

# Restrictive Housing Data Report

First Quarter 2025



This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on March 31, 2025, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016, to March 31, 2025.

**Data Source(s).** OMNI as of April 14, 2025

## Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on March 31, 2025, 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, there were no significant differences amongst racial and ethnic groups placed in administrative segregation or assigned maximum custody compared to their portion of the general population (Table 1).

*Table 1. Composition of incarcerated populations by race & ethnicity on March 31, 2025.*

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>White</b>	224	2.9%	147	1.9%	7,316	95.2%
<b>Black</b>	85	3.4%	50	2.0%	2,383	94.6%
<b>Hispanic</b>	77	3.5%	53	2.4%	2,069	94.1%
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	28	2.8%	32	3.2%	955	94.1%
<b>Asian</b>	23	4.5%	11	2.2%	475	93.3%
<b>Pacific Islander</b>	11	4.8%	8	3.5%	209	91.7%
<b>Other</b>	6	4.3%	2	1.4%	133	94.3%
<b>Total</b>	454	3.2%	303	2.1%	13,540	94.7%

**Security Threat Group (STG) status.** STG members, affiliates, and suspects were nearly twice as likely to be placed in administrative segregation (4.9% vs 2.5%) and more than four times as likely to be assigned maximum custody (4.8% vs 1.1%) than people without an STG association.

*Table 2. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG status on March 31, 2025.*

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
<b>No</b>	264	2.5%	119	1.1%	10,072	96.3%
<b>Yes*</b>	190	4.9%	184	4.8%	3,468	90.3%
<b>Total</b>	454	3.2%	303	2.1%	13,540	94.7%

\*>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 (8.1%, i.e., 36 of 446).

*Table 3. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG affiliation on March 31, 2025.*

STG affiliation	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Sureño	52	6.2%	40	4.7%	753	89.1%
Crip	41	5.4%	21	2.8%	700	91.9%
White Supremacist	17	3.8%	36*	8.1%	393	88.1%
Norteño	22	4.8%	23	5.0%	415	90.2%
Gangster Disciple	17	4.4%	20	5.2%	346	90.3%
Blood	19	5.1%	13	3.5%	342	91.4%
Other	22	3.8%	31	5.4%	519	90.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>90.3%</b>

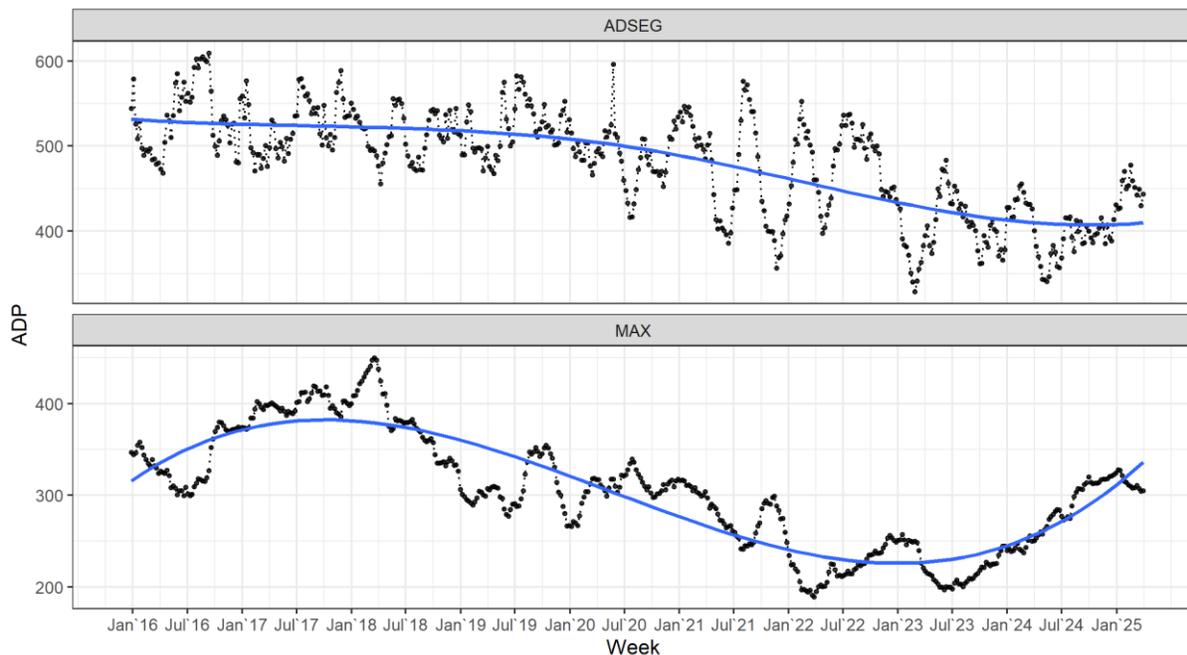
\*A Bayes factor > 3 favors the hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected, given the overall probability for STGs.

