



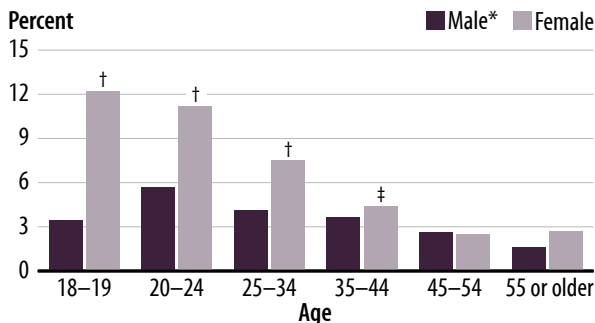
Characteristics of Sexual Victimization in Local Jails Reported by Inmates, 2023–24 – Statistical Tables

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In 2023–24, 12.2% of female jail inmates ages 18 to 19 reported being sexually victimized during the prior 12 months (or since admission to the facility if the date of admission was less than 12 months prior), a percentage more than three times greater than the 3.4% of male inmates ages 18 to 19 (**figure 1**). Female inmates ages 20 to 24 (11.2%) and 25 to 34 (7.5%) also reported sexual victimization in larger percentages than male inmates in the same age groups (5.7% ages 20 to 24 and 4.1% ages 25 to 34). The difference in reporting by sex lessens among older inmates and ultimately disappears among the oldest inmates.¹

¹See *Methodology* for discussion of significance testing and standard errors.

FIGURE 1
Percent of jail inmates reporting sexual victimization, by inmate sex and age, 2023–24



Note: Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See table 1.2 for estimates and appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

Highlights

- A larger percentage of female inmates (4.5%) reported inmate-on-inmate victimization than male inmates (1.8%), but the same percentage of both groups (2.3%) reported staff-on-inmate victimization (**table 1.1**).
- The percentage of inmates who were serving in the U.S. Armed Forces at the time of the survey (24.3%) reporting staff-on-inmate victimization was more than 10 times greater than the percentage among inmates who had never served (2.1%) (**table 1.6**).
- Nearly one-third (30.4%) of inmates who reported prior sexual victimization in another facility also reported sexual victimization in their current facility (**table 1.7**).
- After the most recent incident of inmate-on-inmate victimization, 3 in 10 victims reported the perpetrator had some type of sexual contact with the victim again, hurt the victim or beat the victim up, or threatened to hurt the victim to keep it a secret (**table 2.2**).
- After the most recent incident of inmate-on-inmate victimization, an estimated 23.4% of victims reported fighting more, 10.5% carried a weapon, and 7.8% joined a gang (**table 2.2**).
- In about one-third of incidents, inmates who reported their most recent incident of staff-on-inmate victimization were written up (35.7%) or given a higher level of custody within the facility (32.7%) (**table 2.5**).

This report presents findings from the fourth National Inmate Survey (NIS-4) in local jails, conducted from February 2023 to February 2024, and describes characteristics of victims, perpetrators, and incidents related to inmate-reported sexual victimization in local jails. This report accompanies *Sexual Victimization in Local Jails Reported by Inmates, 2023–24* ² (NCJ 309852, BJS, December 2025), which provides national and facility-level estimates of sexual victimization in local jails.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA; P.L. 108–79) requires the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to carry out a comprehensive statistical review and analysis

of the incidence and effects of prison rape. The NIS is part of BJS’s National Prison Rape Statistics Program, which collects allegations of sexual victimization directly from victims—through surveys of inmates in prisons and jails and youth held in juvenile facilities—and information on reported sexual victimization from administrative records.

This report will be followed by an additional report using NIS-4 data on facility characteristics of local jails related to inmate-reported sexual victimization. NIS-4 data from state and federal prisons were collected separately from these data and will be reported separately.

Terms and definitions

The Bureau of Justice Statistics’ National Prison Rape Statistics Program uses uniform definitions for each sexual act or activity. Each sexual act or activity is classified by the alleged perpetrator(s) who carried out the incident (i.e., inmate or staff) and the type of act or activity.

Sexual victimization reported by inmates involves any forced or coerced sexual acts or activity with another inmate and any sexual acts or activity with facility staff.²

- **Inmate-on-inmate** sexual victimization involving force or coercion includes:
 - *Forced or coerced sexual acts*—unwanted contacts with another inmate that involved anal or vaginal penetration, oral sex, handjobs, or other sexual acts.

- *Other forced or coerced sexual activity*—unwanted contacts with another inmate that involved touching of the buttocks, thigh, penis, breasts, or vagina in a sexual way that does not meet the description of forced or coerced sexual acts.

■ **Staff-on-inmate** sexual victimization includes:

- *Sexual acts*—any contacts with staff that involved anal or vaginal penetration, oral sex, handjobs, or other sexual acts.
- *Other sexual activity*—any contacts with staff that involved touching of the buttocks, thigh, penis, breasts, or vagina in a sexual way that does not meet the description of sexual acts.

²The National Inmate Survey does not distinguish between completed and attempted sexual victimization, and it does not measure sexual harassment by either inmates or staff.

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Section 1. Sexual victimization in the past year

Tables in this section feature demographics and characteristics of inmates who reported having been sexually victimized in the 12 months prior to the survey or since admission to the facility if the date of admission was less than 12 months prior. This section also includes information on the number of incidents experienced, when the first incident occurred, whether the victim was physically injured in any of the incidents, and characteristics of staff perpetrators.

Key findings

- In 2023–24, a larger percentage of female inmates reported sexual victimization of any type (5.9%) or inmate-on-inmate victimization (4.5%) than male inmates (3.7% any victimization and 1.8% inmate-on-inmate) (**table 1.1**).
- A larger percentage of white inmates (2.0%) reported inmate-on-inmate victimization than black inmates (1.4%), but a larger percentage of black inmates (2.4%) reported staff-on-inmate victimization than white inmates (1.4%).
- Larger percentages of Hispanic and multiracial inmates reported inmate-on-inmate or staff-on-inmate victimization than white inmates, and a larger percentage of American Indian or Alaska Native inmates reported staff-on-inmate victimization than white inmates.
- A smaller percentage of inmates who reported their race or ethnicity as white either alone or in combination with other races or ethnicities reported any sexual victimization (4.0%) or staff-on-inmate victimization (1.8%) than any other race or ethnicity alone or in combination.
- About 1 in 10 inmates who identified their race as Asian (11.7%) or Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander (9.9%) alone or in combination with other races or ethnicities reported any sexual victimization.
- An estimated 2.6% of inmates ages 25 to 34 reported inmate-on-inmate victimization, a smaller percentage than inmates ages 20 to 24 (3.8%) but a larger percentage than those in older age groups.
- Bisexual inmates (8.1%), gay or lesbian inmates (12.2%), and other non-heterosexual inmates (12.0%) reported inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization at a percentage more than five times greater than heterosexual inmates (1.6%).
- A smaller percentage of white male inmates (1.5%) reported staff-on-inmate victimization than male inmates of any other racial or ethnic group (**table 1.2**).
- Among female inmates, a smaller percentage of white inmates (3.3%) reported any sexual victimization than black inmates (6.4%), Hispanic inmates (8.9%), or multiracial inmates (9.9%).
- An estimated 2.0% of male inmates ages 25 to 34 reported inmate-on-inmate victimization, a smaller percentage than male inmates ages 20 to 24 (3.2%) but a larger percentage than those in older age groups.
- More than 1 in 10 female inmates ages 18 to 19 or ages 20 to 24 reported any sexual victimization.
- Among male inmates, the percentage reporting inmate-on-inmate victimization was more than 12 times greater among gay inmates (16.6%) than heterosexual inmates (1.3%), while the percentage reporting staff-on-inmate victimization was about 3 times greater among gay inmates (6.9%) than heterosexual inmates (2.2%).
- A smaller percentage of heterosexual female inmates (3.6%) reported inmate-on-inmate victimization than bisexual female inmates (7.1%).
- A larger percentage of inmates held for a violent sexual offense (4.0%) reported inmate-on-inmate victimization than inmates held for any other type of offense (**table 1.3**).
- A smaller percentage of inmates who had been in their current facility for less than 1 month (3.1%) reported sexual victimization of any type than inmates who had been there for longer periods of time.
- A larger percentage of male and female inmates reported inmate-on-inmate or staff-on-inmate victimization in 2023–24 than 2011–12 (**table 1.4**).
- The percentages of white, black, and multiracial inmates reporting sexual victimization did not change significantly from 2011–12 to 2023–24, but the percentages of Hispanic inmates reporting inmate-on-inmate (1.5% to 2.6%) and staff-on-inmate (1.5% to 2.8%) victimization increased during that period.

- The percentage of inmates who reported staff-on-inmate victimization increased from 2011–12 to 2023–24 for all age ranges except ages 18 to 19.
- The percentages of inmates who had been in their current facility for less than 1 month who reported inmate-on-inmate (0.9% to 1.7%) and staff-on-inmate (1.2% to 1.9%) victimization increased from 2011–12 to 2023–24.
- For every disability and mental health condition measured, a larger percentage of inmates with the disability or condition reported inmate-on-inmate or staff-on-inmate victimization in 2023–24 than inmates without the condition (**table 1.5**).
- A larger percentage of inmates identified with serious psychological distress reported inmate-on-inmate (4.4%) or staff-on-inmate victimization (4.3%) than inmates with no indicated mental health problem (0.9% inmate-on-inmate and 1.0% staff-on-inmate).
- A larger percentage of inmates with a college degree or more reported inmate-on-inmate (3.6%) or staff-on-inmate victimization (3.8%) than inmates who had not completed high school (1.8% inmate-on-inmate and 2.1% staff-on-inmate) (**table 1.6**).
- Inmates who were serving in the U.S. Armed Forces at the time of the survey reported sexual victimization of any type, inmate-on-inmate victimization, and staff-on-inmate victimization in larger percentages than inmates who had never served.
- A larger percentage of inmates who had been arrested one time (3.1%) reported inmate-on-inmate victimization than inmates who had been arrested more often (**table 1.7**).
- Thirty percent of inmates who reported prior sexual victimization in another facility also reported sexual victimization in their current facility.
- Sexual victimization was reported by a larger percentage of inmates who, due to a problem with emotions, nerves, or mental health, had stayed overnight in a hospital or other treatment facility, taken prescription medicine, or received counseling or therapy than by inmates without these histories.
- A smaller percentage of inmates who had spent no time in restrictive housing reported inmate-on-inmate or staff-on-inmate victimization than inmates who had been in restrictive housing, regardless of the length of time (**table 1.8**).
- The percentages of inmates with a low perception of facility staff reporting inmate-on-inmate victimization (3.8%) and staff-on-inmate victimization (5.5%) were greater than those of inmates with a high perception of facility staff (1.1% inmate-on-inmate and 0.6% staff-on-inmate).
- A smaller percentage of inmates with a high level of social ties at their facility (3.3%) reported any sexual victimization than inmates with a low level of social ties at their facility (4.7%).
- About one-third of inmates who reported inmate-on-inmate victimization (32.4%) or staff-on-inmate victimization (35.1%) reported six or more incidents (**table 1.9**).
- About 6 in 10 inmates victimized by another inmate (62.7%) or by a staff person (58.2%) reported that they experienced the first victimization during their first month in the facility.
- Among inmates reporting inmate-on-inmate victimization, a larger percentage of males (30.5%) reported receiving physical injuries than females (17.8%).
- More than 8 in 10 female victims and 5 in 10 male victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that some or all of the perpetrators were male.

