



Sexual Victimization in Prisons Reported by Inmates, 2023–24

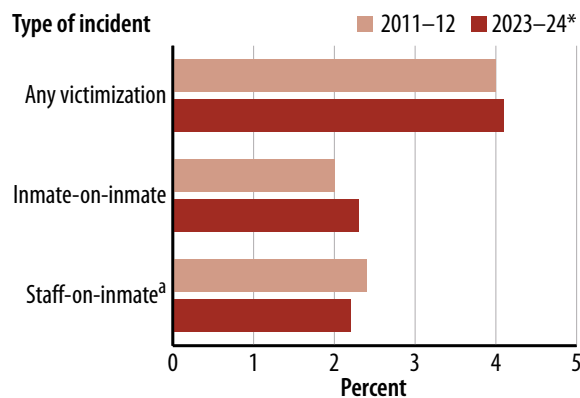
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In 2023–24, an estimated 4.1% of adult prison inmates reported being sexually victimized during the prior 12 months (or since admission to the facility if the date of admission was less than 12 months prior), which was similar to 2011–12 (4.0%) (figure 1). The National Inmate Survey (NIS) defines sexual victimization as any forced or coerced sexual activity with another inmate or any sexual activity with facility staff. From the NIS-3 (2011–12) to the NIS-4 (2023–24), the percentage of adult prison inmates reporting sexual victimization by another inmate did not change significantly (from 2.0% to 2.3%), nor did the percentage reporting sexual victimization by facility staff (from 2.4% to 2.2%).¹

This report presents findings from the fourth NIS (NIS-4) in state and federal prisons, conducted from March 2023 to March 2024. The NIS is part of the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) National Prison Rape Statistics Program, which collects allegations of sexual victimization directly from victims—through surveys of

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

FIGURE 1
Prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident, 2011–12 and 2023–24



Note: Details may not sum to totals because inmates could report multiple types of victimization. See table 1 for percentages and appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

^aCalled “staff sexual misconduct” in prior reports.

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

inmates in prisons and jails and youth held in juvenile facilities—and information on reported sexual victimization from administrative records.

HIGHLIGHTS

- The overall rate of sexual victimization reported by adult prison inmates in 2023–24 was 4.1%.
- In 2023–24, 2.3% of adult inmates reported sexual victimization by another inmate and 2.2% reported sexual victimization by facility staff.
- Seventeen prisons were identified as high-rate facilities based on their rates of overall sexual victimization in 2023–24.
- In 2023–24, nine prisons were identified as high-rate facilities for inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization, seven were identified as high-rate facilities for staff-on-inmate sexual victimization, and two were identified as high-rate facilities for both types of sexual victimization.
- Eight prisons were identified as low-rate facilities based on the prevalence of sexual victimization by inmates or staff in 2023–24.

The NIS has collected reports of sexual victimization from inmates since 2007, while the Survey of Sexual Victimization has collected administrative records annually since 2004.

The Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA; P.L. 108–79) requires BJS to carry out a comprehensive statistical review and analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape. This report fulfills the requirement under PREA to provide a list of prisons according to their prevalence of sexual victimization. This report will be followed by additional reports using NIS-4 data on victim, perpetrator, and incident characteristics of sexual victimization in prisons and characteristics of prisons related to inmate-reported sexual victimization.

NIS-4 data from local jails were collected separately from this data and will be reported separately.

As in earlier rounds of the NIS, the NIS-4 collected only allegations of sexual victimization. Because participation in the survey is anonymous and reports are confidential, the survey does not permit any follow-up investigation or substantiation of reported incidents through review. Despite efforts of survey staff to assure inmates that their responses would be kept confidential, some inmates may not have reported sexual victimization experienced in the facility. At the same time, some allegations reported in the NIS-4 may be false. Although the effects may be offsetting, the relative extent of underreporting and false reporting in the NIS-4 is unknown.

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.

Reports of sexual victimization

Among the 27,541 adult state and federal prison inmates who completed the NIS-4 sexual victimization survey (see *Methodology* and appendix table 1), 1,259 reported experiencing one or more incidents of sexual victimization in the past 12 months or since admission to the facility if the date of admission was less than 12 months prior (not shown in tables). Because the NIS-4 is a sample survey, weights were applied for sampled facilities and inmates within facilities to produce national-level and facility-level estimates. The estimated number of adult prison inmates experiencing sexual victimization in 2023–24 totaled 49,300 (or 4.1% of all state and federal prison inmates nationwide) (table 1).

About 2.3% (28,100) of adult prison inmates reported an incident of sexual victimization by another inmate, and 2.2% (26,600) reported an incident involving staff. Approximately 0.5% of prison inmates (5,400) reported being sexually victimized by both another inmate and staff (not shown in tables).

The NIS-4 screened for specific sexual activities in which inmates may have been involved during the past 12 months or since admission to the facility if the date of

admission was less than 12 months prior. Inmates were then asked if they were forced or pressured to engage in these activities by another inmate or staff. Reports of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization were classified as either forced or coerced sexual acts or other forced or coerced sexual activity. (See *Terms and definitions*.)

In 2023–24, approximately 1.3% of prison inmates reported being forced or coerced into sexual acts with another inmate, including handjobs, oral sex, and anal or vaginal penetration. An additional 1.1% of prison inmates exclusively reported being forced or coerced into other sexual activity with another inmate. An estimated 1.7% of prison inmates reported participating in sexual acts with facility staff and 0.5% exclusively reported other sexual activity with staff. Any sexual contact between inmates and staff is illegal because inmates are unable to consent to sexual activity with staff.

The NIS-4 recorded similar rates of sexual victimization in prisons as the NIS-3 across all measures of victimization. Overall, the rate of sexual victimization reported by inmates in state and federal prisons was 4.0% in 2011–12 and 4.1% in 2023–24. These percentages are not statistically different.

TABLE 1
Prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident, 2007, 2008–09, 2011–12, and 2023–24

Type of incident	Percent of prison inmates				Number of victims in NIS-4 2023–24 ^a
	NIS-1 2007	NIS-2 2008–09	NIS-3 2011–12	NIS-4 2023–24*	
Total	4.5%	4.4%	4.0%	4.1%	49,300
Inmate-on-inmate	2.1%	2.1%	2.0%	2.3%	28,100
Forced or coerced sexual acts ^b	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	15,400
Other forced or coerced sexual activity ^c	0.8 †	1.0	1.0	1.1	12,700
Staff-on-inmate^d	2.9% †	2.8% †	2.4%	2.2%	26,600
Sexual acts ^e	2.3 †	2.2 †	1.8	1.7	20,800
Other sexual activity ^f	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	5,800

Note: NIS stands for National Inmate Survey. See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because inmates could report multiple types of victimization. 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 victims nationwide are based on weighted data and rounded to the nearest 100.

^bCalled “nonconsensual sexual acts” in prior reports.

^cCalled “abusive sexual contacts only” in prior reports.

^dCalled “staff sexual misconduct” in prior reports.

^eCalled “unwilling or willing activity excluding touching” in prior reports.

^fCalled “unwilling or willing activity touching only” in prior reports.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2007, 2008–09, 2011–12, and 2023–24.

In prisons in 2023–24, a larger portion of female inmates (5.7%) than male inmates (4.0%) reported any sexual victimization (table 2). This difference was due to a larger percentage of female inmates (4.1%) than male inmates (2.2%) reporting inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization.

No statistically significant difference was found in the percentage of male (2.2%) and female inmates (2.3%) who reported being victimized by facility staff. For both male and female inmates, the majority of reported staff-on-inmate sexual victimization involved sexual acts. (See *Terms and definitions*.)

TABLE 2
Prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident and sex of inmate, 2023–24

Type of incident	Percent of prison inmates		
	Total	Male inmates*	Female inmates
Total	4.1%	4.0%	5.7% †
Inmate-on-inmate	2.3%	2.2%	4.1% †
Forced or coerced sexual acts ^a	1.3	1.3	1.5
Other forced or coerced sexual activity ^b	1.1	0.9	2.6 †
Staff-on-inmate^c	2.2%	2.2%	2.3%
Sexual acts ^d	1.7	1.7	1.8
Other sexual activity ^e	0.5	0.5	0.5

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because inmates could report multiple types of victimization. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

^aCalled “nonconsensual sexual acts” in prior reports.

^bCalled “abusive sexual contacts only” in prior reports.

^cCalled “staff sexual misconduct” in prior reports.

^dCalled “unwilling or willing activity excluding touching” in prior reports.

^eCalled “unwilling or willing activity touching only” in prior reports.

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

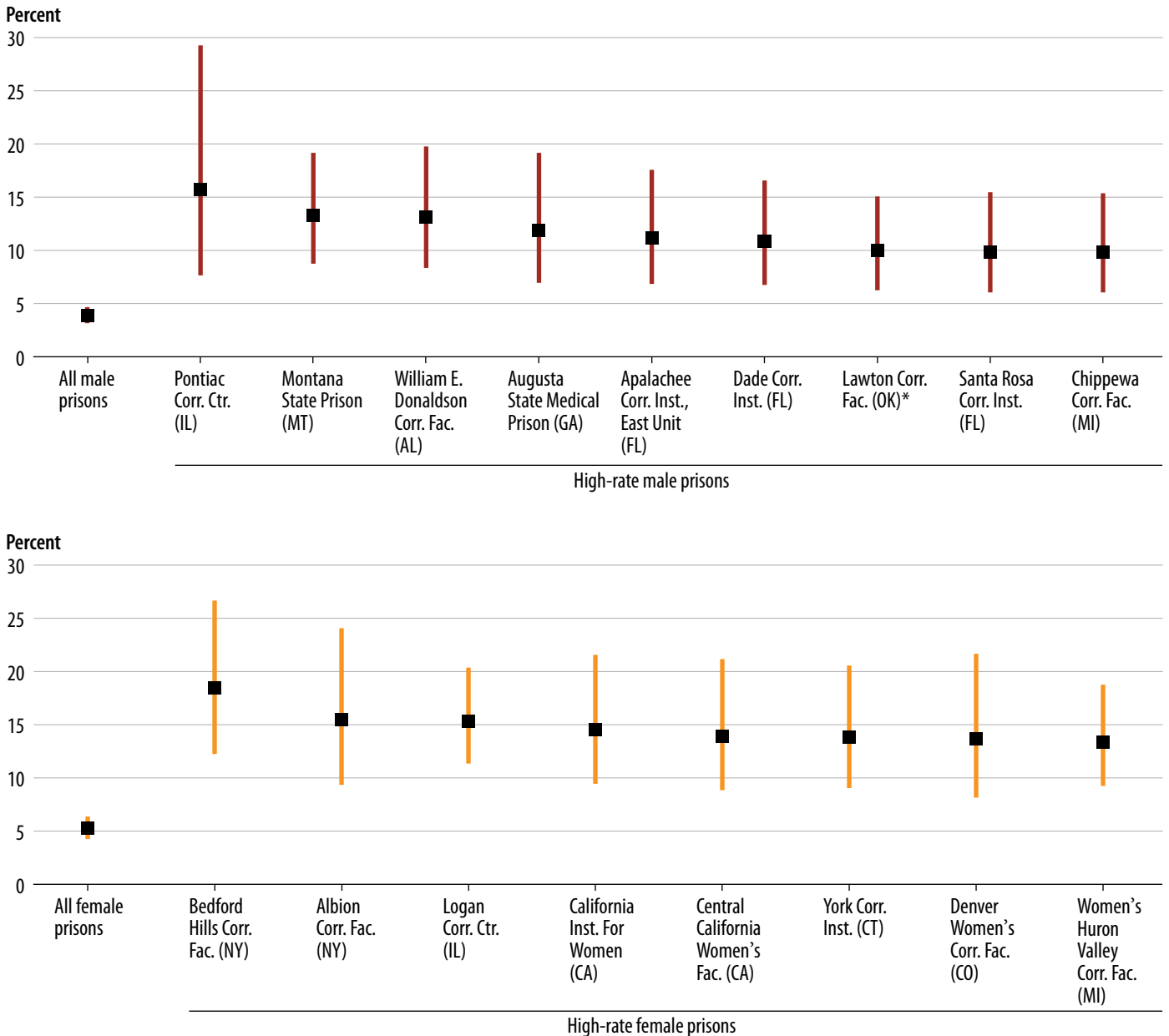
Facility-level rates

BJS was able to calculate reliable facility-level estimates for 176 of the 177 facilities on which the sexual victimization estimates were based. (See *Methodology*.) Based on all reports of both inmate-on-inmate and staff-on-inmate sexual victimization, 17 prisons had sexual

victimization rates that were identified as high compared to other facilities ([figure 2](#)).³

