Restrictive Housing Data Report
Third Quarter 2023

Department of Corrections
WASHINGTON STATE

This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on September 30, 2023, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2023.

Data Source(s). OMNI as of December 3, 2023

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on September 30, 2023 are described by race and ethnicity, Security Threat Group (STG) status, and STG affiliation.

Race or ethnicity. Given the racial and ethnic composition of the general population, American Indian or Alaska Native individuals' share of the administrative segregation and maximum custody population was significantly larger than their share of the general population (Table 1).

Table 1. Restrictive housing and general population on September 30, 2023 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	ADSEG n	ADSEG %	MAX n	MAX %	General n	General %
White	175	2.3%	101	1.3%	7,295	96.4%
Black	66	2.7%	30	1.2%	2,312	96.0%
Hispanic	51	2.3%	40	1.8%	2,084	95.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	39*	4.1%	27*	2.8%	893	93.1%
Asian	9	2.0%	3	0.7%	433	97.3%
Pacific Islander	5	2.1%	10*	4.3%	219	93.6%
Other	3	2.0%	3	2.0%	143	96.0%
Total	348	2.5%	214	1.5%	13,379	96.0%

*Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected given composition of the general population.

Security Threat Group (STG) status. Probability of placement in administrative segregation (3.8%, i.e., 145 of 3,789) was nearly two times greater, and maximum custody (3.3%, i.e., 124 of 3,789) was nearly four times greater among STG members, suspects and affiliates compared to those not associated with an STG (2.0% in segregation; 0.9% in maximum custody).

Table 2. Restrictive housing and general population on September 30, 2023 by STG status.

STG member, suspect or affiliate	ADSEG n	ADSEG %	MAX n	MAX %	General n	General %
No	203	2.0%	90	0.9%	9,859	97.1%
Yes*	145	3.8%	124	3.3%	3,520	92.9%
Total	348	2.5%	214	1.5%	13,379	96.0%

*<1% of estimate's posterior distribution in region of practical equivalence.

STG affiliation. Given the overall probability of administrative segregation and maximum custody in the STG population (3.8% and 3.3%, respectively), the White Supremacist group had a high probability of assignment to maximum custody (7.1%, i.e., 35 of 491).

Table 3. Restrictive housing and general population on September 30, 2023 by STG.

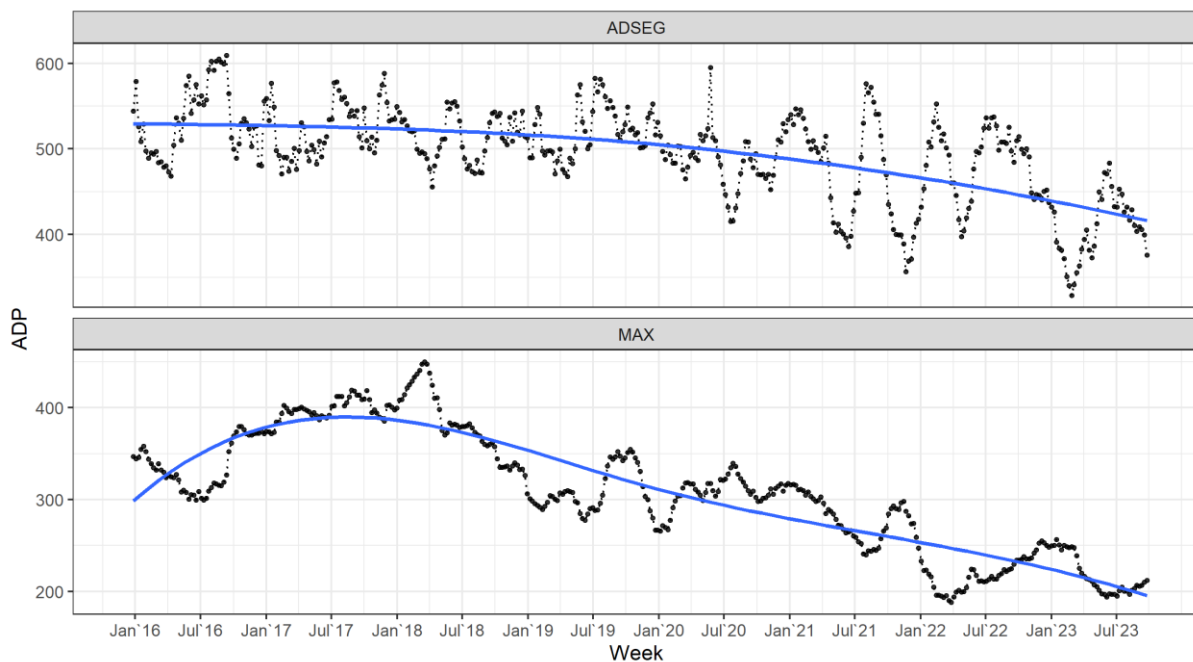|	ADSEG		MAX		General	
STG affiliation	*N*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
White Supremacist	21	4.3%	35*	7.1%	435	88.6%
Sureño	26	3.2%	27	3.3%	770	93.6%
Crip	31	4.3%	14	1.9%	679	93.8%
Norteño	11	2.4%	20	4.4%	428	93.2%
Blood	14	4.0%	9	2.5%	331	93.5%
Black Gangster Disciple	13	3.6%	7	1.9%	346	94.5%
Other	29	5.1%	12	2.1%	531	92.8%
Total	145	3.8%	124	3.3%	3,520	92.9%

*Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected given overall probability for STG population.

Population Trends

Population trends are described by average daily population by week ("weekly ADP") and average time in restrictive housing in the population exiting each month.
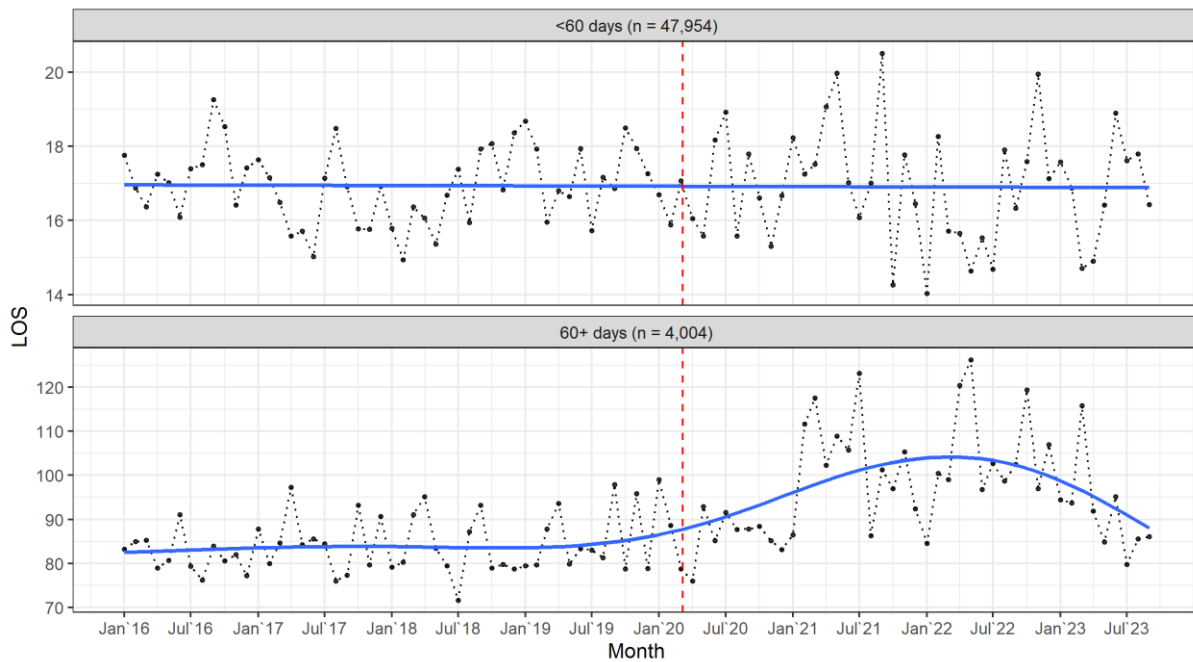
Weekly ADP. Figure 1 shows downward trends in overall weekly ADP, but increased variability in administrative segregation since January 2016. In the Third quarter of 2023, administrative segregation ADP decreased 19% from the year prior (419 versus 515 in Q3 2022); weekly ADP in maximum custody decreased by 8% from the year prior (203 versus 220 in Q3 2022).

Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP, January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2023.

Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days (*n* = 47,954, 92.3%), and after 60 days or more (*n* = 4,004, 7.7%). Third quarter 2023 decreased in the latter's length of stay compared to pre-COVID levels (-3% in length of stay from Q3 2019), an early indication of a return to pre-COVID averages for those exiting after 60 days or more.
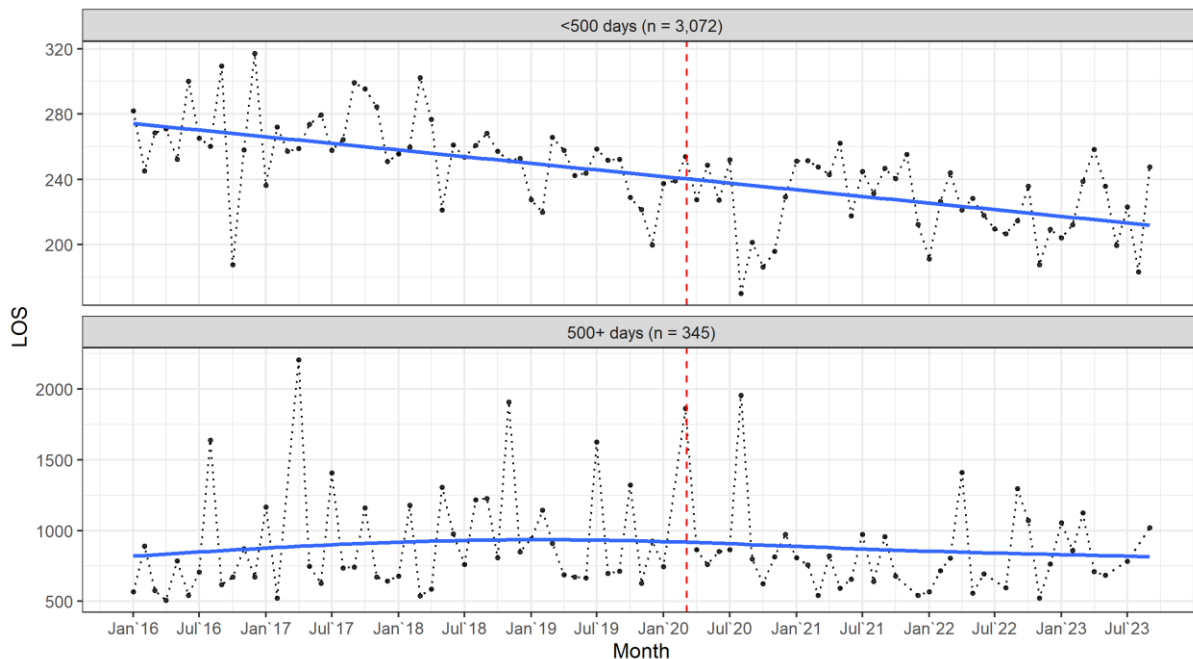
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2023.

NOTE: Red line indicates start of COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center, March 2, 2020.

Figure 3 shows maximum custody exits within 500 days of assignment (*n* = 3,072, 89.9%), and after 500 days or more (*n* = 345, 10.1%). In Q3 2023, average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days increased from the previous year (+5.5% in length of stay from Q3 2022).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2023.

NOTE: Red line indicates opening of COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center, March 2, 2020.

Table 4 shows the average time and number of individuals exiting administrative segregation in the Third quarter of 2023 by race and ethnicity. There was no indication of an association between length of stay in administrative segregation and race and ethnicity.

Table 4. Administrative segregation exits in Third quarter 2023 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	< 60 days				60+ days			
	N	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	766	51.8%	17.2	13.0	54	51.9%	86.1	82.0
Black	256	17.3%	16.8	13.0	18	17.3%	82.1	77.0
Hispanic	235	15.9%	18.6	13.0	17	16.3%	84.1	80.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	149	10.1%	16.9	14.0	13	12.5%	82.9	76.0
Asian	30	2.0%	16.6	13.5	2	1.9%	62.5	62.5
Pacific Islander	29	2.0%	14.4	10.0	-	0.0%	-	-
Total	1,479	100%	17.3	13	104	100%	84.2	79.5

NOTE: "Other non-Hispanic" population not shown.

Table 5 shows average days and number of individuals exiting maximum custody in the Third quarter of 2023 by race and ethnicity. An association between race and days in maximum custody was uncertain given the data, but American Indian or Alaska Native's exiting maximum custody had the longest average length of stay, given an assignment of less than 500 days.

Table 5. Maximum custody exits in Third quarter 2023 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	< 500 days				500+ days			
	N	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	26	49.1%	212	196	6	75.0%	799	678
Black	11	20.8%	218	230	2	25.0%	972	972
Hispanic	8	15.1%	181	172	-	0.0%	-	-
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	9.4%	337	383	-	0.0%	-	-
Pacific Islander	3	5.7%	251	244	-	0.0%	-	-
Total	53	100%	223	220	8	100%	842	678

NOTE: "Other non-Hispanic" population not shown.

