



Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables

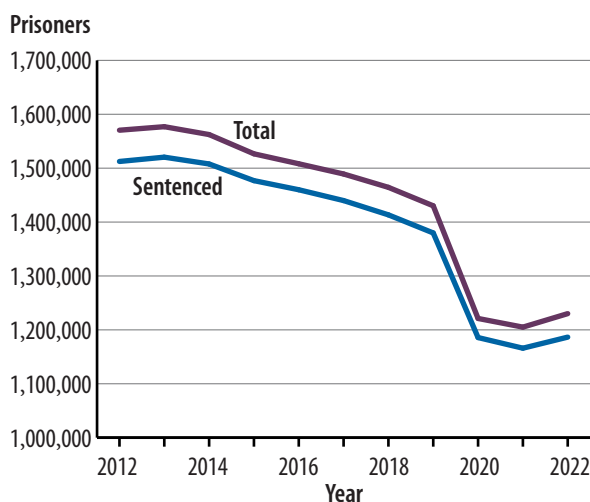
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At yearend 2022, correctional authorities in the United States had jurisdiction over 1,230,100 persons in state or federal prisons, an increase of 2% or 25,100 persons from yearend 2021 (1,205,100 persons) (**figure 1**). This rise erased the 1% decline reported in 2021 and marked the first increase in the combined state and federal prison population in almost a decade (since 2013). The number of persons held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) grew 1% (up 2,000 persons) from 2021 to 2022, while the number held under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities increased 2% (up 23,100).

Ninety-six percent of persons in U.S. prisons in 2022 were sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities (1,185,600). Thirty-five states and the BOP showed growth in their sentenced prison populations from 2021 to 2022, with increases of at least 1,000 persons in eight states and the BOP.

Findings in this report are based on the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, administered by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The program collects annual data from

FIGURE 1
Total and sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, 2012–2022



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with any sentence status (total) and those sentenced to more than one year (sentenced). See tables 1 and 3 for counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2012–2022.

Highlights

- The U.S. prison population was 1,230,100 at yearend 2022, a 2% increase from yearend 2021 (1,205,100).
- The number of females in state or federal prison increased almost 5% from yearend 2021 (83,700) to yearend 2022 (87,800).
- Nine states and the BOP increased their total prison populations by over 1,000 persons from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022.
- State correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,039,500 persons sentenced to at least 1 year in prison in 2022, while the BOP had legal authority over 146,100 persons with similar sentences.
- At yearend 2022, an estimated 32% of sentenced state and federal prisoners were black; 31% were white; 23% were Hispanic; 2% were American Indian or Alaska Native; and 1% were Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander.
- The imprisonment rate at yearend 2022 (355 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages) was down 26% from yearend 2012 (480 per 100,000) but up 1% from yearend 2021 (350 per 100,000).
- In 2022, states and the BOP admitted 469,200 persons to prison, which was 20,800 more than they released that year (448,400) and 48,200 more than they admitted the year before (421,000).

state departments of corrections and the BOP on prison capacity and prisoner counts, characteristics, admissions, and releases. This report is the ninety-seventh in a series that began in 1926. All 50 states and the BOP reported NPS data for 2022. In September 2023, BJS released

preliminary estimates of the 2022 prison population data (<https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisons-report-series-preliminary-data-release>). The data in this report update these preliminary data.

Terms and definitions

Adult imprisonment rate—The number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under state or federal jurisdiction, per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older.

Capacity, design—The number of prisoners a facility can hold, as set by the architect or planner.

Capacity, highest—The maximum number of beds across the three capacity measures: design, operational, and rated capacity.

Capacity, lowest—The minimum number of beds across the three capacity measures: design, operational, and rated capacity.

Capacity, operational—The number of prisoners a facility can hold based on staffing and services.

Capacity, rated—The number of prisoners or beds a facility can hold, as set by a rating official.

Conditional releases—Includes discretionary parole, mandatory parole, postcustody probation, and other unspecified conditional releases.

Conditional release violators—Persons who returned to prison after being granted unspecified conditional release or being released to discretionary parole, mandatory parole, or postcustody probation.

Custody count—Persons held in the physical custody of state or federal prisons, regardless of sentence length or which authority has jurisdiction over the prisoner.

Federal prison system—Includes adult prisoners held under the jurisdiction of the Federal Bureau of Prisons in secure federal prison facilities, nonsecure community corrections facilities, and privately operated facilities; and persons age 17 or younger, all of whom are held in privately operated facilities.

Imprisonment rate—The number of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents.

Jail—A confinement facility that is usually administered by a local law enforcement agency (county, city, or municipal) and is intended for adults but sometimes holds juveniles for confinement before or after adjudication. Such facilities include jails and city or county correctional centers; special jail facilities, such as medical treatment or release centers; halfway houses; work farms; and temporary holding or lockup facilities that are part of the jail's combined function. Prisoners sentenced to jail facilities usually have a sentence of 1 year or less and therefore are not counted as sentenced prisoners for purposes of this report, although prisoners sentenced to jail facilities are counted in the total prison population tables. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate an integrated system

that combines prisons and jails, and all their inmates are counted in this report as prisoners. BJS collects data on jails in the remaining states through its Annual Survey of Jails and periodic Census of Jails.

Jurisdiction—The legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional officials can be held in publicly or privately operated secure or nonsecure facilities, including boot camps, halfway houses, treatment facilities, hospitals, local jails, or another state's facilities.

New court commitments—Admissions into prison of persons convicted and sentenced by a court, usually to a term of more than 1 year, including probation violators and persons with a split sentence of incarceration followed by court-ordered probation or parole.

Parole violators—For purposes of this report, persons released from prison on discretionary or mandatory parole who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of release or for new crimes.

Prison—A long-term confinement facility that is run by a state or the federal government and typically holds felons, or persons with sentences of more than 1 year imposed by state or federal courts. Sentence length may vary by state. Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont each operate an integrated system that combines prisons and jails, and all their inmates are counted in this report as prisoners.

Prisoner—A person confined in a state or federal prison, in a private facility under state or federal jurisdiction, or in a local jail facility under the legal authority of state or federal correctional authorities.

Probation violators—For purposes of this report, persons on probation, sometimes following release from prison, who were subsequently imprisoned either for violating conditions of their probation or for new crimes.

Sentenced prisoners—Persons sentenced to more than 1 year under state or federal correctional authorities, usually those convicted of a felony.

Supervised mandatory releases—Conditional releases with postcustody supervision (generally occurring in jurisdictions using determinate sentencing statutes).

Total prisoners—All prisoners under jurisdiction, regardless of sentencing status or length.

Unconditional releases—Expirations of sentences, commutations, and other unspecified releases that are not followed by probation, parole, or other supervision.

Yearend—December 31 of the calendar year.

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Total prison population

- A total of 1,230,100 persons were held in state or federal prisons across the United States at yearend 2022, about 25,100 more than at yearend 2021 (1,205,100) (**table 1**).
- The increase in the total prison population in 2022 ended 8 consecutive years of declines.
- The state prison population increased by 23,100 persons (up 2%) from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022, while the BOP population increased by almost 2,000 (up 1%).
- At yearend 2022, state departments of corrections (DOCs) had jurisdiction over 87% of all prisoners in the United States, while the BOP had legal authority over 13% of the prison population.
- The number of females in prison at yearend 2022 (87,800) represented 7% of the total combined state and federal prison population and a 5% increase from 2021 (83,710).

TABLE 1

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and sex, 2012–2022

Year	Total	Federal*	State	Male	Female
2012	1,570,397	217,815	1,352,582	1,461,625	108,772
2013	1,576,950	215,866	1,361,084	1,465,592	111,358
2014	1,562,319	210,567	1,351,752	1,449,291	113,028
2015	1,526,603	196,455	1,330,148	1,415,112	111,491
2016	1,508,129	189,192	1,318,937	1,396,296	111,833
2017	1,489,189	183,058	1,306,131	1,377,815	111,374
2018	1,464,385	179,898	1,284,487	1,353,595	110,790
2019	1,430,165	175,116	1,255,049	1,322,256	107,909
2020	1,221,164	152,156	1,069,008	1,137,410	83,754
2021	1,205,087	157,314	1,047,773	1,121,436	83,651
2022	1,230,143	159,309	1,070,834	1,142,359	87,784
Percent change					
2012–2022	-21.7%	-26.9%	-20.8%	-21.8%	-19.3%
2021–2022	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.9	4.9

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with any sentence status. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Counts for 2021 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

*Includes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2012–2022.

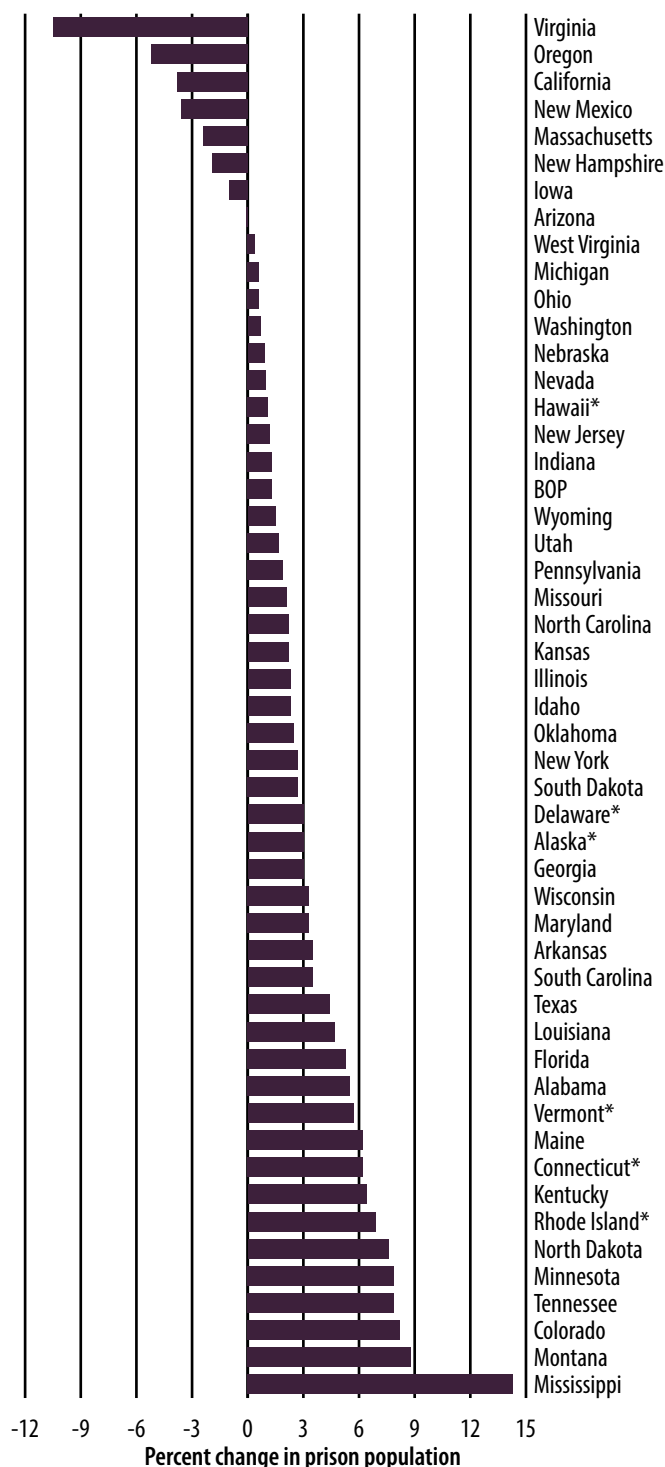
Jurisdiction-level total prison populations

- From yearend 2021 to yearend 2022, the number of persons under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities increased in 42 states (table 2, figure 2).
- The prison populations in 9 states and the BOP grew by more than 1,000 persons from 2021 to 2022, adding a combined 22,900 persons to the U.S. prison population.
- The prison population of Texas (up 5,900 prisoners) grew by the largest number of prisoners from 2021 to 2022, followed by Florida's (up 4,300) and Mississippi's (up 2,500) prison populations.
- New York added 800 prisoners in 2022 for a total prison population of 31,100, the first increase in the state's prison population in 16 years.¹
- Thirty-seven states and the BOP each had more female prisoners at yearend 2022 than at yearend 2021.
- The prison population of California (down 3,800 prisoners) declined by the largest number of prisoners from 2021 to 2022, followed by Virginia (down 3,200) and Oregon (down 700).

¹See CSAT-Prisoners webtool at <https://csat.bjs.ojp.gov/map-query>.

FIGURE 2

Percent change in the number of persons under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2021–2022



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Estimates show the percent change in the total number of prisoners with any sentence status on December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). See table 2 for counts.

*Prisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021–2022.

