

Restrictive Housing Data Report

Third Quarter 2024



This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on September 30, 2024, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016, to September 30, 2024.

Data Source(s). OMNI as of November 5, 2024

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on September 30, 2024, are described by race and ethnicity, Security Threat Group (STG) status, and STG affiliation.

Race and ethnicity. Based on self-reported race and ethnicity data, American Indian or Alaska Native individuals had a high probability of placement in administrative segregation compared to their portion of the general population (Table 1).

Table 1. Composition of incarcerated populations by race & ethnicity on September 30, 2024.

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
White	210	2.7%	156	2.0%	7,281	95.2%
Black	80	3.2%	57	2.3%	2,333	94.5%
Hispanic	56	2.5%	61	2.8%	2,087	94.7%
American Indian or Alaska Native	47*	4.7%	21	2.1%	932	93.2%
Asian	11	2.2%	12	2.4%	485	95.5%
Pacific Islander	5	2.2%	9	3.9%	215	93.9%
Other	3	1.9%	3	1.9%	153	96.2%
Total	412	2.9%	319	2.2%	13,486	94.9%

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

Security Threat Group (STG) status. STG members, affiliates, and suspects were nearly twice as likely to be placed in administrative segregation (4.4% vs 2.3%) and nearly four times as likely to be assigned maximum custody (4.8% vs 1.3%) than people without an STG association.

Table 2. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG status on September 30, 2024.

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
No	241	2.3%	129	1.3%	9,926	96.4%
Yes*	171	4.4%	190	4.8%	3,560	90.8%
Total	412	2.9%	319	2.2%	13,486	94.9%

*>95% probability of direction and <1% of the estimate's posterior distribution in the region of practical equivalence.

Security Threat Group affiliation. Table 3 describes the probabilities of major STG affiliations placed in administrative segregation, assigned to maximum custody, and the general population. Our analysis found that the White Supremacist group had a high probability of assignment to maximum custody (8.2%, i.e., 39 of 476).

Table 3. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG affiliation on September 30, 2024.

STG affiliation	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Sureño	38	4.4%	38	4.4%	787	91.2%
White Supremacist	23	4.8%	39*	8.2%	414	87.0%
Crip	32	4.3%	25	3.4%	683	92.3%
Norteño	22	4.5%	32	6.6%	433	88.9%
Blood	17	4.5%	15	4.0%	344	91.5%
Gangster Disciple	17	4.5%	11	2.9%	348	92.6%
Other	22	3.6%	30	5.0%	551	91.4%
Total	171	4.4%	190	4.8%	3,560	90.8%

