

Restrictive Housing Data Report

Second Quarter 2024



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

Data Source(s). OMNI as of July 23, 2024

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on June 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, 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 June 30, 2024.

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
White	183	2.4%	130	1.7%	7,341	95.9%
Black	65	2.6%	53	2.2%	2,345	95.2%
Hispanic	60	2.8%	56	2.6%	2,039	94.6%
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	2.5%	25	2.5%	932	94.9%
Asian	15	2.9%	12	2.3%	493	94.8%
Pacific Islander	6	2.7%	4	1.8%	211	95.5%
Other	4	2.4%	3	1.8%	157	95.7%
Total	358	2.5%	283	2.0%	13,518	95.5%

Security Threat Group (STG) status. STG members, affiliates, and suspects were nearly twice as likely to be placed in administrative segregation (3.7% vs 2.1%) and more than five times as likely to be assigned maximum custody (4.9% vs 0.9%) than people without an STG association.

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

STG member, suspect, or affiliate	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
No	216	2.1%	94	0.9%	9,959	97.0%
Yes*	142	3.7%	189	4.9%	3,559	91.5%
Total	358	2.5%	283	2.0%	13,518	95.5%

*>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 (8.7%, i.e., 42 of 482).

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

STG affiliation	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
Sureño	36	4.2%	40	4.7%	779	91.1%
White Supremacist	18	3.7%	42*	8.7%	422	87.6%
Crip	24	3.2%	25	3.4%	697	93.4%
Norteño	21	4.4%	25	5.3%	429	90.3%
Blood	16	4.3%	17	4.6%	338	91.1%
Gangster Disciple	12	3.2%	14	3.8%	345	93.0%
Other	15	2.5%	26	4.4%	549	93.1%
Total	142	3.7%	189	4.9%	3,559	91.5%

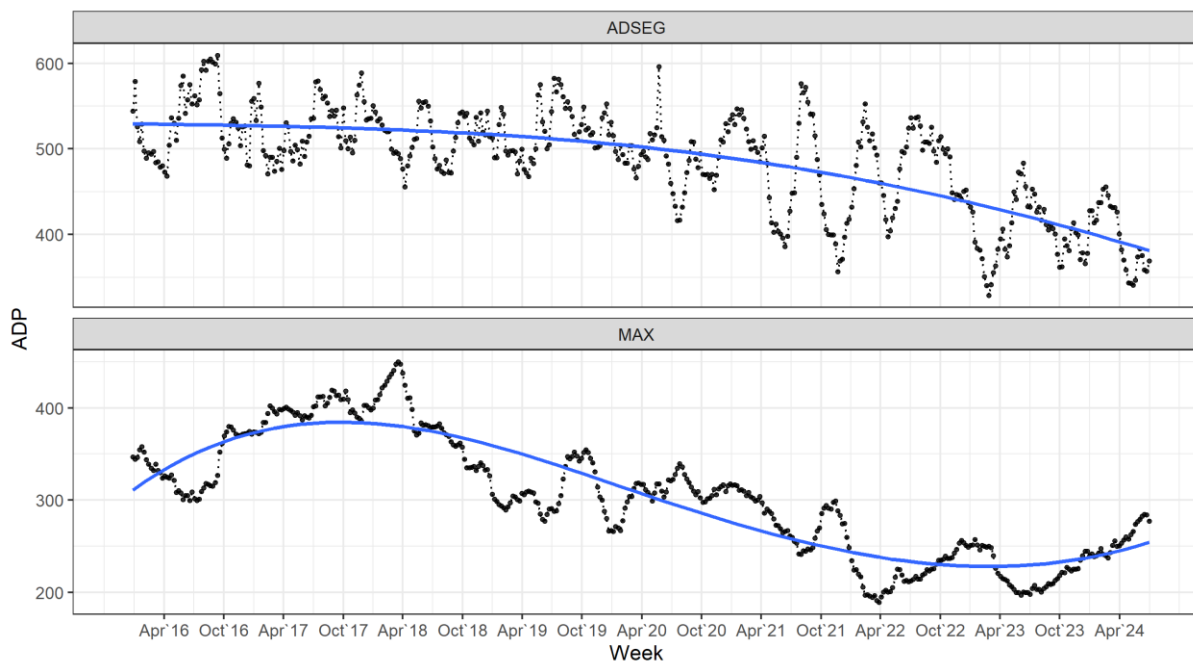
*A Bayes factor > 3 favors the hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected, given the overall probability for STGs.

