



Correctional Populations in the United States, 2023 – Statistical Tables

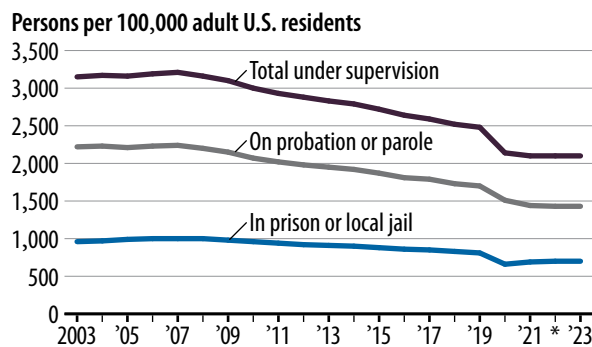
Shaun Gann, PhD, and Danielle Kaebler, *BJS Statisticians*

At yearend 2023, an estimated 5,530,300 persons were under the supervision of adult correctional systems in the United States, an increase of 1% (up 49,700 persons) from yearend 2022.¹ The adult correctional system includes persons incarcerated in prisons and jails and persons supervised in the community on probation and parole. About 1 in 48 adult U.S. residents (2%) was under some form of correctional supervision at the end of 2023, the same as at yearend 2022. The incarceration rate remained the same from 2022 to 2023 (700 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents) (**figure 1**). The rate of persons under community supervision was lower in 2023 (1,430 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents) than in 2013 (1,950 per 100,000).

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

¹The total correctional, community supervision, and incarcerated populations exclude persons with dual correctional statuses to avoid double counting. See table 10 and *Methodology*. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable counts.

FIGURE 1
Persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 2003–2023



Note: Probation, parole, and prison rates are based on December 31 population counts, while jail rates use counts for the last weekday in June. Rates may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision and exclude persons with dual correctional statuses. Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. Rates for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. See appendix table 1 for rates and additional notes, appendix table 2 for comparable rates, and appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*January 1, 2023, probation population was used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, due to changes in reporting for 2023. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2003–2023, Annual Survey of Jails, 2003–2004, 2006–2018, and 2020–2023, and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2004–2024.

Highlights

- The rate of persons under supervision of adult correctional systems was 2,100 per 100,000 adult U.S. residents at yearend 2023, the same as the previous 2 years.
- At yearend 2023, more than two-thirds of persons under correctional supervision were supervised in the community on probation or parole (3,772,000), while almost one-third (1,852,900) were incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails.
- While the parole population decreased almost 3% from yearend 2022 to yearend 2023, the total correctional population increased by 1%, primarily due to a 1% increase in the number of persons on probation supervision and a 2% increase in persons held in prisons.
- Almost 1 million (977,800) fewer persons were under community supervision in 2023 than in 2013.
- One in 48 adult U.S. residents was under correctional supervision at yearend 2023, the same as at yearend 2022.
- The number of females on parole increased by 5% from 2022 to 2023, while the number of males on parole decreased by almost 4%.
- At yearend 2023, 1 in 28 male and 1 in 137 female adult U.S. residents were under correctional supervision.
- One in 48 Hispanic adult U.S. residents was under correctional supervision at yearend 2023, down from 1 in 33 at yearend 2013.

Terms and definitions

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

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

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

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

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

Correctional supervision rate—Estimated number of adults supervised in the community on probation or parole and adults under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons or in the custody of local jails per 100,000 U.S.

residents of all ages (i.e., total correctional supervision rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult correctional supervision rate).

Dual correctional statuses—Estimated number of persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, or persons in prison who were held in local jails.

Imprisonment rate—Estimated number of prisoners under state or federal jurisdiction sentenced to more than 1 year per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages (i.e., total imprisonment rate) or U.S. residents age 18 or older (i.e., adult imprisonment rate). Note: this statistic appears in *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables*, NCJ 310197, BJS, September 2025.²

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

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

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

²See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisoners-2023-statistical-tables>.

Continued on next page

Terms and definitions (continued)

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

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

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

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

Prison jurisdiction population—Estimated number of prisoners under the jurisdiction or legal authority of state or federal correctional officials, regardless of where the prisoner is held. Includes prisoners held in public or private prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Counts also

include prisoners who were temporarily absent (less than 30 days); in court or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; and serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority. The jurisdiction population represents the Bureau of Justice Statistics' official measure of the prison population.

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

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

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

List of tables

TABLE 1. Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2013–2023

TABLE 2. Composition of the adult correctional system in the United States, by correctional status, 2013 and 2023

TABLE 3. Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2013–2023

TABLE 4. Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and sex, 2013–2023

TABLE 5. Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and sex, 2013–2023

TABLE 6. Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

TABLE 7. Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

TABLE 8. Custody counts of adults in state or federal prison or local jail in the United States, by type of facility, 2013, 2022, and 2023

TABLE 9. Number of persons incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2013, 2022, and 2023

TABLE 10. Number of persons with dual correctional statuses at yearend, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

List of figures

FIGURE 1. Persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 2003–2023

List of appendix tables

APPENDIX TABLE 1. Rates for figure 1: Persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 2003–2023

APPENDIX TABLE 2. Comparable data for number and rates of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2013–2023

APPENDIX TABLE 3. Standard errors for local jail inmates at midyear, total incarcerated population, and total correctional population, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

APPENDIX TABLE 4. Standard errors for rates of local jail inmates at midyear, total incarceration population, and total correctional population, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

Total correctional population

- At yearend 2023, about 5,530,300 persons were under the supervision of a correctional authority in the United States, including 3,772,000 persons under community supervision and 1,852,900 incarcerated in state or federal prisons or local jails (**table 1**).
- The total correctional population at yearend 2023 increased 1% from yearend 2022 (5,480,600) but decreased 20% from yearend 2013 (6,899,700).
- The total population under community supervision at yearend 2023 increased 1% from yearend 2022 (3,742,200) but decreased 21% from yearend 2013 (4,749,800).
- On December 31, 2023, about 680,400 persons were on parole, a decline of 3% (18,400) from 2022.
- There were 3,103,400 persons on probation at yearend 2023, an increase of 1% (39,200) from yearend 2022.
- State and federal prison populations increased by 2% from yearend 2022 to yearend 2023.

TABLE 1

Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2013–2023

Year	Total correctional population ^{a,b}	Community supervision			Incarcerated		
		Total ^c	Probation	Parole ^d	Total ^{b,e}	Prison ^f	Local jail ^g
2013	6,899,700	4,749,800	3,912,900	849,500	2,222,500	1,577,000	731,200 †
2014	6,856,900	4,713,200	3,868,400	857,700	2,225,100	1,562,300	744,600 †
2015	6,740,300	4,650,900	3,789,800	870,500	2,172,800	1,526,600	727,400 †
2016	6,616,200	4,537,100	3,673,100	874,800	2,165,100	1,508,100	740,700 †
2017	6,549,700	4,508,900	3,647,200	875,000	2,153,600	1,489,200	745,200 †
2018	6,409,200	4,399,000	3,540,000	878,000	2,122,300	1,464,400	738,400 †
2019	6,343,200	4,357,500	3,492,900	878,700	2,086,000	1,430,200	734,500 †
2020	5,506,400	3,890,800	3,053,700	862,500	1,697,000	1,221,200	549,100 †
2021	5,442,300	3,741,600	2,963,000	799,900	1,776,000	1,205,100	636,300 †
2022 ^h	5,480,600	3,742,200	3,064,200	698,800	1,827,600	1,230,100	663,100
2023*	5,530,300	3,772,000	3,103,400	680,400	1,852,900	1,254,200	664,200
Change, 2022–2023							
Number	49,700	29,800	39,200	-18,400	25,300	24,100	1,100
Percent	0.9%	0.8%	1.3%	-2.6%	1.4%	2.0%	0.2%
Change, 2013–2023							
Number	-1,369,400	-977,800	-809,500	-169,100	-369,600	-322,800	-67,000
Percent	-19.8%	-20.6%	-20.7%	-19.9%	-16.6%	-20.5%	-9.2%
Average annual percent change, 2013–2023							
	-2.2%	-2.3%	-2.3%	-2.2%	-1.8%	-2.3%	-1.0%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Estimates for 2022 and earlier may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics. Probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, parolees who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 10 and *Methodology*. Counts for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable counts. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2013–2018 and 2020–2023 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). Other counts presented, including local jail counts in 2019, are based on a full census of the relevant population.

