

2017 RESTRICTIVE HOUSING ANNUAL REPORT

NEBRASKA DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

September 15, 2017

Introduction

The current restrictive housing reform process in Nebraska began in February of 2015 with the appointment of Scott Frakes as the director of the Nebraska Department of Correctional Services (NDCS), which coincided with increased interest in the topic nationally and the adoption of LB 598 by the legislature during the 2015 session. LB 598, which became effective on August 30, 2015, established the least restrictive environment standard for restrictive housing. The operative language, found in Nebraska Revised Statute 83-173.03 provides:

Use of restrictive housing; levels; department; duties

- 1) Beginning July 1, 2016, no inmate shall be held in restrictive housing unless done in the least restrictive manner consistent with maintaining order in the facility and pursuant to rules and regulations adopted and promulgated by the department pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act.
- 2) The department shall adopt and promulgate rules and regulations pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act establishing levels of restrictive housing as may be necessary to administer the correctional system. Rules and regulations shall establish behavior, conditions, and mental health status under which an inmate may be placed in each confinement level as well as procedures for making such determinations. Rules and regulations shall also provide for individualized transition plans, developed with the active participation of the committed offender, for each confinement level back to the general population or to society.

This report documents the use of restrictive housing within NDCS for fiscal year 2017 (FY17), which covers the period from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017. This is the second restrictive housing annual report pursuant to Nebraska Revised Statute §83-4,114, which states:

The director shall issue an annual report on or before September 15 to the Governor and the Clerk of the Legislature. The report to the Clerk of the Legislature shall be issued electronically. For all inmates who were held in restrictive housing during the prior year, the report shall contain the race, gender, age, and length of time each inmate has continuously been held in restrictive housing. The report shall also contain:

- (a) The number of inmates held in restrictive housing;
- (b) The reason or reasons each inmate was held in restrictive housing;
- (c) The number of inmates held in restrictive housing who have been diagnosed with a mental illness or behavioral disorder and the type of mental illness or behavioral disorder by inmate;
- (d) The number of inmates who were released from restrictive housing directly to parole or into the general public and the reason for such release;
- (e) The number of inmates who were placed in restrictive housing for his or her own safety and the underlying circumstances for each placement;

(f) To the extent reasonably ascertainable, comparable statistics for the nation and each of the states that border Nebraska pertaining to subdivisions (4)(a) through (e) of this section; and

(g) The mean and median length of time for all inmates held in restrictive housing.

In addition to the statistical information regarding the use of restrictive housing, this report will also provide a summary of the restrictive housing reforms currently underway in the department. These include [Title 72, Chapter 1](#), of the Nebraska Administrative Code, which went into effect on July 1, 2016, the elimination of disciplinary segregation as punishment for violation of department rules, and the establishment of protective management units and mission specific housing units to reduce the need for restrictive housing.

Background: What is Restrictive Housing within NDCS?

Individuals demonstrate high risk behavior during their incarceration which require them to be separated from the general population for the safety of the inmate, others, and the security of the institution. Restrictive housing serves a legitimate purpose when utilized appropriately for risk assessment and mitigation with the goal of returning individuals to less restrictive settings as soon as it is safe to do so. NDCS has historically used restrictive housing as both punishment and to remove individuals from the general population due to threats to safety and security. In the last several years, on-going efforts to reduce the time spent in restrictive housing have remained a priority.

The restrictive housing reforms implemented within NDCS since 2015 have fundamentally changed the way restrictive housing operates. The focus today is on using restrictive housing to manage risk and not as punishment. Prior to the enactment of recent reforms, there were five categories of restrictive housing within NDCS:

- Immediate Segregation (IS)- Short term placement as immediate response to disruptive act or security threat;
- Disciplinary segregation (DS)- Punishment for violation of Department rules, limited to 60 days per violation for Class I offense, 45 days for Class II offense; and 30 days for Class III offense. There was a cap of 60 days of disciplinary segregation for acts arising out of a single incident.
- Administrative Confinement (AC)- Classification based restrictive housing assignment of indefinite duration based on behavior and risk to safety and security of the institution;
- Intensive Management (IM)– The most secure restrictive housing assignment Similar to AC in that it was a classification based and indefinite in duration. Intensive management was utilized sparingly during 2015 and was eliminated in the new restrictive housing rules and regulations.
- Protective custody (PC)- Restrictive housing assignment for protection of the inmate.

As required by LB 598, the department formally promulgated its restrictive housing rules and regulations, effective July 1, 2016, to establish the least restrictive environment standard for all restrictive housing placements. This standard requires that inmates in restrictive housing be housed in the least restrictive environment compatible with the safety of the inmate, others, and institutional security.

The department has initiated additional restrictive housing reforms not specifically required by LB 598. In July of 2016, Director Frakes discontinued the use of disciplinary segregation as punishment for violations of institutional rules and expanded the use of mission specific housing as an alternative placement. Mission specific housing places individuals with common demographics, interests, challenges and/or needs together to provide safe and effective living environments which reduce the need for restrictive housing. The protective management unit at the Tecumseh State Correctional Institution (TSCI) is an example of mission specific housing which houses protective custody inmates in a setting consistent with general population conditions. This has significantly reduced the number of protective custody inmates who are being managed in restrictive housing. Today, only those individuals who are being investigated for placement into protective custody, those who refuse a housing assignment in protective management but who cannot safely return to general population, or those awaiting bed space in protective management are housed in restrictive housing.

Pursuant to the department's restrictive housing rules and regulations, after July 1, 2016, there are two categories of restrictive housing within NDCS:

- Immediate Segregation (IS) - A short-term restrictive housing assignment of not more than 30 days in response to behavior that creates a risk to the inmate, others, or the security of the institution. IS is used to maintain safety and security while investigations are completed, risk and needs assessments are conducted, and/or appropriate housing is identified.
- Longer-Term Restrictive Housing (LTRH)- A classification-based restrictive housing assignment of more than 30 days. LTRH is used as a behavior management intervention for inmates whose behavior continues to pose a risk to the safety of themselves or others and includes inmate participation in the development of a plan for transition back to general population or mission specific housing.

The Title 72, Chapter 1 Restrictive Housing rules also established a new process for reviewing and authorizing the continuation of restrictive housing placement. The Central Office Multidisciplinary Review Team (MDRT) is a five member team headed by the deputy director of operations which includes representatives from behavioral health, classification, research and the intelligence unit. The MDRT meets weekly to review and authorize all placements into LTRH. The MDRT also reviews each inmate on restrictive housing at least every 90 days to assess compliance with behavioral and programming plans and to determine if promotion to a less restrictive setting is compatible with the safety of the inmate, others and security of the facility. Wardens at each facility must approve placements onto immediate segregation within 24 hours (8 hours for juveniles and pregnant inmates) and must also authorize retaining inmates on IS past 15 days. For a more detailed description of the current reform efforts, the NDCS Long-Term Plan for the Use of Restrictive Housing can be found [here](#).

The MDRT conducts a review of each restrictive housing placement and makes an independent determination of whether the individual continues to pose a risk that requires placement in restrictive housing and whether a less restrictive housing placement can effectively mitigate the risk. Table 1 documents the recommendations made by facilities to MDRT and the decisions made by the MDRT during FY17.

Facility Recommendation	# of referrals to MDRT	MDRT Assign	MDRT Continue	MDRT Remove	Return to Facility	MDRT Approval Rate
Assign to LRTH	772	599	0	170	3	77.60%
Continue LTRH	809		687	122	0	84.90%
Remove from RH	236	1	14	221	0	93.60%
Total	1817	600	701	513	3	

Who is Placed in Restrictive Housing?

During FY17, a total of 1,651 unique inmates spent time in restrictive housing, of which the largest percentage was white males between the ages of 22-36. Table 2a and Table 2b below provide demographic information for individuals placed in restrictive housing during FY17 and for the department as a whole. The age distribution of inmates placed in restrictive housing during FY17 can be found in Table 3. There were a total of 416 inmates assigned to a restrictive housing classification as of July 1, 2017, which represents 7.86 percent of the total NDCS population of 5,293 inmates. A breakdown of these classifications by institution is displayed in Table 4.

