



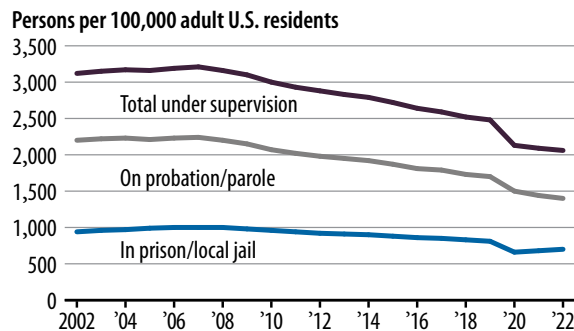
Correctional Populations in the United States, 2022 – Statistical Tables

Emily D. Buehler, PhD, and Rich Kluckow, DSW
BJS Statisticians

At yearend 2022, an estimated 5,407,300 persons were under the supervision of adult correctional systems in the United States, a decline of less than 1% (down 38,400 persons) from yearend 2021.¹ The adult correctional system includes persons incarcerated in prisons and jails and persons supervised in the community on probation and parole. About 1 in 48 adult U.S. residents (2.1%) was under some form of correctional supervision at the end of 2022. The rate of persons under community supervision in 2022 (1,400 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents) continued a decline from its peak in 2007 (2,240 per 100,000) (figure 1). In 2022, the incarceration rate (700 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, up from 680 per 100,000 in 2021) increased for the second consecutive year, but it remained below the prepandemic rate (810 per 100,000 in 2019).

¹The total correctional, community supervision, and incarcerated populations exclude persons with dual correctional statuses to avoid double counting. See table 10 and *Methodology*.

FIGURE 1
Persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 2002–2022



Note: All probation, parole, and prison rates are based on December 31 population counts, while jail rates use counts for the last weekday in June. Rates may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision and exclude persons with dual correctional statuses. Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. See appendix table 1 for rates and additional notes.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2002–2022; Annual Survey of Jails, 2002–2004, 2006–2018, and 2020–2022, and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2003–2023.

Highlights

- The rate of persons under supervision of adult correctional systems was 2,060 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents at yearend 2022, the fifteenth year of decline since the high of 3,210 per 100,000 under supervision in 2007.
- At yearend 2022, more than two-thirds of persons under correctional supervision were supervised in the community on probation or parole (3,668,800), while almost one-third (1,827,600) were incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails.
- While the total community supervision population decreased 2% from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022, the incarcerated population increased 3% due to a 4% increase in the number of persons held in local jails and a 2% increase in persons held in prisons.
- There were about 954,000 fewer persons on probation in 2022 than in 2012.
- The rate of adult U.S. residents under correctional supervision at yearend 2022 was 1 in 48, compared to 1 in 35 at yearend 2012.



Highlights (continued)

- In 2022, the number of females incarcerated in local jails increased by 9%, while the number of males increased by 3%.
- At yearend 2022, 1 in 29 male and 1 in 141 female adult U.S. residents were under correctional supervision.
- At yearend 2022, 1 in 51 Hispanic adult U.S. residents was under correctional supervision, compared to 1 in 33 at yearend 2012.

Terms and definitions

Adult—A person subject to the jurisdiction of an adult criminal court or correctional agency. Adults are those age 18 or older in most jurisdictions. Persons age 17 or younger who were prosecuted in criminal court as if they were adults are counted as adults, but persons age 17 or younger who were under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or agency are excluded. Local jails, however, may hold persons age 17 or younger before or after they are adjudicated. (See *Methodology* for more details on persons age 17 or younger held in prisons and local jails.)

Average annual percent change—The compound annual growth rate of the correctional population, calculated by taking the natural log of the ratio of current year population to base year population, divided by elapsed time in years, and multiplied by 100.

Community supervision population—Estimated number of adults living in the community while supervised on probation or parole.

Community supervision rate—Estimated number of adults living in the community while supervised on probation or parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total community supervision rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult community supervision rate).

Correctional population—Estimated number of adults living in the community while supervised on probation or parole and adults under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails.

Correctional supervision rate—Estimated number of adults supervised in the community on probation or parole and adults under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total correctional supervision rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult correctional supervision rate).

Dual correctional statuses—Estimated number of persons on probation or parole who were held in

prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, or persons in prison who were held in local jails.

Imprisonment rate—Estimated number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total imprisonment rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult imprisonment rate). Note: this statistic does not appear in this report. (See *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables*, NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023.)

Incarcerated population—Estimated number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and inmates in the custody of local jails.

Incarceration rate—Estimated number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons and inmates in the custody of local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total incarceration rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult incarceration rate).

Indian country jail population—Estimated number of inmates held in correctional facilities operated by tribal authorities or the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), U.S. Department of the Interior. These facilities include confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the BIA.

Local jail population—Estimated number of inmates held in confinement facilities operated under the authority of a sheriff, police chief, or city or county administrator. Facilities are intended for adults but may hold juveniles before or after they are adjudicated. Facilities include jails, detention centers, city or county correctional centers, special jail facilities (such as medical or treatment centers and prerelease centers) and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Inmates sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less.

Continued on next page

Terms and definitions (continued)

Military prison population—Estimated number of service personnel incarcerated under the jurisdiction of U.S. military correctional authorities.

Parole population—Estimated number of persons on parole who are on conditional release in the community following a prison term while under the control, supervision, or care of a state or federal correctional agency. Violations of the conditions of supervision during this period may result in a new sentence of confinement or a return to confinement for a technical violation. Persons on parole include adults released through discretionary or mandatory supervised release from prison.

Prison population—Estimated number of prisoners incarcerated in a long-term confinement facility run by a state or the federal government and typically holding felons and other persons with sentences of more than 1 year, although sentence length may vary by jurisdiction.

Prison jurisdiction population—Estimated number of prisoners under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state or federal correctional officials, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Includes prisoners held in public or private prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Counts also include prisoners who were temporarily absent (less than 30 days); in court or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; and serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority. The jurisdiction population represents the Bureau of Justice Statistics' official measure of the prison population.

Prison custody population—Estimated number of prisoners held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons regardless of sentence length or the authority having jurisdiction. This population includes prisoners housed for other correctional facilities but excludes prisoners in the custody of local jails, held in other jurisdictions, out to court, or in transit from one jurisdiction of legal authority to the custody of a confinement facility outside that jurisdiction. Prisoners held in private facilities are excluded from custody counts unless otherwise specified.

Probation population—Estimated number of persons on probation who are on a court-ordered period of supervision in the community while under the control, supervision, or care of a correctional agency. The probation conditions form a contract with the court by which the person must abide to remain in the community, generally instead of incarceration. In some cases, probation may be a combined sentence of incarceration followed by a period of community supervision. Often, probation entails monitoring or surveillance by a correctional agency. In some instances, probation may not involve any reporting requirements.

Territorial prison population—Estimated number of prisoners in the custody of correctional facilities operated by departments of corrections in U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. commonwealths (the Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico).

List of tables

TABLE 1. Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2012–2022

TABLE 2. Composition of the adult correctional system in the United States, by correctional status, 2012 and 2022

TABLE 3. Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2012–2022

TABLE 4. Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and sex, 2012–2022

TABLE 5. Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and sex, 2012–2022

TABLE 6. Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

TABLE 7. Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

TABLE 8. Custody counts of adults in state or federal prison or local jail in the United States, by type of facility, 2012, 2021, and 2022

TABLE 9. Number of persons incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2012, 2021, and 2022

TABLE 10. Number of persons with dual correctional statuses at yearend, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

List of figures

FIGURE 1. Persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 2002–2022

List of appendix tables

APPENDIX TABLE 1. Rates for figure 1: Persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 2002–2022

APPENDIX TABLE 2. Standard errors for local jail inmates at midyear, total incarcerated population, and total correctional population, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

APPENDIX TABLE 3. Standard errors for rates of local jail inmates at midyear, total incarceration population, and total correctional population, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

This report summarizes data from several Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) collections on populations supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, including persons living in the community while supervised by probation or parole agencies and those incarcerated under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails. (See *Terms and definitions.*) To produce an annual estimate of the total number of unique persons under correctional supervision in the United States, BJS adjusts the individual correctional populations to account for persons who were simultaneously in two populations during the year.

