



QuickFacts

Supervised Release

Supervised release was imposed in 83% of cases where a male was sentenced to imprisonment, and 86% of cases involving females.

Supervised release was imposed for 99% of Black individuals, 97% of White individuals, 96% of Other race individuals, and 73% of Hispanic individuals.

The average age of individuals sentenced to supervised release was 38 years.

99% of U.S. Citizens were sentenced to a term of supervised release, compared to 63% of Non-U.S. Citizens.

The majority of individuals in each Criminal History Category had a term of supervised release imposed, ranging from 77% (CHC I) to 97% (CHC VI).

In eight districts, 100% of individuals sentenced to a term of imprisonment were also sentenced to a term of supervised release (District of the Northern Mariana Islands; District of Guam; Eastern District of Oklahoma; Southern District of Alabama; Middle District of North Carolina; Northern District of Iowa; Western District of Missouri; District of Oregon).

The five districts with the lowest rates of imposition of supervised release were:

- District of New Mexico (39%);
- Southern District of Texas (45%);
- District of the Virgin Islands (55%);
- District of Delaware (56%);
- Middle District of Louisiana (63%).

A term of supervised release was required by statute in 22% of cases in which it was imposed.³

The term of supervised release was within the range prescribed by §5D1.2(a) in 92% of cases in which it was imposed.

The average term of supervised release was 46 months to follow an average prison sentence of 61 months.

A life term of supervision was imposed in 2% of all supervised release cases to follow an average prison sentence of 241 months in such cases.

- 55% were sexual abuse offenses, followed by child pornography offenses (39%).

¹ Cases with incomplete sentencing information were excluded from the analysis.

² Twenty-three cases with a term of supervised release imposed did not have a term of imprisonment and were excluded from the analysis.

³ Individuals in the "Statutorily Required" category were convicted under at least one of the offenses specified in 18 U.S.C. §§ 3583(a), (j), or (k), or 21 U.S.C. §§ 841(b)(1)-(2), 846, 960(b)(1)-(b)(3), or 963. Only individuals with a conviction under section 1201 and sentenced under §2A4.1(b)(6) or §3A1.1(b) were included. Individuals were excluded who had reductions under safety valve (18 U.S.C. § 3553(f)) or Substantial Assistance (§5K1.1).

SOURCE: United States Sentencing Commission, FY 2021 through FY 2025 Datafiles, USSCFY21-USSCFY25.

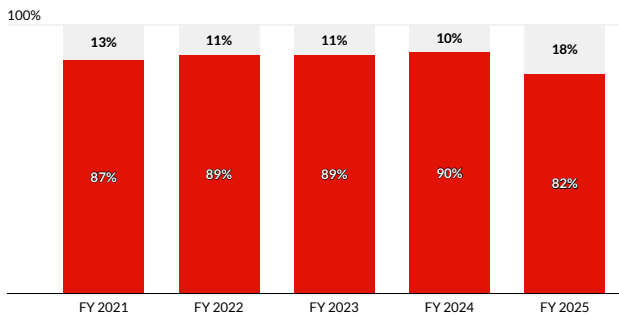
Population Snapshot

66,662 cases were reported in FY25;

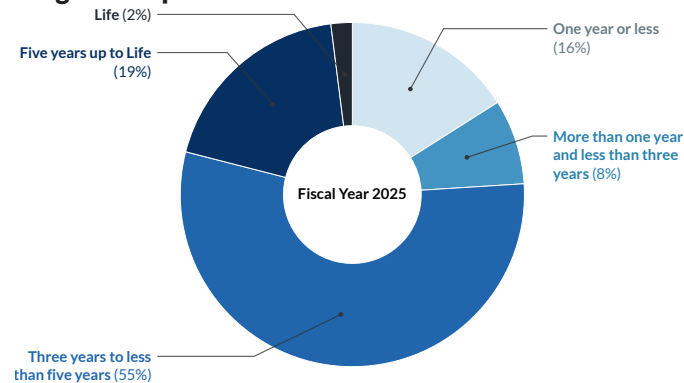
61,557 sentences included a term of imprisonment.¹