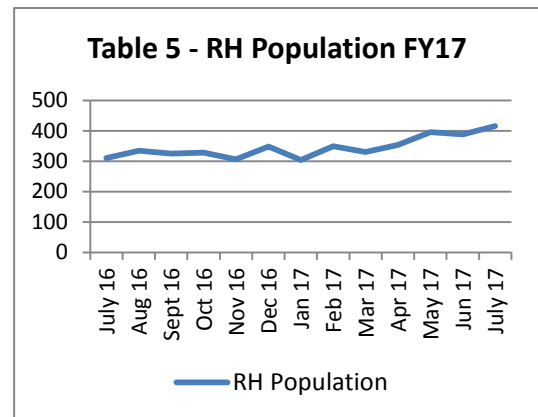
Table 2a - Restrictive Housing Demographics FY17					Table 2b - NDCS Demographics July 2017				
Race	Male		Female		Race	Male		Female	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage		Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
White	690	41.79%	56	3.39%	White	2533	47.86%	272	5.14%
Black	508	30.77%	22	1.33%	Black	1387	26.20%	80	1.51%
Hispanic	256	15.51%	9	0.55%	Hispanic	675	12.75%	40	0.76%
Native American	80	4.85%	7	0.42%	Native American	201	3.80%	22	0.42%
Asian	6	0.36%	1	0.06%	Asian	37	0.70%	1	0.02%
Unknown	3	0.18%	0	0.00%	Unknown	10	0.19%	0	0.00%
Other	7	0.42%	6	0.36%	Other	23	0.43%	6	0.11%
Pacific Islander	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	Pacific Islander	5	0.09%	1	0.02%
Grand Total	1550	93.88%	101	6.12%	Grand Total	4871	92.03%	422	7.97%

Current Age	Male		Female		Total	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
17 - 21	131	7.93%	8	.48%	139	8.42%
22 - 26	400	24.23%	29	1.76%	429	25.98%
27 - 31	322	19.50%	18	1.09%	340	20.59%
32 - 36	266	16.11%	21	1.67%	287	17.38%
37 - 41	171	10.36%	7	0.72%	178	10.78%
42 - 46	99	6.00%	8	0.36%	107	6.48%
47 - 51	61	3.69%	4	0.50%	65	3.94%
52 - 56	49	2.97%	4	0.14%	53	3.21%
57 - 61	31	1.88%	2	0.18%	33	2.00%
62+	20	1.21%	0	0.05%	20	1.21%
Grand Total	1550	93.88%	101	6.12%	1651	100.00%

Facility	Type	# of Inmates
TSCI	IS	71
	LTRH	151
TSCI Total		222
NSP	IS	26
	LTRH	75
NSP Total		101
LCC	IS	28
	LTRH	36
LCC Total		64
OCC	IS	13
	LTRH	0
OCC Total		13
NCCW	IS	9
	LTRH	2
NCCW Total		11
NCYF	IS	3
	LTRH	2
NCYF Total		5
IS Total		150
LTRH Total		266
RH Total		416

Table 5 below provides the restrictive housing population on the first day of each month during FY17 and Table 6 provides the average daily population of inmates in restrictive housing information for FY16 and FY17. Over the course of FY17 the restrictive housing population increased from 310 on July 1, 2016 to 416 at the end of the year. A majority of the increase occurred in the last four months of FY17. The average daily population in restrictive housing has also increased during FY17, but is overall lower than it was in FY 2016.

The department had a significant incident at TSCI on March 2, 2017, which resulted in the death of two inmates. This incident resulted in more than 35 individuals being placed on IS while the incident was being investigated. The restrictive housing population on March 1, 2017 was 330 and increased by 106 inmates during the last four months of the year. The individuals placed in restrictive housing have demonstrated high risk behavior that threatens staff, other inmates or the facility. Pursuant to the promulgated rules, they are transitioned to a less restrictive environment as soon as they demonstrate this risk has been mitigated.



FY2016	Q1	383.34	FY2017	Q1	321.76	FY2017 year to date	321.76
	Q2	426.11	Q2	324.96		323.36	
	Q3	391.74	Q3	345.744		330.7116	
	Q4	348.63	Q4	397.967		347.4164	

Below is a list of notable incidents during 2017 that resulted in multiple individuals being placed in restrictive housing:

- July 14, 2016 – inmate altercation at TSCI involving approximately twenty inmates
- July 22, 2016 – two inmate altercations at NSP resulting in six IS assignments
- August 24, 2016 – Nine LCC staff members assaulted resulting in fifteen IS assignments
- August 26, 2016 – disruption at DEC HU#7 resulting in five IS assignments
- November 6, 2016 – disruption on NSP HU#4D resulting in five IS assignments
- December 2, 2016 – fight involving fifteen inmates at OCC resulting in twelve IS assignments
- December 25, 2016 – two incidents at TSCI HU#1F resulting in seven IS assignments
- March 2, 2017 – significant disturbance at TSCI resulted in the death of two inmates resulting in thirty-five IS assignments

Table 7 documents the number of restrictive housing assignments and alternative placements in FY17. Since the new rules have been implemented, the number of restrictive housing assignments has decreased due to several factors. First, facility staff is

Initial RH Decision	Count	LTRH Decisions	Count
Alternative Placements	1,750	Assign to LTRH	600
Assignment to Immediate Segregation	2,876	Continue on LTRH	701
		Remove from LTRH	513
Total	4,626	Total	1814

encouraged to use alternatives to restrictive housing when possible. When an incident occurs and staff need to remove an individual, if an alternative placement, such as a new cell location or new housing unit is available, it is utilized in lieu of IS whenever possible. In 2017, facilities documented 1,750 alternative placements. These numbers are expected to increase further once the new restrictive housing data automation project is complete as it will be less cumbersome for staff to document the use of alternative placements. Secondly, individuals are placed on IS and then transition to LTRH after 30 days if approved by the MDRT. As a result, individuals cannot be on multiple statuses simultaneously. Placement or continuation on LTRH is not counted as a separate placement in the 2017 data as it is one continuous stay. Lastly, after July 1, 2016, protective custody is no longer a restrictive housing status due to the fact that individuals in protective custody receive more than 24 hours per week out of cell time and, as a result, those placements do not show up in the 2017 data.

Table 8 provides a breakdown of the total number of restrictive housing placements during FY16 by restrictive housing category. There were a total of 6,264 assignments to restrictive housing during FY16 distributed across 2,215 unique individuals with immediate segregation and disciplinary segregation being the two largest categories. As noted above, prior to July 1, 2016, our data system allowed individuals to be in multiple restrictive housing categories simultaneously. Previously, an individual could be placed on IS pending a disciplinary hearing and then receive a sanction of additional disciplinary segregation. This resulted in the person being classified as on both IS and DS for the same time

Seg Conf CD	Male	Female	Grand Total
AC	592	11	603
DS	1600	96	1696
IM	13		13
IS	2872	270	3142
PC	802	8	810
Grand Total	5879	385	6264

period, inflating the number of restrictive housing assignments. The other significant difference between the FY16 and FY17 data is that 810 protective custody assignments were counted as restrictive housing in FY16, but due to the change in policy and increase in out of cell time in protective management, it is no longer restrictive housing.

Reasons for Placement

As part of the current reform efforts, the department has identified 6 categories of behavior that justify placement into restrictive housing and staff is required to document the rationale when an individual is placed in restrictive housing. Previously, restrictive housing placements were based on documented misconduct or other high risk behavior but the specific rationale for placement was not tracked. Since July 1, 2016, the department has gathered and tracked this information, consistent with the Title 72, Chapter 1 restrictive housing rules and regulations which require all restrictive housing placements to be based on one of the following six categories:

1. A serious act of violent behavior (i.e., assaults or attempted assaults) directed at correctional staff and/or at other inmates;
2. A recent escape or attempted escape from secure custody;
3. Threats or actions of violence that are likely to destabilize the institutional environment to such a degree that the order and security of the facility is significantly threatened;
4. Active membership in a “security threat group” (prison gang), accompanied by a finding, based on specific and reliable information, that the inmate either has engaged in dangerous or threatening behavior directed by the security threat group, or directs the dangerous or threatening behavior of others;
5. The incitement or threats to incite group disturbances in a correctional facility; and
6. Inmates whose presence in the general population would create a significant risk of physical harm to staff, themselves and/or other inmates.

Table 9 provides a summary of the number of IS placements in FY17 and the breakdown between the six categories outlined above.

