



SPECIAL REPORT

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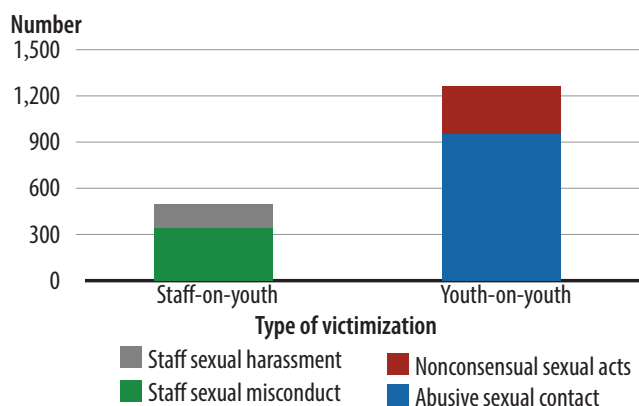
Substantiated Incidents of Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Justice Authorities, 2013–2018

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During 2013–18, juvenile justice administrators reported 1,263 substantiated incidents of sexual victimization perpetrated by youth and 499 perpetrated by staff (figure 1). In all, there were nearly three times as many incidents of abusive sexual contact (952) as nonconsensual sexual acts (312). (See *Terms and definitions* on page 2 and *Methodology* on page 19.) Two-thirds (68%) of substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization involved sexual misconduct incidents and a third (32%) involved sexual harassment.

Findings are based on the Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV). Conducted annually, the SSV partially fulfills BJS's mandates under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (PREA; P.L. 108–79). The SSV is administered to all state juvenile systems and representative samples of locally and privately operated juvenile facilities. This report contains aggregated data of substantiated incidents reported by juvenile justice authorities during the 6-year period of 2013–18. A 6-year period was necessary to have

FIGURE 1
Number of substantiated incidents of youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18



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

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

HIGHLIGHTS

During 2013–18:

- About 62% of youth-on-youth sexual victimization incidents occurred in an area under video surveillance in state juvenile systems, and 51% of incidents in local and private facilities occurred in an area under video surveillance.
- There were three times as many victims of abusive sexual contact (1,054) as victims of nonconsensual sexual acts (358).
- About 63% of victims and 73% of perpetrators of incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization were male.
- There were 657 victims and 511 perpetrators of staff-on-youth sexual victimization in juvenile justice facilities.
- Youth victims received counseling or mental health treatment following 50% of staff sexual misconduct and 36% of staff sexual harassment incidents.
- Staff perpetrators of sexual harassment were reprimanded or disciplined in 40% of incidents and discharged, terminated, or denied contract renewal in 32%.
- About 1 in 5 incidents of staff sexual misconduct occurred in the victim's cell or room; another 1 in 5 took place in a program area such as a commissary, cafeteria, or workshop.
- About 30% of youth-on-youth sexual harassment incidents in local and private facilities were reported by correctional officers or frontline staff, compared to 18% of such incidents in state juvenile systems.

enough data to produce reliable estimates. It describes the characteristics of substantiated incidents and how these vary by the type of victimization and type of facility that reported the incident. (See *Methodology*.) More information about the number and rates of

allegations of sexual victimization and the outcomes of investigations can be found in *Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Justice Authorities, 2013-2018* (NCJ 300029, BJS, June 2021).

Terms and definitions

The Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) uses uniform definitions for each sexual act and investigative outcome. Each sexual act is classified by the alleged perpetrator who carried out the incident (i.e., youth or staff) and the type of act. In 2013, BJS modified the Survey of Sexual Victimization to align the definitions with national standards. BJS began collecting data on youth-on-youth sexual harassment in 2013 and these types of incidents are presented separately from other types of youth-on-youth victimization. These definitions are provided for the juvenile justice administrators to reference when responding to the survey.

Youth-on-youth sexual victimization involves nonconsensual sexual acts or abusive contact with victims without their consent or with victims who cannot consent or refuse. Respondents were not asked to specify a subcategory of attempted acts of youth-on-youth sexual victimization. As a result, the specific type of act is unknown and is classified as an attempted nonconsensual sexual act or as abusive sexual contact as determined by the juvenile justice authorities.

Nonconsensual sexual acts are the most serious victimizations and include—

- contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight
- contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus
- penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument.

Abusive sexual contact includes intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person. Situations in which the contact was incidental to a physical altercation are excluded.

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

Staff-on-youth sexual victimization includes sexual misconduct or sexual harassment perpetrated on a youth by staff. Staff includes employees, volunteers, contractors, official visitors, or other agency representatives. Family, friends, and other visitors are excluded.

Staff sexual misconduct includes any consensual or nonconsensual behavior or act of a sexual nature directed toward a youth by staff, including romantic relationships. Such acts include—

- intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks that is unrelated to official duties or with the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire
- completed, attempted, threatened, or requested sexual acts
- occurrences of indecent exposure, invasion of privacy, or staff voyeurism for reasons unrelated to official duties or for sexual gratification.

Staff sexual harassment includes repeated verbal comments or gestures of a sexual nature to a youth by staff. Such statements include—

- demeaning references to a youth's gender or sexually suggestive or derogatory comments about their body or clothing
- repeated profane or obscene language or gestures.

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

Measuring incidents of sexual victimization

Juvenile justice authorities completed a substantiated incident form for any allegation of sexual victimization that was investigated and determined to have occurred based on a preponderance of the evidence (per 28 C.F.R. Part 115.72). These substantiated incidents may have included multiple victims, multiple perpetrators, and events or behaviors that occurred repeatedly.

In this report, the singular “victim” and “perpetrator” are used to describe substantiated incident characteristics because most incidents involved one victim and one perpetrator. However, there was some variation across types of victimization (**table 1**). The number of victims or perpetrators was unknown in 91 incidents of sexual victimization. These counts may have been unknown for a variety of reasons, such as an incident occurring in a crowded space or administrators being unable to determine identities of all people involved.

About 78% of youth-on-youth nonconsensual sexual acts and 79% of sexual harassment incidents involved one victim and one perpetrator. Nearly 89% of abusive sexual contact incidents involved one victim and one perpetrator. Multiple victims and a single perpetrator were involved in 11% of youth-on-youth nonconsensual

sexual acts, 6% of abusive sexual contact incidents, and 13% of sexual harassment incidents. Eight percent of nonconsensual sexual acts involved multiple victims and multiple perpetrators. Juvenile justice administrators may have reported the involved youths to be both victims and perpetrators in a substantiated incident if the relationship was not clearly defined.

One victim and one perpetrator were involved in 84% of staff sexual misconduct incidents and 76% of staff sexual harassment incidents. In 15% of staff sexual misconduct incidents and 21% of staff sexual harassment incidents, a single staff perpetrator victimized multiple youths.

By definition, some types of sexual victimization, such as sexual harassment, include repeated comments or gestures. The incident forms did not collect information about the number of separate instances that were part of a substantiated allegation. However, juvenile justice authorities were instructed throughout the form to select all characteristics that may have applied to the incident (for example, selecting multiple times of day or locations to describe when and where the incident took place). See *Methodology*.

TABLE 1

Incidents involving single or multiple victims or perpetrators, by type of victimization, 2013–18

	Youth-on-youth						Staff-on-youth			
	Nonconsensual sexual acts		Abusive sexual contact		Sexual harassment		Staff sexual misconduct		Staff sexual harassment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single victim–single perpetrator	212	78.0%	828	88.5%	1,401	78.6%	287	84.2%	118	76.4%
Multiple victims–single perpetrator	29!	10.6!	56	5.9	226	12.7	51	14.9	33	21.0
Single victim–multiple perpetrators	10!	3.8!	31	3.3	132	7.4	^	^	^	^
Multiple victims–multiple perpetrators	21	7.7	21	2.2	24	1.4	^	^	^	^

Note: Excludes 91 incidents where the number of victims or perpetrators was unknown or could not be determined. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

^Value suppressed to avoid data disclosure.

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

Youth-on-youth sexual victimization

Incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts (49%) were less commonly reported by victims than incidents of abusive sexual contact (63%)

About 19% of nonconsensual sexual acts and 7% of abusive sexual contact incidents occurred in the victim's cell or room (table 2). Nonconsensual sexual acts (26%) occurred less often in the afternoon than abusive sexual contact (41%) and more often in the

evening hours (42% compared to 28%). Nonconsensual sexual acts (49%) were also less often reported by the victim than abusive sexual contacts (63%) but were more often reported by another nonvictim youth (23% compared to 13%). Fifty-seven percent of youth-on-youth sexual victimization incidents occurred in areas under surveillance; however, there was variation across the types of victimization. About 2 in 5 (40%) incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts occurred in an area under video surveillance, compared to about 3 in 5 (63%) abusive sexual contact incidents.