TABLE 1.1**Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate demographic characteristics, 2023–24**

Inmate demographic characteristic	Number of inmates ^a	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Sex ^c				
Male*	513,400	3.7%	1.8%	2.3%
Female	86,500	5.9 †	4.5 †	2.3
Race/ethnicity				
White ^{d*}	201,900	3.1%	2.0%	1.4%
Black ^d	157,900	3.5	1.4 †	2.4 †
Hispanic	134,300	4.6 †	2.6 †	2.8 †
American Indian/Alaska Native ^d	13,400	6.0 †	2.1	4.4 †
Asian ^d	3,000	4.4	4.2 †	^
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander ^d	1,600	^	^	^
Multiracial ^d	79,000	5.9 †	3.4 †	3.1 †
Race/ethnicity alone or in combination ^e				
White alone or in combination*	315,000	4.0%	2.5%	1.8%
Black alone or in combination	217,600	4.5 †	2.0 †	3.1 †
Hispanic alone or in combination	134,300	4.6 †	2.6	2.8 †
American Indian/Alaska Native alone or in combination	96,200	6.2 †	3.4 †	3.6 †
Asian alone or in combination	16,600	11.7 †	7.1 †	7.1 †
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination	19,600	9.9 †	6.1 †	6.5 †
Age				
18–19	15,700	4.1%	1.9%	2.7%
20–24	70,200	6.3 †	3.8 †	3.5 †
25–34*	198,000	4.6	2.6	2.7
35–44	181,800	3.8 †	1.8 †	2.2 ‡
45–54	86,000	2.6 †	1.3 †	1.4 †
55 or older	48,400	1.7 †	1.2 †	0.7 †
Sexual orientation				
Heterosexual*	540,000	3.3%	1.6%	2.1%
Bisexual	31,600	9.7 †	8.1 †	3.2 †
Gay/lesbian	11,300	15.8 †	12.2 †	6.3 †
Other	3,700	21.3 †	12.0 †	14.9 †
Personal identity ^c				
Man	507,100	3.5% †	1.6% †	2.2% †
Woman	84,400	5.4 †	4.2 †	1.9 †
Other ^{f*}	6,700	26.1	19.8	12.5

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 1 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

^aEstimates of the number of inmates nationwide are based on weighted data and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bDetails may not sum to totals because inmates could report multiple types of victimization.

^cSee *Methodology*.

^dExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^eCombines all individuals belonging to a particular racial or ethnic group (whether alone or in combination with another racial or ethnic group). For example, a respondent who reported being both white and black would fall into both the “White alone or in combination” category and the “Black alone or in combination” category. The number of inmates across the categories sums to greater than the total number of inmates because the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

^fIndividuals whose personal identity is different from their sex. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 1.2**Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident, inmate sex, and selected inmate demographic characteristics, 2023–24**

Inmate demographic characteristic	Number of male inmates ^a	Percent of male jail inmates reporting:			Number of female inmates ^a	Percent of female jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Race/ethnicity								
White ^{c*}	161,200	3.1%	1.9%	1.5%	40,700	3.3%	2.6%	1.0%
Black ^c	144,300	3.2	1.1 †	2.4 †	13,700	6.4 †	5.3 †	1.9 ‡
Hispanic	119,100	4.0 †	2.0	2.5 †	15,200	8.9 †	7.0 †	4.8 †
Multiracial ^c	66,100	5.1 †	2.7 ‡	2.9 †	12,900	9.9 †	7.1 †	4.1 †
Other ^{c,d}	14,700	6.0 †	2.5	4.3 †	3,200	3.6	^	^
Age								
18–19	14,300	3.4%	^	2.4%	1,300	12.2%	10.8%	^
20–24	62,200	5.7 †	3.2% †	3.3 ‡	8,000	11.2 †	8.8 †	5.1%
25–34*	168,000	4.1	2.0	2.7	30,000	7.5	5.9	2.9
35–44	151,600	3.6	1.5 †	2.4	30,300	4.4 †	3.6 †	1.2 †
45–54	73,700	2.6 †	1.3 †	1.4 †	12,400	2.5 †	1.3 †	1.5 †
55 or older	43,700	1.6 †	1.1 †	0.5 †	4,700	2.7 †	^	2.7
Sexual orientation								
Heterosexual*	477,900	3.2%	1.3%	2.2%	62,100	4.5%	3.6%	1.5%
Bisexual	14,000	10.8 †	9.5 †	3.5 ‡	17,700	8.9 †	7.1 †	2.9 †
Gay/lesbian	6,800	20.5 †	16.6 †	6.9 †	4,500	8.5 ‡	5.6	5.5 ‡
Other	2,600	19.3 †	9.0 †	11.3 †	1,100	25.9 †	18.8 †	23.4 †
Personal identity ^e								
Same as sex*	507,100	3.5%	1.6%	2.2%	84,400	5.4%	4.2%	1.9%
Different from sex ^f	4,700	25.9 †	20.5 †	9.1 †	2,000	26.4 †	18.3 †	20.6 †

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

^aEstimates of the number of inmates nationwide are based on weighted data and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bDetails may not sum to totals because inmates could report multiple types of victimization.

^cExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^dIncludes American Indian or Alaska Native inmates, Asian inmates, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander inmates.

^eSee *Methodology*.

^fIndividuals whose personal identity is different from their sex. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 1.3**Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate offense details, 2023–24**

Inmate offense detail	Number of inmates ^a	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Most serious offense				
Violent sexual offense*	44,800	5.8%	4.0%	2.9%
Other violent offense	114,400	5.3	2.8 †	3.2
Property offense	108,700	3.8 †	2.1 †	2.2
Drug offense	129,600	3.0 †	1.3 †	1.9 †
Probation/parole/procedural violation	99,500	3.4 †	1.9 †	1.7 †
Other offense	48,500	3.8 †	2.0 †	2.2
Time in current facility				
Less than 1 month*	149,000	3.1%	1.7%	1.8%
1 month to 6 months	270,700	3.9 †	2.2 †	2.1
6 months to 1 year	89,800	5.2 †	2.6 †	3.2 †
1 year to 2 years	53,400	4.2 †	2.6 †	2.5 †
2 years or more	35,300	5.2 †	2.5	3.1 †
Serving sentence for offense				
No*	342,500	4.6%	2.5%	2.7%
Yes	248,800	3.1 †	1.8 †	1.8 †

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aEstimates of the number of inmates nationwide are based on weighted data and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bDetails may not sum to totals because inmates could report multiple types of victimization.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 1.4**Sexual victimization in jails across inmate surveys, by type of incident and inmate characteristics, 2011–12 and 2023–24**

Inmate characteristic	Percent of jail inmates reporting inmate-on-inmate victimization		Percent of jail inmates reporting staff-on-inmate victimization ^a	
	NIS-3 (2011–12)	NIS-4 (2023–24)*	NIS-3 (2011–12)	NIS-4 (2023–24)*
Sex				
Male	1.4% †	1.8%	1.9% †	2.3%
Female	3.6 †	4.5	1.4 †	2.3
Race/ethnicity				
White ^b	2.0%	2.0%	1.4%	1.4%
Black ^b	1.1	1.4	2.1	2.4
Hispanic	1.5 †	2.6	1.5 †	2.8
Multiracial ^b	3.0	3.4	3.2	3.1
Other ^{b,c}	1.2 ‡	2.4	1.8 †	3.8
Age				
18–19	1.9%	1.9%	2.6%	2.7%
20–24	2.0 †	3.8	2.4 †	3.5
25–34	1.9 †	2.6	2.2 †	2.7
35–44	1.4 ‡	1.8	1.5 †	2.2
45–54	1.1	1.3	0.9 †	1.4
55 or older	1.3	1.2	0.3 ‡	0.7
Most serious offense				
Violent sexual offense	3.9%	4.0%	2.0%	2.9%
Other violent offense	2.3	2.8	3.3	3.2
Property offense	1.9	2.1	1.7 ‡	2.2
Drug offense	1.1	1.3	1.4 †	1.9
Other offense	1.2 †	1.9	1.6	1.9
Time in current facility				
Less than 1 month	0.9% †	1.7%	1.2% †	1.9%
1 month to 6 months	1.7 †	2.2	1.8	2.1
6 months to 1 year	2.7	2.6	2.5 ‡	3.2
1 year to 2 years	2.8	2.6	3.4 ‡	2.5
2 years or more	2.0	2.6	3.1	3.1

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^aCalled “staff sexual misconduct” in NIS-3 reports.

^bExcludes persons of Hispanic origin (e.g., “white” refers to non-Hispanic white persons and “black” refers to non-Hispanic black persons).

^cIncludes American Indian or Alaska Native inmates, Asian inmates, and Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander inmates.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2011–12 and 2023–24.

TABLE 1.5**Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and reported disability or mental health status, 2023–24**

Disability or mental health status	Number of inmates ^a	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Disability				
Any reported disability				
No*	311,400	2.6%	1.2%	1.6%
Yes	277,400	5.0 †	3.0 †	2.6 †
Deaf/serious difficulty hearing				
No*	538,500	3.6%	1.9%	2.0%
Yes	48,700	5.8 †	3.6 †	3.2 †
Blind/serious difficulty seeing				
No*	517,500	3.5%	1.9%	1.9%
Yes	70,400	5.4 †	3.0 †	3.3 †
Serious difficulty walking/climbing stairs				
No*	522,400	3.4%	1.8%	1.9%
Yes	64,900	6.5 †	4.1 †	3.5 †
Difficulty dressing/bathing				
No*	564,000	3.5%	1.9%	1.9%
Yes	23,800	9.8 †	6.1 †	5.7 †
Serious difficulty concentrating/remembering/ making decisions due to physical/mental/ emotional problem				
No*	374,800	2.7%	1.4%	1.7%
Yes	210,800	5.5 †	3.3 †	2.8 †
Difficulty doing activities on own due to physical/mental/emotional problem				
No*	520,400	3.1%	1.7%	1.7%
Yes	65,800	8.8 †	5.1 †	5.1 †
Mental health condition				
Any reported mental health condition				
No*	173,600	1.8%	0.8%	1.1%
Yes	418,200	4.6 †	2.6 †	2.6 †
Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD)				
No*	350,800	3.0%	1.7%	1.6%
Yes	234,500	4.9 †	2.7 †	2.7 †
Dyslexia				
No*	521,600	3.4%	1.9%	1.9%
Yes	60,100	6.2 †	3.4 †	4.0 †
Learning disability				
No*	434,400	3.3%	1.8%	1.8%
Yes	152,100	5.1 †	2.9 †	2.8 †
Autism/Asperger's				
No*	564,500	3.5%	1.9%	2.0%
Yes	21,300	9.1 †	5.5 †	5.3 †
Depression/another mood disorder				
No*	310,400	2.4%	1.2%	1.5%
Yes	279,400	5.3 †	3.1 †	2.8 †
Schizophrenia/another psychotic disorder				
No*	482,500	3.1%	1.7%	1.7%
Yes	106,200	6.9 †	3.8 †	4.1 †
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)				
No*	360,500	2.5%	1.4%	1.4%
Yes	228,100	5.8 †	3.2 †	3.3 †

Continued on next page

TABLE 1.5 (continued)**Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and reported disability or mental health status, 2023–24**

Disability or mental health status	Number of inmates ^a	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Another anxiety disorder				
No*	379,000	2.9%	1.5%	1.7%
Yes	210,000	5.4 †	3.2 †	2.9 †
Personality disorder				
No*	471,100	3.1%	1.7%	1.7%
Yes	117,500	6.7 †	3.8 †	3.8 †
Other mental/emotional condition				
No*	461,900	2.9%	1.5%	1.7%
Yes	126,400	6.9 †	4.1 †	3.8 †
Results of mental health screener^c				
No indicated mental health problem*	295,900	1.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Anxiety disorder	126,800	3.4 †	1.8 †	1.8 †
Serious psychological distress	167,300	7.6 †	4.4 †	4.3 †

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aEstimates of the number of inmates nationwide are based on weighted data and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bDetails may not sum to totals because inmates could report multiple types of victimization.

