

SJ 25: Study Use of Solitary Confinement
Background Paper: Definitions and Data
on the Use of Restricted Housing Nationally and in Montana
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for the Law and Justice Interim Committee
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Background

Purpose

In 2017, the Montana Legislature requested an interim committee study the extent of the use of solitary confinement in Montana. This paper will review the terms used to describe solitary confinement nationally and in Montana, several broad reasons the practice might be used in correctional settings, and highlight data that has been collected to understand the extent of its use.

Terminology Caveat

The SJ 25 study resolution uses the term “solitary confinement” almost exclusively and provides a definition in the preamble. The resolution also notes the variety of other words used for solitary confinement, “including administrative, protective, or disciplinary segregation, lockdown, and secure housing”. The Montana Department of Corrections (Montana DOC) term is “locked housing.”¹

Because of the difference in terms used by the SJ 25 study, stakeholders, and the Montana DOC, this paper uses the term “solitary confinement” when referring to the specific language of the SJ 25 study and “locked housing” when referring to Montana DOC practices. Otherwise, it uses “restricted housing” or “restrictive housing,” as do most of the documents used as sources, to refer to the concept of housing an inmate alone or with a cellmate in a locked cell for the majority of a day.

Even when organizations or states use the same term, the details of what constitutes or defines restricted housing and the conditions it entails can differ. This reality can make comparison between facilities, systems, and states difficult. With this in mind, the Law and Justice Interim Committee (LJIC) members should inquire into and understand how terms are used and defined when reading research reports, listening to stakeholders and the public speak, and reviewing other states’ practices or comparing them to Montana’s practices.

Methodology

This report relies heavily on data and research provided by five sources:

1. a 10-chapter volume of analysis of various facets of restricted housing produced by the National Institute of Justice in November 2016. The NIJ is

¹ Hearing on Senate Joint Resolution No. 25, 65th Montana Legislature, House Judiciary, April 21, 2017, minutes available from: http://montanalegislature.granicus.com/MediaPlayer.php?view_id=21&clip_id=24129, last accessed Sept. 7, 2017.

- the research, development, and evaluation agency of the U.S. Department of Justice (U.S. DOJ).²
2. The January 2016 final report of the U.S. DOJ on the use of restricted housing in federal prisons, which includes the department's recommendations and guiding principles developed from the study; and
 3. a three-part report series released by the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA) and the Arthur Liman Public Interest Program at Yale Law School. Starting in 2013, the two organizations collaborated to conduct surveys of state and federal correctional agencies. Survey topics included the details of the states' administrative segregation policies, the living conditions experienced by inmates in administrative segregation, and the numbers of inmates in state's correctional systems in general and in restricted housing in particular. The collaboration resulted in a nationwide look at restricted housing policies and practices as well as state-specific data.

The three ASCA/Liman reports include:

- an initial report from 2013 that collected and analyzed state and federal correctional facility policies that govern the use of administrative segregation, including the criteria required to be placed in and removed from administrative segregation. This initial report will be cited in this background paper as the ASCA/Liman National Policy Overview;³
- a second report from August 2015 that examined the impact of administrative segregation policies by surveying correctional administrators in state and federal facilities to determine the general number of inmates affected and to document the living conditions associated with administrative segregation in those facilities. This report will be cited in this background paper as the ASCA/Liman Time-In-Cell Report;⁴ and
- a recent report from November 2015 that updates the number of prisoners held in restricted housing generally and relied on survey responses from state and federal correctional agencies. This report also reviews the length of time individuals stay in this housing type and compiles information on state or federal correctional agencies that are making efforts to reduce the extent of their use of

² *Restrictive Housing in the U.S.: Issues, Challenges, and Future Directions*, National Institute of Justice, Nov. 2016, available from: <http://nij.gov/topics/corrections/institutional/Pages/restrictive-housing-in-the-us.aspx>, last accessed Aug. 2, 2017. [The entire report (all the chapters) will be cited as *Restrictive Housing in the U.S.*]

³ Hope Metcalf, Jamelia Morgan, Samuel Olikier-Friedland, Judith Resnik, Julia Spiegel, Haran Tae, Alyssa Work, and Brian Holbrook, *Administrative Segregation, Degrees of Isolation, and Incarceration: A National Overview of State and Federal Correctional Policies*, Liman Public Interest Program at Yale Law School, June 2013, available from:

[https://law.yale.edu/system/files/area/center/liman/document/Liman_overview_segregation_June_25_2013_TO_PO_ST_FINAL\(1\).pdf](https://law.yale.edu/system/files/area/center/liman/document/Liman_overview_segregation_June_25_2013_TO_PO_ST_FINAL(1).pdf), last accessed Aug. 2, 2017. [will be cited as ASCA/Liman National Policy Overview]

⁴ *Time-In-Cell: The ASCA-Liman 2014 National Survey of Administrative Segregation in Prison*, The Liman Program, Yale Law School and the Association of State Correctional Administrators, Aug. 2015, available from: https://law.yale.edu/system/files/area/center/liman/document/asca-liman_administrativesegregationreport.pdf, last accessed Sept. 7, 2017. [will be cited as ASCA/Liman Time-In-Cell Report]

restricted housing. This report is cited in this background paper as ASCA/Liman Reducing Time-In-Cell Report.⁵

The first two Liman/ASCA reports are limited in scope to one type of restricted housing, administrative segregation, the purpose of which the reports describe as “to control an individual perceived to pose a current or future risk”.⁶ The third report—the ASCA/Liman Reducing Time-In-Cell Report—considers prisoners held in restrictive housing generally. It is a broader classification than that used in the first two ASCA/Liman reports, and one which the organizations define as “individuals...held in their cells for 22 hours or more each day, and for 15 continuous days or more at a time.”⁷

Links to all three reports are available on the LJIC’s webpage for the SJ 25 study, and copies of eight tables with data on each reporting jurisdiction and Montana are available starting on page 9 of this paper.

Defining the Terms

SJ 25 defines solitary confinement as “to house an adult or juvenile with minimal or rare meaningful contact with other individuals”. It does not specify a time length, reason for the housing status, or describe what constitutes meaningful contact.

