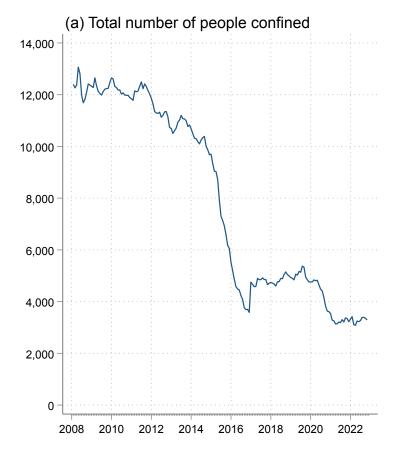
AB 280 Briefing: Restrictive Confinement in California State Prisons

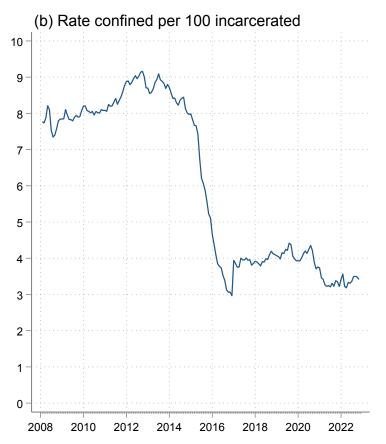
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University of California-Davis
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March 15, 2023

About 3,300 people in restrictive confinement, 3.5% of all incarcerated at any given time

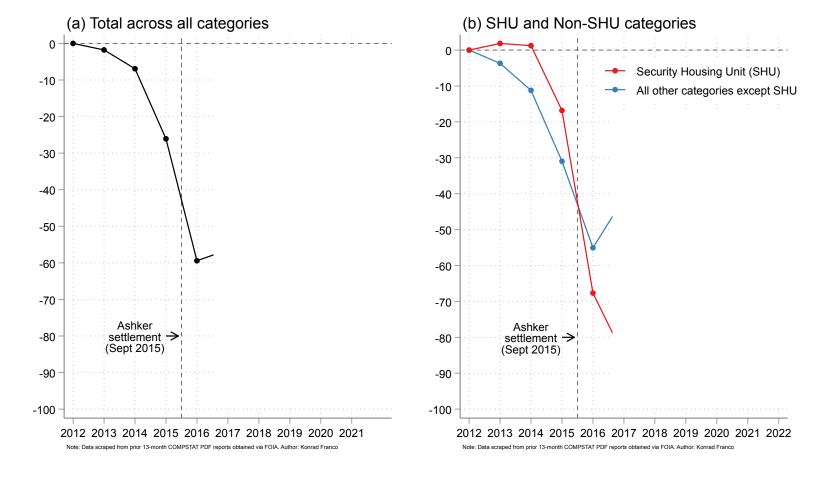
Total restrictive confinement across all categories All CA prisons, Jan 2008 - Nov 2022 monthly





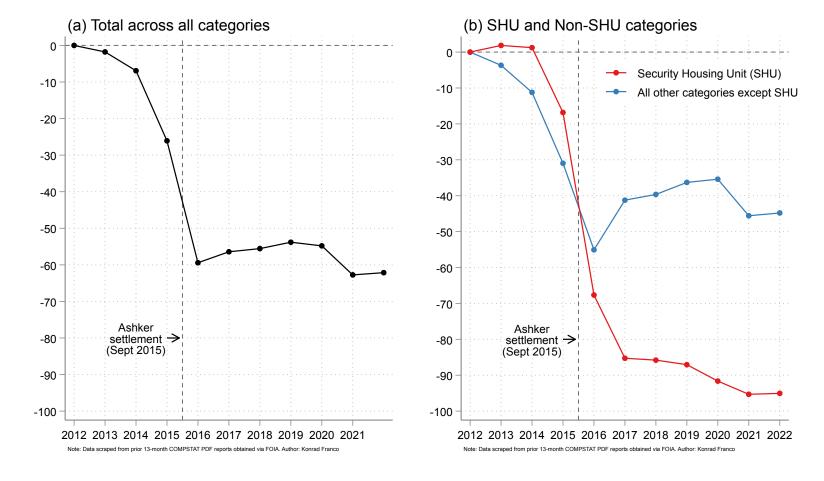
Total restrictive confinement down 2012-2016

Percent change in rate of restrictive confinement by type All CA prisons, 2012-2022



... but mostly stable/unchanged since 2017

Percent change in rate of restrictive confinement by type All CA prisons, 2012-2022

