National Institute of Justice Topical Working Group on the Use of Administrative Segregation in the U.S.

Thursday, October 22, 2015

NIJ

Use of Segregation in Corrections

Denise O'Donnell
Brian Belleque
Terri McDonald
Gregg Marcantel

NIJ

Who Ends up in Administrative Segregation? Predictors & Other Characteristics

Ryan Labrecque
L. Maaike Helmus
Judith Lang

NIJ

Who Ends Up in Administrative Segregation?: A Meta-Analytic Review

Ryan M. Labrecque, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor, Portland State University

Presented at the NIJ Topical Working Group on the Use of AS in United States
on October 22, 2015 in Washington, DC

Portland State
UNIVERSITY

Administrative Segregation (AS)

- The use of AS involves the *housing of an inmate in conditions by substantial isolation from other inmates* (ABA, 2011).

- There is a *critical need* to better understand who ends up in AS.

- This study represents the first known meta-analytic review of the research on the predictors of AS.

- The results have important **policy implications** for the management of correctional institutions, as well as **practical applications** within the context of offender treatment.

Eligibility Criteria

- In order to be eligible for inclusion, studies were required to:
  - Be conducted on prisoners in custodial settings
  - Compare characteristics of inmates in AS settings to those in GP settings
  - Contain sufficient data to calculate an effect size (i.e., Pearson *r* or phi coefficient)

Group Comparisons

- **Inmate characteristics**
  - Age, race, mental disorder, gang, risk level
- **Criminal history**
  - Juvenile justice involvement, record of violence
- **Institutional behavior**
  - Prior segregation, misconduct history, initial security rating
- **Criminogenic needs**
  - Antisocial attitudes, antisocial associates, community functioning, education, employment, family/marital, personal/emotional, substance abuse, motivation for treatment

Effect Size Calculation and Interpretation

- Hedge's *g* was selected to estimate the magnitude of the effect size (ES).
- Studies could contribute more than one ES per category as long as each one represented an estimate for a unique sample of offenders.
- Random effects model results are reported.
- I^2 is used to evaluate the heterogeneity of the ES estimates.

Description of Studies

- Total # of studies included = 16
- Total # of effect size estimates = 131

- 88% of studies occurred in North America
- 75% of studies were produced after 2000
- 63% of studies were peer reviewed journal articles
- 25% of studies separated results by gender

Meta-Analysis of AS vs. GP Inmates by Characteristic

Characteristic	*ES*	95% *CI*	I^2	*n*	*k*
Age	-.36	[-.42, -.30]	75.30	91,610	10
Ethnic minority	.19	[-.07, .46]	96.89	88,019	8
Mental disorder	.35	[.19, .51]	93.20	33,468	10
Gang	.47	[.14, .79]	96.73	29,983	7
High-risk	.43	[.34, .51]	89.31	50,899	11
Violent criminal history	.42	[.34, .49]	86.37	102,942	14
Juvenile justice involvement	.49	[.42, .56]	64.99	13,846	7
Initial security level	.48	[.26, .70]	62.81	7,609	3
Prior segregation	.62	[.36, .87]	98.43	52,923	10
Prior misconduct	2.10	[1.24, 2.97]	96.95	63,898	2

Note. *ES* = mean weighted effect size (Hedge's *g*); 95% *CI* = 95% confidence interval of *ES*; I^2 = percentage of variability across effect sizes; *n* = total sample size; *k* = number of effect sizes.

Meta-Analysis of AS vs. GP Inmates by Characteristic

Characteristic	*ES*	95% *CI*	I^2	*n*	*k*
Antisocial attitudes	.37	[.29, .45]	76.17	14,212	7
Antisocial associates	.28	[.15, .40]	90.37	13,993	7
Community functioning/leisure	.21	[.12, .30]	43.07	3,927	3
Education/HS diploma	.38	[.25, .50]	63.16	21,246	5
Employment	.20	[.10, .30]	92.34	31,733	8
Family/marital	.13	[.06, .19]	0.00	4,076	3
Personal/emotional	.29	[.23, .35]	0.00	4,032	3
Substance abuse	.29	[.17, .41]	95.91	35,279	11
Motivation for treatment	.58	[.10, 1.07]	73.32	2,199	2

Note. ES = mean weighted effect size (Hedge's *g*); 95% *CI* = 95% confidence interval of *ES*; I^2 = percentage of variability across effect sizes; *n* = total sample size; *k* = number of effect sizes.

Conclusion

- Who ends up in administrative segregation?
  - “Worst of the worst” inmates
  - “Nuisance” inmates
  - **“Difficult to manage” inmates**

- There is little empirical evidence to suggest that AS is effective in improving subsequent inmate institutional behavior (see Labrecque, 2015; Morris, 2015).

- What are the alternatives to AS?

