Restrictive Housing Data Report
Second Quarter 2025

This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on June 30, 2025, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016, to June 30, 2025.

Data Source(s). OMNI as of July 15, 2025

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on June 30, 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, the Pacific Islander population had a high probability of assignment to maximum custody compared to their portion of the general population (Table 1).

Table 1. Composition of incarcerated populations by race & ethnicity on June 30, 2025.

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
White	231	3.0%	150	2.0%	7,295	95.0%
Black	103	4.0%	50	2.0%	2,405	94.0%
Hispanic	77	3.5%	65	2.9%	2,062	93.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	47	4.5%	23	2.2%	984	93.4%
Asian	17	3.3%	9	1.7%	493	95.0%
Pacific Islander	15	6.7%	13*	5.8%	197	87.6%
Other	5	3.6%	4	2.9%	131	93.6%
Total	495	3.4%	314	2.2%	13,567	94.4%

*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 (5.3% vs 2.8%) and nearly four times as likely to be assigned maximum custody (4.7% vs 1.2%) than people without an STG association.

Table 2. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG status on June 30, 2025.

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	n	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
No	290	2.8%	130	1.2%	10,076	96.0%
Yes*	205	5.3%	184	4.7%	3,491	90.0%
Total	495	3.4%	314	2.2%	13,567	94.4%

*>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 (7.7%, i.e., 34 of 439).

Table 3. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG affiliation on June 30, 2025.

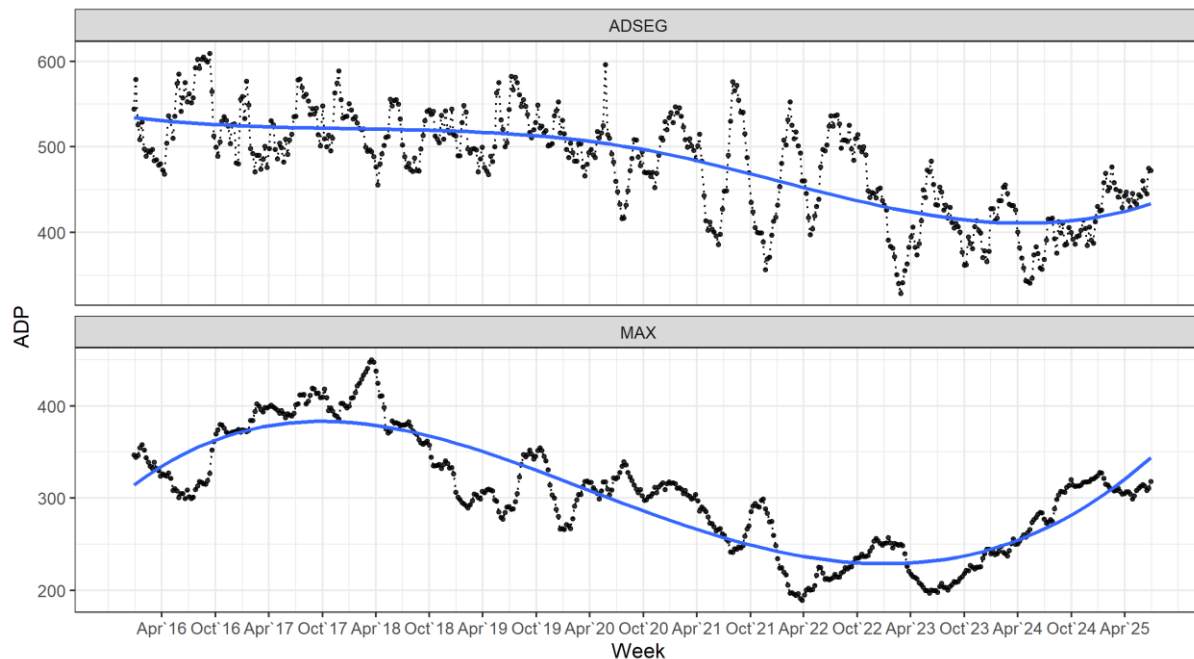| STG affiliation	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	N	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
Sureño	49	5.7%	52	6.0%	763	88.3%
White Supremacist	28	6.4%	34*	7.7%	377	85.9%
Crip	38	4.9%	22	2.8%	712	92.2%
Gangster Disciple	22	5.6%	18	4.6%	351	89.8%
Norteño	16	3.5%	20	4.4%	419	92.1%
Blood	23	6.0%	10	2.6%	349	91.4%
Other	29	5.0%	28	4.9%	520	90.1%
Total	205	5.3%	184	4.7%	3,491	90.0%

