Restrictive Housing Data Report
Second Quarter 2023

Department of Corrections
WASHINGTON STATE

This brief report describes 1) characteristics of the population assigned to restrictive housing on June 30, 2023, and 2) trends in the average daily population and length of stay in restrictive housing from January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2023.

Data Source(s). OMNI as of July 29, 2023

Population Snapshot

Individuals assigned to restrictive housing on June 30, 2023 are described by race and ethnicity, Security Threat Group (STG) status, and STG affiliation.

Race or ethnicity. Given the racial and ethnic composition of the general population, American Indian or Alaska Native individuals' share of the administrative segregation population was significantly larger than their share of the general population (14.5% of the administrative segregation population; 6.8% of the general population) (Table 1).

Table 1. Restrictive housing and general population on June 30, 2023 by race and ethnicity.

	ADSEG		MAX		General	
Race or ethnicity	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
White	201	47.7%	100	51.5%	7,203	54.4%
Black	74	17.6%	34	17.5%	2,284	17.3%
Hispanic	66	15.7%	31	16.0%	2,092	15.8%
American Indian or Alaska Native	61	14.5%	18	9.3%	902	6.8%
Pacific Islander	9	2.1%	7	3.6%	224	1.7%
Asian	7	1.7%	2	1.0%	396	3.0%
Other	3	0.7%	2	1.0%	135	1.0%
Total	421	100%	194	100%	13,236	100%

Security Threat Group (STG) status. Probability of placement in administrative segregation (4.1%, i.e., 155 of 3,736) was nearly two times greater, and maximum custody (3.1%, i.e., 114 of 3,736) was nearly four times greater among STG members, suspects and affiliates compared to those not associated with an STG (2.6% in segregation; 0.8% in maximum custody).

Table 2. Restrictive housing and general population on June 30, 2023 by STG status.

	ADSEG		MAX		General	
STG member, suspect or affiliate	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*	%
No	266	63.2%	80	41.2%	9,769	73.8%
Yes*	155	36.8%	114	58.8%	3,467	26.2%
Total	421	100%	194	100%	13,236	100%

*<1% of estimate's posterior distribution in region of practical equivalence.

STG affiliation. Given the overall probability of administrative segregation and maximum custody in the STG population (4.1% and 3.1%, respectively), the White Supremacist group had a high probability of assignment to maximum custody (7.8%, i.e., 40 of 516).

Table 3. Restrictive housing and general population on June 30, 2023 by STG.

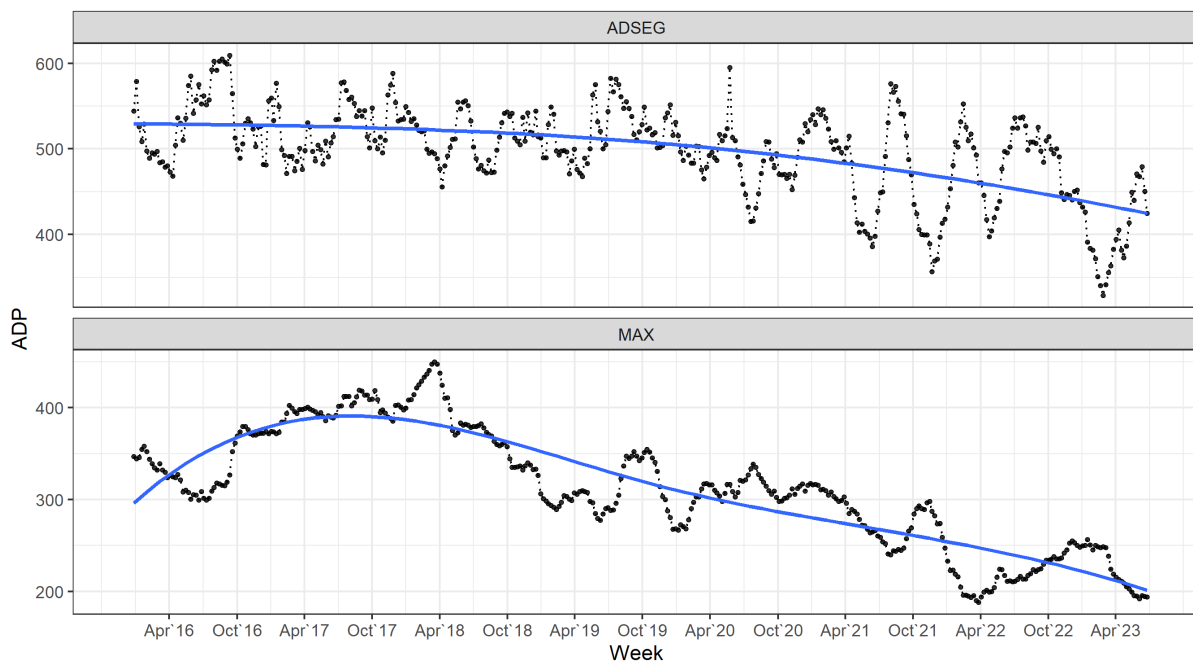| STG affiliation	ADSEG		MAX		General	
	N	%	n	%	n	%
White Supremacist	20	12.9%	40*	35.1%	456	13.2%
Sureño	35	22.6%	23	20.2%	767	22.1%
Crip	23	14.8%	15	13.2%	654	18.9%
Norteño	18	11.6%	10	8.8%	439	12.7%
Black Gangster Disciple	15	9.7%	8	7.0%	321	9.3%
Blood	19	12.3%	4	3.5%	323	9.3%
Other	25	16.1%	14	12.3%	507	14.6%
Total	155	100%	114	100%	3,467	100%

