



# Sexual Victimization Reported by Adult Correctional Authorities, 2012-15

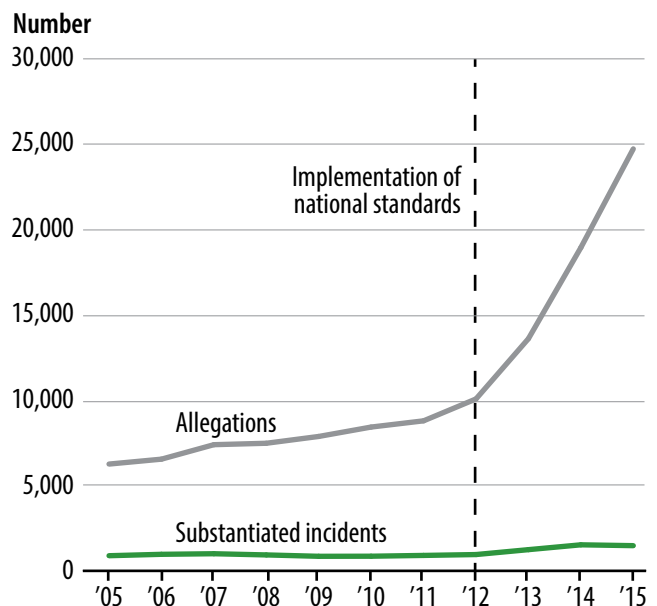
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In 2015, correctional administrators reported 24,661 allegations of sexual victimization in prisons, jails, and other adult correctional facilities (figure 1).<sup>1</sup> More than half (58%) involved sexual victimization by staff toward inmates, and the remainder (42%) involved sexual victimization by inmates towards other inmates.

About 8% (1,473) of the allegations were substantiated based on completed investigations. The number of allegations rose sharply after the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape were issued by the Department of Justice in 2012. (See *National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape* text box.) The standards require correctional facilities to educate staff and inmates on sexual victimization, refer all allegations for investigation, track the information collected in the Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV), and provide the information on request. (See *The Bureau of Justice Statistics surveys of sexual victimization in correctional facilities* text box.)

<sup>1</sup>Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, which was first measured in 2013. (See page 11.)

**FIGURE 1**  
National estimates of allegations and substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, 2005–15



Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See appendix table 1 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005–15.

## HIGHLIGHTS

- Correctional administrators reported 24,661 allegations of sexual victimization in 2015, nearly triple the number recorded in 2011 (8,768).
- Most of the increase in allegations was due to an increase in unfounded (determined not to have occurred) and unsubstantiated (insufficient evidence to determine if it occurred) allegations.
- The increase in allegations of sexual victimization from 2011 to 2015 coincided with the release in 2012 of the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape.
- In 2015, an estimated 1,473 allegations were substantiated (determined to have occurred), up 63% from the 902 substantiated in 2011.
- Fifty-eight percent of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in 2015 were perpetrated by inmates, while 42% were perpetrated by staff members.
- The number of allegations in prisons increased from 6,660 in 2011 to 18,666 in 2015 (up 180%).
- During the 3-year aggregated period of 2013-15, there were an estimated 15,875 allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, of which 2,426 (16%) were substantiated based on completed investigations.

## Definitions

The Bureau of Justice Statistics uses uniform definitions for each sexual act and investigative outcome. Each sexual act is classified by the perpetrator (i.e., inmate or staff) and the type of act. In 2013, BJS modified the survey to align the definitions with the national standards. BJS began collecting data on inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment in 2013.

**Inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization** involves nonconsensual sexual acts or abusive contact with a victim without his or her consent or with a victim who cannot consent or refuse.

- **Nonconsensual sexual acts** are the most serious victimizations and include—
  - contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus including penetration, however slight
  - contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
  - penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument.
- **Abusive sexual contact** is less serious and includes intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person. Incidents in which the contact was incidental to a physical altercation are excluded.

**Substantiated allegation** means the event was investigated and determined to have occurred, based on a preponderance of the evidence (28 C.F.R. §115.72).

**Unfounded allegation** means the investigation determined that the event did not occur.

**Unsubstantiated allegation** means the investigation concluded that evidence was insufficient to determine whether or not the event occurred.

**Staff-on-inmate sexual victimization** includes sexual misconduct or sexual harassment perpetrated on an inmate by staff. Staff includes an employee, volunteer, contractor, official visitor, or other agency representative. Family, friends, and other visitors are excluded.

- **Staff sexual misconduct** includes any consensual or nonconsensual behavior or act of a sexual nature directed toward an inmate by staff, including romantic relationships. Such acts include—
  - intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks that is unrelated to official duties or with the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire
  - completed, attempted, threatened, or requested sexual acts
  - occurrences of indecent exposure, invasion of privacy, or staff voyeurism for reasons unrelated to official duties or for sexual gratification.
- **Staff sexual harassment** includes repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to an inmate by staff. Such statements include—
  - demeaning references to an inmate's gender or sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about his or her body or clothing
  - repeated profane or obscene language or gestures.

The SSV (formerly the Survey of Sexual Violence) is an annual collection conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) since 2004, and is based on the official administrative records of correctional systems and facilities. The SSV helps BJS to meet its mandates under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA).

The surveys include all federal and state prisons, all facilities operated by the U.S. military and ICE, and a representative sample of jail jurisdictions, privately operated jails and prisons, and jails holding adults in Indian country. Responses are weighted to provide national estimates for jails and privately operated facilities. Because the estimates for jails and private facilities are based on a sample rather than a complete enumeration, they are subject to sampling error. Standard errors are provided in the appendix. In total,

data were collected from facilities holding 1.96 million inmates in 2012, 1.97 million inmates in 2013, 1.93 million inmates in 2014, and 1.92 million inmates in 2015. (See *Methodology* for more information about sampling procedures, systems and facilities from which data were collected, and standard errors.)

Administrators provided annual counts for each type of victimization that was alleged or first discovered during the prior calendar year. They also indicated how many were substantiated or determined to have occurred; unfounded or determined not to have occurred; unsubstantiated or had insufficient evidence to make a final determination; or under investigation at the time of data collection. In addition to requiring all allegations to be investigated, the national standards include criteria for substantiating incidents based on a preponderance of the evidence.