^cBased on the Kessler-6 (K6) scale, a six-item scale designed to provide rapid assessment of the prevalence of serious psychological distress (SPD) in population surveys. The K6 has been recognized as a broad screener rather than a specific screener for any one mental disorder. Studies have shown that K6-scale outcomes are consistent with blinded clinical diagnoses of SPD in general-population samples. K6 scores from 0 to 7 indicate no mental health problem, scores from 8 to 12 indicate an anxiety disorder, and scores of 13 to 24 indicate SPD. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 1.6**Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate social characteristics, 2023–24**

Inmate social characteristic	Number of inmates ^a	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Education				
Less than high school*	182,600	3.4%	1.8%	2.1%
High school graduate	224,800	3.6	1.9	2.1
Some college	138,600	4.6 †	2.7 †	2.4
College degree or more	51,100	6.2 †	3.6 †	3.8 †
Marital status				
Married*	91,000	4.5%	2.5%	2.7%
Widowed	14,200	6.0	4.4 †	3.6
Divorced	92,300	2.8 †	1.4 †	1.7 †
Separated	51,500	4.7	3.0	2.3
Never married	342,800	3.9	2.1	2.3
Ever served in U.S. Armed Forces				
No*	561,800	3.7%	2.1%	2.1%
Yes but not currently serving	30,800	5.2 †	2.9 ‡	3.3 †
Yes and currently serving	3,800	28.8 †	15.1 †	24.3 †
Type of military discharge ^c				
Honorable*	15,500	4.9%	2.5%	3.3%
General under honorable conditions	7,500	4.1	2.9	1.7 ‡
Other than honorable/bad conduct/dishonorable	5,200	5.3	3.4	3.4
Some other type of discharge	2,300	11.3 †	^	9.4 †

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

^aEstimates of the number of inmates nationwide are based on weighted data and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bDetails may not sum to totals because inmates could report multiple types of victimization.

^cItem asked only of respondents who reported they had ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces but were not currently serving.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 1.7**Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate personal history, 2023–24**

Inmate personal history	Number of inmates ^a	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Age first time arrested/taken into custody				
15 or younger	155,600	4.5%	2.2%	3.0% ‡
16–18*	196,400	4.1	2.1	2.4
19–24	138,800	3.7	2.1	1.9 †
25 or older	103,300	3.4 ‡	2.4	1.4 †
Number of times arrested				
1 time*	69,500	4.8%	3.1%	2.4%
2–3 times	148,800	3.8 ‡	2.3 †	2.0
4–10 times	224,900	3.7 †	2.0 †	2.0
11 or more times	148,900	4.3	1.9 †	2.9
Sexual victimization in lifetime prior to entering current facility				
No prior sexual victimization*	484,500	2.2%	0.8%	1.5%
Prior sexual victimization but not in another facility	94,900	8.9 †	5.9 †	4.2 †
Prior sexual victimization in another facility	16,000	30.4 †	21.2 †	15.6 †
Because of a problem with emotions/nerves/mental health, had:				
Ever stayed overnight in hospital/other facility				
No*	400,600	3.0%	1.5%	1.8%
Yes	187,500	5.4 †	3.3 †	2.8 †
Ever taken prescription medicine				
No*	277,100	2.5%	1.1%	1.7%
Yes	310,200	4.9 †	3.0 †	2.5 †
Ever received counseling/therapy from a trained professional				
No*	306,000	2.9%	1.4%	1.8%
Yes	281,600	4.7 †	2.9 †	2.4 †

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^aEstimates of the number of inmates nationwide are based on weighted data and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bDetails may not sum to totals because inmates could report multiple types of victimization.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 1.8**Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate experience in current facility, 2023–24**

Inmate experience	Number of inmates ^a	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization ^b	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Time spent in restrictive housing				
None*	423,500	2.7%	1.5%	1.4%
1 day or less	18,600	5.2 †	2.6 †	3.5 †
2–6 days	33,100	4.5 †	2.3 †	2.3 †
7–13 days	28,200	6.8 †	4.2 †	3.3 †
14–29 days	28,600	5.8 †	3.6 †	3.6 †
30 days or more	51,600	8.6 †	4.2 †	5.8 †
Perception of staff at facility ^c				
Low*	149,200	8.2%	3.8%	5.5%
Medium	162,600	3.3 †	2.2 †	1.5 †
High	252,400	1.6 †	1.1 †	0.6 †
Social ties at facility ^d				
Low*	171,100	4.7%	2.3%	2.9%
Medium	190,100	3.7 †	2.1	2.1 †
High	204,700	3.3 †	2.0	1.7 †

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aEstimates of the number of inmates nationwide are based on weighted data and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bDetails may not sum to totals because inmates could report multiple types of victimization.

^cInmates were asked nine questions about facility staff. See *Methodology*.

^dInmates were asked five questions about social ties with other inmates and facility staff. See *Methodology*.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 1.9

Circumstances surrounding incidents of sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident, inmate sex, and victim experiences, 2023–24

Victim experience	Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization:			Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting*	Percent of females reporting	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting*	Percent of females reporting
Number of incidents						
1	23.1%	23.7%	21.6%	27.7%	27.3%	30.1%
2	26.7	26.8	26.6	21.2	22.0	16.0 ‡
3–5	17.9	14.7	25.4 †	16.1	15.1	21.6
6–10	13.7	13.8	13.2	13.2	12.7	15.6
More than 10	18.7	21.0	13.2 †	21.9	22.8	16.7
When victimization first happened^a						
During first 24 hours	19.9%	18.4%	25.4%	30.8%	31.6%	26.9%
During first 3 days (but not first 24 hours)	13.7	15.1	^	7.9	7.2	11.5
During first 30 days (but not first 3 days)	29.1	28.5	31.5	19.5	18.5	24.6
During first 6 months (but not first 30 days)	22.3	22.6	20.8	24.7	25.2	22.3
During first year (but not first 6 months)	8.6	7.2	13.8	10.7	10.5	12.1
After first year	6.4	8.2	0.0	6.3	7.1	^
Victim physically injured^b						
Yes	26.8%	30.5%	17.8% †	22.5%	21.2%	29.5%
No	73.2	69.5	82.2 †	77.5	78.8	70.5
Sex of staff^b						
Male facility staff	~	~	~	37.4%	35.2%	49.9% †
Female facility staff	~	~	~	44.9	50.0	15.9 †
Both male and female facility staff	~	~	~	17.7	14.8	34.2 †
Type of staff^{b,c}						
Correctional officers	~	~	~	70.1%	68.5%	79.5% †
Other staff working in the facility	~	~	~	42.4	41.7	46.6
Volunteers in the facility	~	~	~	19.1	16.9	31.7 ‡

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

~Not applicable.

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

^aBased on when the inmate first arrived at the facility on the current admission.

^bItem covers all incidents in the past 12 months or since admission to the facility if the inmate had been in the facility for less than 12 months.

^cDetails do not sum to 100% because some inmates selected multiple types of staff.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

Section 2. Most recent incidents of sexual victimization

Tables in this section include incident and perpetrator characteristics for the most recent incident of sexual victimization. All inmates were asked about sexual victimization in the 12 months prior to the survey or since admission to the facility if the date of admission was less than 12 months prior. Those respondents who indicated a sexual victimization were then asked additional follow-up questions about the most recent incident.

Key findings

- A larger percentage of male victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization thought the most recent incident happened due to their age (39.5%), race or ethnicity (34.9%), or religion (18.6%) than female victims (31.7% age, 22.2% race or ethnicity, and 11.2% religion) (**table 2.1**).
- A larger percentage of female victims (49.1%) of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported being persuaded or talked into it than male victims (38.6%), while a larger percentage of male victims (39.0%) reported being threatened with harm than female victims (22.9%).
- Twenty-three percent of victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported being physically injured in the most recent incident.
- More than one-quarter (27.2%) of victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported the most recent incident to someone. Of those victims who reported the incident, 23.9% reported it to a correctional officer and 16.4% reported it to administrative staff (**table 2.2**).
- A larger percentage of male victims (29.8%) of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported the most recent incident to someone than female victims (21.0%).
- Nearly half of victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization who reported their most recent incident were subsequently confined to their cell, room, or housing area (47.2%) or moved to administrative segregation or other protective housing (45.7%).
- After the most recent incident of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization, 37.9% of victims reported that the perpetrator said they would blame it on the victim if the victim told anyone, and 30.0% reported that the perpetrator had some type of sexual contact with the victim again, hurt the victim or beat the victim up, or threatened to hurt the victim to keep it a secret.
- A larger percentage of male victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that, after the most recent incident, the perpetrator threatened to hurt the victim to keep it a secret (34.3%) or threatened to harm the victim's family (22.3%) than female victims (20.5% victim threatened and 10.4% victim's family threatened).
- After the most recent incident, the majority of victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization said they kept to themselves more (77.6%), avoided certain inmates (71.2%), stayed in their own cell or housing area more (69.3%), or avoided certain areas of the facility (53.6%).
- An estimated 23.4% of victims reported fighting more, 10.5% carried a weapon, and 7.8% joined a gang after the most recent incident of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization.
- A larger percentage of male victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that, after the most recent incident, they worked out to bulk up (43.7%), requested a transfer to another facility (23.5%), or requested protective custody (20.2%) than female victims (19.3% bulked up, 13.7% requested transfer, and 11.3% requested protective custody).
- Three-quarters (75.1%) of victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that the most recent incident involved a single perpetrator (**table 2.3**).
- More than two-thirds (68.2%) of victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that the most recent incident involved male perpetrator(s).
- Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization, 53.7% reported that the most recent incident involved black perpetrator(s), 46.7% involved white perpetrator(s), and 28.5% involved Hispanic perpetrator(s).

- Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization who reported the most recent incident, 18.4% said the perpetrator(s) were charged with a crime and 24.8% reported the perpetrator(s) were written up.
- Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization who reported the most recent incident, a larger percentage of female victims (37.7%) said the perpetrator(s) were written up than male victims (20.3%).
- Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization identifying as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or something else other than heterosexual, a larger percentage of male victims (78.6%) said they thought the most recent incident happened due to their sexual orientation than female victims (43.8%) (**table 2.4**).
- More than 4 in 10 victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that prior to the most recent incident the staff person talked about sex, joked about sex, or shared sexual stories with the victim (47.2%) or told the victim about their personal life outside of work (42.0%).
- A larger percentage of female victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported being persuaded or talked into the most recent incident (54.1%), physically held down or restrained (38.2%), or given a bribe (36.6%) than male victims (37.9% were persuaded, 22.2% restrained, and 23.1% bribed).
- A larger percentage of female victims (25.2%) of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported being physically injured in their most recent incident than male victims (14.1%).
- About one-quarter (24.4%) of victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported their most recent incident to someone. Of those victims who reported the incident, 19.2% reported it to a correctional officer, 18.6% to administrative staff, and 16.9% to another inmate (**table 2.5**).
- Inmates who reported their most recent incident of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization were sometimes punished: 35.7% were written up and 32.7% were given a higher level of custody within the facility.
- Among inmates who reported their most recent incident of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization to someone, a larger percentage of male victims (51.2%) reported being confined to their cell, room, or housing area than female victims (27.7%).
- Approximately 3 in 10 victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that after the most recent incident the perpetrator said they would blame it on the victim if they told anyone (34.9%), ignored or stayed away from the victim (32.4%), or had sexual contact with the victim again (28.8%).
- More than half of female victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that, after the most recent incident, they kept to themselves more (69.8%), avoided certain staff (68.4%), stayed in their own cell or housing area more (67.8%), or avoided certain areas (53.8%), while less than half of male victims reported these actions (48.4% kept to themselves, 46.3% avoided certain staff, 46.8% stayed in their own cell, and 34.5% avoided certain areas).
- A larger percentage of male victims (32.4%) of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization reported that the most recent incident involved multiple perpetrators than female victims (13.8%) (**table 2.6**).
- A larger percentage of male victims (47.5%) of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization than female victims (28.3%) reported that the most recent incident involved only female perpetrator(s), while a larger percentage of female victims (61.0%) than male victims (43.3%) reported that the incident involved only male perpetrator(s).
- Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization, 61.8% reported the most recent incident involved white perpetrator(s), 32.4% involved black perpetrator(s), and 30.8% involved Hispanic perpetrator(s).
- Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization who reported the most recent incident, 12.3% said the perpetrator(s) were fired and 6.9% reported the perpetrator(s) were charged with a crime.