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.

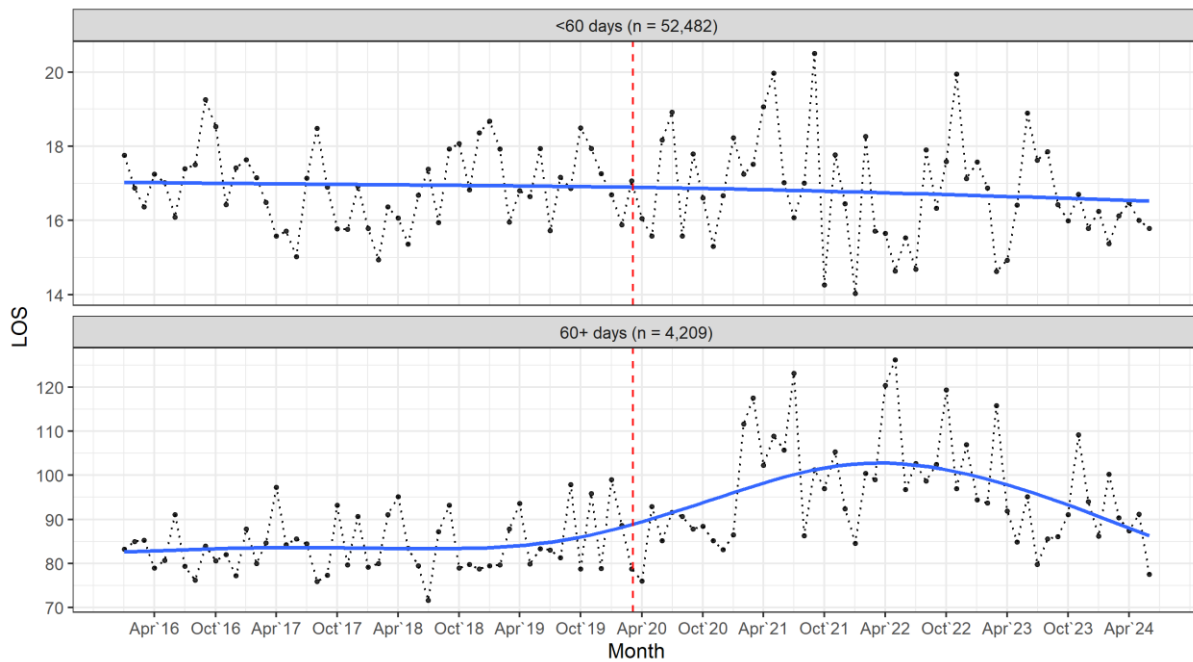
Weekly ADP. Figure 1 shows downward trends in overall weekly ADP since January 2016. In the Second quarter of 2024, administrative segregation ADP decreased to 364 compared to 428 in Q2 2023 (-15%), while weekly ADP in maximum custody increased to 269 compared to 206 in Q2 2023 (+31%).

Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP between 1/1/2016 and 6/30/2024.



Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days ($n = 52,482$) and after 60 days or more ($n = 4,209$). During the Second quarter of 2024, the average length of stay for people exiting after 60 days or more in administrative segregation was unchanged at 86 days compared to pre-COVID levels of 86 days in Q2 2019 (0%).