## National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) includes a requirement to develop national standards.<sup>2</sup> Following the process outlined in PREA, the Department of Justice published the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape (28 C.F.R. §115) on June 20, 2012. The national standards were effective immediately for the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP) and outlined a 3-year phase-in period for audits.

The standards address numerous issues, practices, and requirements to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse in confinement settings. The standards include definitions of terms related to sexual abuse (§115.6), prevention planning (§115.11-18), responsive planning (§115.11-22), training and education of staff and inmates (§115.31-35), reporting allegations (§115.51-54), investigation of allegations (§115.71-73), data collection via the Survey of Sexual Violence (SSV, §115.87), and audits (§115.93 and §115.401-405).<sup>3</sup>

In 2013, the SSV was renamed the Survey of Sexual Victimization and was updated to better reflect the national standards. Definitions were modified for each type of victimization and investigative outcome. Questions about inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment were added. Changes to the substantiated incident forms included asking whether the incident

location was subject to video monitoring, expanding victim and inmate perpetrator demographic characteristics to include transgender and intersex, and expanding answer categories to capture common written responses.

When the standards were published, it was anticipated that the number of allegations might increase and that such an increase—

might reflect increased abuse, or it might just reflect inmates' increased willingness to *report* abuse, due to the facility's success at assuring inmates that reporting will yield positive outcomes and not result in retaliation. Likewise, an increase in substantiated incidents could mean either that a facility is failing to protect inmates, or else simply that it has improved its effectiveness at investigating allegations.<sup>4</sup>

To provide administrators more time to conduct investigations, SSV data are collected after the reference year has ended. For example, 2012 data were collected from July to December 2013, after the standards came into effect for the BOP and during the implementation period for other facilities. Audits can also affect the numbers reported via SSV. For example, audits may reveal a miscategorization of type of victimization, and a facility may revise numbers previously reported to the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

<sup>2</sup>Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003, P.L. 108-79 §§ 7-8. Retrieved from [www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-108publ79/pdf/PLAW-108publ79.pdf](http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/PLAW-108publ79/pdf/PLAW-108publ79.pdf)

<sup>3</sup>Prison and Jail Standards, 28 C.F.R. Part 115. Retrieved from [www.prearesourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/library/prisonsandjailsfinalstandards.pdf](http://www.prearesourcecenter.org/sites/default/files/library/prisonsandjailsfinalstandards.pdf)

<sup>4</sup>National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape, 77 Fed. Reg. 37107 (June 20, 2012) 28 C.F.R. Part 115. Retrieved from [www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-06-20/pdf/2012-12427.pdf](http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2012-06-20/pdf/2012-12427.pdf)

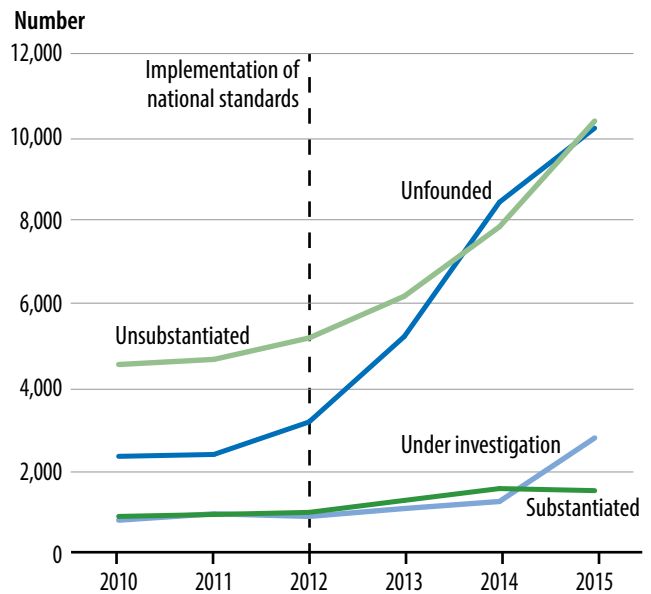
Each sexual victimization is classified by the type of perpetrator (i.e., inmate or staff) and act, which is defined by BJS in conjunction with the national standards. Inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization includes nonconsensual sexual acts, abusive sexual contact, and sexual harassment (as of 2013). Staff-on-inmate sexual victimization includes sexual misconduct and sexual harassment.

### Allegations of sexual victimization

#### Allegations of sexual victimization increased in both prisons and jails

After the national standards were issued in 2012, the number of allegations of sexual victimization that were substantiated increased for 2 years, then leveled off. The number of allegations that were unfounded (determined not to have occurred) and unsubstantiated (insufficient evidence to determine if it occurred) rose sharply. Of the 24,661 allegations of sexual victimization in 2015, a total of 1,473 (6%) were substantiated and 2,733 (11%) were under investigation during data collection (figure 2). Prior to 2014, more allegations were unsubstantiated than were unfounded. In 2014, for the first time in 11 years of collecting SSV data, allegations that were unfounded (8,372) exceeded those that were unsubstantiated (7,783). In 2015, the number of unfounded allegations (10,142) was nearly equal to the number of unsubstantiated allegations (10,313).

**FIGURE 2**  
National estimates of outcomes of alleged sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, 2010–15



Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See appendix table 2 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2010–15.

## The Bureau of Justice Statistics surveys of sexual victimization in correctional facilities

Section 4(a)(1) of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics to “carry out, for each calendar year, a comprehensive statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape” (P.L. 108-79).

BJS has developed a multiple-measure, multiple-mode data collection strategy to fully implement requirements under PREA, including three surveys relating to inmate sexual victimization. The Survey of

Sexual Victimization annually collects administrative data on the incidence of sexual victimization in adult and juvenile correctional facilities. The National Inmate Survey and the National Survey of Youth in Custody gather data on the prevalence of sexual assault as reported by inmates in prisons and jails and by youth held in juvenile correctional facilities. (For more information on BJS’s PREA data collection activities, see the BJS website.)

Correctional administrators reported 24,661 allegations of sexual victimization in 2015, an increase from the 18,891 allegations reported in 2014 (table 1). The total allegations in 2015 were nearly triple the number reported in 2011 (8,768 allegations), the year before the national standards were implemented. The standards specified not only what data must be tracked and reported to BJS, but also required inmate education, medical and mental health care for victims, and

investigations of each allegation, all of which may have encouraged victims and increased their willingness to report sexual abuse.