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

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

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

^bAnnual total correctional and total incarceration populations use standard error terms from the ASJ for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

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

^dCalifornia parole data for 2022 and 2023 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

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

^fPersons held in state or federal prisons.

^gData from the 2013–2018 and 2020–2023 ASJ are nationally representative samples of local jails, while data from the 2019 Census of Jails are based on a full census. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

^hJanuary 1, 2023, probation population was used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, due to changes in reporting for 2023. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2023; Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023; and Census of Jails, 2019.

- The total incarcerated population increased 1% (25,300) from yearend 2022 to yearend 2023.
- There were 1,369,400 fewer persons under supervision by adult correctional systems in 2023 than in 2013.
- The decline in the number of persons on probation (down 809,500) accounted for 59% of the overall change in the total correctional population from yearend 2013 to 2023.
- Decreases in the state and federal prison population (down 322,800) accounted for 24% of the overall change in the total correctional population from yearend 2013 to 2023.

Composition of the correctional population

- At both yearend 2013 and yearend 2023, persons in prisons made up 23% of the total correctional population (**table 2**).
- There were about 809,500 fewer persons on probation in 2023 than in 2013, but in both years, persons on probation accounted for more than half (57% in 2013 and 56% in 2023) of the total correctional population.
- The number of persons incarcerated in local jails decreased by 67,000 from 2013 to 2023, while the proportion of the total correctional population in jails increased from 11% to 12%.

TABLE 2

Composition of the adult correctional system in the United States, by correctional status, 2013 and 2023

Correctional population	2013		2023	
	Population	Percent of correctional population	Population	Percent of correctional population
Total ^a	6,899,700	100%	5,530,300	100%
Probation ^b	3,912,900	56.7	3,103,400	56.1
Prison ^{b,c}	1,577,000	22.9	1,254,200	22.7
Parole ^b	849,500	12.3	680,400	12.3
Local jail ^d	731,200	10.6	664,200	12.0

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 10 and *Methodology*. Counts for 2023 total correctional and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable counts.

^aReflects probation, prison, parole, and local jail counts minus persons with dual correctional statuses to avoid double counting. There were 170,800 persons in 2013 and 171,900 persons in 2023 with dual correctional statuses. See table 10 and *Methodology*. Total correctional populations for 2013 and 2023 use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) for 2013 and 2023. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

^bPopulation as of December 31.

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

^dPopulation as of the last weekday in June. Data from the 2013 and 2023 ASJ are nationally representative samples of local jails. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, Annual Survey of Jails, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013 and 2023.

Correctional supervision rates

- One in 48 adult U.S. residents (2%) was under correctional supervision at yearend 2023, the same as at yearend 2021 and 2022 but lower than at yearend 2013 (1 in 35) (**table 3**).
- At yearend 2023, 1.4% (1,430 persons per 100,000) of adult U.S. residents were under community supervision.
- The incarceration rate for both adult U.S. residents (700 per 100,000) and U.S. residents of all ages (550 per 100,000) remained the same from 2022 to 2023.

Males and females under correctional supervision

- The number of males under correctional supervision increased by 1% from yearend 2022 to yearend 2023 but decreased by 19% from yearend 2013 to yearend 2023 (**table 4**).
- A total of 980,300 females were under correctional supervision in 2023, up 15,200 (2%) from 2022.
- The number of females on probation and the number on parole both increased from yearend 2022 to yearend 2023.
- The number of females on parole increased 5% from 2022 to 2023, while the number of males on parole decreased 4%.
- The number of males (down 21%) and females (down 18%) under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons both declined from 2013 to 2022.

TABLE 3

Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2013–2023

Year	Total correctional population ^a			Community supervision		Incarcerated ^b	
	Number supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{c,d}	Adult U.S. residents under correctional supervision ^c	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^{d,e}	Number on probation or parole per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^c	Number on probation or parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^e	Number in prison or local jail per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{c,d}	Number in prison or local jail per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^{d,e}
2013	2,830	1 in 35	2,170	1,950	1,500	910	700
2014	2,790	1 in 36	2,140	1,920	1,470	900	700
2015	2,720	1 in 37	2,090	1,870	1,440	880	680
2016	2,640	1 in 38	2,040	1,810	1,400	860	670
2017	2,590	1 in 39	2,010	1,790	1,380	850	660
2018	2,520	1 in 40	1,960	1,730	1,340	830	650
2019	2,480	1 in 40	1,930	1,700	1,320	810	630
2020	2,140	1 in 47	1,660	1,510	1,170	660	510
2021	2,100	1 in 48	1,640	1,440	1,120	690	530
2022 ^f	2,100	1 in 48	1,640	1,430	1,120	700	550
2023	2,100	1 in 48	1,650	1,430	1,120	700	550

Note: Rates are rounded to the nearest 10. Probation, parole, and prison rates are based on population counts for December 31, while jail rates are based on counts for the last weekday in June. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision. Estimates may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics. Rates for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable rates.

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

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

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

^dAnnual rates for the total correctional and total incarcerated populations use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix table 4 for standard errors for rates.

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

^fJanuary 1, 2023, probation population was used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, due to changes in reporting for 2023. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2023, Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023, and Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2014–2024.

TABLE 4**Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and sex, 2013–2023**