*Bayes factor > 3 favors hypothesis that group probability is greater than expected given overall probability for STG population.

Population Trends

Population trends are described by average daily population by week ("weekly ADP") and average time in restrictive housing in the population exiting each month.
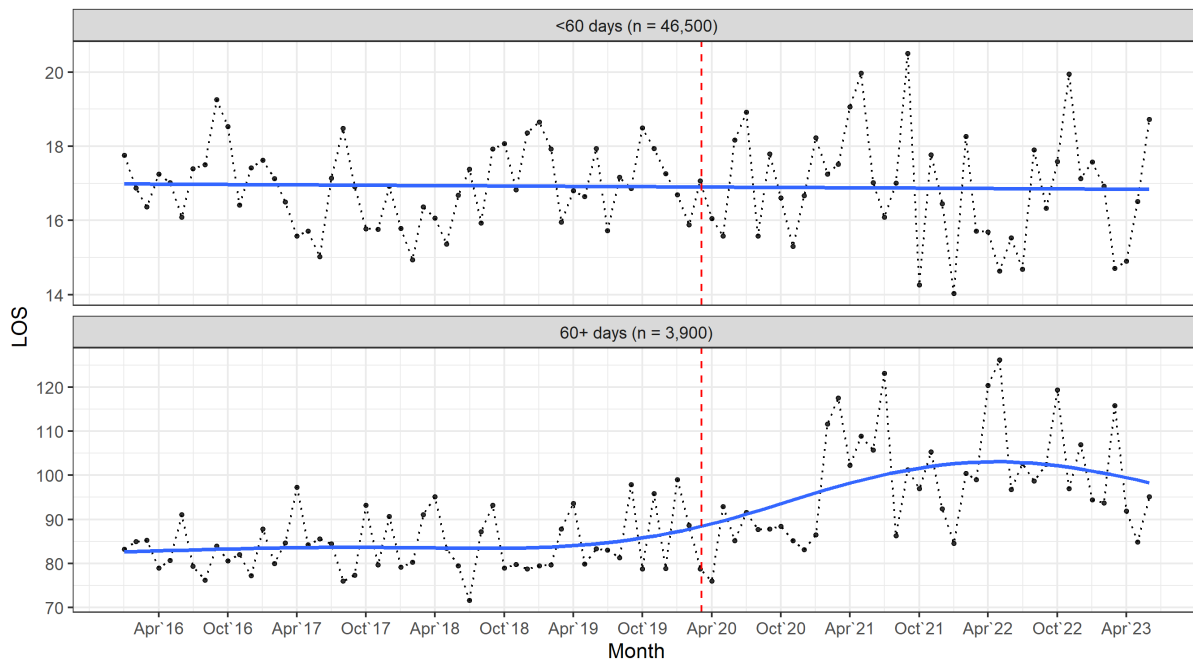
Weekly ADP. Figure 1 shows downward trends in overall weekly ADP, but increased variability in administrative segregation since January 2016. In the Second quarter of 2023, administrative segregation ADP decreased 6% from the year prior (426 versus 453 in Q2 2022); weekly ADP in maximum custody decreased by 3% from the year prior (202 versus 208 in Q2 2022).

Figure 1. Trends in weekly ADP, January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2023.

