



Federal Justice Statistics, 2022

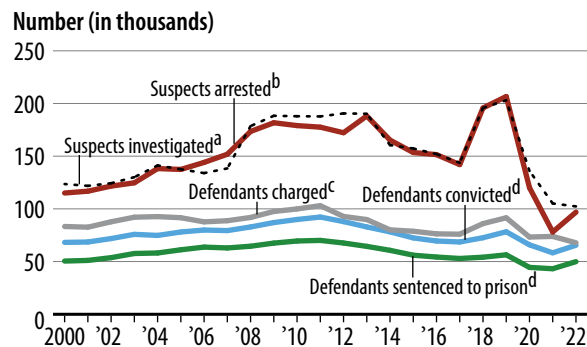
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Federal arrests increased 24% from fiscal year (FY) 2021 to FY 2022 (**figure 1**).¹ After gradually increasing from 2000 to 2013, federal arrests decreased from 2014 to 2017 before increasing from 2018 to 2019. In 2021, arrests dropped to the lowest level in 20 years (78,068) before rising to 96,857 in 2022. Of the 350,402 persons under federal correctional control at fiscal year-end 2022, about 57% were in secure confinement and 43% were on community supervision (**table 1**). This was a 15% decline from fiscal year-end 2012, when 413,676 persons were under federal correctional control. This decline was driven by a drop in the number of persons in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) (from 194,511 in 2012 to 137,603 in 2022).

This report describes cases processed by the federal criminal justice system. Data are from the Federal Justice Statistics Program, which collects, standardizes, and reports on administrative data received from six federal justice agencies: the U.S. Marshals Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, BOP, and U.S. Sentencing Commission.

¹In this report, annual data are for the fiscal year, which is from October 1 to September 30.

FIGURE 1
Suspects and defendants processed in the federal criminal justice system, FY 2000–2022



Note: Suspects or defendants who had more than one arrest, charge, or case are counted separately for each occurrence. See appendix table 1 for counts.

^aSuspects in matters investigated by U.S. attorneys.

^bSuspects arrested by federal law enforcement. Excludes District of Columbia Superior Court arrests. For 2020 to 2022 arrests, the custody start date is used instead of the arrest date. See *Methodology*.

^cDefendants charged with a felony or a misdemeanor offense in U.S. district court.

^dDefendants in cases adjudicated with a felony or a misdemeanor offense in U.S. district court.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Prisoner Tracking, Justice Detainee, and CAPTURE information systems; Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database; and Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal years 2000–2022.

HIGHLIGHTS

- During fiscal year (FY) 2022, federal law enforcement agencies made 96,857 arrests, a 24% increase from the 78,068 arrests in FY 2021.
- In the 26,233 Drug Enforcement Administration arrests in FY 2022, the most common type of drug involved was methamphetamine (8,083 arrests), followed by other opioids, including fentanyl (5,375 arrests).
- Persons exiting federal prison in FY 2022 for nonregulatory public order offenses, including sex offenses, served more time (66 months) than persons exiting for violent offenses (56 months) or drug offenses (53 months).
- The median number of days from the receipt of an investigation to the decision by a U.S. attorney to prosecute or decline a matter was 60 days in FY 2022, down from 70 days in FY 2021.
- The percent of suspects prosecuted was highest in immigration (74%), drug (71%), and weapons (71%) offenses.
- The median number of days from case filing in U.S. district court to case disposition was 314 days in FY 2022, up from 300 days in FY 2021.

TABLE 1**Persons in federal confinement or under federal supervision in the community, fiscal year-end 2012, 2021, and 2022**

	2012		2021		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	413,676	100%	350,453	100%	350,402	100%
In secure confinement	255,375	61.7%	197,808	56.4%	199,928	57.1%
Pretrial detention	60,864	14.7	64,082	18.3	62,325	17.8
Federal Bureau of Prisons (post-sentencing)*	194,511	47.0	133,726	38.1	137,603	39.3
In the community	158,301	38.3%	152,645	43.6%	150,474	42.9%
Pretrial release supervision	26,567	6.4	32,253	9.2	29,615	8.5
Post-sentencing supervision	131,734	31.8	120,392	34.3	120,859	34.5
Supervised release	107,802	26.1	107,338	30.6	107,768	30.8
Probation	22,307	5.4	12,332	3.5	12,466	3.6
Parole	1,625	0.4	722	0.2	625	0.2

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Persons in federal confinement or under federal supervision in the community are shown as of September 30, 2012, 2021, and 2022.

*Counts include federally sentenced persons in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and persons sentenced in U.S. district court. Counts exclude persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, and persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs. Unsentenced persons in BOP custody are counted separately in pretrial detention counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System; U.S. Marshals Service, CAPTURE information system; and Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year-end 2012, 2021, and 2022.

Definitions of major federal offense categories

Violent—Includes murder, negligent or nonnegligent manslaughter, aggravated or simple assault, sexual abuse, robbery, kidnapping, and threats against the U.S. president.

Property—Includes fraudulent and other types of property offenses.

Fraudulent property—Includes embezzlement, fraud, forgery, and counterfeiting.

Other property—Includes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

Drug—Includes the manufacture, import, export, distribution, or dispensing of a controlled or counterfeit substance, or the possession of a controlled or counterfeit substance with intent to manufacture or distribute.

Public order—Includes regulatory and other types of public order offenses.

Regulatory public order—Includes violation of agriculture, antitrust, labor, food and drug, motor carrier, and other federal regulations.

Other public order—Includes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Weapons—Includes violations of any of the provisions of 18 U.S.C. §§ 922–923 concerning the manufacture, import, possession, receipt, and license of firearms and ammunition.

Immigration—Includes offenses involving illegal entrance into the United States, illegal reentry after being deported, the willful failure to leave when ordered, or the transportation or harbor of any non-U.S. citizens not admitted by an immigration officer.

Supervision violations—Includes violations of bail, violations of pretrial or post-sentencing supervision in the community (probation), and failures to appear.

Arrest and booking

Arrests in this section refer to the most serious offenses that suspects were booked for by deputy U.S. marshals. In each federal judicial district, deputy U.S. marshals are responsible for taking suspects charged with a federal crime into custody (which involves booking, processing, and detaining the suspects), overseeing court security, and coordinating prisoner transportation.

In FY 2022, 68% of arrests were for immigration offenses, supervision violations, and drug offenses

The top three most common arrest offenses in FY 2022 were immigration offenses (24% of all arrests), supervision violations (23%), and drug offenses (21%) (table 2). The largest percentage increase in arrests from 2021 to 2022 was for immigration offenses (51%). Arrests for weapons offenses increased 38% from 5,840 arrests in FY 2021 to 8,068 arrests in FY 2022. Arrests for property offenses decreased by 5% from 2021 to 2022.

TABLE 2
Federal arrests, by most serious offense and judicial district, FY 2021 and FY 2022

	FY 2021		FY 2022		Percent change, 2021–2022
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total arrests	78,068	100%	96,857	100%	24.1%
Most serious offense at arrest					
Violent	2,834	3.8%	3,409	3.8%	20.3%
Property	7,612	10.3	7,253	8.0	-4.7
Fraud	6,466	8.8	6,227	6.9	-3.7
Other ^a	1,146	1.6	1,026	1.1	-10.5
Drug	16,555	22.5	18,563	20.5	12.1
Public order	5,483	7.4	6,229	6.9	13.6
Regulatory	194	0.3	252	0.3	29.9
Other ^b	5,289	7.2	5,977	6.6	13.0
Weapons	5,840	7.9	8,068	8.9	38.2
Immigration	14,446	19.6	21,831	24.1	51.1
Material witness	3,603	4.9	4,576	5.0	27.0
Supervision violation	17,256	23.4	20,790	22.9	20.5
Federal judicial district					
U.S.-Mexico border district	29,664	38.0%	39,121	40.4%	31.9%
Arizona	5,397	6.9	11,017	11.4	104.1
California Southern	4,671	6.0	5,450	5.6	16.7
New Mexico	2,497	3.2	3,001	3.1	20.2
Texas Southern	10,430	13.4	10,676	11.0	2.4
Texas Western	6,669	8.5	8,977	9.3	34.6
Other judicial districts	48,404	62.0	57,736	59.6	19.3

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Each arrest is counted separately, so individuals with more than one arrest are counted more than once. The most serious offense at arrest is determined by the deputy U.S. marshal at booking. The federal district is the location of the federal court where booking takes place. The custody start date is used instead of the arrest date (as in years prior to 2020). This is because not all bookings had arrest dates, due to the U.S. Marshals Service's transition to a new data system. The custody date is used to ensure all bookings are enumerated, including records that are missing an arrest date. See *Methodology*.

^aIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^bIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, CAPTURE information system, fiscal years 2021 and 2022.

Effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the federal criminal justice system

The coronavirus pandemic has had a significant effect on all stages of the federal criminal justice process, from arrest to imprisonment. In all federal judicial districts, U.S. courts modified operations in 2020 and 2021. Fewer persons were arrested, prosecuted, convicted, and sentenced to prison. The largest decline in arrests and cases occurred from March 2020 to April 2020. The second largest decline in arrests and cases occurred from October 2020 to February 2021. Declines in federal criminal case processing generally coincided with waves or periods of sharp increases in confirmed coronavirus cases in the United States.² The number of arrests and cases at fiscal year-end 2022 remained lower than at the start of the pandemic in January 2020.

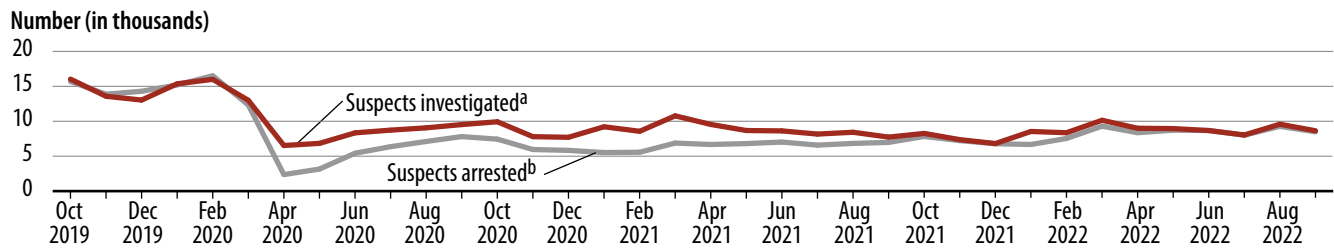
²Trends in confirmed cases are available at Johns Hopkins Coronavirus Research Center: <https://coronavirus.jhu.edu/region/united-states>.

Federal law enforcement: Investigations and arrests

The number of federal arrests increased 22% from 6,971 in September 2021 to 8,485 in September 2022 (figure 2). The number of suspects investigated by U.S. attorneys increased 12% during this period, from 7,730 in September 2021 to 8,638 in September 2022.

The gap between the number of federal arrests and investigations was widest in April 2020, when there were 4,160 more suspects investigated (6,529) than federal arrests (2,369). By June 2022, the gap was much closer. The closing of the gap between investigations and arrests was mostly due to an increase in arrests during this period.

FIGURE 2
Suspects investigated and arrested in the federal criminal justice system, October 1, 2019–September 30, 2022



Note: See appendix table 2 for counts.

^aSuspects in matters investigated by U.S. attorneys. Suspects investigated in more than one matter are counted separately.

^bSuspects arrested by federal law enforcement. Each arrest is counted separately, so persons with more than one arrest are counted more than once. Excludes District of Columbia Superior Court arrests. For 2020 to 2022 arrests, the custody start date is used instead of the arrest date (as in prior years) because not all bookings in 2020 to 2022 had arrest dates, due to the U.S. Marshals Service's transition to a new data system. The custody date is used to ensure all bookings are enumerated, including records that are missing an arrest date. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, CAPTURE information system; and Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database, fiscal years 2020–2022.

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Effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the federal criminal justice system (continued)

Federal court: Charges, convictions, and prison sentences

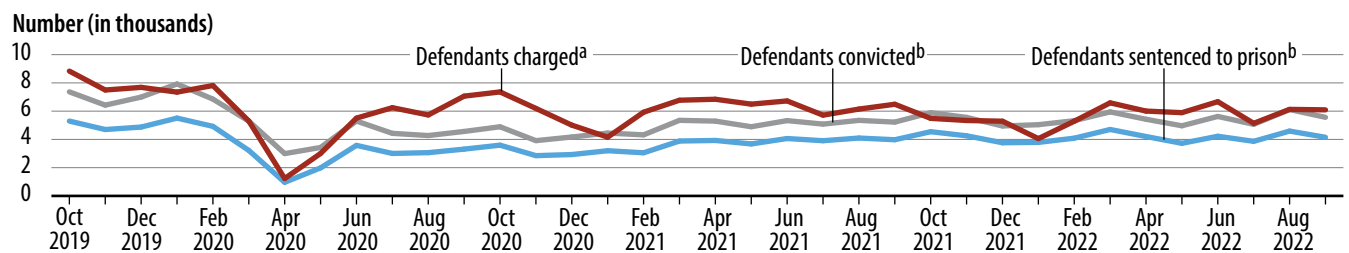
From September 2021 to September 2022, the number of persons charged in U.S. district courts dropped 6% (from 6,489 to 6,092) (figure 3). At the same time, the number convicted in U.S. district courts increased 6% (from 5,225 to 5,563) and the number sentenced to prison increased 4% (from 3,976 to 4,150). The number of persons

charged, convicted, and sentenced to prison remained lower than before the pandemic. From October 2019 to September 2022:

- 2,742 fewer persons were charged
- 1,803 fewer persons were convicted
- 1,147 fewer persons were sentenced to prison.

