United States Sentencing Commission
Supervised Release Revocations Data Report



3rd Quarter Release
Preliminary Fiscal Year 2026 Data
Through June 30, 2026

Introduction

As part of its ongoing mission, the United States Sentencing Commission provides Congress, the judiciary, the executive branch, and the general public with data extracted from and based on sentencing documents submitted by courts to the Commission.[1] Data is reported on an annual basis in the Commission's *Annual Report* and *Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics*.[2]

The Commission also reports preliminary data for an on-going fiscal year in order to provide real-time analysis of sentencing practices in the federal courts. Since 2005, the Commission has published a series of quarterly reports that are similar in format and methodology to tables and figures produced in the *Sourcebook of Federal Sentencing Statistics*. The quarterly reports contain cumulative data for the on-going fiscal year (i.e., data from the start of the fiscal year through the most current quarter).

On April 27, 2025, the United States Sentencing Commission submitted to Congress Amendment 835 to the federal sentencing guidelines. That amendment revised Part D (Supervised Release) of Chapter Five (Determining the Sentence) and Chapter Seven (Violations of Probation and Supervised Release). The amendment made several overarching changes to these provisions. First, it emphasized the importance of judges making individualized decisions about supervised release at all relevant stages—including imposition, modification or extension, and revocation. Second, it underscored the authority of courts, in consultation with the probation officer, to reassess supervised release decisions after a defendant's release from imprisonment, including decisions about the length and conditions of supervision. Third, it underscored the rehabilitative purposes of supervised release in two ways. First, by dividing the provisions addressing violations of probation and violations of supervised release into separate parts of Chapter Seven. Second, by providing courts with greater discretion to respond to a violation of a condition of supervised release, including where appropriate, through alternatives to revocation and imprisonment. Amendment 835 went into effect on November 1, 2025.

According to the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, there were 118,248 individuals under federal post-conviction supervision as of December 31, 2025, the most recent date for which data was available.[3] In calendar year 2025, the courts ordered 52,685 supervision cases closed. Of those, 33 percent were closed after revocation of the term of supervised release.

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[1] In each federal felony or Class A misdemeanor case, sentencing courts are required to submit the following documents to the Commission: the Judgment and Commitment Order, the Statement of Reasons, the plea agreement (if applicable), the indictment or other charging document, and the Presentence Report. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 994(w).

[2] Electronic copies of the 1995-2025 ANNUAL REPORT and SOURCEBOOK OF FEDERAL SENTENCING STATISTICS are available at the Commission's website at www.ussc.gov.

[3] Admin. Off. of U.S. Courts, *Data Table E-2 Federal Probation System – Persons Under Post-Conviction as of December 31, 2025* (2026), https://www.uscourts.gov/data-news/data-tables/2025/12/31/statistical-tables-federal-judiciary/e-2.

Another 18 percent were closed due to early termination of supervised release (which included cases where no violation of the term of supervised release had occurred).[4]

The Commission reports annually regarding the courts' imposition of terms of supervised release and the lengths of those terms.[5] In response to requests from judges, Congress, researchers, other key stakeholders, and members of the public for more information about cases in which supervised release was revoked, the Commission has expanded its data collection and analysis efforts regarding those cases. In this report, the Commission presents data on cases in which the probation officer submitted a petition to revoke supervised release and where the court ordered the term of supervised release to be revoked.[6] Data on cases in which the probation officer requested the court to modify the terms of supervised release after a violation of those terms, but did not seek revocation of that supervised release, are not included in this report. Similarly, cases where the probation officer requested the early termination of supervised release (i.e., that supervision be terminated without revocation), also are not included in this report.

The data in this report represents information concerning petitions for revocation of supervised release decided through June 30, 2026, and for which court documentation was received, coded, and edited at the Commission by October 19, 2026. For each of the tables and figures in this report, any case missing the specific item of information being reported was excluded from that table or figure.

