



Federal Prisoner Statistics Collected Under the First Step Act, 2024

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 (FBOP) 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 and rehabilitation 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 2024, the statistics in this report are for calendar year 2023, the fifth full year of reporting under the FSA. Data for calendar year 2024 will be available from the FBOP in 2025. Unless otherwise noted, all counts in this report include persons held in federal correctional facilities operated by the FBOP (122 institutional facilities). See page 4 for the list of tables and page 21 for terms and definitions.

Key findings

- The federal prison population decreased about 2% from yearend 2022 (158,637) to yearend 2023 (155,972) (**table 1**).
- At yearend 2023, there were 8,388 persons with prior military service in FBOP facilities, accounting for more than 5% of the total federal prison population.

- Thirty-five percent of persons in federal prison at yearend 2023 had a minor child age 20 or younger, down from 41% in 2022.²
- The number of non-U.S. citizens in federal prison at yearend 2023 was 22,817, down from 2021 (24,031) and 2022 (24,078).
- About 71% (110,213) of persons in FBOP facilities at yearend 2023 had a high school diploma, General Educational Development (GED) credential, or other equivalent certificate prior to their admission to federal prison, and an additional 4,168 earned their GED credential or equivalent certificate while in prison during 2023.
- In 2023, the average daily population in special housing units, where individuals are securely separated from the general inmate population, was 11,974, an 18% increase from 2022 (10,177).
- During 2023, the average daily population in administrative maximum housing, the most restrictive type of segregated housing in the FBOP, was 348.
- In 2023, there were 123 pregnant females held in FBOP-operated prison facilities for whom the outcomes of their pregnancies were known by December 31, 2023 (**table 2**).
- About 50% of pregnancies in FBOP custody in 2023 ended in live birth, while about 38% of pregnant females were released from federal prison before giving birth.
- There were three incidents of restraints used on two unique pregnant females during 2023, and all three of the incidents occurred during postpartum recovery.

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.

²The FBOP defines a minor child 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.

- During 2023, a total of 5,898 persons received medication-assisted treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration while in FBOP custody to treat a substance use disorder, a 145% increase from 2022 (2,412).
- In 2023, 21,755 federal prisoners participated in the Non-Residential Drug Abuse Program, while 12,598 participated in the Residential Drug Abuse Program.
- All 122 FBOP-operated facilities in 2023 held accreditation from the American Correctional Association (**table 3**).
- In 2023, there were 97,801 prohibited acts committed by persons incarcerated in federal prisons (**table 4**).³
- About 45% of all prohibited acts and 47% of the 27,978 prohibited acts of greatest severity occurred in medium security prisons in 2023.
- Low security prisons accounted for 21% of all prohibited acts and 26% of those of greatest severity in 2023.
- A total of 50,773 persons held in federal prison were responsible for the 97,801 prohibited acts in 2023 (**table 5**).
- White prisoners committed 53% of the total prohibited acts recorded in federal facilities in 2023, while black prisoners committed 43%.
- Persons age 39 or younger committed 62% of all the prohibited acts in 2023.
- During 2023, the facilities with the most prohibited acts were McCreary United States Penitentiary in Kentucky (1,718), Hazelton Federal Correctional Institution in West Virginia (1,712), and Coleman I United States Penitentiary in Florida (1,712) (**table 6**).
- Edgefield Federal Correctional Institution in South Carolina had the most prohibited acts of greatest severity in 2023, with 662 acts.
- In 2023, FBOP staff were physically assaulted by federal prisoners 872 times, which resulted in serious injury 6 times and prosecution of prisoners 3 times (**table 7**).
- At yearend 2023, a total of 4,884 persons were registered to volunteer in publicly operated federal correctional facilities (**table 8**).
- The FBOP had partnerships with 3,047 external groups to provide recidivism reduction programming in 118 federal prison facilities in 2023 (**table 9**).
- About 57% (1,747) of the FBOP's partnerships to provide recidivism reduction programming were with faith-based groups in 2023.
- About 54% of the 143,291 persons in federal prison who had been assessed with the Prisoner Assessment Tool Targeting Estimated Risk and Needs (PATTERN) as of December 31, 2023, were classified as minimum or low risk for recidivism (**table 10**).⁴
- About 26% of federal prisoners were classified by PATTERN as high risk for recidivism and about 19% as medium risk at yearend 2023.
- About 82% of female federal prisoners assessed with PATTERN by yearend 2023 were classified as minimum or low risk for recidivism, compared to 52% of male federal prisoners.
- As of December 31, 2023, about 60% of black and 58% of American Indian or Alaska Native federal prisoners were classified by PATTERN as having a medium or high risk of recidivism, compared to about 36% of white and 25% of Asian, Native Hawaiian, or Other Pacific Islander federal prisoners.
- At yearend 2023, 83% of federal prisoners ages 55 to 64 and 94% of those age 65 or older were classified by PATTERN as having a minimum or low risk of recidivism.
- In 2023, the FBOP identified 49 evidence-based recidivism reduction (EBRR) programs and 60 productive activities (PAs) that persons in federal prison could access for various needs, including those concerning antisocial peers, cognitions, anger management, substance abuse, parenting skills, and dyslexia (**table 11**).
- Table 12, available for download on the BJS website, details EBRR program and PA enrollment and completion counts during 2023 by facility, program, and risk level.

³For details on how the FBOP categorizes prohibited acts as low, moderate, high, or greatest severity level, see https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270_009_cn_1.pdf.

⁴PATTERN is the FBOP's assessment instrument used to identify risk of recidivism for general offending and violent offending.

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),⁵ 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.

