



DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
AND CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Restrictive Housing Report– Fiscal Year 2024

Fulfilling Reporting Requirements Correctional Services Article,
§ 9-614, Annotated Code of Maryland

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Executive Summary

- Beginning in FY 2023, the Department conducted an audit of its restrictive housing records requiring reconciliation and revision of placements spanning back to FY 2018. As a result, the longitudinal trends reported here supersede prior publications and are presented to provide an accurate comparative history on the use of administrative and disciplinary segregation within the Maryland Division of Correction.
- FY 2024 marks the largest single-year increase in restrictive housing in six years. The overall rate of restrictive housing placements has increased at a faster pace than the general incarcerated population.
- During FY 2024, 5,976 individuals were placed on some form of restrictive housing, which reflects a 14.5% increase of individuals affected compared to FY 2023.
- There were 13,910 placements onto restrictive housing during the year, a 29.5% increase from the previous year. A higher number of placements than affected individuals reflects that some individuals were placed onto restrictive housing more than once.
- Disciplinary segregation accounted for 9,486 placements, or 68.2% of all restrictive housing placements, representing a 38.4% increase from FY 2023 and the highest level of use in seven years.
- The increase in disciplinary segregation was the primary driver of the overall growth in restrictive housing usage, returning to proportions last seen in FY 2018, but representing 30% more placements.
- Restrictive housing for disciplinary violations was primarily driven by assault on another incarcerated person (2,314 placements), disobeying an order (2,049 placements), possession, use, or manufacture of a weapon (1,707 placements), and engaging in a disruptive act (1,202) respectively.
- Most restrictive housing placements in FY 2024 lasted 45 days or fewer, with the highest concentration occurring between 16 and 30 days.
- While most placements were relatively short, more severe offenses—such as assaulting staff or involvement in a death—resulted in longer segregation periods.
- The duration of individual disciplinary segregation placements has decreased by 46% compared to FY 2018, following Department-initiated COMAR reforms that applied time spent in administrative segregation toward disciplinary sanctions and decreased allowable sanction lengths.

- Use of administrative segregation increased by 19.3% over the prior year. There were 3,556 placements onto administrative segregation in FY 2024, comprising 25.6% of all use of restrictive housing.
- Administrative segregation placements remained longer than disciplinary placements by an average of two weeks, though their duration has declined by 22.9% since FY 2018.
- An additional 5.9% of placements involved individuals placed on both disciplinary and administrative segregation simultaneously, due to infractions committed while already in restrictive housing.

Introduction

Chapter 596 of the Acts of the 2016 Maryland General Assembly enacted Senate Bill 946 (SB 946), Correctional Services – Restrictive Housing – Report as Correctional Services Article, §9-614, Annotated Code of Maryland. This statutory requirement directs the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services (Department) to submit a report containing the preceding year’s restrictive housing data to the Governor’s Office of Crime Prevention, Youth, and Victim Services (GOCPVYS) for publication on the agency’s public website.

Correctional Services Article, § 9-614, Annotated Code of Maryland requires the Department to report the following restrictive housing data elements:

- The total population of the correctional facility;
- The number of incarcerated persons who have been placed in restrictive housing during the preceding year by age, race, gender, classification of housing, and the basis for the incarcerated person’s placement in restrictive housing;
- The Department’s definition of “serious mental illness” and the number of incarcerated persons with serious mental illness that were placed in restrictive housing during the preceding year;
- The number of incarcerated persons known to be pregnant when placed in restrictive housing during the preceding year;
- The average and median lengths of stay in restrictive housing of the incarcerated persons placed in restrictive housing during the preceding year;
- The number of incidents of death, self-harm, and attempts at self-harm by incarcerated persons in restrictive housing during the preceding year;
- The number of incarcerated persons released from restrictive housing directly into the community during the preceding year;
- Any other data the Department considers relevant to the use of restrictive housing by correctional facilities in the State; and
- Any changes to written policies or procedures at each correctional facility relating to the use and conditions of restrictive housing, including steps to reduce reliance on restrictive housing.

Due to the significant revisions to data processing and record corrections, this report also includes revised restrictive and specialized housing data for fiscal year (FY) 2018 through FY 2024 to enable accurate historical comparison. (See [Appendix A](#))

Overview – Restrictive and Special Housing

Restrictive Housing

The Department's correctional facilities use four types of restrictive housing.

Administrative Segregation is a housing status that is more limited than that of the general population, but less restrictive than disciplinary segregation. Individuals placed in administrative segregation retain access to commissary services, tablets, phone communication, personal property, recreation, and visitation. This status is employed for various reasons, including protective or investigative purposes, or while individuals await a disciplinary hearing.

When housed for protective or investigatory reasons, the duration of stay in administrative segregation varies based on individual circumstances. If an individual receives a notice of infraction for a Category 1 rule violation, they may be placed in administrative segregation pending their hearing. This placement occurs if an individual is determined to be an active threat to themselves or others. The ultimate decision regarding the placement is at the discretion of the facility warden.

In compliance with COMAR 12.03.01.07, individuals issued a notice of infraction (NOI) are entitled to a preliminary hearing within seven business days of the NOI issuance. Should the individual be found guilty of an infraction and assigned to disciplinary segregation, the time spent in administrative segregation will be credited as time served towards the disciplinary action, at which point the individual is transferred to disciplinary segregation. In the case of a not guilty finding, individuals return to general population housing.

Disciplinary Segregation is a housing status in which an incarcerated person is removed from the general incarcerated population and confined to a cell in a restricted housing unit. Disciplinary segregation is used for individuals found guilty by a hearing officer at an adjustment hearing for violating Departmental rules, institutional rules, or both. Individuals assigned to disciplinary segregation have certain privileges restricted in an effort to modify behavior.