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[4] Admin. Off. of U.S. Courts, *Data Table E-7A Federal Probation System – Post-Conviction Supervision Cases Closed With and Without Revocation by Type, During the 12-month Period Ending December 31, 2025* (2026), https://www.uscourts.gov/data-news/data-tables/2025/12/31/statistical-tables-federal-judiciary/e-7a.

[5] *See* 2025 SOURCEBOOK OF FEDERAL SENTENCING STATISTICS tbl.18 (2026).

[6] *See also* U.S. SENT'G COMM'N, FEDERAL PROBATION AND SUPERVISED RELEASE VIOLATIONS (2020).

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Table 1

SUPERVISED RELEASE REVOCATIONS IN EACH CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT[1]
3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

CIRCUIT District	N	%
TOTAL	**14,155**	**100.0**
D.C. CIRCUIT	**43**	**0.3**
District of Columbia	43	0.3
FIRST CIRCUIT	**383**	**2.7**
Maine	34	0.2
Massachusetts	102	0.7
New Hampshire	32	0.2
Puerto Rico	181	1.3
Rhode Island	34	0.2
SECOND CIRCUIT	**567**	**4.0**
Connecticut	69	0.5
New York		
Eastern	96	0.7
Northern	89	0.6
Southern	167	1.2
Western	81	0.6
Vermont	65	0.5
THIRD CIRCUIT	**426**	**3.0**
Delaware	19	0.1
New Jersey	132	0.9
Pennsylvania		
Eastern	80	0.6
Middle	65	0.5
Western	124	0.9
Virgin Islands	6	0.0
FOURTH CIRCUIT	**1,202**	**8.5**
Maryland	135	1.0
North Carolina		
Eastern	204	1.4
Middle	203	1.4
Western	169	1.2
South Carolina	188	1.3
Virginia		
Eastern	143	1.0
Western	60	0.4
West Virginia		
Northern	53	0.4
Southern	47	0.3

CIRCUIT District	N	%
FIFTH CIRCUIT	**3,129**	**22.1**
Louisiana		
Eastern	22	0.2
Middle	25	0.2
Western	47	0.3
Mississippi		
Northern	60	0.4
Southern	78	0.6
Texas		
Eastern	174	1.2
Northern	329	2.3
Southern	1,157	8.2
Western	1,237	8.7
SIXTH CIRCUIT	**1,152**	**8.1**
Kentucky		
Eastern	97	0.7
Western	44	0.3
Michigan		
Eastern	150	1.1
Western	76	0.5
Ohio		
Northern	256	1.8
Southern	139	1.0
Tennessee		
Eastern	232	1.6
Middle	20	0.1
Western	138	1.0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	**532**	**3.8**
Illinois		
Central	69	0.5
Northern	110	0.8
Southern	77	0.5
Indiana		
Northern	56	0.4
Southern	116	0.8
Wisconsin		
Eastern	76	0.5
Western	28	0.2

Table 1 (cont.)

CIRCUIT District	N	%
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	**1,659**	**11.7**
Arkansas		
Eastern	111	0.8
Western	26	0.2
Iowa		
Northern	142	1.0
Southern	167	1.2
Minnesota	81	0.6
Missouri		
Eastern	360	2.5
Western	241	1.7
Nebraska	153	1.1
North Dakota	101	0.7
South Dakota	277	2.0
NINTH CIRCUIT	**2,891**	**20.4**
Alaska	73	0.5
Arizona	858	6.1
California		
Central	274	1.9
Eastern	139	1.0
Northern	138	1.0
Southern	609	4.3
Guam	17	0.1
Hawaii	33	0.2
Idaho	91	0.6
Montana	189	1.3
Nevada	112	0.8
Northern Mariana Islands	4	0.0
Oregon	112	0.8
Washington		
Eastern	125	0.9
Western	117	0.8