⁵See 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 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, 2019–2023**

Characteristic (FSA item)	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Veteran status	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%	155,972	100%
Veteran (Item 1) ^a	10,252	5.9	9,199	6.1	8,764	5.6	8,627	5.4	8,388	5.4
Nonveteran	164,139	94.1	142,084	93.9	147,778	94.4	150,010	94.6	147,584	94.6
Minor child^{b,c}	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%	155,972	100%
Had minor child (Item 7)	85,949	49.3	78,344	51.8	77,404	49.4	65,074	41.0	54,752	35.1
Did not have minor child	88,442	50.7	72,939	48.2	79,138	50.6	93,563	59.0	101,220	64.9
Marital status (Item 8)^d	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%	155,972	100%
Never married	92,600	53.1	80,300	53.1	83,100	53.1	84,200	53.1	82,800	53.1
Married	37,300	21.4	32,400	21.4	33,500	21.4	33,900	21.4	33,400	21.4
Divorced	31,600	18.1	27,400	18.1	28,300	18.1	28,700	18.1	28,200	18.1
Separated	9,800	5.6	8,500	5.6	8,800	5.6	8,900	5.6	8,700	5.6
Widowed	3,100	1.8	2,700	1.8	2,800	1.8	2,900	1.8	2,800	1.8
Citizenship status^{e,e}	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%	155,972	100%
U.S. citizen	142,933	82.0	127,274	84.1	132,511	84.6	134,559	84.8	133,155	85.4
Non-U.S. citizen (Item 20)	31,458	18.0	24,009	15.9	24,031	15.4	24,078	15.2	22,817	14.6
English-speaking status^c	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%	155,972	100%
English was first language	152,469	87.4	134,095	88.6	139,693	89.2	141,391	89.1	139,466	89.4
English was second language (Item 11)	21,922	12.6	17,188	11.4	16,849	10.8	17,246	10.9	16,506	10.6
Education status prior to FBOP imprisonment^c	174,391	100%	151,283	100%	156,542	100%	158,637	100%	155,972	100%
Had a high school diploma/GED/other equivalent certificate	122,975	70.5	108,481	71.7	110,560	70.6	110,531	69.7	110,213	70.7
Did not have a high school diploma/GED/other equivalent certificate (Item 9)	51,416	29.5	42,802	28.3	45,982	29.4	48,106	30.3	45,759	29.3
Persons who earned a GED/equivalent certificate while imprisoned (Item 10)^f	3,791	:	1,368	:	2,005	:	3,543	:	4,168	:
Population in segregated housing (Item 2)^g										
Special housing unit	10,649	:	10,236	:	9,261	:	10,177	:	11,974	:
Special management unit ^h	1,000	:	1,094	:	824	:	645	:	49	:
Administrative maximum	386	:	373	:	348	:	348	:	348	:

Note: The First Step Act (FSA) item numbers in this table refer to the numbered measures codified in P.L. 115–391 Section 610. As of December 2022, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) does not hold persons in privately operated prisons.

: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 November 12, 2019, December 16, 2020, December 25, 2021, December 24, 2022, and December 30, 2023, in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities, per the FBOP. 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.

^bA minor child is defined by the FBOP 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 program. Percentages are based on all persons in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities on December 31 of each year.

^dMarital status counts are calculated based on the distribution of marital status from BJS's 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI) and the total population of persons under FBOP jurisdiction in a given year. These estimates are rounded to the nearest 100, which is standard practice when using estimates from the SPI.

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

^fIncludes all persons in the custody of publicly or privately operated federal correctional facilities who earned a General Educational Development (GED) credential 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.

^gThe average daily population for each of the three segregated housing types includes 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*.

^hIn February 2023, the FBOP identified significant concerns concerning institutional culture and compliance with policies at Thomson Administrative United States Penitentiary. Under Director Colette S. Peters' leadership, the special management unit was shut down to ensure the safety of those in custody.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2019–2023; National Prisoner Statistics Summary of Sentenced Population Movement, 2019–2023; and Survey of Prison Inmates, 2016.

TABLE 2**Medical conditions, testing, and treatment of federal prisoners, 2019–2023**

Medical condition, testing, and treatment (FSA item)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Pregnancy outcomes (Item 3)^a					
Total pregnancies with outcomes as of December 31	180	91	74	96	123
Live birth	94	50	49	52	61
Unknown because person was released from prison before pregnancy's conclusion	71	39	20	28	47
Miscarriage	5	0	2	8	9
Abortion	2	0	1	6	4
Ectopic pregnancy	0	0	1	0	1
Maternal death	0	1	0	0	0
Neonatal death	3	0	0	0	0
Preterm birth	5	0	0	1	1
Stillbirth	0	1	1	1	1
Restraints used on persons in prison during pregnancy (Item 12)^b					
Total incidents	1	1	2	8	3
Person was pregnant	1	1	0	1	0
Person was in labor	0	0	0	0	0
Person was in postpartum recovery	0	0	2	7	3
Total persons restrained	1	1	2	6	2
Hand restraints used	1	1	2	8	2
Leg restraints used	0	0	2	3	0
Persons who received medication-assisted treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration while in FBOP custody to treat a substance use disorder (Item 5)^c					
	116	418	1,127	2,412	5,898
Persons who were receiving medication-assisted treatment approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration prior to their admission to the FBOP to treat a substance use disorder (Item 6)					
	42	195	378	450	1,060
Persons who volunteered for/participated in substance use disorder treatment programs (Item 4)^d					
Non-Residential Drug Abuse Program					
Volunteered	19,564	19,514	20,992	29,903	37,699
Participated	22,966	14,791	17,252	20,880	21,755
Residential Drug Abuse Program					
Volunteered	8,546	8,001	8,952	9,009	10,327
Participated	14,618	10,868	10,919	12,035	12,598
Challenge Program					
Volunteered	825	601	1,139	2,715	868
Participated	1,694	1,268	1,483	1,510	1,456

Note: The First Step Act (FSA) item numbers in this table refer to the numbered measures codified in P.L. 115–391 Section 610. The Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) did not house females in privately operated federal correctional facilities from 2019 to 2022. As of December 2022, the FBOP does not hold persons in privately operated prisons.

