

THE CITY OF NEW YORK

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**MAYOR DE BLASIO AND COMMISSIONER PONTE ANNOUNCE PUNITIVE
SEGREGATION REDUCED BY TWO-THIRDS**

Rehabilitative discipline and safe alternatives to managing behavior credited for historically low rates of punitive segregation in New York City

NEW YORK—Mayor de Blasio and Commissioner of the Department of Correction Joe Ponte today announced the city has reduced punitive segregation by two-thirds in two years. Since Commissioner Ponte joined the Department of Correction in April 2014, he has reduced the average daily population of inmates serving in punitive segregation from 563 in 2014 to under 200 today by creating safe alternatives for managing behavior. As of April 1, there were 167 inmates in punitive segregation. At the same time, serious uses of force have declined 41 percent and serious inmate assaults on staff have declined 28 percent this Fiscal Year to date compared to Fiscal Year 2015.

“Today’s numbers show that we are charting a new path toward rehabilitation and safety. For far too long, punitive segregation was used as a convenient discipline rather than a last resort. Research suggests prolonged isolation can cause lasting harm – and that rehabilitative discipline can bring about better outcomes. Today’s numbers once again makes clear: Commissioner Ponte is leading the nation in punitive segregation reform,” said **Mayor de Blasio**.

“In 2014, when we made a commitment to end the overuse of punitive segregation, we noted that developing safe alternatives had to be part of the plan,” said **Commissioner Ponte**. “I am proud of the safe and humane systems we have put into place for managing the behavior of individuals in our custody, especially for adolescents, those with mental illness and persistently violent inmates. Our correction officers have shown an unwavering commitment to learning these new methods and keeping our inmates safe, and we are deeply grateful for their hard work and dedication.”

As of April 1, only 1.7 percent of the City’s jail population (9,821 inmates) are in punitive segregation compared to 5 percent two years ago when Commissioner Ponte assumed his role.

The following reforms under Commissioner Ponte have contributed to the reduction in punitive segregation:

- **Ended punitive segregation for 16 and 17-year-olds** and created therapeutically oriented, non-punitive alternative housing.
- **Ending punitive segregation for 18 to 21-year-olds** this June and creating alternatives for these young adult inmates.
- **Limited punitive segregation stays** to 30 continuous days, limited total days in segregation to 60 days in any single six-month period, in most cases.
- **Ended punitive segregation for low-level infractions.**
- **Eliminated all time owed.** Time owed was punitive segregation time that an inmate accrued during a previous incarceration.
- **Added less restrictive segregation** for individuals who have committed non-violent infractions where inmates have up to seven hours out of their cells.
- **Created Enhanced Supervision Housing**, a non-punitive, rehabilitative housing for persistently violent inmates.
- **Expanded Clinical Alternative to Punitive Segregation** housing which provides mental health treatment for seriously mentally ill inmates who have infringed.

Ponte credited the City’s committed correctional officers and the support of the Board of Correction, the Department of Correction’s oversight body, for helping implement the reforms, which are creating a culture of safety and building meaningful, lasting change in the department.

Ponte’s reforms at DOC are considered innovative in the national correction field, and New York City is one of only a few American cities sweeping reforms to the use of punitive segregation for young adults up to age 21. There is a growing nation-wide consensus that punitive segregation should be prohibited for young offenders: 20 states and the District of Columbia prohibit the use of punitive solitary confinement in juvenile facilities by [law or practice](#). New York City has taken such measures a step further, extending the focus beyond adolescent facilities by planning to ban solitary confinement for inmates up to the age of 21 on Rikers Island. Further, reforms to create time limits on punitive segregation – prohibiting punitive segregation for more than 30 days and limiting punitive segregation to no more than 60 days total in a six month period — put the City ahead of the American Bar Association’s recommended [standards for the practice](#). In January 2016, President Obama also announced an end to solitary confinement for juveniles and for low-level infractions in federal prisons.

The DOC has gained national recognition for its ground-breaking work reducing punitive segregation. In late March 2015, the Department was chosen to join the Safe Alternatives to Segregation Initiative of the prestigious Vera Institute, and is now working with the Institute to develop and implement additional alternative policies and programs.

Average Daily Population of inmates in punitive segregation in New York City:

2009 – 671
 2010 – 700
 2011 – 825
 2012 – 877
 2013 – 813
 2014 – 563

"Reducing punitive segregation by two-thirds in two years is an important step forward," said **Elizabeth Glazer, Director of the Mayor's Office of Criminal Justice**. "Expanding clinical alternatives to solitary confinement for individuals with behavioral health needs and ending punitive segregation for young people move us closer toward dismantling a culture of violence on Rikers Island and improving conditions of confinement so that people who leave City jails return to their neighborhoods and contribute to their success."

"The effort to reduce the use of punitive segregation in the City of New York's Correction system is great news. New York should lead the way in this effort. The Mayor should be applauded for this innovation as well as Commissioner Ponte. The rest of the state should study this effort and adapt this approach. Torture is not the New York way, the United Nations has declared this particular method of incarceration to be just that. Bravo New York City, let's keep those who are incarcerated and those who work in our corrections system safe," said **Assembly Member Jeff Aubry**.

"Today's announcement marks major progress in the elimination of punitive segregation," said **Council Member Corey Johnson**. "This administration is charting its way to a humane criminal justice system. Mayor de Blasio and Commissioner Ponte should be commended for their leadership in the reduction of use-of-force."

"These statistics show that our jail system is changing for the better," said **Council Member Daniel Dromm**. "While there is still much work to be done, I am pleased that our city is moving away from over-usage of punitive segregation and instead focusing on rehabilitation of the incarcerated. I commend Mayor de Blasio and Commissioner Ponte for implementing a more progressive plan for our jails. I will continue to advocate for the humane treatment of these individuals in every way possible."

"The overuse of punitive segregation, especially prolonged segregation, can have devastating effects on individuals and our institutions, and today's announcement reflects important progress toward expanding therapeutic and disciplinary alternatives. The Board will monitor continued progress of punitive segregation reform as well as the emergent alternative disciplinary system and safe and humane housing options. The Commissioner's ban on punitive segregation for the youngest inmates was an essential first step, and ending punitive segregation for 18-to-21 year olds will represent another important milestone for the Department of Correction this June," said **Martha King, Executive Director of the Board of Correction**.

"As today's announcement shows, it is possible to reduce the use of segregation as a punishment for rule violations," said **Nicholas Turner, President of the Vera Institute of Justice**. "We applaud Commissioner Ponte for his ongoing commitment to reforming this practice, and we look forward to identifying additional opportunities for reduction through our partnership with the NYC DOC."

"I applaud Commissioner Ponte for his leadership in reducing the use of punitive segregation on Rikers Island. The expansion of rehabilitative and treatment alternatives to punitive segregation

is both humane and smart. Research on solitary confinement demonstrates that prolonged isolation can have deleterious psychological effects. These reforms are also consistent with emerging principles of best practice among corrections professionals across the country. It is heartening to see New York City as a leader in these efforts,” said **Jeremy Travis, President of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice of the City University of New York.**

About the New York City Department of Correction

The New York City Department of Correction manages the jail system for New York City. It operates Rikers Island, which houses 10 individual facilities; four borough-based jails and two hospital prison wards, as well as court pens in all five boroughs.

During Fiscal Year 2015, the Department handled over 67,000 admissions and managed an average daily inmate population of approximately 10,240 individuals, over 80 percent of whom are housed on Rikers Island. Most of the inmates in DOC custody are being detained pending the resolution of charges against them; approximately 15 percent are city-sentenced inmates who are serving sentences of one year or less.

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