A national overview of state and federal policies on the “long-term isolation” of inmates points out that how the term that is used often differs by audience. Specifically, “solitary confinement” or “isolation” are terms used in discussion of the practice by the general public, but correctional facility policies tend to use “segregation,” “restricted housing,” “special management,” or similar terms such as “separation”.⁸ Another report states that sometimes the terms are used interchangeably and at other times used very carefully to distinguish between “critical nuances.”⁹

But whatever the term used, the basic practices that define restricted housing are similar: inmates are removed from the general population and are confined in a single or double-bunked cell for the majority of the hours in a day with restricted movements, activities, and contact with other individuals.¹⁰

Types of Restricted Housing

⁵ *Aiming to Reduce Time-In-Cell*, Association of State Correctional Administrators and The Arthur Liman Public Interest Program at Yale Law School, Nov. 2016, available from: <https://law.yale.edu/system/files/area/center/liman/document/aimingtoeducetic.pdf>, last accessed Sept. 7, 2017. [Will be cited as ASCA/Liman Reducing Time-In-Cell Report]

⁶ ASCA/Liman National Policy Overview, p. 2.

⁷ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 1.

⁸ ASCA/Liman National Policy Overview, p. 1.

⁹ Nancy Rodriguez, Ph.D., “Introduction,” *Restrictive Housing in the U.S.*, p. v.

¹⁰ ASCA/Liman National Policy Overview, p. 2; Natasha A. Frost, Ph.D, and Carlos E. Monteiro, Ph.D, “Administrative Segregation in U.S. Prisons,” *Restrictive Housing in the U.S.* p. 7; and *Report and Recommendations Concerning the Use of Restrictive Housing*, U.S. Department of Justice, Jan. 2016, p. 3, available from: <https://www.justice.gov/archives/dag/file/815551/download>, last accessed Sept. 7, 2017.

The term used in a correctional setting for restricted housing often correlates with the reason why the facility is using that practice to house an inmate. Typically researchers agree that there are three general purposes for a restricted housing placement, which are listed and described below.¹¹

- To protect an inmate – Housing of this type is often called protective segregation or custody and serves to protect an inmate from other inmates in the facility. It can be open-ended in duration.
- To discipline an inmate – Housing of this type can be called disciplinary or punitive segregation and is a punishment for facility rule violations or misconduct. It is often, but not always, for a specific, limited period of time depending on the infraction.
- To incapacitate an inmate – Housing of this type can be called administrative segregation or confinement and is used to house an inmate who is viewed as a current or future risk to the orderly operation of a facility, to staff, or to other inmates. It can also be open-ended in duration.

Another use of segregation is to confine an inmate temporarily pending a hearing or other institutional process that will be used to determine a longer term placement for the inmate.

Montana Locked Housing

In Montana, the DOC uses “locked housing” as the umbrella term to describe the practice separating inmates from the general population and housing them in a restricted setting.¹² Under that umbrella, the housing statuses generally conform to the general types discussed above. Nonpunitive locked housing used to protect an inmate is called special management. Disciplinary detention is the term used to describe confinement that separates “offenders from the general population for serious rule violations.” Pre-hearing or temporary confinement is “to safely and securely control high-risk or at-risk offenders”. Administrative segregation is the term for a “non-punitive housing status for offenders whose continued presence in the general population may pose serious threat to life, property, self, staff, other offenders, or to the facilities’ security or orderly operation.”

There are two locked housing units at Montana State Prison, LHU1 and LHU2. As of June 24, 2013, the facility operational capacity of the two locked housing units was a total of 106. Facility operational capacity means the “maximum facility or system

¹¹ These classification rely on information provided in ASCA/Liman Time-In-Cell Report, p.1; and Ryan M. Lebreque, “The Use of Administrative Segregation and Its Function in the Institutional Setting,” *Restrictive Housing in the U.S.* p. 51.

¹² Information in this paragraph is from Montana DOC Policy No. 3.5.1 (Locked Housing Unit Operations), which was last revised September 2016.

population capacity at which daily operations may be conducted without compromising staff and offender safety and facility and public security.”¹³

These units are separated from the general offender populations, and each contain several blocks that further separate the different types of housing, such as prehearing confinement, special management, and administrative segregation. A housing unit on the High Side of the prison has a cell block housing vulnerable inmates and another unit houses the mental health block.¹⁴ The terms used to describe the blocks seem to provide specificity as to why an inmate might be in locked housing, such as disciplinary reasons, for the inmate’s protection, or for the protection of staff and other inmates.

How Common is Restricted Housing?

National Data From the States

Given the variety of terms and conditions used to describe restricted housing across the United States, finding good cross-state or cross-system data can be difficult.¹⁵ Care must be taken to ensure that the data compare similar types of restricted housing and that the limitations of the data are understood.

However, the ASCA/Liman Reducing Time-In-Cell Report conducted a national survey of correctional jurisdictions in an attempt to provide a baseline of data. The authors found that at least 67,442 people were held in restricted housing in a prison as of October 1, 2015. That number includes inmates in 48 state and federal prisons, as well as the District of Columbia and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Together, these prisons are believed to hold “about 96% of the nations’ prisoners convicted of a felony.”¹⁶ The survey defined restricted housing for the respondents as “individuals...held in their cells for 22 hours or more each day, and for 15 continuous days or more at a time.”¹⁷ Using that definition, the survey reported an average of 4.9% of the prison population were held in restricted housing by those 48 jurisdictions; the median figure is 5.1%.¹⁸

Because one state did not respond and four others didn’t or couldn’t report information, that 67,442 number is likely low. Like many studies that attempt to quantify the use of

¹³ Information in this paragraph is from Montana DOC Policy No. DOC 2.2.1 (Facility Design/Capacity) and an attachment: Montana State Prison and Contract Facility Capacities. The policy was last revised in August 2011. The attachment was last updated June 2013. Both are available from: <http://cor.mt.gov/Portals/104/Resources/Policy/Chapter2/2-2-1.pdf>. Last accessed Sept. 7, 2017.

