



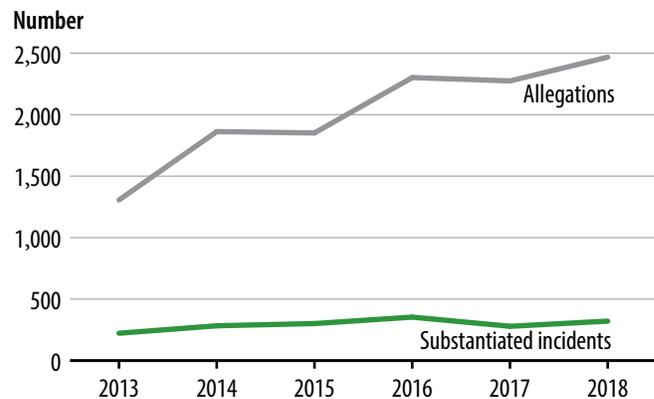
Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Justice Authorities, 2013–2018

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In 2018, juvenile justice administrators reported 2,467 allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and locally or privately operated juvenile facilities (figure 1). Of those allegations, 321 were substantiated based on a follow-up investigation. Sexual victimizations include youth-on-youth nonconsensual sexual acts and abusive sexual contact, and staff sexual misconduct and sexual harassment.¹ The number of sexual victimization allegations rose 89% from 2013 to 2018, while the number of substantiated incidents grew 44%. The overall rate of reported allegations increased from 21.7 per 1,000 youth in juvenile facilities in 2013 to 54.1 per 1,000 in 2018. Youth made a total of 12,060 allegations from 2013 to 2018, more than half (52%) of which

¹Sexual victimizations in this report exclude youth-on-youth sexual harassment. Allegations and outcomes of youth-on-youth sexual harassment are reported separately in figure 4 and table 5 to maintain continuity with previous reporting years when youth-on-youth sexual harassment was not measured.

FIGURE 1
Allegations and substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, 2013–2018



Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. See tables 1 and 4 for estimates and appendix tables 2 and 7 for standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–2018.

HIGHLIGHTS

- Juvenile justice administrators reported 2,467 allegations of sexual victimization in 2018, an 89% increase from the 1,306 reported in 2013.
- In 2018, there were 107 allegations of sexual victimization per 1,000 youth in state juvenile systems and 33.4 per 1,000 youth in local and private juvenile facilities.
- About half (52%) of allegations of sexual victimizations reported in all juvenile facilities from 2013 to 2018 were perpetrated by staff and about half (48%) by youth.
- More than half (56%) of youth-on-youth allegations reported in 2018 occurred in state juvenile systems.
- During 2013-18, the rate of allegations and substantiated incidents in state juvenile systems was 2.2 to 4.2 times the rate in local and private juvenile facilities.
- The rate of allegations in state juvenile systems (71.9 allegations per 1,000 youth) was about 3 times that in local and private juvenile facilities (23.3 per 1,000) during 2013-18.
- During the 6-year period of 2013-18, about 8 in 10 (77%) completed investigations into youth-on-youth sexual victimization and 9 in 10 (92%) into staff-on-youth sexual victimization found the allegations were unsubstantiated or unfounded.
- The distribution of investigative outcomes of allegations was similar in state juvenile systems and in local and private juvenile facilities.

were allegedly perpetrated by staff. About 8% of these staff-on-youth allegations were substantiated, compared to 23% of youth-on-youth allegations.

Findings are based on the Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV, formerly the Survey of Sexual Violence), which the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) has conducted annually since 2004. The SSV helps BJS meet its mandates under the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003. The survey is administered to all state juvenile systems and a sample of locally and privately operated juvenile facilities. (See *Methodology*.)

Juvenile justice authorities provided annual counts of allegations of five types of sexual victimization that

were determined by the characteristics of the incident and perpetrator. Youth-on-youth victimizations include nonconsensual sexual acts, abusive sexual contact, and sexual harassment. Staff-on-youth victimizations include sexual misconduct and sexual harassment. Youth-on-youth sexual harassment was first measured in 2013. Administrators indicated how many instances of each victimization type were substantiated or determined to have occurred, unfounded or determined not to have occurred, unsubstantiated or had insufficient evidence to make a final determination, or under investigation at the time of data collection.

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

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

BJS has developed a multiple-measure, multiple-mode data collection strategy to fully implement requirements under PREA, including three surveys relating to victimization of inmates held in correctional facilities and youth held in juvenile facilities. The Survey of Sexual Victimization collects administrative data annually on the incidence of sexual victimization in adult correctional and juvenile facilities. The National Inmate Survey and the National Survey of Youth in Custody gather data on the prevalence of sexual assault as reported by inmates in prisons and jails and by youth held in juvenile facilities.

In 2012, the U.S. Department of Justice published the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape.² These standards included definitions of

²Prison Rape Elimination Act National Standards, 77 Fed. Reg. 37197 (June 20, 2012), 28 C.F.R. Part 115. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2012-06-20/pdf/2012-12427.pdf>

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

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

³National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape, Executive Summary, 77 Fed. Reg. 37107 (June 20, 2012), 28 C.F.R. Part 115. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2012-06-20/pdf/2012-12427.pdf>

Terms and definitions

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

Youth-on-youth sexual victimization involves nonconsensual sexual acts or abusive contact with a victim without his or her consent or with a victim who cannot consent or refuse. Attempted nonconsensual sexual acts are included if they were recorded by juvenile justice administrators. Respondents are not asked to specify the subcategory of youth-on-youth sexual victimization in which these attempted acts were recorded. As a result, the specific type of act is unknown and is classified as attempted nonconsensual sexual acts or as abusive sexual contacts as determined by the 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 is less serious and includes intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or buttocks of any person. Incidents in which the contact was incidental to a physical altercation are excluded.

