

Restrictive Housing Data Report

Third Quarter 2022



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

Data Source(s). OMNI as of October 4, 2022

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on September 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 slightly but not significantly larger than their share of the general population (19.7% of the maximum custody population; 15.8% of the general population) (Table 1).

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

Race or ethnicity	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
White	251	54.7%	122	53.5%	6,968	54.6%
Black	73	15.9%	36	15.8%	2,186	17.1%
Hispanic	73	15.9%	45	19.7%	2,020	15.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	35	7.6%	16	7.0%	878	6.9%
Asian	12	2.6%	1	0.4%	381	3.0%
Pacific Islander	12	2.6%	6	2.6%	183	1.4%
Other	3	0.7%	2	0.9%	136	1.1%
Total	459	100%	228	100%	12,752	100%

Security Threat Group (STG) status. Probability of placement in administrative segregation (5.4%, i.e., 198 of 3,642) was two times greater, and maximum custody (3.3%, i.e., 122 of 3,642) was three times greater among STG members, suspects and affiliates compared to those not associated with an STG (2.7% in segregation; 1.1% in maximum custody).

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

STG member, suspect or affiliate	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
No	261	56.9%	106	46.5%	9,430	73.9%
Yes*	198	43.1%	122	53.5%	3,322	26.1%
Total	459	100%	228	100%	12,752	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 (5.4% and 3.3%, respectively), the White Supremacist group had a relatively high probability of assignment to segregation (8.0%, i.e., 42 of 525) and maximum custody (5.7%, i.e., 30 of 525).

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

STG affiliation	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Sureño	44	22.2%	32	26.2%	723	21.8%
White Supremacist	42*	21.2%	30*	24.6%	453	13.6%
Norteño	28	14.1%	19	15.6%	430	12.9%
Crip	23	11.6%	16	13.1%	601	18.1%
Blood	19	9.6%	6	4.9%	297	8.9%
Black Gangster Disciple	12	6.1%	5	4.1%	312	9.4%
Other	30	15.2%	14	11.5%	507	15.3%
Total	198	100%	122	100%	3,322	100%

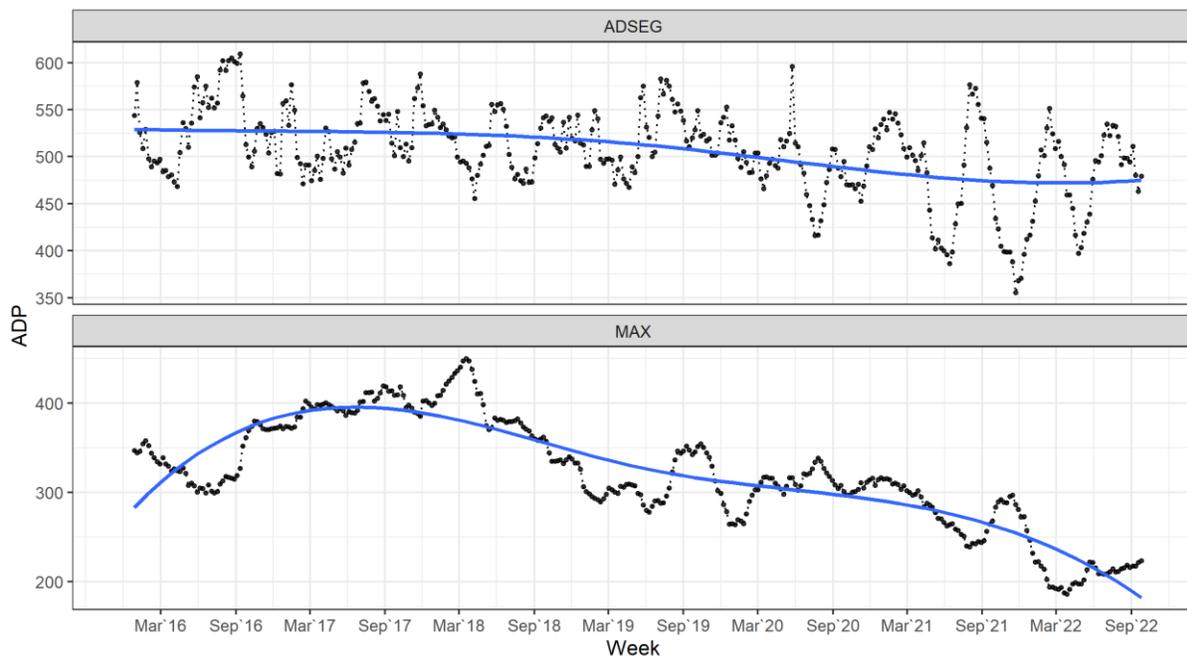
*Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected given overall probability for STG population.