CIRCUIT District	N	%
TENTH CIRCUIT	**1,109**	**7.8**
Colorado	83	0.6
Kansas	118	0.8
New Mexico	387	2.7
Oklahoma		
Eastern	40	0.3
Northern	99	0.7
Western	119	0.8
Utah	214	1.5
Wyoming	49	0.3
ELEVENTH CIRCUIT	**1,062**	**7.5**
Alabama		
Middle	24	0.2
Northern	119	0.8
Southern	147	1.0
Florida		
Middle	246	1.7
Northern	64	0.5
Southern	235	1.7
Georgia		
Middle	42	0.3
Northern	76	0.5
Southern	109	0.8

[1] The courts reported 14,219 decisions regarding a petition to revoke supervised release. The courts ordered the supervised release revoked in 14,155 cases, terminated the supervised release without revocation in 16 cases, continued and modified the conditions of supervised release in 37 cases, and continued the supervised release with no further action in eight cases. In an additional three cases the information provided was insufficient to determine whether a revocation occurred.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Table 2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS IN CASES WITH SUPERVISED RELEASE REVOCATIONS[1] 3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

Demographics	N	%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	3,517	24.9
Black	4,908	34.8
Hispanic	4,591	32.6
Other	1,086	7.7
Total	**14,102**	**100.0**
Citizenship		
U.S. Citizen	12,847	91.0
Non-Citizen	1,268	9.0
Total	**14,115**	**100.0**
Gender		
Male	12,999	92.0
Female	1,137	8.0
Total	**14,136**	**100.0**
Age	**Mean**	**Median**
At Original Sentence	34	32
At Commencement of Supervision	40	39

[1] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, cases were excluded from specific sections of this table due to the following reasons: missing race information (53), missing citizenship information (40), missing gender information (19), and missing age information (22).

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Table 3

ORIGINAL TYPE OF CRIME
IN CASES WITH SUPERVISED RELEASE REVOCATIONS[1]
3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

TYPE OF CRIME	N	%
TOTAL	**14,131**	**100.0**
Administration of Justice	109	0.8
Antitrust	0	0.0
Arson	36	0.3
Assault	335	2.4
Bribery/Corruption	5	0.0
Burglary/Trespass	21	0.1
Child Pornography	480	3.4
Commercialized Vice	10	0.1
Drug Possession	5	0.0
Drug Trafficking	4,471	31.6
Environmental	1	0.0
Extortion/Racketeering	23	0.2
Firearms	3,798	26.9
Food and Drug	0	0.0
Forgery/Counter/Copyright	40	0.3
Fraud/Theft/Embezzlement	642	4.5
Immigration	2,283	16.2
Individual Rights	8	0.1
Kidnapping	35	0.2
Manslaughter	39	0.3
Money Laundering	80	0.6
Murder	64	0.5
National Defense	29	0.2
Obscenity/Other Sex Offenses	293	2.1
Prison Offenses	170	1.2
Robbery	687	4.9
Sexual Abuse	347	2.5
Stalking/Harassing	84	0.6
Tax	12	0.1
Other	24	0.2

[1] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, 19 were excluded from this table because the cases could not be matched with an original case in the Commission's records. An additional five cases were excluded from this table due to missing information on the original type of crime.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Table 4

SELECTED ORIGINAL SENTENCING FACTORS IN CASES WITH SUPERVISED RELEASE REVOCATIONS[1]
3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

Sentencing Factors	%
Weapon[2,3]	16.5
Weapon Specific Offense Characteristic	11.0
Firearms Mandatory Minimum Applied	6.1
Safety Valve[2]	6.7
Guideline Role Adjustments[2]	
Aggravating Role (USSG §3B1.1)	3.2
Mitigating Role (USSG §3B1.2)	6.9
Obstruction Adjustment (USSG §3C1.1)	2.8
Sentence Relative to the Guideline Range	
Within Range	47.8
Above Range	4.2
Below Range	48.1
Criminal History Category	
I	23.0
II	11.2
III	18.8
IV	14.6
V	10.3
VI	22.1
Career Offender (§4B1.1)[2]	5.6

[1] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, 19 cases were excluded from this table because the cases could not be matched with an original case in the Commission's records. In addition, cases were excluded from specific sections of this table due to the following reasons: missing weapon specific offense characteristic information (9), missing firearms mandatory minimums information (10), missing Chapter 3 information (9), missing information on sentence relative to the guideline range (39), missing Criminal History Category information (54), or missing Career Offender information (1).