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 an employee, volunteer, contractor, official visitor, or other agency representative. Family, friends, and other visitors are excluded.

Staff sexual misconduct includes any consensual or nonconsensual behavior or act of a sexual nature directed toward 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 his or her body or clothing
- repeated profane or obscene language or gestures.

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

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

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

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

Sexual victimization allegations sharply increased between 2013 and 2016 then stabilized through 2018

Allegations of sexual victimization in all types of juvenile facilities increased by 995 (76%) between 2013 and 2016 (table 1). During that period, allegations increased by 477 (66%) in state juvenile systems and by 518 (88%) in locally and privately operated facilities. These increases can be partly attributed to juvenile justice authorities' response to the 2012 release of the National Standards to Prevent, Detect, and Respond to Prison Rape.⁴ From 2016 to 2018, the number of allegations generally remained stable across juvenile facilities, though they increased by 177 (15%) in state juvenile systems.

The rate of allegations in state juvenile systems was about three times the rate in local and private juvenile facilities

The overall rate of allegations in juvenile facilities increased from 2013 to 2018. From 2013 to 2016, state juvenile systems (up 117%) and local and private facilities (up 115%) saw their rates more than double. From 2016 to 2018, there was a further 32% increase in the rate in state systems (from 81.3 to 107 allegations per 1,000), while the rate in local and private facilities remained stable (30.7 per 1,000 youth in 2016 and 33.4 per 1,000 in 2018). From 2013 to 2018, state juvenile systems accounted for 52% to 62% of all reported allegations but about 30% of all youth held by juvenile justice authorities (not shown in tables). As a result, the rate of allegations has been 2.6 to 4.2 times as high in state systems as in local and private juvenile facilities.⁵

⁴For more information on the national standards, see *Sexual Victimization Reported by Adult Correctional Authorities, 2012–15* (NCJ 251146, BJS, July 2018).

⁵Rates of allegations in state juvenile systems and in local and private juvenile facilities have contrasted sharply for unknown reasons. The rates may reflect differences in the types of youth held in these facilities (e.g., state systems may hold youth who have more serious behavioral problems or other risk factors linked to sexual victimization). The rates may also reflect differences in facility or staff characteristics (e.g., size, crowding, understaffing, or inadequate training or management) that are associated with sexual victimization.

TABLE 1
Allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, 2013–2018

Year	All facilities		State juvenile systems ^{a**}		Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth
2013	1,306 †	21.7 †	719	37.5	587 †‡	14.3 †‡
2014	1,862 †	30.6 †	1,154	67.8	708 †‡	16.2 †‡
2015	1,851 †	35.0 †	1,059	68.2	792 †‡	21.2 †‡
2016	2,301	45.4 †	1,196	81.3	1,105	30.7 ‡
2017	2,274	42.8 †	1,197	86.1	1,077	27.4 †‡
2018*	2,467	54.1	1,373	107.0	1,094 ‡	33.4 ‡

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. See appendix table 2 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

**Comparison group.

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

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

^aIncludes all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia. These data are based on a complete enumeration, and hence significance testing does not apply.

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

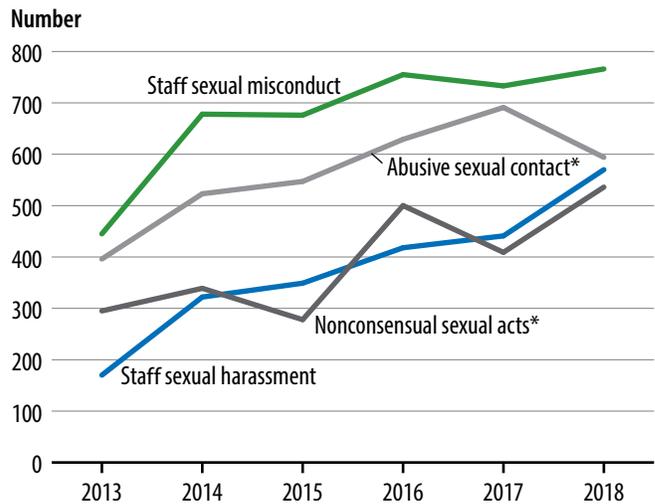
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–2018.

More than 12,000 allegations of sexual victimization were reported during 2013-18

During the 6-year aggregate period of 2013-18, more than half (56%) of the 12,060 allegations of sexual victimization were reported in state juvenile systems, while 44% were reported in local and private juvenile facilities (table 2). Across all facilities, about 34% were of allegations were of staff sexual misconduct, 28% were of youth-on-youth abusive sexual contact, 20% were of youth-on-youth nonconsensual sexual acts (the most serious form of sexual victimization among youth), and 19% were of staff sexual harassment. The rate of allegations of youth-on-youth nonconsensual sexual acts was similar in state juvenile systems (7.8 per 1,000) and local and private juvenile facilities (7.1 per 1,000). Rates of all other types of sexual victimization were higher in state systems.