FIGURE 3

Defendants charged, convicted, and sentenced to prison in the federal criminal justice system, October 1, 2019–September 30, 2022



Note: See appendix table 2 for counts.

^aDefendants charged with a felony or a misdemeanor offense in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately.

^bDefendants in cases adjudicated with a felony or a misdemeanor offense in U.S. district court. Defendants in more than one adjudicated case are counted separately.

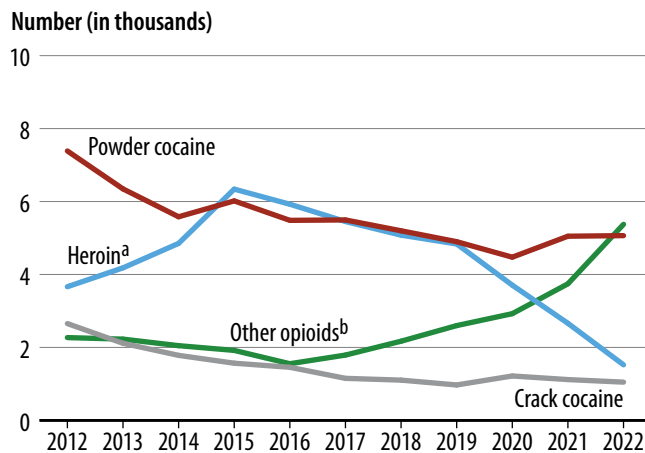
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal years 2020–2022.

Arrests by the Drug Enforcement Administration

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) enforces the controlled substances laws and regulations of the United States, including investigating major drug offenses at the national and international levels. The DEA coordinates with foreign governments and federal, state, tribal, and local agencies. It has 239 offices in the United States and 92 offices in 69 countries.³

³See <https://www.dea.gov/domestic-divisions>. “Suspects arrested by the DEA” describes arrests in which each arrest of an individual suspect is counted separately. Individual suspects can be arrested by the DEA more than once in a year. Arrest counts reported by the DEA overlap with bookings data collected by the U.S. Marshals Service and reported in table 2. DEA data include all arrests made by DEA agents and do not describe whether a DEA arrest is a state or federal case. Therefore, comparisons should not be made between DEA and U.S. Marshals booking data, which include bookings for federal cases only.

FIGURE 4
Federal and state arrests by the Drug Enforcement Administration involving powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, and other opioids, FY 2012–2022



Note: The unit of count is an arrest by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Each arrest for a person is counted separately. Includes state and federal arrests made by the DEA. See appendix table 3 for counts.

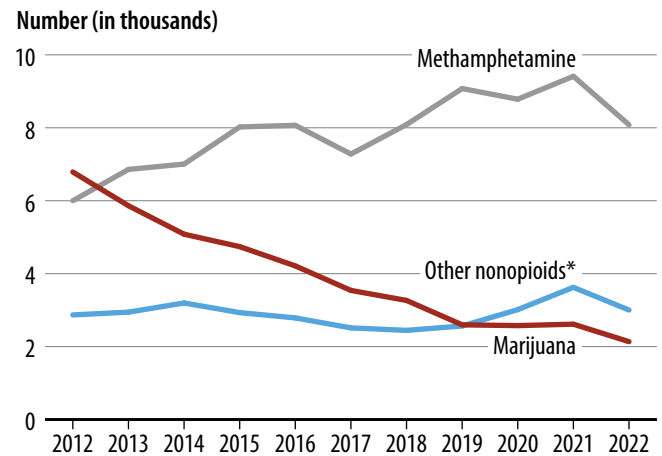
^aIncludes heroin, morphine, and opium base.

^bIncludes fentanyl, oxycodone, hydrocodone, opioid treatment pharmaceuticals, hydromorphone, Palladone, and oxymorphone.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System, fiscal years 2012–2022.

The DEA reported 26,233 drug arrests in fiscal year (FY) 2022, 7% fewer than in FY 2021 (28,224 arrests). (See appendix table 3.) Thirty-one percent (8,083) of drug arrests were for methamphetamine and 20% (5,375) were for other opioids, including fentanyl, in FY 2022 (figures 4 and 5). From FY 2012 to FY 2022, DEA arrests for other opioids, including fentanyl, increased the most (44% per year on average). During that period, arrests declined an average of 11% for marijuana, 9% for crack cocaine, 8% for heroin, and 4% for powder cocaine each year. DEA arrests for methamphetamine increased from 6,000 arrests in FY 2012 to 9,412 arrests in FY 2021 before decreasing to 8,083 arrests in FY 2022.

FIGURE 5
Federal and state arrests by the Drug Enforcement Administration involving marijuana, methamphetamine, and other nonopioids, FY 2012–2022



Note: The unit of count is an arrest by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Each arrest for a person is counted separately. Includes state and federal arrests made by the DEA. Includes drug diversion arrests where drug type is not indicated. See appendix table 3 for counts.

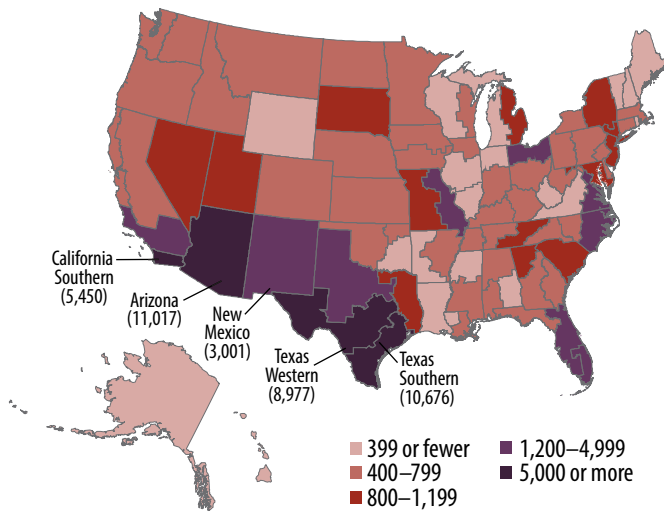
*Includes nonopioid pharmaceutical controlled substances, other depressants, sedatives, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, hallucinogens, synthetic cannabinoids, other steroids, equipment to manufacture controlled substances, and drug use paraphernalia.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System, fiscal years 2012–2022.

About 40% of arrests in FY 2022 were in the five federal judicial districts along the U.S.-Mexico border

The five federal judicial districts along the U.S.-Mexico border (California Southern, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas Western, and Texas Southern) accounted for 40% of all federal arrests in FY 2022, similar to 38% in 2021 (map 1). (See *Federal Justice Statistics, 2021* (NCJ 304314, BJS, December 2022).) Among the five border districts, Arizona (11,017) had the most arrests, followed by Texas Southern (10,676), Texas Western (8,977), California Southern (5,450), and New Mexico (3,001).

MAP 1
Federal arrests, by judicial district, FY 2022



Note: A total of 96,857 suspects were arrested for a federal offense from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022. Each arrest is counted separately, so persons with more than one arrest are counted more than once. The map shows the number of arrests by the federal judicial district, which is the location of the federal court where booking took place. Not shown: District of Columbia (298), Guam (49), Northern Mariana Islands (19), Puerto Rico (1,209), and U.S. Virgin Islands (92). See appendix table 4 for counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, CAPTURE information system, fiscal year 2022.

Investigation and prosecution

Ninety-three U.S. attorneys served as the chief federal prosecutor within their judicial district in FY 2022.⁴ Federal law enforcement agencies referred the most matters to U.S. attorneys in FY 2022, but referrals also came from state and local law enforcement.

In FY 2022, the Department of Justice referred the most suspects of any referring authority

Law enforcement agencies within the Department of Justice (DOJ) referred 45% of suspects in matters sent to U.S. attorneys in FY 2022, compared to 48% in FY 2021 and 27% in FY 2012. Agencies within the Department of Homeland Security referred 32% of the 102,329 suspects in matters sent to U.S. attorneys in FY 2022, down from 57% in FY 2012 (table 3). In FY 2022, about 5% of suspects in matters opened by U.S. attorneys were referred by federal or state task forces.

⁴One U.S. attorney serves two districts: Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands.

TABLE 3
Suspects in matters opened by U.S. attorneys, by referring authority, FY 2012, FY 2021, and FY 2022

Department/authority	FY 2012	FY 2021	FY 2022
Defense	2.3%	1.8%	1.5%
Homeland Security	56.7	28.2	32.2
Interior	2.0	1.0	1.0
Justice	26.9	48.1	45.3
Treasury	1.8	1.4	1.2
Federal/state task force	1.8	4.9	4.9
Other*	8.5	14.7	13.8
Number of suspects	190,596	105,121	102,329

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The department or authority is the entity making the referral for criminal action to the U.S. attorneys' offices. Percentages are based on records with nonmissing referring authority data. The unit of count is a suspect in a matter referred to U.S. attorneys. Suspects in more than one matter are counted separately. There were 15 records missing referring authority in 2022, 6 missing referring authority in 2021, and 333 missing referring authority in 2012.

*Includes the departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Energy, Health and Human Services, Labor, State, and Transportation; and state and local authorities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database, fiscal years 2012, 2021, and 2022.

U.S. attorneys prosecuted 62% of suspects in matters concluded in FY 2022

U.S. attorneys establish policies and priorities within their federal judicial districts and determine which cases they prosecute. In choosing to prosecute, U.S. attorneys account for factors such as available resources and the priorities of the DOJ and state and local law enforcement. To conclude a matter, U.S. attorneys may file charges and prosecute defendants in U.S. district court, file charges and dispose of matters before U.S. magistrate judges, or decline matters, resulting in no further action in U.S. district court. In FY 2022, the offenses that U.S. attorneys most commonly chose to prosecute included immigration offenses (74%), drug offenses (71%) and weapons offenses (71%), followed by property offenses other than fraud (56%) (table 4).

U.S. magistrate judges have the authority to adjudicate or dispose of misdemeanor offenses under 18 U.S.C. § 3401.

Magistrate judges' matters differ from prosecutions in that they typically require less than 1 hour of an assistant U.S. attorney's time and are processed quickly in court. Twelve percent of matters concluded by U.S. attorneys in FY 2022 were disposed of by U.S. magistrate judges. Matters that were most likely to be disposed of by U.S. magistrate judges included immigration offenses (25%) and public order offenses other than regulatory offenses (15%).

U.S. attorneys declined to prosecute 26% of matters concluded in FY 2022. The cases most likely to be declined were property fraud (52%) and regulatory public order (49%) offenses. The median time from receipt of an investigation to the decision by a U.S. attorney to prosecute or decline a matter was 60 days in FY 2022, down from 70 days in FY 2021. (See *Federal Justice Statistics, 2021* (NCJ 305127, BJS, December 2022).)

TABLE 4
Outcome and case-processing time of suspects in matters concluded, by lead charge and judicial district, FY 2022

	Number of suspects in matters concluded	Outcome ^a			Prosecutor decision/median case-processing time ^b			
		Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Disposed of by U.S. magistrate	Declined to prosecute	All cases	Prosecuted in U.S. district court	Disposed of by U.S. magistrate	Declined to prosecute
Total	104,640	62.4%	11.9%	25.7%	60 days	27 days	28 days	609 days
Lead charge^c								
Violent	4,707	49.6%	6.8%	43.6%	138 days	39 days	100 days	344 days
Property	16,106	45.7	4.4	49.9	481	216	299	739
Fraud	14,031	44.2	4.0	51.8	532	277	333	755
Other ^d	2,075	55.7	7.4	36.9	186	51	214	588
Drug	26,616	71.3	7.0	21.6	82	29	87	664
Public order	16,868	43.1	14.2	42.7	251	67	92	644
Regulatory	2,835	42.2	8.4	49.3	332	42	124	612
Other ^e	14,015	43.3	15.3	41.3	241	69	90	653
Weapons	13,830	71.2	4.2	24.6	70	37	87	383
Immigration	26,490	73.5	24.6	1.8	23	23	20	641
Federal judicial district								
U.S.-Mexico border	34,746	71.9%	20.4%	7.7%	25 days	24 days	23 days	710 days
Arizona	9,844	51.1	38.9	10.0	27	28	18	675
California Southern	4,283	86.6	8.8	4.6	27	27	29	1,161
New Mexico	3,272	64.5	22.4	13.1	78	68	72	870
Texas Southern	8,290	84.3	10.9	4.8	21	20	22	734
Texas Western	9,057	79.1	13.6	7.3	23	22	26	534
Other judicial districts	69,894	57.6	7.6	34.7	185	54	101	598

^aDetails may not sum to totals due to rounding. The unit of count is a suspect in a matter referred to U.S. attorneys. Suspects investigated in more than one matter are counted separately. There were 23 records missing the suspect's lead charge.