Table 9 Restrictive Housing Placement Rationale		
Reason	IS Placements	%
Serious Act of Violent Behavior	1091	37.9%
Recent Escape or Attempted Escape	11	0.4%
Threats or actions of violence	371	12.9%
Active Membership in a Security Threat Group	61	2.1%
Incitement or threats to incite group disturbances	152	5.3%
Presence in General Population will create a significant risk of physical harm	1190	41.4%
Total	2876	100.0%

The department initially implemented the new restrictive housing rules using paper processes due to the need to implement by July 1, 2016. A restrictive housing data automation project is currently underway to move restrictive housing data entry into the department’s computer system (NICaMS), which will eliminate a significant amount of paperwork for unit staff, improve data collection and expand the ability to report on restrictive housing data moving forward. The automation project is scheduled to be completed in November 2017.

Mental Illness and Behavioral Health

One of the primary areas of concern in the restrictive housing discussion is how to address the needs of mentally ill individuals whose behavior presents a risk to themselves, others and/or the safety and security of the institution. Mentally ill individuals that present a high risk require a secure environment to receive residential mental health treatment that provides for the safety of the patient, staff and other inmates. To accomplish this goal, the department expanded the secure mental health unit (SMHU) at the Lincoln Correctional Center and transferred individuals in restrictive housing with a serious mental illness who require residential mental health treatment to this new unit. While SMHU currently meets the statutory definition of restrictive housing in terms of out of cell time, mental health staff assigned to this unit provide a higher level of care to these high risk individuals with the goal of transitioning them to less restrictive options. The department’s goal is to continue to develop additional group programming options for SMHU with the objective of operating this unit as closely to a general population unit as possible. There will always be a need for a small number of dedicated beds for individuals diagnosed with a serious mental illness whose behavior presents a high safety risk.

Table 10 provides a breakdown of the diagnoses of individuals with serious mental illness assigned to restrictive housing during FY17. This represents the number of unique individuals with each diagnosis among the restrictive housing population in FY17, but some individuals have more than one diagnosis. The total number of individuals held in restrictive housing who had one or more serious mental illness diagnosis during FY17 was 465.

Appendix 1 at the end of the report includes, a similar breakdown of all behavioral health diagnoses for individuals held in restrictive housing during FY 17, including substance abuse.

Over 68 percent of the 1,651 individuals who spent time in restrictive housing during FY17 had at least one behavioral health diagnosis, while 28.2 percent, or 465 individuals, held in restrictive housing during FY17 were diagnosed as having a serious mental illness. Reducing the assignment of

Table 10 - Restrictive Housing Serious Mental Illness Diagnoses FY17	
Diagnosis	# of individuals w/diagnosis
Bipolar Disorder NOS	129
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Depressed	11
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Hypomanic	9
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Manic	8
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Mixed	26
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Unspecified	21
Bipolar II Disorder	48
Delusional Disorder	4
Major Depressive Disorder	71
Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent	127
Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode	18
Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Severe w/ Psychotic Features	3
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	24
Schizoaffective Disorder	64
Schizophrenia, Paranoid Type	20
Schizophrenia, Undifferentiated Type	56
Total	639

individuals diagnosed with a mental illness to restrictive housing and limiting the time spent in restrictive housing are priorities for NDCS. This is accomplished by providing mental health treatment to individuals in restrictive housing and developing behavior and programming plans which will allow individuals to demonstrate they can safely be housed in a less restrictive environment and transition to the mental health unit or general population.

Length of Stay

The amount of time spent in restrictive housing is another primary area of discussion in restrictive housing reform. There is no one rule or a set number of days that can address every situation where an inmate's behavior poses an ongoing risk to the safety of themselves or others. The least restrictive environment standard for restrictive housing provides the flexibility needed. This standard allows for an individualized examination of the risk presented in each case while keeping the focus on the goal of transitioning people out of restrictive housing to the least restrictive environment in which they can safely be housed as soon as possible.

As noted above, prior to the recent reforms, our restrictive housing data system allowed for individuals to be entered on multiple statuses simultaneously, which significantly complicates calculating the average length of stay for each type of restrictive housing status as the time periods often overlap. The average length of stay for individuals who spent time in restrictive housing in FY17 was 74 days and the median length of stay was 18 days. Similar information for IS and LTRH will be reported in future reports once the restrictive housing data automation project is complete.

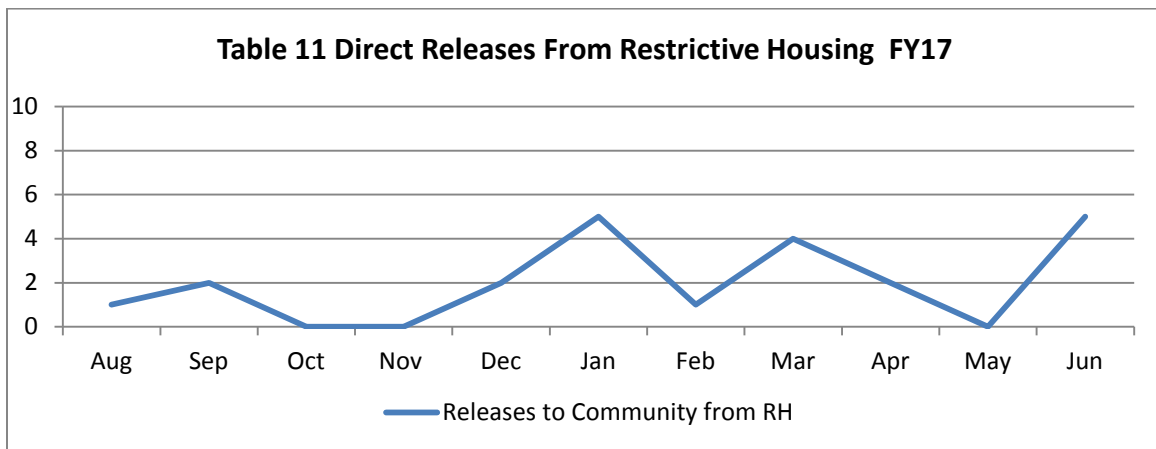
The data system is able to track the amount of time a particular individual has spent in restrictive housing and this information has been provided to the Inspector General for Corrections on a monthly basis since July 1, 2016. Appendix 2 contains the current list of 74 inmates who have spent over 180 days in restrictive housing as of July 1, 2017 and Appendix 3 provides the distribution of the length of stay for individuals released from restrictive housing during 2017. Any information that could identify inmates or staff has been removed for confidentiality purposes.

Releases Directly to the Community

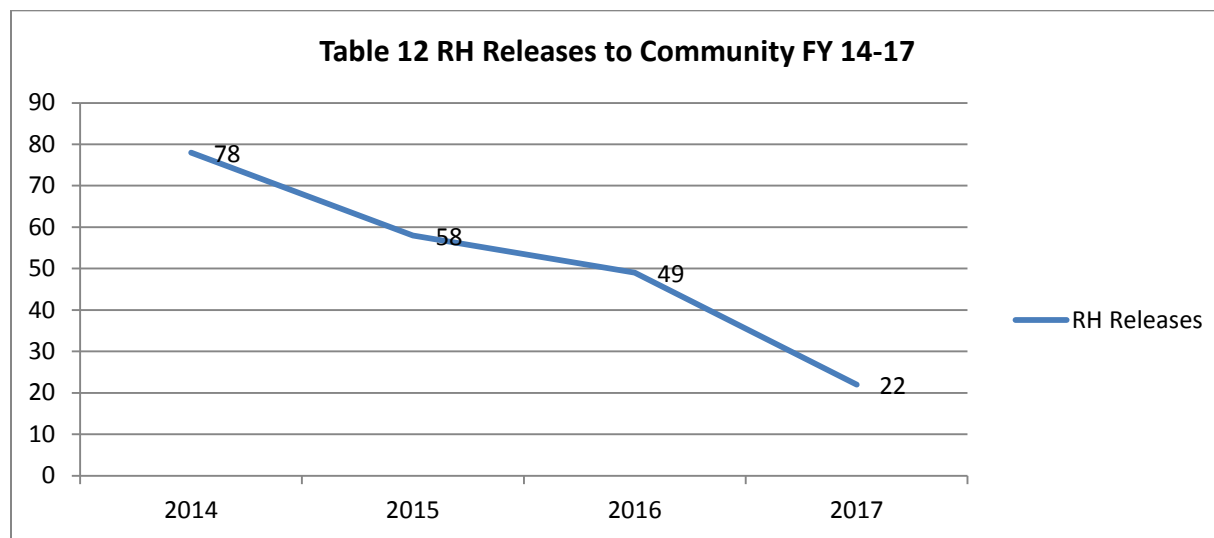
Another central objective of the department's ongoing restrictive housing reform is to reduce the number of individuals who discharge directly from restrictive housing into the community. Consistent with the department's mission to keep people safe, the new restrictive housing rules require individuals who are in restrictive housing 120 days prior to release to be reviewed by the discharge review team and require the facility to develop a release plan to transition the person out of restrictive housing and into general population, mission specific housing or treatment/behavioral focused housing prior to release. Additional processes are being established to ensure that individuals who have spent more than 60 days in restrictive housing in the 150 days prior to their release have specialized reentry plans developed to avoid mandatory discharge from restrictive housing. The department is also collaborating with the Board of Parole to provide opportunities for inmates who have spent significant time in restrictive housing to transition into the community on parole.