TABLE 2**Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022**

Jurisdiction	2021			2022			Change, 2021–2022			Percent change, 2021–2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	1,205,087	1,121,436	83,651	1,230,143	1,142,359	87,784	25,056	20,923	4,133	2.1%	1.9%	4.9%
Federal^a	157,314	146,365	10,949	159,309	148,182	11,127	1,995	1,817	178	1.3%	1.2%	1.6%
State	1,047,773	975,071	72,702	1,070,834	994,177	76,657	23,061	19,106	3,955	2.2%	2.0%	5.4%
Alabama	25,032	22,915	2,117	26,421	24,053	2,368	1,389	1,138	251	5.5	5.0	11.9
Alaska ^b	4,639	4,197	442	4,778	4,322	456	139	125	14	3.0	3.0	3.2
Arizona	33,914	30,794	3,120	33,865	30,748	3,117	-49	-46	-3	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1
Arkansas	17,022	15,592	1,430	17,625	16,216	1,409	603	624	-21	3.5	4.0	-1.5
California	101,441	97,525	3,916	97,608	93,876	3,732	-3,833	-3,649	-184	-3.8	-3.7	-4.7
Colorado	15,865	14,599	1,266	17,168	15,766	1,402	1,303	1,167	136	8.2	8.0	10.7
Connecticut ^b	9,889	9,254	635	10,506	9,719	787	617	465	152	6.2	5.0	23.9
Delaware ^b	4,810	4,568	242	4,954	4,641	313	144	73	71	3.0	1.6	29.3
Florida	80,417	75,404	5,013	84,678	79,154	5,524	4,261	3,750	511	5.3	5.0	10.2
Georgia	47,010	43,942	3,068	48,439	45,121	3,318	1,429	1,179	250	3.0	2.7	8.1
Hawaii ^b	4,102	3,669	433	4,149	3,711	438	47	42	5	1.1	1.1	1.2
Idaho	8,907	7,668	1,239	9,110	7,814	1,296	203	146	57	2.3	1.9	4.6
Illinois ^c	28,980	27,670	1,310	29,634	28,163	1,471	654	493	161	2.3	1.8	12.3
Indiana ^c	24,972	22,352	2,620	25,286	22,756	2,530	314	404	-90	1.3	1.8	-3.4
Iowa	8,562	7,859	703	8,473	7,755	718	-89	-104	15	-1.0	-1.3	2.1
Kansas	8,521	7,793	728	8,709	7,974	735	188	181	7	2.2	2.3	1.0
Kentucky	18,560	16,493	2,067	19,744	17,461	2,283	1,184	968	216	6.4	5.9	10.4
Louisiana	26,074	24,849	1,225	27,296	25,860	1,436	1,222	1,011	211	4.7	4.1	17.2
Maine	1,577	1,466	111	1,675	1,521	154	98	55	43	6.2	3.8	38.7
Maryland	15,134	14,616	518	15,637	15,086	551	503	470	33	3.3	3.2	6.4
Massachusetts	6,148	5,949	199	6,001	5,777	224	-147	-172	25	-2.4	-2.9	12.6
Michigan	32,186	30,621	1,565	32,374	30,708	1,666	188	87	101	0.6	0.3	6.5
Minnesota	8,003	7,546	457	8,636	8,075	561	633	529	104	7.9	7.0	22.8
Mississippi	17,332	16,116	1,216	19,802	18,208	1,594	2,470	2,092	378	14.3	13.0	31.1
Missouri ^d	23,422	21,370	2,052	23,911	21,724	2,187	489	354	135	2.1	1.7	6.6
Montana	4,313	3,702	611	4,691	4,026	665	378	324	54	8.8	8.8	8.8
Nebraska	5,600	5,200	400	5,649	5,272	377	49	72	-23	0.9	1.4	-5.8
Nevada	10,202	9,418	784	10,304	9,456	848	102	38	64	1.0	0.4	8.2
New Hampshire	2,127	1,979	148	2,086	1,932	154	-41	-47	6	-1.9	-2.4	4.1
New Jersey	12,506	12,052	454	12,657	12,233	424	151	181	-30	1.2	1.5	-6.6
New Mexico	5,154	4,635	519	4,970	4,488	482	-184	-147	-37	-3.6	-3.2	-7.1
New York	30,338	29,233	1,105	31,148	29,960	1,188	810	727	83	2.7	2.5	7.5
North Carolina	28,995	26,871	2,124	29,627	27,340	2,287	632	469	163	2.2	1.7	7.7
North Dakota	1,689	1,489	200	1,817	1,584	233	128	95	33	7.6	6.4	16.5
Ohio	45,029	41,443	3,586	45,313	41,655	3,658	284	212	72	0.6	0.5	2.0
Oklahoma ^e	22,391	20,216	2,175	22,941	20,709	2,232	550	493	57	2.5	2.4	2.6
Oregon	13,198	12,252	946	12,518	11,606	912	-680	-646	-34	-5.2	-5.3	-3.6
Pennsylvania	37,194	35,182	2,012	37,910	35,799	2,111	716	617	99	1.9	1.8	4.9
Rhode Island ^b	2,238	2,115	123	2,393	2,276	117	155	161	-6	6.9	7.6	-4.9
South Carolina	15,759	14,721	1,038	16,318	15,155	1,163	559	434	125	3.5	2.9	12.0
South Dakota	3,353	2,892	461	3,444	2,915	529	91	23	68	2.7	0.8	14.8
Tennessee	21,995	19,903	2,092	23,735	21,518	2,217	1,740	1,615	125	7.9	8.1	6.0
Texas	133,772	123,263	10,509	139,631	128,268	11,363	5,859	5,005	854	4.4	4.1	8.1
Utah	5,911	5,429	482	6,009	5,567	442	98	138	-40	1.7	2.5	-8.3
Vermont ^b	1,287	1,204	83	1,360	1,258	102	73	54	19	5.7	4.5	22.9
Virginia	30,357	28,119	2,238	27,162	25,326	1,836	-3,195	-2,793	-402	-10.5	-9.9	-18.0
Washington	13,674	12,888	786	13,772	12,955	817	98	67	31	0.7	0.5	3.9
West Virginia	5,847	5,227	620	5,873	5,260	613	26	33	-7	0.4	0.6	-1.1

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TABLE 2 (continued)**Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022**

Jurisdiction	2021			2022			Change, 2021–2022			Percent change, 2021–2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Wisconsin	20,202	18,953	1,249	20,873	19,503	1,370	671	550	121	3.3	2.9	9.7
Wyoming	2,123	1,858	265	2,154	1,907	247	31	49	-18	1.5	2.6	-6.8

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with any sentence status. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. Data for these states are not reported in BJS's annual *Jail Inmates* reports.

^cTotal jurisdiction counts for 2021 have been updated.

^dState does not include persons held in federal or other state prisons in its jurisdiction count.

^eIncludes persons who were waiting in county jail to be moved to state prison.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021 and 2022.

Population of sentenced prisoners

- At yearend 2022, persons sentenced to more than 1 year under the legal authority of state and federal correctional authorities accounted for 96% (1,185,600) of the total U.S. prison population (**table 3**).
- In addition, 20,000 persons in state or federal prison at yearend 2022 were sentenced to serve 1 year or less and 22,600 were unsentenced (not shown in tables).
- The number of persons sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison increased almost 2% (up 19,900) from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022.
- Males accounted for 93% of the sentenced U.S. prison population in 2022, with 1,103,200 males sentenced to more than 1 year in state or federal prison.
- On December 31, 2022, approximately 32% of persons sentenced to state or federal prison were black; 31% were white; 23% were Hispanic; 2% were American Indian or Alaska Native; 1% were Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander; and 11% were multiracial or some other race.

TABLE 3

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

Year	Total ^a	Federal ^b	State	Male	Female	White ^{c,d}	Black ^{c,d}	Hispanic ^d	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{c,d}	Asian ^{c,d,e}
2012	1,512,430	196,574	1,315,856	1,411,076	101,354	470,900	536,600	336,100	21,500	17,000
2013	1,520,403	195,098	1,325,305	1,416,102	104,301	469,800	530,100	343,100	19,800	16,900
2014	1,507,781	191,374	1,316,407	1,401,685	106,096	463,800	516,800	339,500	21,300	17,300
2015	1,476,847	178,688	1,298,159	1,371,879	104,968	450,600	496,400	335,800	20,500	17,800
2016	1,459,948	171,482	1,288,466	1,354,109	105,839	440,700	484,600	342,100	20,400	18,000
2017	1,439,877	166,203	1,273,674	1,334,828	105,049	436,800	473,000	338,800	21,200	17,800
2018	1,413,370	163,653	1,249,717	1,309,194	104,176	430,500	461,500	332,900	21,100	17,900
2019	1,379,786	158,498	1,221,288	1,278,484	101,302	422,900	449,900	322,700	21,500	17,500
2020	1,185,733	142,028	1,043,705	1,105,750	79,983	360,100	390,700	276,100	19,000	14,900
2021	1,165,736	144,448	1,021,288	1,086,337	79,399	356,000	378,000	273,800	18,700	14,700
2022	1,185,648	146,108	1,039,540	1,103,170	82,478	367,800	384,600	273,900	19,400	15,000
Percent change										
2012–2022	-21.6%	-25.7%	-21.0%	-21.8%	-18.6%	-21.9%	-28.3%	-18.5%	-9.8%	-11.8%
2021–2022	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	3.9	3.3	1.7	0.0	3.7	2.0

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Counts for 2021 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

^aIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

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

^dRace or Hispanic origin estimates are rounded to the nearest 100.

^eIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021; National Prisoner Statistics, 2012–2022; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

Jurisdiction-specific sentenced prison populations

- Thirty-five states and the BOP increased the number of persons sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of their correctional authorities from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022 (**table 4**).
- From yearend 2021 to yearend 2022, the population of prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year increased by at least 1,500 persons in five jurisdictions: Texas (up 5,300 persons), Florida (up 4,300), Mississippi (up 2,500), Tennessee, and the BOP (up 1,700 each).
- Collectively, the four largest prison populations—the BOP (146,100 persons), Texas (137,000), California (97,500), and Florida (84,700)—accounted for 39% of persons sentenced to more than 1 year in prison in the United States in 2022.
- An estimated 3,100 more females were serving a sentence of more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal authorities in 2022 than in 2021.

TABLE 4

Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022

Jurisdiction	2021			2022			Change, 2021–2022			Percent change, 2021–2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
U.S. total	1,165,736	1,086,337	79,399	1,185,648	1,103,170	82,478	19,912	16,833	3,079	1.7%	1.5%	3.9%
Federal^a	144,448	134,302	10,146	146,108	135,896	10,212	1,660	1,594	66	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%
State	1,021,288	952,035	69,253	1,039,540	967,274	72,266	18,252	15,239	3,013	1.8%	1.6%	4.4%
Alabama	19,411	18,176	1,235	19,877	18,545	1,332	466	369	97	2.4	2.0	7.9
Alaska ^b	1,563	1,478	85	1,505	1,430	75	-58	-48	-10	-3.7	-3.2	-11.8
Arizona	33,227	30,248	2,979	33,029	30,089	2,940	-198	-159	-39	-0.6	-0.5	-1.3
Arkansas	16,977	15,555	1,422	17,544	16,147	1,397	567	592	-25	3.3	3.8	-1.8
California	101,389	97,474	3,915	97,483	93,761	3,722	-3,906	-3,713	-193	-3.9	-3.8	-4.9
Colorado	15,783	14,518	1,265	16,894	15,530	1,364	1,111	1,012	99	7.0	7.0	7.8
Connecticut ^b	5,607	5,341	266	6,181	5,851	330	574	510	64	10.2	9.5	24.1
Delaware ^b	2,792	2,716	76	2,788	2,705	83	-4	-11	7	-0.1	-0.4	9.2
Florida	80,417	75,404	5,013	84,678	79,154	5,524	4,261	3,750	511	5.3	5.0	10.2
Georgia	46,342	43,331	3,011	47,813	44,550	3,263	1,471	1,219	252	3.2	2.8	8.4
Hawaii ^b	2,599	2,364	235	2,503	2,291	212	-96	-73	-23	-3.7	-3.1	-9.8
Idaho ^c	8,671	7,459	1,212	9,003	7,718	1,285	332	259	73	3.8	3.5	6.0
Illinois ^{d,e}	28,974	27,664	1,310	29,634	28,163	1,471	660	499	161	2.3	1.8	12.3
Indiana ^d	24,693	22,130	2,563	23,901	21,608	2,293	-792	-522	-270	-3.2	-2.4	-10.5
Iowa	8,529	7,827	702	8,448	7,730	718	-81	-97	16	-0.9	-1.2	2.3
Kansas	8,408	7,704	704	8,587	7,882	705	179	178	1	2.1	2.3	0.1
Kentucky	18,560	16,493	2,067	19,740	17,457	2,283	1,180	964	216	6.4	5.8	10.4
Louisiana	26,074	24,849	1,225	27,296	25,860	1,436	1,222	1,011	211	4.7	4.1	17.2
Maine	1,473	1,372	101	1,491	1,352	139	18	-20	38	1.2	-1.5	37.6
Maryland	15,089	14,575	514	15,551	15,006	545	462	431	31	3.1	3.0	6.0
Massachusetts ^e	5,543	5,389	154	5,433	5,267	166	-110	-122	12	-2.0	-2.3	7.8
Michigan	32,186	30,621	1,565	32,374	30,708	1,666	188	87	101	0.6	0.3	6.5
Minnesota	8,003	7,546	457	8,636	8,075	561	633	529	104	7.9	7.0	22.8
Mississippi	16,975	15,831	1,144	19,442	17,937	1,505	2,467	2,106	361	14.5	13.3	31.6
Missouri ^c	23,107	21,090	2,017	23,592	21,434	2,158	485	344	141	2.1	1.6	7.0
Montana	4,313	3,702	611	4,691	4,026	665	378	324	54	8.8	8.8	8.8
Nebraska	5,511	5,133	378	5,592	5,230	362	81	97	-16	1.5	1.9	-4.2
Nevada ^f	10,202	9,418	784	10,304	9,456	848	102	38	64	1.0	0.4	8.2
New Hampshire	2,127	1,979	148	2,086	1,932	154	-41	-47	6	-1.9	-2.4	4.1
New Jersey ^e	12,506	12,052	454	12,657	12,233	424	151	181	-30	1.2	1.5	-6.6
New Mexico	5,079	4,572	507	4,893	4,421	472	-186	-151	-35	-3.7	-3.3	-6.9
New York	30,321	29,219	1,102	31,133	29,948	1,185	812	729	83	2.7	2.5	7.5

Continued on next page

TABLE 4 (continued)**Sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex and jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022**

Jurisdiction	2021			2022			Change, 2021–2022			Percent change, 2021–2022		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
North Carolina	28,361	26,360	2,001	28,904	26,788	2,116	543	428	115	1.9	1.6	5.7
North Dakota	1,665	1,469	196	1,796	1,567	229	131	98	33	7.9	6.7	16.8
Ohio	45,029	41,443	3,586	45,313	41,655	3,658	284	212	72	0.6	0.5	2.0
Oklahoma ^g	22,235	20,095	2,140	22,745	20,552	2,193	510	457	53	2.3	2.3	2.5
Oregon	13,192	12,247	945	12,512	11,600	912	-680	-647	-33	-5.2	-5.3	-3.5
Pennsylvania	37,180	35,168	2,012	37,901	35,791	2,110	721	623	98	1.9	1.8	4.9
Rhode Island ^b	1,297	1,254	43	1,358	1,315	43	61	61	0	4.7	4.9	0.0
South Carolina	15,575	14,575	1,000	16,113	14,977	1,136	538	402	136	3.5	2.8	13.6
South Dakota ^e	3,341	2,881	460	3,394	2,882	512	53	1	52	1.6	0.0	11.3
Tennessee	21,995	19,903	2,092	23,735	21,518	2,217	1,740	1,615	125	7.9	8.1	6.0
Texas	131,734	121,720	10,014	137,035	126,272	10,763	5,301	4,552	749	4.0	3.7	7.5
Utah ^e	5,904	5,422	482	6,003	5,561	442	99	139	-40	1.7	2.6	-8.3
Vermont ^b	867	821	46	814	766	48	-53	-55	2	-6.1	-6.7	4.3
Virginia	30,357	28,119	2,238	27,162	25,326	1,836	-3,195	-2,793	-402	-10.5	-9.9	-18.0
Washington	13,619	12,837	782	13,587	12,808	779	-32	-29	-3	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4
West Virginia	5,847	5,227	620	5,873	5,260	613	26	33	-7	0.4	0.6	-1.1
Wisconsin ^d	18,516	17,406	1,110	18,362	17,233	1,129	-154	-173	19	-0.8	-1.0	1.7
Wyoming	2,123	1,858	265	2,154	1,907	247	31	49	-18	1.5	2.6	-6.8

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations. Data for these states are not reported in BJS's annual *Jail Inmates* reports.

^cState does not include persons held in federal or other state prisons in its sentenced jurisdiction count.

^dSentenced jurisdiction counts for 2021 have been updated.

^eIncludes a small number of prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^fState excludes persons serving time in residential confinement from its sentenced jurisdiction count.

^gIncludes persons who were waiting in county jail to be moved to state prison.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021 and 2022.

Imprisonment rates

- The U.S. imprisonment rate at yearend 2022 was 355 sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages, a 1% increase from yearend 2021 (350 per 100,000) but a 26% decrease from yearend 2012 (480 per 100,000) (**table 5**).
- On December 31, 2022, an estimated 666 per 100,000 male U.S. residents were serving sentences of more than 1 year in state or federal prison.
- Black U.S. residents were imprisoned at a rate of 911 per 100,000 at yearend 2022, a 1% increase from 2021 (901 per 100,000).
- Imprisonment rates for white (188 per 100,000) and American Indian or Alaska Native (801 per 100,000) U.S. residents increased from 2021 to 2022, but rates for Hispanic (426 per 100,000) and Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander (71 per 100,000) residents declined during this period.

