

# Restrictive Housing Data Report

First Quarter 2026



This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on March 31, 2026, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016, to March 31, 2026.

**Data Source(s).** OMNI as of April 14, 2026

## Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on March 31, 2026, 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, Hispanic 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 March 31, 2026.*

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
White	213	2.8%	175	2.3%	7,134	94.8%
Hispanic	105*	4.5%	73	3.1%	2,150	92.4%
Black	87	3.4%	64	2.5%	2,409	94.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	49	4.8%	33	3.2%	942	92.0%
Asian	9	1.8%	11	2.2%	478	96.0%
Pacific Islander	9	3.5%	11	4.3%	238	92.2%
Other	2	1.3%	2	1.3%	147	97.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>13,498</b>	<b>94.1%</b>

\*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 more than twice as likely to be placed in administrative segregation (5.5% vs 2.5%) and nearly four times as likely to be assigned maximum custody (5.5% vs 1.5%) than people without an STG association.

*Table 2. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG status on March 31, 2026.*

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
No	262	2.5%	159	1.5%	10,093	96.0%
Yes*	212	5.5%	210	5.5%	3,405	89.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>3.3%</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>13,498</b>	<b>94.1%</b>

\*>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 (9.2%, i.e., 37 of 402).

*Table 3. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG affiliation on March 31, 2026.*

STG affiliation	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Sureño	43	5.1%	56	6.6%	746	88.3%
Crip	38	4.9%	35	4.5%	702	90.6%
White Supremacist	28	7.0%	37*	9.2%	337	83.8%
Norteño	28	6.2%	21	4.7%	400	89.1%
Blood	25	6.4%	19	4.9%	347	88.7%
Gangster Disciple	15	4.1%	10	2.7%	345	93.2%
Other	35	5.9%	32	5.4%	528	88.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>5.5%</b>	<b>3,405</b>	<b>89.0%</b>

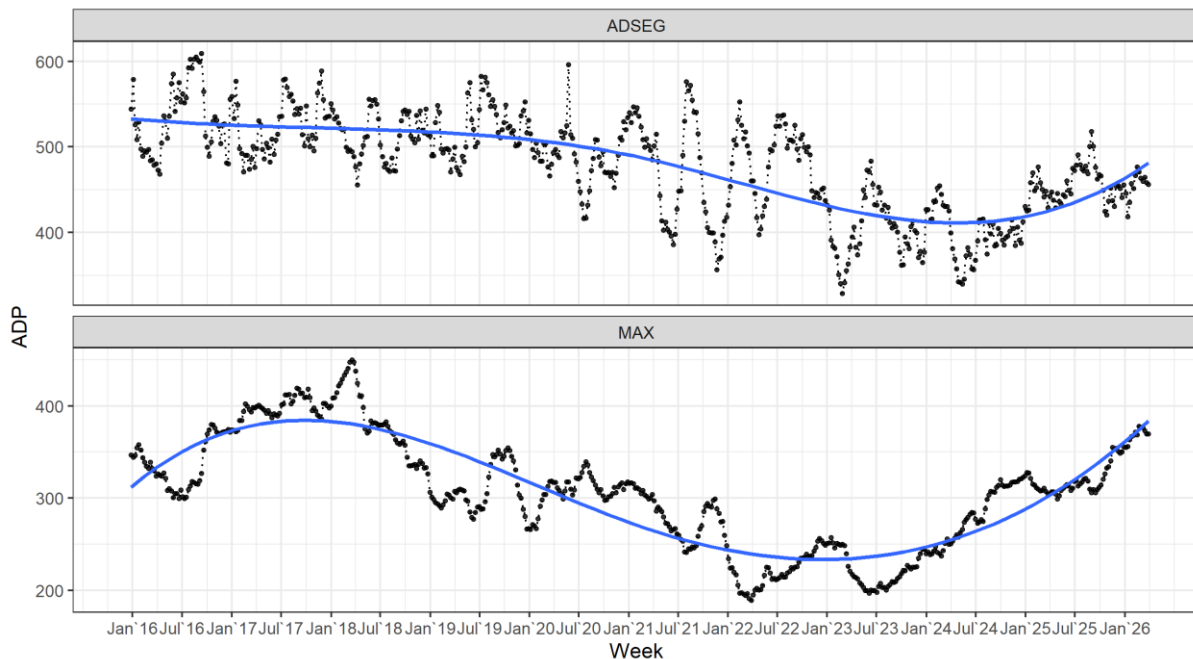
\*A Bayes factor > 3 favors the hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected, given the overall probability for STGs.