TABLE 2.1

Incident characteristics in most recent incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24

Incident characteristic	Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting*	Percent of females reporting
Victim thinks incident happened because of their:			
Race/ethnicity	31.1%	34.9%	22.2% †
Age	37.1	39.5	31.7 ‡
Religion	16.4	18.6	11.2 †
Gang affiliation	10.4	11.1	8.7
Personal identity ^a	85.3	84.2	88.8
Sexual orientation ^b	81.3	83.6	77.5
Type of pressure/force			
Persuaded/talked into it	41.8%	38.6%	49.1% †
Given a bribe	19.0	19.0	19.1
Blackmailed	22.3	22.7	21.4
Given drugs/alcohol to get victim drunk/high	17.8	18.0	17.3
Offered protection from other inmates	18.7	20.1	15.3
Trying to pay off/settle a debt that victim owed	9.9	9.8	10.0
Threatened with harm	34.2	39.0	22.9 †
Physically held down/restrained	25.5	27.4	21.3
Physically harmed/injured	23.8	27.5	15.3 †
Threatened with a weapon	19.0	24.0	7.5 †
Victim physically injured			
Yes	23.0%	26.0%	16.0% †
No	77.0	74.0	84.0 †

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding or because inmates could select multiple characteristics. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^aAmong victims whose personal identity is different from their sex. See *Methodology*.

^bAmong victims who reported identifying as something other than heterosexual.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 2.2**Post-incident actions in most recent incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Post-incident action	Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting*	Percent of females reporting
Victim reported incident			
Yes	27.2%	29.8%	21.0% †
To a correctional officer	23.9	25.5	20.2
To an administrative staff person	16.4	17.9	12.8
To a medical/healthcare staff person	12.8	14.3	9.2
To an instructor/teacher	4.5	3.7	6.4
To a counselor/other mental health care provider	10.7	11.9	7.9
To a chaplain/other religious official	3.2	2.6	4.6
To a volunteer	4.5	4.4	4.7
To some other type of facility staff person	8.9	9.8	6.9
To a telephone hotline	4.7	5.1	3.7
To another inmate	15.0	14.9	15.0
To a family member/friend	13.2	14.1	11.1
No	72.8	70.2	79.0 †
Treatment of victim after reporting incident			
Moved to administrative segregation/other protective housing	45.7%	48.5%	36.6%
Placed in a medical unit/ward/hospital	20.6	18.3	28.1
Confined to their own cell/room/housing area	47.2	47.6	45.7
Given a higher level of custody within the facility	25.7	26.4	23.3
Offered a transfer to another facility	7.7	^	^
Written up	28.3	27.7	30.4
Contact with perpetrator after incident			
Gave victim gifts/money to keep it secret	23.3%	21.4%	27.5%
Threatened to hurt victim to keep it secret	30.0	34.3	20.5 †
Said they would blame it on victim if victim told anyone	37.9	40.0	33.2
Said they would stop spending time with victim if victim told anyone	11.1	10.6	12.3
Had some type of sexual contact with victim again	30.0	30.0	30.0
Ignored victim/stayed away from victim	28.7	29.7	26.3
Threatened to harm victim's family	18.6	22.3	10.4 †
Hurt victim/beat victim up	30.0	32.7	24.0 ‡
Victim's actions after the incident			
Joined a gang	7.8%	9.1%	4.9% ‡
Carried a weapon	10.5	11.0	9.4
Fought more	23.4	23.1	23.9
Worked out in order to bulk up	36.3	43.7	19.3 †
Avoided certain areas	53.6	54.8	50.8
Kept to self more	77.6	77.2	78.6
Stayed in their own cell/housing area more	69.3	68.4	71.5
Joined a religious group	26.7	28.2	23.3
Avoided certain inmates	71.2	69.3	75.4
Requested protective custody	17.5	20.2	11.3 †
Requested transfer to another facility	20.5	23.5	13.7 †
Requested a different housing unit/pod/dormitory	40.7	43.0	35.3 ‡
Contacted someone on the outside for help	26.0	28.6	20.0 †
Tried to stay near facility staff	29.5	31.0	25.9
Paid another inmate for protection	9.5	9.8	8.7

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding or because inmates could select multiple actions. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 2.3**Perpetrator characteristics in most recent incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Perpetrator characteristic	Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting*	Percent of females reporting
Multiple perpetrators involved in incident			
Yes	24.9%	27.1%	19.9% ‡
No	75.1	72.9	80.1 ‡
Perceived identity of perpetrator(s)			
Male	68.2%	93.9%	10.9% †
Female	29.5	3.1	88.1 †
Transgender	11.6	12.0	10.7
Race/ethnicity of perpetrator(s)			
White	46.7%	45.1%	50.1%
Black	53.7	54.7	51.4
Hispanic	28.5	29.1	27.0
American Indian/Alaska Native	9.5	9.6	9.1
Asian	7.6	7.0	8.8
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	7.6	8.2	6.3
Treatment of perpetrator(s) after victim reported incident			
Moved to administrative segregation/other protective housing	25.3%	22.7%	32.7%
Placed in a medical unit/ward/hospital	7.9	^	^
Confined to their own cell/room/housing area	34.7	36.0	30.6
Given a higher level of custody	16.2	15.6	17.9
Transferred to another facility	11.0	^	18.1
Written up	24.8	20.3	37.7 †
Lost privileges	20.3	19.5	22.6
Charged with a crime	18.4	15.5	27.0
Any of the above sanctions	49.7	51.1	45.5

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding or because inmates could select multiple characteristics. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 2.4**Incident characteristics in most recent incidents of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Incident characteristic	Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting*	Percent of females reporting
Victim thinks incident happened because of their:			
Race/ethnicity	36.2%	36.6%	32.8%
Age	32.9	31.5	44.2 ‡
Religion	18.1	18.0	18.7
Gang affiliation	14.4	14.2	15.4
Personal identity ^a	50.3	54.6	^
Sexual orientation ^b	63.5	78.6	43.8 †
Prior contact/relationship between victim and staff			
Staff told inmate about personal life outside of work	42.0%	41.8%	43.5%
Staff gave inmate pictures	17.8	19.1	8.2 †
Staff wrote letters to inmate	20.5	20.2	22.8
Staff offered inmate drugs/cigarettes/alcohol/other items not allowed in facility	24.8	24.7	25.7
Staff gave inmate money	16.9	15.7	25.3
Staff did things to get inmate out of trouble	22.2	22.1	23.2
Staff spent time alone with inmate asking not to tell anyone about it	35.3	34.9	38.3
Staff told inmate that they had special feelings/were in love with inmate	33.1	32.7	35.8
Staff talked about sex/joked about sex/shared sexual stories with inmate	47.2	46.2	54.6
Type of pressure/force			
Persuaded/talked into it	39.8%	37.9%	54.1% †
Given a bribe	24.7	23.1	36.6 †
Blackmailed	24.9	25.6	19.8
Given drugs/alcohol to get victim drunk/high	19.2	19.7	15.0
Offered protection from other inmates	15.6	15.6	16.1
Trying to pay off/settle a debt that victim owed	9.6	8.4	18.4
Threatened with harm	30.2	29.7	34.4
Physically held down/restrained	24.0	22.2	38.2 †
Physically harmed/injured	19.9	19.5	22.9
Threatened with a weapon	19.7	20.4	14.5
Told that victim's family would be deported	10.9	10.4	14.7
Told that victim would lose visitation privileges	19.3	19.5	18.5
Victim physically injured			
Yes	15.4%	14.1%	25.2% †
No	84.6	85.9	74.8 †

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding or because inmates could select multiple characteristics. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

^aAmong victims whose personal identity is different from their sex. See *Methodology*.

^bAmong victims who reported identifying as something other than heterosexual.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 2.5**Post-incident actions in most recent incidents of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Post-incident action	Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting*	Percent of females reporting
Victim reported incident			
Yes	24.4%	23.5%	30.9%
To a correctional officer	19.2	18.5	23.9
To an administrative staff person	18.6	18.2	21.8
To a medical/healthcare staff person	12.5	11.6	19.9 †
To an instructor/teacher	5.7	5.4	8.6
To a counselor/other mental health care provider	11.5	11.5	11.6
To a chaplain/other religious official	3.5	3.2	^
To a volunteer	5.9	5.3	10.3
To some other type of facility staff person	9.3	8.7	13.6
To a telephone hotline	6.9	6.4	10.4
To another inmate	16.9	16.1	23.5
To a family member/friend	14.1	12.6	25.8 †
No	75.6	76.5	69.1
Treatment of victim after reporting incident			
Moved to administrative segregation/other protective housing	28.5%	30.8%	^
Placed in a medical unit/ward/hospital	19.1	20.9	^
Confined to their own cell/room/housing area	47.8	51.2	27.7% †
Given a higher level of custody within the facility	32.7	36.4	^
Offered a transfer to another facility	12.4	12.5	^
Written up	35.7	40.6	^
Contact with staff after incident			
Gave victim gifts/money to keep it secret	22.9%	21.4%	34.6% †
Threatened to hurt victim to keep it secret	22.3	22.3	21.8
Said they would blame it on victim if victim told anyone	34.9	34.3	40.3
Said they would stop spending time with victim if victim told anyone	21.6	20.6	28.6
Had sexual contact with victim again	28.8	27.7	36.9
Ignored victim/stayed away from victim	32.4	31.6	38.1
Victim's actions after the incident			
Joined a gang	8.8%	9.2%	^
Carried a weapon	10.3	10.9	^
Fought more	21.6	21.8	20.5%
Worked out in order to bulk up	37.8	41.4	11.1 †
Tried to make themselves look less attractive	23.7	23.0	28.8
Avoided certain areas	36.7	34.5	53.8 †
Kept to self more	50.9	48.4	69.8 †
Stayed in their own cell/housing area more	49.3	46.8	67.8 †
Joined a religious group	20.1	20.2	19.4
Avoided certain staff	48.9	46.3	68.4 †
Requested protective custody	15.0	15.2	13.5
Requested transfer to another facility	18.2	18.6	15.1

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding or because inmates could select multiple actions. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

TABLE 2.6**Perpetrator characteristics in most recent incidents of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Perpetrator characteristic	Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting*	Percent of females reporting
Multiple staff perpetrators involved in incident			
Yes	30.1%	32.4%	13.8% †
No	69.9	67.6	86.2 †
Sex of staff			
Male(s) only	45.4%	43.3%	61.0% †
Female(s) only	45.2	47.5	28.3 †
Both male(s) and female(s)	9.4	9.2	10.7
Race/ethnicity of staff			
White	61.8%	61.6%	63.6%
Black	32.4	33.1	27.1
Hispanic	30.8	31.2	27.4
American Indian/Alaska Native	11.0	11.1	10.4
Asian	11.0	11.1	9.7
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	10.2	10.4	8.4
Type of staff			
Correctional officer(s)	74.0%	74.7%	68.9%
Other staff person(s) working in the facility	36.6	37.0	33.0
Volunteer(s) in the facility	22.2	23.4	12.5 †
Treatment of staff after victim reported incident			
Fired	12.3%	11.5%	^
Transferred to another facility	8.7	8.3	^
Transferred to different job at this facility	18.4	19.7	^
Charged with a crime	6.9	^	^
Suspended for a period of time	6.7	6.7	^
Punished/disciplined in some other way	8.8	7.9	^
Any of the above sanctions	24.8	24.6	25.8%

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding or because inmates could select multiple characteristics. Estimates are based on nonmissing records. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^Fewer than six cases. Estimate suppressed to avoid disclosing data for individual cases.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

Methodology

The National Inmate Survey, 2023–24 (NIS-4) was conducted in 250 local jails from February 2023 to February 2024.³ The data were collected by Westat, Inc., under a cooperative agreement with the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS).

The NIS administered two questionnaires to inmates: (1) 95% of inmates received the main survey about sexual victimization in jails and (2) 5% received an alternative survey that included questions about activities within the facility, visitors and outside contact, facility climate, and childhood experiences. To protect the confidentiality of all participating inmates, the questionnaires were randomly assigned so that, at the time of the interview, the content of the survey remained unknown to facility staff, survey interviewers, and other inmates.

The interviews, which averaged 35 minutes in length, used computer-assisted personal interviewing (CAPI) and audio computer-assisted self-interviewing (ACASI) data collection methods. For about the first 2 minutes, survey interviewers conducted a personal interview using CAPI to obtain background information and date of admission to the facility. For the remainder of the interview, respondents interacted with a computer-administered questionnaire using a touchscreen and synchronized audio instructions delivered via headphones. Respondents completed the ACASI portion of the interview privately. ACASI administration helped elicit more candid responses on sensitive subjects and behaviors, reduced literacy issues, and protected respondents' privacy. While underreporting of behaviors may exist, the relative extent of it is unknown.