^aIncludes females in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities and community-based facilities who were known to be pregnant during the year. Persons in prison may have experienced more than one outcome.

^bIncludes persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities. Includes pregnant persons, persons in labor, and persons in postpartum recovery. 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 2023, the FBOP provided MAT to 3,533 additional inmates in the community.

^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, 2019–2023.

TABLE 3**Selected characteristics of federal facilities, 2019–2023**

Characteristic (FSA item)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
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)	121	121	121	122	122
Facilities with remote learning capabilities (Item 17) ^a	198	198	198	/	120
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) ^b	16	16	16	16	122
Change in cost of phone calls pertaining to legal matters (Item 19) ^c	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Change in cost of prison visits pertaining to legal matters (Item 19) ^d	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Average vacancy rate for medical and healthcare positions (Item 13)	16.1%	9%	17%	21%	21%

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

/Not reported.

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

^bIn calendar year 2023, all 122 FBOP facilities had video conferencing capability. FBOP purchased approximately 875 additional video conferencing units and distributed them across all facilities to make them available in 2023.

^cPhone 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.

^dVisits 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, 2019–2023.

TABLE 4**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by security level of facility, 2023**

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	97,801	100%	269	100%	47,633	100%	21,921	100%	27,978	100%
Administrative	10,819	11.1	69	25.7	5,365	11.3	2,993	13.7	2,392	8.5
Minimum	1,893	1.9	27	10.0	1,266	2.7	244	1.1	356	1.3
Low	20,741	21.2	83	30.9	10,227	21.5	3,224	14.7	7,207	25.8
Medium	44,445	45.4	76	28.3	22,256	46.7	8,932	40.7	13,181	47.1
High	19,903	20.4	14	5.2	8,519	17.9	6,528	29.8	4,842	17.3

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115–391 Section 610, **Item 21**. Includes prohibited acts by persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2023. See *Terms and definitions*. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. 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, 2023.

TABLE 5

Federal prisoners who were cited for prohibited acts that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by demographic characteristics, 2019–2023

Characteristic	2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total federal prisoners cited for prohibited acts	54,848	100%	45,838	100%	47,000	100%	50,126	100%	50,773	100%
Sex										
Male	51,668	94.2%	42,826	93.4%	44,172	94%	46,995	93.8%	47,800	94.1%
Female	3,180	5.8	3,012	6.6	2,828	6.0	3,131	6.2	2,973	5.9
Race*										
White	29,809	54.4%	24,408	53.2%	24,600	52.3%	26,402	52.7%	26,746	52.7%
Black	22,572	41.1	19,517	42.6	20,375	43.4	21,476	42.8	21,743	42.8
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	648	1.2	450	1.0	510	1.1	476	0.9	512	1.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,819	3.3	1,463	3.2	1,515	3.2	1,772	3.5	1,772	3.5
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	17,330	31.6%	14,006	30.6%	13,441	28.6%	14,466	28.9%	14,518	28.6%
Non-Hispanic	37,518	68.4	31,832	69.4	33,559	71.4	35,660	71.1	36,255	71.4
Age										
19 or younger	211	0.4%	139	0.3%	94	0.2%	129	0.3%	57	0.1%
20–24	4,314	7.9	3,319	7.2	3,114	6.6	3,480	6.9	2,992	5.9
25–29	9,905	18.1	7,905	17.2	7,742	16.5	8,128	16.2	7,581	14.9
30–34	11,243	20.5	9,651	21.1	9,968	21.2	10,370	20.7	10,720	21.1
35–39	10,752	19.6	8,952	19.5	9,048	19.3	9,443	18.8	9,898	19.5
40–44	7,842	14.3	6,731	14.7	7,247	15.4	8,150	16.3	8,447	16.6
45–49	4,834	8.8	4,184	9.1	4,359	9.3	4,713	9.4	4,981	9.8
50–54	2,740	5.0	2,354	5.1	2,594	5.5	2,760	5.5	2,997	5.9
55–59	1,651	3.0	1,462	3.2	1,518	3.2	1,565	3.1	1,613	3.2
60–64	815	1.5	686	1.5	782	1.7	809	1.6	887	1.7
65 or older	541	1.0	455	1.0	534	1.1	579	1.2	600	1.2

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115–391 Section 610, **Item 21**. Includes persons in the custody of publicly operated federal correctional facilities in 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, and 2023. Excludes persons held in privately operated federal correctional facilities. As of December 2022, the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) does not hold persons in privately operated prisons. 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. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

*Includes both Hispanic and non-Hispanic prisoners. The FBOP 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, 2019–2023.

