

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

Bureau of Justice Statistics

Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990

Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1990

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(Revised September 1993)

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Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics, 1990

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

Lawrence Greenfeld
Acting Director

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Foreword

The Federal criminal justice system focuses on major areas of public concern such as high level drug offenses, public fraud, weapons violations and immigration offenses. The processing of Federal offenders also reflects current practices regarding prosecution, pretrial release, sentencing and corrections. The study of Federal offenders and their case processing are critical, therefore, to understanding the operations of the Federal justice system and to evaluating the effectiveness of policies and procedures for Federal crime control.

This compendium provides data on Federal offenders from initial review by U.S. attorneys through charging, pretrial release, prosecution, adjudication, sentencing and correctional supervision. The data, which describe transactions occurring in calendar year 1990, are compiled both nationally and, in the appendix, on the basis of individual jurisdictions. Data are derived from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Federal justice database which includes records obtained directly from individual operating agencies. Uniform crime categories and time frames are used in reporting the data to permit the user to trace activity across different components of the Federal system.

The 1990 Compendium is the sixth in the annual BJS series. BJS hopes that the material presented in these volumes will assist criminal justice practitioners, policymakers and researchers in the analysis of current activity and the identification of trends in the Federal criminal justice system.

Lawrence Greenfeld
Acting Director, BJS

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Introduction

The 1990 Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics is a comprehensive Bureau of Justice Statistics report presenting an overview of Federal criminal case processing. The data in the compendium are extracted from the BJS Federal justice database, which links data describing each component of Federal processing. Data are presently included from the Executive Office for the U.S. Attorneys, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Future editions of the compendium will incorporate data from additional Federal agencies.

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

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

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

same as the suspects whose criminal matters are tabulated in chapter 1.

In text discussions of tables, any comments about changes between 1989 and 1990 or between 1984 and 1990 are based on comparisons with the corresponding table in the Compendium of Federal Justice Statistics for the indicated year.

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

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

Organization of the compendium

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

System overview. This section provides a graphic overview of the Federal system. Figure 1 is a flow chart

of Federal processing in 1990. Figure 2 describes the attrition of suspects from prosecutorial review to sentencing, incarceration, and release.

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

Chapter 2. This chapter provides information on pretrial release, detention, and defendant conduct while awaiting trial.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Note to reader

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

Comparisons between selected statistics for 1990 and those for other years are presented in the BJS publication *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90*, which currently includes updates through part of 1991.¹ This compendium contains more complete information for 1990 than is found in *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90*.

The compendium presents only factual information, without analyses of trends or explanatory factors underlying the statistics. Analyses of Federal justice statistics may be found in Special Reports and other publications, some of which are cited in the compendium. Assessment of changing

patterns in the compendium's tabulations may depend on detailed examination of subcategories not shown in the tabulations or may require other sources of information, such as knowledge of legislation or Federal agency procedures.

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

¹ *Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90, with Preliminary Data for 1991*, Bureau of Justice Statistics, September 1992 (NCJ-136945).

System overview

Federal criminal case processing

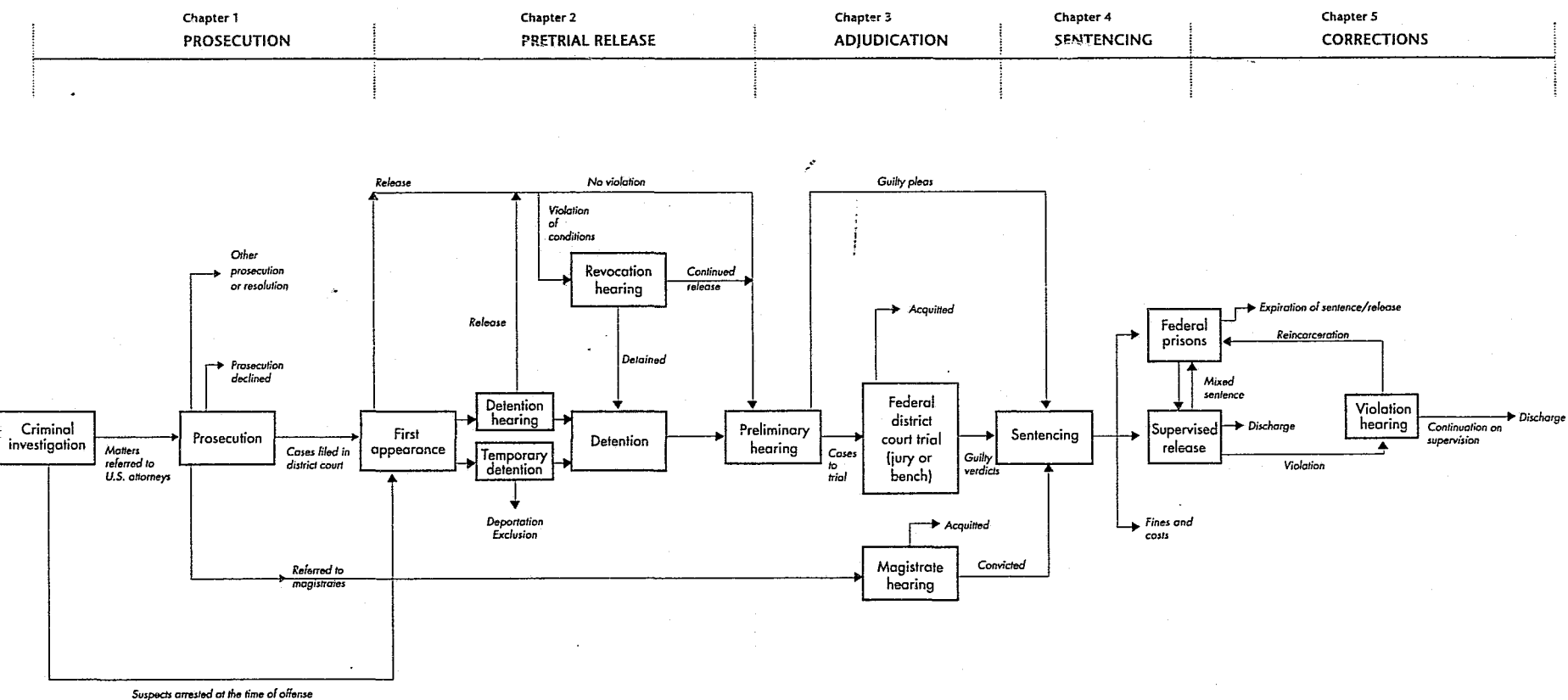
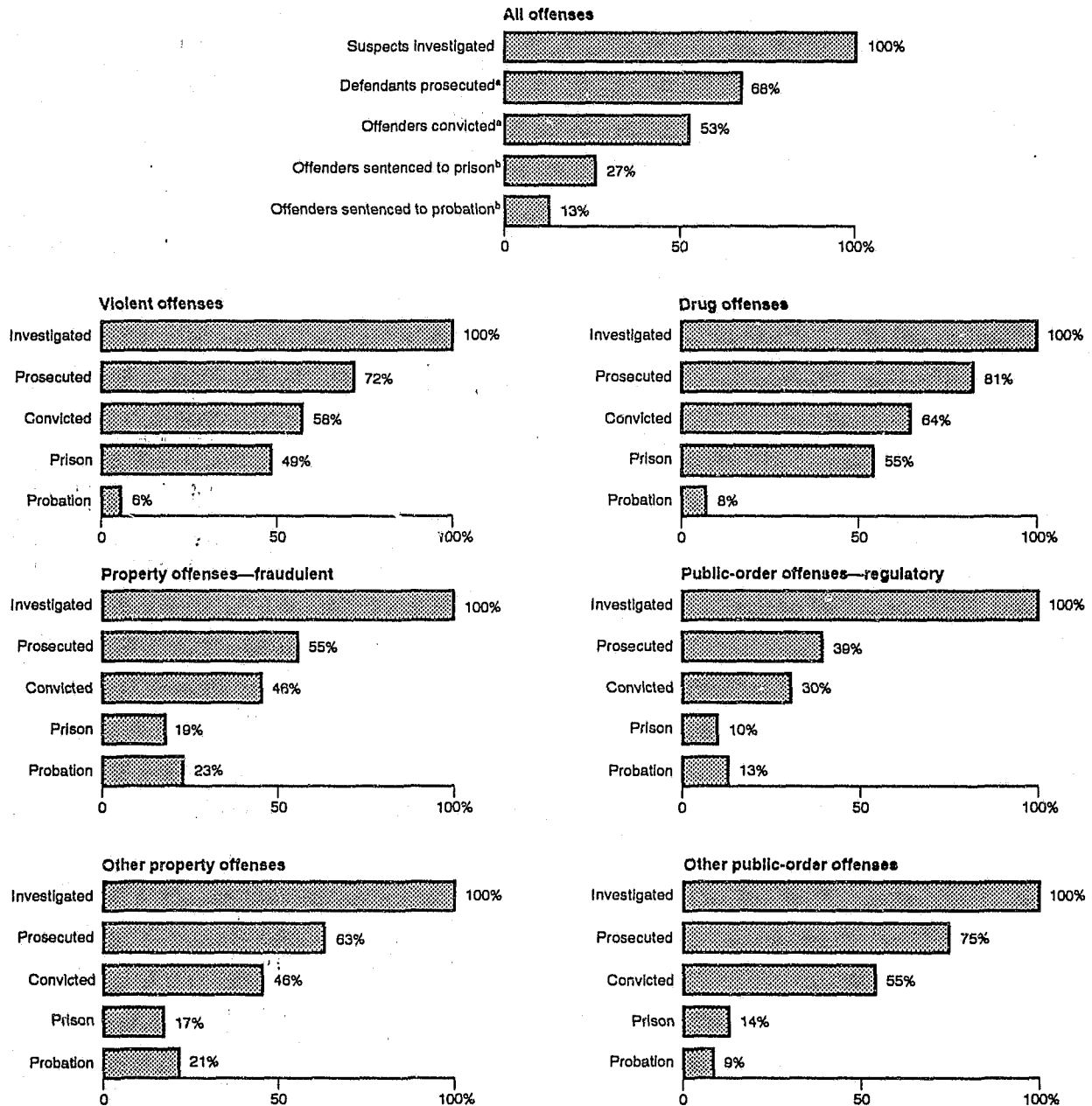


Figure 1

Federal criminal case processing, 1990

In matters opened by U.S. attorneys:



Note: See data note 1.

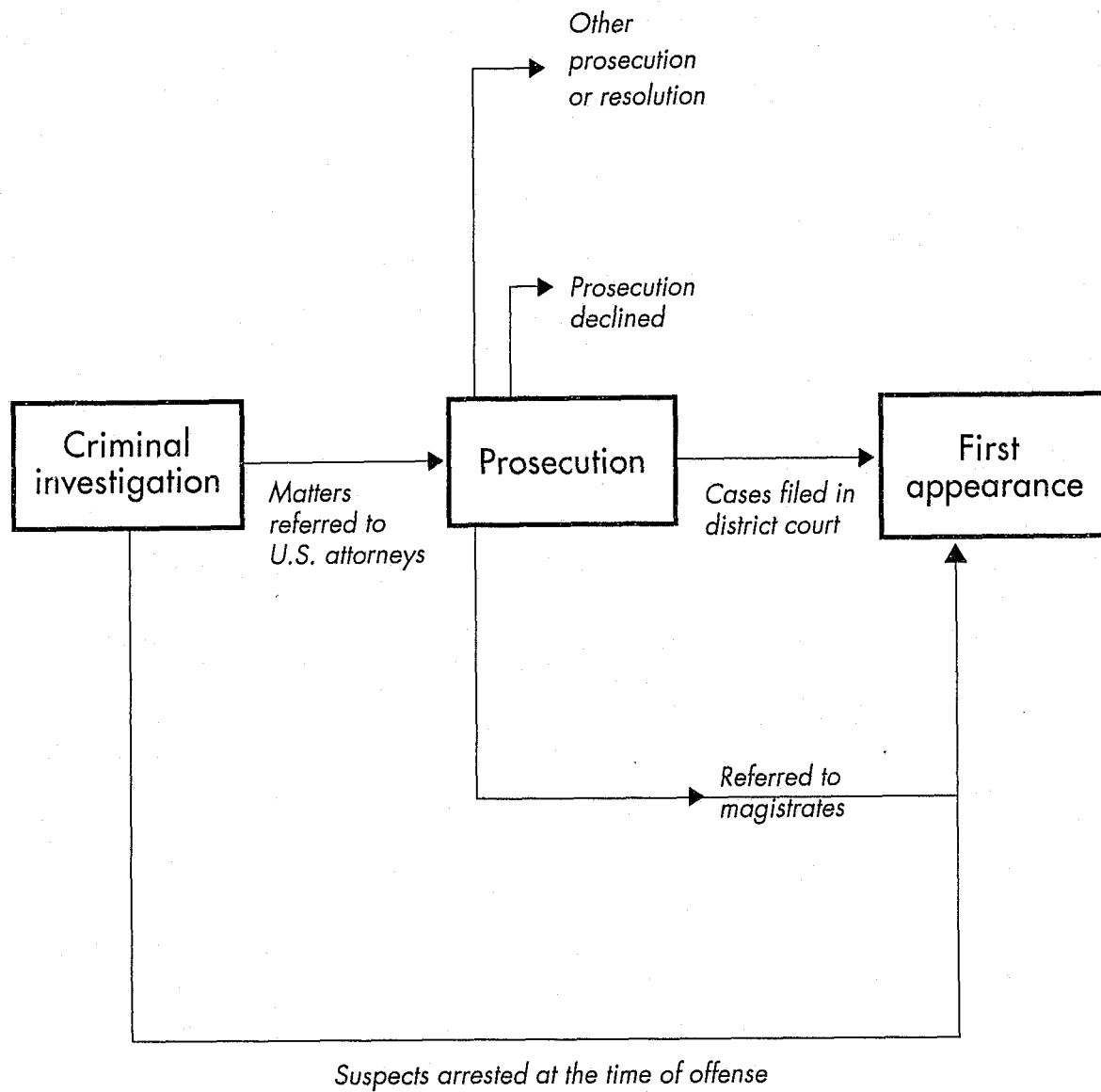
^aIncludes magistrate proceedings.

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

sentenced to prison or probation were sentenced by magistrates or received a fine-only sentence in Federal court. Probation excludes persons sentenced to prison.

Figure 2

Chapter 1 Prosecution



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

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

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

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

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

Matters received (table 1.1)

Over 111,000 suspects were involved in matters received by the U.S. attorneys in 1990, about 2,600 higher than in the previous year.

Drug offenses as a group accounted for 30% of all suspects in matters received. The total number of drug suspects investigated was, however, slightly lower in 1990 than in 1989, the first annual decrease in drug offense suspects since this compendium series began in 1984. Drug offenses include possession, manufacturing, importing, and trafficking in narcotics, controlled substances, and marijuana, as well as any unspecified drug-related offense other than conspiracy.

Over a fourth of the suspects (28,942) were investigated for fraudulent property offenses, which include fraud (except tax fraud), forgery, embezzlement, and counterfeiting. Of these, 21,137 persons (19% of all suspects in matters received) were investigated for frauds other than tax fraud.

Regulatory offenses accounted for 8% of all suspects in matters received. The number of suspects investigated for immigration offenses (8% of all suspects in matters received) and weapons offenses (5%) increased substantially between 1989 and 1990.

Violent offenses accounted for 5% of all suspects. About half of these were investigated for robbery (3% of all suspects). Three percent of the suspects were investigated for nonfraudulent property offenses, mostly larceny (2% of all suspects).

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

Disposition of matters concluded (table 1.2)

Matters involving 109,948 suspects were concluded by U.S. attorneys in calendar year 1990, an increase of 5 percent since 1989.

U.S. attorneys filed cases against 55% of the suspects, declined to prosecute 32%, and referred 13% for disposition by U.S. magistrates. Of the 60,521 suspects in matters filed as cases for prosecution in U.S. district court, 41% (25,094 suspects) were investigated in connection with drug offenses, and 24% (14,266 suspects) with fraudulent property offenses.

Prosecution rates, by offense

Among matters concluded in 1990, U.S. attorneys prosecuted 75% of all suspects in drug offense matters, and 78% of suspects in robbery matters. Sixty-five percent of suspects in murder/manslaughter charges were prosecuted by U.S. attorneys. Sixty-six percent of suspects in tax law violations were prosecuted, compared to 49% of suspects in fraud matters other than tax fraud. About 32% of suspects in regulatory matters were prosecuted, although antitrust offenses were prosecuted at a much lower rate than in 1989 (49% in 1990 compared to 86% in 1989).

Magistrates

Some criminal cases are referred to U.S. magistrates for processing. Most U.S. magistrates' caseloads are primarily misdemeanors, but referral practices vary among U.S. district courts. Overall, 13% of suspects in matters concluded in 1990 were disposed by U.S. magistrates. However, 66% of all immigration suspects were disposed by U.S. magistrates. Magistrate proceedings played a significant role in the disposition of escape suspects (44%) and persons suspected of violating migratory bird laws (77%).

Basis for declination (tables 1.3 and 1.4)

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

Twenty-seven percent of suspects in matters declined were not prosecuted because the evidence was too weak. Sixteen percent were not prosecuted due to the lack of a prosecutable offense. The majority of these were declined either because U.S. attorneys ascertained that no Federal law was violated (8%) or because they found no proof of criminal intent (8%).

Another 19% of all suspects in matters declined were not prosecuted for reasons variously described as minimal Federal interest (4%), lack of resources (6%), and Justice Department or U.S. attorney policy (5%). The U.S. attorneys' decisions not to prosecute, however, do not automatically relieve suspects of all further action: 25% of the 35,239 suspects in matters declined by U.S. attorneys were referred for criminal prosecution elsewhere or prosecuted in other actions; 7% were subject to some non-criminal proceedings, such as pretrial diversion (4%) or civil or administrative alternative actions (3%).

Among matters declined, those involving escape, kidnaping, robbery, and drug offenses were more often referred to other authorities for prosecution than were other declined offense types (table 1.4). Combining the 2,720 drug suspects referred to other prosecution with the 26,852 drug suspects prosecuted in Federal courts or heard by U.S. magistrates, table 1.2 shows that 89% of drug suspects in matters concluded in 1990 were either prosecuted or referred for prosecution in another jurisdiction.

Noncriminal resolutions were widely used in white collar matters such as forgery and embezzlement matters (18% and 22%, respectively), violations of agricultural or food and drug regulations (15% and 19%), and in gambling matters (18%).

Processing time (table 1.5)

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

The average processing time for all matters concluded in 1990 was 10.5 months, 1.7 months longer than in 1988 and 1989. Average processing time was higher where prosecution was declined (21 months) than where a matter was filed as a case (6 months).

The average processing time for declination was also longer than for any actions by U.S. magistrates (2 months where suspects were convicted by a U.S. magistrate; 9 months where suspects were acquitted).

Across all offenses, average processing time for cases prosecuted in U.S. district court was longest for suspects charged with fraudulent property offenses (8 months if the matter was filed as a case; 24 months if the matter was declined). Suspects in fraudulent property crimes who were disposed by U.S. magistrates had an average processing time of 5 months if convicted and 10 months if acquitted. The average processing time was largest for suspects in nonfraudulent property offenses who were declined by a U.S. attorney (27 months).

**Table 1.1 Suspects in matters received by U.S. attorneys,
by offense, 1990**

Most serious offense investigated	Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent
All offenses^a	111,118	100.0
Violent offenses	5,238	4.8
Murder/manslaughter ^b	276	.3
Assault	1,117	1.0
Robbery	2,688	2.5
Rape	400	.4
Other sex offenses ^c	448	.4
Kidnaping	214	.2
Threats against the President	95	.1
Property offenses	32,481	29.8
Fraudulent offenses	28,942	26.5
Embezzlement	5,643	5.2
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	21,137	19.4
Forgery	2,010	1.8
Counterfeiting	152	.1
Other offenses	3,539	3.2
Burglary	75	.1
Larceny ^d	2,253	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	654	.6
Arson	22	--
Transportation of stolen property	198	.2
Other property offenses ^e	337	.3
Drug offenses	33,082	30.3
Public order offenses	38,375	35.1
Regulatory offenses	8,347	7.6
Agriculture	627	.6
Antitrust	82	.1
Labor law	29	--
Food and drug	199	.2
Motor carrier	138	.1
Other regulatory offenses	7,272	6.7
Other offenses	30,028	27.5
Weapons	5,800	5.3
Immigration offenses	8,784	8.0
Tax law violations		
including tax fraud	1,733	1.6
Bribery	697	.6
Perjury	290	.3
National defense	646	.6
Escape	3,970	3.6
Racketeering and extortion ^b	2,934	2.7
Gambling offenses	468	.4
Liquor offenses	23	--
Mail or transport of		
obscene material	112	.1
Migratory birds	977	.9
Conspiracy, aiding and		
abetting, traffic, and		
jurisdictional offenses	2,726	2.5
Other	868	.8
<p>-- Less than .05%</p> <p>^a Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.</p> <p>^b See methodology.</p> <p>^c May include some nonviolent offenses.</p> <p>^d Excluding transportation of stolen property.</p> <p>^e Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.</p> <p>See data notes 2 and 3.</p>		

Table 1.2 Disposition of suspects in matters concluded, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense investigated	Suspects in criminal matters concluded							
	Number				Percent			
	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Declined	Disposed by magistrate	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Declined	Disposed by magistrate
All offenses^a	109,948	60,521	35,239	14,188	100.0%	55.0%	32.1%	12.9%
Violent offenses	5,076	3,425	1,409	242	100.0%	67.5%	27.8%	4.8%
Murder/manslaughter ^b	254	166	78	10	100.0	65.4	30.7	3.9
Assault	1,023	573	344	106	100.0	56.0	33.6	10.4
Robbery	2,722	2,134	502	86	100.0	78.4	18.4	3.2
Rape	367	216	142	9	100.0	58.9	38.7	2.5
Other sex offenses ^c	392	192	194	6	100.0	49.0	49.5	1.5
Kidnaping	216	105	98	13	100.0	48.6	45.4	6.0
Threats against the President	102	39	51	12	100.0	38.2	50.0	11.8
Property offenses	32,441	16,289	14,237	1,915	100.0%	50.2%	43.9%	5.9%
Fraudulent offenses	28,765	14,266	12,891	1,608	100.0%	49.6%	44.8%	5.6%
Embezzlement	5,516	2,714	2,299	503	100.0	49.2	41.7	9.1
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	20,850	10,230	9,711	909	100.0	49.1	46.6	4.4
Forgery	2,254	1,242	824	188	100.0	55.1	36.6	8.3
Counterfeiting	145	80	57	8	100.0	55.2	39.3	5.5
Other offenses	3,676	2,023	1,346	307	100.0%	55.0%	36.6%	8.4%
Burglary	81	53	25	3	100.0	65.4	30.9	3.7
Larceny ^d	2,408	1,398	850	160	100.0	58.1	35.3	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	679	343	309	27	100.0	50.5	45.5	4.0
Arson	29	12	14	3	100.0	41.4	48.3	10.3
Transportation of stolen property	153	83	57	13	100.0	54.2	37.3	8.5
Other property offenses ^e	326	134	91	101	100.0	41.1	27.9	31.0
Drug offenses	33,265	25,094	6,413	1,758	100.0%	75.4%	19.3%	5.3%
Public order offenses	37,392	14,936	12,374	10,082	100.0%	39.9%	33.1%	27.0%
Regulatory offenses	8,556	2,768	5,184	604	100.0%	32.4%	60.6%	7.1%
Agriculture	612	233	219	160	100.0	38.1	35.8	26.1
Antitrust	103	50	47	6	100.0	48.5	45.6	5.8
Labor law	39	21	17	1	100.0	53.8	43.6	2.6
Food and drug	303	172	95	36	100.0	56.8	31.4	11.9
Motor carrier	98	54	39	5	100.0	55.1	39.8	5.1
Other regulatory offenses	7,401	2,238	4,767	396	100.0	30.2	64.4	5.4
Other offenses	28,836	12,168	7,190	9,478	100.0%	42.2%	24.9%	32.9%
Weapons	5,446	3,627	1,630	189	100.0	66.6	29.9	3.5
Immigration offenses	8,596	2,676	283	5,637	100.0	31.1	3.3	65.6
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,901	1,248	611	42	100.0	65.6	32.1	2.2
Bribery	712	290	404	18	100.0	40.7	56.7	2.5
Perjury	282	158	122	2	100.0	56.0	43.3	.7
National defense	720	281	227	212	100.0	39.0	31.5	29.4
Escape	3,774	894	1,209	1,671	100.0	23.7	32.0	44.3
Racketeering and extortion ^b	2,766	1,232	1,487	47	100.0	44.5	53.8	1.7
Gambling offenses	463	291	166	6	100.0	62.9	35.9	1.3
Liquor offenses	25	16	8	1	100.0	64.0	32.0	4.0
Mail or transport of obscene material	138	65	67	6	100.0	47.1	48.6	4.3
Migratory birds	751	55	120	576	100.0	7.3	16.0	76.7
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	2,455	860	649	946	100.0	35.0	26.4	38.5
Other	807	475	207	125	100.0	58.9	25.7	15.5

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

^b See methodology.

^c May include some nonviolent offenses.

^d Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^e Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data notes 2 and 3.

Table 1.3 Basis for declination of prosecution by U.S. attorneys, 1990

Basis for declination	Suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys	
	Number	Percent
Total declinations	35,239	100.0%
No crime	5,641	16.0%
No true bill returned	17	--
No Federal offense	2,656	7.5
Lack of criminal intent	2,968	8.4
Referred or handled in other prosecution	8,682	24.6%
Removed	3,190	9.1
Prosecuted on other charges	1,654	4.7
Prosecuted by other authorities	3,389	9.6
Complaint combined with other indictment	393	1.1
Youthful offender transfer to State authority	56	.2
Alternative resolution	2,477	7.0%
Restitution	171	.5
Civil or administrative alternative	915	2.6
Pretrial diversion	1,391	3.9
Suspect-related reasons	889	2.5%
Suspect serving sentence	180	.5
No known suspect	305	.9
Suspect a fugitive	137	.4
Suspect deceased	232	.7
Suspect deported	35	.1
Case-related reasons	10,695	30.3%
Stale case	400	1.1
Weak evidence	9,405	26.7
Statute of limitations exceeded	246	.7
Jurisdiction or venue problems	325	.9
Witness problems	319	.9
All other reasons	6,855	19.5%
Minimal Federal interest	1,471	4.2
Petite policy	117	.3
Lack of resources	2,084	5.9
Financial Privacy Act	1	--
Tax Reform Act	1	--
Court policy	10	--
DOJ policy	753	2.1
U.S. Attorney policy	983	2.8
Speedy Trial Act	1	--
Agency request	978	2.8
Juvenile suspect	50	.1
Offender's health, age, prior record or other personal circumstances	161	.5
Suspect's cooperation	245	.7
-- Less than .05%		
See data note 2.		

Table 1.4 Disposition of matters declined for prosecution by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense investigated	Number of suspects in declined matters:				Percent of suspects in declined matters:			
	Total	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^a	Resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other	Total	Referred or handled in other prosecution ^a	Resolved with restitution, civil/administrative procedure, pre-trial diversion	Other
All offenses^b	35,239	8,682	2,477	24,080	100.0%	24.6%	7.0%	68.3%
Violent offenses	1,409	415	76	918	100.0%	29.5%	5.4%	65.2%
Murder/manslaughter ^c	78	17	2	59	100.0	21.8	2.6	75.6
Assault	344	51	34	259	100.0	14.8	9.9	75.3
Robbery	502	221	11	270	100.0	44.0	2.2	53.8
Rape	142	21	4	117	100.0	14.8	2.8	82.4
Other sex offenses ^d	194	51	20	123	100.0	26.3	10.3	63.4
Kidnaping	98	49	0	49	100.0	50.0	0	50.0
Threats against the President	51	5	5	41	100.0	9.8	9.8	80.4
Property offenses	14,237	2,378	1,686	10,173	100.0%	16.7%	11.8%	71.5%
Fraudulent offenses	12,891	2,054	1,561	9,276	100.0%	15.9%	12.1%	72.0%
Embezzlement	2,299	283	495	1,521	100.0	12.3	21.5	66.2
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	9,711	1,609	915	7,187	100.0	16.6	9.4	74.0
Forgery	824	145	145	534	100.0	17.6	17.6	64.8
Counterfeiting	57	17	6	34	100.0	29.8	10.5	59.6
Other offenses	1,346	324	125	897	100.0%	24.1%	9.3%	66.6%
Burglary	25	10	3	12	100.0	40.0	12.0	48.0
Larceny ^e	850	185	91	574	100.0	21.8	10.7	67.5
Motor vehicle theft	309	107	12	190	100.0	34.6	3.9	61.5
Arson	14	0	0	14	—	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	57	15	1	41	100.0	26.3	1.8	71.9
Other property offenses ^f	91	7	18	66	100.0	7.7	19.8	72.5
Drug offenses	6,413	2,720	124	3,569	100.0%	42.4%	1.9%	55.7%
Public order offenses	12,374	2,833	552	8,989	100.0%	22.9%	4.5%	72.6%
Regulatory offenses	5,184	501	269	4,414	100.0%	9.7%	5.2%	85.1%
Agriculture	219	56	33	130	100.0	25.6	15.1	59.4
Antitrust	47	8	1	38	100.0	17.0	2.1	80.9
Labor law	17	0	1	16	—	—	—	—
Food and drug	95	17	18	60	100.0	17.9	18.9	63.2
Motor carrier	39	10	0	29	100.0	25.6	0	74.4
Other regulatory offenses	4,767	410	216	4,141	100.0	8.6	4.5	86.9
Other offenses	7,190	2,332	283	4,575	100.0%	32.4%	3.9%	63.6%
Weapons	1,630	499	28	1,103	100.0	30.6	1.7	67.7
Immigration offenses	283	81	20	182	100.0	28.6	7.1	64.3
Tax law violations including tax fraud	611	107	19	485	100.0	17.5	3.1	79.4
Bribery	404	49	20	335	100.0	12.1	5.0	82.9
Perjury	122	9	3	110	100.0	7.4	2.5	90.2
National defense	227	24	14	189	100.0	10.6	6.2	83.3
Escape	1,209	815	7	387	100.0	67.4	.6	32.0
Racketeering and extortion ^c	1,487	260	22	1,205	100.0	17.5	1.5	81.0
Gambling offenses	166	34	30	102	100.0	20.5	18.1	61.4
Liquor offenses	8	0	0	8	—	—	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	67	16	7	44	100.0	23.9	10.4	65.7
Migratory birds	120	39	39	42	100.0	32.5	32.5	35.0
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	649	229	67	353	100.0	35.3	10.3	54.4
Other	207	170	7	30	100.0	82.1	3.4	14.5

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^b Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

^c See methodology.

^d May include some nonviolent offenses.

^e Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^f Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

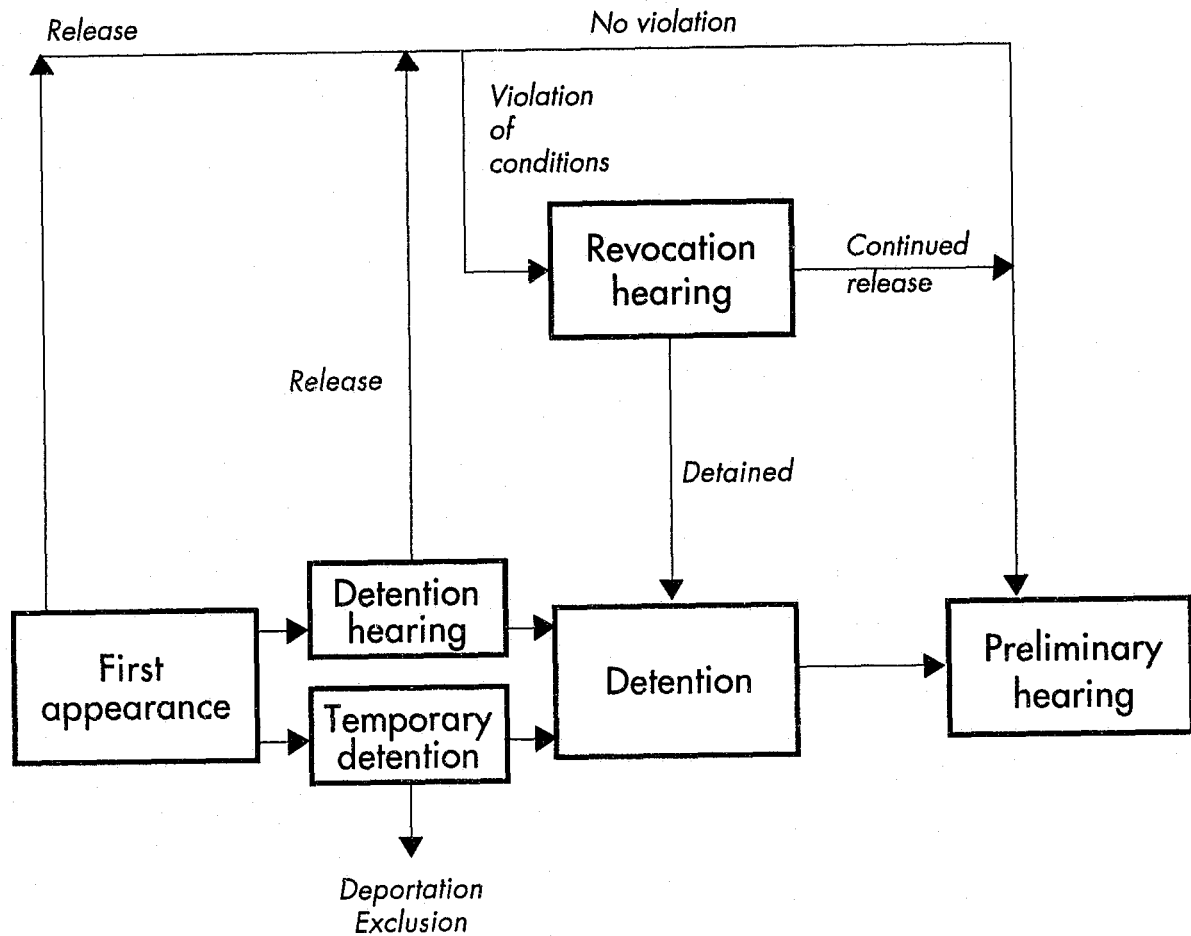
See data notes 2 and 3.

Table 1.5 Average processing time from receipt to filing or declination, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense investigated	Average time per suspect from receipt of matter to decision						
	Disposed by magistrate				Concluded by U.S. attorney		
	Total	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	Total	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Declined
All offenses^a	10.5 mo	4.3 mo	1.7 mo	8.9 mo	11.4 mo	5.8 mo	21.0 mo
Violent offenses	6.6	5.1	3.4	5.9	6.6	3.5	14.3
Property offenses	15.1	7.4	5.3	9.7	15.6	7.9	24.3
Fraudulent offenses ^b	15.4	7.5	5.2	10.2	15.8	8.3	24.1
Other offenses	13.3	6.6	5.5	7.5	14.0	5.0	27.2
Drug offenses	7.2	7.0	5.1	7.6	7.3	4.8	16.6
Public order offenses	10.1	3.3	.9	9.5	12.6	5.9	20.6
Regulatory offenses	14.8	7.3	3.1	12.5	15.4	6.8	19.9
Other offenses ^c	8.7	3.0	.8	9.2	11.4	5.7	21.1
Number of suspects^d	108,352	14,099	8,911	5,188	94,253	59,268	34,985
^a Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.				^d Excludes suspects with insufficient data to determine processing time.			
^b Excluding tax fraud.				See data note 2.			
^c Including tax fraud.							

Chapter 2

Pretrial release



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

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

Release procedures

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

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

Types of pretrial release

Defendants may be released without financial conditions:

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

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

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

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

Factors relating to release or detention

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

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

Rates of release and detention (table 2.1)

Fifty-six percent of all defendants scheduled for a pretrial interview in 1990 were detained with or without bail prior to trial, approximately the same as in 1989 (55%). Eventually, 62% of the defendants were released, most commonly (45%) without financial conditions; of these, 33% were released on personal recognizance, and 67% were released on unsecured bond. A third of defendants who were detained were subsequently released at some time prior to trial.

¹ 18 U.S.C. 3142 (e) (1984).

² 18 U.S.C. 3142 (c) (1984).

³ 18 U.S.C. 3142 (g)

Suspects charged with offenses specifically cited in the Bail Reform Act were more likely to be detained than others. Over 72% of all alleged violent offenders were detained, including approximately 76% of those charged with murder or kidnaping, and 92% of those charged with robbery or threats against the President.

More than half of defendants in weapons cases were detained. Burglary may also be treated as a violent offense for some purposes: Sixty-nine percent of defendants accused of burglary were detained.

More than half of pretrial detainees were accused of drug offenses. The detention rate for defendants accused of drug trafficking was more than twice as high as that for those accused of possession (73% and 28%, respectively).

The high detention rate for immigration offenses (81%) may be attributable to the nature of the offense: Defendants accused of immigration offenses may be detained to permit their transfer to Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) custody or to facilitate their deportation.⁴ Suspects in immigration offenses also often lack the community ties which would assure their appearance in court. Similarly, defendants charged with escape were often detained (77%).

Defendants charged with white collar offenses were unlikely to be detained while awaiting trial. Only 27% of those charged with fraudulent property offenses, 30% of those charged with regulatory offenses, and 11% of those accused of tax law violations were detained. Among released defendants charged with fraudulent

property offenses, 30% were released on personal recognizance, 59% on unsecured bond, and 12% on financial conditions. The rate at which defendants were released has fallen substantially since the enactment of the Bail Reform Act of 1986, from 78% of all defendants in 1984 to 62% in 1990. The rate of release for drug defendants fell from 67% in 1985 to 54% in 1990. During this time period, the use of financial bail conditions and unsecured bond as release methods decreased, while personal recognizance increased or remained approximately constant for non-drug defendants.

Types of detention (tables 2.1, and 2.2)

Of the 27,079 persons detained, 66% were held without bail, and the remaining 34% were held because they could not meet the financial conditions imposed by the court (table 2.1). Seventy-two percent of those who were held without bail were ordered detained after a hearing to determine whether they posed a danger to the community (table 2.2). The remainder of those held without bail were temporarily detained to allow deportation, exclusion, or revocation of previously granted conditional release.

Hearings to determine dangerousness were held for 36% of all defendants scheduled for pretrial interviews in 1990 (table 2.2). Cases involving violent offenses, drug offenses, burglary, and escape were more likely than others to result in a detention hearing (57%, 53%, 51%, and 51%, respectively).

Seventy-four percent of the hearings resulted in a detention order. Alleged

drug offenders made up 61% of all persons detained by this procedure. Defendants detained as a result of these hearings were held an average of 88 days while awaiting trial.⁵ Defendants who were temporarily detained or held on financial conditions averaged less than half as many days in detention (tables 2.2 and 2.6).

Men were more than twice as likely as women to be detained as a result of these hearings (table 2.3). Detention was also ordered with more than average frequency for Hispanic defendants (33%), black and other minority races (33% and 31%, respectively), the unemployed (31%) or poorly educated (31% of those who did not finish high school), and those with a history of felony conviction (40%) or drug abuse (33%).

Incidence of pretrial violations (tables 2.4 and 2.5)

Pretrial misconduct includes failure to appear at court, arrest for a new crime (either a felony or a misdemeanor), and any technical violation of the defendants' bail conditions. Overall, 12% of all defendants who completed a period of pretrial supervision in 1990 violated the terms of their pretrial release; 2% failed to appear; 3% were charged with a new offense (2% with felonies and 1% with misdemeanors); and 8% committed technical violations of their bail conditions (table 2.4).

About 18% of persons charged with drug offenses and 17% of persons charged with violent crimes committed at least one pretrial violation, higher than for other types of offenses. Defendants accused of fraudulent property offenses or public-order offenses

⁴ 18 U.S.C. 3142 (d) (1984)

⁵ Average length of detention was estimated by excluding defendants whose observation period in the source data was less than 9 months and is not comparable with the estimate in previous years' compendia.

This compendium's tabulations of characteristics related to detention are not controlled for explanatory factors such as details of the charged offense.

committed fewer violations than others (8% and 7%, respectively).

Violations were more likely for defendants released on financial conditions (17%) than for those released on personal recognizance (9%) or unsecured bond (11%) (table 2.5).

Revocation. Release was revoked for 37% of the defendants who violated the conditions of their pretrial release. Alleged violent offenders who violated release conditions were returned to detention over half of the time.

Because defendants on financial release were more likely than other released defendants to commit a violation of their release conditions, they were also more likely to have their release revoked: 6% of all defendants released on financial conditions were subsequently detained, in contrast to 4% of defendants released on unsecured bond or on personal recognizance (table 2.5).

Defendant characteristics (table 2.6)

Sex. More than half of male defendants were detained, while approximately a third of women were so held. Men were also detained an average of 12 days longer than women (61 days versus 49 days, respectively). These figures may partially reflect the fact that male defendants more frequently commit those crimes that are likely to result in pretrial detention, such as violent offenses.

Women were more likely than men to be released on personal recognizance (24% versus 13% respectively) or on unsecured bond (42% versus 28%, respectively).

Race. Thirty percent of defendants were described as either black (26%) or "other" (4%). In 1990 white, black, and other minority defendants were detained at approximately the same rate (55%, 58%, and 53% respectively). White defendants were more likely than others to be released on

financial conditions (16% versus 12% of blacks and 14% of "others"). Black defendants were more likely than others to be released on unsecured bond (32% versus 29% of whites and 27% of "others"). A quarter of defendants who were of non-black minority groups were released on their own recognizance, compared to 13% of blacks and 14% of whites.

Ethnicity. Overall, 30% of the defendants identified themselves as Hispanic.

In 1990, 80% of Hispanic defendants were detained, compared to 45% of non-Hispanic defendants. The high rate of detention among Hispanics probably reflects the fact that 81% of defendants in immigration offenses are detained (table 2.1) and that provisions of the Ball Reform Act specifically permit the temporary detention of defendants charged with immigration offenses pending deportation or transfer to the INS.

Age. In 1990 only 7% of Federal criminal defendants were 20 years old or younger. Defendants age 30 or under were more likely to be detained (62%) than those in their thirties (57%) or older (42%). However, the average length of the detention period is shorter for the younger defendants.

Education. The majority of defendants had either a high school education (33%) or less (37%), while only 9% of all defendants had completed college. College graduates were detained at a lower rate than defendants with less education. While 35% of the college graduates were detained before trial, and 79% were eventually released, 66% of defendants with less than a high school education were detained before trial, and only 56% were ever released.

Marital and employment status. In 1990, 40% of defendants were married, 19% were separated or divorced, and 33% had never been married. Married defendants were somewhat less likely to be detained (48%) than defendants who were di-

vorced or separated (52%) or single (61%). The higher rate of release may be attributable to the perception that married defendants have more ties to the community and are therefore presumed less likely to flee than single defendants.

Employment status may also be regarded as indicative of community ties that would prevent flight. Unemployed defendants were detained at a higher rate than those who were employed at the time of their arrest (66% versus 46%, respectively).

Prior criminal record. Records on 31% of defendants showed one or more felony convictions; 17% had at least one prior misdemeanor conviction but no felony convictions; and no criminal record was found for 52% of defendants. Defendants with prior felony convictions were most likely to be detained (71%) and least likely to be released on personal recognizance (8%) or unsecured bond (23%).

Drug use. In 1990, 22% of defendants admitted a history of drug abuse in their pretrial services interview. Defendants with a history of drug abuse had a higher probability of pretrial detention than other defendants (63% versus 49%, respectively).

