



Federal Prisoner Statistics Collected under the First Step Act, 2022

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. 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 including accreditation, on-site healthcare, remote learning, video conferencing, and costs of prisoners' phone calls.

The statistics in this report are for calendar year 2021, which represented the third full year of reporting under the FSA, and were collected in 2022. Data for calendar year 2022 will be available from the BOP in 2023. 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). See page 4 for the list of tables and page 21 for terms and definitions.

Key findings

- The federal prison population increased more than 3%, from 151,283 at yearend 2020 to 156,542 at yearend 2021 (**table 1**).
- Forty-nine percent of persons in federal prison at yearend 2021 had a child age 20 or younger.

- At yearend 2021, about 85% of persons in federal prison were U.S. citizens.
- A total of 2,005 federal prisoners earned a GED or equivalent certificates in 2021, up from 1,368 in 2020.
- There were 10,433 instances of persons placed in segregated housing in federal prisons in 2021.
- In 2021, a total of 74 pregnant females were held in BOP-operated prison facilities, a 19% decrease from 2020 (91) (**table 2**).
- Forty-nine of the pregnant females had live births while still incarcerated in BOP facilities during 2021, and 20 pregnant females were released from federal prison before giving birth.
- During 2021, a total of 378 prisoners were receiving medication-assisted treatment (MAT) approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to treat a substance use disorder prior to their admission to federal prison, and 1,127 prisoners received MAT while in custody.
- In 2021, a total of 17,252 federal prisoners participated in a nonresidential substance use disorder treatment program, while 10,919 participated in a residential program.
- All BOP facilities in 2021 had a healthcare professional on site (**table 3**).
- 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.

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 2021, of the 73,459 prohibited acts committed by persons incarcerated in federal prisons—
 - 48% were determined to be of moderate severity (35,433 acts)
 - 27% were of high severity (19,630)
 - 25% were of greatest severity (18,206) (**table 4**).²
- Forty-eight percent of the 18,206 prohibited acts of greatest severity occurred in medium security prisons, compared to 23% in low security and 20% in high security facilities.
- A total of 47,000 persons held in federal prison were responsible for the 73,459 prohibited acts in 2021 (**table 5**).
- About 52% of the total prohibited acts recorded in federal facilities in 2021 were committed by white prisoners, compared to 43% by black prisoners.
- The four facilities with the most prohibited acts in 2021 were all high security facilities: Thomson Administrative U.S. Penitentiary in Illinois (1,568 prohibited acts), Victorville U.S. Penitentiary in California (1,362), Tucson U.S. Penitentiary in Arizona (1,338), and Lee U.S. Penitentiary in Virginia (1,279) (**table 6**).
- The two BOP facilities with the most prohibited acts of greatest severity in 2021 were both low security facilities: Fort Dix Federal Correctional Institution in New Jersey (501 acts of greatest severity) and Beaumont Federal Correctional Institution – Low, in Texas (476).
- In 2021, BOP staff were physically assaulted by federal prisoners 1,111 times, which resulted in serious injuries 10 times (**table 7**).
- Prisoners committed seven cases of sexual assault against staff in 2021, two by using force or threats.
- At yearend 2021, a total of 8,605 persons were registered to volunteer in publicly operated federal correctional facilities:
 - 6,651 persons were registered to perform a service for 5 days or more per year
 - 1,954 for 4 days or less per year (**table 8**).
- The BOP had partnerships with 1,038 external groups to provide recidivism reduction programming in 101 federal prison facilities in 2021 (**table 9**).
- In 2021, a total of 142,871 persons in federal prison had been assessed with the BOP's recidivism risk tool, the Prisoner Assessment Tool Targeting Estimated Risk and Needs (PATTERN) (**table 10**).
- About 34% of federal prisoners assessed with PATTERN as of December 31, 2021 were classified at high risk for recidivism, 19% at medium risk, 31% at low risk, and 15% at minimum risk.
- Fifty-seven percent of Hispanic federal prisoners of all races were classified at minimum or low risk of future recidivism as of December 31, 2021, compared to 42% of non-Hispanic prisoners.
- In 2021, PATTERN found that 76% of federal prisoners ages 55 to 64 and 90% of those age 65 or older had a minimum or low risk of future recidivism.
- In 2021, the BOP identified more than 80 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**).
- Table 12, available for download on the BJS website, details EBRR and PA enrollment and completion counts during 2021 by facility, program, and risk level.