TABLE 6**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2023**

Facility	Total	Severity of act				Facility	Total	Severity of act			
		Low	Moderate	High	Greatest			Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Total prohibited acts	97,801	269	47,633	21,921	27,978	Milan FCI	896	3	513	187	193
Administrative security	10,819	69	5,365	2,993	2,392	Oakdale I FCI	404	1	198	49	156
Brooklyn MDC	1,543	0	665	378	500	Oakdale II FCI	562	2	263	68	229
Butner FMC	222	1	111	81	29	Oxford FCI*	426	0	174	130	122
Carswell FMC	905	40	609	212	44	Petersburg FCI	112	0	27	8	77
Chicago MCC	759	3	387	280	89	Safford FCI	426	1	150	57	218
Devens FMC	534	2	292	121	119	Sandstone FCI	488	0	155	105	228
Fort Worth						Seagoville FCI	623	0	182	108	333
Administrative FMC	832	1	363	150	318	Tallahassee FCI	710	8	490	143	69
Guaynabo MDC	546	1	148	90	307	Terminal Island FCI	314	0	106	63	145
Honolulu FDC	147	1	67	51	28	Texarkana FCI	588	1	271	39	277
Houston FDC	458	1	202	206	49	Thomson					
Lexington FMC	644	8	398	98	140	Administrative USP*	492	0	299	77	116
Los Angeles MDC	384	0	203	62	119	Waseca FCI	938	12	567	285	74
Miami FDC	811	2	545	167	97	Yazoo City I FCI	742	1	323	36	382
Oklahoma City FTC	565	2	280	218	65	Yazoo City II FCI	609	2	321	58	228
Philadelphia FDC	1,047	0	414	417	216	Medium security	44,445	76	22,256	8,932	13,181
Rochester FMC	269	5	137	80	47	Allenwood FCI -					
San Diego MCC	243	1	88	111	43	Medium	992	3	353	366	270
SeaTac FDC	374	0	191	133	50	Beaumont FCI -					
Springfield MCFP	536	1	265	138	132	Medium	1,260	1	655	241	363
Minimum security	1,893	27	1,266	244	356	Beckley FCI	992	1	421	257	313
Alderson FPC	548	6	376	117	49	Bennettsville FCI	1,197	0	493	209	495
Bryan FPC	340	20	258	56	6	Berlin FCI	1,272	2	422	486	362
Duluth FPC	156	0	82	9	65	Butner FCI - Medium I	631	1	320	154	156
Montgomery FPC	198	1	117	10	70	Butner FCI - Medium II	656	0	383	142	131
Morgantown FCI	191	0	121	25	45	Coleman FCI -					
Pensacola FPC	121	0	47	5	69	Medium	1,044	3	603	170	268
Yankton FPC	339	0	265	22	52	Cumberland FCI	766	4	311	269	182
Low security	20,741	83	10,227	3,224	7,207	Edgefield FCI	1,468	0	572	234	662
Aliceville FCI	945	2	649	218	76	El Reno FCI	999	1	479	171	348
Allenwood FCI - Low	465	0	274	91	100	Estill FCI	65	0	31	8	26
Ashland FCI	463	0	199	77	187	Fairton FCI	432	1	181	86	164
Atlanta USP	671	1	274	199	197	Florence FCI	1,418	1	971	219	227
Bastrop FCI	506	0	204	51	251	Forrest City FCI -					
Beaumont FCI - Low	900	1	442	58	399	Medium	1,557	2	989	230	336
Big Spring FCI	317	0	132	33	152	Gilmer FCI	1,094	3	735	194	162
Butner FCI - Low	195	0	64	46	85	Greenville FCI	892	4	513	138	237
Coleman FCI - Low	872	1	420	85	366	Hazleton FCI	1,712	2	1,029	322	359
Danbury FCI	411	1	164	91	155	Herlong FCI	1,229	0	414	478	337
Dublin FCI	971	36	698	156	81	Jesup FCI	921	0	424	129	368
Elkton FCI	933	0	366	88	479	Leavenworth USP	1,132	0	498	230	404
Englewood FCI	305	2	138	45	120	Lewisburg USP	621	0	172	229	220
Forrest City FCI	704	1	341	42	320	Lompoc USP*	183	0	66	66	51
Fort Dix FCI	912	3	437	69	403	Manchester FCI	619	0	217	178	224
La Tuna FCI	631	1	346	57	227	Marianna FCI	821	0	472	202	147
Lompoc FCI	399	1	223	69	106	Marion USP	712	0	321	170	221
Lompoc USP*	465	0	147	158	160	McDowell FCI	864	0	481	176	207
Loretto FCI	411	2	219	87	103	McKean FCI	1,147	1	495	274	377
Memphis FCI*	404	0	226	55	123	Memphis FCI*	518	1	327	84	106
Miami FCI	531	0	225	36	270	Mendota FCI	1,320	0	702	97	521
						Otisville FCI	505	1	279	72	153

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TABLE 6 (continued)**Prohibited acts by federal prisoners that resulted in reductions in rewards, incentives, or time credits, by facility, 2023**

Facility	Total	Severity of act				Facility	Total	Severity of act			
		Low	Moderate	High	Greatest			Low	Moderate	High	Greatest
Oxford FCI*	723	3	329	270	121	High security	19,903	14	8,519	6,528	4,842
Pekin FCI	851	1	361	183	306	Allenwood USP	628	0	226	297	105
Petersburg FCI - Medium	690	2	392	59	237	Atwater USP	1,470	5	512	518	435
Phoenix FCI	924	6	625	154	139	Beaumont USP	1,267	1	406	494	366
Pollock FCI - Medium	1,396	4	718	163	511	Big Sandy USP	1,251	0	323	481	447
Ray Brook FCI	421	0	177	106	138	Canaan USP	1,460	0	499	612	349
Schuylkill FCI	1,082	7	495	161	419	Coleman I USP	1,712	1	943	484	284
Sheridan FCI	1,176	0	685	161	330	Coleman II USP	1,207	1	603	335	268
Talladega FCI	1,038	2	451	140	445	Florence USP - ADX	213	0	60	36	117
Terre Haute FCI	1,128	0	651	265	212	Florence USP - High	1,152	1	632	370	149
Three Rivers FCI	1,272	0	744	164	364	Hazelton USP	1,509	0	643	413	453
Tucson FCI	175	0	66	60	49	Lee USP	1,214	0	289	536	389
Victorville FCI - Medium I	1,396	6	894	203	293	McCreary USP	1,718	0	1,018	422	278
Victorville FCI - Medium II	676	4	284	161	227	Pollock USP	1,201	4	569	227	401
Williamsburg FCI	1,185	5	553	151	476	Terre Haute USP	1,197	0	454	530	213
Yazoo City - Medium	1,273	4	502	250	517	Thomson Administrative USP*	196	0	79	104	13
						Tucson USP	1,141	1	561	351	228
						Victorville USP	1,367	0	702	318	347

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 2023. 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.

*These institutions are listed twice because they had changes in their security level during calendar year 2023.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2023.