Table 2.1 Form of pretrial release or detention, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense charged	Percent of defendants who at any time after initial appearance were: ^a					Number of defendants who at any time after appearance were:		
	Released on ^b			Detained		Total	Released	Detained
	Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^c	Without bail	Financial conditions ^c			
All offenses	14.8%	30.0%	15.1%	36.5%	19.2%	48,585	30,326	27,079
Violent offenses	16.5%	18.0%	8.0%	59.4%	12.7%	2,825	1,272	2,036
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	10.5	19.7	11.4	61.6	13.1	229	104	171
Negligent manslaughter	63.4	24.4	4.9	14.6	2.4	41	38	7
Assault	28.6	31.4	9.6	39.1	9.6	668	490	325
Robbery	4.8	8.9	7.0	75.8	16.3	1,362	300	1,254
Rape	45.5	15.7	5.8	47.1	6.2	242	179	129
Other sex offenses ^e	23.3	53.4	9.0	15.0	6.0	133	116	28
Kidnaping	14.7	5.2	7.8	65.5	12.9	116	34	91
Threats against the President	5.9	20.6	5.9	82.4	8.8	34	11	31
Property offenses	24.4%	46.7%	9.4%	18.1%	10.5%	12,407	10,263	3,553
Fraudulent offenses	24.3%	48.0%	9.5%	16.9%	10.0%	9,405	7,896	2,529
Embezzlement	34.8	58.4	3.7	3.9	2.1	1,742	1,702	105
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	22.2	44.6	10.8	20.1	11.2	6,218	5,003	1,947
Forgery	21.8	51.1	8.5	18.2	14.0	963	796	310
Counterfeiting	18.0	47.1	15.8	19.1	15.6	482	395	167
Other offenses	24.7%	42.9%	9.2%	22.0%	12.1%	3,002	2,367	1,024
Burglary	20.9	16.1	7.0	55.2	13.9	230	102	159
Larceny ^f	24.8	46.8	8.5	18.3	11.4	2,149	1,773	639
Motor vehicle theft	18.0	43.0	13.1	23.4	16.8	244	184	98
Arson	—	—	—	—	—	12	8	7
Transportation of stolen property	25.4	41.8	15.3	16.8	11.9	268	222	77
Other property offenses ^g	41.4	27.3	4.0	34.3	10.1	99	78	44
Drug offenses	7.4%	23.0%	22.5%	44.2%	27.3%	20,500	11,117	14,663
Trafficking	6.5	22.8	22.7	45.2	27.6	19,919	10,621	14,501
Possession and other	36.0	31.2	15.5	11.5	16.4	581	496	162
Public order offenses	17.2%	27.6%	10.3%	36.9%	16.2%	12,851	7,673	6,825
Regulatory offenses	23.1%	44.7%	15.2%	17.3%	12.6%	1,831	1,560	546
Agriculture	44.4	49.0	4.5	8.6	2.0	198	195	21
Antitrust	29.2	62.5	8.3	0	0	24	24	0
Labor law	—	—	—	—	—	18	17	1
Food and drug	41.9	48.4	4.8	0	1.6	62	61	1
Motor carrier	17.1	68.6	5.7	5.7	0	35	33	2
Other regulatory offenses	19.1	43.2	17.5	19.9	15.0	1,494	1,230	521
Other offenses	16.2%	24.7%	9.5%	40.2%	16.8%	11,020	6,113	6,279
Weapons	11.8	35.2	15.0	38.6	16.8	2,629	1,674	1,457
Immigration offenses	5.8	9.1	5.7	57.7	23.8	4,804	1,455	3,914
Tax law violations including tax fraud	31.5	53.6	10.7	5.6	5.6	769	740	86
Bribery	19.5	40.2	28.0	8.1	22.0	246	218	74
Perjury	21.0	57.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	100	92	21
National defense	31.7	32.4	9.9	21.1	14.8	142	114	51
Escape	7.1	14.5	7.3	65.2	12.0	491	158	379
Racketeering and extortion	12.8	40.9	18.0	30.8	8.1	494	358	192
Gambling offenses	21.9	70.5	6.8	3.4	1.7	237	235	12
Liquor offenses	—	—	—	—	—	13	12	1
Mail or transport of obscene material	27.5	52.5	12.5	5.0	2.5	40	37	3
Traffic offenses	61.4	29.2	5.0	5.2	2.7	808	783	64
Migratory birds	45.8	54.2	0	—	—	—	—	—
Other	74.0	13.0	5.8	6.7	4.0	223	213	24

Note: The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100% because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal. Total also includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Data describe number of defendants scheduled to be interviewed.

^b In addition to the three types of release shown, 1,221 defendants (2.5%) were released subject to other conditions such as PSA supervision or third party custody.

^c Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

^d Includes temporary detention and detention ordered after a pretrial detention hearing.

^e May include some nonviolent offenses.

^f Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^g Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data notes 4 and 5.

Table 2.2 Pretrial detention hearing outcomes, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Defendants with pretrial detention hearings				
		Number of defendants		Percent of defendants		Average days detained ^a
		Hearings held	Ordered detained	Hearings held	Ordered detained	
All offenses^b	48,585	17,387	12,805	35.8%	26.4%	88.3 days
Violent offenses	2,825	1,605	1,329	56.8%	47.0%	94.0 days
Murder	229	144	114	62.9	49.8	106.5
Negligent manslaughter	41	5	3	12.2	7.3	—
Assault	668	243	174	36.4	26.0	69.8
Robbery	1,362	1,009	875	74.1	64.2	98.6
Rape	242	99	71	40.9	29.3	77.6
Other sex offenses ^c	133	12	9	9.0	6.8	—
Kidnaping	116	72	62	62.1	53.4	124.3
Threats against the President	34	21	21	61.8	61.8	99.8
Property offenses	12,407	1,885	1,299	15.2%	10.5%	64.5 days
Fraudulent offenses	9,405	1,342	904	14.3%	9.6%	60.8 days
Embezzlement	1,742	48	31	2.8	1.8	52.1
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	6,218	1,060	715	17.0	11.5	63.0
Forgery	963	143	98	14.8	10.2	52.8
Counterfeiting	482	91	60	18.9	12.4	54.9
Other offenses	3,002	543	395	18.1%	13.2%	72.4 days
Burglary	230	118	93	51.3	42.6	93.4
Larceny ^d	2,149	294	206	13.7	9.6	71.3
Motor vehicle theft	244	57	41	23.4	16.8	40.6
Arson	12	5	3	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	268	43	35	16.0	13.1	70.7
Other property offenses ^e	99	26	12	26.3	12.1	54.5
Drug offenses	20,500	10,819	7,835	52.8%	38.2%	101.4 days
Trafficking	19,919	10,747	7,791	54.0	39.1	101.7
Possession and other	581	72	44	12.4	7.6	44.8
Public order offenses	12,851	3,077	2,341	23.9%	18.2%	62.7 days
Regulatory offenses	1,831	379	228	20.7%	12.5%	59.3 days
Agriculture	198	16	0	8.1	0	—
Antitrust	24	0	0	0	0	—
Labor law	18	0	0	—	—	—
Food and drug	62	0	0	0	0	—
Motor carrier	35	2	2	5.7	5.7	—
Other regulatory offenses	1,494	361	226	24.2	15.1	59.8
Other offenses	11,020	2,698	2,113	24.5%	19.2%	63.0 days
Weapons	2,629	949	732	36.1	27.8	88.9
Immigration offenses	4,804	1,149	929	23.9	19.3	46.1
Tax law violations						
including tax fraud	769	50	27	6.5	3.5	64.9
Bribery	246	45	25	18.3	10.2	74.7
Perjury	100	12	10	12.0	10.0	—
National defense	142	30	20	21.1	14.1	65.8
Escape	491	252	220	51.3	44.8	55.8
Racketeering and extortion	494	161	126	32.6	25.5	102.7
Gambling offenses	237	2	2	.8	.8	—
Liquor offenses	13	0	0	—	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	40	1	1	2.5	2.5	—
Traffic offenses	808	32	17	4.0	2.1	14.8
Migratory birds	24	1	1	4.2	4.2	—
Other	223	14	3	6.3	1.3	—

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^a Based on defendants scheduled for interviews 1/1/90-9/30/90 only. Not directly comparable to data from prior years.

^b Includes defendants for whom offense category could not be determined.

^c May include some nonviolent offenses.

^d Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^e Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data notes 4 and 5.

Table 2.3 Pretrial detention hearings, by offender characteristics, 1990

Most serious offense charged	All defendants	Number of defendants		Percent of defendants		Average days detained ^a
		Hearings held	Ordered detained	Hearings held	Ordered detained	
All defendants^b	48,585	17,387	12,805	35.8%	26.4%	88.3 days
Sex						
Male	40,924	15,707	11,721	38.4%	28.6%	89.0 days
Female	7,645	1,678	1,083	21.9	14.2	79.8
Race						
White	33,825	11,214	8,040	33.2%	23.8%	87.4 days
Black	12,421	5,204	4,070	41.9	32.8	93.4
Other	2,080	899	636	43.2	30.6	70.6
Ethnicity						
Hispanic	14,569	6,354	4,741	43.6%	32.5%	87.9 days
Non-Hispanic	33,757	10,963	8,005	32.5	23.7	88.5
Age						
16-18 years	867	291	195	33.6%	22.5%	77.2 days
19-20 years	2,424	825	607	34.0	25.0	79.2
21-30 years	17,938	6,918	5,165	38.6	28.8	85.4
31-40 years	15,364	5,908	4,340	38.5	28.2	91.3
Over 40 years	11,653	3,364	2,426	28.9	20.8	93.7
Education						
Less than high school graduate	15,912	6,634	4,924	41.7%	30.9%	88.2 days
High school graduate	14,122	4,757	3,430	33.7	24.3	93.0
Some college	8,741	2,830	1,889	32.4	21.6	88.1
College graduate	3,729	973	680	26.1	18.2	87.3
Marital status						
Never married	14,703	5,667	4,248	38.5%	28.9%	87.2 days
Divorced/separated	17,863	3,086	2,256	17.3	12.6	95.5
Married	8,746	5,309	3,686	60.7	42.1	88.8
Common law	3,277	1,640	1,179	50.0	36.0	88.4
Other	477	143	112	30.0	23.5	84.1
Employment status at arrest						
Unemployed	18,382	7,439	5,732	40.5%	31.2%	87.9 days
Employed	26,178	8,188	5,584	31.3	21.3	90.3
Criminal record						
No convictions	21,331	6,136	4,236	28.8%	19.9%	84.1 days
Prior conviction						
Misdemeanor only	7,090	2,318	1,577	32.7	22.2	85.7
Felony	12,524	6,064	4,967	48.4	39.7	90.4
Drug abuse						
No known abuse	31,461	10,379	7,388	33.0%	23.5%	88.8 days
Drug history	9,086	3,913	2,958	43.1	32.6	87.3

^a Based on defendants scheduled for interviews 1/1/90-9/30/90 only.
Not directly comparable to data from prior years.

See data notes 4 and 5.

^b Includes defendants for whom these characteristics are unknown.

Table 2.4 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by offense, 1990

Percent of released defendants who had:								
Most serious offense charged	Violations while on release						Release revoked	Number of released defendants ^a
	No violation	Total	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations of bail conditions		
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
All offenses	87.7%	12.3%	2.5%	1.8%	1.1%	7.9%	4.5%	22,977
Violent offenses	82.7%	17.3%	1.8%	2.4%	3.5%	10.8%	9.7%	878
Property offenses	90.5%	9.5%	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%	6.2%	3.2%	7,782
Fraudulent offenses ^b	92.1	7.9	1.6	1.1	.8	5.1	2.6	5,973
Other offenses	84.9	15.1	2.2	2.9	1.9	9.8	5.5	1,809
Drug offenses	82.2%	17.8%	3.6%	2.3%	1.3%	11.9%	6.6%	8,533
Public order offenses	93.0%	7.0%	1.9%	1.1%	.7%	3.9%	2.5%	5,784
Regulatory offenses	94.0	6.0	1.9	1.1	.3	3.2	1.9	1,326
Other offenses ^c	92.7	7.3	1.9	1.1	.8	4.0	2.7	4,458

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1990. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

^a Excludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

^b Excluding tax fraud.

^c Including tax fraud.

See data notes 4 and 6.

Table 2.5 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, by type of release, 1990

Percent of released defendants who had:								
Type of release	Violations while on release						Release revoked	Number of released defendants*
	No violation	Total	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations of bail conditions		
				Felony	Misdemeanor			
All types	87.7%	12.3%	2.5%	1.8%	1.1%	7.9%	4.5%	22,977
Personal recognizance	90.6	9.4	1.7	1.2	1.2	5.9	3.7	5,766
Unsecured bond	88.8	11.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	7.9	4.4	11,290
Financial release	82.9	17.1	4.5	2.8	1.2	9.9	5.7	5,921

Note: Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1990. A defendant with more than one type of violation appears in more than one column. A defendant with more than one of the same type of violation appears only once in that column. Therefore, sum of individual violations exceeds the total. Not all violations resulted in revocation.

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

See data notes 4 and 6.

Table 2.6 Pretrial release and detention status, by defendant characteristics, 1990

Defendant characteristics	Percent of defendants released at any time after initial bail hearing				Defendants detained		
	Total released	Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions	Percent of all defendants	Average days detained ^a	Number of defendants
All offenders	62.4%	14.8%	30.0%	15.1%	55.7%	59.9 days	48,585
Sex							
Male	58.9%	13.0%	27.8%	15.5%	59.5%	61.1 days	40,924
Female	81.3	24.4	41.9	12.7	35.5	49.2	7,645
Race							
White	63.0%	14.5%	29.5%	16.1%	55.0%	56.7 days	33,825
Black	59.4	13.3	32.2	12.5	58.4	69.9	12,421
Other	70.1	26.0	27.0	14.4	53.0	52.4	2,080
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	40.3%	5.4%	14.1%	16.0%	80.0%	54.5 days	14,569
Non-Hispanic	71.9	18.7	37.0	14.7	45.3	64.1	33,757
Age							
16-18 years	61.1%	20.2%	24.9%	10.7%	61.5%	44.1 days	867
19-20 years	57.9	15.1	27.0	11.7	60.9	48.2	2,424
21-30 years	56.5	12.8	26.3	14.3	62.6	56.6	17,938
31-40 years	61.9	13.8	29.7	16.3	57.2	64.4	15,364
Over 40 years	73.4	18.4	37.5	15.9	41.8	67.0	11,653
Education							
Less than high school graduate	55.9%	11.2%	26.6%	16.2%	65.6%	61.9 days	15,912
High school graduate	70.2	17.2	35.3	16.3	48.8	65.2	14,122
Some college	74.8	18.5	37.9	17.1	43.7	61.5	8,741
College graduate	79.5	19.9	41.2	17.0	34.7	60.7	3,729
Marital status							
Never married	58.0%	13.0%	29.0%	13.7%	60.9%	58.4 days	14,703
Divorced/separated	67.0	15.0	35.1	15.5	52.2	66.3	8,746
Married	69.9	16.7	33.8	17.7	47.6	56.4	17,863
Common law	51.6	9.6	22.6	17.4	72.9	63.6	3,277
Other	71.7	20.3	39.2	10.9	39.4	63.5	477
Employment status at arrest							
Unemployed	52.5%	11.8%	26.9%	12.1%	65.8%	57.9 days	18,382
Employed	72.5	17.3	35.3	18.4	46.3	60.8	26,178
Criminal record							
No convictions ^b	69.0%	19.6%	33.3%	13.9%	46.5%	50.2 days	21,331
Prior conviction							
Misdemeanor only	70.0	15.5	33.6	18.9	52.9	57.3	7,090
Felony	47.3	8.5	22.7	13.6	70.9	71.0	12,524
Drug abuse							
No known abuse	68.5%	15.9%	34.6%	16.5%	49.4%	61.0 days	31,461
Drug history	59.8	12.0	30.8	15.6	63.2	65.1	9,086

Note: Data describe number of defendants scheduled to be interviewed during 1990 by the Pretrial Services Agencies. The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100% because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal.

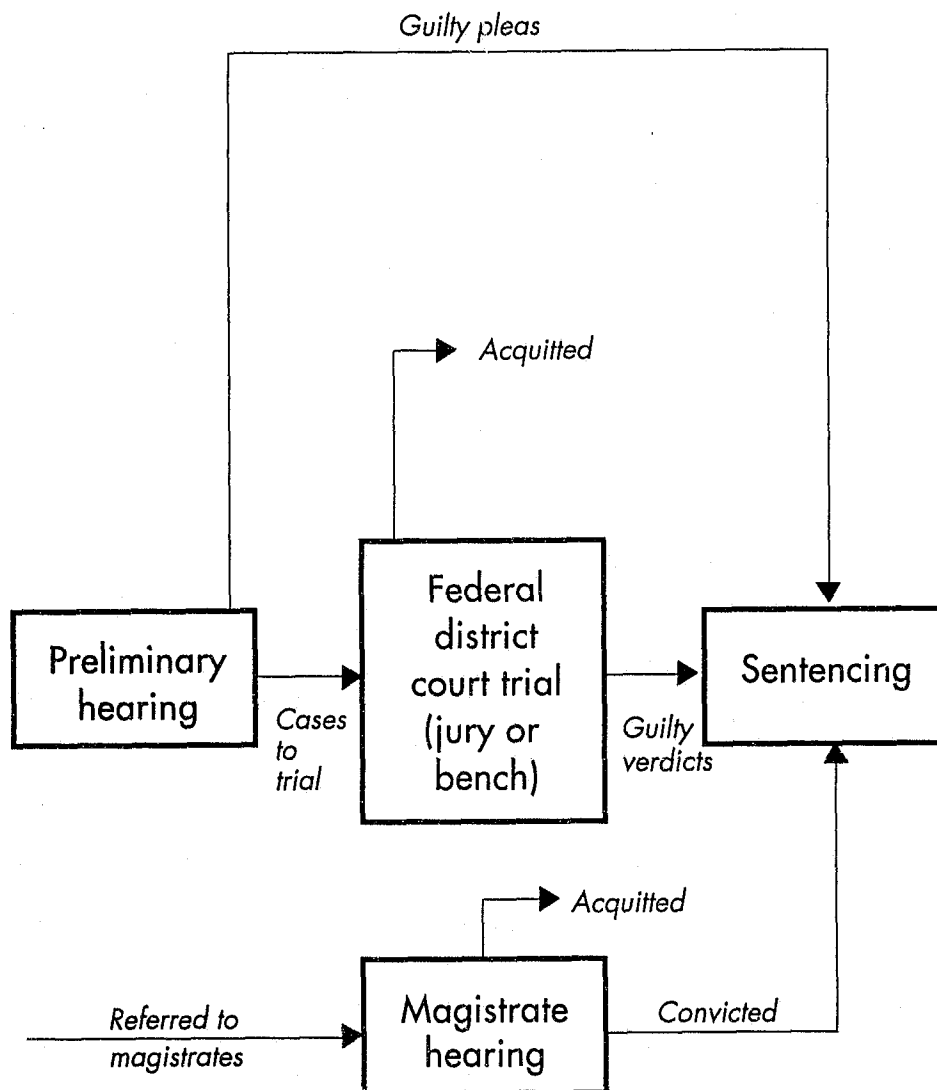
^a Based on defendants scheduled for interviews 1/1/90-9/30/90 only. Not directly comparable to data from prior years.

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

See data notes 4 and 5.

Chapter 3

Adjudication



Federal criminal cases may result in conviction of the defendant following either a plea or trial, acquittal of the defendant after trial, or dismissal of the case. Unless otherwise noted, data describe cases in Federal court and do not include matters disposed of by U.S. magistrates.

Defendants in cases terminated (table 3.1)

Defendants convicted. Cases were terminated against 58,696 defendants in 1990, 2% higher than in 1989. Of these, 47,486 (81%) were convicted. Of those defendants who were convicted, 41,099 (87%) pleaded guilty, and another 552 (1%) pleaded *nolo contendere*.¹ The remaining 5,835 (12%) were convicted at trials, most of which (83%) involved juries.

A total of 11,210 defendants were not convicted. Most of these (85%) had cases against them dismissed. Another 9% were acquitted by a jury, and 6% were acquitted in trials without juries. Of the 7,557 defendants who went to trial, 77% were convicted.

Defendants charged with robbery, embezzlement, burglary, tax law violations including tax fraud, immigration offenses, and motor carrier and labor law violations were convicted at the highest rates (89% or higher). Conviction rates were below the average for assault (68%), larceny (77%), and for nonregulatory public-order offenses (74%).

Trial versus guilty pleas. Overall, 87% of all defendants convicted in 1990 pleaded guilty. Convictions involving all types of fraudulent property offenses, larceny, motor vehicle theft,

labor law violations, food and drug, motor carrier, and immigration offenses, liquor law violations, and drug possession were obtained by guilty plea more often than average (92% or more). Convicted defendants charged with murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, assault, rape, kidnapping, threats against the President, perjury, national defense, racketeering and extortion, or migratory birds offenses pleaded guilty less often than average (79% or less).

Case-processing time (table 3.2)

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

Overall, defendants in cases terminated in 1990 had their cases processed in an average of 10.3 months when cases were dismissed, 7.9 months when cases went to trial, and 6.3 months when convictions were by plea. Drug possession and traffic offenses, which are relatively speedily settled, substantially reduced these average times. Excluding them, guilty pleas to other types of offenses required 7 months, trials averaged more than 9 months, and dismissals

took over a year from filing to final disposition. Larceny charges are also disposed faster than average, and pleas and trials for defendants charged with immigration offenses were concluded with greater than average speed.

Regardless of the method of disposition, drug trafficking, murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, and motor vehicle theft charges took longer than average time to dispose.

In addition to defendants charged with drug possession and traffic offenses, those charged with labor law violations and "other" property offenses pleaded guilty substantially faster than average defendants (4 months or less). Defendants who pleaded guilty to transportation of stolen property, weapons, perjury, escape, or racketeering and extortion, or mail or transport of obscene material charges did so more slowly than average (8 months or longer).

Charges of murder/nonnegligent manslaughter, fraud, forgery, motor vehicle theft, transportation of stolen property, tax law violations, escape, and racketeering and extortion that were disposed by trial took 10 months or more for disposition.

Categories of offenses resolved by dismissal in 6 months or less included violent offense charges (except murder/nonnegligent manslaughter), larceny, gambling, perjury, migratory birds and traffic offenses (6 months or less). Categories of offenses whose defendants took much longer than average for a disposition by dismissal (21 months or more) include escape, national defense, and racketeering and extortion charges.

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

² 18 U.S.C. 3161 *et seq.*

This compendium's tabulations of characteristics of convicted offenders are not controlled for other related characteristics.

Characteristics of convicted offenders (table 3.3)

Data on offender characteristics are obtained from selected records of sentences imposed, and for 1990 are not directly comparable to similar tabulations in other years. (See methodology.)

Sex. Across all offense categories, 84% of all convicted offenders with available data in 1990 were male. The proportion of male offenders varied, however, by offense type: 94% of offenders convicted of violent offenses, 93% of those convicted of nonregulatory public-order offenses, and 87% of those convicted of drug offenses were men.

Race. Overall, 66% of convicted offenders were described as white, 29% as black, and 5% as other, such as American Indian, Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander. Although the majority of convicted defendants were white, the percent varied by offense category: regulatory offenses, 81%; other public-order offenses, 74%; fraudulent property crimes, 66%; drug offenses, 63%; and violent offenses, 62%. Although nonblack minority offenders were only 5% of convicted offenders, they represented 11% of offenders convicted of a violent crime.

Ethnicity. Overall, 21% of convicted offenders with available data in 1990 were Hispanic. Categories of offenses with above-average representation of Hispanic offenders are nonregulatory public-order offenses (32% Hispanic, mostly in the category of immigration offenses) and drug offenses (26% Hispanic).

Age. Forty percent of adult convicted offenders were under 31 years of age. Thirty-three percent of offenders were 31-40 years of age, and 28% were over 40.

Offenders convicted of public-order offenses were substantially older than other offenders; 41% of regulatory offenders and 31% of other public-

order offenders were over 40. Offenders convicted of violent offenses were disproportionately young; 38% of them were 30 or younger, and 3% were under 21.

Education. Forty-three percent of all convicted offenders had less than a high school education. Another 33% had completed high school, 7% were college graduates, and another 18% had attended college but not completed a degree program.

Prior record. Two-thirds of convicted offenders with available data had been previously convicted of at least one prior State or Federal offense. Nine percent had been previously imprisoned for a term longer than one year.

Offenders convicted of violent offenses had more serious criminal records than other offenders: 85% had a prior conviction. Fraudulent property and regulatory offenders had the least serious records: most (55% and 52%, respectively) were first offenders.

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

In addition to cases terminated in district courts, another 14,188 persons were brought before U.S. magistrates in 1990. The largest group of these matters (40%) involved immigration law violations. Another 12% were accused of escape.

Overall, 63% of these persons were convicted, about the same as in 1988 and 1989. The conviction rate in matters disposed by U.S. magistrates was lower than the average rate of conviction for defendants in cases terminated by the district courts (81%). However, 95% of defendants who appeared before a U.S. magistrate charged with immigration offenses were convicted. Persons who appeared before U.S. magistrates charged with violent offenses or drug offenses were acquitted over 70% of the time.

Table 3.1 Disposition of cases terminated in 1990, by offense

Most serious offense charged	Percent of all defendants convicted	Number of defendants in terminated cases who were:								
		Convicted					Not convicted			
		Total	Guilty plea	Nolo contendere	Trial		Total	Dismissed ^a	Trial	
					Jury	Non-jury			Jury ^b	Non-jury
All offenses^c	80.9%	47,486	41,099	552	4,858	977	11,210	9,488	1,056	666
Violent offenses	83.3%	2,380	2,012	13	323	32	477	378	87	12
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	78.6	154	121	1	30	2	42	34	7	1
Negligent manslaughter	73.1	19	14	0	5	0	7	5	2	0
Assault	68.4	450	349	1	85	15	208	171	34	3
Robbery	93.0	1,363	1,199	10	149	5	102	77	24	1
Rape	73.6	145	115	0	24	6	52	40	11	1
Other sex offenses ^d	82.4	169	152	0	13	4	36	29	2	5
Kidnaping	78.4	58	45	0	13	0	16	13	3	0
Threats against the President	61.1	22	17	1	4	0	14	9	4	1
Property offenses	84.6%	13,648	12,663	62	786	137	2,478	2,184	234	60
Fraudulent offenses	87.6%	10,133	9,429	46	604	54	1,437	1,245	175	17
Embezzlement	88.8	1,880	1,787	11	76	6	237	215	22	0
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	87.5	6,725	6,200	28	454	43	960	803	140	17
Forgery	87.2	997	952	4	36	5	147	144	3	0
Counterfeiting	85.1	531	490	3	38	0	93	83	10	0
Other offenses	77.2%	3,515	3,234	16	182	83	1,041	939	59	43
Burglary	89.8	114	104	0	10	0	13	11	2	0
Larceny ^e	76.7	2,732	2,541	15	119	57	829	769	31	29
Motor vehicle theft	84.2	272	252	0	20	0	51	44	7	0
Arson	—	1	1	0	0	0	3	2	1	0
Transportation of stolen property	81.4	254	229	0	25	0	58	41	16	1
Other property offenses ^f	62.0	142	107	1	8	26	87	72	2	13
Drug offenses	83.6%	16,753	13,846	30	2,764	113	3,278	2,750	471	57
Trafficking	84.2	15,703	12,835	24	2,744	100	2,944	2,432	468	44
Possession and other	75.9	1,050	1,011	6	20	13	334	318	3	13
Public order offenses	74.7%	14,705	12,578	447	985	695	4,977	4,176	264	537
Regulatory offenses	81.2%	1,880	1,608	19	209	44	436	333	81	22
Agriculture	77.7	233	204	8	13	8	67	52	5	10
Antitrust	84.2	80	73	3	4	0	15	1	11	3
Labor law	100.0	30	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food and drug	87.0	87	85	0	2	0	13	11	2	0
Motor carrier	89.3	50	49	1	0	0	6	6	0	0
Other regulatory offenses	80.7	1,400	1,167	7	190	36	335	263	63	9
Other offenses	73.9%	12,825	10,970	428	776	651	4,541	3,843	183	515
Weapons	84.0	2,325	2,014	6	280	25	444	371	64	9
Immigration offenses	89.5	2,543	2,453	6	70	14	298	290	6	2
Tax law violations including tax fraud	91.8	1,090	951	8	121	10	97	66	26	5
Bribery	80.7	218	184	1	32	1	52	39	12	1
Perjury	64.8	83	59	0	22	2	45	28	14	3
National defense	73.9	102	65	1	28	8	36	33	1	2
Escape	76.7	610	546	2	41	21	185	165	13	7
Racketeering and extortion	80.2	424	312	5	103	4	105	88	15	2
Gambling offenses	82.8	212	190	0	22	0	44	37	7	0
Liquor offenses	71.4	20	19	0	1	0	8	7	1	0
Mail or transport of obscene material	81.2	69	58	0	9	2	16	12	4	0
Traffic	61.6	4,988	4,011	397	43	537	3,108	2,609	20	479
Migratory birds	64.4	56	36	1	2	17	31	29	0	2
Other	54.1	85	72	1	2	10	72	69	0	3

— Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^b Includes mistrials.

^c Excludes 8 defendants for whom disposition could not be determined.

^d May include some nonviolent offenses.

^e Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^f Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data note 7.

Table 3.2 Time from filing to disposition of cases terminated in 1990

Most serious offense charged	Average time from filing to disposition for defendants in cases resulting in:			
	All outcomes	Dismissal ^a	Guilty plea ^b	Trial ^c
All offenses	7.1 mo	10.3 mo	6.3 mo	7.9 mo
Violent offenses	6.5 mo	8.6 mo	6.0 mo	7.2 mo
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	10.3	11.8	9.7	10.7
Negligent manslaughter	7.2	—	—	—
Assault	5.6	7.1	4.7	6.2
Robbery	6.2	8.0	5.9	7.6
Rape	6.6	5.2	7.0	6.8
Other sex offenses ^d	6.0	7.2	5.8	5.5
Kidnaping	11.8	—	7.8	—
Threats against the President	8.6	—	—	—
Property offenses	6.5 mo	9.0 mo	5.8 mo	9.7 mo
Fraudulent offenses	6.7 mo	10.7 mo	5.8 mo	10.5 mo
Embezzlement	5.8	8.3	5.3	9.6
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	6.8	11.5	5.7	10.8
Forgery	7.8	10.8	7.1	12.0
Counterfeiting	6.5	8.4	6.0	8.1
Other offenses	6.1 mo	6.9 mo	5.8 mo	7.7 mo
Burglary	9.2	—	6.3	—
Larceny ^e	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.7
Motor vehicle theft	12.2	21.8	10.1	16.1
Arson	—	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	9.1	9.7	8.6	11.5
Other property offenses ^f	3.9	5.4	3.0	3.7
Drug offenses	9.1 mo	13.5 mo	8.2 mo	9.4 mo
Trafficking	9.5	13.9	8.7	9.4
Possession and other	4.7	9.9	3.0	6.5
Public order offenses	5.6 mo	9.1 mo	4.6 mo	5.2 mo
Regulatory offenses	6.9 mo	8.7 mo	6.2 mo	8.1 mo
Agriculture	4.7	6.3	4.5	4.0
Antitrust	6.1	—	4.9	—
Labor law	3.1	—	3.1	—
Food and drug	4.3	—	4.1	—
Motor carrier	9.9	—	5.0	—
Other regulatory offenses	7.4	8.5	6.9	8.4
Other offenses	5.4 mo	9.1 mo	4.3 mo	4.7 mo
Weapons	7.5	12.0	6.6	7.8
Immigration offenses	5.1	17.0	3.6	5.7
Tax law violations	—	—	—	—
Including tax fraud	7.5	17.6	6.2	10.8
Bribery	8.2	12.3	7.4	8.1
Perjury	7.8	6.1	8.6	7.7
National defense	10.3	23.4	5.4	7.5
Escape	15.4	30.4	11.5	10.6
Racketeering and extortion	12.8	20.6	10.5	13.2
Gambling offenses	7.1	4.3	7.4	8.8
Liquor offenses	2.1	—	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	9.6	—	8.3	—
Traffic offenses	2.9	6.0	1.6	.6
Migratory birds	4.6	5.0	3.8	5.4
Other	3.1	3.8	2.5	—

Note: Interval from filing to disposition includes periods which may be excluded under the Speedy Trial Act of 1974 (18 U.S.C. 3161 *et seq.*). Not directly comparable to data from prior years.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^b Includes *nolo contendere*.

^c Includes mistrials.

^d May include some nonviolent offenses.

^e Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^f Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data note 7.

Table 3.3 Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1990

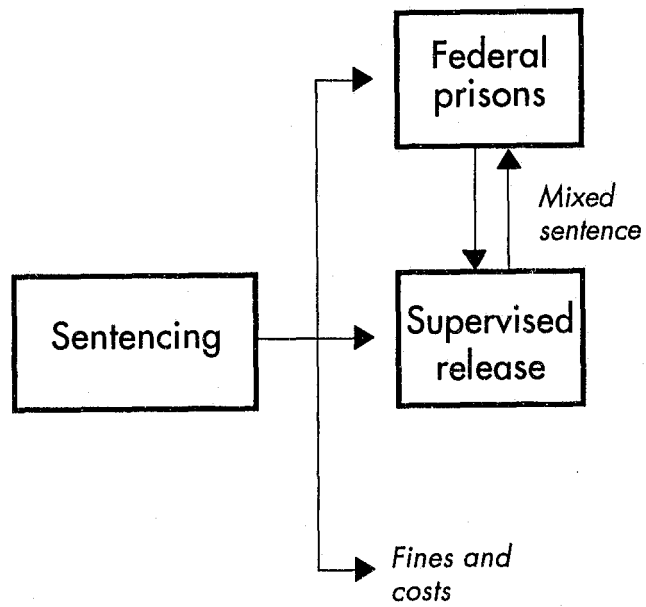
Offender characteristics	Total number of offenders	Percent of offenders convicted of:						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Sex								
Male	19,218	84.5%	94.4%	69.5%	75.7%	87.5%	85.9%	92.9%
Female	3,534	15.5	5.6	30.5	24.3	12.5	14.1	7.1
Race								
White	14,978	66.1%	62.1%	65.7%	60.7%	63.3%	80.7%	74.5%
Black	6,656	29.4	27.1	30.8	34.2	33.2	13.3	20.1
Other	1,025	4.5	10.8	3.5	5.1	3.5	6.0	5.4
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	4,817	21.0%	6.9%	10.1%	5.9%	26.4%	14.1%	32.0%
Non-Hispanic	18,106	79.0	93.1	89.9	94.1	73.6	85.9	68.0
Age								
19-20 years	430	2.1%	2.6%	1.4%	3.6%	2.1%	1.5%	2.0%
21-30 years	7,800	37.6	35.8	32.6	37.2	41.3	25.9	36.9
31-40 years	6,777	32.7	36.0	31.4	28.6	34.5	32.0	30.2
Over 40 years	5,725	27.6	25.4	34.5	30.7	22.0	40.6	30.9
Education								
Less than high school graduate	9,366	42.8%	42.9%	26.0%	35.8%	47.9%	27.6%	53.9%
High school graduate	7,141	32.6	34.3	34.5	40.1	31.4	37.5	28.8
Some college	3,939	18.0	18.1	26.9	18.2	16.3	20.9	12.0
College graduate	1,452	6.6	4.7	12.6	5.9	4.4	14.0	5.3
Criminal record								
None	7,439	32.9%	15.0%	44.7%	34.8%	32.5%	47.6%	23.7%
Prior adult conviction								
Never incarcerated	7,696	34.1	28.4	32.7	34.3	37.4	33.4	29.1
Incarcerated								
1 year or less	5,362	23.7	38.3	17.1	22.5	21.5	14.7	33.9
More than 1 year	2,090	9.3	18.3	5.5	8.3	8.6	4.3	13.3
See data note 8: Offender characteristics are not comparable with previous years' compendia.								

Table 3.4 Dispositions by U.S. magistrates, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense investigated	Number of defendants in matters concluded			Percent convicted
	Total	Convicted	Not convicted	
All offenses^a	14,188	8,956	5,232	63.1%
Violent offenses	242	72	170	29.8%
Murder/manslaughter	10	1	9	—
Assault	106	52	54	49.1
Robbery	86	12	74	14.0
Rape	9	4	5	—
Other sex offenses ^b	6	3	3	—
Kidnaping	13	0	13	—
Threats against the President	12	0	12	—
Property offenses	1,915	997	918	52.1%
Fraudulent offenses	1,608	855	753	53.2%
Embezzlement	503	351	152	69.8
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	909	421	488	46.3
Forgery	188	81	107	43.1
Counterfeiting	8	2	6	—
Other offenses	307	142	165	46.3%
Burglary	3	0	3	—
Larceny ^c	160	72	88	45.0
Motor vehicle theft	27	2	25	7.4
Arson	3	1	2	—
Transportation of stolen property	13	2	11	—
Other property offenses ^d	101	65	36	64.4
Drug offenses	1,758	444	1,314	25.3%
Public order offenses	10,082	7,314	2,768	72.5%
Regulatory offenses	604	336	268	55.6%
Agriculture	160	148	12	92.5
Antitrust	6	3	3	—
Labor law	1	1	0	—
Food and drug	36	4	32	11.1
Motor carrier	5	4	1	—
Other regulatory offenses	396	176	220	44.4
Other offenses	9,478	6,978	2,500	73.6%
Weapons	189	40	149	21.2
Immigration offenses	5,637	5,331	306	94.6
Tax law violations including tax fraud	42	37	5	88.1
Bribery	18	9	9	—
Perjury	2	0	2	—
National defense	212	178	34	84.0
Escape	1,671	20	1,651	1.2
Racketeering and extortion	47	4	43	8.5
Gambling offenses	6	3	3	—
Liquor offenses	1	0	1	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	6	3	3	—
Migratory birds	576	543	33	94.3
Conspiracy, aiding and abetting, traffic, and jurisdictional offenses	946	716	230	75.7
Other	125	94	31	75.2
<p>—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.</p> <p>^a Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.</p> <p>^b May include some nonviolent offenses.</p> <p>^c Excluding transportation of stolen property.</p> <p>^d Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.</p> <p>See data note 2.</p>				

Chapter 4

Sentencing



Depending on the offense, convicted offenders may be sentenced to incarceration, probation, a fine, or a combination of sanctions such as a split or mixed sentence (imprisonment as well as a period of probation supervision).¹ The court's sentencing decision is influenced by a number of factors including statutory penalties for the conviction offense, the seriousness of the offender's conduct in the offense, the offender's prior record, the judge's assessment of an offender's prospects for rehabilitation, and any plea-bargaining agreements that may have been made.

Procedures for sentencing and paroling offenders convicted of violating a Federal law were changed significantly by the Sentencing Reform Act²—applicable to offenses committed after November 1, 1987. For such cases, sentencing guidelines prescribe ranges of recommended sentences for each combination of offense and offender characteristics, and imprisonment sentences imposed under the guidelines are served in full, except for time off for good behavior earned by prisoners. Prisoners sentenced under the guidelines are not eligible for release by the U.S. Parole Commission prior to the expiration of their sentences.

Approximately two-thirds of offenders convicted in 1990 were subject to the guidelines, while the remaining offenders were convicted of offenses committed prior to the effective date of the guidelines. Therefore, the statistics in this chapter describe a year in which there was a transition between two systems of sentencing. Separate statistics, calculated only for those cases that were sentenced under the guidelines during the first six months of 1990, are included in a

BJS special report, *Federal Sentencing in Transition: Sentencing and Time Served in Prison, 1986-1990*.

Plea bargaining may reduce the offender's sentence by reducing the seriousness of the offense charged, reducing the number of counts in the indictment against the defendant, or negotiating a lesser sentence for a given charge. Except where otherwise noted, tables in this chapter are based on the most serious offense of conviction and are not directly comparable with tables in earlier chapters that are based on most serious offense investigated or most serious offense charged.

Offenders convicted and sentences imposed (tables 4.1 and 4.2)

Eighty-one percent of all offenders in cases terminated in 1990 were convicted (see chapter 3). Of these, 51% were sentenced to incarceration only,³ 30% were sentenced to probation only, 9% were sentenced to both incarceration and probation, and 9% were fined (table 4.1). (In most tables, the convicted offenders who received split or mixed sentences are included in both the probation and the incarceration data.)

Overall, 60% of convicted offenders were sentenced to incarceration, either alone or accompanied by probation or a fine. Offenders convicted of violent offenses—especially robbery (98%), murder (93%), and kidnapping (91%)—were most likely to be incarcerated. Other violent offenders also had a high likelihood of being incarcerated, especially those convicted of negligent manslaughter (87%), threats against the President (86%) and rape (81%). Drug traffickers were also frequently sentenced to

prison (91%). Prison sentences were frequently imposed on offenders convicted of escape (89%), burglary (84%), racketeering or extortion (78%), or weapons offenses (78%).

Offenders convicted of property offenses were least likely to be incarcerated (averaging 43%). Among these offenders, those convicted of embezzlement (28%) and larceny (35%) had the lowest likelihood of being incarcerated. Offenders convicted on drug possession and public-order charges were also less likely than the average offender to be incarcerated (averaging 35% and 44% respectively). If traffic offenses are excluded, however, 62% of the remaining offenders convicted of public-order offenses were incarcerated.

Offenders convicted of tax law violations (76%), drug possession (66%), property offenses (63%) and regulatory offenses (59%) were most likely to be sentenced to some term of probation, either alone or as part of a sentence that included incarceration. Sentences combining probation with a term of incarceration were frequently used with white collar and similar crimes such as tax offenses (23%), antitrust offenses (18%), violations of motor carrier regulations (16%), and those convicted of racketeering and extortion (14%), and fraud (13%) (excluding tax fraud). These sentences were also frequently used to punish offenders convicted of transportation of stolen property.

Sixty percent of all offenders convicted of traffic offenses were sentenced only to pay fines. Other offenders who were often fined were those convicted of migratory birds violations (53%), "other" nonregulatory public-order violations (44%), antitrust violations (42%), agriculture and food and drug violations (22% each) and mail or transport of obscene material (21%). Except for 19 persons convicted of assault and four persons convicted of "other" (possibly nonvio-

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

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

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

lent) sex offenses, fines were never the sole punishment for violent offenses (table 4.2). Only 17 of the 15,006 convicted drug traffickers received no punishment other than a fine.

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

Likelihood of incarceration. Defendants who were convicted at trial received more severe sentences than defendants who pleaded guilty. Overall, 80% of offenders convicted at trial were incarcerated (with a prison sentence alone or a sentence that included probation as well as prison), compared to 58% of offenders convicted by plea. Drug offenders who pleaded guilty were about seven times as likely to avoid incarceration as those convicted at trial. Offenders pleading guilty to fraudulent property offenses or regulatory offenses were more than twice as likely to avoid incarceration as those convicted at trial.

Length of sentence. Offenders sentenced to incarceration as a result of guilty plea received average sentences 62% shorter than offenders convicted at trial. Offenders convicted at trial received sentences averaging 10.0 years; the average sentence for offenders convicted by plea was 3.8 years.

Characteristics of offenders sentenced to incarceration (table 4.4)

The majority of offenders sentenced to incarceration in 1990 were white (65%) and male (89%). The data indicate that the percentage sentenced to incarceration was not uniform across all categories of age, race, sex, and ethnicity. However, no conclusions can be drawn from the data about the influence of these characteristics on sentencing. Such an assessment would require detailed information for each category showing the presence or absence of factors that are legally intended to affect sentencing, such as weapon use, victim injury, dollar loss, etc.

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

Offenders with a history of prior convictions were substantially more likely to be sentenced to incarceration than were first offenders. Property offenders aged 19 or 20 were slightly less likely to be incarcerated than older offenders convicted of similar offenses, perhaps in part because most of them had shorter prior records. In most other offense categories, age bore little relationship to sentence. Better educated offenders were somewhat less likely to be incarcerated than high school dropouts, except for those convicted of fraudulent property offenses.

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

The average imposed prison sentence term for all offenders convicted in 1990 was 57 months. Offenders convicted of violent crimes received the longest prison sentences (89 months average sentence for all violent offenses). Sentences for drug offenders were also much longer than average (81 months). For most other types of offenses, the average prison sentences were between 24 and 30 months. Notable exceptions were burglary (34 months), transportation of stolen property (32 months), weapons offenses (47 months) and racketeering or extortion (61 months).

Short periods of incarceration were imposed for gambling—(14 months), drug possession—(15 months), some traffic offenses (4 months), some regulatory offenses like agriculture (9 months), antitrust (13 months) and immigration offenses (10 months).

Relationship of prison term to offender characteristics (table 4.5)

For most offenses, younger persons were sentenced to shorter terms than older offenders. Similarly, women received sentences averaging a third shorter than those imposed on men incarcerated for similar offense types.

Convicted offenders with no prior convictions received sentences averaging 43% shorter than offenders convicted of similar offenses who had previously served prison terms exceeding 1 year.