From 2013 to 2018, the number of allegations of each type of youth-on-youth and staff-on-youth sexual victimization increased (figure 2). Allegations of youth-on-youth nonconsensual sexual acts and abusive sexual contact and of staff sexual misconduct remained stable in the more recent period from 2016 to 2018, while allegations of staff sexual harassment increased 36% (from 418 to 570).

FIGURE 2
Allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by type of victimization, 2013–2018



Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of victimization. See appendix table 4 for estimates and standard errors.

*Includes youth-on-youth sexual victimizations.

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

TABLE 2
Allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Type of victimization	All facilities		State juvenile systems ^{a*}		Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth
Total number of allegations	12,060	37.3	6,698	71.9	5,362 †	23.3 †
Youth-on-youth total	5,736	17.8	2,556	27.4	3,180 †	13.8 †
Nonconsensual sexual acts	2,356	7.3	723	7.8	1,633 †	7.1
Abusive sexual contact	3,380	10.5	1,833	19.7	1,547 †	6.7 †
Staff-on-youth total	6,323	19.6	4,142	44.5	2,181 †	9.5 †
Staff sexual misconduct	4,054	12.5	2,438	26.2	1,616 †	7.0 †
Staff sexual harassment	2,270	7.0	1,704	18.3	566 †	2.5 †

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of victimization. See appendix table 3 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

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

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

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

The majority of allegations were determined to be unsubstantiated or unfounded

Based on completed investigations during 2013-18, 48% of youth-on-youth and 41% of staff-on-youth allegations were unsubstantiated (i.e., the evidence was insufficient to determine whether the alleged victimization occurred) (table 3). Another 29% of allegations involving youth perpetrators and 51% of allegations involving staff perpetrators were determined to be unfounded (i.e., the investigation found the event did not occur). About 23% of investigations into youth-on-youth and 8% into staff-on-youth allegations were substantiated.

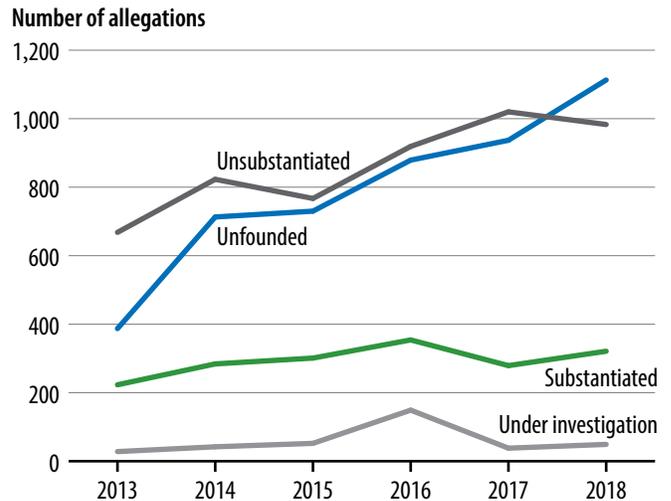
During the 6-year period, a larger percentage of youth-on-youth sexual victimizations were substantiated in state juvenile systems (27%) than local and private juvenile facilities (20%). In comparison, a smaller portion of staff-on-youth sexual victimizations were substantiated in state systems (6%) than local and private facilities (12%).

The overall number of substantiated incidents of sexual victimization fluctuated from 2013 to 2018

From 2013 to 2014, the number of substantiated incidents in all juvenile facilities grew 27% (from 223 to 284) (figure 3). The number then fluctuated through 2018, varying from a high of 354 in 2016

to a low of 279 in 2017. During the 6-year period, allegations were increasingly determined to be unfounded and were most commonly deemed as such by 2018 (45% of the time).

FIGURE 3
Allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by outcome of investigation, 2013–2018



Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of outcome. See appendix table 6 for estimates and standard errors.

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

TABLE 3
Allegations in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by type of victimization and outcome of investigation, 2013–18

Type of victimization and outcome	All facilities		State juvenile systems ^{a*}		Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Youth-on-youth total	5,736	100%	2,556	100%	3,180	100%
Substantiated	1,276	22.9	666	26.9	610	19.8 †
Unsubstantiated	2,655	47.7	1,099	44.4	1,556 †	50.5 †
Unfounded	1,630	29.3	713	28.8	917 †	29.7
Under investigation	176	~	78	~	98	~
Staff-on-youth total	6,323	100%	4,142	100%	2,181	100%
Substantiated	487	7.9	239	5.9	248	11.7 †
Unsubstantiated	2,526	41.1	1,728	42.9	798 †	37.8 †
Unfounded	3,129	50.9	2,063	51.2	1,066 †	50.5
Under investigation	181	~	112	~	69	~

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Percentages are based on allegations for which investigations were completed and exclude allegations for which investigations were ongoing. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of victimization and outcome. See appendix table 5 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

~Not applicable.

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

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

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

The number of substantiated incidents in state juvenile systems fluctuated from a low of 137 in 2013 to a high of 181 in 2016 (table 4). The number of substantiated incidents in local and private juvenile facilities was stable from 2014 to 2018, after an increase from 86 in 2013 to 139 in 2014.

As the number of substantiated incidents grew in state juvenile systems from 2013 to 2018, so did the rate (from 7.2 to 12.2 incidents per 1,000 youth). During this time, the rate in state juvenile systems was two to three times the rate in local and private juvenile facilities.