²For 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.

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 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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(available on BJS website)

TABLE 1
Selected characteristics of federal prisoners, 2018–2021

Characteristic (FSA item)	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Veteran status	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%
Veteran (Item 1) ^a	10,732	6.0	10,252	5.9	9,199	6.1	8,764	5.6
Nonveteran	168,481	94.0	164,139	94.1	142,084	93.9	147,778	94.4
Minor children^{b,c}	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%
Had minor children (Item 7)	80,559	45.0	85,949	49.3	78,344	51.8	77,404	49.4
Did not have minor children	98,614	55.0	88,442	50.7	72,939	48.2	79,138	50.6
Marital status (Item 8)^d	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%
Never married	95,200	53.1	92,600	53.1	80,300	53.1	83,100	53.1
Married	38,400	21.4	37,300	21.4	32,400	21.4	33,500	21.4
Divorced	32,400	18.1	31,600	18.1	27,400	18.1	28,300	18.1
Separated	10,000	5.6	9,800	5.6	8,500	5.6	8,800	5.6
Widowed	3,200	1.8	3,100	1.8	2,700	1.8	2,800	1.8
Citizenship status^{c,e}	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%
U.S. citizen	145,756	81.3	142,933	82.0	127,274	84.1	132,511	84.6
Non-U.S. citizen (Item 20)	33,457	18.7	31,458	18.0	24,009	15.9	24,031	15.4
English-speaking status^c	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%
English was first language	155,646	86.8	152,469	87.4	134,095	88.6	139,693	89.2
English was second language (Item 11)	23,567	13.2	21,922	12.6	17,188	11.4	16,849	10.8
Education status prior to BOP imprisonment^c	179,213	100%	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%
Had a high school diploma/general equivalency degree/other equivalent certificate	127,777	71.3	122,975	70.5	108,481	71.7	110,560	70.6
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	45,982	29.4
Persons who earned a GED/equivalent certificate while imprisoned (Item 10)^f	3,355	:	3,791	:	1,368	:	2,005	:
Population in segregated housing (Item 2)^g								
Special housing unit	10,214	:	10,649	:	10,236	:	9,261	:
Special management unit	1,054	:	1,000	:	1,094	:	824	:
Administrative maximum	407	:	386	:	373	:	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, and December 25, 2021 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, 2021.

^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 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.

^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, 2018–2021; National Prisoner Statistics Summary of Sentenced Population Movement, 2018–2021; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 2
Medical conditions, testing, and treatment of federal prisoners, 2018–2021

Medical condition, testing, and treatment (FSA item)	2018	2019	2020	2021
Pregnancy outcomes (Item 3)^a				
Total pregnancies	171	180	91	74
Live birth	86	94	50	49
Unknown because person was released from prison before pregnancy's conclusion	77	71	39	20
Miscarriage	5	5	0	2
Abortion	3	2	0	1
Ectopic pregnancy	0	0	0	1
Maternal death	0	0	1	0
Neonatal death	0	3	0	0
Preterm birth	0	5	0	0
Stillbirth	0	0	1	1
Restraints used on persons in prison during pregnancy (Item 12)^b				
Total incidents	2	1	1	2
Person was pregnant	2	1	1	0
Person was in labor	0	0	0	0
Person was in postpartum recovery	0	0	0	2
Total persons restrained	1	1	1	2
Hand restraints used	2	1	1	2
Leg restraints used	0	0	0	2
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
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
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
Participated	24,190	22,966	14,791	17,252
Residential Drug Abuse Program				
Volunteered	8,903	8,546	8,001	8,952
Participated	15,138	14,618	10,868	10,919
Challenge Program				
Volunteered	675	825	601	1,139
Participated	1,670	1,694	1,268	1,483

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 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. Excludes persons held in community corrections centers. The BOP was establishing the medication-assisted treatment program in late 2018 and did not treat any persons in federal prisons during 2018.

^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, 2018–2021.

TABLE 3
Selected characteristics of federal facilities, 2018–2021

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

Note: Includes publicly operated federal correctional facilities during the year. Excludes privately operated federal correctional facilities. The item numbers in this table refer to the numbered measures codified in P.L. 115–391 Section 610.

