



Federal Bureau of Prisons

Program Fact Sheet

updated 6/30/2020



Crowding

The Bureau of Prisons ended FY2019 with 4,484 fewer inmates than the prior year. This is the sixth consecutive year of decreases in the inmate population after 34 years of increases. However, the Bureau remains crowded in high, medium and low security facilities.

System-wide:	-2%
Minimum:	-43%
Low:	-3%
Medium:	10%
High:	15%



Residential Reentry

The BOP contracts with Residential Reentry Centers (RRCs), also known as halfway houses, to assist inmates who are nearing release. RRCs help inmates gradually rebuild their ties to the community and facilitate readjustment. During an inmate's release planning, a RRC referral recommendation is made based on program participation, release needs, risk factors, and treatment plan. Inmates may be placed into a RRC, on Home Confinement, or a combination of both depending on the individual's risk factors and program plans. Home Confinement may be monitored by either the RRC or via the Federal Location Monitoring Program with U.S. Probation.

RRC Locations:	195
Work Release Locations:	24
Monitoring via Federal Probation Contract:	437
RRC Average Stay (in days):	362



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:	139,826 (96%)	10,328 (95%)	150,154 (96%)
Level 2:	4,656 (3%)	439 (4%)	5,095 (3%)
Level 3:	639 (.4%)	52 (.5%)	691 (.4%)
Level 4:	465 (.3%)	7 (.1%)	472 (.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:	104,798 (71%)	7,369 (68%)	112,167 (71%)
Level 2:	38,606 (26%)	3,167 (29%)	41,773 (26%)
Level 3:	2,692 (2%)	242 (2%)	2,934 (2%)
Level 4:	1,282 (.9%)	88 (.8%)	1,370 (.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%
Has GED:	59%
Needs GED:	28%
↳ (GED Enrolled: 11%)	

GED COMPLETIONS:		
FY 2018	Enrolled: 15,547	Earned: 3,294
FY 2019	Enrolled: 15,363	Earned: 3,155
FY 2020 (6/06)	Enrolled: 13,295	Earned: 1,550



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:	3.8 to 1
Inmate to Correctional Officer Ratio:	8.0 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
2017	16,641	21,794	22,317	13,743
2018	15,611	21,274	22,689	12,152
2019	14,855	20,928	22,885	12,203
2020	10,476	13,973	13,237	10,353