Implications

- One way to improve inmate behavior and reduce the use of AS is to apply the RNR framework to the management of inmates:
  - **Identifying at-risk inmates (RISK)**
  - **Treatment targets (NEEDS)**
    - Attitudes/cognitions
    - Personal/emotional
    - Substance abuse
    - Negative peer influences
    - Motivation for treatment
  - **Potential moderators (RESPONSIVITY)**
    - Variability in findings

Contact Information

Ryan M. Labrecque, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Criminology and Criminal Justice Department
Portland State University

Phone: 503-725-5164
E-mail: rml@pdx.edu
Web: www.ryanmlabrecque.com

Carleton UNIVERSITY

Canada's Capital University

Developing and Validating a Risk Assessment Scale to Predict Inmate Placements in Administrative Segregation in the Correctional Service of Canada

L. Maaike Helmus, Ph.D.

Canadian Context

- **Correctional Services of Canada**
  - All custodial sentences of 2 or more years
    - *Roughly 2% of convicted cases*
    - *Roughly 15,000 inmates at any given time*

- **Corrections and Conditional Release Act: 3 reasons for segregation**
  - Inmate jeopardizes security of the institution
  - Inmate is in danger
  - [Inmate's presence in general population may interfere with investigation]

Sample

- **16,701 CSC Offenders**
  - All men admitted FY 2007/2008 through 2009/2010
  - All women admitted from 1999/2000 through 2009/2010
  - 20% Aboriginal; 16% women

- **Randomly split into development (N = 11,110) and validation (N = 5,591) sample**

Outcome

- **Administrative segregation placement**
  - Within 2 years of admission
  - For a period of 6 days or more
  - For reason of 'inmate in danger' (IMD) or 'jeopardizing security of the institution' (JS)
- **24% placed in administrative segregation within 2 years**
  - Aboriginal offenders more likely; women less likely

413 Potential Predictor Variables

- Scale items (Static Factors Assessment, Dynamic Factors Intake Assessment, Custody Rating Scale)
- Demographic information
- Current sentence information
- Flags/needs/alerts
- Gang affiliation information
- Previous sentence information (institutional incidents and prior segregations)

Data Sources

- **Computerized file information**
  - Entry/exit in segregation is reliably documented
  - Predictor variables as assessed by front-line staff in policy-mandated assessments
    - *Vary in quality*
    - *Missing information*
    - *Mental health information particularly spotty*

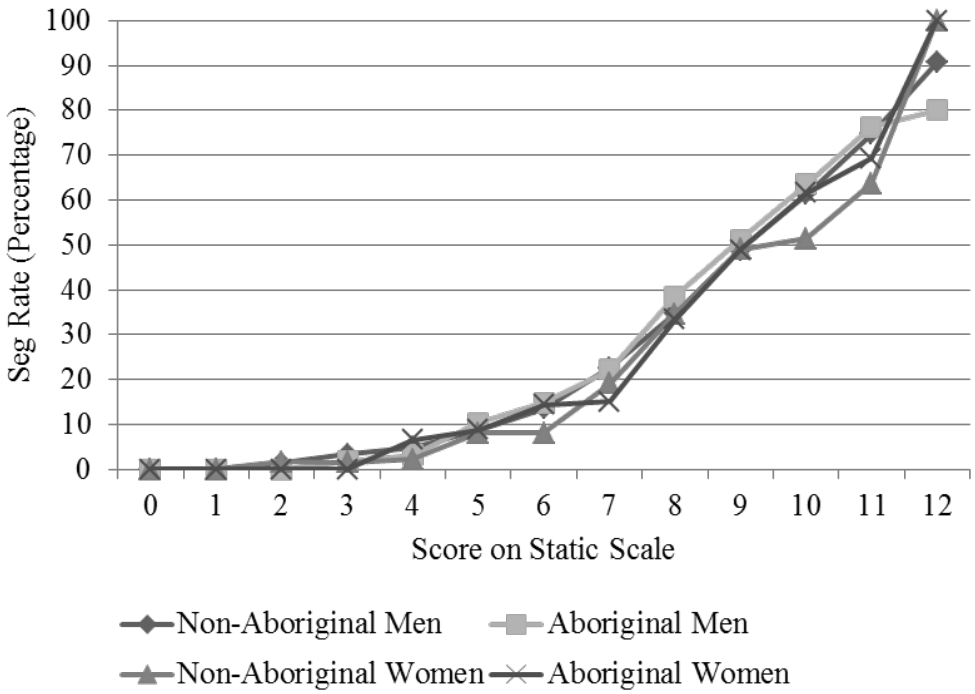
Development Sample Analyses

- **86% of predictors were significant**
- **Limited differences in reason for segregation**
- **Many predicted better for women**
- **Reduced items considering:**
  - Magnitude of effect sizes, face validity concerns, practicality (ease of obtaining/coding), statistical analyses to reduce redundancies, robustness for gender and Aboriginal ancestry
- **Developed scales for static factors, dynamic, and both**

The Chosen Scale

- **Static scale: Risk of Administrative Segregation Tool (RAST)**
  - Age at admission (0-3)
  - Prior convictions (0-2)
  - Admission to administrative segregation in previous federal sentence (0-1)
  - Sentence length (0-4)
  - Criminal versatility in current convictions (0-2)
  - Prior conviction for violence (0-1)

RAST Recidivism Rates



Summary of Findings

- **Simple, 6-item scale had very high predictive accuracy (AUC = .80 in validation sample)**
  - Higher than most risk scales in predicting recidivism
  - Worked great for women (sometimes better than men), well for Aboriginal (but not as well as non-Aboriginal)