^bCase-processing time reflects the time from receipt of a matter to the U.S. attorney's decision to prosecute the matter as a case in U.S. district court, refer the matter for disposal by a U.S. magistrate judge, or decline the matter, resulting in no further action in U.S. district court. The median is the midpoint of processing time. A median of 60 days means that half of the suspects received a disposition in less than 60 days of the matter's referral and half received a disposition in more than 60 days.

^cThe lead charge is the substantive statute that is the primary basis for referral. It is most often, but not always, the charge with the greatest potential sentence.

^dIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^eIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database, fiscal year 2022.

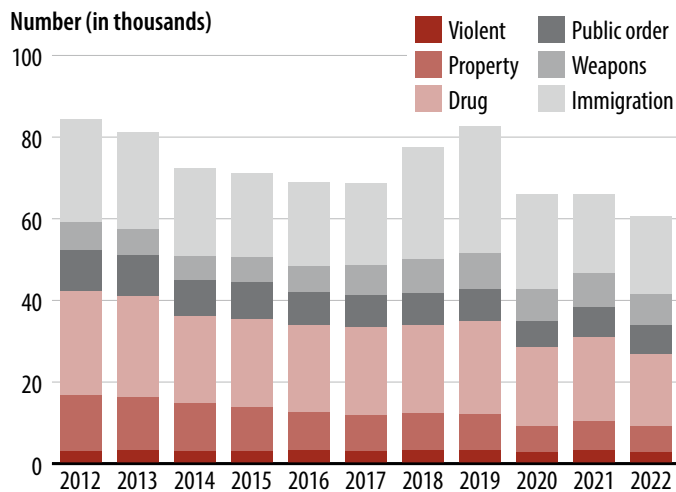
Case filing, adjudication, and sentencing

This section describes the workload of U.S. district courts, including the disposition of criminal proceedings and the sentencing of convicted defendants. The district courts serve as the general trial courts of the federal judicial system and have original jurisdiction over any case arising under federal statutes, the U.S. Constitution, or treaties. Each U.S. district court has at least one U.S. district judge, who is appointed by the U.S. president and confirmed by the U.S. Senate.

15% fewer defendants were charged with drug offenses in FY 2022 than in FY 2021

From FY 2021 to FY 2022, the number of defendants charged with a federal offense decreased by 8%, from 65,880 to 60,490 (figure 6). During that period, the number of persons charged with drug offenses decreased 15% and the number of persons charged with violent offenses decreased 13%. The number of persons charged with public order offenses decreased 1%.

FIGURE 6
Defendants in criminal cases filed in U.S. district court, by most serious offense, FY 2012–2022



Note: The unit of count is a defendant in a case filed in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately. Includes defendants charged in U.S. district court with a felony or a misdemeanor offense as the most serious charge. See appendix table 5 for counts.

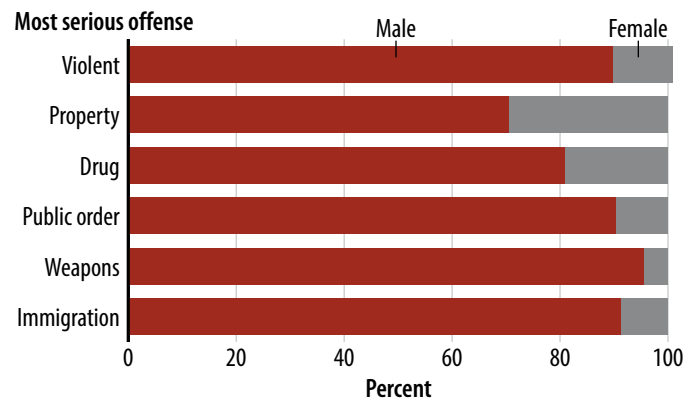
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal years 2012–2022.

Most defendants charged in U.S. district court in FY 2022 were male

A total of 49,830 males and 7,722 females were charged in U.S. district court in FY 2022, with males accounting for 86% of all defendants and females accounting for 14% (table 5). Females made up 30% of defendants charged with a property offense and 19% of defendants charged with a drug offense (figure 7).

Fifty-three percent of defendants charged in U.S. district court in FY 2022 were Hispanic. Sixty-four percent of defendants were ages 25 to 44, and 15% were age 50 or older. The youngest defendants (age 19 or younger) and oldest defendants (age 65 or older) together made up 3% of persons charged in FY 2022. Forty-four percent of females charged in U.S. district court in 2022 were Hispanic, 32% were white, and 19% were black. Of the males charged, 54% were Hispanic, 24% were black, and 19% were white. Eighty-four percent of charged females were U.S. citizens. Males who were charged were also more likely to be U.S. citizens (62%) than non-U.S. citizens (38%). Other than the United States, the most common countries or regions of citizenship among male defendants were Mexico (26%), Central America (7%), and the Caribbean Islands (2%).

FIGURE 7
Defendants charged in U.S. district court, by sex and most serious offense, FY 2022



Note: The unit of count is a defendant in a case filed in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately. Includes defendants charged in U.S. district court with a felony or a misdemeanor offense as the most serious charge. Percentages are based on nonmissing data. There were 176 records missing the defendant's sex and 163 missing the defendant's offense type. See appendix table 6 for percentages.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2022.

TABLE 5**Defendants charged in U.S. district court, by sex and demographic characteristics, FY 2022**

Demographic characteristic	All defendants		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	57,728	100%	49,830	100%	7,722	100%
Race/ethnicity						
White ^a	11,420	20.8%	9,097	19.1%	2,319	31.8%
Black ^a	12,680	23.0	11,312	23.7	1,364	18.7
Hispanic	28,937	52.6	25,701	53.9	3,228	44.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^a	780	1.4	617	1.3	163	2.2
American Indian/Alaska Native ^a	1,218	2.2	988	2.1	229	3.1
Age						
19 or younger	675	1.2%	586	1.2%	89	1.2%
20–24	6,071	10.6	5,142	10.3	924	12.0
25–29	8,856	15.4	7,612	15.3	1,240	16.1
30–34	10,143	17.6	8,820	17.7	1,319	17.1
35–39	9,540	16.6	8,275	16.6	1,259	16.3
40–44	8,238	14.3	7,223	14.5	1,013	13.1
45–49	5,665	9.8	4,996	10.0	665	8.6
50–54	3,647	6.3	3,168	6.4	477	6.2
55–59	2,261	3.9	1,926	3.9	333	4.3
60–64	1,356	2.4	1,148	2.3	206	2.7
65 or older	1,119	1.9	923	1.9	195	2.5
Median age	36 yrs.	~	36 yrs.	~	36 yrs.	~
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	37,407	65.2%	30,937	62.3%	6,451	84.1%
Non-U.S. citizen	19,937	34.8	18,706	37.7	1,222	15.9
Country/region of citizenship						
North America	56,081	97.8%	48,515	97.7%	7,539	98.3%
United States	37,407	65.2	30,937	62.3	6,451	84.1
Mexico	13,864	24.2	13,018	26.2	839	10.9
Canada	57	0.1	52	0.1	5	0.1
Caribbean Islands ^b	1,060	1.8	1,005	2.0	55	0.7
Central America ^b	3,693	6.4	3,503	7.1	189	2.5
South America ^b	645	1.1	578	1.2	67	0.9
Asia and Oceania ^b	301	0.5	260	0.5	40	0.5
Europe ^b	171	0.3	154	0.3	17	0.2
Africa ^b	146	0.3	136	0.3	10	0.1

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The unit of count is a defendant in a case filed in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately. Includes defendants charged in U.S. district court with a felony or a misdemeanor offense as the most serious charge. Percentages are based on nonmissing cases. There were 176 records missing the defendant's sex, 2,693 missing the defendant's race or ethnicity, 157 missing the defendant's age, and 384 missing the defendant's citizenship status.

~Not applicable.

^aExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons). Defendants self-reported race and ethnicity during the pretrial interview. Information was collected for one race and one ethnicity category.

^bCountries aggregated by region.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2022.

9 in 10 defendants adjudicated in U.S. district court in FY 2022 were convicted

Of the 71,542 defendants adjudicated in FY 2022, about 92% were convicted (table 6). Nearly all defendants charged with immigration (98%), weapons (94%), or drug (92%) offenses were convicted. About 90% of adjudicated defendants pled guilty. Two percent of defendants were convicted through a bench or jury trial. Defendants adjudicated in U.S.-Mexico border districts had a higher conviction rate (96%) than defendants in nonborder districts (89%). Among felony offenses, rates of nonconviction ranged from 2% for immigration

offenses to 12% for regulatory offenses. Cases that were dismissed or otherwise concluded by the judge or prosecutor accounted for most nonconvictions (8%). Acquittals (413 days), dismissals (314 days), and guilty pleas (302 days) took less time to process from case filing to disposition than trials that ended in convictions (776 days). The median days from case filing in U.S. district court to case disposition increased by 5% from 300 days in FY 2021. (See *Federal Justice Statistics, 2021* (NCJ 305127, BJS, December 2022).) During this period, the median case processing time decreased the most for cases disposed by a dismissal (down 18%).

TABLE 6
Disposition and case-processing time of defendants in cases adjudicated in U.S. district court, by most serious offense and judicial district, FY 2022

	Total cases adjudicated	Convicted			Not convicted		
		Total	Guilty plea	Bench/jury trial	Total	Bench/jury trial	Dismissed
All offenses	71,542	91.5%	89.6%	1.9%	8.5%	0.5%	8.0%
Most serious offense at adjudication							
Felony	67,055	93.2%	91.2%	2.0%	6.8%	0.5%	6.4%
Violent	2,970	89.2	83.1	6.0	10.8	1.4	9.4
Property	7,426	90.1	87.3	2.7	9.9	0.7	9.3
Fraud	6,439	89.7	86.9	2.8	10.3	0.7	9.6
Other ^a	987	92.4	90.1	2.3	7.6	0.4	7.2
Drug	22,396	91.6	89.8	1.9	8.4	0.3	8.0
Public order	6,569	91.0	87.0	4.1	9.0	0.9	8.1
Regulatory	722	87.7	82.1	5.5	12.3	3.6	8.7
Other ^b	5,847	91.4	87.6	3.9	8.6	0.6	8.0
Weapons	10,109	93.9	91.6	2.2	6.1	0.7	5.5
Immigration	17,585	97.6	97.2	0.3	2.4	0.1	2.3
Misdemeanor	4,487	66.6	65.8	0.8	33.4	0.4	33.1
Federal judicial district							
U.S.-Mexico border	24,596	95.8%	95.1%	0.7%	4.2%	0.2%	4.0%
Arizona	4,687	96.5	95.8	0.7	3.5	0.2	3.3
California Southern	4,013	87.7	87.2	0.5	12.3	0.4	11.9
New Mexico	2,208	97.1	96.8	0.3	2.9	0.1	2.9
Texas Southern	7,498	97.4	97.0	0.4	2.6	0.2	2.4
Texas Western	6,190	98.2	96.9	1.4	1.8	0.2	1.5
Other judicial districts	46,946	89.2	86.7	2.6	10.8	0.6	10.2
Median time from filing to disposition ^c	314 days	309 days	302 days	776 days	415 days	413 days	314 days

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Includes information on felony defendants; Class A misdemeanor defendants, whether cases were handled by U.S. district judges or U.S. magistrate judges; and other misdemeanor defendants, provided their cases were handled by U.S. district judges. Court personnel determine the most serious offense at adjudication as the offense with the greatest statutory maximum sentence. The unit of count is a defendant in a case adjudicated in U.S. district court. Defendants in more than one case are counted separately. The median is the midpoint between the slowest and fastest processing times. A median of 314 days means that half of the defendants received a disposition in less than 314 days and half received a disposition in more than 314 days.

^aIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^bIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

^cIncludes the interval from the time a case was filed in U.S. district court to sentencing for defendants who were convicted and the interval from case filing to disposition for defendants who were not convicted or whose cases were dismissed.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year 2022.

3 in 4 convicted defendants were sentenced to prison in FY 2022

Of the 65,470 defendants convicted in U.S. district court in FY 2022, more than three-quarters (77%) were sentenced to prison (table 7). The remainder received probation only (8%), a fine only (2%), or a suspended sentence (14%). Persons most likely to receive prison terms were those convicted of violent (93%), drug (89%), or weapons (89%) felonies. Seventeen percent of persons convicted of a misdemeanor received a prison sentence in FY 2022.

