



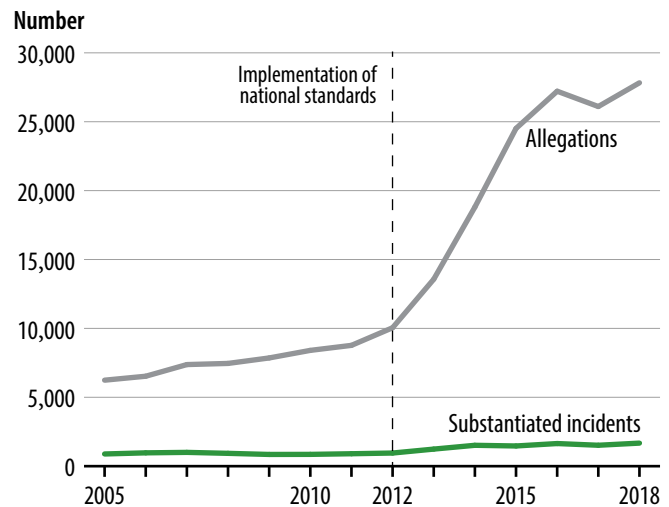
Sexual Victimization Reported by Adult Correctional Authorities, 2016–2018

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In 2018, correctional administrators reported 27,826 allegations of sexual victimization in prisons, jails, and other adult correctional facilities (figure 1). Of those allegations, 1,673 were substantiated after investigation. The number of allegations rose 180% from 2011 to 2015, which was partly attributable to correctional authorities' response to the 2012 release of the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape. From 2015 to 2018, the number of allegations increased more slowly (14%). During 2016-18, the majority of allegations involved staff sexual victimizations of inmates (56%), but most substantiated incidents involved inmate sexual victimizations of other inmates (55%).

Findings are based on the Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV, formerly the Survey of Sexual Violence), which the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has conducted annually since 2004. It helps BJS meet its mandates under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003. The survey is administered to all federal and state prisons; all facilities operated by the U.S. military

FIGURE 1
Allegations and substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, 2005–2018



Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 2 for numbers and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005–2018.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Correctional administrators reported 27,826 allegations of sexual victimization in 2018, a 14% increase from the 24,514 reported in 2015.
- Of the 1,673 substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in 2018, about 58% were perpetrated by other inmates and 42% by staff.
- During 2016-18, 3,579 allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment were substantiated, compared to 2,646 substantiated allegations of other types of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization.
- In investigations completed during 2016-18, 55% of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimizations and 47% of alleged staff-on-inmate sexual victimizations were not substantiated.
- In 2018, there were 13.5 allegations of sexual victimization per 1,000 prison inmates and 11.9 per 1,000 jail inmates.

and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement; and representative samples of public and private jail jurisdictions, private prisons, and jails holding adults in Indian country. (See *Methodology*.)

Correctional administrators provided annual counts of allegations of five types of sexual victimization that were determined by the characteristics of the incident and perpetrator. Inmate-on-inmate victimizations include nonconsensual sexual acts, abusive sexual contact, and sexual harassment. Staff-on-inmate victimizations include sexual misconduct and sexual

harassment. Inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment was first measured in 2013. To maintain continuity with prior years' estimates, inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment allegations and outcomes are presented separately in figure 4 and tables 8 and 9. Administrators indicated how many instances of each victimization type 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.

Prison Rape Elimination Act and the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape

Section 4(a)(1) of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA) requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) 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 victimization of inmates and youth held in juvenile correctional facilities. The Survey of Sexual Victimization collects administrative data annually 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 correctional facilities.

In 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice published the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape.¹ These standards included definitions of

¹Prison Rape Elimination Act National Standards, 77 Fed. Reg. 37197 (June 20, 2012), 28 C.F.R. Part 115. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2012-06-20/pdf/2012-12427.pdf>

terms related to sexual abuse, reporting and investigating allegations, and data collection. In 2013, the Survey of Sexual Victimization was updated to better reflect these standards. Definitions were modified, questions about inmate-on-inmate and youth-on-youth sexual harassment were added, and incident forms for substantiated allegations were expanded to include more information.

When the standards were published, it was anticipated that the number of allegations would increase.² There was a threefold increase in reported allegations in the 3 years following the release of the national standards. Such increases can indicate either increased sexual abuse or inmates' or youth's increased willingness to report abuse. Likewise, an increase in substantiated incidents can mean a facility either failed to protect inmates or youth from sexual abuse or investigated allegations more effectively.

²National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape, Executive Summary, 77 Fed. Reg. 37107 (June 20, 2012), 28 C.F.R. Part 115. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2012-06-20/pdf/2012-12427.pdf>

Terms and definitions

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) uses uniform definitions for each sexual act and investigative outcome. Each sexual act is classified by the perpetrator who carried out the incident (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. Attempted nonconsensual sexual acts are included if they were recorded by correctional administrators. Respondents are not asked to specify the subcategory of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization in which these attempted acts were recorded. As a result, the specific type of act is unknown and is classified as attempted nonconsensual sexual acts or as abusive sexual contacts as determined by the correctional authorities.

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.

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

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.

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

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

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

Under investigation means that correctional administrators were still investigating an allegation at the time of data collection.

Allegations of sexual victimization

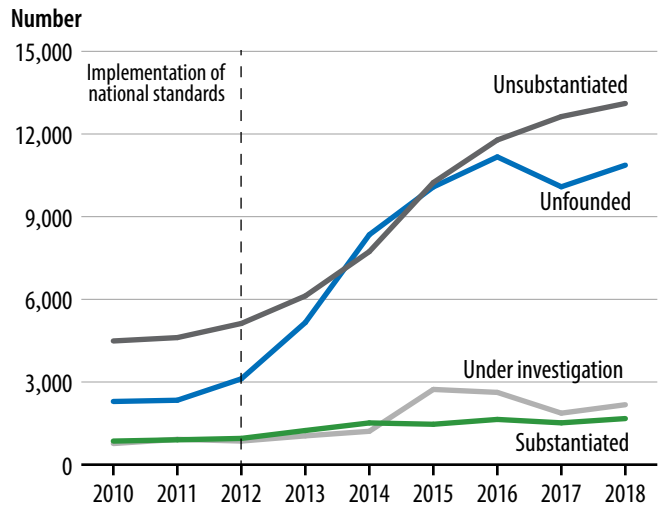
Over half of all fully investigated allegations of sexual victimization in 2018 were unsubstantiated

Allegations of sexual victimization rose sharply after the national standards' 2012 release, then stabilized from 2016 to 2018, changing less than 7% annually during this 3-year period.³ About 6% of allegations during this period were substantiated, and 51% were unsubstantiated. From 2010 to 2018, most allegations of sexual victimization were found to be unsubstantiated after investigation (figure 2). The exception was in 2014, when most allegations were determined to be unfounded. The number of unfounded allegations reached a high of 11,169 in 2016, decreased to 10,084 in 2017, then increased to 10,869 in 2018.

In 2018, 18,884 allegations of sexual victimization were reported by prisons (68%) and 8,651 were reported by jails (31%) (table 1). By comparison, in 2015 about

³For more information on the national standards, see *Sexual Victimization Reported by Adult Correctional Authorities, 2012–15* (NCJ 251146, BJS, July 2018).

FIGURE 2
Allegations of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, by outcome of investigation, 2010–2018



Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of outcome. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 3 for numbers and standard errors.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2010–2018.