TABLE 5

Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents of all ages, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

Year	Per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages			Per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages within each demographic group						
	Total ^a	Federal ^b	State	Male	Female	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^c	Asian ^{c,d}
2012	480	62	418	910	63	238	1,377	629	927	103
2013	479	61	418	907	65	237	1,348	630	846	99
2014	472	60	412	891	65	234	1,302	611	903	98
2015	459	55	403	865	64	228	1,239	592	863	98
2016	450	53	397	848	64	223	1,199	591	853	96
2017	442	51	391	831	63	221	1,161	575	881	93
2018	431	50	381	811	63	218	1,124	555	873	92
2019	419	48	371	789	61	214	1,088	530	885	88
2020	357	43	315	672	48	183	941	448	781	74
2021	350	43	307	658	47	181	901	434	763	72
2022	355	44	311	666	49	188	911	426	801	71
Percent change										
2012–2022	-26.1%	-29.5%	-25.6%	-26.9%	-22.3%	-21.2%	-33.9%	-32.2%	-13.6%	-31.3%
2021–2022	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.1	3.4	3.6	1.1	-1.8	5.0	-1.7

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Rates for 2021 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

^aIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

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

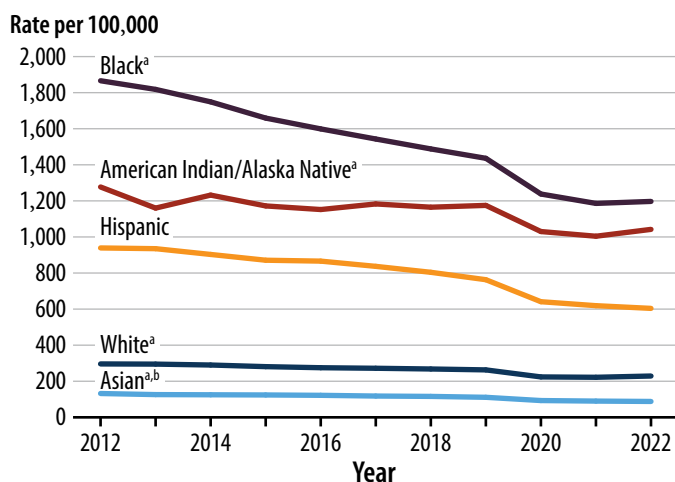
^dIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021, National Prisoner Statistics, 2012–2022, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

- The rate at which adult U.S. residents were in prison on a sentence of more than 1 year increased almost 4% from 2021 to 2022 for American Indian or Alaska Native persons, 3% for white persons, and 1% for black persons, while it declined 2% each for Hispanic and for Asian and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander persons (**table 6, figure 3**).
- Over the past decade, the adult imprisonment rates for both black persons and Hispanic persons have declined 36%, compared to 33% for Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander persons; 23% for white persons; and 18% for American Indian or Alaska Native persons.
- The imprisonment rate for adult U.S. residents was 453 per 100,000 in 2022, up 1% from 2021 (448 per 100,000) but down 28% from 2012 (627 per 100,000).
- At yearend 2022, about 857 per 100,000 male and 62 per 100,000 female adult U.S. residents were serving a sentence in state or federal prison.
- The 2022 imprisonment rate for black persons (1,196 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents) was more than 13 times the rate for Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander persons (88 per 100,000); 5 times the rate for white persons (229 per 100,000); almost 2 times the rate for Hispanic persons (603 per 100,000); and 1.1 times the rate for American Indian or Alaska Native persons (1,042 per 100,000).

FIGURE 3

Imprisonment rates of adult U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022



Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Rates for 2021 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports. See table 6 for rates.

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

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021, National Prisoner Statistics, 2012–2022, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

TABLE 6

Imprisonment rates of adult U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, sex, and race or Hispanic origin, 2012–2022

Year	Per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages			Per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages within each demographic group						
	Total ^a	Federal ^b	State	Male	Female	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^c	Asian ^{c,d}
2012	627	81	545	1,202	82	296	1,866	939	1,277	132
2013	624	80	544	1,194	83	295	1,818	935	1,160	126
2014	613	78	535	1,171	84	290	1,749	903	1,232	125
2015	595	72	523	1,135	82	281	1,659	871	1,172	124
2016	583	68	514	1,110	82	275	1,599	866	1,152	122
2017	570	66	504	1,085	81	272	1,543	837	1,183	118
2018	556	64	491	1,056	80	268	1,488	804	1,165	116
2019	539	62	477	1,024	77	263	1,436	763	1,175	111
2020	458	55	403	869	61	224	1,238	641	1,030	93
2021	448	56	393	850	60	222	1,186	619	1,004	90
2022	453	56	397	857	62	229	1,196	603	1,042	88
Percent change										
2012–2022	-27.8%	-31.1%	-27.2%	-28.7%	-24.5%	-22.8%	-35.9%	-35.8%	-18.4%	-33.1%
2021–2022	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	3.1	2.9	0.8	-2.5	3.7	-1.9

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners age 18 or older under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older or per 100,000 U.S. residents age 18 or older in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons. Rates for 2021 and earlier may have been revised from previous reports.

^aIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^bIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021, National Prisoner Statistics, 2012–2022, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Jurisdiction-specific imprisonment rates

- At yearend 2022, a total of 23 states had imprisonment rates greater than the combined rate for all states (311 prisoners per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages) (table 7).
- The states with the highest imprisonment rates on December 31, 2022 were Mississippi (661 per 100,000 state residents of all ages), Louisiana (596 per 100,000), Arkansas (574 per 100,000), and Oklahoma (563 per 100,000).
- At yearend 2022, more than 1% of male residents of all ages in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma were serving sentences of more than 1 year in state prison.

TABLE 7

Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, age, and jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022

Jurisdiction	Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each group in 2021				Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each group in 2022			
	All ages				All ages			
	Total	Male	Female	Age 18 or older	Total	Male	Female	Age 18 or older
U.S. total	350	658	47	448	355	666	49	453
Federal ^a	43	81	6	56	44	82	6	56
State	307	577	41	393	311	584	43	397
Alabama	383	738	47	491	390	749	51	500
Alaska ^b	213	383	24	281	205	370	22	270
Arizona	454	827	81	581	446	812	79	567
Arkansas	559	1,036	93	725	574	1,068	90	743
California	259	498	20	332	250	481	19	319
Colorado	271	491	44	343	288	522	47	363
Connecticut ^b	155	301	14	194	170	329	18	213
Delaware ^b	276	553	15	347	272	543	16	341
Florida	365	695	45	453	377	715	48	466
Georgia	427	817	54	556	435	831	58	565
Hawaii ^b	180	325	33	227	174	317	30	219
Idaho ^c	451	771	127	594	460	782	132	603
Illinois ^{d,e}	229	442	21	293	236	454	23	301
Indiana ^d	362	653	75	470	349	635	67	452
Iowa	267	487	44	345	264	480	45	340
Kansas	286	522	48	375	292	534	48	381
Kentucky	412	737	91	530	437	778	100	561
Louisiana	566	1,101	52	736	596	1,154	61	775
Maine	107	201	14	130	107	197	20	130
Maryland	245	485	16	313	252	500	17	322
Massachusetts ^{e,f}	96	189	6	118	94	185	7	116
Michigan	321	614	31	407	323	616	33	408
Minnesota	140	263	16	181	151	281	20	195
Mississippi	576	1,106	76	750	661	1,256	100	859
Missouri ^c	374	691	65	481	381	700	69	489
Montana	387	654	111	489	414	700	119	522
Nebraska	280	519	39	370	284	527	37	374
Nevada ^g	323	590	50	413	322	586	54	411
New Hampshire	153	284	21	187	149	276	22	182
New Jersey ^e	135	264	10	172	137	268	9	174
New Mexico	240	434	48	308	231	419	44	295
New York	153	302	11	193	159	312	12	199
North Carolina	267	506	37	340	268	508	38	341

Continued on next page

TABLE 7 (continued)**Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, based on sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, age, and jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022**

Jurisdiction	Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each group in 2021				Per 100,000 U.S. residents within each group in 2022			
	All ages				All ages			
	Total	Male	Female	Age 18 or older	Total	Male	Female	Age 18 or older
North Dakota	214	367	52	280	230	391	60	300
Ohio	383	713	60	490	385	717	61	492
Oklahoma ^h	555	1,006	107	728	563	1,021	108	737
Oregon	311	577	44	388	295	548	43	367
Pennsylvania	286	548	31	359	292	559	32	366
Rhode Island ^b	118	233	8	146	124	245	8	152
South Carolina	297	571	37	377	302	577	41	383
South Dakota ^e	370	627	104	488	370	618	114	486
Tennessee	314	578	59	402	334	617	61	427
Texas	442	817	67	589	452	833	71	601
Utah ^e	176	318	29	243	176	322	26	243
Vermont ^b	134	255	14	163	126	238	15	153
Virginia	350	655	51	446	312	588	42	397
Washington	175	328	20	223	174	325	20	220
West Virginia	328	588	70	410	331	594	69	413
Wisconsin	315	590	38	400	311	582	38	394
Wyoming	366	625	94	472	369	638	87	475

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Rates are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1 of the following year. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

^aIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^cState does not include persons held in federal or other state prisons in its sentenced jurisdiction count.

^dSentenced jurisdiction counts for 2022 have been updated.

^eIncludes a small number of prisoners sentenced to 1 year or less.

^fImprisonment rates include persons serving a sentence of more than 1 year but less than 2.5 years, the legal delineation between prisons and jails in Massachusetts. These persons were not included in the custody and jurisdiction counts in this table, because they were housed in local jails; however, because the BJS definition of imprisonment rate includes persons sentenced to more than 1 year in a correctional facility, these persons (1,133 in 2021 and 1,133 in 2022) were included in the imprisonment rate calculations.

^gState excludes persons serving time in residential confinement from its sentenced jurisdiction count.

^hIncludes persons who were waiting in county jail to be moved to state prison.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021 and 2022; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1 of the following calendar year.

Prison admissions

- Admissions to state and federal prisons increased 11% from 2021 (421,000 admissions) to 2022 (469,200) (table 8).
- The BOP had 44,900 admissions in 2022, a 6% increase from 2021 (42,200).
- Seventeen states and the BOP had at least 1,000 more admissions to prison in 2022 than in 2021.
- During 2022, Texas had the largest number of prison admissions (64,000), followed by the BOP (44,900) and California and Florida (28,200 each).
- Twelve states had decreases in the number of admissions to prison from 2021 to 2022, including Missouri (down 1,200 admissions) and Virginia (down 900).
- Admissions on new court commitments made up 74% of all admissions to state or federal prison in 2022, up from 71% in 2021.

TABLE 8

Admissions of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022

Jurisdiction	2021 total	2022 total	Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	2021 new court commitments	2022 new court commitments	2021 conditional supervision violations ^a	2022 conditional supervision violations ^a
U.S. total ^b	421,006	469,217	48,211	11.5%	297,582	346,518	114,649	112,045
Federal ^c	42,174	44,873	2,699	6.4%	35,985	38,440	6,189	6,433
State ^b	378,832	424,344	45,512	12.0%	261,597	308,078	108,460	105,612
Alabama ^d	8,597	9,515	918	10.7	6,218	7,363	651	496
Alaska ^e	1,457	1,521	64	4.4	1,388	1,449	69	72
Arizona	9,706	11,638	1,932	19.9	7,266	9,065	2,375	2,488
Arkansas	8,736	8,234	-502	-5.7	3,407	4,182	5,329	4,052
California	25,834	28,207	2,373	9.2	22,112	24,341	3,722	3,866
Colorado ^d	5,623	6,547	924	16.4	4,159	4,864	1,463	1,683
Connecticut ^e	2,142	3,264	1,122	52.4	1,822	2,924	310	336
Delaware ^e	1,302	2,064	762	58.5	985	1,694	307	357
Florida ^f	23,169	28,244	5,075	21.9	22,675	27,675	64	86
Georgia	13,038	14,370	1,332	10.2	11,166	12,905	1,872	1,464
Hawaii ^e	1,128	1,089	-39	-3.5	629	623	499	466
Idaho	3,609	3,632	23	0.6	2,487	2,732	1,122	900
Illinois ^{d,g}	15,368	18,092	2,724	17.7	11,298	13,394	4,042	4,644
Indiana	6,644	9,207	2,563	38.6	5,890	8,136	719	1,037
Iowa	3,463	3,573	110	3.2	2,388	2,656	1,075	917
Kansas	3,072	3,387	315	10.3	2,311	2,580	603	708
Kentucky	13,357	15,196	1,839	13.8	8,555	10,377	4,628	4,537
Louisiana	12,025	14,175	2,150	17.9	8,651	10,585	3,372	3,476
Maine ^h	562	916	354	63.0	345	544	217	372
Maryland ⁱ	4,110	5,149	1,039	25.3	3,080	3,942	1,029	1,205
Massachusetts	1,153	1,528	375	32.5	945	1,316	196	202
Michigan	7,069	8,129	1,060	15.0	3,666	4,924	1,818	1,585
Minnesota	4,235	4,962	727	17.2	2,676	3,379	1,559	1,583
Mississippi	5,936	7,027	1,091	18.4	4,051	4,516	1,883	2,511
Missouri	12,719	11,511	-1,208	-9.5	6,335	6,035	6,384	5,476
Montana	1,894	2,053	159	8.4	1,384	1,692	510	360
Nebraska	2,220	2,075	-145	-6.5	1,767	1,671	448	403

Continued on next page

TABLE 8 (continued)**Admissions of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022**

Jurisdiction	2021 total	2022 total	Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	2021 new court commitments	2022 new court commitments	2021 conditional supervision violations ^a	2022 conditional supervision violations ^a
Nevada	3,941	4,490	549	13.9	2,871	3,336	1,070	1,154
New Hampshire	863	870	7	0.8	387	393	469	477
New Jersey	4,381	5,358	977	22.3	2,838	3,786	1,543	1,572
New Mexico ^j	2,364	2,363	-1	0.0	1,347	1,426	907	777
New York	8,612	10,063	1,451	16.8	5,978	8,974	2,585	1,021
North Carolina	12,833	14,286	1,453	11.3	9,236	10,584	3,597	3,702
North Dakota	1,381	1,329	-52	-3.8	1,164	1,111	217	218
Ohio ^j	16,837	17,728	891	5.3	11,902	12,225	4,566	5,194
Oklahoma	5,799	6,145	346	6.0	4,290	4,407	1,445	1,650
Oregon	4,161	6,894	2,733	65.7	2,620	2,989	1,325	1,335
Pennsylvania	12,164	13,048	884	7.3	5,693	7,129	6,144	5,768
Rhode Island ^e	478	472	-6	-1.3	396	408	81	64
South Carolina	3,799	4,823	1,024	27.0	3,014	4,136	777	679
South Dakota	3,803	3,458	-345	-9.1	1,426	1,448	634	1,112
Tennessee	9,347	9,731	384	4.1	5,575	6,087	3,772	3,644
Texas	55,651	63,971	8,320	15.0	35,715	44,353	19,183	18,645
Utah	3,613	3,601	-12	-0.3	1,175	1,368	2,438	2,233
Vermont ^{e,k}	751	819	68	9.1	/	/	/	/
Virginia ^l	9,892	8,959	-933	-9.4	9,878	8,903	14	56
Washington ^j	11,556	11,520	-36	-0.3	3,523	3,924	8,026	7,575
West Virginia	2,864	2,789	-75	-2.6	1,262	1,259	1,492	1,400
Wisconsin	4,763	5,477	714	15.0	3,002	3,570	1,747	1,907
Wyoming	811	845	34	4.2	649	698	162	147

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and absences without leave (AWOLs). Counts include other conditional release violators, returns from appeal or bond, and other admissions. See *Methodology*. Counts cover January 1 through December 31 for each year and are based on prisoners admitted to state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than 1 year. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

/Not reported.

^aIncludes all conditional release violators returned to prison from postcustody community supervision, including parole and probation, either for violations of conditions of release or for new crimes.

^bU.S. and state total estimates for 2021 and 2022 include imputed counts for Vermont, which did not submit data on admissions for 2021 or 2022.

^cIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities.

^dIncludes the admission of an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less.

^ePrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^fFlorida does not report prison admissions for technical violations. All admissions represent new sentences. The admissions due to supervision violations represent persons who committed new crimes while on postcustody community supervision.

^gAdmission counts for parole violations include prisoners who were AWOL and who committed a subsequent technical violation or new offense while on parole.