¹⁴ Information in this paragraph is from Montana DOC Policy No. DOC 2.2.1 (Facility Design/Capacity) and an attachment: Montana State Prison and Contract Facility Capacities. The policy was last revised in August 2011. The attachment was last updated June 2013. Both are available from: <http://cor.mt.gov/Portals/104/Resources/Policy/Chapter2/2-2-1.pdf>. Last accessed Sept. 7, 2017.

¹⁵ Allen J. Beck, Ph.D, “Use of Restrictive Housing in U.S. Prisons and Jails, 2011-2012”, *Bureau of Justice Statistics*, U.S. Department of Justice, Oct. 2015, p. 2, available from: <https://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/urhuspj1112.pdf>, last accessed Aug. 22, 2017. [Will be cited as Beck]

¹⁶ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 1.

¹⁷ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 1.

¹⁸ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 21.

restricted housing in the U.S., it didn't include people held in county jails or detention centers, juvenile facilities, or military or immigration detention facilities.¹⁹

In an attempt to capture numbers of inmates who spent significant hours each day in a cell, even if the total number of hours was less than 22, the same survey also asked state and federal prison administrators about prisoners who were confined in cells for 20 to 21 hours a day and for 16 to 19 hours a day. When those two subsets of prisoners were added to the original 67,442, the ASCA/Liman Reducing Time-In-Cell Report estimated at least 83,897 prisoners were held in cell for at least 16 hours a day for 15 days or more.²⁰ Again, because those numbers didn't include responses from all of the states or about all jurisdictions that detain individuals, the report numbers are likely a floor rather than a ceiling.

National Data from Inmates²¹

Another estimate of the number of U.S. inmates held in restricted housing is provided by an inmate survey conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) of the U.S. DOJ. The survey is conducted as part of the U.S. DOJ's compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79), but the survey also gathers data from inmates related to confinement conditions and experiences. Because it is also administered to jail inmates, the survey data provides a window into that type of facility, as well as the state facilities. Unlike the ASCA/Liman Reducing Time-In-Cell Report, the BJS survey of inmates did not provide a definition of administrative segregation or solitary confinement. Instead, it asked inmates for a description of where they had spent the previous night and offered those two terms as one of the seven descriptive options as possible answers.

The most recent survey was conducted in 2011 and 2012 and found that, on an average day, up to 4.4% of state and federal inmates and 2.7% of jail inmates were housed in administrative segregation or solitary confinement.²² At least 1.9% of state and federal inmates and 2.2% of jail inmates self-reported that housing status. The higher estimate numbers include inmates who had to fill out a paper rather than electronic survey and inmates who were unavailable to take either form of the survey. The paper survey didn't include a question about housing status. When those two types of inmates were added to the numbers of inmates who self-reported their housing status, the number totaled the 4.4% and 2.7% that the survey highlighted.

Other findings highlighted from the survey results were:

- In the 12 months prior to the survey or since arriving at the facility, up to 20% of prison inmates and 18% of jail inmates reported they had spent time in administrative segregation or solitary confinement;²³

¹⁹ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 1.

²⁰ Reducing Time-In-Cell p. 24.

²¹ Beck, p. 1.

²² Beck, pgs. 1, 3.

²³ Beck, pgs. 1, 5.

- Up to 10% of prison inmates and 5% of jail inmates reported they had spent 30 days or more in administrative segregation or solitary confinement.²⁴
- Nearly identical percentages of male prison or jail inmates reported spending any time in restricted housing (17.9% for male prison inmates and 17.4% for male jail inmates), while 20.4% of female prison inmates reported spending any time in restricted housing as compared to 17.4% of female jail inmates.²⁵
- A link between stays in restricted housing and inmate mental health problems, noting that “inmates who reported a [past mental health] problem were also more likely than other inmates to report that they had spent time in restrictive housing in the last 12 months or since coming to the facility, if shorter.”²⁶

Finally, given the large set of data collected through the survey, it also provides estimates of the percentages of inmates who reported spending time in restricted housing by several other characteristics such as age, previous criminal-justice system contacts, educational attainment, race/Hispanic origin, and sexual orientation.

Montana Data

The ASCA/Liman Reducing Time-In-Cell Report included state-specific information gathered from the states themselves. Several data points that relate to Montana are highlighted in this section.

As of October 1, 2015, Montana reported holding 90 male prisoners in restricted housing, which the survey administrators had defined as being housed “in ... [a cell] for 22 hours or more each day, and for 15 continuous days or more at a time.” That number was about 3.5% of the total custodial population for the state.²⁷ The ASCA/Liman tables and charts did not report any Montana data on female offenders held in restricted housing.

In addition to those 90 male prisoners, Montana reported 6 inmates who were held 20-21 hours in a cell for at least 15 consecutive days for a total of 96 inmates – or 3.8% of the total custodial population – who spent at least 16 hours in a cell for 15 consecutive days or more.²⁸ The state did not report any inmates in the 16- to 19-hour in-cell range.

Although Montana only reported 90 prisoners in restricted housing at the time of the survey, it provided data on the length of time a prisoner spent in restricted housing for 134 inmates. Of the 134 inmates for whom length of time data was reported, 58 spent at least 15 days but less than 1 month in restricted housing. Another 67 spent 3 to 6 months. Two inmates had been in restricted housing for 6 months to 1 year, with another four inmates spending 1 to 3 years. Finally, three inmates had spent 6 or more years in restricted housing.²⁹

²⁴ Beck, pgs. 1, 5.

²⁵ Beck, p. 4.

²⁶ Beck, p. 6.

²⁷ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 1, 25.

²⁸ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 25.

²⁹ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 27.

Although Montana reported 90 inmates held in restricted housing conditions during the survey, it could only provide demographic data for 83 of those 90 inmates because the other 7 were in “off-site detention”.³⁰ While 75% of the general inmate population was white and 22% ‘other’ (which includes American Indian inmates), of the 83 inmates held in restricted housing, 61% were white and 34% were other.