## 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.

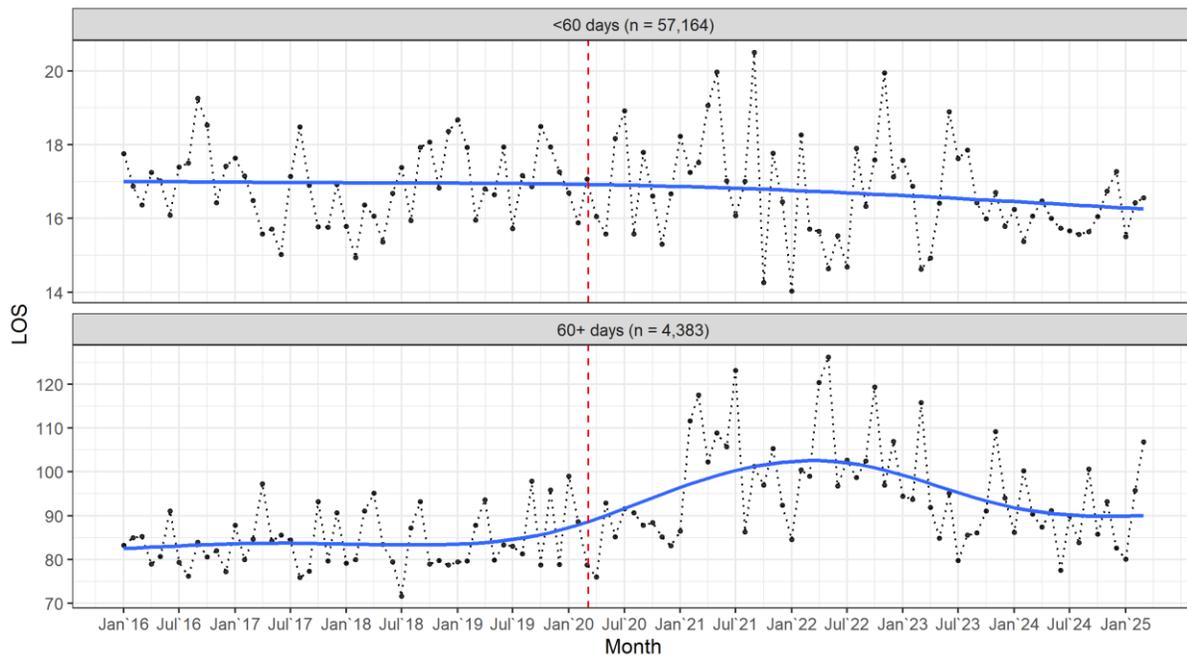
**Weekly ADP.** Figure 1 illustrates the overall decline in weekly ADP since January 2016. However, maximum custody ADP has shown an upward trend over the past year. In the First quarter of 2025, administrative segregation ADP increased to 448 compared to 434 in Q1 2024 (+3%), while weekly ADP in maximum custody increased to 314 compared to 244 in Q1 2024 (+29%).

*Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/2025.*



**Average time in restrictive housing.** Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days ( $n = 57,164$ ) and after 60 days or more ( $n = 4,383$ ). During the First quarter of 2025, the average length of stay for people exiting after 60 days or more in administrative segregation increased to 95 days compared to pre-COVID levels of 82 days in Q1 2019 (+16%).