TABLE 2

Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact*
Number of incidents	1,263	312†	952
Location			
Victim's cell/room	9.9%	19.2% †	6.8%
Perpetrator's cell/room	4.1	8.5	2.6!
Dormitory	12.2	11.3	12.5
Common area ^a	38.5	38.7	38.4
Other area ^b	41.5	29.1 †	45.6
Time of day			
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	19.8%	17.2%	20.6%
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	37.2	26.1 †	40.8
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	31.3	41.9 †	27.9
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	3.0	7.4	1.5!
Unknown	11.6	10.3	12.1
Occurred in area under video surveillance			
Yes	57.1%	39.8% †	62.7%
No	35.0	55.6 †	28.2
Unknown	7.9	4.6 †	9.1
Reported by—			
Victim	59.5%	48.5% †	63.1%
Another youth (nonvictim)	15.6	23.0 †	13.2
Correctional officer/frontline staff	23.2	21.5	23.8
Other facility staff ^c	7.1	8.8	6.6
Other ^d	9.2	13.9 †	7.7

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. Location was unknown for less than 3% of substantiated incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts and abusive sexual contact. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. Column total(s) may not add to sum of component columns due to rounding. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms.

^bIncludes temporary holding cells; program, instructional, and recreation areas; while offsite or in transit; and medical, staff, and other areas.

^cIncludes administrative, medical, religious, educational, or other facility staff.

^dIncludes through grievance coordinators or processes, attorneys or legal guardians, monitoring, confidential or anonymous tips, victim or perpetrator family members, and other sources.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

During 2013–18, state juvenile systems reported 669 incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization and local and private juvenile systems reported 594 incidents (table 3). About 48% of incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts in state juvenile facilities and 33% of incidents in local and private juvenile facilities occurred in common areas such as bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms. Nonconsensual sexual acts occurred in the youth perpetrator’s cell or room in 12%

of incidents in local and private facilities and 3% of incidents in state juvenile facilities. In local and private juvenile facilities, 34% of nonconsensual sexual acts and 59% of abusive sexual contact incidents occurred in areas under video surveillance. There were 48% and 65% of such incident types, respectively, in state juvenile facilities. In state juvenile facilities, slightly less than half (46%) of abusive sexual contact incidents occurred in the afternoon, between noon and 6 p.m.

TABLE 3

Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	Youth-on-youth total		Nonconsensual sexual acts		Abusive sexual contact	
	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b
Number of incidents	669	594 †	122	190 †	547	405 †
Location						
Victim’s cell/room	7.0%	13.1% †	14.8%	22.1%	5.3%	8.8%
Perpetrator’s cell/room	1.0	7.5 †	3.3	11.9 †	0.5	5.4!
Dormitory	14.1	10.2 †	13.1	10.2	14.3	10.2 †
Common area ^c	39.2	37.7	47.5	33.0 †	37.3	39.8
Other area ^d	42.0	41.0	24.6	32.1	45.9	45.1
Time of day						
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	21.4%	18.0% †	19.7%	15.6%	21.8%	19.1%
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	43.2	30.4 †	32.0	22.3 †	45.7	34.2 †
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	27.2	36.0 †	33.6	47.3 †	25.8	30.7
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	1.6	4.5 †	5.7	8.5!	0.7	2.6!
Unknown	10.5	12.9	13.1	8.5 †	9.9	15.0 †
Occurred in area under video surveillance						
Yes	62.3%	51.2% †	48.4%	34.3% †	65.4%	59.1% †
No	26.3	44.7 †	45.9	61.9 †	21.9	36.7 †
Unknown	11.4	4.1 †	5.7	3.8!	12.6	4.2!
Reported by—						
Victim	58.9%	60.3%	47.5%	49.1%	61.4%	65.5%
Another youth (nonvictim)	14.6	16.6	24.6	21.9	12.4	14.1
Correctional officer/frontline staff	22.1	24.4	20.5	22.1	22.5	25.5
Other facility staff ^e	5.8	8.6	4.9	11.3 †	6.0	7.3
Other ^f	8.2	10.4	13.1	14.4	7.1	8.5

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. Location was unknown for less than 3% of substantiated incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts and abusive sexual contact. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. Column total(s) may not add to sum of component columns due to rounding. See appendix table 4 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia.

^bIncludes sampled private, public, and tribal juvenile facilities.

^cIncludes bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms.

^dIncludes temporary holding cells; program, instructional, and recreation areas; while offsite or in transit; and medical, staff, and other areas.

^eIncludes administrative, medical, religious, educational, or other facility staff.

^fIncludes through grievance coordinators or processes, attorneys or legal guardians, monitoring, confidential or anonymous tips, victim or perpetrator family members, and other sources.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

There were nearly three times as many victims of abusive sexual contact as victims of nonconsensual sexual acts

There were 1,412 victims of youth-on-youth sexual victimization; 358 were victims of nonconsensual sexual acts, and 1,054 were victims of abusive sexual contact (**table 4**). About 63% of victims were male, and 37% were female. Five percent of victims of youth-on-youth sexual victimization were age 12 or younger, 36% were ages 13–15, and 47% were ages 16–17. About 45% of victims of nonconsensual sexual acts were either black (22%) or Hispanic (23%); these percentages represented a higher share of Hispanic (15%) victims and a lower share of black (29%) victims than for abusive sexual contact.

TABLE 4
Demographic characteristics of victims in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact*
Number of victims	1,412	358	1,054
Sex/gender identity			
Male	62.7%	65.3%	61.8%
Female	36.8	34.2	37.7
Transgender/intersex	0.5!	0.6!	0.5!
Age			
12 or younger	4.9%	7.9%	3.9%
13–15	35.7	38.6	34.7
16–17	46.5	43.9	47.3
18–19	11.6	7.6†	12.9
20 or older	1.4	2.0!	1.2
Race/ethnicity			
White ^a	48.2%	46.0%	48.9%
Black ^a	27.5	22.1†	29.3
Hispanic	16.8	23.1†	14.8
Other ^{a,b}	7.5	8.8	7.1

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

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

^bIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

During 2013–18, a total of 381 youth perpetrated nonconsensual sexual acts and 1,048 perpetrated abusive sexual contact in juvenile justice facilities (**table 5**). About 73% of perpetrators were male and 26% were female in both types of youth-on-youth sexual victimization incidents. Seven percent of youth perpetrators were 12 or younger, about 33% were 13–15 years old, 46% were 16–17 years old, 11% were 18–19 years old, and 2% were 20 years or older. Thirty-five percent of youth perpetrators of sexual victimization were white, 40% were black, 16% were Hispanic, and 8% were another race. About 35% of nonconsensual sexual act perpetrators and 43% of abusive sexual contact perpetrators were black youth.

TABLE 5
Demographic characteristics of perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact*
Number of perpetrators	1,428	381†	1,048
Sex/gender identity			
Male	72.8%	73.5%	72.5%
Female	25.9	25.9	25.9
Transgender/intersex	1.3	0.5!	1.6
Age			
12 or younger	7.3%	4.4%!	8.3%
13–15	33.4	38.6†	31.5
16–17	46.4	40.4†	48.5
18–19	11.2	14.1†	10.2
20 or older	1.7	2.4!	1.5
Race/ethnicity			
White ^a	35.4%	39.0%	34.1%
Black ^a	40.4	34.6†	42.6
Hispanic	15.9	16.6	15.7
Other ^{a,b}	8.2	9.8	7.6

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. Column total(s) may not add to sum of component columns due to rounding. See appendix table 6 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

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

^bIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

About 26% of youth-on-youth sexual victimization incidents resulted in some form of legal action for the perpetrator

Victims were physically injured in 2% of incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization (table 6). Nearly 3 in 10 incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts resulted in a medical examination or testing for

the victim, compared to 2 in 10 incidents of abusive sexual contact. In nearly half of incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization (48%), the victim was provided counseling or mental health treatment. In 25% of nonconsensual sexual acts and 39% of abusive sexual contact incidents, the victim did not receive any medical treatment or testing.

TABLE 6
Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact*
Number of incidents	1,263	312†	952
Victim injured^a			
No	97.9%	97.4%†	98.1%
Yes	2.1	2.6!	1.9
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim			
Given medical examination/test ^b	21.2%	28.0%†	19.0%
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	48.2	58.3†	44.9
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	10.7	13.4	9.8
No medical treatment offered/provided	35.5	24.8†	39.0
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim			
Separated from perpetrator	66.9%	69.5%	66.1%
Transferred to another housing unit or given a single cell/room	11.2	17.4†	9.2
Issued disciplinary report/lost privileges	5.1	10.4†	3.4
Placed under increased supervision/close surveillance	2.5	2.7!	2.4
Placed in administrative segregation	2.6	5.0†	1.8
Other ^c	12.5	20.7†	9.8
None of the above	19.2	12.3†	21.4
Custody change/sanction for perpetrator			
Placed in solitary/disciplinary custody	13.3%	19.6%	11.2%
Transferred to another cell/unit or separated from victim	34.2	41.2†	32.0
Placed in higher custody level within same facility	6.8	9.7	5.9
Confined to own cell/room	7.5	6.6	7.8
Transferred to another facility	7.9	13.5†	6.1
Lost privileges	57.5	43.2†	62.2
Lost good time/acquired bad time	5.6	6.2	5.5
Referred for counseling/treatment	27.1	25.8	27.6
Legal action	26.5	36.1†	23.3
Arrested	20.3	28.8†	17.6
Referred for prosecution/indicted	12.7	18.1†	11.0
Convicted/sentenced/fined	3.3	3.0!	3.4
Other ^d	16.0	11.2†	17.6
None of the above	0.5!	0.7!	0.5!

