Restrictive Housing Data Report





This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on December 31, 2022, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2022.

Data Source(s). OMNI as of January 3, 2023

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on December 31, 2022 are described by race and ethnicity, Security Threat Group (STG) status, and STG affiliation.

Race or ethnicity. Given the racial and ethnic composition of the general population, American Indian and Alaska Native individuals share of the administrative segregation population was significantly larger than their share of the general population (11.9% of population in administrative segregation; 6.8% of the general population) (Table 1).

Table 1. Restrictive housing and general population on December 31, 2022 by race and ethnicity.

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	ADSEG		MAX		General			
Race or ethnicity	n	%	n	%	n	%		
White	182	47.0%	135	55.8%	6,967	54.4%		
Black	77	19.9%	30	12.4%	2,183	17.1%		
Hispanic	58	15.0%	35	14.5%	2,066	16.1%		
American Indian or Alaska Native	46	11.9%	24	9.9%	872	6.8%		
Asian	12	3.1%	4	1.7%	380	3.0%		
Pacific Islander	10	2.6%	10	4.1%	204	1.6%		
Other	2	0.5%	4	1.7%	128	1.0%		
Total	387	100%	242	100%	12,800	100%		

Security Threat Group (STG) status. Probability of placement in administrative segregation (4.7%, i.e., 198 of 3,653) was two times greater, and maximum custody (3.8%, i.e., 137 of 3,653) was three times greater among STG members, suspects and affiliates compared to those not associated with an STG (2.2% in segregation; 1.1% in maximum custody).

Table 2. Restrictive housing and general population on December 31, 2022 by STG status.

	ADSEG		MAX		General	
STG member, suspect or affiliate	n	%	n	%	n	%
No	215	55.6%	105	43.4%	9,456	73.9%
Yes*	172	44.4%	137	56.6%	3,344	26.1%
Total	387	100%	242	100%	12,800	100%

^{*&}lt;1% of estimate's posterior distribution in region of practical equivalence.

STG affiliation. Given the overall probability of administrative segregation and maximum custody in the STG population (4.7% and 3.8%, respectively), the White Supremacist group had a relatively high probability of assignment to maximum custody (8.0%, i.e., 40 of 518).

Table 3. Restrictive housing and general population on December 31, 2022 by STG.

		ADSEG		MAX		General	
STG affiliation		N	%	n	%	n	%
Sureño		42	24.4%	25	18.2%	729	21.8%
White Supremacist		23	13.4%	40*	29.2%	455	13.6%
Crip		35	20.3%	17	12.4%	596	17.8%
Norteño		21	12.2%	20	14.6%	438	13.1%
Blood		17	9.9%	15	10.9%	301	9.0%
Black Gangster Disciple		11	6.4%	6	4.4%	300	9.0%
Other		23	13.4%	14	10.2%	526	15.7%
	Total	172	100%	137	100%	3,344	100%

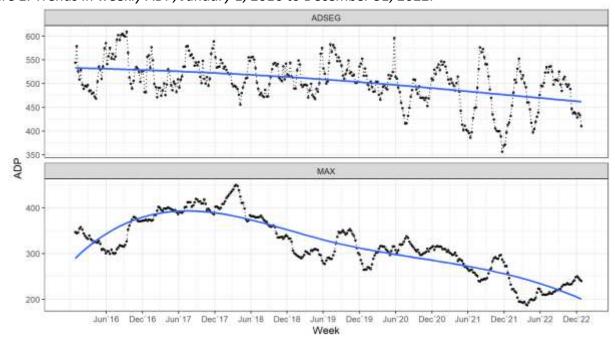
^{*}Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected given overall probability for STG population.

Population Trends

Population trends are described by average daily population by week ("weekly ADP") and average time in restrictive housing in the population exiting each month.

Weekly ADP. Figure 1 shows downward trends in overall weekly ADP, but increased variability in administrative segregation since January 2016. In the fourth quarter of 2022, administrative segregation ADP increased nearly 15% from the year prior (459 versus 400 in Q4 2021); weekly ADP in maximum custody decreased by 15% from the year prior (239 versus 281 in Q4 2021).

Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP, January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2022.



Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days (n = 43,792, 92.2%), and after 60 days or more (n = 3,701, 7.8%). Fourth quarter 2022 increases in the latter's length of stay compared to three years prior (+28% in length of stay from Q4 2019) reflect ongoing delays in transfers affected by COVID-19 mitigation protocols and unit closures.

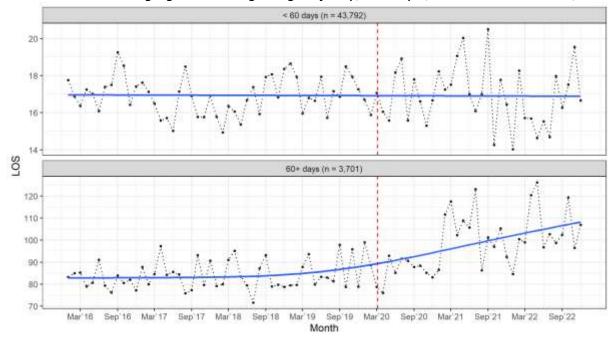


Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2022.

NOTE: Red line indicates start of COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center, March 2, 2020.

Figure 3 shows maximum custody exits within 500 days of assignment (n = 2,839, 90.0%), and after 500 days or more (n = 316, 10.0%). In Q4 2022, average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days decreased 8% from the previous year (211 days versus 229 days).

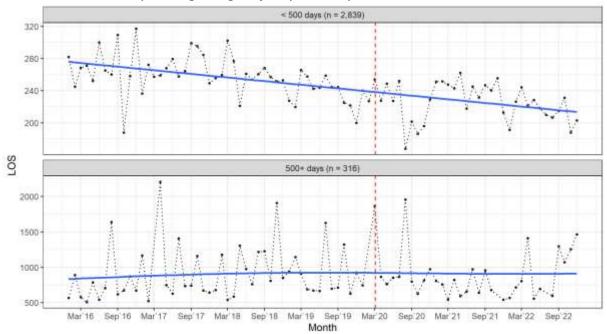


Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2022.

NOTE: Red line indicates opening of COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center, March 2, 2020.

Table 4 shows the average time and number of individuals exiting administrative segregation in the fourth quarter of 2022 by race and ethnicity. There was no indication of an association between length of stay in administrative segregation and race and ethnicity.

Table 4. Administrative segregation exits in fourth quarter 2022 by race and ethnicity.

		< 60 days			60+ days	
Race or ethnicity	N	%	Days (avg)	n	%	Days (avg)
White	648	54.2%	18.3	89	53.9%	109.7
Black	227	18.4%	17.5	26	15.8%	104.3
Hispanic	177	14.3%	16.6	32	19.4%	101.9
American Indian or Alaska Native	123	10.0%	17.2	15	9.1%	97.4
Asian	25	2.0%	21.4	2	1.2%	133.0
Pacific Islander	23	1.9%	17.5	1	0.6%	62.0
Total	1,236	100%	17.9	165	100%	106.2

NOTE: "Other non-Hispanic" population not shown.

Table 5 shows average days and number of individuals exiting maximum custody in the fourth quarter of 2022 by race and ethnicity. An association between race and days in maximum custody was uncertain given the data.

Table 5. Maximum custody exits in fourth quarter 2022 by race and ethnicity.

,		< 500 days			500+ days	
Race or ethnicity	Ν	%	Days (avg)	n	%	Days (avg)
White	37	45.7%	196.8	-	-	-
Black	14	17.3%	183.9	3	50.0%	1,558.3
Hispanic	23	28.4%	247.9	3	50.0%	969.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	6.2%	239.2	-	-	-
Asian	1	1.2%	269.0	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	1	1.2%	72.0	-	-	-
Total	81	100%	211.1	6	100%	1,263.7

NOTE: "Other non-Hispanic" population not shown.