^hNew court commitment admissions may include probation release violators who received new sentences.

ⁱNew court commitment admissions may include a small number of persons returning from bond or appeal.

^jIncludes all admissions and releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^kState did not supply data on prison admissions for 2021 or 2022. See *Methodology* for imputation strategy.

^lAdmission data for 2022 are based on fiscal year 2021 counts and are preliminary. Admissions include persons sentenced to 1 year or more.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021 and 2022.

Prison releases

- States and the BOP reported a total of 448,400 releases of persons from prison in 2022, a 1% increase (up 4,700) from the 443,700 releases in 2021 (**table 9**).
- California had the largest increase in prison releases in 2022 (up 6,500 releases from 2021), followed by the BOP (up 3,600) and Oregon (up 2,300).
- Of the 28 states with fewer prison releases in 2022 than in 2021, New York had the largest decline in the number of prison releases (down 3,200), followed by Washington (down 2,000), Pennsylvania (down 1,900), and Arizona (down 1,700).
- In both 2021 and 2022, about 70% of all prison releases were conditional on community supervision or other requirements.
- In 2022, the BOP released about 10,100 prisoners under the First Step Act program (P.L. 115–391), which allowed for eligible persons to earn good time credits to use toward early release.
- There were 4,900 deaths in prison in 2022, nearly 200 fewer than in 2021 (5,100).
- In the total U.S. prison population, there were 20,800 more admissions than releases in 2022.

TABLE 9

Releases of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022

Jurisdiction	2021 total	2022 total	Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	2021 unconditional ^a	2022 unconditional ^a	2021 conditional ^b	2022 conditional ^b	2021 deaths ^c	2022 deaths ^c
U.S. total^d	443,740	448,432	4,692	1.1%	113,887	116,661	312,870	314,794	5,052	4,898
Federal^e	39,394	42,948	3,554	9.0%	37,290	40,403	144	136	410	376
State^d	404,346	405,484	1,138	0.3%	76,597	76,258	312,726	314,658	4,642	4,522
Alabama ^f	9,372	8,978	-394	-4.2	2,531	2,417	3,888	3,609	188	252
Alaska ^g	1,687	1,810	123	7.3	636	677	1,046	1,126	5	7
Arizona	13,581	11,832	-1,749	-12.9	2,071	2,035	11,365	9,641	145	156
Arkansas	7,547	7,048	-499	-6.6	629	660	6,845	6,323	73	65
California	25,599	32,055	6,456	25.2	148	207	24,986	31,372	423	404
Colorado ^f	6,072	5,260	-812	-13.4	639	596	5,294	4,510	57	54
Connecticut ^g	2,988	2,768	-220	-7.4	1,432	1,198	1,549	1,552	3	7
Delaware ^{g,h}	1,463	2,774	1,311	89.6	101	99	1,272	2,550	15	12
Florida	24,552	24,730	178	0.7	14,684	14,715	9,417	9,615	445	395
Georgia	12,042	11,681	-361	-3.0	6,337	6,777	5,470	4,685	235	219
Hawaii ^g	1,194	1,095	-99	-8.3	360	334	818	397	16	9
Idaho	3,045	3,326	281	9.2	473	501	2,546	2,806	26	19
Illinois ^f	16,594	16,422	-172	-1.0	2,195	2,650	14,188	13,620	128	77
Indiana	8,816	9,703	887	10.1	974	1,001	7,768	8,601	74	101
Iowa	3,217	4,040	823	25.6	746	853	2,427	3,150	35	29
Kansas	3,354	3,205	-149	-4.4	121	113	3,193	3,066	39	26
Kentucky	13,032	13,645	613	4.7	3,052	3,625	9,704	9,709	81	72
Louisiana	12,533	13,373	840	6.7	1,131	1,014	11,266	12,140	136	146
Maine ⁱ	874	870	-4	-0.5	398	318	467	529	9	0
Maryland	4,614	4,688	74	1.6	966	1,178	3,582	3,459	65	51
Massachusetts	1,783	1,628	-155	-8.7	969	775	775	827	39	26
Michigan	8,099	7,886	-213	-2.6	383	275	6,198	5,714	0	131
Minnesota	4,481	4,402	-79	-1.8	296	323	4,071	3,973	114	106
Mississippi	6,268	4,560	-1,708	-27.2	365	381	5,770	4,009	99	77
Missouri	12,389	12,207	-182	-1.5	846	846	11,425	11,197	102	132
Montana	1,740	1,694	-46	-2.6	182	225	1,536	1,444	22	22

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TABLE 9 (continued)**Releases of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022**

Jurisdiction	2021 total	2022 total	Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	2021 unconditional ^a	2022 unconditional ^a	2021 conditional ^b	2022 conditional ^b	2021 deaths ^c	2022 deaths ^c
Nebraska	1,922	1,974	52	2.7	533	625	1,356	1,318	24	19
Nevada	5,116	4,565	-551	-10.8	1,350	1,078	3,687	3,434	79	53
New Hampshire	1,088	916	-172	-15.8	152	126	919	774	6	16
New Jersey	4,815	5,259	444	9.2	2,830	2,757	1,907	2,436	39	53
New Mexico ⁱ	2,618	2,378	-240	-9.2	687	611	1,899	1,746	25	16
New York	12,411	9,239	-3,172	-25.6	806	394	11,303	8,607	135	111
North Carolina	13,280	13,644	364	2.7	1,394	1,415	11,766	12,123	120	106
North Dakota	1,114	1,209	95	8.5	100	114	1,005	1,088	5	3
Ohio ⁱ	16,844	17,444	600	3.6	5,052	5,601	11,670	11,644	122	173
Oklahoma	5,798	5,282	-516	-8.9	1,297	1,960	4,393	3,198	108	124
Oregon	4,045	6,358	2,313	57.2	769	35	3,053	6,102	54	47
Pennsylvania	13,744	11,870	-1,874	-13.6	2,542	1,888	10,927	9,781	236	185
Rhode Island ^g	547	418	-129	-23.6	317	282	225	133	1	3
South Carolina	4,208	4,285	77	1.8	1,123	1,314	2,995	2,873	89	96
South Dakota	3,724	3,391	-333	-8.9	134	155	1,990	2,047	10	11
Tennessee	11,001	10,480	-521	-4.7	3,948	3,608	6,894	6,753	159	119
Texas	58,262	58,670	408	0.7	7,058	6,892	48,060	49,415	564	550
Utah	3,154	3,509	355	11.3	349	426	2,776	3,067	29	16
Vermont ^{g,j}	791	872	81	10.2	/	/	/	/	/	/
Virginia ^k	10,633	12,535	1,902	17.9	783	948	9,712	11,479	127	99
Washington ⁱ	13,444	11,439	-2,005	-14.9	1,806	1,352	11,587	10,032	42	55
West Virginia	3,061	2,763	-298	-9.7	502	533	2,422	2,108	43	24
Wisconsin ^f	5,010	4,496	-514	-10.3	188	136	4,756	4,294	41	37
Wyoming	780	808	28	3.6	212	215	558	582	10	11

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts exclude transfers, escapes, and absences without leave (AWOLs). Counts include deaths, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. See *Methodology*. Counts cover January 1 through December 31 for each year and are based on prisoners admitted to or released from state or federal correctional authorities with a sentence of more than 1 year. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

/Not reported.

^aIncludes expirations of sentence, commutations, and other unconditional releases.

^bIncludes releases to probation, supervised mandatory releases, and other unspecified conditional releases.

^cIncludes all deaths of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction with a sentence of more than 1 year. Counts of deaths in state and federal prisons may differ from previously published statistics due to differences in definitions. All causes of death are included in the counts, including executions.

^dU.S. and state total estimates for 2021 and 2022 include imputed counts for Vermont, which did not submit data on releases for 2021 or 2022.

^eIncludes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. The 144 conditional releases in 2021 and 136 conditional releases in 2022 were of persons sentenced before the 1984 Sentencing Reform Act, which eliminated federal parole. The BOP does not have jurisdiction over released prisoners, so most persons are released unconditionally, although the vast majority of all persons released from federal prison enter a period of supervised community corrections under the authority of the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts. In 2023, 2,361 females and 7,758 males were released from the BOP under the First Step Act law (P.L. 115–391) and were classified in this table as being released after expiration of sentences.

^fIncludes the release of an undetermined number of prisoners with sentences of 1 year or less.

^gPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^hIncludes offenders who received a combined sentence of prison and probation or parole of more than 1 year.

ⁱIncludes all releases from state prison, regardless of sentence length. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^jState did not supply data on prison releases for 2021 or 2022. See *Methodology* for imputation strategy.

^kRelease data are based on calendar year 2022 counts and include persons sentenced to 1 year or more.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021 and 2022.

Age, sex, and race or Hispanic origin of sentenced prisoners

- At yearend 2022, about 19% of persons sentenced to more than 1 year under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities were age 29 or younger, while 65% were ages 30 to 54 and 16% were age 55 or older (**table 10**).
- Twenty-three percent of black males sentenced to state or federal prison were age 29 or younger, compared to 22% of Hispanic males; 19% of American Indian or Alaska Native males; 17% of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander males; and 14% of white males.
- There were 186,000 persons age 55 or older in state and federal prisons at yearend 2022, a 4% increase from 178,200 at yearend 2021 (not shown in tables).
- About 80% of males and 80% of females sentenced to more than 1 year under state correctional authorities were age 30 or older (**table 11**).
- Among persons sentenced to more than 1 year under federal correctional authorities, 87% of males and 84% of females were age 30 or older (**table 12**).
- Thirty-four percent of the sentenced federal prison population in 2022 consisted of Hispanic persons;

32% black persons; 24% white persons; 2% American Indian or Alaska Native persons; and more than 1% Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander persons.

- The sentenced state prison population consisted of 32% black persons; 32% white persons; 22% Hispanic persons; 2% American Indian or Alaska Native persons; and 1% Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander persons.

Imprisonment rates of U.S. residents, by sex, age, and race or Hispanic origin

- At yearend 2022, persons ages 35 to 39 had the highest imprisonment rate at 832 per 100,000 U.S. residents (**table 13**).
- More than 1% of all male U.S. residents ages 25 to 49 were sentenced to state or federal prison.
- The imprisonment rate for males of all ages was almost 14 times the rate for females of all ages.
- Among male U.S. residents ages 18 to 19, the imprisonment rate of black males (340 per 100,000) was 26 times that of Asian males, 11 times that of white males, 4 times that of Hispanic males, and 2 times that of American Indian or Alaska Native males.

TABLE 10**Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2022**

Age	Male								Female						
	Total	All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}
Total ^d	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	^	^	0.3
20–24	6.3	6.3	4.2	7.9	7.1	6.5	4.6	3.7	5.8	4.1	8.1	8.4	5.8	5.0	6.5
25–29	12.6	12.5	9.4	14.2	14.3	12.4	12.0	9.3	13.8	12.0	16.3	16.3	15.5	13.7	14.0
30–34	16.4	16.1	14.3	17.1	17.4	17.8	15.6	12.9	19.3	18.6	18.9	20.5	22.4	18.8	13.3
35–39	15.6	15.4	15.6	14.7	16.4	17.1	16.8	13.7	18.5	19.4	15.5	19.3	19.5	17.2	13.3
40–44	14.3	14.2	14.6	13.5	14.9	14.5	15.2	11.8	15.0	16.0	13.0	14.3	14.1	13.5	10.3
45–49	10.3	10.3	10.7	9.8	10.7	10.0	12.2	12.4	9.5	10.2	9.1	8.6	8.4	10.7	9.2
50–54	8.5	8.6	10.0	8.0	7.5	7.6	9.2	9.2	7.5	8.3	7.5	5.7	5.4	7.9	7.5
55–59	6.8	6.9	8.3	6.5	5.2	5.9	6.6	7.4	5.2	5.6	5.9	3.5	4.0	5.6	5.5
60–64	4.6	4.7	6.1	4.3	3.2	4.0	3.8	6.0	2.9	3.2	3.3	1.7	2.6	2.7	7.5
65 or older	4.3	4.5	6.5	3.4	3.0	3.9	3.8	5.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	4.3	3.4
Number of sentenced prisoners ^{d,e}	1,185,648	1,103,170	328,400	370,700	258,500	17,300	14,400	113,900	82,478	39,400	14,000	15,500	2,100	600	11,000

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Percentages and counts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Federal data include adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer prisoners.

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

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^dIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^eEstimates of race or Hispanic origin are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary); National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021; National Prisoner Statistics, 2022; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 11**Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2022**

	Male								Female						
Age	Total	All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}
Total ^d	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	^	^	0.4
20–24	6.7	6.7	4.5	8.4	7.6	6.9	5.0	4.0	6.0	4.3	8.7	8.6	5.6	5.4	7.1
25–29	12.9	12.8	9.8	14.6	14.8	12.5	12.9	10.1	14.1	12.4	16.6	16.6	15.4	15.0	15.4
30–34	16.4	16.1	14.5	16.8	17.4	17.7	16.2	13.9	19.6	18.9	18.9	21.2	22.6	19.5	14.7
35–39	15.4	15.1	15.6	14.2	16.1	16.6	16.6	14.8	18.5	19.3	15.5	20.0	19.3	17.8	14.7
40–44	13.8	13.8	14.3	12.9	14.3	14.1	14.7	12.7	14.6	15.7	12.7	13.6	13.5	13.2	11.3
45–49	9.9	10.0	10.4	9.4	10.2	9.9	11.8	13.4	9.3	10.0	8.9	7.9	8.3	9.3	10.2
50–54	8.4	8.5	9.9	8.0	7.2	7.9	8.7	10.0	7.3	8.1	7.3	5.3	5.5	7.4	8.3
55–59	6.9	7.0	8.2	6.8	5.3	6.0	6.3	8.0	5.2	5.6	5.8	3.4	4.4	5.4	6.0
60–64	4.7	4.9	6.0	4.5	3.3	4.1	3.8	6.5	2.9	3.1	3.2	1.6	2.7	2.2	8.3
65 or older	4.5	4.7	6.4	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.8	6.4	2.2	2.4	1.9	1.1	2.5	4.1	3.8
Number of sentenced prisoners ^{d,e}	1,039,540	967,274	297,600	325,300	212,400	14,200	12,300	105,400	72,266	35,600	12,500	11,700	1,900	500	10,000

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Percentages and counts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer prisoners.

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

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^dIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^eEstimates of race or Hispanic origin are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021; National Prisoner Statistics, 2022; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 12**Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of federal correctional authorities, by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and age, December 31, 2022**

Age	Male							Female					
	Total ^a	All male ^b	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^c	Asian ^{c,d}	All female ^e	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^c	Asian ^{c,d}
Total^f	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
18–19	0.1	0.0	^	0.0	0.1	^	^	0.1	^	^	0.3	^	^
20–24	3.5	3.4	1.5	3.9	4.6	5.1	2.1	4.3	2.3	3.3	7.6	6.6	^
25–29	10.1	10.0	5.7	11.8	11.9	11.9	6.6	11.5	8.1	13.2	15.2	16.2	^
30–34	16.3	16.2	12.0	18.7	17.1	18.3	12.1	17.1	15.5	18.8	18.4	20.8	^
35–39	17.6	17.5	16.3	18.1	17.9	19.0	17.8	18.3	19.8	15.9	17.3	21.1	^
40–44	17.7	17.7	17.7	18.0	17.2	16.3	17.8	17.6	19.1	15.6	16.5	18.1	15.1
45–49	12.9	13.0	13.1	12.9	13.1	10.4	15.0	11.4	12.0	10.8	10.7	9.0	20.4
50–54	9.1	9.1	11.2	8.0	8.6	6.4	12.3	8.7	10.3	9.0	6.7	4.9	^
55–59	5.9	6.0	9.1	4.5	4.8	5.2	8.3	5.3	6.4	6.3	3.8	^	^
60–64	3.7	3.7	6.5	2.4	2.7	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.7	4.2	1.9	^	^
65 or older	3.3	3.4	7.0	1.7	2.0	3.6	4.0	2.4	2.8	2.9	1.6	^	^
Number of sentenced prisoners^{f,g}	146,108	135,896	30,800	45,300	46,100	3,100	2,100	10,212	3,700	1,400	3,700	300	100

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Percentages and counts are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Includes adult prisoners held in nonsecure community corrections facilities and adults and persons age 17 or younger held in privately operated facilities. The Federal Bureau of Prisons does not separate persons of two or more races or other races from the individual race categories when reporting to the National Prisoner Statistics. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*.

