

November 2021, NCJ 301582

Federal Prisoner Statistics Collected under the First Step Act, 2021

The First Step Act of 2018 (FSA) requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), through its National Prisoner Statistics program, to collect data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) on a number of topics and to report these data annually. BJS is required to report on selected characteristics of persons in prison, including marital, veteran, citizenship, and English-speaking status; education levels; medical conditions; and participation in treatment programs. Also, BJS is required to report facility-level statistics, such as the number of assaults on staff by prisoners, prisoners' violations of rules that resulted in time credit reductions, and selected facility characteristics related to accreditation, on-site health care, remote learning, video conferencing, and costs of prisoners' phone calls.

The statistics in this report are for calendar year 2020, which represented the second full year of reporting under the FSA, and were collected in 2021. Data for 2021 will be available from the BOP in 2022. Unless otherwise noted, all counts in this report include persons held in federal correctional facilities operated either by the BOP (122 institutional facilities) or by private companies contracted by the BOP (6 institutional facilities).

Key findings

- The federal prison population decreased 13%, from 174,391 at yearend 2019 to 151,283 at yearend 2020 (table 1).
- While the prison population decreased in 2020, the number of persons in segregated housing (10,236) varied slightly from 2019 (10,649).
- ¹See page 2 for detailed BJS requirements under the First Step Act (P.L. 115-391), Section 610, signed into law on December 21, 2018.

- The portion of persons held in federal prison who were not United States citizens declined from 18% in 2019 to 16% in 2020.
- In 2020, a total of 91 pregnant females were held in BOP-operated prison facilities, which was half the number held in 2019 (180) (table 2).
- Fifty pregnancies resulted in live births while the mothers were incarcerated in BOP facilities, 39 pregnant females were released from federal prison before giving birth, and there was 1 stillbirth and 1 maternal death.
- In 2020, a total of 14,791 persons held in federal prison participated in a nonresidential drug abuse program, 10,868 in a residential drug abuse program, and 1,268 in a treatment challenge program for a substance use disorder.
- In 2020, a total of 418 federal prisoners received medication-assisted treatment (approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration) to treat a substance use disorder.
- All 122 BOP-operated facilities had video-conferencing capabilities for persons in federal prison to participate in judicial hearings, foreign embassy consultations, reentry-related communications from probation offices, preliminary reentry preparation, disciplinary hearings, and the Institutional Hearing Program (table 3).
- In 2020, persons in federal prison committed a total of 71,441 prohibited acts in 2020, of which 17,178 (24%) were determined to be of greatest severity (table 4).²

²For details on how the BOP categorizes prohibited acts as greatest, high, moderate, or low severity level, see https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270_009.pdf.



- Forty-four percent of prohibited acts in 2020 took place in medium security BOP facilities (31,100), compared to 24% in high security (17,400), 17% in low security (12,100), 13% in administrative security (9,500), and 2% in minimum security (1,400) prisons.
- A total of 45,838 persons held in federal prison were responsible for the 71,441 prohibited acts in 2020 (table 5).
- High security prison Thomson Administrative U.S. Penitentiary in Illinois observed 1,779 prohibited acts in 2020—the most of any BOP facility—with 76% (1,359) of the acts determined to be of greatest severity (table 6).
- In 2020, prisoners physically assaulted BOP staff 1,321 times, of which 14 resulted in serious injuries (table 7).
- Prisoners committed eight cases of sexual assault against staff in 2020, none of which were prosecuted.
- At yearend 2020, a total of 8,199 persons were registered to volunteer in publicly operated federal correctional facilities, of whom 6,134 were authorized to perform a service for 5 days or more per year and 2,065 for 4 days or less (table 8).
- Of the 3,702 partnerships that federal prisons had with external groups to provide recidivism reduction programming, more than half (2,102) were with faith-based organizations (table 9).

- In 2020, there were 138,765 federal prisoners assessed with the BOP's newly developed recidivism risk tool, named the Prisoner Assessment Tool Targeting Estimated Risk and Needs (PATTERN) (table 10).
- Of those persons in federal prison assessed with PATTERN as of December 31 2020, 37% were considered to be at high risk for recidivism, 18% medium risk, 29% low risk, and 16% minimal risk.
- In 2020, PATTERN found that about half of federal prisoners age 24 or younger (51%) and those ages 25 to 34 (50%) were at high risk of future recidivism.
- Fifty-one percent of black prisoners (including those of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic ethnicity) in federal prison were deemed at high risk for future recidivism by the PATTERN tool, followed by more than 42% of American Indian or Alaska Native prisoners.
- In 2020, the BOP identified more than 75 evidence-based recidivism reduction programs (EBRRs) and productive activities (PAs) that persons in federal prison could access for various needs, including antisocial behavior, anger management, substance abuse, parenting skills, and dyslexia (table 11).
- EBRR and PA enrollment and completion counts during 2020 are available by facility, program, and risk level in **table 12** (available for download on the BJS website).

First Step Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-391) Title VI, Section 610. Data Collection

- (a) National Prisoner Statistics Program. Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, pursuant to the authority under section 302 of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. § 3732),³ the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics, with information that shall be provided by the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, shall include in the National Prisoner Statistics Program the following:
 - 1. The number of prisoners (as such term is defined in section 3635 of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101(a) of this Act) who are veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States.
 - 2. The number of prisoners who have been placed in solitary confinement at any time during the previous year.

- 3. The number of female prisoners known by the Bureau of Prisons to be pregnant, as well as the outcomes of such pregnancies, including information on pregnancies that result in live birth, stillbirth, miscarriage, abortion, ectopic pregnancy, maternal death, neonatal death, and preterm birth.
- **4.** The number of prisoners who volunteered to participate in a substance abuse treatment program, and the number of prisoners who have participated in such a program.
- 5. The number of prisoners provided medicationassisted treatment with medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration while in custody in order to treat substance use disorder.

³See 32 U.S.C. § 10132.

First Step Act of 2018 (P.L. 115-391) Title VI, Section 610. Data Collection (continued)

- 6. The number of prisoners who were receiving medication-assisted treatment with medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration prior to the commencement of their term of imprisonment.
- **7.** The number of prisoners who are the parent or guardian of a minor child.
- **8.** The number of prisoners who are single, married, or otherwise in a committed relationship.
- **9.** The number of prisoners who have not achieved a GED, high school diploma, or equivalent prior to entering prison.
- 10. The number of prisoners who, during the previous year, received their GED or other equivalent certificate while incarcerated.
- **11.** The numbers of prisoners for whom English is a second language.
- **12.** The number of incidents, during the previous year, in which restraints were used on a female prisoner during pregnancy, labor, or postpartum recovery, as well as information relating to the type of restraints used, and the circumstances under which each incident occurred.
- **13.** The vacancy rate for medical and healthcare staff positions, and average length of such a vacancy.
- **14.** The number of facilities that operated, at any time during the previous year, without at least 1 clinical nurse, certified paramedic, or licensed physician on site.
- **15.** The number of facilities that during the previous year were accredited by the American Correctional Association.
- **16.** The number and type of recidivism reduction partnerships described in section 3621(h)(5) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 102(a) of this Act, entered into by each facility.
- **17.** The number of facilities with remote learning capabilities.
- **18.** The number of facilities that offer prisoners video conferencing.

