



NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

JUNE 2024

FY 2022 REPORT FOR VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT REAUTHORIZATION OF 2022 *WOMEN IN FEDERAL INCARCERATION*

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
810 Seventh St. N.W.
Washington, DC 20531

Nancy La Vigne, Ph.D.

Director, National Institute of Justice

This and other publications and products of the National Institute of Justice can be found at:

National Institute of Justice

Advancing Justice Through Science

NIJ.ojp.gov

Office of Justice Programs

Building Solutions • Supporting Communities • Advancing Justice

OJP.gov

The National Institute of Justice is the research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice. NIJ's mission is to foster and disseminate knowledge and tools derived from objective and rigorous scientific research to inform efforts to promote safety and advance justice.

The National Institute of Justice is a program office of the Office of Justice Programs, which also includes the Bureau of Justice Assistance; the Bureau of Justice Statistics; the Office for Victims of Crime; the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention; and the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking.

Opinions or conclusions expressed in this paper are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Background

On March 15, 2022, President Biden signed into law the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization Act of 2022. This bipartisan legislation reauthorizes programs and activities under VAWA that aim to prevent and respond to domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking. The reauthorization of VAWA also authorizes new programs, expands economic support, and promotes housing stability for victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, dating violence, and stalking.

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) — in coordination with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP), U.S. Department of Justice — provides this report required by Public Law 117-103, Division W, Title XI, Section 1003, the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2022, which states:

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, and thereafter, every other year, the National Institute of Justice, in consultation with the Bureau of Justice Statistics and the Bureau of Prisons (including the Women and Special Population Branch) shall prepare a report on the status of women in Federal incarceration. Depending on the topic to be addressed, and the facility, data shall be collected from Bureau of Prisons personnel and a sample that is representative of the population of incarcerated women. The report shall include—

- (1) with regard to Federal facilities wherein women are incarcerated—
 - (A) responses by such women to questions from the Adverse Childhood Experience (ACES) questionnaire;
 - (B) demographic data of such women;
 - (C) data on the number of women who are incarcerated and placed in Federal and private facilities more than 200 miles from their place of residence;
 - (D) responses by such women to questions about the extent of exposure to sexual victimization, sexual violence and domestic violence (both inside and outside of incarceration);
 - (E) the number of such women pregnant at the time that they entered incarceration;
 - (F) the number of such women who have children age 18 or under, and if so, how many; and
 - (G) the crimes for which such women are incarcerated and the length of their sentence and to the extent practicable, any information on the connection between the crime of which they were convicted and their experience of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking; and
- (2) with regard to all Federal facilities where persons are incarcerated—
 - (A) a list of best practices with respect to women’s incarceration and transition, including staff led programs, services, and management practices (including making sanitary products readily available and easily accessible, and access to and provision of healthcare);

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

- (B) the availability of trauma treatment at each facility (including number of beds, and number of trained staff);
- (C) rates of serious mental illness broken down by gender and security level and a list of residential programs available by site; and
- (D) the availability of vocational education and a list of vocational programs provided by each facility.

Data Sources and Availability

All data and information for this report was provided by FBOP’s Office of Research and Evaluation using various operational data systems.

Between March 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, 10,865 women were designated as admitted in 122 FBOP-operated facilities. See Appendix A for information on the number of women by facility as of December 31, 2022. The data include all facilities with designated incarcerated persons — all typical and contract facilities, including minimum security prisons. Sample sizes for each quantitative analysis are provided in those sections.

Women in Federal Incarceration

Adverse Childhood Experiences Questionnaire Responses

Completed Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) assessments were available for 10,259 women in FBOP custody between March 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022 (94% of the total population for this period). About two in five (44%) had an ACEs score of four or more (i.e., responded yes to four or more questions). See Table 1 for the distribution of ACEs total scores.

Table 1: Total ACEs scores for women in FBOP custody (N = 10,259)

Total ACEs Score	Frequency	Percent
0	2,035	19.8
1	1,449	14.1
2	1,172	11.4
3	1,043	10.2
4	983	9.6
5	865	8.4
6	771	7.5
7	660	6.4
8	562	5.5
9	453	4.4
10	266	2.6

Note: Data provided by FBOP’s Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

The largest share of affirmative answers for individual ACEs questions was for Q6 — when you were growing up, did you lose a biological parent due to divorce, abandonment, or another reason? — with 53% of women in FBOP custody responding yes. See Table 2 for distribution of yes responses.

