Restrictive Housing Data Report
Fourth Quarter 2024

This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on December 31, 2024, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016, to December 31, 2024.

Data Source(s). OMNI as of January 12, 2025

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on December 31, 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 December 31, 2024.

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
White	220	2.9%	163	2.1%	7,281	95.0%
Black	98	3.9%	55	2.2%	2,334	93.8%
Hispanic	59	2.7%	48	2.2%	2,091	95.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	50*	4.9%	33	3.3%	928	91.8%
Asian	16	3.2%	10	2.0%	477	94.8%
Pacific Islander	8	3.5%	9	4.0%	210	92.5%
Other	4	2.6%	3	1.9%	147	95.5%
Total	455	3.2%	321	2.3%	13,468	94.6%

*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 (4.5% vs 2.7%) 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 December 31, 2024.

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
No	278	2.7%	135	1.3%	9,938	96.0%
Yes*	177	4.5%	186	4.8%	3,530	90.7%
Total	455	3.2%	321	2.3%	13,468	94.6%

*>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 (9.0%, i.e., 42 of 468).

Table 3. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG affiliation on December 31, 2024.

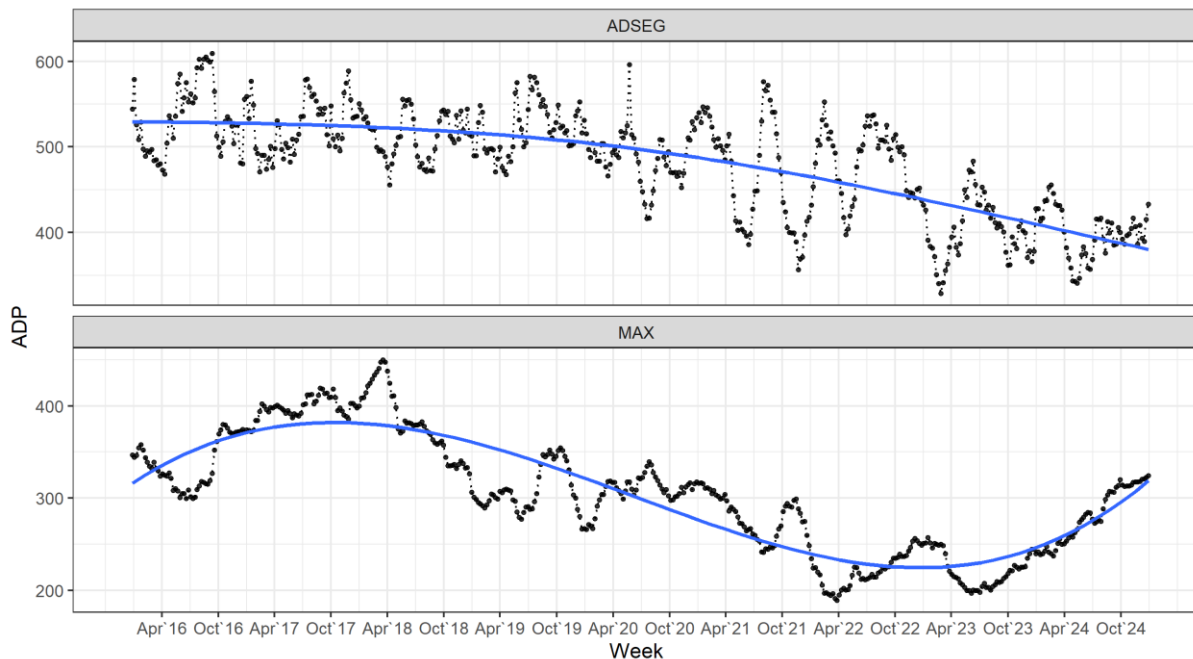|		ADSEG		MAX		General	
STG affiliation		*N*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
White Supremacist		25	5.3%	42*	9.0%	401	85.7%
Sureño		33	3.9%	31	3.6%	788	92.5%
Crip		38	5.0%	26	3.4%	692	91.5%
Norteño		14	2.9%	26	5.5%	436	91.6%
Gangster Disciple		28	7.5%	12	3.2%	334	89.3%
Blood		14	3.8%	18	4.9%	338	91.4%
Other		25	4.2%	31	5.2%	541	90.6%
	Total	177	4.5%	186	4.8%	3,530	90.7%