Table 4.1 Sentence types in cases terminated, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense of conviction	Total offenders sentenced	Percent of offenders convicted and sentenced to:			
		Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Split or mixed sentence ^c	Fine
All offenses	47,486	60.4%	39.5%	9.3%	8.5%
Violent offenses	2,331	87.2%	22.2%	11.2%	1.0%
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	133	93.2	12.8	7.5	0
Negligent manslaughter	23	87.0	26.1	13.0	0
Assault	455	62.0	37.6	7.0	4.2
Robbery	1,337	98.2	14.6	12.9	0
Rape	149	80.5	30.2	10.7	0
Other sex offenses ^d	159	66.7	44.7	13.8	2.5
Kidnaping	53	90.6	15.1	7.5	0
Threats against the President	22	86.4	22.7	9.1	0
Property offenses	13,592	43.3%	63.0%	11.0%	3.6%
Fraudulent offenses	10,126	44.1%	64.5%	12.0%	2.3%
Embezzlement	1,833	28.4	79.2	9.1	1.1
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	6,880	46.9	62.1	13.4	2.8
Forgery	907	43.8	63.4	8.8	1.0
Counterfeiting	506	62.6	45.1	9.5	1.4
Other offenses	3,466	41.0%	58.6%	8.0%	7.5%
Burglary	99	83.8	28.3	12.1	0
Larceny ^e	2,709	34.7	63.3	7.4	8.3
Motor vehicle theft	275	72.7	34.2	8.7	1.1
Arson	1	—	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	234	73.1	41.0	14.5	0
Other property offenses ^f	148	17.6	65.5	5.4	20.9
Drug offenses	16,307	86.4%	21.6%	8.9%	.4%
Trafficking	15,006	90.9	17.7	9.2	.1
Possession and other	1,301	34.7	66.1	6.0	4.2
Public order offenses	15,256	43.6%	40.3%	7.8%	22.7%
Regulatory offenses	2,054	38.9%	59.3%	9.2%	9.9%
Agriculture	259	18.9	66.4	7.7	22.4
Antitrust	83	26.5	41.0	18.1	42.2
Labor law	34	8.8	—	5.9	8.8
Food and drug	97	16.5	—	8.2	21.6
Motor carrier	51	37.3	76.5	15.7	2.0
Other regulatory offenses	1,530	45.1	57.2	8.8	5.6
Other offenses	13,202	44.3%	37.3%	7.6%	24.7%
Weapons	2,438	77.7	28.2	7.9	1.3
Immigration offenses	2,569	73.0	31.0	8.6	1.5
Tax law violations					
including tax fraud	1,165	43.5	76.1	23.2	3.1
Bribery	220	50.5	56.8	12.3	5.0
Perjury	87	71.3	39.1	11.5	1.1
National defense	141	43.3	51.8	8.5	7.8
Escape	612	89.1	19.3	10.5	.5
Racketeering and extortion	518	78.0	31.7	13.5	2.3
Gambling offenses	211	53.6	51.7	6.2	.9
Liquor offenses	22	50.0	—	4.5	18.2
Mail or transport of obscene material	72	26.4	52.8	0	20.8
Traffic offenses	4,984	4.7	36.4	2.3	60.5
Migratory birds	57	3.5	—	1.8	52.6
Other	106	12.3	—	2.8	44.3

Note: Total excludes 8 convicted defendants whose sentence could not be determined.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^b Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^c Sentences to probation combined with incarceration.

^d May include some nonviolent offenses.

^e Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^f Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data note 7.

Table 4.2 Type and length of sentence imposed, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense of conviction	Offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1990					
	Number				Average sentence length	
	Total	Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Fine	Incarceration ^c	Probation ^b
All offenses	47,486	28,659	18,738	4,041	57.2 mo	35.0 mo
Violent offenses	2,331	2,032	518	23	89.2 mo	38.7 mo
Murder/nonnegligent manslaughter	133	124	17	0	134.7	—
Negligent manslaughter	23	20	6	0	19.9	—
Assault	455	282	171	19	34.8	27.5
Robbery	1,337	1,313	195	0	100.7	43.7
Rape	149	120	45	0	78.9	46.4
Other sex offenses ^d	159	106	71	4	33.1	41.7
Kidnaping	53	48	8	0	178.5	—
Threats against the President	22	19	5	0	—	—
Property offenses	13,592	5,885	8,560	487	22.0 mo	36.9 mo
Fraudulent offenses	10,126	4,464	6,529	228	21.9 mo	39.1 mo
Embezzlement	1,833	520	1,452	20	17.5	37.4
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	6,880	3,230	4,274	192	23.4	40.2
Forgery	907	397	575	9	16.9	36.3
Counterfeiting	506	317	228	7	19.4	38.2
Other offenses	3,466	1,421	2,031	259	22.4 mo	29.9 mo
Burglary	99	83	28	0	34.4	40.1
Larceny ^e	2,709	940	1,716	225	18.8	28.7
Motor vehicle theft	275	200	94	3	27.6	38.6
Arson	1	1	0	0	—	...
Transportation of stolen property	234	171	96	0	31.8	47.7
Other property offenses ^f	148	26	97	31	11.5	22.3
Drug offenses	16,307	14,092	3,517	71	80.9 mo	41.1 mo
Trafficking	15,006	13,640	2,657	17	83.1	47.5
Possession and other	1,301	452	860	54	14.9	21.2
Public order offenses	15,256	6,650	6,143	3,460	28.3 mo	28.5 mo
Regulatory offenses	2,054	799	1,218	203	26.7 mo	31.4 mo
Agriculture	259	49	172	58	9.1	27.1
Antitrust	83	22	34	35	12.9	41.2
Labor law	34	3	30	3	—	32.4
Food and drug	97	16	68	21	—	32.5
Motor carrier	51	19	39	1	—	30.5
Other regulatory offenses	1,530	690	875	85	29.1	31.8
Other offenses	13,202	5,851	4,925	3,257	28.5 mo	27.7 mo
Weapons	2,438	1,894	687	32	47.3	36.5
Immigration offenses	2,569	1,876	797	39	10.5	31.0
Tax law violations including tax fraud	1,165	507	886	36	24.3	42.6
Bribery	220	111	125	11	24.8	36.4
Perjury	87	62	34	1	22.5	39.7
National defense	141	61	73	11	15.9	21.6
Escape	612	545	118	3	22.2	30.1
Racketeering and extortion	518	404	164	12	61.4	42.5
Gambling offenses	211	113	109	2	13.6	37.1
Liquor offenses	22	11	8	4	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	72	19	38	15	—	34.6
Traffic	4,984	233	1,812	3,014	4.5	13.6
Migratory birds	57	2	26	30	—	12.1
Other	106	13	48	47	—	14.8

Note: Total excludes 8 convicted defendants whose sentence could not be determined. Total exceeds sum of individual sanctions because split and mixed sentences are counted in both prison and probation.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

^b Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.

^c Excludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders (0.03% of all incarcerations).

^d May include some nonviolent offenses.

^e Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^f Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data note 7.

Table 4.3 Sentences imposed on convicted offenders, by offense of conviction and method of disposition, 1990

Offense of conviction and method of disposition	Number of convicted offenders	Number of offenders in terminated cases convicted and sentenced to:			Offenders sentenced to some incarceration	
		Incarceration ^a	Probation ^b	Fine	Percent of convicted offenders	Average sentence length ^c
All offenses	47,486	28,659	18,738	4,041	60.4%	57.2 mo
Guilty plea ^d	41,651	23,996	17,402	3,611	57.6	45.1
Trial ^e	5,835	4,663	1,336	430	79.9	119.5
Violent offenses	2,331	2,032	518	23	87.2%	89.2 mo
Guilty plea	1,974	1,712	470	17	86.7	77.3
Trial	357	320	48	6	89.6	152.5
Property offenses						
Fraudulent offenses	10,126	4,464	6,529	228	44.1%	21.9 mo
Guilty plea	9,447	3,976	6,221	188	42.1	18.8
Trial	679	488	308	40	71.9	46.5
Other offenses	3,466	1,421	2,031	259	41.0%	22.4 mo
Guilty plea	3,203	1,269	1,894	247	39.6	20.0
Trial	263	152	137	12	57.8	42.0
Drug offenses	16,307	14,092	3,517	71	86.4%	80.9 mo
Guilty plea	13,469	11,319	3,241	66	84.0	63.6
Trial	2,838	2,773	276	5	97.7	151.6
Public order offenses						
Regulatory offenses	2,054	799	1,218	203	38.9%	26.7 mo
Guilty plea	1,811	634	1,135	185	35.0	19.0
Trial	243	165	83	18	67.9	56.8
Other offenses	13,202	5,851	4,925	3,257	44.3%	28.5 mo
Guilty plea	11,747	5,086	4,441	2,908	43.3	23.0
Trial	1,455	765	484	349	52.6	64.7
Note: Total excludes 8 convicted offenders whose sentence could not be determined.			^c Excludes offenders sentenced to life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences.			
^a All sentences to incarceration, including split, mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.			^d Includes <i>nolo contendere</i> .			
^b Includes offenders with split and mixed sentences.			See data note 7.			

Table 4.4 Convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration, by offense and offender characteristics, 1990

Offender characteristics	Of all offenders convicted in cases terminated in 1990, the percent who were incarcerated							Total number of offenders
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses		
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other	
All offenders*	60.4	87.2%	44.1%	41.0%	86.4%	38.9%	44.3%	47,543
Sex								
Male	81.5	94.4%	58.5%	56.1%	93.9%	53.5%	79.7%	19,218
Female	54.1	85.2	35.4	23.9	79.4	50.0	63.8	3,534
Race								
White	76.6	92.6%	53.6%	48.7%	91.1%	52.3%	77.1%	14,978
Black	79.3	97.2	48.1	49.1	94.1	54.1	85.4	6,656
Other	74.8	92.9	40.1	44.8	90.9	61.2	74.4	1,025
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	86.0	95.0%	52.3%	54.9%	94.6%	63.2%	83.2%	4,817
Non-Hispanic	74.7	93.7	50.9	47.9	91.1	51.0	76.4	18,106
Age								
19-20 years	74.4	97.1%	36.8%	25.0%	92.9%	—	81.3%	430
21-30 years	78.6	95.0	47.7	47.2	91.9	61.0	81.6	7,800
31-40 years	79.2	95.5	54.1	58.7	92.0	52.3	78.3	6,777
Over 40 years	72.0	88.0	51.3	43.5	92.4	46.2	74.7	5,725
Education								
Less than high school graduate	83.9	95.7%	53.9%	58.9%	93.7%	62.7%	83.1%	9,366
High school graduate	73.9	95.2	47.8	45.0	91.2	52.4	73.6	7,141
Some college	69.9	91.3	50.1	39.7	89.1	42.1	69.2	3,939
College graduate	68.4	75.8	58.9	35.4	89.8	53.6	68.6	1,452
Criminal record								
None	63.8	79.4%	37.7%	22.9%	88.9%	39.6%	60.1%	7,439
Prior adult conviction								
Never incarcerated	76.7	92.6	51.4	43.3	91.2	60.5	74.7	7,696
Incarcerated								
1 year or less	90.6	98.4	76.4	82.3	96.1	72.3	90.1	5,362
More than 1 year	93.5	98.1	85.3	87.3	97.7	82.9	90.4	2,090
Note: Excludes corporations. Offenders are classified by the most serious offense of conviction.								
—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.								
* Includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown. See data note 8: Offender characteristics are not comparable with previous years' compendia.								

Table 4.5 Average incarceration sentence lengths imposed, by offense and offender characteristics, 1990

Offender characteristics	Average sentence length for offenders convicted of:						
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All offenders*	57.2 mo	89.2 mo	21.9 mo	22.4 mo	80.9 mo	26.7 mo	28.5 mo
Sex							
Male	63.2 mo	93.4 mo	18.6 mo	19.5 mo	84.5 mo	30.2 mo	31.5 mo
Female	42.5	58.4	13.6	15.9	62.7	16.8	20.1
Race							
White	53.9 mo	84.9 mo	19.2 mo	20.4 mo	73.7 mo	28.9 mo	26.3 mo
Black	77.4	115.5	14.3	17.3	98.2	28.1	48.0
Other	53.8	64.9	10.6	15.0	80.1	22.2	22.1
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	53.1 mo	105.8 mo	15.1 mo	19.6 mo	71.4 mo	42.1 mo	15.6 mo
Non-Hispanic	63.2	90.5	17.8	18.9	86.1	25.6	38.4
Age							
19-20 years	52.8 mo	49.5 mo	11.3 mo	—	72.7 mo	—	23.7 mo
21-30 years	59.4	87.7	15.2	18.9	78.2	22.3	27.5
31-40 years	62.9	107.1	18.3	19.4	80.3	26.8	35.0
Over 40 years	61.4	85.2	20.0	19.8	93.8	33.2	31.2
Education							
Less than high school graduate	61.9 mo	92.7 mo	15.8 mo	18.2 mo	81.9 mo	29.6 mo	27.2 mo
High school graduate	63.3	93.0	17.5	20.6	82.8	25.4	40.7
Some college	59.0	91.7	17.8	18.7	80.4	32.6	33.0
College graduate	43.5	53.5	20.9	16.4	70.5	29.7	26.9
Criminal record							
None	50.5 mo	56.2 mo	14.7 mo	13.3 mo	68.4 mo	18.5 mo	19.6 mo
Prior adult conviction							
Never incarcerated	56.6	62.6	16.1	14.9	76.7	34.7	22.7
Incarcerated							
1 year or less	65.3	99.9	20.8	20.5	93.8	27.8	35.0
More than 1 year	88.0	137.1	23.9	29.8	120.8	41.9	48.0
Note: Excludes corporations and offenders sentenced to life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders. Includes prison portion of split or mixed sentences. —Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.				* Includes offenders for whom these characteristics are unknown. See data note 8: Offender characteristics are not comparable with previous years' compendia.			



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

However most of the persons described in this chapter as terminating periods of incarceration or supervision were serving sentences imposed under laws applicable before the act's passage (called the "old law"). Offenders incarcerated under the old law were eligible for release to parole supervision after completing a third or less of their prison terms. Offenders who remained in prison until their mandatory release date were possibly subject to a period of post-release community supervision.

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

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

issuance of an arrest warrant, assignment to community corrections, or supervision by some other State or local authority.

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

Probation outcomes (tables 5.1 and 5.2)

In 1990 23,404 offenders completed one or more terms of active probation supervision (table 5.1). Eighty-four percent of probation terminations were either successful completions of the term of supervision or were administrative closures such as incarceration for a prior offense. Sixteen percent were removals or revocations for technical violations (12%) or new crimes (over 4%).

Violations by offense. Probation sentences were frequently imposed on certain types of white collar offenders (see chapter 4). Violation rates for several of these offenses were lower than the average for all probationers: embezzlement (9% technical, 3% new crimes); fraud (8% and 4%, respectively), and tax law violations (5% and 1%). Fewer than 3% of regulatory offenders violated their probation by committing a new crime. Probationers convicted of racketeering or extortion were also less likely than average to have violations entailing removal or incarceration.

The rate of removal or reincarceration for violations or new crimes was relatively high among offenders who had been convicted of rape (37%), burglary (37%), robbery (34%), or forgery (32%).

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

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

A total of 14,898 offenders who had been released to parole or supervised release completed their supervision in 1990. Ten percent of the terminations were removals from supervision or reincarcerations for commission of a new crime. Another 20% were for technical violations.

The violation rate for offenders terminating parole or supervised release in each major offense category was substantially higher than the corresponding rate for offenders terminating probation. The higher violation rate after parole or supervised release may reflect the fact that all of these offenders were initially sentenced to prison—a determination that probably reflected the seriousness of the offenses and the offenders' prior record (see chapter 4).

Violations by offense. Offenders originally convicted of burglary or violent offenses had the highest levels of terminating supervision with violations (57% for burglary and 51% for violent offenses). Persons convicted of drug crimes had average rates of technical violations for drug use and lower-than-average rates of other technical violations and new crimes, reflecting the fact that drug traffickers who are imprisoned are not more likely than other prisoners to have been involved in drug abuse.

Offender characteristics. In contrast to persons convicted of drug offenses, offenders known to have a history of drug abuse violated their terms of supervision in 41% of terminations (13% for drug use, 13% for new crimes, and 15% for nondrug technical violations) (table 5.4), compared to 22% of supervision terminations for offenders with no previously known drug use. As with probationers, offenders with higher levels of education who terminated parole or supervised release had lower levels of each form of violation than did offenders with low levels of education.

Violation rate (table 5.5)

The likelihood that an offender was cited for a violation during the first year of supervision differed between offenders on probation supervision (6%) and offenders on supervision after release from prison (on average, 13% for three forms of supervision). Among offenders who entered probation supervision in 1990, the violation rate for new crimes was higher for those whose probation was imposed by a magistrate (5%) than for those whose probation was imposed by a judge (3%). Although parolees had higher violation rates than offenders who entered supervised release or mandatory release supervision, the difference is probably explained by the fact that offenders entering parole in 1990 had been sentenced under the old law and therefore had served longer prison terms than offenders who entered supervised release.

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

Time served in prison (tables 5.6 and 5.7)

In 1990, a total of 26,955 prisoners were released for the first time from the custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons after serving sentences im-

posed by U.S. district courts for violations of the U.S. Code (table 5.6).¹ Most of them had been sentenced to prison for offenses committed prior to the effective date of sentencing guidelines, but some prisoners released in 1990 had been sentenced under the guidelines.

Including credits for time spent in jail prior to final disposition, inmates first released in 1990 served an average of 20 months—89% of the sentence imposed for the most serious offense—in confinement. The average length of time served was the same as in 1988 and 1989, but the percentage of imposed sentence increased (from 80% in 1988 and 86% in 1990), reflecting the influence of sentencing guidelines.

Violent offenders served terms nearly 3 times as long as the average (4.7 years), while terms for public-order offenders were less than half the average (9 months). Because more provisions for early release, such as parole and time credited for good behavior, are available to inmates serving longer sentences, violent offenders serve an average of 72% of their sentences, while inmates convicted of public-order offenses serve 97% of their sentences.

Prisoners convicted of drug trafficking offenses (including sales, importation, and manufacture) served an average of nearly 2 years and 7 months in 1990, 7% longer than the average time served by the cohort of similar offenders released in 1989.

Prisoners released in 1990 who were sentenced to 5-year terms for their most serious offense actually served an average of 3 years and 3 months (table 5.7). Those with ten-

year terms actually served on average 4 years and 11 months, and those sentenced to 20 years actually served on average 8 years and 2 months in prison.

At each level of imposed sentences over 1 year, violent offenders remained in prison for a somewhat longer time than average, ranging from 3 months longer for 2-year sentences to 12 months longer for 10-year sentences.

Prisoner movements (table 5.8)

In 1990 the U.S. Bureau of Prisons received 32,487 prisoners directly from sentences imposed by U.S. district courts. Another 11,125 persons were committed to prison for having violated conditional release, as a result of sentences by military or other courts, or for treatment or examination. Forty percent of the district court commitments were for drug trafficking, and another 37% were for offenses classified as public-order offenses. Most of the imprisoned public-order offenders were convicted of violations of immigration laws.

In all, commitments in 1990 exceeded releases by 4,421, with the result that the Federal prisoner population increased by 85 prisoners per week. The prison population in most categories of offenses decreased during 1989, but the number of offenders imprisoned for drug offenses increased by 5,161 and for weapons offenses by 584.

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

Table 5.1 Outcome of probation supervision, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	23,541	100.0%	78.5%	2.0%	1.2%	8.3%	4.5%	5.5%
Violent offenses	650	100.0%	71.8%	2.5%	.9%	12.0%	7.7%	5.1%
Murder/manslaughter	10	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negligent manslaughter	13	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assault	315	100.0	73.0	1.0	1.3	13.0	7.3	4.4
Robbery	154	100.0	59.7	7.1	1.3	13.0	12.3	6.5
Rape	24	100.0	50.0	0	0	29.2	8.3	12.5
Other sex offenses ^c	119	100.0	90.8	0	0	4.2	1.7	3.4
Kidnaping	7	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Threats against the President	8	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property offenses	9,392	100.0%	77.3%	2.0%	1.3%	9.0%	4.8%	5.6%
Fraudulent offenses	6,880	100.0%	79.0%	1.8%	1.1%	8.1%	4.3%	5.8%
Embezzlement	1,863	100.0	84.0	1.3	.9	6.9	2.7	4.3
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	3,763	100.0	81.1	1.1	.8	6.6	3.6	6.8
Forgery	938	100.0	62.6	4.8	2.6	16.0	9.0	5.1
Counterfeiting	316	100.0	74.1	4.7	1.3	8.5	7.0	4.4
Other offenses	2,512	100.0%	72.6%	2.4%	1.9%	11.6%	6.4%	5.1%
Burglary	63	100.0	57.1	4.8	1.6	22.2	7.9	6.3
Larceny ^d	1,914	100.0	72.3	2.6	2.1	12.3	6.3	4.5
Motor vehicle theft	166	100.0	70.5	3.6	1.8	5.4	11.4	7.2
Arson	5	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	196	100.0	78.6	0	1.5	7.7	3.1	9.2
Other property offenses ^e	168	100.0	77.4	.6	0	11.3	6.0	4.8
Drug offenses	4,289	100.0%	77.4%	3.7%	1.1%	7.9%	3.8%	6.1%
Trafficking	2,679	100.0	78.5	3.1	.6	6.9	3.9	7.0
Possession and other	1,610	100.0	75.6	4.7	2.0	9.6	3.7	4.5
Public order offenses	9,209	100.0%	80.6%	1.2%	1.2%	7.5%	4.2%	5.2%
Regulatory offenses	1,557	100.0%	84.1%	2.1%	.7%	4.8%	3.0%	5.3%
Agriculture	169	100.0	88.2	1.2	.6	2.4	1.8	5.9
Antitrust	43	100.0	95.3	0	0	0	0	4.7
Labor law	33	100.0	81.8	3.0	3.0	0	3.0	9.1
Food and drug	44	100.0	79.5	2.3	0	0	4.5	13.6
Motor carrier	47	100.0	87.2	0	0	2.1	2.1	8.5
Other regulatory offenses	1,221	100.0	83.2	2.4	.7	5.7	3.2	4.8
Other offenses	7,652	100.0%	79.9%	1.0%	1.3%	8.1%	4.5%	5.2%
Weapons	810	100.0	72.0	2.6	1.2	9.9	8.8	5.6
Immigration offenses	901	100.0	75.2	1.0	3.3	9.0	4.2	7.2
Tax law violations								
including tax fraud	1,072	100.0	87.0	.8	.1	4.1	1.4	6.5
Bribery	145	100.0	84.1	0	0	6.2	2.1	7.6
Perjury	66	100.0	72.7	1.5	1.5	7.6	6.1	10.6
National defense	212	100.0	81.1	.9	.5	8.0	4.2	5.2
Escape	75	100.0	73.3	1.3	2.7	12.0	2.7	8.0
Racketeering and extortion	226	100.0	85.4	.9	0	4.0	3.5	6.2
Gambling offenses	128	100.0	87.5	0	0	3.1	1.6	7.8
Liquor offenses	15	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mail or transport of obscene material	45	100.0	86.7	0	0	2.2	0	11.1
Traffic	3,342	100.0	79.3	.8	1.5	9.4	5.4	3.7
Migratory birds	225	100.0	91.6	.4	.4	1.8	.9	4.9
Other	390	100.0	80.5	.5	.5	10.8	2.3	5.4

Note: Total includes terminations of supervision for offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated probation supervision in 1990 was 23,404.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

^c May include some nonviolent offenses.

^d Excludes transportation of stolen property.

^e Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data note 9.

Table 5.2 Characteristics of offenders terminating probation supervision, 1990

Offense characteristics	Number of probation terminations	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	23,541	100.0%	78.5%	2.0%	1.2%	8.3%	4.5%	5.5%
Sex								
Male	18,185	100.0%	77.2%	2.0%	1.2%	8.7%	5.0%	5.8%
Female	5,356	100.0	82.7	2.0	1.1	6.9	2.7	4.6
Race								
White	17,112	100.0%	81.3%	1.5%	1.0%	6.5%	3.9%	5.8%
Black	5,571	100.0	70.2	3.7	1.9	13.4	6.3	4.5
Other	834	100.0	75.8	.6	1.3	12.0	4.2	6.1
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	2,337	100.0%	75.5%	2.2%	2.6%	8.8%	5.9%	5.0%
Non-Hispanic	21,164	100.0	78.8	2.0	1.1	8.3	4.3	5.6
Age								
16-18 years	136	100.0%	69.1%	.7%	3.7%	11.0%	3.7%	11.8%
19-20 years	584	100.0	69.2	2.1	2.6	13.7	6.2	6.3
21-30 years	7,102	100.0	72.2	3.0	1.9	11.7	6.4	4.8
31-40 years	7,456	100.0	77.5	2.4	1.2	9.0	4.7	5.1
Over 40 years	8,184	100.0	85.7	.7	.4	4.2	2.5	6.4
Education								
Less than high school graduate	7,223	100.0%	72.4%	2.5%	2.0%	11.0%	6.4%	5.7%
High school graduate	8,873	100.0	79.7	2.1	1.0	8.4	4.4	4.5
Some college	4,993	100.0	81.9	1.5	.7	6.4	3.5	5.9
College graduate	2,272	100.0	86.4	.6	.4	3.7	1.2	7.9
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	15,398	100.0%	84.8%	.9%	.9%	6.3%	3.9%	3.2%
Drug history	3,314	100.0	65.7	7.3	1.9	14.0	7.5	3.6
Note: Total includes terminations of supervision for offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated probation supervision in 1990 was 23,404.				^b Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.				
^a Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.				^c Includes offenders with unknown characteristics. See data note 9.				

Table 5.3 Outcome of parole or supervised release, by offense, 1990

Most serious offense of conviction	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervisions with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenses	14,981	100.0%	61.4%	7.5%	2.4%	10.1%	10.5%	8.1%
Violent offenses	1,786	100.0%	44.7%	11.6%	4.1%	15.1%	20.0%	4.5%
Murder/manslaughter	79	100.0	45.6	3.8	1.3	15.2	22.8	11.4
Negligent manslaughter	22	100.0	72.7	0	0	4.5	22.7	0
Assault	150	100.0	61.3	7.3	2.7	12.7	13.3	2.7
Robbery	1,346	100.0	40.1	13.8	4.3	16.5	21.1	4.2
Rape	57	100.0	61.4	1.8	1.8	7.0	22.8	5.3
Other sex offenses ^c	60	100.0	78.3	1.7	3.3	1.7	6.7	8.3
Kidnaping	66	100.0	45.5	7.6	7.6	13.6	21.2	4.5
Threats against the President	6	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Property offenses	3,371	100.0%	60.3%	7.1%	3.4%	12.2%	11.0%	5.9%
Fraudulent offenses	2,058	100.0%	65.5%	6.6%	2.8%	10.5%	8.2%	6.4%
Embezzlement	229	100.0	82.5	3.5	.9	5.7	3.1	4.4
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	1,148	100.0	69.9	2.8	2.5	10.3	7.8	6.7
Forgery	523	100.0	52.6	15.3	4.2	12.4	10.5	5.0
Counterfeiting	158	100.0	51.9	10.1	2.5	12.7	10.8	12.0
Other offenses	1,313	100.0%	52.2%	7.9%	4.5%	14.8%	15.5%	5.1%
Burglary	168	100.0	39.3	12.5	6.0	16.1	22.6	3.6
Larceny ^d	780	100.0	48.7	9.9	4.0	16.4	15.8	5.3
Motor vehicle theft	189	100.0	63.0	1.6	5.8	10.1	14.3	5.3
Arson	13	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation of stolen property	148	100.0	68.2	1.4	4.1	11.5	8.8	6.1
Other property offenses ^e	15	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drug offenses	7,697	100.0%	64.9%	7.5%	1.4%	8.2%	8.3%	9.6%
Trafficking	7,373	100.0	64.8	7.7	1.4	8.0	8.5	9.6
Possession and other	324	100.0	68.8	4.3	1.2	12.3	4.6	8.6
Public order offenses	2,126	100.0%	64.0%	4.9%	2.9%	9.3%	9.4%	9.5%
Regulatory offenses	305	100.0%	73.8%	2.3%	.7%	6.6%	6.2%	10.5%
Other offenses	1,821	100.0%	62.3%	5.4%	3.3%	9.8%	9.9%	9.3%
Weapons	653	100.0	56.2	9.2	2.0	12.1	14.7	5.8
Immigration offenses	505	100.0	53.7	2.8	6.9	10.1	7.1	19.4
Tax law violations including tax fraud	154	100.0	92.9	.6	0	1.9	1.9	2.6
Bribery	31	100.0	83.9	3.2	0	3.2	0	9.7
Perjury	25	100.0	76.0	4.0	0	8.0	4.0	8.0
National defense	9	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Escape	155	100.0	47.1	10.3	6.5	18.1	12.9	5.2
Racketeering and extortion	212	100.0	81.1	2.4	0	—	—	—
Gambling offenses	11	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Liquor offenses	0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mail or transport of obscene material	3	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Traffic	50	100.0	80.0	0	2.0	4.0	8.0	6.0
Migratory birds	2	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	11	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note: Total includes terminations of supervision for offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated supervision in 1990 was 14,898.

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

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

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

^c May include some nonviolent offenses.

^d Excludes transportation of stolen property.

^e Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data note 9.

Table 5.4 Characteristics of offenders terminating parole or supervised release, 1990

Offender characteristics	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervisions with:						
		Total	No violation	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b	Administrative case closures
				Drug use	Fugitive status	Other		
All offenders^c	14,981	100.0%	61.4%	7.5%	2.4%	10.1%	10.5%	8.1%
Sex								
Male	13,597	100.0%	61.0%	7.5%	2.4%	10.1%	11.0%	8.1%
Female	1,384	100.0	65.2	8.4	2.3	10.0	5.1	9.0
Race								
White	10,296	100.0%	67.0%	5.6%	2.5%	7.9%	8.5%	8.6%
Black	4,288	100.0	47.6	12.8	2.2	15.3	15.0	7.1
Other	390	100.0	63.6	1.8	1.8	11.3	13.8	7.7
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	2,801	100.0%	55.9%	8.8%	3.5%	9.6%	8.9%	13.3%
Non-Hispanic	12,159	100.0	62.6	7.3	2.1	10.2	10.8	6.9
Age								
16-18 years	8	100.0%	—	—	—	—	—	—
19-20 years	114	100.0	28.1	7.9	7.9	20.2	17.5	18.4
21-30 years	3,409	100.0	55.3	8.0	3.1	11.9	11.7	10.0
31-40 years	5,938	100.0	59.0	9.2	2.2	10.9	11.0	7.6
Over 40 years	5,482	100.0	68.5	5.5	2.0	7.8	8.9	7.3
Education								
Less than high school graduate	7,016	100.0%	55.3%	9.2%	3.1%	11.6%	11.9%	8.8%
High school graduate	4,606	100.0	62.8	7.4	2.1	10.0	10.7	7.0
Some college	2,407	100.0	68.6	5.5	1.6	8.4	8.6	7.4
College graduate	856	100.0	82.0	1.4	.5	3.2	3.5	9.5
Drug abuse								
No known abuse	7,570	100.0%	71.7%	3.2%	2.1%	7.5%	8.9%	6.6%
Drug history	4,839	100.0	54.9	13.4	2.2	12.8	12.5	4.2
Note: Total includes terminations of supervision for offenders whose offense category could not be determined. The number of offenders who terminated supervision in 1990 was 14,898. —Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.				^a Violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses. ^b Includes both "major" and "minor" offenses. ^c Includes offenders with unknown characteristics. See data note 9.				

Table 5.5 Parole and probation outcomes, by type of release, 1990

Type of release	Total offenders supervised	Percent of offenders entering supervision in 1990 who had violations during the first year of supervision				
		All violations	Technical violations ^a			New crime ^b
			Drug use	Fugitive status	Other	
Parole	8,727	14.9%	4.6%	1.0%	5.3%	3.9%
Supervised release	7,707	11.4%	2.3%	1.5%	4.5%	3.1%
Mandatory release	4,356	11.3%	3.2%	1.1%	4.0%	3.1%
Probation imposed by judge	13,109	5.2%	1.0%	.4%	2.8%	1.0%
by magistrate	7,338	8.4	.7	.9	4.8	2.0
^a Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration for violation of supervision conditions other than charges for new offenses.			^b Removal to inactive supervision or return to incarceration after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense. See data note 10.			

Table 5.6 Average time to first release and percent of sentence served, for prisoners released in 1990

Most serious offense of conviction	Time served	Percent of sentence served	Number of prisoners released ^a
All offenses	19.2 mo	89.4%	26,955
Violent offenses	54.2 mo	72.3%	1,585
Murder/manslaughter	64.9	69.6	80
Assault	45.0	77.5	428
Robbery	58.4	68.7	907
Rape	—	57.8	21
Other sex offenses ^b	34.0	82.3	90
Kidnaping	106.3	56.9	35
Other violent offenses	25.8	124.4	24
Property offenses	16.3 mo	89.6%	5,653
Fraudulent offenses	15.1 mo	89.4%	4,072
Embezzlement	11.6	92.3	415
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	15.2	88.0	2,912
Forgery	14.6	91.1	346
Counterfeiting	19.0	95.3	399
Other offenses	19.6 mo	90.2%	1,581
Burglary	27.2	86.6	88
Larceny ^c	16.8	94.2	938
Motor vehicle theft	22.6	85.4	227
Arson	38.8	74.1	39
Transportation of stolen property	28.3	76.3	185
Other property offenses ^d	8.5	98.7	104
Drug offenses	29.7 mo	80.9%	8,012
Trafficking	30.7	79.1	7,590
Possession and other	10.3	112.6	422
Public order offenses	8.6 mo	97.4%	11,553
Regulatory offenses	18.2 mo	93.2%	503
Other offenses	8.1 mo	97.5%	11,050
Weapons	20.9	97.2	1,249
Immigration offenses	4.1	100.5	7,804
Tax law violations including tax fraud	12.0	76.7	466
Bribery	11.5	87.0	82
Perjury	13.2	90.6	70
National defense	20.7	91.9	25
Escape	18.4	96.7	175
Racketeering and extortion	31.2	71.4	497
Gambling offenses	—	—	2
Liquor offenses	—	—	2
Mail or transport of obscene material	24.8	82.2	72
Traffic	2.0	100.1	452
Migratory birds	7.3	102.5	35
Other	13.9	112.3	119

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

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

^a Includes 790 releases for which the time served until first release was unknown.

^b May include some nonviolent offenses.

^c Excluding transportation of stolen property.

^d Excluding fraudulent property offenses; including destruction of property and trespass.

See data notes 11 and 12.

Table 5.7 Average time served to first release, by sentence length and offense, for prisoners released in 1990

Sentence imposed ^a	Mean time served						
	All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
			Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
12 mo	13 mo	13 mo	11 mo	12 mo	14 mo	12 mo	14 mo
24	20	23	18	21	21	20	21
36	26	30	23	24	27	25	26
48	32	36	28	30	32	—	33
60	39	42	33	39	39	41	39
72	44	51	38	41	44	—	40
84	48	58	44	—	46	—	—
96	51	65	41	49	49	—	52
108	53	—	—	—	50	—	—
120	59	71	51	59	55	—	56
144	64	79	—	—	58	—	60
180	76	88	—	73	72	—	64
240	98	109	—	—	76	—	—
300	121	126	—	—	—	...	—

—Too few cases to obtain statistically reliable data.

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

^a Sentence for the single most serious offense. See data notes 11 and 12.

Table 5.8 Admissions and releases of Federal prisoners, by offense, 1990

Most serious original offense of conviction	Population at start of year	Prisoners received		Prisoners released		Population at end of year	Net population change
		District court	All other	First release	All other		
All offenses	52,568	32,487	11,125	26,955	12,236	56,989	4,421
Violent offenses	10,180	1,544	1,508	1,585	2,090	9,557	-623
Murder/manslaughter	1,379	85	118	80	269	1,233	-146
Assault	2,130	370	342	428	450	1,964	-166
Robbery	5,426	926	862	907	1,149	5,158	-268
Rape	328	6	48	21	75	286	-42
Other sex offenses	418	108	79	90	75	440	22
Kidnaping	447	33	26	35	41	430	-17
Other violent offenses	52	16	33	24	31	46	-6
Property offenses	8,554	5,309	3,821	5,653	4,096	7,935	-619
Fraudulent offenses	5,260	3,978	2,385	4,072	2,438	5,113	-147
Embezzlement	484	421	382	415	405	467	-17
Fraud (excluding tax fraud)	3,564	3,006	1,372	2,912	1,325	3,705	141
Forgery	668	249	403	346	488	486	-182
Counterfeiting	544	302	228	399	220	455	-89
Other offenses	3,294	1,331	1,436	1,581	1,658	2,822	-472
Burglary	514	84	130	88	198	442	-72
Larceny	1,660	785	1,013	938	1,131	1,389	-271
Motor vehicle theft	450	167	102	227	121	371	-79
Arson	164	47	15	39	14	173	9
Transportation of stolen property	379	160	106	185	107	353	-26
Other property offenses	127	88	70	104	87	94	-33
Drug offenses	25,309	13,326	3,029	8,012	3,182	30,470	5,161
Trafficking	24,852	12,856	2,686	7,590	2,815	29,989	5,137
Possession and other	457	470	343	422	367	481	24
Public order offenses	8,090	12,147	1,971	11,553	2,070	8,585	495
Regulatory offenses	733	539	225	503	249	745	12
Other offenses	7,357	11,608	1,746	11,050	1,821	7,840	483
Weapons	2,489	1,843	495	1,249	505	3,073	584
Immigration offenses	1,863	7,678	284	7,804	293	1,728	-135
Tax law violations including tax fraud	490	480	160	466	159	505	15
Bribery	69	91	26	82	29	75	6
Perjury	79	81	28	70	29	89	10
National defense	54	26	14	25	13	56	2
Escape	350	177	80	175	104	328	-22
Racketeering and extortion	1,507	551	102	497	126	1,537	30
Gambling offenses	3	5	0	2	2	4	1
Liquor offenses	4	2	0	2	1	3	-1
Mail or transport of obscene material	124	63	20	72	16	119	-5
Traffic	130	453	452	452	464	119	-11
Migratory birds	16	36	18	35	14	21	5
Other	179	122	67	119	66	183	4
Other prisoners *	435	161	796	152	798	442	7

* Offense not classifiable, or not a violation of U.S. Code.
See data notes 11, 12 and 13.

Methodology

The source of data for all tables in this compendium is the BJS Federal justice database maintained by Abt Associates Inc. The database is presently constructed from source files provided by the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, the Pretrial Services Agency (PSA), the United States Sentencing Commission, and the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. Federal law prohibits the use of these files for any purposes other than research or statistics.

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

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

nates probation twice in the indicated time period (e.g. with a violation and again after reinstatement) is counted as two terminations of probation. (In previous years' compendia, the tables showed the numbers of persons terminating supervision.)

Wherever possible, matters or cases have been selected according to some event which occurred during calendar year 1990 (January 1, 1990, through December 31, 1990). Some data files provided by source agencies are organized according to different time frames (fiscal years or statistical years); these have been combined and extracted into calendar years for purposes of this compendium. Further, files which are organized by their source agencies according to calendar year nonetheless include some pertinent records in later years' files. For example, tabulations of cases terminated during calendar year 1990 in this compendium have been assembled from source files containing records of 1990 terminations which were entered into the data system during 1990 or 1991. Unless otherwise noted, data tables describe the calendar year 1990.

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

The offense classification procedure used in this compendium is based on the classification system followed by the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. Specific offenses in the Administrative Office classification are combined to form the BJS categories shown in the compendium tables.* For data sources that include United States Code citations, but do not include the Administrative Office offense classifications, United States Code titles and sections are translated into the Administrative Office classification system and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables. Offense categories for prisoners in chapter 5 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other chapters and other tables in chapter 5, but may not be directly comparable.

Where more than one offense is charged or adjudicated, the most serious offense (the one that may or did result in the most severe sentence) is used in classification. Prisoners are classified according to the offense which actually bears the longest incarceration sentence. The offense description may change as the criminal justice process proceeds. Tables indicate whether investigated, charged or adjudicated offenses are used.

Tables 1.1, 1.2, and 1.4 in chapter 1 and table 3.4 in chapter 3 used a different classification of racketeering offenses than in earlier years of this compendium. From 1984 to 1989, some matters received or concluded as racketeering offenses were cate-

* 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.

gorized according to their predicate offense (e.g. murder), or were included only in the total of "all offenses" if the predicate offense was unknown in the source data. Beginning in the 1990 compendium, racketeering offenses are included in the category "racketeering and extortion."

Tables concerning prisoners in chapter 5 distinguish between prisoners committed by U.S. district courts for violations of the U.S. Code and other prisoners. Prisoners released after commitment from U.S. district court are called "first releases." The other admissions and releases include offenders who are returning to prison after their first release, such as probation, parole, or supervised release violators, offenders convicted in other courts, such as military or District of Columbia courts, and persons admitted to prison as material witnesses or for purposes of treatment, examination, or transfer to another authority. Offenders who enter or leave a prison temporarily, e.g. for purposes of transit to another location, for health care, or to serve a weekend sentence, are not counted as admitted or released. Persons who are detained for purposes of deportation by the INS and who are not criminal offenders are also not included in the tables. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under one year, compendium tables include Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length.

Time served in prison is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Because other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, compendium tables may differ from estimates of time served in previous publications by the Bureau of Prisons or in publications based on other data sources.

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

Data notes

1) Figure 2 refers to 109,948 suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys in matters terminated in 1990 (table 1.2). Sixty-eight percent of these suspects were prosecuted either in U.S. district court (60,521 = 55%) or before a U.S. magistrate (14,188 = 13%). Since conviction data refer to a different cohort of defendants (those whose cases were terminated), and are classified by different offenses, statistical estimates are used for determining the length of the remaining horizontal bars in the figure. Judges convicted 81% of defendants in cases terminated in 1990 ($60,521 \times 81\% = 48,962$) (table 3.1). Magistrates convicted 63% of defendants ($14,188 \times 63\% = 8,956$) (table 3.4). The combined conviction rate is 53% of suspects investigated $[(48,962 + 8,956)/109,948]$

Of offenders convicted in U.S. district court, 60% were sentenced to incarceration ($48,962 \times 60\% = 29,550$) and 30% were sentenced to probation without incarceration (table 4.1) ($48,962 \times 30\% = 14,787$). These are, respectively, 27% ($29,550/109,948$) and 13% ($14,787/109,948$) of the suspects investigated. Sentences imposed after magistrate convictions are not included, but magistrates normally impose fines rather than sentences of probation or incarceration.

2) In chapter 1 tables 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 and in chapter 3 table 3.4 were created from the docket and reporting data files of the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys. Only records which showed a matter received in 1990 were selected for table 1.1. Only records which showed a matter terminated or filed as a case in 1990 were selected for tables 1.2-1.5 and 3.4. The statistics in these tables correspond to those published for 1990

In Federal Criminal Case Processing, 1980-90: With Preliminary Data for 1991.

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

4) In chapter 2 all tables were created from the Pretrial Services Agency data files. Information is obtained from defendants during a Pretrial Services interview, but some defendants are not interviewed because they refuse the interview or for other reasons. Tables include these noninterviewed defendants in the totals and include detail for them if data are available from sources other than interviews.

5) In chapter 2 tables 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, and 2.6 were created from the Pretrial Services Agency data files. Only records scheduled for a pretrial interview in 1990 were selected. In total, 41,764 defendants

were scheduled for interview, but data are incomplete for some defendants.

6) Tables 2.4 and 2.5 in chapter 2 were created from the Pretrial Services Agency data files. Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1990.

7) Tables 3.1 and 3.2 in chapter 3 and tables 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 in chapter 4 were derived from the Administrative Office master data files. Only records with cases terminated in 1990 were selected.

8) Table 3.3 in chapter 3 and tables 4.4 and 4.5 in chapter 4 were created by matching the Administrative Office master data files with the United States Sentencing Commission monitoring system files, which include records for sentences imposed under guidelines only. Previous years' compendia included also information about characteristics of offenders who were not sentenced under guidelines, but during calendar year 1990 Federal agencies other than the Sentencing Commission discontinued recording of data about convicted offender characteristics. Since the sentencing guidelines are effective for offenses committed after November 1, 1987, the offenders whose characteristics are included in these tables for 1990 are disproportionately offenders whose court cases were completed rapidly. Further, juvenile offenders are not subject to guidelines and are no longer included in tables showing offender characteristics. Records were included in the tables if the relevant information was available from either source. Administrative Office master data file records which did not contain the relevant information and did not correspond to a Sen-

tencing Commission record are excluded from the tabulated items. Tables indicate the number of records for which relevant data were available.

9) In chapter 5 tables 5.1-5.4 were created from the probation and parole data files. Only records with one or more terminations of supervision in 1990 were selected. Such termination was counted separately. Technical violations and terminations for new crimes are shown only if supervision terminated with incarceration or removal from active supervision for reason of a violation. Previous years' compendia included all instances in which a violation or new crime was noted in the record, whether or not supervision was terminated for this reason. Further, earlier years' tables counted only the first instance of supervision suspension for an offender in a calendar year; the 1990 tables have been revised to show every instance of supervision termination during 1990. For both these reasons, the 1990 tables are not directly comparable with earlier years' tables. Under 1 percent of offenders under supervision experienced 2 or more supervision terminations in 1990.

10) In chapter 5, table 5.5 was created from the probation and parole data files. Records with supervision opened or reinstated in 1990 and having twelve or more months of supervision were selected.

11) In chapter 5 tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8, prisoners and the lengths of their sentences are classified according to the offense associated with the longest single sentence actually imposed. (Classifications in other tables are based on the longest potential sentence allowed by law.) Prisoners serving con-

secutive sentences may have total imposed sentences exceeding the longest single sentence length. Accordingly, the time actually served can exceed the longest single imposed sentence.

Offense categories in tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8 are based on combinations of offense designations used by the Bureau of Prisons. They are similar to the categories in other tables in this compendium, but may not be directly comparable. Offenses for some prisoners admitted or released could not be classified; these offenders are included in the totals and are shown as "other prisoners" on the last line of tables. Time served is the number of months from the prisoner's arrival into custody of the Bureau of Prisons until first release from prison, plus any jail time served and credited. The calculation is the same as that currently used by the Bureau of Prisons. Other publications may include different groups of prisoners, calculate time served differently, or use a different offense classification, and consequently their estimates of time served may differ from those in tables 5.6 and 5.7.