TABLE 4
Substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, 2013–2018

Year	All facilities		State juvenile systems ^{a**}		Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth
2013	223 †	3.7 †	137	7.2	86 † ‡	2.1 † ‡
2014	284	4.7 †	145	8.5	139	3.2 † ‡
2015	301	5.7 †	146	9.4	155	4.2 ‡
2016	354	7.0	181	12.3	173	4.8 ‡
2017	279	5.3 †	139	10.0	140	3.6 ‡
2018*	321	7.1	157	12.2	164	5.0 ‡

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. See appendix table 7 for standard errors.

*Comparison year.

**Comparison group.

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

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

^aIncludes all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia. These data are based on a complete enumeration, and hence significance testing does not apply.

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

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

Youth-on-youth sexual harassment

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

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

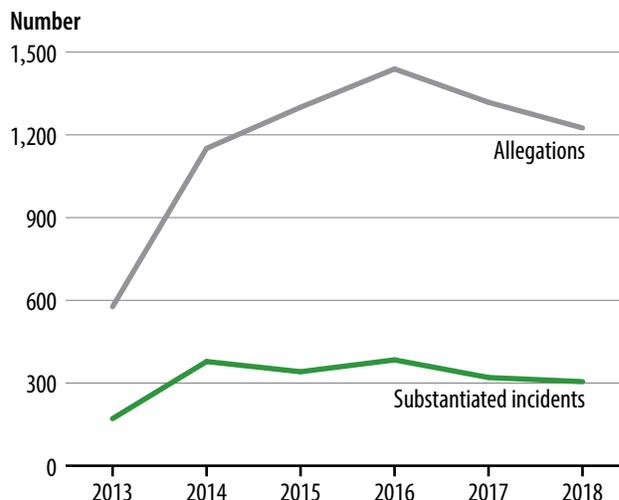
About 1 in 4 investigations into alleged youth-on-youth sexual harassment were substantiated in 2018

In 2018, juvenile justice administrators reported 1,225 allegations of youth-on-youth sexual harassment (figure 4). This was more than twice as many allegations as reported in 2013, the first year these data were collected. During 2013-18, there was a total of 7,010 allegations of youth-on-youth sexual harassment (table 5). More than half (55%) of these occurred in state juvenile systems.

The number of substantiated incidents in all juvenile facilities rose from 171 in 2013 to 378 in 2014. In 2018, there were 305 substantiated incidents. More than half (53%) of substantiated incidents during 2013-18 occurred in state juvenile systems.

During 2013-18, about 28% of all allegations of youth-on-youth sexual harassment were substantiated. About half (47%) were found to be unsubstantiated, and one-quarter (25%) were deemed unfounded. This breakdown of investigative outcomes was similar in state systems and in local and private juvenile facilities.

FIGURE 4
Allegations and substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, 2013–2018



Note: See appendix table 8 for estimates and standard errors.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–2018.

TABLE 5
Allegations of youth-on-youth sexual harassment in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by outcome of investigation, 2013–18

Type of outcome	All facilities		State juvenile systems ^{a*}		Local and private juvenile facilities ^b	
	Number	Percent by outcome	Number	Percent by outcome	Number	Percent by outcome
Total	7,010	100%	3,868	100%	3,142	100%
Substantiated	1,899	27.7	1,014	27.0	885	28.4
Unsubstantiated	3,241	47.2	1,825	48.7	1,416 †	45.5
Unfounded	1,723	25.1	912	24.3	811	26.1
Under investigation	146	~	117	~	29	~

Note: Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Percentages are based on allegations for which investigations were completed and exclude allegations for which investigations were ongoing. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of outcome. See appendix table 9 for standard errors.

*Comparison group.

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

~Not applicable.

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

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

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

Methodology

Sampling designs

The Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV), conducted each year from 2013 to 2018, included all state-operated juvenile residential placement facilities used to house juveniles and youthful offenders, regardless of age or reason for placement. Residential placement facilities include 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.

The sampling frame for the survey was derived from the Juvenile Residential Facility Census (JRFC) and the Census of Juveniles in Residential Placement (CJRP), which the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention conducts in alternating years. The JRFC in 2012, 2014, and 2016 was used as a sampling frame for the SSV in 2013, 2014, and 2016. The CJRP in 2013, 2015, and 2017 was used for the SSV in 2014, 2016, and 2018.

In each year, the SSV samples included all facilities within the juvenile justice systems operated by states and the District of Columbia. In 2013 and 2014, all states reported operating juvenile facilities. Arkansas did not operate any juvenile facilities in 2015 and 2016, South Dakota did not operate any juvenile facilities in 2017 and 2018, and Montana did not operate any juvenile facilities in 2018. Based on the JRFC and CJRP, the SSV included 397 state-operated juvenile facilities in 2013, 394 in 2014, 401 in 2015, 369 in 2016, 371 in 2017, and 360 in 2018.

The SSV also included all juvenile facilities in Indian country. Based on the Bureau of Justice Statistics' (BJS) Annual Survey of Jails in Indian Country, facilities that held only juveniles were determined to be eligible for the SSV. It included 20 juvenile facilities in Indian country in 2013, 20 in 2014, 19 in 2015, 19 in 2016, 21 in 2017, and 21 in 2018.

Separate samples of locally and privately operated juvenile 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.

In the 2018 survey, juvenile facilities were first grouped into locally operated facilities (620) and privately operated facilities (724) and were sampled independently. Of these 1,344 nonstate facilities, 530 were selected. Of the 530 facilities, 36 locally operated and 48 privately operated facilities had been chosen because they were the largest in their respective states.