^Estimate is based on 10 or fewer prisoners.

^aIncludes 9,400 federal prisoners with missing race or Hispanic origin data.

^bIncludes 8,500 male federal prisoners with missing race or Hispanic origin data.

^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.

^eIncludes 1,000 female federal prisoners with missing race or Hispanic origin data.

^fIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^gEstimates of race or Hispanic origin are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary); National Prisoner Statistics, 2022; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 13

Imprisonment rates of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, per 100,000 U.S. residents, by demographic characteristics, December 31, 2022

Age	Male								Female						
	Total	All male	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}	All female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^{a,b}	Other ^{a,c}
Total^d	355	666	337	1,826	794	1,443	141	2,831	49	40	64	49	173	5	269
18–19	50	92	30	340	85	158	13	109	5	2	12	7	8	1	23
20–24	328	600	229	1,842	663	1,197	95	1,064	43	28	73	49	134	4	187
25–29	674	1,217	514	3,320	1,462	2,351	225	3,239	105	83	145	105	372	10	479
30–34	829	1,498	732	3,722	1,774	3,171	255	5,519	138	118	154	136	507	12	531
35–39	832	1,504	813	3,828	1,747	3,576	279	7,843	139	125	145	137	509	11	671
40–44	784	1,438	776	3,779	1,634	3,312	275	7,767	115	105	126	103	395	9	588
45–49	619	1,154	617	3,106	1,326	2,550	245	10,256	80	73	97	67	260	8	654
50–54	486	910	512	2,446	1,023	1,892	194	8,231	60	53	77	49	163	6	584
55–59	387	740	407	2,045	849	1,453	164	7,604	41	33	61	34	115	5	487
60–64	258	505	277	1,406	650	1,000	106	6,444	22	17	35	20	70	3	698
65 or older	87	188	106	545	317	417	42	2,813	6	4	9	6	24	1	130
Number of sentenced prisoners^{d,e}	1,185,648	1,103,170	328,400	370,700	258,500	17,300	14,400	113,900	82,478	39,400	14,000	15,500	2,100	600	11,000

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Imprisonment rate is the number of sentenced prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction per 100,000 U.S. residents or per 100,000 U.S. residents in a given category. Rates are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. Resident population estimates are from the U.S. Census Bureau for January 1, 2023.

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

^bIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^cIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^dIncludes persons of all ages, including those age 17 or younger.

^eEstimates of race or Hispanic origin are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary), National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021, National Prisoner Statistics, 2022, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal resident population estimates for January 1, 2023.

Prisoners held in privately operated prison facilities and local jails

- In 2022, a total of 156,900 persons under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, or 13% of all prisoners, were housed in either privately operated prison facilities (91,300 persons) or local jails (65,600) (**table 14**).
- The number of persons held in privately operated prison facilities decreased almost 6% from 2021 (96,700) to 2022 (91,300).
- For the first time since BJS began tracking persons held in privately operated prison facilities, the BOP

reported it held no prisoners in secure private prisons. In 2022, persons in facilities contracted to the BOP were held in either privately operated halfway houses (7,600) or on home confinement (6,200).

- In Arizona, the number of persons held in contracted prisons increased 32% (from 7,400 in 2021 to 9,700 in 2022) because several new private prison facilities opened in that state in 2022.
- At yearend 2022, almost 53% of persons under the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Department of Corrections were held in local parish jails (14,400 persons).

TABLE 14

Prisoners held in the custody of private prisons or local jails under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022

Jurisdiction	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a					Prisoners held in local jails				
	2021	2022	Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2022	2021	2022	Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2022
U.S. total	96,700	91,320	-5,380	-5.6%	7.4%	65,399	65,573	174	0.3%	5.3%
Federal^b	21,565	13,834	-7,731	-35.8%	8.7%	751	647	-104	-13.8%	0.4%
State	75,135	77,486	2,351	3.1%	7.2%	64,648	64,926	278	0.4%	6.1%
Alabama	267	253	-14	-5.2	1.0	2,101	1,721	-380	-18.1	6.5
Alaska ^c	250	300	50	20.0	6.3	40	39	-1	-2.5	0.8
Arizona	7,367	9,738	2,371	32.2	28.8	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	2,505	2,231	-274	-10.9	12.7
California	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Colorado	2,557	2,677	120	4.7	15.6	125	281	156	124.8	1.6
Connecticut ^c	362	447	85	23.5	4.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Delaware ^c	~	~	:	:	:	~	~	:	:	:
Florida	11,712	11,728	16	0.1	13.9	889	830	-59	-6.6	1.0
Georgia	7,344	7,284	-60	-0.8	15.0	4,725	4,726	1	0.0	9.8
Hawaii ^c	1,114	966	-148	-13.3	23.3	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	876	861	-15	-1.7	9.5	509	740	231	45.4	8.1
Illinois	223	335	112	50.2	1.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Indiana ^d	3,848	3,906	58	1.5	15.4	1,580	1,017	-563	-35.6	4.0
Iowa	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	69	72	3	4.3	0.8
Kansas	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	6	16	10	166.7	0.2
Kentucky	741	814	73	9.9	4.1	8,750	9,346	596	6.8	47.3
Louisiana	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	12,843	14,377	1,534	11.9	52.7
Maine	~	~	:	:	:	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Maryland	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	115	137	22	19.1	0.9
Massachusetts	~	~	:	:	:	171	128	-43	-25.1	2.1
Michigan	~	~	:	:	:	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	527	500	-27	-5.1	5.8
Mississippi	2,241	2,252	11	0.5	11.4	5,818	6,510	692	11.9	32.9
Missouri	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Montana	2,071	2,319	248	12.0	49.4	330	308	-22	-6.7	6.6

Continued on next page

TABLE 14 (continued)**Prisoners held in the custody of private prisons or local jails under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022**

Jurisdiction	Prisoners held in private prisons ^a					Prisoners held in local jails				
	2021	2022	Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2022	2021	2022	Change, 2021–2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	Percent of total jurisdiction population, 2022
Nebraska	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	78	78	0	0.0	1.4
Nevada	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	7	9	2	28.6	0.1
New Hampshire	~	~	:	:	:	57	63	6	10.5	3.0
New Jersey	665	834	169	25.4	6.6	460	771	311	67.6	6.1
New Mexico	2,269	1,522	-747	-32.9	30.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
New York	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
North Carolina	29	29	0	0.0	0.1	~	~	:	:	:
North Dakota	273	292	19	7.0	16.1	32	33	1	3.1	1.8
Ohio	6,506	6,540	34	0.5	14.4	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Oklahoma	4,728	4,282	-446	-9.4	18.7	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Oregon	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	7	47	40	571.4	0.4
Pennsylvania	405	447	42	10.4	1.2	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Rhode Island ^c	~	~	:	:	:	~	~	:	:	:
South Carolina	82	78	-4	-4.9	0.5	280	291	11	3.9	1.8
South Dakota	36	45	9	25.0	1.3	0	7	7	0.0	0.2
Tennessee	7,593	6,828	-765	-10.1	28.8	4,097	4,779	682	16.6	20.1
Texas	9,748	11,030	1,282	13.2	7.9	10,054	10,285	231	2.3	7.4
Utah	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1,445	1,535	90	6.2	25.5
Vermont ^c	137	110	-27	-19.7	8.1	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Virginia	1,441	1,278	-163	-11.3	4.7	5,645	3,149	-2,496	-44.2	11.6
Washington	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	133	138	5	3.8	1.0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	1,216	740	-476	-39.1	12.6
Wisconsin	~	~	:	:	:	25	12	-13	-52.0	0.1
Wyoming	250	291	41	16.4	13.5	9	10	1	11.1	0.5

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Custody refers to the physical location where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with any sentence status. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes prisoners held in private facilities in the jurisdiction of another state and privately operated community transition centers.

^bIncludes federal prisoners held in nonsecure privately operated facilities (7,605) and prisoners on home confinement (6,229). Excludes persons held in immigration detention facilities pending adjudication.

^cPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^dIncludes prisoners in facilities owned by the state but staffed by employees of a private correctional company.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021 and 2022.

Prisoners age 17 or younger

- State and federal correctional authorities held 437 persons age 17 or younger at yearend 2022, 145 more than the 292 held at yearend 2021 (table 15).

- Twenty-seven states and the BOP reported holding at least one person age 17 or younger in their prison facilities on December 31, 2022.

TABLE 15

Prisoners age 17 or younger in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, by jurisdiction, 2021 and 2022

Jurisdiction	2021	2022	Jurisdiction	2021	2022
U.S. total	292	437	Missouri	^	^
Federal ^a	21	25	Montana	0	0
State	271	412	Nebraska	8	7
Alabama	0	^	Nevada	0	16
Alaska ^b	0	0	New Hampshire	0	0
Arizona	17	19	New Jersey	0	0
Arkansas	5	5	New Mexico	0	0
California	~	~	New York	0	0
Colorado	0	6	North Carolina	16	32
Connecticut ^b	41	49	North Dakota	0	0
Delaware ^b	0	0	Ohio	27	21
Florida	48	59	Oklahoma	8	10
Georgia	0	45	Oregon	0	0
Hawaii ^b	0	0	Pennsylvania	14	15
Idaho	0	0	Rhode Island	0	0
Illinois	0	0	South Carolina	^	^
Indiana	11	16	South Dakota	0	0
Iowa	9	8	Tennessee	^	^
Kansas	0	^	Texas	15	23
Kentucky	0	0	Utah	0	0
Louisiana	7	12	Vermont ^b	^	0
Maine	0	0	Virginia	^	^
Maryland	^	8	Washington	^	^
Massachusetts	0	0	West Virginia	0	0
Michigan	5	14	Wisconsin	0	0
Minnesota	^	^	Wyoming	0	0
Mississippi	20	27			

Note: In 2017, BJS began requesting that National Prisoner Statistics respondents include data on all persons age 17 or younger held in the physical custody of state and federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails and in the custody of other jurisdictions. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are for December 31 of each year and are based on prisoners with any sentence status. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

^Four or fewer persons.

~Not applicable.

^aThe BOP holds prisoners age 17 or younger in privately operated facilities.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2021 and 2022.

Offense characteristics of state prisoners

- Of the 1,021,300 persons in state prison at yearend 2021 (the most recent year for which state prison offense data were available), 642,500 (63%) were serving sentences for a violent offense, 132,800 (13%) for a property crime, 127,300 (13%) for a drug offense, and 111,900 (11%) for a public order offense (tables 16 and 17).

- A quarter of females in state prison (25%) were serving sentences for a drug offense.
- In 2021, a total of 160,300 persons were sentenced to state prison for rape or sexual assault and 155,100 for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter.

TABLE 16

Percent of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and most serious offense, December 31, 2021

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^b	Asian ^{b,c}
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	62.9%	64.2%	45.5%	54.8%	68.4%	71.3%	59.7%	64.2%
Murder ^d	15.2	15.2	14.5	11.5	18.7	14.2	13.5	16.5
Negligent manslaughter	1.8	1.7	3.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.3
Rape/sexual assault	15.7	16.6	3.2	19.8	9.8	19.1	13.9	15.6
Robbery	12.0	12.3	7.3	6.3	18.6	11.9	7.4	9.4
Aggravated/simple assault	14.4	14.5	11.8	11.8	15.9	21.0	17.9	15.9
Other	3.9	3.8	4.8	3.7	4.2	3.8	5.5	5.5
Property	13.0%	12.6%	18.6%	17.9%	10.4%	8.5%	13.5%	14.9%
Burglary	7.3	7.5	5.8	9.1	6.6	5.2	7.4	6.6
Larceny/theft	2.4	2.2	5.5	4.0	1.8	1.1	1.9	3.0
Motor vehicle theft	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.0
Fraud	1.1	0.9	4.3	1.8	0.7	0.5	1.5	1.4
Other	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.5	1.9
Drug	12.5%	11.6%	24.6%	15.0%	10.2%	10.1%	9.3%	9.3%
Possession	3.4	3.0	8.1	4.9	2.2	2.7	2.2	1.1
Other ^e	9.1	8.6	16.5	10.1	8.0	7.3	7.1	8.2
Public order	11.0%	11.0%	10.3%	11.4%	10.6%	9.8%	16.9%	10.9%
Weapons	4.0	4.2	1.4	2.6	5.3	3.4	4.2	4.4
DUI/DWI	1.5	1.4	2.4	2.0	0.6	2.0	4.0	1.0
Other ^f	5.5	5.4	6.5	6.8	4.6	4.3	8.6	5.4
Other/unspecified^g	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.7%
Number of sentenced prisoners^h	1,021,288	952,035	69,253	321,700	332,000	224,300	15,600	12,500

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Percentages and counts are based on persons with a sentence of more than 1 year in prison. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^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.

^dIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes trafficking, other drug offenses, and unspecified drug offenses.

^fIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public order offenses.

^gIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

^hEstimates for race or Hispanic origin are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021; National Prisoner Statistics, 2021; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 17

Number of sentenced prisoners under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities, by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and most serious offense, December 31, 2021

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^b	Black ^b	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^b	Asian ^{b,c}
Total	1,021,288	952,035	69,253	321,700	332,000	224,300	15,600	12,500
Violent	642,526	610,955	31,493	176,400	227,000	160,100	9,300	8,000
Murder ^d	155,115	145,083	10,029	36,900	62,200	31,900	2,100	2,100
Negligent manslaughter	18,776	16,096	2,689	5,500	3,700	3,100	200	200
Rape/sexual assault	160,322	158,054	2,211	63,600	32,500	42,800	2,200	2,000
Robbery	122,356	117,287	5,048	20,400	61,800	26,600	1,200	1,200
Aggravated/simple assault	146,597	138,403	8,183	38,000	52,800	47,100	2,800	2,000
Other	39,361	36,032	3,333	12,000	14,000	8,600	800	700
Property	132,804	119,944	12,885	57,600	34,400	19,000	2,100	1,900
Burglary	75,040	70,991	4,042	29,200	22,000	11,700	1,200	800
Larceny/theft	24,504	20,727	3,790	12,800	5,900	2,500	300	400
Motor vehicle theft	7,097	6,444	655	2,700	1,500	1,700	200	200
Fraud	11,190	8,222	2,982	5,800	2,300	1,200	200	200
Other	14,973	13,560	1,416	7,000	2,700	2,000	200	200
Drug	127,348	110,386	17,016	48,200	33,900	22,600	1,400	1,200
Possession	34,382	28,800	5,604	15,800	7,400	6,100	300	100
Other ^e	92,965	81,586	11,412	32,400	26,600	16,500	1,100	1,000
Public order	111,881	104,739	7,140	36,800	35,200	21,900	2,600	1,400
Weapons	41,046	40,047	987	8,300	17,700	7,700	700	600
DUI/DWI	15,082	13,433	1,653	6,500	2,100	4,500	600	100
Other ^f	55,754	51,259	4,500	22,000	15,400	9,700	1,300	700
Other/unspecified^g	6,729	6,011	720	2,800	1,500	700	100	100

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Counts are based on persons with a sentence of more than 1 year in prison and are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes persons of two or more races and other races that are not broken out.