- **19.** Any changes in costs related to legal phone calls and visits following implementation of section 3632(d)(1) of title 18, United States Code, as added by section 101(a) of this Act.
- **20.** The number of aliens in prison during the previous year.
- 21. For each Bureau of Prisons facility, the total number of violations that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, the number of such violations for each category of violation, and the demographic breakdown of the prisoners who have received such reductions.
- **22.** The number of assaults on Bureau of Prisons staff by prisoners and the number of criminal prosecutions of prisoners for assaulting Bureau of Prisons staff.
- **23.** The capacity of each recidivism reduction program and productive activity to accommodate eligible inmates at each Bureau of Prisons facility.
- **24.** The number of volunteers who were certified to volunteer in a Bureau of Prisons facility, broken down by level (level I and level II), and by each Bureau of Prisons facility.
- **25.** The number of prisoners enrolled in recidivism reduction programs and productive activities at each Bureau of Prisons facility, broken down by risk level and by program, and the number of those enrolled prisoners who successfully completed each program.
- **26.** The breakdown of prisoners classified at each risk level by demographic characteristics, including age, sex, race, and the length of the sentence imposed.
- **(b)** Report to Judiciary Committees. Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for a period of 7 years, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Statistics shall submit a report containing the information described in paragraphs (1) through (26) of subsection (a) to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

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TABLE 1Selected characteristics of federal prisoners, 2018–2020

	20	18	20	19	2020		
Characteristic (FSA item)	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Veteran status	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	
Veteran (Item 1) ^a	10,732	6.0	10,252	5.9	9,199	6.1	
Nonveteran	168,481	94.0	164,139	94.1	142,084	93.9	
Minor children ^{b,c}	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	
Had minor children (Item 7)	80,559	45.0	85,949	49.3	78,344	51.8	
Did not have minor children	98,614	55.0	88,442	50.7	72,939	48.2	
Marital status (Item 8) ^d	179,898	100%	175,116	100%	152,156	100%	
Never married	95,400	53.1	93,000	53.1	80,795	53.1	
Married	38,600	21.4	37,500	21.4	32,561	21.4	
Divorced	32,500	18.1	31,700	18.1	27,540	18.1	
Separated	10,200	5.6	9,800	5.6	8,521	5.6	
Widowed	3,200	1.8	3,200	1.8	2,739	1.8	
Citizenship status ^{c,e}	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	
U.S. citizen	145,756	81.3	142,933	82.0	127,274	84.1	
Non-U.S. citizen (Item 20)	33,457	18.7	31,458	18.0	24,009	15.9	
English-speaking status ^c	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	
English was first language	155,646	86.8	152,469	87.4	134,095	88.6	
English was second language (Item 11)	23,567	13.2	21,922	12.6	17,188	11.4	
Education status prior to BOP imprisonment ^c	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	
Had a high school diploma/general equivalency degree/other equivalent certificate	127,777	71.3	122,975	70.5	108,481	71.7	
Did not have a high school diploma/general equivalency degree/other equivalent certificate (Item 9)	51,436	28.7	51,416	29.5	42,802	28.3	
Persons who earned a general equivalency degree/equivalent certificate while imprisoned (Item 10)f	3,355	:	3,791	:	1,368	:	
Population in segregated housing (Item 2) ⁹							
Special housing unit	10,214	:	10,649	:	10,236	:	
Special management unit	1,054	:	1,000	:	1,094	:	
Administrative maximum	407	:	386	:	373	:	

:Not calculated. Percentages were not calculated because the total number of persons who were held in federal correctional facilities during the calendar year was unavailable.

^aIncludes persons held on December 9, 2018, November 12, 2019, and December 16, 2020 in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, per the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP). Percentages are based on all prisoners in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31 of each year, per the National Prisoner Statistics (NPS) program, 2020.

^bA minor child is defined by the BOP as a person age 20 or younger who is listed as a dependent of the prisoner and may be a biological or legally adopted child or a stepchild.

^CIncludes persons in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31 of each year, per the NPS. Percentages are based on all persons in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31 of each year.

^dCounts are imputed using the distribution of marital status from BJS's 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates and are based on the total population of persons under BOP jurisdiction as of December 31 of each year, per the BOP.

^eThe BOP does not have data on immigration status. Citizenship data are collected by the BOP and subject to verification by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

fincludes all persons in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities who earned a general equivalency degree or equivalent certificate during the year. Percentages were not calculated because the total number of persons who were held in federal correctional facilities during the calendar year was not available.

9Includes persons held in segregated housing units at any time during the year. Some persons may be counted more than once if they were held in segregated housing at multiple times or in different housing units during the year. Excludes persons held in community-based or privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018–2020; National Prisoner Statistics Summary of Sentenced Population Movement, 2018–2020; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 2 Medical conditions, testing, and treatment of federal prisoners, 2018–202	0		
Medical conditions, testing, and treatment (FSA item)	2018	2019	2020
Pregnancy outcomes (Item 3)a			
Total pregnancies	171	180	91
Live birth	86	94	50
Unknown because person was released from prison before pregnancy's conclusion	77	71	39
Miscarriage	5	5	0
Abortion	3	2	0
Ectopic pregnancy	0	0	0
Maternal death	0	0	1
Neonatal death	0	3	0
Preterm birth	0	5	0
Stillbirth	0	0	1
Restraints used on persons in prison during pregnancy (Item 12) ^b			
Total incidents	2	1	1
Person was pregnant	2	1	1
Person was in labor	0	0	0
Person was in postpartum recovery	0	0	0
Total persons in prison	1	1	1
Hand restraints used	2	1	1
Leg restraints used	0	0	0
Persons who received medication-assisted treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration while in BOP custody to treat a substance use disorder (Item 5) ^c	0	116	418
Persons who were receiving medication-assisted treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration prior to their admission to the BOP to treat a substance use disorder (Item 6)		42	195
Persons who volunteered for/participated in substance use disorder treatment programs (Item 4) ^d		42	193
Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program			
Volunteered	16,077	19,564	19,514
Participated	24,190	22,966	14,791
Residential Drug Abuse Program	,	•	•
Volunteered	8,903	8,546	8,001
Participated	15,138	14,618	10,868
Challenge Program	,	•	,
Volunteered	675	825	601
Participated	1,670	1,694	1,268

^{...}Data not available for 2018.

^aPersons in prison may have experienced more than one outcome. Includes persons who were female, in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities and community-based facilities, and known to be pregnant during the year. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) does not house females in privately operated federal correctional facilities.

^bIncludes persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities. Excludes persons held in privately operated federal correctional facilities during the year. The BOP does not house females in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Restraints could be used multiple times on the same person.

Cincludes persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities who received medication-assisted treatment during the year.

dincludes persons in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities during the year. Participation in the program depends on available space or expected release date. Not all volunteers participated, and not all participants volunteered. See *Terms and definitions*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018–2020.

TABLE 3			'
Selected characteristics of federal facilities, 2018–2020			
Characteristic (FSA item)	2018	2019	2020
Total number of federal facilities	122	122	122
Facilities operating without a healthcare professional (Item 14)	0	0	0
Facilities accredited by the American Correctional Association (Item 15)	122	121	121
Facilities with remote learning capabilities (Item 17) ^a	198	198	198
Facilities with video conferencing available to prisoners as part of the criminal justice process (Item 18)	122	122	122
Facilities with video conferencing available to prisoners to communicate with individuals outside of the criminal justice process (Item 18)	15	16	16
Change in cost of phone calls that pertained to legal matters (Item 19) ^b	\$0	\$0	\$0
Change in cost of prison visits that pertained to legal matters (Item 19) ^c	\$0	\$0	\$0
Average vacancy rate for medical and healthcare positions (Item 13)	15.3%	16.1%	9.0%

Note: Includes publicly operated federal correctional facilities during the year. Excludes privately operated federal correctional facilities.