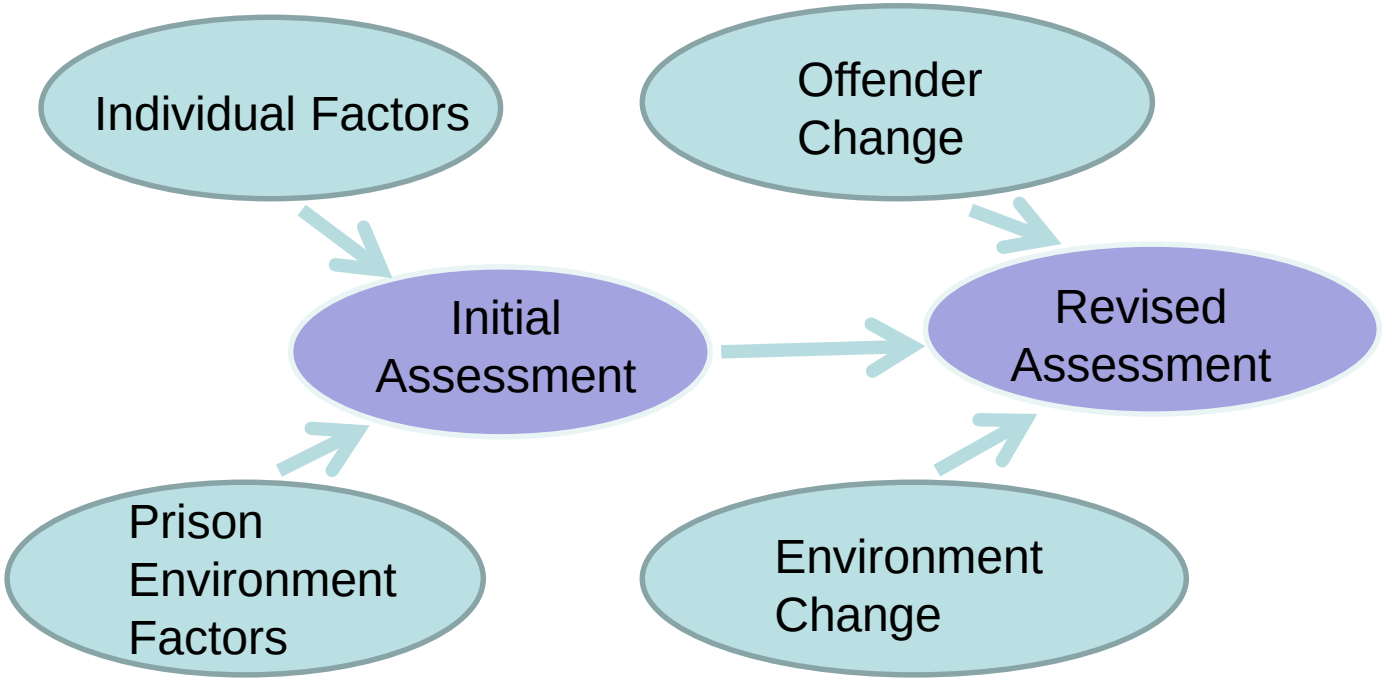
- **Possible utility**
  - Risk principle of effective correctional practice
    - *Diversion efforts maximally effective when focused on highest risk offenders*

- **Could it be applied to the U.S.?**
  - Would require research and tweaking
    - *E.g., sentence length, potential policy differences*

Implications for the U.S.

- **It is possible to predict segregation with high accuracy**
  - More predictable than community behaviour?
  - Data on 413 predictors separately for inmate in danger vs jeopardize security, or any segregation
- **Can be predicted with simple, static risk factors**
  - Dynamic risk factors also predict – may be informative
- **Few differences in predictors based on the reason for being in segregation**
- **Antisociality risk factors generally more prominent than vulnerability risk factors (e.g., mental health)**
  - CAVEAT: I did not have extensive mental health information

A Possible Future?



For more information: Lmaaikehelmus@gmail.com

The Relationship Between Institutional Violence & Administrative Segregation

Benjamin Steiner
Jeffrey Beard

NIJ

The Relationship between Institutional Violence and Administrative Segregation

Benjamin Steiner, Ph.D.
University of Nebraska, Omaha

October 22, 2015

Thanks to Calli Cain for her assistance in preparing this presentation.

Introduction

- Maintaining safe and orderly institutions is a high priority for prison and jail administrators, but institutional misconduct and/or violence threatens the safety and order of an institution.

- The imposition of segregation is a common response to inmate misconduct and/or violence that corrections officials use to regulate inmate behavior and promote order and safety within their institutions.

Violence in Correctional Institutions

- In 2005, the within prison rate of assaults on inmates was 16.25 assaults per 1,000 inmates, whereas the rate of assaults per 1,000 persons in the general population was .44 (FBI, 2005).
- Studies of inmate victimization have revealed varied estimates:
  - 20% of inmates victimized by physical violence or threat of violence during a 6-month period (Wolff et al., 2007)
  - 14% of inmates victimized by personal crime during a 3-month period (Wooldredge, 1994)
  - 10% inmates victimized by physical assault or robbery during a 6-month period (Wooldredge, 1998)
  - 7% inmates victimized by physical assault during a 6-month period (Wooldredge & Steiner, 2014)
- Less than 2% of the general population experiences an assault in a given year (Catalano, 2005; 2006; Rand, 2009).

Violence in Correctional Institutions (cont.)

- Approximately 4.4% of inmates experienced one or more sexual victimizations in the past year (Beck & Harrison, 2010).
- Nearly 7.5% of former inmates were sexually victimized during their most recent period of imprisonment (Beck & Johnson, 2012).

- Less than 1% of persons in the general population were sexually assaulted in 2008 (Rand, 2009).