Year	Total correctional population ^{a,b}		Community supervision						Incarcerated ^c					
			Total ^d		Probation		Parole ^e		Total ^{b,f}		Prison		Local jail ^g	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2013	5,642,300	1,257,500	3,685,000	1,064,800	2,951,100	961,800	744,900	104,500	2,016,200	206,400	1,465,600	111,400	628,900 †	102,400 †
2014	5,593,900	1,263,000	3,648,700	1,064,600	2,907,200	961,200	752,800	104,900	2,010,600	214,500	1,449,300	113,000	635,500 †	109,100 †
2015	5,488,500	1,251,800	3,589,400	1,061,600	2,836,000	953,800	761,600	109,000	1,965,500	207,400	1,415,100	111,500	623,600 †	103,800 †
2016	5,378,100	1,238,100	3,492,800	1,044,300	2,740,500	932,700	761,700	113,000	1,954,200	211,000	1,396,300	111,800	633,100 †	107,600 †
2017	5,314,500	1,235,200	3,466,600	1,042,200	2,715,000	932,300	763,300	111,700	1,937,000	216,500	1,377,800	111,400	631,500 †	113,700 †
2018	5,200,600	1,208,500	3,384,200	1,014,800	2,637,400	902,500	763,200	114,700	1,904,800	217,600	1,353,600	110,800	623,400 †	115,100 †
2019	5,156,500	1,186,700	3,360,300	997,200	2,608,500	884,300	764,000	114,700	1,875,700	210,300	1,322,300	107,900	623,700 †	110,700 †
2020	4,516,900	989,600	3,031,600	859,200	2,296,900	756,900	757,100	105,400	1,550,600	146,400	1,137,400	83,800	479,400 †	69,800 †
2021	4,485,700	956,600	2,933,300	808,300	2,244,600	718,400	707,500	92,300	1,613,300	162,700	1,121,400	83,700	551,200 †	85,100 †
2022 ^h	4,515,500	965,100	2,933,400	808,800	2,329,700	734,500	622,300	76,500	1,653,600	174,000	1,142,400	87,800	570,200	92,900
2023*	4,550,000	980,300	2,952,600	819,400	2,362,900	740,400	600,000	80,400	1,673,300	179,600	1,163,100	91,100	569,100	95,100
Change, 2022–2023	34,500	15,200	19,200	10,600	33,200	5,900	-22,300	3,900	19,700	5,600	20,700	3,300	-1,100	2,200
Percent change														
2022–2023	0.8%	1.6%	0.7%	1.3%	1.4%	0.8%	-3.6%	5.1%	1.2%	3.2%	1.8%	3.8%	-0.2%	2.4%
2013–2023	-19.4	-22.0	-19.9	-23.0	-19.9	-23.0	-19.5	-23.1	-17.0	-13.0	-20.6	-18.2	-9.5	-7.1
Average annual percent change, 2013–2023	-2.2%	-2.5%	-2.2%	-2.6%	-2.2%	-2.6%	-2.2%	-2.6%	-1.9%	-1.4%	-2.3%	-2.0%	-1.0%	-0.7%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). Counts for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable counts. Due to the large amount of missing sex data for the probation and parole populations, the distributions of persons on probation or parole with known sex were applied to the probation and parole population totals, as well as to those who had dual correctional status with one of the community supervision populations. The sex distribution of persons serving prison terms in local jails was collected and used in the calculation of persons with dual incarceration statuses. See table 10 and *Methodology*. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2013–2018 and 2020–2023 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). Other counts presented, including local jail counts in 2019, are based on a full census of the relevant population.

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

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

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

^bAnnual total correctional and total incarceration populations use standard error terms from the ASJ for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

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

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

^eCalifornia parole data for 2022 and 2023 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

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

^gData from the 2013–2018 and 2020–2023 ASJ are nationally representative samples of local jails, while data from the 2019 Census of Jails are based on a full census. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

^hJanuary 1, 2023, probation population was used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, due to changes in reporting for 2023. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2023; Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023; and Census of Jails, 2019.

- In 2023, 1 in 28 male adult U.S. residents was under correctional supervision, a rate of 3,530 per 100,000 (table 5).
- Females were under correctional supervision at a rate of 730 per 100,000 female adult U.S. residents in 2023 and 2022, which was a decrease from 1,000 per 100,000 in 2013.
- In 2023, 2.3% (2,290 per 100,000) of male adult U.S. residents were under community supervision.

TABLE 5

Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and sex, 2013–2023

Year	Total correctional population ^a		Adult U.S. residents under correctional supervision		Number under community supervision per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^b		Number of incarcerated per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{b,c,d}	
	Number supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{b,c}		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
2013	4,760	1,000	1 in 21	1 in 100	3,110	850	1,700	160
2014	4,670	1,000	1 in 21	1 in 100	3,050	840	1,680	170
2015	4,540	980	1 in 22	1 in 102	2,970	830	1,630	160
2016	4,410	960	1 in 23	1 in 104	2,860	810	1,600	160
2017	4,320	950	1 in 23	1 in 105	2,820	800	1,570	170
2018	4,200	930	1 in 24	1 in 108	2,730	780	1,540	170
2019	4,130	900	1 in 24	1 in 111	2,690	760	1,500	160
2020	3,570	750	1 in 28	1 in 133	2,400	650	1,230	110
2021	3,530	720	1 in 28	1 in 138	2,310	610	1,270	120
2022 ^e	3,530	730	1 in 28	1 in 138	2,290	610	1,290	130
2023	3,530	730	1 in 28	1 in 137	2,290	610	1,300	130

Note: Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10 and may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. Probation, parole, and prison rates are based on population counts for December 31, while jail rates are based on counts for the last weekday in June. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision. Rates for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable rates.

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

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

^cAnnual rates for the male and female total correctional and male and female incarcerated populations use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix table 4 for standard errors for rates.

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

^eJanuary 1, 2023 probation population was used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, due to changes in reporting for 2023. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2023, Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023, and Census of Jails, 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2014–2024.

Correctional supervision by race or Hispanic origin

- In 2023, there were 2,528,000 white persons, 1,767,000 black persons, 966,000 Hispanic persons, and 269,000 persons of all other racial groups under correctional supervision in the United States (table 6).

- From 2022 to 2023, the number of Hispanic (up 7%) and black (up 1%) persons in the correctional population increased, while the number of white persons (down 1%) and persons of any other racial group (down 6%) in the correctional population decreased.

TABLE 6

Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

Total correctional population ^{a,b}				
Year	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}
2013	3,232,000	2,245,000	1,102,000	320,000
2014	3,212,000	2,249,000	1,076,000	320,000
2015	3,202,000	2,167,000	1,069,000	330,000
2016	3,166,000	2,055,000	1,068,000	327,000
2017	3,128,000	2,080,000	1,022,000	319,000
2018	3,055,000	2,037,000	997,000	320,000
2019	3,010,000	2,039,000	980,000	315,000
2020	2,586,000	1,776,000	864,000	279,000
2021	2,604,000	1,702,000	860,000	275,000
2022	2,546,000	1,746,000	903,000	286,000
2023	2,528,000	1,767,000	966,000	269,000
Change, 2022–2023	-18,000	21,000	63,000	-17,000
Percent change				
2022–2023	-0.7%	1.2%	7.0%	-5.9%
2013–2023	-21.8	-21.3	-12.3	-15.9
Average annual percent change, 2013–2023	-2.5%	-2.4%	-1.3%	-1.7%

Community supervision												
Year	Total ^e				Probation				Parole ^f			
	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}
2013	2,462,000	1,488,000	669,000	132,000	2,105,000	1,167,000	531,000	110,000	362,000	326,000	140,000	22,000
2014	2,444,000	1,505,000	644,000	120,000	2,084,000	1,179,000	507,000	100,000	366,000	332,000	139,000	21,000
2015	2,452,000	1,453,000	621,000	125,000	2,078,000	1,126,000	482,000	104,000	378,000	331,000	140,000	22,000
2016	2,424,000	1,356,000	633,000	124,000	2,037,000	1,026,000	505,000	105,000	392,000	334,000	130,000	19,000
2017	2,389,000	1,404,000	598,000	118,000	2,007,000	1,083,000	456,000	101,000	387,000	326,000	144,000	18,000
2018	2,323,000	1,380,000	577,000	120,000	1,931,000	1,059,000	449,000	102,000	400,000	328,000	131,000	18,000
2019	2,284,000	1,385,000	570,000	119,000	1,894,000	1,057,000	441,000	101,000	396,000	333,000	132,000	18,000
2020	2,016,000	1,232,000	527,000	115,000	1,651,000	919,000	389,000	95,000	376,000	322,000	142,000	21,000
2021	1,985,000	1,135,000	512,000	109,000	1,619,000	864,000	390,000	90,000	377,000	279,000	126,000	19,000
2022	1,912,000	1,161,000	554,000	115,000	1,615,000	926,000	428,000	96,000	306,000	243,000	130,000	19,000
2023	1,900,000	1,170,000	609,000	93,000	1,592,000	950,000	484,000	77,000	314,000	224,000	127,000	16,000
Change, 2022–2023	-12,000	9,000	55,000	-22,000	-23,000	24,000	56,000	-19,000	8,000	-19,000	-3,000	-3,000
Percent change												
2022–2023	-0.6%	0.8%	9.9%	-19.1%	-1.4%	2.6%	13.1%	-19.8%	2.6%	-7.8%	-2.3%	-15.8%
2013–2023	-22.8	-21.4	-9.0	-29.5	-24.4	-18.6	-8.9	-30.0	-13.3	-31.3	-9.3	-27.3
Average annual percent change, 2013–2023	-2.6%	-2.4%	-0.9%	-3.5%	-2.8%	-2.1%	-0.9%	-3.6%	-1.4%	-3.8%	-1.0%	-3.2%