[2] These sections were limited to the 13,634 cases with complete guideline application information.

[3] In 91 cases the court applied the weapon specific offense characteristic and the sentenced individual also was convicted of a firearms offense carrying a mandatory minimum penalty.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Table 5

SELECTED REVOCATION INFORMATION IN CASES WITH SUPERVISED RELEASE REVOCATIONS[1] 3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

Revocation Information

Court Findings	N	%
Violation(s) Admitted	12,379	87.5
Violation(s) Not Admitted	736	5.2
Both	421	3.0
Undetermined	619	4.4

	Mean
Number of Violations Alleged	4
Number of Violations Found	3

	Mean	Median
Months From Supervision Start Until Revocation	23	18

	Mean	Median
Months From First Found Violation Until Revocation	13	8

	N	%
Cases with Prior Revocation	3,896	27.6

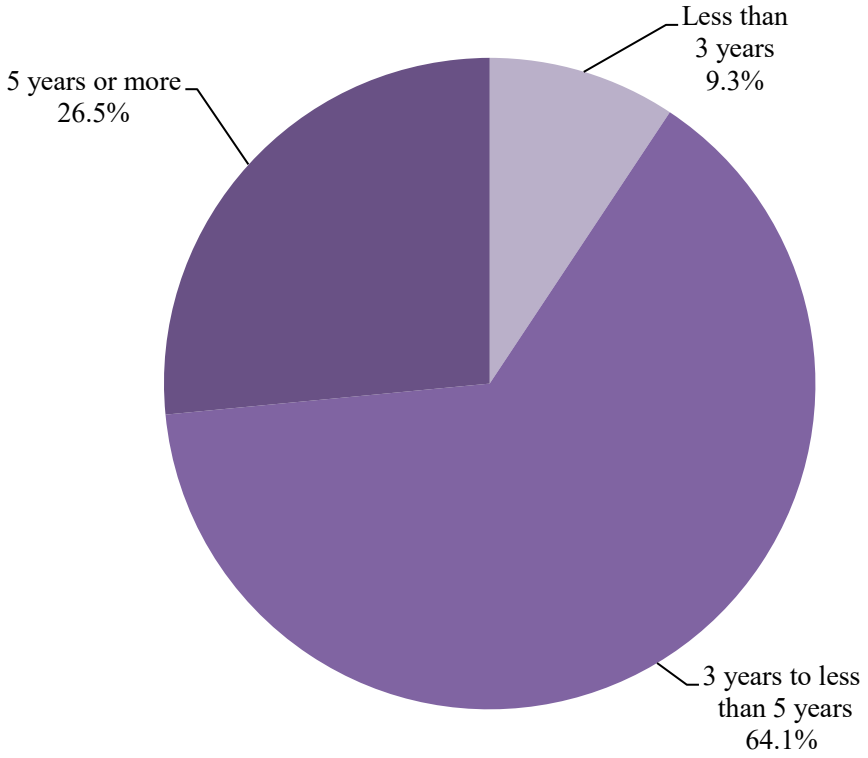
[1] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, cases were excluded from specific sections of this table due to the following reasons: missing alleged violations information (143), missing found violations information (60), missing time from supervision start (162), missing time until first violation (162), or missing information on prior revocations (23).