^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, 2018–2021.

TABLE 4
Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by security level of facility, 2021

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	73,459	100%	190	100%	35,433	100%	19,630	100%	18,206	100%
Administrative	8,410	11.4	59	31.1	4,021	11.3	2,719	13.9	1,611	8.8
Minimum	1,100	1.5	11	5.8	731	2.1	138	0.7	220	1.2
Low	12,391	16.9	53	27.9	5,948	16.8	2,262	11.5	4,128	22.7
Medium	33,574	45.7	49	25.8	16,863	47.6	8,003	40.8	8,659	47.6
High	17,984	24.5	18	9.5	7,870	22.2	6,508	33.2	3,588	19.7

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 2021. Excludes acts by persons held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. See *Terms and definitions*. 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, 2021.

TABLE 5**Federal prisoners who were cited for prohibited acts that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by demographic characteristics, 2018–2021**

Characteristic	2018		2019		2020		2021	
	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%
Sex								
Male	51,736	93.5%	51,668	94.2%	42,826	93.4%	44,172	94.0%
Female	3,625	6.5	3,180	5.8	3,012	6.6	2,828	6.0
Race*								
White	29,691	53.6%	29,809	54.4%	24,408	53.2%	24,600	52.3%
Black	23,272	42.0	22,572	41.1	19,517	42.6	20,375	43.4
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	640	1.2	648	1.2	450	1.0	510	1.1
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,758	3.2	1,819	3.3	1,463	3.2	1,515	3.2
Ethnicity								
Hispanic	17,768	32.1%	17,330	31.6%	14,006	30.6%	13,441	28.6%
Non-Hispanic	37,593	67.9	37,518	68.4	31,832	69.4	33,559	71.4
Age								
19 or younger	244	0.4%	211	0.4%	139	0.3%	94	0.2%
20–24	4,464	8.1	4,314	7.9	3,319	7.2	3,114	6.6
25–29	10,154	18.3	9,905	18.1	7,905	17.2	7,742	16.5
30–34	11,325	20.5	11,243	20.5	9,651	21.1	9,968	21.2
35–39	10,838	19.6	10,752	19.6	8,952	19.5	9,048	19.3
40–44	7,630	13.8	7,842	14.3	6,731	14.7	7,247	15.4
45–49	4,790	8.7	4,834	8.8	4,184	9.1	4,359	9.3
50–54	2,881	5.2	2,740	5.0	2,354	5.1	2,594	5.5
55–59	1,645	3.0	1,651	3.0	1,462	3.2	1,518	3.2
60–64	795	1.4	815	1.5	686	1.5	782	1.7
65 or older	595	1.1	541	1.0	455	1.0	534	1.1

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, and 2021. 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 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, 2018–2021.