³For ease of presentation, the figures and tables in this report use state abbreviations standardized by the United States Postal Service and the following abbreviations for facility names: Corr.=Corrections or Correctional; Ctr.=Center; Fac.=Facility; Inst.=Institute or Institution; Med.=Medium; Min.=Minimum.

FIGURE 2
Confidence intervals at 95% level for prison facilities with high rates of sexual victimization, by sex of inmates housed, 2023–24



Note: For more information on confidence intervals, see *Facility-level estimates* in the *Methodology*. See table 3 for estimates and confidence intervals.

*Privately operated facility.

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

As required under PREA, the NIS-4 provides facility-level estimates of sexual victimization. Because these estimates are based on a sample of inmates rather than a complete enumeration, they are subject to sampling error. Although the NIS-4 provides facility-level estimates and measures of precision, it cannot provide an exact ranking for all facilities as required under PREA or determine the highest- or lowest-rated facilities because, while rates of sexual victimization differ across facilities, the observed differences are not always statistically significant. To address PREA requirements, facilities have been categorized as having high rates or low rates based on criteria applied to the lower and upper bounds of the 95% confidence interval for each facility. (See *Methodology*.)

To better identify variations among prisons in rates of sexual victimization, prisons are compared separately by the sex of inmates housed. The NIS-4 sample was designed to ensure a sufficient number of female-only prison facilities (46 participated) and female respondents (7,632 completed the survey) to allow for valid comparisons among female prisons.⁴

⁴Rates of sexual victimization in jails could not be compared separately by sex of inmates housed due to the small number of majority-female and female-only jail facilities.

As with the NIS-2 and NIS-3, state and federal prison facilities were identified as having high rates of sexual victimization (i.e., high-rate facilities) if the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval was at least 55% higher than the average rate among comparable facilities.

In the NIS-4, nine male prisons and eight female prisons were identified as high-rate facilities based on combined reports of inmate-on-inmate and staff-on-inmate sexual victimization (**table 3**). Each of these facilities had a rate of sexual victimization that was at least twice the national rate, which was 4.0% for male prisons and 5.4% for female prisons. Each had a 95% confidence interval with a lower bound that was more than 1.55 times the average rate among facilities housing that sex.

Although the NIS-4 cannot uniquely identify the facility with the highest sexual victimization rate, one male facility had a rate of 15.9%: Pontiac Correctional Center (Illinois), and one female facility had a rate of 18.6%: Bedford Hills Correctional Facility (New York). Some facilities not classified as having high rates of sexual victimization were not statistically different from the high-rate facilities due to sampling error.

TABLE 3
Prison facilities with high rates of sexual victimization, by sex of inmates housed, 2023–24

Facility name	Prison inmates reporting any sexual victimization			Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^a	Response rate ^b
	Percent	95% confidence interval			
		Lower bound	Upper bound		
All prisons	4.1%	3.6%	4.6%	27,541	55.8%
Male prisons	4.0%	3.5%	4.6%	19,909	53.2%
Pontiac Corr. Ctr. (IL)	15.9	8.0	29.2	63	25.0
Montana State Prison (MT)	13.4	9.1	19.1	195	64.4
William E. Donaldson Corr. Fac. (AL)	13.3	8.7	19.7	174	60.0
Augusta State Medical Prison (GA)	12.0	7.3	19.1	119	42.6
Apalachee Corr. Inst., East Unit (FL)	11.3	7.2	17.5	144	50.6
Dade Corr. Inst. (FL)	11.0	7.1	16.5	182	63.6
Lawton Corr. Fac. (OK) ^c	10.1	6.6	15.0	238	71.4
Santa Rosa Corr. Inst. (FL)	10.0	6.4	15.4	179	63.0
Chippewa Corr. Fac. (MI)	10.0	6.4	15.3	184	60.0
Female prisons	5.4%	4.6%	6.3%	7,632	64.0%
Bedford Hills Corr. Fac. (NY)	18.6	12.6	26.6	108	43.5
Albion Corr. Fac. (NY)	15.6	9.7	24.0	108	44.6
Logan Corr. Ctr. (IL)	15.5	11.7	20.3	223	66.5
California Inst. For Women (CA)	14.7	9.8	21.5	147	53.8
Central California Women’s Fac. (CA)	14.1	9.2	21.1	147	48.1
York Corr. Inst. (CT)	14.0	9.4	20.5	141	51.9
Denver Women’s Corr. Fac. (CO)	13.8	8.5	21.6	124	50.0
Women’s Huron Valley Corr. Fac. (MI)	13.5	9.6	18.7	223	69.4

Note: High-rate prisons are those in which the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval is larger than 1.55 times the average among prisons by sex of inmates housed. These 17 facilities are designated as having high rates of any sexual victimization because their lower bound estimate is greater than 4.0% times 1.55 (or 6.20%) for male prisons or 5.4% times 1.55 (or 8.37%) for female prisons. For more information on confidence intervals, see *Facility-level estimates* in the *Methodology*.

^aBased on responses to the sexual victimization survey by adult inmates, except where interviews from the survey were excluded because of extreme or inconsistent response patterns. See *Methodology*.

^bResponse rate is equal to the number of interviews conducted divided by the number of eligible inmates sampled times 100.

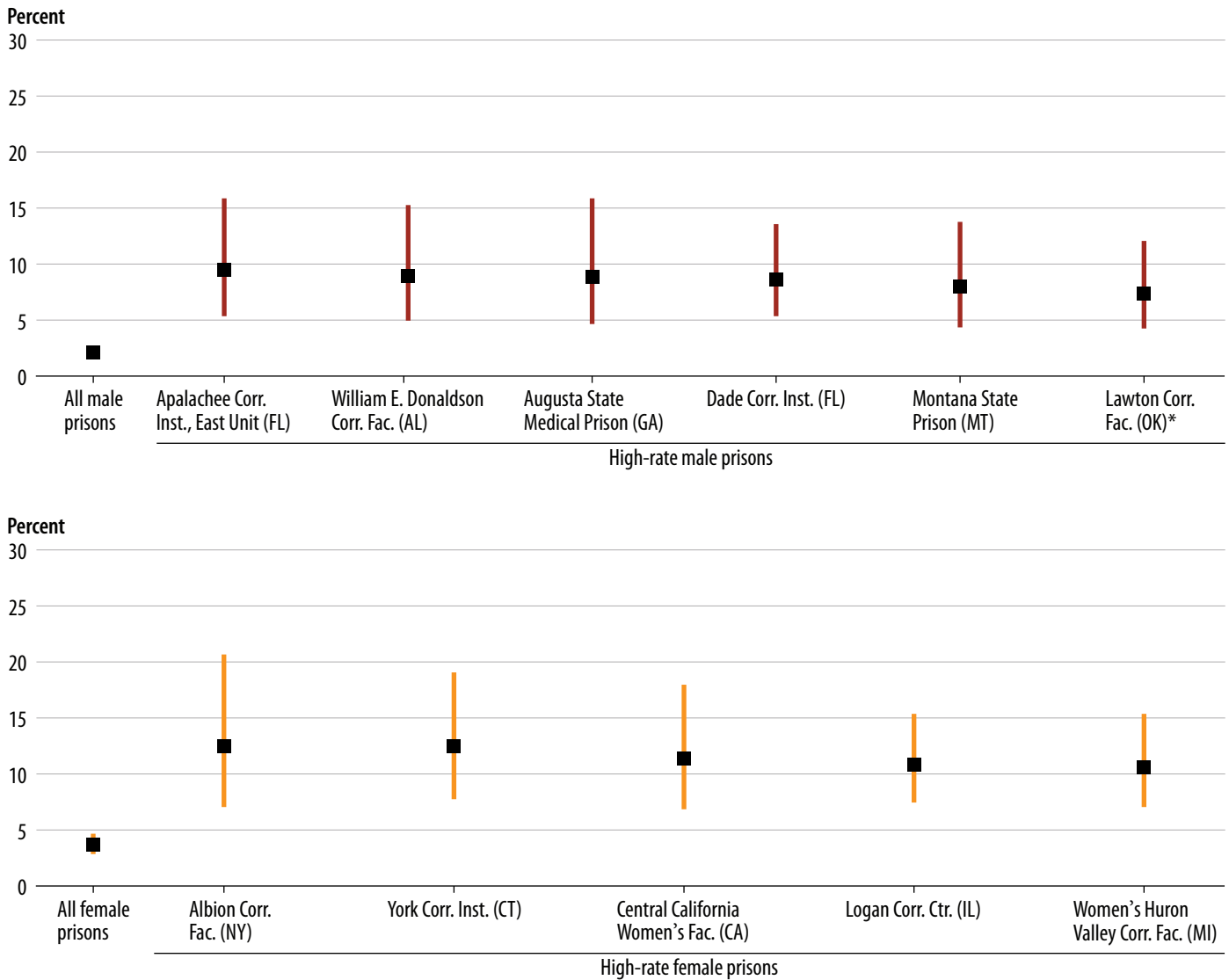
^cPrivately operated facility.

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

In the NIS-4, 11 prisons were designated as high-rate facilities based on reports of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization—6 male prisons and 5 female prisons (figure 3). Each had a confidence interval with a lower bound that was at least 1.55 times the national rate, which was 2.2% for male prisons and 3.8% for female prisons (table 4).

One male facility, the Apalachee Correctional Institution, East Unit (Florida), recorded an inmate-on-inmate victimization rate of 9.6%, and two female facilities recorded rates of 12.6%: Albion Correctional Facility (New York) and York Correctional Institution (Connecticut).

