



Federal Bureau of Prisons

Program Fact Sheet

updated 12/31/2021

Crowding



The Bureau of Prisons ended FY2021 with 264 more inmates than the prior year. This is the first increase in the inmate population after 6 years of decreases. The Bureau remains crowded in high, and medium security facilities.

System-wide:	0%
Minimum:	-48%
Low:	-1%
Medium:	23%
High:	17%

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:	190
Work Release Locations:	21
Monitoring via Federal Probation Contract:	407
RRC Average Stay (in days):	252

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:	136,211 (96%)	10,042 (93%)	146,253 (96%)
Level 2:	4,500 (3%)	680 (6%)	5,180 (3%)
Level 3:	679 (.5%)	43 (.4%)	722 (.5%)
Level 4:	460 (.3%)	4 (.1%)	464 (.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:	100,924 (70%)	7,357 (68%)	108,281 (70%)
Level 2:	39,017 (27%)	3,064 (28%)	42,081 (27%)
Level 3:	2,564 (2%)	271 (3%)	2,835 (2%)
Level 4:	1,206 (.8%)	90 (.8%)	1,296 (.8%)

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:	11%
Has GED:	57%
Needs GED:	33%
↳ (GED Enrolled: 10%)	

GED COMPLETIONS:		
FY 2020	Enrolled: 11,935	Earned: 1,769
FY 2021	Enrolled: 11,721	Earned: 1,530
FY 2022 (1/1)	Enrolled: 12,047	Earned: 419

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:	8.1 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
2019	14,855	20,928	22,885	12,203
2020	11,556	15,632	14,666	12,676
2021	10,465	13,570	19,378	11,852
2022	6,468	6,582	6,947	2,876