

SEXUAL ASSAULT OF MALE INMATES: PREVALENCE, CHARACTERISTICS, &
INMATE PERCEPTIONS

A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY

OF

SCHOOL OF PROFESSIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY

HILLSBORO, OREGON

BY

JESSICA A. HINMAN

IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY

DECEMBER 5, 2008

APPROVED: _____
Genevieve L. Y. Arnaut, Psy.D., Ph.D.

ABSTRACT

Research on sexual assault in correctional institutions is limited. In response to the dearth of attention to this issue, the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003 (P.L. 108-79) was passed, calling for the examination of the incidence and effects of prison rape in correctional institutions. Previous researchers have relied on reports to correctional officials as well as self-administered questionnaires and personal interviews often conducted by correctional officials; these approaches have yielded low completion rates and low positive response rates. Thus, estimated prevalence rates of inmate sexual assault have varied and are conservative at best. Additionally, few researchers have included questions regarding inmates' perceptions and opinions of sexual assault within correctional institutions. The current study sought to address the methodological limitations of previous studies by utilizing face-to-face interviews by an interviewer not associated with the Department of Corrections and including questions of inmate perceptions. A total of 50 randomly selected male inmates from medium- and maximum-security Oregon state prisons were interviewed regarding both their experiences with sexual assault during incarceration and their general perceptions of sexual assault occurring in correctional settings. In the current study, 3 inmates (6%) reported that they had experienced sexual assault while incarcerated. The alleged perpetrators included both staff members and other inmates. All of the inmates who reported sexual assault indicated that they were diagnosed with depression, whereas none of the non-sexual assault targets from the same facility reported such symptoms. Although current

estimates of prevalence rates of sexual assault in correctional institutions vary, the prevalence found in this study is relatively consistent with current rates.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This graduate thesis marks a great achievement of my life, which would not have been possible without the immense support of several individuals. First, I would like to express my gratitude to my thesis committee chair, Dr. Genevieve Arnaut, for her support, guidance, and encouragement throughout this process. Her professionalism, attention to detail, passion, and dedication to the research and practice of clinical psychology are truly admirable. I would also like to thank my colleagues from Pacific University, especially those from my research team, for their assistance and support.

I would like to thank my parents, Chuck and Camille Hinman, and my brother, Chad Hinman, for their unconditional love, support, and encouragement in all aspects of my life, but especially in my educational endeavors. Although I have been fortunate to have several mentors throughout my life, I must specifically thank two: Kirby Richards and Dr. Courtney Ahrens for providing me with opportunities to build and further my professional development.

This project would not have been possible without the support and enthusiasm of the staff at Oregon Department of Corrections, including Paul Bellatty, Kimberly Hendricks, Jeff Duncan, Gerald Long, and Wendy Hatfield. Their attention and passion for research in corrections is beyond commendable. Most importantly, I would like to thank the inmates who participated in this study for their cooperation and contribution to the research.

This thesis is dedicated to all survivors of sexual assault.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
ABSTRACT	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	vi
INTRODUCTION	1
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON INMATE SEXUAL ASSAULT	4
Prevalence of Inmate Sexual Assault	4
Characteristics of Inmate Sexual Assault.	9
Effects of Inmate Sexual Assault	16
Purpose of the Current Study	19
METHOD	20
Participants	20
Procedure	21
RESULTS	26
DISCUSSION	35
Strengths and Limitations of the Present Study	38
Directions for Future Research	39
REFERENCES	41
APPENDICES	
A. INFORMED CONSENT TO ACT AS A RESEARCH PARTICIPANT	45
B. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION FORM	49
C. INTERVIEW PROTOCOL	51

LIST OF TABLES

- Table 1. A Comparison of the Interview Sample of Inmates ($n = 26$) and the Total Population (2,403 Inmates) in the Maximum-Security Facility..... 22
- Table 2. A Comparison of the Interview Sample of Inmates ($n = 24$) and the Total Population (877 Inmates) in the Medium-Security Facility..... 23

INTRODUCTION

According to a Bureau of Justice Statistics report by Sabol, Couture, and Harrison (2007), at the end of 2006 federal and state correctional authorities had jurisdiction over 1,570,861 inmates in the United States. In 2006, the U.S. inmate population grew at a faster rate than it had in the previous five years (Sabol, Couture, & Harrison, 2007). With the increasing rate of incarceration and high recidivism rates reaching near 80% (Hensley, Tewksbury, & Castle, 2003), the examination of social and cultural conditions within correctional institutions is vital.

One such condition that has been historically sensationalized in popular culture is sexual assault of inmates. In a study investigating popular films depicting male prison life, Eigenberg and Baro (2003) found that 60% of the films involved at least one scene of an attempted or completed male rape. Although this topic has been portrayed in movies, television, and other popular media, it has not had as much attention in social science research until recently.

On September 4, 2003, President George W. Bush signed into law the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003 (P.L. 108-79), which mandates data collection on the incidence, prevalence, and further understanding of sexual assault within correctional settings (Beck & Harrison, 2007). This law applies to all federal and state prisons, jails, and private and community facilities housing adult and juvenile males and females. The act was proposed in response to governmental and public concerns regarding sexual assault of inmates and consequences to the victims, to the correctional facilities in which assaults occur, and to the communities into which incarcerated individuals return. The

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) are among several agencies involved in the activities mandated by PREA legislation.