Total correctional population

- At yearend 2022, about 5,407,300 persons were under the supervision of a correctional authority in the United States, including 3,668,800 persons under community supervision and 1,827,600 incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails (table 1).
- The total correctional population at yearend 2022 declined 0.7% from yearend 2021 (5,445,700) and 22% from yearend 2012 (6,949,800).
- The total population under community supervision at yearend 2022 decreased 2% from yearend 2021 and 23% from yearend 2012.

TABLE 1
Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2012–2022

Year	Total correctional population ^{a,b}	Community supervision			Incarcerated		
		Total ^c	Probation	Parole ^d	Total ^{b,e}	Prison ^f	Local jail ^g
2012	6,949,800	4,790,700	3,944,900	858,400	2,231,300	1,570,400	744,500 †
2013	6,899,700	4,749,800	3,912,900	849,500	2,222,500	1,577,000	731,200 †
2014	6,856,900	4,713,200	3,868,400	857,700	2,225,100	1,562,300	744,600 †
2015	6,740,300	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500	2,172,800	1,526,600	727,400 †
2016	6,616,200	4,537,100	3,673,100	874,800	2,165,100	1,508,100	740,700 †
2017	6,549,700	4,508,900	3,647,200	875,000	2,153,600	1,489,200	745,200 †
2018	6,409,200	4,399,000	3,540,000	878,000	2,122,300	1,464,400	738,400 †
2019	6,343,300	4,357,700	3,492,900	878,900	2,086,000	1,430,200	734,500 †
2020	5,506,000	3,890,400	3,053,700	862,100	1,697,000	1,221,200	549,100 †
2021	5,445,700	3,745,000	2,963,000	803,200	1,776,000	1,205,100	636,300 †
2022 ^{h*}	5,407,300	3,668,800	2,990,900	698,800	1,827,600	1,230,100	663,100
Change, 2021–2022							
Number	-38,400	-76,200	27,900	-104,400	51,600	25,000	26,800
Percent	-0.7%	-2.0%	0.9%	-13.0%	2.9%	2.1%	4.2%
Change, 2012–2022							
Number	-1,542,500	-1,121,900	-954,000	-159,600	-403,700	-340,300	-81,400
Percent	-22.2%	-23.4%	-24.2%	-18.6%	-18.1%	-21.7%	-10.9%
Average annual percent change, 2012–2022							
	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.8%	-2.1%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.2%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Estimates for 2021 and earlier may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics. All probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, parolees who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2012–2018 and 2020–2022 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). Other counts presented, including local jail counts in 2019, are based on a full census of the relevant population.

*Comparison year. Significance testing for local jail inmate data only.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^bAnnual total correctional and total incarceration populations use standard error terms from the ASJ for 2012–2018 and 2020–2022. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

^cEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons on parole who were also on probation. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^dCalifornia parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

^eEstimates were adjusted to exclude prisoners who were held in local jails. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^fPersons held in state or federal prisons.

^gData from the 2012–2018 and 2020–2022 ASJ are nationally representative samples of local jails, while data from the 2019 Census of Jails are based on a full census. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

^hThe 2022 correctional population estimate is the sum of the community supervision populations on December 31, 2022, the prison population on December 31, 2022, and the jail population from the last weekday of June 2022, minus 175,600 persons with dual correctional statuses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012–2022; Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

- On December 31, 2022, about 698,800 persons were on parole, a decline of 13% (104,400) from 2021.
- There were 27,900 more persons on probation at yearend 2022 than at yearend 2021, an increase of 1%.
- State and federal prison populations increased by 2% from yearend 2021 to 2022, and local jail populations increased by 4%.
- Eighteen percent fewer persons were incarcerated at yearend 2022 than yearend 2012.
- There were 1,542,500 fewer persons under supervision by adult correctional systems in 2022 than in 2012.
- The decline in the number of persons on probation (down 954,000) accounted for 62% of the overall change in the total correctional population from yearend 2012 to 2022.
- Decreases in the state and federal prison population (down 340,300) accounted for 22% of the overall change in the total correctional population from yearend 2012 to 2022.

Composition of the correctional population

- At both yearend 2012 and yearend 2022, persons in prisons made up 23% of the total correctional population (**table 2**).
- There were about 954,000 fewer persons on probation in 2022 than in 2012; however, in both 2012 and 2022, persons on probation accounted for about 56% of the total population under supervision.
- From 2012 to 2022, the number of persons incarcerated in local jails decreased by 81,400, while the proportion of the total correctional population in jails increased from 11% to 12%.

TABLE 2
Composition of the adult correctional system in the United States, by correctional status, 2012 and 2022

Correctional population	2012		2022	
	Population	Percent of correctional population	Population	Percent of correctional population
Total ^a	6,949,800	100%	5,407,300	100%
Probation ^b	3,944,900	56.8	2,990,900	55.3
Prison ^{b,c}	1,570,400	22.6	1,230,100	22.7
Parole ^b	858,400	12.4	698,800	12.9
Local jail ^d	744,500	10.7	663,100	12.3

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^aReflects probation, prison, parole, and local jail counts minus persons with dual correctional statuses to avoid double counting. There were 168,400 persons in 2012 and 175,600 persons in 2022 with dual correctional statuses. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details. Total correctional populations for 2012 and 2022 use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) for 2012 and 2022. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

^bPopulation as of December 31.

^cPersons who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons.

^dPopulation as of the last weekday in June. Data from the 2012 and 2022 ASJ are nationally representative samples of local jails. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012 and 2022.

Correctional supervision rates

- One in 48 adult U.S. residents, or approximately 2%, was under correctional supervision at yearend 2022, the same as in yearend 2021 (table 3).
- About 1,400 persons per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, or 1.4%, were under community supervision at yearend 2022.
- In 2022, the incarceration rate for both adult U.S. residents (700 per 100,000) and U.S. residents of all ages (550 per 100,000) increased for the second year in a row.

Males and females under correctional supervision

- The number of males under correctional supervision declined less than 1% from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022 and decreased 22% from yearend 2012 to yearend 2022 (table 4).
- A total of 947,500 females were under correctional supervision in 2022, down 297,500 (a 24% decline) from 2012.

- The number of females on probation and parole both decreased from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022.
- The number of females on parole decreased about 17% from 2021 to 2022, and the number of males on parole decreased 12%.
- Since 2012, the number of males under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons declined 22%.
- In 2022, 1 in 29 male adult U.S. residents was under correctional supervision, a rate of 3,460 per 100,000 (table 5).
- Females were under correctional supervision at a rate of 710 per 100,000 female adult U.S. residents in 2022, or 1 in 141, which was a decrease from 1,000 per 100,000 in 2012.
- The rate of community supervision for male adult U.S. residents in 2022 was 2,240 per 100,000, or 2.2%.

TABLE 3

Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2012–2022

Year	Total correctional population ^a			Community supervision		Incarcerated ^b	
	Number supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{c,d}	Adult U.S. residents under correctional supervision ^c	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^{d,e}	Number on probation/parole per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^c	Number on probation/parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^e	Number in prison/local jail per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{c,d}	Number in prison/local jail per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^{d,e}
2012	2,880	1 in 35	2,210	1,980	1,520	920	710
2013	2,830	1 in 35	2,170	1,950	1,500	910	700
2014	2,790	1 in 36	2,140	1,920	1,470	900	700
2015	2,720	1 in 37	2,090	1,870	1,440	880	680
2016	2,640	1 in 38	2,040	1,810	1,400	860	670
2017	2,590	1 in 39	2,010	1,790	1,380	850	660
2018	2,520	1 in 40	1,960	1,730	1,340	830	650
2019	2,480	1 in 40	1,930	1,700	1,320	810	630
2020	2,130	1 in 47	1,660	1,500	1,170	660	510
2021	2,090	1 in 48	1,640	1,440	1,130	680	530
2022	2,060	1 in 48	1,620	1,400	1,100	700	550

Note: Rates are rounded to the nearest 10. All probation, parole, and prison rates are based on population counts for December 31, while jail rates are based on counts for the last weekday in June. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision. Estimates may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics.