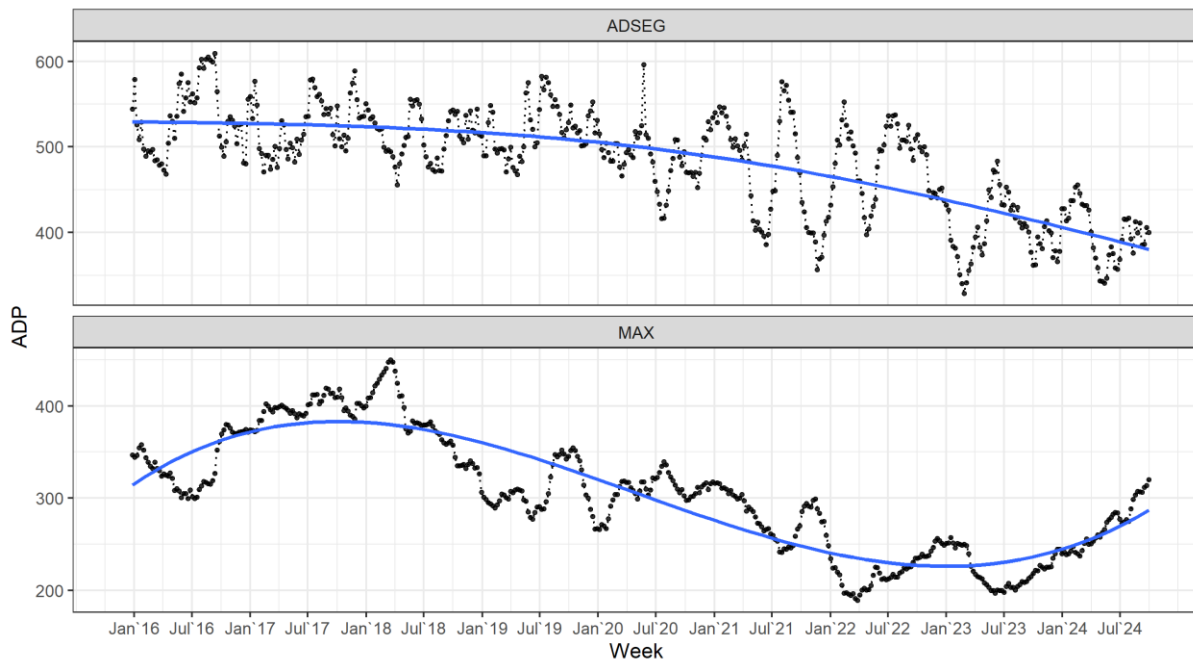
*A Bayes factor > 3 favors the hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected, given the overall probability for STGs.

Population Trends

Population trends are described for the average daily population over weekly periods (“weekly ADP”) and the average time spent in restrictive housing for the population exiting each month.

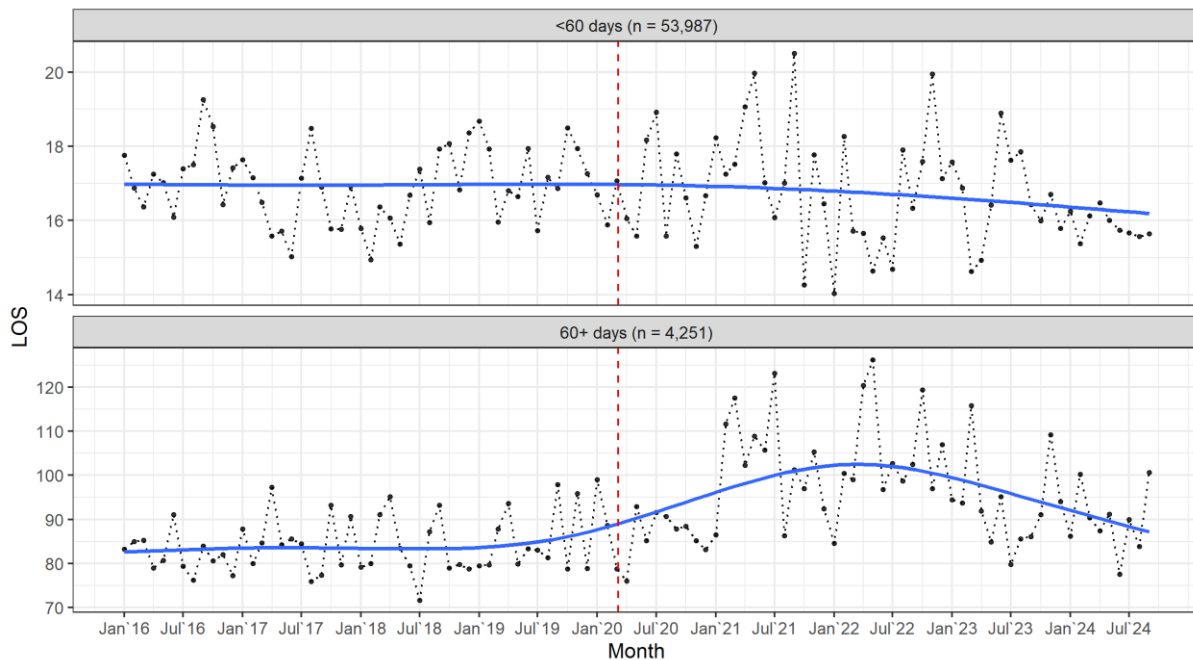
Weekly ADP. Figure 1 illustrates the overall decline in weekly ADP since January 2016. However, maximum custody ADP has shown an upward trend over the past year. In the Third quarter of 2024, administrative segregation ADP decreased to 399 compared to 419 in Q3 2023 (-5%), while weekly ADP in maximum custody increased to 294 compared to 206 in Q3 2023 (+43%).

Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP between 1/1/2016 and 9/30/2024.



Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days ($n = 53,987$) and after 60 days or more ($n = 4,251$). During the Third quarter of 2024, the average length of stay for people exiting after 60 days or more in administrative segregation increased to 91 days compared to pre-COVID levels of 87 days in Q3 2019 (+5%).

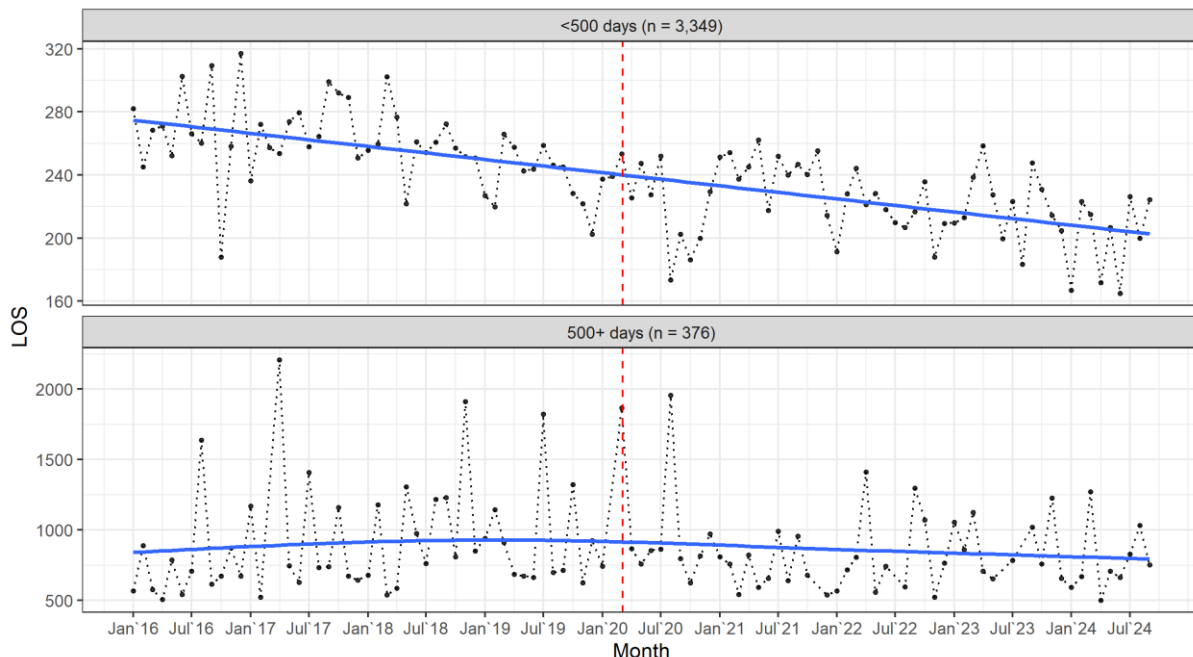
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 9/30/2024.



NOTE: The red line indicates the opening of the COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center on March 2, 2020.

Figure 3 shows maximum custody exits within 500 days of assignment ($n = 3,349$) and after 500 days or more ($n = 376$). In Q3 2024, the average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days was essentially unchanged at 220 days compared to 222 days in Q3 2023 (-1%).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 9/30/2024.