*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.
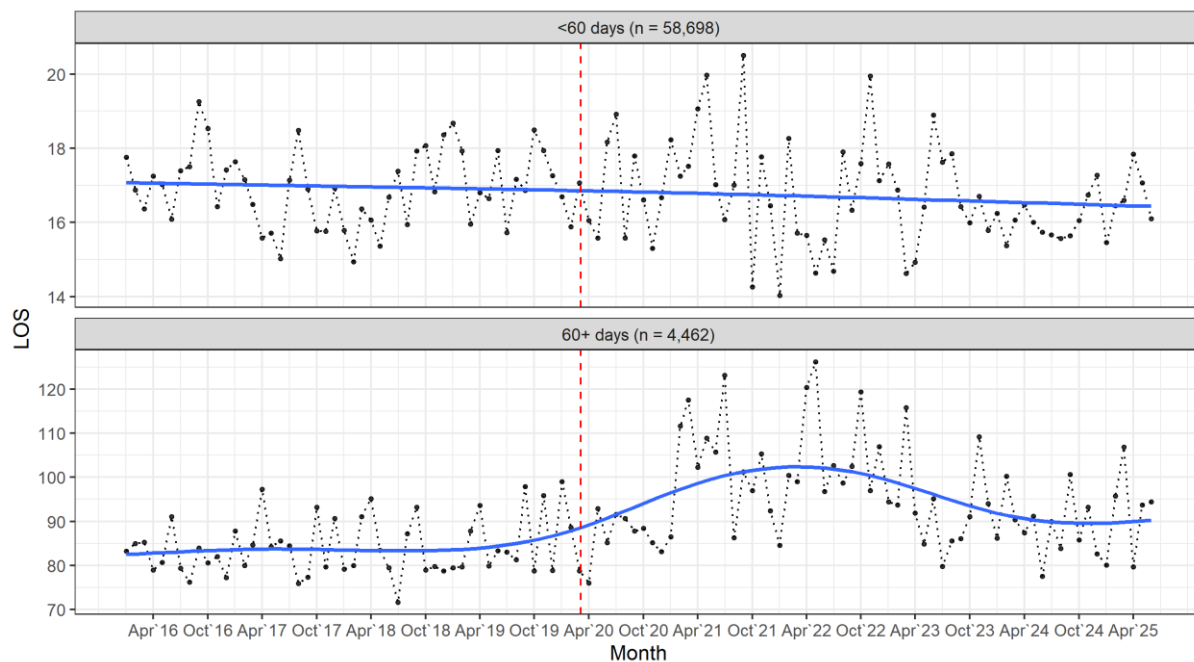
Weekly ADP. Figure 1 illustrates the overall decline in weekly ADP since January 2016. However, maximum custody ADP has shown an upward trend over the past year. In the Second quarter of 2025, administrative segregation ADP increased to 446 compared to 364 in Q2 2024 (+23%), while weekly ADP in maximum custody increased to 308 compared to 269 in Q2 2024 (+14%).

Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP between 1/1/2016 and 6/30/2025.

Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days (*n* = 58,698) and after 60 days or more (*n* = 4,462). During the Second quarter of 2025, the average length of stay for people exiting after 60 days or more in administrative segregation was essentially unchanged at 89 days compared to pre-COVID levels of 86 days in Q2 2019 (+4%).
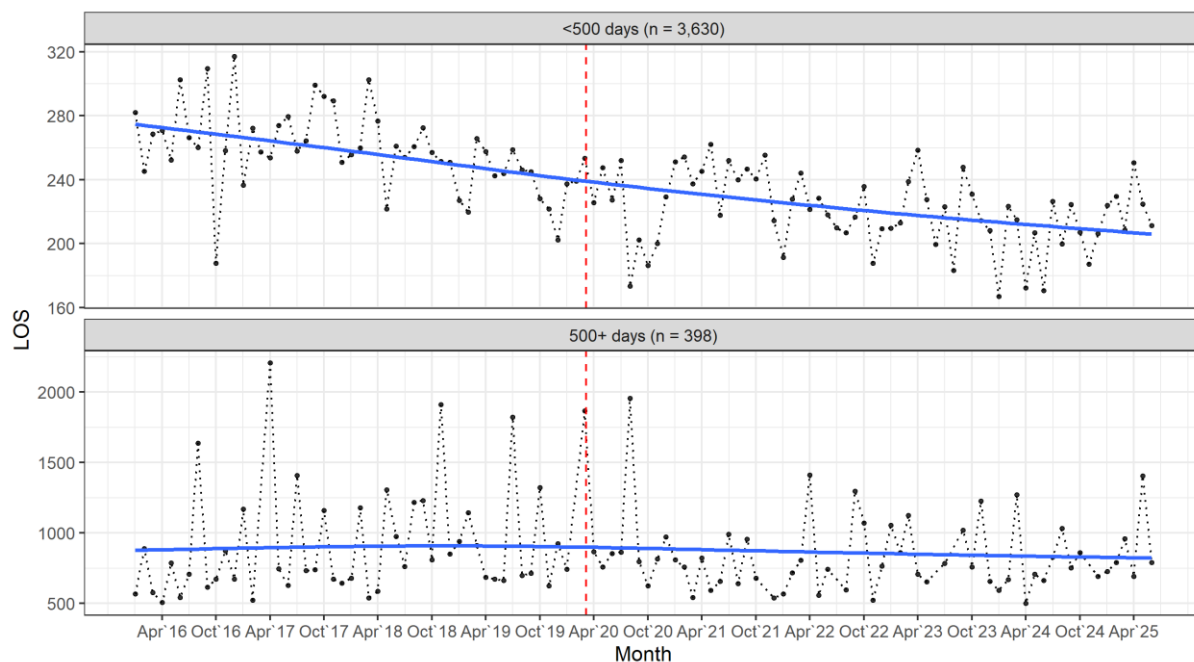
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 6/30/2025.

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* = 3,630) and after 500 days or more (*n* = 398). In Q2 2025, the average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days increased to 224 days compared to 185 days in Q2 2024 (+21%).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 6/30/2025.

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 Second quarter of 2025 by race and ethnicity. Given the data, the Asian population exiting within 60 days generally had longer lengths of stay compared to the White population.

Table 4. Administrative segregation exits in the Second 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	800	52.0%	17.2	14.0	39	49.4%	88.9	71.0
Black	320	20.8%	16.5	12.0	12	15.2%	77.5	66.0
Hispanic	190	12.4%	16.3	11.0	16	20.3%	107.7	68.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	137	8.9%	16.4	12.0	7	8.9%	74.0	70.0
Asian	52	3.4%	21.8*	19.0	3	3.8%	68.3	64.0
Pacific Islander	28	1.8%	15.8	11.5	2	2.5%	92.5	92.5
Other	10	0.7%	14.6	10.5				
Total	1,537	100%	17.0	13.0	79	100%	89.0	70.0

*>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 Second 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 Second 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	35	40.2%	245	214	3	25.0%	754	824
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	18.4%	208	208	2	16.7%	825	825
Black	16	18.4%	214	220	4	33.3%	1,172	652
Hispanic	16	18.4%	223	220	3	25.0%	618	629
Asian	4	4.6%	151	176				
Total	87	100%	224	214	12	100%	871	723

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 June 30, 2025.