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. Column total(s) may not add to sum of component columns due to rounding. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes bruises, abrasions, scratches, soreness, bites, burns, swelling, welts, knife or stab wounds, broken bones, anal or vaginal tearing, chipped or knocked-out teeth, internal injuries, and knocked unconscious.

^bIncludes being given a medical examination, administered a rape kit, tested for HIV/AIDS, and tested for other STDs.

^cIncludes being placed in a higher custody level or different unit within the facility, transferred to another facility, placed in a medical unit, confined to their own cell or room, or given some other sanction.

^dIncludes being given extra work or some other sanction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

The victim was separated from the youth perpetrator in two-thirds (67%) of sexual victimization incidents. The victim of a nonconsensual sexual act was transferred to another housing unit or given a single room twice as often (17% of incidents) as a victim of abusive sexual contact (9%). The victim was issued a disciplinary report or had a loss of privileges in 10% of nonconsensual sexual acts and 3% of abusive sexual contact incidents. (See *Measuring incidents of sexual victimization* for more detail about how juvenile justice administrators report these data.) After 1 in 5 incidents of abusive sexual contact (21%), there was no change in housing or custody and no sanction for the victim.

The youth perpetrator was transferred to another cell or unit or otherwise separated from the victim in 34% of sexual victimization incidents. The youth perpetrator faced legal action in 36% of nonconsensual sexual act incidents, compared to 23% of abusive sexual contact incidents. The youth perpetrator lost privileges following 2 in 5 incidents of nonconsensual sexual acts (43%) and 3 in 5 incidents of abusive sexual contact (62%).

The victim received a medical examination or testing in 42% of nonconsensual sexual acts in state juvenile systems and in 19% of such incidents in local and private juvenile facilities ([table 7](#)). The victim of youth-on-youth sexual victimization was separated from the perpetrator after 73% of incidents in local and private facilities and after 61% of incidents in state juvenile systems. Transferring the victim to another housing unit or giving them their own room occurred in 16% of incidents in local and private facilities and 7% of incidents in state systems.

The perpetrator of youth-on-youth sexual victimization was referred for counseling or treatment in 28% of incidents that occurred in state juvenile systems and 26% of incidents in local and private juvenile facilities. In 31% of nonconsensual sexual acts in local and private facilities and 43% of such incidents in state juvenile systems, the perpetrator faced some form of legal action.

TABLE 7

Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Youth-on-youth total		Nonconsensual sexual acts		Abusive sexual contact	
	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b
Number of incidents	669	594†	122	190†	547	405†
Victim injured ^c						
No	97.5%	98.3% †	94.0%	99.5% †	98.3%	97.8%
Yes	2.5	1.7!	6.0	0.5!	1.7	2.2!
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim						
Given medical examination/test ^d	24.2%	17.8% †	41.8%	19.1% †	20.3%	17.2%
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	47.4	49.1	53.3	61.5	46.1	43.3
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	9.7	11.7	8.2	16.8	10.1	9.4
No medical treatment offered/provided	35.3	35.7	27.9	22.8	36.9	41.7
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim						
Separated from perpetrator	61.3%	73.3% †	65.6%	71.9%	60.3%	73.9%
Transferred to another housing unit or given a single cell/room	7.3	15.6†	14.8	19.0	5.7	14.0†
Issued disciplinary report/lost privileges	4.3	6.0	9.8	10.7	3.1	3.8!
Placed under increased supervision/close surveillance	3.1	1.7!	4.1	1.7!	2.9	1.7!
Placed in administrative segregation	3.0	2.2!	8.2	3.0!	1.8	1.9!
Other ^e	10.2	15.2†	13.1	25.6†	9.5	10.3
None of the above	24.5	13.2†	18.9	8.0†	25.8	15.6

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TABLE 7 (continued)

Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Youth-on-youth total		Nonconsensual sexual acts		Abusive sexual contact	
	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b
Custody change/sanction for perpetrator						
Placed in solitary/disciplinary custody	12.1%	14.6%	23.0%	17.4%	9.7%	13.3% †
Transferred to another cell/unit or separated from victim	24.1	45.7 †	37.7	43.5	21.0	46.7 †
Placed in higher custody level within same facility	5.4	8.4	4.1	13.3 †	5.7	6.1
Confined to own cell/room	5.1	10.3 †	4.1	8.1 †	5.3	11.3 †
Transferred to another facility	4.5	11.7 †	9.0	16.4 †	3.5	9.5 †
Lost privileges	59.2	55.6	39.3	45.6	63.6	60.3
Lost good time/acquired bad time	6.6	4.6 †	9.0	4.4 †	6.0	4.7
Referred for counseling/treatment	28.0	26.2	20.5	29.1	29.6	24.9 †
Legal action	26.2	26.9	43.4	31.4 †	22.3	24.7
Arrested	16.9	24.2 †	29.5	28.3	14.1	22.3 †
Referred for prosecution/indicted	14.1	11.3	26.2	12.9 †	11.3	10.5
Convicted/sentenced/fined	2.8	3.9	2.5	3.3 †	2.9	4.1 †
Other ^f	16.7	15.2	11.5	11.0	17.9	17.2
None of the above	0.4	0.6 †	0.0	1.2 †	0.5	0.3 †

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. Column total(s) may not add to sum of component columns due to rounding. See appendix table 8 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia.

^bIncludes sampled private, public, and tribal juvenile facilities.

^cIncludes bruises, abrasions, scratches, soreness, bites, burns, swelling, welts, knife or stab wounds, broken bones, anal or vaginal tearing, chipped or knocked-out teeth, internal injuries, and knocked unconscious.

^dIncludes being given a medical examination, administered a rape kit, tested for HIV/AIDS, and tested for other STDs.

^eIncludes being placed in a higher custody level or different unit within the facility, transferred to another facility, placed in a medical unit, confined to their own cell or room, or given some other sanction.

^fIncludes being given extra work or some other sanction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

Staff-on-youth sexual victimization

About half of staff-on-youth sexual victimization incidents were reported by the victim

Of the 499 substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization between 2013 and 2018, two-thirds (340) were incidents of staff sexual misconduct and a third (159) were incidents of staff sexual harassment (**table 8**). Thirty-two percent of staff-on-youth victimization incidents occurred in a common area such as a bathroom, shower, or dayroom. Eighteen percent of staff sexual harassment incidents occurred in a dormitory, twice the share of staff sexual misconduct incidents (9%) occurring in a dormitory.

Thirty-four percent of substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization occurred in the evening between 6 p.m. and midnight. Incidents of staff sexual harassment were more frequently reported to have occurred in the morning (21%) and afternoon (32%) than incidents of staff sexual misconduct (13% in the morning, 22% in the afternoon). The time of staff sexual misconduct was more often unknown (35% of incidents) than it was for staff sexual harassment (21%).

Sixty-one percent of staff sexual harassment incidents occurred in an area under video surveillance, compared to 37% of staff sexual misconduct incidents. Half (52%) of staff sexual misconduct incidents occurred in an area

TABLE 8

Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct*	Staff sexual harassment
Number of incidents	499	340	159†
Location			
Victim's cell/room	17.3%	18.9%	13.9% †
Dormitory	11.6	8.8	17.6†
Common area ^a	32.1	31.4	33.5
Program area ^b	17.2	19.1	13.3†
Instructional area ^c	8.4	8.0	9.2
Recreation area ^d	5.5	5.4	5.8!
Staff area	7.4	9.7	2.3!
Other area ^e	18.1	21.6	10.8†
Time of day			
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	15.7%	13.1%	21.1% †
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	25.3	22.0	32.4†
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	33.6	31.9	37.3
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	8.4	12.4	0.0
Unknown	30.7	35.2	21.2†
Occurred in area under video surveillance			
Yes	44.6%	36.9%	60.9% †
No	43.3	51.7	25.4†
Unknown	12.1	11.3	13.7
Reported by—			
Victim	52.0%	46.8%	63.1% †
Another youth (nonvictim)	19.5	22.4	13.3†
Correctional officer/frontline staff	20.7	23.1	15.6
Other facility staff ^f	12.0	10.8	14.5†
Other ^g	11.2	13.7	5.8!

Note: Location was unknown for less than 7% of substantiated incidents of staff sexual misconduct and staff sexual harassment. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms.

^bIncludes commissaries, kitchens, storage areas, laundry rooms, cafeterias, workshops, and hallways.

^cIncludes classrooms, schools, libraries, and conference rooms.

^dIncludes yards, courtyards, and gymnasiums.

^eIncludes temporary holding cells, while offsite or in transit, and medical and other areas.

^fIncludes administrative, medical, religious, educational, or other facility staff.