Continued on next page

TABLE 6 (continued)**Number of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023**

Year	Incarcerated ^g											
	Total ^{b,h,i}				Prison ⁱ				Local jail ^j			
	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}	White ^c	Black ^c	Hispanic	Other ^{c,d}
2013	806,000	781,000	444,000	191,000	487,000	550,000	356,000	184,000	345,000 †	262,000 †	108,000 †	17,000
2014	808,000	771,000	444,000	202,000	481,000	536,000	352,000	195,000	353,000 †	264,000 †	111,000 †	17,000
2015	793,000	741,000	460,000	207,000	466,000	513,000	347,000	201,000	352,000 †	255,000 †	131,000 †	17,000
2016	786,000	727,000	446,000	205,000	455,000	501,000	353,000	199,000	356,000 †	255,000 †	113,000 †	17,000
2017	797,000	713,000	440,000	204,000	452,000	489,000	350,000	198,000	370,000 †	250,000 †	108,000 †	17,000
2018	790,000	694,000	435,000	203,000	446,000	478,000	345,000	195,000	369,000 †	242,000	109,000 †	18,000
2019	777,000	688,000	423,000	199,000	438,000	466,000	334,000	192,000	363,000 †	247,000 †	107,000 †	18,000
2020	611,000	571,000	349,000	166,000	371,000	402,000	284,000	164,000	262,000 †	193,000 †	82,000 †	13,000 †
2021	658,000	591,000	358,000	168,000	368,000	391,000	283,000	163,000	310,000	221,000 †	91,000	14,000 †
2022	678,000	613,000	363,000	174,000	382,000	399,000	284,000	165,000	317,000	235,000	94,000	17,000
2023*	675,000	627,000	373,000	178,000	384,000	409,000	293,000	169,000	311,000	239,000	96,000	18,000
Change, 2022–2023	-3,000	14,000	10,000	4,000	2,000	10,000	9,000	4,000	-6,000	4,000	2,000	1,000
Percent change												
2022–2023	-0.4%	2.3%	2.8%	2.3%	0.5%	2.5%	3.2%	2.4%	-1.9%	1.7%	2.1%	5.9%
2013–2023	-16.3	-19.7	-16.0	-6.8	-21.1	-25.6	-17.7	-8.2	-9.9	-8.8	-11.1	5.9
Average annual percent change, 2013–2023	-1.8%	-2.2%	-1.7%	-0.7%	-2.4%	-3.0%	-1.9%	-0.9%	-1.0%	-0.9%	-1.2%	0.6%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 1,000 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals or match previously published statistics on the race or Hispanic origin of individual correctional populations due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, persons on parole who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). Due to the large amount of missing race or Hispanic origin data for the probation and parole populations, the distributions of persons on probation or parole with known race or Hispanic origin were applied to the probation and parole population totals, as well as to those who had dual correctional status with one of the community supervision populations. The race or Hispanic origin distribution for the total prison population was applied to the population of persons serving prison sentences in local jails. See table 10 and *Methodology*. Rates for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable rates. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2013–2018 and 2020–2023 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). Other counts presented, including local jail counts in 2019, are based on a full census of the relevant population.

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

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

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

^bAnnual total correctional and total incarceration populations use race or Hispanic origin-specific standard error terms from the ASJ for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix table 3 for race or Hispanic origin-specific standard errors.

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

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

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

^fCalifornia parole data for 2022 and 2023 are not comparable to prior years. See *Methodology*.

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

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

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

^jData from the 2013–2018 and 2020–2023 ASJ are nationally representative samples of local jails, while data from the 2019 Census of Jails are based on a full census. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

^kJanuary 1, 2023, probation population was used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, due to changes in reporting for 2023. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2023; Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023; Census of Jails, 2019; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

- Fewer persons in each racial and ethnic group were under correctional supervision in 2023 than in 2013.
- The number of white persons (up 8,000) on parole increased from 2022 to 2023, while the number of black persons (down 19,000), Hispanic persons (down 3,000), and persons of all other racial groups (down 3,000) on parole decreased.
- From 2022 to 2023, the number of persons incarcerated in prisons increased across all racial and ethnic groups, while the number in local jails increased for all racial and ethnic groups except white persons (down 6,000).
- More black persons than persons of other races were in prison each year from 2013 to 2023, while white persons made up the largest portion of the probation, parole, and jail populations.
- At yearend 2023, 1 in 18 (5,460 per 100,000) black adult U.S. residents was under correctional supervision, down from 1 in 13 (7,700 per 100,000) at yearend 2013 (**table 7**).
- The rate of correctional supervision for white adult U.S. residents in 2023 was 1,580 per 100,000, down from 2,030 per 100,000 in 2013.
- Four percent of black adult U.S. residents, 1% of Hispanic adult U.S. residents, and 1% of white adult U.S. residents were on probation or parole at yearend 2023.
- The rate of incarceration for black persons increased from 2022 (1,910 per 100,000) to 2023 (1,940 per 100,000), while the rates for white (420 per 100,000) and Hispanic (800 per 100,000) persons did not change.

TABLE 7**Rate of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023**

Year	Total correctional population ^a								Number on community supervision per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^b				Number incarcerated per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{c,d,e,f}			
	Number supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{b,c,d}				Adult U.S. residents under correctional supervision				White ^g	Black ^g	Hispanic	Other ^{g,h}	White ^g	Black ^g	Hispanic	Other ^{g,h}
	White ^g	Black ^g	Hispanic	Other ^{g,h}	White ^g	Black ^g	Hispanic	Other ^{g,h}								
2013	2,030	7,700	3,000	1,740	1 in 49	1 in 13	1 in 33	1 in 58	1,540	5,100	1,820	720	510	2,680	1,210	1,040
2014	2,010	7,610	2,860	1,680	1 in 50	1 in 13	1 in 35	1 in 59	1,530	5,090	1,710	630	510	2,610	1,180	1,060
2015	2,000	7,240	2,770	1,680	1 in 50	1 in 14	1 in 36	1 in 60	1,530	4,860	1,610	640	500	2,480	1,190	1,050
2016	1,970	6,780	2,700	1,620	1 in 51	1 in 15	1 in 37	1 in 62	1,510	4,470	1,600	610	490	2,400	1,130	1,010
2017	1,950	6,780	2,520	1,540	1 in 51	1 in 15	1 in 40	1 in 65	1,490	4,580	1,480	570	500	2,330	1,090	980
2018	1,900	6,570	2,410	1,500	1 in 53	1 in 15	1 in 42	1 in 66	1,450	4,450	1,390	560	490	2,240	1,050	950
2019	1,870	6,510	2,320	1,450	1 in 53	1 in 15	1 in 43	1 in 69	1,420	4,420	1,350	550	480	2,200	1,000	920
2020	1,610	5,620	1,980	1,250	1 in 62	1 in 18	1 in 50	1 in 80	1,260	3,900	1,210	520	380	1,810	800	750
2021	1,620	5,350	1,930	1,210	1 in 62	1 in 19	1 in 52	1 in 83	1,240	3,570	1,150	480	410	1,860	810	740
2022	1,590	5,450	1,980	1,230	1 in 63	1 in 18	1 in 50	1 in 82	1,190	3,620	1,220	490	420	1,910	800	750
2023	1,580	5,460	2,070	1,120	1 in 63	1 in 18	1 in 48	1 in 89	1,190	3,610	1,310	390	420	1,940	800	740

Note: Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10 and may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. Probation, parole, and prison rates are based on population counts for December 31, while jail rates are based on counts for the last weekday in June. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision. Rates for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable rates.