Table 2: Yes responses to ACEs questions for women in FBOP custody (N = 10,259)

Question	Frequency	Percent
Q1: When you were growing up, did a parent or adult in your family: - Often say things that put you down or humiliate you? - Often do things that made you afraid of getting hurt?	3,868	37.7
Q2: When you were growing up, did a parent or adult in your family: - Often push, grab, slap, or throw things at you? - Ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured?	3,487	34.0
Q3: When you were growing up, did an adult or an older child (at least 5 years older than you): - Ever touch or fondle you sexually? - Ever make you touch their body sexually? - Ever make or try to make you have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse?	4,453	43.4
Q4: When you were growing up, did it often seem: - No one in your family loved or cared about you? - Your family didn't stick together or support each other? (Select YES if either is true.)	3,604	35.1
Q5: When you were growing up, did you often feel: - You did not have enough to eat? - You had to wear dirty clothes? - You had no one to protect you? - The adult who cared for you was too drunk or high to take care of you or bring you to the doctor?	2,066	20.1
Q6: When you were growing up, did you lose a biological parent due to divorce, abandonment, or another reason?	5,449	53.1
Q7: When you were growing up, was your mother or the woman who cared for you physically abused (for example, hit, slapped, pushed, grabbed, or threatened with a weapon)?	3,128	30.5
Q8: When you were growing up, did you ever live with someone who had a drinking problem, or who used drugs illegally?	4,747	46.3

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Q9: When you were growing up, did you ever live with someone who attempted suicide or who had a serious mental problem?	2,322	22.6
Q10: When you were growing up, did you ever live with someone who went to prison?	2,534	24.7

Note: Data provided by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems.

Demographic Data

Demographic data was available for 10,589 women in FBOP custody as of December 2022, presented in Table 3. The majority were white (77%), while African American women made up roughly 17% of women in custody. About 32% were identified as Hispanic, while the other 68% were non-Hispanic. Over 90% were U.S. citizens. These women had a mean age of 40 years.

Table 3: Selected demographic data for women in FBOP custody as of 12/22 (N = 10,589)

Characteristic	Frequency	Percent
<i>Race</i>		
Asian/Pacific Islander	232	2.2
African American	1,780	16.8
White	8,155	77.0
Native American	422	4.0
<i>Ethnicity</i>		
Hispanic	3,407	32.2
Non-Hispanic	7,182	67.8
<i>Citizenship</i>		
U.S. Citizen	9,767	92.2
Non-U.S. Citizen	821	7.8
Unknown	1	0.0
Mean Age	40.3 years	

Notes: Data provided by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems. Mean age represents the sum of all ages divided by 10,589.

Residence

Based on the 10,589 women in FBOP custody as of December 2022, Table 4 shows that almost three in five women were housed 200 or more miles from their home, while the remaining two in five were housed less than 200 miles away from their home.

Table 4: Distance housed from residence for women in FBOP custody as of December 2022 (N = 10,589)

Distance from Residence	Frequency	Percent
200 miles or more	6,598	62.3
Less than 200 miles	3,991	37.7

Note: Data provided by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Exposure to Sexual Victimization, Sexual Violence, and Domestic Violence

Section 1003 of VAWA requires FBOP to collect information on past exposures to domestic and sexual violence and to identify programming needs of incarcerated individuals who will be primary caretakers of children upon release. FBOP has developed a survey focused on domestic violence, sexual violence, and parenting to meet the requirement of VAWA.

The Domestic Violence and Parenting Survey (DVPS) was created and submitted to the Bureau Research Review Board of FBOP, who reviewed and approved the survey in January 2023. The survey was distributed electronically on March 31, 2023. BJS will be responsible for linking survey results with ACEs data and providing results from the linked file. The findings will be available in the next report.

Limited information on childhood sexual and physical assault is provided in the ACEs section above.

Pregnancy

Of the 10,865 women in FBOP custody between March 1, 2022, and December 31, 2022, 109 were pregnant upon admission to federal prison. These data were reported by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation using various operational data systems.