Table 11 below provides the number of direct releases to the community from restrictive housing by month during FY17. There were 22 releases directly from restrictive housing during FY17. Eleven of the 22 direct releases were releases on parole, 10 were mandatory discharges, and 1 was a release to post

release supervision. Table 12 documents the number of individuals released directly to the community after spending any amount of time in restrictive housing over the last four years which has decreased from 78 in FY14 to 22 in FY17. While the improvement in this area is significant there is still progress to be made. Appendix 4 provides additional information on the individuals released directly from restrictive housing to the community in FY17.



Inmates spend short periods of time in restrictive housing prior to release for a variety of reasons. Some inmates nearing release may request placement in protective custody or engage in conduct they know will result in placement in restrictive housing in order to avoid issues with other inmates, as a result of the stress of pending release or because they think that there isn't anything that can be done because they are getting out soon. These placements are projected to continue to decrease moving forward as alternatives to restrictive housing are put in place for these types of issues.



Protective Custody

In the fall of 2015, the department reorganized protective custody using the mission specific housing philosophy to establish protective management units at TSCI and LCC. These units provide at least 4 hours per day out of cell time, programming on the unit, group recreation opportunities and other

privileges which allows it to operate more like a general population unit. Over 90 percent of inmates who were previously in protective custody in other institutions have been moved into protective management units. As the department continues to expand its mission specific housing options, such as faith based and veterans housing, the need for protective custody should decrease.

As of June 30, 2017, there were a total of 445 inmates housed in protective management units at TSCI and LCC. This is an increase from 349 inmates on June 30, 2016. The vast majority of placements into protective management are at the request of the inmates based upon fears for their own safety. The protective management process often involves an initial placement on IS while the request is investigated. During FY17 there were 582 individuals who were placed on restrictive housing for their own safety pending an investigation and/or locating bed space in protective management. The department's data system does not currently record the specific reason why individuals were placed in protective custody other than fear for their safety in general population. The restrictive housing automation project which will move restrictive housing data entry from a paper to an electronic process in November 2017 will provide improved documentation in this area for future reports.

Comparable Statistics from Other States

The most comprehensive comparison of state restrictive housing policies and practices over the last several years has been the effort conducted by the Arthur Limon Public Interest Program at Yale University in conjunction with the Association of State Correctional Administrators (ASCA). They have conducted and published two surveys of state correctional departments focusing on restrictive housing since 2014. The first, "Time in Cell: the Limon ASCA 2014 National Survey on Administrative Segregation in Prison", Association of State Correctional Administrators, published in August 2015, collected information from 46 jurisdictions on a number of restrictive housing related topics and represents the most comprehensive comparison data available for the nation as a whole. The second report, "Aiming to Reduce Time-In-Cell", was published in November 2016 and is based on responses from 48 jurisdictions representing 96% of the nation's felony prisoners. Both reports can be downloaded from the Yale [website](#).

Appendix 5 below presents data from the Yale report in the following areas:

- The number of individuals held in restrictive housing as a percentage of the total inmate population for participating jurisdictions;
- Length of stay information for individuals in restrictive housing by jurisdiction; and
- Demographic information, including age and race for the male and female restrictive housing populations in each jurisdiction.

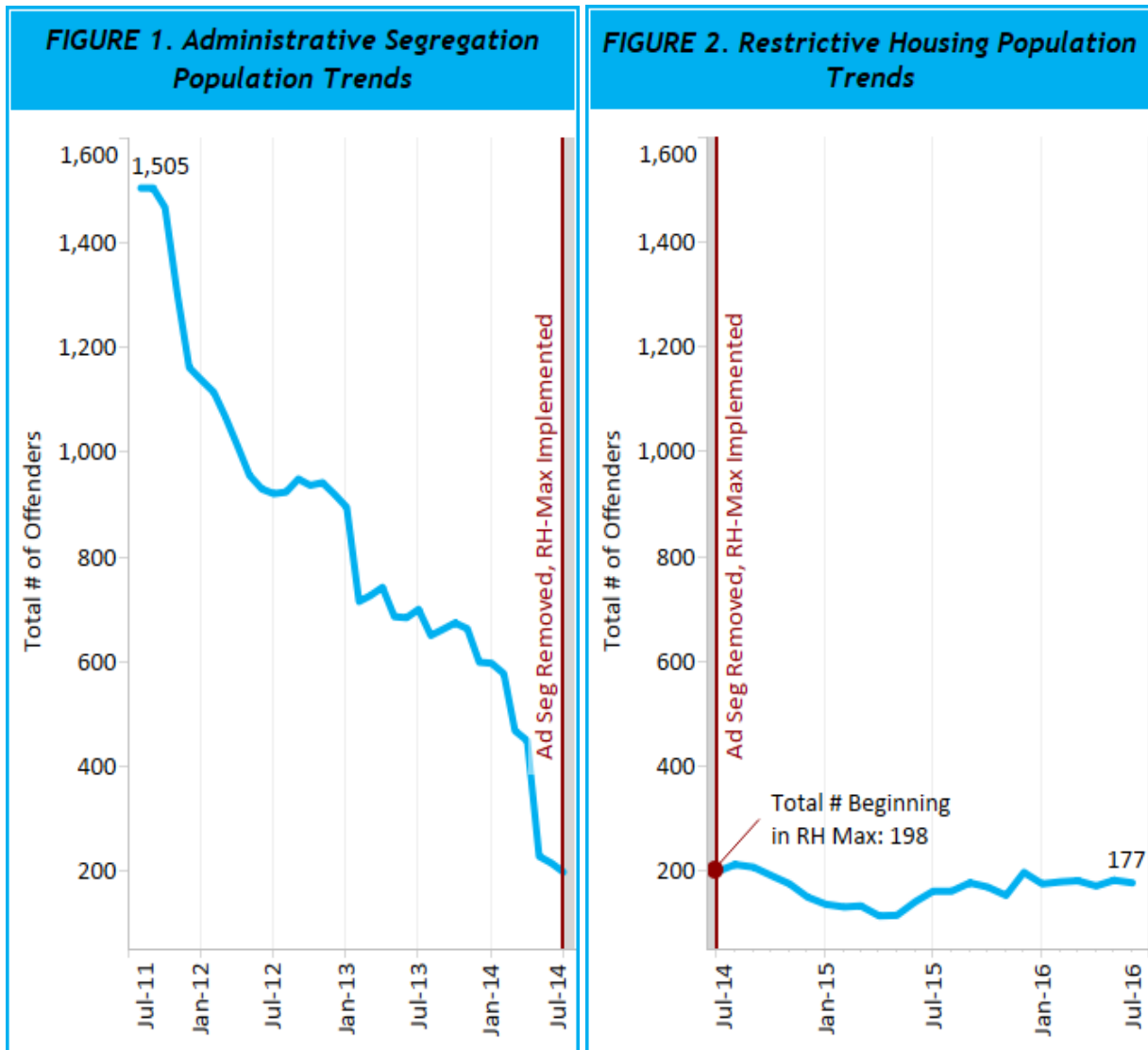
The benefit of the two Yale studies is that they were able to request states provide data in a comparable format and received participation from most jurisdictions in the US. NDCS has surveyed surrounding states to gather information on the use of restrictive housing, but each state defines restrictive housing slightly differently and excludes different populations (e.g. Protective Management or a forensic mental health unit) from being considered as restrictive housing, making direct comparisons difficult.

Colorado is one state in close proximity to Nebraska that has been implementing restrictive housing reform for several years and produces a restrictive housing report, which can be found [here](#). Table 13

below highlights the five year reform process that Colorado has been engaged in and the progress they have made in reducing the percentage of inmates in restrictive housing over time. Iowa also provided us excellent data on their restrictive housing population which can be found in Table 14.