TABLE 7**Prisoner assaults on Federal Bureau of Prisons staff, by type of assault and prosecution status, 2023**

Assault on FBOP staff	Number	Prosecuted	Not prosecuted
Physical	872	3	869
With serious injury	6	0	6
Without serious injury	866	3	863
Sexual	5	0	5
With threat/force	0	0	0
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 2023. Includes assaults for which there were guilty findings in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) administrative process, regardless of later investigation or prosecution by the U.S. Department of Justice. Excludes assaults pending the FBOP investigative process.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2023.

TABLE 8**Volunteer levels in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by location, December 31, 2023**

Locations	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b	Locations	Any level	Level I ^a	Level II ^b
Total volunteers	4,884	1,089	3,795	Lompoc ^c	158	55	103
Alderson	36	11	25	Loretto	79	2	77
Aliceville	82	23	59	Los Angeles	83	33	50
Allenwood ^c	151	45	106	Manchester	35	0	35
Ashland	38	0	38	Marianna	22	8	14
Atlanta	28	3	25	Marion	59	9	50
Atwater	31	0	31	McCreary	34	7	27
Bastrop	26	0	26	McDowell	9	2	7
Beaumont ^c	76	23	53	McKean	23	14	9
Beckley	19	7	12	Memphis	13	0	13
Bennettsville	14	0	14	Mendota	37	14	23
Berlin	16	0	16	Miami North	21	5	16
Big Sandy	25	2	23	Miami South	33	16	17
Big Spring	9	0	9	Milan	206	105	101
Brooklyn	84	44	40	Montgomery	34	15	19
Bryan	19	0	19	Morgantown	19	2	17
Butner ^c	114	7	107	Oakdale ^c	19	5	14
Canaan	6	0	6	Oklahoma City	7	0	7
Carswell	84	0	84	Otisville	58	30	28
Chicago	16	1	15	Oxford	10	2	8
Coleman ^c	67	16	51	Pekin	0	0	0
Cumberland	28	5	23	Pensacola	30	2	28
Danbury	46	13	33	Petersburg ^c	24	0	24
Devens	36	16	20	Philadelphia	56	7	49
Dublin	79	6	73	Phoenix	136	14	122
Duluth	18	0	18	Pollock ^c	25	7	18
Edgefield	11	0	11	Ray Brook	42	0	42
El Reno	28	1	27	Rochester	137	1	136
Elkton	117	59	58	Safford	108	77	31
Englewood	49	1	48	San Diego	25	5	20
Estill	17	0	17	Sandstone	92	17	75
Fairton	36	1	35	Schuylkill	17	5	12
Florence ^c	48	3	45	Seagoville	35	18	17
Forrest City ^c	33	7	26	SeaTac	27	0	27
Fort Dix	146	49	97	Sheridan	26	0	26
Fort Worth	65	1	64	Springfield	27	0	27
Gilmer	37	19	18	Talladega	65	0	65
Greenville	35	0	35	Tallahassee	81	13	68
Guaynabo	42	0	42	Terminal Island	64	2	62
Hazelton ^c	65	12	53	Terre Haute ^c	86	8	78
Herlong	48	5	43	Texarkana	14	2	12
Honolulu	45	7	38	Thomson	13	2	11
Houston	13	1	12	Three Rivers	33	14	19
Jesup	17	0	17	Tucson ^c	122	26	96
La Tuna	50	0	50	Victorville ^c	296	128	168
Leavenworth	10	2	8	Waseca	55	0	55
Lee	11	3	8	Williamsburg	21	3	18
Lewisburg	56	6	50	Yankton	30	4	26
Lexington	74	8	66	Yazoo City ^c	37	3	34

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115–391 Section 610, **Item 24**. Includes volunteers in publicly operated federal correctional facilities on December 31, 2023. For calendar year 2023, data on volunteers were provided at the institution level rather than the facility level as in previous years.

^aLevel I volunteers are authorized to perform a service for 4 days or less per year in a Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) 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 an FBOP facility or administrative office. Level II volunteers must attend volunteer or mentor training and receive a badge for the facility where they volunteer.

^cFederal Correctional Complexes that consist of multiple facilities are reported as a single institution in this table.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2023.

TABLE 9**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2023**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Total partnerships	3,047	22	231	1,747	399	236	51	175	55	131
Alderson FCI	16	0	0	13	1	0	0	2	0	0
Allenwood FCI - Low	85	0	0	65	0	7	4	1	0	8
Aliceville FCI	46	4	0	39	1	1	0	0	1	0
Allenwood FCI - Medium	28	0	0	14	0	5	2	4	0	3
Allenwood USP - High	59	0	0	17	0	35	4	1	0	2
Ashland FCI	16	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	1	0
Atlanta USP	81	0	0	2	73	0	0	6	0	0
Atwater USP	13	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bastrop FCI	14	0	0	11	0	3	0	0	0	0
Beckley FCI	20	0	1	8	1	0	0	0	0	10
Bennettsville FCI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Berlin FCI	4	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Big Sandy USP	11	0	2	3	3	0	0	3	0	0
Big Spring FPC	11	0	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont FCI - Low	47	0	0	0	29	8	0	0	0	10
Beaumont FCI - Medium	26	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0
Beaumont USP - High	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Brooklyn MDC	55	0	0	0	21	33	1	0	0	0
Bryan FPC	32	0	0	22	7	2	0	0	1	0
Butner FCI - Low	14	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	7
Butner FCI - Medium II	17	0	2	8	0	2	0	0	0	5
Butner FMC	10	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	1
Butner FCI - Medium I	15	0	1	5	0	2	0	0	0	7
Canaan USP	7	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	0	0
Carswell FMC	83	0	0	72	0	8	0	3	0	0
Chicago MCC	7	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0
Coleman II USP	28	0	4	2	0	0	0	21	0	1
Coleman FCI - Low	14	0	0	12	0	0	0	2	0	0
Coleman FCI - Medium	26	0	0	17	0	0	0	9	0	0
Coleman USP - High	28	0	2	5	0	0	0	20	0	1
Cumberland FCI	25	2	4	10	0	8	0	1	0	0
Danbury FCI	27	0	0	13	12	0	0	1	1	0
Devens FMS	20	0	0	17	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dublin FCI	42	3	2	25	4	5	0	2	0	1
Duluth FPC	14	0	6	4	2	0	0	0	1	1
Edgefield FCI	16	0	0	10	4	0	0	0	2	0
El Reno FCI	16	0	3	9	2	0	1	1	0	0
Elkton FCI	110	0	0	102	7	0	0	1	0	0
Englewood FCI	31	0	0	24	3	0	0	4	0	0
Estill FCI	54	0	0	50	0	4	0	0	0	0
Fairton FCI	35	0	5	28	0	0	0	2	0	0
Florence FCI - Medium	29	0	9	16	0	1	0	0	3	0
Florence USP - ADX	16	2	4	2	0	0	0	8	0	0
Florence USP - High	6	1	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Forrest City FCI - Low	32	0	2	26	2	0	0	0	0	2
Forrest City FCI - Medium	9	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fort Dix FCI	52	0	16	16	0	10	0	3	7	0
Fort Worth FCM	18	0	0	14	0	1	0	0	0	3
Gilmer FCI	12	0	0	0	11	0	0	1	0	0
Greenville FCI	28	0	6	14	6	0	0	2	0	0
Guaynabo MDC	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0