FIGURE 3
Confidence intervals at 95% level for prison facilities with high rates of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization, by sex of inmates housed, 2023–24



Note: For more information on confidence intervals, see *Facility-level estimates* in the *Methodology*. See table 4 for estimates and confidence intervals.
 *Privately operated facility.

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

TABLE 4**Prison facilities with high rates of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization, by sex of inmates housed, 2023–24**

Facility name	Prison inmates reporting inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization			Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^a	Response rate ^b
	Percent	95% confidence interval			
		Lower bound	Upper bound		
All prisons	2.3%	2.0%	2.7%	27,541	55.8%
Male prisons	2.2%	1.9%	2.6%	19,909	53.2%
Apalachee Corr. Inst., East Unit (FL)	9.6	5.7	15.8	144	50.6
William E. Donaldson Corr. Fac. (AL)	9.1	5.3	15.2	174	60.0
Augusta State Medical Prison (GA)	9.0	5.0	15.8	119	42.6
Dade Corr. Inst. (FL)	8.8	5.7	13.5	182	63.6
Montana State Prison (MT)	8.1	4.7	13.7	195	64.4
Lawton Corr. Fac. (OK) ^c	7.5	4.6	12.0	238	71.4
Female prisons	3.8%	3.2%	4.6%	7,632	64.0%
Albion Corr. Fac. (NY)	12.6	7.4	20.6	108	44.6
York Corr. Inst. (CT)	12.6	8.1	19.0	141	51.9
Central California Women's Fac. (CA)	11.5	7.2	17.9	147	48.1
Logan Corr. Ctr. (IL)	11.0	7.8	15.3	223	66.5
Women's Huron Valley Corr. Fac. (MI)	10.7	7.4	15.3	223	69.4

Note: High-rate prisons are those in which the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval is larger than 1.55 times the average among prisons by sex of inmates housed. These 11 facilities are designated as having high rates of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization because their lower bound estimate is greater than 2.2% times 1.55 (or 3.41%) for male prisons or 3.8% times 1.55 (or 5.89%) for female prisons. For more information on confidence intervals, see *Facility-level estimates in the Methodology*.

^aBased on responses to the sexual victimization survey by adult inmates, except where interviews from the survey were excluded because of extreme or inconsistent response patterns. See *Methodology*.

^bResponse rate is equal to the number of interviews conducted divided by the number of eligible inmates sampled times 100.

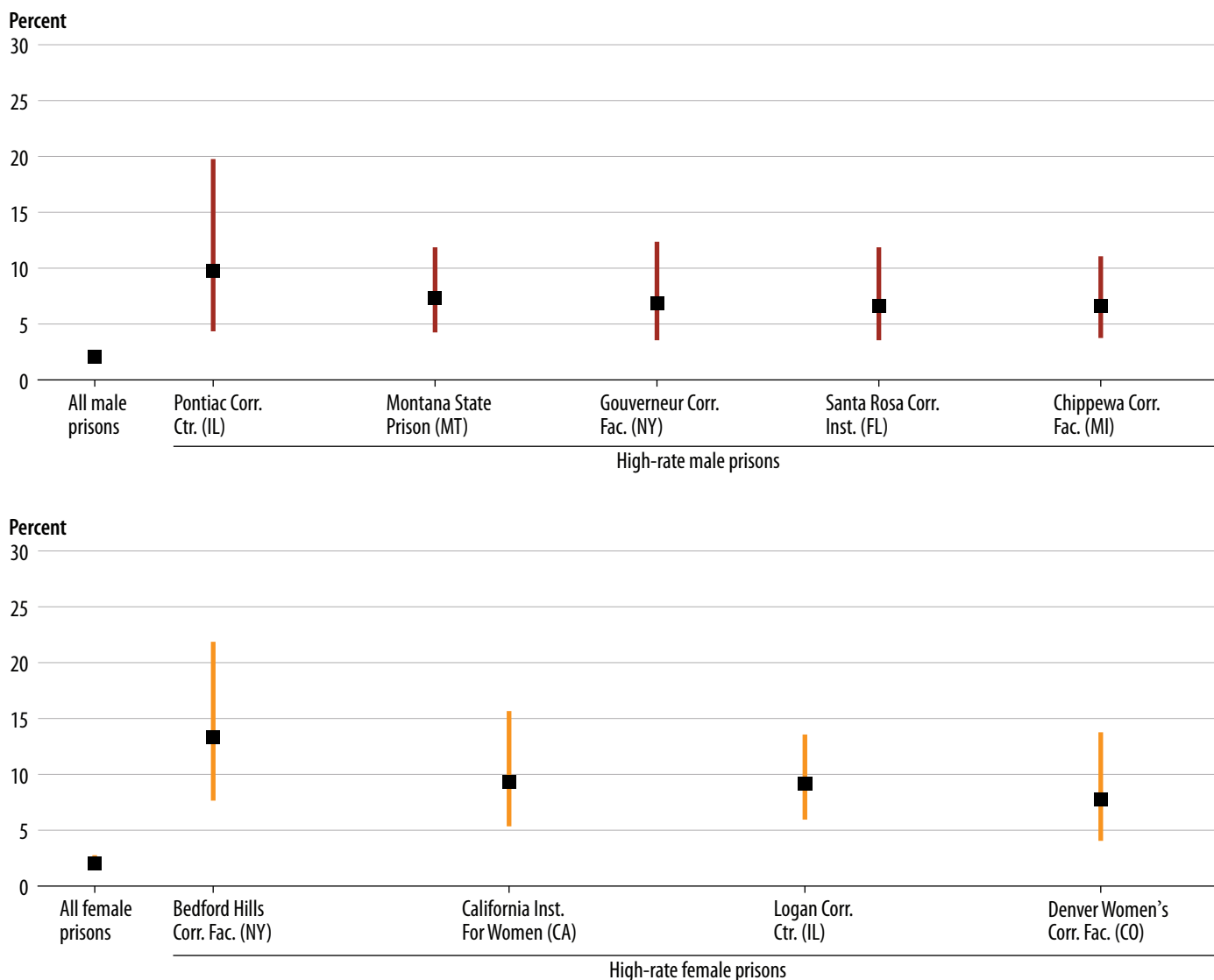
^cPrivately operated facility.

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

Nine prisons in the NIS-4 were identified as high-rate facilities based on reports of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization—five male prisons and four female prisons (figure 4). Each of these facilities had a rate of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization that was at least three times the national rate, which was 2.2% for both male and female prisons. Each had a 95% confidence interval with a lower bound that was at least 1.55 times higher than the average rate among facilities housing that sex (table 5).

One female prison—Bedford Hills Correctional Facility (New York)—had a rate of 13.5%, and one male prison—Pontiac Correctional Center (Illinois)—had a rate of 9.9%. All four female prisons with high rates of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization had rates greater than 7.5%.

FIGURE 4
Confidence intervals at 95% level for prison facilities with high rates of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization, by sex of inmates housed, 2023–24



Note: Staff-on-inmate sexual victimization is called “staff sexual misconduct” in prior reports. For more information on confidence intervals, see *Facility-level estimates* in the *Methodology*. See table 5 for estimates and confidence intervals.

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

TABLE 5**Prison facilities with high rates of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization, by sex of inmates housed, 2023–24**

Facility name	Prison inmates reporting staff-on-inmate sexual victimization			Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^a	Response rate ^b
	Percent	95% confidence interval			
		Lower bound	Upper bound		
All prisons	2.2%	1.9%	2.6%	27,541	55.8%
Male prisons	2.2%	1.9%	2.6%	19,909	53.2%
Pontiac Corr. Ctr. (IL)	9.9	4.7	19.7	63	25.0
Montana State Prison (MT)	7.5	4.6	11.8	195	64.4
Gouverneur Corr. Fac. (NY)	7.0	3.9	12.3	138	53.1
Santa Rosa Corr. Inst. (FL)	6.8	3.9	11.8	179	63.0
Chippewa Corr. Fac. (MI)	6.8	4.1	11.0	184	60.0
Female prisons	2.2%	1.9%	2.7%	7,632	64.0%
Bedford Hills Corr. Fac. (NY)	13.5	8.0	21.8	108	43.5
California Inst. For Women (CA)	9.6	5.7	15.6	147	53.8
Logan Corr. Ctr. (IL)	9.3	6.3	13.5	223	66.5
Denver Women’s Corr. Fac. (CO)	7.9	4.4	13.7	124	50.0

Note: Staff-on-inmate sexual victimization is called “staff sexual misconduct” in prior reports. High-rate prisons are those in which the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval is larger than 1.55 times the average among prisons by sex of inmates housed. These nine facilities are designated as having high rates of staff-on-inmate sexual victimization because their lower bound estimate is greater than 2.2% times 1.55 (or 3.41%) for both male and female prisons. For more information on confidence intervals, see *Facility-level estimates* in the *Methodology*.

^aBased on responses to the sexual victimization survey by adult inmates, except where interviews from the survey were excluded because of extreme or inconsistent response patterns. See *Methodology*.

^bResponse rate is equal to the number of interviews conducted divided by the number of eligible inmates sampled times 100.

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

The NIS-4 cannot provide an exact identification of the facilities with the lowest rates of sexual victimization. Seven of the sampled facilities had no reported incidents of sexual victimization. (See appendix table 2.) Estimates of the number of inmates who experienced sexual victimization in each of these facilities were also subject to sampling error and could vary if a different group of inmates had been interviewed. (See *Methodology*.) Although the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval in each of these facilities was 0%, the upper bound varied depending on the number of completed interviews in each facility.

Eight prisons were designated as low-rate facilities based on combined reports of inmate-on-inmate and staff-on-inmate sexual victimization (table 6). Six male prisons and two female prisons had a 95% confidence interval with an upper bound lower than 0.65 times the average rate among facilities housing that sex. Three of the low-rate male prisons—SCI Smithfield (Pennsylvania), Coffeewood Correctional Center (Virginia), and Travis County State Jail (Texas)—had no reported incidents of sexual victimization.

TABLE 6
Prison facilities with low rates of sexual victimization, by sex of inmates housed, 2023–24

Facility name	Percent	Prison inmates reporting any sexual victimization		Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^a	Response rate ^b
		95% confidence interval			
		Lower bound	Upper bound		
All prisons	4.1%	3.6%	4.6%	27,541	55.8%
Male prisons	4.0%	3.5%	4.6%	19,909	53.2%
SCI Smithfield (PA)	0.0	0.0	2.1	162	52.0
Coffeewood Corr. Ctr. (VA)	0.0	0.0	2.3	156	56.9
Travis County State Jail (TX)	0.0	0.0	2.6	140	47.5
Wakulla Corr. Inst. (FL)	0.4	0.1	2.0	214	71.2
FCI Yazoo City Med. (FBOP)	0.5	0.1	2.4	224	61.8
Central Arizona Corr. and Rehabilitation Fac. (AZ) ^c	0.6	0.2	2.5	229	77.3
Female prisons	5.4%	4.6%	6.3%	7,632	64.0%
Gadsden Corr. Fac. (FL) ^c	0.4	0.1	2.4	228	75.9
Gregory S. Coleman Unit (TX) ^c	1.0	0.3	3.3	196	68.3

Note: Low-rate prisons are those in which the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval is smaller than 0.65 times the average among prisons by sex of inmates housed. These eight facilities are designated as having low rates of any sexual victimization because their upper bound estimate is smaller than 4.0% times 0.65 (or 2.60%) or 5.4% times 0.65 (or 3.51%) for female prisons. For more information on confidence intervals, see *Facility-level estimates* in the *Methodology*.