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Figure 1

ORIGINAL SUPERVISED RELEASE SENTENCE IN CASES WITH SUPERVISED RELEASE REVOCATIONS[1]

3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data



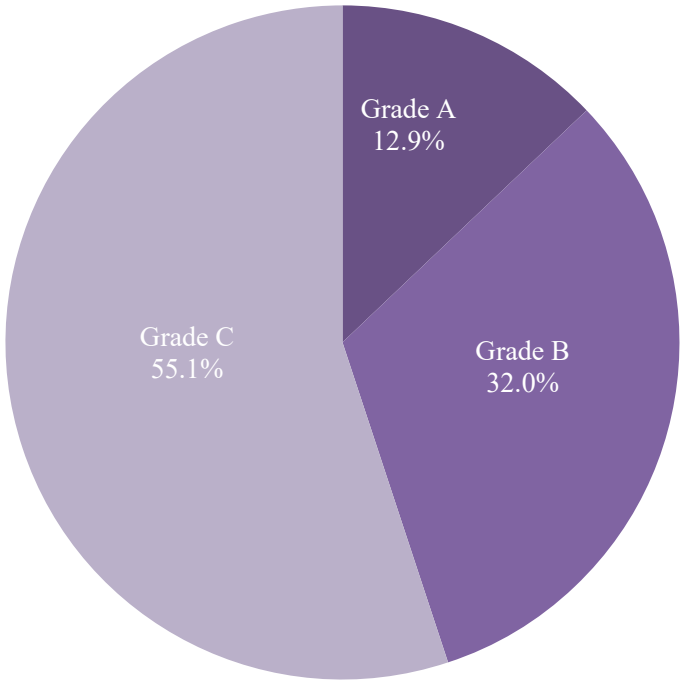
[1] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, 19 were excluded from this figure because the cases could not be matched with an original case in the Commission's records. An additional 114 cases were excluded from this figure due to missing information on the original term of supervised release.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Figure 2

HIGHEST GRADE OF VIOLATION IN CASES WITH SUPERVISED RELEASE REVOCATIONS[1]

3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data



[1] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, 2,069 were excluded from this figure due to missing or unclear information on the grade of violation.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Table 6

OFFENSES FOUND BY THE COURT IN REVOCATION CASES WITH GRADE A VIOLATIONS OF SUPERVISED RELEASE[1]

3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

OFFENSES	N	%
Drug Trafficking	766	48.6
Aggravated Assault	219	13.9
Weapons Offenses	173	11.0
Drug Possession	121	7.7
Robbery	98	6.2
Murder	44	2.8
Forcible Sex Offense	37	2.3
Simple Assault	27	1.7
Kidnapping	14	0.9
Intimidation (Not Witness)	13	0.8
Burglary	10	0.6
Other Violent Offense	8	0.5
Larceny/Motor Vehicle Theft	7	0.4
Fraud	6	0.4
Public Order	4	0.3
Child Abuse	3	0.2
Unspecified Drug Offense	3	0.2
Court Violation	3	0.2
Unspecified Manslaughter	2	0.1
Non-Negligent Manslaughter	2	0.1
Escape/Flight	2	0.1
Intimidating a Witness	1	0.1
Arson	1	0.1
Rioting	1	0.1
Immigration	1	0.1
All Other Offenses	11	0.7
TOTAL	**1,577**	**100.0**

[1] Many revocation cases involved multiple violations found by the court. (See Table 5.) Consequently, the total number of offenses and technical violations cited in this table (1,577) exceeds the total number of revocation cases in which the court found a Grade A violation (1,559). For information on the classification of violations see USSG §7C1.1.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Table 7

OFFENSES FOUND BY THE COURT IN REVOCATION CASES WITH GRADE B VIOLATIONS OF SUPERVISED RELEASE[1]