Appendix A
Race or Ethnicity

Table A1. Restrictive housing and general population on September 30, 2023 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %
White	175	2.3%	50.3%	101	1.3%	47.2%	7,295	96.4%	54.5%
Black	66	2.7%	19.0%	30	1.2%	14.0%	2,312	96.0%	17.3%
Hispanic	51	2.3%	14.7%	40	1.8%	18.7%	2,084	95.8%	15.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	39*	4.1%	11.2%	27*	2.8%	12.6%	893	93.1%	6.7%
Asian	9	2.0%	2.6%	3	0.7%	1.4%	433	97.3%	3.2%
Pacific Islander	5	2.1%	1.4%	10*	4.3%	4.7%	219	93.6%	1.6%
Other	3	2.0%	0.9%	3	2.0%	1.4%	143	96.0%	1.1%
Total	348	2.5%	100%	214	1.5%	100%	13,379	96.0%	100%

*Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected given composition of the general population.

Appendix B
Security Threat Group

Table B1. Restrictive housing and general population on September 30, 2023 by STG status.

STG member, suspect or affiliate	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	n	Row %	Col %	n	Row %	Col %
No	203	2.0%	58.3%	90	0.9%	42.1%	9,859	97.1%	73.7%
Yes*	145	3.8%	41.7%	124	3.3%	57.9%	3,520	92.9%	26.3%
Total	348	2.5%	100%	214	1.5%	100%	13,379	96.0%	100%

*<1% of estimate's posterior distribution in region of practical equivalence.

Table B2. Restrictive housing and general population on September 30, 2023 by STG.

STG affiliation	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	n	Row %	Col %	n	Row %	Col %
White Supremacist	21	4.3%	14.5%	35*	7.1%	28.2%	435	88.6%	12.4%
Sureño	26	3.2%	17.9%	27	3.3%	21.8%	770	93.6%	21.9%
Crip	31	4.3%	21.4%	14	1.9%	11.3%	679	93.8%	19.3%
Norteño	11	2.4%	7.6%	20	4.4%	16.1%	428	93.2%	12.2%
Blood	14	4.0%	9.7%	9	2.5%	7.3%	331	93.5%	9.4%
Black Gangster Disciple	13	3.6%	9.0%	7	1.9%	5.6%	346	94.5%	9.8%
Other	29	5.1%	20.0%	12	2.1%	9.7%	531	92.8%	15.1%
Total	145	3.8%	100%	124	3.3%	100%	3,520	92.9%	100%

*Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected given overall probability for STG population.

Appendix C
Length of Stay

Table C1. Administrative segregation exits in Third quarter 2023 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	< 60 days				60+ days				Combined			
	n	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	766	51.8%	17.2	13.0	54	51.9%	86.1	82.0	820	51.8%	21.7	14.0
Black	256	17.3%	16.8	13.0	18	17.3%	82.1	77.0	274	17.3%	21.1	14.0
Hispanic	235	15.9%	18.6	13.0	17	16.3%	84.1	80.0	252	15.9%	23.1	15.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	149	10.1%	16.9	14.0	13	12.5%	82.9	76.0	162	10.2%	22.2	16.0
Asian	30	2.0%	16.6	13.5	2	1.9%	62.5	62.5	32	2.0%	19.5	15.5
Pacific Islander	29	2.0%	14.4	10.0	-	0.0%	-	-	29	1.8%	14.4	10.0
Other	14	0.9%	20.1	19.0	-	0.0%	-	-	14	0.9%	20.1	19.0
Total	1,479	100%	17.3	13.0	104	100%	84.2	79.5	1,583	100%	21.7	14.0

Table C2. Maximum custody exits in Third quarter 2023 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	< 500 days				500+ days				Combined			
	n	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	26	49.1%	212	196	6	75.0%	799	678	32	52.5%	322	227
Black	11	20.8%	218	230	2	25.0%	972	972	13	21.3%	334	234
Hispanic	8	15.1%	181	172	-	0.0%	-	-	8	13.1%	181	172
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	9.4%	337	383	-	0.0%	-	-	5	8.2%	337	383
Pacific Islander	3	5.7%	251	244	-	0.0%	-	-	3	4.9%	251	244
Total	53	100%	223	220	8	100%	842	678	61	100%	304	233