Maximum II Structured Housing (MIISH) means a securely controlled four stage step-down program for the Department's most frequently violent and dangerous individuals who are repeatedly placed on disciplinary segregation. The structured program encourages a reduction in violent behaviors through incentive based programming. As an incarcerated person progresses through the program's stages, privileges are incrementally restored as an incentive for good behavior. The goal of the structured program is to prevent long-term assignment to disciplinary segregation by stabilizing individuals with violent behaviors; and when possible, return them to the general population.

Special Housing

The Department uses two types of specialized housing for vulnerable individuals. These forms of housing are not punitive, and some may have normal movement or movement determined by clinical determination, but are nonetheless forms of housing apart from the general population.

Protective Custody is a special housing status for individuals who require protection for safety reasons, and includes separation from others assigned to general population. Individuals in protective custody have the same privileges as those in general population.

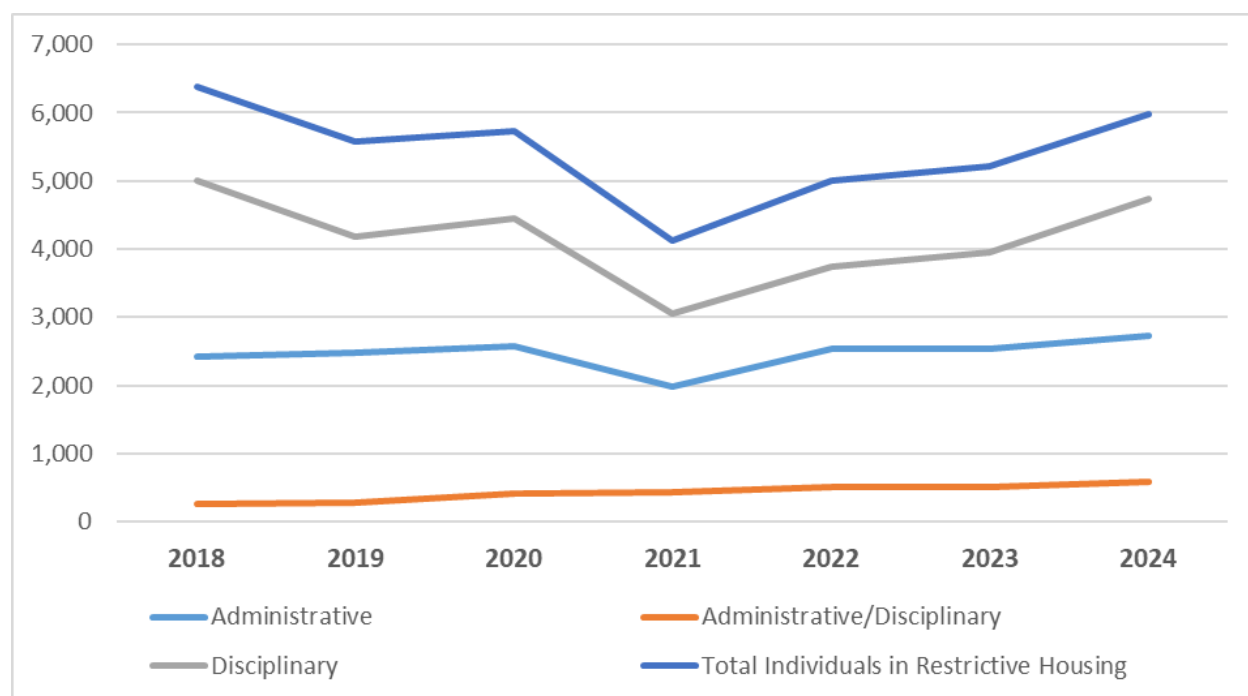
Special Needs Unit (SNU) is a special housing status designed to manage individuals diagnosed with a serious mental illness in the least restrictive environment possible. The goal of the SNU is to stabilize and provide treatment to SMI incarcerated persons; and when possible, return the incarcerated persons to the general population with aftercare and ongoing support. Special Needs Units are operated as general population tiers with a special designation. These units offer more intensive mental health services.

DPSCS Population and Use of Restrictive Housing

Over the course of fiscal year (FY) 2024, the Department's Division of Correction housed a total of 15,510 individuals, 4.2% more than the year prior. The Department's average daily population (ADP) in FY 2024 was 16,085. The ADP for incarcerated men in FY 24 was 15,458 and 627 for incarcerated women. FY 2024 marked the third consecutive year of increases in ADP as the Department's population stabilized post pandemic. Unlike prior years examined by this report, correctional operations within the FY 2024 period and the FY 2023 period were not impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which decreased overall population and intakes from FY 2021-2022.

Table 1 provides a breakdown of individuals placed and the reasons for their placement, but does not represent the number of times someone was placed in restrictive housing within the year. As evidenced, 79% of those in restrictive housing were placed as a result of disciplinary proceedings for infractions. Less than half (45%) of the impacted population were placed on administrative segregation at some point, which is used on a case by case basis to preserve institutional security.