TABLE 4Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by security level of facility, 2020

					Severit	y of act				
	То	tal	Low		Moderate		High		Greatest	
Security level of facility	Number	Number Percent		Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total prohibited acts	71,441	100%	195	100%	34,113	100%	19,955	100%	17,178	100%
Administrative	9,494	13.3	59	30.3	4,680	13.7	2,937	14.7	1,818	10.6
Minimum	1,363	1.9	14	7.2	897	2.6	177	0.9	275	1.6
Low	12,109	16.9	48	24.6	5,767	16.9	2,225	11.2	4,069	23.7
Medium	31,090	43.5	44	22.6	15,850	46.5	7,493	37.5	7,703	44.8
High	17,385	24.3	30	15.4	6,919	20.3	7,123	35.7	3,313	19.3

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 21**. Includes prohibited acts by persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2020. Excludes acts by persons held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions* in the *Methodology*. For previous years' counts, see reports in the *Federal Prisoner Statistics Collected under the First Step Act* series on the BJS website. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2020.

^aCount is of certified testing centers connected remotely to the National GED Testing Service, not of Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities.

bPhone calls to persons in federal prison pertaining to legal matters are initiated by their attorneys and therefore do not impose a cost on the prisoners.

^CVisits to persons in federal prison by their attorneys to discuss legal matters have no cost associated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018–2020.

TABLE 5Federal prisoners who were cited for prohibited acts that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by demographic characteristics, 2018–2020

	20	18	20	19	2020		
Characteristic	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Total federal prisoners cited for prohibited acts	55,361	100%	54,848	100%	45,838	100%	
Sex							
Male	51,736	93.5%	51,668	94.2%	42,826	93.4%	
Female	3,625	6.5	3,180	5.8	3,012	6.6	
Race*							
White	29,691	53.6%	29,809	54.4%	24,408	53.2%	
Black	23,272	42.0	22,572	41.1	19,517	42.6	
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	640	1.2	648	1.2	450	1.0	
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,758	3.2	1,819	3.3	1,463	3.2	
Ethnicity							
Hispanic	17,768	32.1%	17,330	31.6%	14,006	30.6%	
Non-Hispanic	37,593	67.9	37,518	68.4	31,832	69.4	
Age							
19 or younger	244	0.4%	211	0.4%	139	0.3%	
20–24	4,464	8.1	4,314	7.9	3,319	7.2	
25-29	10,154	18.3	9,905	18.1	7,905	17.2	
30–34	11,325	20.5	11,243	20.5	9,651	21.1	
35–39	10,838	19.6	10,752	19.6	8,952	19.5	
40–44	7,630	13.8	7,842	14.3	6,731	14.7	
45–49	4,790	8.7	4,834	8.8	4,184	9.1	
50–54	2,881	5.2	2,740	5.0	2,354	5.1	
55–59	1,645	3.0	1,651	3.0	1,462	3.2	
60–64	795	1.4	815	1.5	686	1.5	
65 or older	595	1.1	541	1.0	455	1.0	

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 21**. Includes persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2018, 2019, and 2020. Excludes persons held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Time credit reductions specific to First Step Act (FSA) guidelines were not available to be earned in 2018, although persons could earn time credits not specifically linked to the FSA.

^{*}Includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic prisoners. The Federal Bureau of Prisons does not track persons of two or more or other races. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018–2020.

TABLE 6Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2020

_		S	Severity of a	:t		Severity of act					
Facility	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest	Facility	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Total prohibited acts	71,441	195	34,113	19,955	17,178	Petersburg FCI	196	0	79	6	111
Administrative security	9,494	59	4,680	2,937	1,818	Safford FCI	241	0	164	31	46
Brooklyn MDC	1,011	0	396	345	270	Sandstone FCI	315	1	126	81	107
Butner FMC	170	1	87	69	13	Seagoville FCI	306	3	156	70	77
Carswell FMC	1,032	38	751	207	36	Tallahassee FCI	419	2	209	165	43
Chicago MCC	412	1	216	172	23	Terminal Island FCI	95	0	55	14	26
Devens FMC	314	1	158	108	47	Texarkana FCI	251	2	106	27	116
Fort Worth	601		255	106	1.46	Waseca FCI	401	6	222	150	23
Administrative FMC	601	4	255	196	146	Yazoo City FCI	595	1	236	63	295
Guaynabo MDC	616	0	155	112	349	Medium security	31,090	44	15,850	7,493	7,703
Honolulu FDC	107	2	52	45	8	Allenwood FCI -	=0.4		0.45	470	
Houston FDC	336	3	153	165	15	Medium	584	1	265	172	146
Lexington FMC	415	6	216	107	86	Atlanta USP	1,192	0	384	232	576
Los Angeles MDC	354	0	174	94	86	Beaumont FCI - Medium	668	0	343	141	184
Miami FDC	820	0	462	223	135	Beckley FCI	773	0	312	262	199
New York MCC	555	0	298	169	88	Bennettsville FCI	836	0	457	124	255
Oklahoma City FTC	268	0	80	145	43	Berlin FCI	1,002	1	386	329	286
Philadelphia FDC	1,057	0	566	245	246	Butner FCI - Medium I	391	0	172	137	82
Rochester FMC	344	3	211	89	41	Butner FCI - Medium II	610	0	413	110	87
San Diego MCC	391	0	132	184	75	Coleman FCI -	010	U	413	110	0/
SeaTac FDC	283	0	149	98	36	Medium	1,073	2	685	240	146
Springfield MCFP	408	0	169	164	75	Cumberland FCI	767	1	355	225	186
Minimum security	1,363	14	897	177	275	Edgefield FCI	984	4	379	214	387
Alderson FPC	255	1	175	62	17	El Reno FCI	490	0	226	130	134
Bryan FPC	460	13	375	68	4	Estill FCI	247	0	121	59	67
Duluth FPC	77	0	31	5	41	Fairton FCI	620	2	330	187	101
Montgomery FPC	168	0	97	8	63	Florence FCI	970	3	618	187	162
Morgantown FCI	174	0	103	9	62	Forrest City FCI -					
Pensacola FPC	123	0	55	6	62	Medium '	703	0	445	115	143
Yankton FPC	106	0	61	19	26	Gilmer FCI	641	0	391	155	95
Low security	12,109	48	5,767	2,225	4,069	Greenville FCI	535	0	289	140	106
Aliceville FCI	553	4	386	141	22	Hazelton FCI	961	3	571	223	164
Allenwood FCI - Low	431	0	277	81	73	Herlong FCI	481	1	260	146	74
Ashland FCI	291	0	162	46	83	Jesup FCI	564	1	276	113	174
Bastrop FCI	406	3	191	63	149	Leavenworth USP	765	1	268	182	314
Beaumont FCI - Low	1,007	1	268	70	668	Lewisburg USP	523	0	196	179	148
Big Spring FCI	227	0	80	30	117	Lompoc USP	516	0	214	102	200
Butner FCI - Low	219	1	95	98	25	Manchester FCI	451	3	255	125	68
Coleman FCI - Low	544	1	337	124	82	Marianna FCI	86	0	20	17	49
Danbury FCI	410	2	210	94	104	Marion USP	474	0	256	106	112
Dublin FCI	580	16	466	84	14	McDowell FCI	603	0	357	102	144
Elkton FCI	610	0	200	168	242	McKean FCI	696	3	358	181	154
Englewood FCI	336	0	207	65	64	Memphis FCI	810	1	449	205	155
Forrest City FCI	408	0	145	49	214	Mendota FCI	437	1	236	127	73
Fort Dix FCI	1,165	2	405	115	643	Otisville FCI	345	0	174	111	60
La Tuna FCI	274	1	154	52	67	Oxford FCI	950	1	426	319	204
Lompoc FCI	139	0	43	27	69	Pekin FCI	620	0	319	145	156
Loretto FCI	409	0	249	95	65	Petersburg FCI -	4.60=	_			404
Miami FCI	370	0	132	21	217	Medium	1,005	1	643	175	186
Milan FCI	457	2	226	101	128	Phoenix FCI	459	2	314	84	59
Oakdale I FCI	286	0	131	48	107				Continued	l on na	ext hage
Oakdale II FCI	168	0	50	46	72				Jonning	. 011 110	Puge