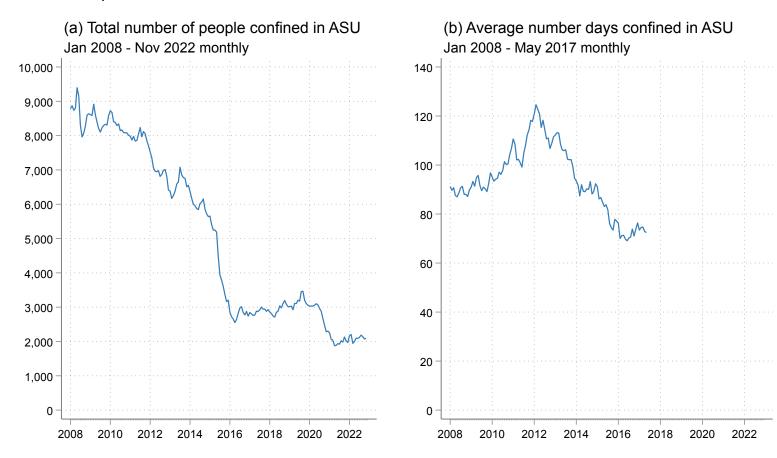


CDCR uses many different names for segregation

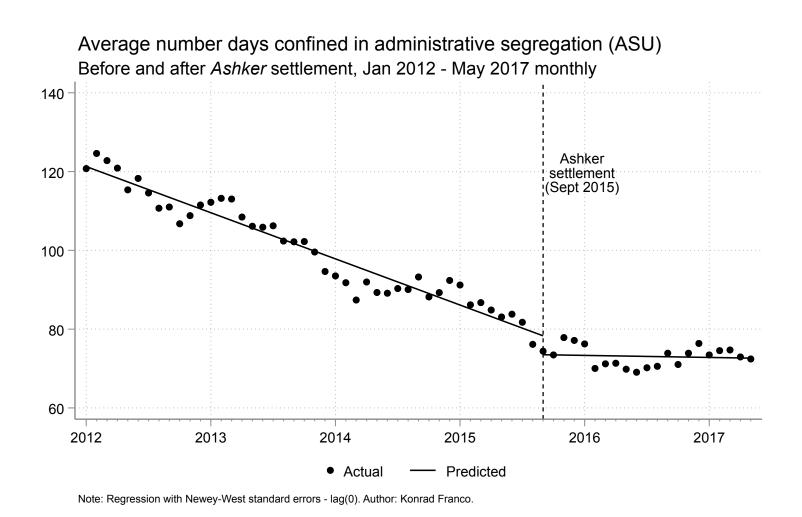
Year	Administrative Segregation Unit (ASU)	Security Housing Unit (SHU)	Short Term Restrictive Housing (STRH)	Long Term Restrictive Housing (LTRH)	Restrictive Custody General Pop (RCGP)	Behavioral Management Unit (BMU)	Psychiatric Inpatient Program (PIP)	Psychiatric Services Unit (PSU)	Total
2012	6,979	3,899	-	-	-	45	-	380	11,302
2013	6,579	3,887	-	-	-	44	-	356	10,866
2014	5,974	3,834	-	-	-	34	-	377	10,218
2015	4,359	3,038	-	-	-	41	-	389	7,826
2016	2,790	1,195	-	-	-	43	-	320	4,347
2017	2,880	556	927	117	59	-	81	226	4,765
2018	2,941	536	1,005	98	65	-	75	215	4,859
2019	3,154	486	976	147	70	-	66	194	5,028
2020	2,824	281	928	137	82	-	56	147	4,398
2021	2,009	142	815	85	73	-	49	146	3,268
2022	2,101	148	776	113	-	-	63	144	3,283

About 2,000 people in ASU at any given time for spells of about 75 days

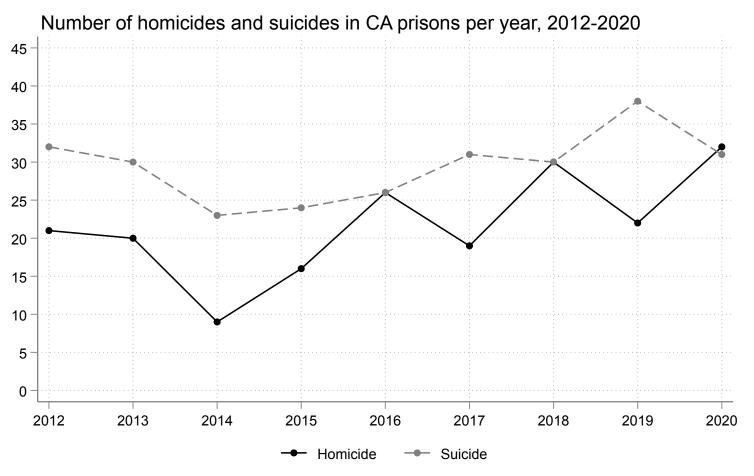
Use of the Administrative Segregation (ASU) restrictive confinement category All CA adult prisons