While Nebraska is still in the beginning stages of the restrictive housing reform process, NDCS looks forward to continuing to learn from experiences in other jurisdictions and achieving similar successes.

Table 13 Colorado DOC: Percent of Inmates in Restrictive Housing



Source: SB 11-176 Annual Report: Administrative Segregation for Colorado Inmates Jan 1, 2017

Table 13 Iowa Restrictive Housing Data for FY17

8/15/2017

4(a) 1: Restrictive Housing by Race	Long Term Restrictive Housing	Disciplinary Detention	Administrative Segregation	Investigative Segregation	Offender Health Services	Suicide Self Injury Prevention	Protective Custody Non-Voluntary	Mental Health Unit	Grand Total
African American	11	573	856	487	13	29	38	198	2205
Amer Indian/Alaska Native		54	64	31	1	1	4	17	172
Asian/Pacific Islander	1	10	16	9			2	3	41
Caucasian	15	1031	1538	881	95	76	156	350	4142
Hispanic	7	148	214	124	2	3	39	24	561
Grand Total	34	1816	2688	1532	111	109	239	592	7121

4(a) 2: Restrictive Housing by Age Group	Long Term Restrictive Housing	Disciplinary Detention	Administrative Segregation	Investigative Segregation	Offender Health Services	Suicide Self Injury Prevention	Protective Custody Non-Voluntary	Mental Health Unit	Grand Total
19 and Under		39	49	36		3	4	10	141
20 to 29	19	971	1370	745	5	53	102	315	3580
30 to 39	13	518	769	442	13	28	84	143	2010
40 to 49	2	172	288	163	18	12	27	76	758
50 and Over		116	212	146	75	13	22	48	632
Grand Total	34	1816	2688	1532	111	109	239	592	7121

4(a) 3: Restrictive Housing by Sex	Long Term Restrictive Housing	Disciplinary Detention	Administrative Segregation	Investigative Segregation	Offender Health Services	Suicide Self Injury Prevention	Protective Custody Non-Voluntary	Mental Health Unit	Grand Total
F		89	152	77	8		23	115	464
M	34	1727	2536	1455	103	109	216	477	6657
Grand Total	34	1816	2688	1532	111	109	239	592	7121

4(a) 4: Restrictive Housing by Length of Time	Long Term Restrictive Housing	Disciplinary Detention	Administrative Segregation	Investigative Segregation	Offender Health Services	Suicide Self Injury Prevention	Protective Custody Non-Voluntary	Mental Health Unit	Grand Total
Less than 1 Day	1	72	151	98	3	37	16	80	458
1 to 10 Days		676	1211	708	13	71	86	229	2994
11 to 20 Days	1	487	744	462	13	1	20	128	1856
21 to 30 Days	1	271	354	150	7		20	64	867
31 to 40 Days		102	104	69	5		10	31	321
41 to 50 Days	2	65	39	27	9		15	15	172
51 Days and Over	29	143	85	18	61		72	45	453
Grand Total	34	1816	2688	1532	111	109	239	592	7121

4(b): Reasons for RH placement: We don't have this stat available but possibly the names of our Restrictive Housing can assist.

4(c): Restrictive Housing For Diagnosed Mental Illness	Long Term Restrictive Housing	Disciplinary Detention	Administrative Segregation	Investigative Segregation	Offender Health Services	Suicide Self Injury Prevention	Protective Custody Non-Voluntary	Mental Health Unit	Grand Total
Anxiety, dissociative and somatoform disorders	2	40	57	49	4	7	5	16	180
Bipolar disorders	8	224	254	213	5	52	35	132	923
Dementia/organic disorders		5	11	4	18			7	45
Depression and major depressive disorders	13	318	426	224	26	20	38	139	1204
Psychosis/Psychotic disorders	2	71	88	67	4	11	9	43	295
Schizophrenia	3	59	96	42	6	10	6	63	285
Grand Total	28	717	932	599	63	100	93	400	2932

4(d): Releases Directly to the public/parole: No offender was released in FY2017 straight from Restrictive Housing to parole or the general public

4(e): Protective Custody: 239 were placed in Protective Custody restrictive housing. As to the circumstances I cannot provide this stat.

Appendix 1 - Restricted Housing Behavioral Health Diagnoses FY17*

Diagnosis	# of Inmates	Diagnosis	# of Inmates
Acculturation Problem	1	Social Phobia	31
Acute Stress Disorder	2	Somatization Disorder	4
Adjustment Disorder Unspecified	110	Somatoform Disorder NOS	1
Adjustment Disorder w/ Anxiety	47	Specific Phobia	2
Adjustment Disorder w/ Depressed Mood	55	Tourette's Disorder	1
Adjustment Disorder w/ Disturbance of Conduct	4	Trichotillomania	1
Adjustment Disorder w/ Mixed Anxiety and Depressed Mood	179	Unspecified Mental Disorder (nonpsychotic)	2
Adjustment Disorder w/ Mixed Disturbance of Emotions & Conduct	24	Voyeurism	1
Adult Antisocial Behavior	22	Inhalant Abuse	2
Agoraphobia without History of Panic Disorder	1	Inhalant Dependence	3
Alcohol Abuse	188	Insomnia	52
Alcohol Dependence	303	Intermittent Explosive Disorder	38
Alcohol Intoxication	1	Major Depressive Disorder	71
Alcohol-Induced Anxiety Disorder	1	Major Depressive Disorder, Recurrent	127
Alcohol-Induced Mood Disorder	1	Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode	18
Alcohol-Related Disorder NOS	39	Major Depressive Disorder, Single Episode, Severe w/ Psychotic Features	3
Amnesic Disorder NOS	2	Malingering	13
Amphetamine Abuse	90	Mental Disorder NOS	6
Amphetamine Dependence	448	Mild Mental Retardation	4
Amphetamine-Induced Mood Disorder	2	Moderate Mental Retardation	1
Amphetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder w/ Delusions	1	Mood Disorder Due to General Medical Condition	4
Amphetamine-Induced Psychotic Disorder w/ Hallucinations	1	Mood Disorder NOS	310
Amphetamine-Induced Sleep Disorder	1	Narcissistic Personality Disorder	12
Amphetamine-Related Disorder NOS	35	Nicotine Dependence	1
Anorexia Nervosa	1	No Diagnosis on Axis II	99
Antisocial Personality Disorder	278	No Diagnosis or Condition on Axis I	27
Anxiety Disorder Due to General Medical Condition	2	Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	24
Anxiety Disorder NOS	291	Opioid Abuse	36
Anxiolytic Abuse	4	Opioid Dependence	72
Anxiolytic Dependence	3	Opioid-Induced Mood Disorder	1
Asperger's Disorder	1	Opioid-Related Disorder NOS	1
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder NOS	36	Oppositional Defiant Disorder	3
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Combined Type	55	Other Conduct Disorder	2
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predominantly Hyperactive-Impulsive Type	3	Other Substance Abuse	5
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder, Predominantly Inattentive Type	8	Other Substance Dependence	19
Autistic Disorder	2	Other Substance-Induced Mood Disorder	10
Avoidant Personality Disorder	1	Other Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder w/ Delusions	3
Bereavement	22	Other Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder w/ Hallucinations	4
Bipolar Disorder NOS	129	Other Substance-Related Disorder NOS	8
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Depressed	11	Panic Disorder with Agoraphobia	10
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Hypomanic	9	Panic Disorder without Agoraphobia	17
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Manic	8	Paranoid Personality Disorder	10
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Mixed	26	Paraphilia NOS	5
Bipolar I Disorder - Most Recent Episode Unspecified	21	Partner Relational Problem	4
Bipolar II Disorder	48	Pedophilia	8
Borderline Intellectual Functioning	13	Personality Disorder NOS	32