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.

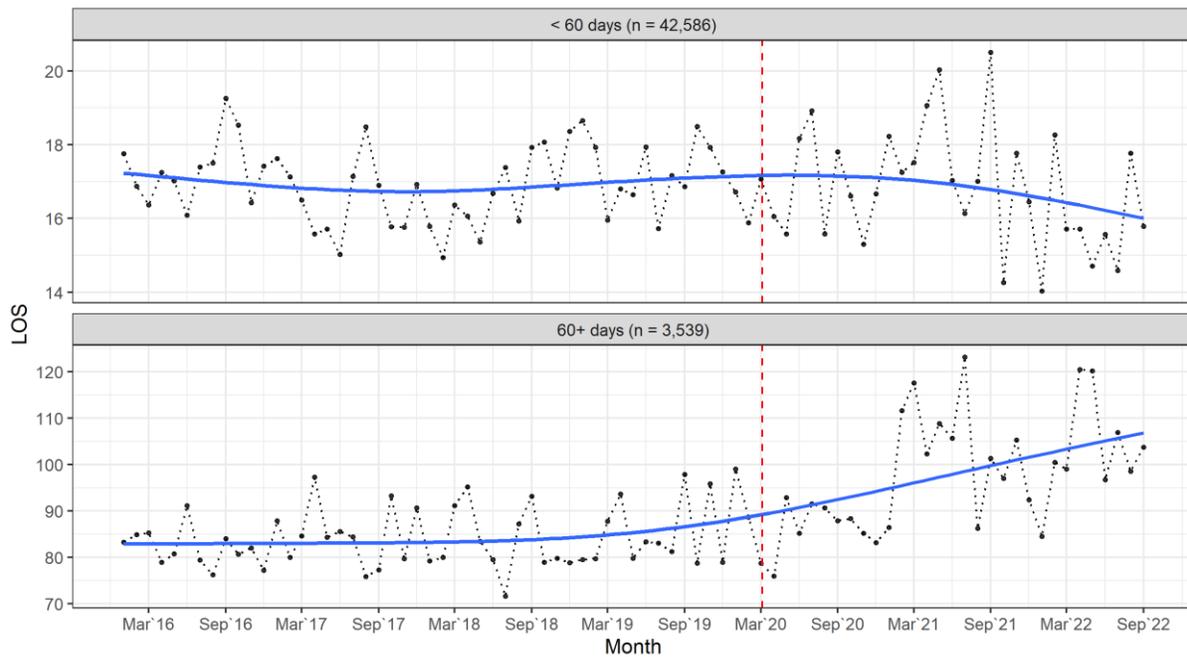
Weekly ADP. Figure 1 shows downward trends in overall weekly ADP, but increased variability in administrative segregation since January 2016. In the third quarter of 2022, administrative segregation ADP decreased slightly (2.1%) from the year prior (506 versus 517 in Q3 2021); weekly ADP in maximum custody decreased by 14% from the year prior (215 versus 250 in Q3 2021).

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



Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days ($n = 42,586$, 92.3%), and after 60 days or more ($n = 3,539$, 7.7%). Third quarter 2022 increases in the latter's length of stay compared to three years prior (+18% in length of stay from Q3 2019) reflect delays in transfers affected by COVID-19 mitigation protocols and unit closures.