The remaining sample was allocated proportionally across seven strata that were defined by type of facility and region: (1) detention facilities, Midwest; (2) detention facilities, Northeast; (3) detention facilities, South; (4) detention facilities, West; (5) local noncommitment facilities; (6) local commitment facilities; and (7) privately operated facilities.

Based on the number of persons assigned to beds, 48 nonstate detention facilities, 18 locally operated facilities, and 67 privately operated facilities were the largest compared to other facilities in their strata and were selected with certainty. The remaining facilities were selected systematically with probabilities proportionate to size:

- stratum 1: 44 (of 151) facilities
- stratum 2: 10 (of 44) facilities
- stratum 3: 40 (of 128) facilities
- stratum 4: 28 (of 85) facilities
- stratum 5: 5 (of 28) facilities
- stratum 6: 37 (of 119) facilities
- stratum 7: 149 (of 572) facilities.

Similar sampling procedures were employed in all other survey years for locally and privately operated juvenile facilities.

Survey participation

The District of Columbia and all state systems operating juvenile facilities participated in the survey in the 6 years of data collection. From 2015 through 2018, not all states operated juvenile facilities and therefore did not fill out an SSV form.

During the 6 years of data collection, 106 facilities closed: 26 in 2013, 8 in 2014, 13 in 2015, 20 in 2016, 7 in 2017, and 32 in 2018.

Thirty-one facilities were deemed out of scope for the survey: 4 in 2013, 2 in 2014, 7 in 2015, 5 in 2016, 3 in 2017, and 10 in 2018.

During the 6 years of data collection, 7 facilities did not respond in 2013, 13 in 2014, 6 in 2015, 38 in 2016, 122 in 2017, and 87 in 2018. See appendix table 1 for facilities that did not respond to the survey in each year.

Weights and nonresponse adjustments

In each year, survey responses were weighted to produce national estimates by facility operator. Data from all state systems received a weight of 1.00 because they were selected with certainty and had 100% survey participation.

Data from locally and privately operated juvenile facilities were assigned an initial weight equal to the inverse of the probability that they would be selected. 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. Overall, after adjusting for nonresponse and summing across all strata, multiplying the adjusted final weight by the sum of the measure of size equaled the total number of youth held in locally and privately operated facilities.

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 rather than a complete enumeration of the population have some degree of sampling error. The sampling error of an estimate depends on several factors, including the response rates, the amount of variation in the responses, and the size of the sample.

One measure of the sampling error associated with an estimate is the standard error. The standard error

may vary from one estimate to the next. Generally, an estimate with a small standard error provides a more reliable approximation of the true value than an estimate with a large standard error. Estimates with relatively large standard errors are associated with less precision and reliability and should be interpreted with caution. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using IBM SPSS Statistics Complex Samples functions.

Readers may use the estimates and standard errors of the estimates provided in this report to generate a 95% confidence interval around the estimates (e.g., numbers, rates, 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 1 shows an estimated 2,467 allegations of sexual victimization in 2018, and appendix table 2 shows a standard error of 87 for that estimate. The 95% confidence interval for the number of allegations is $2,467 \pm 1.96 \times 87$, resulting in a confidence interval of 2,296 to 2,638.

The standard errors have been used to determine whether differences in estimated numbers, percentages, and rates in this report were statistically significant once sampling error was considered. Differences in this report have been tested and notated 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 († or ‡). The comparison group has been designated with one asterisk (*) or double asterisks (**).

APPENDIX TABLE 1

Nonresponding juvenile justice facilities, by state, 2013–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Alabama	New Life Center for Change ^a	■	■				
	Residential Program ^a		■				
	Tuscaloosa Regional Juvenile Detention Center ^b		■				
Arizona	Adolescents Residential Treatment Program ^a		■				
	Gila River Department of Rehabilitation & Supervision, Juvenile ^c	■	■				
	Tohono O’odham Juvenile Detention Center ^c	■					
Arkansas	Journey House Residential Treatment ^a		■				
	Residential Treatment ^a		■				
	White River Juvenile Detention Facility ^b	■					
California	Camp C.B. Afflerbaugh ^b		■				
	Camp David Gonzales ^b		■				
	Camp Ellison Onizuka ^b		■				
	Camp Joseph Scott ^b		■				
	Camp Wilmont Sweeney ^b					■	■
	David and Margaret Youth and Family, Main Campus ^a		■				
	Dorothy Kirby Center ^b		■				
	Excell Center, Linwood House ^a		■				
	Girls Facility, San Luis ^a		■				
	Kings County Juvenile Center ^b		■				
	LeRoy Boys Home ^a		■				
	Olive Crest Group Homes, Forecast House ^a	■					
	Rancho San Antonio Boys Home, Main Campus ^a		■				
	San Luis Obispo County Juvenile Hall ^b	■		■			
	Trinity, El Monte Youth Services ^a		■				
	Tulare County Juvenile Hall ^b		■				
Varsity House ^a				■			
Colorado	Boys Residential Program ^a	■					■
	Chief Ignacio Justice Center Juvenile Detention ^c	■					
	Greeley Youth Center ^a		■				
	Griffith Center for Children, Colorado Springs ^a		■			■	
	Hilltop Community Resources, Inc. ^a			■			
Jefferson Hills Aurora ^a		■					
Connecticut	Lisa’s WISH (formerly Plainville Group Home) ^a		■				
Delaware	Residential Alternative to Detention, Townsend ^a	■					
Florida	Broward Youth Treatment Center ^a	■					
	Charles Britt Academy ^b		■	■			
	Duval Academy ^a		■				
	Eckerd Youth Challenge Program ^a					■	
	Mandarin House ^a					■	
	Melbourne Center for Personal Growth ^a		■				
	Okaloosa Borderline Development Disability ^a	■	■				
	Okeechobee Youth Detention Center ^a		■				
	Okeechobee Youth Treatment Center (formerly Youth Substance Abuse) ^a		■				
	RAM-C Program ^a		■				
Saint John’s Youth Academy ^a		■					
Short-Term Residential, Candor (Camp-E-Ku-Sumee) ^a	■						