A shorter, paper questionnaire was made available for inmates who were unable to come to the private interviewing room or interact with the computer. Completed paper forms were collected from 100 jail inmates (0.4% of survey respondents). Most of these inmates were housed in administrative or disciplinary segregation or were considered by the facility too violent to be interviewed.

Before the interview, inmates were informed verbally and in writing that participation was voluntary and that all information provided would be held in confidence. Interviews were conducted in either English (94.9%) or Spanish (5.1%).

³For more information about the NIS, see <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/national-inmate-survey-nis>.

Sampling of facilities

The frame of 2,893 jail facilities for the NIS-4 was based on the BJS 2019 Census of Jails (COJ) and supplemented with additional research. The 2019 COJ was a complete enumeration of jail jurisdictions, including all publicly operated and privately operated facilities under contract to jail authorities. The NIS-4 was restricted to jails that held six or more inmates and excluded U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, tribal, and military facilities. Additionally, state-operated facilities in Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Rhode Island, and Vermont were excluded, as were all jails in Alaska.⁴ The final eligible universe consisted of 2,844 facilities containing 600,474 inmates.

Jails were sampled with probability proportionate to size, applying the eligible number of inmates as the measure of size (MOS). The target number of participating jails was 290. The design oversampled jails housing a majority female population by a factor of 1.35.⁵ This factor was modified further after a review of the expected sample by state or jurisdiction. Those states with an expected sample size of less than one jail had their MOS increased so that their final expected probability summed to exactly one. Additionally, the MOS for one jurisdiction with an expected sample size of more than five was reduced to yield an expected sample of four jails to prevent overburdening a single jurisdiction. The jail list was then implicitly stratified, with the sample sorted first by jail size, then by Census region and state, then by majority female inmates, and finally by public or private status.

A sample of 290 jails was initially selected. For two jails, the inmate counts were flagged for being very large. Both jails were sampled with high probabilities but were later determined to be groups of individual facilities. In both cases, the smaller facilities were subsampled with probability proportionate to MOS. This resulted in a primary sample of 291 jails.

A reserve sample of 260 jails was also selected, using a complementary random start.⁶ Jails from the reserve sample were available for data collection when a jail

⁴State-operated facilities are counted as prisons in the NIS and are included in the separate NIS-4 prisons data collection. Traditionally, the NIS has included only state-operated facilities in Alaska, so non-state-operated facilities are excluded here.

⁵In this report, facilities with a female population of 50% or greater are considered "female facilities."

⁶Assuming a random start "X" between 0 and 1 for selecting facilities in the initial sample, reserve facilities were selected using a complementary random start "Y" where $Y = X + 0.5$.

in the primary sample was not eligible or refused to participate in the NIS-4. The assigned substitute was the reserve sample facility that was closest to the primary-sample facility in the frame sort order but preceded it in the ordering. In a few cases where the substitute was closed or refused participation, a second substitute was selected if the replacement facility succeeded the primary-sample facility in the frame ordering and that facility had not previously been used as a substitute for another facility. Forty facilities from the reserve sample were included in the NIS-4, and, in total, 331 jails were selected for the NIS-4.

Of the 331 jails selected for the NIS-4, 14 were determined to be ineligible (11 had closed, 1 had fewer than six eligible inmates, 1 served as a holding facility only, and 1 housed inmates almost exclusively for other agencies). Of the 317 eligible facilities, 63 facilities refused to participate. One facility was excused due to significant construction at the facility, and three facilities were excused because the data collection team was unable to enroll and visit the facilities before data collection was complete. The remaining 250 jail facilities all participated fully in the NIS-4. The final facility-level response rate was 78.9% (250 participating facilities of the 317 eligible).

Sampling of inmates

Within each sampled jail, the universe for inmate sampling consisted of all arraigned inmates age 18 or older held in the facility during the assigned week of data collection for the facility. Additionally, 16- to 17-year-olds were eligible for the survey if the jail acted *in loco parentis* and gave consent. An initial roster of inmates was obtained from each facility the week before data collection, and sampling from this roster occurred prior to the first day of data collection in the facility. The sample was a stratified simple random sample from the inmate roster. Inmates were grouped into strata by sex and selected at random within each stratum (with a higher rate in the female strata to oversample female inmates).

The inmate sampling rate was designed to decrease as the inmate population increased, from a maximum of 80% in smaller jails to a minimum of 10.51% for the largest jails. In jails with both males and females, females were sampled at a 35% higher rate and the male sampling rate was reduced so both sexes would combine to have the assigned overall inmate sampling rate for the jail. If the inmate sampling rate for a jail exceeded 74.074%

(1 divided by 1.35), then the female sampling rate was 100%. The expected response rate within a facility was 62% (based on the actual response rate from the NIS-3), and the target number of facility interviews was the sample size multiplied by this rate.

Due to the dynamic nature of jail populations, a second roster of inmates was obtained on the first day of data collection. Eligible inmates who appeared on the second roster but who had not appeared on the initial roster were identified. These inmates were either (1) in the facility at the time the initial roster was created but not arraigned until afterward or (2) newly admitted to the facility and arraigned since the initial roster. A random sample of these new inmates was chosen using the same probability of selection used to sample from the first roster. Additional inmates, up to a maximum overall sampling rate of 80%, were selected if the response rate in the initial sample was below expectations and there was adequate staff to process the additional sample.

A total of 60,606 jail inmates were selected. After selection, 5,620 ineligible inmates were excluded: 3,785 (6.2%) were released or transferred to another facility before interviewing began, 1,096 (1.8%) were mentally or physically unable to be interviewed, 377 (0.6%) were selected in error (i.e., an inmate was incorrectly listed on the facility roster), 335 (0.6%) were on unsupervised work release or only served time on weekends, and 27 (<0.1%) were ineligible for other reasons. Of all sampled inmates, 54,986 were eligible for the survey.

Inmate response rate

Of the 54,986 eligible sampled inmates, 40.2% refused to participate in the survey, 7.5% were not available to be interviewed (e.g., in court, in medical segregation, determined by the facility to be too violent to be interviewed, or restricted from participation by another legal jurisdiction), 7.3% were not interviewed due to survey logistics (e.g., language barriers, releases, and transfers to another facility after interviewing began), and 0.5% were nonrespondents for any other reason.

The final inmate-level response rate was 44.6% (24,499 participating inmates). Separate response rates were calculated for each participating facility. An initial response rate for each facility was calculated by dividing the number of inmates who participated in the NIS-4 by the number of eligible inmates sampled at the facility. The final response rate was then multiplied by 100.

Checking of interviews for inconsistent response patterns

Once data collection was completed, individual response patterns were assessed to identify incomplete interviews. In 572 interviews, the inmate failed to complete enough questions for the interview to be considered completed. These interviews were excluded from the calculations of sexual victimization. The amount of time the interview took was also reviewed. Inmates whose average time for the sexual victimization items was less than 3 seconds per item and inmates who reported victimization but had an overall interview length of less than 12 minutes for English respondents and less than 15 minutes for Spanish respondents had their data removed. The average interview length was 31 minutes for English respondents and 43 minutes for Spanish respondents.

Interviews were also examined for inconsistent response patterns in questions about inmate characteristics (e.g., education, age, ever served in armed forces) and items related to victimization (e.g., reporting of victimization, response to interview debriefing questions). Comparisons were made between responses to initial questions and detailed follow-up questions. Inconsistencies were identified as unlikely, highly unlikely, or extremely unlikely to be accurate.

For the ACASI questionnaire, 15 inconsistencies were flagged: 8 were deemed unlikely, 6 were deemed highly unlikely, and 1 was deemed extremely unlikely. An example of an unlikely flag is when a 16- to 17-year-old reported having served in the U.S. Armed Forces. An example of a highly unlikely flag is when a respondent indicated that the first time a victimization occurred was before admission to the facility. The extremely unlikely flag is that the inmate responded yes to 15 of the 17 sex-specific staff-on-inmate and inmate-on-inmate victimization items. The inmate's data were removed if the extremely unlikely flag and at least one highly unlikely flag were triggered or if the extremely unlikely flag and four or more unlikely flags were triggered. In addition, if the extremely unlikely flag was triggered and the inmate reported that the responses provided in the interview were not very accurate, the inmate's data were removed.

For the paper and pencil interviewing (PAPI) questionnaire, four inconsistencies were flagged based on inmate characteristics and questions related to victimization: one unlikely flag, two highly unlikely flags, and one extremely unlikely flag. If the extremely unlikely flag, at least one highly unlikely flag, and the unlikely

flag were triggered, the inmate's data were removed from analysis. In addition, if the extremely unlikely flag was triggered and the inmate reported that the answers given in the survey were not very accurate, the inmate's data were removed.

Overall, the results revealed very high levels of consistency in survey responses. Of 22,573 respondents to the sexual victimization survey, 8 inmates were removed because they failed at least one of the quality control criteria. Altogether, 97.5% (23,880) of participating inmates provided usable sexual victimization (22,565) or alternative survey data (1,315).

Surveys included in analysis

As noted above, 16- and 17-year-olds were eligible for the survey in states that allow jail facilities to act *in loco parentis*. In participating facilities, there were 341 16- to 17-year-olds rostered and 32 sampled in facilities providing date of birth. Additional 16- to 17-year-olds may have been rostered and sampled in facilities that did not provide date of birth on the facility roster. Data collection resulted in 16 completed sexual victimization surveys by 16- to 17-year-olds. No alternative surveys were completed by 16- to 17-year-olds. Due to concerns about the representativeness of the facilities that housed 16- to 17-year-olds, completeness of the rosters, and small sample size, these cases were removed from analyses in this report. Therefore, all analyses are based on completed sexual victimization surveys among adult participants (22,549).

Weighting and nonresponse adjustments

Responses from interviewed inmates were weighted to provide national-level estimates. Because the NIS relies on a sample, weights are designed to adjust to known population totals and to compensate for survey nonresponse and other aspects of the complex sample design.

Two facility-level base weights that accounted for the selection of facilities were created. The facility-level 'A' first-stage base weight was equal to the inmate total for the facility divided by the facility's first-stage probability of selection. The unit-level 'B' national-level base weight was equal to the simple inverse of the facility's first-stage probability of selection.

First-stage ratio adjustments accounting for facility nonresponse (after substitution) were performed within sampling strata. This adjustment was computed (within strata) as the sum of the initial first-stage weights for all

sampled units divided by the sum of the initial first-stage weights for all responding units. The final first-stage weights for each sampled facility were the product of the initial first-stage weight and this ratio.

Replicates for national estimates were created using the paired jackknife (JK2) method. The general approach to assigning replicate strata for the noncertainty facilities was based on creating one replicate weight for each set of three (triplets) or four (quadruplets) jails. Each replicate strata also had at least two cooperating jails. The replicate variance strata were created using jail-size strata and divided into jails for a 'deleted group' and the remaining jails in a 'retained group.' The 'deleted' group had its weight set to 0 for its replicate weight, and the 'retained' group's weight was set to equal twice the base weight (for quadruplets) or 1.5 times the base weight (for triplets).

Facility-level nonresponse adjustments were then performed for the full-sample and replicate weights, using the jail-size stratum as the nonresponse cell. This was done separately for both the facility-level 'A' and 'B' weights.

In the second stage of weighting, the nonresponse-adjusted first-stage national 'B' weight was first applied to each inmate in a facility. Before creating the national second-stage base weight, the replicates were further adjusted to account for the certainty facility, where inmate selection was their first stage of sample selection. For this facility, the 75 facility-level replicate weights were equal to the full-sample weight. To account for the sampling that occurred in this facility, a 76th inmate-level replicate was created using the JK2 method. Half of the inmates in this facility were assigned to the 'deleted group' and the other half to the 'retained group.' The 'deleted' group had its weight set to 0 for this replicate, and the 'retained' group's replicate weight was set to equal twice the base weight. For the remaining noncertainty facilities, where replication was done earlier, their 76th replicate was set equal to the full-sample weight to account for this additional replicate. The national second-stage weight was then created. This weight was computed and is equal to the first-stage weights (full and replicates) divided by an inmate's selection probability.