In terms of age, Montana reported that 73% of its total population was between the ages of 18 and 49, with the remaining 27% 50 or older. In the restricted housing population, 86% were between the ages of 18 and 49, with the rest being 50 or older.³¹

³⁰ Reducing Time-In-Cell, footnote 171 on page 90.

³¹ Reducing Time-In-Cell, p. 44.

Tables from the ASCA/Liman Reducing Time-In-Cell Report

The full report is available at:

<https://law.yale.edu/system/files/area/center/liman/document/aimingtoreducetic.pdf>

Table 2 – Numbers and Percentages of Men and Women in Custodial Population in Restricted Housing by Jurisdiction (15 Consecutive Days or Longer, 22 Hours or More per Day) ($n = 48$)¹⁷¹

	Total Custodial Population	Total Custodial Population for Facilities Reporting RH Data	Population in Restricted Housing	Percentage in Restricted Housing
Alabama	25,284	24,549*	1,402	5.7%
Alaska	4,919	4,919	352	7.2%
Arizona	42,736	42,736	2,544	6.0%
California	128,164	117,171*	1,104 ¹⁷²	0.9%
Colorado	18,231	18,231	217 ¹⁷³	1.2%
Connecticut	16,056	16,056	128	0.8%
Delaware	5,824	4,342*	381	8.8%
D.C.	1,153	1,153	95	8.2%
Florida	99,588	99,588	8,103	8.1%
Georgia	56,656	56,656	3,880	6.8%
Hawaii	4,200	4,200	23	0.5%
Idaho	8,013	8,013	404	5.0%
Illinois	46,609	46,609	2,255	4.8%
Indiana	27,508	27,508	1,621	5.9%
Iowa	8,302	8,302	247	3.0%
Kansas	9,952	9,952	589	5.9%
Kentucky	11,669	11,669	487	4.2%
Louisiana	36,511	18,515* (36,511)	2,689 (3,003)	14.5% (8.2%)
Maryland	19,687	19,687	1,485	7.5%
Massachusetts	10,004	10,004	235	2.3%
Michigan	42,826	42,826	1,339	3.1%
Minnesota	9,321	9,321	622	6.7%
Mississippi	18,866	18,866	185	1.0%
Missouri	32,266	32,266	2,028	6.3%
Montana	2,554	2,554	90	3.5%
Nebraska	5,456	5,456	598	11.0%
New Hampshire	2,699	2,699	125	4.6%
New Jersey	20,346	20,346	1,370	6.7%
New Mexico	7,389	7,389	663	9.0%
New York	52,621	52,621	4,498	8.5%
North Carolina	38,039	38,039	1,517	4.0%
North Dakota	1,800	1,800	54	3.0%
Ohio	50,248	50,248	1,374	2.7%

Oklahoma	27,650	27,650	1,552	5.6%
Oregon	14,724	14,724	630	4.3%
Pennsylvania	50,349	50,349	1,716	3.4%
South Carolina	20,978	20,978	1,068	5.1%
South Dakota	3,526	3,526	106	3.0%
Tennessee	20,095	20,095	1,768	8.8%
Texas	148,365	148,365	5,832	3.9%
Utah	6,497	6,497 (6,112) ¹⁷⁴	912 (380)	14.0% (6%)
Vermont	1,783	1,783	106	5.9%
Virgin Islands	491	339*	96	28.3%
Virginia	30,412	30,412	854	2.8%
Washington	16,308	16,308	274	1.7%
Wisconsin	22,965	20,535*	751	3.7%
Wyoming	2,128	2,128	131	6.2%
BOP	205,508	189,181*	8,942	4.7%
<i>Across Jurisdictions</i>	1,437,276	1,387,161	67,442	4.9%

Chart 1 – Percentages of Men and Women in Custodial Population in Restricted Housing by Jurisdiction (15 Consecutive Days or Longer, 22 Hours or More per Day) ($n = 48$)¹⁷⁵

