



Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables

SUMMARY NCJ 307149

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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). 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). Ninety-six percent of persons in U.S. prisons in 2022 (1,185,600) were sentenced to more than 1 year.

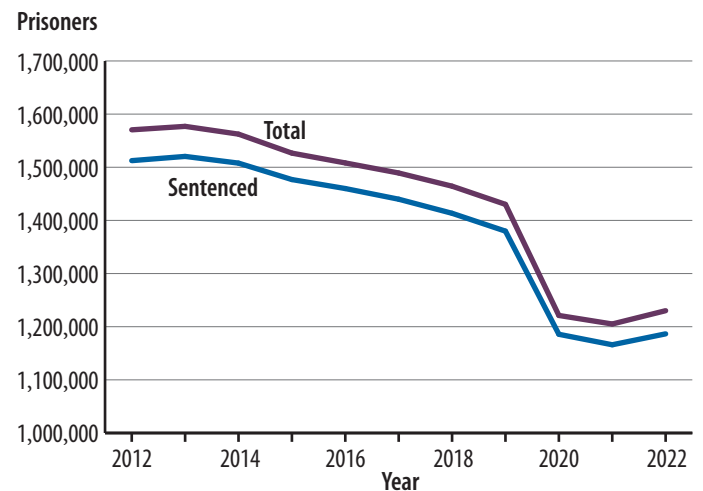
Admissions, releases, imprisonment rates, and demographics

In 2022, states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (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). 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).

The number of females in state or federal prisons increased almost 5% from yearend 2021 (83,700) to yearend 2022 (87,800). Males accounted for 93% of the sentenced U.S. prison population in 2022, with 1,103,200 males sentenced to more than 1 year.

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; 1% were Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander; and 11% were multiracial or some other race. 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). 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.

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).

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

Incarceration by jurisdiction

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. Nine states and the BOP increased their total prison populations by over 1,000 persons from yearend 2021 to yearend 2022. 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. 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).

The full report (*Prisoners in 2022 – Statistical Tables*, NCJ 307149), related documents, and additional information about the Bureau of Justice Statistics are available on the BJS website at bjs.ojp.gov.