12) Tables 5.6 and 5.7 include only prisoners committed by U.S. district courts and received by the Bureau of Prisons in 1990. Prisoners committed by U.S. district courts but not for a violation of the U.S. code, or whose offense could not be classified, are included in the total but are not shown separately. (Table 5.8, however, shows the number of these prisoners.) Other prisoners, such as probation and parole violators and prisoners committed by other courts such as courts martial or District of Columbia Superior court, are excluded in tables 5.6 and 5.7, as are other

persons admitted to prison but not committed from a court. Unlike BJS publications concerning State prisoners, which exclude prisoners serving sentences under one year, tables 5.6, 5.7, and 5.8 include Federal prisoners who received sentences of any length.

13) In chapter 5 table 5.8 shows all persons admitted to custody of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons in 1990 or released from custody in 1990. A single person may be counted in one or more columns of the table. The column heading "first release" refers to prisoners whose commitment to the U. S. Bureau of Prisons was by a U.S. district court and who were first released in 1990. Prisoners counted in this column are the same as the prisoners included in tables 5.6 and 5.7, except that table 5.8 shows as a separate line, as well as in the total, prisoners committed by a U.S. district court but not for a violation of the U.S. code, or whose offense could not be classified. Other columns in table 5.8 include prisoners who were committed by other courts, returned to prison for violation of the conditions of supervision, or were received for examination, treatment, or transfer to another jurisdiction. About 7% of these prisoners cannot be classified into Federal offense categories. (This figure is not comparable with earlier years' compendia because the methods for classifying source data offense codes were improved for the present compendium.) Offenders returning to prison for violation of the conditions of supervision, without a new court commitment, are classified according to the offense with the longest single sentence originally imposed at conviction.

District tables

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

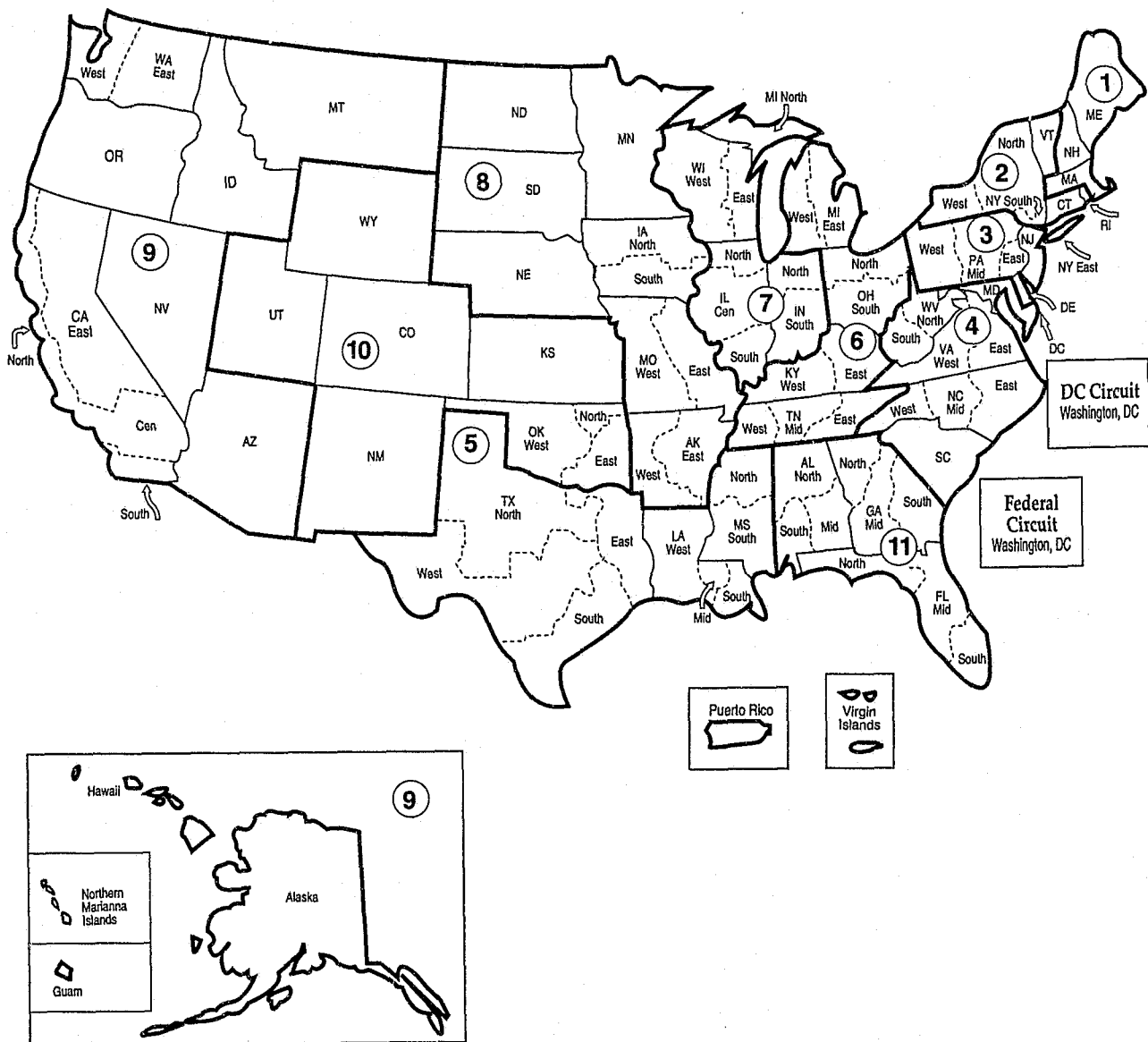


Table D-1.1 Suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys, by offense, 1990

District	Total suspects*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	111,118	100.0%	4.8%	26.5%	3.2%	30.3%	7.6%	27.5%
Alabama, Middle	480	100.0%	3.1%	29.4%	5.0%	18.7%	8.4%	35.4%
Alabama, Northern	798	100.0	3.4	32.6	5.6	27.9	7.8	22.6
Alabama, Southern	522	100.0	1.2	23.6	1.9	49.1	7.0	17.2
Alaska	231	100.0	7.0	23.1	6.1	33.2	7.0	23.6
Arizona	3,224	100.0	9.7	16.7	2.0	31.8	3.1	36.7
Arkansas, Eastern	675	100.0%	1.9%	32.2%	5.1%	41.8%	4.5%	14.5%
Arkansas, Western	244	100.0	6.2	34.9	8.3	15.8	7.9	27.0
California, Central	3,379	100.0	10.7	37.0	2.9	23.6	3.7	22.1
California, Eastern	1,421	100.0	8.3	30.8	5.6	20.9	3.8	30.6
California, Northern	1,921	100.0	8.5	32.3	2.1	21.6	11.2	24.3
California, Southern	7,934	100.0%	1.8%	6.1%	.8%	17.7%	2.8%	70.7%
Colorado	1,002	100.0	3.8	37.1	1.7	25.4	5.4	26.7
Connecticut	704	100.0	5.9	42.2	2.6	19.9	3.9	25.5
Delaware	277	100.0	2.6	17.9	3.3	39.9	5.5	30.8
District of Columbia	697	100.0	4.9	28.6	.4	55.6	3.0	7.3
Florida, Middle	3,244	100.0%	4.8%	27.3%	3.2%	42.3%	4.9%	17.5%
Florida, Northern	798	100.0	7.5	25.9	1.7	37.5	6.7	20.7
Florida, Southern	3,957	100.0	3.1	17.5	3.2	49.9	5.7	20.6
Georgia, Middle	577	100.0	4.9	31.4	2.1	32.0	5.1	24.4
Georgia, Northern	1,235	100.0	4.6	31.7	4.6	21.1	6.5	31.5
Georgia, Southern	672	100.0%	4.8%	18.8%	3.3%	29.1%	6.7%	37.3%
Guam	232	100.0	3.5	45.0	.9	14.7	1.3	34.6
Hawaii	593	100.0	6.7	25.8	9.0	35.2	5.6	17.7
Idaho	383	100.0	8.4	35.9	5.8	9.2	4.7	35.9
Illinois, Central	631	100.0	4.1	34.7	3.0	30.1	4.0	24.1
Illinois, Northern	2,586	100.0%	4.4%	41.3%	5.4%	20.8%	8.9%	19.1%
Illinois, Southern	491	100.0	3.3	26.0	3.5	32.4	14.8	20.0
Indiana, Northern	521	100.0	3.5	32.3	6.9	25.8	7.7	23.8
Indiana, Southern	614	100.0	8.3	41.7	2.3	11.5	6.7	29.4
Iowa, Northern	389	100.0	4.5	28.4	2.9	44.5	5.5	14.2
Iowa, Southern	412	100.0%	7.1%	26.5%	1.7%	44.7%	4.9%	15.0%
Kansas	666	100.0	4.8	36.0	.8	30.8	6.5	21.1
Kentucky, Eastern	602	100.0	2.5	22.4	5.0	43.6	12.7	13.7
Kentucky, Western	802	100.0	6.1	29.1	2.7	31.7	5.9	24.5
Louisiana, Eastern	1,601	100.0	1.7	26.8	3.0	18.0	20.1	30.5
Louisiana, Middle	285	100.0%	2.5%	39.5%	1.1%	3.2%	26.0%	27.8%
Louisiana, Western	1,563	100.0	1.6	13.5	2.3	14.3	16.6	51.7
Maine	424	100.0	2.6	18.3	5.0	47.7	5.0	21.4
Maryland	1,371	100.0	7.0	22.9	1.5	31.0	4.6	33.1
Massachusetts	1,203	100.0	7.2	29.1	1.8	25.9	9.5	26.6
Michigan, Eastern	2,501	100.0%	3.6%	30.1%	3.5%	29.0%	4.4%	29.4%
Michigan, Western	423	100.0	6.0	35.8	6.3	25.2	5.5	21.2
Minnesota	826	100.0	6.3	35.6	3.2	29.4	3.7	21.9
Mississippi, Northern	754	100.0	2.1	20.0	1.7	20.0	34.3	21.8
Mississippi, Southern	1,240	100.0%	3.5%	35.2%	2.2%	13.2%	29.4%	16.6%
Missouri, Eastern	967	100.0	4.3	24.9	3.6	33.2	14.1	19.8
Missouri, Western	874	100.0	4.0	28.1	2.9	50.1	3.8	11.1
Montana	630	100.0	8.1	26.5	6.6	19.7	10.0	29.0

Table D-1.1 *Continued*

District	Total suspects*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	499	100.0%	6.3%	35.1%	2.3%	26.7%	4.6%	25.0%
Nevada	1,147	100.0	7.4	39.2	3.9	16.9	4.5	28.1
New Hampshire	416	100.0	5.1	26.5	2.4	33.0	4.4	28.6
New Jersey	2,315	100.0	2.3	44.1	6.7	17.8	12.3	16.8
New Mexico	1,343	100.0	5.5	20.3	4.0	36.9	2.5	30.7
New York, Eastern	3,325	100.0%	2.7%	24.1%	2.4%	48.7%	6.4%	15.6%
New York, Northern	952	100.0	4.7	28.1	1.5	34.0	7.6	24.1
New York, Southern	2,915	100.0	3.5	30.9	3.6	36.5	6.2	19.3
New York, Western	1,243	100.0	3.1	31.4	1.7	29.1	9.1	25.6
North Carolina, Eastern	747	100.0	7.0	33.2	5.6	30.5	4.0	19.7
North Carolina, Middle	931	100.0%	7.8%	19.5%	3.5%	50.6%	4.2%	14.5%
North Carolina, Western	1,106	100.0	8.2	18.3	2.8	42.2	9.2	19.2
North Dakota	477	100.0	16.8	35.0	5.7	15.1	5.1	22.3
Northern Mariana Islands	19	100.0	0	63.2	0	15.8	5.3	15.8
Ohio, Northern	1,414	100.0	6.2	25.3	3.5	24.8	11.7	28.3
Ohio, Southern	1,309	100.0%	6.1%	33.8%	4.9%	29.8%	7.0%	18.4%
Oklahoma, Eastern	198	100.0	2.6	34.4	7.8	27.1	3.1	25.0
Oklahoma, Northern	358	100.0	4.4	43.3	3.5	26.0	6.1	16.7
Oklahoma, Western	505	100.0	3.2	35.2	4.0	24.7	12.3	20.4
Oregon	1,068	100.0	10.9	16.2	4.9	42.0	4.6	21.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,777	100.0%	2.9%	31.9%	2.7%	35.0%	6.1%	21.4%
Pennsylvania, Middle	721	100.0	5.3	29.3	3.9	27.6	6.9	27.0
Pennsylvania, Western	752	100.0	4.4	36.6	5.4	19.3	13.3	21.0
Puerto Rico	922	100.0	2.0	30.3	.9	34.8	9.1	23.0
Rhode Island	379	100.0	4.8	31.9	.3	38.8	5.6	18.6
South Carolina	1,732	100.0%	4.4%	30.5%	3.7%	22.8%	14.8%	23.9%
South Dakota	528	100.0	33.0	15.5	14.0	15.3	4.6	17.6
Tennessee, Eastern	965	100.0	5.6	28.5	6.4	33.8	6.5	19.3
Tennessee, Middle	830	100.0	4.2	40.7	6.9	8.2	10.6	29.5
Tennessee, Western	1,074	100.0	5.3	34.8	3.6	32.0	7.5	16.8
Texas, Eastern	838	100.0%	2.3%	31.7%	2.8%	29.3%	16.9%	17.0%
Texas, Northern	2,100	100.0	3.3	36.9	7.1	18.6	8.2	25.8
Texas, Southern	4,887	100.0	1.4	19.5	2.1	40.2	12.5	24.4
Texas, Western	3,066	100.0	2.5	20.6	2.3	45.1	3.4	26.1
Utah	906	100.0	5.2	35.3	1.5	16.7	6.9	34.3
Vermont	358	100.0%	3.7%	28.7%	2.2%	25.0%	7.0%	33.4%
Virgin Islands	688	100.0	.5	12.7	3.9	18.5	47.1	17.4
Virginia, Eastern	2,706	100.0	6.3	27.8	2.4	24.6	2.5	36.4
Virginia, Western	639	100.0	2.7	18.4	2.4	44.9	5.7	26.0
Washington, Eastern	675	100.0	8.2	15.7	3.5	23.3	3.2	46.1
Washington, Western	1,636	100.0%	6.7%	22.9%	2.7%	35.2%	6.1%	26.4%
West Virginia, Northern	366	100.0	3.6	21.8	3.4	42.9	3.9	24.4
West Virginia, Southern	1,386	100.0	2.2	22.4	3.3	49.7	7.0	15.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	706	100.0	8.4	24.6	4.5	35.2	6.2	21.1
Wisconsin, Western	299	100.0	5.4	32.9	3.1	32.2	7.8	18.6
Wyoming	319	100.0	9.1	29.3	3.5	23.0	10.1	24.9

* Data describe suspects in criminal matters received by U.S. attorneys in 1990. Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See text table 1.1.

Table D-1.2 Suspects in criminal cases prosecuted, by offense, 1990

District	Total suspects in cases filed*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	60,521	100.0%	5.7%	23.9%	3.4%	42.0%	4.6%	20.4%
Alabama, Middle	228	100.0%	4.8%	29.8%	8.3%	32.0%	8.8%	16.2%
Alabama, Northern	406	100.0	5.5	26.3	5.3	33.8	5.0	24.3
Alabama, Southern	473	100.0	.8	20.8	.6	61.4	5.5	10.8
Alaska	123	100.0	7.3	17.9	3.3	36.6	7.3	27.6
Arizona	1,731	100.0	11.7	14.5	1.8	49.7	2.9	19.4
Arkansas, Eastern	404	100.0%	2.2%	23.6%	5.5%	58.0%	2.0%	8.7%
Arkansas, Western	146	100.0	9.6	28.8	4.1	25.3	10.3	21.9
California, Central	1,890	100.0	15.9	30.3	3.2	29.6	4.0	17.1
California, Eastern	893	100.0	8.9	22.1	4.3	35.4	2.3	27.1
California, Northern	731	100.0	12.4	32.9	1.1	28.4	5.9	19.3
California, Southern	2,260	100.0%	5.2%	11.0%	1.7%	51.0%	3.7%	27.4%
Colorado	473	100.0	5.4	35.0	1.1	31.8	4.5	22.3
Connecticut	419	100.0	6.6	29.6	5.1	33.5	4.9	20.4
Delaware	204	100.0	2.5	21.0	2.0	49.5	4.0	21.0
District of Columbia	292	100.0	1.0	11.8	.7	80.6	1.0	4.8
Florida, Middle	1,916	100.0%	4.5%	19.8%	2.9%	57.9%	2.5%	12.3%
Florida, Northern	520	100.0	3.9	22.0	1.4	54.7	4.1	14.0
Florida, Southern	2,498	100.0	4.0	15.2	3.6	55.8	3.9	17.4
Georgia, Middle	362	100.0	6.6	20.2	2.2	47.1	5.3	18.6
Georgia, Northern	835	100.0	6.8	29.7	5.7	33.9	3.6	20.3
Georgia, Southern	324	100.0%	3.9%	18.4%	6.9%	44.9%	6.9%	19.0%
Guam	106	100.0	5.7	43.8	0	15.2	1.0	34.3
Hawaii	371	100.0	8.4	21.1	11.4	43.4	4.3	11.4
Idaho	148	100.0	5.5	28.3	4.1	22.8	6.2	33.1
Illinois, Central	423	100.0	5.0	27.5	1.4	37.9	2.6	25.6
Illinois, Northern	1,395	100.0%	4.7%	36.2%	6.7%	29.5%	4.5%	18.5%
Illinois, Southern	279	100.0	3.0	26.2	5.9	43.9	3.3	17.7
Indiana, Northern	335	100.0	4.2	29.6	3.3	31.0	1.5	30.4
Indiana, Southern	318	100.0	9.2	39.7	3.5	24.4	2.9	20.3
Iowa, Northern	203	100.0	3.0	27.0	1.5	46.5	6.0	16.0
Iowa, Southern	241	100.0%	10.0%	19.1%	1.7%	56.4%	1.7%	11.2%
Kansas	321	100.0	9.7	31.0	0	38.9	1.9	18.5
Kentucky, Eastern	428	100.0	2.3	17.8	4.2	49.3	11.9	14.5
Kentucky, Western	403	100.0	8.6	31.1	3.0	34.7	4.8	17.7
Louisiana, Eastern	672	100.0	2.4	30.1	3.6	36.7	6.7	20.4
Louisiana, Middle	49	100.0%	6.5%	80.4%	4.3%	2.2%	0 %	6.5%
Louisiana, Western	298	100.0	4.5	36.9	3.1	32.4	4.5	18.5
Maine	222	100.0	4.1	12.7	2.7	60.6	4.5	15.4
Maryland	815	100.0	9.5	25.9	1.7	38.8	3.0	21.1
Massachusetts	542	100.0	8.3	28.2	2.0	32.1	7.1	22.3
Michigan, Eastern	1,296	100.0%	3.3%	29.9%	3.2%	37.8%	2.9%	22.9%
Michigan, Western	285	100.0	7.4	29.1	4.6	31.2	5.7	22.0
Minnesota	595	100.0	6.2	30.9	3.2	38.3	5.2	16.2
Mississippi, Northern	296	100.0	3.7	32.2	5.4	27.5	2.0	29.2
Mississippi, Southern	400	100.0%	4.4%	38.1%	4.1%	20.5%	5.4%	27.5%
Missouri, Eastern	457	100.0	4.4	27.1	4.2	44.5	5.9	13.9
Missouri, Western	637	100.0	2.5	23.4	4.3	57.2	3.5	9.2
Montana	372	100.0	9.6	25.3	4.7	23.4	10.2	26.7

Table D-1.2 *Continued*

District	Total suspects in cases filed*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	307	100.0%	4.4%	30.6%	5.4%	37.7%	4.0%	17.8%
Nevada	643	100.0	7.9	32.9	4.0	22.5	4.0	28.7
New Hampshire	187	100.0	4.3	32.3	1.6	34.9	4.3	22.6
New Jersey	947	100.0	3.1	35.4	15.6	26.1	8.1	11.6
New Mexico	844	100.0	7.0	9.7	1.2	53.9	2.0	26.1
New York, Eastern	1,783	100.0%	2.2%	18.4%	1.3%	56.2%	6.9%	14.9%
New York, Northern	517	100.0	5.0	24.7	1.9	42.1	6.0	20.2
New York, Southern	1,756	100.0	2.3	30.6	3.4	42.9	5.7	15.0
New York, Western	407	100.0	5.3	22.2	.5	35.8	3.3	33.0
North Carolina, Eastern	518	100.0	6.6	34.3	4.3	33.7	3.1	18.0
North Carolina, Middle	657	100.0%	9.7%	16.3%	3.0%	55.6%	2.4%	12.9%
North Carolina, Western	826	100.0	8.1	15.8	3.1	41.9	9.4	21.7
North Dakota	217	100.0	18.6	35.8	4.2	22.3	3.7	15.3
Northern Mariana Islands	2	100.0	0	100.0	0	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	687	100.0	6.6	31.5	4.3	30.4	3.2	24.0
Ohio, Southern	707	100.0%	5.9%	31.6%	3.7%	38.3%	4.0%	16.6%
Oklahoma, Eastern	90	100.0	3.3	40.0	8.9	34.4	2.2	11.1
Oklahoma, Northern	290	100.0	4.8	45.2	4.0	27.2	6.3	12.5
Oklahoma, Western	370	100.0	8.4	33.7	4.3	29.3	6.3	17.9
Oregon	738	100.0	15.0	12.1	3.3	46.3	3.5	19.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	1,141	100.0%	2.7%	25.5%	1.7%	47.9%	2.8%	19.4%
Pennsylvania, Middle	443	100.0	5.4	28.7	5.2	31.1	6.6	23.1
Pennsylvania, Western	435	100.0	4.2	36.8	5.6	23.6	5.1	24.8
Puerto Rico	666	100.0	1.5	29.1	.9	43.2	6.9	18.3
Rhode Island	220	100.0	2.8	22.5	0	57.3	2.8	14.7
South Carolina	874	100.0%	6.9%	27.4%	4.8%	31.1%	4.9%	24.8%
South Dakota	338	100.0	32.6	15.4	12.4	16.3	4.5	18.7
Tennessee, Eastern	610	100.0	7.8	23.7	6.0	35.4	6.0	21.2
Tennessee, Middle	413	100.0	7.5	31.1	5.3	10.4	3.4	42.2
Tennessee, Western	639	100.0	4.6	22.0	2.7	47.8	4.9	18.0
Texas, Eastern	445	100.0%	3.2%	22.3%	3.9%	41.1%	9.1%	20.5%
Texas, Northern	1,112	100.0	4.8	24.7	7.6	30.4	3.6	28.8
Texas, Southern	4,038	100.0	1.4	19.6	2.1	49.9	4.2	22.8
Texas, Western	2,067	100.0	2.0	16.5	1.6	54.2	2.6	23.1
Utah	354	100.0	9.3	21.6	3.3	26.0	4.5	35.3
Vermont	195	100.0%	1.0%	33.5%	1.5%	30.4%	4.1%	29.4%
Virgin Islands	443	100.0	.5	13.6	.5	18.4	49.9	17.1
Virginia, Eastern	1,153	100.0	6.9	27.6	2.0	40.5	2.8	20.2
Virginia, Western	500	100.0	2.2	18.6	2.8	50.6	6.6	19.2
Washington, Eastern	504	100.0	7.9	11.6	3.0	22.3	2.2	52.9
Washington, Western	782	100.0%	7.5%	21.7%	1.7%	36.6%	3.4%	29.1%
West Virginia, Northern	275	100.0	3.4	15.4	2.6	52.8	1.1	24.7
West Virginia, Southern	545	100.0	2.2	13.8	1.1	69.9	1.9	11.0
Wisconsin, Eastern	461	100.0	10.9	24.8	3.8	44.6	3.3	12.6
Wisconsin, Western	172	100.0	4.7	31.8	4.7	39.4	2.9	16.5
Wyoming	168	100.0	9.6	25.9	3.0	31.3	7.2	22.9

* Data describe suspects in cases filed by U.S. attorneys in 1990.
Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See text table 1.2.

Table D-1.3 Suspects in matters declined, by offense, 1990

District	Total suspects in matters declined*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	35,239	100.0%	4.1%	37.4%	3.9%	18.6%	15.1%	20.9%
Alabama, Middle	120	100.0%	1.7%	45.3%	.9%	14.5%	9.4%	28.2%
Alabama, Northern	383	100.0	2.4	42.4	6.6	22.5	13.3	12.7
Alabama, Southern	155	100.0	2.6	53.9	4.5	13.6	10.4	14.9
Alaska	69	100.0	7.4	39.7	4.4	17.6	10.3	20.6
Arizona	648	100.0	17.8	28.6	5.6	18.1	9.4	20.6
Arkansas, Eastern	312	100.0%	1.3%	48.9%	1.9%	27.5%	5.5%	14.9%
Arkansas, Western	63	100.0	4.8	35.5	11.3	8.1	11.3	29.0
California, Central	970	100.0	5.9	35.4	3.0	22.0	5.5	28.2
California, Eastern	327	100.0	3.9	46.8	3.9	22.7	5.0	17.7
California, Northern	795	100.0	6.2	32.6	1.7	14.0	28.7	16.9
California, Southern	337	100.0%	2.1%	25.3%	2.4%	32.2%	10.5%	27.4%
Colorado	468	100.0	3.3	42.1	5.5	15.7	8.1	25.3
Connecticut	212	100.0	1.4	46.4	2.4	8.1	3.8	37.8
Delaware	45	100.0	2.2	35.6	0	13.3	6.7	42.2
District of Columbia	107	100.0	18.2	43.4	0	12.1	3.0	23.2
Florida, Middle	1,154	100.0%	3.7%	36.7%	3.2%	29.9%	8.1%	18.4%
Florida, Northern	272	100.0	8.7	30.9	1.1	24.9	15.8	18.5
Florida, Southern	1,221	100.0	2.7	20.8	2.7	40.6	8.7	24.6
Georgia, Middle	192	100.0	2.7	40.1	3.7	22.5	7.0	24.1
Georgia, Northern	726	100.0	1.4	22.7	2.5	2.4	54.0	17.1
Georgia, Southern	106	100.0%	5.8%	40.4%	9.6%	16.3%	6.7%	21.2%
Guam	54	100.0	5.6	53.7	3.7	11.1	9.3	16.7
Hawaii	164	100.0	3.7	34.6	1.9	27.8	5.6	26.5
Idaho	181	100.0	8.0	44.6	6.3	2.9	13.7	24.6
Illinois, Central	212	100.0	2.4	48.1	8.1	21.9	3.3	16.2
Illinois, Northern	3,305	100.0%	3.4%	41.9%	6.7%	9.4%	10.7%	27.9%
Illinois, Southern	211	100.0	1.9	28.5	3.4	18.8	32.9	14.5
Indiana, Northern	174	100.0	4.0	42.2	1.7	6.9	6.4	38.7
Indiana, Southern	243	100.0	8.0	54.4	5.5	8.4	7.2	16.5
Iowa, Northern	201	100.0	3.0	46.7	2.5	31.5	7.1	9.1
Iowa, Southern	90	100.0%	3.4%	47.7%	11.4%	8.0%	17.0%	12.5%
Kansas	153	100.0	4.1	45.5	0	13.8	6.2	30.3
Kentucky, Eastern	169	100.0	6.6	31.1	9.6	21.0	12.0	19.8
Kentucky, Western	279	100.0	2.9	34.9	4.0	32.0	5.8	20.5
Louisiana, Eastern	697	100.0	3.2	20.1	2.0	7.0	44.9	22.7
Louisiana, Middle	160	100.0%	3.1%	45.9%	2.5%	3.8%	28.3%	16.4%
Louisiana, Western	397	100.0	2.6	40.1	3.1	22.6	9.8	21.9
Maine	208	100.0	1.5	12.3	2.9	70.6	5.4	7.4
Maryland	393	100.0	7.2	32.6	1.0	34.9	5.9	18.3
Massachusetts	522	100.0	4.7	34.2	3.3	20.4	14.5	22.9
Michigan, Eastern	743	100.0%	2.5%	38.2%	5.3%	28.0%	7.3%	18.7%
Michigan, Western	156	100.0	4.6	41.8	7.2	22.9	8.5	15.0
Minnesota	217	100.0	5.1	35.3	5.6	20.5	12.1	21.4
Mississippi, Northern	366	100.0	.8	12.7	.6	7.2	56.7	22.0
Mississippi, Southern	582	100.0%	3.7%	36.7%	1.9%	7.0%	41.8%	8.9%
Missouri, Eastern	554	100.0	3.0	40.3	1.9	21.3	23.2	10.3
Missouri, Western	287	100.0	2.8	43.9	7.7	21.1	5.3	19.3
Montana	87	100.0	10.5	41.9	2.3	9.3	10.5	25.6

Table D-1.3 *Continued*

District	Total suspects in matters declined*	Most serious offense investigated						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	158	100.0%	5.3%	57.9%	2.6%	7.2%	13.8%	13.2%
Nevada	402	100.0	3.0	56.0	2.8	6.3	10.8	21.3
New Hampshire	206	100.0	7.4	35.0	2.0	26.6	7.9	21.2
New Jersey	727	100.0	2.1	51.1	1.3	9.5	17.7	18.4
New Mexico	431	100.0	6.8	27.2	6.6	13.1	5.2	41.2
New York, Eastern	760	100.0%	3.6%	32.0%	3.9%	39.6%	8.2%	12.7%
New York, Northern	411	100.0	3.0	45.1	2.5	12.4	10.9	26.1
New York, Southern	1,102	100.0	2.9	44.9	6.0	15.3	9.7	21.2
New York, Western	504	100.0	1.0	47.5	2.7	21.3	14.3	13.1
North Carolina, Eastern	129	100.0	1.6	45.0	3.1	20.9	7.0	22.5
North Carolina, Middle	126	100.0%	2.4%	35.0%	6.5%	31.7%	7.3%	17.1%
North Carolina, Western	111	100.0	10.1	46.8	4.6	6.4	11.9	20.2
North Dakota	134	100.0	13.6	41.7	4.5	10.6	8.3	21.2
Northern Mariana Islands	5	100.0	0	60.0	0	0	0	40.0
Ohio, Northern	775	100.0	6.9	31.4	3.8	19.3	9.7	28.9
Ohio, Southern	508	100.0%	2.8%	46.4%	6.7%	24.5%	5.3%	14.2%
Oklahoma, Eastern	75	100.0	2.9	47.1	8.6	14.3	7.1	20.0
Oklahoma, Northern	35	100.0	0	43.8	0	18.8	9.4	28.1
Oklahoma, Western	251	100.0	1.2	54.3	7.7	15.8	4.0	17.0
Oregon	229	100.0	4.4	22.2	4.0	28.0	11.6	29.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	365	100.0%	4.4%	51.5%	2.2%	18.0%	5.0%	18.8%
Pennsylvania, Middle	195	100.0	5.0	27.4	2.2	20.7	11.2	33.5
Pennsylvania, Western	513	100.0	3.7	39.6	4.7	18.5	22.0	11.4
Puerto Rico	231	100.0	2.6	54.8	3.5	5.7	11.4	21.9
Rhode Island	80	100.0	7.5	35.0	1.3	13.8	28.8	13.8
South Carolina	637	100.0%	3.5%	36.6%	5.5%	13.6%	18.7%	22.0%
South Dakota	144	100.0	38.7	14.8	15.5	17.6	2.8	10.6
Tennessee, Eastern	250	100.0	.4	43.9	3.7	21.1	7.7	23.2
Tennessee, Middle	200	100.0	0	59.5	3.0	8.0	16.0	13.5
Tennessee, Western	310	100.0	4.5	62.5	4.9	5.8	6.8	15.5
Texas, Eastern	383	100.0%	1.6%	39.4%	1.3%	18.6%	24.7%	14.4%
Texas, Northern	840	100.0	1.8	43.9	4.0	14.2	18.9	17.2
Texas, Southern	878	100.0	1.2	16.2	1.3	11.1	50.7	19.6
Texas, Western	456	100.0	2.5	38.9	3.8	21.0	10.1	23.7
Utah	266	100.0	4.2	50.4	2.9	4.6	17.1	20.8
Vermont	65	100.0%	4.6%	27.7%	3.1%	21.5%	26.2%	16.9%
Virgin Islands	95	100.0	0	8.1	1.2	15.1	72.1	3.5
Virginia, Eastern	607	100.0	8.0	47.5	2.7	11.7	6.4	23.7
Virginia, Western	63	100.0	3.3	27.9	4.9	23.0	13.1	27.9
Washington, Eastern	89	100.0	6.8	36.4	11.4	9.1	25.0	11.4
Washington, Western	742	100.0%	4.5%	26.7%	5.6%	24.6%	15.9%	22.8%
West Virginia, Northern	202	100.0	1.0	34.7	.5	40.1	9.9	13.9
West Virginia, Southern	673	100.0	3.2	26.5	.9	41.6	11.0	16.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	156	100.0	8.6	40.8	3.9	13.8	7.9	25.0
Wisconsin, Western	99	100.0	5.2	57.7	2.1	9.3	9.3	16.5
Wyoming	134	100.0	5.2	44.0	1.5	6.7	14.2	28.4

* Data describe suspects in criminal matters declined by U.S. attorneys in 1990. Includes suspects for whom offense category could not be determined.

See text table 1.2.

Table D-2.1 Form of pretrial release or detention, 1990

Most serious offense charged	Total defendants ^a	Percent of defendants who were:				
		Released at any time on:			Detained ^c	
		Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^b	Without bail	Financial conditions
All districts	48,585	14.8%	30.0%	15.1%	36.5%	19.2%
Alabama, Middle	261	.8%	86.6%	4.2%	13.0%	3.1%
Alabama, Northern	275	1.1	66.9	10.2	25.8	5.8
Alabama, Southern	238	45.4	16.0	8.8	38.7	7.1
Alaska	140	52.9	22.9	10.0	15.0	6.4
Arizona	2,384	25.3	10.7	9.0	49.7	9.9
Arkansas, Eastern	267	74.9%	5.6%	7.9%	26.2%	4.9%
Arkansas, Western	72	20.8	38.9	19.4	13.9	22.2
California, Central	1,898	.8	23.7	23.8	39.9	27.4
California, Eastern	581	11.4	7.4	18.8	66.8	16.5
California, Northern	436	16.3	12.8	21.6	57.1	24.1
California, Southern	1,259	4.0%	12.0%	19.0%	14.1%	63.9%
Colorado	477	27.7	31.0	18.2	24.9	14.3
Connecticut	289	2.1	52.9	12.8	37.7	9.3
Delaware	130	13.8	49.2	10.8	32.3	6.9
District of Columbia	4	25.0	75.0	0	75.0	0
Florida, Middle	1,345	5.1%	37.2%	16.7%	40.5%	18.2%
Florida, Northern	301	30.6	14.3	8.6	44.5	4.0
Florida, Southern	2,375	.2	26.8	19.9	32.5	40.7
Georgia, Middle	252	4.4	45.6	14.7	24.6	21.4
Georgia, Northern	560	.9	41.4	26.4	29.1	23.9
Georgia, Southern	322	34.8%	18.6%	25.2%	19.3%	23.9%
Hawaii	206	4.9	35.4	15.5	52.4	16.0
Idaho	132	43.9	19.7	1.5	43.9	0
Illinois, Central	77	15.6	40.3	11.7	51.9	11.7
Illinois, Northern	755	.4	49.8	15.1	39.6	14.0
Illinois, Southern	199	3.0%	63.8%	6.5%	24.6%	12.6%
Indiana, Northern	245	20.0	54.7	4.1	29.4	2.4
Indiana, Southern	288	31.6	28.8	7.6	35.1	2.4
Iowa, Northern	109	33.0	47.7	6.4	15.6	1.8
Iowa, Southern	172	.6	64.0	2.3	42.4	2.3
Kansas	300	10.7%	49.7%	9.7%	31.7%	8.7%
Kentucky, Eastern	298	7.4	44.6	30.2	18.5	18.1
Kentucky, Western	308	2.9	77.9	2.6	26.0	1.9
Louisiana, Eastern	590	1.0	57.5	12.4	31.7	16.3
Louisiana, Middle	61	4.9	85.2	6.6	1.6	4.9
Louisiana, Western	200	10.0%	55.0%	9.0%	32.0%	5.0%
Maine	145	5.5	28.3	31.7	35.9	7.6
Maryland	768	46.1	13.0	11.8	35.5	7.3
Massachusetts	552	8.0	43.5	15.9	43.8	9.8
Michigan, Eastern	1,344	1.6	78.4	1.1	26.4	1.3
Michigan, Western	237	6.8	72.6	5.1	16.9	4.6
Minnesota	499	8.8%	56.9%	9.4%	31.9%	5.4%
Mississippi, Northern	223	5.3	55.6	19.6	12.4	21.3
Mississippi, Southern	289	42.2	23.2	11.8	19.0	14.2
Missouri, Eastern	402	.5	33.6	34.3	24.4	22.9
Missouri, Western	461	16.1	47.5	2.6	36.9	10.0
Montana	175	58.9	.6	10.9	25.1	9.7

Table D-2.1 *Continued*

Most serious offense charged	Total defendants ^a	Percent of defendants who were:				
		Released at any time on:			Detained ^c	
		Personal recognizance	Unsecured bond	Financial conditions ^b	Without bail	Financial conditions
Nebraska	250	66.0%	7.6%	1.6%	29.2%	.4%
Nevada	554	52.2	10.5	5.6	36.3	7.9
New Hampshire	100	37.0	38.0	10.0	17.0	11.0
New Jersey	974	8.0	41.1	22.8	20.4	22.6
New Mexico	709	28.9	13.4	11.3	60.9	16.6
New York, Eastern	1,663	12.1%	22.1%	9.6%	59.0%	6.2%
New York, Northern	418	33.3	21.1	18.2	29.2	11.0
New York, Southern	1,480	18.2	25.9	20.7	37.4	13.4
New York, Western	337	25.2	21.1	24.0	10.4	40.1
North Carolina, Eastern	870	57.6	18.5	5.7	21.8	3.9
North Carolina, Middle	349	16.9%	26.4%	17.5%	42.1%	11.5%
North Carolina, Western	580	.5	51.2	12.8	43.3	7.9
North Dakota	207	45.9	14.0	4.3	39.1	2.9
Ohio, Northern	615	8.0	53.2	11.2	26.2	12.0
Ohio, Southern	464	35.6	15.5	17.2	32.5	15.1
Oklahoma, Eastern	87	1.1%	64.4%	5.7%	27.6%	9.2%
Oklahoma, Northern	201	.5	55.2	13.9	14.4	17.4
Oklahoma, Western	270	28.1	34.4	6.7	34.4	6.7
Oregon	579	48.7	.3	1.0	76.5	1.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	983	1.1	49.4	12.2	40.6	9.8
Pennsylvania, Middle	325	39.4%	23.7%	12.9%	22.5%	13.5%
Pennsylvania, Western	311	1.0	68.2	11.9	19.6	6.8
Puerto Rico	623	10.0	5.1	14.1	68.9	16.9
Rhode Island	122	20.5	0	21.3	45.9	24.6
South Carolina	276	7.6	48.6	24.6	20.3	20.7
South Dakota	243	63.4%	17.3%	.8%	44.4%	.8%
Tennessee, Eastern	340	17.9	35.3	22.9	22.6	16.8
Tennessee, Middle	174	20.7	46.6	10.3	22.4	4.0
Tennessee, Western	328	22.6	7.3	43.6	28.0	32.9
Texas, Eastern	270	3.3	71.9	5.2	32.2	7.4
Texas, Northern	799	28.5%	9.1%	20.9%	36.2%	26.7%
Texas, Southern	3,382	1.6	27.8	24.4	20.0	51.4
Texas, Western	3,148	.6	16.0	14.9	60.4	24.4
Utah	185	20.0	13.5	10.3	56.8	8.6
Vermont	126	9.5	26.2	31.7	31.7	25.4
Virgin Islands	361	3.6%	31.6%	15.2%	31.6%	30.5%
Virginia, Eastern	816	24.1	19.0	15.0	39.3	14.0
Virginia, Western	405	31.1	36.3	21.0	16.0	19.3
Washington, Eastern	202	24.8	2.5	7.4	44.6	26.2
Washington, Western	567	28.9	8.5	14.8	54.9	15.7
West Virginia, Northern	59	13.6%	78.0%	6.8%	0 %	1.7%
West Virginia, Southern	408	1.5	79.4	2.7	35.5	1.2
Wisconsin, Eastern	348	31.3	17.0	24.7	23.6	29.9
Wisconsin, Western	135	62.2	5.2	5.9	31.1	8.1
Wyoming	39	0	64.1	2.6	35.9	15.4

Note: Data describe detention or release at any time following the initial bail hearing.

^b Includes deposit bond, surety bond, and collateral bond.

The sum of the defendants released and detained exceeds 100% because some defendants who were initially detained eventually raised bail or had the conditions of their bail changed by rehearing or appeal.

^c Initially held two or more days.
See text table 2.1.

^a Data describe defendants scheduled for pretrial interview in 1990. Total includes defendants for whom release status data were unavailable.