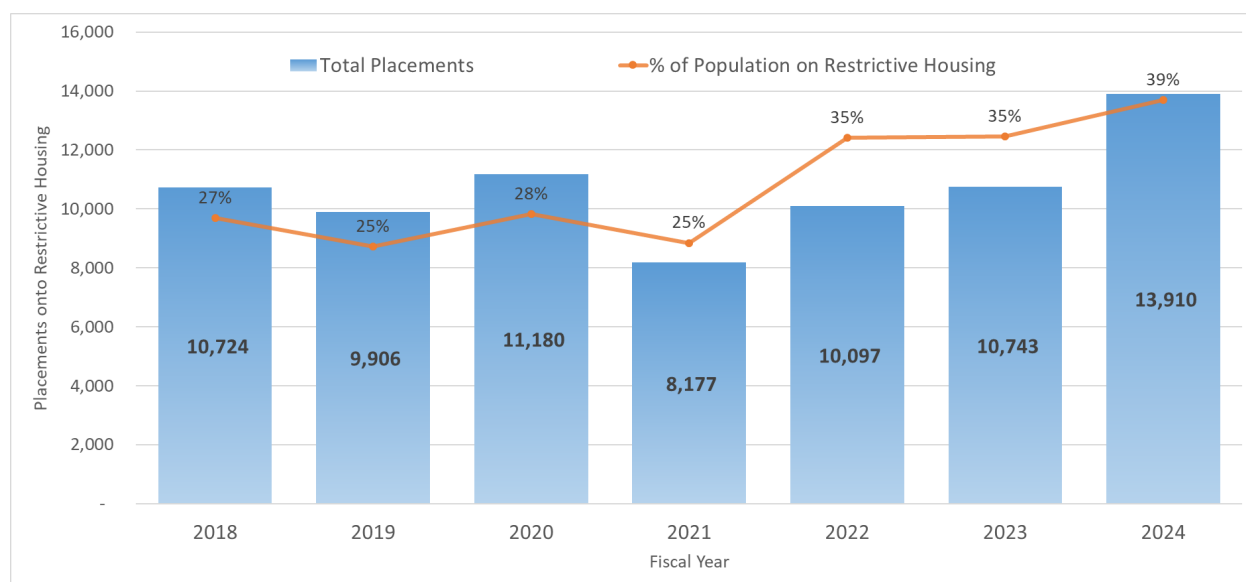
Figure 1: Unique Individuals Placed onto Restrictive Housing from FY 2018- FY 2024



Within FY 2024, 5,976 individuals were placed on some form of restrictive housing, representing a 14.5% increase in the number of individuals affected compared to the year prior. When a major rule violation is committed, an incarcerated individual is placed on administrative segregation pending adjustment until a hearing is held. Upon a guilty finding, individuals are either placed on disciplinary segregation or returned to the general population depending upon the length of the sanction, as time spent on administrative segregation is applied toward any

sanction. This change in policy occurred in FY 2015, in a move to reduce overall placement length. As a result, post 2015 data has an overlap of individuals between these placements. Taking into account this overlap factor, the Department placed 5,976 individuals onto any form of restrictive housing. It is important to note that within this group, some individuals were placed in restrictive housing more than once during the reporting period, as there were 13,910 placements during the same period. In total, the 5,976 individuals placed on any restrictive status represent 39% of the population in Division of Correction custody during FY 2024. This proportion has increased since 2022 as the overall sentenced population in custody has also increased, but has outpaced the overall population increases. In FY 2024, this represents a 14.5% increase in individuals placed in restrictive housing in the past year.

Figure 2: Placements into Restrictive Housing Since FY 2018



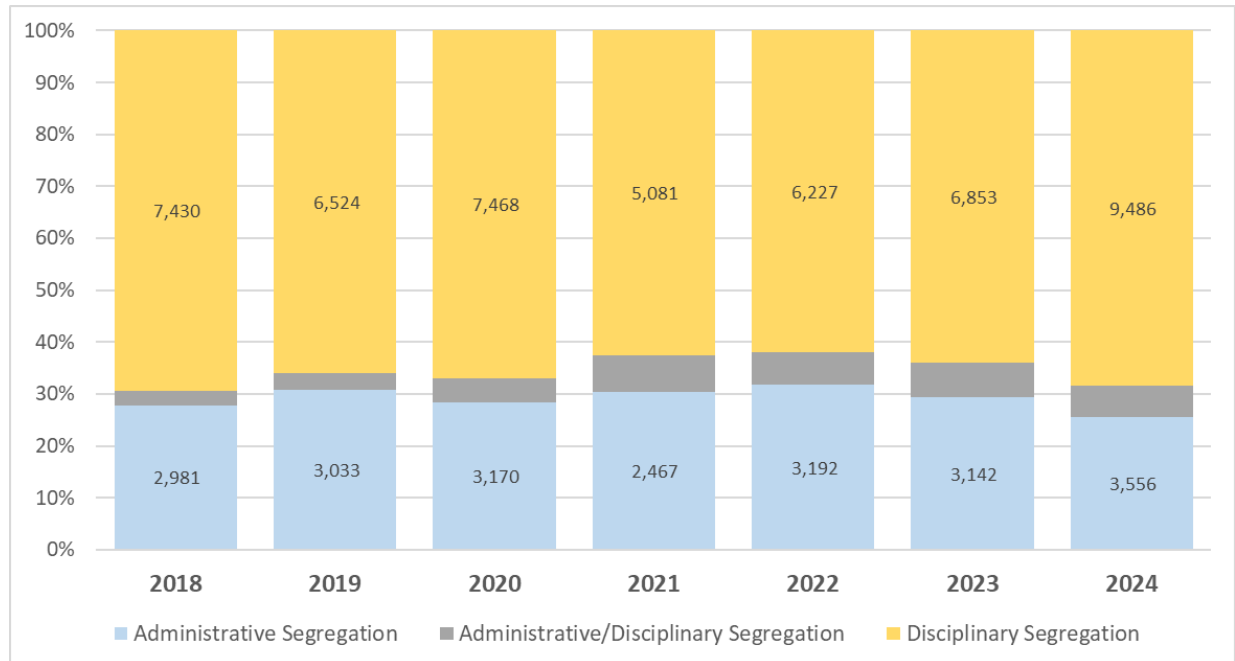
In FY 2024, there were 13,910 placements in restrictive housing: 3,556 placements (25.6%) on administrative segregation and 9,486 placements (68.2%) on disciplinary segregation, with an additional 5.9% on placements on both simultaneously, due to infractions that occurred while already placed on disciplinary segregation. Administrative segregation placements increased by 19.3% in FY 2024. As outlined in the overview, administrative segregation does not entail the same restriction of privileges as disciplinary housing, and can serve the purpose of individual or facility safety. In contrast, there was a 38.4% increase in the usage of disciplinary segregation, a 7 year high. It is important to note that this level of disciplinary segregation usage is almost half of what was previously estimated in 2018 before figures were revised. (See Appendix A). Prior to FY 2024, there was a consistent trend of relatively even usage of administrative and disciplinary segregation. Specifically, those individuals assigned to administrative segregation pending a hearing while on disciplinary segregation have increased by 187.2% since FY 2018.