^gIncludes through grievance coordinators or processes, attorneys or legal guardians, monitoring, confidential or anonymous tips, victim or perpetrator family members, and other sources.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

that was not under video surveillance. Fifty-two percent of staff-perpetrated incidents were reported by the victim, but this differed by type of victimization; 63% of staff sexual harassment incidents were reported by the victim, compared to 47% of staff sexual misconduct incidents. Staff sexual misconduct incidents were more likely to be reported by another youth (22%) than were incidents of staff sexual harassment (13%).

During 2013–18, local and private facilities reported more incidents of staff sexual misconduct (200)

than state juvenile systems (140) and reported fewer incidents of staff sexual harassment (61 compared to 98) (**table 9**). About 29% of staff sexual misconduct incidents in local and private facilities and 48% of such incidents in state juvenile systems occurred in an area under video surveillance. The youth victim reported staff sexual harassment in 69% of incidents in state juvenile systems and 53% of incidents in local and private juvenile facilities.

TABLE 9

Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	Staff-on-youth total		Staff sexual misconduct		Staff sexual harassment	
	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b
Number of incidents	238	261	140	200†	98	61†
Location						
Victim's cell/room	19.3%	15.5%	20.7%	17.7%	17.3%	8.4%!
Dormitory	14.7	8.8†	12.1	6.5!	18.4	16.4!
Common area ^c	29.4	34.5	25.7	35.4	34.7	31.6
Program area ^d	18.5	16.1	20.7	18.0	15.3	10.0!
Instructional area ^e	11.3	5.7!	10.7	6.1!	12.2	4.2!
Recreation area ^f	5.9	5.2!	5.7	5.2!	6.1	5.3!
Staff area	5.0	9.5!	7.9	11.0!	1.0	4.5!
Other area ^g	14.7	21.2	17.9	24.1	10.2	11.7!
Time of day						
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	22.7%	9.3% †	19.3%	8.8% †	27.6%	10.8%!
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	33.2	18.1†	30.7	15.9†	36.7	25.3!
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	29.8	37.1	27.1	35.2	33.7	43.1
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	6.3	10.4	10.7	13.5	0.0	0.0
Unknown	26.1	35.0†	32.1	37.3	17.3	27.4
Occurred in area under video surveillance						
Yes	53.8%	36.2% †	47.9%	29.3% †	62.2%	58.7%
No	31.5	54.1†	37.1	61.9†	23.5	28.6
Unknown	14.7	9.7!	15.0	8.8!	14.3	12.7!
Reported by—						
Victim	55.0%	49.2%	45.0%	48.1%	69.4%	53.1% †
Another youth (nonvictim)	18.9	20.1	22.9	22.1	13.3	13.4!
Correctional officer/ frontline staff	18.9	22.4	22.9	23.3	13.3	19.4!
Other facility staff ^h	10.5	13.3	8.6	12.3	13.3	16.6!
Other ⁱ	13.4	9.2†	20.0	9.3	4.1	8.6!

Note: Location was unknown for less than 7% of substantiated incidents of staff sexual misconduct and staff sexual harassment. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. See appendix table 10 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia.

^bIncludes sampled private, public, and tribal juvenile facilities.

^cIncludes bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms.

^dIncludes commissaries, kitchens, storage areas, laundry rooms, cafeterias, workshops, and hallways.

^eIncludes classrooms, schools, libraries, and conference rooms.

^fIncludes yards, courtyards, and gymnasiums.

^gIncludes temporary holding cells, while offsite or in transit, and medical and other areas.

^hIncludes administrative, medical, religious, educational, or other facility staff.

ⁱIncludes through grievance coordinators or processes, attorneys or legal guardians, monitoring, confidential or anonymous tips, victim or perpetrator family members, and other sources.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

45% of victims of staff sexual harassment were black, compared to 37% of victims of staff sexual misconduct

During 2013–18, there were 439 victims of staff sexual misconduct and 218 victims of staff sexual harassment (table 10). About 63% of victims of all types of staff-on-youth incidents were male, and 36% were female. Twenty-three percent of victims were ages 13–15, 57% were 16–17 years old, and 16% were 18–19 years. White youths made up a smaller share of victims of staff sexual harassment (33%) than staff sexual misconduct (41%), and black youths were a larger share of harassment victims (45%) than misconduct victims (37%).

TABLE 10
Demographic characteristics of victims in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct*	Staff sexual harassment
Number of victims	657	439	218
Sex/gender identity			
Male	63.2%	62.5%	64.5%
Female	36.3	37.2	34.5
Transgender/intersex	0.5!	0.2!	0.9!
Age			
12 or younger	0.7%!	0.8%!	0.6%!
13–15	22.7	21.0	26.1
16–17	57.4	58.5	55.2
18–19	16.4	16.9	15.4
20 or older	2.8	2.8	2.8!
Race/ethnicity			
White ^a	38.7%	41.4%	33.1%†
Black ^a	39.4	36.6	45.1†
Hispanic	17.5	17.7	16.9
Other ^{a,b}	4.5	4.3	5.0!

Note: See appendix table 11 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

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

^bIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

61% of staff sexual misconduct perpetrators were female and 39% were male

During 2013–18, there were 349 perpetrators of staff sexual misconduct and 162 perpetrators of staff sexual harassment (table 11). Seventy-one percent of staff sexual harassment perpetrators were male, compared to 39% of staff sexual misconduct perpetrators. Females were 29% of perpetrators of sexual harassment and 61% of sexual misconduct perpetrators. It was more than twice as common for staff sexual harassment perpetrators to be age 45 or older (26%) than staff sexual misconduct perpetrators (12%). Of all staff perpetrators of sexual victimization, 49% were white, 38% were black, 10% were Hispanic, and 3% were some other race.

TABLE 11
Demographic characteristics of perpetrators in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct*	Staff sexual harassment
Number of perpetrators	511	349	162
Sex			
Male	48.9%	38.9%	70.5%†
Female	51.1	61.1	29.5†
Age			
24 or younger	16.6%	18.0%	13.6%
25–29	27.2	28.2	24.8
30–34	21.6	24.2	15.6†
35–39	9.3	8.8	10.4
40–44	9.1	8.6	10.1
45 or older	16.3	12.2	25.5†
Race/ethnicity			
White ^a	48.9%	48.6%	49.5%
Black ^a	37.6	37.2	38.4
Hispanic	10.3	10.3	10.2
Other ^{a,b}	3.3	3.9	1.9!

Note: See appendix table 12 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

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

^bIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

47% of staff-on-youth sexual victimization incidents were perpetrated by staff with 1 year or less experience at the facility

Staff perpetrators were full-time employees in 90% of incidents of sexual victimization (table 12). Seventy-seven percent of incidents of staff sexual harassment were perpetrated by staff employed as correctional officers or supervision staff, compared to 63% of incidents of staff sexual misconduct. Program staff such as instructors, teachers, and librarians were perpetrators in 12% of staff sexual harassment incidents and 21% of staff sexual misconduct incidents. About 25% of staff sexual misconduct incidents and 15% of staff sexual harassment incidents were perpetrated by staff with less than 6 months of experience at the facility. The staff perpetrator worked at the facility for 5 to 10 years in 13% of staff sexual harassment incidents and 7% of staff sexual misconduct incidents.

TABLE 12
Employment characteristics of perpetrators in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Employment characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct*	Staff sexual harassment
Number of incidents	499	340	159†
Type of employee			
Full time	90.2%	88.5%	93.9%
Contractor	3.0	3.2	2.6!
Other ^a	2.4!	3.2!	0.6!
Position description			
Correctional officer/supervision staff	67.3%	62.8%	76.9% †
Program staff ^b	17.9	20.7	11.8†
Other staff ^c	14.0	17.4	7.0†
Tenure at facility			
Less than 6 months	20.9%	24.8%	12.6% †
6 months–1 year	26.0	28.1	21.5
1–5 years	36.1	37.6	33.0
5–10 years	9.0	6.8	13.5†
More than 10 years	5.0	1.5!	12.4

Note: See appendix table 13 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes volunteers, interns, and other employees.

^bIncludes instructors, teachers, librarians, education assistants, volunteers, and other educational or program staff.

^cIncludes administrative, clerical, medical or health care, maintenance or facility support, and other staff.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

The victim was provided counseling or mental health treatment in 35% of staff sexual harassment incidents, compared to 50% of incidents of staff sexual misconduct (**table 13**). The victim received a medical examination or testing in 20% of staff sexual misconduct incidents. Medical follow-up was declined or it could not be offered because the victim was no longer at the facility in 26% of staff sexual misconduct incidents and 11% of staff sexual harassment incidents. In nearly half of staff sexual harassment incidents (47%) and a quarter of staff sexual misconduct incidents (25%), the victim neither received nor was offered medical treatment.

The youth victim was separated from the staff perpetrator in 54% of sexual victimization incidents.

Other custody changes or sanctions for the victim, such as movement to a different unit or facility, increased supervision, or confinement to their own room, occurred following 28% of incidents.