Minor Children

The DVPS, described above, will collect information on minor children of women incarcerated in FBOP facilities. Results will be available in the next report.

Crimes and Length of Stay

Offense types and corresponding mean, minimum, and maximum sentence lengths in months varied widely for the 10,589 women incarcerated in FBOP facilities as of December 2022; see Table 5.

Over three in five women were incarcerated for drugs offenses (63%), followed by fraud, bribery, or extortion offenses (13%), while the smallest share was incarcerated for national security offenses (0.04%). Overall, women had a mean sentence length of nearly 98 months, or roughly 8 years, although there were several high maximum sentences of over 100 years. The minimum sentence was 2 months. Sixty-seven women had life sentences.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Table 5: Offense types and sentence lengths in months for women in FBOP custody as of December 2022 (N = 10,589)

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Mean Sentence Length	Minimum Sentence Length in Months	Maximum Sentence Length in Months
Drugs	6,640	62.7	96.6	4	3,360
Fraud/Bribery/Extortion	1,329	12.6	61.2	2	780
Weapons/Explosives	644	6.1	94.4	6	1,920
Sex Offenses	511	4.8	231.3	6	5,400
Burglary/Larceny	447	4.2	81.4	3	540
Immigration	429	4.1	30.6	4	360
Homicide/Aggravated Assault	293	2.8	190.5	6	1,440
Robbery	102	1.0	117.3	5	360
Miscellaneous	69	0.7	122.5	6	1,080
Court/Corrections	66	0.6	63.2	10	480
Counterfeit/Embezzlement	50	0.5	68.8	8	1,260
Continuing Criminal Enterprise	5	0.1	380	240	540
National Security	4	0.0	202.2	18	300
All Offense Types	10,589	100.0	97.7	2	5,400

Notes: Data provided by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems. Mean sentence length for each category represents the sum of all sentence lengths divided by the total individuals in that category.

Federal Prison Facilities

Best Practices for Women's Incarceration and Transition

According to FBOP, Federal prisons follow best practices for women's incarceration by providing programs, services, and policies that are gender-responsive, trauma-informed, culturally sensitive, and address the unique needs of incarcerated women, as outlined in the Female Offender Manual.¹ See below for additional information.

Staff Best Practices

For those who work at FBOP facilities that house women, there is mandatory training for all staff that includes gender-responsivity and trauma-informed correctional care. Additionally, wardens participate in a mandatory quarterly video conference with the Women and Special Populations Branch; meeting minutes are subsequently shared online.

Staff are responsible for offering established programs and services that target the individual needs and interests of incarcerated women, tracking participation in programs, compiling a list of

¹ See <https://www.bop.gov/policy/progstat/5200.07b.pdf> for detailed manual.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

gender-responsive programs for posting at the facility, and ensuring institution volunteers are appropriately trained in the needs of women. To assist with programming, special population coordinators were hired at all female facilities.

FBOP developed and initiated the Women's Institution Cultural Assessments (WIC) to assess culture at women's facilities and ensure gender-responsive, trauma-informed best practices are being followed. WIC assessments include surveys of incarcerated individuals and in-person assessments of the institution. Following these assessments, recommendations and corrective action plans are produced and additional staff trainings may be conducted as appropriate.

Service Best Practices

Evidence-based and promising programs from the First Step Act Approved Programs Guide, specifically for incarcerated women, are considered essential practices. National programs rely on standardized admission and delivery criteria across sites, which include at least one full-time staff position. Ordinarily, these programs are also supported by evidence of their impact on recidivism or other desired intervention targets, such as addressing a substance use disorder. If an institution has resources to deliver programming, they can select from gender-responsive programs contained in the program guide.

Ordinarily, all minimum and low security facilities housing incarcerated women have a Resolve trauma-treatment program, a cognitive behavioral therapy program designed to address the trauma-related mental health needs of incarcerated individuals. Each minimum, low, or administrative security institution housing women offers at least one female-specific program each quarter. Beyond required services, institutions housing women offer a number of other activities to meet population needs and develop leisure-time skills. Institutions generally offer recreation and adult continuing education programs on an ongoing basis. These programs are implemented based on an understanding of the unique needs of incarcerated women and other special populations, taking activity preferences into account. These services may also be provided by volunteers from the community who demonstrate understanding of issues common to justice-involved women.

