

Restrictive Housing Data Report

Second Quarter 2022



This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on June 30, 2022, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2022.

Data Source(s). OMNI as of July 3, 2022

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on June 30, 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, Hispanic individuals share of the maximum custody population was significantly larger than their share of the general population (22.9% of the maximum custody population; 16.1% of the general population) (Table 1).

Table 1. Restrictive housing and general population on June 30, 2022 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
White	246	51.8%	105	51.2%	7,267	54.9%
Hispanic	91	19.2%	47	22.9%*	2,129	16.1%
Black	71	14.9%	33	16.1%	2,279	17.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	49	10.3%	13	6.3%	880	6.6%
Asian	9	1.9%	2	1.0%	396	3.0%
Pacific Islander	6	1.3%	5	2.4%	155	1.2%
Other	3	0.6%	0	0.0%	141	1.1%
Total	475	100%	205	100%	13,247	100%

*Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group share is greater than expected given composition of the general population.

Security Threat Group (STG) status. Probability of placement in administrative segregation (4.9%, i.e., 190 of 3,883) was nearly two times greater, while maximum custody (2.8%, i.e., 109 of 3,883) was three times greater among STG members, suspects and affiliates compared to those not associated with an STG (2.8% in segregation; 1.0% in maximum custody).

Table 2. Restrictive housing and general population on June 30, 2022 by STG status.

STG member, suspect or affiliate	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
No	285	60.0%	96	46.8%	9,663	72.9%
Yes*	190	40.0%	109	53.2%	3,584	27.1%
Total	475	100%	205	100%	13,247	100%

*<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 (4.9% and 2.8%, respectively), the White Supremacist group had a relatively high probability of assignment to maximum custody (4.6%, i.e., 26 of 566).

Table 3. Restrictive housing and general population on June 30, 2022 by STG.

STG affiliation	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Sureño	53	27.7%	34	31.2%	787	21.9%
White Supremacist	29	15.2%	26*	23.9%	511	14.2%
Crip	26	13.6%	18	16.5%	641	17.9%
Norteño	24	12.6%	12	11.0%	462	12.9%
Blood	19	9.9%	4	3.7%	313	8.7%
Black Gangster Disciple	12	6.3%	3	2.8%	327	9.1%
Other	28	14.7%	12	11.0%	545	15.2%
Total	190	100%	109	100%	3,584	100%

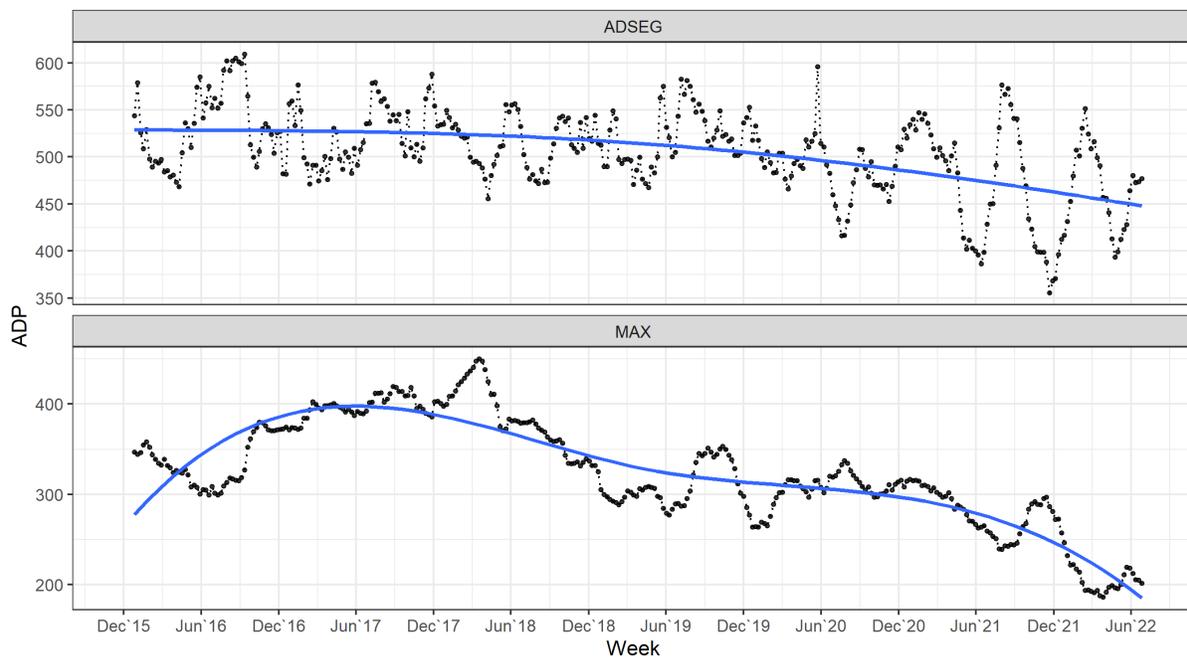
*Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected given overall probability for STG population.

