



Federal Prisoner Statistics Collected Under the First Step Act, 2023

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 specific topics and to report these data annually.¹ 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. In addition, 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 including accreditation, on-site healthcare, remote learning, video conferencing, and costs of prisoners' phone calls.

Collected in 2023, the statistics in this report are for calendar year 2022, which represented the fourth full year of reporting under the FSA. Data for calendar year 2023 will be available from the BOP in 2024. Unless otherwise noted, all counts in this report include persons held in federal correctional facilities operated by the BOP (122 institutional facilities). See page 4 for the list of tables and page 22 for terms and definitions.

Key findings

- The federal prison population increased about 1%, from 156,542 at yearend 2021 to 158,637 at yearend 2022 (**table 1**).
- At yearend 2022, there were 8,627 persons with prior military service in BOP facilities, accounting for about 5% of the total federal prison population.
- The number of non-U.S. citizens in federal prison at yearend 2022 was 24,078, virtually unchanged from 2020 and 2021.

- Forty-one percent of persons in federal prison at yearend 2022 had a child age 20 or younger, down from 49% in 2021.
- Seventy percent of persons in BOP facilities at yearend 2022 had earned a high school diploma, general equivalency degree (GED), or other equivalent certificate prior to their admission to federal prison (110,531), and an additional 3,543 earned their GED credential or equivalent certificate during 2022.
- In 2022, there were 10,177 instances of persons in special housing units, a 10% increase from 2021 (9,261).
- There were 348 instances of persons in administrative maximum housing during 2022.
- In 2022, a total of 96 pregnant females were held in BOP-operated facilities (**table 2**).
- Fifty-four percent of pregnant females in BOP custody in 2022 had the pregnancies end in live birth, while an additional 29% were released from federal prison before the pregnancies concluded.
- There were seven incidents of restraints used on five unique postpartum females and one incident of restraints used on a pregnant female during 2022.
- During 2022, a total of 2,412 persons received medication-assisted treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to treat a substance use disorder while in BOP custody, more than double the number in 2021 (1,127).
- In 2022, 20,880 federal prisoners participated in a nonresidential substance use disorder treatment program, while 12,035 participated in a residential program.
- All 122 BOP-operated facilities in 2022 held accreditation from the American Correctional Association (**table 3**).

¹See page 3 for detailed BJS requirements under the First Step Act (P.L. 115-391), Section 610, signed into law on December 21, 2018.



- In 2022, there were 80,490 prohibited acts committed by persons incarcerated in federal prisons (**table 4**).²
- Forty-six percent of all prohibited acts in 2022 and 47% of the 20,062 prohibited acts of greatest severity occurred in medium security prisons.
- Low and high security prisons combined accounted for 41% of all prohibited acts in 2022 and 44% of those of greatest severity.
- A total of 50,126 persons held in federal prison were responsible for the 80,490 prohibited acts in 2022 (**table 5**).
- About 53% of the total prohibited acts recorded in federal facilities in 2022 were committed by white prisoners, compared to 43% by black prisoners.
- Persons age 39 or younger committed 63% of prohibited acts in 2022.
- During 2022, facilities with the most prohibited acts were the medium security facilities Forrest City Federal Correctional Institution-Medium in Arkansas (1,960 prohibited acts) and Hazleton Federal Correctional Institution in West Virginia (1,614) and the high security facility McCreary U.S. Penitentiary in Kentucky (1,434) (**table 6**).
- Edgefield Federal Correctional Institution, a medium security facility in South Carolina, had the most prohibited acts of greatest severity in 2022 with 496 acts.
- In 2022, BOP staff were physically assaulted by federal prisoners 965 times, which resulted in serious injuries 19 times and 12 prosecutions of prisoners (**table 7**).
- At yearend 2022, a total of 5,464 persons were registered to volunteer in publicly operated federal correctional facilities (**table 8**).
- The BOP partnered with 1,580 external groups to provide recidivism reduction programming in 122 federal prison facilities in 2022 (**table 9**).
- Sixty percent (947) of the BOP's partnerships that were in place in 2022 to provide recidivism reduction programming were with faith-based groups.
- Of the 145,062 persons in federal prison as of December 31, 2022 assessed with the BOP's recidivism risk tool, the Prisoner Assessment Tool Targeting Estimated Risk and Needs (PATTERN), 54% were classified as minimum or low risk for recidivism, 27% were classified as high risk for recidivism, and 19% as medium risk at yearend 2022 (**table 10**).
- In 2022, PATTERN classified a higher percentage of females than males as minimum or low risk for recidivism (81% compared to 52%).
- As of December 31, 2022, PATTERN classified 61% of black and 59% of American Indian or Alaska Native federal prisoners as a medium or high risk of recidivism, compared to 36% of white and 27% of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander prisoners.
- In 2022, PATTERN classified 83% of federal prisoners ages 55 to 64 and 93% of those age 65 or older as having a minimum or low risk of recidivism.
- In 2022, the BOP identified 41 Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction (EBRR) Programs and 52 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**).
- Table 12 of this report, available for download on the BJS website, details EBRR Program and PA enrollment and completion counts during 2022 by facility, program, and risk level.

²For details on how the BOP categorizes prohibited acts, see https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270_009.pdf.

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 medication-assisted treatment with medication approved by the Food and Drug Administration while in custody in order to treat substance use disorder.
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.

³See 34 U.S.C. § 10132.