TABLE 1
Allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–2018

Type of facility	2018*	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Total	27,826	26,103 †	27,215	24,514 †	18,805 †	13,568 †	10,047 †	8,768 †	8,404 †	6,241 †
Prisons^a	18,884	17,851 †	19,030	18,519	13,708 †	9,850 †	7,575 †	6,660 †	6,648 †	4,791 †
Public - federal	922	741	699	740	776	879	718	488	479	268 ^b
Public - state	16,448	16,206	17,080	16,793	12,100	8,394	6,433	5,765	5,812	4,341
Jails^c	8,651	8,092	7,930	5,809 †	4,905 †	3,577 †	2,411 †	2,047 †	1,700 †	1,406 †
Other adult facilities										
Military	37	33	32	35	37	16	7	4	6	8
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	248	127 †	216 †	151 †	148 †	125 †	54 †	50 †	46 †	4 †
Indian country jails ^d	^	0	7	0	7	0	0	^	^	32

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Data for public federal prisons, public state prisons, and military facilities are based on a complete enumeration, and hence significance testing does not apply. See footnote b for an exception. All U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities were included in the survey each year, but some did not respond in 2017 and 2018, so standard errors were calculated and testing was performed for those facilities. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^aIncludes federal, state, and private prisons.

^bEstimates for federal prisons in 2005 are not comparable to those for other years due to a change in reporting.

^cIncludes local and private jails.

^dExcludes facilities housing only juveniles.

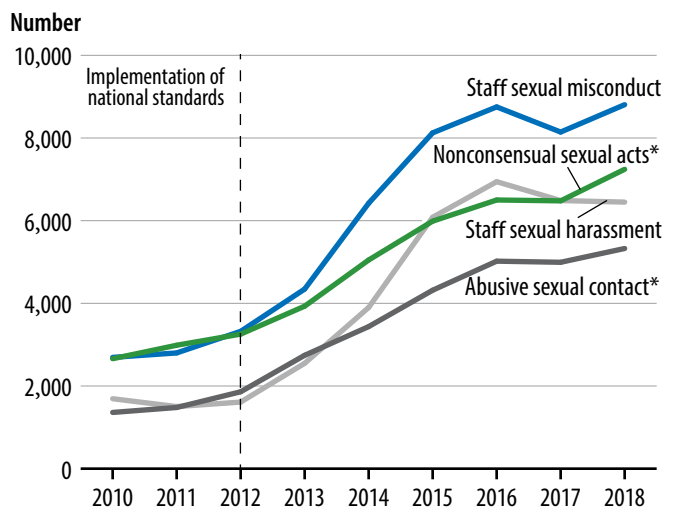
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–2018.

76% of sexual victimization allegations were reported by prisons and 24% were reported by jails. Allegations reported by state prison systems declined 4% from 2016 to 2018, from a high of 17,080 to 16,448. In jails, allegations increased each year from 2015 to 2018, going from 5,809 to 8,651 allegations.

The overall rate of allegations in prisons increased 8%, from 12.5 per 1,000 inmates in 2015 to 13.5 per 1,000 in 2018 (table 2). The rate reported by jails rose 48% during the same period. Military facilities have had the highest rate since 2013, which peaked at 32.7 allegations per 1,000 inmates in 2018. State prisons had the second-highest rate in 2018 at 14.9 per 1,000.

The number of allegations of all types of sexual victimization decreased from 2016 to 2017, after consistently rising after the implementation of the 2012 national standards (figure 3). Allegations of inmate-on-inmate nonconsensual sexual acts and abusive sexual contact as well as allegations of staff sexual misconduct then rose again from 2017 to 2018, while allegations of staff sexual harassment continued to decline from 6,943 in 2016 to 6,449 in 2018.

FIGURE 3
Allegations of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, by type of victimization, 2010–2018



Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of victimization. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 6 for numbers and standard errors.

*Includes inmate-on-inmate sexual victimizations.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2010–2018.

TABLE 2
Rates per 1,000 inmates of allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–2018

Type of facility	2018*	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total	12.86	9.44 †	11.70 †	10.97 †	8.33 †	5.95 †	4.49 †
Prisons^a	13.46	10.32 †	13.17	12.48 †	9.22 †	6.55 †	5.16 †
Public - federal	6.09	4.79	4.53	4.61	4.58	5.06	4.07
Public - state	14.94	14.50	15.05	14.50	10.28	7.13	5.5
Jails^b	11.86	7.99 †	9.28 †	8.03 †	6.56 †	4.73 †	3.22 †
Other adult facilities							
Military	32.69	25.23	23.60	25.17	26.81	11.4	4.96
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	8.90	5.75 †	9.16	8.12 ‡	8.14 †	7.22 †	2.92 †
Indian country jails ^c	^	0.00	3.01	0.00	2.35	0.00	0.00

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Data for public federal prisons, public state prisons, and military facilities are based on a complete enumeration, and hence significance testing does not apply. All U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities were included in the survey each year, but some did not respond in 2017 and 2018, so standard errors were calculated and testing was performed for those facilities. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^aIncludes federal, state, and private prisons.

^bIncludes local and private jails.

^cExcludes facilities housing only juveniles.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–2018.

Outcomes of sexual victimization investigations

During the 3-year aggregated period of 2016-18, investigations were completed for 74,477 of 81,144 allegations of sexual victimization (92%) (table 3). Eight percent of allegations were still under

investigation by correctional administrators at the time of data collection. During 2016-18, investigations were completed for 92% of the 35,563 inmate-on-inmate allegations and for 91% of the 45,581 staff-on-inmate allegations.

TABLE 3
Aggregated number of allegations, by type of victimization, outcome of investigation, and type of facility, 2016–2018

Type of victimization and outcome	All facilities*	Federal and state prisons	Local jails
Total	81,144	52,096	24,192
Inmate-on-inmate total	35,563	19,506	13,651
Substantiated	2,646	1,335	1,098
Unsubstantiated	18,042	11,202	5,486
Unfounded	12,140	5,116	6,329
Under investigation	2,735	1,853	738
Nonconsensual sexual acts	20,223	10,158	8,627
Substantiated	1,044	505	478
Unsubstantiated	9,655	5,549	3,321
Unfounded	7,605	2,726	4,393
Under investigation	1,919	1,378	434
Abusive sexual contact	15,340	9,348	5,024
Substantiated	1,602	830	620
Unsubstantiated	8,387	5,653	2,165
Unfounded	4,535	2,390	1,936
Under investigation	816	475	304
Staff-on-inmate total	45,581	32,590	10,541
Substantiated	2,186	1,368	587
Unsubstantiated	19,480	15,654	3,002
Unfounded	19,983	12,615	6,137
Under investigation	3,932	2,953	816
Staff sexual misconduct	25,702	17,854	6,293
Substantiated	1,520	1,028	344
Unsubstantiated	9,642	7,592	1,560
Unfounded	11,940	7,294	3,821
Under investigation	2,600	1,940	567
Staff sexual harassment	19,879	14,736	4,249
Substantiated	666	340	243
Unsubstantiated	9,839	8,062	1,442
Unfounded	8,043	5,321	2,316
Under investigation	1,332	1,013	248

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of victimization and outcome. Details may not sum to totals due to inconsistencies in reporting. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2016–2018.