Diagnosis	# of Inmates	Diagnosis	# of Inmates
Borderline Personality Disorder	43	Phencyclidine Abuse	2
Bulimia Nervosa	2	Phencyclidine Dependence	4
Cannabis Abuse	251	Physical Abuse of Adult	54
Cannabis Dependence	562	Physical Abuse of Child	4
Cannabis-Induced Psychotic Disorder w/ Delusions	1	Polysubstance Dependence	150
Cannabis-Related Disorder NOS	51	Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	210
Circadian Rhythm Sleep Disorder	1	Psychotic Disorder Due to - w/ Hallucinations	2
Cocaine Abuse	51	Psychotic Disorder NOS	107
Cocaine Dependence	92	Relational Problem NOS	23
Cocaine-Related Disorder NOS	9	Schizoaffective Disorder	64
Cognitive Disorder NOS	5	Schizoid Personality Disorder	4
Conduct Disorder, Adolescent-Onset Type	10	Schizophrenia, Paranoid Type	20
Conduct Disorder, Childhood-Onset Type	5	Schizophrenia, Undifferentiated Type	56
Cyclothymic Disorder	5	Schizophreniform Disorder	2
Delusional Disorder	4	Schizotypal Personality Disorder	4
Dementia Due to Head Trauma	1	Sexual Abuse of Adult	6
Schizoid Personality Disorder	9	Sexual Abuse of Child	68
Schizophrenia, Catatonic Type	1	Social Phobia	22
Schizophrenia, Disorganized Type	4	Somatization Disorder	1
Schizophrenia, Paranoid Type	44	Specific Phobia	3
Schizophrenia, Residual Type	1	Tourette's Disorder	1
Schizophrenia, Undifferentiated Type	77	Trichotillomania	1
Schizophreniform Disorder	5	Unspecified Mental Disorder (nonpsychotic)	9
Schizotypal Personality Disorder	13	Factitious Disorder NOS	1
Sexual Abuse of Adult	17	Learning Disorder NOS	1
Sexual Abuse of Child	186	Sexual Sadism	1
Sexual Sadism	1		
Sleep Disorder Due to General Medical Condition, Insomnia Type	1	Total	10176

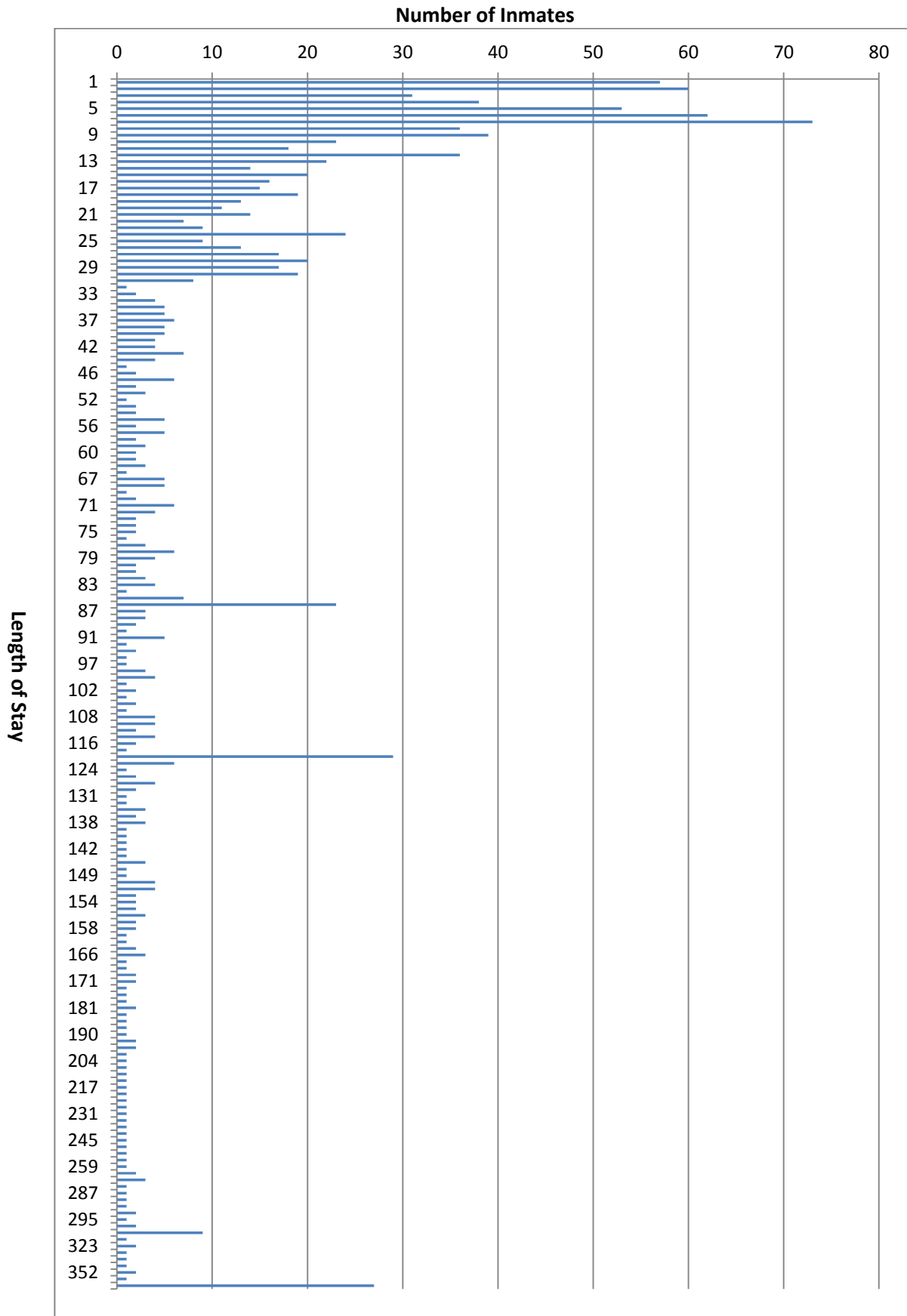
***Includes multiple diagnosis per person. Based on 2107 RH population of 1,651 unique individuals**

Appendix 2 Restrictive Housing Placements over 150 days - July 1, 2017

Facility	Status IS, LTRH	Date Assigned	SMI	Criteria Number	180th Day	Days in RH
LCC	LTRH	1/4/2003	Yes	1	7/3/2003	5292
LCC	LTRH	10/12/2006	Yes	1	4/10/2007	3915
LCC	LTRH	2/27/2007	Yes	1	8/26/2007	3777
LCC	LTRH	1/17/2009	Yes	1	7/16/2009	3087
LCC	LTRH	1/21/2009	Yes	3	7/20/2009	3083
LCC	LTRH	7/21/2010	Yes	1	1/17/2011	2537
LCC	LTRH	4/22/2013	Yes	3	10/19/2013	1531
LCC	LTRH	10/21/2014	Yes	1	4/19/2015	984
TSCI	LTRH	11/21/2014	No	1	5/20/2015	953
TSCI	LTRH	5/12/2015	Yes	1	11/8/2015	781
LCC	LTRH	6/17/2015	Yes	3	12/14/2015	745
LCC	LTRH	10/27/2015	Yes	3	4/24/2016	613
LCC	LTRH	12/3/2015	Yes	1	5/31/2016	576
LCC	LTRH	1/20/2016	Yes	1	7/18/2016	528
TSCI	LTRH	2/19/2016	No	1	8/17/2016	498
TSCI	LTRH	2/21/2016	No	4	8/19/2016	496
TSCI	LTRH	3/7/2016	No	4	9/3/2016	481
TSCI	LTRH	3/7/2016	Yes	1	9/3/2016	481
LCC	LTRH	4/6/2016	No	1	10/3/2016	451
LCC	LTRH	4/9/2016	Yes	1	10/6/2016	448
LCC	LTRH	4/15/2016	Yes	1	10/12/2016	442
TSCI	LTRH	5/5/2016	No	3	11/1/2016	422
TSCI	LTRH	5/30/2016	No	1	11/26/2016	397
TSCI	LTRH	5/31/2016	No	4	11/27/2016	396
TSCI	LTRH	6/11/2016	No	2	12/8/2016	385
TSCI	LTRH	6/15/2016	Yes	2	12/12/2016	381
LCC	LTRH	6/16/2016	Yes	3	12/13/2016	380
LCC	LTRH	7/11/2016	Yes	1	1/7/2017	355
TSCI	LTRH	7/14/2016	No	1	1/10/2017	352
TSCI	LTRH	7/14/2016	No	4	1/10/2017	352
TSCI	LTRH	7/30/2016	No	1	1/26/2017	336
TSCI	LTRH	8/3/2016	No	3	1/30/2017	332
TSCI	LTRH	8/5/2016	Yes	1	2/1/2017	330
TSCI	LTRH	8/12/2016	No	1	2/8/2017	323
TSCI	LTRH	8/12/2016	No	1	2/8/2017	323
LCC	LTRH	8/23/2016	No	1	2/19/2017	312
TSCI	LTRH	8/24/2016	No	1	2/20/2017	311
TSCI	LTRH	8/24/2016	No	1	2/20/2017	311
TSCI	LTRH	8/24/2016	No	1	2/20/2017	311
TSCI	LTRH	8/24/2016	Yes	1	2/20/2017	311
TSCI	LTRH	8/24/2016	Yes	1	2/20/2017	311
NSP	LTRH	8/24/2016	No	1	2/20/2017	311
NSP	LTRH	8/24/2016	No	1	2/20/2017	311
NSP	LTRH	8/24/2016	No	1	2/20/2017	311
NSP	LTRH	8/24/2016	No	1	2/20/2017	311
TSCI	LTRH	8/25/2016	No	1	2/21/2017	310
TSCI	LTRH	8/25/2016	No	1	2/21/2017	310
TSCI	LTRH	9/9/2016	No	1	3/8/2017	295
TSCI	LTRH	9/10/2016	No	3	3/9/2017	294
LCC	LTRH	9/10/2016	Yes	3	3/9/2017	294
LCC	LTRH	9/15/2016	Yes	6	3/14/2017	289
NSP	LTRH	9/19/2016	Yes	1	3/18/2017	285
NSP	LTRH	9/19/2016	No	1	3/18/2017	285
TSCI	LTRH	9/22/2016	No	1	3/21/2017	282
TSCI	LTRH	9/22/2016	No	1	3/21/2017	282
TSCI	LTRH	9/22/2016	No	1	3/21/2017	282
TSCI	LTRH	10/5/2016	No	1	4/3/2017	269