^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.

^dIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^eIncludes trafficking, other drug offenses, and unspecified drug offenses.

^fIncludes court offenses; commercialized vice, morals, and decency offenses; liquor law violations; probation and parole violations; and other public order offenses.

^gIncludes juvenile offenses and other unspecified offense categories.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021; National Prisoner Statistics, 2021; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

- In 42 states, more than half of the persons in prison on December 31, 2021 were serving time for a violent offense (**table 18**).

- At yearend 2021, persons imprisoned for a violent offense made up more than 80% of two states' prison populations (Alaska and California).

TABLE 18

Sentenced prisoners in the custody of state correctional authorities and privately operated facilities contracted to states, by most serious offense and jurisdiction, December 31, 2021

Jurisdiction	Total number of sentenced prisoners in custody	Total ^a	Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Other/unspecified
Alabama	21,413	100%	61.3%	16.1%	13.7%	7.8%	1.1%
Alaska ^b	2,156	100	82.1	11.5	2.1	4.3	#
Arizona ^c	40,753	100	43.8	20.8	23.1	12.0	0.2
Arkansas	14,556	100	59.5	12.7	16.9	8.3	2.7
California	100,305	100	81.7	7.7	2.4	7.8	0.1
Colorado	15,773	100	64.7	16.9	7.0	11.3	0.2
Connecticut ^b	5,174	100	55.8	10.8	5.7	19.5	8.2
Delaware ^b	2,565	100	52.9	5.6	7.6	33.5	0.4
Florida	78,740	100	61.4	17.3	11.3	9.5	0.5
Georgia	46,687	100	68.8	12.0	9.8	8.7	0.2
Hawaii ^b	2,527	100	48.6	27.9	10.6	12.8	0.1
Idaho	8,705	100	42.6	17.5	29.9	9.8	0.1
Illinois	28,162	100	65.4	9.4	9.8	15.2	#
Indiana	26,403	100	46.9	13.7	24.7	12.5	2.2
Iowa	9,749	100	32.4	19.2	15.9	13.5	16.0
Kansas	8,453	100	61.5	9.3	22.5	6.2	0.1
Kentucky	18,682	100	43.0	19.3	24.9	12.0	0.1
Louisiana	26,287	100	58.2	12.7	13.2	15.2	#
Maine	1,526	100	55.1	13.4	23.1	5.6	1.5
Maryland	15,309	100	73.6	8.7	8.8	8.2	0.1
Massachusetts	6,623	100	72.5	5.7	14.8	6.2	0.6
Michigan ^c	39,670	100	61.1	15.8	9.5	13.2	0.3
Minnesota	7,658	100	57.2	8.1	16.4	18.2	0.1
Mississippi	16,873	100	55.5	18.7	17.2	7.3	1.2
Missouri	23,432	100	58.5	16.6	16.6	8.1	#
Montana	2,657	100	66.4	13.3	9.6	10.2	0.1
Nebraska	5,195	100	54.2	12.9	15.2	16.8	0.6
Nevada	10,045	100	48.0	13.8	6.1	30.4	1.4
New Hampshire	2,015	100	58.3	14.7	14.0	9.3	0.1
New Jersey ^c	22,057	100	50.8	8.2	14.9	8.4	17.7
New Mexico ^d	7,086	100	53.4	20.1	16.2	10.1	0.2
New York	30,339	100	61.2	13.5	10.4	14.2	0.5
North Carolina	29,026	100	53.4	11.4	13.7	21.5	0.1
North Dakota	1,788	100	50.8	15.0	24.8	9.3	0.1
Ohio	44,411	100	59.4	12.2	14.8	12.5	1.1
Oklahoma	21,239	100	62.1	15.2	11.3	11.0	0.3
Oregon	12,042	100	71.9	14.1	5.7	7.6	0.4
Pennsylvania	38,516	100	63.0	10.9	11.1	12.8	0.3

Continued on next page

TABLE 18 (continued)

Sentenced prisoners in the custody of state correctional authorities and privately operated facilities contracted to states, by most serious offense and jurisdiction, December 31, 2021

Jurisdiction	Total number of sentenced prisoners in custody	Total ^a	Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Other/unspecified
Rhode Island ^b	1,346	100	68.0	8.8	10.3	11.7	1.2
South Carolina	15,904	100	59.9	18.5	17.1	3.8	0.7
South Dakota	3,109	100	49.5	14.7	27.9	6.0	1.2
Tennessee	26,513	100	51.4	18.4	20.5	7.2	1.6
Texas	116,467	100	66.2	10.3	13.1	10.4	#
Utah	5,865	100	60.7	15.4	13.8	10.1	0.1
Vermont ^b	923	100	62.7	17.8	5.6	13.0	0.9
Virginia	28,873	100	62.6	15.4	16.1	4.6	0.2
Washington	13,399	100	67.6	12.9	4.4	14.5	0.3
West Virginia	5,845	100	50.0	21.8	11.7	13.9	2.6
Wisconsin	20,017	100	60.1	11.0	12.9	15.8	#
Wyoming	2,126	100	57.1	14.0	20.5	7.9	0.1

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and missing offense data. Unless otherwise noted, data represent prisoners in the physical custody of state correctional authorities, or those held for the state in privately operated prison facilities, on December 31, 2021. Percentages are based on prisoners with a sentence of more than 1 year. For prisoners convicted of more than one offense, BJS defines the most serious offense as the offense with the longest sentence. States can report up to three offenses in the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP) and are asked to single out the offense with the longest sentence. If they do not identify the offense with the longest sentence, BJS assumes an order of sentencing that prioritizes violent offenses, followed by property, drug, and public order offenses.

#Rounds to zero.

^aIncludes prisoners with unknown offenses.

^bPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^cNCRP data are from December 31, 2018.

^dNCRP data are from December 31, 2017.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Corrections Reporting Program, 2021.

Offense characteristics of federal prisoners

- On September 30, 2022 (the most recent date for which federal prison offense data were available), 46% (66,000) of all persons in federal prison were serving time for a drug offense and 43% (61,400) were serving time for a public order offense (**tables 19 and 20**).
- Almost 5% (6,400) of the federal prison population on September 30, 2022 was in prison for an immigration offense.
- Thirty-five percent of black federal prisoners were serving sentences for a weapons offense, compared to 15% of white; 14% of American Indian or Alaska Native; 12% of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander; and 11% of Hispanic federal prisoners.

TABLE 19

Percent of sentenced federal prisoners held in BOP or privately operated correctional facilities, by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and most serious offense, September 30, 2022

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{b,c}	Asian ^{b,c,d}
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent	7.3%	7.5%	4.2%	5.7%	8.9%	2.9%	56.3%	5.7%
Homicide ^e	1.7	1.7	1.3	0.7	2.4	0.4	18.0	1.4
Robbery	2.8	3.0	1.0	2.7	4.4	1.1	2.6	1.7
Sexual abuse	1.1	1.1	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.4	18.8	0.8
Other	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.1	16.9	1.8
Property	3.8%	3.4%	9.1%	5.0%	4.0%	2.1%	2.8%	11.0%
Burglary	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.1
Fraud ^f	2.8	2.5	7.7	3.7	3.0	1.7	0.4	9.3
Other ^g	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.6	1.6
Drug^h	45.9%	44.6%	64.6%	40.5%	40.5%	60.5%	17.2%	46.0%
Public order	42.7%	44.3%	21.8%	48.4%	46.3%	34.4%	23.3%	36.9%
Immigration ⁱ	4.5	4.6	3.2	0.5	0.4	14.1	0.5	0.3
Weapons	20.9	22.0	5.7	15.0	35.0	10.6	13.7	12.2
Other ^j	17.3	17.7	12.9	32.9	11.0	9.8	9.1	24.3
Other/unspecified^k	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%
Number of sentenced prisoners^l	143,644	133,862	9,782	43,200	52,500	42,600	3,500	1,900

Note: Percentages and counts are based on prisoners who were convicted, sentenced to 1 year or more, and in the custody of Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities or private prisons under contract with the BOP on September 30, 2022. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the BOP.

^aIncludes persons of two or more races or other races that are not broken out.

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

^cData on race or Hispanic origin are based on administrative data and self-reports from BJS surveys.

^dIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^eIncludes murder and both negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^fIncludes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

^gIncludes larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and explosives, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

^hIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

ⁱIncludes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-U.S. citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

^jIncludes regulatory offenses; tax law violations; bribery; perjury, contempt, and intimidation in U.S. courts; national defense offenses; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; sexual offenses, excluding sexual abuse; offenses involving liquor, traffic, wildlife, and environmental matters; and all other public order offenses.

^kIncludes offenses not classified.

^lEstimates of race or Hispanic origin are rounded to the nearest 100.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary).

TABLE 20

Number of sentenced federal prisoners held in BOP or privately operated correctional facilities, by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and most serious offense, September 30, 2022

Most serious offense	All prisoners ^a	Male	Female	White ^{b,c}	Black ^{b,c}	Hispanic ^c	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^{b,c}	Asian ^{b,c,d}
Total^e	143,644	133,862	9,782	43,200	52,500	42,600	3,500	1,900
Violent	10,435	10,000	400	2,500	4,700	1,200	2,000	100
Homicide ^f	2,400	2,300	100	300	1,300	200	600	#
Robbery	4,044	3,900	100	1,200	2,300	500	100	#
Sexual abuse	1,534	1,500	#	500	200	100	700	#
Other	2,457	2,300	200	500	900	500	600	#
Property	5,466	4,600	900	2,200	2,100	900	100	200
Burglary	239	200	#	#	100	#	#	#
Fraud ^g	4,078	3,300	800	1,600	1,600	700	#	200
Other ^h	1,149	1,000	100	500	400	200	#	#
Drugⁱ	65,976	59,700	6,300	17,500	21,300	25,700	600	900
Public order	61,394	59,300	2,100	20,900	24,300	14,600	800	700
Immigration ^j	6,423	6,100	300	200	200	6,000	#	#
Weapons	30,062	29,500	600	6,500	18,400	4,500	500	200
Other ^k	24,909	23,700	1,300	14,200	5,800	4,200	300	500
Other/unspecified^l	373	300	#	200	100	100	#	#

Note: Counts are based on prisoners who were convicted, sentenced to 1 year or more, and in the custody of Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities or private prisons under contract with the BOP on September 30, 2022. Estimates are rounded to the nearest 100. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the BOP.

#Rounds to zero.

^aIncludes persons of two or more races or other races that are not broken out.

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

^cData on race or Hispanic origin are based on administrative data and self-reports from BJS surveys.

^dIncludes Asians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders.

^eTotals for race or Hispanic origin are rounded to the nearest 100.

^fIncludes murder and both negligent and nonnegligent manslaughter.

^gIncludes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

^hIncludes larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson and explosives, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses.

ⁱIncludes trafficking, possession, and other drug offenses.

^jIncludes illegal entry, smuggling and importing non-U.S. citizens, and holds for immigration officials.

^kIncludes regulatory offenses; tax law violations; bribery; perjury, contempt, and intimidation in U.S. courts; national defense offenses; escape; racketeering and extortion; gambling; sexual offenses, excluding sexual abuse; offenses involving liquor, traffic, wildlife, and environmental matters; and all other public order offenses.

^lIncludes offenses not classified.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary).

Prison capacity

- Seventeen states and the BOP each had a custody population count that met or exceeded the lowest of the three capacity measures for their prison facilities (rated, operational, and design capacity) at yearend 2022 (table 21).

- Three states (Nebraska, Idaho, and Colorado) and the BOP had custody populations that exceeded the highest of the reported capacity measures.

TABLE 21

Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent of capacity, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2022

Jurisdiction	Type of capacity			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
Federal ^a	135,841	/	/	145,162	106.9%	106.9%
State						
Alabama ^b	/	22,255	12,115	20,676	170.7%	92.9%
Alaska ^c	5,285	...	5,101	4,345	85.2	82.2
Arizona ^d	39,188	44,293	39,188	33,810	86.3	76.3
Arkansas	15,497	15,536	15,021	15,366	102.3	98.9
California	...	114,862	85,330	95,707	112.2	83.3
Colorado	...	13,557	13,671	14,146	104.3	103.5
Connecticut ^b	/	/	/	9,906	:	:
Delaware	5,514	5,566	4,062	4,646	114.4	83.5
Florida	/	72,929	/	71,486	98.0	98.0
Georgia ^d	56,548	49,246	/	48,340	98.2	85.5
Hawaii	3,487	3,527	2,491	3,208	128.8	91.0
Idaho ^d	/	7,655	/	8,268	108.0	108.0
Illinois ^b	39,992	43,470	/	29,243	73.1	67.3
Indiana ^{b,e}	/	26,209	/	19,035	72.6	72.6
Iowa	6,990	7,700	6,990	7,652	109.5	99.4
Kansas	10,360	8,521	9,164	8,521	100.0	82.2
Kentucky	13,103	13,104	13,084	9,580	73.2	73.1
Louisiana	17,956	16,344	16,764	12,917	79.0	71.9
Maine	2,636	2,636	2,636	1,663	63.1	63.1
Maryland ^f	/	19,233	/	15,423	80.2	80.2
Massachusetts	...	9,439	7,494	5,861	78.2	62.1
Michigan	34,984	34,175	...	32,374	94.7	92.5
Minnesota	/	9,504	/	8,131	85.6	85.6
Mississippi	...	12,154	...	10,354	85.2	85.2
Missouri ^b	/	/	/	23,568	:	:
Montana	2,267	1,873	1,375	1,903	138.4	83.9
Nebraska ^b	/	4,834	3,867	5,544	143.4	114.7
Nevada	12,620	11,669	9,026	9,999	110.8	79.2
New Hampshire	2,760	2,760	1,810	1,891	104.5	68.5
New Jersey	11,050	14,348	15,818	11,059	100.1	69.9
New Mexico	5,014	5,814	/	3,438	68.6	59.1
New York	43,247	43,247	42,925	31,172	72.6	72.1
North Carolina ^b	35,420	31,055	35,420	29,905	96.3	84.4
North Dakota	1,509	1,509	1,509	1,477	97.9	97.9
Ohio	/	/	/	38,773	:	:
Oklahoma	16,522	18,645	16,522	17,471	105.7	93.7
Oregon	...	/	12,837	12,192	95.0	95.0
Pennsylvania	...	48,724	...	36,550	75.0	75.0
Rhode Island	3,989	3,743	3,995	2,220	59.3	55.6

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TABLE 21 (continued)**Prison facility capacity, custody population, and percent of capacity, by jurisdiction, December 31, 2022**

Jurisdiction	Type of capacity			Custody population	Custody population as a percent of—	
	Rated	Operational	Design		Lowest capacity	Highest capacity
South Carolina	/	20,720	/	15,915	76.8	76.8
South Dakota ^{b,d}	/	4,002	2,775	3,445	124.1	86.1
Tennessee	12,973	12,637	/	12,128	96.0	93.5
Texas	126,894	121,878	126,894	118,044	96.9	93.0
Utah	/	6,743	7,024	4,400	65.3	62.6
Vermont	1,579	1,540	1,579	1,250	81.2	79.2
Virginia ^{d,g}	...	25,475	...	24,013	94.3	94.3
Washington	/	14,700	/	13,290	90.4	90.4
West Virginia	5,910	6,249	5,910	5,133	86.9	82.1
Wisconsin	/	21,913	16,983	20,808	122.5	95.0
Wyoming	2,054	2,070	2,271	1,827	88.9	80.4

Note: Excludes prisoners held in local jails, other states, or private facilities, unless otherwise noted. Rated capacity is the number of prisoners or beds that a facility can hold as set by a rating official. Operational capacity is the number of prisoners that a facility can hold based on staffing and services. Design capacity is the number of prisoners that a facility can hold as set by the architect or planner. Lowest capacity represents the minimum estimate of capacity submitted by the jurisdiction, while highest capacity represents the maximum estimate of capacity. When a jurisdiction could provide only a single estimate of capacity, it was used as both the lowest and highest capacity. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. As of December 31, 2001, sentenced felons from the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

...Not available. Jurisdiction does not measure this type of capacity.