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

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

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

^dAnnual rates for the race or Hispanic origin-specific total correctional and race or Hispanic origin-specific incarcerated populations use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix table 4 for standard errors for rates.

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

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

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2023, Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023, Census of Jails, 2019, Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004, and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2014–2024.

Incarcerated persons

- At yearend 2023, a total of 1,833,700 adults were in the custody of state and federal prisons and local jails, a 1% increase from yearend 2022 (**table 8**).³

³Custody refers to the physical location where a person is incarcerated. Jurisdiction refers to the governmental entity that has legal authority over a person, regardless of where that person is held. The jurisdiction population count for any state or the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) includes persons held in its publicly operated prison facilities (in its custody) plus persons held on its behalf and at its expense in any privately operated facilities (in or out of state), other state or federal publicly operated facilities, and local jails.

- The number of persons in the custody of state-operated prison facilities increased by 29,300, up 3% from yearend 2022 to 2023.
- State departments of corrections held 75,300 persons in privately operated facilities in 2023, down 3% from yearend 2022.
- The Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) housed 800 fewer persons in privately operated prison facilities in 2023 (5,400) than in 2022 (6,200), a 13% decrease.
- The number of persons held in local jails increased by 1,100 from 2022 (663,100) to 2023 (664,200), a 0.2% increase.

TABLE 8

Custody counts of adults in state or federal prison or local jail in the United States, by type of facility, 2013, 2022, and 2023

Type of facility	Number of persons in custody			Change, 2022–2023	Percent change, 2022–2023	Average annual percent change, 2013–2023
	2013	2022	2023*			
Total custody population^{a,b}	2,206,600	1,808,100	1,833,700	25,600	1.4%	-1.9%
Federal^{b,c}	215,000	158,600	156,000	-2,600	-1.7%	-3.2%
Prisons	205,700	151,000	148,000	-3,000	-2.0	-3.3
Federal facilities	173,800	144,800	142,600	-2,200	-1.5	-2.0
Privately operated facilities	31,900	6,200	5,400	-800	-12.9	-17.8
Community corrections centers ^d	9,300	7,600	8,000	400	5.3	-1.5
State prisons	1,260,300	986,400	1,013,500	27,100	2.7%	-2.2%
State facilities ^e	1,168,100	908,900	938,200	29,300	3.2	-2.2
Privately operated facilities	92,200	77,500	75,300	-2,200	-2.8	-2.0
Local jails^b	731,300 †	663,100	664,200	1,100	0.2%	-1.0%
Incarceration rate^{b,f}	700	540	550	..	1.9%	-2.4%
Adult incarceration rate ^{b,g}	910	700	710	..	1.4	-2.5

Note: Custody counts in this table differ from jurisdiction counts in other tables and figures in this report. See *Terms and definitions*. Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Estimates may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics. See *Methodology*. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. See *Methodology* for sources of incarceration data. Significance testing was conducted for local jail estimates because counts are based on a sample of jails in the 2013, 2022, and 2023 Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ). Other counts presented are based on a full census of the relevant population.

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

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

..Not calculated.

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

^bThe count and rate estimates for the local jail and total incarceration populations use standard error terms from the ASJ for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix tables 3 and 4 for standard errors.

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

^dNonsecure, privately operated community corrections centers.

^eExcludes prisoners held in local jails in Georgia for 2013, 2022, and 2023 to avoid double counting.

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

^gRates are based on the total number of persons in the custody of state or federal prisons, privately operated facilities, or local jails per 100,000 adult U.S. residents and were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. An estimated 5,590 persons age 17 or younger were in the custody of state prisons or local jails in 2013; 2,340 in 2022; and 2,510 in 2023. The change for the jail population was calculated as the difference between the last weekday in June 2022 and the last weekday in June 2023.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013, 2022, and 2023; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2014, 2023, and 2024.

- In 2023, 11,070 persons were incarcerated by adult correctional systems other than state or federal prison systems or local jail systems, a decrease of 7% from 2022 (table 9).
- Prisons located in the five U.S. territories held 7,860 persons in 2023, while Indian country jails incarcerated 2,200 persons⁴ and the U.S. military held 1,020 persons in military prisons.
- The number of persons incarcerated in territorial prisons and military facilities decreased from 2013 to 2023, while the number of persons in the custody of Indian country jails increased.

⁴Includes adults and juveniles held in adult Indian country jails but excludes individuals held in juvenile Indian country jails.

TABLE 9
Number of persons incarcerated by other adult correctional systems, 2013, 2022, and 2023

Other adult correctional system	Number of persons			Percent change, 2022–2023	Average annual percent change, 2013–2023
	2013	2022	2023		
Total	17,440	11,840	11,070	-6.5%	-4.5%
Territorial prisons ^a	13,920	8,630	7,860	-8.9	-5.7
Jails in Indian country ^b	2,090	2,100	2,200	4.8	0.5
Military facilities ^c	1,420	1,110	1,020	-8.1	-3.3

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

^aThe 2013 and 2022 totals include population counts that were estimated for some territories due to nonresponse. The 2023 totals excluded nonresponding territories. Estimates are based on the number of persons held on December 31 and are rounded to the nearest 10. See *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 310197, BJS, September 2025) for more details.

^bEstimates are based on the number of persons held on the last weekday in June and are rounded to the nearest 10. See *Jails in Indian Country, 2023* (NCJ 309265, BJS, September 2024) for more details.

^cEstimates are based on the number of persons held on December 31 and are rounded to the nearest 10. See *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 310197, BJS, September 2025) for more details.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013, 2022, and 2023, and Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, 2013, 2022, and 2023; and U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Under Secretary for Defense for Personnel and Readiness.