FBOP provides gender-responsive, evidence-based recidivism reduction programs (21 programs) and productive activities (49 programs) for women. There is also a release preparation program, with core topics of health and nutrition, employment, personal finance/consumer skills, information/community resources, release requirements and procedures, and personal growth and development.

There are several residential and non-residential programs offered in facilities housing women: Residential Drug Abuse Program, Female Integrated Treatment, and the Resolve Program; for pregnant individuals, programs include the Mothers and Infants Together Program and the Residential Parenting Program.

To promote healthy relationships, FBOP offers family friendly visiting, parent-child activities, a gender-responsive national parenting program, and a family programming series.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Additionally, FBOP developed two guides for pregnant individuals in custody: “Expecting Moms in the BOP” and “Mother & Child Bonding: Best Practices for Incarcerated Women.”

Management Best Practices

When women become incarcerated within FBOP, staff consider distance from home in their classification and designation, including the location of their children and families. Staff will involve the incarcerated individual in discussions about transfers at scheduled, six-month reviews. Despite this, data shows that many women are still located over 200 miles from their home (see Table 4).

Feminine Hygiene Products

Feminine hygiene products must be readily available and easily accessible at no cost to those incarcerated. This includes tampons (regular and super-size), maxi pads (with wings, regular and super-size), and panty liners. For individuals housed in general population, all products must be made available in common areas, in either a bathroom or accessible area of the housing unit. Women must have access to these items at all times of the day and may keep them in their living area, consistent with personal property requirements. Staff may not ration these items and monthly issuance is strictly prohibited. Unit replenishment of supplies must be done with 24 hours of notification that a particular product is lacking. For women in restrictive housing, all feminine hygiene products must be available for issuance daily. Misuse of items for other than intended purposes is not cause for withholding access but is managed via routine disciplinary procedures.

Medical Care

Incarcerated individuals have access to medical care during their intake screening and continued care is provided throughout their incarceration. This includes ambulatory or urgent care, access to sick call for acute issues, routine monitoring of chronic diagnoses, specialty referrals, emergency intervention, and sexual assault medical forensic exams in the case of victimization. History and physical care identify patients’ specific needs; for women, this includes assessing their health concerns, such as gynecological and obstetric history, sexual activity, and history of rape or mental and physical abuse. FBOP recommends routine PAP smears, breast examinations, mammography, and screening and treatment for sexually transmitted infections when clinically indicated or upon request. Medical staff shall provide information to interested individuals pertaining to appropriate methods for birth control.

FBOP also provides recommendations for the management and treatment of individuals who are pregnant on intake, as well as those in postpartum recovery. To ensure better care for this population, FBOP has established additional levels of oversight for pregnant and postpartum incarcerated individuals.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Trauma Treatment

FBOP approaches trauma treatment for its residents in multiple ways.

All non-pretrial female institutions are designed to have services for individuals with a trauma need. Additionally, 14 institutions provide services for incarcerated males with a trauma need. All individuals are eligible to participate in a psychoeducational workshop about trauma and the impact it can have on their lives.

Individuals with a history of trauma may qualify to participate in a non-residential trauma treatment program, Resolve. The Resolve Program is a cognitive behavioral therapy program designed to address the trauma-related mental health needs of incarcerated individuals.

Currently, there are 14 female and 14 male Resolve Programs operated throughout FBOP. Of the 14 female programs, there are two Spanish-speaking programs. There is one male Spanish-speaking program being planned and staff are being recruited. Each program is staffed with one doctoral-level psychologist who receives extensive training in providing trauma-informed and gender-responsive treatment, and there may be additional staff treatment specialists. Each Resolve program has a capacity for 24 participants.

Male Resolve programs are offered at: Ashland FCI, Coleman FCI, Coleman USP, Cumberland FCI, Danbury FCI, Edgefield FCI, Florence ADX, Leavenworth USP, Loretto FCI, Otisville FCI, Oxford FCI, Sheridan FCI, Terre Haute USP, and Victorville FCI.

Female Resolve programs are offered at: Alderson FPC, Aliceville FCI, Bryan FPC, Carswell FMC, Dublin FCI, Greenville FCI, Hazelton FCI, Lexington FMC, Marianna FCI, Pekin FCI, Phoenix FCI, Tallahassee FCI, Victorville FCI, and Waseca FCI.