^aPersons who were supervised in the community by probation or parole agencies, were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, or were in the custody of local jails. Estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^bPersons who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or were held in local jails.

^cRates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year.

^dAnnual rates for the total correctional and total incarcerated populations use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails for 2012–2018 and 2020–2022. See appendix table 3 for standard errors for rates.

^eRates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons of all ages for January 1 of the following year.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012–2022, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022, and Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2013–2023.

TABLE 4**Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and sex, 2012–2022**

Year	Total correctional population ^{b,c}		Community supervision						Incarcerated ^a					
			Total ^d		Probation		Parole ^e		Total ^{c,f}		Prison		Local jail ^g	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2012	5,704,800	1,245,000	3,731,600	1,059,000	2,982,100	962,800	760,800	97,600	2,031,500	199,700	1,461,600	108,800	645,900 †	98,600 †
2013	5,642,300	1,257,500	3,685,000	1,064,800	2,951,100	961,800	744,900	104,500	2,016,200	206,400	1,465,600	111,400	628,900 †	102,400 †
2014	5,593,900	1,263,000	3,648,700	1,064,600	2,907,200	961,200	752,800	104,900	2,010,600	214,500	1,449,300	113,000	635,500 †	109,100 †
2015	5,488,500	1,251,800	3,589,400	1,061,600	2,836,000	953,800	761,600	109,000	1,965,500	207,400	1,415,100	111,500	623,600 †	103,800 †
2016	5,378,100	1,238,100	3,492,800	1,044,300	2,740,500	932,700	761,700	113,000	1,954,200	211,000	1,396,300	111,800	633,100 †	107,600 †
2017	5,314,500	1,235,200	3,466,600	1,042,200	2,715,000	932,300	763,300	111,700	1,937,000	216,500	1,377,800	111,400	631,500 †	113,700 †
2018	5,200,600	1,208,500	3,384,200	1,014,800	2,637,400	902,500	763,200	114,700	1,904,800	217,600	1,353,600	110,800	623,400 †	115,100 †
2019	5,156,600	1,186,700	3,360,500	997,200	2,608,500	884,300	764,200	114,700	1,875,700	210,300	1,322,300	107,900	623,700 †	110,700 †
2020	4,516,500	989,500	3,031,300	859,200	2,296,900	756,900	756,700	105,400	1,550,600	146,400	1,137,400	83,800	479,400 †	69,800 †
2021	4,488,700	957,000	2,936,300	808,700	2,244,600	718,400	710,500	92,700	1,613,300	162,700	1,121,400	83,700	551,200 †	85,100 †
2022*	4,459,800	947,500	2,877,600	791,200	2,273,900	717,000	622,300	76,500	1,653,600	174,000	1,142,400	87,800	570,200	92,900
Change, 2021–2022	-28,900	-9,500	-58,700	-17,500	29,300	-1,400	-88,200	-16,200	40,300	11,300	21,000	4,100	19,000	7,800
Percent change														
2012–2022	-21.8%	-23.9%	-22.9%	-25.3%	-23.7%	-25.5%	-18.2%	-21.6%	-18.6%	-12.9%	-21.8%	-19.3%	-11.7%	-5.8%
2021–2022	-0.6	-1.0	-2.0	-2.2	1.3	-0.2	-12.4	-17.5	2.5	6.9	1.9	4.9	3.4	9.2
Average annual percent change, 2012–2022	-2.5%	-2.7%	-2.6%	-2.9%	-2.7%	-2.9%	-2.0%	-2.4%	-2.1%	-1.4%	-2.5%	-2.1%	-1.2%	-0.6%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. All probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). Due to the large amount of missing sex data for the probation and parole populations, the distributions of persons on probation or parole with known sex were applied to the probation and parole population totals, as well as to those who had dual correctional status with one of the community supervision populations. The sex distribution of persons serving prison terms in local jails was collected and used in the calculation of persons with dual incarceration statuses. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2012–2018 and 2020–2022 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). Other counts presented, including local jail counts in 2019, are based on a full census of the relevant population.

*Comparison year. Significance testing for local jail inmate data only.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aPersons who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or were held in local jails.

^bEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^cAnnual total correctional and total incarceration populations use standard error terms from the ASJ for 2012–2018 and 2020–2022. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

^dEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons on parole who were also on probation. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^eCalifornia parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

^fEstimates were adjusted to exclude prisoners who were held in local jails. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^gData from the 2012–2018 and 2020–2022 ASJ are nationally representative samples of local jails, while data from the 2019 Census of Jails are based on a full census. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012–2022; Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

TABLE 5**Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and sex, 2012–2022**

Year	Total correctional population ^a				Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^c		Number of incarcerated per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{b,c,d}	
	Number supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{c,d}		Adult U.S. residents under correctional supervision		Male	Female	Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
2012	4,860	1,000	1 in 21	1 in 100	3,180	850	1,730	160
2013	4,760	1,000	1 in 21	1 in 100	3,110	850	1,700	160
2014	4,670	1,000	1 in 21	1 in 100	3,050	840	1,680	170
2015	4,540	980	1 in 22	1 in 102	2,970	830	1,630	160
2016	4,410	960	1 in 23	1 in 104	2,860	810	1,600	160
2017	4,320	950	1 in 23	1 in 105	2,820	800	1,570	170
2018	4,200	930	1 in 24	1 in 108	2,730	780	1,540	170
2019	4,130	900	1 in 24	1 in 111	2,690	760	1,500	160
2020	3,550	750	1 in 28	1 in 133	2,380	650	1,220	110
2021	3,510	720	1 in 28	1 in 138	2,300	610	1,260	120
2022	3,460	710	1 in 29	1 in 141	2,240	590	1,280	130

Note: Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10 and may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. All probation, parole, and prison rates are based on population counts for December 31, while jail rates are based on counts for the last weekday in June. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision.

^aPersons who were supervised in the community by probation or parole agencies, were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, or were in the custody of local jails.

^bPersons who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or were held in local jails.

^cEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^dAnnual rates for the male and female total correctional and male and female incarcerated populations use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails for 2012–2018 and 2020–2022. See appendix table 3 for standard errors for rates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012–2022, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022, and Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2013–2023.

Correctional supervision by race or Hispanic origin

- In 2022, there were 2,507,000 white persons, 1,723,000 black persons, 892,000 Hispanic persons, and 283,000 persons of all other racial groups under correctional supervision in the United States (table 6).
- From 2021 to 2022, the number of white persons in the correctional population decreased by 99,000 (4%), while the number of Hispanic persons increased by 31,000 (4%), the number of black persons increased by 20,000 (1%), and the number of persons of all other racial groups increased by 8,000 (3%).
- From 2021 to 2022, the number of white persons (down 72,000) and the number of black persons (down 37,000) on parole decreased, but the number of Hispanic persons (up 4,000) on parole increased.

- Across all races and ethnic groups, the number of persons incarcerated in prisons and in jails increased from 2021 to 2022.
- More black persons than persons of any other race were in prison each year from 2012 to 2022, while white persons made up the largest portion of the probation, parole, and jail populations in each year from 2012 to 2022.
- Fewer persons in each racial and ethnic group were under correctional supervision in 2022 than in 2012.