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

- 24.** The number of volunteers who were certified to each volunteer in a Bureau of Prisons facility, broken down by level (level I and level II), and by each the 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 risk level by demographic characteristics, including age, sex, race, and the length of 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 1
Selected characteristics of federal prisoners, 2018–2022

Characteristic (FSA item)	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Veteran status	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%
Veteran (Item 1) ^a	10,732	6.0	10,252	5.9	9,199	6.1	8,764	5.6	8,627	5.4
Nonveteran	168,481	94.0	164,139	94.1	142,084	93.9	147,778	94.4	150,010	94.6
Minor children^{b,c}	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%
Had minor children (Item 7)	80,559	45.0	85,949	49.3	78,344	51.8	77,404	49.4	65,074	41.0
Did not have minor children	98,614	55.0	88,442	50.7	72,939	48.2	79,138	50.6	93,563	59.0
Marital status (Item 8)^d	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%
Never married	95,200	53.1	92,600	53.1	80,300	53.1	83,100	53.1	84,200	53.1
Married	38,400	21.4	37,300	21.4	32,400	21.4	33,500	21.4	33,900	21.4
Divorced	32,400	18.1	31,600	18.1	27,400	18.1	28,300	18.1	28,700	18.1
Separated	10,000	5.6	9,800	5.6	8,500	5.6	8,800	5.6	8,900	5.6
Widowed	3,200	1.8	3,100	1.8	2,700	1.8	2,800	1.8	2,900	1.8
Citizenship status^{c,e}	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%
U.S. citizen	145,756	81.3	142,933	82.0	127,274	84.1	132,511	84.6	134,559	84.8
Non-U.S. citizen (Item 20)	33,457	18.7	31,458	18.0	24,009	15.9	24,031	15.4	24,078	15.2
English-speaking status^c	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%
English was first language	155,646	86.8	152,469	87.4	134,095	88.6	139,693	89.2	141,391	89.1
English was second language (Item 11)	23,567	13.2	21,922	12.6	17,188	11.4	16,849	10.8	17,246	10.9
Education status prior to BOP imprisonment^c	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%
Had a high school diploma, GED, or other equivalent certificate	127,777	71.3	122,975	70.5	108,481	71.7	110,560	70.6	110,531	69.7
Did not have a high school diploma, GED, or other equivalent certificate (Item 9)	51,436	28.7	51,416	29.5	42,802	28.3	45,982	29.4	48,106	30.3
Persons who received a GED or other equivalent certificate while imprisoned (Item 10)^f	3,355	:	3,791	:	1,368	:	2,005	:	3,543	:
Population in segregated housing (Item 2)^g										
Special housing unit	10,214	:	10,649	:	10,236	:	9,261	:	10,177	:
Special management unit	1,054	:	1,000	:	1,094	:	824	:	645	:
Administrative maximum	407	:	386	:	373	:	348	:	348	:

Note: The item numbers in this table refer to the numbered measures codified in P.L. 115–391 Section 610.

: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; December 16, 2020; December 25, 2021; and December 24, 2022, 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, 2022. Unlike in previous years, the BOP did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities in 2022.

^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. In 2022, the BOP did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities.

^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 GED 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. In 2022, the BOP did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities.

^gIncludes 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, 2018–2022; National Prisoner Statistics Summary of Sentenced Population Movement, 2018–2022; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 2
Medical conditions, testing, and treatment of federal prisoners, 2018–2022

Medical condition, testing, and treatment (FSA item)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Pregnancy outcomes (Item 3)^a					
Total pregnancies	171	180	91	74	96
Live birth	86	94	50	49	52
Unknown because person was released from prison before pregnancy's conclusion	77	71	39	20	28
Miscarriage	5	5	0	2	8
Abortion	3	2	0	1	6
Ectopic pregnancy	0	0	0	1	0
Maternal death	0	0	1	0	0
Neonatal death	0	3	0	0	0
Preterm birth	0	5	0	0	1
Stillbirth	0	0	1	1	1
Restraints used on persons in prison during pregnancy (Item 12)^b					
Total incidents	2	1	1	2	8
Person was pregnant	2	1	1	0	1
Person was in labor	0	0	0	0	0
Person was in postpartum recovery	0	0	0	2	7
Total persons restrained	1	1	1	2	6
Hand restraints used	2	1	1	2	8
Leg restraints used	0	0	0	2	3
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					
	~	116	418	1,127	2,412
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	378	450
Persons who volunteered for/participated in substance use disorder treatment programs (Item 4)^d					
Nonresidential Drug Abuse Program					
Volunteered	16,077	19,564	19,514	20,992	29,903
Participated	24,190	22,966	14,791	17,252	20,880
Residential Drug Abuse Program					
Volunteered	8,903	8,546	8,001	8,952	9,009
Participated	15,138	14,618	10,868	10,919	12,035
Challenge Program					
Volunteered	675	825	601	1,139	2,715
Participated	1,670	1,694	1,268	1,483	1,510

Note: The item numbers in this table refer to the numbered measures codified in P.L. 115–391 Section 610.

...Data not available for 2018.

~Not applicable.

^aPersons in prison may have experienced more than one outcome. Includes females 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) did not house females in privately operated federal correctional facilities from 2018 to 2021, and did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities in 2022.

^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 did not house females in privately operated federal correctional facilities from 2018 to 2021, and did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities in 2022. 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 (MAT) during the year. Excludes persons held in community corrections centers. In 2022, BOP provided MAT to 882 additional inmates in the community.

^dIncludes persons in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities during the year. In 2022, the BOP did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities. 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, 2018–2022.

TABLE 3
Selected characteristics of federal facilities, 2018–2022

Characteristic (FSA item)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total number of federal facilities	122	122	122	122	122
Facilities operating without a healthcare professional (Item 14)	0	0	0	0	0
Facilities accredited by the American Correctional Association (Item 15)	122	121	121	121	122
Facilities with remote learning capabilities (Item 17) ^a	198	198	198	198	/
Facilities with video conferencing available to prisoners as part of the criminal justice process (Item 18)	122	122	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	16	16
Change in cost of phone calls that pertained to legal matters (Item 19) ^b	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Change in cost of prison visits that pertained to legal matters (Item 19) ^c	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Average vacancy rate for medical and healthcare positions (Item 13)	15.3%	16.1%	9.0%	17.0%	21.0%

Note: Includes publicly operated federal correctional facilities during the year. Excludes privately operated federal correctional facilities. In 2022, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities. The item numbers in this table refer to the numbered measures codified in P.L. 115–391 Section 610.

/Not reported. In 2022, the BOP continued to upgrade the Inmate Centralized Education Network and began to develop a cloud-based general equivalency degree (GED) platform for GED testing centers in institutions. Many of the legacy learning systems from 2021 were not available in 2022 as the transition to cloud-based education occurred. The BOP expects to have these systems available to inmates by the end of 2023.

^aCount is of certified testing centers connected remotely to the National GED Testing Service, not of BOP 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, 2018–2022.