Serious Mental Illness and Residential Treatment

Based on adults in FBOP custody at the end of December 2022, 10% of women (N = 1,061) and 4% of men (N = 5,596) were identified as having a serious mental illness (SMI).² High security facilities had the largest share of the population with an SMI (6%). See Table 6.

² FBOP's classification of a mental illness as serious requires consideration of diagnoses, symptoms, functional impairment, and treatment. Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders, bipolar and related disorders, and major depressive disorder are generally classified as serious.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Table 6: Sex and security level of those identified as having an SMI in FBOP custody as of December 2022

Characteristic	SMI		No SMI		Total
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent	
<i>Sex</i>					
Female	1,061	10.0	9,528	90.0	10,589
Male	5,596	4.0	132,869	96.0	138,465
<i>Security Level</i>					
High	1,192	6.2	17,950	93.8	19,142
Medium	2,140	4.1	49,826	95.9	51,966
Low	2,507	4.6	52,467	95.4	54,974
Minimum	814	3.5	22,102	96.5	22,916

Note: Data provided by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems.

Residential Treatment for Mental Illness

According to the FBOP, several of its facilities offer programs that include mental health treatment. See the list below for a description of each program and Table 7 for a list of programs by site.

- Bureau Rehabilitation and Values Enhancement (BRAVE): The BRAVE Program is a medium security, cognitive-behaviorally based program that focuses on newly designated young men under 32 years of age who have a sentence over five years.
- Challenge Program: The Challenge Program is a high security, cognitive-behaviorally based program that offers services to participants with substance use or mental health concerns.
- Female Integrated Treatment (FIT): FIT is the result of a joint effort between the Psychology Services Branch and the Female Offender Branch. It functions as an institution-wide program that offers integrated cognitive-behavioral treatment for substance use disorders, mental illness, and trauma related disorders, as well as vocational training to incarcerated women.
- Psychiatric Referral Centers: These centers offer inpatient care for acutely mentally ill individuals.
- Residential Drug Treatment Program (RDAP): RDAP is operated as a Modified Therapeutic Community (MTC) which encourages overall lifestyle change needs, not limited to abstinence from drug use. RDAP encourages participants to examine their personal behavior to help them become more pro-social and engage in positive behaviors.
- Residential Sex Offender Treatment Program (SOTP-R): SOTP-R is a high intensity program designed for high-risk individuals who have committed sexual offenses (ordinarily individuals with multiple sexual offenses, or a history of contact sexual

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

offenses). The SOTP-R is a unit-based program with a cognitive-behavioral emphasis and allows for implementation of an MTC.

- **The Skills Program:** This is a unit-based residential treatment program designed to improve the institutional adjustment of individuals who have intellectual and social impairments, including individuals with lower IQs, neurological deficits from acquired brain damage, fetal alcohol syndrome, autism spectrum disorder, and/or remarkable social skills deficits. The Skills Program employs a multi-disciplinary treatment approach aimed at teaching participants basic educational and social skills over a 12-month period. The goal of the program is to increase the academic achievement and adaptive behavior of this group of participants, thereby improving their institutional adjustment and likelihood for successful community reentry. Some participants may become Mental Health Companions, participants who pass careful screening and can serve as supports and role models for other Skills participants.
- **Step Down:** Step Down Programs offer an intermediate level of care for individuals with serious mental illness who do not require inpatient treatment but lack the skills to function in a general population prison. Step Down Programs operate as MTCs and utilize cognitive behavioral treatments, cognitive rehabilitation, and skills training. The programs work closely with psychiatry to ensure participants receive appropriate medication and can build a positive relationship with the psychiatrist.
- **Steps Toward Awareness, Growth, and Emotional Strength (STAGES):** STAGES is a unit-based psychology treatment program that provides treatment to males with borderline personality disorder. The program uses an integrative model that includes an emphasis on an MTC, cognitive-behavioral therapies, and skills training. This program aims to prepare participants for transition to less secure prison settings and promote successful reentry into society at the conclusion of their terms of incarceration.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Table 7: Residential mental health treatment offered by site