The inmate-level weighting adjustment accounted for both selection into the sexual victimization survey and survey nonresponse. This adjustment was performed in a single step using a calibration adjustment made to national control totals. These adjustments were done according to a raking process that raked the inmate second-stage base weights (and their replicate base weights) to jails-frame control totals for cells in several

dimensions. The unit-level nonresponse adjusted national 'B' weight and the facility inmate listings across all facilities were used to generate the national inmate-level control totals.

Raking was performed separately for females and males. All raking dimensions were done within sex and consisted of cells determined by age group, time in jail, race or ethnicity, jail size, and Census region. Each raking cell also had a minimum sample size of 30. The raked weights were checked to see whether the raking process created extreme weights. Any weights larger than 3.5 times the median weight or smaller than 1/3.5 times the median weight within each trimming cell were trimmed back to those levels using a raking and trimming algorithm (the weights are trimmed back, and then re-raked to the control totals). Trimming cells were based on jail size, whether it was a majority-female jail or not, and sex. The minimum trimming cell size was 10. The replicate weights were also raked to their control totals in the same manner.

Testing statistical significance

When 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 response rates, the amount of variation in the responses, and the size of the sample. Other, non-measured factors may introduce errors unrelated to sampling and not be accounted for in the estimates, for example: changes in the sampling frame, changes in the composition of jail populations, restrictions on inmate movement within a facility, and the effects of the Prison Rape Elimination Act Standards on facilities.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. Standard errors for measures of sexual victimization are presented in appendix tables 1 through 15. Generally, an estimate with a smaller standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a larger standard error. Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around the survey estimates (e.g., numbers, percentages, and rates) and to test for significant differences between estimates.

For example, the 95% confidence interval around the percentage of inmates who reported sexual victimization by another inmate was approximately $2.2\% \pm 1.96 \times 0.10\%$ (or 2.0% to 2.4%). In other words, if BJS used the

same sampling method to select different samples and computed an interval estimate for each sample, it would expect the true (but unknown) percentage to fall within the interval estimates 95% of the time.

BJS conducted tests to determine whether differences in estimated percentages in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was considered. The primary test procedure was the Student's t-statistic, which tests the difference between two sample estimates. To compare means for overlapping samples and not violate assumptions of independence in "Race/ethnicity alone or in combination," for each replicate weight BJS first created an estimate of the difference between the overlapping categories, then computed the variance of this estimated difference. All differences discussed in this report are statistically significant at the 95% confidence level, unless noted otherwise. Caution is required when comparing estimates not explicitly discussed in this report.

Adjusting for item nonresponse

BJS imputed missing values for sex and age from the facility rosters used for inmate sampling. Sex was imputed for 50 inmates (0.2% of respondents) and age was imputed for 3 inmates (<0.1% of respondents) from facility rosters.

For number of incidents of sexual victimization, respondents were asked if specific behaviors *ever* happened, and, if so, they were asked how many times they happened, with four options: (1) 1 time, (2) 2 times, (3) 3 to 10 times, or 4) 11 times or more. If the respondent selected options 3 or 4, they were presented with follow-up questions to either select or write the specific number of times. BJS imputed answers for respondents who were routed to those questions but did not answer them, using 5 incidents for blank values in option 3 (3 to 10 times) and 12 incidents for blank values in option 4 (11 times or more). Twenty-three respondents (2.4% of respondents reporting victimization) had one or more items on number of incidents imputed.

Definitions and measures of race and ethnicity

In the NIS-4, BJS uses the race and ethnicity categories specified by the Office of Management and Budget's 1997 Revisions to the Standards for the Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity. The standards include five minimum categories of race (American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, black, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and white) and two categories of ethnicity (Hispanic and not Hispanic) for purposes of data collection.

The "Race/ethnicity" characteristic in the tables presents data for (1) respondents reporting *one* of the race categories alone or reporting Hispanic origin and (2) a combination of all other respondents reporting *multiple* races into an aggregated Multiracial category. The percentages in this approach sum to 100% because the response categories are mutually exclusive, but data for some racial groups may be obscured (e.g., more than half the population who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native are assigned to the multiracial group).

To address this, these tables also include "Race/ethnicity alone or in combination." This approach combines all individuals belonging to a particular racial or ethnic group (whether alone or in combination with another racial or ethnic group). For example, a respondent who reported being both white and black would fall into both the "White alone or in combination" category and the "Black alone or in combination" category. The number of inmates across the categories sums to greater than the total number of inmates because the response categories are not mutually exclusive.

Measurement of sex and personal identity

The NIS-4 used a two-step approach to ask questions about sex and current personal identity. Responses to these questions were used to determine if an individual's personal identity is different from their sex or the same as their sex.

The ACASI questionnaire also used a confirmation question to check for potential coding errors in the program and responses where the respondent's current personal identity was different from their sex. If the respondent indicated that an error was made in recording their responses to either sex or current personal identity, they were presented those questions again to record correct responses.

Responses to sex and current personal identity were combined into a single measure of personal identity.⁷

⁷For this report, persons were identified as transgender if their responses to sex differed from their current personal identity, unless they reported their current identity as "None of these." Those who reported "None of these" (four respondents, <0.1%) were excluded from estimates on personal identity because the NIS does not collect write-in responses for this response category that would support classifying these individuals into the appropriate response category.

Development of the K6

Developed by Kessler and colleagues, the Kessler-6 (K6) is a six-item scale designed to provide rapid assessment of the prevalence of serious psychological distress (SPD) in population surveys.⁸ The K6 consists of six questions that ask inmates to report how often during the past 30 days they had felt:

- nervous
- hopeless
- restless or fidgety
- so depressed that nothing could cheer them up
- everything was an effort
- worthless.

The response options were (1) all of the time, (2) most of the time, (3) some of the time, (4) a little of the time, and (5) none of the time. Following Kessler, the responses were coded from 4 to 0, with 4 assigned to “all of the time” and 0 assigned to “none of the time.” A summary scale combining the responses from all six items was then produced with a range of 0 to 24. The summary score was then reduced to three categories: 0 to 7 indicated no mental illness, 8 to 12 indicated an anxiety-mood disorder, and 13 to 24 indicated SPD.

The K6 has been recognized as a broad screener rather than a specific screener for any one mental disorder. Kessler and others have shown that the K6 outcomes are consistent with blinded clinical diagnoses of SPD in general population samples. Moreover, their statistical analyses of alternative scoring rules for the six items have shown the unweighted sum (based on codes 0 to 4, with a total sum ranging from 0 to 24) to be virtually identical to sums using other weighting schemes. The K6 is used under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 to determine risk related to SPD and the incidence of sexual victimization. More-specific screening scales would be needed to determine whether sexual victimization was associated with particular mental disorders.

SPD status was determined by the sum of the responses to the K6 items. Because some inmates did not respond to all six items, inclusion and imputation criteria were developed. Only respondents who answered at least

four of the K6 items were included in the estimates of SPD status.

A missing K6 item was imputed in a nearest neighbor approach (i.e., the donor value for the imputed value was the nearest previous nonmissing K6 response). If the nearest K6 item was missing, then the value from the first nonmissing response preceding the missing item was used as the donor. For example, if item 2 was not answered but item 1 was answered, then the value from the first K6 item was used as the value for the selected K6 item. If the first K6 item was missing, then the first nonmissing value that followed was used as the donor. Because only respondents who answered at least four of the K6 items were included in the analysis, the donor response was never more than two items away from the item with the missing response.

Among the 22,549 respondents, 22,138 (98.2%) answered four or more items and were included in the estimates of SPD status. Of the included jail inmates, 395 (1.8%) had one or two items imputed.

Measuring inmate opinions on facility staff and social ties

The NIS-4 included nine questions that asked inmates if they agreed or disagreed that staff at the facility:

- are generally fair
- do their best to make this facility safe and secure
- try to meet the needs of the inmates
- break up fights quickly
- use physical force only when necessary
- let inmates know what is expected of them
- generally treat inmates with respect
- follow facility rules when handling inmate complaints and grievances
- often write up inmates who don't deserve it.

For eight of the items, “agree” responses were coded as 1 and “disagree” as 0. The last item was coded in reverse order. The nine items were checked for reliability and generated a Cronbach's alpha of 0.882.⁹ The response codes were summed to create an overall rating on

⁸Kessler, R. C., Barker, P. R., Colpe, L. J., Epstein, J. F., Gfroerer, J. C., Hiripi, E., Howes, M. J., Normand, S. L., Manderscheid, R. W., Walters, E. E., & Zaslavsky, A. M. (2003). Screening for serious mental illness in the general population. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 60(2), 184–189. <https://doi.org/10.1001/archpsyc.60.2.184> 

⁹Streiner D. L. (2003). Starting at the beginning: An introduction to coefficient alpha and internal consistency. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 80(1), 99–103. https://doi.org/10.1207/S15327752JPA8001_18 

opinion of facility staff for each inmate. Only the 21,202 respondents (94.0%) who answered all nine of the facility staff opinion items were included in the estimates.

Inmate social tie ratings were based on five questions:

- Are there inmates in this facility who you think of as your friends?
- Are there inmates in this facility who you can talk to about your personal problems?
- Are there inmates in this facility who would protect you if another inmate was trying to hurt you?
- Are there correctional officers or other staff at this facility who you can talk to about your problems?
- Are there correctional officers or other staff at this facility who would protect you if another inmate was trying to hurt you?

“Yes” responses were coded as 1 and “no” as 0. The five items were checked for reliability and generated a Cronbach’s alpha of 0.764. The response codes were summed to create a rating on social ties for each inmate. Only the 21,288 respondents (94.4%) who answered all five of the items on social ties were included in the estimates.

Exposure period

To calculate comparative rates of sexual victimization, respondents were asked to provide their most recent date of admission to the current facility. If the date of admission was at least 12 months prior to the date of the interview, inmates were asked questions related to their experiences during the past 12 months. If the admission date was less than 12 months prior to the interview, inmates were asked about their experiences since they arrived at the facility.

The average period of time measured by the sexual victimization survey was 4.6 months.

Measuring sexual victimization

The NIS-4 sexual victimization survey relied on inmates reporting their own experiences rather than third-party reporting. Questions related to inmate-on-inmate sexual activity were asked separately from questions related to staff-on-inmate sexual activity.

The ACASI survey began with a series of questions that screened for specific sexual activities without restriction, including both wanted and unwanted sex and sexual contacts with other inmates. To fully measure all sexual activities, questions related to the touching of body parts in a sexual way were followed by questions related to manual stimulation and questions related to acts involving oral, anal, and vaginal sex. The nature of coercion (including use of physical force, pressure, and other forms of coercion) was measured for each type of reported sexual activity.

ACASI survey items related to staff-on-inmate sexual victimization were asked in a different order. Inmates were first asked about being pressured or being made to feel they had to have sex or sexual contact with the staff and then asked about being physically forced. In addition, inmates were asked if any facility staff had offered favors or special privileges in exchange for sex. Finally, inmates were asked if they willingly had sex or sexual contact with staff. All reports of sex or sexual contact between an inmate and facility staff, regardless of the level of coercion, were classified as staff-on-inmate sexual victimization.

The ACASI survey included additional questions related to both inmate-on-inmate and staff-on-inmate sexual victimization. These questions, known as latent class measures, were included to assess the reliability of the survey questionnaire. After being asked detailed questions, all inmates were asked a series of general questions to determine if they had experienced any type of unwanted sex or sexual contact with another inmate or had any sex or sexual contact with staff.