Increases between 2011 and 2015 occurred for all types of correctional facilities. The number of allegations in prisons increased from 6,660 allegations in 2011 to 18,666 in 2015 (up 180%). The number of allegations in jails increased from 2,047 in 2011 to 5,809 in 2015 (up 184%).

**TABLE 1**  
**National estimates of allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of facility	2015*	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
<b>Total</b>	24,661	18,891 †	13,568 †	10,047 †	8,768 †	8,404 †	6,241 †
<b>Prisons<sup>a</sup></b>	18,666	13,794 †	9,850 †	7,575 †	6,660 †	6,648 †	4,791 †
Public - federal	740	776 †	879 †	718 †	488 †	479 †	268 <sup>b</sup>
Public - state	16,940	12,186 †	8,394 †	6,433 †	5,765 †	5,812 †	4,341 †
<b>Jails<sup>c</sup></b>	5,809	4,905 †	3,577 †	2,411 †	2,047 †	1,700 †	1,406 †
<b>Other adult facilities</b>							
Military	35	37 †	16 †	7 †	4 †	6 †	8 †
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	151	148 †	125 †	54 †	50 †	46 †	4 †
Indian country jails <sup>d</sup>	0	7 †	0	0	^	^	32 †

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level. Federal prisons, state prisons, military facilities and ICE facilities are complete enumerations rather than a sample, so any difference with comparison year is significant. See footnote b for one exception.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup>Includes federal, state, and private prisons.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates for federal prisons in 2005 are not comparable to those for other years due to a change in reporting.

<sup>c</sup>Includes local and private jails.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes facilities housing only juveniles.

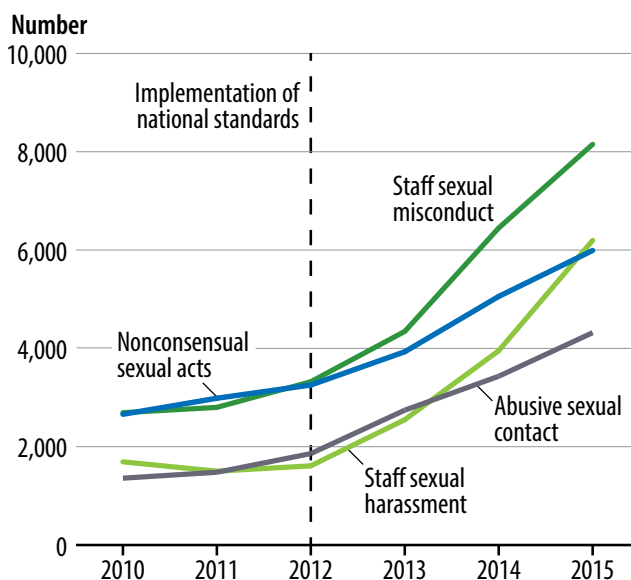
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

The overall rate of reported allegations nearly tripled during the same period, from 3.9 allegations per 1,000 inmates in 2011 to 11.0 per 1,000 in 2015 (table 2). Allegation rates increased for all types of facilities. Rates for prisons rose from 4.5 allegations per 1,000 inmates in 2011 to 12.6 per 1,000 in 2015. Jails consistently had lower rates than prisons, rising from 2.7 allegations per 1,000 inmates in 2011 to 8.0 in 2015.

**Staff-on-inmate victimization accounted for 63% of the increase in allegations from 2011 to 2015**

After implementation of the national standards, allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct increased from 2,800 in 2011 to 8,151 in 2015 (up 191%) (figure 3). Allegations of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization increased more than inmate-on-inmate victimization, accounting for 63% of the total increase. During the same period, inmate-on-inmate nonconsensual sexual acts accounted for the smallest relative increase (up 101%), from 2,986 to 5,992.

**FIGURE 3**  
National estimates of allegations of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, by type of victimization, 2010–15



Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See appendix table 5 for estimates and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2010–15.

**TABLE 2**  
Rates per 1,000 inmates of allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–15

Type of facility	2015*	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
<b>Total</b>	11.04	8.37 †	5.95 †	4.49 †	3.90 †	3.65 †	2.83 †
<b>Prisons<sup>a</sup></b>	12.58	9.28 †	6.55 †	5.16 †	4.49 †	4.40 †	3.33 †
Public - federal	4.61	4.58 †	5.06 †	4.07 †	2.77 †	2.77 †	1.71 <sup>b</sup>
Public - state	14.63	10.35 †	7.13 †	5.50 †	4.81 †	4.74 †	3.68 †
<b>Jails<sup>c</sup></b>	8.03	6.56 †	4.73 †	3.22 †	2.73 †	2.20 †	1.86 †
<b>Other adult facilities</b>							
Military	25.17	26.81 †	11.40 †	4.96 †	2.63 †	3.95 †	3.08 †
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	8.12	8.14 †	7.22 †	2.92 †	3.41 †	2.67 †	0.61 †
Indian country jails <sup>d</sup>	0.00	2.35 †	0.00	0.00	^	^	^

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level. Federal prisons, state prisons, military facilities and ICE facilities are complete enumerations rather than a sample, so any difference with comparison year is significant. See footnote b for one exception.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup>Includes federal, state, and private prisons.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates for federal prisons in 2005 are not comparable to those for other years due to a change in reporting.

<sup>c</sup>Includes local and private jails.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes facilities housing only juveniles.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.



## Outcomes of sexual victimization investigations

### Overall, 8% of completed investigations were substantiated from 2012-15

During the 4-year aggregated period of 2012-15, investigations were completed for 61,316 (91%) of the 67,168 total allegations (table 3).

For inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization, investigations were completed for 28,507 of the 30,590 allegations (93%), and for staff-on-inmate victimization, investigations were completed for 32,809 of the 36,578 allegations (90%) during the 4-year period. Overall, 5,187 (8%) of completed investigations were substantiated.