8% of inmate-on-inmate and 5% of staff-on-inmate allegations were substantiated during 2016-18

Among the investigations they completed during 2016-18, adult correctional facilities substantiated a larger portion of inmate-on-inmate (8%) than staff-on-inmate (5%) allegations (table 4). Abusive sexual contacts by inmates were substantiated more often (11% of the time) than inmate-perpetrated nonconsensual sexual acts (6%). Meanwhile, sexual misconduct by staff was substantiated more often (7% of the time) than staff-perpetrated sexual harassment (4%). Local jails substantiated alleged sexual victimizations more often (9% inmate-on-

inmate and 6% staff-on-inmate) than federal and state prisons did (8% and 5%).

During 2016-18, prisons most often could not substantiate allegations, whether they involved inmate perpetrators (63% of nonconsensual sexual acts and 64% of abusive sexual contacts) or staff perpetrators (48% of sexual misconduct and 59% of sexual harassment). Jails determined 46% of inmate-on-inmate abusive sexual contacts to be unsubstantiated. Jails determined 54% of inmate-on-inmate nonconsensual acts, 67% of staff sexual misconduct, and 58% of staff sexual harassment allegations to be unfounded.

TABLE 4

Aggregated percent of allegations, by type of victimization, outcome of investigation, and type of facility, 2016–18

Type of victimization and outcome	All facilities ^a	Federal and state prisons*	Local jails
Inmate-on-inmate total			
Substantiated	8.1%	7.6%	8.5% †
Unsubstantiated	55.0	63.5	42.5 †
Unfounded	37.0	29.0	49.0 †
Number of completed investigations	32,828	17,653	12,913 †
Nonconsensual sexual acts			
Substantiated	5.7	5.8	5.8
Unsubstantiated	52.7	63.2	40.5 †
Unfounded	41.5	31.0	53.6 †
Number of completed investigations	18,304	8,780	8,193
Abusive sexual contact			
Substantiated	11.0	9.4	13.1 †
Unsubstantiated	57.7	63.7	45.9 †
Unfounded	31.2	26.9	41.0 †
Number of completed investigations	14,524	8,873	4,720 †
Staff-on-inmate total			
Substantiated	5.2%	4.6%	6.0% †
Unsubstantiated	46.8	52.8	30.9 †
Unfounded	48.0	42.6	63.1 †
Number of completed investigations	41,649	29,637	9,726 †
Staff sexual misconduct			
Substantiated	6.6	6.5	6.0
Unsubstantiated	41.7	47.7	27.2 †
Unfounded	51.7	45.8	66.7 †
Number of completed investigations	23,102	15,914	5,725 †
Staff sexual harassment			
Substantiated	3.6	2.5	6.1 †
Unsubstantiated	53.0	58.7	36.0 †
Unfounded	43.4	38.8	57.9 †
Number of completed investigations	18,547	13,723	4,000 †

Note: Percentages are based on allegations for which investigations were completed and exclude allegations for which investigations were ongoing. Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of victimization and outcome. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aIncludes private prisons and jails, jails in Indian country, and facilities operated by the U.S. military and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2016–2018.

The total number of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities increased from 2012 to 2014 then alternately fell and rose annually through 2018 (table 5). Overall, the number grew 76% (from 953 to 1,673) during this 7-year period: 67% in prisons (from 656 to 1,904) and 87% in jails (from 292 to 547). In 2018, most substantiated incidents occurred in state prisons (882) and jails (547). The rate of substantiated incidents of

sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities also increased from 2012 to 2014 then fluctuated through 2018, when it reached a high of 0.8 incidents per 1,000 inmates (table 6). While military facilities consistently had the highest rate among all facility types, 2018 marked their lowest rate (1.8 per 1,000) since 2013 (0.7 per 1,000). The rate in jails experienced no statistically significant change from 2014 to 2018.

TABLE 5
Substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–2018

Type of facility	2018*	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total	1,673	1,518 ‡	1,642	1,466 †	1,515 ‡	1,239 †	953 †
Prisons^a	1,094	949 †	1,013	866 †	881 †	782 †	656 †
Public - federal	24	18	20	19	13	13	24
Public - state	882	861	898	803	764	704	588
Jails^b	547	557	608	576	616	441 ‡	292 †
Other adult facilities							
Military	2	3	4	3	3	1	1
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	27	8 †	17 †	21 †	15 †	15 †	5 †
Indian country jails ^c	^	0	0	0	^	0	0

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Data for public federal prisons, public state prisons, and military facilities are based on a complete enumeration, and hence significance testing does not apply. All U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities were included in the survey each year, but some did not respond in 2017 and 2018, so standard errors were calculated and testing was performed for those facilities. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^aIncludes federal, state, and private prisons.

^bIncludes local and private jails.

^cExcludes facilities housing only juveniles.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–2018.

TABLE 6
Rates per 1,000 inmates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–2018

Type of facility	2018*	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total	0.77	0.55 †	0.71	0.66 †	0.67 †	0.54 †	0.43 †
Prisons^a	0.78	0.55 †	0.70 †	0.58 †	0.59 †	0.52 †	0.45 †
Public - federal	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.08	0.07	0.14
Public - state	0.80	0.77	0.79	0.69	0.65	0.60	0.50
Jails^b	0.75	0.57	0.71	0.80	0.82	0.58 †	0.39 †
Other adult facilities							
Military	1.77	2.29	2.95	2.16	2.17	0.71	0.71
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0.97	0.37 †	0.72 †	1.13 †	0.83 ‡	0.87	0.27 †
Indian country jails ^c	^	0.00	0.00	0.00	^	0.00	0.00

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Data for public federal prisons, public state prisons, and military facilities are based on a complete enumeration, and hence significance testing does not apply. All U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities were included in the survey each year, but some did not respond in 2017 and 2018, so standard errors were calculated and testing was performed for those facilities. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^aIncludes federal, state, and private prisons.

^bIncludes local and private jails.

^cExcludes facilities housing only juveniles.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–2018.

In 2018, there were 1,673 substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities

From 2015 to 2018, the overall number of substantiated incidents increased from 1,466 to 1,673 (table 7). During that time, substantiated nonconsensual sexual acts by inmates increased 23%. There was no statistically significant difference in the number of substantiated inmate-on-inmate abusive sexual

contacts from 2015 to 2018, but the number increased 32% from 2017 to 2018 (from 460 to 605).

Staff perpetrated about 2 in 5 (707) substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in 2018. Of the substantiated incidents perpetrated by staff, 185 were sexual harassment. There was no statistically significant difference in the number of incidents of staff sexual misconduct between 2014 and 2018.

TABLE 7
Substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2005 and 2010–2018

Type of victimization	2018*	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Total	1,673	1,518 ‡	1,642	1,466 †	1,515 †	1,239 †	953 †	902 †	856 †	885 †
Inmate-on-inmate total	966	790 †	890	852 ‡	864 ‡	756 †	511 †	473 †	437 †	499
Nonconsensual sexual acts	361	330	352	294 †	308 †	293 †	241 †	224 †	198 †	326
Abusive sexual contact	605	460 †	537	558	556	464 †	269 †	250 †	239 †	173 †
Staff-on-inmate total	707	727	752	614 †	651	482 †	442 †	429 †	418 †	386
Staff sexual misconduct	521	475	524	463 ‡	494	359 †	353 †	327 †	319 †	338 †
Staff sexual harassment	185	253 ‡	228	151	157	123 †	89 †	102 †	99 †	48 †

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of victimization. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

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

‡Difference with comparison year is significant at the 90% confidence level.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–2018.

Inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment

Inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment was first measured by the Survey of Sexual Victimization in 2013. It is defined as—

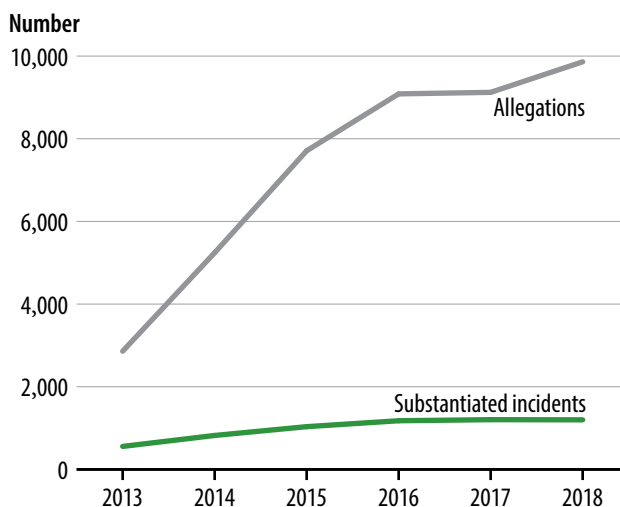
- repeated and unwelcome sexual advances
- requests for sexual favors
- verbal comments, gestures, or actions of a derogatory or offensive sexual nature by one inmate directed toward another.

16% of allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment in local jails and 10% in public prisons were substantiated during 2016-18

In 2018, correctional administrations reported 9,861 allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment (figure 4). This was almost 3.5 times as many as in 2013 (2,859), the first year these data were collected. From 2013 to 2018, the number of substantiated incidents of inmate sexual harassment more than doubled, from 556 to 1,199.

During the 3-year period of 2016-18, there were about 28,068 allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment (table 8). This marked a 78% increase

FIGURE 4
Allegations and substantiated incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment in adult correctional facilities, 2013–2018



Note: See appendix table 12 for numbers and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–2018.

TABLE 8

Aggregated number and rate of allegations and substantiated incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–18

Type of facility	2016–18*				2013–15			
	Allegations		Substantiated incidents		Allegations		Substantiated incidents	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 inmates	Number	Rate per 1,000 inmates	Number	Rate per 1,000 inmates	Number	Rate per 1,000 inmates
Total	28,068	3.93	3,579	0.50	15,810 †	2.33 †	2,412 †	0.36 †
Prisons^a	16,060	3.52	1,722	0.38	10,000 †	2.24 †	1,187 †	0.27 †
Public - federal	381	0.83	33	0.07	158	0.31	8	0.02
Public - state	14,564	4.36	1,480	0.44	9,253	2.63	1,121	0.32
Jails^b	11,881	4.77	1,834	0.74	5,671 †	2.55 †	1,196 †	0.54 †
Other adult facilities								
Military	35	9.22	9	2.37	19	4.55	1	0.24
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	92	1.26	14	0.19	110 †	2.03 †	23 †	0.43 †
Indian country jails ^c	0	0.00	0	0.00	^	^	^	^

Note: Data for public federal prisons, public state prisons, and military facilities are based on a complete enumeration, and hence significance testing does not apply. All U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities were included in the survey each year, but some did not respond in 2017 and 2018, so standard errors were calculated and testing was performed for those facilities. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison period.

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

^Too few cases to provide a reliable estimate.

^aIncludes federal, state, and private prisons.

^bIncludes local and private jails.

^cExcludes facilities housing only juveniles.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–2018.

Continued on next page

Inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment (continued)

from the 3-year period of 2013-15 (15,810). The rate of allegations also increased from 2013-15 to 2016-18, rising from 2.3 to 3.9 allegations per 1,000 inmates. About 2 in 5 (11,571) allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment during 2016-18 occurred in jails. The rate of allegations during this time was 3.5 per 1,000 inmates in prisons and 4.8 per 1,000 inmates in jails.

The number of substantiated incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment also increased, from 2,412 during 2013-15 to 3,579 during 2016-18. Approximately

half of substantiated incidents during 2016-18 occurred in prisons (1,722) and half in jails (1,834).

During 2016-18, 16% of completed investigations into inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment in local jails were substantiated (table 9). In federal and state prisons, 10% were substantiated and 66% were unsubstantiated. In all adult correctional facilities, 30% of investigations concluded that allegations of inmate-perpetrated sexual harassment were unfounded.

TABLE 9

Aggregated allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, by outcome of investigation and type of facility, 2016-18

Type of outcome	Number of allegations			Percent by outcome ^a		
	All facilities ^b	Federal and state prisons	Local jails	All facilities ^b	Federal and state prisons	Local jails
Total	28,068	14,945	11,571	~	~	~
Substantiated	3,579	1,513	1,792	13.1%	10.3%	16.0%
Unsubstantiated	15,648	9,717	5,134	57.1	66.0	45.8
Unfounded	8,197	3,494	4,305	29.9	23.7	38.4
Under investigation	649	227	339	~	~	~

Note: Counts may not sum to totals due to inconsistencies in reporting. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of outcome. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

~Not applicable.

^aPercentages are based on allegations for which investigations were completed and exclude allegations for which investigations were ongoing.

^bIncludes private prisons and jails, jails in Indian country, and facilities operated by the U.S. military and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2016-2018.

Methodology

Sampling designs

The sampling designs for the 2016, 2017, and 2018 Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV) varied by the type of facility covered by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003. On behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the U.S. Census Bureau sent survey forms to the correctional administrators in the Federal Bureau of Prisons (BOP), state prison systems, private prison facilities, public and private jails, jails in Indian country, and facilities operated by the U.S. military and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).

Federal and state prisons

For each year, the survey included the BOP and the adult prison systems for all 50 states. Administrators for each prison system reported on allegations of sexual victimization and the outcomes of investigations into allegations. They reported only incidents that occurred within publicly operated adult prison facilities and excluded allegations involving federal or state inmates who were housed in other facilities, such as privately operated prisons or jails.

Privately operated federal and state prisons

For each year, 155 privately operated federal and state prison facilities were sampled from a frame of BJS's Census of State and Federal Adult Correctional Facilities (CCF). This frame was updated annually to include new privately operated facilities and to exclude facilities that had closed or were no longer privately operated. For the 2016, 2017, and 2018 SSV, updated versions of the 2012 CCF were used as the sampling frame.

A certainty cutoff was used to select some privately operated prison facilities due to size. In 2016, adult correctional facilities with an average daily population (ADP) of 628 or more adults were deemed to be certainties. In 2017, the certainty cutoff was revised so that facilities with an ADP of 587 or more adults were declared certainties. In 2018, the certainty cutoff remained at an ADP of 587 or more. In 2016, 78 facilities were included as certainties. In both 2017 and 2018, 81 privately operated facilities were certainties.

The remaining facilities in each year were sorted by region (Northeast, Midwest, South, or West), state, and ADP. Then, facilities were selected using systematic

probability proportional to their size (PPS). In 2016, 77 facilities were selected, and then 74 facilities were selected using this method in both the 2017 and 2018 SSV.