Table D-2.2 Behavior of defendants released prior to trial, 1990

Percent of released defendants who had:								
Most serious offense charged	Total defendants released*	No violation recorded	Violations while on release					Release revoked
			Any violation	Failed to appear	New offense charged		Technical violations	
					Felony	Misdemeanor		
All districts	22,977	87.7%	12.3%	2.5%	1.8%	1.1%	7.9%	4.5%
Alabama, Middle	259	95.8%	4.2%	1.5%	.4%	0 %	2.7%	3.1%
Alabama, Northern	204	95.6	4.4	.5	.5	.5	3.4	1.5
Alabama, Southern	141	87.2	12.8	2.1	.7	0	9.9	7.8
Alaska	111	95.5	4.5	0	.9	.9	2.7	2.7
Arizona	861	81.0	19.0	7.5	1.5	2.0	8.7	5.3
Arkansas, Eastern	211	77.7%	22.3%	3.8%	3.3%	0 %	17.1%	14.2%
Arkansas, Western	59	94.9	5.1	1.7	0	1.7	1.7	1.7
California, Central	851	91.1	8.9	2.4	.7	.7	5.4	2.5
California, Eastern	242	85.1	14.9	3.7	.8	.8	12.0	6.2
California, Northern	175	85.1	14.9	5.7	1.7	2.3	5.7	3.4
California, Southern	190	81.1%	18.9%	2.6%	1.1%	1.1%	14.7%	9.5%
Colorado	275	89.8	10.2	2.2	1.1	.4	7.3	3.3
Connecticut	209	89.0	11.0	1.4	1.9	2.9	6.2	5.3
Delaware	83	73.5	26.5	2.4	0	0	24.1	24.1
Florida, Middle	766	87.1	12.9	1.2	1.8	1.3	9.7	4.0
Florida, Northern	170	95.3%	4.7%	.6%	1.2%	.6%	2.4%	2.9%
Florida, Southern	832	79.4	20.5	5.0	3.2	1.1	13.9	3.8
Georgia, Middle	108	90.7	9.3	0	6.5	0	3.7	4.6
Georgia, Northern	414	88.4	11.6	1.2	4.1	.7	5.8	3.1
Georgia, Southern	215	89.3	10.7	0	.9	0	9.8	7.4
Hawaii	66	80.3%	19.7%	4.5%	3.0%	0 %	13.6%	12.1%
Idaho	92	98.9	1.1	0	1.1	0	0	1.1
Illinois, Central	30	80.0	20.0	0	0	6.7	13.3	13.3
Illinois, Northern	505	79.4	20.6	7.7	3.2	4.4	9.5	4.8
Illinois, Southern	125	94.4	5.6	.8	1.6	.8	2.4	3.2
Indiana, Northern	191	89.5%	10.5%	1.0%	1.6%	2.1%	7.9%	5.8%
Indiana, Southern	198	98.0	2.0	.5	.5	.5	1.0	1.5
Iowa, Northern	75	89.3	10.7	0	1.3	0	10.7	5.3
Iowa, Southern	69	75.4	24.6	2.9	4.3	1.4	20.3	7.2
Kansas	197	89.8	10.2	2.5	2.0	.5	6.1	4.6
Kentucky, Eastern	177	85.9%	14.1%	1.7%	1.7%	1.1%	10.7%	6.2%
Kentucky, Western	156	89.1	10.9	1.9	2.6	0	7.1	7.1
Louisiana, Eastern	347	83.6	16.4	2.6	2.0	.9	13.3	4.6
Louisiana, Middle	47	100.0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana, Western	131	91.6	8.4	1.5	1.5	0	5.3	2.3
Maine	87	90.8%	9.2%	1.1%	2.3%	3.4%	2.3%	9.2%
Maryland	263	76.4	23.6	3.0	1.9	1.9	18.6	3.4
Massachusetts	277	88.1	11.9	1.4	1.8	1.1	8.7	6.1
Michigan, Eastern	857	92.2	7.8	.5	1.2	.4	6.1	2.6
Michigan, Western	195	95.4	4.6	2.1	.5	0	2.1	4.1
Minnesota	328	89.0%	11.0%	.3%	.6%	2.1%	9.1%	6.4%
Mississippi, Northern	96	87.5	12.5	0	4.2	5.2	4.2	3.1
Mississippi, Southern	144	97.2	2.8	.7	0	0	2.1	1.4
Missouri, Eastern	274	71.5	28.5	2.9	6.2	4.7	21.2	4.4
Missouri, Western	263	87.5	12.5	1.5	.4	0	11.8	4.9
Montana	100	99.0	1.0	0	0	0	1.0	1.0

Table D-2.2 Continued

Most serious offense charged	Total defendants released*	Percent of released defendants who had:						
		No violation recorded	Violations while on released				Technical violations	Release revoked
			Any violation	Failed to appear	New offense charge			
Felony	Misdemeanor							
Nebraska	177	83.6%	16.4%	2.3%	2.3%	1.1%	11.3%	7.3%
Nevada	339	82.0	18.0	1.8	1.5	3.8	12.1	4.1
New Hampshire	94	83.0	17.0	4.3	1.1	0	11.7	9.6
New Jersey	339	85.3	14.7	4.1	3.2	2.4	8.8	3.2
New Mexico	412	86.7	13.3	5.1	2.4	1.2	4.6	3.6
New York, Eastern	134	99.3%	.7%	.7%	0 %	0 %	0 %	.7%
New York, Northern	231	93.5	6.5	3.5	2.6	0	.9	1.3
New York, Southern	337	84.6	15.4	6.2	4.2	2.4	5.9	1.8
New York, Western	224	86.6	13.4	.9	3.1	3.1	8.0	4.0
North Carolina, Eastern	537	93.3	6.7	.2	.9	.7	5.2	3.7
North Carolina, Middle	224	86.6%	13.4%	2.2%	1.3%	.4%	10.3%	6.3%
North Carolina, Western	292	92.1	7.9	0	2.1	.7	5.1	6.2
North Dakota	122	91.8	8.2	1.6	0	.8	6.6	2.5
Ohio, Northern	418	89.0	11.0	2.2	1.2	.5	8.1	3.1
Ohio, Southern	174	87.4	12.6	1.1	2.9	1.7	9.2	6.9
Oklahoma, Eastern	65	100.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Oklahoma, Northern	131	93.9	6.1	0	0	0	6.1	3.1
Oklahoma, Western	165	89.7	10.3	.6	0	.6	9.1	4.8
Oregon	239	86.2	13.8	.8	2.9	1.3	9.6	7.9
Pennsylvania, Eastern	497	91.8	8.2	1.8	1.8	1.0	4.2	3.4
Pennsylvania, Middle	205	96.6%	3.4%	0 %	0 %	.5%	2.9%	.5%
Pennsylvania, Western	166	89.8	10.2	0	1.2	.6	9.6	2.4
Puerto Rico	118	86.4	13.6	.8	0	0	12.7	5.1
Rhode Island	20	90.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	0	0	0
South Carolina	81	91.4	8.6	1.2	1.2	1.2	7.4	4.9
South Dakota	178	73.6%	26.4%	.6%	1.1%	9.6%	15.2%	18.5%
Tennessee, Eastern	214	97.2	2.8	0	.5	0	2.3	2.3
Tennessee, Middle	99	87.9	12.1	1.0	2.0	1.0	9.1	3.0
Tennessee, Western	146	88.4	11.6	.7	7.5	.7	4.1	10.3
Texas, Eastern	176	80.7	19.3	1.7	1.1	0	17.0	4.5
Texas, Northern	482	86.5%	13.5%	2.9%	2.7%	.8%	7.7%	6.4%
Texas, Southern	1,680	91.7	8.3	4.4	.9	.3	2.9	2.1
Texas, Western	810	85.2	14.8	4.2	1.1	.7	9.4	4.4
Utah	57	94.7	5.3	0	1.8	0	3.5	1.8
Vermont	73	86.3	13.7	2.7	4.1	0	6.8	11.0
Virgin Islands	193	87.6%	12.4%	.5%	5.7%	0 %	6.2%	10.4%
Virginia, Eastern	296	8.2	11.8	1.4	.7	1.4	8.8	6.8
Virginia, Western	212	86.8	13.2	.5	2.8	1.4	9.0	6.6
Washington, Eastern	35	94.3	5.7	5.7	0	0	0	0
Washington, Western	235	88.5	11.5	.9	1.7	.9	9.8	4.7
West Virginia, Northern	45	100.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
West Virginia, Southern	307	82.4	17.6	2.9	2.6	1.3	12.7	10.1
Wisconsin, Eastern	221	77.8	22.2	.9	1.4	2.3	19.5	5.0
Wisconsin, Western	87	93.1	6.9	0	0	2.3	4.6	2.3
Wyoming	24	95.8	4.2	0	0	0	4.2	0

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

* Data describe defendants whose pretrial services were terminated in 1990. Excludes defendants who were released but whose records did not contain sufficient information to determine type of release or violation behavior.

See text table 2.4.

Table D-3.1 Conviction rate, by most serious offense charged, 1990

District	Total defendants	Percent of defendants convicted						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	58,704	80.9%	83.3%	87.6%	77.2%	83.6%	81.2%	73.9%
Alabama, Middle	338	81.1%	87.5%	83.8%	82.4%	82.1%	84.6%	77.2%
Alabama, Northern	371	84.9	88.9	92.2	86.7	80.7	93.8	78.8
Alabama, Southern	344	83.4	100.0	85.3	100.0	81.5	60.0	94.3
Alaska	192	80.2	100.0	83.3	58.6	83.6	68.4	86.9
Arizona	1,209	84.8	80.9	91.1	78.1	85.3	69.2	85.5
Arkansas, Eastern	357	76.8%	85.7%	80.3%	93.1%	70.1%	66.7%	94.7%
Arkansas, Western	141	87.9	72.7	91.3	80.0	84.0	75.0	95.0
California, Central	1,213	91.8	92.5	95.9	91.0	87.0	92.6	91.8
California, Eastern	707	84.4	94.0	83.1	74.2	82.1	79.3	87.8
California, Northern	832	85.3	89.5	87.2	80.0	81.9	84.0	86.3
California, Southern	1,744	88.0%	76.6%	90.0%	86.1%	88.7%	79.6%	89.2%
Colorado	470	87.0	86.4	93.7	78.3	89.8	78.6	83.0
Connecticut	321	91.0	85.7	87.4	100.0	91.5	82.4	95.6
Delaware	180	82.2	100.0	96.3	80.0	84.7	33.3	71.9
District of Columbia	758	73.1	93.3	92.3	94.1	65.2	61.1	82.2
Florida, Middle	1,401	87.2%	87.1%	92.3%	93.5%	87.4%	78.8%	77.6%
Florida, Northern	350	86.9	90.0	77.5	100.0	92.9	72.2	81.1
Florida, Southern	1,986	87.3	82.8	92.5	80.8	88.0	84.4	81.1
Georgia, Middle	2,129	80.6	100.0	86.6	94.7	79.7	73.7	79.8
Georgia, Northern	690	81.6	86.5	89.9	85.7	73.7	89.5	84.5
Georgia, Southern	473	81.2%	100.0%	87.2%	84.8%	87.6%	54.5%	74.3%
Guam	172	63.4	27.3	77.8	83.3	54.9	100.0	80.5
Hawaii	1,694	45.0	75.0	90.5	58.0	89.9	45.5	39.4
Idaho	131	78.6	100.0	96.3	61.5	81.1	87.5	64.1
Illinois, Central	327	83.2	84.6	81.3	92.3	78.7	86.7	92.0
Illinois, Northern	1,069	94.3%	91.2%	96.8%	94.5%	92.3%	98.1%	91.2%
Illinois, Southern	270	92.6	77.8	94.8	88.9	95.8	100.0	85.7
Indiana, Northern	310	87.1	100.0	94.6	95.2	74.5	100.0	87.1
Indiana, Southern	450	71.8	83.9	88.3	57.1	83.5	100.0	58.7
Iowa, Northern	113	93.8	100.0	90.0	...	94.7	100.0	92.9
Iowa, Southern	170	87.1%	90.9%	90.0%	77.8%	83.7%	100.0%	93.3%
Kansas	424	74.8	90.9	69.3	73.8	83.1	61.1	68.2
Kentucky, Eastern	315	81.3	92.9	75.4	89.5	82.5	66.7	85.4
Kentucky, Western	475	76.8	84.6	82.2	76.8	74.2	75.0	73.0
Louisiana, Eastern	599	89.3	100.0	95.3	89.3	90.4	75.6	78.3
Louisiana, Middle	63	95.2%	...	97.3%	50.0%	100.0%	100.0%	94.4%
Louisiana, Western	384	64.8	100.0	88.5	79.7	46.9	92.9	69.1
Maine	194	90.7	100.0	83.3	83.3	92.4	100.0	85.3
Maryland	914	80.3	79.7	88.3	86.6	78.7	78.4	74.1
Massachusetts	482	85.7	90.0	87.5	71.4	90.2	82.1	82.9
Michigan, Eastern	790	87.0%	79.3%	87.4%	90.3%	87.5%	86.4%	85.3%
Michigan, Western	219	86.8	100.0	87.8	85.7	85.7	90.9	82.5
Minnesota	515	83.9	89.3	76.4	100.0	92.0	87.5	68.3
Mississippi, Northern	188	88.3	87.5	88.1	93.3	89.8	85.7	86.0
Mississippi, Southern	309	81.9%	80.0%	82.1%	87.5%	84.3%	90.9%	71.7%
Missouri, Eastern	375	83.5	90.9	90.5	88.9	81.5	86.4	70.5
Missouri, Western	1,140	46.5	84.2	96.0	93.2	76.5	82.8	27.9
Montana	318	72.6	83.3	66.3	72.0	74.2	51.4	85.1

Table D-3.1 *Continued*

District	Total defendants	Percent of defendants convicted						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	296	84.1%	93.3%	88.8%	82.4%	80.7%	69.2%	90.3%
Nevada	437	82.6	91.4	84.6	77.8	72.2	87.0	83.7
New Hampshire	137	78.8	71.4	78.8	100.0	76.0	70.0	85.7
New Jersey	867	81.0	93.1	78.4	85.6	81.1	71.4	84.0
New Mexico	717	78.0	80.2	70.5	75.0	77.9	66.7	82.6
New York, Eastern	1,290	91.7%	76.5%	92.3%	91.9%	92.0%	89.4%	94.0%
New York, Northern	551	67.9	35.2	79.6	54.5	82.9	71.4	61.1
New York, Southern	1,239	90.8	100.0	90.8	90.9	89.2	95.2	92.4
New York, Western	369	89.7	100.0	93.3	100.0	90.2	93.8	76.4
North Carolina, Eastern	1,213	59.9	62.9	80.0	50.0	79.8	94.7	51.8
North Carolina, Middle	523	85.7%	94.2%	86.8%	89.3%	86.0%	64.3%	75.6%
North Carolina, Western	638	82.9	92.3	81.9	55.6	87.2	69.0	83.6
North Dakota	202	88.6	71.1	89.1	100.0	95.5	90.9	94.7
Northern Mariana Islands	9	33.3	0	100.0	...	33.3	...	0
Ohio, Northern	633	89.9	97.2	97.7	94.2	81.4	96.3	88.6
Ohio, Southern	620	89.5%	82.6%	93.5%	89.3%	88.9%	76.2%	86.0%
Oklahoma, Eastern	85	78.8	100.0	73.5	92.3	83.3	75.0	73.7
Oklahoma, Northern	222	94.1	100.0	95.7	93.3	93.0	100.0	90.6
Oklahoma, Western	496	85.5	84.6	93.9	62.7	86.2	86.4	90.2
Oregon	555	86.5	95.9	83.1	84.2	85.7	83.3	85.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	821	91.1%	90.0%	93.9%	97.1%	90.7%	90.7%	83.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	317	83.6	94.1	78.9	70.8	95.6	77.8	77.9
Pennsylvania, Western	320	80.3	81.3	78.3	90.9	83.7	94.4	71.9
Puerto Rico	511	80.8	60.0	83.6	80.0	73.8	72.7	88.0
Rhode Island	124	95.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.5	80.0	91.3
South Carolina	697	74.2%	97.1%	71.6%	66.7%	76.1%	76.7%	73.2%
South Dakota	283	83.7	75.3	84.4	88.9	87.9	90.0	91.9
Tennessee, Eastern	493	86.4	75.0	88.3	94.3	84.0	79.3	88.4
Tennessee, Middle	404	83.4	81.5	85.7	71.7	81.8	94.1	85.0
Tennessee, Western	509	85.7	88.9	92.6	100.0	83.2	85.7	80.7
Texas, Eastern	379	78.4%	77.8%	81.5%	63.6%	76.4%	71.9%	86.5%
Texas, Northern	1,024	86.3	93.2	86.6	81.4	84.2	89.6	88.5
Texas, Southern	3,177	83.8	61.5	89.1	84.1	81.2	86.6	85.7
Texas, Western	2,103	86.8	94.4	94.7	79.2	85.3	75.0	84.0
Utah	388	78.9	80.0	78.6	72.3	82.6	82.4	79.1
Vermont	128	88.3%	100.0%	82.1%	100.0%	90.2%	66.7%	89.7%
Virgin Islands	458	69.9	73.5	85.5	79.4	50.6	63.6	61.0
Virginia, Eastern	3,153	68.3	68.4	75.2	45.9	84.7	71.4	68.9
Virginia, Western	326	92.0	66.7	87.5	87.5	95.0	88.0	90.5
Washington, Eastern	520	63.5	50.0	36.9	61.1	56.9	50.0	75.9
Washington, Western	1,525	78.1%	92.7%	92.5%	57.8%	67.2%	81.8%	82.8%
West Virginia, Northern	259	83.8	33.3	84.3	50.0	84.2	70.0	94.7
West Virginia, Southern	446	87.0	77.8	77.5	94.1	89.0	81.8	84.7
Wisconsin, Eastern	337	92.9	96.3	91.1	93.3	92.7	80.0	96.0
Wisconsin, Western	143	88.8	83.3	94.4	82.4	90.0	33.3	90.5
Wyoming	144	91.7	90.9	88.0	90.0	91.4	100.0	94.4

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

See text table 3.1.

Table D-3.2 Convicted offenders, by most serious offense charged, 1990

District	Total convicted offenders	Percent of convicted offenders						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	47,486	100.0%	5.0%	21.3%	7.4%	35.3%	4.0%	27.0%
Alabama, Middle	274	100.0%	2.6%	20.8%	15.3%	25.2%	4.0%	32.1%
Alabama, Northern	315	100.0	5.1	30.2	8.3	30.5	4.8	21.3
Alabama, Southern	287	100.0	1.7	30.3	3.1	49.1	4.2	11.5
Alaska	154	100.0	6.5	9.7	11.0	29.9	8.4	34.4
Arizona	1,025	100.0	10.7	15.9	4.9	46.8	2.6	19.0
Arkansas, Eastern	274	100.0%	2.2%	20.8%	9.9%	49.6%	4.4%	13.1%
Arkansas, Western	124	100.0	6.5	33.9	9.7	16.9	2.4	30.6
California, Central	1,114	100.0	16.7	29.3	6.4	23.4	2.2	22.0
California, Eastern	597	100.0	10.6	18.9	7.7	25.3	3.9	33.7
California, Northern	710	100.0	7.2	34.6	5.1	20.4	9.6	23.1
California, Southern	1,535	100.0%	3.2%	11.1%	2.0%	51.3%	4.8%	27.5%
Colorado	409	100.0	4.6	25.4	4.4	27.9	5.4	32.3
Connecticut	292	100.0	6.2	26.0	3.8	29.5	4.8	29.8
Delaware	148	100.0	1.4	17.6	8.1	56.1	1.4	15.5
District of Columbia	554	100.0	2.5	23.8	5.8	59.2	2.0	6.7
Florida, Middle	1,222	100.0%	5.0%	24.6%	3.5%	52.7%	3.4%	10.8%
Florida, Northern	304	100.0	3.0	20.4	6.3	52.0	4.3	14.1
Florida, Southern	1,733	100.0	3.1	20.6	3.6	54.7	4.4	13.6
Georgia, Middle	1,716	100.0	.8	3.4	4.2	6.2	1.6	83.8
Georgia, Northern	563	100.0	5.7	25.2	12.8	37.8	3.0	15.5
Georgia, Southern	384	100.0%	2.9%	10.7%	20.3%	27.6%	1.6%	37.0%
Guam	109	100.0	5.5	12.8	13.8	35.8	1.8	30.3
Hawaii	763	100.0	2.4	5.0	6.2	11.7	.7	74.2
Idaho	103	100.0	6.8	25.2	7.8	29.1	6.8	24.3
Illinois, Central	272	100.0	4.0	28.7	8.8	36.8	4.8	16.9
Illinois, Northern	1,008	100.0%	3.1%	39.1%	10.2%	24.8%	5.3%	17.6%
Illinois, Southern	250	100.0	2.8	22.0	19.2	45.6	.8	9.6
Indiana, Northern	270	100.0	3.0	39.3	7.4	27.0	3.3	20.0
Indiana, Southern	323	100.0	8.0	25.7	6.2	20.4	3.1	36.5
Iowa, Northern	106	100.0	5.7	25.5	0	50.9	5.7	12.3
Iowa, Southern	148	100.0%	6.8%	18.2%	4.7%	48.6%	2.7%	18.9%
Kansas	317	100.0	6.3	24.9	18.6	32.5	3.5	14.2
Kentucky, Eastern	256	100.0	5.1	20.3	6.6	49.6	4.7	13.7
Kentucky, Western	365	100.0	6.0	16.4	38.1	19.7	4.9	14.8
Louisiana, Eastern	535	100.0	4.9	30.5	9.3	36.8	6.4	12.1
Louisiana, Middle	60	100.0%	0 %	60.0%	1.7%	5.0%	5.0%	28.3%
Louisiana, Western	249	100.0	3.6	18.5	20.5	33.3	5.2	18.9
Maine	176	100.0	5.7	8.5	2.8	62.5	4.0	16.5
Maryland	734	100.0	8.6	17.4	14.0	35.3	4.0	20.7
Massachusetts	413	100.0	8.7	23.7	6.1	29.1	7.7	24.7
Michigan, Eastern	687	100.0%	3.3%	26.3%	9.5%	36.7%	5.5%	18.6%
Michigan, Western	190	100.0	4.7	37.9	6.3	28.4	5.3	17.4
Minnesota	432	100.0	5.8	25.5	5.8	45.1	4.9	13.0
Mississippi, Northern	166	100.0	4.2	22.3	8.4	31.9	3.6	29.5
Mississippi, Southern	253	100.0%	4.7%	34.4%	8.3%	29.6%	7.9%	15.0%
Missouri, Eastern	313	100.0	3.2	24.3	10.2	46.3	6.1	9.9
Missouri, Western	530	100.0	3.0	18.1	10.4	23.4	4.5	40.6
Montana	231	100.0	13.0	25.5	7.8	21.2	7.8	24.7

Table D-3.2 *Continued*

District	Total convicted offenders	Percent of convicted offenders						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	249	100.0%	5.6%	28.5%	5.6%	45.4%	3.6%	11.2%
Nevada	361	100.0	8.9	42.7	5.8	14.4	5.5	22.7
New Hampshire	108	100.0	4.6	24.1	1.9	35.2	6.5	27.8
New Jersey	702	100.0	3.8	35.8	14.4	30.5	4.3	11.3
New Mexico	559	100.0	12.3	9.8	2.1	53.5	1.8	20.4
New York, Eastern	1,183	100.0%	2.2%	23.2%	2.9%	53.5%	6.4%	11.8%
New York, Northern	374	100.0	5.1	20.9	4.8	32.4	6.7	30.2
New York, Southern	1,125	100.0	2.4	29.1	6.2	42.0	6.2	15.1
New York, Western	331	100.0	4.5	25.4	8.2	36.3	6.1	16.6
North Carolina, Eastern	727	100.0	3.0	11.6	7.8	20.1	5.0	52.5
North Carolina, Middle	448	100.0%	10.9%	17.6%	5.6%	56.3%	2.0%	7.6%
North Carolina, Western	529	100.0	11.3	21.4	3.8	38.8	5.5	19.3
North Dakota	179	100.0	15.1	31.8	3.9	23.5	5.6	20.1
Northern Mariana Islands	3	100.0	0	66.7	0	33.3	0	0
Ohio, Northern	569	100.0	6.2	30.1	8.6	31.5	4.6	19.2
Ohio, Southern	555	100.0%	3.4%	33.9%	12.1%	38.9%	2.9%	8.8%
Oklahoma, Eastern	67	100.0	4.5	37.3	17.9	14.9	4.5	20.9
Oklahoma, Northern	209	100.0	4.3	42.6	6.7	31.6	1.0	13.9
Oklahoma, Western	424	100.0	5.2	25.2	11.1	23.6	4.5	30.4
Oregon	480	100.0	14.6	13.3	6.7	45.0	4.2	16.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	748	100.0%	3.6%	36.8%	4.4%	38.9%	5.2%	11.1%
Pennsylvania, Middle	265	100.0	6.0	26.8	6.4	32.8	5.3	22.6
Pennsylvania, Western	257	100.0	5.1	36.6	3.9	31.9	6.6	16.0
Puerto Rico	413	100.0	1.5	39.5	1.9	28.6	1.9	26.6
Rhode Island	118	100.0	1.7	20.3	3.4	53.4	3.4	17.8
South Carolina	517	100.0%	6.4%	30.8%	8.5%	27.7%	4.4%	22.2%
South Dakota	237	100.0	30.8	16.0	13.5	21.5	3.8	14.3
Tennessee, Eastern	426	100.0	3.5	19.5	15.5	38.3	5.4	17.8
Tennessee, Middle	337	100.0	6.5	30.3	9.8	13.4	4.7	35.3
Tennessee, Western	436	100.0	3.7	22.9	4.6	51.1	1.4	16.3
Texas, Eastern	297	100.0%	2.4%	22.2%	4.7%	41.4%	7.7%	21.5%
Texas, Northern	884	100.0	4.6	22.7	12.9	24.1	6.8	28.8
Texas, Southern	2,662	100.0	.9	13.7	2.8	44.2	3.2	35.2
Texas, Western	1,825	100.0	1.9	25.6	6.9	43.4	1.5	20.8
Utah	306	100.0	6.5	14.4	15.4	23.2	4.6	35.9
Vermont	113	100.0%	2.7%	20.4%	3.5%	40.7%	1.8%	31.0%
Virgin Islands	320	100.0	19.1	20.3	26.6	12.8	2.2	19.1
Virginia, Eastern	2,152	100.0	4.2	8.6	10.0	18.0	1.6	57.5
Virginia, Western	300	100.0	.7	11.7	4.7	56.7	7.3	19.0
Washington, Eastern	330	100.0	5.5	7.3	3.3	22.4	1.5	60.0
Washington, Western	1,191	100.0%	4.3%	10.3%	7.5%	18.4%	2.3%	57.3%
West Virginia, Northern	217	100.0	.9	19.8	.5	59.0	3.2	16.6
West Virginia, Southern	388	100.0	1.8	8.0	4.1	68.6	4.6	12.9
Wisconsin, Eastern	313	100.0	8.3	26.2	4.5	44.4	1.3	15.3
Wisconsin, Western	127	100.0	3.9	26.8	11.0	42.5	.8	15.0
Wyoming	132	100.0	7.6	16.7	6.8	48.5	7.6	12.9

See text table 3.1.

Table D-3.3 Characteristics of convicted offenders, 1990

District	Total convicted defendants*	Percent of offenders with selected characteristics										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+
All districts	47,543	84.5%	15.5%	66.1%	29.4%	4.5%	21.0%	79.0%	2.1%	37.6%	32.7%	27.6%
Alabama, Middle	274	73.1%	26.9%	52.2%	47.8%	0 %	.7%	99.3%	3.3%	32.2%	26.4%	38.0%
Alabama, Northern	315	76.8	23.2	59.6	40.4	0	1.3	98.7	2.2	38.4	26.1	33.3
Alabama, Southern	288	71.7	28.3	63.9	35.6	.5	3.7	96.3	1.4	38.5	29.3	30.8
Alaska	154	77.8	22.2	76.9	23.1	0	5.2	94.8	5.9	29.4	31.4	33.3
Arizona	1,028	91.0	9.0	87.9	1.9	10.2	53.5	46.5	4.3	38.3	32.4	24.7
Arkansas, Eastern	277	85.1%	14.9%	54.4%	45.1%	.5%	3.1%	96.9%	.6%	38.2%	37.6%	23.6%
Arkansas, Western	125	90.8	9.2	83.1	16.9	0	7.7	92.3	0	38.9	25.9	35.2
California, Central	1,114	85.4	14.6	64.5	28.9	6.5	31.5	68.5	1.8	36.8	35.2	26.3
California, Eastern	597	86.6	13.4	88.1	9.2	2.7	4.6	95.4	.7	25.7	27.9	45.7
California, Northern	711	83.1	16.9	63.4	22.4	14.2	7.6	92.4	.9	30.0	36.8	32.3
California, Southern	1,536	85.6%	14.4%	92.0%	5.4%	2.7%	45.8%	54.2%	1.8%	42.1%	36.4%	19.5%
Colorado	409	78.1	21.9	71.7	26.0	2.3	8.7	91.3	1.0	33.3	32.8	32.8
Connecticut	292	90.0	10.0	74.4	24.4	1.3	18.1	81.9	2.0	37.4	26.5	34.0
Delaware	148	88.7	11.3	43.4	55.7	.9	0	100.0	1.0	59.4	21.9	17.7
District of Columbia	556	85.1	14.9	9.6	85.7	4.7	5.6	94.4	6.7	52.1	26.1	15.1
Florida, Middle	1,222	84.7%	15.3%	64.5%	35.5%	0 %	5.8%	94.2%	2.6%	35.6%	33.1%	28.7%
Florida, Northern	305	89.8	10.2	57.4	40.7	1.9	4.6	95.4	1.0	36.5	37.1	25.4
Florida, Southern	1,734	82.9	17.1	82.6	17.0	.4	51.6	48.4	1.0	30.6	35.7	32.8
Georgia, Middle	1,716	81.5	18.5	53.6	45.0	1.3	1.3	98.7	3.6	39.9	27.5	29.0
Georgia, Northern	569	85.9	14.1	58.4	40.7	1.0	3.6	96.4	.4	29.1	40.3	30.2
Georgia, Southern	384	82.4%	17.6%	35.3%	64.7%	0 %	2.2%	97.8%	3.1%	45.4%	34.6%	16.9%
Hawaii	763	84.3	15.7	32.0	10.7	57.3	2.4	97.6	1.3	27.6	27.6	42.1
Idaho	103	73.2	26.8	77.5	2.8	19.7	25.4	74.6	1.5	41.2	35.3	22.1
Illinois, Central	272	80.9	19.1	73.8	24.1	2.1	6.4	93.6	1.5	34.6	42.3	21.5
Illinois, Northern	1,009	86.5	13.5	51.7	44.8	3.6	15.5	84.5	1.2	32.1	39.9	26.8
Illinois, Southern	250	77.8%	22.2%	60.4%	38.2%	1.4%	3.5%	96.5%	0 %	36.7%	33.6%	29.7%
Indiana, Northern	270	84.7	15.3	69.4	28.2	2.4	6.5	93.5	.9	33.9	33.9	31.3
Indiana, Southern	323	75.3	24.7	73.3	25.3	1.4	6.2	93.8	.8	31.8	35.7	31.8
Iowa, Northern	106	87.3	12.7	96.4	3.6	0	3.6	96.4	0	27.7	38.3	34.0
Iowa, Southern	148	85.0	15.0	81.3	15.9	2.8	3.7	96.3	2.1	41.1	28.4	28.4
Kansas	317	78.4%	21.6%	67.7%	28.8%	3.5%	9.0%	91.0%	1.6%	39.6%	27.5%	31.3%
Kentucky, Eastern	256	84.2	15.8	84.7	13.4	2.0	5.0	95.0	1.1	38.1	37.0	23.8
Kentucky, Western	366	73.1	26.9	74.7	22.5	2.8	4.0	96.0	6.0	39.2	20.7	34.1
Louisiana, Eastern	535	77.9	22.1	54.7	44.9	.4	7.4	92.6	.9	31.1	28.4	39.6
Louisiana, Middle	60	60.0	40.0	76.0	24.0	0	8.0	92.0	0	25.0	41.7	33.3
Louisiana, Western	251	87.3%	12.7%	76.4%	20.9%	2.7%	.9%	99.1%	1.0%	31.3%	34.3%	33.3%
Maine	176	92.6	7.4	95.8	2.5	1.7	6.3	93.7	4.6	52.8	28.7	13.9
Maryland	734	80.4	19.6	36.4	62.6	1.0	2.8	97.2	1.9	43.6	35.5	18.9
Massachusetts	413	89.1	10.9	71.4	22.7	5.9	18.2	81.8	2.5	34.3	26.3	36.9
Michigan, Eastern	687	86.5	14.8	45.0	54.0	1.0	2.0	98.0	.6	42.9	26.0	30.5
Michigan, Western	190	74.4	25.6	82.6	15.1	2.3	2.3	97.7	3.9	31.6	42.1	22.4
Minnesota	432	84.1%	15.9%	59.5%	35.4%	5.1%	3.4%	96.6%	1.1%	35.6%	41.4%	21.8%
Mississippi, Northern	167	82.4	17.6	58.2	41.8	0	1.1	98.9	1.1	33.3	27.6	37.9
Mississippi, Southern	253	75.9	24.1	51.9	44.9	3.2	3.8	96.2	.7	32.9	36.4	30.1
Missouri, Eastern	313	84.9	15.1	49.5	50.0	.5	1.1	98.9	3.1	42.9	30.1	23.9
Missouri, Western	531	81.3	18.7	63.7	35.9	.4	.4	99.6	.8	30.9	38.7	29.6
Montana	231	86.2	13.8	43.6	1.1	55.3	4.3	95.7	2.4	31.0	35.7	31.0

Table D-3.3 *Continued*

District	Total convicted defendants*	Percent of offenders with selected characteristics										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+
Nebraska	249	78.7%	21.3%	60.3%	31.9%	7.8%	2.1%	97.9%	1.7%	50.0%	31.7%	16.7%
Nevada	361	79.5	20.5	75.8	18.8	5.5	3.6	96.4	2.6	28.2	32.1	37.2
New Hampshire	108	81.0	19.0	92.1	6.3	1.6	17.5	82.5	0	28.3	50.0	21.7
New Jersey	702	84.9	15.1	72.2	22.9	4.9	25.7	74.3	.8	28.1	35.7	35.4
New Mexico	559	90.7	9.3	88.4	4.8	6.8	49.0	51.0	2.2	38.4	38.2	21.2
New York, Eastern	1,183	88.5%	11.5%	45.6%	47.0%	7.4%	14.8%	85.2%	.8%	39.6%	37.8%	21.6%
New York, Northern	374	82.3	17.7	77.6	16.7	5.7	19.4	80.6	2.4	35.3	31.1	31.1
New York, Southern	1,125	88.9	11.1	46.8	40.7	12.5	43.2	56.8	1.6	38.5	34.9	25.0
New York, Western	331	86.5	13.5	60.1	36.5	3.4	5.1	94.9	0	33.3	32.1	34.5
North Carolina, Eastern	727	80.3	19.7	44.6	50.3	5.2	2.6	97.4	1.8	42.0	29.0	27.2
North Carolina, Middle	448	84.9%	15.1%	36.4%	61.2%	2.4%	3.8%	96.2%	3.0%	41.3%	32.7%	23.1%
North Carolina, Western	529	84.7	15.3	63.5	33.2	3.3	1.4	98.6	1.1	24.1	25.9	48.9
North Dakota	179	87.0	13.0	76.1	4.3	19.6	15.2	84.8	5.0	23.8	33.8	37.5
Ohio, Northern	569	81.5	18.5	45.8	52.9	1.3	3.4	96.6	3.4	37.6	34.6	24.3
Ohio, Southern	555	72.3	27.7	42.9	54.7	2.4	1.6	98.4	4.0	42.0	25.3	28.4
Oklahoma, Eastern	67	75.0%	25.0%	90.0%	10.0%	0 %	0 %	100.0%	2.8%	30.6%	27.8%	38.9%
Oklahoma, Northern	209	78.3	21.7	59.4	39.6	.9	0	100.0	1.1	42.9	30.8	25.3
Oklahoma, Western	424	84.0	16.0	67.9	29.5	2.6	4.5	95.5	3.5	37.8	34.3	24.5
Oregon	480	89.0	11.0	79.8	7.4	12.9	14.7	85.3	2.8	32.5	40.2	24.4
Pennsylvania, Eastern	748	79.7	20.3	47.0	46.5	6.5	19.9	80.1	1.9	44.6	25.4	28.2
Pennsylvania, Middle	265	79.9%	20.1%	78.6%	16.9%	4.5%	7.8%	92.2%	2.1%	35.7%	30.7%	31.4%
Pennsylvania, Western	257	82.0	18.0	67.6	31.7	.7	1.4	98.6	0	26.6	35.2	38.3
Puerto Rico	414	83.3	16.7	58.6	41.4	0	45.8	54.2	0	38.2	45.6	16.2
Rhode Island	118	95.2	4.8	85.7	7.1	7.1	33.3	66.7	2.6	50.0	18.4	28.9
South Carolina	517	82.9	17.1	49.8	47.3	2.9	4.1	95.9	2.3	27.6	33.0	37.1
South Dakota	238	78.7%	21.3%	46.0%	3.2%	50.8%	0 %	100.0%	4.6%	39.4%	35.8%	20.2%
Tennessee, Eastern	427	84.8	15.2	86.2	13.1	.7	.7	99.3	3.1	36.6	28.6	31.7
Tennessee, Middle	337	82.6	17.4	66.3	32.6	1.1	2.2	97.8	.6	40.3	24.5	34.6
Tennessee, Western	436	84.8	15.2	40.7	59.3	0	1.3	98.7	5.4	39.8	33.3	21.5
Texas, Eastern	299	88.1	11.9	63.2	30.8	6.0	8.5	91.5	1.6	30.3	32.4	35.6
Texas, Northern	885	82.6%	17.4%	70.9%	23.6%	5.4%	20.2%	79.8%	.5%	35.1%	36.0%	28.4%
Texas, Southern	2,662	90.5	9.5	92.3	5.1	2.6	76.5	23.5	2.2	47.5	29.7	20.7
Texas, Western	1,828	85.1	14.9	81.3	14.3	4.4	50.0	50.0	2.2	37.2	31.9	28.7
Utah	306	88.2	11.8	78.7	12.0	9.3	9.9	90.1	2.9	33.6	30.7	32.9
Vermont	113	84.1	15.9	89.8	5.7	4.5	6.8	93.2	1.2	44.0	36.9	17.9
Virgin Islands	320	91.3%	8.7%	21.7%	78.3%	0 %	21.7%	78.3%	4.8%	42.9%	33.3%	19.0%
Virginia, Eastern	2,168	85.7	14.3	34.5	62.3	3.2	5.1	94.9	4.0	39.3	29.4	27.1
Virginia, Western	302	83.4	16.6	69.5	30.5	0	.5	99.5	3.2	42.5	35.5	18.8
Washington, Eastern	333	93.2	6.8	83.5	2.1	14.4	64.4	35.6	1.9	31.9	23.0	43.2
Washington, Western	1,191	88.9	11.1	68.5	21.8	9.7	10.6	89.4	1.0	38.2	35.2	25.6
West Virginia, Northern	217	69.9%	30.1%	61.3%	38.7%	0 %	1.1%	98.9%	0 %	45.6%	38.0%	16.5%
West Virginia, Southern	389	84.8	15.2	61.2	38.4	.4	.4	99.6	4.9	35.5	38.8	20.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	313	86.4	13.6	40.2	51.5	8.3	6.8	93.2	.8	51.6	23.0	24.6
Wisconsin, Western	127	86.3	13.8	87.5	8.8	3.8	2.5	97.5	0	43.7	36.6	19.7
Wyoming	132	77.3	22.7	88.4	2.3	9.3	2.3	97.7	5.0	27.5	47.5	20.0

Note: Percents for individual characteristics were calculated on the basis of available data. Data were available only for offenders sentenced under guidelines.

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

* Data describe offenders in cases terminated in 1990. Total excludes offenders for whom these characteristics do not apply (e.g. corporations).

See text table 3.3 and data note 8.

Table D-4.1 Incarceration rate, by offense, 1990

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	47,486	60.4%	87.2%	44.1%	41.0%	86.4%	38.9%	44.3%
Alabama, Middle	274	41.2%	100.0%	34.7%	21.7%	73.5%	12.5%	30.7%
Alabama, Northern	315	50.2	87.5	28.7	51.9	70.7	43.8	44.3
Alabama, Southern	287	69.3	77.8	44.3	50.0	87.8	11.1	76.5
Alaska	154	50.6	80.0	66.7	29.4	60.9	23.1	45.3
Arizona	1,025	70.3	88.3	48.8	45.5	79.8	40.0	70.5
Arkansas, Eastern	274	82.8%	100.0%	67.2%	66.7%	91.7%	76.9%	86.5%
Arkansas, Western	124	62.9	75.0	63.9	62.5	95.2	20.0	47.4
California, Central	1,114	76.4	96.9	58.8	52.2	95.4	40.7	74.0
California, Eastern	597	67.5	93.2	44.2	27.7	89.0	40.9	69.7
California, Northern	710	47.7	94.2	30.3	38.7	77.4	49.3	37.4
California, Southern	1,535	71.4%	95.7%	45.5%	45.7%	78.0%	38.4%	76.8%
Colorado	409	51.3	89.5	50.9	23.1	72.0	38.5	35.3
Connecticut	292	63.0	82.4	38.5	40.0	86.7	28.6	66.7
Delaware	148	73.6	100.0	40.0	15.4	90.2	33.3	87.0
District of Columbia	554	72.7	71.4	42.3	40.0	88.9	90.0	66.7
Florida, Middle	1,222	76.4%	98.3%	48.3%	54.8%	93.1%	38.3%	71.6%
Florida, Northern	304	79.3	90.0	57.4	40.9	94.9	38.5	82.5
Florida, Southern	1,733	80.0	82.4	51.9	60.3	94.8	70.9	73.5
Georgia, Middle	1,716	10.5	76.9	48.3	22.2	92.2	10.3	2.0
Georgia, Northern	563	72.8	100.0	56.4	63.4	88.7	58.8	60.7
Georgia, Southern	384	49.2%	100.0%	56.4%	33.3%	95.1%	33.3%	20.4%
Guam	109	39.4	50.0	35.7	...	74.4	50.0	15.2
Hawaii	763	15.9	80.0	54.1	15.9	64.0	50.0	3.2
Idaho	103	82.5	85.7	60.7	85.7	100.0	87.5	84.6
Illinois, Central	272	62.9	90.9	42.7	20.0	91.8	50.0	52.1
Illinois, Northern	1,008	49.9%	97.0%	29.9%	45.0%	82.5%	39.1%	46.1%
Illinois, Southern	250	63.2	100.0	21.6	43.1	96.5	16.7	39.1
Indiana, Northern	270	57.4	62.5	27.7	54.5	84.5	55.6	76.3
Indiana, Southern	323	44.9	87.0	45.0	42.9	53.1	36.4	33.9
Iowa, Northern	106	77.4	83.3	56.0	...	94.3	25.0	78.6
Iowa, Southern	148	82.4%	100.0%	53.8%	62.5%	95.8%	16.7%	88.9%
Kansas	317	57.1	95.0	44.7	1.8	93.5	14.3	66.7
Kentucky, Eastern	256	77.3	86.7	53.3	77.3	92.6	21.4	74.4
Kentucky, Western	365	40.8	81.0	51.7	7.2	82.6	41.2	45.9
Louisiana, Eastern	535	59.4	95.5	30.0	29.4	87.4	52.8	64.0
Louisiana, Middle	60	61.7%	...	59.5%	...	100.0%	50.0%	64.7%
Louisiana, Western	249	53.0	55.6	63.4	41.5	66.2	50.0	39.3
Maine	176	86.4	100.0	64.3	83.3	94.5	85.7	63.3
Maryland	734	55.2	94.7	42.3	20.8	78.7	46.9	38.5
Massachusetts	413	72.6	82.9	59.6	52.0	89.1	67.7	69.7
Michigan, Eastern	687	74.1%	90.9%	63.7%	60.0%	91.2%	31.7%	73.3%
Michigan, Western	190	63.2	88.9	53.6	28.6	88.2	25.0	65.7
Minnesota	432	80.1	92.0	65.5	66.7	96.4	22.7	76.3
Mississippi, Northern	166	72.3	87.5	45.7	88.2	86.3	40.0	72.0
Mississippi, Southern	253	61.3%	100.0%	48.9%	65.0%	82.7%	20.0%	55.3%
Missouri, Eastern	313	82.1	100.0	64.1	60.0	100.0	42.1	83.9
Missouri, Western	530	50.6	94.1	44.3	84.6	95.2	17.9	19.4
Montana	231	55.8	66.7	33.3	52.6	78.3	31.6	64.9

Table D-4.1 Continued

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	249	74.7%	100.0%	65.3%	30.8%	91.8%	...	66.7%
Nevada	361	54.6	87.9	45.0	55.0	74.5	43.5	49.4
New Hampshire	108	68.5	80.0	50.0	33.3	85.3	...	80.0
New Jersey	702	53.1	83.3	38.0	47.0	78.5	28.1	43.7
New Mexico	559	77.3	80.0	43.8	56.3	87.6	37.5	75.8
New York, Eastern	1,183	66.6%	84.0%	38.5%	46.9%	88.6%	36.5%	40.7%
New York, Northern	374	58.3	83.3	50.0	41.2	86.7	48.0	35.1
New York, Southern	1,125	60.5	65.4	45.2	36.2	84.4	12.3	52.5
New York, Western	331	53.2	80.0	31.7	27.6	78.0	37.9	46.6
North Carolina, Eastern	727	30.7	81.8	34.5	38.1	72.1	25.7	11.0
North Carolina, Middle	448	86.2%	97.9%	60.8%	69.6%	95.6%	54.5%	82.5%
North Carolina, Western	529	56.9	79.4	37.9	38.9	64.7	38.5	56.9
North Dakota	179	49.2	46.2	28.8	...	80.0	10.0	70.3
Northern Mariana Islands	3	66.7	...	50.0	...	100.0	...	...
Ohio, Northern	569	57.1	97.1	30.7	31.9	89.8	30.8	51.4
Ohio, Southern	555	62.7%	88.9%	34.0%	31.3%	96.6%	43.8%	68.9%
Oklahoma, Eastern	67	55.2	66.7	43.5	63.6	77.8	16.7	66.7
Oklahoma, Northern	209	64.6	100.0	55.7	61.5	73.8	50.0	63.3
Oklahoma, Western	424	59.0	100.0	67.6	40.0	84.0	45.0	35.8
Oregon	480	85.0	97.1	71.0	62.5	90.2	54.5	89.0
Pennsylvania, Eastern	748	57.4%	91.7%	33.2%	42.4%	84.6%	20.5%	56.5%
Pennsylvania, Middle	265	60.0	76.5	41.3	46.7	72.9	42.9	67.8
Pennsylvania, Western	257	48.2	53.8	15.6	44.4	87.7	17.6	58.5
Puerto Rico	413	38.7	50.0	12.4	37.5	93.2	14.3	21.1
Rhode Island	118	89.8	100.0	69.6	80.0	100.0	33.3	90.9
South Carolina	517	52.0%	93.3%	25.2%	35.0%	86.1%	16.0%	52.5 %
South Dakota	237	70.5	79.7	40.5	45.2	96.2	20.0	81.3
Tennessee, Eastern	426	68.1	93.8	44.2	46.7	88.1	34.8	75.6
Tennessee, Middle	337	51.9	83.3	47.3	44.4	83.3	23.8	45.5
Tennessee, Western	436	70.4	100.0	35.3	13.6	90.3	50.0	75.0
Texas, Eastern	297	79.1%	100.0%	60.3%	71.4%	91.5%	65.2%	80.9%
Texas, Northern	884	73.4	91.4	59.8	55.1	92.7	57.3	79.7
Texas, Southern	2,662	68.4	62.5	34.7	45.9	85.1	26.8	66.6
Texas, Western	1,825	71.3	93.1	36.8	36.7	95.3	54.5	76.1
Utah	306	49.7	77.8	39.1	34.0	78.9	28.6	40.0
Vermont	113	81.4%	100.0%	54.5%	100.0%	95.7%	100.0%	75.0%
Virgin Islands	320	74.7	80.6	66.7	63.1	84.6	40.0	90.8
Virginia, Eastern	2,152	36.8	67.4	62.5	31.0	79.9	40.5	19.0
Virginia, Western	300	65.7	100.0	25.0	57.1	75.3	52.2	68.4
Washington, Eastern	330	84.8	88.2	54.5	64.3	80.8	20.0	92.5
Washington, Western	1,191	27.7%	82.2%	46.7%	11.1%	58.1%	46.4%	12.8%
West Virginia, Northern	217	61.3	100.0	37.2	...	75.4	66.7	41.0
West Virginia, Southern	388	76.5	83.3	51.6	80.0	80.7	77.8	69.5
Wisconsin, Eastern	313	78.3	100.0	45.8	71.4	93.5	...	85.4
Wisconsin, Western	127	85.8	100.0	68.6	85.7	100.0	...	77.8
Wyoming	132	77.3	100.0	45.0	55.6	98.4	8.3	83.3

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction

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

^a Includes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.