## 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.

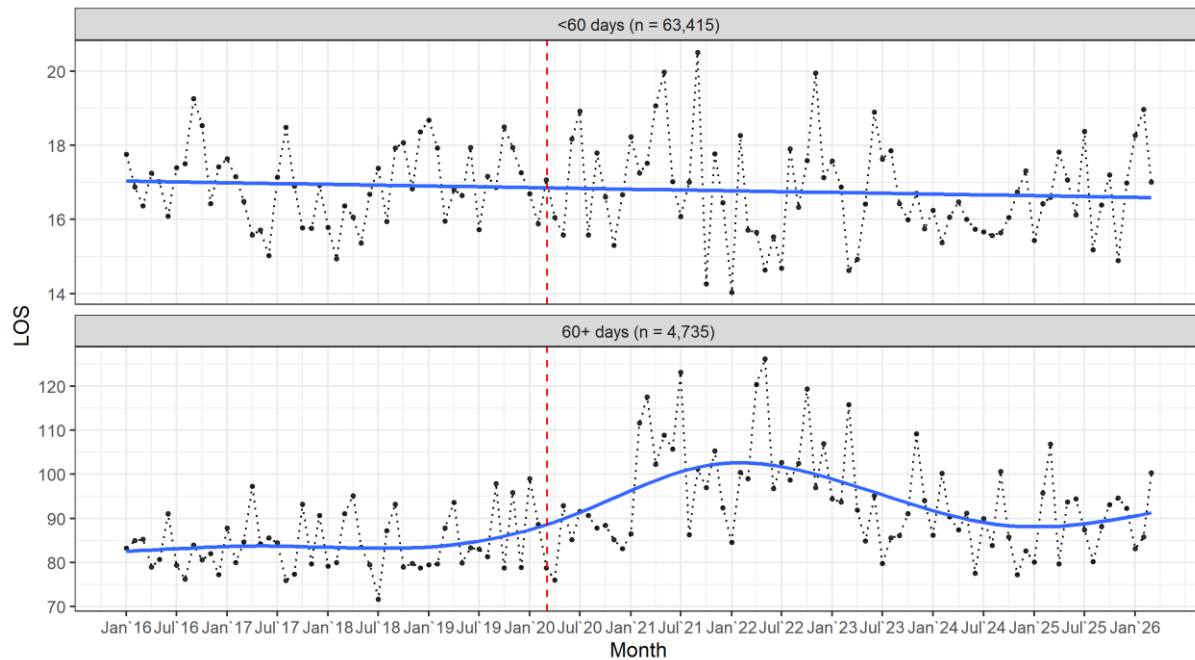
**Weekly ADP.** Figure 1 illustrates the overall decline in weekly ADP since January 2016. However, the maximum custody ADP has shown an upward trend over the past two years. In the First quarter of 2026, administrative segregation ADP was unchanged at 456 compared to 448 in Q1 2025 (+2%), while weekly ADP in maximum custody increased to 368 compared to 314 in Q1 2025 (+17%).

*Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/2026.*



**Average time in restrictive housing.** Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days ( $n = 63,415$ ) and after 60 days or more ( $n = 4,735$ ). During the First quarter of 2026, the average length of stay for people exiting after 60 days or more in administrative segregation increased to 90 days compared to pre-COVID levels of 82 days in Q1 2019 (+10%), but this represents a decline when compared to COVID-era levels of 108 days in Q1 2021 (-16%).

