

## Lockdown Analysis: Consecutive Lockdowns & Duration of Lockdowns April 2018

### Background and Methodology

This report presents findings on the number of lockdowns and the total lock-in time experienced by people in the Department of Correction's (DOC or the Department) custody from January through November 2017, and provides additional context to the Board of Correction's (BOC or the Board) January 2018 lockdown report which examined the same period.

Minimum Standard 1-05 on Lock-In is intended to minimize the time people in custody are confined to their cells. Lockdowns hinder DOC's and Correctional Health Services' ability to meet the Minimum Standards. As a security response that impacts a large number of people<sup>1</sup> and services, lockdowns also contribute to perceptions of unfair and excessive punishment, frustrations, and tensions in the facilities. BOC monitors the length of lockdowns and their impact on programs and mandated services including access to health and mental health services.<sup>2</sup>

The Department's current method of reporting and tracking lockdowns does not readily allow for an accurate or comprehensive understanding of the number of lockdowns and total duration of lock-in time experienced by people in custody. The Department tracks and reports lockdowns that overlap and exceed mandated lock-in periods with separate incident reports in the 24-Hour COD Reports. For example, a lockdown starting at 2pm and ending at 5pm is recorded as two entirely separate lockdown incidents to exclude the mandatory scheduled lock-in period. In this case, the first lockdown incident would be recorded as taking place from 2pm to 3pm and the second from 4pm to 5pm, excluding the mandatory daily lock-in from 3pm to 4pm. Per the Department's tracking method, in this case, each lockdown is reported as lasting one hour despite being caused by the same reason and despite being experienced by people in custody as a three-hour lockdown.

In order to understand the "true" number of lockdown incidents and the continuous lock-in time experienced by people in DOC custody, Board staff manually reviewed, recoded, and identified which lockdowns were related to prior reported lockdown incidents. Lockdown incidents that referenced the same reason, Use of Force number, or COD number, and lockdowns that ended right before and continued immediately after mandatory lock-in periods were identified as part of the same continuous lockdown incident.<sup>3</sup> The total number, duration, and reasons for lockdown incidents were then reanalyzed.

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<sup>1</sup>BOC's January 2018 Lockdowns Report found lockdowns affected an average of 30 people in ESH Level 1, 40 people in ESH Level 2, 16 people in ESH Level 3, seven people in Secure, and 171 in the general population when they occurred in these housing categories in 2017.

<sup>2</sup> For example, see BOC's November 2, 2016 and September 12, 2016 Notices of Violation.

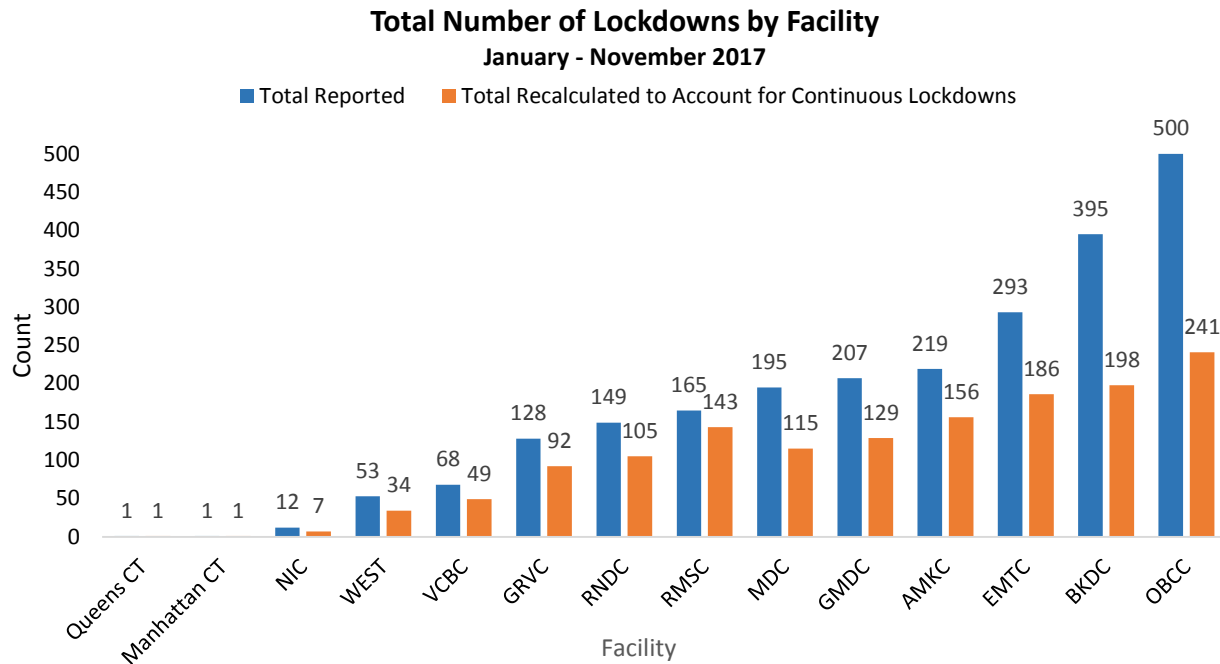
<sup>3</sup> For lockdowns ending prior to mandatory lock-in periods the mandatory lock-in period was added to the duration of the reported lockdown to compute total continuous lock-in time experienced by people in custody who were subject to the lockdown.