3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

OFFENSES	N	%
Drug Possession	2,104	39.6
Immigration	844	15.9
Weapons Offenses	772	14.5
Larceny/Motor Vehicle Theft	204	3.8
Fraud	190	3.6
Escape/Flight	161	3.0
Court Violation	144	2.7
Aggravated Assault	132	2.5
Public Order	113	2.1
Burglary	106	2.0
Drug Trafficking	88	1.7
Simple Assault	77	1.5
DUI	54	1.0
Unspecified Drug Offense	41	0.8
Other Property	39	0.7
Intimidation (Not Witness)	38	0.7
Traffic	26	0.5
Forcible Sex Offense	24	0.5
Robbery	22	0.4
Other Violent Offense	18	0.3
Hit and Run with Bodily Injury	12	0.2
Kidnapping	10	0.2
Child Abuse	9	0.2
Intimidating a Witness	6	0.1
Vehicular Manslaughter	4	0.1
Arson	3	0.1
Murder	1	0.0
Extortion	1	0.0
Embezzlement	1	0.0
All Other Offenses	64	1.2
TOTAL	**5,308**	**100.0**

[1] Many revocation cases involved multiple violations found by the court. (See Table 5.) Consequently, the total number of offenses and technical violations cited in this table (5,308) exceeds the total number of revocation cases in which the court found a Grade B violation (3,871). For information on the classification of violations see USSG §7C1.1.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Table 8

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS FOUND BY THE COURT IN REVOCATION CASES WITH GRADE C VIOLATIONS OF SUPERVISED RELEASE[1]

3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

TECHNICAL VIOLATIONS	N	%
Refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance and submit to drug testing	7,129	25.8
Required to participate in a program for substance abuse, which program may include testing	3,054	11.1
Not commit another federal, state, or local offense	1,967	7.1
Report to the probation officer as instructed	1,521	5.5
Not unlawfully possess a controlled substance	1,467	5.3
Live at a place approved by the probation officer, and notify the probation officer before any change	1,324	4.8
Follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of supervision	1,200	4.3
Notify the probation officer if the defendant is arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer	938	3.4
Not use or possess alcohol	894	3.2
Not communicate or interact with someone the defendant knows is engaged in criminal activity	778	2.8
Reside in a community treatment center, halfway house or similar facility	751	2.7
Work full time at a lawful type of employment, and notify the probation officer before any change	734	2.7
Not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where he or she is authorized to reside without permission	715	2.6
Required to participate in a mental health program	699	2.5
Not reenter after deportation	661	2.4
Answer truthfully the questions asked by the probation officer	577	2.1
Make restitution and pay the assessment imposed, and adhere to any court-established payment schedule	406	1.5
Report to the probation office within 72 hours of release from imprisonment	311	1.1
Limited in the use of a computer or an interactive computer service due to being a sex offender	293	1.1
Required to participate in a program for the treatment and monitoring of sex offenders	169	0.6
Not own, possess, or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon	167	0.6
Serve home detention as a substitute for imprisonment	154	0.6
If a fine is imposed, the defendant shall adhere to an installment schedule to pay that fine	143	0.5
Allow the probation officer to visit the defendant at any time	122	0.4
Required to register and comply with the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act	85	0.3
Participate in community service	70	0.3
Participate in a General Education Development (or similar) program, vocational training, or skills training	69	0.2
Restricted to his or her place of residence during evening and nighttime hours (curfew)	61	0.2
Attend an offender rehabilitation program that has been approved by the court	43	0.2
Provide the probation officer access to any requested financial information	43	0.2
Other	1,070	3.9
TOTAL	**27,615**	**100.0**

[1] Many revocation cases involved multiple violations found by the court. (See Table 5.) Consequently, the total number of offenses and technical violations cited in this table (27,615) exceeds the total number of revocation cases in which the court found a Grade C violation (6,656). For information on the classification of violations see USSG §7C1.1.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Table 9

OFFENSES FOUND BY THE COURT IN REVOCATION CASES WITH GRADE C VIOLATIONS OF SUPERVISED RELEASE FOR VIOLATIONS OF STANDARD CONDITION ONE[1,2]
3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