^b Data describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1990.

See text table 4.1.

Table D-4.2 Incarceration rate, by offender characteristics, 1990

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+
All districts	47,543	81.5%	54.1%	76.6%	79.3%	74.8%	86.0%	74.7%	74.4%	78.6%	79.2%	72.0%
Alabama, Middle	274	67.3%	13.9%	47.1%	59.4%	...	100.0%	52.6%	25.0%	48.7%	62.5%	47.8%
Alabama, Northern	315	68.1	22.9	60.0	54.1	...	50.0	57.7	33.3	60.4	72.2	50.0
Alabama, Southern	288	82.8	51.6	77.1	67.9	100.0	100.0	73.0	66.7	60.0	82.0	81.3
Alaska	154	76.2	100.0	75.0	100.0	...	66.7	70.9	33.3	60.0	81.3	70.6
Arizona	1,028	86.5	55.3	82.7	75.0	93.0	88.7	76.8	82.4	87.3	81.1	81.4
Arkansas, Eastern	277	91.6%	86.2%	90.6%	90.9%	100.0%	100.0%	90.5%	100.0%	90.5%	93.5%	89.7%
Arkansas, Western	125	81.4	50.0	77.8	81.8	...	100.0	76.7	...	71.4	64.3	89.5
California, Central	1,114	84.7	67.4	84.5	83.0	56.1	86.4	80.3	80.0	86.2	82.1	80.7
California, Eastern	597	85.3	50.0	82.6	70.4	75.0	71.4	81.4	...	73.2	76.6	88.1
California, Northern	711	76.3	40.5	71.2	80.0	51.4	57.9	71.3	...	67.2	80.5	63.9
California, Southern	1,536	86.5%	54.6%	82.8%	69.4%	77.8%	89.0%	75.9%	72.7%	79.9%	82.3%	85.6%
Colorado	409	64.9	39.6	58.6	61.4	60.0	68.4	58.5	100.0	50.7	56.1	66.7
Connecticut	292	72.2	37.5	69.7	66.7	50.0	93.1	63.4	66.7	72.7	79.5	56.0
Delaware	148	85.1	50.0	80.4	81.4	100.0	...	81.1	100.0	82.5	81.0	70.6
District of Columbia	556	86.9	56.3	71.0	83.7	80.0	83.3	82.2	84.2	89.2	77.0	62.8
Florida, Middle	1,222	90.3%	74.2%	86.3%	90.1%	...	91.9%	86.7%	93.3%	90.1%	88.4%	82.3%
Florida, Northern	305	90.2	68.2	83.9	94.3	75.0	90.0	87.9	100.0	90.3	87.7	90.0
Florida, Southern	1,734	85.0	68.9	84.5	72.5	33.3	92.5	71.4	57.1	78.6	84.4	82.6
Georgia, Middle	1,716	65.9	25.0	56.8	61.8	...	100.0	57.7	80.0	61.8	65.8	40.0
Georgia, Northern	569	82.8	58.1	78.1	80.6	100.0	90.9	78.9	...	76.5	83.9	79.8
Georgia, Southern	384	81.3%	66.7%	60.4%	88.6%	...	66.7%	78.9%	75.0%	81.4%	73.3%	77.3%
Hawaii	763	68.6	46.2	62.5	87.5	74.4	...	66.7	100.0	81.0	100.0	25.0
Idaho	103	92.3	73.7	85.5	50.0	100.0	94.4	84.9	100.0	89.3	87.5	86.7
Illinois, Central	272	86.0	44.4	80.8	73.5	33.3	88.9	77.3	100.0	80.0	76.4	82.1
Illinois, Northern	1,009	70.6	49.0	74.9	59.9	61.5	85.7	64.4	25.0	69.4	70.1	64.4
Illinois, Southern	250	77.7%	40.6%	69.0%	69.1%	100.0%	40.0%	70.5%	...	78.7%	79.1%	36.8%
Indiana, Northern	270	71.4	57.9	60.5	88.6	100.0	87.5	68.1	100.0	76.3	65.8	68.6
Indiana, Southern	323	67.3	44.4	58.9	67.6	100.0	88.9	59.9	100.0	56.1	69.6	56.1
Iowa, Northern	106	89.6	57.1	84.9	100.0	...	50.0	86.8	...	84.6	94.4	93.8
Iowa, Southern	148	91.2	68.8	89.7	76.5	100.0	100.0	87.4	50.0	84.6	100.0	85.2
Kansas	317	81.4%	39.5%	74.6%	66.7%	71.4%	88.9%	70.7%	33.3%	81.9%	68.0%	63.2%
Kentucky, Eastern	256	84.7	71.9	83.0	88.9	25.0	70.0	83.3	100.0	81.9	84.3	77.8
Kentucky, Western	366	47.3	13.4	40.3	35.7	...	30.0	38.5	15.4	30.6	53.3	45.9
Louisiana, Eastern	535	65.8	31.5	60.2	56.9	...	33.3	60.2	50.0	62.9	54.7	56.2
Louisiana, Middle	60	66.7	70.0	78.9	33.3	...	100.0	65.2	...	83.3	60.0	75.0
Louisiana, Western	251	66.7%	42.9%	64.3%	69.6%	...	...	64.2%	...	71.0%	61.8%	54.5%
Maine	176	94.6	77.8	93.0	100.0	100.0	87.5	94.1	80.0	89.5	96.8	100.0
Maryland	734	80.9	64.3	72.1	81.0	66.7	87.5	77.3	60.0	80.5	78.3	67.3
Massachusetts	413	83.2	58.3	79.0	84.0	84.6	95.0	77.2	60.0	76.5	84.6	79.5
Michigan, Eastern	687	87.4	65.5	78.2	88.5	100.0	75.0	84.1	100.0	87.1	85.1	78.2
Michigan, Western	190	73.4	45.5	66.2	69.2	50.0	50.0	66.7	...	50.0	81.3	76.5
Minnesota	432	87.5%	68.1%	82.3%	90.4%	73.3%	100.0%	83.9%	100.0%	89.2%	86.1%	66.7%
Mississippi, Northern	167	85.3	43.8	77.4	78.9	...	100.0	77.8	100.0	72.4	91.7	78.8
Mississippi, Southern	253	70.8	60.5	58.5	81.7	40.0	66.7	68.4	100.0	63.8	73.1	67.4
Missouri, Eastern	313	86.7	64.3	79.3	87.1	100.0	100.0	83.2	40.0	84.3	79.6	92.3
Missouri, Western	531	79.3	57.1	70.1	85.1	...	100.0	75.1	...	76.0	75.5	75.0
Montana	231	56.8	38.5	53.7	100.0	53.8	50.0	54.4	100.0	57.7	53.3	42.3

Table D-4.2 *Continued*

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to incarceration ^a										
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non Hispanic	19-20	21-30	31-40	40+
Nebraska	249	86.5%	60.0%	75.3%	88.9%	90.9%	100.0%	80.4%	100.0%	88.3%	78.9%	50.0%
Nevada	361	68.2	44.1	65.6	58.1	55.6	66.7	63.1	75.0	65.9	68.0	60.3
New Hampshire	108	76.5	58.3	74.1	75.0	...	100.0	67.3	...	82.4	80.0	53.8
New Jersey	702	54.4	37.2	50.7	52.3	64.3	49.3	52.6	50.0	50.0	57.4	49.5
New Mexico	559	88.7	59.5	86.1	84.2	85.2	88.8	83.4	87.5	90.6	82.5	82.9
New York, Eastern	1,183	90.9%	91.0%	87.5%	95.2%	83.7%	91.9%	90.7%	100.0%	94.6%	94.3%	76.6%
New York, Northern	374	79.2	51.6	69.6	93.1	80.0	97.1	68.8	75.0	81.4	69.2	67.3
New York, Southern	1,125	74.2	51.5	74.4	67.7	72.4	84.2	62.2	88.9	75.6	70.5	65.2
New York, Western	331	61.7	58.3	56.1	67.7	83.3	77.8	60.4	...	70.9	62.3	54.4
North Carolina, Eastern	727	75.5	55.3	64.0	79.4	60.0	100.0	70.7	66.7	77.5	69.4	67.4
North Carolina, Middle	448	92.7%	68.6%	82.9%	92.3%	100.0%	92.3%	88.9%	88.9%	93.6%	85.9%	81.4%
North Carolina, Western	529	77.4	31.8	60.9	84.6	77.8	100.0	70.2	100.0	77.3	73.2	66.4
North Dakota	179	67.5	50.0	65.7	100.0	55.6	100.0	59.0	50.0	68.4	74.1	50.0
Ohio, Northern	569	70.4	49.1	54.4	77.1	50.0	80.0	66.0	77.8	67.7	67.0	67.2
Ohio, Southern	555	74.5	51.9	57.8	77.6	44.4	100.0	67.8	57.1	65.1	70.5	68.7
Oklahoma, Eastern	67	73.3%	30.0%	66.7%	25.0%	...	...	62.5%	100.0%	54.5%	60.0%	57.1%
Oklahoma, Northern	209	86.7	47.8	73.0	85.7	100.0	...	78.3	100.0	79.5	75.0	82.6
Oklahoma, Western	424	87.0	76.0	81.1	93.5	100.0	85.7	84.7	100.0	87.0	75.5	85.7
Oregon	480	91.7	73.3	88.0	90.0	100.0	97.5	88.4	85.7	96.2	87.9	83.3
Pennsylvania, Eastern	748	78.3	36.2	69.4	68.2	80.0	80.4	67.0	75.0	71.6	66.7	68.3
Pennsylvania, Middle	265	74.0%	45.2%	62.0%	92.3%	85.7%	83.3%	66.9%	66.7%	74.0%	67.4%	59.1%
Pennsylvania, Western	257	76.3	20.0	62.8	72.7	100.0	50.0	66.4	...	61.8	71.1	69.4
Puerto Rico	414	88.3	91.7	92.7	82.8	...	93.9	84.6	...	88.5	90.3	81.8
Rhode Island	118	92.5	50.0	91.7	66.7	100.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	81.8
South Carolina	517	60.1	28.6	48.4	59.5	85.7	80.0	53.6	100.0	47.5	60.3	47.6
South Dakota	238	90.0%	63.0%	81.0%	50.0%	89.1%	...	84.3%	80.0%	79.1%	87.2%	81.8%
Tennessee, Eastern	427	80.8	53.5	74.9	86.5	100.0	50.0	76.9	62.5	70.8	78.7	84.3
Tennessee, Middle	337	70.4	50.0	57.4	85.0	100.0	100.0	66.1	...	70.3	69.2	65.5
Tennessee, Western	436	86.9	55.6	78.5	84.7	...	100.0	81.9	85.7	78.8	86.2	71.4
Texas, Eastern	299	89.3	58.3	86.6	82.3	91.7	100.0	84.2	100.0	80.7	88.5	88.1
Texas, Northern	885	86.1%	70.0%	83.8%	88.1%	56.0%	83.9%	83.2%	100.0%	85.0%	88.1%	77.3%
Texas, Southern	2,662	83.2	53.8	80.9	68.9	87.2	83.2	70.5	88.6	80.5	79.9	78.4
Texas, Western	1,828	87.5	58.9	85.8	80.4	73.5	87.4	72.9	66.7	86.0	86.3	67.1
Utah	306	75.4	22.2	66.9	77.8	78.6	86.7	67.2	75.0	74.5	74.4	58.7
Vermont	113	90.5	57.1	87.3	60.0	75.0	100.0	84.1	100.0	78.4	90.3	93.3
Virgin Islands	320	81.0%	100.0%	100.0%	77.8%	...	80.0%	83.3%	100.0%	66.7%	100.0%	100.0%
Virginia, Eastern	2,168	83.9	52.4	74.3	83.3	57.9	83.3	79.0	81.0	83.1	81.3	69.2
Virginia, Western	302	75.0	45.7	65.1	81.3	...	100.0	70.0	83.3	68.4	83.3	48.6
Washington, Eastern	333	92.3	50.0	89.3	80.0	91.2	96.1	77.4	100.0	91.2	81.6	90.2
Washington, Western	1,191	90.2	37.5	84.5	85.1	81.0	91.3	83.5	100.0	85.5	82.9	86.3
West Virginia, Northern	217	80.0%	60.7%	63.2%	91.7%	...	100.0%	73.9%	...	72.2%	73.3%	61.5%
West Virginia, Southern	389	85.0	66.7	75.1	93.4	100.0	100.0	82.2	100.0	80.5	80.0	82.4
Wisconsin, Eastern	313	89.5	38.9	81.1	85.3	72.7	88.9	82.1	...	81.0	89.3	83.3
Wisconsin, Western	127	88.4	63.6	82.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	84.6	...	80.6	92.3	85.7
Wyoming	132	82.4	50.0	76.3	...	75.0	...	76.7	50.0	54.5	84.2	87.5

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

^a Includes regular, split or mixed, life, indeterminate, and youth sentences.^b Data describe offenders in cases terminated in 1990.

See text table 4.4 and data note 8.

Table D-4.3 Average Incarceration sentence length imposed, by offense, 1990

District	Total sentenced to incarceration ^b	Average sentence in months for offenders convicted of: ^a						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	28,659	57.2 mo	89.2 mo	21.9 mo	22.4 mo	80.9 mo	26.7 mo	28.5 mo
Alabama, Middle	113	32.9 mo	85.0 mo	14.6 mo	12.1 mo	48.4 mo	19.0 mo	10.6 mo
Alabama, Northern	158	45.5	93.3	22.3	23.6	53.6	52.4	35.5
Alabama, Southern	199	85.7	38.9	16.4	16.5	124.1	6.0	35.5
Alaska	78	34.4	73.5	6.7	1.8	54.9	1.0	20.0
Arizona	721	35.1	63.3	6.8	13.3	43.0	22.5	16.7
Arkansas, Eastern	227	35.3 mo	70.3 mo	13.1 mo	12.3 mo	47.0 mo	28.0 mo	26.7 mo
Arkansas, Western	78	51.6	105.0	32.7	18.5	94.3	46.0	29.3
California, Central	851	71.7	99.8	27.2	35.3	127.9	8.9	22.4
California, Eastern	403	60.3	100.9	19.6	24.1	115.6	23.1	15.8
California, Northern	339	57.4	83.6	31.7	37.8	97.9	21.2	22.4
California, Southern	1,096	40.4 mo	80.9 mo	16.8 mo	15.9 mo	55.7 mo	12.7 mo	16.9 mo
Colorado	210	39.9	72.2	23.4	27.0	60.5	19.8	19.4
Connecticut	184	43.6	102.1	16.1	19.5	62.6	29.8	23.6
Delaware	109	60.1	87.0	16.8	8.0	69.5	11.0	51.9
District of Columbia	403	74.2	84.6	18.3	37.4	91.6	25.0	35.1
Florida, Middle	933	88.4 mo	125.3 mo	25.1 mo	17.5 mo	109.5 mo	12.3 mo	67.2 mo
Florida, Northern	241	104.9	101.1	15.8	11.9	145.9	29.6	51.2
Florida, Southern	1,387	86.4	82.3	27.9	25.2	112.9	46.0	48.4
Georgia, Middle	180	64.1	150.7	17.7	18.3	84.7	30.7	41.1
Georgia, Northern	410	68.6	86.8	29.1	25.7	99.3	6.0	54.8
Georgia, Southern	189	80.1 mo	99.6 mo	16.4 mo	13.0 mo	124.4 mo	36.0 mo	36.2 mo
Guam	43	70.7	51.3	210.0	...	60.0	72.0	5.0
Hawaii	121	48.9	76.4	22.5	7.9	69.8	12.0	9.8
Idaho	85	52.5	99.0	25.2	4.8	101.6	15.1	25.5
Illinois, Central	171	68.7	93.1	42.7	11.0	85.0	27.2	56.9
Illinois, Northern	503	60.3 mo	88.2 mo	25.6 mo	30.1 mo	93.9 mo	22.6 mo	42.5 mo
Illinois, Southern	158	65.9	113.7	11.3	12.1	81.0	1.0	56.6
Indiana, Northern	155	59.0	70.8	34.4	17.9	108.6	29.6	21.2
Indiana, Southern	145	55.1	153.5	25.2	19.3	65.3	15.5	37.0
Iowa, Northern	82	71.2	319.2	18.7	...	72.5	4.5	31.6
Iowa, Southern	122	64.1 mo	98.0 mo	10.1 mo	5.6 mo	81.6 mo	15.0 mo	46.9 mo
Kansas	181	71.0	74.2	21.3	1.0	109.6	2.5	31.0
Kentucky, Eastern	198	51.3	145.0	21.8	15.4	58.0	39.3	29.8
Kentucky, Western	149	50.7	115.7	24.1	19.7	69.8	14.6	20.9
Louisiana, Eastern	318	58.9	121.5	17.2	28.2	79.1	23.8	26.8
Louisiana, Middle	37	25.9 mo	...	19.5 mo	...	52.3 mo	36.0 mo	30.5 mo
Louisiana, Western	132	32.4	50.2	21.2	13.3	50.6	31.5	20.6
Maine	152	64.7	98.5	8.8	11.8	74.4	30.0	45.8
Maryland	405	72.3	110.5	18.4	20.4	91.9	29.8	52.0
Massachusetts	300	45.0	89.0	15.6	15.9	67.4	17.9	32.1
Michigan, Eastern	509	53.5 mo	78.4 mo	13.0 mo	33.1 mo	79.7 mo	52.9 mo	43.0 mo
Michigan, Western	120	37.3	75.3	14.2	4.5	62.6	23.3	19.0
Minnesota	346	67.0	114.6	20.4	22.6	91.5	48.4	34.5
Mississippi, Northern	120	47.2	71.1	18.9	20.5	71.9	61.5	35.4
Mississippi, Southern	155	36.1 mo	48.9 mo	19.9 mo	14.5 mo	51.2 mo	15.8 mo	34.8 mo
Missouri, Eastern	257	56.7	88.6	20.1	20.3	72.5	18.1	64.3
Missouri, Western	268	76.6	138.3	27.4	25.3	125.6	21.8	23.6
Montana	129	44.5	67.2	22.3	18.3	78.1	14.5	23.4

Table D-4.3 *Continued*

District	Total sentenced to incarceration ^b	Average sentence in months for offenders convicted of: ^a						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	186	47.0 mo	66.6 mo	20.0 mo	39.0 mo	63.0 mo	...	17.2 mo
Nevada	197	42.1	58.3	15.0	103.8	75.1	17.0	33.9
New Hampshire	74	46.3	53.0	19.0	18.0	67.7	...	35.9
New Jersey	373	50.1	65.6	22.7	17.8	75.4	39.0	44.4
New Mexico	432	31.8	40.7	14.1	30.4	39.9	10.4	11.6
New York, Eastern	788	51.7 mo	58.9 mo	16.9 mo	21.5 mo	62.1 mo	24.6 mo	34.8 mo
New York, Northern	218	44.7	55.7	21.4	114.9	56.4	12.1	31.1
New York, Southern	681	61.2	117.2	23.3	15.7	81.8	26.0	39.2
New York, Western	176	35.2	43.5	18.7	12.3	44.3	26.6	26.9
North Carolina, Eastern	223	58.1	69.3	20.3	21.6	88.7	6.9	37.6
North Carolina, Middle	386	92.8 mo	88.1 mo	32.4 mo	15.8 mo	117.3 mo	50.3 mo	56.4 mo
North Carolina, Western	301	68.6	99.7	30.8	20.6	85.9	27.6	45.3
North Dakota	88	27.9	43.4	11.5	...	38.6	2.0	19.4
Northern Mariana Islands	2	12.5	...	1.0	...	24.0	...	...
Ohio, Northern	325	63.0	95.9	32.4	12.6	83.3	38.1	32.3
Ohio, Southern	348	58.0 mo	93.5 mo	19.7 mo	19.1 mo	77.6 mo	32.6 mo	33.8 mo
Oklahoma, Eastern	37	59.1	124.0	37.7	27.7	122.7	21.0	48.9
Oklahoma, Northern	135	91.1	225.7	27.5	16.6	168.0	65.0	31.4
Oklahoma, Western	250	45.9	110.9	21.3	23.9	69.9	7.8	28.0
Oregon	408	61.4	89.9	17.6	18.6	82.6	12.3	25.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	429	57.5 mo	80.3 mo	32.2 mo	41.1 mo	71.3 mo	37.9 mo	35.0 mo
Pennsylvania, Middle	159	48.1	55.2	21.2	8.1	70.5	15.0	44.0
Pennsylvania, Western	124	83.0	137.3	30.5	39.0	103.4	126.0	41.6
Puerto Rico	160	68.4	49.0	16.8	6.7	90.0	7.0	26.3
Rhode Island	106	50.2	43.5	13.7	18.3	67.9	27.0	32.0
South Carolina	269	61.6 mo	88.1 mo	20.4 mo	24.5 mo	89.9 mo	59.0 mo	32.6 mo
South Dakota	167	34.3	54.5	12.6	17.9	32.3	8.0	15.8
Tennessee, Eastern	290	55.8	129.8	26.8	30.0	75.7	10.3	27.4
Tennessee, Middle	175	36.6	49.8	12.7	12.4	86.1	17.8	28.1
Tennessee, Western	307	59.3	125.1	17.9	10.7	66.1	74.0	50.3
Texas, Eastern	235	60.7 mo	64.0 mo	26.2 mo	42.8 mo	81.5 mo	33.5 mo	56.0 mo
Texas, Northern	649	57.1	88.5	24.6	17.8	123.9	44.4	34.5
Texas, Southern	1,822	36.4	42.5	17.4	25.3	53.2	57.7	12.9
Texas, Western	1,301	50.2	57.7	17.9	25.3	68.6	20.7	28.8
Utah	152	50.9	107.4	20.4	27.7	83.0	3.5	17.5
Vermont	92	49.3 mo	24.0 mo	9.5 mo	9.5 mo	77.4 mo	23.8 mo	31.8 mo
Virgin Islands	239	53.9	118.1	10.7	34.8	122.5	9.8	10.6
Virginia, Eastern	792	52.5	95.2	15.9	9.8	99.0	14.0	18.1
Virginia, Western	197	55.3	38.0	19.6	13.1	70.2	11.4	39.8
Washington, Eastern	280	23.6	50.7	18.9	15.0	59.4	6.0	10.7
Washington, Western	330	68.3 mo	99.8 mo	35.9 mo	13.0 mo	118.5 mo	18.2 mo	18.8 mo
West Virginia, Northern	133	49.5	59.5	31.4	...	55.4	50.0	31.0
West Virginia, Southern	297	40.0	67.8	18.6	28.1	44.3	20.1	33.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	245	79.2	107.8	14.7	23.9	111.9	...	30.9
Wisconsin, Western	109	47.9	51.4	22.0	15.8	68.4	...	39.4
Wyoming	102	51.4	43.5	24.9	6.2	61.9	24.0	46.3

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

^a Excludes life sentences and indeterminate sentences for youthful or drug offenders.^b Data describes offenders convicted and sentenced to incarceration in cases terminated in 1990.

See text table 4.2.

Table D-4.4 Probation rate, by offense, 1990

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to probation ^a						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	47,486	39.5%	22.2%	64.5%	58.6%	21.6%	59.3%	37.3%
Alabama, Middle	274	58.8%	...	69.4%	82.6%	26.5%	87.5%	64.8%
Alabama, Northern	315	49.8	31.3	70.2	51.9	32.6	56.3	47.1
Alabama, Southern	287	33.1	33.3	62.5	50.0	15.8	55.6	17.6
Alaska	154	63.6	30.0	86.7	82.4	45.7	76.9	69.8
Arizona	1,025	30.7	14.4	43.9	52.3	21.5	61.8	36.5
Arkansas, Eastern	274	20.8%	...	44.8%	33.3%	9.0%	23.1%	18.9%
Arkansas, Western	124	41.9	25.0	38.9	50.0	4.8	80.0	60.5
California, Central	1,114	32.8	5.8	60.3	50.7	9.9	44.4	35.5
California, Eastern	597	45.9	39.0	65.5	66.0	34.5	59.1	39.3
California, Northern	710	88.9	94.2	92.9	87.1	91.7	75.4	84.8
California, Southern	1,535	29.5%	4.3%	56.4%	54.3%	23.4%	58.6%	23.9%
Colorado	409	45.0	10.5	55.6	69.2	28.0	65.4	48.5
Connecticut	292	44.9	29.4	74.4	70.0	18.1	57.1	42.2
Delaware	148	25.7	...	76.0	38.5	9.8	33.3	21.7
District of Columbia	554	31.2	21.4	66.4	63.3	12.3	60.0	35.9
Florida, Middle	1,222	24.4%	1.7%	55.0%	40.5%	7.5%	44.7%	31.8%
Florida, Northern	304	20.4	10.0	49.2	45.5	4.4	46.2	20.0
Florida, Southern	1,733	20.6	17.6	49.6	39.7	5.8	29.1	26.8
Georgia, Middle	1,716	18.4	15.4	62.1	76.4	12.7	13.8	14.3
Georgia, Northern	563	43.5	30.3	72.9	54.9	18.3	82.4	46.1
Georgia, Southern	384	49.7%	...	48.7%	71.8%	6.8%	50.0%	72.1%
Guam	109	49.5	50.0	57.1	93.3	28.2	50.0	51.5
Hawaii	763	8.5	20.0	24.3	31.8	14.6	33.3	4.1
Idaho	103	29.1	14.3	35.7	42.9	7.4	62.5	34.6
Illinois, Central	272	50.0	36.4	77.5	86.7	24.7	41.7	43.8
Illinois, Northern	1,008	61.3%	6.1%	83.0%	72.5%	23.2%	65.2%	68.3%
Illinois, Southern	250	46.0	...	90.2	56.9	23.0	33.3	52.2
Indiana, Northern	270	56.3	37.5	83.2	50.0	26.8	66.7	49.2
Indiana, Southern	323	54.2	26.1	66.2	61.9	64.1	63.6	44.4
Iowa, Northern	106	37.7	33.3	68.0	...	18.9	75.0	35.7
Iowa, Southern	148	19.6%	...	53.8%	37.5%	4.2%	50.0%	22.2%
Kansas	317	36.6	15.0	52.6	59.6	9.7	57.1	38.6
Kentucky, Eastern	256	21.9	13.3	44.4	22.7	10.7	71.4	15.4
Kentucky, Western	365	58.9	23.8	53.4	87.1	24.6	64.7	49.2
Louisiana, Eastern	535	44.3	13.6	73.1	78.4	15.2	47.2	41.3
Louisiana, Middle	60	63.3%	...	64.9%	100.0%	66.7%	50.0%	58.8%
Louisiana, Western	249	52.2	44.4	48.8	64.2	44.6	50.0	55.4
Maine	176	11.4	...	50.0	...	6.4	14.3	16.7
Maryland	734	43.9	5.3	60.0	77.4	24.1	50.0	52.6
Massachusetts	413	32.4	22.9	51.9	40.0	14.3	45.2	31.3
Michigan, Eastern	687	34.4%	9.1%	48.6%	52.3%	16.1%	61.0%	36.6%
Michigan, Western	190	39.5	33.3	44.9	64.3	23.5	33.3	45.7
Minnesota	432	31.9	36.0	48.7	57.1	15.6	68.2	28.8
Mississippi, Northern	166	30.7	25.0	60.0	17.6	13.7	40.0	32.0
Mississippi, Southern	253	77.5%	58.3%	85.2%	75.0%	74.7%	80.0%	71.1%
Missouri, Eastern	313	25.9	...	55.1	46.7	.7	63.2	35.5
Missouri, Western	530	44.5	5.9	56.7	21.2	5.6	64.3	68.2
Montana	231	57.1	56.7	73.3	57.9	32.6	84.2	50.9

Table D-4.4 Continued

District	Total offenders sentenced ^b	Percent of convicted offenders sentenced to probation ^a						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	249	33.3%	7.1%	52.8%	61.5%	20.0%	50.0%	30.0%
Nevada	361	54.0	24.2	67.1	50.0	35.3	47.8	56.5
New Hampshire	108	35.2	20.0	62.5	66.7	14.7	71.4	28.6
New Jersey	702	50.9	16.7	68.4	54.0	24.9	71.9	60.9
New Mexico	559	21.8	20.0	60.4	37.5	12.8	58.3	19.4
New York, Eastern	1,183	74.6%	68.0%	87.3%	90.6%	67.2%	81.0%	76.4%
New York, Northern	374	48.7	55.6	65.0	64.7	33.3	64.0	46.5
New York, Southern	1,125	38.1	26.9	58.5	62.3	13.4	81.5	41.9
New York, Western	331	62.8	40.0	73.2	79.3	52.5	69.0	63.8
North Carolina, Eastern	727	43.6	13.6	57.1	60.3	30.7	80.0	41.0
North Carolina, Middle	448	15.2%	2.1%	43.0%	34.8%	5.2%	45.5%	17.5%
North Carolina, Western	529	35.9	17.5	61.2	44.4	30.4	53.8	23.5
North Dakota	179	43.0	34.6	62.7	100.0	22.5	40.0	29.7
Northern Mariana Islands	3	33.3	...	50.0	...	...	...	...
Ohio, Northern	569	42.9	5.7	69.3	63.8	11.4	50.0	52.3
Ohio, Southern	555	41.3%	16.7%	71.3%	62.7%	7.8%	62.5%	39.3%
Oklahoma, Eastern	67	50.7	33.3	73.9	36.4	22.2	66.7	40.0
Oklahoma, Northern	209	42.1	...	60.2	38.5	26.2	50.0	36.7
Oklahoma, Western	424	34.7	8.7	38.0	57.8	18.1	65.0	35.8
Oregon	480	19.6	7.4	46.8	40.6	10.7	50.0	15.9
Pennsylvania, Eastern	748	46.7%	16.7%	74.8%	63.6%	20.6%	35.9%	50.0%
Pennsylvania, Middle	265	39.2	23.5	56.0	53.3	28.2	57.1	30.5
Pennsylvania, Western	257	54.1	53.8	86.5	55.6	12.3	76.5	51.2
Puerto Rico	413	54.0	16.7	83.9	62.5	2.6	71.4	64.9
Rhode Island	118	28.8	...	65.2	20.0	7.9	66.7	50.0
South Carolina	517	46.6%	6.7%	74.8%	62.5%	15.3%	68.0%	44.3%
South Dakota	237	31.6	21.6	62.2	58.1	7.5	70.0	21.9
Tennessee, Eastern	426	38.3	12.5	65.4	66.7	11.9	65.2	37.2
Tennessee, Middle	337	46.3	16.7	59.3	61.1	14.3	90.5	41.5
Tennessee, Western	436	31.9	...	70.6	90.9	12.1	50.0	22.7
Texas, Eastern	297	24.9%	...	45.6%	35.7%	10.3%	34.8%	26.5%
Texas, Northern	884	31.0	8.6	50.2	31.6	10.2	49.3	27.6
Texas, Southern	2,662	30.7	37.5	62.8	52.7	15.2	71.1	31.7
Texas, Western	1,825	45.8	27.6	75.5	67.5	28.5	50.0	38.3
Utah	306	73.9	50.0	82.6	78.7	69.0	100.0	71.8
Vermont	113	27.4%	...	27.3%	...	37.0%	50.0%	16.7%
Virgin Islands	320	42.8	45.2	53.3	54.8	20.5	60.0	26.2
Virginia, Eastern	2,152	49.0	27.9	48.4	59.7	22.0	54.1	56.4
Virginia, Western	300	33.3	...	63.9	14.3	25.9	56.5	33.3
Washington, Eastern	330	40.0	23.5	45.5	57.1	42.5	80.0	37.7
Washington, Western	1,191	45.2%	91.1%	70.8%	31.1%	87.4%	71.4%	25.4%
West Virginia, Northern	217	41.5	...	65.1	100.0	26.2	33.3	66.7
West Virginia, Southern	388	27.6	16.7	58.1	40.0	22.0	22.2	35.6
Wisconsin, Eastern	313	31.9	3.7	74.7	42.9	6.5	100.0	39.6
Wisconsin, Western	127	48.8	40.0	54.3	50.0	44.4	100.0	50.0
Wyoming	132	55.3	30.0	85.0	55.6	47.6	91.7	38.9

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

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

^a Includes offenders with split or mixed sentences.^b Data describe offenders convicted and sentenced in cases terminated in 1990.

See text table 4.3.

Table D-5.1 Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime, by original offense, 1990

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime ^a						
		Original offense						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	23,541	4.5%	7.7%	4.3%	6.4%	3.8%	3.0%	4.5%
Alabama, Middle	185	3.8%	100.0%	12.5%	0 %	0 %	14.3%	1.1%
Alabama, Northern	339	7.1	0	10.5	7.5	6.3	0	5.7
Alabama, Southern	118	6.8	0	6.5	0	10.7	...	8.3
Alaska	44	2.3	...	0	0	0	0	7.1
Arizona	723	2.5	6.0	3.3	7.8	1.4	0	1.4
Arkansas, Eastern	126	3.2%	...	3.3%	12.5%	0 %	0 %	0 %
Arkansas, Western	73	6.8	0	18.2	0	0	0	2.6
California, Central	869	6.1	11.6	5.4	8.8	2.5	3.0	6.7
California, Eastern	309	3.6	0	0	2.9	1.9	0	6.9
California, Northern	540	6.3	13.3	4.5	18.2	2.7	9.1	5.3
California, Southern	762	3.5%	9.1%	3.3%	17.9%	3.3%	1.2%	2.8%
Colorado	284	8.5	20.0	5.6	17.9	11.8	9.7	6.1
Connecticut	152	3.3	...	0	0	7.7	0	4.4
Delaware	45	8.9	...	18.2	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia	359	3.9	0	2.7	3.4	8.5	3.7	0
Florida, Middle	324	4.0%	0 %	6.5%	7.1%	0 %	0 %	1.6%
Florida, Northern	215	4.2	0	0	6.9	18.2	0	2.5
Florida, Southern	606	5.4	9.1	4.8	12.0	4.6	9.7	5.3
Georgia, Middle	282	5.0	0	2.0	0	6.7	0	7.4
Georgia, Northern	397	4.8	0	7.5	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.0
Georgia, Southern	237	2.1%	0 %	7.1%	6.7%	11.8%	0 %	.5%
Hawaii	116	.9	0	0	0	3.8	0	0
Idaho	77	1.3	0	3.7	0	0	0	0
Illinois, Central	147	4.8	0	3.9	14.3	0	0	11.5
Illinois, Northern	769	1.0	5.6	.8	2.1	1.4	0	0
Illinois, Southern	122	5.7%	0 %	2.9%	3.0%	6.9%	0 %	15.8%
Indiana, Northern	135	3.7	0	4.5	0	4.3	0	4.8
Indiana, Southern	199	1.5	0	2.1	0	2.0	0	1.3
Iowa, Northern	48	2.1	0	0	0	0	...	20.0
Iowa, Southern	50	2.0	0	0	16.7	0	0	0
Kansas	154	7.8%	20.0%	12.5%	9.5%	0 %	0 %	6.9%
Kentucky, Eastern	63	14.3	0	17.2	25.0	0	14.3	0
Kentucky, Western	382	3.4	22.2	4.2	2.2	8.3	0	2.7
Louisiana, Eastern	411	3.2	33.3	3.8	7.7	5.9	1.4	0
Louisiana, Western	267	1.5	0	1.6	6.7	0	0	1.4
Maine	50	2.0%	...	0 %	0 %	0 %	100.0%	0 %
Maryland	1,167	3.6	3.7	2.1	4.3	1.5	6.7	4.1
Massachusetts	228	4.8	12.5	3.2	0	2.6	9.1	8.9
Michigan, Eastern	582	2.9	12.5	4.2	5.3	.9	5.9	2.9
Michigan, Western	153	3.9	0	4.6	4.2	4.8	5.0	0
Minnesota	151	5.3%	20.0%	6.5%	20.0%	0 %	16.7%	0 %
Mississippi, Northern	108	3.7	0	7.1	0	0	0	3.4
Mississippi, Southern	163	10.4	0	15.4	25.0	0	0	8.3
Missouri, Eastern	142	2.8	...	6.7	0	0	0	0
Missouri, Western	174	6.3	0	5.5	5.0	12.5	0	6.9
Montana	98	1.0	0	0	5.6	0	0	0

Table D-5.1 *Continued*

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime ^a						
		Original offense						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	125	1.6%	25.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	25.0%	0 %
Nevada	310	7.1	11.1	2.5	4.3	11.5	3.6	9.8
New Hampshire	33	3.0	0	0	0	0	20.0	0
New Jersey	451	3.3	33.3	3.4	8.3	0	1.9	2.3
New Mexico	180	1.7	0	0	5.3	0	3.6	1.9
New York, Eastern	473	2.5%	0 %	2.1%	4.7%	2.4%	4.2%	1.0%
New York, Northern	109	.9	0	0	0	0	14.3	0
New York, Southern	719	2.8	15.4	1.4	8.2	4.0	0	.7
New York, Western	180	3.9	0	7.4	3.2	2.4	6.7	0
North Carolina, Eastern	444	3.8	8.3	3.0	2.1	6.8	0	3.8
North Carolina, Middle	112	8.9%	0 %	10.2%	7.7%	0 %	0 %	13.6%
North Carolina, Western	269	7.8	9.1	10.8	15.0	5.4	2.6	7.2
North Dakota	76	2.6	7.7	0	6.3	0	0	0
Ohio, Northern	247	5.3	13.3	3.3	11.9	7.5	0	0
Ohio, Southern	258	4.7	0	6.3	3.4	2.3	9.1	2.0
Oklahoma, Northern	101	4.0%	0 %	1.7%	14.3%	5.3%	0 %	11.1%
Oklahoma, Western	148	5.4	0	5.7	6.3	4.2	0	7.0
Oregon	128	3.9	0	3.7	0	5.0	7.7	5.6
Pennsylvania, Eastern	496	.8	0	0	2.3	1.1	0	1.9
Pennsylvania, Middle	153	2.6	0	1.8	0	0	6.3	5.9
Pennsylvania, Western	129	4.7%	0 %	5.7%	15.4%	3.3%	0 %	0 %
Puerto Rico	166	1.8	0	1.5	4.2	5.0	0	0
South Carolina	124	8.9	50.0	11.9	4.8	12.5	3.6	8.7
South Dakota	86	7.0	23.1	4.2	5.3	8.3	0	0
Tennessee, Eastern	168	6.5	0	10.3	20.0	0	0	5.4
Tennessee, Middle	198	6.6%	0 %	7.5%	7.9%	14.3%	9.1%	3.0%
Tennessee, Western	208	6.3	0	6.9	20.0	0	0	2.8
Texas, Eastern	86	5.8	...	8.3	0	0	9.1	5.6
Texas, Northern	291	5.2	25.0	4.1	3.3	7.4	0	7.7
Texas, Southern	899	7.5	20.0	8.2	3.8	10.2	1.7	6.0
Texas, Western	498	5.8%	10.0%	3.6%	3.1%	8.7%	0 %	7.2%
Utah	196	4.6	0	7.0	6.7	7.4	9.1	1.3
Vermont	42	2.4	...	0	0	0	0	6.3
Virgin Islands	57	14.0	16.7	0	23.8	33.3	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,203	8.1	4.3	.1	8.9	3.3	0	9.0
Virginia, Western	174	4.6	20.0	5.3	20.0	0	0	5.2
Washington, Eastern	91	4.4%	0 %	6.7%	0 %	5.0%	9.1%	3.4%
Washington, Western	385	2.9	20.0	1.2	11.8	.5	11.8	5.2
West Virginia, Northern	72	11.1	...	16.0	50.0	3.3	0	8.3
West Virginia, Southern	127	3.9	...	0	0	3.6	0	15.8
Wisconsin, Eastern	110	.9	0	0	7.1	0	0	0
Wisconsin, Western	48	4.2	...	0	33.3	0	0	0

Note: Offenses are classified by most serious offense of conviction.
 ...No cases of this type occurred in the data.

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

^b Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1990 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.
 See text table 5.1.

Table D-5.2 Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1990

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation ^a						
		Original offense						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	23,541	16.0%	23.1%	15.2%	22.3%	16.5%	10.6%	14.8%
Alabama, Middle	185	10.8%	100.0%	21.9%	8.6%	12.5%	14.3%	6.4%
Alabama, Northern	339	20.4	11.8	25.3	24.5	18.8	33.3	16.3
Alabama, Southern	118	19.5	0	19.4	23.1	25.0	...	8.3
Alaska	44	4.5	...	9.1	0	0	0	7.1
Arizona	723	22.7	30.0	18.9	32.8	25.7	10.0	19.0
Arkansas, Eastern	126	7.1%	...	8.3%	12.5%	11.1%	0 %	3.6%
Arkansas, Western	73	11.0	0	18.2	16.7	0	0	7.9
California, Central	869	18.0	33.3	17.9	27.5	11.4	13.6	13.5
California, Eastern	309	22.7	7.1	13.8	14.7	30.2	23.1	27.7
California, Northern	540	15.7	20.0	14.4	38.2	11.0	13.6	11.4
California, Southern	762	23.5%	18.2%	20.3%	46.4%	23.4%	26.5%	21.5%
Colorado	284	21.1	20.0	20.8	28.6	23.5	22.6	18.4
Connecticut	152	13.2	...	13.0	16.7	7.7	12.5	17.8
Delaware	45	17.8	...	22.7	50.0	0	0	22.2
District of Columbia	359	16.7	7.7	17.8	17.2	17.1	18.5	12.1
Florida, Middle	324	18.2%	0 %	18.8%	33.3%	10.9%	15.8%	15.9%
Florida, Northern	215	20.5	57.1	12.0	24.1	18.2	7.7	21.0
Florida, Southern	606	17.8	27.3	20.4	24.0	13.8	16.1	17.7
Georgia, Middle	282	14.5	50.0	8.0	2.3	6.7	0	21.0
Georgia, Northern	397	21.4	10.0	25.6	22.2	20.0	17.2	18.2
Georgia, Southern	237	13.1%	0 %	28.6%	33.3%	35.3%	0 %	8.8%
Hawaii	116	6.0	0	3.1	21.4	7.7	0	2.8
Idaho	77	14.3	0	22.2	16.7	33.3	0	6.9
Illinois, Central	147	16.3	0	15.6	28.6	6.3	33.3	26.9
Illinois, Northern	769	17.8	22.2	14.8	34.3	18.1	9.3	9.8
Illinois, Southern	122	13.1%	0 %	11.4%	6.1%	13.8%	0 %	31.6%
Indiana, Northern	135	9.6	0	9.1	6.7	8.7	0	19.0
Indiana, Southern	199	10.1	0	2.1	0	8.2	0	19.5
Iowa, Northern	48	12.5	0	0	33.3	11.8	...	60.0
Iowa, Southern	50	8.0	0	4.8	16.7	28.6	0	0
Kansas	154	16.2%	20.0%	17.5%	23.8%	0 %	0 %	20.7%
Kentucky, Eastern	63	19.0	0	20.7	33.3	16.7	14.3	0
Kentucky, Western	382	5.5	22.2	8.3	2.9	16.7	0	4.7
Louisiana, Eastern	411	12.7	66.7	15.1	46.2	21.6	2.8	1.0
Louisiana, Middle	106	9.4	...	14.8	40.0	14.3	0	4.7
Louisiana, Western	267	7.1%	0 %	7.9%	13.3%	0 %	0 %	8.6%
Maine	50	8.0	...	0	0	6.7	100.0	12.5
Maryland	1,167	15.3	18.5	9.7	20.3	11.1	20.0	16.4
Massachusetts	228	7.0	25.0	5.4	0	5.1	9.1	10.7
Michigan, Eastern	582	11.9	25.0	18.0	15.8	7.4	11.8	8.7
Michigan, Western	153	12.4	0	10.8	20.8	9.5	25.0	0
Minnesota	151	10.6%	20.0%	11.3%	50.0%	0 %	33.3%	3.7
Mississippi, Northern	108	6.5	0	7.1	0	25.0	0	6.8
Mississippi, Southern	163	25.8	0	36.5	37.5	10.5	0	25.0
Missouri, Eastern	142	8.5	...	11.7	30.0	4.2	6.7	0
Missouri, Western	174	12.6	50.0	9.6	10.0	21.9	0	17.2
Montana	98	5.1	0	0	22.2	0	0	7.7

Table D-5.2 *Continued*

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation ^a						
		Original offense						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	125	12.0%	25.0%	6.0%	30.0%	17.1%	25.0%	4.5%
Nevada	310	21.0	22.2	18.5	34.8	23.1	7.1	22.4
New Hampshire	33	15.2	0	0	0	0	60.0	12.5
New Jersey	451	12.4	33.3	12.3	22.9	9.0	3.8	13.8
New Mexico	180	6.7	30.0	7.3	10.5	3.4	3.6	3.8
New York, Eastern	473	12.1%	13.3%	14.1%	10.9%	17.9%	8.3%	7.3%
New York, Northern	109	1.8	0	0	0	0	14.3	3.0
New York, Southern	719	12.1	69.2	7.4	20.0	18.1	13.2	4.4
New York, Western	180	18.9	0	20.4	19.4	14.6	6.7	27.0
North Carolina, Eastern	444	16.2	33.3	13.4	34.0	16.9	8.3	13.2
North Carolina, Middle	112	27.7%	0 %	28.8%	30.8%	46.2%	25.0%	13.6%
North Carolina, Western	269	20.8	18.2	29.2	35.0	13.5	7.7	20.6
North Dakota	76	23.7	53.8	10.0	31.3	33.3	0	0
Ohio, Northern	247	18.2	20.0	15.6	26.2	22.5	5.3	17.1
Ohio, Southern	258	11.6	0	11.7	17.2	13.6	9.1	8.2
Oklahoma, Eastern	43	4.7%	...	10.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Oklahoma, Northern	101	16.8	33.3	13.6	28.6	21.1	0	22.2
Oklahoma, Western	148	13.5	0	13.2	18.8	12.5	12.5	14.0
Oregon	128	25.0	44.4	22.2	42.9	25.0	15.4	16.7
Pennsylvania, Eastern	496	22.0	29.4	26.8	36.4	20.0	12.2	12.3
Pennsylvania, Middle	153	3.3%	0 %	3.6%	0 %	0 %	6.3%	5.9%
Pennsylvania, Western	129	9.3	0	9.4	30.8	6.7	0	5.6
Puerto Rico	166	7.8	0	9.0	20.8	5.0	0	2.8
South Carolina	124	21.8	100.0	23.8	14.3	25.0	10.7	30.4
South Dakota	86	18.6	46.2	12.5	26.3	8.3	16.7	0
Tennessee, Eastern	168	11.9%	0 %	17.9%	20.0%	9.1%	6.7%	9.8%
Tennessee, Middle	198	17.7	0	25.4	26.3	14.3	9.1	7.5
Tennessee, Western	208	14.4	25.0	16.8	32.0	2.5	0	8.3
Texas, Eastern	86	8.1	...	8.3	10.0	0	18.2	5.6
Texas, Northern	291	17.9	25.0	15.2	33.3	33.3	0	15.4
Texas, Southern	899	24.4%	60.0%	20.5%	24.5%	30.4%	10.3%	22.1%
Texas, Western	498	16.7	10.0	14.3	10.8	22.8	8.0	18.6
Utah	196	12.8	0	17.5	20.0	18.5	18.2	6.7
Vermont	42	7.1	...	0	0	10.0	0	12.5
Virgin Islands	57	33.3	41.7	15.4	52.4	33.3	0	0
Virginia, Eastern	1,203	18.5%	8.7%	13.1%	17.8%	20.5%	17.6%	19.1%
Virginia, Western	174	8.0	40.0	10.5	20.0	3.2	3.1	6.9
Washington, Eastern	91	12.1	0	6.7	15.4	15.0	18.2	10.3
Washington, Western	385	17.7	40.0	15.5	17.6	17.6	23.5	15.5
West Virginia, Northern	72	18.1	...	16.0	75.0	13.3	0	16.7
West Virginia, Southern	127	7.1%	...	3.0%	8.3%	7.3%	0 %	15.8%
Wisconsin, Eastern	110	18.2	0	14.6	50.0	25.0	0	13.8
Wisconsin, Western	48	14.6	...	12.5	33.3	8.3	0	15.4
Wyoming	50	2.0	0	0	0	0	0	5.6

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

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

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.