TABLE 4
Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by security level of facility, 2022

Security level of facility	Severity of act									
	Total		Low		Moderate		High		Greatest	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total prohibited acts	80,490	100%	200	100%	40,320	100%	19,908	100%	20,062	100%
Administrative	9,603	11.9	53	26.5	4,871	12.1	2,846	14.3	1,833	9.1
Minimum	1,177	1.5	15	7.5	863	2.1	138	0.7	161	0.8
Low	14,515	18.0	66	33.0	7,278	18.1	2,510	12.6	4,661	23.2
Medium	36,940	45.9	41	20.5	19,492	48.3	8,072	40.5	9,335	46.5
High	18,255	22.7	25	12.5	7,816	19.4	6,342	31.9	4,072	20.3

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115–391 Section 610, Item 21. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Includes prohibited acts by persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2022. In 2022, the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions* for descriptions of prohibited acts by severity level. 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, 2022.

TABLE 5**Federal prisoners who were cited for prohibited acts that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by demographic characteristics, 2018–2022**

Characteristic	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total federal prisoners cited for prohibited acts	55,361	100%	54,848	100%	45,838	100%	47,000	100%	50,126	100%
Sex										
Male	51,736	93.5%	51,668	94.2%	42,826	93.4%	44,172	94.0%	46,995	93.8%
Female	3,625	6.5	3,180	5.8	3,012	6.6	2,828	6.0	3,131	6.2
Race*										
White	29,691	53.6%	29,809	54.4%	24,408	53.2%	24,600	52.3%	26,402	52.7%
Black	23,272	42.0	22,572	41.1	19,517	42.6	20,375	43.4	21,476	42.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	640	1.2	648	1.2	450	1.0	510	1.1	476	0.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,758	3.2	1,819	3.3	1,463	3.2	1,515	3.2	1,772	3.5
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	17,768	32.1%	17,330	31.6%	14,006	30.6%	13,441	28.6%	14,466	28.9%
Non-Hispanic	37,593	67.9	37,518	68.4	31,832	69.4	33,559	71.4	35,660	71.1
Age										
19 or younger	244	0.4%	211	0.4%	139	0.3%	94	0.2%	129	0.3%
20–24	4,464	8.1	4,314	7.9	3,319	7.2	3,114	6.6	3,480	6.9
25–29	10,154	18.3	9,905	18.1	7,905	17.2	7,742	16.5	8,128	16.2
30–34	11,325	20.5	11,243	20.5	9,651	21.1	9,968	21.2	10,370	20.7
35–39	10,838	19.6	10,752	19.6	8,952	19.5	9,048	19.3	9,443	18.8
40–44	7,630	13.8	7,842	14.3	6,731	14.7	7,247	15.4	8,150	16.3
45–49	4,790	8.7	4,834	8.8	4,184	9.1	4,359	9.3	4,713	9.4
50–54	2,881	5.2	2,740	5.0	2,354	5.1	2,594	5.5	2,760	5.5
55–59	1,645	3.0	1,651	3.0	1,462	3.2	1,518	3.2	1,565	3.1
60–64	795	1.4	815	1.5	686	1.5	782	1.7	809	1.6
65 or older	595	1.1	541	1.0	455	1.0	534	1.1	579	1.2

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, 2020, 2021, and 2022. Excludes persons held in privately operated federal correctional facilities from 2018 to 2021. In 2022, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) did not hold any persons 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 BOP does not allow for persons to be categorized as two or more or other races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2018–2022.

TABLE 6

Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2022

Facility	Total	Severity of act				Facility	Total	Severity of act			
		Low	Moderate	High	Greatest			Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Total prohibited acts	80,490	200	40,320	19,908	20,062	Petersburg FCI	166	0	42	10	114
Administrative security	9,603	53	4,871	2,846	1,833	Safford FCI	336	1	210	51	74
Brooklyn MDC	1,131	4	585	241	301	Sandstone FCI	259	0	120	62	77
Butner FMC	263	0	168	72	23	Seagoville FCI	441	2	193	90	156
Carswell FMC	784	22	542	192	28	Tallahassee FCI	425	3	263	132	27
Chicago MCC	743	1	388	316	38	Terminal Island FCI	183	0	96	49	38
Devens FMC	446	3	261	110	72	Texarkana FCI	548	0	317	35	196
Fort Worth						Waseca FCI	907	18	485	299	105
Administrative FMC	882	0	339	245	298	Yazoo City FCI	618	1	267	39	311
Guaynabo MDC	473	2	162	68	241	Yazoo City II FCI	347	0	164	54	129
Honolulu FDC	181	1	87	61	32	Yazoo City FCI - Medium	88	0	35	13	40
Houston FDC	364	8	187	148	21	Medium security	36,940	41	19,492	8,072	9,335
Lexington FMC	474	2	300	108	64	Allenwood FCI - Medium	753	1	314	230	208
Los Angeles MDC	642	6	392	156	88	Atlanta USP	196	1	85	77	33
Miami FDC	830	0	459	204	167	Beaumont FCI - Medium	840	1	374	153	312
Oklahoma City FTC	343	0	147	172	24	Beckley FCI	1,035	0	524	260	251
Philadelphia FDC	624	4	239	282	99	Bennettsville FCI	1,193	0	529	251	413
Rochester FMC	179	0	87	60	32	Berlin FCI	1,024	0	369	446	209
San Diego MCC	276	0	120	80	76	Butner FCI - Medium I	398	0	222	120	56
SeaTac FDC	375	0	172	150	53	Butner FCI - Medium II	515	1	287	133	94
Springfield MCFP	593	0	236	181	176	Coleman FCI - Medium	723	0	474	157	92
Minimum security	1,177	15	863	138	161	Cumberland FCI	700	1	331	202	166
Alderson FPC	436	8	358	56	14	Edgefield FCI	1,193	0	487	210	496
Bryan FPC	223	6	195	20	2	El Reno FCI	631	0	333	165	133
Duluth FPC	76	0	42	13	21	Estill FCI	28	0	18	5	5
Montgomery FPC	122	0	78	6	38	Fairton FCI	457	2	251	85	119
Morgantown FCI	157	0	81	27	49	Florence FCI	924	1	603	157	163
Pensacola FPC	71	0	36	7	28	Forrest City FCI - Medium	1,960	1	1,313	221	425
Yankton FPC	92	1	73	9	9	Gilmer FCI	715	1	429	133	152
Low security	14,515	66	7,278	2,510	4,661	Greenville FCI	675	0	442	116	117
Aliceville FCI	584	2	398	162	22	Hazleton FCI	1,614	3	955	430	226
Allenwood FCI - Low	465	0	278	118	69	Herlong FCI	1,068	2	413	385	268
Ashland FCI	274	1	173	60	40	Jesup FCI	877	1	420	85	371
Atlanta USP	236	0	109	72	55	Leavenworth USP	845	1	458	155	231
Bastrop FCI	413	1	187	66	159	Lewisburg USP	548	0	125	259	164
Beaumont FCI - Low	686	2	348	38	298	Lompoc USP	917	1	405	215	296
Big Spring FCI	485	0	252	62	171	Manchester FCI	336	0	150	126	60
Butner FCI - Low	209	1	110	50	48	Marianna FCI	718	0	464	141	113
Coleman FCI - Low	784	2	318	85	379	Marion USP	513	0	272	124	117
Danbury FCI	429	2	212	139	76	McDowell FCI	797	0	510	167	120
Dublin FCI	532	23	415	70	24	McKean FCI	943	0	449	226	268
Elkton FCI	593	0	199	166	228	Memphis FCI	921	1	500	178	242
Englewood FCI	261	0	141	41	79	Mendota FCI	919	0	543	134	242
Forrest City FCI	690	1	272	39	378	Otisville FCI	181	1	86	60	34
Fort Dix FCI	872	3	370	81	418	Oxford FCI	846	0	326	269	251
La Tuna FCI	414	2	251	49	112	Pekin FCI	620	1	335	166	118
Lompoc FCI	230	0	94	51	85	Petersburg FCI - Medium	758	1	467	78	212
Loretto FCI	244	0	143	51	50	Phoenix FCI	501	1	345	73	82
Miami FCI	433	0	177	38	218	Pollock FCI - Medium	860	2	476	136	246
Milan FCI	615	0	268	116	231	Ray Brook FCI	380	5	240	86	49
Oakdale I FCI	278	0	116	63	99	Schuykill FCI	641	1	307	173	160
Oakdale II FCI	470	1	255	59	155						