In 2016, 12 private prisons were no longer active and therefore did not complete the SSV. Two of these facilities were out of scope, and 10 had closed. Of the remaining 143 private prisons, 4 did not respond. In 2017, 14 private prison facilities were no longer active, 12 had closed, and 2 were deemed out of scope. There were 16 active private prison facilities selected for the 2017 sample that did not respond to the survey. In 2018, 13 private prisons had closed, 2 were out of scope, and 15 active facilities did not respond to the survey. See appendix table 1 for private prisons that did not respond to the survey in each year.

Public jails

A sample of 700 publicly operated jails were drawn from an extract of BJS's Deaths in Custody Reporting Program (DCRP) file frame. For each year of SSV data collection, the DCRP file of the same year was used as the frame. For example, the SSV 2016 sample was drawn from a 2016 DCRP file. In the 2016 frame, there were 2,884 public jails from which the SSV sample was chosen; in 2017, there were 2,874; in 2018, there were 2,841.

In each year, the largest public jail jurisdiction in each state and the District of Columbia was selected with certainty. Any jurisdiction with an ADP of 1,000 or more adults was also selected with certainty. In 2016, there were 108 jails selected with certainty under this criterion; in 2017, there were 103; in 2018, there were 106.

The remaining public jail jurisdictions were grouped into three strata based on ADP. The 2016 SSV sample included 191 jails out of a possible 1,415 with an ADP of 0 to 81 adults, 123 of 855 jails with an ADP of 82 to 261 adults, and 232 of 460 jails with an ADP of 262 to 999 adults.

The 2017 and 2018 SSV samples used three different strata: jails with an ADP of 0 to 91 adults, an ADP of 92 to 280 adults, and an ADP of 281 to 999 adults. In 2017, a total of 161 jails were sampled from 1,474 in the first stratum, 132 from 801 in the second stratum, and 258 from 450 in the third stratum. In 2018, a total of 208 jails were sampled from 1,467 in the first stratum, 144 from 775 in the second stratum, and 196 from 447 in the third stratum.

Of the 700 public jails sampled in 2016, one was out of scope, one had closed, and 27 (4% of jails remaining in the sample) did not respond. Four of the 700 public jails in the 2017 sample had closed before data collection, and 99 (14% of remaining jails) did not respond. Of the 700 jails sampled in 2018, one had closed, and 126 (18% of remaining jails) did not respond. See appendix table 1 for public jails that did not respond to the survey in each year.

Privately operated jails

In the 2016, 2017, and 2018 SSV, a sample of 15 private jails were selected from DCRP files for each year. In 2016 and 2017, private jails were selected with certainty if they had an ADP of 900 or more adults. In 2018, the certainty cutoff for jails was an ADP of 1,000 or more adults.

In 2016, seven private jails were selected with certainty, and the remaining eight were sampled using PPS after sorting by region, state, and ADP. There were six certainties and nine selected using PPS for the 2017 SSV and for the 2018 SSV.

All private jails selected for the 2016 SSV were eligible and responded to the survey. In 2017, two private jails did not respond. In 2018, one private jail was out of scope and therefore ineligible for the survey, and one did not respond. See appendix table 1 for private jails that did not respond to the survey in each year.

Other correctional facilities

A sample of 25 jails in Indian country were selected each year using BJS's Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country as the frame. Only facilities that held adults exclusively or adults and juveniles were deemed eligible for this survey. Jails in Indian country that held only juveniles were eligible for the juvenile SSV data collection.

In 2016, seven facilities were sampled with certainty based on an ADP cutoff of 78 inmates. The remaining 18 facilities included in the sample were sorted by state and ADP and selected using PPS. In the 2017 SSV, the certainty cutoff was raised to an ADP of 84 or more inmates, with nine facilities included as certainties and 16 selected using PPS. In 2018, seven Indian country jails were selected based on a certainty cutoff ADP of 84 or more inmates, and the remaining 18 were selected using PPS.

In 2016, no Indian country jails were out of scope for the SSV, and six did not respond. In 2017, all Indian

country jails selected for the sample were operational and eligible to complete the survey, and seven did not respond. Of the 25 jails selected for the 2018 SSV, 11 did not respond. See appendix table 1 for jails in Indian country that did not respond to the survey in each year.

A census was taken of all military facilities operated by the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, U.S. Navy, and U.S. Marine Corps. Additionally, a census of all facilities operated by (or exclusively for) ICE authorities was conducted. The list of ICE facilities was updated annually. In 2018, one ICE facility was deemed out of scope. There were 29 ICE facilities in 2016, 31 in 2017, and 33 in 2018. While a complete enumeration of ICE facilities was sought, three facilities did not respond in 2017, and one did not respond in 2018. See appendix table 1 for ICE facilities that did not respond to the survey in each year.

Weights and nonresponse adjustments

Survey responses were weighted to produce national estimates. Data from the BOP, all state prison systems, U.S. military facilities, and ICE facilities were given a weight of 1.00 because they were selected with certainty and all responded. No nonresponse adjustments were made to address the ICE facilities that did not respond in 2017 and 2018.

Public jails, private jails, Indian country jails, and private prison facilities were assigned an initial sampling weight equal to the inverse probability of selection. Nonresponse adjustment calculations differed for public jails and the other sampled facility types because they had different sampling designs. In each survey year, weights for responding public jail jurisdictions were adjusted for nonresponse, by multiplying initial sample weights by the ratio of the sum of initial weights of active jurisdictions in each stratum to the sum of weights for participating jurisdictions. After applying the nonresponse adjustment, 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 multiplied by 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, 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 final 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.

Standard errors and tests of significance

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 response rates, the amount of variation in the responses, and the size of the sample.

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 IBM SPSS Statistics Complex Samples functions.

Standard errors are included in the appendix tables. These standard errors can be used to construct

confidence intervals around survey estimates (e.g., numbers, rates, and percentages) and around differences between estimates. For example, table 1 shows an estimated 27,826 allegations of sexual victimization in 2018, and appendix table 4 shows a standard error of 494 for that estimate. The 95% confidence interval for the number of allegations is $27,826 \pm 1.96 \times 494$, resulting in a confidence interval of 26,858 to 28,794.

For small samples and estimates close to zero, the use of the standard error to construct the 95% confidence interval may not be reliable because the interval may contain zero. Therefore, estimates may not be distinguishable from zero. Such unreliable estimates were suppressed, and a note was included in the tables.

BJS conducted statistical tests to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was considered. For example, the difference between the total number of allegations of sexual victimization in 2018 (27,826 allegations) and 2017 (26,103 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 (†), and differences significant at the 90% confidence level are indicated with a double dagger (‡). The comparison group has been designated with one asterisk (*).