TABLE 6**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2021**

Facility	Total	Severity of act				Facility	Total	Severity of act			
		Low	Moderate	High	Greatest			Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Total prohibited acts	73,459	190	35,433	19,630	18,206	Petersburg FCI	199	0	97	9	93
Administrative security	8,410	59	4,021	2,719	1,611	Safford FCI	255	0	134	47	74
Brooklyn MDC	782	0	386	242	154	Sandstone FCI	344	1	231	48	64
Butner FMC	215	2	135	58	20	Seagoville FCI	431	0	173	106	152
Carswell FMC	689	31	416	216	26	Tallahassee FCI	508	7	292	177	32
Chicago MCC	378	1	166	191	20	Terminal Island FCI	116	1	48	28	39
Devens FMC	332	1	197	92	42	Texarkana FCI	351	1	150	45	155
Fort Worth						Waseca FCI	790	7	424	269	90
Administrative FMC	513	3	225	89	196	Yazoo City FCI	465	3	215	34	213
Guaynabo MDC	527	1	155	72	299	Medium security	33,574	49	16,863	8,003	8,659
Honolulu FDC	175	0	116	46	13	Allenwood FCI - Medium	572	0	223	199	150
Houston FDC	307	2	130	162	13	Atlanta USP	911	1	284	180	446
Lexington FMC	472	8	309	90	65	Beaumont FCI - Medium	893	2	297	156	438
Los Angeles MDC	396	0	166	183	47	Beckley FCI	1,153	0	479	442	232
Miami FDC	723	0	332	251	140	Bennettsville FCI	1,054	0	479	121	454
New York MCC	384	0	171	135	78	Berlin FCI	937	0	315	384	238
Oklahoma City FTC	294	0	108	135	51	Butner FCI - Medium I	535	0	274	184	77
Philadelphia FDC	702	3	297	269	133	Butner FCI - Medium II	569	0	309	166	94
Rochester FMC	265	1	142	63	59	Coleman FCI - Medium	742	1	393	248	100
San Diego MCC	360	0	147	123	90	Cumberland FCI	814	0	283	303	228
SeaTac FDC	350	6	185	114	45	Edgefield FCI	950	1	442	216	291
Springfield MCFP	546	0	238	188	120	El Reno FCI	464	0	266	80	118
Minimum security	1,100	11	731	138	220	Estill FCI	22	0	17	4	1
Alderson FPC	281	8	216	54	3	Fairton FCI	554	5	266	131	152
Bryan FPC	205	3	174	27	1	Florence FCI	845	2	528	165	150
Duluth FPC	121	0	67	12	42	Forrest City FCI - Medium	1,148	2	718	206	222
Montgomery FPC	100	0	58	11	31	Gilmer FCI	567	0	325	152	90
Morgantown FCI	180	0	95	14	71	Greenville FCI	585	6	361	89	129
Pensacola FPC	103	0	47	6	50	Hazelton FCI	1,235	1	709	270	255
Yankton FPC	110	0	74	14	22	Herlong FCI	571	1	244	170	156
Low security	12,391	53	5,948	2,262	4,128	Jesup FCI	714	1	342	125	246
Aliceville FCI	573	8	317	217	31	Leavenworth USP	1,107	0	506	239	362
Allenwood FCI - Low	473	0	283	127	63	Lewisburg USP	466	1	147	195	123
Ashland FCI	289	0	176	60	53	Lompoc USP	572	1	242	108	221
Bastrop FCI	383	0	174	50	159	Manchester FCI	430	0	150	145	135
Beaumont FCI - Low	723	0	191	56	476	Marianna FCI	343	0	164	94	85
Big Spring FCI	468	0	204	44	220	Marion USP	520	0	267	138	115
Butner FCI - Low	228	1	177	22	28	McDowell FCI	817	0	450	168	199
Coleman FCI - Low	675	1	399	123	152	McKean FCI	705	1	345	164	195
Danbury FCI	469	2	194	117	156	Memphis FCI	754	2	378	189	185
Dublin FCI	301	11	239	35	16	Mendota FCI	581	0	335	100	146
Elkton FCI	400	0	174	122	104	Otisville FCI	280	0	129	102	49
Englewood FCI	255	0	154	62	39	Oxford FCI	652	0	307	203	142
Forrest City FCI	514	1	146	53	314	Pekin FCI	790	2	374	282	132
Fort Dix FCI	929	7	349	72	501	Petersburg FCI - Medium	838	2	457	180	199
La Tuna FCI	360	0	216	53	91	Phoenix FCI	434	3	286	66	79
Lompoc FCI	145	0	60	16	69						
Loretto FCI	213	0	121	59	33						
Miami FCI	444	0	120	23	301						
Milan FCI	459	1	236	84	138						
Oakdale I FCI	259	1	139	39	80						
Oakdale II FCI	372	0	115	65	192						

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TABLE 6 (CONTINUED)**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2021**

Facility	Total	Severity of act				Facility	Total	Severity of act			
		Low	Moderate	High	Greatest			Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Pollock FCI - Medium	957	0	513	162	282	Beaumont USP	938	4	441	332	161
Ray Brook FCI	502	0	290	123	89	Big Sandy USP	998	0	304	371	323
Schuylkill FCI	826	2	535	136	153	Canaan USP	1,076	2	359	423	292
Sheridan FCI	859	1	441	175	242	Coleman I USP	1,162	1	541	382	238
Talladega FCI	561	3	212	72	274	Coleman II USP	767	0	332	301	134
Terre Haute FCI	822	0	510	196	116	Florence USP - ADX	195	0	40	32	123
Three Rivers FCI	746	0	442	161	143	Florence USP - High	720	0	351	273	96
Tucson FCI	169	0	84	69	16	Hazelton USP	1,191	0	546	343	302
Victorville FCI - Medium I	883	3	622	117	141	Lee USP	1,279	0	579	373	327
Victorville FCI - Medium II	519	0	377	83	59	McCreary USP	1,227	0	606	345	276
Williamsburg FCI	902	5	473	217	207	Pollock USP	1,113	5	574	297	237
Yazoo City FCI - Medium	704	0	273	128	303	Terre Haute USP	986	0	447	367	172
High security	17,984	18	7,870	6,508	3,588	Thomson Administrative USP	1,568	2	486	933	147
Allenwood USP	848	1	319	406	122	Tucson USP	1,338	1	633	529	175
Atwater USP	1,017	0	575	304	138	Victorville USP	1,362	2	606	456	298
						Yazoo City USP	199	0	131	41	27