**TABLE 3**

### National estimates of outcomes of investigations into allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–15

Type of victimization and outcome	Number of allegations		
	All facilities*	Federal and state prisons	Local jails
<b>Inmate-on-inmate</b>	30,590	19,202	9,586
Substantiated	2,982	1,523	1,282
Unsubstantiated	14,596	9,696	3,908
Unfounded	10,928	6,397	3,998
Under investigation	2,076	1,587	388
<b>Nonconsensual sexual acts</b>	18,235	11,298	5,938
Substantiated	1,137	631	461
Unsubstantiated	8,333	5,288	2,494
Unfounded	7,142	4,100	2,702
Under investigation	1,620	1,280	277
<b>Abusive sexual contact</b>	12,356	7,904	3,648
Substantiated	1,845	892	822
Unsubstantiated	6,263	4,408	1,414
Unfounded	3,786	2,297	1,296
Under investigation	456	307	111
<b>Staff-on-inmate</b>	36,578	27,864	6,585
Substantiated	2,205	1,419	598
Unsubstantiated	14,746	11,667	1,997
Unfounded	15,858	11,474	3,636
Under investigation	3,771	3,305	354
<b>Sexual misconduct</b>	22,268	16,244	4,574
Substantiated	1,678	1,078	446
Unsubstantiated	8,076	6,129	1,265
Unfounded	10,040	6,950	2,562
Under investigation	2,477	2,088	301
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	14,310	11,620	2,011
Substantiated	527	341	152
Unsubstantiated	6,671	5,538	731
Unfounded	5,819	4,524	1,074
Under investigation	1,294	1,217	53
<b>Total</b>	67,168	47,066	16,171

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, which BJS began collecting in 2013. Detail may not sum to total due to discrepancies in reporting. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

\*Includes private prisons and jails, jails in Indian country, and facilities operated by the U.S. military and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–15.

During the 4-year aggregated period of 2012-15, investigations were completed for 16,612 of the 18,235 allegations (91%) of inmate-on-inmate nonconsensual sexual acts. Fewer than 1 in 10 (7%) or 1,137 of these completed investigations were substantiated. More than 4 in 10 (43%) completed investigations of nonconsensual sexual acts were unfounded, and half (50%) were unsubstantiated (table 4).

More than half (53%) of the completed investigations of inmate-to-inmate abusive sexual contact were unsubstantiated. An estimated 16% of the completed

investigations were substantiated, and 32% were unfounded. In local jails, 23% of the completed investigations were substantiated, 37% were unfounded, and 40% were unsubstantiated. In state and federal prisons, 12% of completed investigations were substantiated, 30% were unfounded, and 58% were unsubstantiated.

Fewer than 1 in 20 (4%) completed investigations of staff sexual harassment were substantiated. Fewer than 1 in 10 (8%) of the completed investigations of staff sexual misconduct were substantiated.

**TABLE 4**  
**Outcomes of completed investigations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–15**

Type of victimization and outcome	Percent by outcome <sup>a</sup>		
	All facilities <sup>b</sup>	Federal and state prisons*	Local jails
<b>Inmate-on-inmate</b>	100%	100%	100%
Substantiated	10.5%	8.6%	14.0% †
Unsubstantiated	51.2%	55.0%	42.5% †
Unfounded	38.3%	36.3%	43.5% †
Number of completed investigations	28,507	17,616	9,189
<b>Nonconsensual sexual acts</b>	100%	100%	100%
Substantiated	6.8%	6.3%	8.1% †
Unsubstantiated	50.2%	52.8%	44.1% †
Unfounded	43.0%	40.9%	47.8% †
Number of completed investigations	16,612	10,019	5,657
<b>Abusive sexual contact</b>	100%	100%	100%
Substantiated	15.5%	11.7%	23.3% †
Unsubstantiated	52.7%	58.0%	40.0% †
Unfounded	31.8%	30.2%	36.7% †
Number of completed investigations	11,895	7,597	3,532
<b>Staff-on-inmate</b>	100%	100%	100%
Substantiated	6.7%	5.8%	9.6% †
Unsubstantiated	44.9%	47.5%	32.0% †
Unfounded	48.3%	46.7%	58.4% †
Number of completed investigations	32,809	24,560	6,230
<b>Sexual misconduct</b>	100%	100%	100%
Substantiated	8.5%	7.6%	10.4% †
Unsubstantiated	40.8%	43.3%	29.6% †
Unfounded	50.7%	49.1%	60.0% †
Number of completed investigations	19,794	14,157	4,273
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	100%	100%	100%
Substantiated	4.0%	3.3%	7.8% †
Unsubstantiated	51.3%	53.2%	37.4% †
Unfounded	44.7%	43.5%	54.9% †
Number of completed investigations	13,016	10,403	1,957

Note: Detail may not sum to 100% due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages based on allegations for which investigations have been completed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes private prisons and jails, jails in Indian country, and facilities operated by the U.S. military and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.



**The annual number of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization increased by 63% from 2011 to 2015**

Correctional administrators reported 1,473 substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in 2015 (table 5). Although this was fewer than the 1,522 substantiated incidents reported in 2014, it was more than the number reported in all other years and represented a 63% increase from the 902 incidents substantiated in 2011. Jails saw a greater percentage increase than

prisons. The number of substantiated incidents in jails doubled from 284 in 2011 to 576 in 2015 (up 103%). In comparison, the number of substantiated incidents in prisons rose from 605 to 873 (up 44%).

Rates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization showed minimal year-to-year changes until one year after the standards were issued in 2012 (table 6). Rates of substantiated incidents in jails doubled from 0.4 per 1,000 inmates in 2011 to 0.8 per 1,000 in 2015.

**TABLE 5**  
**National estimates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of facility	2015*	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
<b>Total</b>	1,473	1,522	1,239 †	953 †	902 †	856 †	885 †
<b>Prisons<sup>a</sup></b>	873	888	782 †	656 †	605 †	603 †	524 †
Public - federal	19	13 †	13 †	24 †	9 †	16 †	41 <sup>b</sup>
Public - state	810	771 †	704 †	588 †	537 †	541 †	459 †
<b>Jails<sup>c</sup></b>	576	616	441 †	292 †	284 †	244 †	348 †
<b>Other adult facilities</b>							
Military	3	3	1 †	1 †	2 †	2 †	2 †
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	21	15 †	15 †	5 †	5 †	2 †	1 †
Indian country jails <sup>d</sup>	0	^	0	0	^	^	^

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level. Federal prisons, state prisons, military facilities and ICE facilities are complete enumerations rather than a sample, so any difference with comparison year is significant. See footnote b for one exception.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup>Includes federal, state, and private prisons.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates for federal prisons in 2005 are not comparable to those for other years due to a change in reporting.