TABLE 6

Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

Year	Total correctional population ^{a,b}			
	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}
2012	3,255,000	2,315,000	1,072,000	308,000
2013	3,232,000	2,245,000	1,102,000	320,000
2014	3,212,000	2,249,000	1,076,000	320,000
2015	3,202,000	2,167,000	1,069,000	330,000
2016	3,166,000	2,055,000	1,068,000	327,000
2017	3,128,000	2,080,000	1,022,000	319,000
2018	3,055,000	2,037,000	997,000	320,000
2019	3,010,000	2,039,000	980,000	315,000
2020	2,586,000	1,776,000	864,000	279,000
2021	2,606,000	1,703,000	861,000	275,000
2022	2,507,000	1,723,000	892,000	283,000
Change, 2021–2022	-99,000	20,000	31,000	8,000
Percent change				
2012–2022	-23.0%	-25.6%	-16.8%	-8.1%
2021–2022	-3.8	1.2	3.6	2.9
Average annual percent change, 2012–2022	-2.6%	-3.0%	-1.8%	-0.8%

Year	Community supervision											
	Total ^e				Probation				Parole ^f			
	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}
2012	2,487,000	1,537,000	639,000	128,000	2,138,000	1,201,000	499,000	108,000	354,000	341,000	143,000	20,000
2013	2,462,000	1,488,000	669,000	132,000	2,105,000	1,167,000	531,000	110,000	362,000	326,000	140,000	22,000
2014	2,444,000	1,505,000	644,000	120,000	2,084,000	1,179,000	507,000	100,000	366,000	332,000	139,000	21,000
2015	2,452,000	1,453,000	621,000	125,000	2,078,000	1,126,000	482,000	104,000	378,000	331,000	140,000	22,000
2016	2,424,000	1,356,000	633,000	124,000	2,037,000	1,026,000	505,000	105,000	392,000	334,000	130,000	19,000
2017	2,389,000	1,404,000	598,000	118,000	2,007,000	1,083,000	456,000	101,000	387,000	326,000	144,000	18,000
2018	2,323,000	1,380,000	577,000	120,000	1,931,000	1,059,000	449,000	102,000	400,000	328,000	131,000	18,000
2019	2,284,000	1,385,000	570,000	119,000	1,894,000	1,057,000	441,000	101,000	396,000	333,000	132,000	18,000

Continued on next page

TABLE 6. (continued)**Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022**

Year	Community supervision (continued)											
	Total ^e				Probation				Parole ^f			
	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}
2020	2,016,000	1,232,000	527,000	115,000	1,651,000	919,000	389,000	95,000	376,000	322,000	142,000	21,000
2021	1,987,000	1,136,000	513,000	109,000	1,619,000	864,000	390,000	90,000	378,000	280,000	126,000	19,000
2022	1,873,000	1,139,000	544,000	112,000	1,576,000	904,000	417,000	94,000	306,000	243,000	130,000	19,000
Change, 2021–2022	-114,000	3,000	31,000	3,000	-43,000	40,000	27,000	4,000	-72,000	-37,000	4,000	0
Percent change												
2012–2022	-24.7%	-25.9%	-14.9%	-12.5%	-26.3%	-24.7%	-16.4%	-13.0%	-13.6%	-28.7%	-9.1%	-5.0%
2021–2022	-5.7	0.3	6.0	2.8	-2.7	4.6	6.9	4.4	-19.0	-13.2	3.2	0.0
Average annual percent change, 2012–2022	-2.8%	-3.0%	-1.6%	-1.3%	-3.0%	-2.8%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-1.5%	-3.4%	-1.0%	-0.5%

Year	Incarcerated ^g											
	Total ^{b,h,i}				Prison ⁱ				Local jail ^j			
	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}
2012	804,000	802,000	443,000	182,000	489,000	557,000	349,000	175,000	341,000 †	275,000 †	113,000 †	16,000
2013	806,000	781,000	444,000	191,000	487,000	550,000	356,000	184,000	345,000 †	262,000 †	108,000 †	17,000
2014	808,000	771,000	444,000	202,000	481,000	536,000	352,000	195,000	353,000 †	264,000 †	111,000 †	17,000
2015	793,000	741,000	460,000	207,000	466,000	513,000	347,000	201,000	352,000 †	255,000 †	131,000 †	17,000
2016	786,000	727,000	446,000	205,000	455,000	501,000	353,000	199,000	356,000 †	255,000 †	113,000 †	17,000
2017	797,000	713,000	440,000	204,000	452,000	489,000	350,000	198,000	370,000 †	250,000 †	108,000 †	17,000
2018	790,000	694,000	435,000	203,000	446,000	478,000	345,000	195,000	369,000 †	242,000	109,000 †	18,000
2019	777,000	688,000	423,000	199,000	438,000	466,000	334,000	192,000	363,000 †	247,000 †	107,000 †	18,000 †
2020	611,000	571,000	349,000	166,000	371,000	402,000	284,000	164,000	262,000 †	193,000 †	82,000 †	13,000 †
2021	658,000	591,000	358,000	168,000	368,000	391,000	283,000	163,000	310,000	221,000 †	91,000	14,000 †
2022*	678,000	612,000	362,000	174,000	382,000	399,000	284,000	165,000	317,000	235,000	94,000	17,000
Change, 2021–2022	20,000	21,000	4,000	6,000	14,000	8,000	1,000	2,000	7,000	14,000	3,000	3,000
Percent change												
2012–2022	-15.7%	-23.7%	-18.3%	-4.4%	-21.9%	-28.4%	-18.6%	-5.7%	-7.0%	-14.5%	-16.8%	6.3%
2021–2022	3.0	3.6	1.1	3.6	3.8	2.0	0.4	1.2	2.3	6.3	3.3	21.4
Average annual percent change, 2012–2022	-1.7%	-2.7%	-2.0%	-0.4%	-2.5%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-0.6%	-0.7%	-1.6%	-1.8%	0.6%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 1,000 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. All probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals or match previously published statistics on the race or Hispanic origin of individual correctional populations due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). Due to the large amount of missing race or Hispanic origin data for the probation and parole populations, the distributions of persons on probation or parole with known race or Hispanic origin were applied to the probation and parole population totals, as well as to those who had dual correctional status with one of the community supervision populations. The race or Hispanic origin distribution for the total prison population was applied to the population of persons serving prison sentences in local jails. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2012–2018 and 2020–2022 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). Other counts presented, including local jail counts in 2019, are based on a full census of the relevant population.

*Comparison year. Significance testing for local jail inmate data only.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

^aEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^bAnnual total correctional and total incarceration populations use race or Hispanic origin-specific standard error terms from the ASJ for 2012–2018 and 2020–2022. See appendix table 2 for race or Hispanic origin-specific standard errors.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^dIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; persons of two or more races; and persons of other races that are not shown separately.

^eEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons on parole who were also on probation. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^fCalifornia parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

^gPersons who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or were held in local jails.

^hEstimates were adjusted to exclude prisoners who were held in local jails. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

ⁱState and federal prison data for race or Hispanic origin were adjusted to reflect self-reported race or Hispanic origin by persons surveyed in BJS’s face-to-face inmate surveys. See *Methodology*.

^jData from the 2012–2018 and 2020–2022 ASJ are nationally representative samples of local jails, while data from the 2019 Census of Jails are based on a full census. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012–2022; Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; Census of Jails, 2019; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

- At yearend 2022, 1 in 19 (5,360 per 100,000) black adult U.S. residents was under correctional supervision, down from 1 in 12 (8,060 per 100,000) at yearend 2012 (table 7).
- The rate of correctional supervision for white adult U.S. residents in 2022 was 1,560 per 100,000, down from 2,050 per 100,000 in 2012.
- About 3.5% of black adult U.S. residents, 1.2% each of white and of Hispanic adult U.S. residents, and 0.5% of adult U.S. residents of all other races were on probation or parole at yearend 2022.
- The rate of incarceration in 2022 for Hispanic persons (800 per 100,000) decreased compared to 2021, while the rates of incarceration for black persons (1,900 per 100,000) and white persons (420 per 100,000) increased.
- State departments of corrections held 77,500 persons in privately operated facilities in 2022, up 3% from yearend 2021.
- The BOP housed 8,100 fewer persons in privately operated prison facilities in 2022 (6,200) than in 2021 (14,300), a 57% decrease.
- The number of persons held in local jails increased by 26,800 from 2021 (636,300) to 2022 (663,100), a 4% increase.
- The custody counts for persons held in all facility types, excluding privately operated facilities holding persons for federal authorities, increased from 2021 to 2022; however, custody counts for all facility types decreased from 2012 to 2022.
- In 2022, 11,980 persons were incarcerated in adult correctional facilities other than local jails or state or federal prisons, an increase of 4% from 2021 (table 9).
- The U.S. military held 1,110 persons in military prisons in 2022, while Indian country jails incarcerated 2,240 persons and prisons located in the five U.S. territories held 8,630 persons.
- The number of persons incarcerated in territorial prisons, jails in Indian country, and military facilities all decreased from 2012 to 2022.