Placement Drivers

As Figure 3 illustrates, the rise in restrictive housing use in FY 2024 is primarily driven by increased placements onto disciplinary segregation after a guilty finding for a facility rule

violation. These constitute nearly 70% of all placements, a rate near the proportion seen in FY 2018. However, in FY 2024, because the overall use of restrictive housing has increased, this driver is reflective of 30% more placements overall. An examination of disciplinary segregation usage from FY 2022 to FY 2024 reveals that recent drivers of placements predominantly included committing assault or battery on a fellow incarcerated individual (5,479 placements) or possession, use, or manufacture of a weapon (4,163). An additional 1,265 placements were for committing assault or battery on staff members.

Figure 3: Proportion of Restrictive Housing Placements



Time Spent in Restrictive Housing

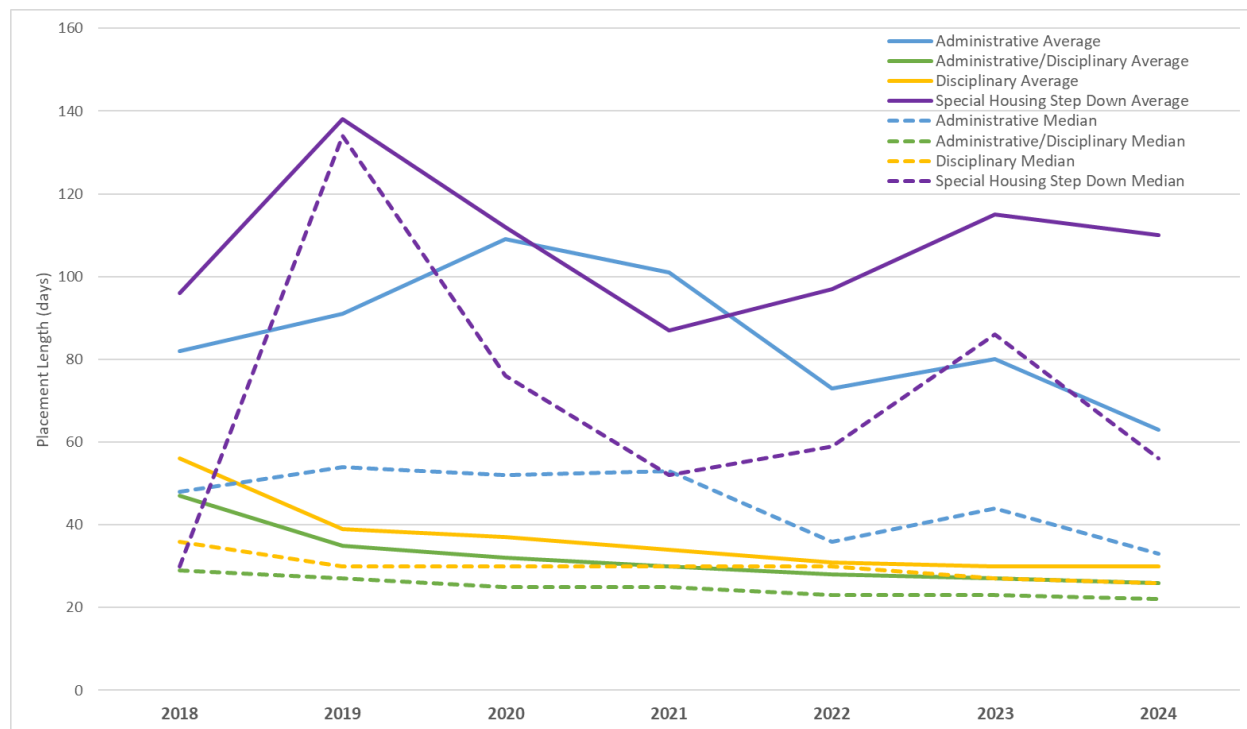
While incarcerated individuals have been placed in restrictive housing more frequently in FY 2024, the duration of placements onto restrictive housing has decreased since 2018. Earlier reforms to the inmate disciplinary procedures and sanctions matrix have had a persistent impact on lower average disciplinary placements, which are now 46% shorter than in FY 2018. Despite these changes, the length of time spent in a restrictive setting overall is now driven by administrative housing placements, which are nearly double the length of disciplinary placements on average. However, continual progress on reducing time spent in administrative segregation has been made since FY 2020, and current placements onto administrative segregation are 22.9% lower than in FY 2018. It is important to understand that the placement length averages below reflect only the result of placement decisions, not the total uninterrupted time an incarcerated individual may spend in a restrictive setting over the course of the year. When infractions are committed while already in restrictive housing, such as those for committing assault upon another person, or possession of contraband like fabricated weapons, the sanction may result in subsequent placements that extend the overall continuous duration in restrictive housing.