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TABLE 6 (continued)**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2022**

Facility	Total	Severity of act				Facility	Total	Severity of act			
		Low	Moderate	High	Greatest			Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Sheridan FCI	905	1	517	148	239	Canaan USP	1,217	0	312	541	364
Talladega FCI	596	0	201	99	296	Coleman I USP	1,049	1	498	299	251
Terre Haute FCI	1,191	1	719	291	180	Coleman II USP	907	0	425	261	221
Three Rivers FCI	891	1	467	158	265	Florence USP - ADX	163	0	39	20	104
Tucson FCI	96	0	36	50	10	Florence USP - High	814	0	506	215	93
Victorville FCI - Medium I	793	3	572	132	86	Hazelton USP	1,249	0	547	358	344
Victorville FCI - Medium II	567	1	396	76	94	Lee USP	1,322	8	396	516	402
Williamsburg FCI	1,150	0	552	215	383	McCreary USP	1,434	1	720	417	296
Yazoo City FCI - Medium	390	0	154	33	203	Pollock USP	1,243	0	698	275	270
Yazoo City USP	598	3	247	83	265	Terre Haute USP	937	0	436	343	158
High security	18,255	25	7,816	6,342	4,072	Thomson Administrative USP	1,359	3	416	874	66
Allenwood USP	1,070	1	446	467	156	Tucson USP	1,221	3	588	431	199
Atwater USP	1,150	4	579	341	226	Victorville USP	1,070	4	560	268	238
Beaumont USP	1,137	0	419	381	337	Yazoo City USP	60	0	36	4	20
Big Sandy USP	853	0	195	331	327						

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 2022. In 2022, the Federal Bureau of Prisons did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions* for descriptions of prohibited acts by severity level. 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, and USP—United States penitentiary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2022.

TABLE 7**Prisoner assaults on Federal Bureau of Prisons staff, by type of assault and prosecution status, 2022**

Assault on BOP staff	Number	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted
Physical	965	12	953
With serious injury	19	7	12
Without serious injury	946	5	941
Sexual	12	0	12
With threat/force	3	0	3
Without threat/force	9	0	9

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 2022. In 2022, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities. Includes assaults for which there were guilty findings in the BOP administrative process, regardless of later investigation or prosecution by the U.S. Department of Justice. Excludes assaults pending the BOP investigative process.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2022.

TABLE 8**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, December 31, 2022**