Segregation Use in Correctional Institutions

- Definitions of “administrative segregation”
- Typically, 2.5% of the custodial population within each state is held in administrative segregation (range = .1 - 7.5%), whereas 6.6% of the custodial population within each state is held in some form of restrictive housing (range = 2.1 - 14.2%) (Baumgartel et al., 2015).
- Between 5% and 8% of the state prison population is held in segregated housing (Shames et al., 2015).

Segregation Population Characteristics

- Compared to the general prison population, the population in segregation is more likely to contain inmates with the following characteristics:
  - Younger, male, and nonwhite
  - Incarcerated for violent offense, more significant prior record, and longer prison sentence
  - Served more time, involved in gang/STG, higher rate of rule infractions, and more mental health problems
  - Higher risk/need
    - (Baumgartel et al., 2015; Lovell et al., 2000; McGinnis et al., 2014; Mears & Bales, 2010; Motiuk & Blanchette, 1997; O'Keefe, 2008).

Predictors of Officials' use of Segregation

- Evidence from the existing studies of the predictors of placement in disciplinary segregation is mixed.
  - Researchers have found that inmates found guilty of more serious offenses and/or inmates with lengthier misconduct histories typically received more severe sanctions (e.g., Crouch, 1985; Flanagan, 1982; Lindquist, 1980), but others have not found such effects (Howard et al., 1994).
  - Researchers have found that younger inmates are sanctioned more severely than older inmates (Flanagan, 1982; Lindquist, 1980), but Howard et al. (1994) found a nonsignificant age effect.
  - Lindquist (1980) found that women were sanctioned less severely than men; Howard et al. (1994) found a nonsignificant sex effect.
  - No studies have uncovered significant race effects (Crouch, 1985; Flanagan, 1982; Howard et al., 1994; Lindquist, 1980).

Officials' use of Segregation (cont.)

- O'Keefe (2007) found the following factors predicted placement in administrative segregation:
  - Sex (male)
  - Ethnicity (Hispanic)
  - Incarcerated for violent offense
  - Mental illness
  - Security threat group
  - Higher # of disciplinary infractions
  - Higher # of disciplinary segregation placements

Officials' use of Segregation (cont.)

- Mears and Bales (2010) found the following factors predicted placement in supermax:
  - Age (younger)
  - Incarcerated for violent offense
  - Higher # of prior violent convictions
  - Higher # of prior escape convictions
  - More time served
  - Higher # of violent disciplinary infractions
  - Higher # of defiance disciplinary infractions
  - Higher # of contraband disciplinary infractions

Effects of Segregation on Behavior

- Supermax confinement
  - Individual level studies
    - Nonsignificant effect on recidivism (Lovell et al., 2007; Mears & Bales, 2009; Butler & Steiner, In Press, but see Lovell & Johnson, 2004)
    - Higher odds of violent recidivism (Lovell & Johnson, 2004; Mears & Bales, 2009)
    - Evidence mixed regarding effect of direct release from supermax confinement on recidivism (compare Lovell et al., 2007 to Mears & Bales, 2009)
    - Nonsignificant effect on odds of obtaining employment or completing treatment post-release (Butler & Steiner, In Press)
  - Aggregate level studies
    - Opening of supermax prisons had little to no effect on system wide inmate-inmate assaults (Briggs et al., 2003; Sundt et al., 2008).
    - Opening of supermax prison resulted in reduction in inmate-staff assaults in IL (Sundt et al., 2008).
    - Suicides more frequent in supermax prisons relative to minimum-security prisons (Dye, 2010).

Effects of Segregation on Behavior (cont.)

- Disciplinary Segregation
  - Individual level studies
    - Men who spent more days in segregation displayed increased aggression, but days spent in segregation had a nonsignificant effect on aggression among women (Wolff et al., 2013).
    - Nonsignificant effect on subsequent misconduct (Labrecque, 2015; Morris, In Press)
  - Aggregate level studies
    - Most studies have found nonsignificant effect on rates of violence (Steiner & Cain, In Press).

Effects of Segregation on Behavior (cont.)

- Any Segregation
  - Higher odds of recidivism (Motiuk & Blanchette, 2001)
  - Higher odds of self-harm (Lanes, 2009)
- Jail Segregation
  - Higher odds of self harm and potentially fatal self-harm (Kaba et al., 2014)

What do we know?

What do we need to know?

Thank you

Correspondence to:

Benjamin Steiner
bmsteiner@unomaha.edu
402-554-4057

The Relationship Between Institutional Violence & Administrative Segregation

Benjamin Steiner
Jeffrey Beard

NIJ

Mental Health and Administrative Segregation

Craig Haney
Lucas Malishchak
Nicole Taylor

NIJ

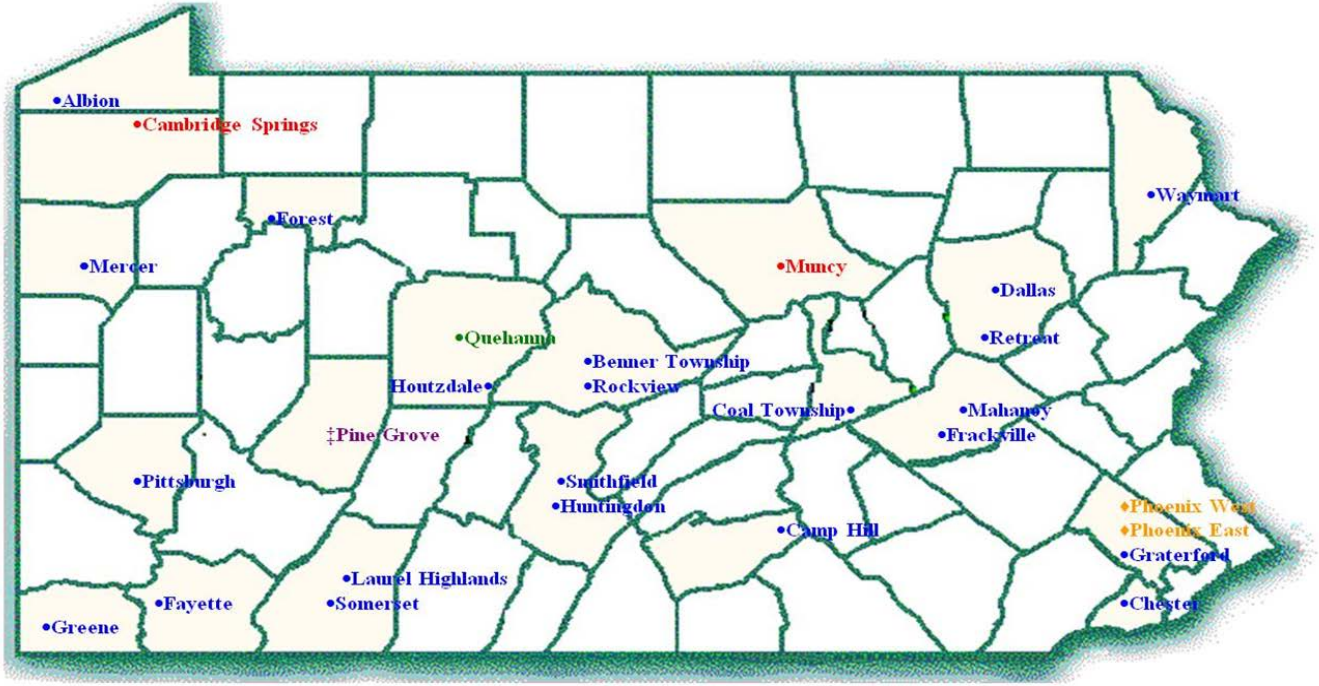
pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

“Summary of Change: The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections Mental Health Care System”

Lucas D. Malishchak, M.A., NCP
PADOC Mental Health Program Manager

Overview of the Pennsylvania Department of Correction

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS



PA DOC Mental Health Population (today)

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

Total Male Population:	**45,584**	**or**	95%
Total Female Population:	**2,447**	**or**	5%

Total Population **48,031**

Total MH/ID Roster:	12,403/48,031	= **25.8%**
Males on MH/ID Roster:	**10,758**/45,584	= **23.6%**
Females on MH/ID Roster:	**1645**/2447	= **67.2%**

Total Seriously Mentally Ill Inmates:	4061/48,031	= **8.5%**
Seriously Mentally Ill **Males**:	3442/45,584	= **7.6%**
Seriously Mentally Ill **Females**:	619/2447	= **25.3%**

Historical Perspective

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

- *"The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections subjects prisoners with SERIOUS MENTAL ILLNESSES to prolonged periods of solitary confinement."*

- ***"The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections does not adequately consider mental illness in its disciplinary and administrative processes."***

- ***"The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections continues to lack key oversight mechanisms that would identify and address the harmful effects of solitary confinement and ensure the provision of adequate mental health care."***

- ***"The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections does not track the number of prisoners with SMI in solitary confinement units; does not examine the role of solitary confinement in causing suicides; does not track self-injurious behavior; does not critically review serious self-injuries; and does not track or analyze the additional punitive responses that prisoners with SMI experience in solitary confinement units…"***

PADOC Mental Health Care System: then and now

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

- Mental Health Classification System: identification, stability, & location.
- Disciplinary Process
- Inmates diagnosed with Serious Mental Illnesses
- Alternatives to Segregation
- Out of Cell time and programming
- Mental Health Rounds
- Individual Treatment Plans
- DOC Employees/Contractors/Volunteers
- Central Office Oversight
- Training and Mental Health Advocacy

Arizona Department of Corrections

Mental Health in Restrictive Housing

Nicole Taylor, J.D., Ph.D.

Thursday, October 22, 2015

Prevalence of Mental Illness in ADC

- There are currently 42,241 inmates (as of 8/24/15)

- 11,236 (26.6%) inmates are receiving mental health services
  - 10,697 inmates are receiving outpatient services
  - 447 inmates are receiving residential services
  - 92 inmates are receiving inpatient services
- 1,965 SMI (4.7% of total population, 17.5% of MH caseload)

Outpatient Treatment Services

- Inmates are routinely seen based on their subcode
  - A = a minimum of every 30 days by a clinician and 90 days by a provider if on medications
  - B = a minimum of every 90 days by a clinician and every 90-180 days by a provider
  - C = a minimum of every 180 days by a provider
  - D = a minimum of every 90 days by a clinician for at least 6 months until removed from the MH caseload

- Services include:
  - Psychotherapy
  - Psycho-educational programming
  - Psychopharmacology

Residential Treatment Services

- Programs are located in Medium, Close and Maximum custody

- Individual therapy = a minimum of every 30 days
- Group = a minimum of one mental health group per week
- Psychiatric services = a minimum of every 90 days if on medications

Inpatient Treatment Services

- Placement for ongoing stabilization or for short-term evaluations
  - -Petitions for commitment upon release are typically handled at the Inpatient Hospital