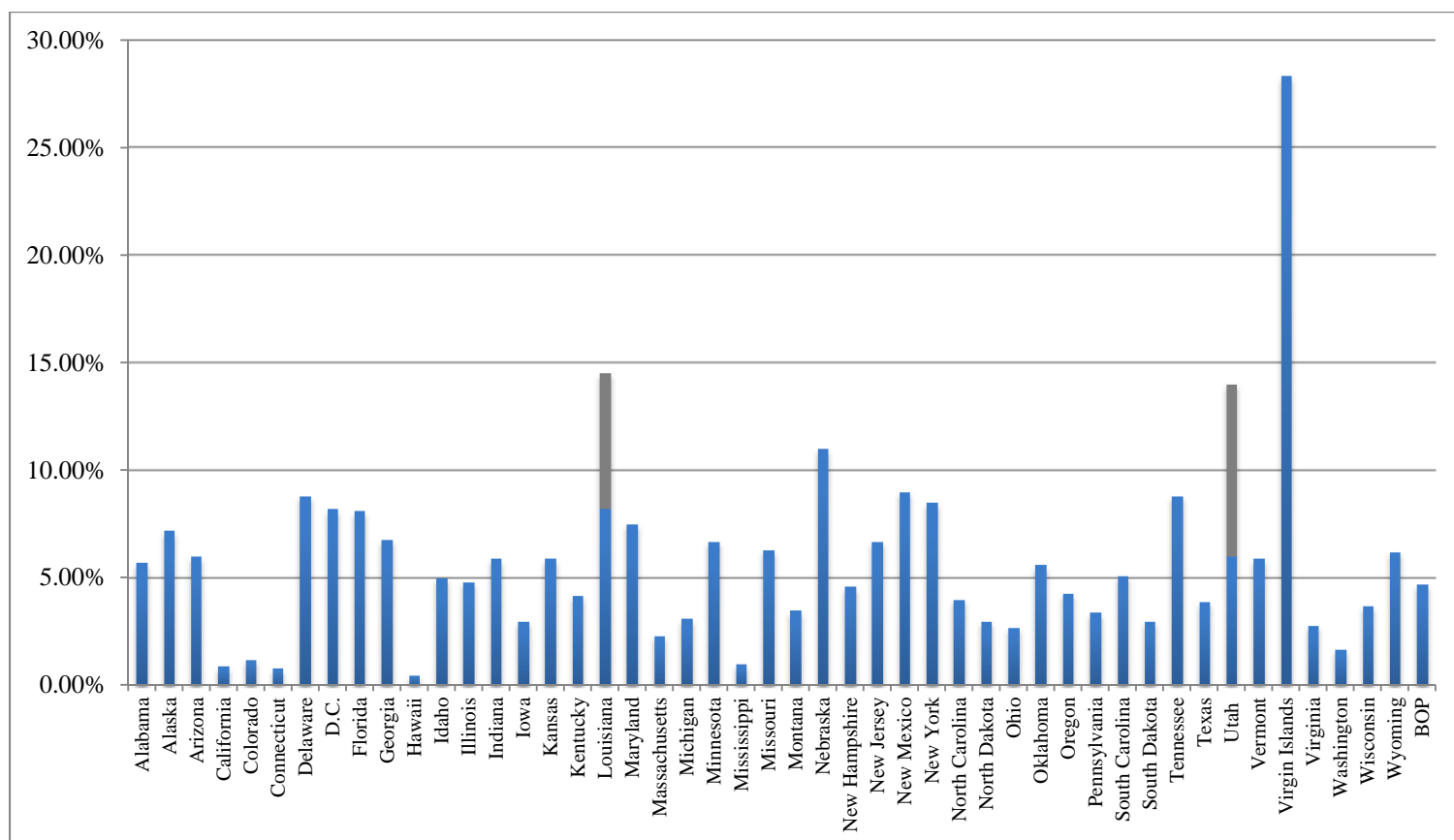


Table 3 – Numbers and Percentages of Men and Women in Custodial Population In-Cell for 16 or More Hours per Day and for 15 Consecutive Days or Longer by Jurisdiction (n = 34)¹⁷⁶

	Total Custodial Population	22 Hours or More		20-21 Hours		16-19 Hours		Total 16-24 Hours	
Alaska	4,919	352	7.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	352	7.2%
California ¹⁷⁷	117,171	1,104	0.9%	6,628	5.7%	597	0.5%	8,329	7.1%
Colorado	18,231	217	1.2%	202	1.1%	99	0.5%	518	2.8%
Connecticut	16,056	128	0.8%	186	1.2%	381	2.4%	695	4.3%
D.C.	1,153	95	8.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	95	8.2%
Hawaii	4,200	23	0.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	23	0.5%
Idaho	8,013	404	5.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	404	5.0%
Indiana	27,508	1,621	5.9%	246	0.9%	640	2.3%	2,507	9.1%
Iowa	8,302	247	3.0%	213	2.6%	0	0.0%	460	5.5%
Kansas	9,952	589	5.9%	392	3.9%	0	0.0%	981	9.9%
Louisiana	18,515	2,689	14.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2,689	14.5%
Maryland	19,687	1,485	7.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,485	7.5%
Massachusetts	10,004	235	2.3%	0	0.0%	29	0.3%	264	2.6%
Michigan	42,826	1,339	3.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,339	3.1%
Mississippi	18,866	185	1.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	185	1.0%
Missouri	32,266	2,028	6.3%	0	0.0%	222	0.7%	2,250	7.0%
Montana	2,554	90	3.5%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%	96	3.8%
Nebraska	5,456	598	11.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	598	11.0%
New Hampshire	2,699	125	4.6%	44	1.6%	0	0.0%	169	6.3%
New Jersey	20,346	1,370	6.7%	6	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,376	6.8%
New Mexico	7,389	663	9.0%	0	0.0%	175	2.4%	838	11.3%
New York	52,621	4,498	8.5%	347	0.7%	245	0.5%	5,090	9.7%
North Carolina	38,039	1,517	4.0%	815	2.1%	0	0.0%	2,332	6.1%
North Dakota	1,800	54	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	54	3.0%
Oklahoma	27,650	1,552	5.6%	20	0.1%	0	0.0%	1,572	5.7%
Oregon	14,724	630	4.3%	22	0.1%	34	0.2%	686	4.7%
Pennsylvania	50,349	1,716	3.4%	226	0.4%	0	0.0%	1,942	3.9%
South Dakota	3,526	106	3.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.1%	111	3.1%
Texas	148,365	5,832	3.9%	1,063	0.7%	2,183	1.5%	9,078	6.1%
Utah ¹⁷⁸	6,497	912	14.0%	122	1.9%	0	0.0%	1,034	15.9%
Virgin Islands	339	96	28.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	97	28.6%
Virginia	30,412	854	2.8%	1,289	4.2%	0	0.0%	2,143	7.0%
Washington	16,308	274	1.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	274	1.7%
Wyoming	2,128	131	6.2%	0	0.0%	17	0.8%	148	7.0%

Table 4 – Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing by Length of Time and by Jurisdiction (n = 41)