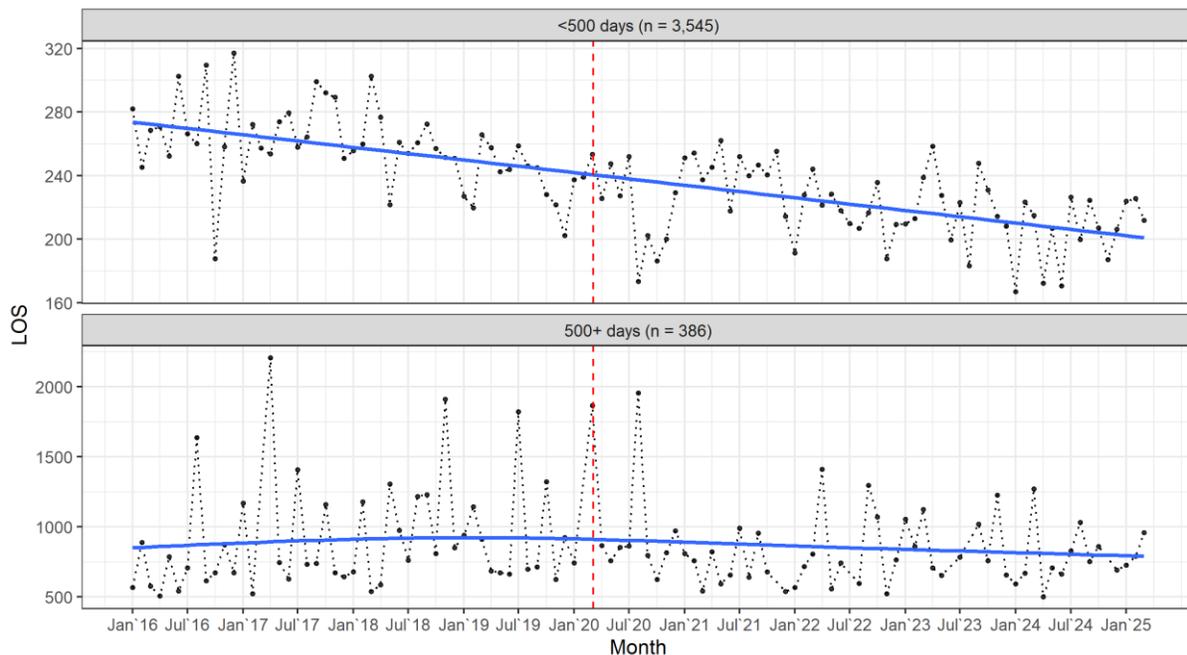
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/2025.



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 ( $n = 3,545$ ) and after 500 days or more ( $n = 386$ ). In Q1 2025, the average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days increased to 220 days compared to 210 days in Q1 2024 (+5%).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/2025.



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 First quarter of 2025 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 First quarter of 2025 by race and ethnicity.*

Race and ethnicity	< 60 days				60+ days			
	N	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	n	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	817	49.8%	16.1	12.0	35	47.3%	103.0	73.0
Black	330	20.1%	14.9	13.0	20	27.0%	85.7	81.5
Hispanic	258	15.7%	16.4	11.0	11	14.9%	74.8	70.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	135	8.2%	17.4	13.0	6	8.1%	120.7	112.0
Asian	57	3.5%	17.8	14.0	1	1.4%	110.0	110.0
Pacific Islander	38	2.3%	18.8	15.0	1	1.4%	80.0	80.0
Other	7	0.4%	13.1	9.0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>

Table 5 shows the average days and number of individuals exiting maximum custody in the First quarter of 2025 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 First quarter of 2025 by race and ethnicity.*

Race and ethnicity	< 500 days				500+ days			
	N	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	n	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	60	53.1%	224	225	4	66.7%	832	907
Black	22	19.5%	214	215	1	16.7%	836	836
Hispanic	15	13.3%	228	209				
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	8.0%	200	179	1	16.7%	622	622
Asian	3	2.7%	220	179				
Pacific Islander	3	2.7%	206	200				
Other	1	0.9%	242	242				
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>869</b>