TABLE 6 (continued)Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2020

Severity of act							Severity of act				
Facility	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest	Facility	Total	Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Pollock FCI - Medium	869	2	423	146	298	Beaumont USP	834	2	315	338	179
Ray Brook FCI	278	0	138	91	49	Big Sandy USP	1,196	1	369	460	366
Schuylkill FCI	886	2	505	156	223	Canaan USP	1,012	1	332	423	256
Sheridan FCI	899	0	369	197	333	Coleman I USP	1,077	3	488	397	189
Talladega FCI	405	0	178	81	146	Coleman II USP	828	1	377	285	165
Terre Haute FCI	540	1	294	138	107	Florence USP - ADX	268	1	84	42	141
Three Rivers FCI	682	0	327	153	202	Florence USP - High	855	1	441	283	130
Tucson FCI	197	0	89	73	35	Hazelton USP	900	0	476	218	206
Victorville FCI -						Lee USP	1,026	1	490	296	239
Medium I	638	1	431	143	63	McCreary USP	1,064	0	515	292	257
Victorville FCI -	612	3	264	166	00	Pollock USP	895	5	408	288	194
Medium II	613	-	364	166		Terre Haute USP	722	0	337	276	109
Williamsburg FCI	600	3	284	157	156	Thomson					
Yazoo City FCI -					4==	Administrative USP	1,779	3	306	1,359	111
Medium	651	0	285	191	175	Tucson USP	1,239	4	610	489	136
High security	17,385	30	6,919	7,123	3,313	Victorville USP	1,544	2	556	766	220
Allenwood USP	760	4	284	329	143			_			
Atwater USP	1,143	1	409	513	220	Yazoo City USP	243	0	122	69	52

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 21**. Includes prohibited acts by persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2020. Excludes acts by persons held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions*. The facility abbreviations are: ADX—administrative maximum. FCC—federal correctional complex. FCI—federal correctional institution. FDC—federal detention center. FMC—federal medical center. FPC—federal prison camp. FTC—federal transfer center. MCC—metropolitan correctional center. MCFP—medical center for federal prisoners. MDC—metropolitan detention center. USP—United States penitentiary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2020.

TABLE 7
Prisoner assaults on Federal Bureau of Prisons staff, by type of assault and prosecution status, 2020

Assault on BOP staff	Number	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted
Physical	1,321	16	1,305
With serious injury	14	3	11
Without serious injury	1,307	13	1,294
Sexual	8	0	8
With threat/force	4	0	4
Without threat/force	4	0	4

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 22**. Includes assaults by persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2020. Excludes assaults by persons held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Includes assaults for which there were guilty findings in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) administrative process, regardless of later investigation or prosecution by the FBI or U.S. Department of Justice. Excludes assaults pending the BOP investigative process.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2020.

TABLE 8 Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, December 30, 2020

Facility	Any level	Level Ia	Level IIb	Facility	Any level	Level Ia	Level IIb
Total volunteers	8,199	2,065	6,134	Guaynabo MDC	36	0	36
Alderson FCI	31	3	28	Hazelton FCI	55	0	55
Aliceville FCI	60	13	47	Hazelton USP	37	0	37
Allenwood FCI - Low	63	23	40	Herlong FCI	30	3	27
Allenwood FCI - Medium	48	12	36	Honolulu FDC	82	0	82
Allenwood USP - High	29	9	20	Houston FDC	11	0	11
Ashland FCI	41	0	41	Jesup FCI	48	17	31
Atlanta USP	52	7	45	La Tuna FCI	41	2	39
Atwater USP	66	21	45	Leavenworth FPC	61	10	51
Bastrop FCI	51	17	34	Lee USP	5	0	5
Beaumont FCC -				Lewisburg USP	18	1	17
Administrative	1	0	1	Lexington FCI	71	17	54
Beaumont FCI - Low	65	16	49	Lompoc FCI - Low	68	11	57
Beaumont FCI - Medium	49	1	48	Lompoc USP	81	24	57
Beaumont USP - High	54	5	49	Loretto FCI	102	17	85
Beckley FCI	70	30	40	Los Angeles MDC	92	13	79
Bennettsville FCI	7	0	7	Manchester FCI	82	34	48
Berlin FCI	54	11	43	Marianna FCI	0	0	0
Big Sandy USP	26	3	23	Marion USP	69	23	46
Big Spring FPC	18	3	15	McCreary USP	44	19	25
Brooklyn MDC	162	86	76	McDowell FCI	7	1	6
Bryan FPC	125	60	65	McKean FCI	24	1	23
Butner FCI - Low	122	2	120	Memphis FCI	66	10	56
Butner FCI - Medium I	120	0	120	Mendota FCI	22	0	22
Butner FCI - Medium II	126	2	124	Miami FDC	37	5	32
Butner FMC	124	3	121	Miami MCC	56	21	35
California City Correctional				Milan FCI	141	70	33 71
Center	95	35	60		22	70 5	17
Canaan USP	23	3	20	Montgomery FPC	35		35
Carswell FMC	132	12	120	Morgantown FCI	35 29	0	
Coleman FCI - Low	118	31	87	New York MCC		3	26
Coleman FCI - Medium	94	1	93	Oakdale FCI	43	2	41
Coleman II USP	69	0	69	Oakdale FDC	42	0	42
Coleman USP - High	69	1	68	Oklahoma City FTC	12	2	10
Cumberland FCI	129	59	70	Otisville FCI	174	74	100
Danbury FCI	136	9	127	Oxford FCI	17	5	12
Devens FMC	47	3	44	Pekin FCI	116	29	87
Dublin FCI	29	7	22	Pensacola FPC	33	2	31
Duluth FPC	327	198	129	Petersburg FCI - Low	68	0	68
Edgefield FCI	13	0	13	Petersburg FCI - Medium	65	0	65
El Reno FCI	36	8	28	Philadelphia FDC	73	33	40
Elkton FCI	51	19	32	Phoenix FCI	98	21	77
Englewood FCI	59	3	56	Pollock FCI - Medium	31	2	29
Estill FCI	39	15	24	Pollock USP	40	9	31
Fairton FCI	94	57	37	Ray Brook FCI	29	2	27
Florence FCI - Medium	35	3	32	Rochester FMC	183	45	138
Florence USP - ADX	18	0	18	Safford FCI	90	65	25
Florence USP - High	26	2	24	San Diego MCC	54	0	54
Forrest City FCI - Low	26	0	26	Sandstone FCI	107	19	88
Forrest City FCI - Medium	26 25	0	26 25	Schuylkill FCI	14	6	8
Fort Dix FCI	145	84	61	Seagoville FCI	105	41	64
				SeaTac FDC	52	1	51
Fort Worth FCI	129	21	108	Sheridan FCI	83	31	52
Gilmer FCI	24	0	24			7 1	
Greenville FCI	54	6	48		(Continued o	n next pag

TABLE 8 (continued)

Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, December 30, 2020

Facility	Any level	Level la	Level IIb	Facility	Any level	Level la	Level II ^b
Springfield MCFP	50	22	28	Tucson USP	195	77	118
Talladega FCI	36	3	33	Victorville FCI - Medical	172	62	110
Tallahassee Island FCI	84	14	70	Victorville FCI - Medium II	238	106	132
Terminal Island FCI	69	3	66	Victorville USP	153	43	110
Terre Haute FCI	53	3	50	Waseca FCI	55	13	42
Terre Haute FPC	64	2	62	Williamsburg FCI	34	0	34
Texarkana FCI	51	19	32	Yankton FPC	29	0	29
Thomson Administrative USP	20	2	18	Yazoo City FCI - Low	0	0	0
Three Rivers FCI	32	15	17	Yazoo City FCI - Medium	99	29	70
Tucson MCC	158	52	106	Yazoo City USP	0	0	0

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 24**. Includes volunteers in publicly operated federal correctional facilities on December 30, 2020. Excludes volunteers in privately operated federal correctional facilities. The facility abbreviations are: ADX—administrative maximum. FCC—federal correctional complex. FCI—federal correctional institution. FDC—federal detention center. FMC—federal medical center. FPC—federal prison camp. FTC—federal transfer center. MCC—metropolitan correctional center. MCFP—medical center for federal prisoners. MDC—metropolitan detention center. USP—United States penitentiary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2020.