During 2013–18, more severe types of sanctions were imposed more frequently following incidents of staff sexual misconduct than after incidents of staff sexual harassment. Forty-two percent of incidents of staff sexual misconduct resulted in a form of legal action being taken against the staff perpetrator; in 16% of these incidents, the perpetrator was convicted, pleaded guilty, was sentenced, or was fined. The perpetrator resigned before the investigation was completed in 13% of sexual harassment and 24% of sexual misconduct incidents. The staff perpetrator was reprimanded

TABLE 13

Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct*	Staff sexual harassment
Number of incidents	499	340	159†
Victim injured ^a			
No	97.9%	96.9%	100%
Yes	2.1!	3.1!	0.0
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim			
Given medical examination/test ^b	15.6%	20.4%	5.3%!
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	45.3	49.9	35.5†
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	21.1	25.7	11.4†
No medical treatment offered/provided	32.3	25.2	47.4†
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim			
Separated from perpetrator	53.7%	55.0%	50.9%
Other ^c	27.8	30.7	21.5†
None of the above	24.2	20.7	31.7
Sanction for perpetrator			
Reprimanded/disciplined	18.3%	8.1%	40.1%†
Demoted/given diminished responsibilities/temporarily suspended	7.4	6.4	9.5
Legal action	31.2	42.0	8.2!
Arrested/referred to law enforcement agency	29.6	39.6	8.2!
Referred for prosecution/indicted	20.6	27.9	4.9!
Convicted/pled guilty/sentenced/fined	12.1	15.8	4.3!
Discharged/terminated/contract not renewed	51.3	60.4	31.7†
Perpetrator resigned before investigation completed	20.4	23.7	13.4†
Perpetrator resigned after investigation completed	4.4	3.1!	7.2!
Other ^d	15.1	13.7	18.1

Note: No action was taken against the perpetrator in less than 1% of substantiated incidents of staff sexual misconduct and staff sexual harassment. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. See appendix table 14 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes bruises, abrasions, scratches, soreness, bites, burns, swelling, welts, knife or stab wounds, broken bones, anal or vaginal tearing, chipped or knocked-out teeth, internal injuries, and knocked unconscious.

^bIncludes being given a medical examination, administered a rape kit, tested for HIV/AIDS, and tested for other STDs.

^cIncludes being transferred to another housing unit or given a single cell or room, issued a disciplinary report or loss of privileges, placed under increased supervision or close surveillance, placed in administrative segregation, placed in a higher custody level or different unit within the facility, transferred to another facility, placed in a medical unit, confined to their own cell or room, or given some other sanction.

^dIncludes being transferred to another facility or unit, sent to training or counseling, or given some other sanction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

or disciplined in five times the share of staff sexual harassment incidents (40%) as staff sexual misconduct incidents (8%). The staff perpetrator was discharged or terminated or their contract was not renewed following 32% of staff sexual harassment incidents, which was about half as common as after staff sexual misconduct incidents (60%).

The victim of staff sexual misconduct received counseling or medical treatment in 55% of incidents in local and private facilities and 43% of state juvenile

system incidents (**table 14**). The victim was separated from the staff perpetrator in 43% of staff sexual harassments incidents in local and private facilities and in 60% of such incidents in state systems. Some form of legal action was taken against the staff perpetrator in 43% of sexual misconduct incidents in local and private facilities, with 18% of such incidents involving a conviction, guilty plea, new sentence, or a fine for the staff perpetrator.

TABLE 14

Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Staff-on-youth total		Staff sexual misconduct		Staff sexual harassment	
	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b
Number of incidents	238	261	140	200†	98	61†
Victim injured ^c						
No	99.6%	96.4%	99.3%	95.3%	100%	100%
Yes	0.4	3.6!	0.7	4.7!	0.0	0.0
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim						
Given medical examination/test ^d	16.4%	14.9%	24.3%	17.7%	5.1%	5.6%!
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	40.3	49.8†	42.9	54.7†	36.7	33.5
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	17.2	24.7†	22.9	27.7	9.2	14.9!
No medical treatment offered/provided	37.0	28.0†	28.6	22.9	49.0	44.8
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim						
Separated from perpetrator	60.9%	47.1%†	61.4%	50.5%†	60.2%	36.0%†
Other ^e	20.6	34.3†	25.0	34.7	14.3	33.2†
None of the above	25.2	23.3	21.4	20.2	30.6	33.5
Sanction for perpetrator						
Reprimanded/disciplined	27.3%	10.1%†	11.4%	5.8%!	50.0%	24.2%!
Demoted/given diminished responsibilities/temporarily suspended	10.9	4.2!	10.0	3.9!	12.2	5.2!
Legal action	24.4	37.4†	40.7	42.8	1.0	19.7!
Arrested/referred to law enforcement agency	23.1	35.5†	38.6	40.3	1.0	19.7!
Referred for prosecution/indicted	23.1	18.3	38.6	20.5†	1.0	11.1!
Convicted/pled guilty/sentenced/fined	7.1	16.7†	12.1	18.4†	0.0	11.1!
Discharged/terminated/contract not renewed	43.7	58.2†	53.6	65.2†	29.6	35.0
Perpetrator resigned before investigation completed	18.5	22.1	23.6	23.7	11.2	17.0!
Perpetrator resigned after investigation completed	5.0	3.8!	5.7	1.3!	4.1	12.2!
Other ^f	16.4	13.9	12.1	14.8	22.4	11.1!

Note: No action was taken against the perpetrator in less than 1% of substantiated incidents of staff sexual misconduct and staff sexual harassment. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. See appendix table 15 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia.

^bIncludes sampled private, public, and tribal juvenile facilities.

^cIncludes bruises, abrasions, scratches, soreness, bites, burns, swelling, welts, knife or stab wounds, broken bones, anal or vaginal tearing, chipped or knocked-out teeth, internal injuries, and knocked unconscious.

^dIncludes being given a medical examination, administered a rape kit, tested for HIV/AIDS, and tested for other STDs.

^eIncludes being transferred to another housing unit or given a single cell or room, issued a disciplinary report or loss of privileges, placed under increased supervision or close surveillance, placed in administrative segregation, placed in a higher custody level or different unit within the facility, transferred to another facility, placed in a medical unit, confined to their own cell or room, or given some other sanction.

^fIncludes being transferred to another facility or unit, sent to training or counseling, or given some other sanction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

Youth-on-youth sexual harassment

Females made up 43% of victims and 19% of perpetrators of youth-on-youth sexual harassment in local and private juvenile facilities

During 2013–18, there were 1,814 incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment (**table 15**). About 1 in 10 of these incidents occurred in the victim’s cell or room (9%), and a similar rate occurred in the youth perpetrator’s cell or room (10%). Twenty-two percent of youth-on-youth sexual harassment incidents in all facility types occurred in the morning, 34% in

the afternoon, 37% in the evening, and around 1% overnight. About 37% of youth-on-youth sexual harassment incidents in local and private facilities were reported to have occurred in common areas such as bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms and 44% of incidents in state systems occurred in those areas. Youth-on-youth sexual harassment was reported by a correctional officer or frontline staff in 30% of incidents in local and private facilities and 18% of incidents in state juvenile systems. Local and private facilities

Continued on next page

TABLE 15

Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	All facilities	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b
Number of incidents	1,814	1,015	799†
Location			
Victim’s cell/room	8.8%	5.9%	12.5% †
Perpetrator’s cell/room	9.6	7.3	12.5 †
Dormitory	17.6	16.4	19.2 †
Common area ^c	40.8	43.9	36.7 †
Other area ^d	30.6	28.5	33.4 †
Time of day			
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	22.3%	23.5%	20.7%
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	33.6	34.8	32.1
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	37.1	35.1	39.6 †
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	1.4	1.1	1.8!
Unknown	11.8	12.0	11.6
Occurred in area under video surveillance			
Yes	56.2%	53.3%	59.8% †
No	31.1	28.5	34.4 †
Unknown	12.7	18.2	5.8 †
Reported by—			
Victim	72.9%	77.1%	67.6% †
Another youth (nonvictim)	6.0	4.8	7.4 †
Correctional officer/frontline staff	23.4	18.3	29.9 †
Other facility staff ^e	6.9	6.5	7.5
Other ^f	5.8	4.1	7.9 †

Note: Location was unknown for about 5% of substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment. A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. See appendix table 16 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia.

^bIncludes sampled private, public, and tribal juvenile facilities.

^cIncludes bathrooms, showers, and dayrooms.

^dIncludes temporary holding cells; program, instructional, and recreation areas; while offsite or in transit; and medical, staff, and other areas.

^eIncludes administrative, medical, religious, educational, or other facility staff.

^fIncludes through grievance coordinators or processes, attorneys or legal guardians, monitoring, confidential or anonymous tips, victim or perpetrator family members, and other sources.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

Youth-on-youth sexual harassment (continued)

reported that 60% of youth-on-youth harassment incidents occurred in an area under video surveillance, compared to 53% of incidents in state systems.

There were 2,170 victims of youth-on-youth sexual harassment in juvenile justice facilities (table 16). About 72% of victims were male, 26% were female, and 2% were transgender or intersex. Nearly half of victims were 16–17 years old (48%) and about a third were 13–15 years old (34%). About 47% of victims were white, 31% were black, 13% were Hispanic, and 10% were some other race.