Facility	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b	Facility	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b
Total volunteers	5,464	1,244	4,220	Hazelton USP	37	2	35
Alderson FCI	26	7	19	Herlong FCI	23	5	18
Aliceville FCI	38	3	35	Honolulu FDC	24	1	23
Allenwood FCI - Low	98	31	67	Houston FDC	11	0	11
Allenwood FCI - Medium	64	8	56	Jesup FCI	17	0	17
Allenwood USP - High	49	5	44	La Tuna FCI	19	2	17
Ashland FCI	24	0	24	Leavenworth FPC	11	10	1
Atlanta USP	4	0	4	Lee USP	10	4	6
Atwater USP	17	0	17	Lewisburg USP	28	0	28
Bastrop FCI	26	0	26	Lexington FCI	42	7	35
Beaumont FCC - Administrative	1	0	1	Lompoc FCI - Low	122	34	88
Beaumont FCI - Low	86	21	65	Lompoc USP	133	46	87
Beaumont FCI - Medium	68	3	65	Loretto FCI	64	0	64
Beaumont USP - High	71	5	66	Los Angeles MDC	82	32	50
Beckley FCI	9	3	6	Manchester FCI	26	0	26
Berlin FCI	18	0	18	Marianna FCI	2	0	2
Big Sandy USP	28	4	24	Marion USP	46	7	39
Big Spring FPC	9	0	9	McCreary USP	20	0	20
Brooklyn MDC	67	33	34	McDowell FCI	7	1	6
Bryan FPC	43	2	41	McKean FCI	24	1	23
Butner FCI - Low	113	2	111	Memphis FCI	21	0	21
Butner FCI - Medium I	110	0	110	Mendota FCI	20	5	15
Butner FCI - Medium II	111	2	109	Miami FDC	23	5	18
Butner FMC	108	3	105	Miami MCC	35	16	19
Canaan USP	7	0	7	Milan FCI	135	79	56
Carswell FMC	96	3	93	Montgomery FPC	26	7	19
Chicago MCC	13	0	13	Morgantown FCI	22	1	21
Coleman FCI - Low	43	6	37	New York MCC	1	0	1
Coleman FCI - Medium	42	6	36	Oakdale FCI	9	0	9
Coleman II USP	40	6	34	Oakdale FDC	9	0	9
Coleman USP - High	34	4	30	Oklahoma City FTC	6	0	6
Cumberland FCI	29	8	21	Otisville FCI	106	88	18
Danbury FCI	49	13	36	Oxford FCI	7	1	6
Devens FMS	53	13	40	Pensacola FPC	33	2	31
Dublin FCI	46	5	41	Petersburg FCI - Low	70	0	70
Duluth FPC	12	0	12	Petersburg FCI - Medium	67	0	67
Edgefield FCI	11	0	11	Philadelphia FDC	15	1	14
El Reno FCI	27	0	27	Phoenix FCI	69	5	64
Elkton FCI	21	1	20	Pollock FCI - Medium	18	2	16
Englewood FCI	34	0	34	Pollock USP	18	2	16
Estill FCI	14	0	14	Ray Brook FCI	37	3	34
Fairton FCI	25	6	19	Rochester FMC	119	1	118
Florence FCI - Medium	29	3	26	Safford FCI	105	82	23
Florence USP - ADX	13	0	13	San Diego MCC	23	9	14
Florence USP - High	18	0	18	Sandstone FCI	61	7	54
Forrest City FCI - Low	26	13	13	Schuylkill FCI	9	4	5
Forrest City FCI - Medium	26	13	13	Seagoville FCI	38	15	23
Fort Dix FCI	84	12	72	SeaTac FDC	31	0	31
Fort Worth FCM	55	0	55	Sheridan FCI	45	31	14
Gilmer FCI	29	14	15	Springfield MCFP	25	4	21
Greenville FCI	26	0	26	Talladega FCI	41	0	41
Guaynabo MDC	36	0	36				
Hazelton FCI	54	2	52				

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TABLE 8 (continued)**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, December 31, 2022**

Facility	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b	Facility	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b
Tallahassee Island FCI	29	4	25	Victorville FCI - Medical	188	72	116
Terminal Island FCI	45	1	44	Victorville FCI - Medium II	247	119	128
Terre Haute FCI	40	4	36	Victorville USP	164	51	113
Terre Haute FPC	44	4	40	Waseca FCI	17	0	17
Texarkana FCI	14	2	12	Williamsburg FCI	23	3	20
Thomson A USP	13	2	11	Yankton FPC	25	1	24
Three Rivers FCI	32	15	17	Yazoo City FCI - Low	38	8	30
Tucson MCC	130	67	63	Yazoo City FCI - Medium	39	8	31
Tucson USP	166	93	73	Yazoo City USP	38	8	30

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115–391 Section 610, **Item 24**. Includes volunteers in publicly operated federal correctional facilities on December 31, 2022. In 2022, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) did not hold any persons 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, and USP—United States penitentiary.

^aLevel I volunteers are 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.

^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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2022.

TABLE 9**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2022**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Total partnerships	1,580	4	96	947	210	106	27	96	44	50
Alderson FCI	15	0	1	6	8	0	0	0	0	0
Allenwood FCI - Low	44	0	0	35	5	0	0	2	0	2
Aliceville FCI	26	0	0	25	1	0	0	0	0	0
Allenwood FCI - Medium	23	0	0	8	4	8	0	2	0	1
Allenwood USP - High	18	0	1	4	0	11	0	0	0	2
Ashland FCI	29	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	15	0
Atlanta USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atwater USP	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bastrop FCI	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley FCI	5	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bennettsville FCI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Berlin FCI	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Spring FPC	13	0	0	6	7	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont FCC - Administrative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont FCI - Low	24	0	2	12	10	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont FCI - Medium	16	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	1	0
Beaumont USP - High	12	0	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn MDC	28	0	3	0	16	5	4	0	0	0
Bryan FPC	26	0	0	15	7	3	0	0	1	0
Big Sandy USP	3	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Butner FCI - Medium II	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butner FCI - Low	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butner FMC	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butner FCI - Medium I	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canaan USP	8	0	0	4	0	1	0	3	0	0
Chicago MCC	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coleman II USP	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Coleman FCI - Low	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Coleman FCI - Medium	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Coleman USP - High	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carswell FMC	11	0	0	6	0	4	0	1	0	0
Cumberland FCI	38	0	8	2	0	17	1	4	0	6
Danbury FCI	18	0	2	11	1	0	0	3	1	0
Devens FMS	10	0	0	7	0	2	0	0	1	0
Duluth FPC	7	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	1
Dublin FCI	23	0	0	16	5	0	0	0	0	2
Edgefield FCI	6	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	2	0
Elkton FCI	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Englewood FCI	30	0	0	25	2	0	0	3	0	0
El Reno FCI	15	0	1	9	3	0	2	0	0	0
Estill FCI	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairton FCI	11	0	2	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florence FCI - Medium	17	1	1	10	0	1	0	0	4	0
Florence USP - ADX	7	1	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0
Florence USP - High	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Forrest City FCI - Medium	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forrest City FCI - Low	8	0	1	5	1	0	0	0	0	1
Fort Dix FCI	20	0	7	5	0	3	0	2	3	0
Fort Worth FCM	24	0	0	22	0	2	0	0	0	0
Gilmer FCI	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3