Facility	Status IS, LTRH	Date Assigned	SMI	Criteria Number	180th Day	Days in RH
TSCI	LTRH	10/5/2016	No	1	4/3/2017	269
TSCI	LTRH	10/21/2016	No	4	4/19/2017	253
TSCI	LTRH	10/26/2016	No	1	4/24/2017	248
TSCI	LTRH	11/6/2016	No	4	5/5/2017	237
TSCI	LTRH	11/7/2016	No	4	5/6/2017	236
TSCI	LTRH	11/12/2016	No	1	5/11/2017	231
TSCI	LTRH	11/21/2016	No	1	5/20/2017	222
TSCI	LTRH	11/22/2016	Yes	1	5/21/2017	221
TSCI	LTRH	11/26/2016	Yes	3	5/25/2017	217
TSCI	LTRH	11/28/2016	Yes	6	5/27/2017	215
NSP	LTRH	12/2/2016	No	1	5/31/2017	211
NSP	LTRH	12/9/2016	No	1	6/7/2017	204
LCC	LTRH	12/10/2016	Yes	3	6/8/2017	203
TSCI	LTRH	12/17/2016	No	1	6/15/2017	196
NSP	LTRH	12/17/2016	No	1	6/15/2017	196
TSCI	LTRH	12/23/2016	No	6	6/21/2017	190
NCCW	LTRH	12/30/2016	Yes	1	6/28/2017	183

Appendix 3 – Restrictive Housign Length of Stay Distribution FY17



Appendix 4 – Releases from RH to Community

Date of release	Reason for Placement in RH	Location released to	# of Days in RH prior to release	Facility Released from	Other information
8/18/2016	Inciting a group disturbance	Parole	16	TSCI	
9/28/2016	Requested Protective Custody	Community	1	LCC	
9/29/2016	Requested Protective Custody	Community	8	OCC	
12/6/2016	Involvement in a large group physical altercation	Community	4	TSCI	
12/21/2016	Involvement in a physical altercation	Parole	7	NCCW	
1/6/2016	Threats of action or violence	Community	18	TSCI	
1/16/2017	Assaulted another inmate	Community	66	TSCI	
1/26/2017	Requested Protective Custody	Post-Release Supervision	3	NCCW	
1/26/2017	Involuntary Protective Custody	Parole	1	OCC	
1/27/2017	Requested Protective Custody	Parole	1	OCC	
2/18/2017	Protective Custody Request	Community	5	NSP	
3/6/2017	Protective Custody Request	Parole	41	NSP	
3/21/2017	Requested protective custody. Refused protective management housing at TSCI and threatened prospective cellmates.	Parole	42	LCC/DEC	
3/23/2017	Incitement or threats to incite group disturbances	Parole	34	NSP	
3/23/2017	Protective Custody Request	Parole	55	OCC	
4/7/2017	Physical Altercation with another inmate.	Community		NCW	Court adjusted sentence on 4/7/17 leading to immediate discharge
4/28/2017	Staff Assault	Community	262	TSCI	
5/6/2017	Staff Assault	Lincoln Regional Center	258	LCC	In custody of Lincoln Regional Center from 9/8/16-5/6/17 for a competency hearing on pending charges
6/19/2017	Refused housing assignment and later refused to move to protective management unit	Paroled	61	TSCI	
6/21/2017	Protective Custody Request	Paroled	6	NCCW	
6/27/2017	Serious act of violent behavior	Paroled	88	LCC	
6/28/2017	Requested Protective Custody	Community	50	NSP	

Appendix 5 – YALE/ASCA Restrictive Housing data

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)

State	Total Custodial	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	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	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	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	912	14.0%
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%
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Source: "Aiming to Reduce Time in Cell: Reports from Correctional Systems on the Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing and the Potential of Policy Changes to Bring About Reforms". ASCA/Arthur Limon Public Interest Program Yale Law School, November 2016, pg. 22-23

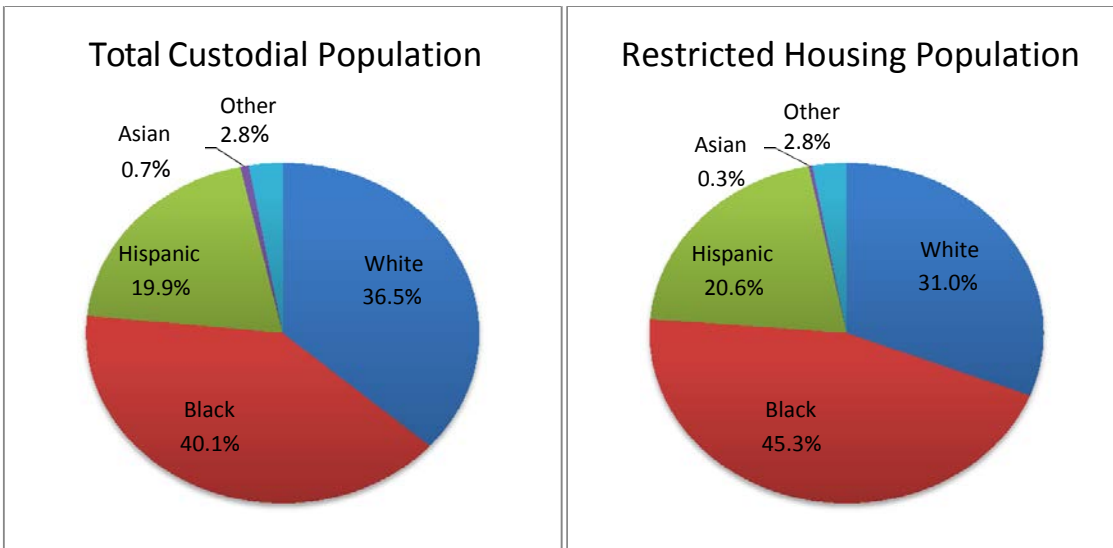
Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing by Length of Time and Jurisdiction (n= 41)

	15 days-	1-3 mo.	3-6 mo.	6 mo.-1 year	1-3 years	3-6 years	6+
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

Source: "Aiming to Reduce Time in Cell: Reports from Correctional Systems on the Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing and the Potential of Policy Changes to Bring About Reforms". ASCA/Arthur Limon Public Interest Program Yale Law School, November 2016, pg. 27