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.

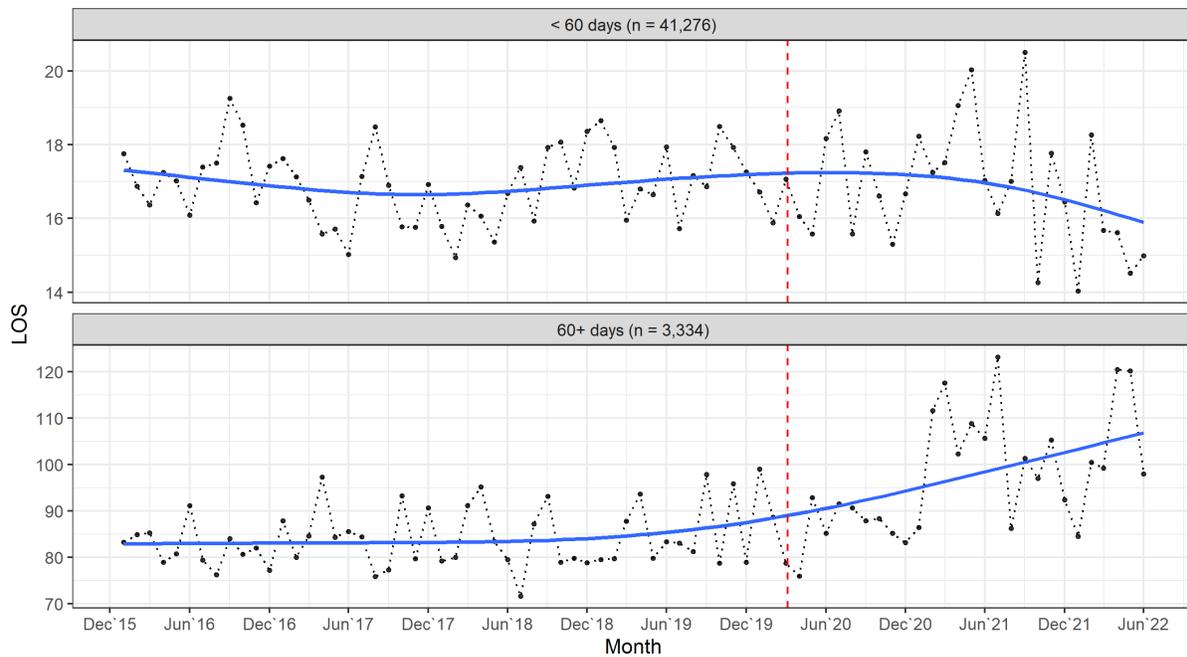
Weekly ADP. Figure 1 shows downward trends in overall weekly ADP, but increased variation in administrative segregation since January 2016. In the second quarter of 2022, administrative segregation ADP increased slightly (2.1%) from the year prior (441 versus 432 in Q2 2021); weekly ADP in maximum custody decreased by 26% from the year prior (204 versus 276 in Q2 2021).

Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP, January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2022.



Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days ($n = 41,276$), and after 60 days or more ($n = 3,334$). Second quarter 2022 increases in the latter's length of stay compared to two years prior (+33% in length of stay from Q2 2020) reflect delays in transfers implemented to mitigate COVID-19.