82% (50,688) of such cases included terms of supervised release (down five percentage points since FY21).²

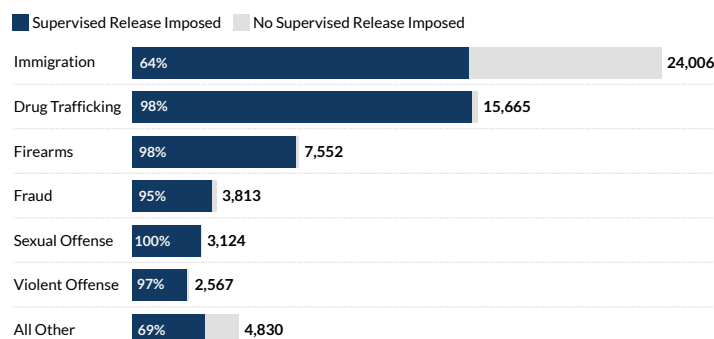
Federal Prison Sentences with Supervised Release Imposed



Length of Supervised Release



Supervised Release Imposed by Offense Type



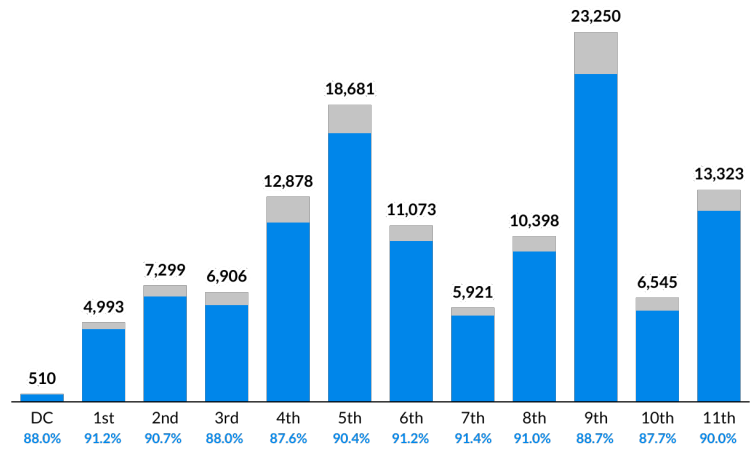


QuickFacts

Supervised Release

Individuals Under Federal Post-Conviction Supervision by Circuit (119,532 individuals as of September 30, 2025)

Other Type of Supervision
Term of Supervised Release

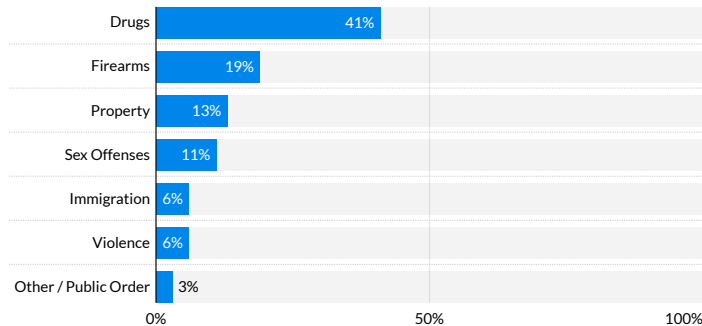


Data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts

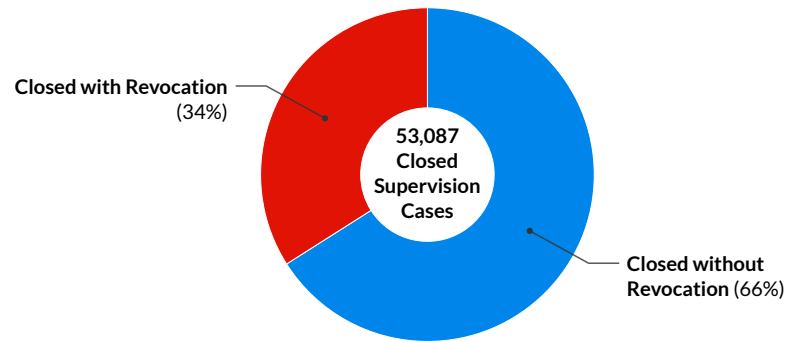
Of the 119,532 individuals under post-conviction supervision in the federal system:

- 90% were serving terms of supervised release, 9% were serving probation, and less than 1% were serving parole or remained under BOP custody.⁴
 - The majority of individuals under post-conviction supervision in each circuit were serving terms of supervised release, ranging from 87% (District of Columbia) to 92% (6th Circuit).
- 41% were convicted of a drug offense, followed by firearms (19%) and property offenses (13%).⁵

Individuals Under Federal Post-Conviction Supervision by Offense Type (119,532 individuals as of September 30, 2025)

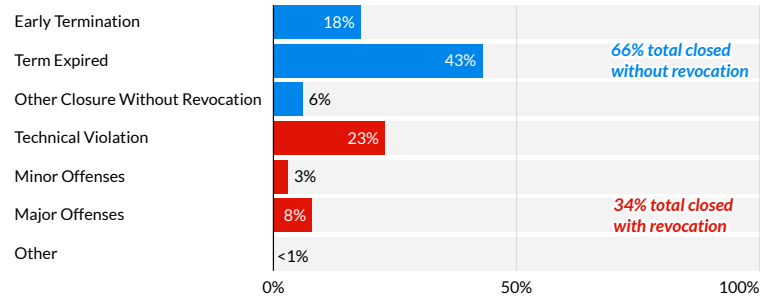


Federal Post-Conviction Supervision Cases Closed (53,087 cases closed during Fiscal Year 2025)



Of the 53,087 supervision cases closed during the year:⁶

- 66% closed **without** revocations;
 - 18% closed due to early termination.
- 34% closed **with** revocations;
 - 23% closed due to a technical violation.



⁴ AO Data Table E-2 Federal Probation System – Persons Under Post-Conviction as of September 30, 2025. Probation includes conditional release, probation, and the former categories known as judge probation and magistrate judge probation. Parole includes parole, special parole, mandatory release, and military parole. BOP custody accounts for Bureau of Prisons Federal Location Monitoring and Elderly Home Confinement (effective Jan 26, 2020).

⁵ AO Data Table E-3 Federal Probation System – Persons Under Post-Conviction Supervision, by Offense as of September 30, 2025. Drugs includes data reported for previous periods as “drug laws”; Firearms includes “weapons and firearms”; Property includes “burglary”, “larceny”, “embezzlement”, “fraud”, “auto theft”, “forgery and counterfeiting”, and “postal laws”; Violence includes “homicide”, “robbery”, and “assault”; Public order includes “general offenses”, “traffic”, and “other”; and the Other category includes “nonpayment” and “other (federal statutes).”

⁶ AO Data Table E-7A Federal Probation System – Post-Conviction Supervision Cases Closed With and Without Revocation by Type, During the 12-Month Period Ending September 30, 2025. A case is closed upon revocation when a judge, parole commission, or other judicial authority finds the defendant violated one or more of conditions imposed as part of the supervision term and that termination of the supervision term is warranted pursuant to applicable federal statutes, U.S. Sentencing Commission Policy Statements, the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and various other administrative rules. Resentencing upon revocation may, but does not necessarily, result in a term of imprisonment. Major includes involvement in or conviction of a new major offense, including absconded from custody, arrested, or another charge or convicted and sentenced to more than 90 days imprisonment, or more than one year probation. Minor includes conviction for minor offenses such as drunk driving, disorderly conduct, petty theft, traffic violation, etc. when sentence is 90 days or less imprisonment, or one year or less probation or fine. Technical includes revocation of the conditions of post-conviction supervision for reasons other than conviction for a new offense. Other closure without revocation excludes cases that were transferred out and cases closed due to death.