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TABLE 9 (continued)**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2022**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Greenville FCI	18	0	6	6	3	0	0	3	0	0
Guaynabo MDC	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazelton FCI	33	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazelton USP	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herlong FCI	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Honolulu FDC	12	0	0	9	0	0	3	0	0	0
Houston FDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jesup FCI	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
La Tuna FCI	14	0	4	8	2	0	0	0	0	0
Lee USP	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewisburg USP	9	0	0	6	1	1	0	1	0	0
Lexington FCI	42	0	0	32	3	1	0	3	3	0
Lompoc FCI - Low	29	0	3	18	6	0	0	2	0	0
Lompoc USP	37	0	5	18	6	0	2	5	1	0
Loretto FCI	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
Los Angeles MDC	32	0	0	29	0	0	0	3	0	0
Leavenworth FPC	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion USP	39	0	0	31	0	0	0	2	0	6
McDowell FCI	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
McKean FCI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
McCreary USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memphis FCI	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Mendota FCI	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami MCC	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milan FCI	51	0	5	24	21	1	0	0	0	0
Miami FDC	13	0	0	12	0	0	0	1	0	0
Marianna FCI	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montgomery FPC	18	0	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgantown FCI	11	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	0	3
New York MCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakdale FDC	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakdale FCI	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma City FTC	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Otisville FCI	24	0	0	19	0	0	0	5	0	0
Oxford FCI	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Petersburg FCI - Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pensacola FPC	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg FCI - Low	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia FDC	14	0	4	3	0	1	0	6	0	0
Phoenix FCI	4	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock USP	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock FCI - Medium	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Ray Brook FCI	20	0	0	10	9	0	0	1	0	0
Rochester FMC	46	0	0	34	0	6	1	4	1	0
Safford FCI	18	0	0	11	3	4	0	0	0	0
Schuylkill FCI	6	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
San Diego MCC	14	0	3	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seagoville FCI	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
SeaTac FDC	14	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	0

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TABLE 9 (continued)**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2022**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Sheridan FCI	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Springfield MCFP	19	0	4	10	0	0	0	3	2	0
Sandstone FCI	38	0	2	31	0	2	1	0	0	2
Tallahassee Island FCI	12	0	2	8	1	0	0	1	0	0
Tucson MCC	24	0	0	9	1	10	0	0	0	4
Tucson USP	24	0	0	9	1	10	0	0	0	4
Talladega FCI	34	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texarkana FCI	12	0	1	0	8	3	0	0	0	0
Terre Haute FCI	14	0	0	10	2	1	0	1	0	0
Terre Haute FPC	35	0	0	26	0	3	0	4	0	2
Thomson AUSP	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terminal Island FCI	33	0	8	19	5	0	0	1	0	0
Three Rivers FCI	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	0
Victorville FCI - Medical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victorville USP	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Victorville FCI - Medium II	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Waseca FCI	25	0	1	9	8	0	1	3	0	3
Williamsburg FCI	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Yazoo City FCI - Medium	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yankton FPC	36	1	2	18	12	2	0	0	0	1
Yazoo City USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yazoo City FCI - Low	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 2022. 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, and USP—United States penitentiary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2022.

TABLE 10
Recidivism risk classification of persons in federal prison, by demographic and sentence characteristics, 2022

Characteristic	Total		Minimum risk		Low risk		Medium risk		High risk	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total persons in federal prison with risk classification^a	145,062	100%	17,238	11.9%	60,704	41.8%	27,869	19.2%	39,251	27.1%
Sex										
Male	134,784	100%	14,391	10.7%	55,253	41.0%	26,550	19.7%	38,590	28.6%
Female	10,278	100%	2,847	27.7	5,451	53.0	1,319	12.8	661	6.4
Race^b										
White	83,456	100%	13,661	16.4%	39,574	47.4%	13,981	16.8%	16,240	19.5%
Black	55,907	100%	2,814	5.0	18,905	33.8	12,927	23.1	21,261	38.0
Asian/Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	2,017	100%	511	25.3	970	48.1	275	13.6	261	12.9
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,682	100%	252	6.8	1,255	34.1	686	18.6	1,489	40.4
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	42,474	100%	5,374	12.7%	22,820	53.7%	7,126	16.8%	7,154	16.8%
Non-Hispanic	102,588	100%	11,864	11.6	37,884	36.9	20,743	20.2	32,097	31.3
Age										
24 or younger	5,001	100%	1	0.0%	1,835	36.7%	1,057	21.1%	2,108	42.2%
25–34	38,084	100%	581	1.5	14,339	37.7	7,185	18.9	15,979	42.0
35–44	51,099	100%	2,830	5.5	21,009	41.1	11,348	22.2	15,912	31.1
45–54	31,997	100%	5,715	17.9	15,560	48.6	6,285	19.6	4,437	13.9
55–64	14,033	100%	5,230	37.3	6,350	45.3	1,708	12.2	745	5.3
65 or older	4,848	100%	2,881	59.4	1,611	33.2	286	5.9	70	1.4
Sentence length										
Less than 1 year	1,809	100%	146	8.1%	683	37.8%	374	20.7%	606	33.5%
1–2.9 years	14,361	100%	1,395	9.7	6,148	42.8	2,813	19.6	4,005	27.9
3–4.9 years	13,908	100%	1,215	8.7	5,460	39.3	2,610	18.8	4,623	33.2
5–9.9 years	37,561	100%	3,515	9.4	14,879	39.6	7,081	18.9	12,086	32.2
10–14.9 years	33,071	100%	4,058	12.3	14,615	44.2	6,398	19.3	8,000	24.2
15–19.9 years	18,465	100%	2,465	13.3	7,523	40.7	3,798	20.6	4,679	25.3
20–50 years	20,712	100%	3,430	16.6	9,008	43.5	3,955	19.1	4,319	20.9
More than 50 years	1,272	100%	259	20.4	534	42.0	204	16.0	275	21.6
Life	3,720	100%	738	19.8	1,794	48.2	603	16.2	585	15.7
Death	44	100%	6	13.6	21	47.7	8	18.2	9	20.5
Missing	139	100%	11	7.9	39	28.1	25	18.0	64	46.0

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. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. 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. 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 reports prior to 2021 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/303859.pdf>).

^aAnother 14,110 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 races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2022.