TABLE 16
Demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Victims	Perpetrators
Number	2,170	2,047
Sex/gender identity		
Male	72.3%	84.8%
Female	26.1	13.7
Transgender/intersex	1.6	1.5
Age		
12 or younger	2.1%	8.0%
13–15	34.4	32.3
16–17	47.8	47.3
18–19	12.6	11.0
20 or older	3.2	1.4
Race/ethnicity		
White ^a	46.8%	42.6%
Black ^a	30.5	37.6
Hispanic	13.1	12.6
Other ^{a,b}	9.7	7.2

Note: See appendix table 17 for standard errors.

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

^bIncludes American Indians or Alaska Natives, Asians, Native Hawaiians or Other Pacific Islanders, and persons of two or more races.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

There were a total of 2,047 perpetrators of youth-on-youth sexual harassment. Of these perpetrators, 85% were male, 14% were female, and 2% were transgender or intersex. Youth who were age 12 or younger made up 8% of perpetrators. About 43% of perpetrators were white, 38% were black, 13% were Hispanic, and 7% were some other race.

The victim was provided counseling or mental health treatment in 32% of youth-on-youth sexual harassment incidents and received a medical examination or testing in 4% of such incidents (table 17). In 52% of incidents, the victim was separated from the youth perpetrator. No change in housing or custody and no sanction occurred for the victim in 28% of incidents in local and private juvenile facilities and in 39% of incidents in state juvenile systems. A loss of privileges was the most-reported sanction for youth perpetrators of sexual harassment in both state facilities (55% of incidents) and local and private facilities (59% of incidents). About 6% of sexual harassment incidents resulted in some form of legal action against the youth perpetrator. In 21% of incidents, the youth perpetrator was referred for counseling or treatment.

Continued on next page

TABLE 17**Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–18**

Outcome of incident	All facilities	State juvenile systems ^{a*}	Local and private juvenile facilities ^b
Number of incidents	1,814	1,015	799†
Victim injured ^c			
No	99.9%	99.8%	100% †
Yes	0.1!	0.2!	0.0
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim			
Given medical examination/test ^d	3.7%	5.7%	1.1% !
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	32.0	29.6	35.2†
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	6.4	6.4	6.4
No medical treatment offered/provided	60.1	62.0	57.7†
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim			
Separated from perpetrator	52.4%	50.3%	55.1% †
Transferred to another housing unit or given a single cell/room	6.8	4.5	9.6†
Issued disciplinary report/lost privileges	2.9	2.4	3.7
Placed under increased supervision/close surveillance	1.6	1.6	1.7!
Placed in administrative segregation	1.0	1.3	0.7!
Other ^e	8.0	5.6	11.1†
None of the above	33.9	38.8	27.7†
Custody change/sanction for perpetrator			
Placed in solitary/disciplinary custody	8.4%	6.7%	10.7% †
Transferred to another cell/unit or separated from victim	23.7	17.2	31.9†
Placed in higher custody level within same facility	9.1	7.5	11.3†
Confined to own cell/room	6.9	4.1	10.4†
Transferred to another facility	3.0	3.1	2.9
Lost privileges	57.1	55.2	59.5†
Lost good time/acquired bad time	5.4	4.5	6.4†
Referred for counseling/treatment	20.9	19.3	23.0†
Legal action	5.7	5.9	5.5
Arrested	4.3	3.4	5.3†
Referred for prosecution/indicted	2.4	3.4	1.1!
Convicted/sentenced/fined	0.9	1.3	0.4!
Other ^f	20.6	18.3	23.6†
None of the above	1.1	1.3	0.8!

Note: A substantiated incident may include repeated sexual victimization events, multiple victims, and multiple perpetrators; therefore, more than one response category may be selected and column percentages may not sum to 100. See appendix table 18 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

! Interpret with caution. Estimate is based on 10 or fewer sample cases, or coefficient of variation is greater than 50%.

^aIncludes all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia.

^bIncludes sampled private, public, and tribal juvenile facilities.

^cIncludes bruises, abrasions, scratches, soreness, bites, burns, swelling, welts, knife or stab wounds, broken bones, anal or vaginal tearing, chipped or knocked-out teeth, internal injuries, and knocked unconscious.

^dIncludes being given a medical examination, administered a rape kit, tested for HIV/AIDS, and tested for other STDs.

^eIncludes being placed in a higher custody level or different unit within the facility, transferred to another facility, placed in a medical unit, confined to their own cell or room, or given some other sanction.

^fIncludes being given extra work or some other sanction.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

Methodology

Sampling and survey instrument

The sampling designs for the 2013 through 2018 Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV) varied by the type of juvenile justice residential placement facility. These facilities included detention centers; training schools; long-term secure facilities; reception or diagnostic centers; group homes or halfway houses; boot camps; ranches; forestry camps, wilderness or marine programs, or farms; runaway or homeless shelters; and residential treatment centers for juveniles. In each year, the SSV included all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia. Each year of the SSV included all facilities from the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country that only held juveniles.

In each year from 2013 to 2018, the samples for surveys of locally and privately operated juvenile facilities were drawn from the Juvenile Residential Facility Census and the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement, which the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention conducts in alternating years. These facilities were drawn in accordance with the requirement that BJS draw a random sample, or other scientifically appropriate sample, of not less than 10% of all facilities covered under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-79). In each year, 530 locally or privately operated juvenile facilities were selected and were sent survey instruments. See *Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Justice Authorities, 2013–2018* (NCJ 300029, BJS, June 2021) for more details about the sampling design for each year and type of facility.

Juvenile justice authorities that were sampled, in scope or in operation, and responded to the SSV in each year submitted an incident form for every substantiated allegation of sexual victimization. This form asked information about the characteristics of the incident, victim, and youth perpetrator or staff perpetrator. The form asked for demographic details about sex or gender identity, age, and race or ethnicity for up to 15 victims and up to eight youth perpetrators per incident. Gender, age, and race or ethnicity were collected for up to eight staff perpetrators per incident.

Juvenile justice authorities reported only known information about the incident. For items that asked for multiple distinct characteristics to describe the incident, such as the location, time, and reporting

party, respondents were instructed to mark all options that applied. For items such as the outcomes or consequences for the persons involved, respondents were directed to mark characteristics that applied to all victims, all youth perpetrators, or all staff perpetrators in the incident.

Weighting and estimates

Survey responses were weighted to produce national estimates of substantiated incidents. Because SSV data represent a full enumeration of substantiated incidents from respondents, the only weights applied accounted for the initial sampling design and nonresponse at the facility level. The sampled local and private juvenile facilities were assigned an initial sampling weight equal to the inverse probability of selection. Nonresponse adjustments were based on the ratio of the sum of weights, times the measure of size for each affected stratum. Within each stratum, the number of active facilities was multiplied by the measure of size of each facility, then summed. The ratio of the first sum to the latter sum equaled the nonresponse adjustment factor for the affected stratum. Final weights of the nonresponse adjustment factor multiplied by the sampling weight were applied for all responding facilities. Because estimates of incidents, victims, and perpetrators were rounded to the nearest whole number, there may be instances in which totals do not equal the sum of their components. See *Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Justice Authorities, 2013–2018* (NCJ 300029, BJS, June 2021) for more details about sampling procedures and nonresponse adjustment calculations, and for a list of nonresponding facilities.

The data files for substantiated incidents for each year from 2013 to 2018 were combined for analysis and the sampling information of the strata and weights were retained to produce national estimates of counts and percentages. The aggregated incident file was used in analyses that presented incident characteristics or characteristics applying to all persons involved. Separate aggregated datasets with victims, youth perpetrators, and staff perpetrators as the unit of analysis were used to produce national estimates of the demographic characteristics of these individuals. For each type of file—incident, victim, youth perpetrator, and staff perpetrator—a finite population correction was applied. Estimates and their associated standard errors were calculated using IBM SPSS Statistics Complex Samples functions. This package uses the Taylor series linearization method for direct variance estimation.

Standard errors and tests of significance

When national estimates are derived from a sample, caution must be used when comparing one estimate to another or when comparing estimates over time. Although one estimate may be larger than another, estimates based on a sample have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including response rates, amount of variation in the responses, and size of the sample.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error may vary from one estimate to the next. Generally, an estimate with a small standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a large standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution. Standard errors are included in the appendix tables.

Readers may use the estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a 95% confidence interval around the estimates (i.e., numbers and percentages) and around differences between estimates. Typically, multiplying the standard error by 1.96 then adding or subtracting the result from the estimate produces the confidence interval. This interval expresses the range of values within which the true population parameter is expected to fall 95% of the time if the same sampling method is used to select different samples. For example, table 2 shows that an

estimated 19.2% of nonconsensual sexual acts occurred in the victim's cell or room, and appendix table 3 shows a standard error of 2.53% for that estimate. The 95% confidence interval for the percentage is $19.2\% \pm 1.96 \times 2.53\%$, resulting in a confidence interval of 14.2% to 24.2%.

The standard errors were used to determine whether differences in estimated numbers and percentages in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was considered. Differences in this report were tested and noted for significance at the 95% level of confidence. Readers should reference the tables for testing on specific findings. Unless otherwise noted, findings described in this report as higher, lower, or different passed a test at the 0.05 level of statistical significance (95% confidence level). In all tables providing detailed comparisons, differences that are significant at the 95% confidence level have been designated with a dagger (†). The comparison group has been designated with an asterisk (*).