Table 1: Restrictive Housing Placement Lengths (Days) in FY 2024

Placement Type	Average (days)	Median (days)	Annual Change (days)	Annual Change (%)
Administrative	63.3	33	-17	-21.2%
Administrative/Disciplinary	26.3	22	-1	-2.7%
Disciplinary	30.3	26	0	.6%
Special Housing Step Down	109.6	56	-5	-4.3%

In FY 2024, the longest placements on average were those to the special housing step down program, which is targeted toward highest security classification settings and incarcerated individuals with the highest risk of violence towards others within the facility. Unlike disciplinary segregation which terminates at the conclusion of a prescribed number of days, step down program placements are part of a multi-phase incentivized return to less restrictive settings intended to prevent consistent reoccurrence of infractions resulting in disciplinary segregation. Overall placements within this program have also decreased since their peak in FY 2021 during the COVID period. Because of the few (n=35) placements, outliers with longer duration significantly affect the average placement measure.

Figure 4: Average and Median Placement Lengths by Fiscal Year

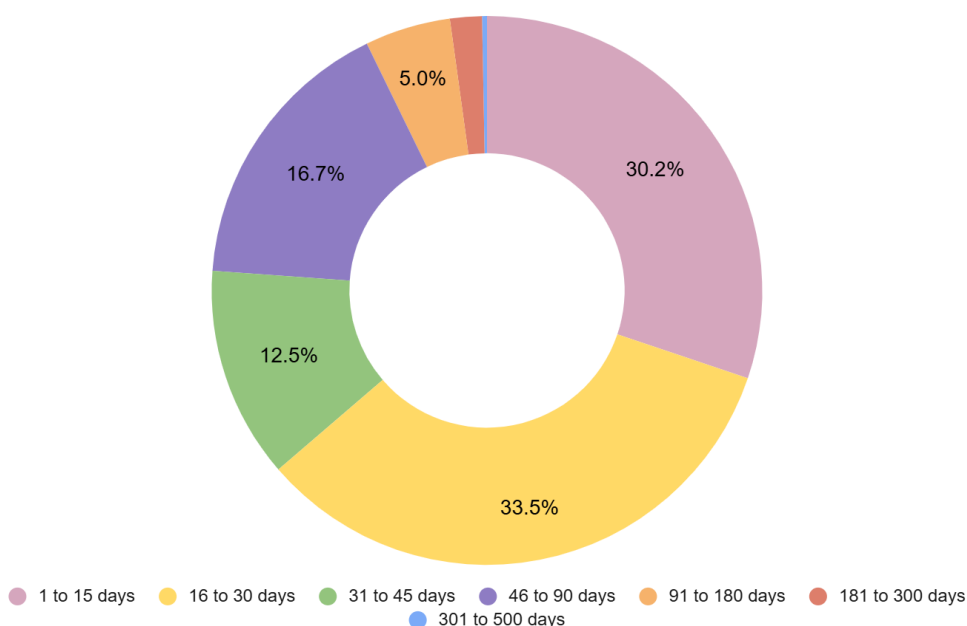


Administrative segregation placements remain longer than disciplinary placements by 4 weeks on average. Some individuals may be on administrative segregation for reasons of facility security and personal safety, and individuals have the opportunity to request administrative segregation placement. Individuals may also choose to remain on administrative segregation after administrative segregation review by an interdisciplinary team of facility staff every 30 days, rejecting assignment back into the general population. Individuals in administrative segregation have the same access to visitation, social work, medical treatment, and mental health treatment as the general population, a key consideration for those released directly from this housing status.

Disciplinary segregation placement length has continued to decrease since the practice of subsequent sanctions was reformed. When an incarcerated person is found guilty of an infraction, their disciplinary segregation effective date is the first day of their administrative segregation pending adjustment. This practice minimizes the time spent in a restrictive setting by applying the time spent on administrative segregation to the sanction length received. Because of this status conversion, not all individuals with disciplinary segregation placements were subject to disciplinary restrictions for the duration of their stated placement time.

Overall, including administrative and disciplinary placements, most placements onto restrictive housing are for 45 days or fewer, with the greatest number of placements for 16 to 30 days. This along with the analysis of average and median placements identifies that most placements are for smaller periods of time, with a small percentage of placements for long periods of time. This is consistent with disciplinary sanctions given involving assaults on staff or contributing to the death of another incarcerated individual.

Figure 5: FY 2024 Placement Lengths

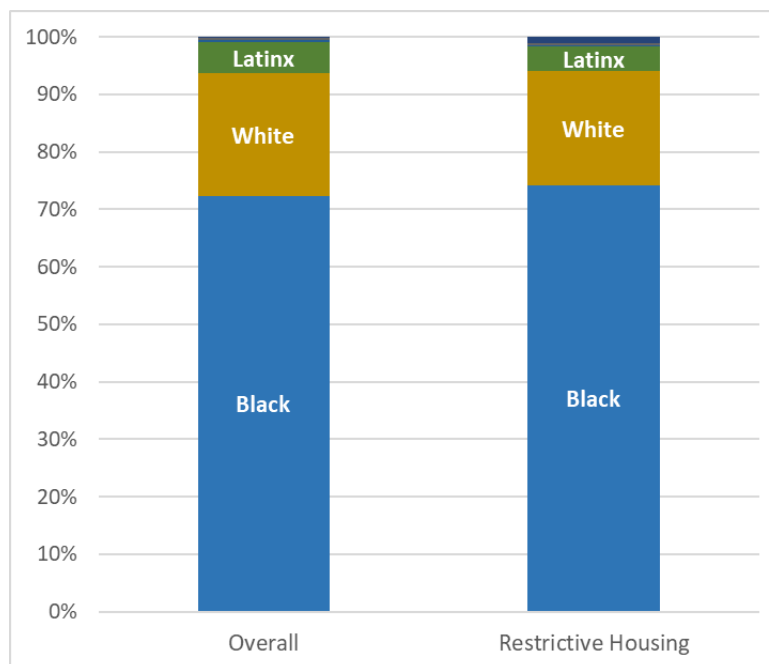


Restrictive Housing Demographics

Race and Ethnicity Breakdown

The following charts present a summary of the race and age of the incarcerated population compared to those placed in restrictive housing in FY 2024. Maryland's prison population is heavily skewed by sentencing trends, and in FY 2024, 96.1% of the average daily population were men and 3.8% were women. The sentenced population is similarly skewed toward individuals aged 18-35 and heavily (72.3%) Black or African American, followed by 21.3% Non-Hispanic White.

