

Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Data Collection Activities, 2016

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This summary is based on the research report, **Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) Data Collection Activities, 2016**. The report was prepared by the **Bureau of Justice Statistics**. Since its inception the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (public law 108-79) has required the Bureau of Justice Statistics to compile statistics and create a detailed report regarding rape in correctional facilities. This summary was created for the Arizona Department of Health Services and funded contractors for the Sexual Violence Prevention and Education Program. The full report is available from <http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/pdca16.pdf>.

Survey of Sexual Victimization Description

The Survey of Sexual Victimization collects data on an annual basis from administrative records of juvenile and adult correctional facilities. The survey was implemented as a mandate for PREA data collection and includes five measures of sexual victimization. The survey is administered to a minimum of 10 percent of the population of correctional facilities that are covered under PREA. In 2015 there were more than 7,600 prisons, jails, community-based facilities, and juvenile correctional facilities across the United States that fell under this categorization. The following findings were compiled from two previously released BJS reports: “Sexual Victimization Reported by Juvenile Correctional Authorities, 2007–12” and “Survey of Sexual Violence in Juvenile Correctional Facilities, 2007–12 - Statistical Tables.”

Highlighted Findings

- Across state systems and in locally or privately operated facilities, youth-on-youth sexual victimization accounted for more than three-quarters (76%) of substantiated incidents from 2007 to 2012. The total number of allegations made was 9,500.
- Force or threat of force was involved in nearly a quarter (22%) of youth-on-youth substantiated incidents of sexual victimization.
- Rates of youth-on-youth sexual victimization in female only facilities (5.3%) were more than three times greater than those in male-only facilities (1.5%).
- Sexual assault by another youth (4.0%) was more common in facilities that held greater concentrations of youth with a history of psychiatric conditions (76% or more).
- LGB youth (10.4%) were more than seven times as likely as heterosexual youth (1.4%) to be sexually assaulted by another youth.
- Youth with a detention history of 6 months or more (9.3%) and youth who had been in the current facility for 6 months or more (9.4%) were most likely to experience sexual assault perpetrated by staff.