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TABLE 9 (continued)**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2023**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Hazelton FCI	28	0	0	27	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hazelton USP	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Herlong FCI	31	0	3	19	6	0	0	0	3	0
Honolulu FDC	8	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	0	0
Houston FDC	11	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jesup FCI	8	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0
La Tuna FCI	16	0	3	9	2	2	0	0	0	0
Leavenworth FPC	10	0	6	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lee USP	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lewisburg USP	25	0	0	11	0	10	1	2	0	1
Lexington FCI	38	0	0	28	0	0	0	3	1	6
Lompoc FCI - Low	30	0	8	14	4	0	2	2	0	0
Lompoc USP	30	0	11	7	5	3	2	2	0	0
Loretto FCI	62	0	0	46	1	0	0	0	6	9
Los Angeles MDC	17	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manchester FCI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Marianna FCI	34	0	7	21	0	4	0	0	0	2
Marion USP	57	0	0	38	0	0	0	1	7	11
McCreary USP	18	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
McDowell FCI	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
McKean FCI	15	0	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	1
Memphis FCI	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Mendota FCI	24	0	0	16	0	6	0	2	0	0
Miami FDC	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
Miami MCC	16	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Milan FCI	99	0	10	50	38	0	0	1	0	0
Montgomery FPC	29	0	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
Morgantown FCI	21	0	5	11	0	0	0	1	0	4
New York MCC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakdale FCI	6	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0
Oakdale FDC	5	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma City FTC	3	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Otisville FCI	32	0	0	23	0	0	0	9	0	0
Oxford FCI	4	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Pekin FCI	8	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0
Pensacola FPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg FCI - Low	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petersburg FCI - Medium	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia FDC	30	0	4	5	7	13	0	1	0	0
Phoenix FCI	56	0	13	20	5	3	0	0	0	15
Pollock USP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pollock FCI - Medium	10	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	1
Ray Brook FCI	32	0	0	12	17	0	2	1	0	0
Rochester FMC	65	0	0	50	0	8	4	2	1	0
Safford FCI	18	0	0	11	0	4	0	1	2	0
San Diego MCC	17	0	5	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sandstone FCI	57	0	4	46	0	4	1	1	0	1
Schuylkill FCI	6	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0
Seagoville FCI	20	0	0	17	0	0	0	3	0	0
SeaTac FDC	20	0	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	0
Sheridan FCI	12	0	0	9	0	0	0	3	0	0
Springfield MCFP	31	4	0	20	0	0	0	5	2	0

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TABLE 9 (continued)**Recidivism reduction partnerships in Federal Bureau of Prisons facilities, by facility, 2023**

Facility	Total partnerships	Art	Community-based	Faith-based	Higher education	Nonprofit	Private	Visitation volunteer	Vocational training	Workforce development
Talladega FCI	38	0	1	22	15	0	0	0	0	0
Tallahassee Island FCI	43	0	11	26	1	5	0	0	0	0
Terminal Island FCI	48	0	14	27	4	0	0	3	0	0
Terre Haute FCI	20	0	0	11	5	3	0	1	0	0
Terre Haute FPC	41	0	1	30	0	4	0	5	0	1
Texarkana FCI	9	0	0	1	7	1	0	0	0	0
Thomson Administrative USP	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Three Rivers FCI	10	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	5	0
Tucson MCC	26	0	9	3	2	7	1	1	0	3
Tucson USP	78	0	19	32	1	6	2	8	0	10
Victorville FCI - Medical	89	0	0	69	12	0	1	0	7	0
Victorville FCI - Medium II	31	1	0	28	2	0	0	0	0	0
Victorville USP	25	0	0	20	2	0	0	0	3	0
Waseca FCI	26	0	4	8	8	0	3	3	0	0
Williamsburg FCI	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Yankton FPC	43	0	0	23	15	1	2	0	0	2
Yazoo City FCI I - Low	8	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yazoo City FCI II - Low	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yazoo City FCI - Medium	3	0	0	3	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 (FBOP) in 2023. Per 18 U.S.C. § 3621(h)(5), the warden of each FBOP 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, 2023.