<sup>c</sup>Includes local and private jails.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes facilities housing only juveniles.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

**TABLE 6**  
**Rates per 1,000 inmates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of facility	2015*	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
<b>Total</b>	0.66	0.67	0.54 †	0.43 †	0.40 †	0.37 †	0.40 †
<b>Prisons<sup>a</sup></b>	0.59	0.60	0.52 †	0.45 †	0.41 †	0.40 †	0.36 †
Public - federal	0.12	0.08 †	0.07 †	0.14 †	0.05 †	0.09 †	0.26 <sup>b</sup>
Public - state	0.70	0.65 †	0.60 †	0.50 †	0.45 †	0.44 †	0.39 †
<b>Jails<sup>c</sup></b>	0.80	0.82	0.58 †	0.39 †	0.38 †	0.32 †	0.46 †
<b>Other adult facilities</b>							
Military	2.16	2.17	0.71 †	0.71 †	1.31 †	1.32 †	0.77 †
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	1.13	0.83 †	0.87 †	0.27 †	0.34 †	0.12 †	0.15 †
Indian country jails <sup>d</sup>	0.00	^	0.00	0.00	^	^	^

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level. Federal prisons, state prisons, military facilities and ICE facilities are complete enumerations rather than a sample, so any difference with comparison year is significant. See footnote b for one exception.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

<sup>a</sup>Includes federal, state, and private prisons.

<sup>b</sup>Estimates for federal prisons in 2005 are not comparable to those for other years due to a change in reporting.

<sup>c</sup>Includes local and private jails.

<sup>d</sup>Excludes facilities housing only juveniles.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

**From 2014 to 2015, the number of substantiated incidents did not change significantly**

From 2011 to 2015, the overall number of substantiated incidents increased from 902 to 1,473 (table 7). The number of substantiated incidents decreased from 1,522 in 2014 to 1,473 in 2015, but the change was not statistically significant.

Inmate-on-inmate sexual victimizations made up more than half (58%) of the incidents that were substantiated in 2015. Inmate-on-inmate abusive sexual

contact more than doubled, from 250 substantiated incidents in 2011 to 557 in 2015, which was the largest increase in substantiated incidents. Substantiated incidents of staff sexual misconduct increased from 327 in 2011 to 467 in 2015.

Each year from 2010 to 2012, staff sexual misconduct had the largest number of substantiated incidents; however, from 2013 to 2015, the number of substantiated incidents of inmate-on-inmate abusive sexual contact exceeded substantiated incidents of staff sexual misconduct.

**TABLE 7**  
**National estimates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of victimization	2015*	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
<b>Total</b>	1,473	1,522	1,239 †	953 †	902 †	856 †	885 †
<b>Inmate-on-inmate</b>	852	863	756	511 †	473 †	437 †	499 <sup>a</sup>
Nonconsensual sexual acts	295	308	293	241 †	224 †	198 †	326
Abusive sexual contact	557	555	464 †	269 †	250 †	239 †	173 †
<b>Staff-on-inmate</b>	621	659	482 †	442 †	429 †	418 †	386 <sup>a</sup>
Sexual misconduct	467	499	359 †	353 †	327 †	319 †	338 †
Sexual harassment	154	160	123 †	89 †	102 †	99 †	48 †

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Standard errors are not available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

## Inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment

Sexual harassment of one inmate by another was first measured in the Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV) in 2013. Inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment includes—

- repeated and unwelcome sexual advances
- requests for sexual favors
- verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one inmate directed toward another.

During the 3-year aggregated period of 2013-15, an estimated 15,875 allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment were made (**table 8**).

More than 10,000 of these allegations occurred in prisons and more than 5,000 occurred in jails. Overall, the rate of allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment was 2.2 per 1,000 inmates in prisons and 2.5 per 1,000 inmates in jails.

During 2013-15, more than 2,400 allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment were substantiated. Approximately half (1,201) were in prisons and half (1,196) were in jails. Overall, the rate of substantiated incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment was 0.3 per 1,000 inmates in prisons and 0.5 per 1,000 inmates in jails.

**TABLE 8**  
National estimates of allegations, substantiated incidents, and rates per 1,000 of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–15

Type of facility	Allegations		Substantiated incidents	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
<b>Total</b>	15,875	2.34	2,426	0.36
<b>Prisons<sup>a</sup></b>	10,065	2.25	1,201	0.27
Public - federal	158	0.31	8	0.02
Public - state	9,318	2.65	1,136	0.32
<b>Jails<sup>b</sup></b>	5,671	2.55	1,196	0.54
<b>Other adult facilities</b>				
Military	19	4.55	1	0.24
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	110	2.03	23	0.43
Indian country jails <sup>c</sup>	10	0.73	5	0.35

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to rounding. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

<sup>a</sup>Includes federal, state, and private prisons.

<sup>b</sup>Includes local and private jails.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes facilities housing only juveniles.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–15.

*Continued on next page*

## Inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment (continued)

Of the estimated 15,875 allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment reported during the 3-year period, 2,426 were substantiated, 4,996 were unfounded, 7,979 were unsubstantiated, and 469 were still under investigation (table 9). Based on allegations with completed investigations, a sixth (16%) were substantiated, a third (32%) were unfounded, and more than half (52%) were unsubstantiated.

Outcomes differed by type of facility. Among allegations with completed investigations in state and federal prisons (excluding those under private contract), 13% of allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment were substantiated and 55% were unsubstantiated. In local jails, 21% of completed investigations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment were substantiated and 44% were unsubstantiated.

**TABLE 9**

### National estimates of outcomes of investigations into allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–15

Outcome	Number of allegations			Percent by outcome <sup>a</sup>		
	All facilities <sup>b</sup>	Federal and state prisons <sup>c</sup>	Local jails <sup>c</sup>	All facilities <sup>b</sup>	Federal and state prisons <sup>c</sup>	Local jails <sup>c</sup>
Total	15,875	9,476	5,550			
Substantiated	2,426	1,144	1,174	15.7%	12.5%	21.3% †
Unsubstantiated	7,979	5,057	2,445	51.8	55.4	44.4 †
Unfounded	4,996	2,928	1,885	32.4	32.1	34.2
Under investigation	469	347	43			

Note: Detail may not sum to total due to discrepancies in reporting. Detail may not sum to 100% due to rounding. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

\*Comparison group.

†Difference with comparison group is significant at the 95% confidence level.

<sup>a</sup>Percentages based on allegations for which investigations have been completed.

<sup>b</sup>Includes private prisons and jails, jails in Indian country, and facilities operated by the U.S. military and Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

<sup>c</sup>Excludes facilities under private contract.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–15.