- Individual therapy = a minimum of every 7 days
- Groups = typically occur daily
- Psychiatric services = a minimum of every 30 days if on medications

Maximum Custody

- Parsons v. Ryan Litigation
  - All SMI inmates in our maximum custody (restrictive housing) will have a minimum amount of out-of-cell time each week
    - 7.5 (up to 9.5) of out-of-cell time
    - 10 hours of unstructured out-of-cell time
    - 1 hour of psychotherapy group
    - 1 hour of psycho-educational group
    - 1 hour of additional programming

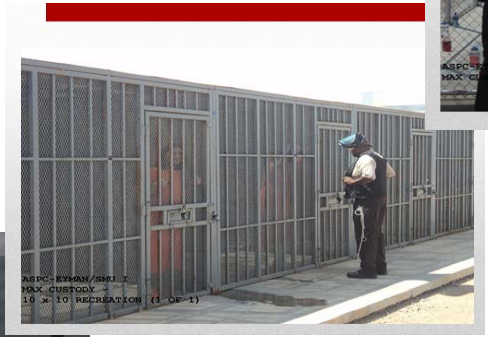
Maximum Custody (cont.)

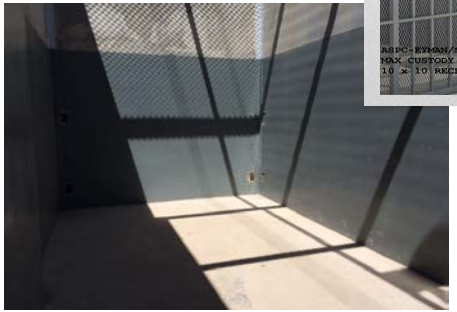
- Parsons v. Ryan Litigation
  - All other inmates in our maximum custody (restrictive housing) will have a minimum amount of out-of-cell time each week
    - Step 1 – 7.5 hours
    - Step 2 – 8.5 hours
      - One hour of group programming
    - Step 3 – 9.5 hours
      - One hour of group programming

Maximum Custody (cont.)

- Tiered Incentive Program – **Recreation**
  - Step 1 – 6 hours per week in a standard enclosure
  - Step 2 – 7.5 hours per week with on in 10x10 enclosure per month
  - Step 3 (unrestrained) – 9 hours per week and all can be in 10x10 enclosure or rec field

Maximum Custody (cont.)





Maximum Custody (cont.)

- Tiered Incentive Program – **Group Programming**
  - Step 1 – mental health and other programs in individual enclosures
  - Step 2 – mental health and other programs typically in max custody chairs
  - Step 3 (unrestrained) – mental health and other programs often around a large table
    - Group education and college courses

Maximum Custody (cont.)

Maximum Custody (cont.)

- Tiered Incentive Program – **Employment**
  - Step 1 – no jobs available at this step
  - Step 2 – jobs as a porter or other position with an officer present (or another inmate)
  - Step 3 (unrestrained) – jobs in large groups such as yard crew or kitchen

Maximum Custody (cont.)

No Employment Available

Litigation Effects

- Definition of Seriously Mentally Ill (SMI)
  - Some states have retained their definition of diagnosis plus functional capacity
  - Other states have had to change their definition to include categories of diagnoses
    - The “Standard 9 Diagnoses”
    - CA – includes Exhibitionism or those who merely expose themselves

Litigation Effects (cont.)

- Are we providing the correct level of care to the inmate population?

- Is the data reported on the prevalence of SMI in corrections accurate?

- What effects will this have on reintegration into the community and their ability to provide services to this population?

Contact Information

Dr. Nicole Taylor
ntaylor@azcorrections.gov
602-531-2417

The Relationship Between Correctional Officer Safety and Wellness & Administrative Segregation

Frank Ferdik
Kenneth T. McKee

NIJ

Topical Working Group on the Use of Administrative Segregation in the United States

A PRESENTATION PREPARED FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

FRANK VALENTINO FERDIK, PH.D.
UNIVERSITY OF WEST FLORIDA

Safety and Wellness Literature Synthesis Review

1)-Prevalence of Correctional Officer Wellness and Safety Risks

2)-Contributing Factors

- Work-Related Dangers
- Institutional-Related Dangers
- Psycho-Social Dangers

- 3)-Consequences of Exposure to the Dangers

Administrative Segregation and Implications for Officer Safety and Wellness

1)-Conditions

- Deprivation of Human Contact

2)-Consequences (found to be connected with inmates)

- Psychosis
- Sensory Deprivation
- Hallucinations
- Exacerbation of Violent Conduct
- Mental Breakdowns
- Failure to Socialize

3)-Potential Consequences for Correctional Line Staff

- Elevated Risk of Physical and Mental Health Ailments
- Exposure to Inmate Trauma (Vicarious Traumatization-McMann & Pearlman, 1990) (Levin & Griesburg, 2003; Peters, 2007)
- Officers Become Desensitized and Potentially Violent Themselves

Implications

- Potential Resolutions
  - Early Identification of Potentially Problematic Inmates
  - Additional Staff Required
  - Expansion of Rehabilitation Programs
  - Improved Training
  - Re-formatting of Administrative Segregation Conditions
  - Coping for Officers
  - Psychiatric Professionals for Officers as well as Inmates

Future Research Considerations

- The Correctional Officer Perspective
- Prevalence of (Generalized) Risks for Officers
  - Implications of Specific Risks (e.g., mentally ill; gang leaders; chronically violent, etc.)