Defendants sentenced to prison in FY 2022 received a median term of 41 months

In FY 2022, the median prison sentence for a felony was 41 months, up from a median of 37 months in FY 2021. (See table 7 in this report and *Federal Justice Statistics, 2021* (NCJ 305127, BJS, December 2022).) Convicted defendants received a median sentence of 110 months in prison for a violent offense, 70 months for a drug offense, and 60 months for a nonregulatory public order offense. The median prison term for immigration defendants convicted of a felony was 13 months. Defendants convicted and sentenced to prison in the five U.S.-Mexico border districts received a median sentence of 18 months, compared to a median of 60 months in other districts. This was due to the higher percentage of immigration cases in the border districts.

TABLE 7
Type and length of sentence imposed for convicted defendants, by most serious offense and judicial district, FY 2022

	Number convicted	Type of sentence				Median prison term
		Prison ^a	Probation only	Fine only	Suspended	
All offenses	65,470	76.5%	7.9%	2.1%	13.6%	41 mos.
Most serious offense at conviction						
Felony	62,482	79.3%	6.5%	0.5%	13.7%	41 mos.
Violent	2,648	92.8	2.6	0.3	4.3	110
Property	6,688	63.0	20.7	1.3	14.9	24
Fraud	5,776	64.4	18.7	1.4	15.5	25
Other ^b	912	54.2	33.6	0.7	11.5	24
Drug	20,523	88.8	3.5	0.3	7.3	70
Public order	5,979	79.5	11.7	0.9	7.9	60
Regulatory	633	63.4	26.4	1.0	9.2	30
Other ^c	5,346	81.4	10.0	0.8	7.8	60
Weapons	9,488	89.3	5.2	0.3	5.2	46
Immigration	17,156	66.6	4.0	0.2	29.2	13
Misdemeanor	2,988	17.1	36.6	36.4	9.9	3
Federal judicial district						
U.S.-Mexico border	23,571	71.6%	5.2%	0.4%	22.9%	18 mos.
Arizona	4,522	58.9	8.7	0.4	32.0	14
California Southern	3,520	76.9	3.2	0.4	19.6	24
New Mexico	2,143	97.1	2.9	<0.1	<0.1	10
Texas Southern	7,305	74.6	3.5	0.2	21.8	18
Texas Western	6,081	65.5	6.6	0.6	27.3	21
Other judicial districts	41,899	79.2	9.4	3.1	8.3	60

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The unit of count is a defendant in a case adjudicated with a conviction and sentence in U.S. district court. Defendants convicted and sentenced in more than one case are counted separately. Includes defendants adjudicated in U.S. district court with a felony or a misdemeanor as the most serious charge. The most serious offense is determined by court personnel as the offense with the greatest statutory maximum sentence. The median prison term is the midpoint of prison terms imposed. A median of 41 months means that half of the defendants received a prison term of less than 41 months and half received a prison term of more than 41 months. There were 218 records missing type of sentence.

^aIncludes sentences to incarceration, such as mixed (a prison term followed by a probation term) and life sentences.

^bIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^cIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal year 2022.

The type of sentence imposed in FY 2022 varied by sex, race or ethnicity, and age

Convicted males (80%) were sentenced to prison more often than convicted females (62%) (table 8). Twenty percent of convicted females received a probation-only

sentence, compared to 6% of convicted males. Convicted defendants who were black (85%) were the most likely to receive a prison sentence, followed by those who were American Indian or Alaska Native (84%); white (78%); Hispanic (74%); and Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander (66%). Among those sentenced to prison,

TABLE 8
Type and length of sentence imposed for convicted defendants, by demographic characteristics, FY 2022

Demographic characteristic	Number convicted	Type of sentence				Median prison term
		Prison ^a	Probation only	Fine only	Suspended	
Total	65,470	76.5%	7.9%	2.1%	13.6%	41 mos.
Sex						
Male	53,172	79.8%	5.6%	1.1%	13.5%	41 mos.
Female	8,070	62.3	19.7	1.8	16.2	30
Race/ethnicity						
White ^b	13,514	78.4%	12.5%	1.9%	7.2%	60 mos.
Black ^b	15,055	84.8	7.8	1.1	6.3	60
Hispanic	29,822	74.1	4.5	0.4	21.1	24
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^b	991	65.6	18.6	3.2	12.7	41
American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	1,325	83.5	7.1	0.9	8.5	38
Age						
19 or younger	655	61.4%	16.3%	2.5%	19.8%	20 mos.
20–24	6,359	74.3	8.4	2.4	14.9	33
25–29	9,483	77.8	6.6	1.6	14.0	40
30–34	11,028	79.5	5.9	0.9	13.7	42
35–39	10,270	79.5	6.0	0.7	13.8	42
40–44	8,752	79.8	5.6	0.7	13.9	40
45–49	5,930	78.2	6.7	0.8	14.3	37
50–54	3,734	76.2	9.5	1.2	13.2	37
55–59	2,466	74.1	12.4	1.5	12.1	41
60–64	1,425	70.9	15.7	1.5	11.9	41
65 or older	1,155	60.4	23.4	3.8	12.5	37
Median age	36 yrs.	36 yrs.	37 yrs.	32 yrs.	36 yrs.	~
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	41,310	81.7%	9.9%	1.4%	7.1%	54 mos.
Non-U.S. citizen	19,668	69.4	2.2	0.3	28.2	18
Country/region of citizenship						
North America	57,798	78.6%	7.2%	0.8%	13.4%	37 mos.
United States	40,303	82.2	9.7	1.1	7.0	54
Mexico	12,841	71.4	1.4	0.1	27.2	15
Canada	52	65.4	3.9	7.7	23.1	46
Caribbean Islands ^c	1,132	81.4	4.2	0.4	14.1	37
Central America ^c	3,470	62.3	1.8	0.1	35.8	15
South America ^c	751	73.9	4.0	0.0	22.1	70
Asia and Oceania ^c	396	59.5	13.9	3.5	23.0	33
Europe ^c	186	69.9	3.8	2.7	23.7	33
Africa ^c	196	80.0	6.2	1.5	12.3	36

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The unit of count is a defendant in a case adjudicated with a conviction in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately. Includes defendants adjudicated in U.S. district court with a felony or a misdemeanor offense as the most serious charge. There were 4,288 records missing the defendant’s sex, 4,763 missing the defendant’s race or ethnicity, 4,213 missing the defendant’s age, 4,492 missing the defendant’s citizenship status, and 6,141 missing the defendant’s country of citizenship.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes sentences to incarceration, such as mixed (a prison term followed by a probation term) and life sentences.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons). Defendants self-reported race and ethnicity during the pretrial interview. Information was collected for one race and one ethnicity category.

^cCountries aggregated by region.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File and Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System; and U.S. Sentencing Commission, individual offender data file, fiscal year 2022.

white and black defendants were both sentenced to a median of 60 months. The median age of defendants convicted in FY 2022 was 36 years. Eighty-two percent of convicted U.S. citizens received a prison sentence, compared to 69% of convicted non-U.S. citizens. Twenty-eight percent of convicted non-U.S. citizens received a suspended sentence, compared to 7% of convicted U.S. citizens.

Federal prison

In FY 2022, a total of 50,655 federally sentenced persons were admitted to federal prison (table 9). Of these, 40,194 persons entered federal prison on U.S. district court commitments. Another 10,461 persons were returned to federal prison for violating conditions of probation, parole, or supervised release or were admitted to federal prison for any reason other than a

U.S. district court commitment. Eleven percent (5,038) more admissions occurred in FY 2022 than in FY 2021. (See *Federal Justice Statistics, 2021* (NCJ 305127, BJS, December 2022).) In FY 2022, a total of 19,518 persons entered federal prison for a drug offense, most of whom (15,824 or 81%) had been sentenced to more than 1 year.

A total of 49,469 persons were released from federal prison in FY 2022. Most (39,199) were released for the first time since their U.S. district court commitment. Five percent (2,243) fewer releases occurred in 2021 than in 2022. (See *Federal Justice Statistics, 2021* (NCJ 305127, BJS, December 2022).) There were 1,186 more persons in federal prison at the end of FY 2022 (September 30, 2022) than at the start of FY 2022 (October 1, 2021). From the start to the end of FY 2022, 1,494 more persons were in prison for a weapons offense and 782 more persons were in prison for a public order offense.

TABLE 9
Federally sentenced persons admitted to and released from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by most serious commitment offense, FY 2022

Most serious commitment offense ^a	Population at start of year ^b	Persons admitted			Persons released			Population at end of year ^g	Net population change
		District court ^c			First release ^e				
		Sentence of 1 year or less	Sentence of more than 1 year	All other ^d	Time served of 1 year or less	Time served of more than 1 year	All other ^f		
Total	136,417	2,047	38,147	10,461	2,523	36,676	10,270	137,603	1,186
Violent	8,234	94	1,591	725	94	1,492	770	8,288	54
Property	5,561	441	2,491	711	454	2,945	784	5,021	-540
Fraud	4,474	343	2,045	490	362	2,516	542	3,932	-542
Other ^h	1,087	98	446	221	92	429	242	1,089	2
Drug	63,218	258	15,824	3,436	295	16,064	3,516	62,861	-357
Public order	23,672	432	5,564	1,170	436	4,877	1,071	24,454	782
Regulatory	2,129	151	1,104	115	141	1,044	116	2,198	69
Other ⁱ	21,543	281	4,460	1,055	295	3,833	955	22,256	713
Weapons	28,327	112	7,907	2,810	145	6,726	2,464	29,821	1,494
Immigration	7,000	679	4,698	1,586	1,064	4,468	1,632	6,799	-201

Note: The unit of count is the individual, federally sentenced person admitted to or released from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Persons who were admitted and released in the same year are counted separately. Includes persons sentenced in U.S. district court. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, and persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs. Offense information was missing at the start of the year for 405 persons and at the end of the year for 359. Persons who entered or left a prison temporarily (such as for transit to another location, for health care, or to serve a weekend sentence) were not counted as admitted or released.

^aThe offense with the longest sentence imposed at conviction.

^bThe population as of October 1, 2021.

^cPersons committed by a U.S. district court for U.S. code violations.

^dPersons who were committed following a return to prison for violating conditions of their supervision or who were received for examination, treatment, or transfer to another jurisdiction.

^ePersons released after being committed by a U.S. district court.

^fPersons released from prison without a new court commitment after they were committed for violating conditions of their supervised release.

^gThe population as of September 30, 2022.

^hIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

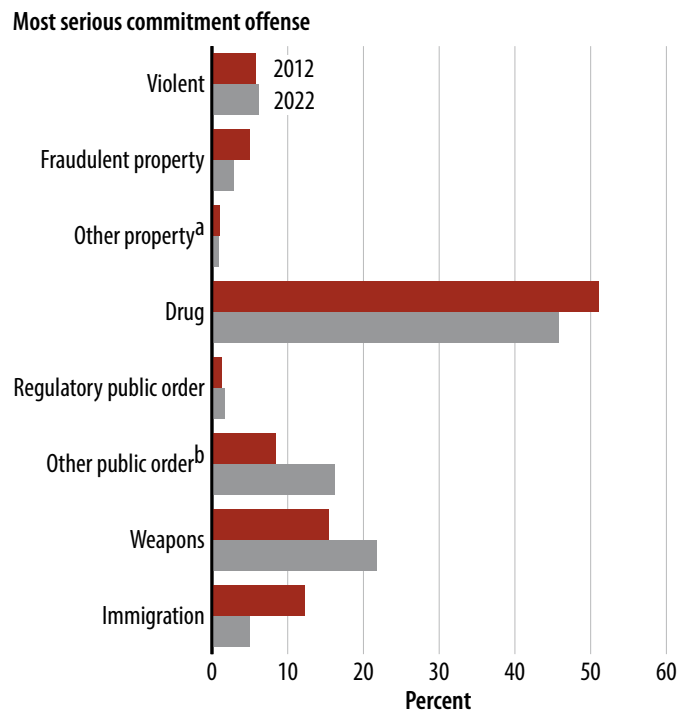
ⁱIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2022.

Persons committed for a drug offense made up less than half of federal prisoners at fiscal year-end 2022

At fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022, more federal prisoners were serving time for a drug offense than for any other type of offense (figure 8). A drug offense was the most serious commitment offense for 46% of federal prisoners in 2022, down from 51% in 2012. During this 10-year period, persons serving time for a weapons offense increased from 15% to 22% of federal prisoners. Persons committed for a nonregulatory public order offense increased from 8% to 16%, mostly due to an

FIGURE 8
Federally sentenced persons in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by most serious commitment offense, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022



Note: Data are based on the offense with the longest sentence imposed at conviction. The unit of count is the individual, federally sentenced person in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on September 30, 2012 and 2022. Includes persons sentenced in U.S. district court. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, and persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs. Percentages are based on nonmissing data. There were 1,335 records missing offense type in 2012 and 359 missing offense type in 2022. See appendix table 7 for percentages.

^aIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^bIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022.

increase in sex offenses. Persons committed for a violent offense remained at 6%, and persons committed for an immigration offense decreased from 12% to 5%.