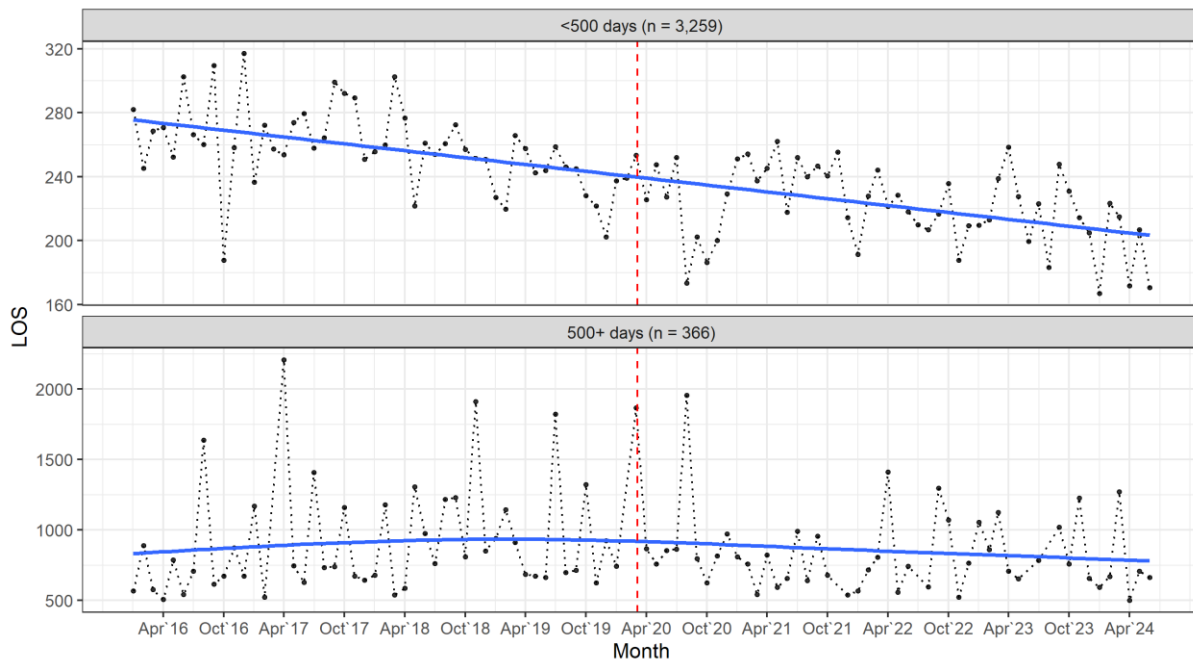
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 6/30/2024.



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 ($n = 3,259$) and after 500 days or more ($n = 366$). In Q2 2024, the average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days decreased to 184 days compared to 222 days in Q2 2023 (-17%).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay between 1/1/2016 and 6/30/2024.



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 Second quarter of 2024 by race and ethnicity. Among those exiting within 60 days, the Hispanic and Asian populations had shorter lengths of stay, while those in the Other population had longer lengths of stay when compared to the White population.

Table 4. Administrative segregation exits in the Second 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	50.9%	16.9	13.0	35	53.0%	83.7	78.0
Black	282	19.2%	16.1	13.0	12	18.2%	79.8	76.5
Hispanic	229	15.6%	13.5*	9.0	12	18.2%	95.0	103.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	124	8.5%	15.7	13.0	5	7.6%	92.8	73.0
Asian	50	3.4%	13.1*	9.5	1	1.5%	103.0	103.0
Pacific Islander	24	1.6%	20.0	18.0		0.0%		
Other	11	0.7%	27.0*	30.0	1	1.5%	61.0	61.0
Total	1,467	100%	16.1	13.0	66	100%	85.7	78.5

*>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 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 Second 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	39	47.6%	183	167	2	40.0%	793	793
Hispanic	20	24.4%	173	176	2	40.0%	514	514
Black	9	11.0%	188	191	1	20.0%	674	674
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	9.8%	181	200		0.0%		
Pacific Islander	4	4.9%	204	187		0.0%		
Asian	2	2.4%	280	280		0.0%		
Total	82	100%	184	172	5	100%	658	662

*>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 June 30, 2024.