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 2021. 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, and USP—United States penitentiary.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2021.

TABLE 7**Prisoner assaults on Federal Bureau of Prisons staff, by type of assault and prosecution status, 2021**

Assault on BOP staff	Number	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted
Physical	1,111	11	1,100
With serious injury	10	2	8
Without serious injury	1,101	9	1,092
Sexual	7	0	7
With threat/force	2	0	2
Without threat/force	5	0	5

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 2021. 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 U.S. Department of Justice. Excludes assaults pending the BOP investigative process.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2021.

TABLE 8**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, December 27, 2021**

Facility	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b	Facility	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b
Total volunteers	8,605	1,954	6,651	Guaynabo MDC	36	0	36
Alderson FCI	19	2	17	Hazelton FCI	40	0	40
Aliceville FCI	39	5	34	Hazelton USP	37	0	37
Allenwood FCI - Low	58	18	40	Herlong FCI	31	3	28
Allenwood FCI - Medium	47	9	38	Honolulu FDC	50	0	50
Allenwood USP - High	27	7	20	Houston FDC	9	0	9
Ashland FCI	42	0	42	Jesup FCI	68	0	68
Atlanta USP	0	0	0	La Tuna FCI	52	4	48
Atwater USP	114	46	68	Leavenworth FPC	61	10	51
Bastrop FCI	59	2	57	Lee USP	5	0	5
Beaumont FCC - Administrative	1	0	1	Lewisburg USP	16	0	16
Beaumont FCI - Low	65	17	48	Lexington FCI	109	17	92
Beaumont FCI - Medium	49	1	48	Lompoc FCI - Low	78	16	62
Beaumont USP - High	102	5	97	Lompoc USP	94	31	63
Beckley FCI	100	53	47	Loretto FCI	104	17	87
Bennettsville FCI	6	0	6	Los Angeles MDC	99	17	82
Berlin FCI	37	0	37	Manchester FCI	107	34	73
Big Sandy USP	49	8	41	Marianna FCI	0	0	0
Big Spring FPC	11	0	11	Marion USP	46	8	38
Brooklyn MDC	49	8	41	McCreary USP	42	19	23
Bryan FPC	58	8	50	McDowell FCI	7	0	7
Butner FCI - Low	116	2	114	McKean FCI	24	1	23
Butner FCI - Medium I	151	0	151	Memphis FCI	23	0	23
Butner FCI - Medium II	115	2	113	Mendota FCI	32	4	28
Butner FMC	113	3	110	Miami FDC	43	5	38
California City Correctional Center	90	33	57	Miami MCC	126	57	69
Canaan USP	29	0	29	Milan FCI	147	75	72
Carswell FMC	113	2	111	Montgomery FPC	26	9	17
Coleman FCI - Low	90	0	90	Morgantown FCI	33	0	33
Coleman FCI - Medium	85	0	85	New York MCC	2	0	2
Coleman II USP	56	0	56	Oakdale FCI	40	3	37
Coleman USP - High	51	0	51	Oakdale FDC	81	6	75
Cumberland FCI	172	78	94	Oklahoma City FTC	7	0	7
Danbury FCI	238	16	222	Otisville FCI	272	101	171
Devens FMC	75	16	59	Oxford FCI	6	1	5
Dublin FCI	429	210	219	Pekin FCI	158	38	120
Duluth FPC	24	8	16	Pensacola FPC	33	2	31
Edgefield FCI	13	0	13	Petersburg FCI - Low	68	0	68
El Reno FCI	46	8	38	Petersburg FCI - Medium	65	0	65
Elkton FCI	22	0	22	Philadelphia FDC	45	34	11
Englewood FCI	72	0	72	Phoenix FCI	90	26	64
Estill FCI	35	14	21	Pollock FCI - Medium	29	0	29
Fairton FCI	37	0	37	Pollock USP	51	0	51
Florence FCI - Medium	57	6	51	Ray Brook FCI	31	2	29
Florence USP - ADX	14	0	14	Rochester FMC	77	0	77
Florence USP - High	20	0	20	Safford FCI	96	80	16
Forrest City FCI - Low	30	2	28	San Diego MCC	61	3	58
Forrest City FCI - Medium	17	2	15	Sandstone FCI	41	0	41
Fort Dix FCI	78	33	45	Schuylkill FCI	11	0	11
Fort Worth FCI	105	23	82	Seagoville FCI	102	41	61
Gilmer FCI	19	1	18	SeaTac FDC	30	1	29
Greenville FCI	45	0	45	Sheridan FCI	133	38	95