Average time in restrictive housing. Figure 2 shows exits from administrative segregation after less than 60 days (*n* = 46,500, 92.3%), and after 60 days or more (*n* = 3,900, 7.7%). Second quarter 2023 increases in the latter's length of stay compared to pre-COVID levels (+6% in length of stay from Q2 2019) reflect ongoing transfer delays affected by COVID-19 mitigation protocols and unit closures.
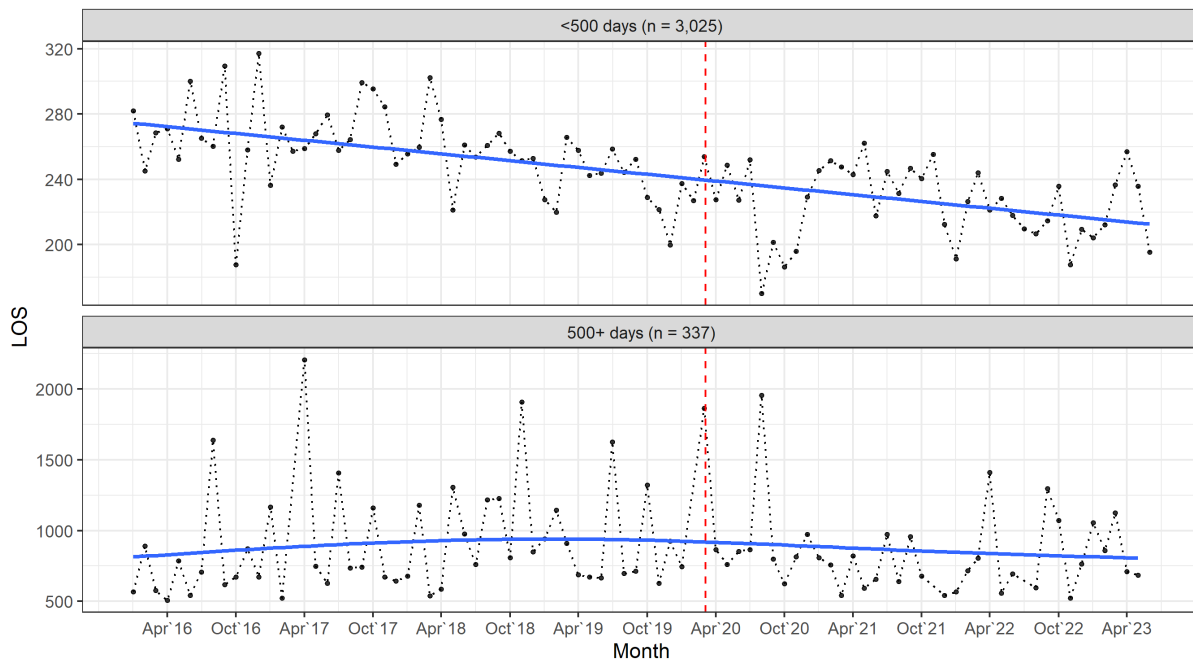
Figure 2. Administrative segregation average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2023.

NOTE: Red line indicates start of COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center, March 2, 2020.

Figure 3 shows maximum custody exits within 500 days of assignment (*n* = 3,025, 90%), and after 500 days or more (*n* = 337, 10%). In Q2 2023, average length of stay among those exiting within 500 days slightly increased from the previous year (+2.2% in length of stay from Q2 2022).

Figure 3. Maximum custody average length of stay, January 1, 2016 to June 30, 2023.

NOTE: Red line indicates opening of COVID-19 Emergency Operations Center, March 2, 2020.

Table 4 shows the average time and number of individuals exiting administrative segregation in the Second quarter of 2023 by race and ethnicity. Given an assignment of less than 60 days, Black and Pacific Islander individuals exiting administrative segregation tended to have longer lengths of stay compared to the White population.

Table 4. Administrative segregation exits in Second quarter 2023 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	< 60 days			60+ days		
	N	%	Days (avg)	n	%	Days (avg)
White	726	49.2%	15.8	45	54.2%	99.5
Black	258	17.5%	18.1	13	15.7%	85.6
Hispanic	249	16.9%	17.9	17	20.5%	78.4
American Indian or Alaska Native	172	11.7%	17.6	3	3.6%	80.7
Pacific Islander	34	2.3%	20.1	-	0.0%	-
Asian	22	1.5%	11.2	3	3.6%	81.7
Total	1,475	100%	16.8	83	100%	91.2

NOTE: "Other non-Hispanic" population not shown.

Table 5 shows average days and number of individuals exiting maximum custody in the Second quarter of 2023 by race and ethnicity. An association between race and days in maximum custody was uncertain given the data, but Pacific Islanders exiting maximum custody had the longest average length of stay, given an assignment of less than 500 days.

Table 5. Maximum custody exits in Second quarter 2023 by race and ethnicity.

Race or ethnicity	< 500 days			500+ days		
	N	%	Days (avg)	n	%	Days (avg)
White	42	51.9%	224.6	5	83.3%	700.6
Black	14	17.3%	213.1	-	-	-
American Indian or Alaska Native	8	9.9%	174.0	-	-	-
Hispanic	7	8.6%	177.6	1	16.7%	653.0
Asian	4	4.9%	241.0	-	-	-
Pacific Islander	3	3.7%	363.3	-	-	-
Total	81	100%	220.6	6	100%	692.7

NOTE: "Other non-Hispanic" population not shown.