*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.
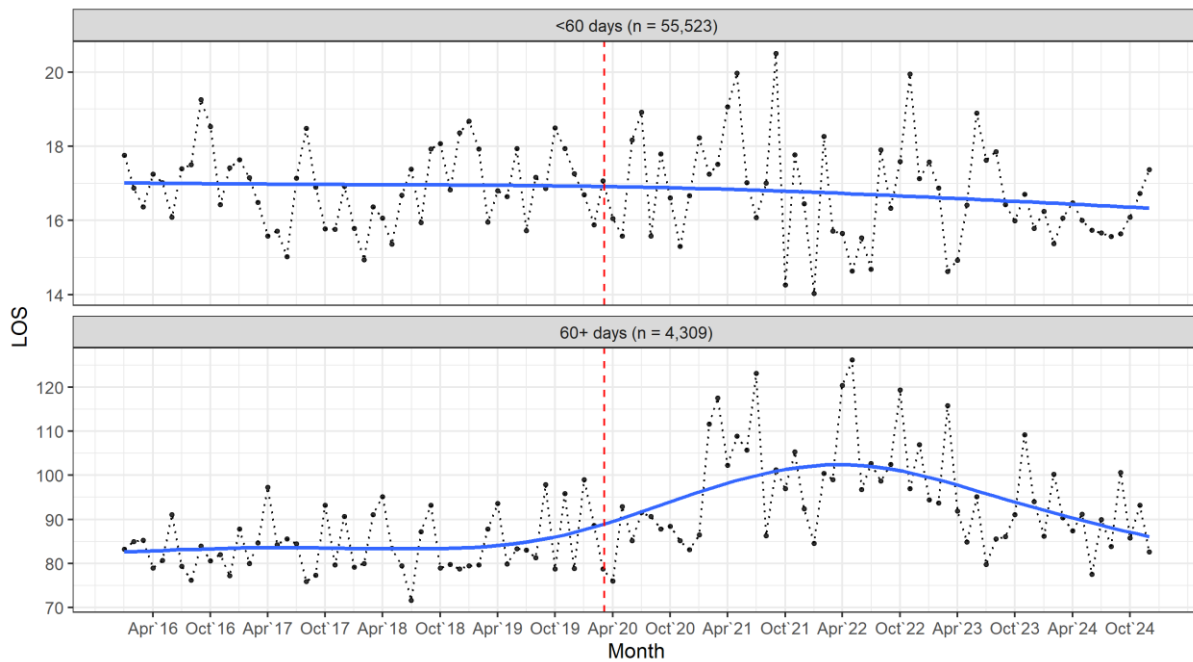
Weekly ADP. Figure 1 illustrates the overall decline in weekly ADP since January 2016. However, maximum custody ADP has shown an upward trend over the past year. In the Fourth quarter of 2024, administrative segregation ADP increased to 401 compared to 385 in Q4 2023 (+4%), while weekly ADP in maximum custody increased to 317 compared to 229 in Q4 2023 (+38%).

Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP between 1/1/2016 and 12/31/2024.

Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days (*n* = 55,523) and after 60 days or more (*n* = 4,309). During the Fourth quarter of 2024, the average length of stay for people exiting after 60 days or more in administrative segregation increased to 87 days compared to pre-COVID levels of 83 days in Q4 2019 (+5%).
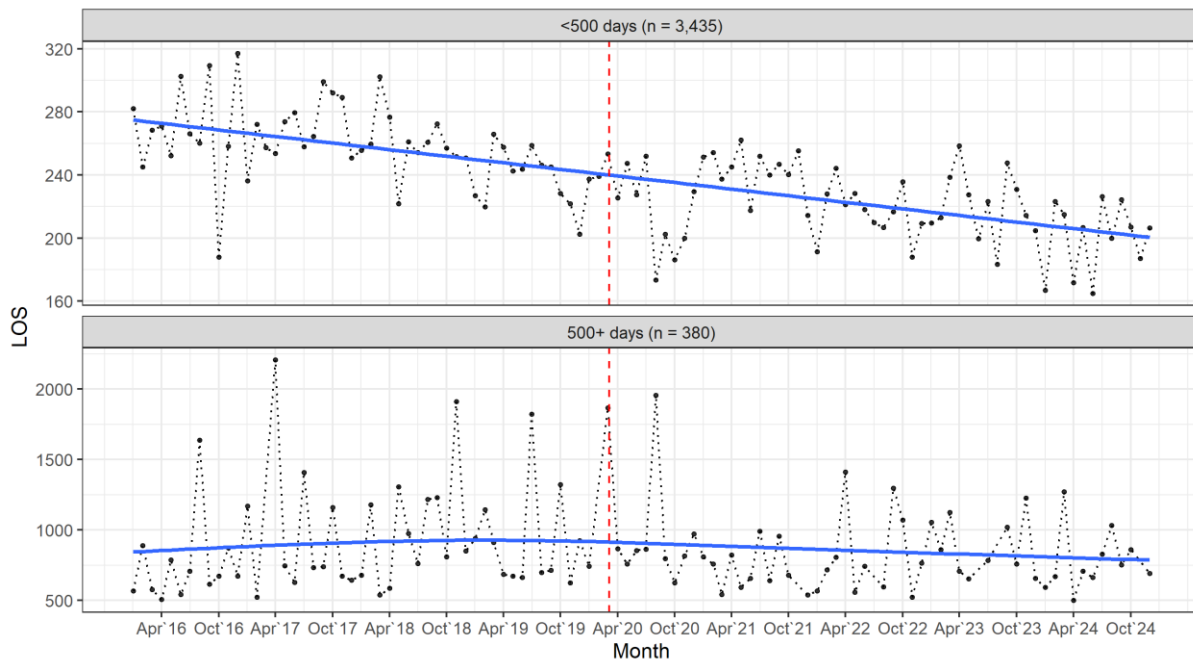
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 12/31/2024.

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* = 3,435) and after 500 days or more (*n* = 380). In Q4 2024, the average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days decreased to 201 days compared to 215 days in Q4 2023 (-6%).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 12/31/2024.

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 Fourth quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity. Given the data, there were no significant differences in length of stay amongst racial and ethnic groups exiting administrative segregation when compared to the White population.

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

Race and ethnicity	< 60 days				60+ days			
	N	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	747	48.5%	16.7	14.0	38	65.5%	89.3	79.5
Black	350	22.7%	17.0	14.0	5	8.6%	66.6	64.0
Hispanic	225	14.6%	16.1	13.0	8	13.8%	77.6	66.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	133	8.6%	17.3	15.0	5	8.6%	112.2	108.0
Asian	43	2.8%	15.0	13.0	1	1.7%	75.0	75.0
Pacific Islander	30	1.9%	17.9	16.5	1	1.7%	68.0	68.0
Other	11	0.7%	14.2	12.0		0.0%		
Total	1,539	100.0%	16.7	14.0	58	100.0%	87.1	75.5

Table 5 shows the average days and number of individuals exiting maximum custody in the Fourth quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity. Given the data, there were no significant differences in length of stay amongst racial and ethnic groups exiting maximum custody when compared to the White population.

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

Race and ethnicity	< 500 days				500+ days			
	N	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	38	44.2%	192	181	2	50.0%	760	760
Hispanic	18	20.9%	223	209	1	25.0%	572	572
Black	17	19.8%	199	208	1	25.0%	1,186	1,186
Asian	6	7.0%	205	217		0.0%		
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	4.7%	226	182		0.0%		
Other	2	2.3%	156	156		0.0%		
Pacific Islander	1	1.2%	181	181		0.0%		
Total	86	100.0%	201	190	4	100.0%	819	760

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 December 31, 2024.