^aLevel I volunteers are authorized to perform a service for 4 days or less per year in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facility or administrative office. Level I volunteers receive general training but not a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

^bLevel II volunteers are authorized to perform a service for 5 days or more per year in a BOP facility or administrative office. Level II volunteers must attend volunteer or mentor training and receive a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

TABLE 9Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2020

Recidivism reduc	Total		Community-		Higher	·		Visitation	Vocational	Workforce
Facility	partnerships		based	Faith-based	education	•		volunteer	training	development
Total partnerships	3,702	14	328	2,102	291	266	288	209	31	173
Alderson FCI	17	0	3	11	1	0	0	1	0	1
Aliceville FCI	41	0	4	23	0	6	4	4	0	0
Allenwood FCI - Low	7	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0
Allenwood FCI - Medium	21	0	0	5	2	4	4	2	0	4
Allenwood USP - High	11	0	0	3	0	2	2	2	0	2
Ashland FCI	16	0	2	12	1	0	1	0	0	0
Atlanta USP	33	0	0	27	4	0	0	2	0	0
Atwater USP	23	0	4	14	2	0	0	1	0	2
Bastrop FCI	38	0	2	29	1	4	0	0	0	2
Beaumont FCI - Low	53	0	3	20	9	11	10	0	0	0
Beaumont FCI - Medium	21	0	2	8	9	2	0	0	0	0
Beaumont USP - High	14	0	3	4	5	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley FCI	17	0	1	13	0	1	0	2	0	0
Bennettsville FCI	34	0	0	5	1	12	4	2	2	8
Berlin FCI	22	0	9	11	0	0	0	2	0	0
Big Sandy USP	14	0	0	10	2	0	0	2	0	0
Big Spring FPC	41	0	0	13	22	0	0	0	0	6
Brooklyn MDC	55	0	6	26	4	10	4	5	0	0
Bryan FPC	61	0	4	40	6	3	4	4	0	0
Butner FCI - Low	22	0	4	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butner FCI - Medium I	18	0	2	10	2	2	2	0	0	0
Butner FCI - Medium II	24	0	4	18	2	0	0	0	0	0
Butner FMC	16	0	0	12	0	0	2	2	0	0
Canaan USP	9	0	0	5	0	2	0	2	0	0
Carswell FMC	60	0	8	36	0	4	8	4	0	0
Chicago MCC	24	0	4	8	2	8	0	2	0	0
Coleman FCI - Low	31	0	4	12	3	0	3	7	0	2
Coleman FCI - Medium	n 44	0	1	38	1	2	0	2	0	0
Coleman II USP	18	0	4	4	0	0	4	4	2	0
Coleman USP - High	5	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0
Cumberland FCI	36	0	0	22	0	8	2	4	0	0
Danbury FCI	68	0	8	31	5	2	10	6	0	6
Devens FMC	34	0	0	26	0	4	2	2	0	0
Dublin FCI	75	2	2	52	5	0	0	4	0	10
Duluth FPC	19	0	2	11	3	0	0	0	2	1
Edgefield FCI	34	0	1	6	4	15	4	2	0	2
El Reno FCI	49	0	2	26	4	12	4	1	0	0
Elkton FCI	24	0	2	20	0	0	0	2	0	0
Englewood FCI	30	0	4	24	0	0	0	2	0	0
Estill FCI	12	0	0	10	0	0	0	2	0	0
Fairton FCI	29	0	1	24	2	0	0	2	0	0
Florence FCI - Medium		2	4	9	1	0	0	0	2	0
Florence USP - ADX	11	2	2	3	1	0	0	3	0	0
Florence USP - High	20	2	4	11	0	0	0	3	0	0
Forrest City FCI - Low Forrest City FCI -	20	0	0	7	1	4	2	0	0	6
Medium	29	0	0	7	1	0	0	1	0	20
Fort Dix FCI	26	0	4	14	4	0	0	4	0	0
Fort Worth FCI	45	0	4	34	3	2	0	0	0	2
Gilmer FCI	14	0	0	9	2	0	0	3	0	0

TABLE 9 (continued)Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2020

Greenville FCI 29 0 0 19 8 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 19 8 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 19 8 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Facility	Total partnerships		Community- based	Faith-based	Higher education	,		Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Hazelton FCI	Greenville FCI	29	0	0	19	8	0	0	2	0	0
Hazelton FCI	Guaynabo MDC	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazelno LISP Resident Residen		33					0	6			0
Herlong FCI	Hazelton USP		0	0		0	2	0		0	0
Honoluli PDC			0							0	4
Houston FICC						0	0			0	0
Jesup FCI											
LaTuna FCI 35 0 6 21 2 2 0 4 2 2 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 0											
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Phoenix FCI 30 0 10 11 6 2 0 1 0 0 Pollock FCI - Medium 42 0 0 19 13 2 6 0 0 2 Pollock USP 44 0 0 28 4 2 8 0 0 2 Ray Brook FCI 28 2 0 6 2 0 8 2 8 0 Rochester FMC 48 0 0 32 4 8 2 2 0 0 Safford FCI 33 0 2 18 1 2 2 2 0 6 San Diego MCC 10 0 4 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 Sandstone FCI 33 0 4 16 0 5 4 2 0 2 Schuylkill FCI 20 0 0											
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Pollock USP 44 0 0 28 4 2 8 0 0 2 Ray Brook FCI 28 2 0 6 2 0 8 2 8 0 Rochester FMC 48 0 0 32 4 8 2 2 0 0 Safford FCI 33 0 2 18 1 2 2 2 0 6 San Diego MCC 10 0 4 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 Sandstone FCI 33 0 4 16 0 5 4 2 0 2 Schuylkill FCI 20 0 0 8 2 4 4 0 2 0									-		
Ray Brook FCI 28 2 0 6 2 0 8 2 8 0 Rochester FMC 48 0 0 32 4 8 2 2 0 0 Safford FCI 33 0 2 18 1 2 2 2 0 6 San Diego MCC 10 0 4 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 Sandstone FCI 33 0 4 16 0 5 4 2 0 2 Schuylkill FCI 20 0 0 8 2 4 4 0 2 0											
Rochester FMC 48 0 0 32 4 8 2 2 0 0 Safford FCI 33 0 2 18 1 2 2 2 0 6 San Diego MCC 10 0 4 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 Sandstone FCI 33 0 4 16 0 5 4 2 0 2 Schuylkill FCI 20 0 0 8 2 4 4 0 2 0											
Safford FCI 33 0 2 18 1 2 2 2 0 6 San Diego MCC 10 0 4 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 Sandstone FCI 33 0 4 16 0 5 4 2 0 2 Schuylkill FCI 20 0 0 8 2 4 4 0 2 0											
San Diego MCC 10 0 4 4 0 2 0 0 0 0 Sandstone FCI 33 0 4 16 0 5 4 2 0 2 Schuylkill FCI 20 0 0 8 2 4 4 0 2 0											
Sandstone FCI 33 0 4 16 0 5 4 2 0 2 Schuylkill FCI 20 0 0 8 2 4 4 0 2 0						· ·					
Schuylkill FCI 20 0 0 8 2 4 4 0 2 0											
Seagoville FCI 44 0 0 36 8 0 0 0 0 0											
	Seagoville FCI	44	0	0	36	8	0	0	0	0	0