^aBased on responses to the sexual victimization survey by adult inmates, except where interviews from the survey were excluded because of extreme or inconsistent response patterns. See *Methodology*.

^bResponse rate is equal to the number of interviews conducted divided by the number of eligible inmates sampled times 100.

^cPrivately operated facility.

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

Methodology

The National Inmate Survey, 2023–24 (NIS-4) was conducted in 177 state and federal prisons from March 2023 to March 2024.⁵ The data were collected by RTI International 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 prisons 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 241 prison inmates (0.9% 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.

⁵For more information about the NIS, see <https://bjs.ojp.gov/data-collection/national-inmate-survey-nis>.

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 (97.9%) or Spanish (2.1%).

Sampling of facilities

The frame of prison facilities for the NIS-4 was based on the BJS 2016 Survey of Prison Inmates (SPI) and supplemented with additional research and outreach to state departments of corrections (DOCs) and the Federal Bureau of Prisons (FBOP) to (1) confirm the list of facilities and (2) provide basic population information (number of male inmates and number of female inmates). The NIS-4 was restricted to confinement facilities—institutions in which fewer than 50% of the inmates were regularly permitted to leave, unaccompanied by staff, for work, study, or treatment. Such facilities included prisons, penitentiaries, prison hospitals, prison farms, boot camps, and centers for reception, classification, or alcohol and drug treatment. The NIS-4 excluded community-based facilities, such as halfway houses, group homes, and work release centers. The final eligible universe consisted of 1,138 state prisons containing 1,182,587 inmates and 202 federal prisons containing 168,016 inmates.

State and federal prisons were sequentially sampled with probabilities of selection proportionate to size (as measured by the number of inmates held based on DOC and FBOP responses during the frame construction process). Facilities on the sampling frame were stratified by sex of inmates housed and whether the facility was operated by a state DOC or the FBOP:

- Among facilities that housed males, the measure of size for facilities was set at the estimated total population enumerated on the frame.
- Among facilities with an inmate population that was greater than 50% female, the measure of size was set to five times their estimated total population on the frame.

The sample was allocated to each stratum proportionally to the total measure of size within each stratum. Within each stratum, facilities in the sampling frame were first sorted by region, state, and public or private operation. Facilities were sampled to ensure that at least one facility in each state was selected. Federal facilities were grouped together and treated like a state for sampling purposes. The remaining facilities were selected from each region with probabilities proportionate to size. This led to an initial sample of 240 prisons: 160 male, state-operated facilities; 59 female, state-operated facilities; 16 male, FBOP-operated facilities; and 5 female, FBOP-operated facilities.⁶

The sample was further split into a main and reserve sample. The reserve sample was selected through a systematic sample from within each stratum (states with only one facility selected were included in the main sample with certainty; all other states had at least one facility selected through the systematic sample). The main sample consisted of 170 facilities and the reserve sample consisted of 70 facilities.

Of the 240 prisons selected for the NIS-4, 12 were determined to be ineligible (9 had closed, 1 facility was sampled as a female facility but only housed males by the time of data collection, 1 exclusively housed inmates for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and 1 housed mostly inmates unable to consent to interviews due to severe mental illness). Because of resource constraints, 39 facilities in the reserve sample were excluded from data collection and considered ineligible.

The four sampled facilities in Tennessee were not surveyed because the Tennessee Department of Correction refused to participate in the NIS-4: Bledsoe Co. Corr. Complex, Hardeman Co. Corr. Fac., Northwest Corr. Complex, and West Tennessee State Penitentiary.

Due to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's concerns around burden, eight California prisons were also excluded from data collection: California Institution for Men; Delano Modified Community Corr. Fac.; High Desert State Prison;

⁶In this report, facilities that house both females and males are identified as a female or male facility based on whichever sex makes up the majority of inmates housed (i.e., if the percentage of inmates housed is 50% or greater male, then the facility is designated a male facility, while if more than 50% of the inmates are female, then the facility is designated a female facility). For prior iterations of the NIS, the sex of the facility was defined as female if all inmates housed at the facility were female and male if the population housed was mixed or all male.

Ironwood State Prison; North Kern State Prison; Pelican Bay State Prison; Substance Abuse Treatment Fac. and State Prison, Corcoran; and Valley State Prison.

The remaining 177 prison facilities all participated fully in the NIS-4. The final facility-level response rate was 93.7% (177 participating facilities of the 189 eligible).

Sampling of inmates

Within each sampled prison, the universe for inmate sampling consisted of all inmates age 16 or older held in the facility during the assigned week of data collection for the facility. A roster of inmates was obtained just prior to the start of data collection at each facility. Inmates age 15 or younger were considered ineligible for the NIS-4 and deleted from the roster.

The inmate sampling rate in each facility was based on six criteria:

- an expected sexual victimization prevalence rate of 4%
- a desired level of precision based on a standard error of 1.75%
- a projected 70% response rate among selected inmates
- a 5% chance among participating inmates of not receiving the sexual victimization questionnaire
- an adjustment factor of 1.9 to account for the complex survey design
- the size of the facility.

Each eligible inmate was assigned a random number and sorted in ascending order. Inmates were selected from the list up to the expected number of inmates determined by the sampling criteria. No special consideration was made for inmates age 16 or 17. If present, inmates age 16 or 17 had the same probability of selection as inmates age 18 or older.

A total of 55,494 prison inmates were selected. After selection, 2,563 ineligible inmates were excluded: 1,876 (3.4%) were released or transferred to another facility before interviewing began, 534 (1.0%) were mentally or physically unable to be interviewed, 45 (0.1%) were on unsupervised work release, 6 (<0.1%) were selected in error (i.e., an inmate was incorrectly listed on the facility roster), 5 (<0.1%) were age 15 or younger or their age could not be obtained during the interview process, and 97 (0.2%) were ineligible for other reasons. Of all sampled inmates, 52,931 were eligible for the survey.

Inmate response rate

Of the 52,931 eligible sampled inmates, 39.6% refused to participate in the survey, 2.4% were not interviewed due to survey logistics (e.g., language barriers, releases, and transfers to another facility after interviewing began), 1.9% 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), and 0.3% were nonrespondents for any other reason.

The final inmate-level response rate was 55.8% (29,536 participating inmates). Separate response rates were calculated for each participating facility. (See appendix table 1.) 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 321 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 35 minutes for English respondents and 48 minutes for Spanish respondents.⁷

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.

⁷Sixty-four interviews (0.2% of respondents) had interview times exceeding 8 hours, indicating the timer did not function as intended. These interviews were excluded from this calculation.

For the ACASI questionnaire, 16 inconsistencies were flagged: 9 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.

Overall, the results revealed very high levels of consistency in survey responses. Of 27,615 respondents to the sexual victimization survey, 60 inmates were removed because they failed at least one of the quality control criteria. Altogether, 98.7% (29,155) of participating inmates provided usable sexual victimization (27,555) or alternative survey data (1,600).

Surveys included in analysis

As noted above, 16- and 17-year-olds were eligible for the survey. In participating facilities, there were 86 16- to 17-year-olds rostered and 18 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 14 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 (27,541).

Weighting and non-response adjustments

Responses from interviewed inmates were weighted to provide facility-level and 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.

Facility-level weighting

The base weight for each sampled inmate was the probability of selection of the inmate, conditional on the facility being sampled. Replicate weights were created using the jackknife method (JK1). JK1 involves deleting a $1/R$ portion of the inmate sample systematically and reweighting the remaining sampled inmates by $R/(R - 1)$. The number of replicates created for each facility equals the number of sexual victimization survey respondents in that facility, up to a maximum of 80.

Facility-level inmate nonresponse adjustments were conducted separately for each facility in a single step, using calibration adjustments. These adjustments were made according to a raking process, which raked the stand-alone facility base weights (and the corresponding replicate weights) to facility-level control totals in different cells across several dimensions. The facility-level inmate rosters were used to provide these control totals. The within-facility inmate base weights were raked to facility inmate totals within raking cells. Raking was conducted separately for females and males. The raking cells (within sex, if appropriate) were defined by age group, length of time in prison, length of sentence, and race or ethnicity.⁸ Raking cells each had a minimum size of 10 responding inmates.

After raking, the weights were checked to see whether the raking process created extreme weights. Any weight, within sex, that was larger than 3.5 times the median weight or smaller than $1/3.5$ times the median weight was trimmed back to those levels and then re-raked to the control totals. The replicate weights were also raked in a similar manner using the same control totals.

National-level weighting

The national-level base weight was equal to the simple inverse of the facility's first-stage probability of selection. Twenty-four facilities were selected with certainty. First-stage ratio adjustments accounting for facility subsampling and nonresponse were performed within sampling strata.⁹ The subsample-adjusted first-stage weight is the product of the facility base weight and the subsampling adjustment. The nonresponse adjustment was computed (within weighting classes) as the sum of the subsample-adjusted weights for the subsampled units divided by the sum of the subsample-adjusted weights for all responding units. The final first-stage weights for

⁸Hot deck imputation was used to fill in missing item-level data used for raking.

⁹Except in California, which had its own subsampling adjustment equal to the number of sampled prisons divided by the number of subsampled prisons.

each sampled facility were the product of the subsample-adjusted weight and this ratio.

Replicates for national estimates were created using the paired jackknife (JK2) method. Cooperating noncertainty facilities were paired (or a set of three was created if necessary) separately within each sampling stratum. Within each pair or set of three (triplets), one prison was randomly assigned to be given a weight of 0, and the other prison had its weight set to twice the base weight (for pairs) or 1.5 times the base weight (for triplets). One set of replicate weights was created for each pair or set of three prisons. Facility-level nonresponse adjustments were then performed for the full-sample and replicate weights, using stratum as the nonresponse cell.

In the second stage of weighting, the nonresponse-adjusted first-stage national 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 24 certainty facilities, where inmate selection was their first stage of sample selection. For these facilities, the first 74 facility-level replicate weights were equal to the full-sample weight. To account for the sampling that occurred in each facility, an additional 24 replicates were created, one for each of the certainty prisons, using the JK2 method. For each of the additional 24 replicate weights, a random half of the inmates in a certainty facility had their weight set to 0 for this replicate, and the other half's replicate weight was set to equal twice the base weight. For the noncertainty facilities, where replication was done earlier, their 75th to 98th replicates were set equal to the full-sample weight to account for the additional replicates. 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 by adjusting the weights of the inmates sampled into the core survey by a factor of $1/.95$, to account for the 5% subsample into the alternative survey. Next, an inmate-level nonresponse adjustment was performed. Nonresponse adjustment cells were created using facility type (state or federal), region, respondent age, length of sentence, and length of time since admission. These cells were used to produce the inmate-level nonresponse-adjusted weights. The final step in the creation of the core survey weights was a calibration adjustment made to national control totals. These adjustments were done according to a raking process that raked the inmate to prison-frame control totals.