Figure 6: FY 2024 Race-Ethnicity Distribution of Restrictive Housing Population Comparison



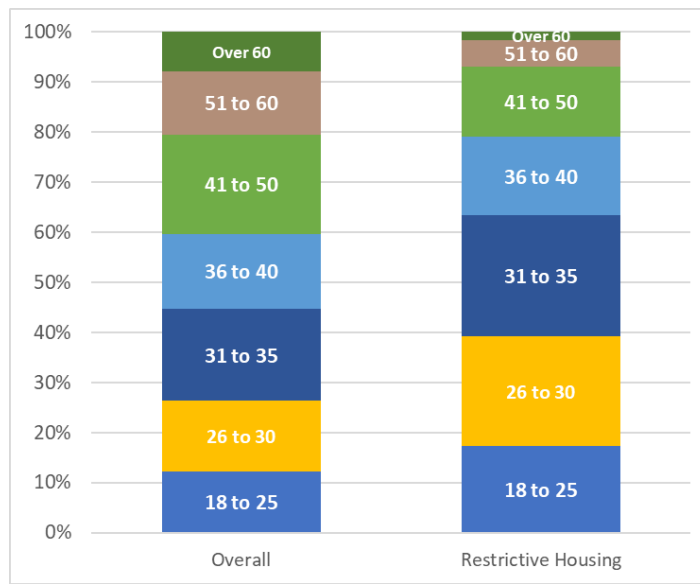
Comparatively, the distribution of incarcerated individuals placed in restrictive housing is not significantly different from the overall population sentenced to the Division of Correction. In FY 2024, 74% of those placed in restricted housing were Black or African American compared to the overall population which is 72% Black or African American. Similar rates of impact compared to the overall group are also seen for White and Latinx incarcerated individuals.

Age Breakdown

The difference between those impacted by restrictive housing and the overall population was more significantly noted in the increased placement of individuals aged 26-31 onto restrictive housing. Overrepresentation in the restrictive housing population is a reflection of individuals in this age group engaging in institutional violations at a higher rate than their peers, leading to more disciplinary segregation placements. In FY 2024, 21.9% of the incarcerated individuals placed in any restrictive housing were aged 26 to 30, a disproportionate amount given they

represent 14.1% of the total incarcerated population. Similarly, 24.2% of those placed in restrictive housing were aged 31 to 35 at the time of placement, while the same group represents 18.5% of the total incarcerated population. The impact of restrictive housing is seen proportionally less with older incarcerated individuals, who typically engage in fewer infractions.

Figure 7: FY 2024 Age Distribution of Restrictive Housing Population Comparison



Restrictive Housing by Facility

Some facilities do not house individuals in a restrictive housing setting due to their design and security level. Higher security level facilities house populations with a higher security classification and higher risk of committing infractions. These facilities tend to have a higher percentage of their population placed in restrictive housing, both due to infractions and complex security considerations among the entire population. For example, the proportion of the population placed on disciplinary segregation at the North Branch Correctional Institution, a Maximum II level facility, is higher than that of the population overall or other lower security facilities. Table 3 below represents a point in time snapshot of placements at the end of FY 2024. Over the course of FY 2024, 38.5% of the total individuals within DOC custody were placed in restrictive housing at some point. At the date of capture, which falls during seasonal population peaks, the total number of individuals in restrictive housing represents 10.96% of the total sentenced population, which provides a more accurate understanding of the impact of restrictive housing during day to day operation. This point in time measure is very similar to the snapshot taken in prior years. Facilities without restrictive housing or assignments are omitted.

Table 2: FY 2024 Year End Sentenced Population by Facility¹

Facility	Security Level	End of Month Population	Administrative Segregation		Administrative /Disciplinary		Disciplinary Segregation		SH Step Down	
				%		%		%		%
ECI-E ²	Medium	1073	6	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.1%		
ECI-W	Medium	1,322	67	5.1%	0	0.0%	109	8.2%		
JCI	Administrative	1,937	209	10.8%	7	0.4%	44	2.3%		
MCIH	Medium	797	25	3.1%	1	0.1%	16	2.0%		
MCIJ	Medium	691	40	5.8%	14	2.0%	34	4.9%		
MCIW	Administrative	595	6	1.0%	0	0.0%	46	7.7%		
MCTC	Minimum	2,071	98	4.7%	6	0.3%	107	5.2%		
NBCI	Maximum II	1,112	95	8.5%	8	0.7%	158	14.2%	14	1.3%
PATXNT	Maximum I	584	9	1.5%	3	0.5%	13	2.2%		
RCI	Medium	1,704	95	5.6%	10	0.6%	62	3.6%		
WCI	Maximum I	1,517	80	5.3%	12	0.8%	75	4.9%		

¹ Data Source: Offender Case Management System, June 30, 2024 Snapshot

² The Eastern Correctional Institution (ECI) is one facility broken into two separate compounds. For security purposes, ECI-E is used to house individuals in Administrative Segregation and Administrative/Protective Custody. ECI-W is used for Administrative Segregation and Disciplinary Segregation. The small number of individuals in administrative segregation in ECI-E is due to those awaiting hearings or who have not yet been moved.