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding juvenile justice facilities, by state, 2013–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Georgia	Atlanta Youth Development Campus ^b		■				
	Georgia Industrial Children's Home, Main Campus ^a		■				
	Journeyz Sherwood ^a		■				
	Judge Thomas Jefferson Loftiss II Regional Youth Detention Center ^b		■				
	Murphy-Harpst Childrens Centers ^a			■			
Hawaii	Catholic Charities ^a	■					
	Ka Pa Ola ^a			■			
Idaho	Northwest Childrens Home, Quest House ^a		■				
	Three Springs of Mountain Home ^a	■	■				■
Illinois	Chaddock ^a		■				
	St. Clair County Detention Center ^b		■				
	Woodridge Interventions ^a	■	■	■			
Indiana	Allen County Juvenile Center ^b	■					
	Bugby Hall ^a		■				
	Campagna Academy ^a		■				
	Faith Long Term Residential Program ^a	■					
	Indiana United Methodist Children's Home ^a		■				
	Lake County Juvenile Justice Complex ^b		■	■			
	Midwest Center for Youth and Families ^a			■			
	Resolute Treatment Center, Residential Program ^a		■				
	RTC Resource Acquisition Corporation ^a	■	■				
	Southwest Indiana Regional Youth Village ^a	■	■				
	Thomas N. Frederick Juvenile Justice Center ^b		■				
Iowa	Youth Service Bureau, Residential Care ^a		■				
	Boys Residential Treatment, Marion Site ^a		■				
	Forest Ridge (YFRS) - Crystal Cottage ^a	■					
	John McDonald Residential Treatment Center ^a	■					
	Victory House ^a			■			
Kentucky	Louisville Metro Youth Detention Center ^b		■				
Louisiana	Baton Rouge Juvenile Detention ^b	■					
	Behrman Treatment Family Home ^a	■					
	Youth Study Center ^b			■			
Maryland	Greentree Adolescent Program ^a					■	
	Silver Oak Academy ^a		■				
	Therapeutic Group Home ^a		■				
	Woodbourne ^a	■	■				
Massachusetts	Child Assessment Program, Unit D ^a		■				
	Eliot Detention Center (Pre-Trial) ^a	■					
	Eliot Treatment Center ^a			■			
	High Point School ^a	■	■				
	Hillcrest Center ^a	■	■	■		■	
	Springfield Secure Treatment ^a		■				
Michigan	Kalamazoo County Juvenile Home ^b		■				
	Martin Luther King Home (King House) ^a	■					
	St. Vincent Home ^a	■	■				
	Starr Commonwealth Albion ^a	■	■				
	Wayne County Juvenile Detention Facility ^b	■	■				

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding juvenile justice facilities, by state, 2013–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Minnesota	Braza Home, Inc. ^a	■					
	Heartland Girls Inc. ^a	■					
	Itaskin Juvenile Center, Residential Treatment and Detention ^a		■				
	Mapletree Group Home, Inc. ^a		■				
	Northwest MN Juvenile Center, Main Facility ^b		■			■	
	Red Lake Tribal Justice Juvenile Detention ^c	■	■				
	Southwestern Youth Services ^a		■				
	Steps of Success Homes/Grand Rapids ^a					■	
Mississippi	Choctaw Justice Complex Juvenile Detention ^c			■			
	Henley-Young Juvenile Justice Center ^b	■	■				
Missouri	Ozanam Campus ^a	■	■				
	Valley Springs Youth Ranch ^a		■				
Montana	Margaret Stuart Youth Home ^a			■			
	Northern Cheyenne Youth Services Center ^c		■				
Nebraska	Wics Residence ^a	■					
Nevada	Canyon State Academy ^a		■				
	Sierra Ridge Campus ^a		■				
	Youth Residential - Harris Springs Ranch ^a		■				
New Hampshire	Orion House, Elm Street Home ^a	■					
	Webster House ^a		■				
New Jersey	Oasis Youth Shelter ^a	■	■				
New Mexico	Albuquerque Boys Reintegration Center ^a		■				
	Desert Hills ^a	■					
	San Juan County Juvenile Detention Center ^b		■				
New York	B Cottage ^a		■				
	Erie County Secure Detention Center ^b				■		
	Gloversville Group Home ^a	■					
	Nonsecure Detention Center, Scholes and Clearview ^a	■	■				
	Ontario County Youth Care Facility, Hopewell ^b		■				
	Outreach House ^a		■				
	Residential Treatment ^a				■		
	Residential Treatment Program-Dewey ^a					■	
	Snell Farm Children's Center ^a			■			
	Timothy Hill Children's Ranch ^a	■					
Woodfield Cottage Secure Detention Facility ^b		■					
North Carolina	Boys and Girls Home of North Carolina, Inc. ^a	■					
	Corner House Group Home II ^b			■			
	Robeson Multi-Purpose Juvenile Home ^a			■			
North Dakota	Case Home ^a	■					
	Gerald Tex Fox Justice Center Juvenile Detention ^c	■		■			
	Standing Rock Youth Services Center ^c	■					
	The Dakota Boys and Girls Ranch, Minot ^a	■					
	Williams County Correctional Center ^b	■					
Ohio	Butler County Juvenile Rehabilitation ^b		■				
	Edward J. Ruzzo Juvenile Justice Center MCJDC ^b	■					
	Geauga Youth Center ^b			■			
	Hillcrest Training School ^b	■		■			
	Hocking Valley Community Residential Center ^b	■					
	Jefferson County Juvenile Detention Center ^b		■				
	Rogers Children's Residential Center ^b		■				

