



Federal Bureau of Prisons Fact Sheet

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 FBOP Director through the U.S. Attorney's Office or upon motion of the inmate. For more information about Compassionate Release trends, visit www.USSC.gov (United States Sentencing Commission).



Inmates on Elderly Home Confinement	All-Time:	1,246
	Current:	7
Compassionate Releases by the FBOP Director	Denied:	42
<i>*The total shown is for the current calendar year</i>	Granted:	9
Compassionate Releases ordered by the Courts		4,984
<i>*The total shown is since the enactment of the First Step Act.</i>		

FSA Programming & Time Credits

The First Step Act (FSA) provides for eligible inmates to earn FSA Time Credits (FTCs) for participating in recommended Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction (EBRR) Programs and Productive Activities (PAs) that address their assessed needs. 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 eligible to earn FTCs:	58.1%
Inmates currently enrolled in curriculum-based EBRRs and PAs: (waitlist + current participants)	118,460
Total program completions of curriculum-based EBRRs and PAs since January 2020:	965,053
Transferred to pre-release custody after the accrual and crediting of earned time credits:	8,758

Employment Levels

One of the FBOP's key priorities is fully staffing our institutions. Hiring and retention of employees remains a priority for the Bureau, as higher employment 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 FBOP carry out FSA activities, some positions have dedicated FSA funding.



Active Employees in Pay Status	Correctional Officers:	11,675
	All Other Positions:	22,705
Active Employees in Non-Pay Status	Correctional Officers:	152
	All Other Positions:	109
Total Employees		34,380
Authorized Full Time Positions	Correctional Officers:	14,900
	All Other Positions:	23,949
	Total Positions:	38,849
Vacant Positions		4,885

Employee Ratios

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



Inmate to Employee Ratio:	4.42:1
Inmate to Correctional Officer Ratio:	9.49:1

Special Population Census (or Counts)

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



Number of inmates at the Special Housing Units:	11,006
Number of inmates at the Special Management Units:	24
Number of inmates at the ADX:	406

Notes:



Federal Bureau of Prisons Fact Sheet

Overall Population

After decades of steady growth, the FBOP's inmate population eventually began to decline, followed by a period of renewed increases. Despite these fluctuations, the FBOP continues to face crowding in its medium- and low-security facilities.



System-wide:	-0.8%
Minimum:	-12.1%
Low:	13.1%
Medium:	9.3%
High:	-5.1%

Residential Reentry

The FBOP 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 inmates 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:	154
Total Number of inmates in RRCs:	8,404
RRC Average Stay (in days):	292
Work Release Locations:	17
Monitoring via Federal Probation Contract:	298
Total Number of inmates in Home Confinement:	5,824

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:	132,825	8,949	141,774
Level 2:	4,994	719	5,713
Level 3:	632	67	699
Level 4:	555	8	563

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:	97,310	5,523	102,833
Level 2:	39,646	3,918	43,564
Level 3:	2,523	232	2,755
Level 4:	1,261	98	1,359

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:	14,176 (11%)
Has GED:	69,091 (55%)
Needs GED:	39,885 (32%)
(GED Enrolled: 9 %)	
GED Completions:	
FY 2024	Enrolled: 10,874 Earned: 4,423
FY 2025	Enrolled: 12,066 Earned: 4,132
FY 2026 (7/06)	Enrolled: 11,287 Earned: 2,769

Drug Treatment Participants

The FBOP's drug abuse treatment strategy has grown and changed as advances have occurred in the substance abuse treatment field. The FBOP 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 2023	12,439	27,201	27,301	11,647
FY 2024	12,077	31,991	22,398	13,624
FY 2025	10,688	33,718	21,671	11,019
FY 2026	8,678	30,259	17,234	8,747