TABLE 9 (continued)
Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2020

	Total		Community-		Higher			Visitation	Vocational	Workforce
Facility	partnerships	Art	based	Faith-based	education	Nonprofit	Private	volunteer	training	development
SeaTac FDC	26	0	0	6	4	3	9	0	2	2
Sheridan FCI	60	0	0	16	0	0	40	0	0	4
Springfield MCFP	20	0	4	13	0	0	0	1	2	0
Talladega FCI	25	0	0	13	0	2	2	2	0	6
Tallahassee Island FCI	62	2	6	34	2	8	2	2	0	6
Terminal Island FCI	39	0	4	24	6	0	0	5	0	0
Terre Haute FCI	40	0	0	32	2	4	0	2	0	0
Terre Haute USP	44	0	0	38	0	2	0	2	0	2
Texarkana FCI	47	0	2	17	16	6	4	0	0	2
Thomson Administrative USP	12	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	٥
Three Rivers FCI	21	0	4	o 15	2	0	0	0	0	0
		-	4		2	-		· ·	0	0
Tucson FCI	41	0	12	12	3	6	4	2	0	2
Tucson USP	57	0	8	27	1	8	7	4	0	2
Victorville FCI - Medium I	28	0	0	19	0	2	4	3	0	0
Victorville FCI - Medium II	31	0	0	19	1	2	5	4	0	0
Victorville USP	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Waseca FCI	69	0	8	23	9	3	16	2	0	8
Williamsburg FCI	26	0	8	14	4	0	0	0	0	0
Yankton FPC	31	2	4	18	2	2	1	0	2	0
Yazoo City FCI - Low	30	0	2	22	0	2	0	0	0	4
Yazoo City FCI -										
Medium	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yazoo City USP	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 16**, which requests information on the recidivism reduction partnerships active at the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) in 2020. Per 18 U.S.C. § 3621(h)(5), the warden of each BOP facility should, subject to availability of appropriations, enter into partnerships with nonprofit, private, and industry-sponsored organizations and institutions of higher education that lead to a reduction in recidivism. The facility abbreviations are: ADX—administrative maximum. FCC—federal correctional complex. FCI—federal correctional institution. FDC—federal detention center. FMC—federal medical center. FPC—federal prison camp. FTC—federal transfer center. MCC—metropolitan correctional center. MCFP—medical center for federal prisoners. MDC—metropolitan detention center. USP—United States penitentiary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2020.

TABLE 10Recidivism risk classification of persons in federal prison, by demographic and sentence characteristics, 2020

Characteristic Total persons in federal prison with risk classificationa		tal Percent	Minime Number		Low		Mediu		High	
Total persons in federal prison with risk classification ^a		Percent	Number	Dorcont		_				
with risk classification ^a	138 765			reiteiit	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
_	130,703	100%	21,833	15.7%	39,725	28.6%	25,477	18.4%	51,730	37.3%
Sex										
Male	129,217	100%	18,812	14.6%	35,480	27.5%	23,910	18.5%	51,015	39.5%
Female	9,548	100%	3,021	31.6	4,245	44.5	1,567	16.4	715	7.5
Race ^b										
White	79,718	100%	17,169	21.5%	26,738	33.5%	13,409	16.8%	22,402	28.1%
Black	53,884	100%	3,764	7.0	11,480	21.3	11,105	20.6	27,535	51.1
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	1,942	100%	609	31.4	619	31.9	284	14.6	430	22.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,221	100%	291	9.0	888	27.6	679	21.1	1,363	42.3
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	40,668	100%	7,306	18.0%	15,454	38.0%	7,311	18.0%	10,597	26.1%
Non-Hispanic	98,097	100%	14,527	14.8	24,271	24.7	18,166	18.5	41,133	41.9
Age										
24 or younger	4,538	100%	23	0.5%	861	19.0%	1,321	29.1%	2,333	51.4%
25–34	36,323	100%	1,273	3.5	9,968	27.4	7,115	19.6	17,967	49.5
35–44	48,762	100%	4,450	9.1	13,927	28.6	9,137	18.7	21,248	43.6
45–54	30,577	100%	7,269	23.8	9,740	31.9	5,476	17.9	8,092	26.5
55–64	13,901	100%	5,915	42.6	4,106	29.5	2,009	14.5	1,871	13.5
65 or older	4,664	100%	2,903	62.2	1,123	24.1	419	9.0	219	4.7
Sentence length										
Less than 1 year	877	100%	95	10.8%	221	25.2%	181	20.6%	380	43.3%
1–2.9 years	10,347	100%	1,666	16.1	2,952	28.5	2,019	19.5	3,710	35.9
3–4.9 years	14,066	100%	2,266	16.1	3,897	27.7	2,535	18.0	5,368	38.2
5–9.9 years	37,452	100%	5,754	15.4	10,468	28.0	6,712	17.9	14,518	38.8
10–14.9 years	32,538	100%	5,322	16.4	9,823	30.2	5,862	18.0	11,531	35.4
15–19.9 years	17,809	100%	2,684	15.1	4,721	26.5	3,275	18.4	7,129	40.0
20–50 years	20,031	100%	3,198	16.0	5,797	28.9	3,757	18.8	7,279	36.3
More than 50 years	1,376	100%	229	16.6	384	27.9	255	18.5	508	36.9
Life	4,073	100%	598	14.7	1,407	34.5	839	20.6	1,229	30.2
Death	54	100%	7	13.0	13	24.1	14	25.9	20	37.0
Missing	142	100%	14	9.9	42	29.6	28	19.7	58	40.8

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 26**, which requested a breakdown of persons in federal prison by risk levels and demographic and sentence characteristics. Recidivism risk assessment scores were assigned to persons using the Prisoner Assessment Tool Targeting Estimated Risk and Needs (PATTERN), which the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) developed using an approved list of evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities. PATTERN was finalized in January 2020. Future recidivism is defined as a return to BOP custody or rearrest within 3 years, excluding all traffic offenses except DUI/DWI. Because PATTERN scores were assigned for the first time in 2020, these data were unavailable in previous reports in the *Federal Prisoner Statistics Collected under the First Step Act* series. PATTERN assessments are sex-specific, and thresholds for the risk levels differ for violent and nonviolent offenders. See the BOP website (https://www.bop.gov/inmates/fsa/pattern.jsp) for details on PATTERN. See the National Institute of Justice website for validation of the tool (https://www.ojp.gov/pdffiles1/nij/256084.pdf).

^aAnother 13,391 persons in BOP custody did not have a PATTERN risk level because they were in pretrial detention, had not been in BOP custody for a sufficient time to receive a PATTERN assessment, or had legal conditions in which PATTERN would not apply.

^bIncludes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic prisoners. The BOP does not track persons of two or more or other races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2020.