Continued on next page

APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding juvenile justice facilities, by state, 2013–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Oklahoma	Craig County Regional Detention Center ^b		■				
	Tulsa Boys Home ^a			■			
Oregon	Cordero Residential Treatment Program ^a	■					
	Donald E. Long Juvenile Justice Complex ^b			■			
	Douglas County Juvenile Detention & Shelter ^b	■	■				
	Lane County Juvenile Detention and Residential Treatment ^b		■				
	Parrott Creek Residential Program ^a		■			■	
	Residential Treatment ^a	■		■			
Pennsylvania	St. Mary's Home for Boys ^a	■					
	Anchor Shelter (Anchor Intensive Male) ^a		■				
	Childrens Center for Treatment & Education ^a	■		■			
	Colony Home ^a	■					
	Conway House ^a			■			
	CTUB Coatesville Campus ^a		■				
	Greystone House ^a	■					
	Lee Preparatory Academy at Philadelphia ^a		■				
	Main Campus (Columbus & Wagner Units) ^a	■					
	New Directions Shelter ^a		■				
	Northampton County Juvenile Justice Center, Treatment ^b		■				
	Odyssey Rehabilitation ^a			■			
	St. Gabriel's Hall ^a		■				
	St. Joseph House ^a			■			
The Childrens Home ^a	■	■		■			
Unit B Intensive Treatment ^a			■				
Rhode Island	Harmony Hill School, Inc. ^a	■		■			
South Carolina	Camp Aspen ^a		■				
	New Foundations Children & Family Services, Inc. ^a			■			
South Dakota	Aurora Plains Academy ^a	■					
	Codington County Juvenile Detention Center ^b	■	■				
	Rosebud Sioux Wanbli Wiconi Tipi Juvenile Detention ^c	■					
Tennessee	Indian Mound Boys Residential Center ^a	■					
Texas	Ayres House ^a	■					
	Boys Haven of America, Inc. ^a						■
	Brookhaven Youth Ranch Inc. ^a	■					
	Collin County Juvenile Detention ^b			■			
	Dallas County Letot Center ^b	■		■			
	Dallas County Youth Village ^b	■					
	Dr. Jerome McNeil Detention Center ^b		■				
	Judge Ricardo H Garcia Regional Juvenile Detention ^b	■					
	Letot Residential Treatment Center ^b	■	■				
	Lubbock County Juvenile Justice Center ^b	■					
	Medlock Treatment Center ^b	■					
	Nueces County Juvenile Detention Center ^b	■					
	Rio Grande Marine Institute ^a	■					
	Rockdale Regional Juvenile Justice Center ^a		■				
	Shelter Harbor, North, South, East, and West ^a			■			
	Smith County Juvenile Attention Center ^b				■		
	Starr County Juvenile Justice Center ^b		■				
TRIAD ^b			■				

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APPENDIX TABLE 1 (continued)

Nonresponding juvenile justice facilities, by state, 2013–2018

State	Facility	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Utah	Cinnamon Hills Youth Crisis Center ^a	■					
	Draper Youth Ranch ^a		■				
	Farmington Bay Youth Center ^a					■	
	Lakeside Residential Treatment Center ^a		■				
	Turning Point Family Care ^a	■					
	West, East, North Group Homes ^a			■			
	Young Women Empowerment Center ^a		■				
Virginia	Jackson-Feild Homes, Main Campus ^a				■		
	Loudoun County Youth Shelter ^a			■			
	Norfolk Detention Home ^b		■				
	Tidewater Regional - Westhaven Boys Home ^b		■				
	W.W. Moore, Jr. Detention Home ^b	■					
Washington	Benton Franklin Juvenile Justice Center ^b	■		■			
	Excelsior Youth Center ^a					■	
	Grays Harbor County Juvenile Facility ^b		■				
	Mason County Juvenile Detention Center ^b		■				
	Touchstone ^a	■					
	Yakama Nation Detention Center - Juvenile ^c		■				
	Yakima County Juvenile Justice Center ^b		■				
West Virginia	Elkins Mountain School, Main Campus ^a		■				
	Grant Gardens Program ^a	■					■
	Kathleen and John Faltis Child Shelter ^a		■				
	Laurel Park Program ^a	■	■				■
	Odyssey Rehabilitation ^a		■				
Wisconsin	White Oak Program ^a		■				■
	Changes Group Home ^a		■				
	Northwest Oasis Group Home ^a	■					
	Northwest Passage Child & Adolescent Center ^a	■		■			
	Sheboygan County Juvenile Detention Center ^b		■				
Wyoming	Washington House Group Home ^a					■	
	Campbell County Juvenile Detention Center ^b	■					
	Crisis Center ^a	■					
	Lander Group Home ^a		■				

Note: Facilities did not report data in at least 1 year in which they were in a Survey of Sexual Victimization sample. Facilities may not have been in a sample in each year from 2013 to 2018.