TABLE 11

Approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programs and Productive Activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2022

Program/activity	BOP facilities that offered program/activity	Hours of program credit	Program met needs of persons in prison concerning—												
			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	28	8			■				■						
The Barton Reading and Spelling System	122	500				■									
Basic Cognitive Skills	122	24			■										
Bureau Literacy Program	122	240						■							
Bureau Rehabilitation and Values Enhancement (BRAVE)	5	500		■	■										
Challenge Program	12	500	■	■	■						■		■		
Cognitive Processing Therapy	122	10-12			■						■			■	
Criminal Thinking	122	27		■	■										
Dialectical Behavior Therapy	122	50			■						■			■	
Emotional Self-Regulation	122	24			■						■				
English as a Second Language	122	500						■							■
Faith-Based Conflict Management Program	122	10	■		■										
Family Programming Series	122	40			■				■						
Federal Prison Industries	51	500													■
Female Integrated Treatment*	2	500		■	■						■		■	■	■
Foundation	28	15			■			■			■				■
Hooked on Phonics	122	500						■							
Illness Management and Recovery	122	60									■				
Life Connections Program	6	500							■						
Mental Health Step Down Program	4	500		■	■						■				
Money Smart for Adults	122	32													■
Money Smart for Older Adults	122	28													■

Continued on next page

TABLE 11 (continued)

Approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programs and Productive Activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2022

Program/activity	BOP facilities that offered program/activity	Hours of program credit	Program met needs of persons in prison concerning—												
			Anger/hostility	Antisocial peers	Cognitions	Dyslexia	Education	Family/parenting	Finance/poverty	Medical	Mental health	Recreation/leisure/fitness	Substance abuse	Trauma	Work
National Parenting from Prison Program	122	40							■						
Non-residential Drug Abuse Program	122	24		■	■								■		
Occupational Education Program	122														
Vocational Training	/	125													■
Apprenticeship Training	/	500													■
Certification Course Training	/	50													■
Post-secondary Education	15	500													■
Residential Drug Abuse Program	71	500		■	■						■		■		
Resolve Program	31	20-90			■						■			■	
Resource Tools for Reentry for Transgender Individuals	122	24			■						■				
Seeking Safety and Seeking Strength	122	15		■	■						■		■	■	
Sex Offender Treatment Program Non-residential	9	150			■										
Sex Offender Treatment Program Residential	2	500		■	■										
Skills Program	2	500		■	■						■				
Social Skills Training	122	60		■	■						■				
Steps Towards Awareness, Growth, and Emotional Strength (STAGES) Program	2	500		■	■						■			■	
Stronger Together, Emerging Proud	122	28			■						■			■	
Threshold Program	122	72							■						
Transition Acceptance	122	24			■						■			■	
Women's Basic Financial Literacy*	27	18													

Continued on next page

TABLE 11 (continued)

Approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programs and Productive Activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2022

Program/activity	BOP facilities that offered program/activity	Hours of program credit	Program met needs of persons in prison concerning—													
			Anger/hostility	Antisocial peers	Cognitions	Dyslexia	Education	Family/parenting	Finance/poverty	Medical	Mental health	Recreation/leisure/fitness	Substance abuse	Trauma	Work	
Women's Career Exploration Series*	27	32														■
Productive Activities																
A Healthier Me*	27	10										■				
A Matter of Balance	122	16										■				
Access*	27	10			■						■				■	
Alcoholics Anonymous Support Group	122	50													■	
Aleph Institute	122	50		■	■		■									
American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) Foundation Finances 50+	122	5								■						
Arthritis Foundation Walk with Ease	122	6								■		■				
Beyond Violence: Prevention Program for Criminal-Justice Involved Women*	27	40	■		■											
Brain Health as You Age	122	5								■		■				
Brief Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) for Suicidal Individuals	122	20									■					
CBT for Eating Disorders	122	20									■					
CBT for Insomnia	122	10									■					
CBT for Prison Gambling	122	20		■	■											
Change Plan*	27	15			■		■				■					■
Circle of Strength*	27	20			■						■				■	
Disabilities Education Program	122	10		■	■					■						
Drug Education	122	15													■	
Embracing Interfaith Cooperation	122	10			■											
Federal Prison Industries Lean Basic Training	51	16														■
Franklin Covey 7 Habits on the Inside	122	50							■							

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TABLE 11 (continued)

Approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programs and Productive Activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2022

Program/activity	BOP facilities that offered program/activity	Hours of program credit	Program met needs of persons in prison concerning—												
			Anger/hostility	Antisocial peers	Cognitions	Dyslexia	Education	Family/parenting	Finance/poverty	Medical	Mental health	Recreation/leisure/fitness	Substance abuse	Trauma	Work
Getting to Know Your Healthy Aging Body	122	12									■		■		
Health and Wellness Throughout the Lifespan	122	3									■		■		
Healthy Minds and Bodies	122	12											■		
Healthy Steps for Older Adults	122	3									■		■		
Houses of Healing	122	24			■										
K2 Awareness Program	122	5												■	
Living a Healthy Life with Chronic Conditions	122	24									■		■		
Managing your Diabetes	122	12									■				
Mindfulness-Based Cognitive Therapy	122	16										■			
Narcotics Anonymous	122	50												■	
National Diabetes Prevention Program	122	16									■		■		
Personal Education and Enrichment Resources (PEER)	122	10		■											
Pu'a Foundation Reentry Program	1	20						■							■
Resilience Support	122	8		■	■										
Service Fit	122	16											■		
Sexual Self-Regulation	122	100			■										
Soldier On	122	15		■											■
Square One: Essentials for Women*	27	12							■			■	■		
Start Now	122	32	■		■										
Supported Employment	122	20					■					■			■
Talking with Your Doctor: Guide for Older Adults	122	5									■		■		
Trauma Education	122	8										■		■	
Ultra Key 6: The Ultimate Keyboarding Tutor	122	20					■								■

Continued on next page

TABLE 11 (continued)

Approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programs and Productive Activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2022

Program/activity	BOP facilities that offered program/activity	Hours of program credit	Program met needs of persons in prison concerning—													
			Anger/ hostility	Antisocial peers	Cognitions	Dyslexia	Education	Family/ parenting	Finance/ poverty	Medical	Mental health	Recreation/ leisure/ fitness	Substance abuse	Trauma	Work	
Understanding Your Feelings: Shame and Low Self Esteem*	27	7			■							■			■	
Victim Impact: Listen and Learn	122	26			■											
Voices of Consequences Enrichment Series: Unlocking the Prison Doors	27	24		■	■											
Wellness Recovery Action Plan	122	20										■				
Women in the 21st Century Workplace*	27	10						■								■
Women’s Aging: Aging Well*	27	10									■		■			
Women’s Relationships*	27	5		■	■											
Women’s Relationships II*	27	74		■	■										■	
Women’s Reflections Group*	27	36		■	■											

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115–391 Section 610, Item 23, requesting the capacity of each approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction (EBRR) Program and Productive Activity (PA) available to persons held in Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) facilities. Includes EBRR Programs and PAs that the BOP accepted to yield First Step Act good time credits. Includes 122 facilities operated by the BOP during 2022. In 2022, the BOP did not hold any persons in 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/fsa_guide_eng_2023.pdf).