The Relationship Between Correctional Officer Safety and Wellness & Administrative Segregation

Frank Ferdik
Kenneth T. McKee

NIJ

Civil Rights Enforcement & Administrative Segregation

Vanita Gupta

NIJ

Recap and Summary

NIJ

National Institute of Justice Topical Working Group on the Use of Administrative Segregation in the U.S.

Thursday, October 22, 2015

NIJ

National Institute of Justice Topical Working Group on the Use of Administrative Segregation in the U.S.

Friday, October 23, 2015

NIJ

National Institute of Justice Topical Working Group on the Use of Administrative Segregation in the U.S.

Karol V. Mason

NIJ

Safe Alternatives to Segregation

Juliene James
Nicholas Turner

NIJ

Key Research Questions and Current Data Collection Efforts

Allen Beck
Dan Mears

NIJ

U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs

Presented by
Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.
Senior Statistical Advisor
October 23, 2015

Use of Restrictive in U.S. Prisons and Jails, 2011-12

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS

Overview

- Use of restrictive housing in difficult to measure
  - Absence of uniform definitions and information systems that classify inmates in comparable ways

- Based on the National Inmate Survey, 2011-12
  - conducted in 233 state and federal prisoners and 357 local jails
  - nationally-representative sample of 38,200 adult prison inmates and 52,900 jail inmates
  - conducted between February 2011 and May 2012
  - provides measures of prevalence on single day; prevalence in the past 12 months or since coming to the facility, if shorter; and total amount time they had spent in restrictive housing
  - provides individual-rates by inmate risk factor and facility-level rates by characteristics of facilities

- Findings available in a BJS Special Report, issued today, on-line from our web site

Where you spent last night … in administrative segregation or solitary confinement

	Prison inmates	Jail inmates
Yes	1.9%	2.2%
No	95.6	97.3
Don't know	2.5	0.5

In past 12 months… *any time in disciplinary or administrative segregation or solitary confinement*

	Prison inmates	Jail inmates
Yes	18.1%	17.4%
No	79.3	82.1
Don't know	2.6	0.6

In past 12 months ...*total time spent in disciplinary or administrative segregation or solitary confinement*

	Prison inmates	Jail inmates
None	79.3%	82.2%
1 day or less	0.6	1.6
2-6 days	2.2	4.0
7-13 days	2.4	3.1
14-29 days	3.4	3.1
30 days or more	9.5	5.4
Don't know	2.6	0.5

Inmate characteristic	Percent who reported any time in restrictive housing: Prison inmates	Jail inmates
Sex		
Male*	17.9%	17.4%
Female	20.4	17.4
Race/Hispanic origin		
White*	16.0%	17.3%
Black	20.8**	17.4
Hispanic	16.0	15.5
Other	20.3**	21.5**
Age		
18-19	30.9%	24.8%
20-24*	28.3	23.4
25-29	23.7	19.4**
30-34	19.6**	17.1**
35-39	17.9**	14.9**
40-44	13.8**	12.1**
45-54	13.1**	11.4**
55 or older	8.9**	10.3**

*Comparison group.

Percent who reported any time in restrictive housing

Inmate characteristic	Prison inmates	Jail inmates
Education		
Less than high school	20.5%**	19.2%**
High school graduate or more*	15.1	15.4
Sexual orientation		
Heterosexual*	17.5%	17.2%
Gay, lesbian, bisexual or other	27.8**	21.6**
Current offense		
Violent sex offense	15.5%**	20.5%**
Other violent*	24.6	27.7
Property	19.1**	18.0**
Drug	14.4**	15.6**
Other	15.2**	13.5**

*Comparison group.

Criminal history	Percent who reported any time in restrictive housing: Prison inmates	Jail inmates
Number of times arrested		
1 time*	12.8%	12.6%
2–3	17.3**	14.8**
4–10	19.6**	18.4**
11 or more	23.9**	21.7**
Prior incarceration as adult or juvenile		
Yes	20.0%*	19.0%**
No*	13.4	13.4
Time in current facility since admission		
30 days or less	8.5%**	8.0%**
1–6 months*	13.5	16.8
6–12 months	23.0**	31.5**
1–5 years	21.5**	35.2**
5–10 years	19.3**	
10 years or more	15.6	

*Comparison group.

Current/past mental health problems	Percent who reported any time in restrictive housing: Prison inmates	Percent who reported any time in restrictive housing: Jail inmates
Ever told by mental health professional had disorder		
Yes	25.7%**	23.0%**
No*	14.4	13.2
Had overnight stay in a hospital in year before current admission		
Yes	30.6%**	24.9%**
No*	17.4	16.4
Used prescription medications at time of current offense		
Yes	26.5%**	23.3%**
No*	17.1	16.1
Ever received professional mental health therapy		
Yes	25.5%**	22.9%**
No*	14.7	14.0
Current mental health status		
No mental illness*	15.1%	14.5%
Anxiety or mood disorder	23.3**	19.5**
Serious psychological distress	28.9**	22.2**

*Comparison group.

