



Federal Bureau of Prisons

Program Fact Sheet

December 2017

Crowding



After 34 years of increases, the BOP ended FY2017 with 6,553 fewer inmates than the prior year. Even though BOP has had recent decreases in the inmate population, BOP remains very crowded in high and medium security facilities.

System-wide:	14%
Low:	22%
Medium:	19%
High:	25%

Residential Reentry



The BOP contracts with residential reentry centers (RRCs), also known as halfway houses, to provide assistance to inmates who are nearing release. RRCs help inmates gradually rebuild their ties to the community and facilitate readjustment. Approximately 17-19 months prior to an inmate's release, an RRC referral recommendation is made based on risk factors such as programming and treatment needs. Higher risk offenders are the Bureau's first priority. Home detention 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:	232
Work Release Locations:	29
Monitoring via Federal Probation Contract:	123
RRC Average Stay:	134 days

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:	158148 (95%)	11563 (94%)	169711 (95%)
Level 2:	6363 (4%)	683 (6%)	7046 (4%)
Level 3:	651 (.4%)	62 (.5%)	713 (.4%)
Level 4:	480 (.3%)	6 (.1%)	486 (.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:	121473 (72%)	7743 (62%)	129216 (71%)
Level 2:	42883 (25%)	4218 (35%)	47101 (26%)
Level 3:	3347 (2%)	361 (3%)	3708 (2%)
Level 4:	1502 (.9%)	98 (.8%)	1600 (.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:	15%
Has GED:	58%
Needs GED:	27%
↳ (GED Enrolled 11%)	

GED COMPLETIONS:			
FY 2016 Enrolled	15,822	Earned	6,456
FY 2017 Enrolled	16,013	Earned	2,667
FY 2018 (10/31) Enrolled	15,940	Earned	146

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:	4.2 to 1
Inmate to Correctional Officer Ratio:	8.7 to 1

Drug Treatment Participants



The BOP's drug abuse treatment strategy has grown and changed as advances have occurred in 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
2015	18,304	21,351	26,226	13,320
2016	17,848	22,190	24,224	14,337
2017	16,470	21,555	21,781	13,471
2018	8,131	4,036	4,192	2,549