Methodology

Sources of data

The statistics presented in this report include data from various Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) data collections. Each collection relies on the voluntary participation of federal, state, local, tribal, and territorial respondents. For more information about the following data collections, see the Search Data Collections page on the BJS website.⁵

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

The two surveys collect data on the number of adults supervised in the community on January 1 and December 31 each year, the number of entries to and exits from supervision during the reporting year, and characteristics of the population at yearend. Both surveys cover the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the federal system. BJS depends on the voluntary participation of state central reporters and separate state, county, and court agencies for a complete census of these data. Starting with the 2023 data collection, the Annual Probation Survey added 285 agencies supervising misdemeanor probation only. This resulted in an increase to the population of about 120,000, or 4% of the total 2023 probation population. Additionally, the Annual Probation Survey collected characteristics data from agencies that supervise felony probation. Misdemeanant supervision agencies provided only population totals. BJS imputed missing probation and parole data for four key items: the January 1 population, entries, exits, and the December 31 population. For more statistics, unit and item nonresponse rates, and methodological information, see the *Probation and Parole Populations* series on the BJS website.⁶

In each collection year, ASPP respondents are asked to provide both the January 1 and December 31 population counts for the previous year. Therefore, while the December 31, 2022, count was collected in 2023, the January 1, 2023, count was not collected until 2024. At times, the January 1 count from a given year may differ

from the December 31 count of the prior year, given the normal daily flow of entries and exits. Additionally, the difference reported may have resulted from administrative changes, such as:

- implementing new information systems, leading to data review and cleanup
- reconciling probation records
- reclassifying individuals, including those on probation or parole and those with dual community supervision statuses
- including certain probation populations not previously reported (e.g., persons supervised for DUI or DWI, some persons on probation who had absconded, and some on an inactive status).

Due to the 1-day difference caused by the changes to the 2023 data collection, January 1, 2023, is used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, for the probation population in this report. This allows the year-over-year calculation used for this reporting to have comparable probation data for 2022–2023. Probation data prior to 2022 is not comparable to prior years in this publication. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2023* (NCJ 310118, BJS, July 2025) for detailed probation data.⁷

California parole data for 2022 and 2023 are not comparable to prior years. Updated population counts for post-release community supervision (PRCS) and mandatory supervision (MS) have not been available since 2018. Totals for 2022 and 2023 do not include any imputation for PRCS or MS. In previously published reports, totals for PRCS and MS populations were included in parole totals. Estimates for 2019–2021 have been updated from previously published statistics. See *Probation and Parole in the United States, 2023* (NCJ 310118, BJS, July 2025) for detailed parole data.

Annual Survey of Jails. The Annual Survey of Jails (ASJ) has collected data from a nationally representative sample of local jails each year since 1982, except for 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005, and 2019, when complete censuses of local jails in the United States were conducted. The 2023 ASJ used a stratified probability sample of 887 active jail jurisdictions nationwide to produce national estimates. The tables and figures in this report are based on ASJ estimates for the last weekday in June for the local jail population through 2023. The ASJ estimates for the local jail population include inmates age 17 or younger who were held either before or after

⁵See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collections/search>.

⁶See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/annual-probation-survey-and-annual-parole-survey>.

⁷See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/probation-and-parole-united-states-2023>.

they were adjudicated (about 2,000 at midyear 2023). For more statistics and information, see the *Jail Inmates* series and *Prison and Jail Inmates at Midyear* series on the BJS website.⁸

Taylor Series Linearization (TSL) methods were used to estimate the standard errors for the ASJ counts in this report. (See appendix table 3.) The TSL method directly estimates variances through a linearized function by combining variance estimates from strata used to sample jail jurisdictions. ASJ is the only BJS data collection used in this report that is not a census of a correctional population, so its estimates are the only ones with associated standard errors. These standard errors are carried forward to the total incarcerated and total correctional population estimates for the years in which ASJ was used to estimate the number of persons held in local jails.

Census of Jails. The Census of Jails (COJ) began in 1970 and was conducted in 1972, 1978, 1983, 1988, 1993, 1999, 2005/2006, 2013, and 2019. The census is designed to produce national- and state-level estimates of the number and characteristics of local jail inmates through a complete enumeration of jail facilities in the United States. The 2019 estimates for the local jail population are based on COJ data for the last weekday in June. The 2019 local jail population includes inmates age 17 or younger who were held either before or after they were adjudicated. For more statistics and information, see the *Census of Jails* series on the BJS website.⁹

National Prisoner Statistics program. The National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program began in 1926 under a mandate from Congress and is conducted annually. It collects data from the nation's 50 state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP). The NPS distinguishes between prisoners in custody and prisoners under the jurisdiction of correctional authorities. To have custody of a prisoner, a state or the FBOP must physically hold that prisoner in one of its facilities. To have jurisdiction over a prisoner, the state or the FBOP must have legal authority over that prisoner, regardless of where the prisoner is incarcerated or supervised. Some states were unable to provide counts that distinguish between custody and jurisdiction.¹⁰ For more statistics and information, see the *Prisoners* series on the BJS website.¹¹

The NPS prisoner counts and rates included in figure 1 and tables 1 through 7 are based on a December 31 reference date and are consistent with the jurisdiction counts and findings reported in *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 310197, BJS, September 2025). The NPS jurisdiction counts represent BJS's official measure of the prison population and include persons held in prisons, penitentiaries, correctional facilities, halfway houses, boot camps, farms, training or treatment centers, and hospitals. Also included in the jurisdiction counts are prisoners who were temporarily absent (less than 30 days), in court, or on work release; housed in privately operated facilities, local jails, or other state or federal facilities; or serving concurrent sentences for more than one correctional authority.

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

Through the annual NPS collection, BJS has obtained yearend counts of prisoners in the custody of U.S. military authorities from the Department of Defense Corrections Council since 1994. In 1994, the council, consisting of representatives from each branch of military service, adopted a standardized form (DD Form 2720) that obtains data on prisoners held in U.S. military confinement facilities inside and outside of the continental United States. (See table 9.) See *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 310197, BJS, September 2025) for more statistics and information.

Since 1995, through the annual NPS collection, BJS has collected yearend counts of prisoners from DOCs in the U.S. territories (American Samoa, Guam, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and U.S. commonwealths (the Northern Mariana Islands and Puerto Rico). These data represent all prisoners in the custody of prison facilities in the U.S. territories and commonwealths. (See table 9.) See *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 310197, BJS, July 2025) for more statistics and information, including on nonresponse.

⁸See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/annual-survey-jails-asj>.

⁹See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/census-jails-coj>.

¹⁰To determine which states did not distinguish between custody and jurisdiction counts, see *Jurisdiction notes* in *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 310197, BJS, September 2025) at <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/prisoners-2023-statistical-tables>.

¹¹See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/national-prisoner-statistics-nps>.

Survey of Jails in Indian Country. The Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country (SJIC) has been conducted annually since 1998, except in 2005 and 2006. The SJIC collects detailed information on all adult and juvenile confinement facilities, detention centers, jails, and other facilities operated by tribal authorities or the U.S. Department of the Interior’s Bureau of Indian Affairs. The 2023 estimate of jail inmates in Indian country that appears in table 9 is based on data from the last weekday in June. For more statistics and information, see the *Jails in Indian Country* series on the BJS website.¹²

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

Counts adjusted for persons with dual correctional statuses

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

¹²See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/annual-survey-jails-indian-country-sjic>.

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

In 1998, through the ASPP, BJS began collecting data on the number of persons on probation and parole with dual correctional statuses, and BJS has since expanded the information collected. In 1999, BJS began collecting data through the NPS on the number of prisoners under the jurisdiction of state or federal prisons who were held in county facilities or local jails (**table 10**). Table 10 includes adjustments that were made to the total correctional population, the total community supervision population, and the total incarcerated population presented in this report to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses to avoid double counting.