Ashker settlement did not change average duration of ASU spells

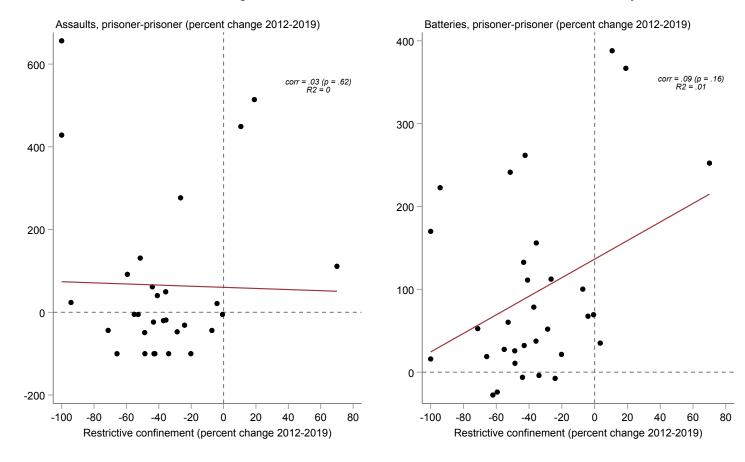


Homicides & suicides have changed little since 2012 while restrictive confinement is down over 60%



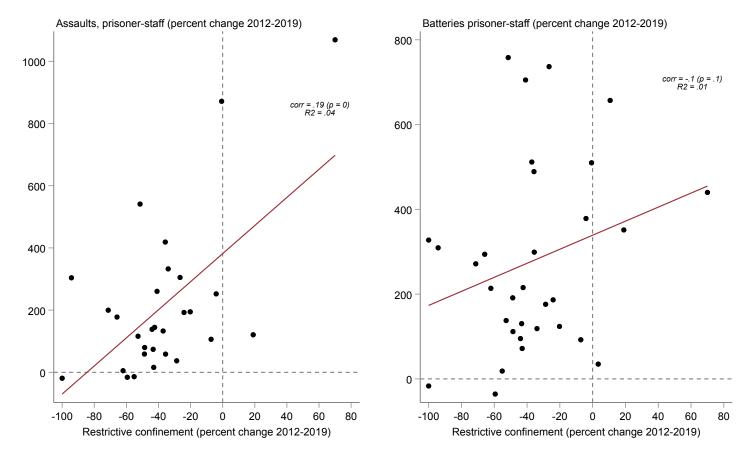
Restrictive confinement does not reduce violence between incarcerated people

Correlation between cumulative change in total restrictive confinement vs incidents of assault/battery



Additionally, restrictive confinement does not reduce violence against prison staff

Correlation between cumulative change in total restrictive confinement vs incidents of assault/battery



What does the evidence say?

- Restrictive segregation is harmful to people's health and makes rehabilitation significantly harder
- No evidence that segregating people for long periods of time makes prisons safer
- Segregated confinement costs a lot (between \$360-455 million per year, see recent State Library report)
- Reducing the use of restrictive confinement by just 50% could save between \$27-35 million per year

Conclusion

- Far too many people still segregated in prison every day
- Institutional change after Ashker settlement shows progress possible
- But accountability and transparency needed to make real reform

The time for change is now.

Thank you for your immense advocacy efforts.

Data source and follow-up contact

- The data presented above from COMPSTAT reports ever published by CDCR obtained via California Public Records Act (CPRA)
- The data represents the entire universe of California prisons that held adult prisoners and operated at any point between Jan 2006 and Nov 2022
- CDCR released the data in PDF format (10k pages) which was then scraped and converted into a machine-readable, flat datafiles
- The author then conducted rigorous cleaning and data quality validation
- The cleaned, validated data in CSV format is not yet available publicly
 - Release scheduled for late Summer 2023
- Questions? Email Konrad Franco at <u>klfranco@ucdavis.edu</u>