Incarcerated persons

- At yearend 2022, a total of 1,808,100 adults were in the custody of state and federal prisons and local jails, a 3% increase from yearend 2021 (table 8).²
- The number of persons in the custody of state-operated prison facilities increased by 22,000 (up 3%) from yearend 2021 to 2022.

²Custody refers to the physical location where a person is incarcerated. Jurisdiction refers to the governmental entity that has legal authority over a person, regardless of where that person is held. The jurisdiction population count for any state or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) includes persons held in its publicly operated prison facilities (in its custody) plus persons held on its behalf and at its expense in any privately operated facilities (in or out of state), other state or federal publicly operated facilities, and local jails.

TABLE 7**Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022**

Year	Total correctional population ^a															
	Number supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{b,c,d}				Adult U.S. residents under correctional supervision				Number on community supervision per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^b				Number incarcerated per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{c,d,e,f}			
	White ^g	Black ^g	Hispanic	Other ^{g,h}	White ^g	Black ^g	Hispanic	Other ^{g,h}	White ^g	Black ^g	Hispanic	Other ^{g,h}	White ^g	Black ^g	Hispanic	Other ^{g,h}
2012	2,050	8,060	2,990	1,730	1 in 49	1 in 12	1 in 33	1 in 58	1,560	5,350	1,780	720	510	2,790	1,230	1,020
2013	2,030	7,700	3,000	1,740	1 in 49	1 in 13	1 in 33	1 in 58	1,540	5,100	1,820	720	510	2,680	1,210	1,040
2014	2,010	7,610	2,860	1,680	1 in 50	1 in 13	1 in 35	1 in 59	1,530	5,090	1,710	630	510	2,610	1,180	1,060
2015	2,000	7,240	2,770	1,680	1 in 50	1 in 14	1 in 36	1 in 60	1,530	4,860	1,610	640	500	2,480	1,190	1,050
2016	1,970	6,780	2,700	1,620	1 in 51	1 in 15	1 in 37	1 in 62	1,510	4,470	1,600	610	490	2,400	1,130	1,010
2017	1,950	6,780	2,520	1,540	1 in 51	1 in 15	1 in 40	1 in 65	1,490	4,580	1,480	570	500	2,330	1,090	980
2018	1,900	6,570	2,410	1,500	1 in 53	1 in 15	1 in 42	1 in 66	1,450	4,450	1,390	560	490	2,240	1,050	950
2019	1,870	6,510	2,320	1,450	1 in 53	1 in 15	1 in 43	1 in 69	1,420	4,420	1,350	550	480	2,200	1,000	920
2020	1,610	5,610	1,990	1,260	1 in 62	1 in 18	1 in 50	1 in 80	1,250	3,890	1,220	520	380	1,810	810	750
2021	1,620	5,340	1,950	1,220	1 in 62	1 in 19	1 in 51	1 in 82	1,240	3,560	1,160	480	410	1,850	810	740
2022	1,560	5,360	1,960	1,210	1 in 64	1 in 19	1 in 51	1 in 83	1,160	3,540	1,200	480	420	1,900	800	740

Note: Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10 and may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. All probation, parole, and prison rates are based on population counts for December 31, while jail rates are based on counts for the last weekday in June. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision.

^aPersons who were supervised in the community by probation or parole agencies, were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, or were in the custody of local jails.

^bEstimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). Due to the large amount of missing race or Hispanic origin data for the probation and parole populations, the distributions of persons on probation or parole with known race or Hispanic origin were applied to the probation and parole population totals, as well as to those who had dual correctional status with one of the community supervision populations. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^cEstimates were adjusted to exclude prisoners who were held in local jails. The race or Hispanic origin distribution for the total prison population was applied to those persons serving prison sentences in local jails. See table 10 and *Methodology* for more details.

^dAnnual rates for the race or Hispanic origin-specific total correctional and race or Hispanic origin-specific incarcerated populations use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails for 2012–2018 and 2020–2022. See appendix table 3 for standard errors for rates.

^ePersons who were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or were held in local jails.

^fState and federal prison data for race or Hispanic origin were adjusted to reflect self-reported race or Hispanic origin by persons surveyed in BJS’s face-to-face inmate surveys. See *Methodology*.

^gExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^hIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; persons of two or more races; and persons of other races that are not shown separately.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012–2022, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022, Census of Jails, 2019, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2013–2023.

TABLE 8**Custody counts of adults in state or federal prison or local jail in the United States, by type of facility, 2012, 2021, and 2022**

Type of facility	Number of persons in custody			Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	Average annual percent change, 2012–2022
	2012	2021	2022*			
Total custody population^{a,b}	2,218,600	1,754,900	1,808,100	53,200	3.0%	-2.0%
Federal^{b,c}	216,900	156,500	158,600	2,100	1.3%	-3.1%
Prisons	208,000	149,200	151,000	1,800	1.2	-3.2
Federal facilities	176,500	135,000	144,800	9,800	7.3	-2.0
Privately operated facilities	31,500	14,300	6,200	-8,100	-56.6	-16.3
Community corrections centers ^d	8,900	7,300	7,600	300	4.1	-1.6
State prisons	1,257,200	962,100	986,400	24,300	2.5%	-2.4%
State facilities ^e	1,160,400	886,900	908,900	22,000	2.5	-2.4
Privately operated facilities	96,800	75,100	77,500	2,400	3.2	-2.2
Local jails^b	744,500 †	636,300 †	663,100	26,800	4.2%	-1.2%
Incarceration rate^{b,f}	700	530	540	:	1.9%	-2.6%
Adult incarceration rate ^{b,g}	920	680	700	:	2.9	-2.7

Note: Custody counts in this table differ from jurisdiction counts in other tables and figures in this report. See *Terms and definitions*. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Estimates may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. See *Methodology* for sources of incarceration data. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2012, 2021, and 2022 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). Other counts presented are based on a full census of the relevant population.

*Comparison year. Significance testing for local jail inmate data only.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

:Not calculated.

^aAll persons in the custody of state or federal prisons, privately operated facilities, or local jails. Excludes persons held in U.S. territories, military facilities, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, jails in Indian country (see table 9), or juvenile facilities.

^bThe count and rate estimates for the local jail and total incarceration populations use standard error terms from the ASJ for 2012–2018 and 2020–2022. See appendix tables 2 and 3 for standard errors.

^cAfter 2001, responsibility for sentenced prisoners from the District of Columbia was transferred to the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^dNonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers.

^eExcludes prisoners held in local jails in Georgia for 2012, 2021, and 2022 to avoid double counting.

^fRates are based on the total number of persons in the custody of state or federal prisons, privately operated facilities, or local jails per 100,000 U.S. residents and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons of all ages for January 1 of the following year.

^gRates are based on the total number of persons in the custody of state or federal prisons, privately operated facilities, or local jails per 100,000 adult U.S. residents and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. An estimated 6,860 persons age 17 or younger were in the custody of state prisons or local jails in 2012; 2,280 in 2021; and 1,900 in 2022. The change for the jail population was calculated as the difference between the last weekday in June 2021 and the last weekday in June 2022.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012, 2021, and 2022; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2013, 2022, and 2023.

TABLE 9**Number of persons incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2012, 2021, and 2022**

Other adult correctional system	Number of persons			Percent change, 2021–2022	Average annual percent change, 2012–2022
	2012	2021	2022		
Total	17,640	11,530	11,980	3.9%	-3.9%
Territorial prisons ^a	13,840	8,360	8,630	3.2	-4.7
Jails in Indian country ^b	2,360	2,040	2,240	9.8	-0.5
Military facilities ^c	1,440	1,130	1,110	-1.8	-2.6

Note: Counts of persons in these facilities are excluded from estimates of the incarcerated populations in figure 1 and tables 1 through 8 because these persons are not under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or held in confinement facilities operated under the authority of a sheriff, local police chief, or local city or county administrator. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Estimates may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics.