^b Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1990 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.1.

Table D-5.3 Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1990

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime ^a													
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
All districts	23,541	5.0%	2.7%	3.9%	6.3%	4.2%	5.9%	4.3%	3.7%	6.2%	6.4%	4.7%	2.5%	7.5%	3.9%
Alabama, Middle	185	4.1%	3.1%	2.8%	5.6%	0 %	0 %	3.8%	...	0 %	4.1%	6.0%	1.8%	0 %	3.0%
Alabama, Northern	339	7.5	5.7	5.4	10.1	0	0	7.1	0	7.1	13.0	5.1	1.1	17.4	5.3
Alabama, Southern	118	6.9	6.5	7.1	6.7	0	0	7.1	0	...	11.1	8.8	3.8	12.5	7.0
Alaska	44	3.2	0	0	16.7	0	...	2.3	...	0	0	0	0	0	3.0
Arizona	723	3.1	0	1.6	4.2	5.4	1.6	2.8	0	2.8	3.9	.9	2.4	0	3.7
Arkansas, Eastern	126	3.3%	2.8%	1.4%	5.9%	0 %	0 %	3.2%	...	0 %	6.7%	2.0%	2.3%	11.8%	2.2%
Arkansas, Western	73	7.1	5.9	3.3	25.0	...	0	7.2	0	0	4.8	10.0	7.7	25.0	6.1
California, Central	869	7.1	2.6	5.3	9.3	4.0	6.4	6.0	0	0	7.5	7.9	4.2	10.4	5.4
California, Eastern	309	4.5	0	3.7	3.2	0	16.7	3.3	...	0	5.1	3.1	2.5	4.8	3.9
California, Northern	540	7.7	3.1	6.4	7.1	3.7	5.3	6.4	0	0	6.5	5.7	5.5	12.2	5.0
California, Southern	762	3.6%	3.3%	3.2%	7.9%	0 %	3.9%	3.4%	20.0%	5.3%	4.8%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%	3.7%
Colorado	284	9.6	4.6	9.1	7.3	0	21.1	7.5	...	0	14.5	5.5	7.0	22.9	7.8
Connecticut	152	3.2	3.7	3.3	3.4	...	0	3.5	...	...	0	5.3	3.0	7.9	1.8
Delaware	45	5.4	25.0	0	26.7	...	...	8.9	...	...	7.7	23.1	0	0	14.8
District of Columbia	359	5.5	.8	0	5.4	0	5.6	3.8	...	0	5.4	5.6	.9	9.3	1.9
Florida, Middle	324	5.2%	0 %	3.0%	9.6%	0 %	0 %	4.1%	0 %	0 %	6.3%	5.6%	2.5%	7.7%	4.1%
Florida, Northern	215	4.6	3.2	3.1	6.4	20.0	0	4.2	0	0	7.1	4.7	1.5	0	7.7
Florida, Southern	606	6.7	1.9	5.3	6.1	...	8.2	4.4	...	0	7.4	6.8	3.3	10.0	4.2
Georgia, Middle	282	5.1	4.5	5.9	4.0	0	0	5.1	0	0	11.3	1.4	0	0	4.1
Georgia, Northern	397	6.0	1.8	4.0	6.4	0	0	4.8	0	0	6.6	2.7	5.6	12.7	4.2
Georgia, Southern	237	3.2%	0 %	2.2%	2.0%	0 %	0 %	2.2%	0 %	0 %	0 %	4.5%	3.3%	9.5%	1.8%
Hawaii	116	1.2	0	2.3	0	0	...	.9	...	0	0	2.9	0	10.0	0
Idaho	77	1.7	0	1.4	...	0	0	1.4	...	...	0	2.9	0	0	1.5
Illinois, Central	147	6.3	0	1.7	19.2	0	0	4.9	...	0	11.4	0	5.1	2.8	5.3
Illinois, Northern	769	1.1	.7	.8	1.5	0	2.6	1.0	0	0	1.9	1.1	.8	5.2	.5
Illinois, Southern	122	7.5%	2.4%	5.5%	6.5%	...	...	5.7%	0 %	0 %	14.3%	2.1%	6.7%	0 %	7.1%
Indiana, Northern	135	5.5	...	3.6	4.1	0	0	4.0	...	...	7.4	5.3	0	12.5	1.8
Indiana, Southern	199	1.8	0	1.2	2.8	0	0	1.5	0	0	1.9	1.7	1.2	2.5	1.3
Iowa, Northern	48	2.9	0	2.3	0	0	...	2.1	...	...	5.9	0	0	0	3.0
Iowa, Southern	50	3.4	0	2.5	0	...	...	2.0	...	...	0	6.3	0	0	2.8
Kansas	154	8.6%	6.1%	6.5%	10.0%	16.7%	0 %	8.2%	100.0%	20.0%	9.1%	2.1%	8.9%	4.3%	8.2%
Kentucky, Eastern	63	16.0	7.7	15.0	0	0	...	14.3	0	...	25.0	22.2	6.5	50.0	12.3
Kentucky, Western	382	4.5	0	2.3	6.3	0	0	3.5	33.3	2.7	1.7	9.3	0	6.3	4.0
Louisiana, Eastern	411	2.8	4.2	2.4	5.0	0	0	3.2	...	0	2.6	4.9	2.1	8.9	2.8
Louisiana, Western	267	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	0	0	1.5	0	9.1	2.2	1.7	0	0	1.3
Maine	50	2.4%	0 %	2.1%	0 %	0 %	0 %	2.0%	...	100.0%	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Maryland	1,167	4.0	1.9	2.7	5.0	0	3.4	3.6	0	14.0	5.2	2.0	1.8	5.7	3.4
Massachusetts	228	5.7	0	3.8	17.6	0	20.0	4.5	...	0	7.8	9.6	0	14.3	2.8
Michigan, Eastern	582	3.4	1.4	2.2	4.5	0	0	2.9	...	6.5	3.4	2.8	1.8	1.9	4.1
Michigan, Western	153	4.5	2.4	1.7	13.3	0	...	3.9	...	0	5.3	5.8	1.6	8.0	3.3
Minnesota	151	5.0%	6.5%	3.0%	21.4%	20.0%	0 %	5.4%	...	...	9.1%	6.8%	1.6%	14.3%	2.5%
Mississippi, Northern	108	5.1	0	2.4	7.7	...	...	3.7	0	0	3.8	6.3	2.6	33.3	2.4
Mississippi, Southern	163	10.7	9.5	7.6	16.4	0	0	10.6	...	0	15.6	9.4	9.8	6.3	9.6
Missouri, Eastern	142	0	8.9	2.1	4.3	...	0	2.8	...	0	4.0	4.3	1.4	10.5	1.7
Missouri, Western	174	6.1	7.1	7.0	5.1	0	...	6.3	...	0	3.0	10.9	3.9	13.6	4.0
Montana	98	1.4	0	1.8	...	0	0	1.1	...	0	0	0	2.8	0	1.3

Table D-5.3 *Continued*

Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime ^a																
District	Total probation terminations ^b	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age						Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse	
Nebraska	125	2.0%	0 %	1.0%	0 %	14.3%	0 %	1.6%	0 %	...	7.1%	0 %	0 %	0 %	1.1%	
Nevada	310	7.6	4.3	7.1	9.1	0	27.3	5.6	...	16.7	12.2	10.7	2.1	14.3	1.4	
New Hampshire	33	3.7	0	3.1	0	...	...	3.0	...	...	0	0	5.3	0	4.0	
New Jersey	451	2.8	6.6	2.9	4.6	0	2.8	3.4	...	0	3.0	1.3	5.4	1.3	3.7	
New Mexico	180	2.0	0	2.0	0	0	0	2.3	0	0	1.8	1.8	1.6	0	2.6	
New York, Eastern	473	3.1%	0 %	1.7%	3.7%	28.6%	0 %	2.6%	...	0 %	2.9%	4.4%	1.0%	5.5%	1.7%	
New York, Northern	109	1.2	0	1.0	0	0	...	.9	...	...	4.5	0	0	0	1.2	
New York, Southern	719	3.1	1.4	2.4	3.8	0	4.9	2.2	0	0	7.3	2.9	.6	8.9	.8	
New York, Western	180	4.0	3.2	3.5	5.7	0	0	3.9	...	0	11.6	3.3	0	6.3	4.2	
North Carolina, Eastern	444	4.2	2.8	4.1	3.7	0	0	3.9	0	4.0	5.6	2.7	2.0	4.5	3.9	
North Carolina, Middle	112	11.1%	3.2%	6.2%	12.8%	...	0 %	9.2%	...	0 %	7.4%	13.3%	5.1%	11.1%	8.9%	
North Carolina, Western	269	8.8	4.7	5.0	14.0	23.1	0	7.8	12.5	10.0	13.6	4.1	4.7	5.6	6.2	
North Dakota	76	3.4	0	0	0	5.9	0	2.7	0	0	3.8	5.3	0	8.3	1.9	
Ohio, Northern	247	5.4	4.5	3.9	9.2	0	0	5.5	...	0	7.9	6.6	2.2	33.3	0	
Ohio, Southern	258	4.2	6.1	4.0	7.4	0	0	4.7	0	0	7.9	4.9	2.8	0	5.8	
Oklahoma, Northern	101	5.3%	0 %	4.1%	3.7%	...	...	4.0%	...	100.0%	8.0%	0 %	2.4%	11.8%	2.6%	
Oklahoma, Western	148	7.3	1.9	2.5	9.1	42.9	0	5.6	...	...	15.6	2.0	0	16.1	2.8	
Oregon	128	4.3	2.9	4.3	0	0	0	4.0	...	0	16.7	2.0	0	4.0	3.5	
Pennsylvania, Eastern	496	1.0	0	1.0	.5	0	0	.8	...	0	0	1.9	.4	2.9	.3	
Pennsylvania, Middle	153	3.4	0	2.9	0	0	0	2.6	...	...	6.9	3.6	0	6.7	1.0	
Pennsylvania, Western	129	6.5%	0 %	2.9%	11.5%	0 %	...	4.7%	...	...	17.6%	5.0%	1.4%	11.8%	3.8%	
Puerto Rico	166	2.5	0	1.9	1.8	...	3.3	0	...	0	2.0	3.3	0	5.9	1.7	
South Carolina	124	8.1	10.5	8.7	9.4	...	...	8.9	...	...	10.0	9.8	7.5	21.4	8.0	
South Dakota	86	7.9	4.3	2.9	...	9.6	...	7.0	0	28.6	7.7	6.9	0	0	7.4	
Tennessee, Eastern	168	7.5	0	6.3	14.3	0	...	6.5	0	0	8.5	7.3	5.0	16.7	4.2	
Tennessee, Middle	198	7.2%	5.0%	5.6%	9.3%	0 %	0 %	6.6%	...	25.0%	4.8%	9.7%	4.2%	10.7%	6.3%	
Tennessee, Western	208	5.8	7.2	5.1	7.7	...	...	6.3	...	...	8.5	5.4	5.3	14.3	5.1	
Texas, Eastern	86	3.3	11.5	6.2	4.8	...	0	6.1	...	0	11.1	4.2	2.9	22.2	5.1	
Texas, Northern	291	6.1	1.6	5.1	5.7	0	9.7	4.6	...	...	5.2	8.5	2.5	6.1	5.4	
Texas, Southern	899	7.9	5.4	7.9	2.6	0	9.5	4.1	0	15.4	8.3	8.5	4.9	14.5	7.1	
Texas, Western	498	6.5%	3.8%	5.5%	7.9%	10.0%	6.1%	5.7%	...	13.3%	6.1%	7.2%	3.4%	9.0%	5.2%	
Utah	196	5.2	0	3.9	15.4	0	12.5	4.3	...	0	3.9	8.2	1.3	0	5.6	
Vermont	42	2.8	0	2.6	0	...	...	2.5	...	...	0	6.3	0	0	3.3	
Virgin Islands	57	16.0	0	0	15.4	...	0	17.8	...	20.0	17.6	7.7	0	28.6	3.1	
Virginia, Eastern	1,203	9.0	3.1	7.0	10.3	9.4	0	8.3	0	11.6	9.7	7.8	2.9	8.3	7.4	
Virginia, Western	174	5.4	0	3.9	9.1	...	0	4.6	0	0	7.0	3.6	4.5	6.9	5.6	
Washington, Eastern	91	4.8%	3.6%	4.6%	...	0 %	5.3%	4.2%	0 %	0 %	6.5%	3.2%	4.0%	11.1%	3.4%	
Washington, Western	385	3.5	1.0	2.7	6.1	0	0	2.9	0	0	3.2	4.1	1.9	11.9	.7	
West Virginia, Northern	72	9.5	22.2	3.4	50.0	0	...	11.1	...	...	33.3	4.5	5.9	23.8	6.5	
West Virginia, Southern	127	4.0	3.6	4.3	0	...	...	4.0	...	0	9.1	1.9	4.0	5.6	2.5	
Wisconsin, Eastern	110	1.3	0	0	3.6	0	0	.9	...	0	3.1	0	0	0	1.2	
Wisconsin, Western	48	5.6	0	4.4	0	0	0	4.3	...	...	0	5.9	5.3	0	5.9	

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

^a Supervision terminated with incarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.^b Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1990 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.2.

Table D-5.4 Probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1990

District	Total probation terminations ^b	Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation ^a												Drug abuse	
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Known drug history	No known abuse
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40		
All districts	23,541	17.0%	12.6%	12.9%	25.3%	18.1%	19.5%	15.6%	19.1%	24.6%	23.0%	17.3%	7.8%	30.7%	12.0%
Alabama, Middle	185	12.4%	7.8%	9.2%	13.9%	0 %	0 %	11.0%	...	0 %	13.7%	18.0%	1.8%	25.0%	9.0%
Alabama, Northern	339	21.8	16.1	13.7	31.8	0	0	20.5	50.0	35.7	32.1	17.3	4.3	50.0	11.5
Alabama, Southern	118	20.7	16.1	15.3	33.3	0	0	20.5	100.0	...	33.3	23.5	9.4	50.0	19.0
Alaska	44	6.5	0	2.9	16.7	0	...	4.7	...	0	0	7.1	0	0	6.1
Arizona	723	24.7	14.2	19.4	33.3	33.3	25.3	21.8	23.1	25.0	27.1	25.1	10.4	34.5	19.8
Arkansas, Eastern	126	7.8%	5.6%	2.7%	13.7%	0 %	0 %	7.2%	...	100.0%	13.3%	5.9%	2.3%	29.4%	3.3%
Arkansas, Western	73	10.7	11.8	8.2	25.0	...	25.0	10.1	0	0	4.8	10.0	15.4	50.0	9.1
California, Central	869	19.7	11.6	15.1	30.2	10.0	14.9	18.8	0	25.0	26.9	21.0	11.2	39.6	14.1
California, Eastern	309	25.9	10.6	22.1	29.0	14.3	83.3	21.5	...	57.1	26.3	24.5	10.1	38.7	16.1
California, Northern	540	18.2	9.9	13.7	18.8	16.7	10.5	15.7	0	66.7	19.6	16.2	9.3	24.4	13.5
California, Southern	762	24.1%	21.8%	22.5%	38.1%	11.1%	21.9%	24.3%	40.0%	42.1%	31.4%	23.9%	8.9%	31.3%	15.4%
Colorado	284	21.9	18.5	18.2	30.9	33.3	42.1	19.6	...	0	31.6	22.0	14.0	51.4	18.4
Connecticut	152	15.2	3.7	13.1	13.8	...	0	14.1	...	...	10.3	15.8	12.1	23.7	9.9
Delaware	45	16.2	25.0	0	53.3	...	...	17.8	...	...	15.4	46.2	0	16.7	18.5
District of Columbia	359	16.9	16.4	3.2	21.8	0	5.6	17.3	...	28.6	21.4	20.0	7.1	27.8	10.2
Florida, Middle	324	19.0%	15.3%	13.3%	44.2%	0 %	12.5%	18.4%	0 %	100.0%	28.1%	25.8%	9.2%	33.3%	15.0%
Florida, Northern	215	25.5	8.1	18.4	27.7	20.0	0	20.6	20.0	31.3	31.0	16.3	7.6	22.2	21.2
Florida, Southern	606	19.1	14.3	14.7	31.3	...	19.9	17.1	...	0	26.4	20.8	10.7	34.3	13.5
Georgia, Middle	282	16.3	9.0	9.8	20.0	25.0	0	14.8	0	0	23.5	12.2	6.4	7.7	14.7
Georgia, Northern	397	23.2	17.0	15.6	31.9	16.7	0	21.6	50.0	5.6	27.9	29.1	11.8	45.5	17.0
Georgia, Southern	237	16.9%	6.0%	11.9%	15.2%	0 %	33.3%	12.6%	0 %	15.4%	12.6%	15.2%	11.5%	57.1%	9.9%
Hawaii	116	6.2	5.7	4.7	50.0	5.6	...	6.0	...	0	15.0	11.8	0	10.0	3.2
Idaho	77	16.7	5.9	14.1	...	16.7	0	15.5	...	...	11.1	23.5	5.9	33.3	12.3
Illinois, Central	147	19.8	5.6	12.7	34.6	0	0	16.9	...	33.3	22.9	12.0	15.3	13.9	14.9
Illinois, Northern	769	18.3	15.8	9.3	33.8	0	17.9	17.8	0	60.0	36.5	24.0	8.0	46.4	12.9
Illinois, Southern	122	16.3%	7.1%	12.1%	16.1%	...	...	13.1%	0 %	0 %	33.3%	8.3%	11.1%	0 %	13.3%
Indiana, Northern	135	11.0	6.8	6.0	16.3	0	0	10.4	...	...	11.1	14.0	3.9	31.3	6.4
Indiana, Southern	199	12.1	0	6.8	25.0	0	50.0	9.7	0	66.7	15.1	10.3	4.9	10.0	10.0
Iowa, Northern	48	17.6	0	11.4	100.0	0	...	12.5	...	...	29.4	7.1	0	27.3	6.1
Iowa, Southern	50	6.9	9.5	7.5	10.0	...	...	8.0	...	...	7.1	12.5	5.0	25.0	5.6
Kansas	154	18.1%	12.2%	12.0%	25.0%	33.3%	12.5%	16.4%	100.0%	40.0%	22.7%	14.6%	8.9%	13.0%	14.5%
Kentucky, Eastern	63	18.0	23.1	20.0	0	0	...	19.0	0	...	41.7	22.2	9.7	50.0	17.5
Kentucky, Western	382	6.6	2.1	3.9	9.9	0	0	5.7	33.3	2.7	4.0	12.0	2.2	12.5	6.2
Louisiana, Eastern	411	10.4	20.0	5.2	30.8	0	0	12.7	...	20.0	18.3	13.3	7.5	35.6	10.8
Louisiana, Middle	106	5.7	26.3	2.4	33.3	...	...	9.4	...	0	12.1	12.5	3.4	66.7	9.8
Louisiana, Western	267	8.4%	1.9%	4.8%	16.1%	0 %	0 %	6.9%	50.0%	9.1%	9.0%	6.7%	4.9%	9.5%	9.0%
Maine	50	9.8	0	8.3	0	0	0	8.2	...	100.0	12.5	0	5.9	15.4	2.9
Maryland	1,167	16.1	12.0	11.1	20.9	17.2	6.9	15.6	0	34.9	21.5	13.3	6.4	24.1	12.3
Massachusetts	228	8.3	0	5.7	23.5	0	40.0	6.3	...	0	11.8	13.7	0	21.4	3.9
Michigan, Eastern	582	12.7	9.2	8.7	19.0	0	0	11.9	...	12.9	13.6	14.8	6.0	16.9	9.8
Michigan, Western	153	11.7	14.3	5.9	40.0	0	...	12.4	...	0	18.4	17.3	4.8	28.0	6.6
Minnesota	151	10.8%	9.7%	7.6%	35.7%	20.0%	0 %	10.7%	...	...	18.2%	13.6%	3.2%	19.0%	6.6%
Mississippi, Northern	108	7.6	3.4	4.9	11.5	...	...	6.5	0	0	15.4	6.3	2.6	66.7	2.4
Mississippi, Southern	163	26.4	23.8	18.1	41.8	0	0	26.1	...	0	25.0	31.3	19.7	43.8	24.0
Missouri, Eastern	142	6.2	13.3	5.3	14.9	...	0	8.5	...	100.0	20.0	6.4	4.3	31.6	5.2
Missouri, Western	174	12.1	14.3	11.6	17.9	0	...	12.6	...	0	12.1	17.2	9.2	27.3	7.2
Montana	98	7.0	0	7.1	...	2.4	0	5.4	...	0	3.1	3.4	8.3	0	3.9

Table D-5.4 Continued

Percent of probation supervisions terminating with a new crime or technical violation ^a															
District	Total probation terminations ^b	Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Drug abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse
Nebraska	125	14.1%	3.8%	7.8%	20.0%	57.1%	0 %	12.2%	100.0%	...	28.6%	8.3%	3.4%	21.4%	7.9%
Nevada	310	20.9	21.3	20.2	27.3	33.3	36.4	19.8	...	33.3	36.5	19.0	12.7	39.3	13.1
New Hampshire	33	14.8	16.7	15.6	0	...	...	15.2	...	...	50.0	9.1	15.8	66.7	8.0
New Jersey	451	11.8	16.4	8.0	26.6	0	11.1	12.6	...	14.3	17.8	12.7	9.1	19.0	9.4
New Mexico	180	6.8	6.1	5.9	8.3	13.3	0	9.1	0	33.3	8.8	5.4	4.8	4.5	7.8
New York, Eastern	473	13.4%	5.9%	9.5%	19.4%	28.6%	16.7%	12.0%	...	0 %	18.3%	14.6%	6.7%	30.9%	8.6%
New York, Northern	109	2.4	0	1.0	25.0	0	...	1.8	...	...	9.1	0	0	0	1.2
New York, Southern	719	13.0	8.4	8.3	19.9	8.3	17.2	10.6	0	0	28.0	14.8	2.5	27.4	5.8
New York, Western	180	19.5	16.1	14.7	31.4	100.0	0	19.0	...	25.0	32.6	15.0	13.7	18.8	17.4
North Carolina, Eastern	444	14.6	21.1	13.3	21.3	30.8	20.0	16.2	40.0	12.0	21.2	16.4	5.9	31.8	14.1
North Carolina, Middle	112	27.2%	29.0%	15.4%	44.7%	...	0 %	28.4%	...	0 %	40.7%	28.9%	17.9%	61.1%	20.0%
North Carolina, Western	269	21.0	20.3	15.6	36.8	30.3	100.0	20.5	25.0	10.0	28.4	23.3	14.1	22.2	19.9
North Dakota	76	25.9	16.7	10.0	0	41.2	0	24.0	16.7	25.0	38.5	26.3	0	50.0	15.4
Ohio, Northern	247	20.7	6.8	13.4	32.3	0	44.4	17.4	...	0	27.0	24.2	6.6	91.7	22.7
Ohio, Southern	258	10.4	15.2	9.4	20.4	0	0	11.7	0	33.3	20.6	13.4	4.6	27.5	8.5
Oklahoma, Eastern	43	5.6%	0 %	5.4%	0 %	0 %	...	4.7%	...	...	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Oklahoma, Northern	101	17.1	16.0	14.9	22.2	...	...	17.0	...	100.0	24.0	20.6	7.3	41.2	11.8
Oklahoma, Western	148	15.6	9.6	9.3	27.3	42.9	0	13.9	...	...	31.1	8.0	3.8	41.9	6.4
Oregon	128	26.6	20.6	22.2	83.3	20.0	0	25.4	...	85.7	41.7	22.0	10.6	40.0	18.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	496	22.3	20.5	11.3	36.8	66.7	30.0	21.9	...	0	41.5	26.5	11.5	42.3	13.4
Pennsylvania, Middle	153	4.2%	0 %	3.6%	0 %	0 %	0 %	3.3%	...	...	6.9%	3.6%	1.5%	6.7%	2.0%
Pennsylvania, Western	129	11.8	2.8	3.9	30.8	0	...	9.3	...	...	29.4	10.0	4.2	23.5	5.7
Puerto Rico	166	9.1	4.4	8.4	7.3	...	8.7	7.1	...	0	11.8	8.2	4.1	17.6	7.8
South Carolina	124	19.8	26.3	15.2	40.6	...	...	21.8	...	...	40.0	22.0	11.3	57.1	18.0
South Dakota	86	22.2	8.7	8.8	...	25.0	...	18.6	100.0	42.9	26.9	17.2	0	0	19.1
Tennessee, Eastern	168	12.3%	9.1%	11.9%	14.3%	0 %	...	11.9%	0 %	0 %	18.6%	9.8%	8.3%	27.8%	9.3%
Tennessee, Middle	198	14.5	25.0	14.0	27.8	0	50.0	17.3	...	25.0	25.0	17.7	4.2	39.3	14.0
Tennessee, Western	208	16.5	10.1	9.4	20.9	...	...	14.4	...	...	22.0	13.5	9.3	33.3	12.0
Texas, Eastern	86	6.7	11.5	7.7	9.5	...	0	8.5	...	0	14.8	8.3	2.9	33.3	6.8
Texas, Northern	291	18.3	16.1	13.2	35.8	66.7	19.4	17.7	...	...	28.6	23.4	6.8	39.4	14.3
Texas, Southern	899	26.4%	15.5%	24.6%	23.7%	0 %	26.8%	20.3%	100.0%	76.9%	34.1%	22.4%	11.5%	52.1%	16.4%
Texas, Western	498	17.9	13.1	15.9	22.2	10.0	17.4	16.0	...	13.3	23.6	16.2	10.1	32.8	13.1
Utah	196	12.7	13.0	10.0	46.2	33.3	12.5	12.8	...	60.0	11.8	13.1	9.2	25.0	11.2
Vermont	42	5.6	16.7	7.7	0	...	...	7.5	...	...	11.8	6.3	0	28.6	3.3
Virgin Islands	57	38.0	0	40.0	32.7	...	25.0	35.6	...	80.0	35.3	15.4	20.0	50.0	15.6
Virginia, Eastern	1,203	20.2%	9.2%	16.3%	23.7%	9.4%	3.3%	18.9%	0 %	26.1%	21.8%	18.2%	6.3%	33.1%	13.7%
Virginia, Western	174	8.8	3.7	7.9	9.1	...	0	8.1	0	25.0	14.0	5.5	4.5	13.8	5.6
Washington, Eastern	91	12.7	10.7	12.6	...	0	5.3	13.9	0	50.0	12.9	16.1	4.0	33.3	10.3
Washington, Western	385	17.6	17.7	16.0	36.4	15.0	20.0	17.6	0	17.4	21.3	18.4	12.4	38.1	12.7
West Virginia, Northern	72	17.5	22.2	6.8	75.0	0	...	18.1	...	...	53.3	9.1	8.8	38.1	10.9
West Virginia, Southern	127	7.1%	7.1%	7.7%	0 %	...	...	7.2%	...	0 %	18.2%	5.6%	4.0%	13.9%	3.8%
Wisconsin, Eastern	110	16.9	21.2	12.5	35.7	0	0	18.5	...	0	18.8	23.1	13.2	40.0	18.3
Wisconsin, Western	48	19.4	0	13.3	50.0	0	0	14.9	...	...	8.3	23.5	10.5	23.1	11.8
Wyoming	50	2.4	0	2.2	0	0	0	2.2	...	...	7.1	0	0	7.1	0

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

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

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.

^b Data describe probation terms which terminated in 1990 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.2.

Table D-5.5 Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime, by original offense, 1990

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime ^a						
		Original offense						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	14,981	10.5%	20.0%	8.2%	15.5%	8.3%	6.2%	9.9%
Alabama, Middle	42	11.9%	0 %	0 %	16.7%	18.2%	0 %	0 %
Alabama, Northern	187	13.9	29.4	9.8	22.2	11.1	0	10.7
Alabama, Southern	78	10.3	0	9.1	0	9.4	...	27.3
Arizona	373	7.5	11.5	3.4	11.8	7.5	0	3.4
Arkansas, Eastern	88	11.4	25.0	13.6	0	13.9	0	0
Arkansas, Western	29	10.3%	33.3%	28.6%	0 %	0 %	...	0 %
California, Central	864	6.3	11.3	4.4	10.0	4.0	15.8	.9
California, Eastern	241	7.1	16.4	6.3	11.1	3.2	...	2.4
California, Northern	257	12.8	18.2	15.8	11.1	10.9	0	15.4
California, Southern	359	5.6	5.9	9.1	18.2	4.6	0	5.2
Colorado	186	15.6%	19.0%	6.9%	15.0%	15.1%	0 %	25.9%
Connecticut	89	9.0	16.7	0	0	12.1	0	0
Delaware	23	4.3	0	0	33.3	0	...	0
District of Columbia	612	20.8	24.3	10.4	28.4	18.1	100.0	28.1
Florida, Middle	518	7.1	25.0	6.6	15.2	5.4	11.1	0
Florida, Northern	162	18.5%	22.2%	22.2%	33.3%	18.1%	33.3%	0 %
Florida, Southern	1,030	8.6	7.4	11.7	14.3	8.3	4.8	7.7
Georgia, Middle	63	20.6	53.3	10.0	27.3	6.7	0	0
Georgia, Northern	236	12.3	20.5	7.0	18.8	9.7	0	13.6
Georgia, Southern	89	7.9	30.0	11.1	6.7	2.4	...	0
Idaho	18	27.8%	66.7%	25.0%	0 %	16.7%	0 %	50.0%
Illinois, Central	66	4.5	0	0	0	6.7	0	14.3
Illinois, Northern	277	7.2	21.1	0	7.7	8.1	0	9.1
Illinois, Southern	61	3.3	50.0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana, Northern	79	11.4	42.9	8.3	8.3	7.1	0	20.0
Indiana, Southern	98	12.2%	8.3%	7.7%	40.0%	13.0%	0 %	14.3%
Iowa, Northern	33	9.1	25.0	0	0	0	0	28.6
Iowa, Southern	53	9.4	0	0	0	12.5	0	14.3
Kansas	103	18.4	46.2	15.0	12.5	12.5	...	18.2
Kentucky, Eastern	83	15.7	58.3	7.7	11.8	10.0	0	0
Kentucky, Western	119	8.4%	16.7%	0 %	30.0%	6.8%	0 %	0 %
Louisiana, Eastern	165	7.3	12.5	7.1	5.9	7.2	0	20.0
Louisiana, Western	53	3.8	0	16.7	0	0	...	0
Maine	45	8.9	0	0	0	11.8	...	0
Maryland	373	12.3	27.4	6.8	11.6	8.1	0	23.8
Massachusetts	181	7.2%	14.3%	18.2%	14.3%	5.1%	0 %	0 %
Michigan, Eastern	319	8.2	36.4	1.9	4.3	3.5	0	17.6
Michigan, Western	69	14.5	33.3	16.7	12.5	9.7	...	16.7
Minnesota	174	16.1	38.9	7.7	6.7	15.5	50.0	6.3
Mississippi, Northern	31	32.3	75.0	16.7	0	44.4	50.0	20.0
Mississippi, Southern	67	10.4%	20.0%	0 %	40.0%	9.1%	25.0%	8.3%
Missouri, Eastern	214	21.5	21.4	13.9	30.0	21.4	0	32.0
Missouri, Western	146	13.7	20.8	14.8	12.5	8.9	0	19.0
Montana	41	4.9	0	0	0	0	33.3	20.0

Table D-5.5 *Continued*

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime ^a						
		Original offense						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	43	11.6%	50.0%	11.1%	20.0%	9.1%	0 %	0 %
Nevada	93	14.0	21.4	6.7	28.6	12.9	50.0	11.1
New Jersey	246	4.9	8.8	4.7	6.3	3.7	0	7.7
New Mexico	132	6.8	21.1	0	0	5.7	0	6.5
New York, Eastern	532	4.5	12.2	5.4	4.0	4.1	0	0
New York, Northern	53	3.8%	50.0%	14.3%	0 %	0 %	...	0 %
New York, Southern	505	10.1	8.5	2.4	10.7	12.0	0	0
New York, Western	56	8.9	0	9.1	16.7	4.0	100.0	0
North Carolina, Eastern	106	20.8	40.9	14.3	33.3	3.8	0	20.0
North Carolina, Middle	114	16.7	28.0	8.3	37.5	11.1	0	20.0
North Carolina, Western	112	15.2%	31.8%	3.6%	30.0%	7.1%	0 %	7.7%
North Dakota	35	11.4	13.3	0	16.7	12.5	...	0
Ohio, Northern	211	16.6	18.0	30.0	26.1	8.9	0	16.7
Ohio, Southern	193	15.5	26.7	13.3	38.1	6.6	0	5.3
Oklahoma, Eastern	28	32.1	100.0	0	11.1	45.5	...	0
Oklahoma, Northern	65	3.1%	0 %	5.6%	0 %	3.2%	0 %	0 %
Oklahoma, Western	137	6.6	33.3	0	23.5	3.0	0	0
Oregon	132	11.4	17.6	0	21.4	5.9	0	15.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	226	.4	4.2	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Middle	48	8.3	16.7	10.0	50.0	4.3	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	133	9.0%	17.6%	9.5%	11.8%	7.5%	0 %	0 %
Puerto Rico	202	7.9	26.7	3.8	19.2	3.9	0	14.3
Rhode Island	11	36.4	...	0	...	25.0	...	75.0
South Carolina	60	20.0	62.5	22.2	9.1	5.9	...	16.7
South Dakota	81	13.6	17.5	0	37.5	5.6	...	0
Tennessee, Eastern	96	16.7%	41.7%	15.8%	4.5%	14.3%	...	20.0%
Tennessee, Middle	115	11.3	12.5	4.8	21.1	3.6	0	16.7
Tennessee, Western	111	9.9	28.6	0	20.0	5.8	0	14.3
Texas, Eastern	101	6.9	16.7	3.7	41.7	5.6	0	0
Texas, Northern	427	10.1	7.1	8.9	11.8	9.1	7.1	14.9
Texas, Southern	791	11.3%	33.3%	20.3%	7.7%	10.4%	10.0%	8.2%
Texas, Western	538	11.5	7.7	2.9	12.2	11.7	37.5	14.4
Utah	42	9.5	20.0	0	0	13.3	0	0
Virgin Islands	22	13.6	12.5	...	28.6	0	...	...
Virginia, Eastern	228	15.4	37.5	8.6	30.0	8.0	0	14.6
Virginia, Western	42	19.0%	50.0%	0 %	50.0%	5.9%	0 %	18.2%
Washington, Eastern	44	9.1	20.0	0	0	5.3	0	16.7
Washington, Western	122	9.8	24.1	11.1	0	5.2	0	6.7
West Virginia, Northern	48	2.1	0	0	0	3.1	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	50	12.0%	100.0%	25.0%	22.2%	6.7%	0 %	0 %
Wisconsin, Eastern	62	9.7	28.6	0	16.7	3.6	...	0
Wisconsin, Western	36	8.3	14.3	0	0	5.3	0	33.3
Wyoming	12	16.7	0	...	0	16.7	...	50.0

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

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

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

^b Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1990 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.3.

Table D-5.6 Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by original offense, 1990

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation ^a						
		Original offense						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
All districts	14,981	30.5%	50.8%	28.0%	42.7%	25.5%	15.7%	28.3%
Alabama, Middle	42	21.4%	50.0%	0 %	16.7%	27.3%	0 %	20.0%
Alabama, Northern	187	34.2	35.3	41.5	37.0	30.6	0	32.1
Alabama, Southern	78	37.2	0	36.4	30.0	40.6	...	45.5
Alaska	11	9.1	0	0	0	25.0	...	0
Arizona	373	28.2	51.3	20.7	29.4	23.1	0	19.0
Arkansas, Eastern	88	25.0%	50.0%	40.9%	7.7%	19.4%	0 %	20.0%
Arkansas, Western	29	17.2	33.3	28.6	20.0	8.3	...	0
California, Central	864	32.8	60.3	25.4	46.0	16.6	21.1	25.0
California, Eastern	241	40.7	70.9	31.3	55.6	31.6	...	22.0
California, Northern	257	29.6	54.5	28.9	48.1	37.8	33.3	23.1
California, Southern	359	32.3%	67.6%	51.5%	72.7%	23.6%	10.0%	26.8%
Colorado	186	28.0	23.8	27.6	50.0	22.1	0	37.0
Connecticut	89	19.1	50.0	0	14.3	20.7	0	20.0
Delaware	23	26.1	50.0	0	66.7	30.0	...	0
District of Columbia	612	57.8	55.1	34.3	67.9	59.5	100.0	66.7
Florida, Middle	518	28.4%	66.7%	31.1%	36.4%	23.3%	33.3%	25.0%
Florida, Northern	162	30.2	44.4	33.3	50.0	29.3	33.3	10.0
Florida, Southern	1,030	23.3	37.0	29.1	39.3	22.0	14.3	20.5
Georgia, Middle	63	36.5	73.3	10.0	54.5	13.3	100.0	10.0
Georgia, Northern	236	32.2	46.2	27.9	50.0	22.6	28.6	31.8
Georgia, Southern	89	43.8%	80.0%	55.6%	53.3%	31.0%	...	0 %
Hawaii	48	16.7	20.0	25.0	50.0	15.4	0	0
Idaho	18	44.4	66.7	25.0	0	50.0	0	100.0
Illinois, Central	66	30.3	0	5.9	37.5	43.3	0	42.9
Illinois, Northern	277	21.3	36.8	20.8	25.6	20.7	0	13.6
Illinois, Southern	61	23.0%	100.0%	0 %	0 %	17.1%	0 %	57.1%
Indiana, Northern	79	25.3	42.9	25.0	41.7	19.0	0	20.0
Indiana, Southern	98	24.5	37.5	15.4	40.0	17.4	0	42.9
Iowa, Northern	33	30.3	50.0	0	100.0	11.8	0	71.4
Iowa, Southern	53	26.4	33.3	0	66.7	21.9	0	28.6
Kansas	103	31.1%	69.2%	40.0%	12.5%	20.0%	...	27.3%
Kentucky, Eastern	83	30.1	66.7	7.7	41.2	26.7	0	10.0
Kentucky, Western	119	18.5	50.0	9.1	60.0	12.3	0	0
Louisiana, Eastern	165	29.1	50.0	21.4	58.8	23.7	18.8	20.0
Louisiana, Middle	34	20.6	50.0	0	25.0	27.3	0	0
Louisiana, Western	53	20.8%	33.3%	25.0%	6.7%	30.8%	...	20.0%
Maine	45	15.6	0	0	0	20.6	...	0
Maryland	373	33.8	59.7	31.8	32.6	25.8	0	47.6
Massachusetts	181	11.6	21.4	27.3	28.6	8.5	0	0
Michigan, Eastern	319	19.1	54.5	13.5	17.4	13.3	0	26.5
Michigan, Western	69	29.0	50.0	27.8	62.5	19.4	...	16.7
Minnesota	174	31.6%	50.0%	15.4%	46.7%	29.1%	50.0%	25.0%
Mississippi, Northern	31	32.3	75.0	16.7	0	44.4	50.0	20.0
Mississippi, Southern	67	25.4	40.0	21.1	60.0	18.2	25.0	25.0
Missouri, Eastern	214	40.7	50.0	33.3	65.0	38.4	14.3	44.0
Missouri, Western	146	29.5	58.3	37.0	43.8	12.5	50.0	19.0
Montana	41	17.1	10.0	50.0	14.3	7.1	33.3	40.0

Table D-5.6 *Continued*

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation ^a						
		Original offense						
		All offenses	Violent offenses	Property offenses		Drug offenses	Public order offenses	
				Fraudulent	Other		Regulatory	Other
Nebraska	43	27.9%	50.0%	44.4%	20.0%	18.2%	66.7%	0 %
Nevada	93	30.1	42.9	33.3	28.6	22.6	50.0	22.2
New Jersey	246	21.1	55.9	16.3	18.8	14.7	0	23.1
New Mexico	132	15.9	26.3	0	16.7	17.0	0	16.1
New York, Eastern	532	16.5	31.7	14.3	20.0	15.8	0	10.5
New York, Northern	53	11.3%	50.0%	28.6%	0 %	6.5%	...	11.1%
New York, Southern	505	33.1	46.8	9.8	46.4	34.0	0	22.2
New York, Western	56	32.1	20.0	36.4	58.3	16.0	100.0	50.0
North Carolina, Eastern	106	37.7	59.1	28.6	66.7	11.5	25.0	33.3
North Carolina, Middle	114	39.5	48.0	45.8	75.0	28.9	0	30.0
North Carolina, Western	112	39.3%	50.0%	42.9%	60.0%	21.4%	0 %	23.1%
North Dakota	35	37.1	33.3	0	66.7	25.0	...	40.0
Ohio, Northern	211	27.0	34.0	50.0	34.8	16.5	0	16.7
Ohio, Southern	193	30.1	42.2	26.7	42.9	25.0	0	15.8
Oklahoma, Eastern	28	35.7	100.0	0	22.2	45.5	...	0
Oklahoma, Northern	65	26.2%	50.0%	22.2%	16.7%	29.0%	0 %	28.6%
Oklahoma, Western	137	16.8	44.4	29.2	23.5	11.9	0	0
Oregon	132	34.1	64.7	15.4	50.0	15.7	0	31.6
Pennsylvania, Eastern	226	25.7	50.0	15.4	62.5	23.1	20.0	15.0
Pennsylvania, Middle	48	18.8	50.0	20.0	50.0	13.0	0	0
Pennsylvania, Western	133	21.1%	47.1%	23.8%	29.4%	14.9%	0 %	0 %
Puerto Rico	202	28.7	40.0	46.2	53.8	18.1	0	42.9
Rhode Island	11	54.5	...	0	...	75.0	...	75.0
South Carolina	0	33.3	75.0	22.2	54.5	11.8	...	33.3
South Dakota	81	28.4	35.0	0	50.0	5.6	...	50.0
Tennessee, Eastern	96	25.0%	58.3%	31.6%	9.1%	14.3%	...	33.3%
Tennessee, Middle	115	25.2	37.5	19.0	42.1	21.4	33.3	19.4
Tennessee, Western	111	20.7	42.9	4.5	46.7	15.4	0	14.3
Texas, Eastern	101	33.7	50.0	29.6	83.3	25.0	0	26.7
Texas, Northern	427	37.5	21.4	34.7	38.2	40.6	28.6	37.3
Texas, Southern	791	36.5%	54.2%	43.8%	38.5%	34.3%	10.0%	39.9 %
Texas, Western	538	51.1	53.8	47.1	65.3	53.2	75.0	40.7
Utah	42	35.7	50.0	33.3	66.7	26.7	0	25.0
Vermont	32	6.3	0	0	...	7.1	0	10.0
Virgin Islands	22	22.7	12.5	...	42.9	14.3	...	...
Virginia, Eastern	228	28.9%	58.3%	20.0%	46.7%	17.0%	0 %	33.3%
Virginia, Western	42	21.4	50.0	0	50.0	11.8	0	18.2
Washington, Eastern	44	34.1	60.0	25.0	50.0	26.3	0	41.7
Washington, Western	122	42.6	65.5	44.4	62.5	34.5	33.3	20.0
West Virginia, Northern	48	6.3	0	0	0	9.4	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	50	16.0%	100.0%	25.0%	33.3%	10.0%	0 %	0 %
Wisconsin, Eastern	62	25.8	50.0	0	50.0	21.4	...	0
Wisconsin, Western	36	22.2	28.6	0	0	26.3	0	33.3
Wyoming	12	25.0	33.3	...	0	16.7	...	50.0

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

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

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.