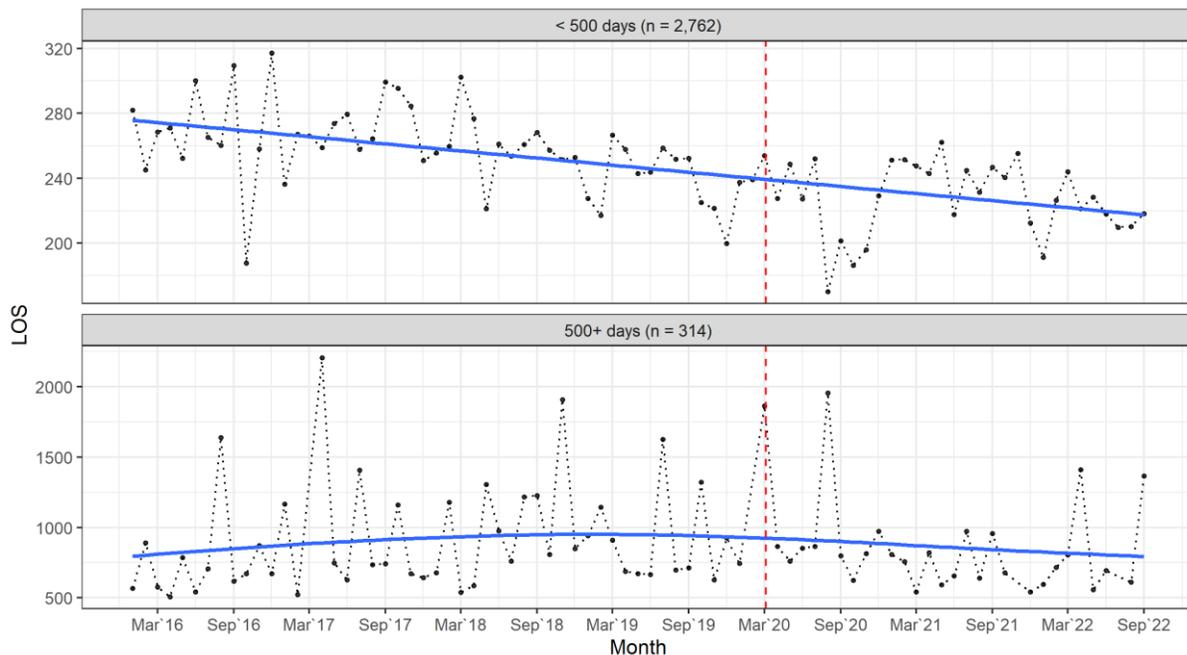
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2022.



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 ($n = 2,762$, 89.8%), and after 500 days or more ($n = 314$, 10.2%). In Q3 2022, average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days decreased 11% from the previous year (214 days versus 241 days).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to September 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 third 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 third quarter 2022 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	N	< 60 days		n	60+ days	
		%	Days (avg)		%	Days (avg)
White	679	54.5%	15.9	113	53.8%	105.0
Black	205	16.4%	16.7	27	12.9%	117.7
Hispanic	185	14.8%	15.5	37	17.6%	96.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	121	9.7%	15.8	23	11.0%	97.6
Asian	27	2.2%	17.8	4	1.9%	82.8
Pacific Islander	18	1.4%	18.4	5	2.4%	77.0
Total	1,247	100%	16.0	210	100%	103.1

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

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

Race or ethnicity	N	< 500 days		n	500+ days	
		%	Days (avg)		%	Days (avg)
White	34	48.6%	213.4	5	33.3%	613.4
Black	9	12.9%	220.9	2	16.7%	562.5
Hispanic	18	25.7%	207.6	2	25.0%	2,160.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	6	8.6%	209.5	-	-	-
Asian	1	1.4%	161.0	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	2	2.9%	282.0	-	-	-
Total	70	100%	213.7	9	100%	945.8

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