For small samples and estimates close to zero, using the standard error to construct the 95% confidence interval may not be reliable because the interval may contain zero. Therefore, estimates may not be distinguishable from zero. Any estimates based on 10 or fewer sample cases or estimates that had a coefficient of variation higher than 50% are noted with an exclamation point (!) in the tables. No tests of statistical significance for differences across groups were conducted with these estimates.

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Estimates and standard errors for figure 1: Number of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Type of victimization	Number	Standard error
Youth-on-youth total	1,263	26
Abusive sexual contact	952	20
Nonconsensual sexual acts	312	19
Staff-on-youth total	499	19
Staff sexual misconduct	340	18
Staff sexual harassment	159	7

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. Total(s) may not add to sum of component columns due to rounding.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Incidents involving single or multiple victims or perpetrators, by type of victimization, 2013–18

	Youth-on-youth						Staff-on-youth			
	Nonconsensual sexual acts		Abusive sexual contact		Sexual harassment		Staff sexual misconduct		Staff sexual harassment	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single victim–single perpetrator	13	4.07%	20	0.52%	27	0.69%	17	2.19%	7	1.45%
Multiple victims–single perpetrator	13	4.37	4	0.44	9	0.49	8	2.19	2	1.40
Single victim–multiple perpetrators	1	0.35	2	0.22	8	0.44	~	~	~	~
Multiple victims–multiple perpetrators	3	1.29	1	0.14	4	0.24	~	~	~	~

~Not applicable.

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 2: Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact
Number of incidents	26	19	20
Location			
Victim's cell/room	0.86%	2.53%	0.78%
Perpetrator's cell/room	0.87	1.80	1.00
Dormitory	0.49	1.07	0.55
Common area	1.07	2.79	1.11
Other area	1.17	3.55	1.17
Time of day			
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	0.73%	1.79%	0.77%
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	1.08	2.41	1.16
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	1.25	3.45	1.12
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	0.57	1.68	0.53
Unknown	0.74	1.28	0.89
Occurred in area under video surveillance			
Yes	1.15%	2.66%	1.17%
No	1.21	2.85	1.18
Unknown	0.46	0.57	0.57
Reported by—			
Victim	1.15%	3.28%	1.14%
Another youth (nonvictim)	0.85	2.45	0.84
Correctional officer/frontline staff	0.87	2.36	0.87
Other facility staff	0.83	1.90	0.90
Other	0.79	1.79	0.88

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Standard errors for table 3: Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact
	Local and private juvenile facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities
Number of incidents	26	19	20
Location			
Victim's cell/room	1.82%	4.17%	1.82%
Perpetrator's cell/room	1.81	2.97	2.30
Dormitory	1.01	1.71	1.26
Common area	2.27	4.38	2.63
Other area	2.48	5.71	2.74
Time of day			
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	1.52%	2.90%	1.79%
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	2.28	3.87	2.75
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	2.60	5.43	2.63
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	1.21	2.77	1.23
Unknown	1.58	2.05	2.09
Occurred in area under video surveillance			
Yes	2.36%	4.04%	2.71%
No	2.42	4.28	2.68
Unknown	0.96	0.91	1.34
Reported by—			
Victim	2.45%	5.37%	2.67%
Another youth (nonvictim)	1.80	4.00	1.97
Correctional officer/frontline staff	1.86	3.88	2.07
Other facility staff	1.74	3.12	2.12
Other	1.67	2.96	2.06

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 4: Demographic characteristics of victims in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact
Number of victims	30	25	21
Sex/gender identity			
Male	1.37%	4.41%	1.15%
Female	1.38	4.44	1.16
Transgender/intersex	0.01	0.04	0.02
Age			
12 or younger	0.84%	2.16%	0.86%
13–15	1.11	3.34	1.04
16–17	1.29	4.15	1.10
18–19	0.41	0.84	0.45
20 or older	0.10	0.41	0.02
Race/ethnicity			
White	1.21%	3.62%	1.09%
Black	0.86	1.96	0.89
Hispanic	1.02	3.47	0.64
Other	0.75	2.05	0.77

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Standard errors for table 5: Demographic characteristics of perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact
Number of perpetrators	25	19	20
Sex/gender identity			
Male	1.16%	3.27%	1.06%
Female	1.16	3.28	1.04
Transgender/intersex	0.20	0.03	0.27
Age			
12 or younger	0.55%	1.26%	0.68%
13–15	1.03	2.66	1.07
16–17	1.11	2.90	1.12
18–19	0.53	1.85	0.28
20 or older	0.03	0.13	0.03
Race/ethnicity			
White	1.10%	2.73%	1.09%
Black	1.01	2.30	1.07
Hispanic	0.94	2.97	0.65
Other	0.83	1.76	0.95

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 6: Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact
Number of incidents	26	19	20
Victim injured			
No	0.16%	0.16%	0.20%
Yes	0.16	0.16	0.20
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim			
Given medical examination/test	0.96%	2.35%	1.05%
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	1.16	3.06	1.13
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	0.89	2.76	0.74
No medical treatment offered/provided	1.08	2.26	1.16
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim			
Separated from perpetrator	1.03%	2.72%	1.05%
Transferred to another housing unit or given a single cell/room	0.67	1.76	0.71
Issued disciplinary report/lost privileges	0.42	1.36	0.36
Placed under increased supervision/close surveillance	0.30	0.61	0.36
Placed in administrative segregation	0.32	0.74	0.35
Other	0.92	2.94	0.71
None of the above	0.83	1.08	0.99
Custody change/sanction for perpetrator			
Placed in solitary/disciplinary custody	1.01%	3.42%	0.63%
Transferred to another cell/unit or separated from victim	1.27	3.36	1.25
Placed in higher custody level within same facility	0.77	2.31	0.68
Confined to own cell/room	0.60	1.04	0.73
Transferred to another facility	0.85	2.61	0.70
Lost privileges	1.24	3.13	1.20
Lost good time/acquired bad time	0.36	0.76	0.41
Referred for counseling/treatment	1.09	3.51	0.88
Legal action	0.99	2.72	1.05
Arrested	0.99	2.53	1.07
Referred for prosecution/indicted	0.83	1.73	0.98
Convicted/sentenced/fined	0.41	0.26	0.53
Other	0.72	1.30	0.85
None of the above	0.07	0.16	0.08

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Standard errors for table 7: Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Youth-on-youth total	Nonconsensual sexual acts	Abusive sexual contact
	Local and private juvenile facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities
Number of incidents	26	19	20
Victim injured			
No	0.33%	0.05%	0.48%
Yes	0.33	0.05	0.48
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim			
Given medical examination/test	2.05%	3.63%	2.48%
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	2.47	4.95	2.64
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	1.89	4.47	1.75
No medical treatment offered/provided	2.30	3.64	2.74
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim			
Separated from perpetrator	2.15%	4.43%	2.42%
Transferred to another housing unit or given a single cell/room	1.45	2.95	1.68
Issued disciplinary report/lost privileges	0.91	2.25	0.86
Placed under increased supervision/close surveillance	0.64	0.99	0.84
Placed in administrative segregation	0.67	1.15	0.83
Other	1.96	4.78	1.66
None of the above	1.74	1.57	2.35
Custody change/sanction for perpetrator			
Placed in solitary/disciplinary custody	2.14%	5.71%	1.50%
Transferred to another cell/unit or separated from victim	2.56	5.47	2.76
Placed in higher custody level within same facility	1.62	3.76	1.59
Confined to own cell/room	1.29	1.76	1.71
Transferred to another facility	1.78	4.25	1.64
Lost privileges	2.61	5.22	2.80
Lost good time/acquired bad time	0.76	1.20	0.97
Referred for counseling/treatment	2.32	5.65	2.03
Legal action	2.11	4.28	2.47
Arrested	2.10	4.15	2.47
Referred for prosecution/indicted	1.77	2.69	2.31
Convicted/sentenced/fined	0.87	0.46	1.25
Other	1.52	2.14	2.00
None of the above	0.15	0.28	0.18

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 9**Standard errors for table 8: Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18**

Incident characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment
Number of incidents	19	18	7
Location			
Victim's cell/room	1.34%	1.91%	1.07%
Dormitory	0.97	1.02	1.93
Common area	2.18	3.05	2.05
Program area	1.54	2.17	1.41
Instructional area	0.83	1.13	0.86
Recreation area	0.83	1.12	0.98
Staff area	1.78	2.49	1.37
Other area	1.89	2.64	1.46
Time of day			
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	1.01%	1.32%	1.36%
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	1.32	1.59	2.08
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	2.15	2.98	2.42
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	1.42	2.07	0.00
Unknown	2.13	2.91	2.11
Occurred in area under video surveillance			
Yes	2.08%	2.74%	2.24%
No	2.10	2.92	1.79
Unknown	1.75	2.41	1.87
Reported by—			
Victim	2.15%	2.92%	2.38%
Another youth (nonvictim)	1.34	1.92	1.19
Correctional officer/frontline staff	2.34	3.21	2.25
Other facility staff	1.07	1.45	1.25
Other	0.98	1.37	1.11