^aThe 2021 and 2022 totals include population counts that were estimated for some territories due to nonresponse. Estimates are based on the number of persons held on December 31 and are rounded to the nearest 10. See *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023) for more details.

^bEstimates are based on the number of persons held on the last weekday in June and are rounded to the nearest 10. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2021, and the Impact of COVID-19, July–December 2020* (NCJ 304631, BJS, August 2022) for more details.

^cEstimates are based on the number of persons held on December 31 and are rounded to the nearest 10. See *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023) for more details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012, 2021, and 2022, and Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2012, 2021, and 2022; and U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Under Secretary for Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

Methodology

Sources of data

The statistics presented in this report include data from various Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collections. Each collection relies on the voluntary participation of federal, state, and local respondents. For more information about the following data collections, see the *Search Data Collections* page on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data/data-collections/search>.

Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey. BJS's Annual Probation Survey and Annual Parole Survey (ASPP), which began in 1980, collect data from probation and parole agencies in the United States that supervise adults. These data collections define adults as persons subject to the jurisdiction of an adult court or correctional agency. Juveniles sentenced as adults in a criminal court are considered adults. Juveniles under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court or correctional agency are excluded.

The two surveys collect data on the number of adults supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31 each year, the number of entries to and exits from supervision during the reporting year, and characteristics of the population at yearend. Both surveys cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. BJS depends on the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for these data. For more statistics, unit and item nonresponse rates, and methodological information, see the *Probation and Parole Populations* series on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/annual-probation-survey-and-annual-parole-survey>.

In each collection year, ASPP respondents are asked to provide both the January 1 and December 31 population counts for the previous year. Therefore, while the December 31, 2021, count was collected in 2022, the January 1, 2022, count was not collected until 2023. At times, the January 1 count from a given year may differ from the December 31 count of the prior year, given the normal daily flow of entries and exits. Additionally, the difference reported may have resulted from administrative changes, such as—

- implementing new information systems, leading to data review and cleanup
- reconciling probation records

- reclassifying individuals, including those on probation or parole and those with dual community supervision statuses
- including certain probation populations not previously reported (e.g., persons supervised for DUI or DWI, some persons on probation who had absconded, and some on an inactive status).

California parole data for 2022 are not comparable to prior years. Updated population counts for post-release community supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision (MS) have not been available since 2018. Totals for 2022 do not include any imputation for PRCS or MS. In previously published reports, totals for PRCS and MS populations were included in parole totals. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2022* (NCJ 308575, BJS, May 2024) for detailed parole data.

Estimating change in population counts

In theory, the change in probation and parole populations from the beginning to the end of the year should equal the difference between entries and exits during the year. In practice, those numbers may not be equal. Some probation and parole information systems track the number of cases that enter and exit community supervision, not the number of persons, while January 1 and yearend populations represent persons. Some persons are being supervised for more than one charge or case simultaneously. Additionally, all data on entries and exits may not have been logged into the respondents' information systems, or the information systems may not have fully processed all data before submission to BJS.

Annual Survey of Jails. The Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) has collected data from a nationally representative sample of local jails each year since 1982, except for 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005, and 2019, when complete censuses of local jails in the United States were conducted. The 2022 ASJ used a stratified probability sample of 892 active jail jurisdictions nationwide to produce national estimates. The tables and figures in this report are based on ASJ estimates from the last weekday in June for the local jail population through 2022. The ASJ estimates for the local jail population include inmates age 17 or younger who were held either before or after they were adjudicated (about 1,900 at midyear 2022). For more statistics and information, see the *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear* series on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/annual-survey-jails-asj>.

Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) methods were used to estimate the standard errors for the ASJ counts in this report. (See appendix table 2.) The TSL method directly estimates variances through a linearized function by combining variance estimates from strata used to sample jail jurisdictions. A stratified without replacement design was specified to produce the ASJ standard errors. ASJ is the only BJS data collection used in this report that is not a census of a correctional population, and its estimates alone have associated standard errors. This error is transferred to the total incarcerated and total correctional populations for the years in which ASJ was used to enumerate the number of persons held in local jails.

Census of Jails. The Census of Jails (COJ) began in 1970 and was conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005/2006, 2013, and 2019. The census is designed to produce national- and state-level estimates of the number and characteristics of local jail inmates through a complete enumeration of jail facilities in the United States. The 2019 estimates on the local jail population, including the state-level populations in appendix table 1, are based on COJ data for the last weekday in June. The 2019 local jail population includes inmates age 17 or younger who were held either before or after they were adjudicated. For more statistics and information, see the *Census of Jails* series on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/census-jails-coj>.

National Prisoner Statistics program. The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program began in 1926 under a mandate from Congress and is conducted annually. It collects data from the nation's 50 state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must physically hold that prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or the BOP must have legal authority over that prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction.³ For more statistics and information, see the *Prisoners* series on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/national-prisoner-statistics-nps-program>.

³To determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts, see *Jurisdiction notes* in *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023).

The NPS prisoner counts and rates included in figure 1 and tables 1 through 6 are based on a December 31 reference date and are consistent with the jurisdiction counts and findings reported in *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023). The NPS jurisdiction counts represent BJS's official measure of the prison population and include persons held in prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Also included in the jurisdiction counts are prisoners who were temporarily absent (less than 30 days), in court, or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; or serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS prisoner custody counts are based on a December 31 reference and are reported only in table 8. The prisoner custody counts in table 8 include all prisoners held within state and federal facilities, including those housed for other correctional facilities, prisoners held in privately operated facilities, and prisoners age 17 or younger who were serving time in a publicly or privately operated state or federal correctional facility after being sentenced in criminal court as if they were adults. Also included in the prisoner custody counts in table 8 are persons in the six states in which prisons and jails form an integrated system, including persons age 17 or younger who may have been held before or after adjudication.

Through the annual NPS collection, BJS has obtained yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council since 1994. In 1994, the council, consisting of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized form (DD Form 2720) that obtains data on prisoners held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside of the continental United States. (See table 9.) See *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023) for more statistics and information.

Since 1995, through the annual NPS collection, BJS has collected yearend counts of prisoners from DOCs in the U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. commonwealths (the Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These data represent all prisoners in the custody of prison facilities in the U.S. territories and commonwealths. (See table 9.) See *Prisoners in 2022– Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023) for more statistics and information, including on nonresponse.

Survey of Jails in Indian Country. The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) has been conducted annually since 1998, except in 2005 and 2006. The SJIC collects detailed information on all adult and juvenile confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Indian Affairs. The 2022 estimate of jail inmates in Indian country that appears in table 9 is based on preliminary data from the last weekday in June. For more statistics and information, see the *Jails in Indian Country* series on the BJS website at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/annual-survey-jails-indian-country-sjic>.

Annual U.S. Resident Population. BJS receives advanced year-end estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau of national resident populations by age, sex, and race or Hispanic origin. These estimates are based on proprietary calculations using the most recent decennial survey and the American Community Survey results. BJS uses these estimates to calculate rates of correctional supervision.

Counts adjusted for persons with dual correctional statuses

Persons under correctional supervision may have dual correctional statuses for several reasons:

- Probation and parole agencies may not always be notified immediately of new arrests, jail admissions, or prison admissions.
- Absconders included in a probation or parole agency’s population in one jurisdiction may actually be incarcerated in another jurisdiction.
- Persons may be admitted to jail or prison before formal revocation hearings and potential discharge by a probation or parole agency.
- Persons may be serving separate probation and parole sentences concurrently.
- State and federal prisons may hold prisoners in county facilities or local jails to reduce crowding in their prisons.