## 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 March 31, 2025.*

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
<b>White</b>	224	2.9%	49.3%	147	1.9%	48.5%	7,316	95.2%	54.0%
<b>Black</b>	85	3.4%	18.7%	50	2.0%	16.5%	2,383	94.6%	17.6%
<b>Hispanic</b>	77	3.5%	17.0%	53	2.4%	17.5%	2,069	94.1%	15.3%
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	28	2.8%	6.2%	32	3.2%	10.6%	955	94.1%	7.1%
<b>Asian</b>	23	4.5%	5.1%	11	2.2%	3.6%	475	93.3%	3.5%
<b>Pacific Islander</b>	11	4.8%	2.4%	8	3.5%	2.6%	209	91.7%	1.5%
<b>Other</b>	6	4.3%	1.3%	2	1.4%	0.7%	133	94.3%	1.0%
<b>Total</b>	454	3.2%	100%	303	2.1%	100%	13,540	94.7%	100%

## Appendix B

### Security Threat Group

*Table B1. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG status on March 31, 2025.*

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
<b>No</b>	264	2.5%	58.1%	119	1.1%	39.3%	10,072	96.3%	74.4%
<b>Yes*</b>	190	4.9%	41.9%	184	4.8%	60.7%	3,468	90.3%	25.6%
<b>Total</b>	454	3.2%	100%	303	2.1%	100%	13,540	94.7%	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 March 31, 2025.*

STG affiliation	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
<b>Sureño</b>	52	6.2%	27.4%	40	4.7%	21.7%	753	89.1%	21.7%
<b>Crip</b>	41	5.4%	21.6%	21	2.8%	11.4%	700	91.9%	20.2%
<b>White Supremacist</b>	17	3.8%	8.9%	36*	8.1%	19.6%	393	88.1%	11.3%
<b>Norteño</b>	22	4.8%	11.6%	23	5.0%	12.5%	415	90.2%	12.0%
<b>Gangster Disciple</b>	17	4.4%	8.9%	20	5.2%	10.9%	346	90.3%	10.0%
<b>Blood</b>	19	5.1%	10.0%	13	3.5%	7.1%	342	91.4%	9.9%
<b>Other</b>	22	3.8%	11.6%	31	5.4%	16.8%	519	90.7%	15.0%
<b>Total</b>	190	4.9%	100%	184	4.8%	100%	3,468	90.3%	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 First quarter of 2025 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	817	49.8%	16.1	12.0	35	47.3%	103.0	73.0	852	49.7%	19.7	13.0
Black	330	20.1%	14.9	13.0	20	27.0%	85.7	81.5	350	20.4%	19.0	13.0
Hispanic	258	15.7%	16.4	11.0	11	14.9%	74.8	70.0	269	15.7%	18.8	12.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	135	8.2%	17.4	13.0	6	8.1%	120.7	112.0	141	8.2%	21.8	13.0
Asian	57	3.5%	17.8	14.0	1	1.4%	110.0	110.0	58	3.4%	19.4	14.0
Pacific Islander	38	2.3%	18.8	15.0	1	1.4%	80.0	80.0	39	2.3%	20.4	15.0
Other	7	0.4%	13.1	9.0					7	0.4%	13.1	9.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>76.0</b>	<b>1,716</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>13.0</b>

Table C2. Maximum custody exits in the First quarter of 2025 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	60	53.1%	224	225	4	66.7%	832	907	64	53.8%	262	226
Black	22	19.5%	214	215	1	16.7%	836	836	23	19.3%	241	217
Hispanic	15	13.3%	228	209					15	12.6%	228	209
American Indian or Alaska Native	9	8.0%	200	179	1	16.7%	622	622	10	8.4%	242	195
Asian	3	2.7%	220	179					3	2.5%	220	179
Pacific Islander	3	2.7%	206	200					3	2.5%	206	200
Other	1	0.9%	242	242					1	0.8%	242	242
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>869</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>218</b>