Race and ethnicity	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
White	183	2.4%	51.1%	130	1.7%	45.9%	7,341	95.9%	54.3%
Black	65	2.6%	18.2%	53	2.2%	18.7%	2,345	95.2%	17.3%
Hispanic	60	2.8%	16.8%	56	2.6%	19.8%	2,039	94.6%	15.1%
American Indian or Alaska Native	25	2.5%	7.0%	25	2.5%	8.8%	932	94.9%	6.9%
Asian	15	2.9%	4.2%	12	2.3%	4.2%	493	94.8%	3.6%
Pacific Islander	6	2.7%	1.7%	4	1.8%	1.4%	211	95.5%	1.6%
Other	4	2.4%	1.1%	3	1.8%	1.1%	157	95.7%	1.2%
Total	358	2.5%	100%	283	2.0%	100%	13,518	95.5%	100%

Appendix B

Security Threat Group

Table B1. Composition of incarcerated populations by STG status on June 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	216	2.1%	60.3%	94	0.9%	33.2%	9,959	97.0%	73.7%
Yes*	142	3.7%	39.7%	189	4.9%	66.8%	3,559	91.5%	26.3%
Total	358	2.5%	100%	283	2.0%	100%	13,518	95.5%	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, 2024.

STG affiliation	ADSEG			MAX			General		
	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %	<i>n</i>	Row %	Col %
Sureño	36	4.2%	25.4%	40	4.7%	21.2%	779	91.1%	21.9%
White Supremacist	18	3.7%	12.7%	42*	8.7%	22.2%	422	87.6%	11.9%
Crip	24	3.2%	16.9%	25	3.4%	13.2%	697	93.4%	19.6%
Norteño	21	4.4%	14.8%	25	5.3%	13.2%	429	90.3%	12.1%
Blood	16	4.3%	11.3%	17	4.6%	9.0%	338	91.1%	9.5%
Gangster Disciple	12	3.2%	8.5%	14	3.8%	7.4%	345	93.0%	9.7%
Other	15	2.5%	10.6%	26	4.4%	13.8%	549	93.1%	15.4%
Total	142	3.7%	100%	189	4.9%	100%	3,559	91.5%	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 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	747	50.9%	16.9	13.0	35	53.0%	83.7	78.0	782	51.0%	19.9	14.0
Black	282	19.2%	16.1	13.0	12	18.2%	79.8	76.5	294	19.2%	18.7	13.0
Hispanic	229	15.6%	13.5*	9.0	12	18.2%	95.0	103.0	241	15.7%	17.6	10.0
American Indian or Alaska Native	124	8.5%	15.7	13.0	5	7.6%	92.8	73.0	129	8.4%	18.7	13.0
Asian	50	3.4%	13.1*	9.5	1	1.5%	103.0	103.0	51	3.3%	14.8	10.0
Pacific Islander	24	1.6%	20.0	18.0		0.0%			24	1.6%	20.0	18.0
Other	11	0.7%	27.0*	30.0	1	1.5%	61.0	61.0	12	0.8%	29.8	31.5
Total	1,467	100%	16.1	13.0	66	100%	85.7	78.5	1,533	100%	19.1	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 Second 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	39	47.6%	183	167	2	40.0%	793	793	41	47.1%	213	167
Hispanic	20	24.4%	173	176	2	40.0%	514	514	22	25.3%	204	181
Black	9	11.0%	188	191	1	20.0%	674	674	10	11.5%	237	194
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	9.8%	181	200		0.0%			8	9.2%	181	200
Pacific Islander	4	4.9%	204	187		0.0%			4	4.6%	204	187
Asian	2	2.4%	280	280		0.0%			2	2.3%	280	280
Total	82	100%	184	172	5	100%	658	662	87	100%	211	178