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Nonresponding adult correctional facilities, by state, 2016–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016
Alabama	Etowah Co. ^a	■		
	Lamar Co. ^a	■		
	Marengo Co. ^a	■		
Arizona	Colorado River Indian Tribes Adult Det. Ctr. ^b	■		
	Florence Residential Reentry Ctr. ^c	■		
	ICE - Florence Service Processing Ctr. ^d		■	
	Maricopa Co. ^a		■	
	Tohono O’odham Adult Det. Ctr. ^b	■		■
	White Mountain Apache Det. Ctr. ^b	■		■
Arkansas	Craighead Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Crittenden Co. ^a	■		
	Lonoke Co. ^a	■		
California	Del Norte Co. ^a		■	
	ICE - Imperial Regional Det. Ctr. ^d		■	
	Imperial Co. ^a	■		
	Taft Corr. Inst. ^c	■		
	Taylor St. Ctr. & CDC ^c	■		
	Yolo Co. ^a	■		
Colorado	Broomfield Police Dept. Det. Div. ^a	■		
	Costilla Co. ^a		■	
	Douglas Co. ^a	■		
	Lake Co. ^a	■		
	Otero Co. ^a		■	
	Pitkin Co. ^a	■		
Connecticut	Weld Co. ^a			■
	Bishop House ^c	■		
	Cohegan House ^c	■		
Florida	Open Hearth Men’s Work Rel. ^c		■	
	Dixie Co. ^a	■		
	ICE - Krome Service Processing Ctr. ^d	■	■	
	Jackson Co. ^a	■		
	Lake Co. ^a		■	■
	Orlando Bridge Comm. Rel. Ctr. ^c	■		
	Reality House ^c			■
	Reentry of Ocala Work Rel. Ctr. ^c			■
Georgia	Seminole Co. ^a		■	
	Bulloch Co. Corr. Inst. ^a	■		
	Colquitt Co. ^a	■		
	Cook Co. ^a	■		
	Coweta Co. ^a	■		
	Dodge Co. ^a		■	
	East Point Police Dept. ^a	■		
	Grady Co. ^a	■		
	Henry Co. ^a			■
	Manchester City Police Dept. ^a	■		
	Mitchell Co. ^a	■		
	Rockdale Co. ^a		■	
	Terrell Co. ^a		■	
	Walker Co. ^a		■	
	Wilkes Co. ^a	■		
Hawaii	Worth Co. ^a	■		
	T. J. Mahoney & Assoc. Halfway House ^c			■

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding adult correctional facilities, by state, 2016–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016
Idaho	Shoshone Bannock Tribal Corr. ^b			■
Illinois	Clark Co. ^a	■		
	Cook Co. Dept. of Corr. ^a		■	
	Franklin Co. ^a		■	
	Kane Co. ^a			■
	Lake Co. ^a		■	
	LaSalle Co. Jail ^a		■	
	Macon Co. ^a		■	
	North Lawndale Adult Transition Ctr. ^c	■		
	Will Co. ^a	■		
Indiana	Blackford Co. ^a	■		
	Carroll Co. ^a			■
	Fountain Co. ^a		■	
	Henry Co. ^a		■	
	Jackson Co. ^a	■		
	Jay Co. ^a	■		
	Jennings Co. ^a	■		
	Marshall Co. ^a	■		
	Martin Co. ^a	■		
	Monroe Co. ^a	■		
	Porter Co. ^a		■	
	Vigo Co. ^a		■	
	Wells Co. ^a		■	
Iowa	Monroe Co. ^a	■		
	Muscatine Co. ^a	■		
	Scott Co. ^a	■		
Kansas	Douglas Co. ^a	■	■	
	Franklin Co. ^a	■		
	Geary Co. ^a		■	
	Grant Co. ^a		■	
	Leavenworth Co. ^a	■		
	Osborne Co. ^a	■		
	Reno Co. ^a			■
Kentucky	Ashland Facility ^c	■		
	Carroll Co. Det. Ctr. ^a		■	
	Floyd Co. Det. Ctr. ^a		■	
	Hardin Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Leslie Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Letcher Co. Jail ^a		■	
	Nelson Co. Jail ^a		■	
	Pike Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■	■	
	Shelby Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Simpson Co. Det. Ctr. ^a		■	
	Taylor Co. Det. Ctr. ^a			■
Three Forks Reg'l Jail ^a			■	
Whitley Co. Jail ^a	■			

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding adult correctional facilities, by state, 2016–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016
Louisiana	Concordia Parish Corr. Fac. & W.R. ^a		■	
	East Baton Rouge Transitional Work Program ^c	■		
	East Carroll Parish ^a	■		
	Franklin Parish Det. Ctr. ^a		■	
	Lafourche Parish ^a	■		
	Lincoln Parish ^a		■	
	Madison Corr. Ctr. ^e		■	
	Madison Parish Det. Ctr. ^c		■	
	Madison Parish Jail ^a		■	
	Madison Parish Louisiana Transition Ctr. for Women ^c		■	
	Opelousas Police Dept. ^a			■
	Plaquemines Parish ^a	■		
	River Corr. Ctr. ^c	■		
	Southern Corr. Ctr. ^c		■	
	Vernon Parish Jail ^a	■		
West Baton Rouge Contract Transitional Work Prog. ^c		■		
Maine	York Co. ^a	■		
Maryland	Harford Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
Massachusetts	Coolidge House ^c		■	
Michigan	Charlevoix Co. ^a			■
	Dickinson Co. ^a			■
	Eaton Co. ^a	■		
	Genesee Co. ^a		■	
	Hillsdale Co. ^a		■	
	Manistee Co. ^a	■		
	Otsego Co. ^a	■		
	Sanilac Co. ^a		■	
	Washtenaw Co. ^a		■	
Minnesota	Aitkin Co. ^a	■		
	Le Sueur Co. ^a		■	
	Otter Tail Co. Det. Fac. ^a		■	
	Red Lake Tribal Justice Ctr. Adult Det. ^b	■		
	St. Louis Co. Jail ^a	■		
	Swift Co. ^a		■	
Mississippi	Choctaw Justice Complex Adult Det. ^b		■	
	DeSoto Co. ^a	■		
	Hancock Co. ^a		■	
	Hinds Co. ^a	■		
	Lawrence Co. ^a		■	
	Scott Co. ^a		■	
	Washington Co. Reg'l Corr. Fac. ^a		■	
	Wayne Co. ^a		■	
Webster Co. ^a	■			
Yalobusha Co. ^a		■		

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding adult correctional facilities, by state, 2016–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016
Missouri	Boone Co. ^a		■	
	Buchanan Co. ^a		■	
	Butler Co. ^a	■		
	Camden Co. ^a		■	
	Cape Girardeau City Police Dept. ^a			■
	Clark Co. ^a		■	
	Crawford Co. ^a			■
	Greene Co. ^a	■		
	Jackson Co. Dept. of Corr. ^a		■	
	Lafayette Co. ^a	■		
	Phelps Co. ^a			■
	Scott City Police Dept. ^a			■
	Stoddard Co. ^a	■		
Stone Co. ^a		■		
Montana	Alpha House ^c		■	
	Cascade Co. ^a	■		
	Flathead Adult Det. Ctr. ^b		■	
	Flathead Co. ^a	■		
	Granite Co. ^a	■		
	Mineral Co. ^a	■		
	Northern Cheyenne Adult Det. Ctr. ^b			■
	Ravalli Co. ^a	■		
Rocky Boy Adult Det. Ctr. ^b	■			
Rosebud Co. ^a		■		
Nebraska	Antelope Co. ^a		■	
	Kimball Co. ^a		■	
	Omaha Tribal Police Dept. and Adult Det. ^b	■		■
	Rock Co. ^a	■		
Saline Co. ^a	■			
Nevada	Elko Co. ^a		■	
New Jersey	Bridgeton, New Jersey Residential ^c		■	
	Mercer Co. Corr. Ctr. ^a	■		
New Mexico	Catron Co. ^a	■		
	Jicarilla Dept. of Corr., Adult & Juv. ^b			■
	Lea Co. Det. Ctr. ^a		■	
	Navajo Dept. of Corr., Crownpoint ^b		■	
Rio Arriba Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■			
New York	Onondaga Co. Dept. of Corr. ^a	■		
	Rochester Residential Reentry Ctr. ^c	■		
	Saratoga Co. ^a	■		
	Warren Co. ^a		■	
North Carolina	Clay Co. ^a		■	
	Cumberland Co. ^a	■		
	Davie Co. ^a		■	
	Durham Co. ^a	■		
	Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians Justice Ctr. ^b		■	
	Henderson Co. ^a	■		
	McLeod Comprehensive Sanction Ctr. ^c		■	
	Rutherford Co. ^a	■		
Sampson Co. Law Enforcement Ctr. ^a	■			
Wilkes Co. ^a	■			

