### **Administrative Segregation in Federal Corrections:**

# **Current Population and Trends**

## January 13, 2019

The following tables show data and trends related to the use of administrative segregation in federal corrections. Data derived from the Correctional Service of Canada's Offender Management System (OMS) and is current as of January 13, 2019. An offender is considered to be in segregation if that person has a segregation admission date but no release date.

**Table 1: Current Segregation Population by Reason** 

	Jeopardise Inst.	Inmate Safety	Interfere Investigation	Discipline	Total
Total	179	213	10	4	406

- As of January 13, 2019, there were 406 offenders in administrative segregation.
- The majority of offenders are segregated for personal safety reasons.

**Table 2: Current Segregation Population by Race** 

	Total	% of Seg Population
Indigenous	160	39.4%
Black	38	9.4%
White	166	40.9%
Other	42	10.3%
Total	406	

• Indigenous and Black offenders are overrepresented within the segregation population. Indigenous offenders comprise 28% of the total inmate population, whereas Black offenders comprise 8.4%.

**Table 3: Current Segregation Population by Gender and Reason** 

	Jeopardise Inst.	Inmate Safety	Interfere Investigation	Discipline	Total
Female	2	1			3
Male	177	212	10	4	403
Total	179	213	10	4	406

• As of January 13, 2019, there were three women in segregation.

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**Table 4: Current Segregation Population by Number of Days in Segregation** 

	Total	%
1-29 Days	232	57.14%
30-59 Days	92	22.66%
60-89 Days	48	11.82%
90-119 Days	18	4.43%
120 Days +	16	3.94%
Total	406	100.00%

- The longest serving segregation inmate has been in 570 days.
- The next longest serving inmates have been in 324, 230 and 206 days.
- Two of these offenders are Caucasian and two are Indigenous.
- The longest serving female inmate has been in segregation 13 days.

**Table 5: Five-Year Segregation Admissions Trend** 

This table shows the total number of segregation admissions by fiscal year and reason.

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Jep. Inst.	5,507	5,715	4,545	4,094	3,346
Inmate Safety	2,302	2,271	2,010	1,665	1,709
Interfere Invest.	325	336	237	276	239
Discipline	184	204	198	226	163
Total	8,318	8,526	6,990	6,261	5,457

- The number of segregation admissions has been trending down.
- There have been 4,510 segregation admissions in FY 2018-19 thus far.

**Table 6: Five-Year Segregation Releases Trend** 

This table shows the total number of segregation releases by fiscal year and reason.

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018
Jep. Inst.	5,569	5,762	4,630	4,103	3,420
Inmate Safety	2279	2332	2106	1688	1729
Interfere Invest.	333	325	256	272	240
Discipline	184	205	196	223	170
Total	8,365	8,624	7,188	6,286	5,559

- The number of releases from segregation has been trending down.
- There have been 4,416 releases from segregation this fiscal year.

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Table 7: Average Length of Stay in Segregation by Fiscal Year

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
Jeopardise Inst.	29.4	28.1	24.1	20.7	20.7	20.3
Inmate Safety	52.4	52.2	39.3	32.3	28.0	26.9
Interfere Investigation	31.9	28.5	23.2	19.1	18.4	21.2
Discipline	11.4	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.7	8.4
Total	35.4	34.2	28.1	23.3	22.5	22.3

• The average length of stay in segregation has declined significantly since 2014-15, and seems to have stabilized.

#### **Table 8: Segregation Population at Fiscal Year End**

This table shows the total segregation populations on April 1<sup>st</sup> from 2014 to 2018 and January 13, 2019. An offender is considered to have been in segregation on that date if he/she had a segregation admission date before April 1<sup>st</sup> and a segregation release date on or after April 1<sup>st</sup> of each year.

	2014-04-01	2015-04-01	2016-04-01	2017-04-01	2018-04-01	2019-01-13
National	735	636	439	414	310	406

- The segregation population has been declining because of fewer admissions to segregation and shorter stays in segregation.
- The current fiscal year has seen an increase in the segregation population.