TABLE 10
Number of persons with dual correctional statuses at yearend, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

Year	Total	All persons with dual statuses					
		Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
2013	170,800	148,200	22,700	67,000	59,000	32,000	12,000
2014	176,100	150,900	25,200	71,000	61,000	32,000	13,000
2015	174,000	147,800	26,200	71,000	58,000	32,000	13,000
2016	180,500	153,500	27,000	74,000	60,000	33,000	13,000
2017	206,800	173,000	33,800	88,000	68,000	37,000	14,000
2018	211,500	177,000	34,600	91,000	70,000	37,000	14,000
2019	193,000	162,100	31,000	81,000	64,000	34,000	13,000
2020	180,100	153,900	26,300	74,000	61,000	33,000	13,000
2021	162,000	139,100	22,900	69,000	52,000	29,000	11,000
2022	175,600	149,000	26,600	74,000	57,000	33,000	12,000
2023	171,900	145,200	26,700	72,000	55,000	33,000	11,000

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)**Number of persons with dual correctional statuses at yearend, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023**

State or federal prisoners in local jail ^c							
Year	Total	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
2013	85,700	78,300	7,400	26,000	30,000	19,000	10,000
2014	81,800	74,200	7,600	25,000	28,000	18,000	10,000
2015	81,200	73,200	8,000	25,000	27,000	18,000	11,000
2016	83,700	75,200	8,500	25,000	28,000	20,000	11,000
2017	80,800	72,200	8,500	25,000	27,000	19,000	11,000
2018	80,500	72,200	8,300	25,000	26,000	19,000	11,000
2019	78,600	70,300	8,300	24,000	26,000	18,000	11,000
2020	73,300	66,200	7,100	22,000	24,000	17,000	10,000
2021	65,400	59,400	6,000	20,000	21,000	15,000	9,000
2022	65,600	59,000	6,600	20,000	21,000	15,000	9,000
2023	65,600	59,000	6,600	20,000	21,000	15,000	9,000

Persons on probation and incarcerated														
Year	In local jail							In state or federal prison						
	Total	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	Total	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
2013	22,400	16,900	5,500	12,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	16,700	12,600	4,100	9,000	5,000	2,000	#
2014	23,500	17,700	5,800	13,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	24,600	18,500	6,100	13,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2015	24,400	18,200	6,100	13,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	28,200	21,100	7,100	15,000	8,000	4,000	1,000
2016	24,400	18,200	6,200	14,000	7,000	3,000	1,000	24,000	17,900	6,100	13,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2017	37,100	27,600	9,500	20,000	11,000	5,000	1,000	34,900	26,000	8,900	19,000	10,000	4,000	1,000
2018	38,700	28,900	9,900	21,000	12,000	5,000	1,000	34,900	26,000	8,900	19,000	10,000	4,000	1,000
2019	40,700	30,400	10,300	22,000	12,000	5,000	1,000	22,300	16,600	5,600	12,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2020	32,200	24,200	8,000	17,000	10,000	4,000	1,000	16,100	12,100	4,000	9,000	5,000	2,000	1,000
2021	28,100	21,300	6,800	15,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	16,900	12,800	4,100	9,000	5,000	2,000	1,000
2022	42,400	32,200	10,200	22,000	13,000	6,000	1,000	18,600	14,100	4,500	10,000	6,000	3,000	1,000
2023	44,200	33,700	10,500	23,000	14,000	7,000	1,000	18,600	14,100	4,400	10,000	6,000	3,000	#

Persons on parole and incarcerated														
Year	In local jail							In state or federal prison						
	Total	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}	Total	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
2013	21,800	19,100	2,700	9,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	11,800	10,300	1,400	5,000	5,000	2,000	#
2014	21,800	19,100	2,700	9,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	11,600	10,200	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2015	19,600	17,200	2,500	9,000	7,000	3,000	#	11,200	9,800	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2016	24,500	21,400	3,200	11,000	9,000	4,000	1,000	13,000	11,300	1,700	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2017	26,400	23,000	3,400	12,000	10,000	4,000	1,000	14,400	12,500	1,800	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2018	24,500	21,300	3,200	11,000	9,000	4,000	1,000	14,100	12,200	1,800	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2019	23,400	20,400	3,100	11,000	9,000	4,000	#	14,000	12,200	1,800	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2020	21,500	18,900	2,600	9,000	8,000	4,000	1,000	11,500	10,100	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2021	19,400	17,100	2,200	9,000	7,000	3,000	#	10,900	9,700	1,300	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2022	18,400	16,400	2,000	8,000	6,000	3,000	1000	9,700	8,700	1,100	4,000	3,000	2,000	#
2023	18,000	15,800	2,100	8,000	6,000	3,000	#	13,800	12,200	1,600	6,000	5,000	3,000	#

Continued on next page

TABLE 10 (continued)**Number of persons with dual correctional statuses at yearend, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023**

Year	Persons on both probation and parole						
	Total	Male	Female	White ^a	Black ^a	Hispanic	Other ^{a,b}
2013	12,500	11,000	1,500	5,000	5,000	2,000	#
2014	12,900	11,300	1,600	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2015	9,400	8,200	1,200	4,000	4,000	2,000	#
2016	10,800	9,400	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#
2017	13,300	11,600	1,700	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2018	18,900	16,400	2,500	9,000	7,000	3,000	#
2019	14,100	12,200	1,800	6,000	5,000	2,000	#
2020	25,400	22,300	3,100	11,000	10,000	4,000	1,000
2021	21,300	18,800	2,500	10,000	7,000	3,000	1,000
2022	20,900	18,600	2,300	9,000	7,000	4,000	1,000
2023	11,800	10,400	1,400	5,000	4,000	2,000	#

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100, except for counts of race or Hispanic origin, which are rounded to the nearest 1,000. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Estimates for 2021 and earlier may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. Counts for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. Due to the large amount of missing race or Hispanic origin data for the probation and parole populations, the distributions of persons on probation or parole with known race or Hispanic origin were applied to the probation and parole population totals, as well as to those who had dual correctional status with one of the community supervision populations. The race or Hispanic origin distribution for the total prison population was applied to those persons serving prison sentences in local jails. See *Methodology*.

#Rounds to zero.

^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; persons of two or more races; and persons of other races that are not shown separately.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2023; Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023; Census of Jails, 2019; Survey of Inmates in State and Federal Correctional Facilities, 2004; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

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

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

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

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

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

Nonresponse adjustments to estimate population counts

Probation, parole, prison, and jail population counts were adjusted to account for nonresponse across data collections. The methods varied and depended on the type of collection, type of respondent, and availability of information. For more information on the nonresponse adjustments implemented to generate national- and jurisdiction-level estimates of all four correctional populations in 2023, see *Methodology in Probation and Parole in the United States, 2023* (NCJ 310118, BJS, July 2025), *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 310197, BJS, September 2025), and *Jail Inmates in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 309965, BJS, April 2025).¹³ For nonresponse adjustments for 2022 estimates and prior years, see *Methodology* in these source reports for each reference year.

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

From 2013 to 2023, race or Hispanic origin counts were missing for between 29% and 42% of persons on probation and 6% and 24% of persons on parole. Prison populations during the same period had missing values for race or Hispanic origin 0.2% to 0.7% of the time, while jails were missing 1% to 3% of race or Hispanic origin data. In each of the individual correctional populations, BJS assumed that the persons of unknown race or Hispanic origin were distributed in the same percentage as persons of known race or Hispanic origin and applied the known distribution to the total population count.

The race or Hispanic origin distribution for the prison population was further adjusted to better reflect how persons in state and federal prison self-identified. NPS data are based on administrative records provided by the state DOCs and FBOP, which do not always accurately reflect prisoners' personal identification for race or Hispanic origin. The full methodology of this adjustment is located in *Prisoners in 2023 – Statistical Tables* (NCJ 310197, BJS, September 2025). Briefly, BJS adjusted reported NPS race or Hispanic origin data separately for state and federal prisoners by calculating the ratio of the distribution of state and federal prisoners by race or Hispanic origin in BJS's self-reported prisoner surveys. BJS then multiplied this ratio by the distribution of state

¹³See <https://bjs.ojp.gov/library/publications/jail-inmates-2023-statistical-tables>.

and federal prisoners' race or Hispanic origin using each year's NPS data. The percentage of persons self-reporting to the NPS as non-Hispanic and as two or more races was assumed to be equal to that of the self-reported prisoner survey.