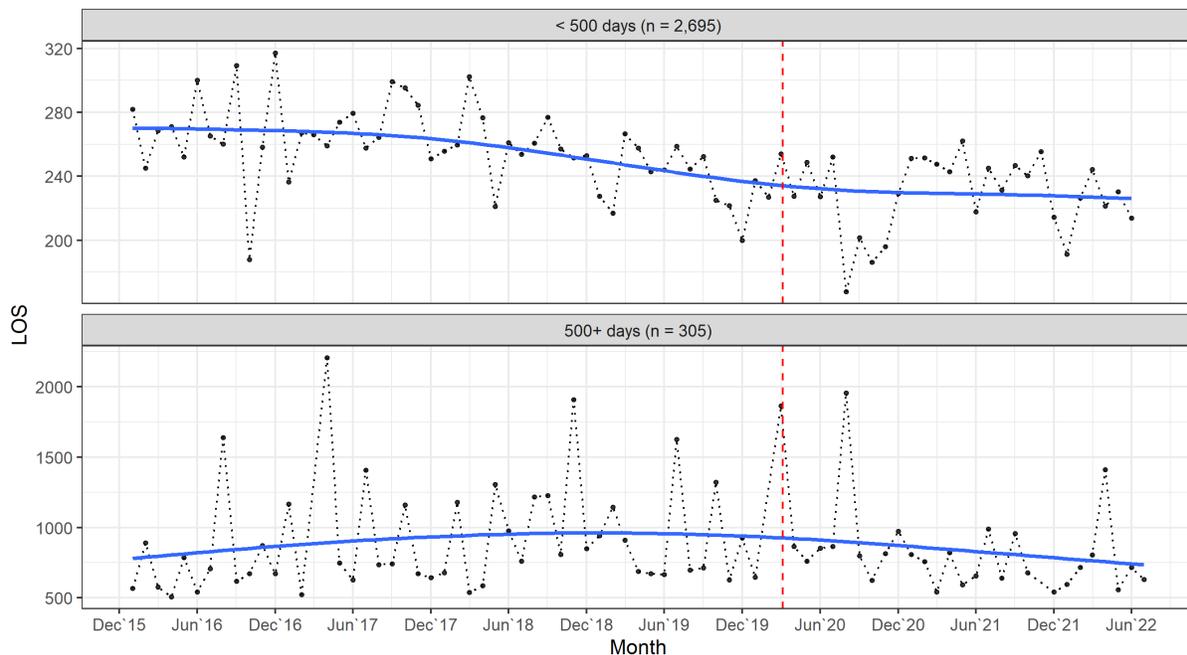
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2022.



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 ($n = 2,695$, 89.8%), and after 500 days or more ($n = 305$, 10.2%). A downward trend in the former's average time in maximum custody has likely been affected by transfer delays due to COVID-19.

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to June 30, 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 second quarter of 2022 by race and ethnicity. Asian and Pacific Islander individuals exiting administrative segregation generally had longer lengths of stay compared to the White population.

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

Race or ethnicity	< 60 days			60+ days		
	N	%	Days (avg)	n	%	Days (avg)
White	571	50.1%	15.0	83	49.1%	116.5
Black	233	20.5%	15.5	31	18.3%	125.1
Hispanic	174	15.3%	15.1	28	16.6%	100.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	113	9.9%	13.7	18	10.7%	96.3
Asian	24	2.1%	12.8	4	2.4%	193.8*
Pacific Islander	14	1.2%	21.6*	5	3.0%	87.8
Total	1,139	100%	15.0	169	100%	114.0

*Probability of direction > 95%. NOTE: "Other non-Hispanic" population not shown.

Table 5 shows average days and number of individuals exiting maximum custody in the second 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 second quarter 2022 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	< 500 days			500+ days		
	N	%	Days (avg)	n	%	Days (avg)
White	36	46.8%	215.8	4	33.3%	864.3
Black	15	19.5%	235.0	2	16.7%	784.0
Hispanic	18	23.4%	187.2	3	25.0%	600.3
American Indian or Alaska Native	3	3.9%	222.0	1	8.3%	507.0
Asian	2	2.6%	304.0	1	8.3%	2,138.0
Pacific Islander	1	1.3%	178.0	1	8.3%	669.0
Total	77	100%	216.0	12	100%	845.0

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