Totals		13,403	730	5.4%	61	0.5%	665	5.0%	14	0.1%
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Specialty Populations

Individuals with Serious Mental Illness

The Department defines Serious Mental Illness (SMI) in accordance with the Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 10.21.17.02 (76), but also includes individuals with elevated needs with the activities of daily living among its SMI population. In FY 2024, the Department housed approximately 2,608 individuals diagnosed with a SMI. In FY 2024, 886 individuals with SMI (34%) were placed in restrictive housing. Of those, 300 were placed on administrative segregation, and 586 were placed on disciplinary segregation. Over the year, 75 individuals were placed on disciplinary segregation while on administrative segregation. Due to data methodology changes in FY 2024, more complete documentation of those served by mental health staff for SMI were available for analysis, resulting in increased overlap detected between the SMI population and restrictive housing records. This is not representative of an increase in the size of the SMI population, but an improvement in the reflection of the portion of the incarcerated population impacted by serious mental illness. This data however only indicates that an individual was diagnosed with an SMI at some point in the FY, and does not measure whether they were placed in restrictive housing before or after being diagnosed.

Restrictive Housing During Pregnancy

In FY 2024, there were no pregnant women placed in restrictive housing. It is the policy of the Department to never place a pregnant woman in restrictive housing.

Incarcerated Person Deaths, Suicides, Attempted Suicides, and Self-Injurious Behavior

The following chart displays instances of self-injurious behavior, attempted suicides, completed suicides and deaths attributed to any cause that occurred while an individual was in restrictive housing. Unlike the prevalence of serious mental illness among the population impacted by segregation, data available does clearly associate the location of suicides and attempted suicides. Compared to the year prior, there were 8 more individuals in restrictive housing with suicidal attempts and 3 more suicides than during FY 2023. For revised historic totals, see Appendix B: Tables 19-22.

Table 3: FY 2024 Deaths and Incidence of Suicide in Restrictive Housing

Population	Self-Injurious Behavior	Attempted Suicide	Suicide	Deaths
General Population	39	29	2	61
Administrative Segregation	13	10	3	3

Disciplinary Segregation	33	17	0	2
Total	85	56	5	66

Direct Releases from Restrictive Housing

The following chart displays the number of individuals released from incarceration directly from restrictive housing in FY 2024. Since FY 2023, releases directly from restrictive housing have decreased and more closely resemble the number of releases seen in FY 2018. There has been a steady increase for the past two fiscal years of individuals released from restrictive housing to a treatment program.

Table 4: FY 2018- FY 2024 Releases to Community from Restrictive Housing

Releases from Incarceration	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Released to the Community	152	93	166	160	146	181	158
Released to a Program	12	7	15	12	7	16	16
Released to Mental Hospital	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Restrictive Housing Policy and Procedure

The revisions to the incarcerated person disciplinary process specified in COMAR 12.03.01.24D have had a continued impact on lowering the length of placements, specifically on disciplinary segregation, which have decreased by 46.4% since 2018. The Department has continued its operation of the Maximum II Structured Housing (MIISH) program at North Branch Correctional Facility and specialized housing unit for individuals with the highest classification status to address those individuals most likely to engage in continual noncompliant behavior that are still impacted by graduated sanctions even under the revisions of COMAR. Small scale step-down housing units identified during FY 2024 have served as promising alternatives for segregation, and have formed the basis of pilot programs to be formally implemented and expanded in FY 2025.

Conclusion

The Department conducted a significant audit of restrictive housing placement data which involved a nearly year long process of individual placement review and revision affecting over 25,000 records, which now allows for complete reanalysis of restrictive housing placements, duration, and location-based analysis going back to 2018. The Department has continued ongoing monthly reconciliation checks to ensure data fidelity and prevent issues in calculation of time spent in restrictive housing. Beginning in FY 2024, this enables divisionwide reporting to monitor the size of the standing restrictive housing population and identify outliers in the time spent in restrictive housing.

Improvements in tracking restrictive housing place the Department in a much better position to monitor outcomes of reforms and target re-entry enhancements effectively. Enhanced data

collection to monitor the outcomes of these efforts will remain a priority as the Department pursues interventions to reduce the use and duration of restrictive housing placements .

Appendix A: Historical Revision of Restrictive Housing Data Processing

In the process of analyzing data for annual reporting and internal review, widespread data quality issues were discovered in FY 2023. The data errors affected primary assignment placement documentation, used to determine administrative and segregation housing placements, and their duration. The issues resulted from automated tasks performed by the Department's case management database. Staff entries into the case management database were accurate, but required manual audit and correction due to the nature of the records. Over the course of a year, the DOC's Case Management Unit assigned staff to correct Primary Assignment Gap and Overlap date issues dating back to June 1, 2016, resulting in the manual reconciliation of over 25,000 records. To resolve the issue and ensure future fidelity in Departmental reporting on restrictive housing, a monthly quality assurance process was put into place, and has proven effective in resolving data quality issues on an ongoing basis through FY 2025. As a result, the Department does not foresee any future challenges to continued reporting on the use or duration of placements onto restrictive housing.

The Department has continually improved its data analysis of operational measures for individuals treated for SMI, due to improvements in database reporting from the Electronic Patient Health Record system. With the development of automated reporting based on diagnostic codes, the Department now has a consistent standard for reporting related to the SMI population from FY 2024 onward.

Appendix B: Historical Data Tables

Due to the substantial revisions in the analysis, full measures are provided to replace reporting for prior years dating back to FY 2018.

Table 5: Unique Individuals Placed onto Restrictive Housing in FY 2024

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	2,417	2,472	2,567	1,977	2,533	2,544	2,735
Administrative/Disciplinary	260	285	410	433	513	507	577
Disciplinary	4,999	4,181	4,444	3,052	3,740	3,945	4,738
Special Housing Step Down	11	15	21	16	11	14	15
Total Individuals in Restrictive Housing³	6,387	5,570	5,724	4,125	4,999	5,219	5,976

³ The total number of individuals reflects the absolute total of all individuals impacted, and may be less than the total number identified under "Reason for Housing", because individuals may spend time on multiple types of restrictive housing, often assigned to administrative segregation while awaiting adjudication of pending infractions. For example, an individual could be placed on several different types of restrictive housing within the year and would only be counted once on a given row, but may be accounted for in multiple rows.