## Methodology

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) began the Survey of Sexual Violence (renamed the Survey of Sexual Victimization) in 2004. It is an annual collection mandated by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) to measure the incidence of prison rape. The survey is based on official administrative records of correctional systems and facilities, and covers all federal prisons, state prisons, and facilities operated by the U.S. military and Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and a representative sample of local jails, jails in Indian country, and privately operated jails and prisons. The U.S. Census Bureau currently serves as the data collection agent.

### Sampling

The sample designs for BJS's 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV, formerly Survey of Sexual Violence) varied for each type of facility covered by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003.

#### *Federal and state prisons*

For each year, the survey included the Federal Bureau of Prisons and all 50 state adult prison systems. Prison administrators reported on allegations and substantiated incidents of sexual victimization that occurred within publicly operated adult prison facilities only, and excluded allegations and incidents involving federal or state inmates in other facilities, such as privately operated prisons or jails.

#### *Privately operated state and federal prisons*

For each year, a sample of 125 privately operated state and federal prison facilities was drawn from BJS's Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities (CSFACF), which was updated annually to include new privately operated facilities and to exclude facilities that had closed or were no longer privately operated. For SSV 2012, the CSFACF 2005 was used as the sampling frame. After updating, the frame contained 402 records for privately operated state and federal prisons. The number of inmates confined on June 30, 2005, was used as the measure of size. Facilities with 450 inmates or more on this date were selected with certainty (i.e., given a 100% chance of selection) due to size. There were 74 facilities selected with certainty in 2012.

For SSV 2013, 2014, and 2015, the CSFACF 2012 was used as the sampling frame. The number of inmates confined on December 31, 2012, was used as the measure of size. Facilities with 450 inmates or more on this date were selected with certainty due to size. For SSV 2013, there were 471 privately operated state and federal prisons in the frame, and 90 were selected with certainty. For SSV 2014, there were 458 privately operated state and federal prisons in the updated frame, and 82 were selected with certainty. For SSV 2015, there were 537 privately operated state and federal prisons in the updated frame. The sample size was increased to 155, and 109 were selected with certainty.

The remaining facilities were sorted by region (Northeast, Midwest, South, or West), state, and size, then sampled systematically with probabilities proportional to their size. That is, larger facilities had a greater probability of selection. Fifty-one private prisons were selected in the sample for SSV 2012, 35 were selected for SSV 2013, 43 were selected for SSV 2014, and 46 were selected for SSV 2015.

Among the privately operated prisons selected for the 2012 survey, 13 closed prior to data collection and 2 were out of scope, meaning the facility was no longer privately operated and the data would be reported by the state or jail jurisdiction that was operating it. For the 2013 survey, 5 privately operated prisons closed prior to data collection and 4 were out of scope; for the 2014 survey, 4 closed and 4 were out of scope; and for the 2015 survey, 6 closed and 2 were out of scope. All active privately operated prisons selected for SSV 2013 responded to the survey. Two active privately operated prisons selected for SSV 2012, one selected for 2014, and five selected for 2015 did not respond to the survey:

- Catalyst Behavioral Services Cameo, OK (2014)
- Delaney Hall, NJ (2015)
- Dismas Charities, El Paso, TX (2015)
- Dismas House of Atlanta West, GA (2015)
- San Luis Valley Community Center, CO (2012)
- Talbert House, Spring Grove Center, OH (2015)
- Therapeutic Community of Southern Colorado, CO (2015)
- Volunteers of America, Northwest Ohio, OH (2012).

## Public jails

A sample of 700 publicly operated jail jurisdictions was drawn each year from BJS's Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) data. For each SSV data collection, the preceding year of DCRP was used as the sampling frame. For example, DCRP 2014 was used for SSV 2015. For SSV 2012, there were 2,844 jail jurisdictions on the frame. In 2013, there were 2,921; in 2014, there were 2,918; and in 2015, there were 2,904.

Each year, the largest jail jurisdiction was selected with certainty in 45 states and the District of Columbia.<sup>5</sup> Jail jurisdictions with average daily populations (ADP) greater than or equal to 1,000 inmates were also selected with certainty (116 for SSV 2012, 118 for 2013, 117 for 2014, and 111 for 2015). The remaining jail jurisdictions on each frame were then grouped into three strata based on ADP, then sorted by region and state.

- For the SSV 2012 sample, 186 jail jurisdictions were selected from 1,481 jurisdictions with an ADP of 87 or less in the first stratum, 119 from 770 jurisdictions with an ADP of 88 to 268 were selected in the second stratum, and 233 from 431 with an ADP of 269 to 999 were selected in the third stratum.
- For the SSV 2013 sample, 215 jail jurisdictions were selected from 1,456 jurisdictions with an ADP of 81 or less in the first stratum, 108 from 830 jurisdictions with an ADP of 82 to 265 were selected in the second stratum, and 213 from 471 with an ADP of 266 to 999 were selected in the third stratum.
- For the SSV 2014 sample, 282 jail jurisdictions were selected from 1,513 jurisdictions with an ADP of 89 or less in the first stratum, 85 from 792 jurisdictions with an ADP of 90 to 273 were selected in the second stratum, and 170 from 450 with an ADP of 274 to 999 were selected in the third stratum.
- For the SSV 2015 sample, 178 jail jurisdictions were selected from 1,452 jurisdictions with an ADP of 81 or less in the first stratum, 195 from 834 jurisdictions with an ADP of 82 to 261 were selected in the second stratum, and 170 from 461 with an ADP of 262 to 999 were selected in the third stratum.

<sup>5</sup>Five states with combined jail/prison systems had no public jails: Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

Among the public jail jurisdictions selected in the samples, one closed prior to the 2012 data collection and one closed prior to 2015. Three active jail jurisdictions selected in the sample did not respond to the 2012 survey, three did not respond to the 2013 survey, four did not respond to the 2014 survey, and four did not respond to the 2015 survey:

- Clinton County Jail, KY (2015)
- Coahoma County Sheriff's Office, MS (2012)
- Crittenden County Sheriff's Office, AR (2013)
- Cumberland County Sheriff's Office, ME (2013)
- Eau Claire County Sheriff's Office, WI (2014)
- Harmon County Sheriff's Office, OK (2014)
- Lawrence County Sheriff's Office, MO (2012)
- Morgan County Sheriff's Office, AL (2015)
- Pettis County Sheriff's Office, MO (2015)
- Pierce County Detention and Corrections Center, WA (2013, 2014)
- Ponca City Police Department, OK (2014)
- Tate County Sheriff's Office, MS (2015)
- Vigo County Sheriff's Office, IN (2012).