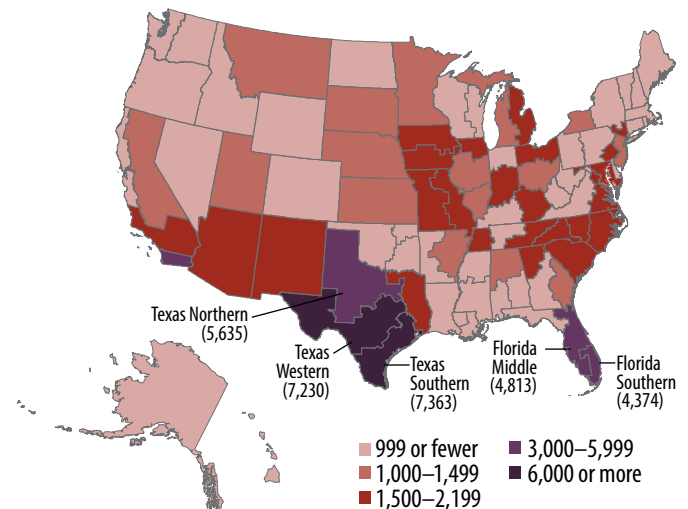
Five judicial districts committed 21% of all persons in federal prison at fiscal year-end 2022

At fiscal year-end 2022, more than a fifth (21%) of persons in federal prison were committed from five districts: Texas Southern (7,363), Texas Western (7,230), Texas Northern (5,635), Florida Middle (4,813), and Florida Southern (4,374) (map 2). Courts in three states (Texas, California, and Florida) committed 30% of all the persons in federal prison at fiscal year-end 2022.

Nearly 1 in 6 federally sentenced persons in the BOP were non-U.S. citizens at fiscal year-end 2022

At fiscal year-end 2022, 9% of federally sentenced persons were citizens of Mexico, 2% were citizens of South American countries, 2% were citizens of Caribbean countries, and 2% were citizens of Central

MAP 2
Federally sentenced persons in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by judicial district of commitment, fiscal year-end 2022



Note: The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) had custody of 137,603 federally sentenced persons on September 30, 2022. The unit of count is the individual, federally sentenced person in the custody of the BOP. Includes persons sentenced in U.S. district court. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, and persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs. The map shows the number of persons in BOP custody by the federal judicial district in which they received their sentence to the BOP. Not shown: District of Columbia (613), Guam (47), Northern Mariana Islands (22), Puerto Rico (2,634), and U.S. Virgin Islands (108). See appendix table 8 for counts.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year-end 2022.

American countries (table 10). From fiscal year-end 2012 to 2022, the portion of federal prisoners who were non-U.S. citizens decreased from 26% to 15%. During that period, the number of Mexican citizens in prison

decreased by an average of 10% annually. The number of Canadian citizens in prison decreased by an average of 8% annually.

TABLE 10
Federally sentenced persons in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by demographic characteristics, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022

Demographic characteristic	2012		2022		Average annual percent change, 2012–2022 ^a
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total	194,511	100%	137,603	100%	-3.4%
Sex					
Male	181,982	93.6%	128,526	93.4%	-3.4%
Female	12,529	6.4	9,077	6.6	-3.2
Race/ethnicity					
White ^b	52,097	26.8%	41,678	30.3%	-2.2%
Black ^b	67,774	34.8	48,879	35.5	-3.2
Hispanic	68,294	35.1	41,652	30.3	-4.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^b	2,796	1.4	1,838	1.3	-4.1
American Indian/Alaska Native ^b	3,550	1.8	3,556	2.6	0
Age					
19 or younger	374	0.2%	95	0.1%	-12.8%
20–24	9,975	5.1	4,854	3.5	-6.9
25–29	25,143	12.9	14,130	10.3	-5.6
30–34	37,685	19.4	22,810	16.6	-4.9
35–39	36,321	18.7	24,642	17.9	-3.8
40–44	29,819	15.3	24,442	17.8	-2.0
45–49	21,574	11.1	17,512	12.7	-2.1
50–54	14,882	7.7	12,229	8.9	-1.9
55–59	9,207	4.7	7,931	5.8	-1.5
60–64	5,260	2.7	4,764	3.5	-1.0
65 or older	4,271	2.2	4,194	3.1	-0.2
Median age	38 yrs.	~	40 yrs.	~	~
Citizenship					
U.S. citizen	143,126	73.6%	116,345	84.6%	-2.1%
Non-U.S. citizen	51,308	26.4	21,254	15.4	-8.4
Country/region of citizenship					
North America	189,576	97.5%	133,612	97.1%	-3.4%
United States	143,126	73.6	116,345	84.6	-2.1
Mexico	37,313	19.2	12,527	9.1	-10.3
Canada	376	0.2	164	0.1	-8.0
Caribbean Islands ^c	4,773	2.5	2,359	1.7	-6.8
Central America ^c	3,988	2.1	2,217	1.6	-5.7
South America ^c	2,523	1.3	2,531	1.8	0.0
Asia and Oceania ^c	1,253	0.6	665	0.5	-6.1
Europe ^c	541	0.3	384	0.3	-3.4
Africa ^c	541	0.3	407	0.3	-2.8

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. The unit of count is the individual, federally sentenced person in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on September 30, 2012 and 2022. Includes persons sentenced in U.S. district court. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, and persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs. Percentages are based on nonmissing cases. There were 77 records missing citizenship in 2012 and 4 missing citizenship in 2022.

~Not applicable.

^aCalculated using fiscal year-end counts in 2012 and in 2022. See *Methodology*.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons). Defendants self-reported race and ethnicity during the presentence interview. Information was collected for one race and one ethnicity category.

^cCountries aggregated by region.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022.

The number of prisoners age 65 or older decreased less than 1% from fiscal year-end 2012 to 2022

The median age of prisoners was 40 years at fiscal year-end 2022, compared to 38 years at fiscal year-end 2012. The number of prisoners age 65 or older decreased less than 1%, from 4,271 prisoners in 2012 to 4,194 prisoners in 2022. Persons age 65 or older made up about 3% of all federal prisoners in 2022, compared to 2% in 2012.

The type of commitment offense varied by race or ethnicity at fiscal year-end 2021

Hispanic, black, white, and Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander persons in federal prison at fiscal year-end 2022 were most commonly committed for drug offenses (table 11). More Hispanics were serving time for a drug (24,745) or immigration (6,329) offense than members of any other racial or ethnic group. More black persons were serving time for a weapons (18,153) or violent (2,736) offense than persons of any other race or ethnicity. The largest number of persons serving time for a public order offense (13,987) were white. Among persons who were American Indian or Alaska Native, the most common commitment offenses were violent (2,016), drug (578), and weapons (482) offenses.

TABLE 11
Federally sentenced persons in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by most serious commitment offense and race or ethnicity, fiscal year-end 2022

Most serious commitment offense	White*	Black*	Hispanic	Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander*	American Indian/ Alaska Native*
Violent	2,325	2,736	1,122	89	2,016
Property	1,972	1,852	867	219	111
Drug	16,476	20,234	24,745	828	578
Public order	13,987	5,586	4,096	453	332
Weapons	6,523	18,153	4,430	233	482
Immigration	238	201	6,329	6	25

Note: Data are based on the offense with the longest sentence imposed at conviction. The unit of count is the individual, federally sentenced person in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on September 30, 2022. Includes persons sentenced in U.S. district court. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, and persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs. There were 359 records missing offense type.

*Excludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons). Defendants self-reported race and ethnicity during the presentence interview. Information was collected for one race and one ethnicity category.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year-end 2022.

Time served in federal prison

During FY 2022, a total of 39,199 persons were released from federal prison for the first time after serving a sentence imposed in U.S. district court. Of these, 26,048 persons were released by standard means (table 12). Standard releases include the most common methods of exiting prison, such as upon serving an entire sentence, serving an entire sentence with good time, and release to parole. Persons released in FY 2022 served a median

of 39 months. Persons released after serving sentences for nonregulatory public order offenses including sex offenses (median time served 66 months) served the most time, more than those released after serving sentences for violent offenses (56 months) or drug offenses (53 months).

Among persons released from federal prison, males (40 months) served more time than females (28 months). Older persons served more time before release than younger persons, and U.S. citizens (47 months)

TABLE 12
Time served by persons released by standard means from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by commitment offense and demographic characteristics, FY 2022

Demographic characteristic	Number of persons released	Median time served								
		All offenses	Violent	Property		Drug	Public order		Weapons	Immigration
				Fraudulent	Other ^a		Regulatory	Other ^b		
Total	26,048	39.2 mos.	55.5 mos.	28.1 mos.	25.9 mos.	52.8 mos.	25.6 mos.	65.6 mos.	42.7 mos.	15.3 mos.
Sex										
Male	24,194	39.7 mos.	58.1 mos.	28.2 mos.	29.0 mos.	54.7 mos.	27.1 mos.	66.5 mos.	43.4 mos.	15.3 mos.
Female	1,831	28.2	30.7	22.2	12.0	35.0	20.4	39.2	31.6	12.8
Race/ethnicity										
White ^c	5,754	48.6 mos.	53.7 mos.	28.1 mos.	25.6 mos.	53.8 mos.	25.6 mos.	68.2 mos.	40.9 mos.	15.3 mos.
Black ^c	7,765	51.1	81.4	30.6	23.3	61.4	27.3	70.3	43.9	15.8
Hispanic	11,491	28.1	57.4	23.9	31.5	51.1	25.6	61.2	42.2	15.3
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^c	371	36.7	33.4	26.8	12.8	51.2	29.4	39.2	43.5	20.0
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^c	644	35.0	38.5	26.8	30.9	42.6	22.8	23.7	40.7	15.3
Age at release										
19 or younger	54	12.8 mos.	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	12.8 mos.
20–24	1,493	20.5	25.2 mos.	12.7 mos.	11.9 mos.	25.6 mos.	16.1 mos.	20.8 mos.	25.6 mos.	12.8
25–29	3,500	30.6	44.0	22.1	26.0	34.9	25.5	51.1	32.4	13.6
30–34	4,827	36.0	45.2	30.7	23.1	51.1	26.0	61.3	40.7	14.5
35–39	4,721	41.0	56.6	27.1	35.8	56.1	23.9	68.7	50.8	15.3
40–44	4,058	45.2	67.8	28.3	31.5	64.0	22.5	74.3	52.4	15.3
45–49	2,809	50.3	90.2	30.7	31.6	71.6	25.6	81.8	62.3	17.0
50–54	1,939	51.2	68.0	35.0	25.6	74.2	26.8	81.7	75.7	17.8
55–59	1,228	52.0	81.8	31.5	25.5	75.9	30.6	74.8	102.23	18.7
60–64	773	59.7	78.8	22.1	29.0	76.3	30.6	82.7	102.83	23.0
65 or older	623	63.1	113.8	35.4	23.0	89.1	30.7	66.5	151.4	12.8
Citizenship										
U.S. citizen	17,740	47.3 mos.	56.3 mos.	27.3 mos.	25.8 mos.	53.8 mos.	25.1 mos.	66.5 mos.	42.6 mos.	15.3 mos.
Non-U.S. citizen	8,215	25.5	48.6	28.2	28.1	51.2	28.1	51.1	51.1	15.3

Note: Includes persons committed by U.S. district court and released during fiscal year 2022 from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) by the most common ways persons exit prison, such as upon serving an entire sentence, serving an entire sentence with good time, and release to parole. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs, and persons released from federal prison by extraordinary means (death, commutation, or transfer). Time served is calculated as the interval between a person's admission to and first release from BOP custody, plus any jail time served and credited. There were 23 records missing the person's sex, 23 missing the person's race or ethnicity, 23 missing the person's age at release, and 93 missing the person's citizenship status.

^aEstimate is based on 10 or fewer cases.

^bIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^cIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

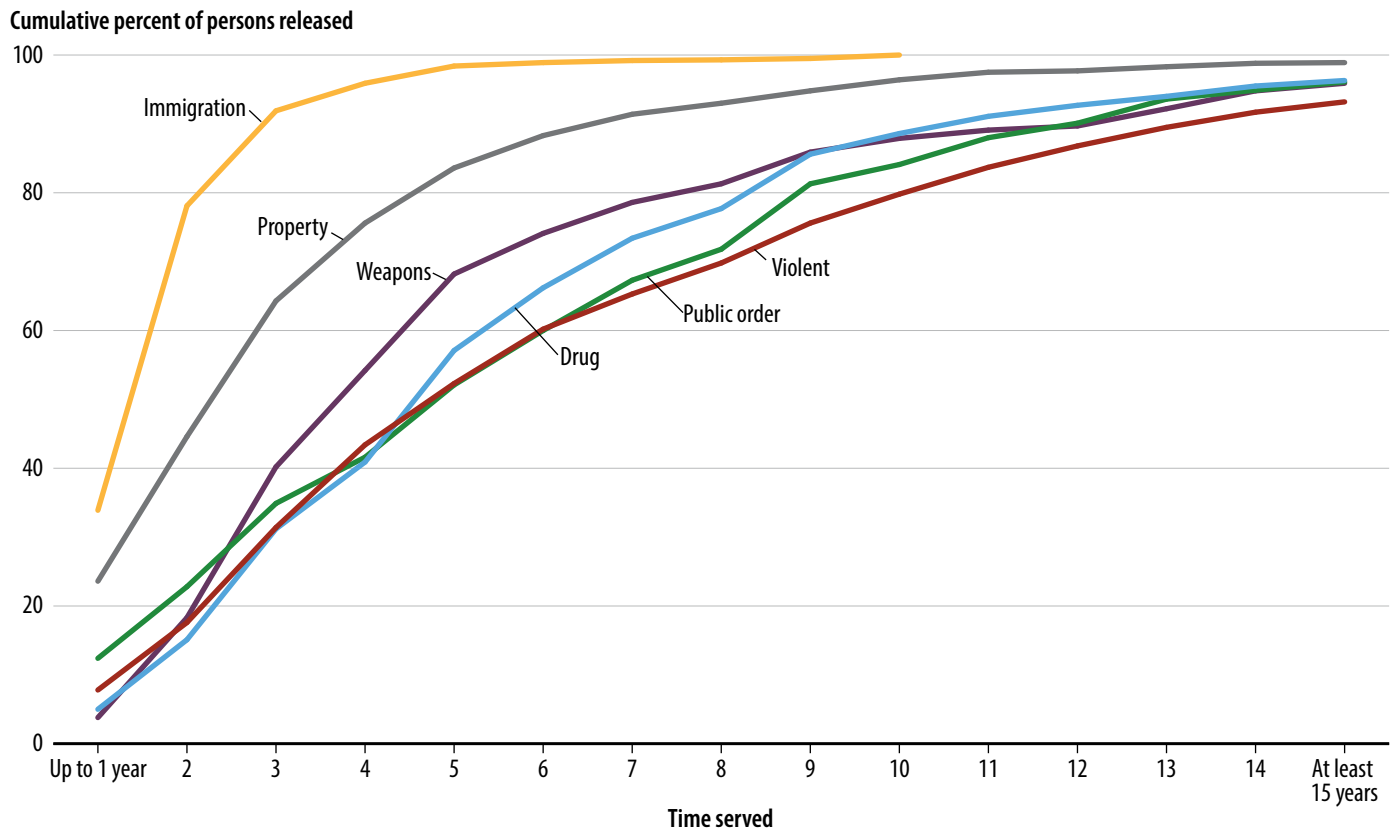
^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., "white" refers to non-Hispanic white persons and "black" refers to non-Hispanic black persons). Persons self-reported race and ethnicity during the presentence interview. Information was collected for one race and one ethnicity category.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2022.

served more time than non-U.S. citizens (26 months). Black persons exiting federal prison in FY 2022 had served more time (a median of 51 months) for their commitment offense than persons of any other racial or ethnic group (a median of 28 to 49 months). This was true in general and for most offense types. Black persons served the most time for violent (81 months), drug (61 months), and nonregulatory public order (70 months) offenses. American Indian or Alaska Native persons served more time for drug (43 months) and weapons offenses (41 months) than for any other type of offense. The greatest difference in time served between white and black persons was for violent offenses (white persons served 27 fewer months), followed by drug offenses (white persons served 10 fewer months).

About 34% of prisoners first released in FY 2022 who had been committed for an immigration offense and 24% of those who had been committed for a property offense were first released after serving 1 year or less in prison (figure 9). Eight percent of prisoners who had been committed for violent offenses and 5% of persons committed for drug offenses and who were first released in FY 2022 were released after serving 1 year or less. Eighty percent of persons serving time for a violent offense and first released in FY 2022 had served 10 years or less in prison.

FIGURE 9
Federally sentenced persons released by standard means from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by most serious commitment offense and time served, FY 2022



Note: Includes persons committed by a U.S. district court and released during fiscal year 2022 from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) by the most common ways persons exit prison, such as upon serving an entire sentence, serving an entire sentence with good time, and release to parole. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs, and persons released from federal prison by extraordinary means (death, commutation, or transfer). Time served is calculated as the interval between a person's admission to and first release from BOP custody, plus any jail time served and credited. See appendix table 9 for percentages.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2022.

Federal supervision in the community

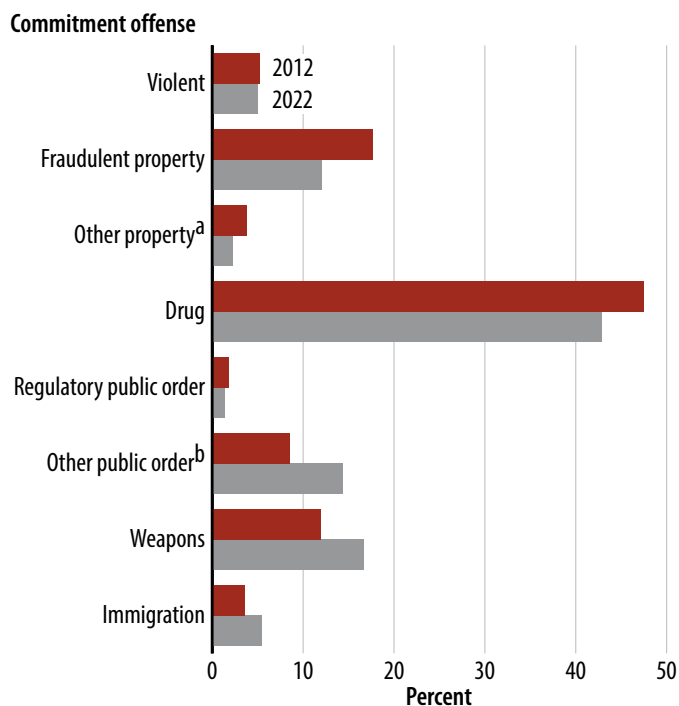
The Administrative Office of the U.S. Court’s (AOUSC) Probation and Pretrial Services system oversees the supervision of persons released before trial and persons supervised in the community after being convicted. Federal probation officers monitor compliance with the court-ordered conditions of supervision.

90% of persons under federal supervision in the community at fiscal year-end 2022 had been released from prison

At fiscal year-end 2022, a total of 120,859 persons were under federal supervision in the community (table 13). About 90% of persons under federal community supervision were on supervised release (108,697). The remaining 10% were on probation (12,162). About 85% of all persons under community supervision in 2022 were male, and 15% were female. Black (40,640) and white (39,134) released persons together made up 68% of persons under federal supervision in the community. The median age of released persons on probation was 40 years. The median age of released persons under supervised release was 43 years. Four percent of persons under post-conviction federal supervision were non-U.S. citizens.

The percentage of persons admitted to supervision for drug offenses made up a slightly smaller share of persons under federal supervision, decreasing from 48% at fiscal year-end 2012 to 43% at fiscal year-end 2022 (figure 10). During that period, the percentage of persons under supervision for fraudulent property offenses decreased from 18% to 12% of persons under supervision, while the percentage of persons committed for other public order offenses increased from 9% to 14%, mostly due to an increase in sex offenses. The percentage of persons committed for weapons offenses increased from 12% to 17% of persons under supervision.

FIGURE 10
Persons under federal supervision in the community, by commitment offense, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022



Note: Data are based on the offense with the longest sentence. The unit of count is a person serving a term under federal supervision in the community. Percentages are based on nonmissing data. There were 264 records missing commitment offense in 2012 and 237 missing commitment offense in 2022. See appendix table 10 for percentages.

^aIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^bIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022.

TABLE 13**Persons under post-conviction federal supervision, by demographic characteristics, fiscal year-end 2022**

Demographic characteristic	All persons ^a		Probation		Supervised release ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	120,859	100%	12,162	10.1%	108,697	89.9%
Sex						
Male	101,909	84.5%	7,696	64.4%	94,213	86.7%
Female	18,729	15.5	4,247	35.6	14,482	13.3
Race/ethnicity						
White ^c	39,194	33.3%	4,725	41.3%	34,469	32.5%
Black ^c	40,640	34.6	2,947	25.7	37,693	35.5
Hispanic	32,521	27.6	3,042	26.6	29,479	27.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander ^c	2,510	2.1	417	3.6	2,093	2.0
American Indian/ Alaska Native ^c	2,776	2.4	322	2.8	2,454	2.3
Age						
19 or younger	156	0.1%	95	0.8%	61	0.1%
20–24	4,305	3.6	1,067	8.9	3,238	3.0
25–29	10,690	8.9	1,556	13.0	9,134	8.4
30–34	16,438	13.6	1,647	13.8	14,791	13.6
35–39	18,031	15.0	1,529	12.8	16,502	15.2
40–44	19,382	16.1	1,380	11.6	18,002	16.6
45–49	15,888	13.2	1,133	9.5	14,755	13.6
50–54	12,586	10.4	1,055	8.8	11,531	10.6
55–59	9,206	7.6	873	7.3	8,333	7.7
60–64	6,519	5.4	701	5.9	5,818	5.4
65 or older	7,435	6.2	905	7.6	6,530	6.0
Median age	~	43 yrs.	~	40 yrs.	~	43 yrs.
Citizenship						
U.S. citizen	115,965	96.2%	11,302	94.6%	104,663	96.4%
Non-U.S. citizen	4,592	3.8	649	5.4	3,943	3.6
Country/region of citizenship						
North America	119,284	98.9%	11,714	98.0%	107,570	99.1%
United States	115,965	96.2	11,302	94.6	104,663	96.4
Mexico	1,496	1.2	201	1.7	1,295	1.2
Canada	32	<0.1	8	0.1	24	0.0
Caribbean Islands ^d	1,275	1.1	110	0.9	1,165	1.1
Central America ^d	516	0.4	93	0.8	423	0.4
South America ^d	259	0.2	40	0.3	219	0.2
Asia and Oceania ^d	582	0.5	123	1.0	459	0.4
Europe ^d	187	0.2	27	0.2	160	0.2
Africa ^d	245	0.2	47	0.4	198	0.2

Note: The unit of count is a person serving a term under federal supervision in the community on September 30, 2022. Percentages are based on nonmissing cases. There were 223 records missing the defendant's age, 221 missing the defendant's sex, 3,218 missing the defendant's race or ethnicity, and 302 missing the defendant's citizenship status.

~Not applicable.

^aIncludes persons for whom characteristics were unknown.

^bIncludes persons on parole supervision.

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

^dCountries aggregated by region.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year-end 2022.

Methodology

This report uses data from the Federal Justice Statistics Program (FJSP), a collection from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS). The FJSP receives administrative data files from six federal criminal justice agencies. Data represent the federal criminal case-processing stages from arrest to imprisonment and release. BJS standardizes this information to maximize comparability across and within agencies over time. This includes:

- Applying, where possible, the person-case as the primary unit of count. Exceptions include at arrest, where the unit of count is the individual suspect; at sentencing under federal sentencing guidelines, where the unit of count is the sentencing event; and at imprisonment, where the unit of count is the prisoner. The unit of analysis in this report is a combination of a person and arrest, matter, or case. For example, if a person is arrested and booked twice during the indicated period, such as with a supervision violation and again with a new offense, this is counted as two arrests or bookings. The unit of analysis for incarceration, probation, parole, or other supervised release is a person entering custody or supervision, a person leaving custody or supervision, or a person in custody or supervision at yearend. For example, if a person is convicted in two concurrent cases and committed once to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) during the indicated period, they are counted as one admission to a term of incarceration.
- Delineating the fiscal year (October 1 through September 30) as the period for reported events.
- Applying a uniform offense classification across agencies. Offense categories for federal arrestees are based on the FBI's National Crime Information Center offense classifications, which are aggregated into the offense categories shown in the report. Offense categories for persons in prison are based on offense classifications used by the BOP, while offense categories for those on federal supervision are based on offense classifications used by Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts (AOUSC). Data from the Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys is classified using U.S. Code titles and sections and then aggregated into the offense categories used in the tables.
- Classifying dispositions and sentences imposed.

FJSP data sources

U.S. Marshals Service: The Justice Detainee Information System provides information on suspects arrested for federal offenses. Suspects are counted more than once in a fiscal year if they are arrested multiple times during the period. This report uses the most serious arrest offense that suspects were booked for by the deputy U.S. marshal. Deputy U.S. marshals take federal suspects who have been charged with a crime into custody (which includes booking, processing, and detaining the suspects), oversee court security, and coordinate prisoner transportation, among other duties.

The 2020–2022 file is based on the custody start date being between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2022 (fiscal year). The fiscal year files prior to 2020 were created using the arrest date. There are slightly more records with a nonmissing custody date than with a nonmissing arrest date. This is because not all bookings have the arrest date recorded. To ensure all bookings are captured, the custody date is used. Some arrests that would have been incorporated in previous years are excluded from the 2020–2022 file because the associated custody start date is outside of the fiscal year. Similarly, some arrests occurring outside of the fiscal year are retained because they are associated with a custody start date during the fiscal year.