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %
White	220	2.9%	48.4%	163	2.1%	50.8%	7,281	95.0%	54.1%
Black	98	3.9%	21.5%	55	2.2%	17.1%	2,334	93.8%	17.3%
Hispanic	59	2.7%	13.0%	48	2.2%	15.0%	2,091	95.1%	15.5%
American Indian or Alaska Native	50*	4.9%	11.0%	33	3.3%	10.3%	928	91.8%	6.9%
Asian	16	3.2%	3.5%	10	2.0%	3.1%	477	94.8%	3.5%
Pacific Islander	8	3.5%	1.8%	9	4.0%	2.8%	210	92.5%	1.6%
Other	4	2.6%	0.9%	3	1.9%	0.9%	147	95.5%	1.1%
Total	455	3.2%	100.0%	321	2.3%	100.0%	13,468	94.6%	100.0%

*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 December 31, 2024.

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %
No	278	2.7%	61.1%	135	1.3%	42.1%	9,938	96.0%	73.8%
Yes*	177	4.5%	38.9%	186	4.8%	57.9%	3,530	90.7%	26.2%
Total	455	3.2%	100.0%	321	2.3%	100.0%	13,468	94.6%	100.0%

*>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 December 31, 2024.

STG affiliation	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %
White Supremacist	25	5.3%	14.1%	42*	9.0%	22.6%	401	85.7%	11.4%
Sureño	33	3.9%	18.6%	31	3.6%	16.7%	788	92.5%	22.3%
Crip	38	5.0%	21.5%	26	3.4%	14.0%	692	91.5%	19.6%
Norteño	14	2.9%	7.9%	26	5.5%	14.0%	436	91.6%	12.4%
Gangster Disciple	28	7.5%	15.8%	12	3.2%	6.5%	334	89.3%	9.5%
Blood	14	3.8%	7.9%	18	4.9%	9.7%	338	91.4%	9.6%
Other	25	4.2%	14.1%	31	5.2%	16.7%	541	90.6%	15.3%
Total	177	4.5%	100.0%	186	4.8%	100.0%	3,530	90.7%	100.0%

*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 Fourth quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity.

Race and ethnicity	< 60 days				60+ days				Combined			
	n	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	747	48.5%	16.7	14.0	38	65.5%	89.3	79.5	785	49.2%	20.2	14.0
Black	350	22.7%	17.0	14.0	5	8.6%	66.6	64.0	355	22.2%	17.7	14.0
Hispanic	225	14.6%	16.1	13.0	8	13.8%	77.6	66.5	233	14.6%	18.3	14.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	133	8.6%	17.3	15.0	5	8.6%	112.2	108.0	138	8.6%	20.7	15.0
Asian	43	2.8%	15.0	13.0	1	1.7%	75.0	75.0	44	2.8%	16.3	13.0
Pacific Islander	30	1.9%	17.9	16.5	1	1.7%	68.0	68.0	31	1.9%	19.5	17.0
Other	11	0.7%	14.2	12.0		0.0%			11	0.7%	14.2	12.0
Total	1,539	100.0%	16.7	14.0	58	100.0%	87.1	75.5	1,597	100.0%	19.2	14.0

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

Race and ethnicity	< 500 days				500+ days				Combined			
	n	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	*n*	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	38	44.2%	192	181	2	50.0%	760	760	40	44.4%	221	188
Hispanic	18	20.9%	223	209	1	25.0%	572	572	19	21.1%	241	209
Black	17	19.8%	199	208	1	25.0%	1,186	1,186	18	20.0%	254	210
Asian	6	7.0%	205	217		0.0%			6	6.7%	205	217
American Indian or Alaska Native	4	4.7%	226	182		0.0%			4	4.4%	226	182
Other	2	2.3%	156	156		0.0%			2	2.2%	156	156
Pacific Islander	1	1.2%	181	181		0.0%			1	1.1%	181	181
Total	86	100.0%	201	190	4	100.0%	819	760	90	100.0%	229	194