## Privately operated jails

For SSV 2012, a sample of 15 private jails was selected from the 33 in DCRP 2011. Five were selected with certainty because they were large compared to other private jails. The remaining 10 were selected with probability proportional to size after sorting the file by region, state, and ADP. For SSV 2013, all 32 private jails on the DCRP 2012 were selected with certainty. For SSV 2014, all 29 private jails on the DCRP 2013 were selected with certainty. For SSV 2015, a sample of 15 private jails was selected from the 39 in DCRP 2014. Seven were selected with certainty due to size. The remaining eight were selected with probability proportional to size after sorting the file by region, state, and ADP.

Among the private jails selected for SSV 2012, one had closed prior to data collection. For SSV 2014, one closed prior to data collection and two were out of scope. During the 4 years, one active private jail selected in the sample did not respond to the survey:

- Bay County Jail Facility, FL (2013).



## Other correctional facilities

A sample of jails in Indian country was selected each year using BJS's Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country from the previous year as the frame. Facilities that held only adults or adults and juveniles were eligible to be sampled for the adult SSV data collection. Facilities that held only juveniles were eligible for the juvenile SSV data collection.

Each year, large jails were selected with certainty. The measure of size was ADP, which was adjusted to one for jails whose average was less than one. For SSV 2012, a sample of 20 jails was selected from a total of 60 on the frame. Three had an ADP of 140 or more and were selected with certainty. For SSV 2013, a sample of 20 jails was selected from a total of 59. Four had an ADP of 124 or more and were selected with certainty. For SSV 2014, a sample of 25 jails was selected from a total of 58. Eight had an ADP of 68 or more and were selected with certainty. For SSV 2015, a sample of 25 jails was selected from a total of 57. Seven had an ADP of 83 or more and were selected with certainty. The remaining sample was selected using probability proportional to size for each survey year.

All of the selected adult jails in Indian country were active. Two did not respond to SSV 2012, two did not respond to SSV 2013, and one did not respond to SSV 2014:

- Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Detention, MS (2012)
- Navajo Department of Corrections - Tuba City, AZ (2012)
- Tohono O'odham Adult Detention Center, AZ (2013, 2014)
- White Mountain Apache Detention Center, AZ (2013).

A census of all military facilities operated by the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marine Corps was taken. A second census of all facilities operated by or exclusively for Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), that is, dedicated ICE facilities, was taken. This list was updated annually by ICE. There were 23 dedicated ICE facilities for the 2012 survey, 22 for the 2013 and 2014 surveys, and 24 for the 2015 survey. All active U.S. military facilities and dedicated ICE facilities participated in the survey each of the 4 years.

## Nonresponse adjustments

Survey responses were weighted to produce national estimates by type of correctional facility. Data from the Federal Bureau of Prisons and all state prison systems, U.S. military facilities, and dedicated ICE facilities were given a weight of 1.00 because they were all selected with certainty and had 100% survey participation.

Among public jails, private jails, Indian country jails, and private prisons, facilities were assigned an initial weight equal to the inverse of the probability of selection. In each survey year, weights for responding public jail jurisdictions were adjusted for nonresponse by multiplying initial weights by the ratio of the sum of initial weights of active jurisdictions in each stratum to the sum of weights for participating jurisdictions. As a result, the sum of the final weights in each stratum equaled the sum of weights for active jails in each stratum.

Nonresponse adjustments for samples of private jails, private prisons, and jails in Indian country were based on the ratio of the sum of weights times the measure of size for each affected stratum. Within each stratum the number of active jails or prisons was multiplied by the measure of size of each facility, and then summed. The ratio of the first sum to the latter sum equaled the nonresponse adjustment factor for the affected stratum. Overall, after adjusting for nonresponse and summing across all strata, multiplying the adjusted weight by the sum of the measure of size equaled the total number of inmates held in private jails, private prisons, and jails in Indian country.

## National estimates and accuracy

When national estimates are derived from a sample, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the amount of variation in the responses and the size of the sample. When the sampling error around an estimate is taken into account, estimates that appear different may not be statistically different.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error may vary from one estimate to the next. Generally,

an estimate with a small standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a large standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution.

Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN.<sup>6</sup> For summary-level statistics, the 2012, 2013, 2014, and 2015 data files were treated separately.

Standard errors are included in the appendix tables. These standard errors may be used to construct confidence intervals around survey estimates (e.g., numbers, rates, and percentages), and differences between estimates. For example, table 1 shows an estimated 24,661 allegations in 2015; appendix table 3 shows a standard error of 206 for that estimate. The 95% confidence interval around the number of allegations is  $24,661 \pm 1.96 \times 206$ , resulting in a confidence interval of 24,257 to 25,065.

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<sup>6</sup>See Research Triangle Institute (June 2013). SUDAAN Release 11.0.1. Research Triangle Park, NC.

## Test of statistical significance

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was taken into account. To facilitate the analysis, differences in estimates of sexual victimization for subgroups have been tested at the 95% significance level. For example, the difference between the total number of allegations of sexual victimization in 2015 (24,661 allegations) and 2014 (18,891 allegations) is statistically significant at the 95% confidence level (see table 1). In all tables providing detailed comparisons, differences that are significant at the 95% confidence level have been designated with a dagger (†). The comparison group has been designated with one asterisk (\*).

**APPENDIX TABLE 1****Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: National estimates of allegations and substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, 2005–15**

Year	Allegations		Substantiated incidents	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
2015*	24,661	206	1,473	40
2014	18,891 †	214	1,522	61
2013	13,568 †	215	1,239 †	44
2012	10,047 †	106	953 †	27
2011	8,768 †	90	902 †	30
2010	8,404 †	115	856 †	29
2009	7,855 †	87	851 †	40
2008	7,457 †	212	931 †	38
2007	7,374 †	198	1,001 †	57
2006	6,528 †	169	967 †	76
2005	6,241 †	179	885 †	90

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005–15.

**APPENDIX TABLE 2****Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: National estimates of outcomes of alleged sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, 2010–15**

Year	Substantiated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Under investigation	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
2015*	1,473	40	10,313	88	10,142	148	2,733	12
2014	1,522	61	7,783 †	105	8,372 †	129	1,213 †	12
2013	1,239 †	44	6,122 †	83	5,158 †	145	1,045 †	20
2012	953 †	27	5,124 †	64	3,115 †	53	856 †	7
2011	902 †	30	4,611 †	50	2,338 †	51	919 †	18
2010	856 †	29	4,489 †	70	2,293 †	72	766 †	17

\*Comparison year.