The entire ACASI questionnaire and the shorter PAPI form are available under [Questionnaires](#) on the NIS data collection page of the BJS website.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Standard errors for table 1.1: Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate demographic characteristics, 2023–24

Inmate demographic characteristic	Number of inmates	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Sex				
Male	12,815	0.16%	0.11%	0.11%
Female	3,010	0.33	0.28	0.22
Race/ethnicity				
White	7,682	0.21%	0.18%	0.14%
Black	7,622	0.25	0.16	0.18
Hispanic	7,748	0.29	0.19	0.23
American Indian/Alaska Native	1,827	1.21	0.71	1.11
Asian	329	0.97	0.95	..
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	202	..	..	..
Multiracial	2,544	0.40	0.35	0.26
Race/ethnicity alone or in combination				
White alone or in combination	9,043	0.18%	0.14%	0.13%
Black alone or in combination	9,331	0.24	0.16	0.18
Hispanic alone or in combination	7,748	0.29	0.19	0.23
American Indian/Alaska Native alone or in combination	3,436	0.44	0.27	0.34
Asian alone or in combination	935	1.17	0.81	0.99
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander alone or in combination	970	1.11	0.75	0.90
Age				
18–19	1,004	0.79%	0.56%	0.67%
20–24	2,282	0.41	0.31	0.38
25–34	4,882	0.21	0.16	0.19
35–44	4,664	0.25	0.14	0.19
45–54	2,165	0.25	0.18	0.19
55 or older	1,390	0.38	0.35	0.20
Sexual orientation				
Heterosexual	13,059	0.14%	0.10%	0.10%
Bisexual	1,109	0.76	0.64	0.40
Gay/lesbian	606	1.54	1.42	0.88
Other	314	2.61	2.38	2.23
Personal identity				
Man	12,704	0.16%	0.11%	0.11%
Woman	2,976	0.32	0.27	0.20
Other	354	2.81	2.39	1.65

..Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1.2: Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident, inmate sex, and selected inmate demographic characteristics, 2023–24

Inmate demographic characteristic	Number of male inmates	Percent of male jail inmates reporting:			Number of female inmates	Percent of female jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Race/ethnicity								
White	6,003	0.26%	0.22%	0.15%	2,109	0.40%	0.33%	0.23%
Black	7,119	0.25	0.14	0.20	841	0.80	0.78	0.46
Hispanic	7,035	0.31	0.20	0.23	1,295	0.82	0.73	0.69
Multiracial	2,223	0.42	0.36	0.26	874	0.98	0.80	0.75
Other	1,535	1.10	0.63	1.11	548	1.26	..	..
Age								
18–19	966	0.78%	..	0.73%	144	3.97%	3.91%	..
20–24	2,174	0.41	0.32%	0.36	344	1.65	1.16	1.42%
25–34	4,494	0.23	0.17	0.19	1,156	0.60	0.49	0.49
35–44	4,064	0.29	0.16	0.22	1,229	0.34	0.33	0.23
45–54	1,867	0.30	0.22	0.22	588	0.52	0.45	0.35
55 or older	1,314	0.40	0.38	0.15	248	0.95	..	0.95
Sexual orientation								
Heterosexual	12,180	0.15%	0.10%	0.11%	2,271	0.34%	0.32%	0.23%
Bisexual	650	1.26	1.15	0.78	833	0.83	0.70	0.48
Gay/lesbian	517	2.51	2.25	1.61	294	2.40	1.23	2.22
Other	275	2.97	2.56	2.43	132	6.13	4.92	5.87
Personal identity								
Same as sex	12,704	0.16%	0.11%	0.11%	2,976	0.32%	0.27%	0.20%
Different from sex	308	2.94	2.78	1.60	178	4.37	3.54	3.98

..Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 1.3: Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate offense details, 2023–24

Inmate offense detail	Number of inmates	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Most serious offense				
Violent sexual offense	2,391	0.61%	0.53%	0.43%
Other violent offense	4,511	0.34	0.27	0.24
Property offense	2,744	0.29	0.19	0.24
Drug offense	4,116	0.25	0.14	0.20
Probation/parole/procedural violation	3,755	0.33	0.22	0.22
Other offense	1,778	0.47	0.35	0.34
Time in current facility				
Less than 1 month	4,562	0.24%	0.20%	0.18%
1 month to 6 months	6,685	0.20	0.12	0.16
6 months to 1 year	2,857	0.31	0.21	0.28
1 year to 2 years	2,324	0.33	0.24	0.29
2 years or more	2,237	0.63	0.41	0.51
Serving sentence for offense				
No	11,294	0.19%	0.14%	0.14%
Yes	8,093	0.19	0.12	0.15

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 1.4: Sexual victimization in jails across inmate surveys, by type of incident and inmate characteristics, 2011–12 and 2023–24

Inmate characteristic	Percent of jail inmates reporting inmate-on-inmate victimization		Percent of jail inmates reporting staff-on-inmate victimization	
	NIS-3 (2011–12)	NIS-4 (2023–24)	NIS-3 (2011–12)	NIS-4 (2023–24)
Sex				
Male	0.13%	0.11%	0.10%	0.11%
Female	0.33	0.28	0.20	0.22
Race/ethnicity				
White	0.20%	0.18%	0.12%	0.14%
Black	0.11	0.16	0.18	0.18
Hispanic	0.26	0.19	0.14	0.23
Multiracial	0.43	0.35	0.37	0.26
Other	0.32	0.56	0.42	0.89
Age				
18–19	0.31%	0.56%	0.37%	0.67%
20–24	0.18	0.31	0.17	0.38
25–34	0.16	0.16	0.15	0.19
35–44	0.20	0.14	0.15	0.19
45–54	0.22	0.18	0.13	0.19
55 or older	0.44	0.35	0.11	0.20
Most serious offense				
Violent sexual offense	0.65%	0.53%	0.41%	0.43%
Other violent offense	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.24
Property offense	0.20	0.19	0.16	0.24
Drug offense	0.12	0.14	0.15	0.20
Other offense	0.12	0.18	0.19	0.18
Time in current facility				
Less than 1 month	0.11%	0.20%	0.12%	0.18%
1 month to 6 months	0.14	0.12	0.12	0.16
6 months to 1 year	0.49	0.21	0.25	0.28
1 year to 2 years	0.38	0.24	0.37	0.29
2 years or more	0.62	0.41	0.65	0.51

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2011–12 and 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 1.5: Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and reported disability or mental health status, 2023–24

Disability or mental health status	Number of inmates	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Disability				
Any reported disability				
No	7,711	0.15%	0.10%	0.12%
Yes	7,330	0.25	0.19	0.16
Deaf/serious difficulty hearing				
No	12,740	0.14%	0.10%	0.09%
Yes	1,619	0.56	0.51	0.35
Blind/serious difficulty seeing				
No	12,134	0.14%	0.10%	0.10%
Yes	2,292	0.45	0.34	0.34
Serious difficulty walking/climbing stairs				
No	12,594	0.13%	0.09%	0.10%
Yes	2,040	0.58	0.51	0.31
Difficulty dressing/bathing				
No	13,438	0.14%	0.10%	0.09%
Yes	912	0.75	0.70	0.65
Serious difficulty concentrating/remembering/ making decisions due to physical/mental/ emotional problem				
No	9,439	0.15%	0.09%	0.11%
Yes	5,786	0.30	0.24	0.19
Difficulty doing activities on own due to physical/mental/emotional problem				
No	12,233	0.13%	0.09%	0.09%
Yes	2,411	0.57	0.41	0.40
Mental health condition				
Any reported mental health condition				
No	5,456	0.16%	0.11%	0.14%
Yes	10,325	0.18	0.13	0.13
Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADD/ADHD)				
No	8,794	0.15%	0.09%	0.11%
Yes	6,613	0.24	0.17	0.17
Dyslexia				
No	12,171	0.15%	0.10%	0.09%
Yes	2,395	0.49	0.35	0.41
Learning disability				
No	11,240	0.16%	0.10%	0.11%
Yes	4,248	0.29	0.22	0.21
Autism/Asperger's				
No	13,302	0.15%	0.10%	0.10%
Yes	1,065	1.19	0.84	0.89
Depression/another mood disorder				
No	8,520	0.13%	0.09%	0.09%
Yes	7,160	0.25	0.18	0.17
Schizophrenia/another psychotic disorder				
No	11,422	0.12%	0.10%	0.08%
Yes	3,485	0.38	0.29	0.31
Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)				
No	9,517	0.14%	0.10%	0.10%
Yes	6,212	0.26	0.18	0.19

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 5 (continued)**Standard errors for table 1.5: Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and reported disability or mental health status, 2023–24**

Disability or mental health status	Number of inmates	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Another anxiety disorder				
No	9,642	0.15%	0.09%	0.11%
Yes	5,960	0.25	0.18	0.18
Personality disorder				
No	10,892	0.14%	0.10%	0.10%
Yes	3,799	0.32	0.25	0.25
Other mental/emotional condition				
No	11,337	0.13%	0.10%	0.09%
Yes	3,994	0.36	0.27	0.28
Results of mental health screener				
No indicated mental health problem	7,672	0.15%	0.10%	0.12%
Anxiety disorder	3,175	0.25	0.17	0.18
Serious psychological distress	5,156	0.35	0.27	0.24

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 6**Standard errors for table 1.6: Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate social characteristics, 2023–24**

Inmate social characteristic	Number of inmates	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Education				
Less than high school	5,408	0.20%	0.14%	0.15%
High school graduate	5,695	0.20	0.15	0.15
Some college	3,984	0.31	0.22	0.21
College degree or more	1,752	0.55	0.42	0.40
Marital status				
Married	2,945	0.33%	0.26%	0.29%
Widowed	702	0.93	0.74	0.75
Divorced	3,310	0.38	0.26	0.27
Separated	1,662	0.47	0.35	0.29
Never married	8,846	0.17	0.12	0.13
Ever served in U.S. Armed Forces				
No	13,344	0.14%	0.11%	0.10%
Yes but not currently serving	1,281	0.59	0.41	0.46
Yes and currently serving	326	3.70	2.63	3.50
Type of military discharge				
Honorable	849	0.97%	0.62%	0.78%
General under honorable conditions	621	1.05	0.81	0.55
Other than honorable/bad conduct/dishonorable	393	1.11	0.88	1.00
Some other type of discharge	262	2.48	..	1.93

..Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 7**Standard errors for table 1.7: Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate personal history, 2023–24**

Inmate personal history	Number of inmates	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Age first time arrested/taken into custody				
15 or younger	4,703	0.30%	0.20%	0.24%
16–18	5,453	0.24	0.18	0.17
19–24	3,633	0.22	0.15	0.18
25 or older	3,074	0.31	0.26	0.18
Number of times arrested				
1 time	3,010	0.45%	0.34%	0.30%
2–3 times	4,833	0.24	0.18	0.16
4–10 times	5,744	0.23	0.19	0.15
11 or more times	4,315	0.23	0.17	0.20
Sexual victimization in lifetime prior to entering current facility				
No prior sexual victimization	11,899	0.10%	0.06%	0.09%
Prior sexual victimization but not in another facility	2,967	0.48	0.37	0.34
Prior sexual victimization in another facility	692	1.69	1.28	1.41
Because of a problem with emotions/nerves/mental health, had:				
Ever stayed overnight in hospital/other facility				
No	10,316	0.14%	0.10%	0.10%
Yes	4,902	0.28	0.22	0.19
Ever taken prescription medicine				
No	7,753	0.14%	0.09%	0.12%
Yes	8,061	0.24	0.17	0.14
Ever received counseling/therapy from a trained professional				
No	8,522	0.13%	0.10%	0.11%
Yes	7,228	0.23	0.17	0.15

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 8**Standard errors for table 1.8: Sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident and inmate experience in current facility, 2023–24**

Inmate experience	Number of inmates	Percent of jail inmates reporting:		
		Any sexual victimization	Inmate-on-inmate	Staff-on-inmate
Time spent in restrictive housing				
None	10,704	0.15%	0.12%	0.11%
1 day or less	1,038	0.63	0.43	0.58
2–6 days	1,489	0.60	0.37	0.45
7–13 days	1,616	1.00	0.65	0.62
14–29 days	1,613	0.85	0.55	0.53
30 days or more	2,409	0.55	0.42	0.47
Perception of staff at facility				
Low	6,311	0.35%	0.24%	0.27%
Medium	4,641	0.25	0.14	0.21
High	6,808	0.13	0.12	0.06
Social ties at facility				
Low	5,825	0.28%	0.20%	0.18%
Medium	4,924	0.20	0.16	0.16
High	5,210	0.22	0.16	0.14

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 1.9: Circumstances surrounding incidents of sexual victimization in jails, by type of incident, inmate sex, and victim experiences, 2023–24