	15 days- 1 mo.	1-3 mo.	3-6 mo.	6 mo.- 1 year	1-3 years	3-6 years	6+ years
Alaska ¹⁸⁴	124	74	49	60	43	5	0
Arizona	140	472	530	809	488	34	71
California ¹⁸⁵	23	106	177	181	270	168	154
Colorado	64	65	64	23	1	0	0
Connecticut ¹⁸⁶	19	20	23	17	22	7	13
Delaware	25	99	84	76	67	12	18
District of Columbia	33	51	6	5	0	0	0
Florida	2,026	3,254	1,327	741	401	195	159
Hawaii	21	2	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho ¹⁸⁷	55	91	49	55	21	3	1
Indiana	212	224	388	496	175	80	46
Iowa	97	80	30	24	16	0	0
Kansas	125	146	87	105	94	22	10
Kentucky	139	222	52	41	28	4	1
Louisiana ¹⁸⁸	327	551	334	302	450	221	0
Maryland	201	725	357	136	56	8	2
Massachusetts ¹⁸⁹	2	3	12	65	71	24	43
Minnesota ¹⁹⁰	102	308	103	47	7	0	0
Mississippi	3	21	29	41	69	17	5
Montana ¹⁹¹	58	0	67	2	4	0	3
Nebraska	48	121	158	87	106	48	30
New Jersey	54	247	295	354	184	128	108
New York ¹⁹²	1,615	1,454	671	257	101	32	0
North Carolina	461	579	460	12	4	1	0
North Dakota	8	13	12	17	4	0	0
Ohio ¹⁹³	119	360	181	253	162	43	22
Oklahoma	169	270	206	270	490	77	70
Oregon	90	152	277	81	26	4	0
Pennsylvania	349	524	288	156	157	52	190
South Carolina	238	370	128	114	151	67	0
South Dakota	18	16	10	15	27	12	8
Tennessee ¹⁹⁴	89	239	222	353	500	166	205
Texas	109	204	277	537	1,840	1,278	1,587
Utah	233	169	173	125	166	35	11
Vermont ¹⁹⁵	17	3	2	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	14	12	15	23	17	10	5
Virginia	219	306	119	89	101	20	0
Washington	16	55	68	70	37	16	12
Wisconsin	278	285	88	60	36	4	0
Wyoming	8	30	24	59	9	0	1
BOP	1,690	3,802	1,449	929	731	183	158
<i>Across Jurisdictions</i>	9,638	15,725	8,891	7,087	7,132	2,976	2,933

Table 5 – Number and Percentage of Male Custodial Population in Restricted Housing (n=43)²⁰¹

	Total Custodial Population	Restricted Housing Population	Percentage in Restricted Housing
Alabama	23,062	1,382	6.0%
Alaska	4,360	345	7.9%
Arizona	38,764	2,452	6.3%
California	111,996	1,079	1.0%
Colorado	16,719	214	1.3%
Connecticut	14,993	120	0.8%
Delaware	4,119	378	9.2%
D.C.	1,153	95	8.2%
Florida	92,679	7,863	8.5%
Hawaii	3,989	22	0.6%
Idaho	7,001	389	5.6%
Indiana	24,937	1,579	6.3%
Iowa	7,575	242	3.2%
Kansas	9,132	581	6.4%
Kentucky	10,664	362	3.4%
Louisiana	17,577	2,583	14.7%
Maryland	18,736	1,454	7.8%
Massachusetts	9,313	447	4.8%
Michigan	40,625	1,321	3.3%
Minnesota	8,674	602	6.9%
Mississippi	17,516	180	1.0%
Missouri	29,028	1,968	6.8%
Montana	2,345	83	3.5%
Nebraska	5,018	589	11.7%
New Jersey	17,027	1,316	7.7%
New York	50,189	4,410	8.8%
North Carolina	35,228	1,476	4.2%
North Dakota	1,582	53	3.4%
Ohio	46,115	1,363	3.0%
Oklahoma	24,722	1,519	6.1%
Oregon	13,451	609	4.5%
Pennsylvania	47,551	1,701	3.6%
South Carolina	19,575	1,045	5.3%
South Dakota	3,132	101	3.2%
Tennessee	18,630	1,716	9.2%
Texas	135,580	5,726	4.2%
Utah	5,960	852	14.3%
Virgin Islands	324	95	29.3%
Virginia	28,059	824	2.9%
Washington	15,172	273	1.8%
Wisconsin	19,221	692	3.6%
Wyoming	1,877	121	6.4%
BOP	177,451	8,827	5.0%
<i>Across Jurisdictions</i>	1,180,821	59,049	5.0%

Table 7 – Demographic Composition of Total Male Custodial Population and of Male Restricted Housing Population (n = 43)

	Total Male Custodial Population						Male Restricted Housing Population					
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Total
Alabama	8,901	14,063	0	2	96	23,062	423	955	0	0	4	1,382
Alaska	2,011	464	128	38	1,719	4,360	165	28	9	5	138	345
Arizona	14,762	5,431	15,932	152	2,487	38,764	647	388	1,210	7	200	2,452
California	24,486	32,905	46,508	1,200	6,897	111,996	95	34	931	0	19	1,079
Colorado	7,551	3,137	5,357	176	498	16,719	81	31	92	0	10	214
Connecticut	4,735	6,322	3,826	73	37	14,993	27	68	23	2	0	120
Delaware	1,538	2,404	167	7	3	4,119	110	249	19	0	0	378
D.C.	24	1,041	64	3	21	1,153	2	89	3	0	1	95
Florida	35,474	45,122	11,770	13	300	92,679	2,181	4,639	1,021	0	22	7,863
Hawaii	934	175	99	755	2,026	3,989	5	0	0	2	15	22
Idaho	5,243	198	1,095	33	432	7,001	285	11	64	3	26	389
Indiana	14,750	8,800	1,160	49	178	24,937	831	645	96	0	7	1,579
Iowa	4,894	1,978	513	64	126	7,575	132	70	35	1	4	242
Kansas	5,073	2,802	1,005	82	170	9,132	253	220	86	2	20	581
Kentucky	7,446	2,890	187	24	117	10,664	253	100	6	0	3	362
Louisiana	4,679	12,826	39	22	11	17,577	586	1,991	4	2	0	2,583
Maryland	4,075	11,443	605	47	2,566	18,736	408	966	52	2	26	1,454
Massachusetts	4,002	2,655	2,417	127	112	9,313	167	157	110	7	6	447
Michigan	17,509	22,006	322	112	676	40,625	383	912	8	0	18	1,321
Minnesota	3,930	3,154	585	231	774	8,674	171	271	41	8	111	602
Mississippi	5,533	11,763	152	36	32	17,516	37	143	0	0	0	180
Missouri	17,512	10,810	539	55	112	29,028	1,011	916	32	2	7	1,968
Montana	1,758	60	0	6	521	2,345	51	4	0	0	28	83
Nebraska	2,757	1,362	634	41	224	5,018	306	135	108	6	34	589
New Jersey	3,805	10,160	2,689	95	278	17,027	244	827	227	5	13	1,316
New York	12,138	25,097	11,321	235	1,398	50,189	765	2,459	1,052	4	130	4,410
North Carolina	12,881	19,586	1,697	109	955	35,228	378	992	48	4	54	1,476
North Dakota	1,051	125	97	8	301	1,582	23	9	8	0	13	53
Ohio	23,364	21,276	1,189	60	226	46,115	536	781	41	1	4	1,363
Oklahoma	13,180	6,893	1,889	75	2,685	24,722	647	529	148	3	192	1,519
Oregon	9,859	1,270	1,787	193	342	13,451	430	70	78	3	28	609
Pennsylvania	18,879	23,322	5,032	128	190	47,551	498	1,024	169	2	8	1,701
South Carolina	6,427	12,551	408	19	170	19,575	254	769	10	2	10	1,045
South Dakota	1,888	236	140	10	858	3,132	37	7	4	0	53	101
Tennessee	9,338	8,785	438	43	26	18,630	1,034	643	32	4	3	1,716
Texas	41,626	46,765	46,460	434	295	135,580	1,427	1,418	2,866	3	12	5,726
Utah	3,881	404	1,116	183	376	5,960	418	57	288	27	62	852
Virgin Islands	5	227	92	0	0	324	4	72	19	0	0	95
Virginia	9,884	17,314	730	107	24	28,059	274	530	16	2	2	824
Washington	9,083	2,815	1,960	539	775	15,172	135	41	82	7	8	273
Wisconsin	8,487	8,068	1,871	194	601	19,221	223	354	88	3	24	692
Wyoming	1,415	104	242	7	109	1,877	72	9	20	0	20	121
BOP	44,695	64,576	62,669	2,523	2,988	177,451	2,280	3,154	3,015	57	321	8,827
<i>Across Jurisdictions</i>	431,463	473,385	234,931	8,310	32,732	1,180,821	18,289	26,767	12,161	178	1,666	59,049