Raking was performed separately for females and males. All raking dimensions were done within sex and consisted of cells determined by Census region, length of sentence, and facility type. 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 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 prison size, whether it was a majority-female prison 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.

Facility-level estimates

To ensure minimum reliability and prevent disclosure of confidential response information, facility-level estimates were suppressed in this report if they met one of the following exclusion criteria:

1. The total number of completed sexual victimization surveys in the facility was less than six.
2. Exactly one or two inmates in the facility reported sexual victimization, and fewer than two inmates in the facility completed the alternative questionnaire.

Based on these criteria, facility-level estimates are reported for 176 of the 177 participating facilities. (See appendix table 2.) These facilities accounted for approximately 99.8% of the adjudicated inmates covered in the NIS-4.

Within each facility, the estimated sampling error varies by the size of the estimate, the number of completed interviews, and the size of the facility. A common way to express this sampling variability is to construct a 95% confidence interval around each survey estimate. Typically, multiplying the standard error by 1.96 and then adding or subtracting the result from the estimate produces the confidence interval. This interval expresses the range of values that could result among 95% of the different samples that could be drawn.

For small samples and estimates close to 0%, as is the case with sexual victimization in most prisons, the use of the standard error to construct the 95% confidence interval may not be reliable. BJS used an alternative method developed by E.B. Wilson that has been shown to perform better than the traditional method.^{10,11} This method produces an asymmetrical confidence interval around the facility estimates in which the lower bound is constrained to be greater than or equal to 0%. It also provides confidence intervals for facilities in which the survey estimates are zero (but other similarly conducted surveys could yield non-zero estimates). When applied to large samples, the traditional and the Wilson confidence intervals are virtually identical.

To identify high- and low-rate facilities, the 176 facilities with facility-level estimates were compared to the estimated national victimization rate among prisons by sex of inmates housed for each type of incident. Facilities were placed in the high-rate group when the lower bound of the 95% confidence interval was at least 55% higher than the national victimization rate among prisons by sex of inmates for a type of incident. Facilities were placed in the low-rate group when the upper bound of the 95% confidence interval was 35% lower than the national victimization rate among prisons by sex of inmates.

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 prison populations, restrictions on inmate movement within a facility, and the effects of the Prison Rape Elimination Act Standards on facilities.

¹⁰Brown, L.D., Cai, T., & DasGupta, A. (2001). Interval Estimation for a Binomial Proportion. *Statistical Science*, 16(2), pp. 101–117. <https://doi.org/10.1214/ss/1009213286>

¹¹Wilson, E.B. (1927). Probable Inference, the Law of Succession, and Statistical Inference. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 22(158), pp. 209–212. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1927.10502953>

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. Standard errors for selected measures of sexual victimization are presented in appendix tables 3 and 4. 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 $2.3\% \pm 1.96 \times 0.17\%$ (or 2.0% to 2.6%). 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. 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.

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 8.9 months for federal prisoners and 8.6 months for state prisoners.

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

National Inmate Survey sample and response information for prison facilities that participated in the survey, by facility, 2023–24

Facility name	Number of inmates in custody ^a	Number of inmates sampled	Number of ineligible inmates ^b	Number of interviews conducted ^c	Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^d	Response rate ^e
All facilities	234,919	55,494	2,563	29,536	27,555	55.8%
Alabama						
William E. Donaldson Corr. Fac.	1,328	328	3	195	174	60.0%
Alaska						
Hiland Mountain Corr. Ctr. ^f	351	292	34	198	184	76.7%
Spring Creek Corr. Ctr.	415	246	3	70	64	28.8
Arizona						
ASPC - Eyman	4,546	367	14	198	186	56.1%
ASPC - Lewis ^g	3,199	360	15	203	188	58.8
ASPC - Perryville ^f	3,138	359	8	246	226	70.1
Central Arizona Corr. and Rehabilitation Fac. ^h	1,266	325	3	249	229	77.3
La Palma Corr. Ctr. ^h	2,319	350	12	108	103	32.0
Arkansas						
Cummins Unit ^h	2,008	345	4	116	102	34.0%
Ouachita River Corr. Unit	1,918	344	43	162	143	53.8
Pine Bluff Unit	520	265	8	130	119	50.6
California						
California Health Care Fac., Stockton	2,159	379	34	116	107	33.6%
California Inst. For Women ^f	1,161	321	18	163	147	53.8
Central California Women’s Fac. ^f	2,209	340	3	162	147	48.1
Corr. Training Fac.	4,070	340	3	118	109	35.0
Wasco State Prison - Reception Ctr.	3,601	350	39	117	102	37.6
Colorado						
Arkansas Valley Corr. Fac.	1,064	316	6	146	138	47.1%
Denver Women’s Corr. Fac. ^f	686	287	11	138	124	50.0
Sterling Corr. Fac.	1,940	344	20	175	165	54.0
Connecticut						
Osborn Corr. Inst.	1,128	319	8	144	131	46.3%
York Corr. Inst. ^f	838	301	10	151	141	51.9
Delaware						
James T. Vaughn Corr. Ctr.	1,575	336	10	144	134	44.2%
Florida						
Apalachee Corr. Inst., East Unit	1,069	316	6	157	144	50.6%
Dade Corr. Inst.	1,233	360	58	192	182	63.6
Everglades Re-Entry Ctr.	416	246	11	124	118	52.8
Florida Women’s Reception Ctr. ^f	1,188	322	40	163	149	57.8
Gadsden Corr. Fac. ^{f,h}	1,245	324	9	239	228	75.9
Hamilton Corr. Inst.	433	249	19	96	90	41.7
Homestead Corr. Inst. ^f	536	268	11	193	181	75.1
Jefferson Corr. Inst.	1,184	322	7	188	177	59.7
Lowell Annex ^f	1,250	325	14	214	197	68.8
Santa Rosa Corr. Inst.	1,263	325	17	194	179	63.0
Wakulla Corr. Inst.	1,603	336	10	232	214	71.2
Walton Corr. Inst.	1,292	326	36	213	199	73.4
Georgia						
Arrendale Transitional Ctr. ^f	949	309	35	208	197	75.9%
Augusta State Medical Prison	1,150	320	24	126	119	42.6
Lee State Prison	733	292	5	239	219	83.3
Pulaski State Prison ^f	1,151	320	11	167	155	54.0
Wilcox State Prison	1,822	342	8	134	118	40.1

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**National Inmate Survey sample and response information for prison facilities that participated in the survey, by facility, 2023–24**

Facility name	Number of inmates in custody ^a	Number of inmates sampled	Number of ineligible inmates ^b	Number of interviews conducted ^c	Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^d	Response rate ^e
Hawaii						
Saguaro Corr. Ctr. ^h	1,298	326	5	141	128	43.9%
Women's Community Corr. Ctr. ^f	208	180	7	122	114	70.5
Idaho						
South Idaho Corr. Inst. ⁱ	1,190	422	110	154	141	49.4%
Illinois						
Illinois River Corr. Ctr.	1,670	338	10	261	246	79.6%
Logan Corr. Ctr. ^f	884	376	27	232	223	66.5
Pontiac Corr. Ctr.	603	277	9	67	63	25.0
Shawnee Corr. Ctr.	1,494	355	7	207	199	59.5
Western Illinois Corr. Ctr.	1,673	338	10	240	222	73.2
Indiana						
Indiana State Prison	2,205	349	5	201	187	58.4%
Indiana Women's Prison ^f	604	277	13	147	137	55.7
Miami Corr. Fac.	1,514	384	4	89	80	23.4
New Castle Corr. Fac. ^h	2,952	357	17	195	186	57.4
Pendleton Corr. Fac.	1,471	333	6	159	150	48.6
Reception Diagnostic Ctr.	785	296	54	151	141	62.4
Rockville Corr. Fac. ^f	961	310	10	219	202	73.0
Iowa						
Iowa Medical and Classification Ctr.	954	309	67	86	80	35.5%
Kansas						
Lansing Corr. Fac.	1,561	335	6	199	191	60.5%
Topeka Corr. Fac. ^f	754	294	33	175	156	67.0
Kentucky						
Roederer Corr. Complex	984	311	25	194	185	67.8%
Louisiana						
Elayn Hunt Corr. Ctr.	1,565	335	25	196	174	63.2%
Raymond Laborde Corr. Ctr.	1,726	340	10	140	132	42.4
Maine						
Maine Corr. Ctr. ⁱ	477	258	24	132	118	56.4%
Maryland						
North Branch Corr. Inst.	1,056	315	7	132	126	42.9%
Roxbury Corr. Inst.	1,530	334	13	174	162	54.2
Massachusetts						
MCI - Framingham ^f	215	184	15	68	62	40.2%
Michigan						
Central Michigan Corr. Fac.	2,519	340	9	154	145	46.5%
Charles E. Egeler Reception & Guidance Ctr.	1,390	330	104	142	130	62.8
Chippewa Corr. Fac.	1,694	339	9	198	184	60.0
Cooper Street Corr. Fac.	1,400	330	7	145	139	44.9
Macomb Corr. Fac.	1,292	326	10	186	166	58.9
Marquette Branch Prison	768	295	9	82	80	28.7
Women's Huron Valley Corr. Fac. ^f	1,726	340	3	234	223	69.4
Minnesota						
MCF - Faribault	1,970	345	8	196	190	58.2%

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)**National Inmate Survey sample and response information for prison facilities that participated in the survey, by facility, 2023–24**