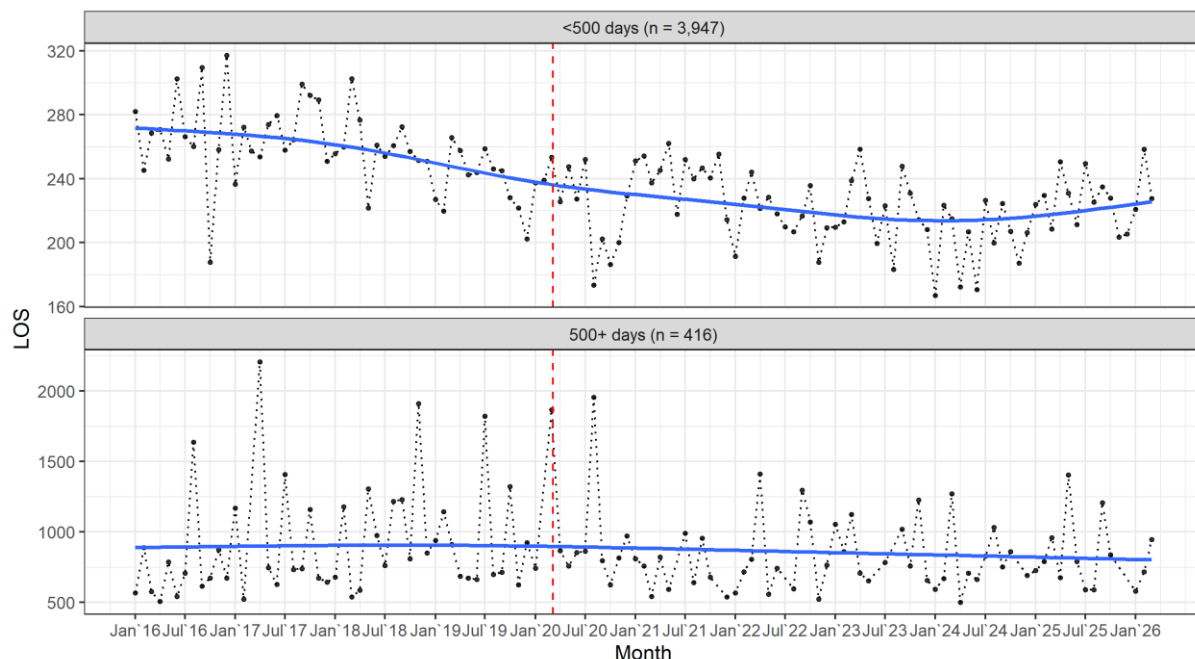
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/2026.



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 ( $n = 3,947$ ) and after 500 days or more ( $n = 416$ ). In Q1 2026, the average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days increased to 233 days compared to 221 days in Q1 2025 (+6%).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 3/31/2026.



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 2026 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 2026 by race and ethnicity.*

Race and ethnicity	< 60 days				60+ days			
	N	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	n	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	684	46.3%	17.9	15.0	44	50.6%	96.3	70.5
Black	323	21.9%	17.6	14.0	17	19.5%	86.2	72.0
Hispanic	250	16.9%	17.5	14.0	10	11.5%	83.4	75.5
American Indian or Alaska Native	140	9.5%	19.6	16.0	12	13.8%	82.5	75.0
Asian	40	2.7%	19.3	14.0	3	3.4%	94.7	76.0
Pacific Islander	29	2.0%	18.7	16.0	1	1.1%	66.0	66.0
Other	11	0.7%	18.1	16.0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>72.0</b>

Table 5 shows the average days and number of individuals exiting maximum custody in the First quarter of 2026 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 2026 by race and ethnicity.*

Race and ethnicity	< 500 days				500+ days			
	N	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)	n	%	Days (Avg)	Days (Mdn)
White	52	49.5%	249	219	5	62.5%	695	703
Hispanic	19	18.1%	210	216	1	12.5%	540	540
Black	16	15.2%	212	219	1	12.5%	715	715
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	10.5%	228	189				
Asian	4	3.8%	251	276				
Pacific Islander	3	2.9%	204	242				
Other					1	12.5%	1,646	1,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>709</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, 2026.*