OFFENSES	N	%
Drug Possession	253	13.2
Traffic	245	12.8
Public Order	242	12.6
DUI	209	10.9
Simple Assault	176	9.2
Larceny/Motor Vehicle Theft	140	7.3
Aggravated Assault	103	5.4
Immigration	93	4.8
Other Property	88	4.6
Unspecified Drug Offense	86	4.5
Court Violation	52	2.7
Intimidation (Not Witness)	44	2.3
Escape/Flight	38	2.0
Fraud	29	1.5
Drug Trafficking	26	1.4
Weapons Offenses	25	1.3
Burglary	12	0.6
Child Abuse	11	0.6
Forcible Sex Offense	10	0.5
Other Violent Offense	6	0.3
Kidnapping	2	0.1
Robbery	2	0.1
Intimidating a Witness	2	0.1
Hit and Run with Bodily Injury	2	0.1
Arson	1	0.1
Rioting	1	0.1
Embezzlement	1	0.1
All Other Offenses	19	1.0
TOTAL	**1,918**	**100.0**

[1] Of the 1,967 revocation cases where the court found a Grade C violation of Standard Condition One, 49 were excluded from this table due to missing information on the type of new offense. For information on the classification of violations see USSG §7C1.1.

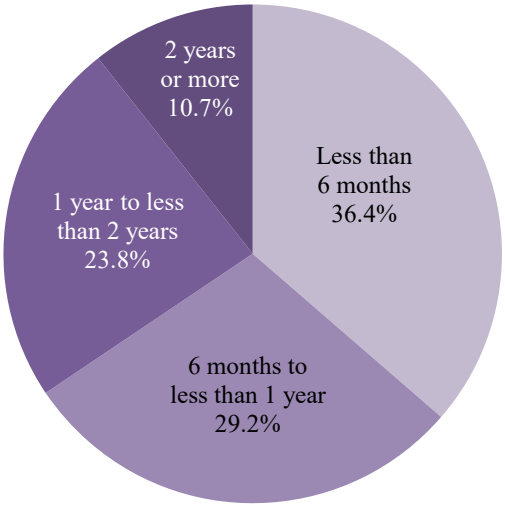
[2] Standard Condition One is "The defendant shall not commit another federal, state or local offense." see USSG §5D1.3(a)(1).

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

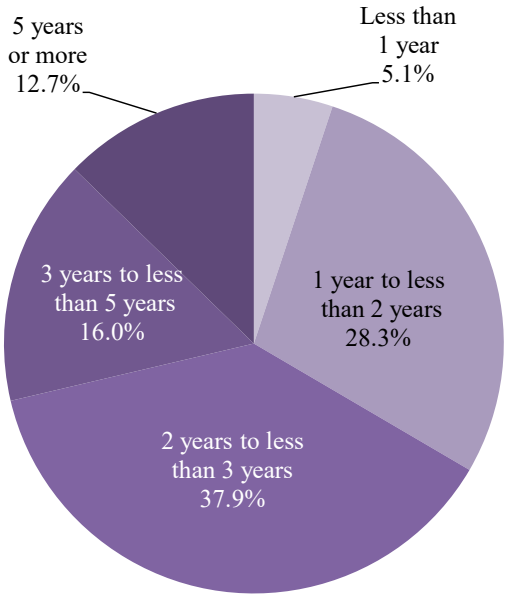
Figure 3

SENTENCE IMPOSED AT REVOCATION HEARING IN CASES WITH SUPERVISED RELEASE REVOCATIONS 3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data

LENGTH OF NEW IMPRISONMENT ORDERED[1]



LENGTH OF NEW TERM OF SUPERVISION ORDERED[2]



[1] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, this figure reports on the 14,038 cases with information on the length of the new prison sentence.