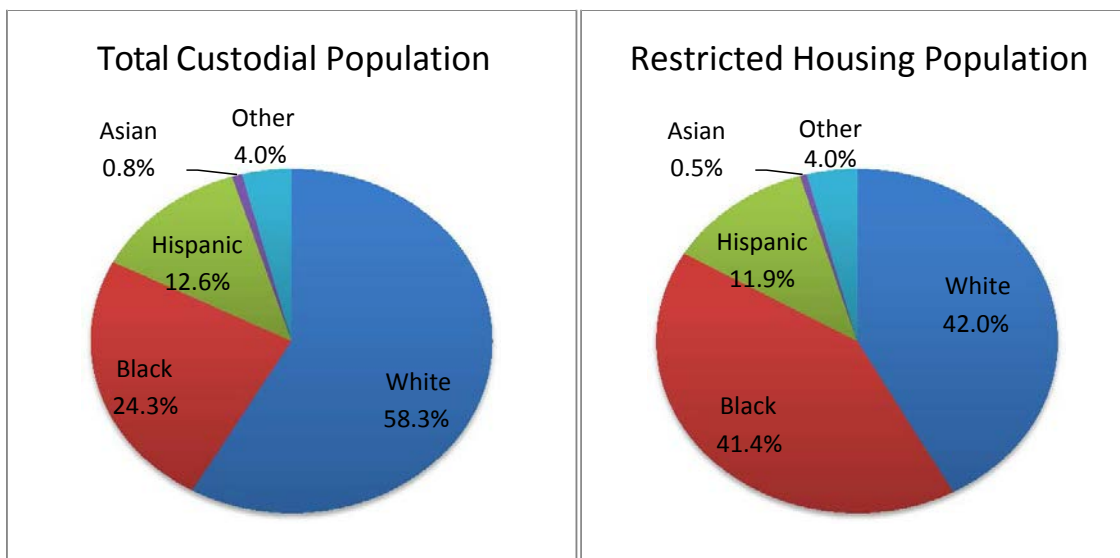
Appendix 5 – Yale/ASCA Restrictive Housing Data Cont.

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



Source: “Aiming to Reduce Time in Cell: Reports from Correctional Systems on the Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing and the Potential of Policy Changes to Bring About Reforms”. ASCA/Arthur Limon Public Interest Program Yale Law School, November 2016, pg. 36

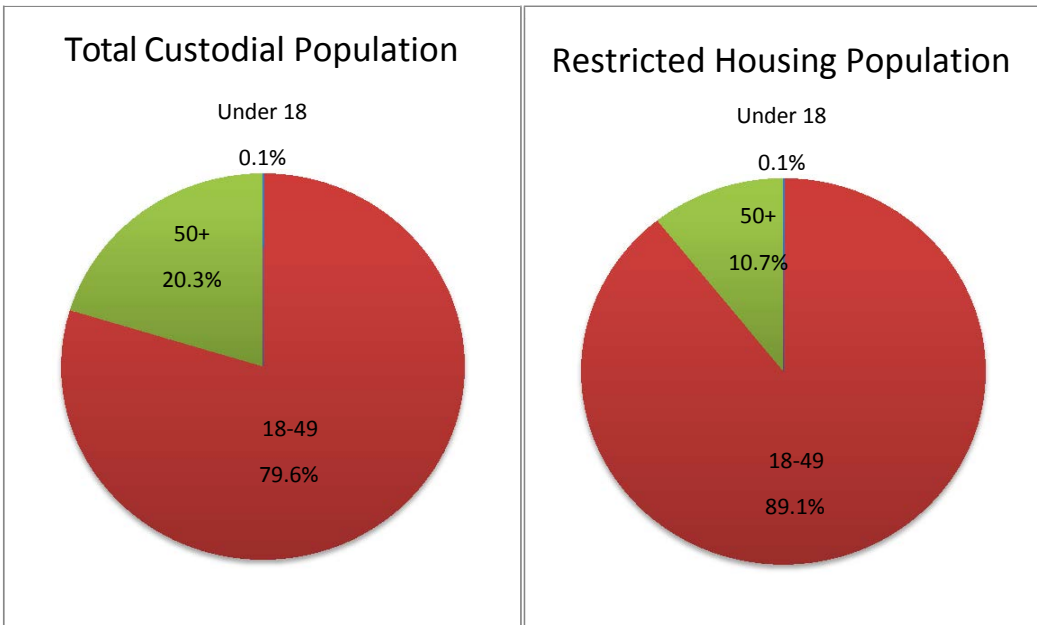
Demographic Percentage Composition of Total Female Custodial Population and Female Restricted Housing Population (n = 40)



Source: “Aiming to Reduce Time in Cell: Reports from Correctional Systems on the Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing and the Potential of Policy Changes to Bring About Reforms”. ASCA/Arthur Limon Public Interest Program Yale Law School, November 2016, pg. 39

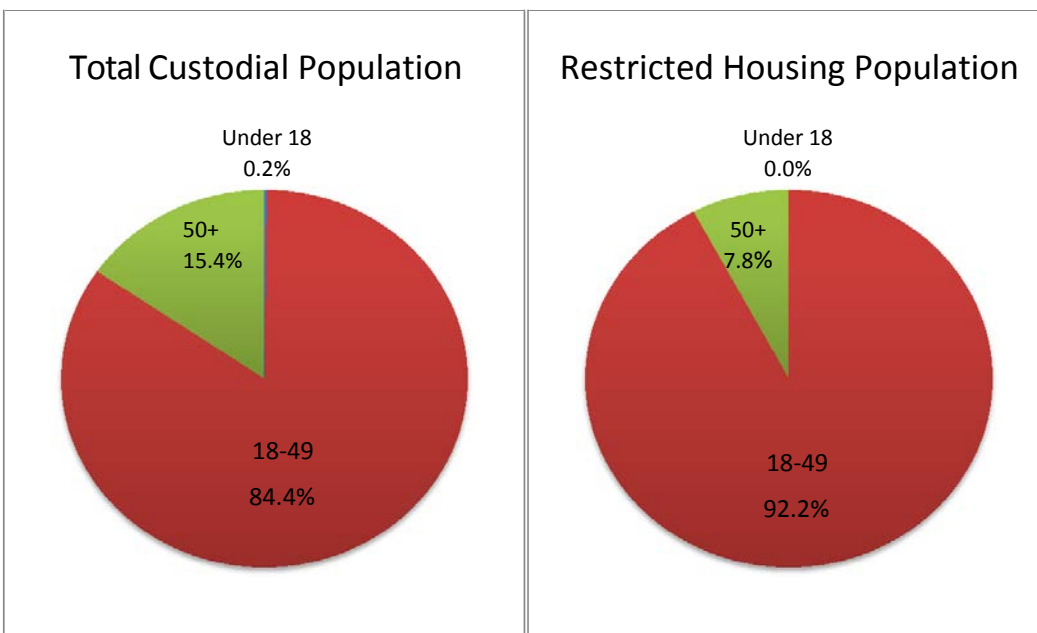
Appendix 5 – Yale/ASCA Restrictive Housing Data Cont.

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



Source: “Aiming to Reduce Time in Cell: Reports from Correctional Systems on the Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing and the Potential of Policy Changes to Bring About Reforms”. ASCA/Arthur Limon Public Interest Program Yale Law School, November 2016, pg. 42

Age Cohorts of Female Total Custodial Population and of Female Restricted Housing Population (n = 40)



Source: “Aiming to Reduce Time in Cell: Reports from Correctional Systems on the Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing and the Potential of Policy Changes to Bring About Reforms”. ASCA/Arthur Limon Public Interest Program Yale Law School, November 2016, pg. 45

Appendix 5 – Yale/ASCA Restrictive Housing Data Cont.

Demographics of Total Male Custody Population and of Male Restrictive Housing Population (N=43)

	Total Male Custodial Population						Male Restricted Housing Population					
	White	Black	His-panic	Asian	Other	Total	White	Black	His-panic	Asian	Other	Total
Alabama	8,901	14,06	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	14.76	5,431	15,932	152	2,487	38,764	647	388	1,210	7	200	2,452
California	24.48	32.90	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	35.47	45.12	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	14.75	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	12.82	39	22	11	17,577	586	1,991	4	2	0	2,583
Maryland	4,075	11.44	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	17.50	22.00	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	11.76	152	36	32	17,516	37	143	0	0	0	180
Missouri	17.51	10.81	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	10.16	2,689	95	278	17,027	244	827	227	5	13	1,316
New York	12.13	25.09	11,321	235	1,398	50,189	765	2,459	1,052	4	130	4,410
North Carolina	12.88	19.58	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	23.36	21.27	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	18.87	23.32	5,032	128	190	47,551	498	1,024	169	2	8	1,701
South Carolina	6,427	12.55	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	41.62	46.76	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	17.31	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

Source: "Aiming to Reduce Time in Cell: Reports from Correctional Systems on the Numbers of Prisoners in Restricted Housing and the Potential of Policy Changes to Bring About Reforms". ASCA/Arthur Limon Public Interest Program Yale Law School, November 2016, pg. 37