Facility Name	BRAVE	Challenge Program	FIT	Psychiatric Referral Centers	RDA P	SOTP-R	Skills Program	Step Down	STAGES
Alderson FPC	X				X				
Allenwood FCI					X				
Allenwood USP		X							
Atwater USP		X							
Bastrop FCI					X				
Beaumont FCI & FPC					X				
Beaumont USP		X			X				
Beckley FCI	X				X				
Big Sandy USP		X			X				
Bryan FPC					X				
Butner FMC				X					
Butner Medium FCI					X			X	
Canaan USP		X			X				
Carswell FMC			X	X	X				
Coleman FCI					X		X		
Coleman USP		X			X				
Cumberland FCI & FPC					X				
Danbury FCI			X		X		X	X	
Devens FMC				X		X			
Duluth FCI					X				
Edgefield FPC					X				
El Reno FCI					X				
Elkton FCI					X				
Englewood FCI					X				
Fairton FCI					X				
Florence Medium FCI					X				
Florence USP									X
Forrest City FCI					X				
Fort Dix FCI					X				
Fort Worth FCI					X				
Greenville FPC					X				
Hazelton FCI			X		X				
Hazelton USP		X							
Herlong FCI					X				
Jesup FCI					X				
La Tuna FCI					X				
Leavenworth FCI & FPC					X				

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Table 7 continued: Residential mental health treatment offered by site

Facility Name	BRAVE	Challenge Program	FIT	Psychiatric Referral Centers	RDAP	SOTP-R	Skills Program	Step Down	STAGES
Lee USP		X							
Lewisburg FPC					X				
Lexington FCI & FMC					X				
Lompoc FPC					X				
Marianna FCI					X				
Marion USP					X	X			
McCreary USP		X							
McKean FPI					X				
Memphis FCI					X				
Miami FCI & FPC					X				
Milan FCI					X				
Montgomery FPC					X				
Morgantown FPC					X				
Oxford FCI					X				
Pensacola FPC					X				
Petersburg FCI					X				
Phoenix FCI & FCP					X				
Pollock USP		X							
Rochester FMC				X					
Safford FCI					X				
Sandstone FCI					X				
Schuylkill FCI					X				
Seagoville FCI					X				
Sheridan FCI & FCP					X				
Springfield MCFP				X	X				
Talladega FCI					X				
Tallahassee FCI			X		X				
Terminal Island FCI					X				
Terre Haute FCI					X				
Terre Haute USP		X							
Texarkana FPC					X				
Tucson USP		X							
Victorville Medium FCI	X								
Waseca FCI					X				
Yankton FPC					X				
Yazoo City FCI					X				

Note: Data provided by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Vocational Programs

FBOP offers the following vocational (non-apprenticeship) programs:

- Alteration Tailor
- Animal Grooming/ Caretakers
- Aquaculture
- Automotive Technicians and Repairers - Mechanic
- Barbering
- Building Maintenance (Janitorial/ Custodial/ Housekeeping)
- Building Trades
- Business/Bus Management
- Butcher or Meat Cutter
- Cabinetry
- Career Development Tech
- Carpentry
- Cement and Concrete Finishers
- Certified Production Technician
- CNA Home Health Program
- Computers/ Microsoft
- Cosmetology
- Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
- Customer Service Specialist
- Data Entry Operator
- Dog Training
- Drywall
- Electrical
- Electronics
- Horticulture
- Hospitality Management
- HVAC
- Hydroponics
- Industrial Technician
- Landscape/ Landscape Design
- Logistics (Not CLT/CLA/CDL)
- Machinist/ Tool and Die
- Major Appliance Repair
- Masonry
- Painter
- Peer Specialist
- Personal Trainer
- Pest Control
- Plumbing
- Receptionist
- Recycling/ Waste Management
- Restaurant Management
- Retail Management
- Small Engine Repair
- Soldering
- Sports Nutrition Specialist
- Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers
- Terrazzo Worker and Finisher
- Turf Science/ Turf Management
- Upholstery
- Vermiculture
- Weatherization
- Welding

See Table 8 for a list of vocational programs by site.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Table 8: Vocational programs offered by site