*Offered in facilities that housed only females. In 2022, the BOP operated 27 such facilities.

/Not reported.

Source: Bureau of Prisons, First Step Act Approved Programs Guide, January 2023.

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) 2022 and provided it to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2023.

BJS supplemented BOP data with data from its 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI) and National Prisoner Statistics program’s Summary of Sentenced Population Movement (NPS-1B) by using the marital status distribution of persons held in federal prison from the SPI and the December 31, 2022 population count from the NPS-1B. Unless otherwise noted, all counts in this report include persons held in federal correctional facilities that were operated by the BOP. In 2022, the BOP did not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities.

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 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 2022, 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. PATTERN relies on sex-specific forms to score each prisoner on their education level, criminal history, and participation in approved Evidence-Based Recidivism Reduction Programs and Productive Activities, 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 recidivism percentages were taken from the *2021 Review and Revalidation of the First Step Act Risk Assessment Tool* (NCJ 303859, DOJ, December 2021). They represent the likelihood of recidivating by prisoners at each PATTERN risk level. For example, 32% of males sentenced to federal prison for nonviolent offenses who were deemed to be low risk based on their PATTERN score were rearrested or returned to BOP custody within 3 years of release. Females sentenced for nonviolent offenses and deemed low risk had a 35% recidivism rate. The following percentages were still in use in the PATTERN models in 2022:

- Minimum risk
 - Nonviolent offenders: males 11%, females 11%
 - Violent offenders: males 2%, females 2%

- Low risk
 - Nonviolent offenders: males 32%, females 35%
 - Violent offenders: males 10%, females 7%
- Medium risk
 - Nonviolent offenders: males 55%, females 58%
 - Violent offenders: males 20%, females 18%
- High risk
 - Nonviolent offenders: males 75%, females 73%
 - Violent offenders: males 35%, females 42%.

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—
 - malingering
 - feigning illness
 - abusive or obscene language
 - conduct with a visitor in violation of BOP regulations
 - unauthorized physical contact
 - 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—
 - indecent exposure
 - misuse of authorized medication
 - possession of money in excess of an authorized amount
 - loan of property for profit
 - possession of anything not authorized for prisoners
 - refusal to work or accept a program assignment
 - refusal to obey an order from a staff member
 - violation of conditions of furlough or a community program

- unexcused absence from work or a program
- failure to perform work as directed
- insolence toward, lying to, or making a false statement to a staff member
- counterfeit, forgery, or reproduction of any document, article of identification, money, or official paper
- participation in an unauthorized meeting or gathering
- presence in an unauthorized area
- failure to follow safety or sanitation regulations
- use of equipment or machinery without staff authorization or contrary to instructions and safety standards
- failure to stand count
- interference with the taking of count
- gambling
- preparing or conducting a gambling pool
- possession of gambling paraphernalia
- unauthorized contact with the public
- exchange of money or anything of value with another prisoner or other person without staff authorization
- destruction, damage, or alteration of governmental or other property valued at \$100 or less
- failure to keep one’s person or quarters in accordance with sanitary standards
- possession, manufacture, or loss of a nonhazardous tool, equipment, or contraband
- smoking where prohibited
- fraudulent or deceptive completion of a skills test
- conducting a business
- communication of gang affiliation, participation in gang activities, or possession of gang paraphernalia
- circulation of a petition
- use of mail or a telephone for abuses that do not circumvent monitoring of these communications by staff
- 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.

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

- **High severity level**—Acts by persons in custody that will result in serious sanctions. Such acts include—
 - escape from nonsecure confinement with a subsequent voluntary return to BOP custody within 4 hours
 - fighting
 - threat of bodily harm
 - extortion, blackmail, protection, or demand or receipt of money in return for protection
 - engaging in sexual acts
 - making sexual proposals or threats
 - wearing a disguise or mask
 - possession of an unauthorized locking device or lock pick
 - destruction, damage, or alteration of a locking mechanism
 - adulteration of food or drink
 - possession of staff clothing
 - engaging in or encouraging a group demonstration or work stoppage
 - offer or provision of a bribe to staff
 - exchange of money for contraband or some illegal purpose
 - destruction, damage, or alteration of governmental property
 - theft
 - practice or demonstration of martial arts, boxing, wrestling, or drilling, unless authorized by staff
 - presence in an unauthorized area with a person of the opposite sex without staff permission
 - assault or attempted assault of anyone resulting in less serious injury
 - stalking
 - possession of stolen property
 - refusal to participate in a required physical examination not related to drug abuse testing
 - tattooing or self-mutilation
 - sexual assault involving nonconsensual touching without force or threat of force
 - use of mail or a telephone for abuses that circumvent monitoring of these communications by staff
- 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—
 - murder
 - assault or armed assault
 - escape
 - arson that poses a threat to life, poses a threat of bodily harm, or furthers a riot or escape
 - possession or manufacture of a firearm or other dangerous instrument that can be used as a weapon
 - rioting or encouraging others to riot
 - taking hostages
 - refusal to take part in drug abuse testing
 - introduction, manufacture, possession, or use of narcotics, drugs not prescribed by medical staff, alcohol, or related paraphernalia
 - sexual assault, including nonconsensual touching by force or threat of force
 - destruction of items during a search
 - 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
 - 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. Kevin M. Scott, PhD, is the acting director.

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

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