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

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

Comparability of estimates over time

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

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

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

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Rates for figure 1: Persons under the supervision of adult correctional systems per 100,000 adult U.S. residents, 2003–2023

Year	Total under supervision ^a	On probation or parole	In prison or local jail
2003	3,150	2,220	960
2004	3,170	2,230	970
2005	3,160	2,210	990
2006	3,190	2,230	1,000
2007	3,210	2,240	1,000
2008	3,160	2,200	1,000
2009	3,100	2,150	980
2010	3,000	2,070	960
2011	2,930	2,020	940
2012	2,880	1,980	920
2013	2,830	1,950	910
2014	2,790	1,920	900
2015	2,720	1,870	880
2016	2,640	1,810	860
2017	2,590	1,790	850
2018	2,520	1,730	830
2019	2,480	1,700	810
2020	2,140	1,510	660
2021	2,100	1,440	690
2022 ^b	2,100	1,430	700
2023	2,100	1,430	700

Note: Probation, parole, and prison rates are based on December 31 population counts, while jail rates use counts for the last weekday in June. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10 and may differ from previously published statistics due to updated reporting. Rates include a small number of persons age 17 or younger who were under adult correctional supervision and exclude persons with dual correctional statuses. Rates were calculated using U.S. Census Bureau estimates of the U.S. resident population of persons age 18 or older for January 1 of the following year. Rates for 2023 and 2022 total correctional, community supervision, and probation populations are not comparable to previous years. Reporting methods for some probation agencies changed over time and probation coverage was expanded in 2023. See appendix table 2 for comparable rates. Rates for the annual total correctional and total incarceration populations use standard error terms from the Annual Survey of Jails for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

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

^bJanuary 1, 2023 probation population was used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, due to changes in reporting for 2023. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2003–2023, Annual Survey of Jails, 2003–2004, 2006–2018, and 2020–2023, and Census of Jails, 2005 and 2019; and U.S. Census Bureau, postcensal estimated resident populations for January 1 of each year, 2004–2024.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Comparable data for number and rates of persons supervised by adult correctional systems in the United States, by correctional status, 2013–2023

Year	Total correctional population ^{a,b}	Community supervision		Total correctional population ^a		Community supervision	
		Total ^c	Probation	Number supervised per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^{c,d}	Number supervised per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^{d,e}	Number on probation or parole per 100,000 adult U.S. residents ^c	Number on probation or parole per 100,000 U.S. residents of all ages ^c
2013	6,899,700	4,749,800	3,912,900	2,830	2,170	1,950	1,500
2014	6,856,900	4,713,200	3,868,400	2,790	2,140	1,920	1,470
2015	6,740,300	4,650,900	3,789,800	2,720	2,090	1,870	1,440
2016	6,616,200	4,537,100	3,673,100	2,640	2,040	1,810	1,400
2017	6,549,700	4,508,900	3,647,200	2,590	2,010	1,790	1,380
2018	6,409,200	4,399,000	3,540,000	2,520	1,960	1,730	1,340
2019	6,343,200	4,357,500	3,492,900	2,480	1,930	1,700	1,320
2020	5,506,400	3,890,800	3,053,700	2,140	1,660	1,510	1,170
2021	5,442,300	3,741,600	2,963,000	2,100	1,640	1,440	1,120
2022 ^f	5,407,300	3,668,800	2,990,900	2,070	1,620	1,410	1,100
2023	5,410,100	3,651,700	2,983,100	2,060	1,610	1,390	1,090
Change, 2022–2023							
Number	2,800	-17,100	-7,800
Percent	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.3%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-1.4%	-0.9%
Change, 2013–2023							
Number	-1,489,600	-1,098,100	-929,800
Percent	-21.6%	-23.1%	-23.8%	-27.2%	-25.8%	-28.7%	-27.3%
Average annual percent change, 2013–2023							
	-2.4%	-2.6%	-2.7%	-3.2%	-3.0%	-3.4%	-3.2%

Note: Counts are rounded to the nearest 100 and include estimates for nonresponding jurisdictions. Rates are rounded to the nearest 10. Estimates for 2022 and earlier may have been revised based on updated reporting and may differ from previously published statistics. Probation, parole, and prison counts are for December 31, while jail counts are for the last weekday in June. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because estimates were adjusted to exclude persons with dual correctional statuses (persons on probation or parole who were held in prisons or local jails, parolees who were also on probation, and prisoners who were held in local jails). See table 10 and *Methodology*.

..Not calculated.

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

^bAnnual total correctional use standard error terms from the ASJ for 2013–2018 and 2020–2023. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

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

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

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

^fJanuary 1, 2023 probation population was used as a proxy for December 31, 2022, due to changes in reporting for 2023. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Probation Survey, Annual Parole Survey, and National Prisoner Statistics program, 2013–2023; Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023; and Census of Jails, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for local jail inmates at midyear, total incarcerated population, and total correctional population, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

Year	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
2013	8,040	7,090	1,470	4,570	4,860	2,580	1,120
2014	8,380	7,020	1,530	4,610	4,710	2,720	1,110
2015	7,200	6,240	1,310	4,190	3,550	3,300	940
2016	5,940	5,240	1,250	4,360	3,680	1,980	960
2017	6,610	5,680	1,350	4,630	3,990	2,160	880
2018	7,120	6,080	1,460	5,060	4,200	2,310	1,240
2019	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2020	5,120	4,540	1,000	3,000	2,900	2,360	740
2021	5,430	4,860	1,170	3,350	3,150	2,440	990
2022	5,950	5,230	1,230	3,790	3,340	2,480	1,140
2023	6,010	5,260	1,280	3,680	3,410	2,510	1,100

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023; and Census of Jails, 2019.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for rates of local jail inmates at midyear, total incarceration population, and total correctional population, by sex and race or Hispanic origin, 2013–2023

Year	Total	Male	Female	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
2011	1.9	3.5	0.8	2.1	9.8	5.5	4.5
2012	2.5	4.4	0.9	2.2	11.9	5.6	4.2
2013	2.5	4.6	0.9	2.3	12.4	4.8	4.4
2014	2.6	4.5	0.9	2.3	11.9	4.9	4.3
2015	2.2	4.0	0.8	2.1	8.9	5.9	3.5
2016	1.8	3.3	0.8	2.2	9.1	3.5	3.5
2017	2.0	3.5	0.8	2.3	9.8	3.7	3.1
2018	2.2	3.8	0.9	2.6	10.3	3.9	4.3
2019	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
2020	1.5	2.8	0.6	1.5	7.0	3.8	2.5
2021	1.6	3.0	0.7	1.7	7.5	3.9	3.2
2022	1.8	3.2	0.7	1.9	7.9	3.9	3.6
2023	1.8	3.2	0.8	1.8	7.9	3.7	3.4

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Annual Survey of Jails, 2013–2018 and 2020–2023; and Census of Jails, 2019.

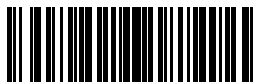


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal,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

This report was written by Shaun Gann, PhD, and Danielle Kaeble. Derek Mueller, PhD, verified the report.

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

September 2025, NCJ 310413



NCJ 310413

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