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding adult correctional facilities, by state, 2016–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016
North Dakota	Bottineau Co. ^a		■	
	Turtle Mountain L.E. Adult Det. ^b	■		
	Williams Co. ^a			■
Ohio	Fairview Park City Police Dept. ^a	■		
	Mansfield Transitional Housing Prog. (VOA) ^c			■
	Maple Heights Police Dept. ^a		■	
	Ross Co. ^a	■		
	Talbert House, Spring Grove Ctr. ^c		■	
	Wickliffe City Police Dept. ^a	■		
Oklahoma	Center Point, Inc., Tulsa ^c	■		
	Cimarron Co. ^a			■
	Creek Co. Criminal Justice Ctr. - Jail ^a	■		
	Delaware Co. ^a	■		
	Greer Co. ^a			■
	Hughes Co. ^a			■
	Jefferson Co. ^a	■		
	Kay Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Latimer Co. ^a		■	
	Major Co. ^a	■		
	McIntosh Co. ^a	■		
	Nowata Co. ^a		■	
	Oklahoma Halfway House ^c	■		
	Osage Co. ^a		■	
	Pottawatomie Co. Public Safety Ctr. ^a	■		
	Roland Police Dept. ^a		■	
	Stephens Co. ^a		■	
Oregon	Columbia Co. ^a	■		
	Harney Co. ^a	■		
	Junction City Police Dept. ^a		■	
	Malheur Co. ^a	■		
	Warm Springs Police Dept. and Adult Det. Ctr. ^b	■		
Pennsylvania	Greene Co. Prison ^a		■	
	Keystone Correctional (234) ^c		■	
	Lebanon Co. Corr. Fac. ^a		■	
	Union Co. Prison ^a	■		
South Carolina	Cherokee Co. Det. Ctr. ^a		■	
	Chesterfield Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Dillon Co. Det. Ctr. ^a		■	
	Greenville Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Hampton Co. Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Hill-Finklea Det. Ctr. ^a			■
	Pickens Co. Prison ^a			■
South Dakota	Pickens Co. ^a	■		
	Brule Co. ^a	■		
	Cheyenne River Sioux Adult Det. Ctr. ^b		■	
	Dakota Counseling Institute, Stepping Stones ^c	■		
Oglala Sioux Tribal Offenders Fac. ^b	■			

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding adult correctional facilities, by state, 2016–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016
Tennessee	Anderson Co. ^a		■	
	Benton Co. ^a	■		
	Bradley Co. ^a		■	
	Carroll Co. ^a	■	■	
	Coffee Co. ^a	■		
	Dyer Co. ^a		■	
	Fayette Co. ^a		■	
	Gibson Co. ^a	■	■	
	Hamblen Co. ^a		■	
	Hardeman Co. ^a	■		
	Hardin Co. ^a		■	
	Lake Co. ^a		■	
	Metro Moore Co. ^a	■		
	Polk Co. ^a	■		
	Putnam Co. ^a		■	
	Union Co. ^a		■	
	Washington Co. ^a	■		
Weakley Co. ^a	■			
Texas	Abundance Living, Inc. ^c		■	
	Cheyenne Ctr., Inc. ^c		■	
	Crosspoint Residential Reentry Ctr. ^c		■	
	Dallam-Hartley Co. Jail ^a		■	
	Dick Ware Transfer Fac. ^c		■	
	Duval Co. ^a		■	
	Goliad Co. ^a		■	
	Guadalupe Co. ^a		■	
	Hale Co. ^a		■	
	Hudspeth Co. ^a		■	
	IAH Secure Adult Det. Fac. ^e		■	
	Jack Harwell Det. Ctr. ^e	■		
	Kleberg Co. ^a		■	
	Lipscomb Co. ^a	■		
	Lynn Co. ^a	■		
	Marion Co. ^a	■		
	Matagorda Co. ^a			■
	Maverick Co. ^a	■		
	Refugio Co. ^a	■		
	Robertson Co. ^a	■		
	Sabine Co. ^a			■
	Sutton Co. ^a	■		
Tom Green Co. ^a	■			
Treatment Associates ^c		■		
Van Zandt Co. ^a			■	
Williamson Co. ^a		■		
Wilson Co. ^a		■		
Utah	Kane Co. ^a	■		
	Uintah Co. ^a			■

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding adult correctional facilities, by state, 2016–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016
Virginia	Albemarle Charlottesville Reg'l Jail ^a	■		
	Danville Adult Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Fairfax Co. ^a		■	
	Northwestern Reg'l Adult Det. Ctr. ^a	■		
	Richmond City ^a		■	
	Riverside Reg'l Jail Authority ^a		■	
Washington	Chelan Co. Reg'l Justice Ctr ^a		■	
	Colville Tribal Corr. Fac. ^b	■		
	Garfield Co. ^a	■		
	Lynnwood Police Dept. ^a	■		
	Pacific Co. ^a	■		
	Skagit Co. ^a	■		
	Spokane Residential Reentry Ctr. 1 ^c	■		
	Yakama Nation Det. Ctr., Adult ^b	■	■	
Wisconsin	Buffalo Co. ^a		■	
	Menominee Tribal Det. Fac. ^b		■	
	Richland Co. ^a			■
	Sheboygan Co. ^a	■		
Wyoming	Campbell Co. ^a		■	
	Park Co. ^a			■
	Uinta Co. ^a		■	

Note: Facilities did not report data in at least 1 year in which they were in a Survey of Sexual Victimization sample. Facilities may not have been in a sample in each year from 2016 to 2018.

^aPublicly operated jail.

^bIndian country jail holding adults only or adults and juveniles.

^cPrivately operated prison holding persons for state or federal authorities.

^dU.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facility.