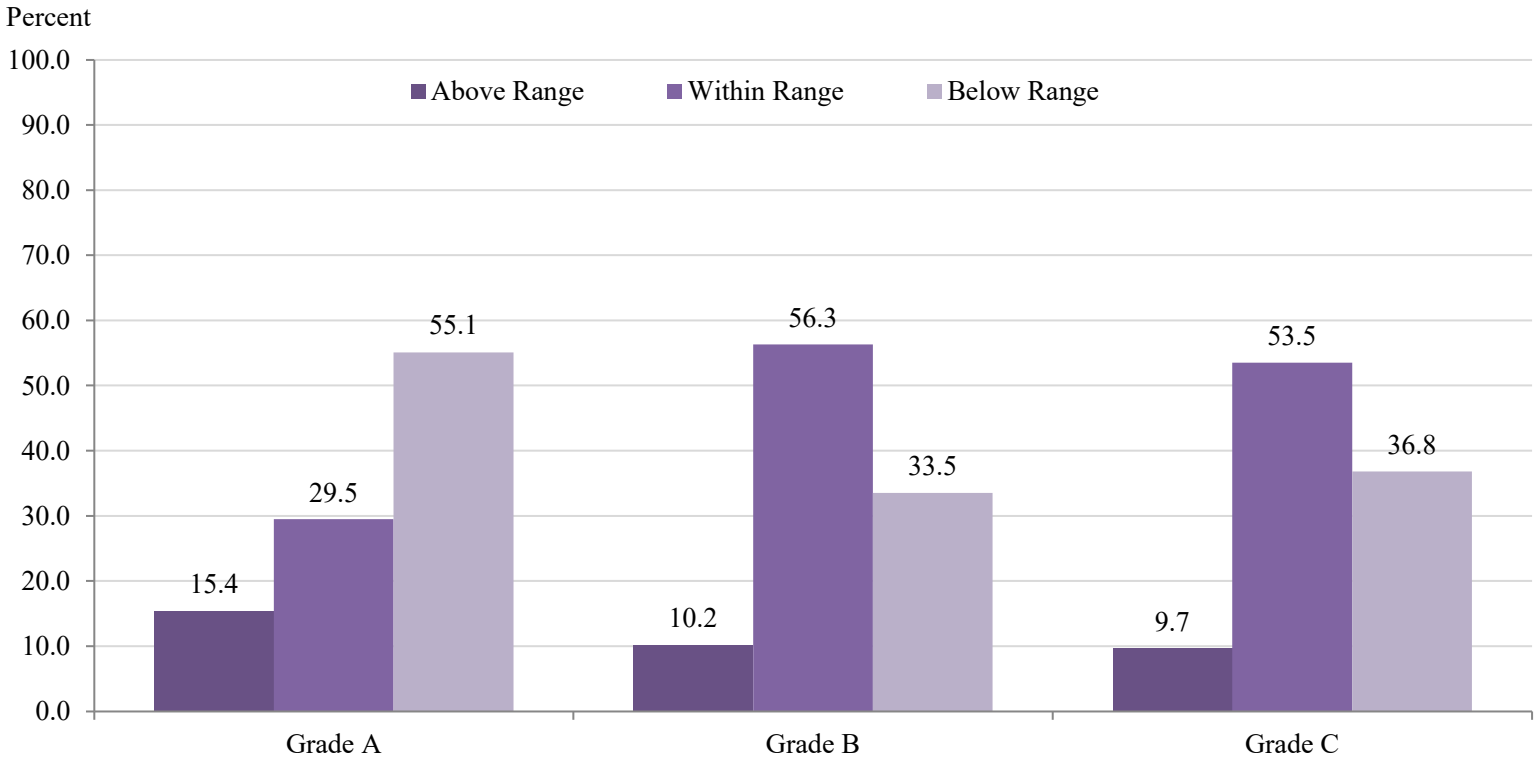
[2] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, this figure reports on the 6,802 cases with information on the length of the new supervised release sentence.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.

Figure 4

SENTENCE RELATIVE TO THE REVOCATION TABLE RANGE BY GRADE OF SUPERVISION VIOLATION[1]

3rd Quarter 2026 Preliminary Cumulative Data



[1] Of the 14,155 supervised release revocations reported to the Commission, 3,183 cases were excluded because information was missing from the submitted documents that prevented the comparison of the sentence and the revocation table range.

SOURCE: U.S. Sentencing Commission, Preliminary 2026 Revocation Datafile.