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aDue to differences in the dates when data were extracted, the federal custody count reported for the calculation of capacity differs slightly from the yearend custody count reported in the National Prisoner Statistics. The count includes all federal prisoners, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.

^bState defines capacity differently from BJS. Data reflect the state's definitions. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^cCapacity excludes nontraditional confinement, such as halfway houses and electronic monitoring.

^dPrivate facilities are included in capacity and custody counts. See *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website.

^eCapacity includes state-owned facilities that are staffed with employees of a private correctional company.

^fOperational capacity may include some pretrial detainee beds excluded from the custody count.

^gState does not include Detention and Diversion center beds, or nonsex-specific hospital beds in its capacity count.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2022.

Non-U.S. citizens in state and federal prisons

- At yearend 2022, the BOP held 24,100 non-U.S. citizens, about 15% of its jurisdictional population (table 22).

- The states in which non-U.S. citizens made up the largest proportion of the prison population were Massachusetts (11.9%), Nevada (8.1%), New Jersey (7.9%), and Arizona (7.2%).

TABLE 22

Citizenship status of prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, excluding jails, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2022

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizen prisoners			Non-U.S. citizen prisoners			Non-U.S. citizens as a percent of prison population ^a
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
Federal^{b,c,d,e}	133,481	123,305	10,176	24,078	23,190	888	15.1%
State							
Alabama ^f	16,214	15,437	777	1,018	960	58	4.9%
Alaska ^g	/	/	/	/	/	/	:
Arizona	31,384	28,341	3,043	2,424	2,352	72	7.2
Arkansas ^f	14,972	13,759	1,213	294	274	20	1.9
California	/	/	/	/	/	/	:
Colorado ^{e,h}	11,097	10,370	727	802	779	23	4.7
Connecticut ^g	10,051	9,298	753	302	289	13	2.9
Delaware ^g	4,362	4,141	221	221	146	75	4.8
Florida ^d	78,290	72,967	5,323	4,921	4,793	128	5.9
Georgia ^c	44,859	41,855	3,004	2,365	2,254	111	5.4
Hawaii ^{e,g}	2,937	2,669	268	90	83	7	2.2
Idaho	7,613	6,647	966	156	150	6	1.9
Illinois ^e	21,333	20,496	837	1,092	1,064	28	3.7
Indiana	22,438	20,316	2,122	487	477	10	2.1
Iowa ^f	8,245	7,536	709	220	211	9	2.7
Kansas ^e	8,359	7,636	723	350	338	12	4.0
Kentucky ^e	19,565	17,284	2,281	175	^^	^	0.9
Louisiana ^e	26,881	25,458	1,423	301	^^	^	1.1
Maine ^f	1,581	1,433	148	24	^^	^	1.5
Maryland ^f	10,566	10,155	411	763	748	15	5.0
Massachusetts ^f	5,142	4,957	185	686	670	16	11.9
Michigan ^f	32,020	30,354	1,666	354	354	0	1.1
Minnesota ^f	7,648	7,115	533	320	312	8	4.1
Mississippi ^f	10,334	9,003	1,331	20	^^	^	0.2
Missouri ^e	23,413	21,259	2,154	182	^^	^	0.8
Montana ^e	4,665	4,003	662	26	^^	^	0.6
Nebraska ^e	5,392	5,019	373	257	^^	^	4.5
Nevada ^f	9,127	8,356	771	814	789	25	8.1
New Hampshire ^e	1,817	1,699	118	63	^^	^	3.0
New Jersey ^e	11,566	11,163	403	1,003	984	19	7.9
New Mexico	5,237	4,743	494	120	120	0	2.5
New York ^f	28,065	27,024	1,041	1,304	1,283	21	4.2
North Carolina	28,773	26,462	2,311	956	939	17	3.2
North Dakota ^e	1,797	1,564	233	20	20	0	1.1
Ohio	42,231	39,942	2,289	427	420	7	0.9
Oklahoma ^{b,c}	21,228	19,065	2,163	525	509	16	2.4
Oregon ^e	/	/	/	/	/	/	:
Pennsylvania ^f	34,159	32,363	1,796	351	342	9	1.0
Rhode Island ^g	/	/	/	/	/	/	:

Continued on next page

TABLE 22 (continued)

Citizenship status of prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated state or federal prisons, excluding jails, by sex and jurisdiction, December 31, 2022

Jurisdiction	U.S. citizen prisoners			Non-U.S. citizen prisoners			Non-U.S. citizens as a percent of prison population ^a
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	
South Carolina	15,616	14,484	1,132	318	308	10	2.0
South Dakota ^e	3,133	2,708	425	70	^^	^	2.0
Tennessee	18,445	16,901	1,544	511	497	14	2.7
Texas ^f	110,899	102,243	8,656	7,145	6,986	159	6.1
Utah ^f	4,149	3,768	381	251	238	13	5.7
Vermont ^{e,g}	1,271	1,182	89	18	18	0	1.3
Virginia	22,226	20,816	1,410	1,268	1,239	29	5.3
Washington ^f	11,278	10,575	703	664	650	14	5.0
West Virginia ^f	5,123	4,551	572	10	10	0	0.2
Wisconsin ^f	17,792	16,517	1,275	437	427	10	2.1
Wyoming	2,056	1,808	248	34	34	0	1.6

Note: Interpret these statistics with caution. Unless otherwise noted, citizenship status is based on prisoners' self-report upon admission to prison. The counts of U.S. citizens and non-U.S. citizens represent persons held in the physical custody of state or federal correctional authorities and in private prisons, excluding prisoners held in local jails or the custody of other jurisdictions but including prisoners in states with an integrated prison and jail system. Some jurisdictions use prisoners' reported country of birth to determine current citizenship. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. BJS changed the way it measured citizenship in the National Prisoner Statistics to include all non-U.S. citizens as of the 2016 reference year. See *Methodology*. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^Four or fewer persons.

^^Suppressed to protect confidentiality.

^aPercentages are based on custody or jurisdiction population, which may include persons with unknown citizenship. See individual states' footnotes for the population used in the calculation.

^bState did not rely on self-report citizenship data from prisoners.

^cCitizenship data were based on law enforcement documents or court documents that accompanied prisoners upon admission.

^dCitizenship data were subject to verification by an external data source (e.g., comparison to official records from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement or other relevant government agencies).

^eCounts of non-U.S. citizens represent all persons under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities in the BOP or state.

^fCounts of non-U.S. citizens exclude those held in private facilities.

^gPrisons and jails form one integrated system. Data include total jail and prison populations.

^hUnder Colorado state bill SB21-131, which was signed into law in June 2021, the Colorado Department of Corrections is restricted from collecting citizenship information, including place of birth or immigration or citizenship status. Citizenship counts reflect data collected from persons who were in prison prior to the passage of SB21-131 and remained in prison on December 31, 2022.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2022.

Persons held under U.S. military jurisdiction

- At yearend 2022, a total of 1,105 prisoners were held under military jurisdiction, 2% fewer than at yearend 2021 (1,131 prisoners) (table 23).

- U.S. Army personnel accounted for 51% of all personnel sentenced to more than 1 year under military jurisdiction at yearend 2022, and the branch had custody of 67% of the overall sentenced military personnel.

TABLE 23

Prisoners under military jurisdiction, by branch of service, 2021 and 2022

Jurisdiction	Total population ^a			Sentenced population ^b		
	2021	2022	Percent change, 2021–2022	2021	2022	Percent change, 2021–2022
All prisoners	1,131	1,105	-2.3%	927	918	-1.0%
Branch of service						
U.S. Air Force	214	222	3.7%	192	202	5.2%
U.S. Army	534	533	-0.2	481	470	-2.3
U.S. Marine Corps	240	204	-15.0	146	136	-6.8
U.S. Navy	135	139	3.0	106	106	0.0
U.S. Coast Guard	^^	7	:	^	^	:
U.S. Space Force	^	0	:	^^	^^	:
In custody of—						
U.S. Air Force	15	17	13.3%	^	^	:
U.S. Army	649	658	1.4	614	616	0.3%
U.S. Marine Corps	162	125	-22.8	^^	^^	:
U.S. Navy	305	305	0.0	240	240	0.0

Note: Counts are for December 31 of each year.

:Not calculated.

^Four or fewer persons.

^^Suppressed to protect confidentiality.

^aIncludes all prisoners under military jurisdiction, regardless of conviction status or sentence length.

^bIncludes prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year under military jurisdiction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2021 and 2022.

- Of all prisoners under military jurisdiction at yearend 2022, about 75% were sentenced for a sexual offense: 41% for a violent sexual offense and 34% for a nonviolent sexual offense (**table 24**).

- At yearend 2022, a total of 84 military personnel were serving sentences under military correctional authority for murder or nonnegligent manslaughter, 55 of whom were U.S. Army personnel (65%).

TABLE 24

Percent of prisoners under the jurisdiction of military correctional authorities with any sentence length, by branch of service and most serious offense, December 31, 2022

Most serious offense	Total ^a	U.S. Air Force	U.S. Army	U.S. Marine Corps	U.S. Navy
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Violent offenses	57.3%	54.2%	65.4%	42.2%	48.7%
Nonviolent offenses	42.7%	45.8%	34.6%	57.8%	51.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Sexual	74.8%	77.8%	74.6%	70.1%	76.5%
Violent	40.7	39.2	46.0	27.9	38.3
Nonviolent ^b	34.2	38.7	28.6	42.2	38.3
Other violent	16.6%	15.1%	19.4%	14.3%	10.4%
Murder ^c	8.4	7.5	10.8	5.2	4.3
Negligent manslaughter	1.1	1.4	0.0	2.6	2.6
Robbery	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Aggravated/simple assault	5.7	4.7	6.5	6.5	3.5
Other	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0
Property	2.5%	1.4%	2.5%	4.5%	1.7%
Burglary	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Larceny/theft	0.8	0.9	0.4	2.6	0.0
Motor vehicle theft	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fraud	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.9
Other	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.9
Drug^d	2.8%	2.4%	2.0%	5.8%	3.5%
Public order	1.0%	1.9%	0.2%	0.6%	3.5%
Military	1.9%	0.9%	1.4%	3.9%	3.5%
Other/unspecified	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.6%	0.9%
Number of prisoners	998	212	511	154	115

Note: Percentages and counts are based on prisoners sentenced to any length of time under military correctional authority. Excludes pretrial detainees. U.S. Coast Guard offense distribution is not shown due to a small number of cases. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

^aIncludes prisoners who served in the U.S. Coast Guard and the U.S. Space Force.

^bIncludes sexual harassment and misconduct, indecent exposure, prostitution, stalking, and other nonviolent sexual offenses.

^cIncludes nonnegligent manslaughter.

^dIncludes possession, use, trafficking, and other drug offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, U.S. Department of Defense, 2022.

Persons held in the custody of U.S. territories

- At yearend 2022, correctional authorities in U.S. territories had jurisdiction over 8,600 persons, of whom 7,200 (83%) were held in territorial custody and 1,400 (17%) were held in facilities outside of the territories (table 25).

- In 2022, Puerto Rico had 5,800 persons in custody, the most of any of the five U.S. territories.

TABLE 25

Prisoners under the jurisdiction or in the custody of correctional authorities in U.S. territories and commonwealths, by prison facility capacity, December 31, 2022

U.S. territory/ U.S. commonwealth	Jurisdiction population		Total custody population	Type of capacity		
	Total	Sentenced to more than 1 year		Rated	Operational	Design
Total	8,633	6,438	7,184	:	:	:
American Samoa ^a	301	79	301	/	/	/
Guam	678	325	654	443	716	443
Northern Mariana Islands	170	113	170	559	356	559
Puerto Rico ^b	7,067	5,504	5,798	8,965	10,376	11,909
U.S. Virgin Islands	417	417	261	/	352	/

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of U.S. territorial or commonwealth correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Custody refers to the physical location where the prisoner is held. Rated capacity is the number of prisoners or beds a facility can hold as set by a rating official. Operational capacity is the number of prisoners a facility can hold based on staffing and services. Design capacity is the number of prisoners a facility can hold as set by the architect or planner.

:Not calculated.

/Not reported.

^aAmerican Samoa has not submitted National Prisoner Statistics data since 2011. Jurisdiction and custody data were located in an article describing COVID-19 conditions at the Territorial Correctional Facility in April 2022 (<https://www.samoanews.com/local-news/task-force-briefs-fono-plan-stop-covid-spread-tcf>).

^bPuerto Rico estimated the number of prisoners with sentences greater than 1 year from the population of persons with any sentence.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, 2022.

Methodology

The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program started in 1926. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) sponsors the survey, and Abt Associates, Inc. currently serves as the data collection agent. BJS depends on voluntary participation from state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) for NPS data.

Historically, the NPS has consisted of three distinct collections:

- The **NPS-1** is an annual collection known as the “Summary of Sentenced Population Movement.” Before 1978, the collection tracked admissions and releases by type and sex during each calendar year, as well as the number of prisoners in custody by sex and sentence length on December 31.
- The **NPS-1A** was introduced in 1981 to track the rapidly growing prison population. It included counts of the number of inmates under jurisdiction and in custody of prisons, by sentence length and sex, on June 30 of each year. This collection was eliminated in 2010 to reduce the burden on data respondents.
- The **NPS-1B** was added to provide advance counts of the December 31 (yearend) populations and to obtain data by sex, race, and sentence length. It was expanded in 1982 to include counts of inmates housed in local jails due to prison overcrowding and again in 1983 to provide measures of housing capacity and numbers of early releases due to prison overcrowding. Data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of U.S. territorial correctional authorities are collected in a modified form, the NPS-1B(T).

In 2007, the NPS-1 and NPS-1B were merged under the title NPS-1B “Summary of Sentenced Population Movement.” This single collection captures counts by sex of yearend jurisdiction and custody populations by sentence length; number of prisoners held in local, federal, private, and other state facilities; the race and ethnicity of inmates; types of admissions and releases during the calendar year; prison system capacity; and HIV infections and confirmed cases of AIDS. In 2011, two items were added from the former NPS-1A collection, including the yearend custody counts of noncitizens and inmates age 17 or younger.

The NPS-1B distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under jurisdiction. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the BOP must hold the person in

one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or the BOP must have legal authority over that person, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states are unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction.

The jurisdiction notes to the *Prisoners* series are available separately on the BJS website for the *Prisoners in 2018* and later reports.² These notes detail which states did not distinguish between jurisdiction and custody, as well as those that used alternative counting rules or had policy changes during the year that affected the prisoner population counts.

The NPS-1B jurisdiction counts include persons held in 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; or serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

The NPS-1B custody counts include all prisoners held within a respondent’s facility, including prisoners housed for other correctional authorities. The custody counts exclude prisoners held in local jails and other jurisdictions. With a few exceptions, the NPS-1B custody counts exclude prisoners held in privately operated facilities.

Respondents to the NPS-1B survey are permitted to update prior counts of prisoners held in custody and under jurisdiction. Some statistics on jurisdiction and sentenced prison populations for prior years have been updated in this report. All tables showing data based on jurisdiction counts, including tables of imprisonment rates, were based on the updated and most recently available data that respondents provided.