TABLE 11
Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2020

	BOP facilities that offered program/activity	Hours of program credit	Program met needs of persons in prison concerning—												
Program/activity			Anger/ hostility	Antisocial peers	Cognitions	Dyslexia	Education	Family/ parenting	Finance/ poverty	Medical	Mental health	Recreation/ leisure/fitness	Substance abuse	Trauma	Work
Evidence-based recidivism reduction program															
Anger Management	122	18													
Assert Yourself for Female Offenders	33	8			•			•							
Basic Cognitive Skills	122	24													
BRAVE	2	500													
Bureau Literacy Program	122	240													
Challenge Program	13	500													
Cognitive Processing Therapy	122	18													
Criminal Thinking	122	27													
Dialectical Behavior Therapy	122	104									•			•	
Emotional Self-Regulation	n 122	24													
Federal Prison Industries	51	500													
Female Integrated Treatment*	2	500			•								•		
Foundation ^a	29	15													
Illness Management and Recovery	122	60									•				
Life Connections Program		500													
Mental Health Step Down Program	4	500		•							•				
National Parenting from Prison Program	122	40						•							
Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program	122	24			•								•		
Occupational Education Program	122														
Vocational Training Programs	/	125													
Apprenticeship Programs	/	500													•
Certification Programs	/	50													
Post-secondary Education	n 15	500													
Residential Drug Abuse Program	72	500		•	•						•		•		

TABLE 11 (continued)

Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2020

	BOP facilities	Hours of	Hours of Program met needs of persons in prison concerning—													
Program/activity	that offered program/activity	program credit	Anger/ hostility	Antisocial peers	Cognitions		Education	Family/	Finance/		Mental	Recreation/ leisure/fitness	Substance	Trauma	Work	
Resolve Program	26	80	Hostinty	рссіз	Cognitions	Бузіскій	Laucation	parcitaling	poverty	Medical	- Incureir	icisare/ittiess	ubusc	- III	WOIK	
Seeking Safety	122	12–16		_									-			
Sex Offender																
Treatment Program Non-residential	8	500			•											
Sex Offender Treatment Program Residential	2	500														
Skills Program	2	500														
Social Skills Training	122	60														
STAGES Program	2	500														
Threshold Program	122	72						•								
Productive activities																
A Healthier Me*	29	10														
A Matter of Balance	122	16														
AARP Foundation Finances 50+	122	5														
Access*	29	10														
Alcoholics Anonymous Support Group	122	50														
Arthritis Foundation Walk with Ease	122	6								•		•				
Beyond Violence: Prevention Program for Criminal-Justice Involved Women*	29	40														
Brain Health as You Age	122	5														
Brief Cognitive Behaviora Therapy (CBT) for Suicidal Individuals	l 122	20														
CBT for Eating Disorders	122	20														
CBT for Insomnia	122	10														
CBT for Prison Gambling	122	20														
Change Plan*	29	15														
Circle of Strength*	29	20														
Drug Education	122	15														
Embracing Interfaith Cooperation	122	10			•											

TABLE 11 (continued)

Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2020

	BOP facilities	Hours of	Program met needs of persons in prison concerning—													
Program/activity	that offered program/activity	program credit	Anger/ hostility	Antisocial peers	Cognitions	Dyslexia	Education	Family/ parenting	Finance/ poverty	Medical	Mental health	Recreation/ leisure/fitness	Substance abuse	Trauma	Work	
English as a Second Language	122	500	,	•			•	, ,							•	
Federal Prison Industries Lean Basic Training	51	16													•	
Getting to Know Your Healthy Aging Body	122	12								•						
Health and Wellness Throughout the Lifespan	122	3										•				
Healthy Steps for Older Adults	122	3								•						
Hooked on Phonics	122	500														
House of Healing	122	24														
K2 Awareness Program	122	5														
Living a Health Life with Chronic Conditions	122	24										•				
Managing your Diabetes	122	12														
Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy	122	16														
Money Smart for Adults	122	32														
Money Smart for Older Adults	122	28							•							
Narcotics Anonymous	122	50														
National Diabetes Prevention Program	122	16														
Peer	122	10														
Pu'a Foundation Reentry Program	1	20												•		
Service Fit	122	16														
Sexual Self-Regulation	122	100														
Soldier On	122	15														
Square One: Essentials for Women*	29	12							•		•					
Start Now	122	32														
Supported Employment	122	20														
Talking with Your Doctor Guide for Older Adults	: 122	5								•		•				
Trauma Education	122	8														

TABLE 11 (continued)

Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2020

	BOP facilities	Hours of													
Program/activity	that offered program/activity	program credit	Anger/ hostility	Antisocial peers	Cognitions	Dyslexia	Education	Family/ parenting	Finance/ poverty	Medical	Mental health		Substance abuse	Trauma	Work
Ultra Key 6: The Ultimate Keyboarding Tutor	122	20					•								
Understanding Your Feelings: Shame and Low Self Esteem*	29	7			•						٠			•	
Victim Impact: Listen and Learn	122	26			•										
Wellness Recovery Action Plan	122	20									•				
Women in the 21st Century Workplace*	29	10					•								•
Women's Aging: Aging Well*	29	10								•		•			
Women's Relationships*	29	5													
Women's Relationships II	* 29	10													

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115-391 Section 610, **Item 23**, which requested the capacity of each approved evidence-based recidivism reduction program (EBRR) and productive activity (PA) available to persons held in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities. Includes EBRRs and PAs that the BOP accepted to yield First Step Act good time credits. Includes 122 facilities operated by the BOP during 2020. Excludes privately operated federal correctional facilities. Program availability does not imply program participation. Details on each program can be found in the First Step Act Approved Programs Guide (https://www.bop.gov/inmates/fsa/docs/2021_fsa_program_guide.pdf).

*Offered in facilities that housed only females. In 2020, the BOP operated 29 such facilities.

/Not reported.

Source: Bureau of Prisons, First Step Act Approved Programs Guide, February 2021.

Methodology

Data collection and reporting

The Office of Research and Evaluation in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) compiled data under the First Step Act of 2018 (FSA; P.L. 115-391) for calendar year (CY) 2020 and provided them to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2021. Additionally, the FSA required the BOP to develop, test, and implement a risk and needs assessment tool specific to the federal prison population. The BOP worked to approve evidence-based recidivism reduction programs (EBRRs) and productive activities (PAs) that would meet the needs of persons in prison, as identified by the new federal risk and needs assessment tool. This work was undertaken during CY 2019 to meet the January 2020 statutory deadline.

BJS supplemented BOP data with data from its 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates and National Prisoner Statistics program's Summary of Sentenced Population Movement (NPS-1B). Unless otherwise noted, all counts in this report include persons held in federal correctional facilities that were operated by the BOP or in privately operated facilities under a BOP contract.

Terms and definitions

Administrative maximum (ADX)—A type of segregated housing unit designed for occupancy by a single person. The BOP operates one facility with ADX units: the United States Penitentiary-Administrative Maximum in Florence, Colorado, which houses the most disruptive and escape-prone persons in BOP custody.

Challenge Program (CH)—A BOP drug treatment program that is designed for high security prisoners. It includes violence prevention components and a protocol to allow persons in prison with severe mental illness to develop everyday life skills, such as medication management. CH does not include an early release incentive. However, a person who successfully completes the program could earn a decrease in their security level and a transfer to a medium security facility, where the person can be admitted to the BOP's Residential Drug Abuse Program.

Level I volunteers—Volunteers authorized to perform a service for 4 days or less per year in a BOP facility or administrative office. Level I volunteers receive general training but not a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

Level II volunteers—Volunteers authorized to perform a service for 5 days or more per year in a BOP facility or administrative office. Level II volunteers must attend volunteer or mentor training and receive a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

Medication-assisted treatment (MAT)—Treatment of a substance use disorder by a licensed physician who administers or prescribes medication that is approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies. The three medications approved by the FDA and recognized by the BOP are methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone.

Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program (DAP)—A BOP drug treatment program available to all federal prisoners at every public and private correctional institution. While DAP does not include an early release incentive, facility wardens are encouraged to allow persons who satisfactorily complete the program to be placed in residential reentry centers for the maximum time allowable. In 2020, the majority of persons who participated in DAP were within 2 years of their release date.