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TABLE 8 (CONTINUED)**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, December 27, 2021**

Facility	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b	Facility	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b
Springfield MCFP	26	0	26	Tucson USP	287	111	176
Talladega FCI	51	0	51	Victorville FCI - Medical	172	64	108
Tallahassee Island FCI	62	12	50	Victorville FCI - Medium II	375	159	216
Terminal Island FCI	67	1	66	Victorville USP	151	43	108
Terre Haute FCI	60	0	60	Waseca FCI	43	0	43
Terre Haute FPC	43	2	41	Williamsburg FCI	23	0	23
Texarkana FCI	42	0	42	Yankton FPC	26	0	26
Thomson Administrative USP	30	6	24	Yazoo City FCI - Low	185	68	117
Three Rivers FCI	40	15	25	Yazoo City FCI - Medium	104	34	70
Tucson MCC	158	54	104	Yazoo City USP	97	34	63

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, and USP—United States penitentiary.

^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.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2021.

TABLE 9**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2021**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Total partnerships	1,038	5	53	582	228	44	13	73	25	15
Alderson FCI	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aliceville FCI	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Allenwood FCI - Low	12	0	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	1
Allenwood FCI - Medium	10	0	0	8	1	0	0	0	0	1
Allenwood USP - High	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ashland FCI	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0
Atlanta USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atwater USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bastrop FCI	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont FCI - Low	26	0	0	6	20	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont FCI - Medium	6	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont USP - High	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beckley FCI	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bennettsville FCI	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Berlin FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Sandy USP	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
Big Spring FPC	38	0	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn MDC	5	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Bryan FPC	16	0	1	0	12	3	0	0	0	0
Butner FCI - Low	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butner FCI - Medium I	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butner FCI - Medium II	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butner FMC	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canaan USP	11	0	0	6	0	2	0	3	0	0
Carswell FMC	10	0	0	5	0	4	0	1	0	0
Chicago MCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coleman FCI - Low	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coleman FCI - Medium	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coleman II USP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coleman USP - High	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumberland FCI	16	0	5	4	0	2	0	4	0	1
Danbury FCI	19	0	3	6	4	0	0	2	4	0
Devens FMC	5	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0
Dublin FCI	16	0	0	8	2	0	3	0	0	3
Duluth FPC	11	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	3	1
Edgefield FCI	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
El Reno FCI	15	0	0	6	9	0	0	0	0	0
Elkton FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Englewood FCI	17	0	0	13	0	0	0	4	0	0
Estill FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fairton FCI	9	0	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florence FCI - Medium	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Florence USP - ADX	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Florence USP - High	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Forrest City FCI - Low	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forrest City FCI - Medium	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Dix FCI	11	0	0	6	0	2	0	2	0	1
Fort Worth FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gilmer FCI	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