In 1998, through the ASPP, BJS began collecting data on the number of persons on probation and parole with dual correctional statuses, and BJS has since expanded the information collected. In 1999, BJS began collecting data

through the NPS on the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons who were held in county facilities or local jails (table 10). Table 10 includes adjustments that were made to the total correctional population, the total community supervision population, and all estimates of the total incarcerated population presented in this report to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses to avoid double counting.

The estimates from the ASPP are based on data reported by the probation and parole agencies that provided the information for the reporting year. Because some probation and parole agencies did not provide data on individuals with dual statuses, the total number of persons who had dual correctional statuses may be underestimated.

Due to these adjustments, the sum of correctional statuses in figure 1 and tables 1 through 9 does not equal the total correctional population without subtracting out the persons with dual correctional statuses. In addition, the sum of the probation and parole populations does not yield the total community supervision population because the total was adjusted for persons on parole who were also on probation. The sum of the prison and local jail populations does not equal the total incarcerated population because prisoners held in local jails were excluded from the total.

While the NPS collects separate counts of males and females under state jurisdiction who are held in local jail, and therefore must be removed when prison and jail populations are combined to prevent double counting, the ASPP does not obtain dual correctional status measures by sex for persons on probation or parole. To calculate the sex-specific counts and rates in tables 4 and 5, BJS made the following assumptions about those persons who are under two correctional statuses of which one is community supervision:

- Persons under probation or parole supervision whose sex is unknown are distributed in the same percentage as persons of known sex reported to ASPP.
- Persons with dual correctional statuses that include either probation, parole, or both have the same sex distribution as the total probation or parole populations.

TABLE 10**Number of persons with dual correctional statuses at yearend, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022**

All persons with dual statuses							
Year	Total	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{b,c}
2012	168,400	145,600	22,900	67,000	59,000	31,000	11,000
2013	170,800	148,200	22,700	67,000	59,000	32,000	12,000
2014	176,100	150,900	25,200	71,000	61,000	32,000	13,000
2015	174,000	147,800	26,200	71,000	58,000	32,000	13,000
2016	180,500	153,500	27,000	74,000	60,000	33,000	13,000
2017	206,800	173,000	33,800	88,000	68,000	37,000	14,000
2018	211,500	177,000	34,600	91,000	70,000	37,000	14,000
2019	193,000	162,100	31,000	81,000	64,000	34,000	13,000
2020	180,100	153,900	26,300	74,000	61,000	33,000	13,000
2021	162,000	139,100	22,900	69,000	52,000	29,000	11,000
2022	175,600	149,000	26,600	74,000	57,000	33,000	12,000

State/federal prisoners in local jail ^a							
Year	Total	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{b,c}
2012	83,600	76,000	7,600	26,000	30,000	19,000	9,000
2013	85,700	78,300	7,400	26,000	30,000	19,000	10,000
2014	81,800	74,200	7,600	25,000	28,000	18,000	10,000
2015	81,200	73,200	8,000	25,000	27,000	18,000	11,000
2016	83,700	75,200	8,500	25,000	28,000	20,000	11,000
2017	80,800	72,200	8,500	25,000	27,000	19,000	11,000
2018	80,500	72,200	8,300	25,000	26,000	19,000	11,000
2019	78,600	70,300	8,300	24,000	26,000	18,000	11,000
2020	73,300	66,200	7,100	22,000	24,000	17,000	10,000
2021	65,400	59,400	6,000	20,000	21,000	15,000	9,000
2022	65,600	59,000	6,600	21,000	22,000	15,000	9,000

Persons on probation and incarcerated														
Year	In local jail							In state/federal prison						
	Total	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{b,c}	Total	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{b,c}
2012	21,200	16,000	5,200	11,000	6,000	3,000	1,000	21,700	16,400	5,300	12,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2013	22,400	16,900	5,500	12,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	16,700	12,600	4,100	9,000	5,000	2,000	#
2014	23,500	17,700	5,800	13,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	24,600	18,500	6,100	13,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2015	24,400	18,200	6,100	13,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	28,200	21,100	7,100	15,000	8,000	4,000	1,000
2016	24,400	18,200	6,200	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	24,000	17,900	6,100	13,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2017	37,100	27,600	9,500	20,000	11,000	5,000	1,000	34,900	26,000	8,900	19,000	10,000	4,000	1,000
2018	38,700	28,900	9,900	21,000	12,000	5,000	1,000	34,900	26,000	8,900	19,000	10,000	4,000	1,000
2019	40,700	30,400	10,300	22,000	12,000	5,000	1,000	22,300	16,600	5,600	12,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2020	32,200	24,200	8,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	1,000	16,100	12,100	4,000	9,000	5,000	2,000	1,000
2021	28,100	21,300	6,800	15,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	16,900	12,800	4,100	9,000	5,000	2,000	1,000
2022	42,400	32,200	10,200	22,000	13,000	6,000	1,000	18,600	14,100	4,500	10,000	6,000	3,000	1,000

Persons on parole and incarcerated														
Year	In local jail							In state/federal prison						
	Total	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{b,c}	Total	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{b,c}
2012	18,500	16,400	2,100	8,000	7,000	3,000	#	10,700	9,500	1,200	4,000	4,000	2,000	#
2013	21,800	19,100	2,700	9,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	11,800	10,300	1,400	5,000	5,000	2,000	#
2014	21,800	19,100	2,700	9,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	11,600	10,200	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2015	19,600	17,200	2,500	9,000	7,000	3,000	#	11,200	9,800	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2016	24,500	21,400	3,200	11,000	9,000	4,000	1,000	13,000	11,300	1,700	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2017	26,400	23,000	3,400	12,000	10,000	4,000	1,000	14,400	12,500	1,800	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2018	24,500	21,300	3,200	11,000	9,000	4,000	1,000	14,100	12,200	1,800	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2019	23,400	20,400	3,100	11,000	9,000	4,000	#	14,000	12,200	1,800	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2020	21,500	18,900	2,600	9,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	11,500	10,100	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2021	19,400	17,100	2,200	9,000	7,000	3,000	#	10,900	9,700	1,300	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2022	18,400	16,400	2,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	1000	9,700	8,700	1,100	4,000	3,000	2,000	#

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)**Number of persons with dual correctional statuses at yearend, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022**

Year	Persons on both probation and parole						
	Total	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	Other ^{b,c}
2012	12,700	11,200	1,400	5,000	5,000	2,000	#
2013	12,500	11,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	2,000	#
2014	12,900	11,300	1,600	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2015	9,400	8,200	1,200	4,000	4,000	2,000	#
2016	10,800	9,400	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2017	13,300	11,600	1,700	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2018	18,900	16,400	2,500	9,000	7,000	3,000	#
2019	14,100	12,200	1,800	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2020	25,400	22,300	3,100	11,000	10,000	4,000	1,000
2021	21,300	18,800	2,500	10,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2022	20,900	18,600	2,300	9,000	7,000	4,000	1,000

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100, except for counts of race or Hispanic origin, which are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. All probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Estimates for 2021 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. Due to the large amount of missing race or Hispanic origin data for the probation and parole populations, the distributions of persons on probation or parole with known race or Hispanic origin were applied to the probation and parole population totals, as well as to those who had dual correctional status with one of the community supervision populations. The race or Hispanic origin distribution for the total prison population was applied to those persons serving prison sentences in local jails. See *Methodology*.

#Rounds to zero.

^aState and federal prison data for race or Hispanic origin were adjusted to reflect self-reported race or Hispanic origin by persons surveyed in BJS's face-to-face inmate surveys. See *Methodology*.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^cIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders; persons of two or more races; and persons of other races that are not shown separately.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2012–2022; Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; Census of Jails, 2019; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

BJS made these same assumptions when calculating the race or Hispanic origin of persons in the total and dual status correctional populations in tables 6 and 7. After determining the known distribution of race or Hispanic origin, BJS applied these distributions to the portion of each population with unknown race or Hispanic origin values. (See *Estimating yearend counts of the correctional population by race or Hispanic origin* below.) Persons who had dual correctional statuses that included either probation or parole were assigned the same race or Hispanic origin distribution as the total probation or parole populations.