Admissions in this report include new court commitments; returned prisoners for parole, probation, or other conditional release violations; returned prisoners from appeal or bond; and other admissions. They exclude transfers from other jurisdictions, returned prisoners who were absent without leave (AWOL), and returned escapees because these persons have not officially left the jurisdiction.

²For Prisoners series reports and their corresponding jurisdiction notes, see https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/list?series_filter=Prisoners.

The NPS-1B collects data on the following types of releases: unconditional releases (e.g., expirations of sentence and commutations), conditional releases (e.g., probations, supervised mandatory releases, and discretionary paroles), deaths, AWOLs, escapes from confinement, transfers to other jurisdictions, releases to appeal or bond, and other releases. For reporting purposes, BJS release counts exclude AWOLs, escapes, and transfers to other jurisdictions because these persons have not officially left the jurisdiction.

The NPS collection has historically included counts of prisoners in the combined jail and prison systems of Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The District of Columbia has not operated a prison system since yearend 2001. Felons sentenced under the District of Columbia criminal code are housed in federal facilities. Jail inmates in the District of Columbia are included in BJS's Annual Survey of Jails. Some previously published prisoner counts include jail inmates in the District of Columbia for 2001, the last year of collection. Additional information about the NPS is available on the BJS website, including the NPS-1, NPS-1A, and NPS-1B data collection instruments.

Survey response

All states and the BOP responded to the 2022 NPS-1B collection between January 1, 2023 and May 10, 2023.

Though it provides data on its annual custody and jurisdiction populations, Vermont has been unable to report counts of admissions and releases to the NPS-1B form since 2014. To impute admissions and releases, BJS used the Vermont DOC's 2022 release report (https://doc.vermont.gov/sites/correc/files/documents/ReleaseReport_12-31-2022_0.pdf) to establish the total releases of sentenced offenders. BJS used that number, along with the change in the sentenced jurisdiction population from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022, to determine the total number of admissions. Types of admission and release were not imputed, and the sex distribution of admissions and releases was assumed to be the same as Vermont DOC's last complete NPS-1B response in 2014.

Updates to prison population measurement

In its 2022 submission, the Illinois DOC noted that the count of persons under their jurisdiction but housed in federal prisons in 2021 had been modified. The Indiana DOC revised its 2021 count of persons sentenced to more than 1 year under its jurisdiction.

Estimating yearend counts of the prison population by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and age

National-level estimates of the number of persons by race and Hispanic origin under the jurisdiction of state prisons on December 31, 2022 were based on an adjustment of NPS counts to align with the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) definitions of race and ethnicity. OMB defines ethnicity (Hispanic) as a separate category, and race categories are defined exclusive of ethnicity. OMB adopted guidelines for collecting these data in 1997.

Not all NPS providers' information systems categorize race and ethnicity in this way. In addition, these data are administrative in nature and may not reflect a prisoner's self-identification of race and ethnicity. BJS adjusted the race and Hispanic origin data reported on the NPS-1B separately for state and federal prisoners. For state prisoners, BJS calculated the ratio of the distribution of state prisoners by race and Hispanic origin in BJS's self-reported prisoner surveys, which use OMB categories for race and ethnicity, to the distribution of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin in NPS-1B data for the year closest to the fielding of the survey. BJS then multiplied this ratio by the distribution of state prisoners' race and Hispanic origin using the current year's NPS-1B reported distribution. The percentage of persons self-reporting to the NPS-1B as non-Hispanic and as two or more races was assumed to be equal to the percentages of the self-reported prisoner survey. The final percentage distribution of race and Hispanic origin was multiplied by the total of sentenced state prisoners to obtain counts for each category.

The same adjustment methodology was used for the distribution of race and Hispanic origin among federal prisoners, as BJS used data from in-person surveys of federal prisoners. BJS summed state and federal estimates for race and Hispanic origin to produce the total counts published in table 3 and for detailed counts of prisoners by sex, age, and offense.

Prior to the *Prisoners in 2016* report, 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, while the federal data were not adjusted. 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 and 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 then used the average of these weighted ratios.

For federal estimates, the SPI-adjusted NPS-1B data were multiplied by the ratio of the age category count within the sex and race or Hispanic origin combination in the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP) to the FJSP total count within the sex and race or Hispanic origin combination (e.g., FJSP white males ages 18 to 19 divided by FJSP white males). The resulting product yielded FJSP-adjusted NPS-1B counts for each sex and race or Hispanic origin combination by age group (e.g., white male prisoners ages 18 to 19 in the federal prison system). A similar sex and race or Hispanic origin ratio adjustment for age distributions was used for state prison NPS-1B counts, based on individual-level data from the National Corrections Reporting Program (NCRP). State and federal estimates were added together to obtain national estimates for yearend prison populations.

BJS provides the unadjusted jurisdiction-level counts of prisoners by race and Hispanic origin for yearend 2022 in appendix table 1. These counts are derived from state DOC and BOP administrative data and do not necessarily reflect how persons in prison might self-identify for race and Hispanic origin. BJS has adjusted the race and Hispanic origin distributions in tables 3, 5, 6, and 10 to 13 and in figure 1 to account for differences between administrative and self-reported data. Historical adjusted counts of prisoners by race are archived through the National Archive of Criminal Justice Data.³

Estimating imprisonment rates by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and age

BJS calculated age-specific imprisonment rates for each sex, adjusted race and Hispanic origin group, and age group by dividing the estimated number of sentenced prisoners within each age group under jurisdiction on December 31, 2022 by the estimated number of U.S. residents in each age group on January 1, 2023.

BJS multiplied the result by 100,000 and rounded to the nearest whole number. Totals by sex include all prisoners and U.S. residents, regardless of race or Hispanic origin.

³See <https://www.icpsr.umich.edu/web/NACJD/series/886>.

Non-U.S. citizens in prison

The BOP and some DOCs reported the number of non-U.S. citizens under their jurisdiction or in their custody on December 31, 2022 to the NPS-1B. While the intention is for jurisdictions to report based on a prisoner's current citizenship status, some jurisdictions may have instead reported country of birth to the NPS-1B.

Starting in 2017, states and the BOP were asked to include the citizenship status of prisoners held in private facilities. In 2017, the BOP provided counts of non-U.S. citizens based on the country of current citizenship. In previous years, BOP counts were based on the country of birth, which led to a slightly higher count of non-U.S. citizens.

Non-U.S. citizens held in local jails under the jurisdiction of state correctional authorities were excluded from totals, unless otherwise noted.

Estimating offense distribution in the state and federal prison populations by sex, race or Hispanic origin, and age

BJS employed a ratio-adjustment method to weight the individual-level offense data from the NCRP to the state prison control totals for sex and the estimated race or Hispanic origin from the NPS-1B, which yielded a national offense distribution for state prisoners. Prisoners missing offense data in the NCRP were excluded from the analysis prior to the weighting. Because data submission for the NCRP typically lags behind that of the NPS-1B, state estimates of offense distributions are published for the previous calendar year in tables 16, 17, and 18.

Federal estimates presented in tables 19 and 20 are obtained from the FJSP, and counts are based on prisoners who were convicted and sentenced to 1 year or more and who were under federal jurisdiction on September 30, 2022. Data are limited to prisoners sentenced on U.S. district court commitments or District of Columbia Superior Court commitments and to prisoners returned to federal custody following violations of probation (both federal and District of Columbia), parole, supervised release, or mandatory release. Estimates in tables 19 and 20 differ from previously published federal offense distributions presented in the FJSP web tool or *Federal Justice Statistics* bulletins and statistical tables on the BJS website because the FJSP publications exclude District of Columbia prisoners.⁴

⁴For the FJSP web tool, see <https://fccps.bjs.ojp.gov>.

Because the FJSP is a custody collection, the total count of prisoners in tables 19 and 20 differs from the jurisdiction count of prisoners reported to the NPS-1B. The distributions of race and Hispanic origin in tables 19 and 20 have not been adjusted to self-reported distributions because the adjustment to the total population made in earlier tables is based on prisoners sentenced to more than 1 year.

Prison capacities

State and federal correctional authorities provide three measures of their facilities’ capacity: design, operational, and rated capacity. Prison population estimates as a percentage of capacity are based on a state or federal custody population. In general, state capacity and custody counts exclude prisoners held in private facilities. However, five states include prisoners held in private or local facilities as part of the capacity of their prison systems: Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, South Dakota, and Virginia.

Military correctional data

BJS obtains an annual aggregate count of service personnel held under military jurisdiction, as well as limited demographic and offense data from the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness. The U.S. Department of Defense disaggregates these data by the military branch in which prisoners served, by the branch having physical custody of the prisoner, and by whether the prisoner was an officer or was enlisted.

U.S. territories

Data on prisoners under the jurisdiction of U.S. territorial correctional authorities are collected separately from state and federal NPS-1B data, and U.S. totals in this report exclude territorial counts. American Samoa did not provide 2022 NPS-1B(T) data. Data from an alternate source are shown in table 25.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and race or Hispanic origin, December 31, 2022

Jurisdiction	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did not report
Federal ^{b,c,d}	159,309	47,974	58,120	47,241	3,838	2,137	/	/	~	~	0
State											
Alabama	26,421	12,249	13,924	0	3	5	0	0	240	~	0
Alaska ^c	4,778	1,740	446	121	1,870	220	/	/	/	42	339
Arizona	33,865	12,637	5,187	13,371	1,860	164	0	0	566	25	55
Arkansas ^e	17,625	9,913	6,954	617	40	56	19	0	26	0	0
California	97,608	19,625	27,273	44,402	1,123	1,159	308	~	3,718	~	0
Colorado	17,168	7,989	3,045	5,192	622	184	37	~	35	0	64
Connecticut	10,506	3,088	4,356	2,962	43	57	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	4,954	1,617	2,994	332	1	6	0	0	0	4	0
Florida	84,678	33,507	39,978	10,793	92	20	11	0	270	7	0
Georgia ^d	48,439	17,866	28,453	1,994	23	167	0	0	0	15	0
Hawaii	4,149	932	192	102	18	633	1,812	139	0	257	64
Idaho ^f	9,110	6,687	292	1,343	341	58	/	/	/	304	85
Illinois	29,634	9,687	15,982	3,701	41	101	0	57	/	65	0
Indiana	25,286	15,224	7,724	971	48	65	8	188	~	41	1,017
Iowa ^g	8,473	5,303	2,240	638	190	~	~	~	96	6	0
Kansas	8,709	4,823	2,338	1,234	225	88	0	0	0	1	0
Kentucky ^{g,h}	19,744	14,958	4,135	344	11	0	0	245	31	16	4
Louisiana	27,296	9,460	17,714	71	12	35	0	~	2	2	0
Maine	1,675	1,333	178	~	64	9	1	25	/	53	12
Maryland ⁱ	15,637	3,469	11,136	765	70	52	17	/	106	22	0
Massachusetts ^{c,j}	6,001	2,422	1,739	1,576	42	101	~	~	~	121	0
Michigan ⁱ	32,374	13,300	15,750	771	422	108	28	1,224	0	771	0
Minnesota	8,636	4,006	3,136	445	824	211	/	/	/	14	0
Mississippi	19,802	7,795	11,716	206	37	38	0	0	0	10	0
Missouri	23,911	15,107	7,735	559	92	50	/	/	/	52	316
Montana ^g	4,691	3,217	112	158	1,193	~	~	~	11	0	0
Nebraska	5,649	2,795	1,600	860	276	47	5	/	63	3	0
Nevada	10,304	3,810	3,200	2,715	236	213	121	0	0	9	0
New Hampshire	2,086	1,714	154	134	8	4	0	~	43	29	0
New Jersey	12,657	2,888	7,738	1,877	6	99	0	/	0	49	0
New Mexico ^d	4,970	1,331	343	3,092	482	9	23	0	0	40	0
New York	31,148	7,142	15,325	7,417	329	216	/	/	518	201	0
North Carolina	29,627	12,186	14,783	1,792	582	94	~	~	~	190	0
North Dakota	1,817	983	223	110	490	6	5	~	~	~	0
Ohio ^k	45,313	22,328	19,617	1,161	87	82	/	/	483	/	1,555
Oklahoma	22,941	11,336	6,282	1,911	1,943	88	30	~	67	53	1,231
Oregon	12,518	9,218	1,099	1,610	371	182	34	~	~	4	0
Pennsylvania ⁱ	37,910	19,813	17,841	/	28	169	~	0	0	59	0
Rhode Island ^{d,f,i}	2,393	900	728	677	22	32	/	/	43	1	0
South Carolina ^l	16,318	6,271	9,457	444	25	23	0	/	98	0	0
South Dakota ^l	3,444	1,729	273	135	1,271	18	5	/	13	0	0
Tennessee	23,735	13,255	9,797	573	41	68	/	/	/	1	0
Texas	139,631	46,995	45,034	46,789	66	557	0	0	190	0	0
Utah	6,009	3,454	479	1,253	347	64	161	0	0	251	0
Vermont	1,360	1,136	152	0	18	4	1	0	42	7	0
Virginia ^c	27,162	11,573	14,460	957	32	120	0	0	~	20	0
Washington	13,772	7,588	2,368	2,315	763	599	0	0	56	83	0
West Virginia	5,873	4,936	836	53	3	1	0	44	0	0	0

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**Prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal correctional authorities, by jurisdiction and race or Hispanic origin, December 31, 2022**

Jurisdiction	Total	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	American Indian/ Alaska Native ^a	Asian ^a	Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^a	Two or more races ^a	Other ^a	Unknown	Did not report
Wisconsin	20,873	9,153	8,312	2,168	985	249	0	0	/	6	0
Wyoming ^m	2,154	1,602	101	262	176	4	3	0	3	3	0

Note: Jurisdiction refers to the legal authority of state or federal correctional officials over a prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is held. For jurisdiction-level information, see *Jurisdiction notes* on the BJS website. Counts are based on prisoners with any sentence status and were provided by state and federal departments of corrections' administrative record systems and may not reflect prisoners' self-identification of race or Hispanic origin. State, federal, and national totals by race or Hispanic origin differ from other tables in this report due to adjustments that BJS made in other tables to correct for differences between administrative records and prisoner self-reported data on race or Hispanic origin. As of December 31, 2001, persons sentenced for a felony in the District of Columbia were the responsibility of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP).

~Not applicable. Jurisdiction does not track this race or ethnicity.

/Not reported.

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

^bThe BOP does not separate persons of Hispanic origin from the individual race categories when reporting to the National Prisoner Statistics. BJS used data from the 2022 Federal Justice Statistics Program (preliminary) to estimate Hispanic origin.

^cAsians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were combined into a single category and reported in the Asian category.

^dDepartment of Corrections (DOC) reported counts of prisoners by race that exceeded its jurisdiction population. Data in this table are those reported by the DOC.

^eState does not collect data on two or more races.

^fState does not collect data on Native Hawaiians, Other Pacific Islanders, or persons of two or more races.

^gAsians, Native Hawaiians, and Other Pacific Islanders were combined into a single category and reported in the Other race category.

^hPersons of two or more races are not separated by Hispanic origin.

ⁱPersons of Hispanic origin may be undercounted due to data collection methods.

^jState reported prisoners in 2022 in the Unknown race category who in years prior to 2021 may have been reported as Other.

^kCounts based on in-state custody population plus persons held in privately operated prison facilities.

^lState does not collect data on two or more races but includes these persons in the Other race category.

^mOther includes persons of Middle Eastern/North African ancestry.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Federal Justice Statistics Program, 2022 (preliminary); and National Prisoner Statistics, 2022.



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 E. Ann Carson, PhD, and Rich Kluckow, DSW. Stephanie Mueller, Todd Minton, Tracy Snell, and Laura Maruschak verified the report.

Eric Hendrixson edited the report. Jeffrey Link produced the report.

November 2023, NCJ 307149



NCJ 307149

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