NOTE: The red line indicates the opening of the COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center on March 2, 2020.

Table 4 shows the average days and number of individuals exiting administrative segregation in the Third quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity. Given the data, the American Indian or Alaska Native population exiting after 60 days or more generally had longer lengths of stay compared to the White population.

Table 4. Administrative segregation exits in the Third quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity.

Race and ethnicity	< 60 days				60+ days			
	<i>N</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	<i>n</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	750	49.7%	15.5	12.0	21	50.0%	80.5	76.0
Black	300	19.9%	15.3	12.0	7	16.7%	83.1	83.0
Hispanic	235	15.6%	15.2	11.0	8	19.0%	112.8	85.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	134	8.9%	16.9	12.5	3	7.1%	149.7*	184.0
Asian	48	3.2%	17.5	15.0	2	4.8%	66.0	66.0
Pacific Islander	28	1.9%	17.6	13.0		0.0%		
Other	13	0.9%	13.9	14.0	1	2.4%	85.0	85.0
Total	1,508	100%	15.6	12.0	42	100%	91.4	81.0

*>95% probability of direction and <2.5% of the estimate's posterior distribution in the region of practical equivalence.

Table 5 shows the average days and number of individuals exiting maximum custody in the Third quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity. Among those exiting within 500 days, the Hispanic population had shorter lengths of stay when compared to the White population.

Table 5. Maximum custody exits in the Third quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity.

Race and ethnicity	< 500 days				500+ days			
	<i>N</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	<i>n</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	28	31.5%	244	241	7	70.0%	888	784
Hispanic	26	29.2%	191*	179		0.0%		
Black	19	21.3%	216	204	1	10.0%	744	744
American Indian or Alaska Native	14	15.7%	235	207	2	20.0%	576	576
Asian	1	1.1%	252	252		0.0%		
Other	1	1.1%	146	146		0.0%		
Total	89	100%	220	204	10	100%	811	731

*>95% probability of direction and <2.5% of the estimate's posterior distribution in the region of practical equivalence.

Methodology

This report uses data compiled from the Washington State Department of Corrections Offender Management Network Information (OMNI) system to analyze the characteristics and trends of the restrictive housing population.

In Tables 1 and 3, Bayesian inference of proportions was used to evaluate compositional differences in the administrative segregation and maximum custody populations relative to the general population. Significance was tested using a Bayes factor threshold of greater than 3.

Bayesian regression analysis was used to evaluate any associations between STG status and placement in administrative segregation or assignment to maximum custody, as shown in Table 2. Significance testing was based on a probability of direction greater than 95% and a percent in the range of practical equivalence of less than 1%. Using similar methods, Tables 4 and 5 evaluated any associations between race and ethnicity and length of stay in administrative segregation or maximum custody. Significance testing for Tables 4 and 5 needed to meet the same probability of direction requirement as Table 2 (>95%), but the threshold requirement for percent in the range of practical equivalence was less than 2.5%. The regression analysis used a logarithmic transformation of the length of stay variable.

Figures 1, 2, and 3 include a blue line that illustrates trends in the average daily population and the average length of stay for the administrative segregation and maximum custody populations. A generalized additive model was used to estimate the best-fit line representing changes in the average daily population and the average length of stay measures with respect to time.

Appendix A

Race and Ethnicity

Table A1. Composition of incarcerated populations by race & ethnicity on September 30, 2024.

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
White	210	2.7%	51.0%	156	2.0%	48.9%	7,281	95.2%	54.0%
Black	80	3.2%	19.4%	57	2.3%	17.9%	2,333	94.5%	17.3%
Hispanic	56	2.5%	13.6%	61	2.8%	19.1%	2,087	94.7%	15.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	47*	4.7%	11.4%	21	2.1%	6.6%	932	93.2%	6.9%
Asian	11	2.2%	2.7%	12	2.4%	3.8%	485	95.5%	3.6%
Pacific Islander	5	2.2%	1.2%	9	3.9%	2.8%	215	93.9%	1.6%
Other	3	1.9%	0.7%	3	1.9%	0.9%	153	96.2%	1.1%
Total	412	2.9%	100%	319	2.2%	100%	13,486	94.9%	100%

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

Appendix B

Security Threat Group

Table B1. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG status on September 30, 2024.

