

# Quick Facts 🛯 🖄

— Felon in Possession of a Firearm —

# Fiscal Year 2021

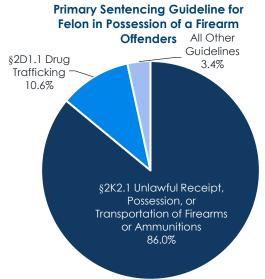
► IN FY 2021, 57,287 CASES WERE REPORTED TO THE U.S. SENTENCING COMMISSION.

7,454 INVOLVED CONVICTIONS UNDER 18 U.S.C. § 922(g).<sup>1</sup>

18 U.S.C. § 922(g) PROHIBITS CERTAIN PERSONS FROM SHIPPING, TRANSPORTING, POSSESSING, OR RECEIVING A FIREARM OR AMMUNITION WHILE SUBJECT TO A PROHIBITION FROM DOING SO, MOST COMMONLY BECAUSE OF A PRIOR CONVICTION FOR A FELONY OFFENSE.

### Number of Felon in Possession of a Firearm Offenders





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# Offender and Offense Characteristics

- 97.4% of felon in possession of a firearm offenders were men.
- 56.2% were Black, 24.2% were White, 16.2% were Hispanic, and 3.4% were Other races.
- Their average age was 34 years.
- 95.7% were United States citizens.
- 25.1% were in the highest Criminal History Category (Criminal History Category VI);
  - ◆ 8.0% were CHC I;
  - 8.9% were CHC II;
  - ♦ 22.1% were CHC III;
  - ◆ 20.6% were CHC IV;
  - ◆ 15.3% were CHC V.
- The top five districts for felon in possession of a firearm offenders were:
  - Eastern District of Missouri (469);
  - Northern District of Ohio (266);
  - Northern District of Texas (266);
  - Eastern District of North Carolina (260);
  - Western District of Texas (253);
- Districts with the highest proportion of felon in possession of a firearm cases were:
  - Middle District of Tennessee (48.5%);
  - Eastern District of Missouri (45.1%);
  - Northern District of Alabama (41.4%);
  - Middle District of Louisiana (40.8%);
  - Middle District of Alabama (40.2%).

### Punishment

- 96.9% of felon in possession of a firearm offenders were sentenced to prison; sentences varied widely by whether a mandatory minimum penalty applied in the case.
- 14.5% of felon in possession of a firearm offenders were convicted of one or more statutes with a mandatory minimum penalty:
  - 3.5% were sentenced under 18 U.S.C. § 924(e), the Armed Career Criminal Act (ACCA);<sup>2</sup>
  - ♦ 4.8% were convicted of violating 18 U.S.C. § 924(c);
  - 6.2% were convicted of another statute carrying a mandatory minimum penalty, most of which were drug offenses.



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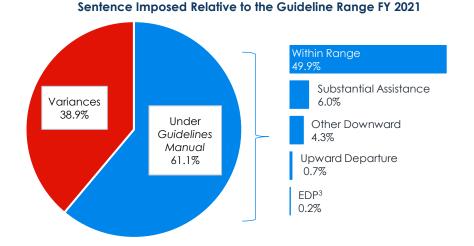
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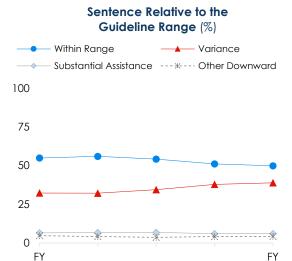
# Punishment (continued)

- The average sentence for all felon in possession of a firearm offenders was 60 months.
  - The average sentence for offenders convicted of violating section 922(g) and sentenced under ACCA was 186 months.
  - The average sentence for offenders convicted of violating section 922(g) but not sentenced under ACCA was 55 months.

### Sentences Relative to the Guideline Range

- Of the 61.1% of felon in possession of a firearm offenders sentenced under the Guidelines Manual:
  - 81.7% were sentenced within the guideline range.
  - 9.8% received a substantial assistance departure.
    Their average sentence reduction was 44.6%.
  - 7.1% received some other downward departure.
    Their average sentence reduction was 37.5%.
- 38.9% received a variance; of those offenders:
  - 89.5% received a downward variance.
    Their average sentence reduction was 36.3%.
  - 10.5% received an upward variance.
    Their average sentence increase was 48.8%.
- The average guideline minimum and average sentence imposed remained steady over the past five years.
  - The average guideline minimum decreased from 71 months in fiscal year 2017 to 68 months in fiscal year 2021.
  - The average sentence imposed decreased from 64 months in fiscal year 2017 to 60 months in fiscal year 2021.





2021



<sup>1</sup> Cases with incomplete sentencing information were excluded from the analysis.

 $^2\,$  18 U.S.C. § 924(e) requires a 15-year mandatory minimum penalty be imposed on offenders convicted of violating section 922(g) with three previous convictions for a violent felony or serious drug crime.

<sup>3</sup> "Early Disposition Program (or EDP) departures" are departures where the government sought a sentence below the guideline range because the defendant participated in the government's Early Disposition Program, through which cases are resolved in an expedited manner. See USSG §5K3.1.

SOURCE: United States Sentencing Commission, FY 2017 through FY 2021 Datafiles, USSCFY17-USSCFY21.