Facility name	Number of inmates in custody ^a	Number of inmates sampled	Number of ineligible inmates ^b	Number of interviews conducted ^c	Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^d	Response rate ^e
Mississippi						
Central Mississippi Corr. Fac. ⁱ	3,684	363	20	257	235	74.9%
Flowood Community Work Ctr. ^f	189	171	10	103	97	64.0
Mississippi State Penitentiary	2,474	352	19	228	206	68.5
Noxubee Co. Community Work Ctr.	39	39	3	23	23	63.9
Missouri						
Boonville Corr. Ctr.	805	298	16	134	127	47.5%
Chillicothe Corr. Ctr. ^f	1,387	330	4	257	248	78.8
Moberly Corr. Ctr.	1,307	327	6	196	187	61.1
Women's Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Corr. Ctr. ^f	737	292	23	207	190	77.0
Montana						
Montana State Prison	1,377	329	9	206	195	64.4%
Nebraska						
Reception and Treatment Ctr.	1,315	348	38	132	125	42.6%
Nevada						
Florence McClure Women's Corr. Ctr. ^f	648	283	3	225	214	80.4%
New Hampshire						
New Hampshire State Prison for Men	1,041	314	11	171	158	56.4%
New Jersey						
South Woods State Prison	3,333	350	5	115	106	33.3%
New Mexico						
Penitentiary of New Mexico	713	290	5	151	140	53.0%
New York						
Albion Corr. Fac. ^f	516	264	4	116	108	44.6%
Attica Corr. Fac.	1,675	356	12	168	149	48.8
Bedford Hills Corr. Fac. ^f	529	267	7	113	108	43.5
Cape Vincent Corr. Fac.	495	261	7	95	94	37.4
Elmira Corr. Fac.	1,380	330	38	94	82	32.2
Gouverneur Corr. Fac.	727	291	16	146	138	53.1
Shawangunk Corr. Fac.	457	254	12	65	62	26.9
North Carolina						
Avery-Mitchell Corr. Inst.	702	289	6	159	147	56.2%
Foothills Corr. Inst. ^j	886	305	15	157	152	54.1
Neuse Corr. Inst.	623	280	19	148	141	56.7
North Carolina Corr. Inst. for Women ^f	1,120	319	11	178	165	57.8
North Dakota						
North Dakota State Penitentiary	785	296	10	214	196	74.8%
Ohio						
Belmont Corr. Inst.	2,488	353	7	191	179	55.2%
Lake Erie Corr. Inst. ^h	1,768	340	6	153	140	45.8
Ohio Reformatory for Women ^f	2,253	349	5	206	193	59.9
Richland Corr. Inst.	2,516	353	5	273	255	78.4
Southeastern Corr. Inst.	1,429	331	10	162	160	50.5
Southern Ohio Corr. Fac.	1,310	327	3	109	103	33.6
Oklahoma						
Dr. Eddie Warrior Corr. Ctr. ^f	960	327	21	233	221	76.1%
Jess Dunn Corr. Ctr.	923	307	9	88	85	29.5
Lawton Corr. Fac. ^h	2,610	354	4	250	238	71.4
Mabel Bassett Corr. Ctr. ^f	1,184	322	8	175	160	55.7

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

National Inmate Survey sample and response information for prison facilities that participated in the survey, by facility, 2023–24

Facility name	Number of inmates in custody ^a	Number of inmates sampled	Number of ineligible inmates ^b	Number of interviews conducted ^c	Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^d	Response rate ^e
Oregon						
Coffee Creek Corr. Fac. - Min. Security Fac. ^f	374	236	6	126	120	54.8%
Santiam Corr. Inst.	318	221	9	127	112	59.9
Snake River Corr. Inst.	2,824	356	7	194	179	55.6
Pennsylvania						
SCI Cambridge Springs ^f	798	298	5	227	218	77.5%
SCI Dallas	1,963	345	5	172	153	50.6
SCI Forest	1,971	406	1	165	149	40.7
SCI Greene	1,613	337	1	81	78	24.1
SCI Mahanoy	2,061	346	10	178	165	53.0
SCI Muncy ^f	1,037	361	9	285	265	81.0
SCI Smithfield	1,071	422	91	172	162	52.0
Rhode Island						
Anthony P. Travisono Intake Service Ctr.	883	324	38	114	108	39.9%
South Carolina						
Broad River Corr. Inst.	963	310	16	227	216	77.2%
Lieber Corr. Inst. and Reentry Ctr.	590	275	11	168	157	63.6
South Dakota						
South Dakota State Penitentiary	782	296	10	215	199	75.2%
Texas						
Beauford H. Jester III Unit	1,049	315	16	122	114	40.8%
Christina Melton Crain Unit ^f	1,237	324	11	204	192	65.2
Dr. Lane Murray Unit ^f	1,205	323	2	191	180	59.5
Fabian Dale Dominguez State Jail	2,080	366	13	223	210	63.2
George Beto Unit	3,387	389	36	210	202	59.5
Gregory S. Coleman Unit ^{f,h}	969	310	7	207	196	68.3
Hilltop Unit ^f	451	253	1	98	92	38.9
James V. Allred Unit	3,694	363	2	202	194	56.0
John M. Wynne Unit	2,557	353	1	178	172	50.6
John Montford Unit	823	300	42	135	125	52.3
Lucile Plane State Jail ^f	2,146	348	37	204	192	65.6
Manuel A. Segovia Unit	978	311	16	135	121	45.8
Mark W. Stiles Unit	2,765	356	15	212	201	62.2
Marlin Unit ^f	547	269	7	181	169	69.1
Memorial Unit	1,769	341	31	182	169	58.7
Reverend C.A. Holliday Unit	2,074	434	53	185	173	48.6
Sanders “Sandy” Estes Unit ^h	1,000	312	8	177	167	58.2
Travis County State Jail	1,083	334	18	150	140	47.5
Thomas R. Mechler Unit	589	275	2	163	155	59.7
William G. McConnell Unit	2,939	357	7	196	183	56.0
William P. Hobby Unit ^f	1,291	326	3	178	167	55.1
Utah						
Central Utah Corr. Fac.	1,744	340	7	216	201	64.9%
Vermont						
Northern State Corr. Fac.	386	252	12	99	90	41.3%

(Continued on next page)

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

National Inmate Survey sample and response information for prison facilities that participated in the survey, by facility, 2023–24

Facility name	Number of inmates in custody ^a	Number of inmates sampled	Number of ineligible inmates ^b	Number of interviews conducted ^c	Number of completed sexual victimization surveys ^d	Response rate ^e
Virginia						
Buckingham Corr. Ctr.	1,086	317	1	183	174	57.9%
Central Virginia Corr. Unit #13 ^f	99	99	5	53	48	56.4
Coffeewood Corr. Ctr.	909	306	9	169	156	56.9
Fluvanna Corr. Ctr. for Women ^f	754	294	16	142	138	51.1
Nottoway Corr. Ctr.	1,160	361	32	197	183	59.9
Washington						
Airway Heights Corr. Ctr.	2,001	340	10	189	176	57.3%
Monroe Corr. Complex	1,452	332	29	132	124	43.6
West Virginia						
Huttonsville Corr. Ctr. and Jail	1,145	320	4	140	121	44.3%
Wisconsin						
New Lisbon Corr. Inst.	1,054	315	10	195	172	63.9%
Racine Corr. Inst.	1,609	337	8	212	200	64.4
Taycheedah Corr. Inst. ^f	832	300	13	212	201	73.9
Winnebago Corr. Ctr.	185	169	5	106	98	64.6
Wyoming						
Wyoming Honor Farm	259	201	4	96	91	48.7%
Wyoming Women's Ctr. ^f	134	134	16	105	100	89.0
Federal facilities (Federal Bureau of Prisons)						
FCI Beaumont Low	1,625	363	8	163	151	45.9%
FCI Beaumont Low SCP	392	240	11	163	148	71.2
FCI Coleman Low	1,606	354	6	194	183	55.7
FCI Greenville	983	337	4	223	209	67.0
FCI Hazelton ⁱ	2,092	347	19	164	153	50.0
FCI Lewisburg SCP	295	214	1	137	128	64.3
FCI Marianna SCP ^f	227	189	5	161	151	87.5
FCI Petersburg Med.	1,683	376	4	183	172	49.2
FCI Pollock	1,534	380	6	164	156	43.9
FCI Sandstone	1,095	317	9	174	164	56.5
FCI Talladega	976	339	7	221	210	66.6
FCI Terminal Island	914	307	5	183	169	60.6
FCI Victorville Med. I	1,506	368	5	160	151	44.1
FCI Waseca ^f	686	287	2	140	131	49.1
FCI Williamsburg SCP	86	86	7	49	44	62.0
FCI Yazoo City Med.	1,514	384	7	233	224	61.8
FPC Bryan ^f	689	287	6	185	175	65.8
USP Pollock	892	355	8	165	150	47.6

^aNumber of inmates in the facility on the day of the roster.

^bInmates were considered ineligible if they were mentally or physically unable to be interviewed, released or transferred to another facility before interviewing began, on unsupervised work release or only served time on weekends, age 15 or younger or their age could not be obtained, or sampled in error. See *Methodology*.

^cNumber of inmates consenting to participate in the National Inmate Survey. See *Methodology*.

^dBased on responses to the sexual victimization survey, except where interviews from the survey were excluded because of extreme or inconsistent response patterns. See *Methodology*.

^eResponse rate is equal to the number of interviews conducted divided by the number of eligible inmates sampled times 100.

^fFemale facility.

^gIncludes three 16- to 17-year-olds who completed the sexual victimization survey but are excluded from all analyses in this report.

^hPrivately operated facility.

ⁱFacility housed both males and females; both were sampled at this facility.

^jIncludes 11 16- to 17-year-olds who completed the sexual victimization survey but are excluded from all analyses in this report.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Percent of prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident and facility, 2023–24

Facility name	Any sexual victimization			Inmate-on-inmate			Staff-on-inmate ^a		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound
All facilities	4.1%	3.6%	4.6%	2.3%	2.0%	2.7%	2.2%	1.9%	2.6%
Alabama									
William E. Donaldson Corr. Fac.	13.3%	8.7%	19.7%	9.1%	5.3%	15.2%	5.2%	2.7%	9.9%
Alaska									
Hiland Mountain Corr. Ctr. ^b	11.2%	8.1%	15.3%	8.3%	5.6%	12.1%	4.0%	2.3%	6.6%
Spring Creek Corr. Ctr.	6.9	2.5	17.7	4.5	1.4	13.7	4.3	1.2	14.6
Arizona									
ASPC - Eyman	5.4%	2.8%	10.0%	3.5%	1.6%	7.4%	3.1%	1.3%	7.1%
ASPC - Lewis	7.7	4.2	13.7	1.6	0.5	4.7	6.1	3.0	12.2
ASPC - Perryville ^b	3.4	1.7	6.5	1.7	0.7	4.4	2.2	0.9	5.1
Central Arizona Corr. and Rehabilitation Fac. ^c	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	2.5	0.2	0.0	1.4
La Palma Corr. Ctr. ^c	3.4	1.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	3.9	3.4	1.3	8.7
Arkansas									
Cummins Unit ^c	5.9%	2.5%	13.3%	2.8%	0.9%	8.6%	4.1%	1.5%	10.9%
Ouachita River Corr. Unit	0.6%	0.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.6	0.1	3.5
Pine Bluff Unit	1.6	0.5	5.5	0.6	0.1	3.3	1.0	0.2	4.9
California									
California Health Care Fac., Stockton	7.8%	4.0%	14.8%	5.2%	2.2%	11.5%	3.7%	1.4%	9.7%
California Inst. For Women ^b	14.7	9.8	21.5	9.0	5.2	15.2	9.6	5.7	15.6
Central California Women's Fac. ^b	14.1	9.2	21.1	11.5	7.2	17.9	4.2	1.8	9.6
Corr. Training Fac.	2.6	0.6	10.3	2.6	0.6	10.3	1.0	0.2	5.6
Wasco State Prison - Reception Ctr.	0.7	0.1	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.7	0.1	4.2
Colorado									
Arkansas Valley Corr. Fac.	6.2%	3.1%	12.0%	6.2%	3.1%	12.0%	0.6%	0.1%	3.3%
Denver Women's Corr. Fac. ^b	13.8	8.5	21.6	7.3	3.7	14.0	7.9	4.4	13.7
Sterling Corr. Fac.	7.8	4.4	13.5	5.9	3.0	11.1	2.5	0.9	6.5
Connecticut									
Osborn Corr. Inst.	2.4%	0.9%	6.0%	1.0%	0.3%	3.4%	1.9%	0.6%	5.4%
York Corr. Inst. ^b	14.0	9.4	20.5	12.6	8.1	19.0	5.2	2.4	10.7
Delaware									
James T. Vaughn Corr. Ctr.	1.4%	0.4%	5.0%	0.7%	0.1%	3.9%	1.4%	0.4%	5.0%
Florida									
Apalachee Corr. Inst., East Unit	11.3%	7.2%	17.5%	9.6%	5.7%	15.8%	1.7%	0.6%	4.8%
Dade Corr. Inst.	11.0	7.1	16.5	8.8	5.7	13.5	2.7	1.2	5.8
Everglades Re-Entry Ctr.	0.6	0.1	3.0	0.6	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.7
Florida Women's Reception Ctr. ^b	1.9	0.7	5.3	1.3	0.3	4.5	0.7	0.1	3.6
Gadsden Corr. Fac. ^{b,c}	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.1	2.4
Hamilton Corr. Inst.	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7
Homestead Corr. Inst. ^b	1.2	0.4	3.9	1.2	0.4	3.9	0.7	0.1	3.9
Jefferson Corr. Inst.	1.0	0.3	3.2	1.0	0.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	1.9
Lowell Annex ^b	5.0	2.6	9.5	3.1	1.4	6.6	3.1	1.2	7.5
Santa Rosa Corr. Inst.	10.0	6.4	15.4	4.2	2.1	8.2	6.8	3.9	11.8
Wakulla Corr. Inst.	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.4	0.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.7
Walton Corr. Inst.	5.8	3.4	10.0	2.6	1.2	5.7	3.3	1.6	6.3