Table 8 – Demographic Percentage Composition of Total Male Custodial Population and of Male Restricted Housing Population (n = 43)

	Total Male Custodial Population					Male Restricted Housing Population				
	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other
Alabama	39%	61%	0%	0%	0%	31%	69%	0%	0%	0%
Alaska	46%	11%	3%	1%	39%	48%	8%	3%	1%	40%
Arizona	38%	14%	41%	0%	6%	26%	16%	49%	0%	8%
California	22%	29%	42%	1%	6%	9%	3%	86%	0%	2%
Colorado	45%	19%	32%	1%	3%	38%	14%	43%	0%	5%
Connecticut	32%	42%	26%	0%	0%	23%	57%	19%	2%	0%
Delaware	37%	58%	4%	0%	0%	29%	66%	5%	0%	0%
D.C.	2%	90%	6%	0%	2%	2%	94%	3%	0%	1%
Florida	38%	49%	13%	0%	0%	28%	59%	13%	0%	0%
Hawaii	23%	4%	2%	19%	51%	23%	0%	0%	9%	68%
Idaho	75%	3%	16%	0%	6%	73%	3%	16%	1%	7%
Indiana	59%	35%	5%	0%	1%	53%	41%	6%	0%	0%
Iowa	65%	26%	7%	1%	2%	55%	29%	14%	0%	2%
Kansas	56%	31%	11%	1%	2%	44%	38%	15%	0%	3%
Kentucky	70%	27%	2%	0%	1%	70%	28%	2%	0%	1%
Louisiana	27%	73%	0%	0%	0%	23%	77%	0%	0%	0%
Maryland	22%	61%	3%	0%	14%	28%	66%	4%	0%	2%
Massachusetts	43%	29%	26%	1%	1%	37%	35%	25%	2%	1%
Michigan	43%	54%	1%	0%	2%	29%	69%	1%	0%	1%
Minnesota	45%	36%	7%	3%	9%	28%	45%	7%	1%	18%
Mississippi	32%	67%	1%	0%	0%	21%	79%	0%	0%	0%
Missouri	60%	37%	2%	0%	0%	51%	47%	2%	0%	0%
Montana	75%	3%	0%	0%	22%	61%	5%	0%	0%	34%
Nebraska	55%	27%	13%	1%	4%	52%	23%	18%	1%	6%
New Jersey	22%	60%	16%	1%	2%	19%	63%	17%	0%	1%
New York	24%	50%	23%	0%	3%	17%	56%	24%	0%	3%
North Carolina	37%	56%	5%	0%	3%	26%	67%	3%	0%	4%
North Dakota	66%	8%	6%	1%	19%	43%	17%	15%	0%	25%
Ohio	51%	46%	3%	0%	0%	39%	57%	3%	0%	0%
Oklahoma	53%	28%	8%	0%	11%	43%	35%	10%	0%	13%
Oregon	73%	9%	13%	1%	3%	71%	11%	13%	0%	5%
Pennsylvania	40%	49%	11%	0%	0%	29%	60%	10%	0%	0%
South Carolina	33%	64%	2%	0%	1%	24%	74%	1%	0%	1%
South Dakota	60%	8%	4%	0%	27%	37%	7%	4%	0%	52%
Tennessee	50%	47%	2%	0%	0%	60%	37%	2%	0%	0%
Texas	31%	34%	34%	0%	0%	25%	25%	50%	0%	0%
Utah	65%	7%	19%	3%	6%	49%	7%	34%	3%	7%
Virgin Islands	2%	70%	28%	0%	0%	4%	77%	20%	0%	0%
Virginia	35%	62%	3%	0%	0%	33%	64%	2%	0%	0%
Washington	60%	19%	13%	4%	5%	49%	15%	30%	3%	3%
Wisconsin	44%	42%	10%	1%	3%	32%	51%	13%	0%	3%
Wyoming	75%	6%	13%	0%	6%	60%	7%	17%	0%	17%
BOP	25%	36%	35%	1%	2%	26%	36%	34%	1%	4%
<i>Across Jurisdictions</i>	37%	40%	20%	1%	3%	31%	45%	21%	0%	3%

Table 11 – Age Cohorts of Male Total Custodial Population and of Male Restricted Housing Population (n = 43)