TABLE 10**Recidivism risk classification of persons in federal prison, by demographic and sentence characteristics, 2023**

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	143,291	100%	17,073	11.9%	60,950	42.5%	27,423	19.1%	37,845	26.4%
Sex										
Male	133,455	100%	14,083	10.6%	55,818	41.8%	26,240	19.7%	37,314	28.0%
Female	9,836	100%	2,990	30.4	5,123	52.1	1,183	12.0	531	5.4
Race^b										
White	82,110	100%	13,510	16.5%	39,328	47.9%	13,816	16.8%	15,456	18.8%
Black	55,497	100%	2,803	5.1	19,378	34.9	12,647	22.8	20,669	37.2
Asian/Native Hawaiian/ Other Pacific Islander	1,926	100%	472	24.5	967	50.2	250	13.0	237	12.3
American Indian/Alaska Native	3,758	100%	288	7.7	1,277	34.0	710	18.9	1,483	39.5
Ethnicity										
Hispanic	41,379	100%	5,289	12.8%	22,310	53.9%	6,907	16.7%	6,873	16.6%
Non-Hispanic	101,912	100%	11,784	11.6	38,640	37.9	20,516	20.1	30,972	30.4
Age										
24 or younger	4,958	100%	1	--	1,886	38.0%	1,041	21.0%	2,030	40.9%
25–34	37,036	100%	545	1.5%	14,074	38.0	7,071	19.1	15,346	41.4
35–44	50,376	100%	2,872	5.7	20,958	41.6	11,113	22.1	15,433	30.6
45–54	32,112	100%	5,503	17.1	16,015	49.9	6,277	19.5	4,317	13.4
55–64	13,790	100%	5,187	37.6	6,290	45.6	1,651	12.0	662	4.8
65 or older	5,019	100%	2,965	59.1	1,727	34.4	270	5.4	57	1.1
Sentence length										
Less than 1 year	1,858	100%	113	6.1%	734	39.5%	415	22.3%	596	32.1%
1–2.9 years	13,196	100%	1,164	8.8	5,651	42.8	2,600	19.7	3,781	28.7
3–4.9 years	13,701	100%	1,238	9.0	5,349	39.0	2,641	19.3	4,473	32.6
5–9.9 years	36,261	100%	3,482	9.6	14,407	39.7	6,690	18.4	11,682	32.2
10–14.9 years	33,239	100%	3,950	11.9	15,025	45.2	6,549	19.7	7,715	23.2
15–19.9 years	18,729	100%	2,523	13.5	7,924	42.3	3,805	20.3	4,477	23.9
20–50 years	21,291	100%	3,595	16.9	9,518	44.7	3,904	18.3	4,274	20.1
More than 50 years	1,255	100%	266	21.2	526	41.9	212	16.9	251	20.0
Life	3,663	100%	729	19.9	1,781	48.6	586	16.0	567	15.5
Death	41	100%	7	17.1	20	48.8	9	22.0	5	12.2
Missing	57	100%	6	10.5	15	26.3	12	21.1	24	42.1

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115–391 Section 610, **Item 26**, which requests 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 (FBOP) developed using an approved list of evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities. Future recidivism is defined as a return to FBOP 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 recidivism. See the FBOP 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/309264.pdf>).

--Less than 0.05%.

^aAnother 13,336 persons in FBOP custody did not have a PATTERN risk level because they were in pretrial detention, had not been in FBOP 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 FBOP does not track persons of two or more or other races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Prisoner Statistics, First Step Act Supplement, 2023.

TABLE 11**Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2023**

Program/activity	FBOP 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	■		■										
Apprenticeship Training	122	500													■
Assert Yourself for Female Offenders*	27	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		■	■										
Certification Course Training	122	50													■
Challenge Program	13	500	■	■	■						■		■		
Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Chronic Pain	122	18								■					
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	50	500													■
Female Integrated Treatment*	3	500		■	■						■			■	■
Foundation*	27	15			■		■				■				■
Hooked on Phonics	122	500					■								
Illness Management and Recovery	122	60									■				
Life Connections Program	6	500		■	■			■							
Mental Health Step Down Program	5	500		■	■						■				
Money Smart for Adults	122	32							■						
Money Smart for Older Adults	122	28							■						

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TABLE 11 (continued)**Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2023**

Program/activity	FBOP 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		■	■								■		
Post-secondary Education	16	500													■
Residential Drug Abuse Program	70	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			■						■			■	
Vocational Training	122	125													■
WaySafe	122	8								■					
Wellness: Inside and Out	122	30									■	■			
Women's Basic Financial Literacy*	27	18							■						
Women's Career Exploration Series*	27	32													■
Women's Career Skills*	27	108							■						■
Women's Life Skills*	27	81							■			■			■
Women's Sexual Safety*	27	27			■									■	

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TABLE 11 (continued)**Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2023**

Program/activity	FBOP 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
Productive activities															
A Healthier Me*	27	10										■			
A Matter of Balance	122	16										■			
Academic Success	122	24		■	■		■								
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								■		■			
BE-ACTIV	122	10									■				
Bereavement Support Group	122	12									■				
Beyond Violence: Prevention Program for Criminal-Justice Involved Women*	27	40	■		■										
Brain Health as You Age: You can Make a Difference!	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			■		■				■				■
Complicated Grief Treatment	122	12									■				
Create New Beginnings*	27	10												■	
Disabilities Education Program	122	10		■	■					■					
Drug Education	122	15											■		
Embracing Interfaith Cooperation	122	10			■										
Federal Prison Industries Lean Basic Training	50	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, 2023**

Program/activity	FBOP 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 Mind and Bodies	122	24											■		
Healthy Steps for Older Adults	122	3									■		■		
Houses of Healing: A Prisoner’s Guide to Inner Power and Freedom	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	30		■											
Preparing for Success After Prison	122	30			■										
Pu’a Foundation Reentry Program	1	20						■							■
Reach Out, Stay Strong, Essentials for Mothers of Newborns*	27	8						■				■			
Redefining the Mission: Veterans Reentry Program	122	24							■						■
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	■		■										

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TABLE 11 (continued)**Approved evidence-based recidivism reduction programs and productive activities, by facility availability and prisoner needs met, 2023**

Program/activity	FBOP 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
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			■						■			■	
Veterans Career Exploration	122	72							■						■
Victim Impact: Listen and Learn	122	26			■										
Wellness Recovery Action Plan	122	10									■				
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		■	■										
Your Guide to Labor and Birth*	27	8						■							

Note: This table responds to P.L. 115–391 Section 610, **Item 23**, which requests the capacity of each approved evidence-based recidivism reduction program (EBRR) and productive activity (PA) available to persons held in Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) facilities. Includes EBRRs and PAs that the FBOP accepted to yield First Step Act good time credits. Includes 122 facilities operated by the FBOP during 2023. 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-approved-program-guide.pdf?v=1.0.3>).