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)

Percent of prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident and facility, 2023–24

Facility name	Any sexual victimization			Inmate-on-inmate			Staff-on-inmate ^a		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound
Georgia									
Arrendale Transitional Ctr. ^b	7.2%	4.6%	11.1%	6.2%	3.8%	9.9%	1.5%	0.6%	4.1%
Augusta State Medical Prison	12.0	7.3	19.1	9.0	5.0	15.8	6.2	3.1	12.1
Lee State Prison	1.8	0.8	4.2	1.8	0.8	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.3
Pulaski State Prison ^b	7.0	4.1	11.7	6.5	3.7	11.0	0.6	0.1	3.0
Wilcox State Prison	4.3	1.7	10.4	1.8	0.5	6.7	2.5	0.8	7.9
Hawaii									
Saguaro Corr. Ctr. ^c	2.1%	0.5%	8.2%	0.9%	0.1%	4.9%	1.3%	0.2%	7.4%
Women’s Community Corr. Ctr. ^b	4.7	2.5	8.6	4.7	2.5	8.6	1.2	0.3	4.3
Idaho									
South Idaho Corr. Inst. ^d	1.6%	0.5%	5.7%	1.6%	0.5%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Illinois									
Illinois River Corr. Ctr.	2.5%	1.1%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	2.5%	1.1%	5.7%
Logan Corr. Ctr. ^b	15.5	11.7	20.3	11.0	7.8	15.3	9.3	6.3	13.5
Pontiac Corr. Ctr.	15.9	8.0	29.2	7.9	2.7	20.9	9.9	4.7	19.7
Shawnee Corr. Ctr.	4.4	2.0	9.2	1.5	0.5	4.2	3.3	1.3	8.0
Western Illinois Corr. Ctr.	4.9	2.9	8.1	2.0	0.9	4.6	3.3	1.7	6.2
Indiana									
Indiana State Prison	2.8%	1.2%	6.5%	1.8%	0.6%	5.3%	1.0%	0.3%	3.4%
Indiana Women’s Prison ^b	4.2	2.0	8.7	4.2	2.0	8.7	0.5	0.1	2.9
Miami Corr. Fac.	0.9	0.1	5.3	0.9	0.1	5.3	0.0	0.0	5.9
New Castle Corr. Fac. ^c	5.1	2.6	9.6	3.9	1.8	8.3	1.1	0.3	4.4
Pendleton Corr. Fac.	6.6	3.5	12.1	3.8	1.6	8.9	3.4	1.5	7.7
Reception Diagnostic Ctr.	0.7	0.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.1	3.6
Rockville Corr. Fac. ^b	2.9	1.4	5.9	2.9	1.4	5.9	0.6	0.1	3.0
Iowa									
Iowa Medical and Classification Ctr.	1.9%	0.3%	10.6%	1.9%	0.3%	10.6%	1.9%	0.3%	10.6%
Kansas									
Lansing Corr. Fac.	6.1%	3.8%	9.5%	5.1%	3.0%	8.5%	2.8%	1.3%	5.6%
Topeka Corr. Fac. ^b	2.6	1.1	5.9	0.7	0.2	2.4	2.3	0.9	5.6
Kentucky									
Roederer Corr. Complex	2.0%	0.7%	5.5%	2.0%	0.7%	5.5%	0.6%	0.1%	3.3%
Louisiana									
Elayn Hunt Corr. Ctr.	4.1%	2.2%	7.5%	2.5%	1.1%	5.6%	2.6%	1.2%	5.8%
Raymond Laborde Corr. Ctr.	5.3	2.1	12.6	0.8	0.1	4.8	5.3	2.1	12.6
Maine									
Maine Corr. Ctr. ^d	4.6%	2.0%	10.1%	3.1%	1.1%	8.4%	1.5%	0.4%	5.0%
Maryland									
North Branch Corr. Inst.	6.6%	3.4%	12.2%	3.1%	1.2%	7.6%	5.7%	2.8%	11.0%
Roxbury Corr. Inst.	1.3	0.4	4.7	0.8	0.1	4.3	0.6	0.1	3.2
Massachusetts									
MCI - Framingham ^b	5.1%	2.0%	12.6%	5.1%	2.0%	12.6%	1.6%	0.3%	8.5%
Michigan									
Central Michigan Corr. Fac.	3.0%	1.3%	7.1%	1.9%	0.6%	5.9%	1.1%	0.3%	4.0%
Charles E. Egeler Reception & Guidance Ctr.	2.8	1.1	6.9	1.6	0.5	5.6	1.1	0.3	4.0
Chippewa Corr. Fac.	10.0	6.4	15.3	4.4	2.0	9.2	6.8	4.1	11.0
Cooper Street Corr. Fac.	3.0	1.2	7.4	1.5	0.4	5.5	1.5	0.4	5.4
Macomb Corr. Fac.	6.7	3.4	12.7	5.4	2.5	11.1	1.3	0.3	4.6
Marquette Branch Prison	7.2	3.2	15.6	3.0	0.8	10.9	4.2	1.6	10.4
Women’s Huron Valley Corr. Fac. ^b	13.5	9.6	18.7	10.7	7.4	15.3	4.3	2.3	7.9

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)

Percent of prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident and facility, 2023–24

Facility name	Any sexual victimization			Inmate-on-inmate			Staff-on-inmate ^a		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound
Minnesota									
MCF - Faribault	2.0%	0.8%	4.9%	1.5%	0.5%	4.3%	0.4%	0.1%	2.4%
Mississippi									
Central Mississippi Corr. Fac. ^d	7.8%	4.7%	12.5%	5.0%	2.7%	9.2%	3.0%	1.4%	6.2%
Flowood Community Work Ctr. ^b	1.8	0.6	4.9	1.8	0.6	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.0
Mississippi State Penitentiary	6.7	3.8	11.8	4.7	2.2	9.6	3.0	1.5	6.2
Noxubee Co. Community Work Ctr.	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	7.1
Missouri									
Boonville Corr. Ctr.	3.8%	1.7%	8.3%	3.3%	1.3%	7.8%	2.2%	0.7%	6.6%
Chillicothe Corr. Ctr. ^b	6.0	3.6	9.9	4.7	2.7	8.2	2.0	0.9	4.4
Moberly Corr. Ctr.	5.3	2.9	9.4	2.3	0.9	5.9	2.9	1.3	6.4
Women’s Eastern Reception, Diagnostic and Corr. Ctr. ^b	3.3	1.5	7.1	1.5	0.5	4.7	2.6	1.1	6.1
Montana									
Montana State Prison	13.4%	9.1%	19.1%	8.1%	4.7%	13.7%	7.5%	4.6%	11.8%
Nebraska									
Reception and Treatment Ctr.	4.3%	2.0%	9.1%	1.2%	0.3%	4.5%	3.2%	1.3%	7.8%
Nevada									
Florence McClure Women’s Corr. Ctr. ^b	6.8%	4.1%	10.9%	4.4%	2.4%	8.1%	2.3%	1.0%	5.4%
New Hampshire									
New Hampshire State Prison for Men	5.5%	2.8%	10.4%	3.9%	1.8%	8.1%	2.2%	0.7%	6.2%
New Jersey									
South Woods State Prison	1.0%	0.2%	5.9%	1.0%	0.2%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
New Mexico									
Penitentiary of New Mexico	3.0%	0.9%	9.4%	1.7%	0.4%	6.3%	1.3%	0.2%	7.2%
New York									
Albion Corr. Fac. ^b	15.6%	9.7%	24.0%	12.6%	7.4%	20.6%	6.9%	3.4%	13.4%
Attica Corr. Fac.	6.1	3.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	6.1	3.2	11.5
Bedford Hills Corr. Fac. ^b	18.6	12.6	26.6	8.4	4.6	14.9	13.5	8.0	21.8
Cape Vincent Corr. Fac.	4.8	1.9	11.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	4.8	1.9	11.5
Elmira Corr. Fac.	5.0	1.5	15.1	0.7	0.1	4.5	5.0	1.5	15.1
Gouverneur Corr. Fac.	7.0	3.9	12.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	7.0	3.9	12.3
Shawangunk Corr. Fac.	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^	^
North Carolina									
Avery-Mitchell Corr. Inst.	5.6%	2.9%	10.5%	1.4%	0.4%	4.9%	4.2%	2.0%	8.7%
Foothills Corr. Inst.	3.5	1.6	7.6	0.8	0.1	4.5	3.5	1.6	7.6
Neuse Corr. Inst.	3.1	1.3	7.4	1.3	0.4	4.5	3.1	1.3	7.4
North Carolina Corr. Inst. for Women ^b	7.2	4.2	12.0	3.6	1.5	8.3	4.1	2.1	8.0
North Dakota									
North Dakota State Penitentiary	3.6%	1.9%	6.6%	2.1%	0.9%	4.7%	2.1%	0.9%	5.0%
Ohio									
Belmont Corr. Inst.	4.6%	2.1%	9.8%	3.6%	1.5%	8.4%	1.5%	0.4%	5.8%
Lake Erie Corr. Inst. ^c	2.9	0.9	8.7	2.2	0.6	7.7	0.7	0.1	4.2
Ohio Reformatory for Women ^b	4.6	2.1	10.0	4.1	1.7	9.6	0.9	0.2	3.3
Richland Corr. Inst.	3.2	1.6	6.1	1.5	0.6	3.8	1.7	0.6	4.2
Southeastern Corr. Inst.	2.1	0.9	4.8	0.8	0.2	2.7	1.3	0.4	3.8
Southern Ohio Corr. Fac.	5.1	1.9	12.9	0.9	0.2	3.4	4.6	1.6	12.5