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
No	241	2.3%	58.5%	129	1.3%	40.4%	9,926	96.4%	73.6%
Yes*	171	4.4%	41.5%	190	4.8%	59.6%	3,560	90.8%	26.4%
Total	412	2.9%	100%	319	2.2%	100%	13,486	94.9%	100%

*>95% probability of direction and <1% of the estimate's posterior distribution in the region of practical equivalence.

Table B2. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG affiliation on September 30, 2024.

STG affiliation	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
Sureño	38	4.4%	22.2%	38	4.4%	20.0%	787	91.2%	22.1%
White Supremacist	23	4.8%	13.5%	39*	8.2%	20.5%	414	87.0%	11.6%
Crip	32	4.3%	18.7%	25	3.4%	13.2%	683	92.3%	19.2%
Norteño	22	4.5%	12.9%	32	6.6%	16.8%	433	88.9%	12.2%
Blood	17	4.5%	9.9%	15	4.0%	7.9%	344	91.5%	9.7%
Gangster Disciple	17	4.5%	9.9%	11	2.9%	5.8%	348	92.6%	9.8%
Other	22	3.6%	12.9%	30	5.0%	15.8%	551	91.4%	15.5%
Total	171	4.4%	100%	190	4.8%	100%	3,560	90.8%	100%

*A Bayes factor > 3 favors the hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected, given the overall probability for STGs.

Appendix C
Length of Stay

Table C1. Administrative segregation exits in the Third quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity.

Race and ethnicity	< 60 days				60+ days				Combined			
	<i>n</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	<i>n</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	<i>n</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	750	49.7%	15.5	12.0	21	50.0%	80.5	76.0	771	49.7%	17.3	13.0
Black	300	19.9%	15.3	12.0	7	16.7%	83.1	83.0	307	19.8%	16.9	12.0
Hispanic	235	15.6%	15.2	11.0	8	19.0%	112.8	85.5	243	15.7%	18.5	12.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	134	8.9%	16.9	12.5	3	7.1%	149.7*	184.0	137	8.8%	19.8	13.0
Asian	48	3.2%	17.5	15.0	2	4.8%	66.0	66.0	50	3.2%	19.5	15.0
Pacific Islander	28	1.9%	17.6	13.0		0.0%			28	1.8%	17.6	13.0
Other	13	0.9%	13.9	14.0	1	2.4%	85.0	85.0	14	0.9%	19.0	14.5
Total	1,508	100%	15.6	12.0	42	100%	91.4	81.0	1,550	100%	17.7	13.0

*>95% probability of direction and <2.5% of the estimate's posterior distribution in the region of practical equivalence.

Table C2. Maximum custody exits in the Third quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity.

Race and ethnicity	< 500 days				500+ days				Combined			
	<i>n</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	<i>n</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	<i>n</i>	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	28	31.5%	244	241	7	70.0%	888	784	35	35.4%	373	260
Hispanic	26	29.2%	191*	179		0.0%			26	26.3%	191	179
Black	19	21.3%	216	204	1	10.0%	744	744	20	20.2%	243	210
American Indian or Alaska Native	14	15.7%	235	207	2	20.0%	576	576	16	16.2%	278	208
Asian	1	1.1%	252	252		0.0%			1	1.0%	252	252
Other	1	1.1%	146	146		0.0%			1	1.0%	146	146
Total	89	100%	220	204	10	100%	811	731	99	100%	280	208

*>95% probability of direction and <2.5% of the estimate's posterior distribution in the region of practical equivalence.