*Offered in facilities that housed females. In 2023, the FBOP operated 27 such facilities, which included 6 female-only facilities.

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

Methodology

Data collection and reporting

The Office of Research and Evaluation in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) compiled data under the First Step Act of 2018 (FSA; P.L. 115–391) for calendar year 2023 and provided it to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) in 2024.

BJS supplemented FBOP 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, 2023, 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 FBOP. As of December 2022, the FBOP does not hold any persons in privately operated federal correctional facilities.

Terms and definitions

Administrative maximum (ADX)—A type of segregated housing unit with cells designed for single occupancy. The FBOP 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 FBOP custody.

Challenge Program (CH)—An FBOP drug treatment program that is designed for males in high-security institutions. It includes a component on violence prevention and a protocol to allow persons in prison with severe mental illness to develop everyday life skills, medication management, and self-management skills. CH does not include an early release incentive. However, a person who successfully completes the program is eligible for a decrease in security level and a transfer to a medium security institution, where the person can be admitted to the FBOP's Residential Drug Abuse Program.

Level I volunteers—Volunteers authorized to perform a service for 4 days or less per year in an FBOP 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 an FBOP 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 four medications approved by the FDA and recognized by the FBOP are methadone, buprenorphine, buprenorphine-naloxone, and naltrexone.

Non-Residential Drug Abuse Program (NRDAP)—An FBOP drug treatment program available to all federal prisoners at every FBOP correctional institution. While NRDAP 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 NRDAP 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. The tool predicts both general and violent recidivism using different scales. Details on PATTERN, including scoring sheets, are on the FBOP website (<https://www.bop.gov/inmates/fsa/pattern.jsp>). Future recidivism is defined as a return to FBOP 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 rearrest or future reimprisonment in the federal prison system. The following risk percentages, representing the likelihood of a prisoner at each risk level of recidivating within a 3-year follow-up period, were taken from the *2022 Review and Revalidation of the First Step Act Risk Assessment Tool* (NCJ 305720, DOJ, March 2023), that remained in use in the PATTERN models in 2023:

- Minimum risk
 - General recidivism: males 11%, females 7%
 - Violent recidivism: males 2%, females 2%
- Low risk
 - General recidivism: males 33%, females 35%
 - Violent recidivism: males 10%, females 8%

- Medium risk
 - General recidivism: males 61%, females 58%
 - Violent recidivism: males 21%, females 18%
- High risk
 - General recidivism: males 80%, females 70%
 - Violent recidivism: males 37%, females 37%.

Prohibited acts—Actions taken by persons held in an FBOP-operated or privately operated correctional facility that were against facility rules.⁶

- **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 FBOP regulations
 - unauthorized physical contact
 - interference with a staff member’s performance of duties or 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 or currency, unless specifically authorized, or in excess of the amount authorized
 - loan of property or anything of value for profit or increased return
 - 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 any program assignment
 - failure to perform work as instructed by the supervisor

- insolence towards, lying to, or making a false statement to a staff member
- counterfeiting, forging, or unauthorized reproduction of any document, article of identification, money, security, or official paper
- participation in an unauthorized meeting or gathering
- presence in an unauthorized area without staff authorization
- failure to follow safety or sanitation regulations
- use of equipment or machinery without staff authorization or contrary to instructions or posted 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
- giving of money or anything of value to, or accepting money or anything of value from, another inmate or any 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, introduction, or loss of a nonhazardous tool, equipment, supplies, or contraband
- smoking where prohibited
- fraudulent or deceptive completion of a skills test (e.g., educational or vocational tests)
- 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 other than illegal activity 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.

⁶For details on how the FBOP categorizes prohibited acts as low, moderate, high, or greatest severity level, see https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270_009_cn_1.pdf.

■ **High severity level**—Acts by persons in custody that will result in serious sanctions. Such acts include:

- escape from a work detail or nonsecure confinement with a subsequent voluntary return to FBOP 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 an officer's or staff clothing
- engaging in or encouraging a group demonstration
- encouraging others to refuse to work, or to participate in a work stoppage
- offer or provision of a bribe or anything of value to staff
- exchange of money for contraband or some other illegal or prohibited purpose
- destruction, damage, or alteration of governmental property or the property of another person, having a value in excess of \$100, or destroying, altering, or damaging life-safety devices regardless of financial value
- theft, including theft of data
- practice or demonstration of martial arts, boxing, wrestling, other forms of physical encounter, or military exercises or drill, 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
- requesting, demanding, pressuring, or otherwise intentionally creating a situation, which causes an inmate to produce or display his/her own court documents for any unauthorized purpose
- use of mail or a telephone for abuses other than illegal activity 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 on the institution's secure perimeter
- 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
- possession, manufacture, introduction, or loss of a hazardous tool
- 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)—An FBOP drug treatment program available to eligible persons in prison who have a verifiable substance use disorder, sign an agreement to participate in treatment, and are able to complete all components of the program. 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 an early release of up to 1 year, 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 an FBOP-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.⁷

⁷For more information on SHUs, see <https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5270.11.pdf>.

Special management unit (SMU)—A segregated housing unit in an FBOP-operated facility that holds any sentenced person whose interaction requires greater management to ensure the safety, security, or orderly operation of FBOP 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.

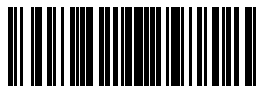


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, 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 Derek Mueller, PhD. Stephanie Mueller and Laura M. Maruschak verified the report.

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