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)**Percent of prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident and facility, 2023–24**

Facility name	Any sexual victimization			Inmate-on-inmate			Staff-on-inmate ^a		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound
Oklahoma									
Dr. Eddie Warrior Corr. Ctr. ^b	3.3%	1.8%	6.1%	3.3%	1.8%	6.1%	0.4%	0.1%	1.8%
Jess Dunn Corr. Ctr.	1.0	0.2	5.8	1.0	0.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	4.8
Lawton Corr. Fac. ^c	10.1	6.6	15.0	7.5	4.6	12.0	2.5	1.2	5.3
Mabel Bassett Corr. Ctr. ^b	4.2	1.8	9.4	4.1	1.7	9.2	0.9	0.2	3.8
Oregon									
Coffee Creek Corr. Fac. - Min. Security Fac. ^b	0.8%	0.2%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.8%	0.2%	3.8%
Santiam Corr. Inst.	2.6	0.9	7.5	1.1	0.2	4.9	2.6	0.9	7.5
Snake River Corr. Inst.	4.9	2.2	10.4	3.7	1.4	9.3	1.2	0.3	4.7
Pennsylvania									
SCI Cambridge Springs ^b	3.8%	2.2%	6.5%	3.1%	1.7%	5.8%	1.4%	0.6%	3.1%
SCI Dallas	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.5	0.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	2.6
SCI Forest	2.9	1.3	6.6	1.2	0.3	4.3	1.8	0.6	4.9
SCI Greene	7.6	3.4	15.9	3.2	1.0	9.9	5.3	2.0	13.1
SCI Mahanoy	0.6	0.1	3.2	0.6	0.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.3
SCI Muncy ^b	6.4	4.1	9.9	4.6	2.8	7.5	2.1	0.9	4.7
SCI Smithfield	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.1
Rhode Island									
Anthony P. Travisono Intake Service Ctr.	3.3%	1.3%	8.1%	2.4%	0.8%	7.1%	1.6%	0.5%	4.9%
South Carolina									
Broad River Corr. Inst.	4.1%	2.3%	7.0%	2.8%	1.4%	5.4%	1.9%	0.8%	4.6%
Lieber Corr. Inst. and Reentry Ctr.	3.0	1.4	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	3.0	1.4	6.5
South Dakota									
South Dakota State Penitentiary	4.9%	2.6%	8.8%	4.2%	2.1%	8.0%	1.3%	0.5%	3.9%
Texas									
Beauford H. Jester III Unit	2.7%	0.9%	7.6%	0.8%	0.2%	4.3%	1.8%	0.5%	6.8%
Christina Melton Crain Unit ^b	6.5	3.8	11.0	4.3	2.3	8.0	3.3	1.4	7.5
Dr. Lane Murray Unit ^b	5.7	3.1	10.2	4.6	2.3	9.0	1.7	0.6	4.8
Fabian Dale Dominguez State Jail	3.9	2.0	7.5	2.3	1.0	5.4	2.6	1.1	6.0
George Beto Unit	1.1	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.1	0.3	4.0
Gregory S. Coleman Unit ^{b,c}	1.0	0.3	3.3	1.0	0.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.6
Hilltop Unit ^b	3.2	1.1	8.7	1.0	0.2	5.0	2.2	0.6	7.6
James V. Allred Unit	6.9	4.1	11.6	4.7	2.6	8.2	3.2	1.4	6.9
John M. Wynne Unit	4.1	2.0	8.2	2.1	0.8	5.4	2.0	0.7	5.7
John Montford Unit	6.2	3.3	11.4	3.3	1.4	7.9	5.3	2.7	9.9
Lucile Plane State Jail ^b	3.5	1.5	7.9	2.0	0.7	5.5	2.2	0.7	6.4
Manuel A. Segovia Unit	1.7	0.5	6.0	1.7	0.5	6.0	0.0	0.0	2.8
Mark W. Stiles Unit	4.8	2.7	8.2	2.5	1.2	5.4	2.8	1.3	5.8
Marlin Unit ^b	1.2	0.4	3.8	1.2	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.6
Memorial Unit	5.4	2.9	9.7	2.4	1.0	6.0	3.0	1.3	6.7
Reverend C.A. Holliday Unit	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.5	0.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	2.2
Sanders “Sandy” Estes Unit ^c	1.1	0.3	4.0	1.1	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Travis County State Jail	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Thomas R. Mechler Unit	1.9	0.7	5.0	1.2	0.4	3.8	0.7	0.1	3.4
William G. McConnell Unit	3.4	1.5	7.3	1.8	0.6	5.2	1.6	0.5	4.6
William P. Hobby Unit ^b	5.3	2.7	10.2	1.1	0.3	3.8	4.3	1.9	9.0

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APPENDIX TABLE 2 (continued)

Percent of prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident and facility, 2023–24

Facility name	Any sexual victimization			Inmate-on-inmate			Staff-on-inmate ^a		
	Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval		Percent	95% confidence interval	
		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound		Lower bound	Upper bound
Utah									
Central Utah Corr. Fac.	7.2%	4.2%	12.1%	6.2%	3.4%	11.0%	1.1%	0.3%	3.8%
Vermont									
Northern State Corr. Fac.	6.4%	3.2%	12.3%	3.1%	1.2%	7.9%	5.5%	2.5%	11.5%
Virginia									
Buckingham Corr. Ctr.	6.3%	3.6%	11.0%	4.2%	2.0%	8.8%	2.6%	1.2%	5.9%
Central Virginia Corr. Unit #13 ^b	4.0	1.4	11.1	4.0	1.4	11.1	2.0	0.4	9.2
Coffeewood Corr. Ctr.	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
Fluvanna Corr. Ctr. for Women ^b	10.7	6.0	18.3	8.7	5.0	14.6	3.5	1.3	9.0
Nottoway Corr. Ctr.	1.3	0.5	3.3	0.7	0.2	2.5	0.6	0.2	2.4
Washington									
Airway Heights Corr. Ctr.	2.6%	1.1%	5.9%	2.1%	0.8%	5.2%	1.5%	0.5%	4.4%
Monroe Corr. Complex	4.2	1.9	9.1	4.2	1.9	9.1	0.7	0.1	4.1
West Virginia									
Huttonsville Corr. Ctr. and Jail	2.6%	0.9%	7.6%	2.6%	0.9%	7.6%	0.8%	0.1%	4.4%
Wisconsin									
New Lisbon Corr. Inst.	0.8%	0.2%	3.1%	0.5%	0.1%	2.8%	0.3%	0.1%	1.8%
Racine Corr. Inst.	3.5	1.7	7.0	3.0	1.4	6.4	1.0	0.3	3.6
Taycheedah Corr. Inst. ^b	6.1	3.5	10.2	5.5	3.1	9.7	1.1	0.4	3.6
Winnebago Corr. Ctr.	1.0	0.3	4.0	1.0	0.3	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.5
Wyoming									
Wyoming Honor Farm	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%
Wyoming Women's Ctr. ^b	6.1	4.0	9.2	4.0	2.3	7.0	2.1	0.8	5.0
Federal facilities (Federal Bureau of Prisons)									
FCI Beaumont Low	2.0%	0.5%	7.4%	2.0%	0.5%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
FCI Beaumont Low SCP	0.9	0.2	3.9	0.9	0.2	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.8
FCI Coleman Low	1.9	0.7	5.3	1.5	0.4	4.8	0.5	0.1	2.6
FCI Greenville	2.1	0.9	5.2	1.5	0.5	4.1	1.2	0.3	4.1
FCI Hazelton ^d	3.0	1.0	8.6	1.7	0.3	8.4	1.3	0.4	3.9
FCI Lewisburg SCP	4.3	1.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.3	1.9	9.5
FCI Marianna SCP ^b	2.6	1.5	4.7	0.7	0.2	2.3	1.9	1.0	3.7
FCI Petersburg Med.	7.0	4.2	11.7	4.9	2.8	8.5	2.8	1.3	6.1
FCI Pollock	0.7	0.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.7	0.1	4.3
FCI Sandstone	2.4	1.1	5.1	0.8	0.2	2.9	1.6	0.6	4.4
FCI Talladega	2.2	1.0	4.7	0.8	0.2	2.6	1.4	0.5	3.8
FCI Terminal Island	1.9	0.7	5.1	0.7	0.1	4.0	1.1	0.3	4.1
FCI Victorville Med. I	2.2	0.7	6.2	0.5	0.1	2.9	2.2	0.7	6.2
FCI Waseca ^b	4.1	1.7	9.7	2.9	1.1	7.5	1.9	0.5	6.5
FCI Williamsburg SCP	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
FCI Yazoo City Med.	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
FPC Bryan ^b	2.1	0.9	4.8	0.9	0.3	2.9	1.2	0.3	3.9
USP Pollock	2.3	0.8	6.4	0.9	0.2	4.9	1.4	0.4	4.9

Note: See *Terms and definitions* for information about the type of incident. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding and because inmates could report multiple types of victimization.

^aOne or more inmates reporting victimization but fewer than two inmates completed alternative questionnaire at facility. Value suppressed to protect confidentiality. Data are included in national-level estimates.

^aCalled “staff sexual misconduct” in prior reports.

^bFemale facility.

^cPrivately operated facility.

^dFacility housed both males and females; both were sampled at this facility.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3**Standard errors for table 1: Prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident, 2007, 2008–09, 2011–12, 2023–24**

Type of incident	Percent of prison inmates				Number of victims in NIS-4 2023–24
	NIS-1 2007	NIS-2 2008–09	NIS-3 2011–12	NIS-4 2023–24	
Total	0.25%	0.28%	0.24%	0.26%	3,100
Inmate-on-inmate	0.14%	0.20%	0.14%	0.17%	2,100
Forced or coerced sexual acts	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.12	1,500
Other forced or coerced sexual activity	0.07	0.15	0.09	0.08	1,000
Staff-on-inmate	0.20%	0.19%	0.21%	0.17%	2,100
Sexual acts	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.13	1,600
Other sexual activity	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.07	900

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Inmate Survey, 2007, 2008–09, 2011–12, and 2023–24.

APPENDIX TABLE 4**Standard errors for table 2: Prison inmates reporting sexual victimization, by type of incident and sex of inmate, 2023–24**

Type of incident	Percent of prison inmates		
	Total	Male inmates	Female inmates
Total	0.26%	0.28%	0.42%
Inmate-on-inmate	0.17%	0.18%	0.33%
Forced or coerced sexual acts	0.12	0.13	0.12
Other forced or coerced sexual activity	0.08	0.08	0.28
Staff-on-inmate	0.17%	0.19%	0.22%
Sexual acts	0.13	0.14	0.19
Other sexual activity	0.07	0.08	0.07

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



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

This report was written by Michael B. Field, Amy D. Lauger, and Shelby Kottke-Weaver, PhD. Shelby Kottke-Weaver, PhD, and Rachel Seo-Park, PhD, verified the report.

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