Drug Enforcement Administration: The Defendant Statistical System contains data on suspects arrested within the United States by Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) agents. The data include information on the characteristics of persons arrested and the type of drug for which they were arrested. Suspects are counted more than once in a fiscal year if they are arrested multiple times by the DEA during the period.

Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys: The Legal Information Office Network System database contains information on the investigation and prosecution of suspects in criminal matters received and concluded and criminal cases filed and adjudicated by U.S. attorneys. Suspects are counted more than once in a fiscal year if they are involved in multiple matters received and concluded during the period. A matter is defined as a referral in which an attorney spends 1 hour or more investigating. The lead charge is used to classify the most serious offense at referral and is defined as the substantive statute that is the primary basis of referral.

Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts: The Criminal Master File contains information about the criminal proceedings against defendants whose cases were filed and adjudicated in U.S. district courts. A criminal case is initiated by the government, usually through the U.S. attorney's office in coordination with a law enforcement agency. A criminal case is adjudicated when a defendant is convicted following plea or trial, acquittal of the defendant after trial, or dismissal of the case. The Criminal Master File includes information on cases involving felonies and Class A and B misdemeanors handled by U.S. district judges.⁵

Offenses are based on the most serious charged offense, as determined by the probation officer responsible for interviewing the defendant. The probation officer classifies the major offense charged into AOUSC four-digit offense codes, which are maintained and updated by the AOUSC. For defendants charged with more than one offense on an indictment, the probation officer chooses the offense carrying the most severe penalty or, in the case of two or more charges carrying the same penalty, the one with the highest offense severity. The offense severity level is determined by the AOUSC, which ranks offenses according to the maximum sentence, type of crime, and maximum fine amount.

This report also uses AOUSC data from the Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System (PACTS), which contains information on defendants interviewed and supervised by pretrial services. These data are used to describe background characteristics of persons who are arraigned. PACTS data are also used to describe persons under post-sentencing supervision in the community.

⁵A felony is classified as an offense for which the maximum term of imprisonment is more than 1 year in prison. Offenses classified as misdemeanors include those for which the maximum term of imprisonment is less than 1 year in prison. Class A misdemeanors include offenses for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 1 year or less but more than 6 months in prison. Class B misdemeanors include offenses for which the maximum term of imprisonment is 6 months or less but more than 30 days in prison.

U.S. Sentencing Commission: The Monitoring Database contains information on criminal defendants sentenced pursuant to the provisions of the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984. Data files are limited to defendants whose court records have been obtained by the U.S. Sentencing Commission.

Federal Bureau of Prisons: The SENTRY database contains information on all federally sentenced persons admitted to or released from federal prison during a fiscal year and persons in federal prison at fiscal year-end (September 30). The prisoner count reported by the FJSP differs from what is reported by the BOP, although data are from the same source (SENTRY). For example, the BOP reported 159,090 prisoners as of September 30, 2022. (See https://www.bop.gov/about/statistics/population_statistics.jsp.) The FJSP starts with data extracted from SENTRY that differs slightly from this total (158,437). The difference (653 records) may be due to the timing of when the data request was made.

The data reported by the BOP draw on a more current extract of the database that includes updated records. Of the 158,437 records, 16,965 records were removed from analysis because the prisoner was not listed at a BOP custodial facility. The excluded records included designations to community confinement, home confinement, a hospital, Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention, material witness, and presentence admission. Next, 988 records were excluded due to missing commitment offense, and 2,493 were excluded because the prisoner was sentenced by the District of Columbia Superior Court. Finally, 388 records were removed because the prisoner was held as a state boarder, a foreign treaty transfer, or serving a sentence from a military court commitment.

Of the 158,437 prisoners reported by the BOP in custody on September 30, 2022, a total of 137,603 (87% of the BOP population) met the criteria as federally sentenced prisoners (figure 11).

The average annual percent change detailed in table 10 and appendix tables 1 and 3 measures the average rate of growth (or decline) in the number per year between 2012 and 2022. The following formula is used:

$$\left[\left(\frac{\text{n}^{\text{th}} \text{ year}}{\text{first year}} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$$

The total average annual percent change in the BOP custody population (2012–2022) is computed as follows:

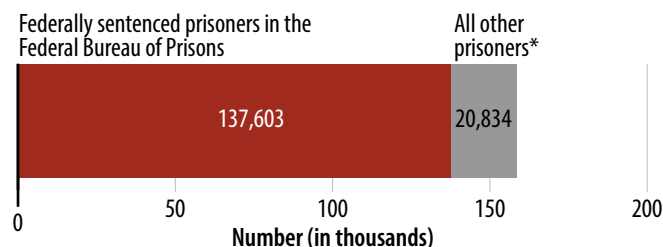
$$\left[\left(\frac{137,603}{194,511} \right)^{\frac{1}{2022 - 2012}} - 1 \right] \times 100 = [(0.70743^{0.10}) - 1] \times 100 = (0.965981 - 1) \times 100 \approx -3.4\%$$

Other resources

FJSP data are available in the Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics Tool, an interactive BJS web tool that permits users to query the federal data and download the results.⁶ It provides statistics by the stage of the federal criminal case process, including law enforcement, prosecution and courts, and incarceration. Users can also generate queries by the title and section of the U.S. criminal code.

⁶BJS's Federal Criminal Case Processing Statistics (FCCPS) query tool is available at <https://fccps.bjs.ojp.gov>.

FIGURE 11
Universe of prisoners held under the Federal Bureau of Prisons' jurisdiction, fiscal year-end 2022



Note: 158,437 persons were under the Federal Bureau of Prisons' jurisdiction at fiscal year-end 2022. Excludes records missing commitment offense; persons sentenced to the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs, and prisoners designated to community confinement, home confinement, presentence detention, a hospital, or Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention.

*Includes federally sentenced prisoners held in private facilities.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year-end 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Counts for figure 1: Suspects and defendants processed in the federal criminal justice system, FY 2000–2022

Fiscal year	Suspects investigated ^a	Suspects arrested ^b	Defendants charged ^c	Defendants convicted ^d	Defendants sentenced to prison ^d
2000	123,559	115,025	83,251	68,156	50,451
2001	121,818	116,777	82,614	68,533	51,057
2002	124,335	121,610	87,727	71,798	53,682
2003	130,078	124,708	92,085	75,805	57,629
2004	141,215	138,223	92,645	74,782	58,106
2005	137,590	137,411	91,578	78,042	61,151
2006	133,935	144,072	87,650	79,904	63,699
2007	138,410	151,844	88,742	79,356	62,893
2008	178,570	173,463	91,835	82,823	64,529
2009	188,341	181,726	97,513	86,975	67,499
2010	187,916	179,034	99,921	89,902	69,494
2011	187,735	177,547	103,021	92,240	70,049
2012	190,596	172,248	92,789	87,908	67,582
2013	190,267	188,164	89,843	82,838	64,390
2014	160,505	165,265	80,051	78,155	60,626
2015	157,313	153,478	78,742	72,427	56,018
2016	151,994	151,460	76,276	69,487	54,274
2017	143,684	142,008	75,936	68,553	52,898
2018	195,842	195,771	86,024	72,588	54,112
2019	203,030	206,630	91,520	78,256	56,366
2020	135,993	120,112	73,256	65,848	44,429
2021	105,121	78,068	73,835	58,271	43,157
2022	102,329	96,857	67,807	65,470	49,897
Average annual percent change, 2012–2022 ^e	-6.0%	-5.6%	-3.1%	-2.9%	-3.0%
Percent change, 2021–2022	-2.7	24.1	-8.2	12.4	15.6

^aSuspects in matters investigated by U.S. attorneys. Suspects investigated in more than one matter are counted separately.

^bSuspects arrested by federal law enforcement. Each arrest is counted separately, so suspects with more than one arrest are counted more than once. Excludes District of Columbia Superior Court arrests. For 2020 to 2022 arrests, the custody start date is used instead of the arrest date (as in prior years) because not all bookings in 2020 to 2022 had arrest dates, due to the U.S. Marshals Service’s transition to a new data system. The custody date is used to ensure all bookings are enumerated, including records that are missing an arrest date. See *Methodology*.

^cDefendants charged with a felony or a misdemeanor offense in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately.

^dDefendants in cases adjudicated with a felony or a misdemeanor offense in U.S. district court. Defendants in more than one adjudicated case are counted separately.

^eAverage annual percent change measures the change over a period of 2 years or more. It shows the average rate of increase (or decrease) per year from 2012 to 2022. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, Justice Detainee and CAPTURE information systems; Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database; and Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal years 2000–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Counts for figures 2 and 3: Suspects investigated and arrested and defendants charged, convicted, and sentenced to prison in the federal criminal justice system, October 1, 2019–September 30, 2022**

Month	Suspects investigated ^a	Suspects arrested ^b	Defendants charged ^c	Defendants convicted ^d	Defendants sentenced to prison ^d
October 2019	16,027	15,687	8,834	7,366	5,297
November 2019	13,576	13,872	7,496	6,426	4,699
December 2019	13,031	14,288	7,684	6,995	4,874
January 2020	15,360	15,205	7,347	7,924	5,508
February 2020	15,996	16,511	7,814	6,852	4,924
March 2020	12,995	12,325	5,300	5,295	3,220
April 2020	6,529	2,369	1,232	2,995	964
May 2020	6,834	3,157	3,006	3,429	1,985
June 2020	8,338	5,426	5,507	5,300	3,578
July 2020	8,727	6,361	6,245	4,429	3,006
August 2020	9,057	7,105	5,729	4,273	3,062
September 2020	9,523	7,806	7,062	4,564	3,312
October 2020	9,926	7,441	7,360	4,894	3,593
November 2020	7,794	5,955	6,193	3,912	2,851
December 2020	7,704	5,832	5,010	4,170	2,928
January 2021	9,209	5,520	4,160	4,448	3,199
February 2021	8,562	5,562	5,925	4,322	3,053
March 2021	10,771	6,877	6,774	5,349	3,885
April 2021	9,544	6,673	6,842	5,295	3,926
May 2021	8,673	6,804	6,496	4,896	3,679
June 2021	8,619	7,022	6,723	5,330	4,063
July 2021	8,165	6,585	5,716	5,083	3,907
August 2021	8,424	6,826	6,147	5,347	4,097
September 2021	7,730	6,971	6,489	5,225	3,976
October 2021	8,258	7,826	5,489	5,890	4,545
November 2021	7,367	7,228	5,339	5,558	4,256
December 2021	6,806	6,783	5,289	4,950	3,763
January 2022	8,537	6,674	4,057	5,041	3,789
February 2022	8,356	7,537	5,286	5,325	4,087
March 2022	10,140	9,292	6,589	5,947	4,703
April 2022	8,998	8,362	6,005	5,426	4,204
May 2022	8,949	8,719	5,893	4,964	3,723
June 2022	8,669	8,676	6,671	5,626	4,224
July 2022	8,036	8,006	5,138	5,067	3,864
August 2022	9,575	9,269	6,126	6,113	4,589
September 2022	8,638	8,485	6,092	5,563	4,150

^aSuspects in matters investigated by U.S. attorneys. Suspects investigated in more than one matter are counted separately.

^bSuspects arrested by federal law enforcement. Each arrest is counted separately, so persons with more than one arrest are counted more than once. Excludes District of Columbia Superior Court arrests. For 2020 to 2022 arrests, the custody start date is used instead of the arrest date (as in prior years) because not all bookings in 2020 to 2022 had arrest dates, due to the U.S. Marshals Service's transition to a new data system. The custody date is used to ensure all bookings are enumerated, including records that are missing an arrest date. See *Methodology*.

^cDefendants charged with a felony or a misdemeanor offense in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately.

^dDefendants in cases adjudicated with a felony or a misdemeanor offense in U.S. district court. Defendants in more than one adjudicated case are counted separately.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, CAPTURE information system; Executive Office for U.S. Attorneys, National Legal Information Office Network System database; and Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal years 2020–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Counts for figures 4 and 5: Federal and state arrests by the Drug Enforcement Administration involving powder cocaine, crack cocaine, heroin, other opioids, marijuana, methamphetamine, and other nonopioids, FY 2012–2022**

Fiscal year	Total	Powder cocaine	Crack cocaine	Heroin ^a	Other opioids ^b	Marijuana	Methamphetamine	Other nonopioids ^c
2012	31,628	7,386	2,653	3,664	2,269	6,787	6,000	2,869
2013	30,532	6,346	2,113	4,181	2,227	5,862	6,858	2,945
2014	29,549	5,582	1,782	4,852	2,048	5,082	7,005	3,197
2015	31,593	6,017	1,567	6,340	1,918	4,741	8,023	2,932
2016	29,486	5,484	1,455	5,926	1,553	4,213	8,068	2,787
2017	27,223	5,495	1,152	5,452	1,790	3,541	7,280	2,513
2018	27,348	5,198	1,103	5,078	2,170	3,266	8,088	2,445
2019	27,543	4,899	970	4,837	2,598	2,597	9,076	2,566
2020	26,696	4,474	1,217	3,707	2,925	2,576	8,783	3,014
2021	28,224	5,049	1,118	2,661	3,744	2,615	9,412	3,625
2022	26,233	5,065	1,048	1,523	5,375	2,136	8,083	3,003
Average annual percent change, 2012–2022 ^d	-1.9%	-3.7%	-8.9%	-8.4%	9.0%	-10.9%	3.0%	0.5%
Percent change, 2021–2022	-7.1	0.3	-6.3	-42.8	43.6	-18.3	-14.1	-17.2

Note: The unit of count is an arrest by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Each arrest for a person is counted separately. Includes state and federal arrests made by the DEA.