^b Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1990 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.3.

Table D-5.7 Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime, by offender characteristics, 1990

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime ^a													Drug abuse	
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Known drug history	No known abuse	
							Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40			
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other										
All districts	14,981	11.0%	5.1%	8.5%	15.0%	13.8%	8.9%	10.8%	50.0%	17.5%	11.7%	11.0%	8.9%	12.5%	8.9%	
Alabama, Middle	42	10.0%	50.0%	5.0%	18.2%	...	...	11.9%	...	...	16.7%	13.3%	9.5%	30.0%	6.5%
Alabama, Northern	187	14.9	7.7	14.0	13.8	...	...	13.9	...	0	17.4	11.4	13.6	8.5	15.5
Alabama, Southern	78	10.0	12.5	6.8	15.2	0	...	10.3	...	0	6.7	7.1	14.7	12.5	7.9	
Arizona	373	7.8	0	5.2	17.6	15.4	4.1	9.7	0	20.0	4.0	10.6	4.5	10.8	6.6	
Arkansas, Eastern	88	13.0	0	12.7	9.1	...	0	11.5	...	...	23.8	5.9	9.1	9.4	10.2
Arkansas, Western	29	7.7%	33.3%	8.0%	25.0%	...	0 %	10.7%	...	...	0 %	20.0%	6.7%	16.7%	5.3%
California, Central	864	6.8	1.2	5.4	10.4	0	4.5	7.2	...	0	8.0	6.4	5.3	8.0	5.1	
California, Eastern	241	6.5	12.0	7.2	6.9	0	4.0	7.4	...	0	9.6	3.7	8.1	7.4	7.9	
California, Northern	257	13.3	9.7	11.1	14.9	27.3	9.1	13.1	...	...	5.4	17.1	9.6	15.2	11.5
California, Southern	359	6.0	0	6.2	0	0	6.5	4.9	...	0	8.3	5.5	2.6	5.4	6.3	
Colorado	186	16.7%	0 %	13.4%	27.0%	0 %	12.5%	16.0%	...	...	20.5%	9.5%	20.6%	25.8%	6.9%
Connecticut	89	9.2	0	7.8	12.0	...	7.1	9.3	...	0	4.8	13.5	6.9	18.5	4.3	
Delaware	23	4.5	0	9.1	0	0	...	4.3	...	0	0	0	14.3	0	6.3	
District of Columbia	612	23.0	7.8	4.2	21.4	...	0	21.1	...	0	21.9	20.7	19.5	23.6	16.8	
Florida, Middle	518	7.7	1.9	5.4	11.9	0	0	7.2	...	0	5.7	8.4	6.5	10.3	5.8	
Florida, Northern	162	18.8%	12.5%	15.4%	28.2%	...	0 %	18.4%	...	50.0%	46.4%	15.6%	5.6%	25.6%	11.3%	
Florida, Southern	1,030	8.9	5.9	8.7	8.5	0	9.3	8.1	...	33.3	7.3	9.9	7.7	12.4	8.0	
Georgia, Middle	63	22.4	0	9.8	40.9	...	0	21.0	...	...	10.0	45.5	6.7	23.1	20.0
Georgia, Northern	236	13.6	0	11.2	14.0	...	0	12.4	...	...	7.7	18.1	9.0	19.8	6.4
Georgia, Southern	89	8.6	0	11.6	4.3	...	...	7.9	...	...	4.2	12.5	3.1	9.1	5.6
Idaho	18	26.7%	33.3%	21.4%	...	50.0%	66.7%	20.0%	...	0 %	50.0%	25.0%	28.6%	16.7%	44.4%	
Illinois, Central	66	4.9	0	5.8	0	...	0	4.6	...	...	14.3	2.9	4.0	0	8.8
Illinois, Northern	277	8.0	0	6.8	8.2	0	13.6	6.7	...	...	5.6	8.6	6.8	10.0	4.9
Illinois, Southern	61	3.5	0	2.2	6.7	...	...	3.3	...	...	0	3.3	4.5	0	5.7
Indiana, Northern	79	12.5	0	7.7	19.2	0	0	13.4	...	...	18.2	13.8	7.7	14.3	7.0
Indiana, Southern	98	11.7%	25.0%	11.1%	12.5%	100.0%	0 %	12.5%	...	0 %	6.3%	10.3%	15.0%	15.8%	7.4%	
Iowa, Northern	33	10.7	0	9.7	0	0	...	9.1	...	100.0	10.0	0	12.5	5.6	8.3	
Iowa, Southern	53	10.0	0	4.8	30.0	0	0	9.8	...	...	0	9.1	16.7	15.8	7.7
Kansas	103	19.8	0	16.0	20.0	66.7	40.0	17.3	...	100.0	26.9	20.5	8.3	20.4	19.0	
Kentucky, Eastern	83	16.2	11.1	14.1	25.0	...	0	15.9	...	...	25.0	5.9	20.0	19.2	9.3
Kentucky, Western	119	8.9%	0 %	5.0%	27.8%	...	...	8.4%	...	100.0%	3.6%	8.5%	7.5%	7.1%	10.0%
Louisiana, Eastern	165	8.2	0	5.2	10.1	...	0	7.4	...	...	5.4	9.5	6.3	4.8	5.9
Louisiana, Western	53	2.5	7.7	0	8.3	...	0	3.9	...	0	10.0	0	0	0	0	
Maine	45	9.5	0	9.8	...	0	0	9.1	...	...	22.2	0	0	20.0	0
Maryland	373	13.1	3.4	7.9	15.4	...	0	12.5	...	0	6.4	14.5	13.7	11.8	12.4	
Massachusetts	181	7.8%	0 %	7.3%	6.7%	0 %	4.2%	7.6%	...	0 %	7.9%	10.3%	3.7%	18.2%	.9%	
Michigan, Eastern	319	9.0	0	5.7	11.0	...	25.0	7.9	...	...	10.9	8.8	6.4	10.2	7.8
Michigan, Western	69	16.1	7.7	14.0	11.8	50.0	0	15.4	...	...	40.0	13.9	10.7	7.7	19.4
Minnesota	174	17.7	0	9.2	28.9	83.3	25.0	15.5	...	50.0	24.4	13.4	12.5	20.8	9.3	
Mississippi, Northern	31	33.3	0	25.0	40.0	...	...	32.3	...	...	50.0	41.7	15.4	33.3	30.0
Mississippi, Southern	67	11.9%	0 %	9.8%	12.0%	0 %	...	10.4%	...	100.0%	16.7%	9.4%	5.0%	6.3%	11.1%	
Missouri, Eastern	214	23.7	0	13.5	29.7	50.0	...	21.5	...	...	29.2	19.3	19.2	22.8	20.2
Missouri, Western	146	15.1	5.0	8.2	24.5	...	0	14.0	...	...	9.4	16.9	13.2	10.3	17.4
Montana	41	5.4	0	8.0	...	0	...	4.9	...	100.0	5.9	0	0	5.3	0	

Table D-5.7 *Continued*

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime ^a													Drug abuse	
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age							
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40	Known drug history	No known abuse	
Nebraska	43	9.8%	50.0%	5.7%	28.6%	100.0%	...	11.6%	...	...	28.6%	4.3%	0 %	12.5%	7.1%
Nevada	93	13.6	16.7	14.3	16.7	0	0	14.6	...	...	28.6	12.5	8.5	15.2	14.6
New Jersey	246	5.2	0	3.1	8.4	0	0	5.7	...	...	0	5.8	6.1	5.2	6.2
New Mexico	132	7.1	0	6.4	0	12.5	2.4	8.9	...	33.3	2.8	11.8	2.4	7.5	6.8	
New York, Eastern	532	4.8	2.0	4.2	5.5	0	0	4.7	...	0	8.7	3.5	3.0	9.2	2.9	
New York, Northern	53	3.9%	0 %	2.3%	11.1%	0 %	0 %	3.8%	...	...	7.1%	0 %	6.3%	0 %	7.4%
New York, Southern	505	10.6	4.7	9.7	11.0	6.3	13.4	7.5	100.0	0	14.6	10.4	4.7	14.9	6.6	
New York, Western	56	10.6	0	8.6	9.5	...	0	9.1	...	...	7.1	12.0	5.9	5.3	10.3
North Carolina, Eastern	106	23.7	0	7.7	36.7	0	0	21.4	...	100.0	24.0	23.8	13.5	4.8	25.0	
North Carolina, Middle	114	18.2	6.7	20.0	13.7	0	...	16.7	...	...	4.5	14.3	25.6	12.5	20.0
North Carolina, Western	112	16.2%	0 %	16.4%	11.1%	22.2%	...	15.2%	...	0 %	20.8%	13.3%	15.0%	10.3%	16.7%	
North Dakota	35	12.5	0	0	...	19.0	...	11.4	...	0	10.0	12.5	20.0	7.7	11.1	
Ohio, Northern	211	15.7	28.6	5.0	31.9	...	25.0	16.3	...	100.0	20.0	14.8	14.5	27.8	24.0	
Ohio, Southern	193	17.3	4.0	15.0	16.7	0	0	15.7	...	...	12.2	14.9	19.1	18.8	13.3
Oklahoma, Eastern	28	33.3	0	28.0	100.0	0	...	32.1	...	...	100.0	36.4	25.0	45.5	13.3
Oklahoma, Northern	65	3.6%	0 %	0 %	12.5%	...	...	3.1%	...	...	7.1%	0 %	3.7%	0 %	6.5%
Oklahoma, Western	137	5.6	16.7	6.3	2.9	28.6	0	6.8	...	0	12.9	5.2	4.4	6.5	2.9	
Oregon	132	11.7	8.3	8.8	25.0	33.3	0	11.5	...	...	20.0	7.3	10.9	7.3	7.8
Pennsylvania, Eastern	226	.5	0	0	1.0	0	0	.5	...	0	0	1.2	0	0	0	
Pennsylvania, Middle	48	4.7	40.0	10.5	0	...	0	8.7	...	...	14.3	4.8	10.0	15.4	6.7
Pennsylvania, Western	133	9.2%	7.7%	5.5%	17.1%	0 %	...	9.0%	...	...	20.0%	8.9%	6.5%	2.9%	11.5%
Puerto Rico	202	8.6	0	8.0	8.0	...	7.7	8.9	...	0	11.4	5.4	10.2	8.2	10.1	
Rhode Island	11	40.0	0	36.4	...	...	0	40.0	...	...	0	42.9	100.0	50.0	42.9
South Carolina	60	20.0	20.0	13.5	30.4	...	...	20.0	...	...	27.3	11.5	22.7	37.5	12.2
South Dakota	81	15.7	0	0	...	18.6	...	13.6	...	66.7	10.0	18.5	5.0	9.1	14.3	
Tennessee, Eastern	96	16.9%	15.4%	16.9%	14.3%	...	...	16.7%	...	...	53.3%	14.3%	5.8%	26.1%	7.9%
Tennessee, Middle	115	12.7	0	10.7	10.7	33.3	50.0	9.9	...	0	9.4	15.2	9.1	11.1	10.8	
Tennessee, Western	111	11.6	0	3.3	17.6	...	...	9.9	...	0	9.7	17.1	4.7	8.8	10.6
Texas, Eastern	101	9.6	0	5.5	17.9	...	0	9.2	...	...	15.8	9.3	5.1	7.1	8.9
Texas, Northern	427	10.1	9.7	8.5	14.0	100.0	14.9	9.2	...	100.0	12.7	10.6	7.6	9.6	10.1	
Texas, Southern	791	11.7%	5.2%	11.4%	9.8%	...	11.3%	11.2%	...	0 %	7.7%	11.8%	14.4%	14.7%	9.6%	
Texas, Western	538	12.1	6.1	10.6	16.1	33.3	9.8	13.7	...	16.7	4.9	13.0	15.1	9.5	8.7	
Utah	42	10.3	0	11.1	0	0	50.0	7.5	...	...	21.4	6.3	0	5.6	13.6
Virgin Islands	22	13.6	...	16.7	12.5	...	28.6	6.7	...	...	16.7	11.1	0	28.6	8.3
Virginia, Eastern	228	16.4	7.4	10.0	21.2	25.0	0	15.7	...	50.0	17.7	14.6	13.4	16.7	14.5	
Virginia, Western	42	21.6%	0 %	18.2%	22.2%	...	...	19.0%	...	...	20.0%	19.2%	16.7%	8.7%	29.4%
Washington, Eastern	44	9.8	0	11.1	0	0	13.3	6.9	...	...	25.0	6.3	0	16.7	8.3
Washington, Western	122	9.5	16.7	10.5	8.3	0	0	10.5	...	0	12.5	15.8	5.3	9.8	11.3	
West Virginia, Northern	48	2.3	0	0	4.8	...	0	2.1	...	...	0	5.9	0	0	0
West Virginia, Southern	50	12.8%	0 %	9.1%	33.3%	...	...	12.0%	...	...	4.8%	16.7%	18.8%	10.0%	16.7%
Wisconsin, Eastern	62	10.5	0	5.3	16.7	16.7	0	10.5	...	...	10.5	13.0	5.3	7.7	13.2
Wisconsin, Western	36	6.5	20.0	9.4	0	0	0	8.6	...	...	14.3	14.3	0	13.3	5.6
Wyoming	12	16.7	...	14.3	100.0	0	...	16.7	...	...	20.0	16.7	0	20.0	16.7

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

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status after arrest for a "major" or "minor" offense.^b Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1990 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.4.

Table D-5.8 Parole or supervised release terminating with a new crime or technical violation, by offender characteristics, 1990

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^b	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation ^a													Drug abuse	
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Known drug history	No known abuse	
		Male	Female	White	Black	Other	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40			
All districts	14,981	31.0%	25.8%	24.4%	45.3%	28.7%	30.8%	30.4%	100.0%	53.5%	34.7%	33.3%	24.2%	40.9%	21.7%	
Alabama, Middle	42	20.0%	50.0%	15.0%	27.3%	...	...	21.4%	...	...	33.3%	13.3%	23.8%	40.0%	16.1%
Alabama, Northern	187	34.2	34.6	24.8	55.2	...	...	34.2	...	0	47.8	34.3	25.8	39.0	23.2
Alabama, Southern	78	35.7	50.0	29.5	48.5	0	...	37.2	...	100.0	33.3	35.7	38.2	45.8	23.7	
Alaska	11	9.1	...	14.3	0	0	...	9.1	...	...	0	0	33.3	0	20.0
Arizona	373	28.6	15.4	23.4	41.2	46.2	19.3	33.9	100.0	80.0	22.0	27.7	27.0	50.0	24.7	
Arkansas, Eastern	88	26.0%	18.2%	27.3%	31.2%	...	0 %	25.3%	...	...	38.1%	17.6%	24.2%	25.0%	20.4%
Arkansas, Western	29	15.4	33.3	12.0	50.0	...	0	17.9	...	...	0	30.0	13.3	16.7	15.8
California, Central	864	33.4	26.8	28.6	52.2	3.6	29.4	34.6	...	23.1	38.5	34.7	28.1	45.7	19.2	
California, Eastern	241	39.8	48.0	38.5	62.1	0	20.0	43.1	...	100.0	44.2	44.4	37.4	46.9	28.7	
California, Northern	257	29.6	29.0	19.9	51.4	36.4	27.3	29.8	...	...	24.3	37.8	22.1	39.1	22.1
California, Southern	359	31.4%	42.9%	29.0%	63.6%	40.0%	16.3%	44.2%	...	50.0%	34.3%	35.4%	25.6%	50.9%	25.3%	
Colorado	186	29.3	8.3	24.6	45.9	0	33.3	27.2	...	...	38.5	22.6	28.6	33.3	15.8
Connecticut	89	19.5	0	15.6	28.0	...	14.3	20.0	...	100.0	14.3	18.9	17.2	25.9	12.8	
Delaware	23	27.3	0	9.1	45.5	0	...	26.1	...	100.0	20.0	20.0	28.6	0	25.0	
District of Columbia	612	59.6	47.8	20.8	59.4	...	0	58.8	...	100.0	55.5	62.6	50.3	62.1	35.0	
Florida, Middle	518	28.5%	26.9%	21.0%	47.6%	33.3%	16.7%	28.5%	...	50.0%	37.5%	31.9%	20.5%	41.0%	19.1%	
Florida, Northern	162	30.5	25.0	22.0	56.4	...	0	30.4	...	50.0	50.0	33.8	13.0	46.2	17.0	
Florida, Southern	1,030	24.1	14.1	21.6	32.9	0	20.9	25.4	...	100.0	24.5	25.4	20.1	37.3	19.7	
Georgia, Middle	63	39.7	0	24.4	59.1	...	0	37.1	...	...	10.0	72.7	20.0	46.2	31.4
Georgia, Northern	236	33.2	22.7	26.6	40.9	...	0	32.5	...	...	28.2	38.3	29.0	42.0	20.8
Georgia, Southern	89	44.4%	37.5%	30.2%	56.5%	...	...	43.8%	...	...	54.2%	56.3%	21.9%	40.9%	38.9%
Hawaii	48	15.2	50.0	15.4	100.0	10.0	0	17.0	...	...	62.5	17.6	0	28.6	10.3
Idaho	18	46.7	33.3	35.7	...	75.0	100.0	33.3	...	0	50.0	50.0	42.9	16.7	55.6	
Illinois, Central	66	31.1	20.0	25.0	50.0	...	0	30.8	...	...	71.4	29.4	20.0	46.2	20.6
Illinois, Northern	277	23.1	3.8	16.4	30.6	0	27.3	20.8	...	...	25.0	28.0	16.2	37.1	13.7
Illinois, Southern	61	24.6%	0 %	17.4%	40.0%	...	...	23.0%	...	...	22.2%	30.0%	13.6%	22.7%	20.0%
Indiana, Northern	79	23.6	42.9	17.3	42.3	0	27.3	25.4	...	...	36.4	31.0	17.9	39.3	14.0
Indiana, Southern	98	24.5	25.0	19.8	43.8	100.0	0	25.0	...	100.0	6.3	30.8	22.5	26.3	18.5	
Iowa, Northern	33	32.1	20.0	32.3	0	0	...	30.3	...	100.0	40.0	21.4	25.0	22.2	41.7	
Iowa, Southern	53	28.0	0	21.4	50.0	0	0	27.5	...	...	38.5	22.7	22.2	42.1	15.4
Kansas	103	32.3%	14.3%	26.7%	40.0%	66.7%	40.0%	30.6%	...	100.0%	46.2%	33.3%	16.7%	34.7%	28.6%	
Kentucky, Eastern	83	31.1	22.2	26.8	50.0	...	100.0	29.3	...	...	37.5	26.5	28.0	38.5	18.6
Kentucky, Western	119	19.6	0	13.9	44.4	...	...	18.5	...	100.0	17.9	17.0	12.5	21.4	17.1
Louisiana, Eastern	165	30.1	21.1	16.7	46.4	...	33.3	29.0	...	...	27.0	34.9	25.0	39.7	14.1
Louisiana, Middle	34	20.0	25.0	18.2	25.0	...	100.0	18.2	...	...	12.5	26.7	0	20.0	17.6
Louisiana, Western	53	25.0%	7.7%	13.8%	29.2%	...	100.0%	17.6%	...	0 %	40.0%	10.5%	21.1%	11.1%	14.7%	
Maine	45	16.7	0	17.1	...	0	100.0	13.6	...	...	27.8	10.5	0	25.0	9.5
Maryland	373	35.8	10.3	15.8	46.2	...	0	34.3	...	0	25.6	41.3	29.1	38.2	24.1	
Massachusetts	181	12.0	7.1	12.0	10.0	0	8.3	12.1	...	0	15.8	15.5	6.1	27.3	2.8	
Michigan, Eastern	319	20.8	3.2	14.4	24.8	...	50.0	18.7	...	...	20.0	23.4	14.4	28.0	12.8
Michigan, Western	69	28.6	30.8	24.0	41.2	50.0	0	30.8	...	...	100.0	27.8	17.9	30.8	19.4
Minnesota	174	34.2%	6.3%	20.8%	60.5%	83.3%	33.3%	31.7%	...	50.0%	36.6%	31.7%	27.1%	39.0%	20.0%	
Mississippi, Northern	31	33.3	0	25.0	40.0	...	...	32.3	...	...	50.0	41.7	15.4	33.3	30.0
Mississippi, Southern	67	28.8	0	17.1	40.0	0	...	25.4	...	100.0	25.0	34.4	10.0	25.0	26.7	
Missouri, Eastern	214	41.2	35.0	24.3	58.4	50.0	...	40.7	...	...	54.2	42.0	30.8	50.6	34.2
Missouri, Western	146	31.7	15.0	21.6	44.9	...	0	29.4	...	...	18.8	37.3	28.3	27.6	29.0
Montana	41	18.9	0	24.0	...	6.3	...	17.1	...	100.0	17.6	7.1	22.2	15.8	5.9	

Table D-5.8 *Continued*

District	Number of terminations of parole or supervised release ^a	Percent terminating supervision with a new crime or technical violation ^a													Drug abuse	
		Sex		Race			Ethnicity		Age					Known drug history	No known abuse	
							Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	16-18	19-20	21-30	31-40	Over 40			
Nebraska	43	26.8%	50.0%	20.0%	57.1%	100.0%	...	27.9%	...	...	50.0%	17.4%	16.7%	25.0%	21.4%
Nevada	93	30.9	25.0	28.6	41.7	25.0	0	31.5	...	...	52.4	29.2	19.1	39.4	20.8
New Jersey	246	21.5	15.4	9.9	43.4	0	5.9	23.2	...	...	14.0	20.4	25.3	31.2	15.5
New Mexico	132	15.9	16.7	15.5	33.3	12.5	11.9	17.8	...	33.3	8.3	29.4	4.8	22.5	9.5	
New York, Eastern	532	17.6	6.0	14.7	20.7	14.3	26.1	16.2	...	100.0	21.4	17.8	12.1	27.5	14.0	
New York, Northern	53	11.8%	0 %	11.6%	11.1%	0 %	0 %	11.5%	...	...	7.1%	8.7%	18.8%	13.6%	11.1%
New York, Southern	505	32.5	39.5	30.8	38.5	6.3	40.2	27.4	100.0	50.0	43.7	30.1	25.5	47.0	20.8	
New York, Western	56	31.9	33.3	14.3	61.9	...	0	32.7	...	...	50.0	36.0	11.8	42.1	20.7
North Carolina, Eastern	106	39.8	23.1	15.4	63.3	20.0	0	37.9	...	100.0	48.0	40.5	27.0	33.3	33.3	
North Carolina, Middle	114	41.4	26.7	36.7	45.1	0	...	39.5	...	...	18.2	46.9	41.9	30.0	36.4
North Carolina, Western	112	41.0%	14.3%	29.9%	55.6%	44.4%	...	39.3%	...	100.0%	54.2%	44.4%	25.0%	41.4%	31.8%	
North Dakota	35	40.6	0	7.1	...	57.1	...	37.1	...	75.0	40.0	25.0	40.0	38.5	38.9	
Ohio, Northern	211	26.9	28.6	13.3	45.1	...	75.0	25.1	...	100.0	34.0	27.2	21.1	55.6	28.0	
Ohio, Southern	193	29.2	36.0	24.2	40.3	0	50.0	29.8	...	...	28.6	28.4	30.9	42.2	21.9
Oklahoma, Eastern	28	37.0	0	32.0	100.0	0	...	35.7	...	...	100.0	45.5	25.0	54.5	13.3
Oklahoma, Northern	65	26.8%	22.2%	22.4%	37.5%	...	...	26.2%	...	...	42.9%	29.2%	14.8%	32.1%	16.1%
Oklahoma, Western	137	15.2	33.3	10.5	31.4	28.6	0	17.3	...	0	38.7	12.1	8.9	21.7	7.1	
Oregon	132	34.2	33.3	29.2	62.5	66.7	0	34.6	...	...	36.7	40.0	26.1	36.4	17.6
Pennsylvania, Eastern	226	26.2	16.7	13.9	40.6	0	55.6	24.5	...	100.0	43.3	33.7	13.8	35.7	13.5	
Pennsylvania, Middle	48	14.0	60.0	15.8	30.0	...	0	19.6	...	...	42.9	19.0	10.0	23.1	13.3
Pennsylvania, Western	133	20.8%	23.1%	11.0%	43.9%	0 %	...	21.1%	...	...	26.7%	28.6%	12.9%	28.6%	14.9%
Puerto Rico	202	28.5	31.3	28.0	28.0	...	29.0	24.4	...	50.0	38.6	29.3	20.3	52.5	23.6	
Rhode Island	11	60.0	0	54.5	...	...	0	60.0	...	...	33.3	57.1	100.0	50.0	71.4
South Carolina	60	34.5	20.0	21.6	52.2	...	...	33.3	...	...	63.6	23.1	27.3	62.5	22.0
South Dakota	81	31.4	9.1	4.5	...	37.3	...	28.4	...	66.7	26.7	33.3	20.0	9.1	32.7	
Tennessee, Eastern	96	25.3%	23.1%	23.6%	42.9%	...	...	25.0%	...	...	60.0%	17.9%	17.3%	30.4%	17.5%
Tennessee, Middle	115	24.5	30.8	21.4	35.7	33.3	50.0	24.3	...	0	25.0	32.6	18.2	36.1	18.5	
Tennessee, Western	111	22.1	12.5	15.0	27.5	...	...	20.7	...	100.0	29.0	28.6	7.0	26.5	19.7
Texas, Eastern	101	34.0	28.6	15.1	82.1	...	0	34.7	...	...	52.6	37.2	20.5	42.9	22.2
Texas, Northern	427	36.7	41.9	30.7	57.0	100.0	37.3	37.5	...	100.0	47.1	40.6	28.7	47.1	27.2	
Texas, Southern	791	37.5%	24.1%	36.3%	39.3%	...	37.9%	33.2%	...	42.9%	40.7%	38.8%	28.8%	48.4%	30.7 %	
Texas, Western	538	51.7	44.9	47.7	77.4	33.3	49.7	53.1	...	50.0	39.4	55.5	56.2	67.6	39.8	
Utah	42	35.9	33.3	38.9	0	33.3	50.0	35.0	...	...	35.7	43.8	25.0	33.3	40.9
Vermont	32	6.9	0	3.4	50.0	0	...	6.3	...	0	10.0	0	11.1	0	9.1	
Virgin Islands	22	22.7	...	16.7	25.0	...	42.9	13.3	...	...	16.7	33.3	0	28.6	25.0
Virginia, Eastern	228	29.9%	22.2%	18.3%	41.3%	25.0%	22.2%	29.0%	...	50.0%	35.5%	27.1%	25.4%	33.3%	25.6%	
Virginia, Western	42	24.3	0	18.2	33.3	...	...	21.4	...	...	20.0	23.1	16.7	13.0	29.4
Washington, Eastern	44	36.6	0	33.3	50.0	25.0	26.7	37.9	...	...	25.0	43.8	31.3	66.7	20.8
Washington, Western	122	41.4	66.7	35.8	70.8	33.3	25.0	43.9	...	66.7	33.3	55.3	36.8	52.9	28.3	
West Virginia, Northern	48	4.5	25.0	3.7	9.5	...	0	6.4	...	...	10.0	11.8	0	5.9	0
West Virginia, Southern	50	14.9%	33.3%	13.6%	33.3%	...	...	16.0%	...	...	9.5%	25.0%	18.8%	15.0%	16.7%
Wisconsin, Eastern	62	24.6	40.0	15.8	44.4	33.3	0	28.1	...	...	36.8	26.1	15.8	38.5	18.4
Wisconsin, Western	36	22.6	20.0	21.9	50.0	0	0	22.9	...	...	14.3	28.6	20.0	40.0	11.1
Wyoming	12	25.0	...	28.6	100.0	0	...	25.0	...	...	20.0	33.3	0	20.0	16.7

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

^a Supervision terminated with reincarceration or removal to inactive status for violation of supervision conditions or charges for new offenses.

^b Data describe supervision terms which terminated in 1990 because of a violation, because the term expired, or for administrative reasons.

See text table 5.4.

Glossary

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

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

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

Antitrust — violation of Federal antitrust statutes (15 U.S.C. 1, 2, 3, 8, 13(A)-(F), 20, 24, 701, and 72).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Escape — departing or attempting to depart from the custody of a correctional institution; a judicial, correctional, or law enforcement officer; or a

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

Failure to appear — willful absence from any court appointment.

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

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

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

Food and drug violations — violations of the Federal Food and Drug Act (21 U.S.C. 16-17, 20-23, 62-63, 104, 111, 115, 117, 120, 122, 124, 126, 134(A)-(E), 141-45, 151-55, 157, 158, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209-12, 331(A)-(G), 331(I)(I3), 331(J)-(P), 333(A)(B), 458(A1)-(A5), 459, 460(A)-(D), 461(A), 463, 466(A), 610(A)(B)(B2)(C), 611(A)(B3), 620(D), 642, 676(A), 1037, 1041(A), 1175, and 1175F; and 26 U.S.C. 4591, 4594(A)-(C), 4597(A), 4804(A2)(A4)(B), 4805(B), 4814(A1), 4815(A)(B), 4817, 4833(A2)(B)(C), 4834(A), 4841, 4862(B), 7234(A)(C)(D1)(D2A)(D2B)(D3)(D4), 7235(A)-(E), 7236, 7264, 7265(A)(B), and 7266(A1)-(A3)(B)).

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

Fraud — unlawfully depriving a person of his or her property or legal rights through intentional misrepresentation of fact or deceit other than forgery or counterfeiting. Includes violations of statutes pertaining to lending and credit institutions, the Postal Service, interstate wire, radio, television, veterans benefits, allotments, bankruptcy, marketing agreements, commodity credit, the Securi-

ties and Exchange Commission, railroad retirement, unemployment, Social Security, false personation, citizenship, passports, conspiracy, and claims and statements, excluding tax fraud. The category excludes fraud involving tax violations that are shown in a separate category under "Public order, other offenses." (See specific offenses in this glossary for citations.)

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

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

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

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

Homicide — see "Murder."

Immigration offenses — offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegally reentering after being deported, willfully failing to deport when so ordered, or willfully remaining beyond days allowed on conditional permit. Falsely representing oneself to be a citizen of the

United States or counterfeiting any visa, permit, or other document to enter the United States as well as violating any of the provisions for travel of citizens or aliens during war or national emergency. Also bringing in or harboring any aliens not duly admitted by an immigration officer (8 U.S.C. 331, 333-34, 338-39, 1185(C), 1252(D)(E), 1282(A)(C), 1286-87, 1321, and 1324-26; and 18 U.S.C. 911 and 1546).

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

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

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

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

Labor law violations — violations of the Fair Labor Standards Act, the Taft-Hartley Act (labor-management relations), the Byrnes Act (transportation of strikebreakers), laws regarding the 8-hour day on public works, and peonage laws (18 U.S.C. 1231 and 1581-88; 29 U.S.C. 162, 186(A), 206-7,

211(C)(D), 212, 214-15, 216(A), 439(A)-(C), 463(B), 503(C), 504(B), and 1131; and 40 U.S.C. 321-22).

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

Liquor violations — violations of Internal Revenue Service laws on liquor as well as violations of liquor laws not cited under these laws, such as smuggling goods into the United States; dispensing or unlawfully possessing intoxicants in Indian country; transporting intoxicating liquors into any State, territory, district, or possession where sale is prohibited; shipping packages containing unmarked and unlabeled intoxicants; failing to declare liquor at customs; shipping liquor by C.O.D.; knowingly delivering a liquor shipment to someone other than to whom it has been consigned; and violating in any way the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (18 U.S.C. 545, 1154-56, and 1262-65; 19 U.S.C. 1461; 26 U.S.C. 5061(B), 5113(A), 5115, 5171(A), 5179(A)-80, 5214(A), 5221(A), 5273(B), 5291(A), 5301(A)-(C), 5601(A1)-(A4)(A6)-

(A14), 5602, 5603(A)(B), 5604(A1)-(A3), (A6)-(A13)(A15)-(A19), 5605-7, 5608(A)(B), 5661(A)(B), 5662, 5671-72, 5674, 5676(1-3)(5), 5681(A)-(C), 5682-83, 5685(A)(B), 5686-87, 5689, and 5691(A); and 27 U.S.C. 203, 205(E)(F), 206(A)(B), 207, and 208(A)(D)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Motor vehicle theft — interstate or foreign transporting, receiving, concealing, storing, bartering, selling, or disposing of any stolen motor vehicle or aircraft (18 U.S.C. 2312 and 2313; and 49 U.S.C. 1472I, 11A, 11B, NA, and NB).

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

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

Negligent manslaughter — causing the death of another, within the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States as defined in 18 U.S.C. 7, by wanton or reckless disregard for human life. Also negligent manslaughter of any Government official, the President of the United States, the President-elect, the Vice President, any officers and employees of the United States, any foreign officials, any official guests, or any internationally protected persons. This offense category also includes misconduct, negligence, or inattention

to duties by ship officers on a steamboat or vessel resulting in death to any person (18 U.S.C. 351(A), 1112, 1114-16, and 1751(A); and 49 U.S.C. 1472(K1)).

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

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

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

Other property offenses — offenses that involve the destruction of property moving in interstate or foreign commerce in the possession of a common or contract carrier. The malicious destruction of Government property, or injury to U.S. postal property such as mailboxes or mailbags. Trespassing on timber and Government lands is also included in this category of offenses (15 U.S.C. 1281; 16 U.S.C. 3, 9A, 45A, 45C-E, 114, 121-24, 146, 152, 163, 171, 403H-4, 413, 430H, 430Q, 430V, 460K-3, 460N-3, 460N-5, 460N-7, 471, 476-78, 478A, 479, 481-82, 551, and 604-6; 18 U.S.C. 1164, 1361-64, 1705-6, 1851-63, 2071(A)(B), and 2072; 24 U.S.C. 286; 40 U.S.C. 53, 101, 193(E)(O)(P)-(R), and 318(C); and 43 U.S.C. 316K).

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

Other regulatory offenses — violations of civil rights, election laws, the Communication Act (including wire tapping and wire interception), contempt, laws regarding congressional contempt, custom laws (except narcotics and liquor), importation of inju-

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

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

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

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

Personal recognizance — pretrial release condition in which the defen-

dant promises to appear at trial and no financial conditions are required to be met.

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

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

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

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

Property offenses, fraudulent — property offenses involving the elements of deceit or intentional misrepresentation. Specifically includes embezzlement, fraud (excluding tax fraud), forgery, and counterfeiting.

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

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

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

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

Racketeering and extortion — using interstate or foreign commerce or any facility in interstate or foreign commerce to aid racketeering enterprises such as arson, bribery, gambling, liquor, narcotics, prostitution, and extortionate credit transactions. For officers or employees of the United States, or anyone representing himself or herself as such, obtaining property or money from another, with his or her consent induced by actual or threatened force, violence, blackmail, or unlawful interference with employment or business. Transmitting by interstate commerce or through the mail any threat to injure the property, the person, or the reputation of the addressee or of another or to kid-

nap any person with intent to extort (18 U.S.C. 872-74, 875(A-D), 876-77, 892-94, 1951-52, 1954, 1962(A-D), and 1963; 19 U.S.C. 60; 27 U.S.C. 205(C); and 42 U.S.C. 2703(B)).

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stale — too old to support successful prosecution.

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

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

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

Technical violation — failure to comply with any of the conditions of pretrial release, probation, or parole, excluding alleged new criminal activity. May result in revocation of release status. Examples of conditions that may be imposed and then vio-

lated include remaining within a specified jurisdiction, or appearing at specified intervals for drug tests.

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

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

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

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

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

Trial conviction — conviction by judge or jury after trial.

True bill — an indictment.

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

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

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

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

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

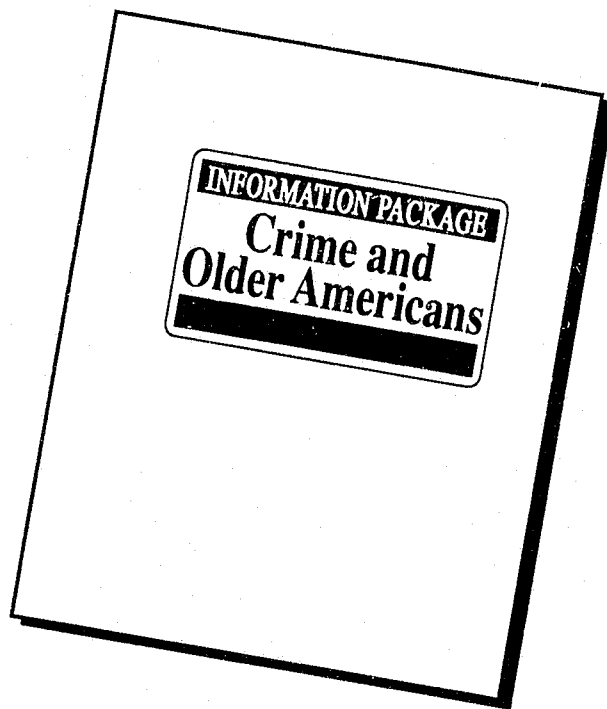
Weapons violations — violations of any of the provisions of sections 922 and 923 of title 18 concerning the manufacturing, importing, possessing, receiving, and licensing of firearms and ammunition. Manufacturing, selling, possessing, or transporting (within any territory or possession of the United States, within Indian coun-

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

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

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(Revised September 1993)

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- Privacy and security of criminal histories and criminal justice information policy
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- State felony courts
- Corrections
- National Crime Victimization Survey
- Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics (annual)

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

National Crime Victimization Survey

Criminal victimization in the U.S.:

- 1991 (final), NCJ-139563, 1/93
- 1973-90 trends, NCJ-139564, 1/93
- 1990 (final), NCJ-134126, 2/92
- Crime and older Americans information package, NCJ-140091, 4/93, \$15
- Crime victimization in city, suburban, and rural areas, NCJ-135943, 6/92
- School crime, NCJ-131645, 9/91
- Teenage victims, NCJ-128129, 5/91
- Female victims of violent crime, NCJ-126826, 1/91
- The Nation's two crime measures: Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Survey, NCJ-122705, 4/90
- Redesign of the National Crime Survey, NCJ-111457, 3/89
- The seasonality of crime victimization, NCJ-111033, 6/88
- Victimization and fear of crime: World perspectives, NCJ-93872, 1/85, \$9.15
- The National Crime Survey: Working papers, Vol. I, History, NCJ-75374, 8/82
- Vol. II, Methodology, NCJ-90307, 12/84, \$9.90

BJS bulletins

- Crime and the Nation's households, 1992, NCJ-143288, 9/93
- Criminal victimization 1991, NCJ-136947, 10/92
- The crime of rape, NCJ-96777, 3/85
- Household burglary, NCJ-96021, 1/85
- Measuring crime, NCJ-75710, 2/81

BJS special reports

- Elderly victims, NCJ-138330, 10/92
- Handgun crime victims, NCJ-123559, 7/90
- Black victims, NCJ-122562, 4/90
- Hispanic victims, NCJ-120507, 1/90
- The redesigned National Crime Survey: Selected new data, NCJ-114746, 1/89
- Motor vehicle theft, NCJ-109978, 3/88
- Violent crime trends, NCJ-107217, 11/87
- Robbery victims, NCJ-104638, 4/87
- Violent crime by strangers and non-strangers, NCJ-103702, 1/87
- Preventing domestic violence against women, NCJ-102037, 8/86
- Crime prevention measures, NCJ-100438, 3/86
- The use of weapons in committing crimes, NCJ-99643, 1/86
- Reporting crimes to the police, NCJ-99432, 12/85

BJS technical reports

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

Corrections

BJS bulletins and special reports

- HIV in U.S. prisons and jails, NCJ-143292, 9/93
- Prisoners in 1992, NCJ-141874, 5/93
- Capital punishment 1991, NCJ-136946, 10/92
- Drug enforcement and treatment in prisons, 1990, NCJ-134724, 7/92
- Women in prison, NCJ-127991, 4/91
- Violent State prisoners and their victims, NCJ-124133, 7/90
- Prison rule violators, NCJ-120344, 12/89
- Recidivism of prisoners released in 1983, NCJ-116261, 4/89
- Drug use and crime: State prison inmate survey, 1986, NCJ-111940, 7/88
- Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ-108544, 12/87
- Profile of State prison inmates, 1986, NCJ-109926, 1/88
- Imprisonment in four countries, NCJ-103967, 2/87
- Prisoners at midyear 1993 (press release), NCJ-143960, 9/93
- Correctional populations in the U.S.: 1991, NCJ-142729, 8/93
- 1990, NCJ-134946, 7/92
- Survey of State prison inmates, 1991, NCJ-136949, 5/93
- Census of State and Federal correctional facilities, 1990, NCJ-137003, 6/92
- Prisons and prisoners in the United States, NCJ-137002, 4/92
- National Corrections Reporting Program: 1990, NCJ-141879, 5/93
- 1989, NCJ-138222, 11/92
- 1988, NCJ-134929, 4/92
- State and Federal institutions, 1926-86: Race of prisoners admitted, NCJ-125618, 6/91
- Historical statistics on prisoners, NCJ-111098, 6/88

Census of jails and survey of jail inmates

BJS bulletins and special reports

- Jail inmates, 1992, NCJ-143284, 8/93
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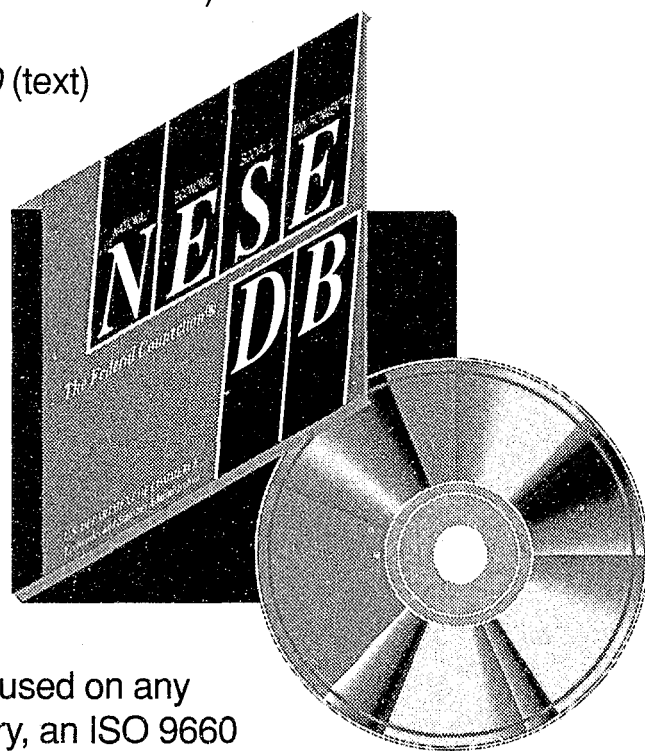
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