	Total Male Custodial Population				Male Restricted Housing Population			
	Under 18	18-49	50+	Total	Under	18-49	50+	Total
Alabama	11	17,748	5,303	23,062	0	1,204	178	1,382
Alaska	67	3,418	875	4,360	15	262	68	345
Arizona	75	32,005	6,684	38,764	N/A	2,228	224	2,452
California	0	86,179	25,817	111,996	0	962	117	1,079
Colorado	1	13,302	3,416	16,719	0	199	15	214
Connecticut	91	12,768	2,134	14,993	0	102	18	120
Delaware	4	3,217	898	4,119	0	333	45	378
D.C.	22	968	163	1,153	0	84	11	95
Florida	138	71,814	20,727	92,679	34	6,931	898	7,863
Hawaii	0	3,212	777	3,989	0	22	0	22
Idaho	13	5,616	1,372	7,001	1	344	44	389
Indiana	6	20,601	4,330	24,937	0	1,440	139	1,579
Iowa	6	6,179	1,390	7,575	0	228	14	242
Kansas	111	7,263	1,758	9,132	0	533	48	581
Kentucky	0	8,433	2,231	10,664	0	341	21	362
Louisiana	13	12,584	4,980	17,577	2	2,172	409	2,583
Maryland	3	15,356	3,377	18,736	0	1,368	86	1,454
Massachusetts	0	6,875	2,438	9,313	0	401	46	447
Michigan	86	31,761	8,778	40,625	0	1,207	114	1,321
Minnesota	10	7,370	1,294	8,674	3	563	36	602
Mississippi	27	14,491	2,998	17,516	0	169	11	180
Missouri	7	23,310	5,711	29,028	2	1,769	197	1,968
Montana	0	1,704	641	2,345	0	71	12	83
Nebraska	12	4,118	888	5,018	1	529	59	589
New Jersey	5	14,215	2,807	17,027	0	1,186	130	1,316
New York	85	40,455	9,649	50,189	0	4,101	309	4,410
North Carolina	348	28,056	6,824	35,228	4	1,364	108	1,476
North Dakota	0	1,339	243	1,582	0	50	3	53
Ohio	31	37,771	8,313	46,115	0	1,297	66	1,363
Oklahoma	7	19,851	4,864	24,722	1	1,380	138	1,519
Oregon	0	10,483	2,968	13,451	0	571	38	609
Pennsylvania	19	37,878	9,654	47,551	0	1,464	237	1,701
South Carolina	30	16,004	3,541	19,575	1	976	68	1,045
South Dakota	0	2,559	573	3,132	0	94	7	101
Tennessee	9	15,037	3,584	18,630	7	1,472	237	1,716
Texas	44	107,071	28,465	135,580	3	4,854	869	5,726
Utah	1	4,732	1,227	5,960	1	767	84	852
Virgin Islands	0	236	88	324	0	76	19	95
Virginia	8	21,858	6,193	28,059	0	692	132	824
Washington	0	12,152	3,020	15,172	0	246	27	273
Wisconsin	35	15,613	3,573	19,221	3	622	67	692
Wyoming	1	1,422	454	1,877	0	115	6	121
BOP	0	142,862	34,589	177,451	0	7,847	980	8,827
<i>Across Jurisdictions</i>	1,326	939,886	239,609	1,180,821	78	52,636	6,335	59,049

Table 12 – Age Cohorts by Percentage of Male Total Custodial Population and of Male Restricted Housing Population (*n* = 43)

	Total Male Custodial Population			Male Restricted Housing Population		
	Under 18	18-49	50+	Under 18	18-49	50+
Alabama	0%	77%	23%	0%	87%	13%
Alaska	2%	78%	20%	4%	76%	20%
Arizona	0%	83%	17%	0%	91%	9%
California	0%	77%	23%	0%	89%	11%
Colorado	0%	80%	20%	0%	93%	7%
Connecticut	1%	85%	14%	0%	85%	15%
Delaware	0%	78%	22%	0%	88%	12%
D.C.	2%	84%	14%	0%	88%	12%
Florida	0%	77%	22%	0%	88%	11%
Hawaii	0%	81%	19%	0%	100%	0%
Idaho	0%	80%	20%	0%	88%	11%
Indiana	0%	83%	17%	0%	91%	9%
Iowa	0%	82%	18%	0%	94%	6%
Kansas	1%	80%	19%	0%	92%	8%
Kentucky	0%	79%	21%	0%	94%	6%
Louisiana	0%	72%	28%	0%	84%	16%
Maryland	0%	82%	18%	0%	94%	6%
Massachusetts	0%	74%	26%	0%	90%	10%
Michigan	0%	78%	22%	0%	91%	9%
Minnesota	0%	85%	15%	0%	94%	6%
Mississippi	0%	83%	17%	0%	94%	6%
Missouri	0%	80%	20%	0%	90%	10%
Montana	0%	73%	27%	0%	86%	14%
Nebraska	0%	82%	18%	0%	90%	10%
New Jersey	0%	83%	16%	0%	90%	10%
New York	0%	81%	19%	0%	93%	7%
North Carolina	1%	80%	19%	0%	92%	7%
North Dakota	0%	85%	15%	0%	94%	6%
Ohio	0%	82%	18%	0%	95%	5%
Oklahoma	0%	80%	20%	0%	91%	9%
Oregon	0%	78%	22%	0%	94%	6%
Pennsylvania	0%	80%	20%	0%	86%	14%
South Carolina	0%	82%	18%	0%	93%	7%
South Dakota	0%	82%	18%	0%	93%	7%
Tennessee	0%	81%	19%	0%	86%	14%
Texas	0%	79%	21%	0%	85%	15%
Utah	0%	79%	21%	0%	90%	10%
Virgin Islands	0%	73%	27%	0%	80%	20%
Virginia	0%	78%	22%	0%	84%	16%
Washington	0%	80%	20%	0%	90%	10%
Wisconsin	0%	81%	19%	0%	90%	10%
Wyoming	0%	76%	24%	0%	95%	5%
BOP	0%	81%	19%	0%	89%	11%
<i>Across Jurisdictions</i>	0%	80%	20%	0%	89%	11%