### Number of Lockdowns

Twenty-four percent (24%, n=564) of the 2,386 lockdowns reported in the Department’s 24-Hour COD Reports were lockdowns that were a continuation of a prior lockdown incident. Thus, recalculating the number of lockdowns to account for continuous lockdown incidents, Board staff determined that there were 1,457 total lockdowns in 2017 (through November). Of those 1,457 incidents, 61% (n=893) were not related to a prior lockdown, 23% (n=342) were a continuation of one prior lockdown, and 15% (n=222) were related to two or more prior reported lockdown incidents.

The Otis Bantum Correctional Center (OBCC) (n=241) and the Brooklyn Detention Center (BKDC) (n=198) remained the facilities with the most lockdowns.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 1.



SOURCE: BOC Analysis of DOC 24-Hour COD Reports (January – November 2017).

<sup>4</sup> These were also the facilities with the most lockdowns per BOC’s January 2018 lockdown report analysis.

## Duration of Lockdowns

The total duration of continuous lock-in hours for the 1,457 lockdowns ranged from less than an hour to 126 hours (5 days)<sup>5</sup> and lasted an average of 13 hours and a median of 11 hours.

Fifty-nine percent (59%, n=857) of all lockdowns resulted in nine hours or more of continuous lock-in time for inmates affected. Forty-one percent (41%, n=600) of lockdown incidents resulted in less than nine hours of lock-in time, 38% (n=544) nine to 16 hours, 13% (n=194) 17 to 24 hours, and 8% (n=119) resulted in 25 or more hours of continuous lock-in time.

OBCC (16 hours) and BKDC (15 hours) were the facilities with the longest average lock-in time related to lockdown incidents.

Figure 2.

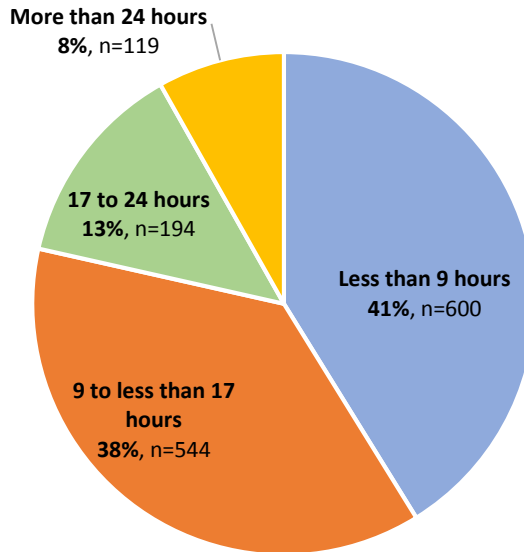
Duration of Lockdowns by Facility (Hours) (January to November 2017)								
	Duration as Reported in 24-Hour COD Reports				Duration Recoded for Continuous Lockdowns			
	Min	Max	Mean	Median	Min	Max	Mean	Median
AMKC	<1	12	4	4	1	59	10	8
BKDC	<1	25	4	4	1	126	15	13
EMTC	<1	14	4	4	<1	49	11	10
GMDC	<1	10	4	5	1	118	13	11
GRVC	1	13	4	4	1	101	11	8
MDC	<1	28	4	5	1	107	14	11
MNCT	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
NIC	1	7	4	4	4	35	11	5
OBCC	<1	18	4	5	<1	93	16	12
QNCT	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
RMSC	<1	10	3	3	<1	24	9	9
RNDC	<1	10	4	3	<1	37	11	11
VCBC	<1	13	4	4	1	48	10	8
West	<1	13	5	5	<1	48	14	13
Overall	<1	28	4	4	<1	126	13	11

SOURCE: BOC Analysis of DOC 24-Hour COD Reports (January – November 2017).

<sup>5</sup> Fourteen consecutive lockdowns.

Figure 3.

### Duration of Lock-In Time Associated with Lockdowns January - November 2017



SOURCE: BOC Analysis of DOC 24-Hour COD Reports (January – November 2017).

#### Reasons for Lockdowns

The most frequent reasons triggering a lockdown were uses of force (37%, n=542), inmate tension (24%, n=348), inmate-on-inmate fights (20%, n=291), slashings and stabbings (11%, n=158), and searches (8%, n=119).<sup>6</sup> These reasons were consistent with the Board's January 2018 analysis.

Lockdowns with the greatest average duration were related to slashings and stabbings (18 hours) and uses of force (12 hours).

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<sup>6</sup> For continuous lockdowns, the first reason reported for the lockdown in the Department's 24-hour COD Report was considered the reason for the entire lockdown in this analysis. These reasons are consistent with the Board's January 2018 analysis.

Figure 4.

Duration of Lockdowns by Reason (Hours) (January to November 2017)						
Reason	Count		Duration			
	Count	Percent	Min	Max	Mean	Median
Use of Force	542	37%	0	118	12	11
Tension	348	24%	0	72	10	9
Fight	291	20%	0	56	10	9
Slashing/Stabbing	158	11%	1	126	18	12
Search	119	8%	1	49	11	8
Assault on Staff	100	7%	1	40	10	9
Other	43	3%	0	48	10	11
Security Risk Group Assessment	34	2%	2	21	8	8
Contraband	21	1%	2	27	11	11
Missing Institutional Razor	8	1%	2	32	15	16

SOURCE: BOC Analysis of DOC 24-Hour COD Reports (January – November 2017).

\*There may be more than one reason associated with one lockdown incident. Therefore, the percentages do not add up to 100%.

### Next Steps

The Board will meet with the Department to review these findings in detail and discuss recommendations for updates and improvements to the Department’s lockdown tracking and reporting protocols.