†Difference with comparison year is significant at the 95% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2010–15.

**APPENDIX TABLE 3****Standard errors for table 1: National estimates of allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of facility	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Total	206	214	215	106	90	115	179
Prisons	75	51	55	14	16	56	52
Jails	192	208	208	105	88	100	171
Other adult facilities							
Indian country jails	0	3	0	0	^	^	13

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

#### APPENDIX TABLE 4

**Standard errors for table 2: Rates per 1,000 inmates of allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of facility	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Total	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.09
Prisons	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.03
Jails	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.23
Other adult facilities							
Indian country jails	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00	^	^	^

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

#### APPENDIX TABLE 5

**Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: National estimates of allegations of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, by type of victimization, 2010–15**

Type of incident	2015		2014		2013		2012		2011		2010	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
<b>Inmate-on-inmate</b>												
Nonconsensual sexual acts	5,992	107	5,057	104	3,931	82	3,255	54	2,986	45	2,660	49
Abusive sexual contact	4,320	63	3,433	71	2,743	123	1,860	34	1,480	34	1,360	37
<b>Staff-on-inmate</b>												
Sexual misconduct	8,151	90	6,449	106	4,345	75	3,322	53	2,800	42	2,692	60
Sexual harassment	6,197	67	3,953	48	2,549	35	1,611	30	1,502	36	1,692	38

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2010–15.

### APPENDIX TABLE 6

**Standard errors for table 3: National estimates of outcomes of investigations into allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–15**

Type of victimization and outcome	Number of allegations	
	All facilities	Local jails
<b>Inmate-on-inmate</b>	258	253
Substantiated	65	60
Unsubstantiated	120	117
Unfounded	169	168
Under investigation	20	20
<b>Nonconsensual sexual acts</b>	179	177
Substantiated	35	35
Unsubstantiated	96	93
Unfounded	115	115
Under investigation	19	19
<b>Abusive sexual contact</b>	159	155
Substantiated	54	48
Unsubstantiated	63	63
Unfounded	101	100
Under investigation	4	4
<b>Staff-on-inmate</b>	212	191
Substantiated	58	45
Unsubstantiated	102	90
Unfounded	147	132
Under investigation	16	15
<b>Sexual misconduct</b>	167	153
Substantiated	53	39
Unsubstantiated	83	75
Unfounded	109	100
Under investigation	15	14
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	94	82
Substantiated	19	19
Unsubstantiated	48	41
Unfounded	73	61
Under investigation	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>364</b>

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–15.

### APPENDIX TABLE 7

**Standard errors for table 4: Outcomes of completed investigations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–15**

Type of victimization and outcome	Percent by outcome	
	All facilities	Local jails
<b>Inmate-on-inmate</b>		
Substantiated	0.21%	0.60%
Unsubstantiated	0.33	0.91
Unfounded	0.37	1.07
Number of completed investigations	255	250
<b>Nonconsensual sexual acts</b>		
Substantiated	0.19%	0.56%
Unsubstantiated	0.42	1.18
Unfounded	0.44	1.24
Number of completed investigations	175	173
<b>Abusive sexual contact</b>		
Substantiated	0.39%	1.24%
Unsubstantiated	0.46	1.21
Unfounded	0.55	1.74
Number of completed investigations	158	155
<b>Staff-on-inmate</b>		
Substantiated	0.17%	0.67%
Unsubstantiated	0.24	1.05
Unfounded	0.26	1.17
Number of completed investigations	210	189
<b>Sexual misconduct</b>		
Substantiated	0.25%	0.83%
Unsubstantiated	0.31	1.27
Unfounded	0.34	1.38
Number of completed investigations	165	151
<b>Sexual harassment</b>		
Substantiated	0.14%	0.93%
Unsubstantiated	0.33	1.68
Unfounded	0.35	1.83
Number of completed investigations	94	82

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–15.

### APPENDIX TABLE 8

**Standard errors for table 5: National estimates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of facility	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
<b>Total</b>	40	61	44	27	30	30	90
<b>Prisons</b>	0	37	21	9	11	11	9
<b>Jails</b>	40	48	39	25	28	27	90
<b>Other adult facilities</b>							
Indian country jails	0	^	0	0	^	^	^

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

**APPENDIX TABLE 9****Standard errors for table 6: Rates per 1,000 inmates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of facility	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Total	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04
Prisons	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Jails	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.12
Other adult facilities							
Indian country jails	0.00	^	0.00	0.00	^	^	^

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

**APPENDIX TABLE 10****Standard errors for table 7: National estimates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2005 and 2010–15**

Type of victimization	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Total	40	61	44	27	30	30	90
Inmate-on-inmate	35	37	37	17	17	16	...
Nonconsensual sexual acts	18	18	18	15	13	8	79
Abusive sexual contact	29	32	31	8	11	15	29
Staff-on-inmate	19	46	23	20	23	23	...
Sexual misconduct	17	44	16	18	17	20	30
Sexual harassment	7	10	12	8	13	11	5

...Not available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–15.

**APPENDIX TABLE 11****Standard errors for table 8: National estimates of allegations, substantiated incidents, and rates per 1,000 of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–15**

Type of facility	Allegations		Substantiated incidents	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
Total	285	0.04	89	0.01
Prisons	40	0.01	16	0.00
Jails	283	0.13	87	0.04
Other adult facilities				
Indian country jails	^	^	^	^

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–15.

**APPENDIX TABLE 12****Standard errors for table 9: National estimates of outcomes of investigations into allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–15**

Outcome	Number of allegations		Percent by outcome	
	All facilities	Local jails	All facilities	Local jails
Total	285	282		
Substantiated	89	87	0.43%	1.15%
Unsubstantiated	127	124	0.48	1.18
Unfounded	131	131	0.44	1.18
Under investigation	9	9		

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–15.





The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels. BJS collects, analyzes, and disseminates reliable statistics on crime and justice systems in the United States, supports improvements to state and local criminal justice information systems, and participates with national and international organizations to develop and recommend national standards for justice statistics. Jeffrey H. Anderson is director.

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July 2018, NCJ 251146



NCJ251146

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