Table 6: FY 2018- FY 2024 Fiscal Year Totals of Sentenced Individuals in Custody

Fiscal Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Sentenced Population	23,453	22,687	20,721	16,579	14,315	14,888	15,510

Data note: The total sentenced incarcerated individuals for each fiscal year is based on the standing population at the start of the fiscal year plus the number of individuals admitted and returned during the fiscal year. These are the totals used for calculating the demographic percentages. These numbers do not include the population sentenced or detained pretrial in Baltimore City who are equivalent to local detention. These individuals were reported in the Division of Pretrial and Detention Services restrictive housing dataset and are available through the Governor's Office of Crime Prevention and Policy's website.

Table 7: FY 2018- FY 2024 Age Distribution of Individuals in Custody

Age	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Under 18	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18 to 25	8.6%	10.5%	11.9%	9.8%	8.5%	9.0%	9.7%
26 to 30	18.3%	18.7%	18.6%	17.0%	15.0%	14.3%	13.7%
31 to 35	18.1%	17.8%	17.6%	17.9%	18.4%	19.0%	18.5%
36 to 40	15.0%	14.8%	14.5%	14.8%	14.8%	14.6%	15.3%
41 to 50	19.8%	19.0%	18.7%	19.7%	20.7%	20.8%	20.8%
51 to 60	14.1%	13.4%	13.0%	14.0%	14.7%	14.1%	13.4%
Over 60	6.0%	5.7%	5.6%	6.7%	7.8%	8.2%	8.5%

Table 8: FY 2018- FY 2024 In Custody Gender Distribution

Sex	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Female	4.9%	4.8%	4.3%	3.5%	3.1%	3.3%	3.6%
Male	95.1%	94.8%	95.3%	96.1%	96.3%	96.1%	95.7%
Transgender	0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%

Table 9: FY 2018- FY 2024 In Custody Race-Ethnicity Distribution

Race-Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Asian	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Black	68.6%	69.8%	70.3%	71.2%	71.1%	70.7%	71.7%
Hispanic or Latinx	3.4%	3.6%	4.1%	4.2%	4.7%	4.8%	5.0%
Native American or Alaskan Native	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Other race	1.2%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%
Unknown	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
White	25.9%	24.6%	23.7%	22.7%	22.1%	22.6%	21.5%

Table 10: FY 2018- FY 2024 Count of Placements onto Restrictive Housing

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	2,981	3,033	3,170	2,467	3,192	3,142	3,556
Administrative/Disciplinary	290	321	500	580	641	712	833
Disciplinary	7,430	6,524	7,468	5,081	6,227	6,853	9,486
Special Housing Step Down	23	28	42	49	37	36	35
All Restrictive Housing Placements	10,724	9,906	11,180	8,177	10,097	10,743	13,910

Table 11: FY 2018- FY 2024 Placement Period Average Length in Days

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	82	91	109	101	73	80	63
Administrative/Disciplinary	47	35	32	30	28	27	26
Disciplinary	56	39	37	34	31	30	30
Special Housing Step Down	96	138	112	87	97	115	110

Z	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
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Table 16: FY 2018- FY 2024 Restrictive Housing Race-Ethnicity Distribution

Race-Ethnicity	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Asian	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%
Black	66.0%	69.0%	72.1%	74.4%	73.4%	73.8%	74.2%
Hispanic or Latino	3.4%	3.6%	3.7%	3.6%	4.3%	4.3%	4.3%
Native American or Alaskan Native	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%
Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Other race	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%
Unknown	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	1.0%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%
White	28.4%	25.1%	22.3%	19.7%	20.1%	20.1%	19.9%

Table 17: FY 2018- FY 2024 Pregnancy

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Administrative/Disciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disciplinary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Housing Step Down	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 18: FY 2018- FY 2024 Seriously Mentally Ill Individuals Placed in Restrictive Housing

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Administrative	209	249	263	231	310	358	405
Administrative/Disciplinary	28	35	52	103	77	83	120
Disciplinary	558	521	635	546	713	830	1313
Special Housing Step Down	2	1	3	6	3	1	4

Data Note: Individuals may be placed on multiple types of restrictive housing based upon infractions, hearing outcomes, or facility safety considerations. Column totals do not represent the total number of unique individuals as the same individual may be present across multiple rows.

Table 19: FY 2018- FY 2024 Incidents of Self-Injurious Behavior

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Population	71	77	84	68	59	31	39
Administrative Segregation	18	11	13	11	11	13	13
Disciplinary Segregation	12	14	20	12	16	23	33
Total	101	102	117	91	86	67	85

Table 20: FY 2018- FY 2024 Incidents of Attempted Suicide

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Population	14	14	19	11	21	21	29
Administrative Segregation	4	7	6	8	8	9	10
Disciplinary Segregation	4	2	8	5	9	10	17
Total	22	23	33	24	38	40	56

Table 21: FY 2018- FY 2024 Incidents of Suicide

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Population	6	3	2	3	3	4	2
Administrative Segregation	0	0	0	1	4	0	3
Disciplinary Segregation	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	7	3	3	4	8	4	5

Table 22: FY 2018- FY 2024 Any Cause Deaths In Custody By Housing Status

Reason for Housing	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General Population	57	72	55	88	61	60	61
Administrative Segregation	1	2	5	1	5	1	3
Disciplinary Segregation	3	6	2	2	4	0	2
Total	61	80	62	91	70	61	66