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %
White	231	3.0%	46.7%	150	2.0%	47.8%	7,295	95.0%	53.8%
Black	103	4.0%	20.8%	50	2.0%	15.9%	2,405	94.0%	17.7%
Hispanic	77	3.5%	15.6%	65	2.9%	20.7%	2,062	93.6%	15.2%
American Indian or Alaska Native	47	4.5%	9.5%	23	2.2%	7.3%	984	93.4%	7.3%
Asian	17	3.3%	3.4%	9	1.7%	2.9%	493	95.0%	3.6%
Pacific Islander	15	6.7%	3.0%	13*	5.8%	4.1%	197	87.6%	1.5%
Other	5	3.6%	1.0%	4	2.9%	1.3%	131	93.6%	1.0%
Total	495	3.4%	100%	314	2.2%	100%	13,567	94.4%	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 June 30, 2025.

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %
No	290	2.8%	58.6%	130	1.2%	41.4%	10,076	96.0%	74.3%
Yes*	205	5.3%	41.4%	184	4.7%	58.6%	3,491	90.0%	25.7%
Total	495	3.4%	100%	314	2.2%	100%	13,567	94.4%	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 June 30, 2025.

STG affiliation	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	n	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %	*n*	Row %	Col %
Sureño	49	5.7%	23.9%	52	6.0%	28.3%	763	88.3%	21.9%
White Supremacist	28	6.4%	13.7%	34*	7.7%	18.5%	377	85.9%	10.8%
Crip	38	4.9%	18.5%	22	2.8%	12.0%	712	92.2%	20.4%
Gangster Disciple	22	5.6%	10.7%	18	4.6%	9.8%	351	89.8%	10.1%
Norteño	16	3.5%	7.8%	20	4.4%	10.9%	419	92.1%	12.0%
Blood	23	6.0%	11.2%	10	2.6%	5.4%	349	91.4%	10.0%
Other	29	5.0%	14.1%	28	4.9%	15.2%	520	90.1%	14.9%
Total	205	5.3%	100%	184	4.7%	100%	3,491	90.0%	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 Second quarter of 2025 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	800	52.0%	17.2	14.0	39	49.4%	88.9	71.0	839	51.9%	20.6	15.0
Black	320	20.8%	16.5	12.0	12	15.2%	77.5	66.0	332	20.5%	18.7	12.0
Hispanic	190	12.4%	16.3	11.0	16	20.3%	107.7	68.5	206	12.7%	23.4	12.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	137	8.9%	16.4	12.0	7	8.9%	74.0	70.0	144	8.9%	19.2	13.0
Asian	52	3.4%	21.8*	19.0	3	3.8%	68.3	64.0	55	3.4%	24.3	20.0
Pacific Islander	28	1.8%	15.8	11.5	2	2.5%	92.5	92.5	30	1.9%	20.9	13.0
Other	10	0.7%	14.6	10.5					10	0.6%	14.6	10.5
Total	1,537	100%	17.0	13.0	79	100%	89.0	70.0	1,616	100%	20.5	14.0

*>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 Second quarter of 2025 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	35	40.2%	245	214	3	25.0%	754	824	38	38.4%	285	226
American Indian or Alaska Native	16	18.4%	208	208	2	16.7%	825	825	18	18.2%	277	215
Black	16	18.4%	214	220	4	33.3%	1,172	652	20	20.2%	405	231
Hispanic	16	18.4%	223	220	3	25.0%	618	629	19	19.2%	285	232
Asian	4	4.6%	151	176					4	4.0%	151	176
Total	87	100%	224	214	12	100%	871	723	99	100%	302	221