^ePrivately operated jail.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2016–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 2**Numbers and standard errors for figure 1: Allegations and substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, 2005–2018**

Year	Number		Standard error	
	Allegations	Substantiated incidents	Allegations	Substantiated incidents
2005	6,241	885	179	90
2006	6,528	967	169	76
2007	7,374	1,001	198	57
2008	7,457	931	212	38
2009	7,855	851	87	40
2010	8,404	856	115	29
2011	8,768	902	90	30
2012	10,047	953	106	27
2013	13,568	1,239	215	44
2014	18,805	1,515	214	61
2015	24,514	1,466	206	40
2016	27,215	1,642	375	51
2017	26,103	1,518	378	55
2018	27,826	1,673	494	67

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Numbers and standard errors for figure 2: Allegations of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, by outcome of investigation, 2010–2018**

Year	Number				Standard error			
	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Unfounded	Under investigation	Substantiated	Unsubstantiated	Unfounded	Under investigation
2010	856	4,489	2,293	766	29	70	72	17
2011	902	4,611	2,338	919	30	50	51	18
2012	953	5,124	3,115	856	27	64	53	7
2013	1,239	6,122	5,158	1,045	44	83	145	20
2014	1,515	7,732	8,345	1,211	61	105	129	12
2015	1,466	10,238	10,078	2,730	40	88	148	12
2016	1,642	11,782	11,169	2,623	51	158	275	20
2017	1,518	12,632	10,084	1,869	55	220	195	78
2018	1,673	13,109	10,869	2,176	67	204	336	51

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of outcome. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2010–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 1: Allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2005 and 2010–2018

Type of facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Total	494	378	375	206	214	215	106	90	115	179
Prisons	282	64	92	75	51	55	14	16	56	52
Jails	406	373	363	192	208	208	105	88	100	171
Other adult facilities										
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	13	10	~	~	~	~	~	~	~	~
Indian country jails	:	0	3	0	3	0	0	:	:	13

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 2: Rates per 1,000 inmates of allegations of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–2018

Type of facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total	0.22	0.74	0.53	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.05
Prisons	0.18	0.22	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.01
Jails	0.55	1.74	1.15	0.27	0.27	0.26	0.14
Other adult facilities							
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0.39	0.41	~	~	~	~	~
Indian country jails	:	0.00	1.43	0.00	1.05	0.00	0.00

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Numbers and standard errors for figure 3: Allegations of sexual victimization in adult correctional facilities, by type of victimization, 2010–2018

Year	Number				Standard error			
	Inmate-on-inmate		Staff-on-inmate		Inmate-on-inmate		Staff-on-inmate	
	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment
2010	2,660	1,360	2,692	1,692	49	37	60	38
2011	2,986	1,480	2,800	1,502	45	34	42	36
2012	3,255	1,860	3,322	1,611	54	34	53	30
2013	3,931	2,743	4,345	2,549	82	123	75	35
2014	5,048	3,437	6,422	3,899	104	71	106	48
2015	5,988	4,317	8,125	6,083	107	63	90	67
2016	6,500	5,020	8,752	6,943	234	163	120	195
2017	6,479	4,993	8,144	6,487	190	194	137	121
2018	7,243	5,327	8,806	6,449	301	189	149	127

Note: Excludes inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of victimization. Data may have been revised from previously published statistics.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2010–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 3: Aggregated number of allegations, by type of victimization, outcome of investigation, and type of facility, 2016–18**

Type of victimization and outcome	All facilities	Local jails
Inmate-on-inmate total	520	483
Substantiated	74	56
Unsubstantiated	264	245
Unfounded	338	333
Under investigation	50	49
Nonconsensual sexual acts	426	400
Substantiated	38	36
Unsubstantiated	208	186
Unfounded	302	296
Under investigation	54	44
Abusive sexual contact	316	207
Substantiated	66	44
Unsubstantiated	200	114
Unfounded	133	109
Under investigation	50	39
Staff-on-inmate total	345	309
Substantiated	63	52
Unsubstantiated	157	151
Unfounded	240	201
Under investigation	63	61
Staff sexual misconduct	235	211
Substantiated	41	36
Unsubstantiated	116	112
Unfounded	170	141
Under investigation	46	44
Staff sexual harassment	262	180
Substantiated	45	35
Unsubstantiated	142	83
Unfounded	149	117
Under investigation	48	43

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2016–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Standard errors for table 4: Aggregated percent of allegations, by type of victimization, outcome of investigation, and type of facility, 2016–18**

Type of victimization and outcome	All facilities	Local jails
Inmate-on-inmate total		
Substantiated	0.21%	0.47%
Unsubstantiated	0.57	1.30
Unfounded	0.63	1.41
Number of completed investigations	512	475
Nonconsensual sexual acts		
Substantiated	0.23	0.48
Unsubstantiated	0.87	1.70
Unfounded	0.94	1.81
Number of completed investigations	420	394
Abusive sexual contact		
Substantiated	0.39	0.82
Unsubstantiated	0.48	1.25
Unfounded	0.46	1.27
Number of completed investigations	192	183
Staff-on-inmate total		
Substantiated	0.14%	0.50%
Unsubstantiated	0.31	1.09
Unfounded	0.31	1.11
Number of completed investigations	330	293
Staff sexual misconduct		
Substantiated	0.18	0.61
Unsubstantiated	0.39	1.45
Unfounded	0.41	1.47
Number of completed investigations	224	199
Staff sexual harassment		
Substantiated	0.22	0.78
Unsubstantiated	0.40	1.39
Unfounded	0.38	1.47
Number of completed investigations	178	159

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2016–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 5: Substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–2018**

Type of facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total	67	55	51	40	61	44	27
Prisons	53	16	19	0	37	21	9
Jails	41	52	48	40	48	39	25
Other adult facilities							
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	2	1	~	~	~	~	~
Indian country jails	:	0	0	0	:	0	0

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 6: Rates per 1,000 inmates of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of facility, 2012–2018**

Type of facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Total	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Prisons	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.01
Jails	0.06	0.13	0.10	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.03
Other adult facilities							
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	0.08	0.05	~	~	~	~	~
Indian country jails	:	0.00	0.00	0.00	:	0.00	0.00

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2012–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 7: Substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2005 and 2010–2018**

Type of victimization	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010	2005
Total	67	55	51	40	61	44	27	30	30	90
Inmate-on-inmate total	56	34	35	35	37	37	17	17	16	...
Nonconsensual sexual acts	21	24	21	18	18	18	15	13	8	79
Abusive sexual contact	53	25	32	29	32	31	8	11	15	29
Staff-on-inmate total	37	41	31	19	46	23	20	23	23	...
Staff sexual misconduct	27	23	22	17	44	16	18	17	20	30
Staff sexual harassment	25	30	22	7	10	12	8	13	11	5

...Not available.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2005 and 2010–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Numbers and standard errors for figure 4: Allegations and substantiated incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment in adult correctional facilities, 2013–2018

Year	Number		Standard error	
	Allegations	Substantiated incidents	Allegations	Substantiated incidents
2013	2,859	556	117	32
2014	5,242	821	143	41
2015	7,709	1,034	218	72
2016	9,085	1,177	281	73
2017	9,122	1,203	258	95
2018	9,861	1,199	369	76

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 8: Aggregated number and rate of allegations and substantiated incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–18

Type of facility	2016–18				2013–15			
	Allegations		Substantiated incidents		Allegations		Substantiated incidents	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 inmates	Number	Rate per 1,000 inmates	Number	Rate per 1,000 inmates	Number	Rate per 1,000 inmates
Total	531	0.15	141	0.03	285	0.04	89	0.01
Prisons	209	0.05	82	0.02	40	0.01	16	0.00
Jails	488	0.49	115	0.08	283	0.13	87	0.04
Other adult facilities								
Immigration and Customs Enforcement	5	0.06	1	0.02	~	~	~	~
Indian country jails	0	0.00	0	0.00	:	:	:	:

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 9: Aggregated allegations of inmate-on-inmate sexual harassment, by outcome of investigation and type of facility, 2016–18

Type of outcome	Number of allegations		Percent by outcome	
	All facilities	Local jails	All facilities	Local jails
Total	531	479	:	:
Substantiated	141	114	0.43%	0.87%
Unsubstantiated	303	276	0.70	1.51
Unfounded	275	263	0.69	1.56
Under investigation	47	47	:	:

:Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2016–2018.



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 and valid 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. Doris J. James is the acting director.

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