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
<b>White</b>	213	2.8%	44.9%	175	2.3%	47.4%	7,134	94.8%	52.9%
<b>Hispanic</b>	105*	4.5%	22.2%	73	3.1%	19.8%	2,150	92.4%	15.9%
<b>Black</b>	87	3.4%	18.4%	64	2.5%	17.3%	2,409	94.1%	17.8%
<b>American Indian or Alaska Native</b>	49	4.8%	10.3%	33	3.2%	8.9%	942	92.0%	7.0%
<b>Asian</b>	9	1.8%	1.9%	11	2.2%	3.0%	478	96.0%	3.5%
<b>Pacific Islander</b>	9	3.5%	1.9%	11	4.3%	3.0%	238	92.2%	1.8%
<b>Other</b>	2	1.3%	0.4%	2	1.3%	0.5%	147	97.4%	1.1%
<b>Total</b>	474	3.3%	100.0%	369	2.6%	100.0%	13,498	94.1%	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 March 31, 2026.*

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>	262	2.5%	55.3%	159	1.5%	43.1%	10,093	96.0%	74.8%
<b>Yes*</b>	212	5.5%	44.7%	210	5.5%	56.9%	3,405	89.0%	25.2%
<b>Total</b>	474	3.3%	100.0%	369	2.6%	100.0%	13,498	94.1%	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 March 31, 2026.*

STG affiliation	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
<b>Sureño</b>	43	5.1%	20.3%	56	6.6%	26.7%	746	88.3%	21.9%
<b>Crip</b>	38	4.9%	17.9%	35	4.5%	16.7%	702	90.6%	20.6%
<b>White Supremacist</b>	28	7.0%	13.2%	37*	9.2%	17.6%	337	83.8%	9.9%
<b>Norteño</b>	28	6.2%	13.2%	21	4.7%	10.0%	400	89.1%	11.7%
<b>Blood</b>	25	6.4%	11.8%	19	4.9%	9.0%	347	88.7%	10.2%
<b>Gangster Disciple</b>	15	4.1%	7.1%	10	2.7%	4.8%	345	93.2%	10.1%
<b>Other</b>	35	5.9%	16.5%	32	5.4%	15.2%	528	88.7%	15.5%
<b>Total</b>	212	5.5%	100.0%	210	5.5%	100.0%	3,405	89.0%	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 First quarter of 2026 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	684	46.3%	17.9	15.0	44	50.6%	96.3	70.5	728	46.5%	22.7	16.0
Black	323	21.9%	17.6	14.0	17	19.5%	86.2	72.0	340	21.7%	21.1	15.0
Hispanic	250	16.9%	17.5	14.0	10	11.5%	83.4	75.5	260	16.6%	20.1	14.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	140	9.5%	19.6	16.0	12	13.8%	82.5	75.0	152	9.7%	24.5	19.0
Asian	40	2.7%	19.3	14.0	3	3.4%	94.7	76.0	43	2.7%	24.6	15.0
Pacific Islander	29	2.0%	18.7	16.0	1	1.1%	66.0	66.0	30	1.9%	20.2	16.0
Other	11	0.7%	18.1	16.0					11	0.7%	18.1	16.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>90.5</b>	<b>72.0</b>	<b>1,564</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>16.0</b>

Table C2. Maximum custody exits in the First quarter of 2026 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	52	49.5%	249	219	5	62.5%	695	703	57	50.4%	288	225
Hispanic	19	18.1%	210	216	1	12.5%	540	540	20	17.7%	227	217
Black	16	15.2%	212	219	1	12.5%	715	715	17	15.0%	241	225
American Indian or Alaska Native	11	10.5%	228	189					11	9.7%	228	189
Asian	4	3.8%	251	276					4	3.5%	251	276
Pacific Islander	3	2.9%	204	242					3	2.7%	204	242
Other					1	12.5%	1,646	1,646	1	0.9%	1,646	1,646
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>223</b>