Facility Name	Vocational Programs Offered
Alderson FPC*	Building Trades; HVAC
Aliceville FCI*	Carpentry; Cosmetology; Electrical
Allenwood Low FCI	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Allenwood USP	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Atlanta USP	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Bastrop FCI	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management); VT Carpentry
Beaumont Low FCI	Tailors, Dressmakers, and Custom Sewers
Berlin FCI	Building Trades; Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Canaan USP	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management); Horticulture
Carswell FMC*	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Coleman I USP	Building Maintenance (Janitorial/Custodial/Housekeeping)
Coleman II USP	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Coleman Low FCI	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Coleman Medium FCI	Building Maintenance (Janitorial/Custodial/Housekeeping)
Cumberland FCI	Dog Training (Not Apprenticeship)
Danbury FCI	Building Trades; Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management); Drywall
Devens FMC	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Dublin FCI*	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Duluth FPC	Culinary Arts (Not Restaurant Management)
El Reno FCI	Horticulture; Welding
Elkton FCI	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Forrest City Low FCI	Carpentry
Fort Dix FCI	Building Trades
Fort Worth FMC	HVAC
Gilmer FCI	Personal Trainer
Hazelton FCI	Automotive Technicians and Repairers - Mechanic; Personal Trainer; Sports Nutrition Specialist
La Tuna FCI	HVAC
Lee USP	Horticulture
Lewisburg USP	Carpentry; Personal Trainer
Lexington FMC	Electronics
Lompoc USP	Butcher or Meat Cutter; Hydroponics
Loretto FCI	Personal Trainer; Sports Nutrition Specialist

*Indicates the program is offered to women.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Table 8 continued: Vocational programs offered by site

Facility Name	Vocational Programs Offered
Marianna FCI*	Cosmetology
McCreary USP	Building Trades; Electrical
McDowell FCI	Carpentry; Electrical; Masonry
Memphis FCI	Building Trades
Mendota FCI	Automotive Technicians and Repairers - Mechanic; Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Miami FCI	Barbering
Oakdale I FCI	VT Carpentry; VT Custodial Maintenance
Oakdale II FCI	VT Custodial Maintenance
Otisville FCI	Building Trades; Horticulture
Pekin FCI	Certified Production Technician
Petersburg Low FCI	Machinist/Tool and Die
Petersburg Medium FCI	Building Maintenance (Janitorial/Custodial/Housekeeping); Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Pollock FCI	Carpentry; Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management); Sewing
Pollock USP	Automotive Technicians and Repairers - Mechanic; Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management); Recycling/Waste Management
Ray Brook FCI	Building Trades; Electronics
Safford FCI	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Schuylkill FCI	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management); Electrical
Springfield MCFP	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management); Small Engine Repair; Welding
Talladega FCI	Carpentry; Electrical; HVAC; Masonry; Welding
Terminal Island FCI	Electrical
Three Rivers FCI	Carpentry
Tucson FCI	Building Maintenance (Janitorial/Custodial/Housekeeping); Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Tucson USP	Building Maintenance (Janitorial/Custodial/Housekeeping); Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Victorville Medium FCI*	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Victorville Medium II FCI	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)
Waseca FCI*	Building Trades
Yazoo City Medium FCI	HVAC
Yazoo City USP	Culinary Arts (not Restaurant Management)

Note: Data provided by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems.

*Indicates the program is offered to women.

**U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
FY 2022 Report for Violence Against Women Act Reauthorization of 2022
Women in Federal Incarceration**

Appendix A

Table A: Number of women held per FBOP facility as of 12/31/22

FBOP Facility	Female Population
Alderson FPC	654
Aliceville FCI	1,640
Brooklyn MDC	38
Bryan FPC	527
Carswell FMC	1,202
Chicago MCC	18
Danbury FCI	223
Dublin FCI	444
Greenville FCI	240
Guaynabo MDC	40
Hazelton FCI	511
Honolulu FDC	0
Houston FDC	134
Lexington FMC	219
Los Angeles MDC	53
Marianna FCI	211
Miami FDC	69
New York MCC	0
Oklahoma FTC	95
Pekin FCI	241
Philadelphia FDC	111
Phoenix FCI	241
San Diego MCC	28
SeaTac FDC	252
Tallahassee FCI	728
Tucson FCI	5
Victorville FCI	247
Waseca FCI	819
Total	8,990

Note: Data provided by FBOP's Office of Research and Evaluation from various operational data systems.