^aPrivately operated facility.

^bLocally operated facility.

^cTribal facility.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 2

Standard errors for table 1: Allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, 2013–2018

Year	All facilities		Local and private juvenile facilities	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth
2013	47	0.85	47	1.20
2014	45	2.46	45	2.00
2015	54	1.15	54	1.50
2016	84	1.75	84	2.38
2017	102	1.84	102	2.38
2018	87	2.05	87	2.67

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

APPENDIX TABLE 3

Standard errors for table 2: Allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by type of victimization, 2013–18

Type of victimization	All facilities		Local and private juvenile facilities	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth
Total number of allegations	179	0.78	179	0.90
Youth-on-youth total	142	0.50	142	0.67
Nonconsensual sexual acts	97	0.31	97	0.44
Abusive sexual contact	90	0.32	89	0.41
Staff-on-youth total	85	0.41	85	0.42
Staff sexual misconduct	72	0.30	72	0.35
Staff sexual harassment	33	0.15	33	0.15

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

APPENDIX TABLE 4

Estimates and standard errors for figure 2: Allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by type of victimization, 2013–2018

Year	Youth-on-youth				Staff-on-youth			
	Nonconsensual sexual acts		Abusive sexual contact		Staff sexual misconduct		Staff sexual harassment	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
2013	295	33	396	25	445	21	170	9
2014	339	25	523	23	678	20	322	9
2015	278	22	547	27	676	32	349	10
2016	500	46	629	33	755	37	418	16
2017	409	50	691	61	733	25	441	20
2018	536	51	594	36	766	36	570	14

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions for information* on types of victimization.
Source: Bureau of Justice Statistics, Survey of Sexual Victimization, 2013–2018.

APPENDIX TABLE 5

Standard errors for table 3: Allegations in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by type of victimization and outcome of investigation, 2013–18

Type of victimization and outcome	All facilities		Local and private juvenile facilities	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Youth-on-youth total	142	~	142	~
Substantiated	47	0.73%	47	1.30%
Unsubstantiated	86	1.00	86	1.82
Unfounded	76	1.04	76	1.88
Under investigation	15	:	15	:
Staff-on-youth total	85	~	85	~
Substantiated	25	0.38%	25	1.10
Unsubstantiated	43	0.57	43	1.64
Unfounded	61	0.60	61	1.76
Under investigation	11	:	11	:

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 6

Estimates and standard errors for figure 3: Allegations of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by outcome of investigation, 2013–2018

Year	Substantiated		Unsubstantiated		Unfounded		Under investigation	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
2013	223	12	668	33	387	25	28	4
2014	284	21	823	27	713	20	42	5
2015	301	20	767	31	730	28	52	7
2016	354	31	919	47	879	41	149	14
2017	279	22	1,020	64	937	60	38	9
2018	321	20	983	39	1,113	59	49	1

Note: Excludes youth-on-youth sexual harassment. See *Terms and definitions* for information on types of outcome.

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

APPENDIX TABLE 7

Standard errors for table 4: Substantiated incidents of sexual victimization in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, 2013–2018

Year	All facilities		Local and private juvenile facilities	
	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth	Number	Rate per 1,000 youth
2013	12	0.22	12	0.31
2014	21	0.49	21	0.58
2015	20	0.39	20	0.55
2016	31	0.62	31	0.86
2017	22	0.45	22	0.58
2018	20	0.47	20	0.64

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

APPENDIX TABLE 8

Estimates and standard errors for figure 4: Allegations and substantiated incidents of youth-on-youth sexual harassment in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, 2013–2018

Year	Allegations		Substantiated incidents	
	Estimate	Standard error	Estimate	Standard error
2013	577	35	171	9
2014	1,151	86	378	75
2015	1,300	75	341	18
2016	1,439	68	384	45
2017	1,318	87	320	30
2018	1,225	80	305	30

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

APPENDIX TABLE 9

Standard errors for table 5: Allegations of youth-on-youth sexual harassment in state juvenile systems and local and private juvenile facilities, by outcome of investigation, 2013–18

Type of outcome	All facilities		Local and private juvenile facilities	
	Number	Percent by outcome	Number	Percent by outcome
Total	181	~	181	~
Substantiated	99	1.10%	99	2.41%
Unsubstantiated	103	1.07	103	2.35
Unfounded	73	0.87	73	1.92
Under investigation	7	:	7	:

:Not calculated.

~Not applicable.

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

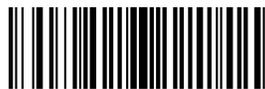


The Bureau of Justice Statistics of the U.S. Department of Justice is the principal federal agency responsible for measuring crime, criminal victimization, criminal offenders, victims of crime, correlates of crime, and the operation of criminal and civil justice systems at the federal, state, tribal,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

This report was written by Laura M. Maruschak and Emily D. Buehler. Matt Durose, Todd D. Minton, and Stephanie Mueller verified the report. Shannon Catalano, former BJS statistician, provided substantive and statistical input.

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