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 10

Standard errors for table 9: Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment
	Local and private juvenile facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities
Number of incidents	19	18	7
Location			
Victim's cell/room	2.53%	3.21%	2.59%
Dormitory	1.81	1.66	5.05
Common area	4.13	5.12	5.30
Program area	2.94	3.67	3.64
Instructional area	1.55	1.89	2.11
Recreation area	1.58	1.91	2.56
Staff area	3.36	4.20	3.51
Other area	3.57	4.46	3.81
Time of day			
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	1.80%	2.15%	3.03%
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	2.32	2.47	5.30
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	4.06	5.01	6.17
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	2.72	3.52	0.00
Unknown	4.01	4.91	5.43
Occurred in area under video surveillance			
Yes	3.89%	4.61%	5.86%
No	4.10	5.13	4.76
Unknown	3.39	4.17	4.89
Reported by—			
Victim	4.07%	4.98%	6.06%
Another youth (nonvictim)	2.57	3.25	3.10
Correctional officer/frontline staff	4.42	5.44	5.75
Other facility staff	2.06	2.48	3.33
Other	1.85	2.24	2.92

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 11

Standard errors for table 10: Demographic characteristics of victims in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment
Number of victims	21	20	8
Sex/gender identity			
Male	1.86%	2.63%	2.00%
Female	1.87	2.64	2.02
Transgender/intersex	0.01	0.01	0.03
Age			
12 or younger	0.11%	0.12%	0.22%
13–15	1.55	2.18	1.56
16–17	1.67	2.34	1.84
18–19	0.80	1.16	0.69
20 or older	0.45	0.42	1.07
Race/ethnicity			
White	1.83%	2.60%	1.57%
Black	1.67	2.28	1.83
Hispanic	1.67	2.33	1.80
Other	0.35	0.36	0.76

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 12

Standard errors for table 11: Demographic characteristics of perpetrators in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment
Number of perpetrators	11	13	6
Sex			
Male	1.93%	2.63%	1.83%
Female	1.93	2.63	1.83
Age			
24 or younger	1.55%	2.17%	1.22%
25–29	1.64	2.24	1.77
30–34	2.03	2.84	1.86
35–39	0.57	0.72	0.99
40–44	1.03	1.47	0.59
45 or older	1.13	1.66	1.72
Race/ethnicity			
White	1.90%	2.73%	1.82%
Black	1.78	2.64	1.85
Hispanic	1.40	1.91	1.50
Other	0.13	0.22	0.00

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 13

Standard errors for table 12: Employment characteristics of perpetrators in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Employment characteristic	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment
Number of incidents	19	18	7
Type of employee			
Full time	1.65%	2.31%	1.60%
Contractor	0.15	0.17	0.31
Other	0.70	1.03	0.03
Position description			
Correctional officer/supervision staff	2.27%	3.13%	1.93%
Program staff	2.04	2.88	1.29
Other staff	1.83	2.63	0.37
Tenure at facility			
Less than 6 months	2.12%	2.96%	1.83%
6 months–1 year	2.18	3.04	2.10
1–5 years	1.75	2.41	2.21
5–10 years	0.63	0.67	1.29
More than 10 years	0.33	0.12	0.97

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 14

Standard errors for table 13: Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment
Number of incidents	19	18	7
Victim injured			
No	1.28%	1.85%	0.00%
Yes	1.28	1.85	0.00
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim			
Given medical examination/test	1.43%	2.11%	0.49%
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	2.14	2.93	1.95
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	1.79	2.50	1.98
No medical treatment offered/provided	1.98	2.62	2.37
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim			
Separated from perpetrator	2.17%	3.00%	2.40%
Other	2.35	3.20	2.63
None of the above	1.58	2.03	2.09
Sanction for perpetrator			
Reprimanded/disciplined	1.06%	0.83%	2.18%
Demoted/given diminished responsibilities/ temporarily suspended	0.49	0.53	1.02
Legal action	1.75	2.67	2.22
Arrested/referred to law enforcement agency	1.71	2.57	2.22
Referred for prosecution/indicted	1.34	2.01	1.97
Convicted/pled guilty/sentenced/fined	1.28	1.77	1.98
Discharged/terminated/contract not renewed	2.10	2.76	1.87
Perpetrator resigned before investigation completed	1.75	2.44	1.93
Perpetrator resigned after investigation completed	0.69	0.58	1.73
Other	1.11	1.49	1.34

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 15

Standard errors for table 14: Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of staff-on-youth sexual victimization, by type of victimization and facility, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	Staff-on-youth total	Staff sexual misconduct	Staff sexual harassment
	Local and private juvenile facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities
Number of incidents	19	18	7
Victim injured			
No	2.42%	3.13%	0.00%
Yes	2.42	3.13	0.00
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim			
Given medical examination/test	2.73%	3.55%	1.30%
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	4.07	4.94	4.97
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	3.43	4.27	5.06
No medical treatment offered/provided	3.78	4.45	6.24
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim			
Separated from perpetrator	4.01%	4.97%	5.63%
Other	4.31	5.31	6.37
None of the above	3.00	3.43	5.46
Sanction for perpetrator			
Reprimanded/disciplined	1.79%	1.33%	5.47%
Demoted/given diminished responsibilities/temporarily suspended	0.85	0.80	2.60
Legal action	3.52	4.57	5.41
Arrested/referred to law enforcement agency	3.41	4.39	5.41
Referred for prosecution/indicted	2.52	3.13	4.93
Convicted/pled guilty/sentenced/fined	2.49	3.07	4.93
Discharged/terminated/contract not renewed	3.91	4.61	5.03
Perpetrator resigned before investigation completed	3.34	4.15	4.97
Perpetrator resigned after investigation completed	1.32	0.96	4.40
Other	2.09	2.55	3.27

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 16

Standard errors for table 15: Selected characteristics of substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–18

Incident characteristic	All facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities
Number of incidents	28	28
Location		
Victim's cell/room	0.57%	1.30%
Perpetrator's cell/room	0.61	1.38
Dormitory	0.55	1.27
Common area	0.90	2.03
Other area	0.96	2.15
Time of day		
Morning (6 a.m.–noon)	0.69%	1.55%
Afternoon (noon–6 p.m.)	0.92	2.11
Evening (6 p.m.–midnight)	0.90	2.04
Overnight (midnight–6 a.m.)	0.21	0.48
Unknown	0.48	1.09
Occurred in area under video surveillance		
Yes	0.94%	2.18%
No	1.00	2.22
Unknown	0.38	0.78
Reported by—		
Victim	0.87%	1.97%
Another youth (nonvictim)	0.56	1.26
Correctional officer/frontline staff	0.85	1.92
Other facility staff	0.42	0.96
Other	0.54	1.21

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 17

Standard errors for table 16: Demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment, 2013–18

Demographic characteristic	Victims	Perpetrators
Number of victims	29	27
Sex/gender identity		
Male	0.96%	0.79%
Female	0.98	0.64
Transgender/intersex	0.03	0.55
Age		
12 or younger	0.26%	0.45%
13–15	0.90	0.89
16–17	0.82	0.87
18–19	0.32	0.22
20 or older	0.11	0.07
Race/ethnicity		
White	0.83%	0.90%
Black	0.58	0.75
Hispanic	0.49	0.44
Other	0.79	0.48

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

APPENDIX TABLE 18

Standard errors for table 17: Outcomes for victims and perpetrators in substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment, by type of facility, 2013–18

Outcome of incident	All facilities	Local and private juvenile facilities
Number of incidents	28	28
Victim injured		
No	0.00%	0.00%
Yes	0.00	0.00
Medical treatment/follow-up for victim		
Given medical examination/test	0.13%	0.26%
Provided counseling/mental health treatment	0.84	1.91
Was offered but declined testing/treatment, or had already been released/discharged	0.45	1.03
No medical treatment offered/provided	0.88	2.00
Housing/custody change or sanction for victim		
Separated from perpetrator	0.91%	2.07%
Transferred to another housing unit or given a single cell/room	0.45	1.04
Issued disciplinary report/lost privileges	0.41	0.92
Placed under increased supervision/close surveillance	0.18	0.41
Placed in administrative segregation	0.05	0.12
Other	0.45	1.03
None of the above	0.89	2.06
Custody change/sanction for perpetrator		
Placed in solitary/disciplinary custody	0.49%	1.13%
Transferred to another cell/unit or separated from victim	0.86	1.93
Placed in higher custody level within same facility	0.53	1.22
Confined to own cell/room	0.45	1.03
Transferred to another facility	0.16	0.37
Lost privileges	0.86	1.94
Lost good time/acquired bad time	0.38	0.87
Referred for counseling/treatment	0.60	1.39
Legal action	0.34	0.78
Arrested	0.34	0.77
Referred for prosecution/indicted	0.09	0.19
Convicted/sentenced/fined	0.07	0.17
Other	0.88	1.97
None of the above	0.14	0.32

Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–18.

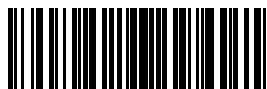


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