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TABLE 9 (CONTINUED)**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2021**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Greenville FCI	18	0	1	14	3	0	0	0	0	0
Guaynabo MDC	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazelton FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hazelton USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herlong FCI	6	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0
Honolulu FDC	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston FDC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jesup FCI	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
La Tuna FCI	6	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth FPC	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lee USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewisburg USP	19	0	0	17	0	1	0	1	0	0
Lexington FCI	45	0	0	38	4	1	0	2	0	0
Lompoc FCI - Low	27	0	0	22	2	0	2	1	0	0
Lompoc USP	29	0	0	21	2	0	0	2	4	0
Loretto FCI	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Los Angeles MDC	21	0	1	15	0	3	0	2	0	0
Manchester FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marianna FCI	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marion USP	42	0	0	39	0	0	0	2	0	1
McCreary USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McDowell FCI	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
McKean FCI	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Memphis FCI	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0
Mendota FCI	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Miami FCI	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami FDC	6	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0
Milan FCI	61	0	12	26	20	3	0	0	0	0
Montgomery FPC	20	0	4	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgantown FCI	6	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2
New York MCC	6	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oakdale I FCI	6	0	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Oakdale II FCI	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma City FTC	10	0	0	5	0	0	5	0	0	0
Otisville FCI	16	0	0	10	0	0	0	6	0	0
Oxford FCI	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
Pekin FCI	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
Petersburg FCI - Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia FDC	8	0	1	3	0	1	0	3	0	0
Phoenix FCI	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock FCI - Medium	6	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	1
Pollock USP	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ray Brook FCI	7	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	0	0
Rochester FMC	22	0	0	13	4	2	0	3	0	0
Safford FCI	15	0	0	10	3	2	0	0	0	0
San Diego MCC	7	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandstone FCI	6	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Schuylkill FCI	3	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Seagoville FCI	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
SeaTac FDC	8	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0

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TABLE 9 (CONTINUED)**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2021**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Sheridan FCI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Springfield MCFP	10	0	1	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Talladega FCI	12	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tallahassee FCI	9	0	5	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
Terminal Island FCI	28	0	2	14	10	0	0	2	0	0
Terre Haute FCI	12	0	3	0	3	4	0	2	0	0
Terre Haute USP	38	0	0	31	0	0	1	4	0	2
Texarkana FCI	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	0
Thomson Administrative USP	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Three Rivers FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tucson FCI	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tucson USP	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Victorville FCI - Medium I	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Victorville FCI - Medium II	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0
Victorville USP	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Waseca FCI	21	0	2	8	9	0	0	2	0	0
Williamsburg FCI	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Yankton FPC	15	3	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	0
Yazoo City FCI - Low	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yazoo City FCI - Medium	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yazoo City USP	0	0	0	0	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 2021. 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, 2021.

TABLE 10**Recidivism risk classification of persons in federal prison, by demographic and sentence characteristics, 2021**

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	142,871	100%	21,682	15.2%	44,632	31.2%	27,574	19.3%	48,983	34.3%
Sex										
Male	132,641	100%	18,774	14.2%	39,730	30.0%	25,870	19.5%	48,267	36.4%
Female	10,230	100%	2,908	28.4	4,902	47.9	1,704	16.7	716	7.0
Race^b										
White	82,661	100%	17,112	20.7%	29,461	35.6%	14,577	17.6%	21,511	26.0%
Black	54,658	100%	3,640	6.7	13,366	24.5	11,966	21.9	25,686	47.0
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	2,002	100%	614	30.7	741	37.0	280	14.0	367	18.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,550	100%	316	8.9	1,064	30.0	751	21.2	1,419	40.0
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	41,929	100%	6,996	16.7%	16,974	40.5%	8,096	19.3%	9,863	23.5%
Non-Hispanic	100,942	100%	14,686	14.5	27,658	27.4	19,478	19.3	39,120	38.8
Age										
24 or younger	4,829	100%	12	0.2%	824	17.1%	1,620	33.5%	2,373	49.1%
25–34	37,556	100%	1,014	2.7	11,079	29.5	7,660	20.4	17,803	47.4
35–44	50,120	100%	4,120	8.2	15,674	31.3	9,896	19.7	20,430	40.8
45–54	31,341	100%	7,260	23.2	11,252	35.9	5,937	18.9	6,892	22.0
55–64	14,163	100%	6,115	43.2	4,582	32.4	2,091	14.8	1,375	9.7
65 or older	4,862	100%	3,161	65.0	1,221	25.1	370	7.6	110	2.3
Sentence length										
Less than 1 year	1,573	100%	182	11.6%	420	26.7%	355	22.6%	616	39.2%
1–2.9 years	12,521	100%	1,501	12.0	3,856	30.8	2,687	21.5	4,477	35.8
3–4.9 years	13,937	100%	1,779	12.8	3,993	28.7	2,665	19.1	5,500	39.5
5–9.9 years	38,162	100%	5,141	13.5	11,310	29.6	7,155	18.7	14,556	38.1
10–14.9 years	32,782	100%	5,173	15.8	10,748	32.8	6,301	19.2	10,560	32.2
15–19.9 years	18,126	100%	2,916	16.1	5,427	29.9	3,548	19.6	6,235	34.4
20–50 years	20,301	100%	3,862	19.0	6,709	33.0	3,900	19.2	5,830	28.7
More than 50 years	1,313	100%	270	20.6	467	35.6	234	17.8	342	26.0
Life	3,857	100%	826	21.4	1,603	41.6	670	17.4	758	19.7
Death	45	100%	7	15.6	20	44.4	6	13.3	12	26.7
Missing	254	100%	25	9.8	79	31.1	53	20.9	97	38.2