Nonresponse adjustments to estimate population counts

Probation, parole, prison, and jail population counts were adjusted to account for nonresponse across data collections. The methods varied and depended on the type of collection, type of respondent, and availability of information. For more information on the nonresponse adjustments implemented to generate national- and jurisdiction-level estimates of all four correctional populations in 2022, see *Methodology in Probation and Parole in the United States, 2022* (NCJ 308575, BJS,

May 2024) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/probation-and-parole-united-states-2022>, *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisoners-2022-statistical-tables>, and *Jail Inmates in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307086, BJS, December 2023) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/jail-inmates-2022-statistical-tables>. For nonresponse adjustments for 2021 estimates and prior years, see *Methodology* in these source reports for each reference year.

Estimating yearend counts of the correctional population by race or Hispanic origin

From 2012 to 2022, race or Hispanic origin counts were missing for 29% and 36% of persons on probation and 6% and 24% of persons on parole. Prison populations during the same period had missing values for race or Hispanic origin 0.2% to 0.7% of the time, while jails were missing 1% to 3% of race or Hispanic origin data. In each of the individual correctional populations, BJS assumed that the persons of unknown race or Hispanic origin were distributed in the same percentage as persons of known race or Hispanic origin and applied the known distribution to the total population count.

The race or Hispanic origin distribution for the prison population was further adjusted to better reflect how persons in state and federal prison self-identified. NPS data are based on administrative records provided by the state DOCs and BOP, which do not always accurately reflect prisoners' personal identification for race or Hispanic origin. The full methodology of this adjustment is located in *Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 307149, BJS, November 2023) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisoners-2022-statistical-tables>. Briefly, BJS adjusted reported NPS race or Hispanic origin data separately for state and federal prisoners by calculating the ratio of the distribution of state and federal prisoners by race or Hispanic origin in BJS's self-reported prisoner surveys. BJS then multiplied this ratio by the distribution of state and federal prisoners' race or Hispanic origin using each year's NPS data. The percentage of persons self-reporting to the NPS as non-Hispanic and as two or more races was assumed to be equal to that of the self-reported prisoner survey.

The final percentage distribution of race or Hispanic origin was multiplied by the total of sentenced state prisoners to obtain estimates for each category. BJS summed state and federal estimates for race or Hispanic origin to produce the total prison population estimates.

Prior to 2016, BJS used the race and Hispanic origin data from the 2004 Survey of Inmates in State Correctional Facilities (SISCF) to calculate the ratio for the adjusted state distribution, but did not adjust the federal data. Starting in 2016, BJS conducted the Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI), which permitted adjustments with more recent data from both state and federal prisoners. To obtain 10-year estimates of race or Hispanic origin for both state and federal prisoners, BJS calculated ratio adjustments for each year twice, once using the 2004 SISCF and once using the 2016 SPI. BJS then weighted the ratios to reflect the number of years between the survey and estimate year. The ratios calculated using SISCF data received higher weights for years closer to 2004, while those calculated using SPI data had higher

weights for years closer to 2016. BJS used the average of these weighted ratios. State and federal estimates were combined to obtain national estimates of race or Hispanic origin for yearend prison populations.

Comparability of estimates over time

All estimates included in this report are based on data reported to BJS within the specified reference year. Some jurisdictions update their population counts after submitting their original data to BJS. Updated population counts usually include data that were not entered into a jurisdiction's person tracking system before the BJS survey was submitted or data that were not fully processed by yearend.

Also, some jurisdictions have experienced reporting changes for one or more correctional population collections over time. These changes may result from making administrative changes (such as consolidating databases or implementing new information systems that result in data review and cleanup), reconciling records of persons under correctional supervision, reclassifying persons (including changes from probation to parole and persons with dual community supervision statuses), and including certain subpopulations that were not previously reported.

For these reasons, comparisons between years for the same jurisdiction over time may not be valid. At the national level, however, BJS makes the assumption that these changes have minimal effect on annual aggregate correctional population counts. More detailed information about updates and reporting changes for individual jurisdictions that might affect comparisons at the subnational levels may be found in the source reports listed above in *Nonresponse adjustments to estimate population counts* and on the BJS website for particular source collections, including the *Probation and Parole Populations* series and the *Prisoners* series for each particular reference year.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Rates for figure 1: Persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 2002–2022

Year	Total number supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents*	On probation/parole	In prison/local jail
2002	3,120	2,200	940
2003	3,150	2,220	960
2004	3,170	2,230	970
2005	3,160	2,210	990
2006	3,190	2,230	1,000
2007	3,210	2,240	1,000
2008	3,160	2,200	1,000
2009	3,100	2,150	980
2010	3,000	2,070	960
2011	2,930	2,020	940
2012	2,880	1,980	920
2013	2,830	1,950	910
2014	2,790	1,920	900
2015	2,720	1,870	880
2016	2,640	1,810	860
2017	2,590	1,790	850
2018	2,520	1,730	830
2019	2,480	1,700	810
2020	2,130	1,500	660
2021	2,090	1,440	680
2022	2,060	1,400	700

Note: All probation, parole, and prison rates are based on December 31 population counts, while jail rates use counts for the last weekday in June. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10 and may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision and exclude persons with dual correctional statuses. Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. Rates for the annual total correctional and total incarceration populations use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails for 2012–2018 and 2020–2022. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Includes persons who were supervised in the community by probation or parole agencies, were under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons, or were in the custody of local jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2002–2022, Annual Survey of Jails, 2002–2004, 2006–2018, and 2020–2022, and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2003–2023.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for local jail inmates at midyear, total incarcerated population, and total correctional population, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

Year	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
2012	7,680	6,780	1,400	4,370	4,610	2,960	1,030
2013	8,040	7,090	1,470	4,570	4,860	2,580	1,120
2014	8,380	7,020	1,530	4,610	4,710	2,720	1,110
2015	7,200	6,240	1,310	4,190	3,550	3,300	940
2016	5,940	5,240	1,250	4,360	3,680	1,980	960
2017	6,610	5,680	1,350	4,630	3,990	2,160	880
2018	7,120	6,080	1,460	5,060	4,200	2,310	1,240
2019	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2020	5,120	4,540	1,000	3,000	2,900	2,360	740
2021	5,430	4,860	1,170	3,350	3,150	2,440	990
2022	5,950	5,230	1,230	3,790	3,340	2,480	1,140

Note: Standard errors are rounded to the nearest 10 and apply to counts for the total correctional population, total incarcerated population, and local jail population shown in tables 1, 2, 4, 6, and 8.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for rates of local jail inmates at midyear, total incarceration population, and total correctional population, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

Year	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
2011	1.9	3.5	0.8	2.1	9.8	5.5	4.5
2012	2.5	4.4	0.9	2.2	11.9	5.6	4.2
2013	2.5	4.6	0.9	2.3	12.4	4.8	4.4
2014	2.6	4.5	0.9	2.3	11.9	4.9	4.3
2015	2.2	4	0.8	2.1	8.9	5.9	3.5
2016	1.8	3.3	0.8	2.2	9.1	3.5	3.5
2017	2	3.5	0.8	2.3	9.8	3.7	3.1
2018	2.2	3.8	0.9	2.6	10.3	3.9	4.3
2019	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2020	1.5	2.8	0.6	1.5	7	3.8	2.5
2021	1.6	3	0.7	1.7	7.5	3.9	3.2
2022	1.8	3.2	0.7	1.9	7.9	3.9	3.6

Note: Standard errors apply to incarceration rates for the total correctional population, total incarcerated population, and local jail population shown in tables 3, 5, and 7.

~Not applicable. Data represent a complete enumeration based on the 2019 Census of Jails.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2012–2018 and 2020–2022; and Census of Jails, 2019.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

This report was written by Emily Buehler, PhD, and Rich Kluckow, DSW. Derek Mueller verified the report.

Maureen Stuart edited the report. Tina Dorsey produced the report.

May 2024, NCJ 308699



NCJ 308699

Office of Justice Programs
Building Solutions • Supporting Communities • Advancing Justice
www.ojp.gov