



Federal Bureau of Prisons Fact Sheet

Data Month: December 2022

Special Releases



The CARES Act and the First Step Act (FSA) provide various avenues for inmates to be granted home confinement or compassionate release. Only the sentencing court has authority to reduce a term of imprisonment (compassionate release) upon motion of the BOP Director through the U.S. Attorney's Office or upon motion of the inmate. For more information about Compassionate Release trends, see the United States Sentencing Commission's March 2022 report.

• Individuals on CARES Act Home Confinement:		11,735
• Individuals on Elderly Home Confinement	All-Time:	1,217
	Current:	92
• Compassionate Release by the BOP Director	Denied:	66
	Granted:	9
• Compassionate Release ordered by the Courts:		386

First Step Act Programming & Time Credits



As outlined in the FSA, eligible inmates earn First Step Act Time Credits (FTCs) for the completion of approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction (EBRR) Programs and Productive Activities (PAs). Inmates may not earn FTCs if serving a sentence for a disqualifying conviction listed in the statute. FTCs currently apply to inmates convicted in Federal District Court only. They do not apply to military prisoners, state boarders, or inmates with a final order of deportation. At this time, FTCs do not apply to inmates convicted in DC Superior Court.

• % of inmate population participating in time credits programming:	74.4%
• Inmates currently enrolled in curriculum-based EBRRs and PAs:	78,797
• Total program completions of curriculum-based EBRRs and PAs:	287,857
• Transferred to pre-release custody after the accrual and crediting of earned time credits:	3,518

Hiring



One of the BOP's key priorities is fully staffing our institutions. Hiring and retention of staff remains a priority for the Bureau, as higher staffing levels afford the Bureau the flexibility and stability needed to carry out its mission, including the expansion of programs as required by the First Step Act (FSA). Although multiple positions in the BOP carry out FSA activities, some positions have dedicated FSA funding.

• Full-time staff on-board	Correctional Officers:	12,893
	All Other Positions:	22,273
• Staff vacancies across the BOP	Correctional Officers:	1,970
	All Other Positions:	3,004
• FSA-funded positions	On-board:	264
	Vacancies:	176

Staffing Ratios



The inmate-to-staff ratio is an important factor in maintaining institution safety. The BOP staffs facilities based on various factors including facility security level, inmate population and facility programs and capabilities.

• Inmate to Staff Ratio:	4.3:1
• Inmate to Correctional Officer Ratio:	9.3:1

Vaccinations Information



BOP remains committed to making the vaccine available to all staff and inmates who wish to receive it and is carefully monitoring the spread of the COVID-19 virus.

• COVID-19 vaccination rate	For Staff:	77.4
	For Inmates:	63.1

Special Population Census (or Counts)



A statistical snapshot of the number of inmates nationwide that have been placed in the BOP's various restrictive housing settings.

• Number of individuals in Special Housing Units:	10,260
• Number of individuals in Special Management Units:	383
• Number of individuals in ADX:	320





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Overall Population

In 2014, the inmate population declined after 34 years of increases; in FY 2021, however, the population increased for the first time in six years. The BOP continues to experience substantial crowding in medium and high security facilities.

System-wide:	7%
Minimum:	-45%
Low:	7%
Medium:	36%
High:	27%



Residential Reentry

The BOP contracts with residential reentry centers (RRCs), also known as halfway houses, to provide assistance to inmates who are nearing release. During an inmate's release planning, a RRC referral recommendation is made based on release needs, risk factors, and a treatment plan. RRCs help inmates gradually rebuild their ties to the community and facilitate readjustment. Higher risk offenders are the Bureau's first priority. Home confinement monitoring is done by either the RRC or via the Federal Location Monitoring Program with US Probation. An inmate's length of placement could be up to 12 months.

RRC Locations:	181
Total Number of Inmates in RRCs:	7,577
RRC Average Stay (in days):	224
Work Release Locations:	19
Monitoring via Federal Probation Contract:	215
Total Number of Inmates in Home Confinement:	6,153



Mental Health Care Levels

Mental Health Care Levels (of which there are four) are used to classify inmates based on their need for mental health services. Facility placement ranges from Care Level 1 facilities - which are for inmates who do not require significant mental health care - to Care Level 4 facilities for inmates who require Inpatient psychiatric care.

	Male	Female	Total
Level 1:	138,737 (93%)	10,344 (7%)	149,081 (96%)
Level 2:	3,933 (88%)	542 (12%)	4,475 (3%)
Level 3:	639 (93%)	51 (7%)	690 (.4%)
Level 4:	491 (99%)	6 (1%)	497 (.3%)



Medical Care Levels

Medical Care Levels (of which there are four), are used to align an inmate's medical needs with institution capabilities (including community medical resources). Care Level 1 facilities are assigned to generally healthy inmates, while Care Level 4 facilities are reserved for inmates who require daily nursing care or therapy.

	Male	Female	Total
Level 1:	100,954 (94%)	6,836 (6%)	107,790 (69%)
Level 2:	40,713 (92%)	3,710 (8%)	44,423 (28%)
Level 3:	2,671 (90%)	311 (10%)	2,982 (2%)
Level 4:	1,235 (92%)	110 (8%)	1,345 (.9%)



Education Status

Inmates who do not have a verified General Educational Development (GED) credential or high school diploma are required to attend an adult literacy program for a minimum of 240 instructional hours or until a GED is achieved, whichever occurs first. Non-English-speaking inmates must take English as a Second Language.

GED Earned in the Bureau of Prisons:	13,345 (10%)
Has GED:	70,177 (55%)
Needs GED:	45,315 (35%)
↳ (GED Enrolled: 10%)	

GED COMPLETIONS:			
FY 2021	Enrolled	11,721	Earned 1,530
FY 2022	Enrolled	13,013	Earned 2,814
FY 2023 (12/31)	Enrolled	17,962	Earned 1,015



Drug Treatment Participants

The BOP's drug abuse treatment strategy has grown and changed as advances have occurred in the substance abuse treatment field. The BOP offers a variety of programs to generate positive outcomes (by reducing relapse and criminality), ranging from residential programs, non-residential programs, drug education, and transitional drug treatment in the community.

	Res. Drug Treatment	Non-Res. Drug Treatment	Drug Education	Community Treatment
FY 2020	11,556	15,632	14,666	12,676
FY 2021	10,465	13,570	19,378	11,852
FY 2022	11,817	20,163	23,954	7,422
FY 2023	6,374	6,943	8,256	2,423