Percent of prison inmates

Time in restrictive housing	Total	No mental illness	Anxiety or mood disorder	Serious psychological distress
None*	100%	70.1%	17.2%	12.8%
1 day or less	100%	60.3**	17.2	22.5**
2–6	100%	60.5**	22.2**	17.3**
7–13	100%	55.5**	19.9	24.6**
14–29	100%	53.3**	24.4**	22.3**
30 or more	100%	53.2**	23.1**	23.7**

Percent of jail inmates

Time in restrictive housing	Total	No mental illness	Anxiety or mood disorder	Serious psychological distress
None*	100%	53.4%	21.7%	24.8%
1 day or less	100%	37.8**	27.2**	35.0**
2–6	100%	43.0**	23.5	33.5**
7–13	100%	45.1**	23.2	31.8**
14–29	100%	43.5**	27.4**	29.1**
30 or more	100%	41.0**	24	35.1**

*Comparison group.

Indicator of misconduct	Percent who reported any time in restrictive housing: Prison inmates	Percent who reported any time in restrictive housing: Jail inmates
Been in fight with another inmate	100%	100%
Yes	48.6**	43.4**
No*	14.2	12.3
Written up for physically assaulting another inmate	100%	100%
Yes	77**	78.6**
No*	15.8	14.5
Been in fight with a staff member	100%	100%
Yes	56.5**	51.8**
No*	17.1	15.6
Written up for physically assaulting a staff member	100%	100%
Yes	82.6**	82.7**
No*	17.9	17
Written up for verbally assaulting a staff member	100%	100%
Yes	74.5**	79.9**
No*	16.7	15.5

*Comparison group.

Measure of facility disorder/b	Facility average	Correlation between facility condition and percent of inmates reporting time in restrictive housing: Any time	30 days or more
Percent of inmates in prison—			
who were frequently in fights	18.8%	0.52**	0.41**
who have been in fights with other inmates	10.7	0.65**	0.53**
who feared being assaulted by other inmates	7.3	0.55**	0.47**
who have seen inmates with weapons	18.6	0.44**	0.40**
who reported a lot of gang activity in facility	17.4	0.40**	0.36**
who have been in fights with staff	2.9	0.59**	0.61**
who had possessions taken by other inmates	16.1	0.30**	0.18**

**Correlation significant at the 95% confidence level.

Correlation between facility composition and percent of inmates reporting time in restrictive housing

Measure of facility composition	Facility average	Any time	30 days or more
Percent of inmates in prison—			
with serious psychological distress	13.8%	0.65**	0.51**
with a past mental health problem	44.9	0.48**	0.36**
who were held for a violent offensee	25.6	0.50**	0.46**
with 11 or more prior arrests	18.1	0.20**	0.16**
with a prior incarceration	78.0	0.12	0.17**
with less than a high school diploma or equivalent	57.2	0.16	0.18
who were lesbian, gay, or bisexual	7.6	0.33**	0.21**
who were ages 18 to 24	13.8	0.15	0.13

**Correlation significant at the 95% confidence level.

Measure of facility climate/b	Facility average	Correlation between negative facility climate and percent of inmates reporting time in restrictive housing: Any time	30 days or more
Prison facility percent of inmates who reported—			
the housing unit was very crowded	28.9%	-0.02	-0.09
areas outside of the housing unit were very crowded	28.9	0.09	-0.01
the facility did not have enough staff to provide for safety and security of inmates	38.8	0.31**	0.20**
negative perception of staff fairness and trust	45.7	0.38**	0.33**

**Correlation significant at the 95% confidence level.

Presented by

Allen J. Beck, Ph.D.
Senior Statistical Advisor
(202) 616-3277

October 23, 2015

Administrative Segregation Research: What Is (Not) Known

Daniel P. Mears, Florida State University

Topical Working Group on the Use of Administrative Segregation in the United States

National Institute of Justice
Washington, D.C.
October 23, 2015

College of Criminology and Criminal Justice
Research Brought to Life.

Key points: Little is known about . . .

COLLEGE OF CRIMINOLOGY AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
Research Brought to Life.

- **<u>Definition</u> of ad seg (terminology issue; varied goals)**
- **<u>Need</u> for ad seg (conditions under which it is needed)**
- **<u>Theory</u> of ad seg and conditions under which it achieves goals**
- **<u>Use</u> of ad seg (for whom, duration, frequency, services, etc.)**
- **<u>Impacts</u> of ad seg on inmates, prisons, officers, system, society**
- **<u>Efficiency</u> of ad seg, as compared to alternatives**
- **<u>Alternatives</u> to ad seg (relative effectiveness and efficiency)**
- **<u>Views</u> about ad seg among officials, officers, and the public**
- **<u>These research gaps</u>, by state and nationally**

Provided for non-commercial research and education use.
Not for reproduction, distribution or commercial use.

This article appeared in a journal published by Elsevier. The attached copy is furnished to the author for internal non-commercial research and education use, including for instruction at the authors institution and sharing with colleagues.

Other uses, including reproduction and distribution, or selling or licensing copies, or posting to personal, institutional or third party websites are prohibited.

In most cases authors are permitted to post their version of the article (e.g. in Word or Tex form) to their personal website or institutional repository. Authors requiring further information regarding Elsevier's archiving and manuscript policies are encouraged to visit:

http://www.elsevier.com/copyright

Break Out Sessions

1. What are the major research questions and gaps in the topic areas of your breakout group?

2. What strategies and research methods would address existing research gaps?

NIJ

Report Out from Group Discussions

NIJ

Wrap-up, Summary, and Next Steps

NIJ

National Institute of Justice Topical Working Group on the Use of Administrative Segregation in the U.S.

Friday, October 23, 2015

NIJ