Victim experience	Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization:			Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting	Percent of females reporting	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting	Percent of females reporting
Number of incidents						
1	1.91%	2.46%	2.72%	1.65%	1.78%	4.86%
2	1.94	2.15	3.23	1.54	1.76	2.86
3–5	1.63	2.00	3.06	1.81	1.85	4.15
6–10	1.49	1.92	1.94	1.26	1.49	3.78
More than 10	1.72	2.17	1.87	1.67	1.79	3.34
When victimization first happened						
During first 24 hours	2.23%	2.58%	3.81%	2.24%	2.60%	4.19%
During first 3 days (but not first 24 hours)	2.41	2.92	..	1.28	1.32	3.14
During first 30 days (but not first 3 days)	2.97	3.17	5.73	1.79	2.03	3.92
During first 6 months (but not first 30 days)	2.32	2.83	4.10	2.66	2.93	4.66
During first year (but not first 6 months)	1.44	1.62	3.78	2.05	2.17	5.67
After first year	1.59	1.96	..	0.87	0.91	..
Victim physically injured						
Yes	1.95%	2.51%	2.42%	1.96%	1.96%	4.63%
No	1.95	2.51	2.42	1.96	1.96	4.63
Sex of staff						
Male facility staff	~	~	~	2.25%	2.54%	5.52%
Female facility staff	~	~	~	2.47	2.70	3.98
Both male and female facility staff	~	~	~	1.52	1.33	4.84
Type of staff						
Correctional officers	~	~	~	2.37%	2.72%	2.96%
Other staff working in the facility	~	~	~	2.77	2.96	7.36
Volunteers in the facility	~	~	~	1.99	2.07	7.42

..Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 10**Standard errors for table 2.1: Incident characteristics in most recent incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Incident characteristic	Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting	Percent of females reporting
Victim thinks incident happened because of their:			
Race/ethnicity	2.65%	3.15%	3.57%
Age	2.13	2.66	3.05
Religion	1.71	2.07	2.33
Gang affiliation	1.38	1.70	2.57
Personal identity	4.31	4.91	10.87
Sexual orientation	2.52	3.80	3.34
Type of pressure/force			
Persuaded/talked into it	2.46%	3.05%	3.95%
Given a bribe	1.53	1.91	2.37
Blackmailed	1.61	1.83	3.08
Given drugs/alcohol to get victim drunk/high	1.76	2.50	2.72
Offered protection from other inmates	1.99	2.59	2.53
Trying to pay off/settle a debt that victim owed	1.46	1.61	2.84
Threatened with harm	2.43	2.62	4.04
Physically held down/restrained	1.74	2.29	3.46
Physically harmed/injured	1.73	2.33	3.05
Threatened with a weapon	1.67	2.31	2.32
Victim physically injured			
Yes	1.86%	2.57%	2.68%
No	1.86	2.57	2.68

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 11**Standard errors for table 2.2: Post-incident actions in most recent incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Post-incident action	Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting	Percent of females reporting
Victim reported incident			
Yes	1.80%	2.13%	2.79%
To a correctional officer	1.78	2.14	2.70
To an administrative staff person	1.64	2.12	2.69
To a medical/healthcare staff person	1.61	2.01	2.46
To an instructor/teacher	1.26	1.29	2.31
To a counselor/other mental health care provider	1.54	1.94	2.31
To a chaplain/other religious official	0.69	0.83	1.42
To a volunteer	1.25	1.38	1.58
To some other type of facility staff person	1.37	1.79	1.64
To a telephone hotline	0.92	1.26	1.07
To another inmate	1.70	1.93	2.72
To a family member/friend	1.38	1.83	2.46
No	1.80	2.13	2.79
Treatment of victim after reporting incident			
Moved to administrative segregation/other protective housing	4.91%	5.49%	8.70%
Placed in a medical unit/ward/hospital	3.61	4.58	7.16
Confined to their own cell/room/housing area	4.68	5.09	8.53
Given a higher level of custody within the facility	3.96	4.62	6.92
Offered a transfer to another facility	2.12	..	..
Written up	4.23	4.72	7.43
Contact with perpetrator after incident			
Gave victim gifts/money to keep it secret	2.13%	2.46%	3.01%
Threatened to hurt victim to keep it secret	2.05	2.55	3.16
Said they would blame it on victim if victim told anyone	2.26	2.60	4.46
Said they would stop spending time with victim if victim told anyone	1.61	2.15	3.04
Had some type of sexual contact with victim again	2.53	2.82	4.02
Ignored victim/stayed away from victim	2.30	2.49	3.91
Threatened to harm victim's family	1.83	2.25	2.71
Hurt victim/beat victim up	2.41	2.89	3.69
Victim's actions after the incident			
Joined a gang	1.37%	1.93%	1.49%
Carried a weapon	1.36	1.85	2.11
Fought more	2.06	2.62	2.62
Worked out in order to bulk up	2.44	2.96	3.29
Avoided certain areas	2.18	2.89	3.60
Kept to self more	1.95	2.64	3.35
Stayed in their own cell/housing area more	1.81	2.67	3.90
Joined a religious group	2.46	3.03	3.75
Avoided certain inmates	2.06	2.49	3.30
Requested protective custody	1.88	2.47	2.77
Requested transfer to another facility	1.77	2.08	2.66
Requested a different housing unit/pod/dormitory	1.88	2.51	3.85
Contacted someone on the outside for help	1.98	2.35	3.54
Tried to stay near facility staff	2.57	3.03	3.61
Paid another inmate for protection	1.15	1.59	2.20

..Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 12**Standard errors for table 2.3: Perpetrator characteristics in most recent incidents of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Perpetrator characteristic	Among victims of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting	Percent of females reporting
Multiple perpetrators involved in incident			
Yes	2.27%	2.94%	2.76%
No	2.27	2.94	2.76
Perceived identity of perpetrator(s)			
Male	2.14%	1.47%	2.84%
Female	1.92	1.15	2.27
Transgender	1.79	2.05	2.85
Race/ethnicity of perpetrator(s)			
White	2.95%	3.40%	3.77%
Black	2.80	3.32	3.57
Hispanic	2.77	3.28	4.46
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.64	1.84	2.87
Asian	1.37	1.47	2.29
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1.23	1.73	1.86
Treatment of perpetrator(s) after victim reported incident			
Moved to administrative segregation/other protective housing	4.23%	4.71%	6.30%
Placed in a medical unit/ward/hospital	2.69	..	..
Confined to their own cell/room/housing area	4.66	5.58	6.30
Given a higher level of custody	3.50	4.07	6.37
Transferred to another facility	3.54	..	6.64
Written up	3.93	4.25	7.14
Lost privileges	4.34	5.03	5.89
Charged with a crime	4.37	4.80	7.61
Any of the above sanctions	5.10	6.23	7.09

..Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 2.4: Incident characteristics in most recent incidents of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24

Incident characteristic	Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting	Percent of females reporting
Victim thinks incident happened because of their:			
Race/ethnicity	2.61%	2.70%	8.77%
Age	2.34	2.36	7.15
Religion	1.57	1.63	4.61
Gang affiliation	1.88	2.02	4.37
Personal identity	9.97	13.71	..
Sexual orientation	6.05	5.33	12.72
Prior contact/relationship between victim and staff			
Staff told inmate about personal life outside of work	2.18%	2.22%	6.30%
Staff gave inmate pictures	1.51	1.67	3.00
Staff wrote letters to inmate	2.45	2.33	6.31
Staff offered inmate drugs/cigarettes/alcohol/other items not allowed in facility	1.59	1.90	6.74
Staff gave inmate money	1.65	1.43	6.30
Staff did things to get inmate out of trouble	1.67	1.79	4.40
Staff spent time alone with inmate asking not to tell anyone about it	2.11	2.32	5.24
Staff told inmate that they had special feelings/were in love with inmate	2.18	2.29	5.59
Staff talked about sex/joked about sex/shared sexual stories with inmate	2.24	2.49	5.36
Type of pressure/force			
Persuaded/talked into it	2.76%	2.97%	5.67%
Given a bribe	2.04	2.03	5.59
Blackmailed	2.15	2.38	4.82
Given drugs/alcohol to get victim drunk/high	1.62	1.72	4.37
Offered protection from other inmates	1.69	1.74	7.41
Trying to pay off/settle a debt that victim owed	1.49	1.23	7.74
Threatened with harm	1.80	1.99	5.99
Physically held down/restrained	1.97	1.91	7.57
Physically harmed/injured	1.88	1.95	4.75
Threatened with a weapon	1.68	1.76	3.42
Told that victim's family would be deported	1.64	1.54	7.25
Told that victim would lose visitation privileges	1.77	1.72	7.40
Victim physically injured			
Yes	1.74%	1.88%	4.84%
No	1.74	1.88	4.84

..Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 2.5: Post-incident actions in most recent incidents of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24

Post-incident action	Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting	Percent of females reporting
Victim reported incident			
Yes	2.42%	2.45%	5.65%
To a correctional officer	2.11	2.15	5.93
To an administrative staff person	2.06	2.26	4.32
To a medical/healthcare staff person	1.81	2.07	3.40
To an instructor/teacher	1.06	1.14	3.38
To a counselor/other mental health care provider	1.89	2.13	3.56
To a chaplain/other religious official	0.67	0.75	..
To a volunteer	1.17	1.26	3.52
To some other type of facility staff person	1.21	1.42	3.87
To a telephone hotline	0.98	1.04	3.03
To another inmate	2.33	2.31	5.44
To a family member/friend	1.59	1.46	5.54
No	2.42	2.45	5.65
Treatment of victim after reporting incident			
Moved to administrative segregation/other protective housing	4.06%	4.48%	..
Placed in a medical unit/ward/hospital	4.88	5.51	..
Confined to their own cell/room/housing area	5.58	5.80	9.46%
Given a higher level of custody within the facility	4.29	4.67	..
Offered a transfer to another facility	2.98	3.08	..
Written up	5.48	6.25	..
Contact with staff after incident			
Gave victim gifts/money to keep it secret	2.12%	2.20%	5.53%
Threatened to hurt victim to keep it secret	1.80	1.99	8.09
Said they would blame it on victim if victim told anyone	2.30	2.55	7.03
Said they would stop spending time with victim if victim told anyone	2.37	2.31	7.95
Had sexual contact with victim again	2.03	2.20	5.34
Ignored victim/stayed away from victim	1.89	1.71	7.13
Victim's actions after the incident			
Joined a gang	1.15%	1.20%	..
Carried a weapon	1.32	1.49	..
Fought more	1.97	2.12	4.73%
Worked out in order to bulk up	2.66	2.96	2.66
Tried to make themselves look less attractive	1.59	1.57	4.77
Avoided certain areas	2.13	2.37	6.25
Kept to self more	2.37	2.61	4.60
Stayed in their own cell/housing area more	2.63	2.92	4.78
Joined a religious group	1.71	1.80	4.12
Avoided certain staff	2.22	2.38	4.87
Requested protective custody	1.33	1.58	7.25
Requested transfer to another facility	1.70	1.71	3.90

..Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 15**Standard errors for table 2.6: Perpetrator characteristics in most recent incidents of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization in jails, by inmate sex, 2023–24**

Perpetrator characteristic	Among victims of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization:		
	Percent reporting	Percent of males reporting	Percent of females reporting
Multiple staff perpetrators involved in incident			
Yes	2.02%	2.16%	3.38%
No	2.02	2.16	3.38
Sex of staff			
Male(s) only	2.54%	2.81%	5.75%
Female(s) only	2.60	2.87	5.79
Both male(s) and female(s)	1.10	1.11	3.28
Race/ethnicity of staff			
White	2.16%	2.42%	5.40%
Black	2.35	2.47	5.06
Hispanic	2.48	2.79	4.99
American Indian/Alaska Native	1.26	1.43	3.38
Asian	1.45	1.57	3.68
Native Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander	1.29	1.40	3.05
Type of staff			
Correctional officer(s)	2.00%	2.17%	7.87%
Other staff person(s) working in the facility	2.55	2.68	7.88
Volunteer(s) in the facility	1.96	2.09	3.26
Treatment of staff after victim reported incident			
Fired	3.21%	3.60%	..
Transferred to another facility	3.05	3.26	..
Transferred to different job at this facility	4.41	4.80	..
Charged with a crime	1.97	..	..
Suspended for a period of time	2.16	2.06	..
Punished/disciplined in some other way	2.33	2.31	..
Any of the above sanctions	4.04	4.60	7.13%

..Not calculated.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2023–24.

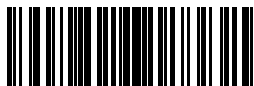


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