Prisoner Assessment Tool Targeting Estimated Risk and Needs (PATTERN)—An analysis tool for calculating the risk of a person currently in prison of recidivating in the future. The BOP finalized the tool in January 2020. PATTERN relies on sex-specific forms to score each prisoner on their education level, criminal history, and participation in approved EBRRs and PAs, as well as reports of serious incidents, escapes, or violence while in custody. Violent offenders are scored on a different scale from nonviolent offenders. Details on PATTERN, including scoring sheets, are on the BOP website (https://www.bop.gov/inmates/ fsa/pattern.jsp). Future recidivism is defined as a return to BOP custody or rearrest within 3 years, excluding all traffic offenses except DUI/DWI. Based on the summed score, persons in federal prison are classified by their risk of future reimprisonment in the federal prison system. The following risk percentages, representing the likelihood of a prisoner at each risk

level of recidivating, were taken from the *First Step Act Implementation Fiscal Year 2020 90-Day Report* (NCJ 254799, DOJ, June 2020):

- Minimum risk
 - O malingering
 - O Nonviolent offenders: males 10%, females 10%
 - O Violent offenders: males 1%, females 1%
- Low risk
 - O Nonviolent offenders: males 31%, females 34%
 - O Violent offenders: males 9%, females 7%
- Medium risk
 - O Nonviolent offenders: males 54%, females 58%
 - O Violent offenders: males 21%, females 23%
- High risk
 - O Nonviolent offenders: males 75%, females 75%
 - O Violent offenders: males 31%, females 31%.

Prohibited acts—Actions taken by persons held in a BOP-operated or privately operated correctional facility that were against facility rules.⁴

- *Low severity level*—Acts by persons in custody that will result in low-level sanctions. Such acts include—
 - O malingering
 - O feigning illness
 - O abusive or obscene language
 - O conduct with a visitor in violation of BOP regulations
 - O unauthorized physical contact
 - O interference with a staff member's performance of duties or engaging in conduct that disrupts the security and orderly running of the facility, if these actions are most like one of the other prohibited acts at the low severity level.
- Moderate severity level—Acts by persons in custody that will result in moderately serious sanctions. Such acts include—
 - O indecent exposure
 - O misuse of authorized medication

- O possession of money in excess of an authorized amount
- O loan of property for profit
- O possession of anything not authorized for prisoners
- O refusal to work or accept a program assignment
- O refusal to obey an order from a staff member
- O violation of conditions of furlough or a community program
- O unexcused absence from work or a program
- O failure to perform work as directed
- O insolence toward, lying to, or making a false statement to a staff member
- O counterfeit, forgery, or reproduction of any document, article of identification, money, or official paper
- O participation in an unauthorized meeting or gathering
- O presence in an unauthorized area
- O failure to follow safety or sanitation regulations
- O use of equipment or machinery without staff authorization or contrary to instructions and safety standards
- O failure to stand count
- O interference with the taking of count
- O gambling
- O preparing or conducting a gambling pool
- O possession of gambling paraphernalia
- O unauthorized contact with the public
- O exchange of money or anything of value with another prisoner or other person without staff authorization
- O destruction, damage, or alteration of governmental or other property valued at \$100 or less
- O failure to keep one's person or quarters in accordance with sanitary standards
- O possession, manufacture, or loss of a nonhazardous tool, equipment, or contraband
- O smoking where prohibited
- O fraudulent or deceptive completion of a skills test
- O conducting a business

⁴For details on how the BOP categorizes prohibited acts as greatest, high, moderate, or low severity level, see https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270_009.pdf.

- O communication of gang affiliation, participation in gang activities, or possession of gang paraphernalia
- O circulation of a petition
- O use of mail or a telephone for abuses that do not circumvent monitoring of these communications by staff
- O interference with a staff member's performance of duties or engaging in conduct that disrupts the security and orderly running of the facility, if these actions are most like one of the other prohibited acts at the moderate severity level, as opposed to a different severity level.
- *High severity level*—Acts by persons in custody that will result in serious sanctions. Such acts include—
 - O escape from nonsecure confinement with a subsequent voluntary return to BOP custody within 4 hours
 - O fighting
 - O threat of bodily harm
 - O extortion, blackmail, protection, or demand or receipt of money in return for protection
 - O engaging in sexual acts
 - O making sexual proposals or threats
 - O wearing a disguise or mask
 - O possession of an unauthorized locking device or lock pick
 - O destruction, damage, or alteration of a locking mechanism
 - O adulteration of food or drink
 - O possession of staff clothing
 - O engaging in or encouraging a group demonstration or work stoppage
 - O offer or provision of a bribe to staff
 - O exchange of money for contraband or some illegal purpose
 - O destruction, damage, or alteration of governmental property
 - O theft
 - O practice or demonstration of martial arts, boxing, wrestling, or drilling, unless authorized by staff
 - O presence in an unauthorized area with a person of the opposite sex without staff permission
 - O assault or attempted assault of anyone resulting in less serious injury

- O stalking
- O possession of stolen property
- O refusal to participate in a required physical examination not related to drug abuse testing
- O tattooing or self-mutilation
- O sexual assault involving nonconsensual touching without force or threat of force
- O use of mail or a telephone for abuses that circumvent monitoring of these communications by staff
- O interference with a staff member's performance of duties or engaging in conduct that disrupts the security and orderly running of the facility, if these actions are most like one of the other prohibited acts at the high severity level.
- Greatest severity level—Acts by persons in custody that will result in the most serious sanctions. Such acts include—
 - O murder
 - O assault or armed assault
 - O escape
 - O arson that poses a threat to life, poses a threat of bodily harm, or furthers a riot or escape
 - O possession or manufacture of a firearm or other dangerous instrument that can be used as a weapon
 - O rioting or encouraging others to riot
 - O taking hostages
 - O refusal to take part in drug abuse testing
 - O introduction, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics, drugs not prescribed by medical staff, alcohol, or related paraphernalia
 - O sexual assault, including nonconsensual touching by force or threat of force
 - O destruction of items during a search
 - O use of mail or a telephone for an illegal purpose or to further the commission of any other prohibited act at the greatest severity level
 - O interference with a staff member's performance of duties or engaging in conduct that disrupts the security and orderly running of the facility, if these actions are most like one of the other prohibited acts at the greatest severity level.

Residential Drug Abuse Program (RDAP)—A

BOP drug treatment program available to persons in prison who have been diagnosed with a substance use disorder and who volunteer to participate. RDAP separates participants from the general prison population to live in an isolated unit that removes them from negative peer pressure. Successful completion of RDAP can yield incentives for participants, including early release if they are eligible. RDAP is intended to be delivered during the last 28 months of the prisoner's sentence, with the final part of RDAP being the Community Treatment Services Program.

Special housing unit (SHU)—A segregated housing unit in a BOP-operated facility where prisoners are separated from the general prison population. Privately operated facilities do not have SHUs. Persons held in the SHU may be housed alone or with other persons. The SHU ensures the safety, security, and orderly operation of correctional facilities and the protection of the public by providing alternative housing assignments for persons removed from the general prison population.⁵

Special management unit (SMU)—A segregated housing unit in a BOP-operated facility that holds any sentenced person whose interaction requires greater management to ensure the safety, security, or orderly operation of BOP facilities or the protection of the public. Each SMU has three program levels that differ by the conditions of confinement and the expected time frame to complete the program. Typically, persons in prison complete the entire SMU program in about 12 months, after which they are placed in the general prison population at another facility.

- *SMU level 1*—Persons have limited interaction and are normally restricted to their assigned cells.
- *SMU level 2*—Persons have greater interaction than in level 1. They are normally restricted to their assigned cells but participate in more out-of-cell activities and programming on a case-by-case basis.
- *SMU level 3*—Persons interact in a supervised, open setting.

⁵For more information on SHUs, see https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270.11.pdf.



The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Doris J. James is the acting director.

This report was written by E. Ann Carson. Stephanie Mueller and Lauren Beatty verified the report.

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