^aIncludes heroin, morphine, and opium base.

^bIncludes fentanyl, oxycodone, hydrocodone, opioid treatment pharmaceuticals, hydromorphone, Palladone, and oxymorphone.

^cIncludes nonopioid pharmaceutical controlled substances, other depressants, sedatives, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, hallucinogens, synthetic cannabinoids, other steroids, equipment to manufacture controlled substances, and drug use paraphernalia. Includes drug diversion arrests where drug type is not indicated.

^dAverage annual percent change measures the change over a period of 2 years or more. It shows the average rate of increase (or decrease) in DEA drug arrests per year from 2012 to 2022.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Drug Enforcement Administration, Defendant Statistical System, fiscal years 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Counts for map 1: Federal arrests, by judicial district, FY 2022**

Federal judicial district	Number	Federal judicial district	Number
Total	96,857	Montana	696
Alabama Middle	288	Nebraska	678
Alabama Northern	604	Nevada	863
Alabama Southern	491	New Hampshire	204
Alaska	230	New Jersey	933
Arizona	11,017	New Mexico	3,001
Arkansas Eastern	766	New York Eastern	808
Arkansas Western	281	New York Northern	806
California Central	1,743	New York Southern	1,191
California Eastern	705	New York Western	524
California Northern	534	North Carolina Eastern	1,624
California Southern	5,450	North Carolina Middle	597
Colorado	591	North Carolina Western	738
Connecticut	400	North Dakota	532
Delaware	123	Northern Mariana Islands	19
District of Columbia	298	Ohio Northern	1,253
Florida Middle	1,587	Ohio Southern	718
Florida Northern	409	Oklahoma Eastern	244
Florida Southern	2,388	Oklahoma Northern	701
Georgia Middle	470	Oklahoma Western	761
Georgia Northern	972	Oregon	668
Georgia Southern	455	Pennsylvania Eastern	629
Guam	49	Pennsylvania Middle	616
Hawaii	179	Pennsylvania Western	519
Idaho	400	Puerto Rico	1,209
Illinois Central	383	Rhode Island	118
Illinois Northern	779	South Carolina	1,015
Illinois Southern	327	South Dakota	857
Indiana Northern	377	Tennessee Eastern	1,121
Indiana Southern	543	Tennessee Middle	560
Iowa Northern	565	Tennessee Western	675
Iowa Southern	668	Texas Eastern	1,194
Kansas	586	Texas Northern	2,062
Kentucky Eastern	686	Texas Southern	10,676
Kentucky Western	456	Texas Western	8,977
Louisiana Eastern	435	U.S. Virgin Islands	92
Louisiana Middle	171	Utah	980
Louisiana Western	385	Vermont	244
Maine	225	Virginia Eastern	1,311
Maryland	807	Virginia Western	344
Massachusetts	617	Washington Eastern	572
Michigan Eastern	916	Washington Western	495
Michigan Western	383	West Virginia Northern	453
Minnesota	531	West Virginia Southern	339
Mississippi Northern	303	Wisconsin Eastern	413
Mississippi Southern	502	Wisconsin Western	198
Missouri Eastern	1,223	Wyoming	331
Missouri Western	1,000		

Note: A total of 96,857 suspects were arrested for a federal offense from October 1, 2021 to September 30, 2022. Each arrest is counted separately, so persons with more than one arrest are counted more than once. The map shows the number of arrests by the federal judicial district, which is the location of the federal court where booking took place.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, CAPTURE information system, fiscal year 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Counts for figure 6: Defendants in criminal cases filed in U.S. district court, by most serious offense, FY 2012–2022

Fiscal year	Total	Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Weapons	Immigration
2012	84,237	2,994	13,868	25,310	10,145	6,863	25,057
2013	81,045	3,200	13,078	24,745	9,929	6,501	23,592
2014	72,453	3,112	11,647	21,318	8,989	5,782	21,605
2015	71,072	3,086	10,613	21,588	9,208	6,142	20,435
2016	68,862	3,227	9,424	21,288	8,022	6,507	20,394
2017	68,584	3,180	8,743	21,348	8,069	7,157	20,087
2018	77,579	3,401	8,952	21,524	7,925	8,306	27,471
2019	82,694	3,374	8,792	22,563	7,918	8,942	31,105
2020	66,059	2,867	6,211	19,395	6,512	7,706	23,368
2021	65,880	3,382	6,981	20,610	7,358	8,423	19,126
2022	60,490	2,939	6,352	17,442	7,268	7,521	18,968
Percent change, 2020–2021	-8.2%	-13.1%	-9.0%	-15.4%	-1.2%	-10.7%	-0.8%

Note: The unit of count is a defendant in a case filed in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately. Includes defendants charged in U.S. district court with a felony or a misdemeanor offense as the most serious charge.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Criminal Master File, fiscal years 2012–2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Percentages for figure 7: Defendants charged in U.S. district court, by sex and most serious offense, FY 2022

Most serious offense	Male	Female
Violent	89.8%	11.1%
Property	70.5	29.5
Drug	80.8	19.2
Public order	90.3	9.7
Weapons	95.5	4.5
Immigration	91.2	8.8

Note: The unit of count is a defendant in a case filed in U.S. district court. Defendants charged in more than one case are counted separately. Includes defendants charged in U.S. district court with a felony or a misdemeanor offense as the most serious charge. Percentages are based on nonmissing data. There were 176 records missing the defendant's sex and 163 missing the defendant's offense type.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Percentages for figure 8: Federally sentenced persons in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by most serious commitment offense, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022

Most serious commitment offense	2012	2022
Violent	5.7%	6.0%
Fraudulent property	5.0	2.9
Other property ^a	1.0	0.8
Drug	51.1	45.8
Regulatory public order	1.3	1.6
Other public order ^b	8.4	16.2
Weapons	15.4	21.7
Immigration	12.2	5.0

Note: Data are based on the offense with the longest sentence imposed at conviction. The unit of count is the individual, federally sentenced person in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on September 30, 2012 and 2022. Includes persons sentenced in U.S. district court. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, and persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs. Percentages are based on nonmissing data. There were 1,335 records missing offense type in 2012 and 359 missing offense type in 2022.

^aIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^bIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Counts for map 2: Federally sentenced persons in the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by judicial district of commitment, fiscal year-end 2022**

Federal judicial district	Number	Federal judicial district	Number
Total	137,603	Montana	1,062
Alabama Middle	437	Nebraska	1,258
Alabama Northern	1,240	Nevada	835
Alabama Southern	871	New Hampshire	384
Alaska	423	New Jersey	1,403
Arizona	2,640	New Mexico	1,648
Arkansas Eastern	1,158	New York Eastern	1,129
Arkansas Western	841	New York Northern	750
California Central	2,187	New York Southern	2,584
California Eastern	1,136	New York Western	1,037
California Northern	921	North Carolina Eastern	2,768
California Southern	3,612	North Carolina Middle	1,644
Colorado	962	North Carolina Western	1,929
Connecticut	626	North Dakota	904
Delaware	159	Northern Mariana Islands	22
District of Columbia	613	Ohio Northern	2,431
Florida Middle	4,813	Ohio Southern	1,252
Florida Northern	949	Oklahoma Eastern	367
Florida Southern	4,374	Oklahoma Northern	713
Georgia Middle	960	Oklahoma Western	967
Georgia Northern	1,576	Oregon	757
Georgia Southern	1,313	Pennsylvania Eastern	1,689
Guam	47	Pennsylvania Middle	1,022
Hawaii	481	Pennsylvania Western	997
Idaho	739	Puerto Rico	2,634
Illinois Central	1,160	Rhode Island	185
Illinois Northern	1,656	South Carolina	2,327
Illinois Southern	1,093	South Dakota	1,184
Indiana Northern	985	Tennessee Eastern	2,729
Indiana Southern	1,912	Tennessee Middle	784
Iowa Northern	1,576	Tennessee Western	1,598
Iowa Southern	2,006	Texas Eastern	2,626
Kansas	1,240	Texas Northern	5,635
Kentucky Eastern	1,749	Texas Southern	7,363
Kentucky Western	839	Texas Western	7,230
Louisiana Eastern	784	U.S. Virgin Islands	108
Louisiana Middle	328	Utah	1,154
Louisiana Western	915	Vermont	205
Maine	409	Virginia Eastern	2,913
Maryland	2,128	Virginia Western	969
Massachusetts	832	Washington Eastern	643
Michigan Eastern	1,881	Washington Western	684
Michigan Western	1,172	West Virginia Northern	681
Minnesota	1,363	West Virginia Southern	678
Mississippi Northern	333	Wisconsin Eastern	740
Mississippi Southern	966	Wisconsin Western	478
Missouri Eastern	2,645	Wyoming	584
Missouri Western	2,869		

Note: The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) had custody of 137,603 federally sentenced persons on September 30, 2022. The unit of count is the individual, federally sentenced person in the custody of the BOP. Includes persons sentenced in U.S. district court. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, and persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs. The map shows the number of persons in BOP custody by the federal judicial district in which they received their sentence to the BOP.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the U.S. Marshals Service, CAPTURE information system, fiscal year 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Percentages for figure 9: Federally sentenced persons released by standard means from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, by most serious commitment offense and time served, FY 2022

Time served	Cumulative percent					
	Violent	Property	Drug	Public order	Weapons	Immigration
Up to 1 year	7.8%	23.6%	5.0%	12.4%	3.8%	33.9%
2	17.6	44.6	15.1	22.8	18.3	78.1
3	31.4	64.3	31.2	34.9	40.2	91.9
4	43.4	75.6	40.9	41.6	54.2	95.9
5	52.3	83.6	57.1	52.1	68.2	98.4
6	60.2	88.3	66.2	60.0	74.1	98.9
7	65.3	91.4	73.4	67.3	78.6	99.2
8	69.8	93.0	77.7	71.8	81.3	99.3
9	75.6	94.8	85.6	81.3	85.9	99.5
10	79.8	96.4	88.6	84.1	87.9	100
11	83.7	97.5	91.1	88.0	89.1	100
12	86.8	97.7	92.7	90.1	89.7	100
13	89.5	98.3	94.0	93.6	92.2	100
14	91.7	98.8	95.5	94.9	94.8	100
At least 15 years	93.2	98.9	96.3	96.1	95.9	100
Number of persons released	1,313	1,595	8,329	3,468	6,064	5,192

Note: Includes persons committed by a U.S. district court and released during fiscal year 2022 from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) by the most common ways persons exit prison, such as upon serving an entire sentence, serving an entire sentence with good time, and release to parole. Excludes persons sentenced to the BOP by the District of Columbia Superior Court, military prisoners transferred to BOP facilities to serve their sentence, U.S. citizen prisoners transferred to the United States from another country to serve their sentence closer to home, persons convicted of a state offense but serving time in a federal prison for their security needs, and persons released from federal prison by extraordinary means (death, commutation, or transfer). Time served is calculated as the interval between a person's admission to and first release from BOP custody, plus any jail time served and credited.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons, SENTRY database, fiscal year 2022.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Percentages for figure 10: Persons under federal supervision in the community, by commitment offense, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022

Commitment offense	2012	2022
Violent	5.2%	5.0%
Fraudulent property	17.7	12.0
Other property ^a	3.8	2.3
Drug	47.5	42.9
Regulatory public order	1.8	1.4
Other public order ^b	8.5	14.4
Weapons	11.9	16.7
Immigration	3.6	5.5

Note: Data are based on the offense with the longest sentence. The unit of count is a person serving a term under federal supervision in the community. Percentages are based on nonmissing data. There were 264 records missing commitment offense in 2012 and 237 missing commitment offense in 2022.

^aIncludes burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, transportation of stolen property, and other property offenses, such as destruction of property and trespassing.

^bIncludes nonregulatory violations concerning tax law (tax fraud), bribery, perjury, national defense, escape, racketeering and extortion, gambling, liquor, mailing or transporting obscene materials, traffic, migratory birds, conspiracy, aiding and abetting, jurisdiction, and other offenses.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, based on data from the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, Probation and Pretrial Services Automated Case Tracking System, fiscal year-end 2012 and 2022.

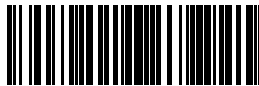


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal,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

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