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 14,443 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, 2021.

TABLE 11

Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2021

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 health	Recreation/ leisure/fitness	Substance abuse	Trauma	Work	
Evidence-based recidivism reduction program															
Anger Management	122	18	■		■										
Assert Yourself for Female Offenders	28	8			■				■						
Basic Cognitive Skills	122	24			■										
BRAVE	5	500		■	■										
Bureau Literacy Program	122	240					■								
Challenge Program	12	500	■	■	■						■		■		
Cognitive Processing Therapy	122	10			■						■				■
Criminal Thinking	122	27		■	■										
Dialectical Behavior Therapy	122	50			■						■				■
Emotional Self-Regulation	122	24			■						■				
Federal Prison Industries	52	500													■
Female Integrated Treatment*	2	500		■	■						■		■	■	■
Foundation	28	15			■			■			■				■
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													
National Parenting from Prison Program	122	40							■						
Non-residential Drug Abuse Program	122	24			■									■	
Occupational Education Program	122														
Vocational Training Programs	/	125													■
Apprenticeship Programs	/	500													■
Certification Programs	/	50													■

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TABLE 11 (CONTINUED)

Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2021

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		
Post-secondary Education	15	500															■
Residential Drug Abuse Program	71	500		■	■							■				■	
Resolve Program	31	20-90			■							■					■
Seeking Safety and Seeking Strength	122	15		■	■							■				■	■
Sex Offender Treatment Program Non-residential	9	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								■							
Women's Basic Financial Literacy*	27	18										■					
Women's Career Exploration Series*	27	32															■
Productive activities																	
A Healthier Me*	27	10														■	
A Matter of Balance	122	16														■	
AARP Foundation Finances 50+	122	5													■		
Access*	27	10				■							■				■
Alcoholics Anonymous Support Group	122	50														■	
Aleph Institute	122	50		■	■			■									
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										■					

Continued on next page

TABLE 11 (CONTINUED)**Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2021**

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
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			■										
English as a Second Language	122	500					■								■
Federal Prison Industries Lean Basic Training	51	16													■
Franklin Covey 7 Habits on the Inside	122	50							■						
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				■									
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								■		■			
PEER	122	10		■											
Pu'a Foundation Reentry Program	1	20							■					■	
Resilience Support	122	8		■	■										

Continued on next page

TABLE 11 (CONTINUED)

Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2021

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
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					■							■	
Understanding Your Feelings: Shame and Low Self Esteem*	27	7			■						■			■	
Victim Impact: Listen and Learn	122	26			■										
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**, 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 2021. 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/fsa_program_guide_2201.pdf).

*Offered in facilities that housed only females. In 2021, the BOP operated 27 such facilities.

/Not reported.

Source: Bureau of Prisons, First Step Act Approved Programs Guide, January 2022.

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) 2021 and provided it to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2022.

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, 2021 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 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 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 2021, 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 risk percentages, representing the likelihood of a prisoner at each risk level of recidivating, were taken from the *2021 Review and Revalidation of the First Step Act Risk Assessment Tool* (NCJ 303859, DOJ, December 2021):

- 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.
- **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

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.

- 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

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

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.

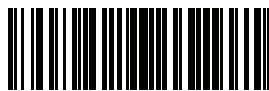


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, 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. Alexis R. Piquero, PhD, is the director.

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

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