PREA legislation placed prevention at top priority, implementing a zero-tolerance standard that includes accountability criteria and measures. Following the approval of PREA, national standards have been implemented, including the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of prison rape. In addition to these standards, the PREA authors also proposed standard definitions for sexual assault and related behavior. However, varied definitions exist among the literature on sexual assault (e.g. Lockwood, 1980; Nacci & Kane, 1983; Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2000, 2002, 2006; Struckman-Johnson, Struckman-Johnson, Rucker, Bumby, & Donaldson, 1996; Tewksbury, 1989; Wooden & Parker, 1982), consequently contributing to a vague understanding of what constitutes sexual assault. Even more ambiguous than what constitutes sexual assault in the general population is what constitutes sexually coercive behavior in correctional settings, given that this behavior often involves dynamics much different than sexual assault outside correctional facilities. These dynamics include sexual assaults marked by coercion and extortion. Therefore, it is not always obvious to the parties involved or to the prison staff whether or not these events are consensual. For example, Eigenberg (2000) found that 96% of the officers in his study reported that it was sometimes difficult to tell whether inmates were being forced to participate in sexual acts or if they were willing partners in consensual sexual activities.

The lack of an agreed-upon definition of inmate sexual assault may have contributed to disparities in rates of reported inmate sexual violence (Wolff, Blitz, Shi,

Bachman, & Siegel, 2006). For example, in a survey study of 6,964 male and 564 female inmates, Wolff et al. found that the prevalence rates for both inmate-on-inmate and staff-on-inmate sexual victimization were lower when the question referred generally to an incident of sexual assault rather than to specific types of misconduct.

Section 10 of PREA includes the following definition of rape:

(a) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person, forcibly or against that person's will; (b) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person not forcibly or against that person's will, where the victim is incapable of giving consent because of his or her youth, or his or her temporary or permanent mental or physical incapacity; or (c) the carnal knowledge, oral sodomy, sexual assault with an object, or sexual fondling of a person achieved through the exploitation of the fear or threat of physical violence or bodily injury. (P.L. 108-79).

Research conducted thus far has been focused on the prevalence and vulnerability factors associated with inmate sexual assault. The purpose of the current study was to examine, through face-to-face interviews, the prevalence, characteristics, and perceptions of sexual victimization of male Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC) inmates. In the following sections, I discuss existing research on sexual assault within correctional settings and the approach of the present study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Prevalence of Inmate Sexual Assault

There are currently no definitive data regarding the prevalence of sexual assault among inmates. As noted above, rates vary depending on definitions of sexual assault used. Estimates are also sensitive to methodology (Wolff et al., 2006), and there are few reliable collection methods for measuring these incidents (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004). Previous researchers have relied on reports to correctional officials as well as self-administered questionnaires and personal interviews, which are often conducted by correctional officials and which yield low completion rates and low positive response rates (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004).

The methods by which prevalence data have been obtained can be categorized into two approaches (Eigenberg & Baro, 2003). First, some researchers have relied on interviews with inmates who have made official reports of victimization to prison officials (Lockwood, 1980; Wooden & Parker, 1982). Use of this method assumes that official reports accurately portray the rate of victimization. It fails to recognize that sexual assault is one the most underreported of all crimes (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2007), especially among male victims (Tewksbury, 2007), and even more so among male victims in correctional institutions (Struckman-Johnson et al., 1996). In fact, Wolff et al. (2006) found female inmates to be roughly four times more likely than male inmates to report an incident of abusive sexual contact (20% versus 5%, respectively). Struckman-Johnson et al. (1996) found that only 29% of male and female

inmates who admitted sexual victimization to the researchers had reported the assault to authorities (p. 71). Victims of sexual assault may be reluctant to report the violence due to shame, guilt, embarrassment, lack of trust, and desire to avoid the discomfort of reliving the experience (McGuire, 2005). All of these reasons for avoiding reporting sexual assault are applicable to inmates; however, victims of inmate sexual assault face additional barriers. Specifically, inmates are at significant risk of being labeled a “snitch” or “rat” if they report violence to correctional authorities, thereby increasing their risk for future victimization (Bureau of Justice Statistics, 2004; Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2000).

The second approach involves face-to-face interviews or anonymous surveys with randomly selected samples of inmates (Davis, 1968; Hensley, Castle, & Tewksbury, 2003; Lockwood, 1980; Nacci & Kane, 1983; Struckman-Johnson et al., 1996; Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2000, 2002; Wolff et al., 2006). In the present study, the latter of these two methods was employed.

A relatively new method for collecting data involves the use of computer-assisted self-administered interviews (CASI). Investigation of sexual victimization often results in feelings of embarrassment and stigma, and the CASI method alleviates these factors by excluding the face-to-face interview. Also, an audio portion is often included to assist with literacy issues (this method is referred to as the audio-computer assisted self interview, or A-CASI). Research has suggested that this is the most reliable method for gathering sensitive and potentially stigmatizing information (Gaes & Goldberg, 2004; Wolff et al., 2006). To date, however, very few researchers have employed the CASI to study the prevalence of inmate sexual assault (Wolff et al., 2006).

Rates of sexual victimization among male inmates have ranged from 1% (Gaes & Goldberg, 2004) to 22% (Struckman-Johnson et al., 1996). One of the first studies investigating inmate sexual assault suggested that about 3% of men were sexually assaulted during the 26-month duration of the study conducted in Philadelphia (Davis, 1968). Lockwood (1980) surveyed 89 inmates of New York correctional institutions and found that 28% had been the victims of “sexual aggression” (p. 108), whereas only one inmate reported being the victim of a completed rape. Nacci and Kane (1983) also found a higher prevalence of sexual aggression than of rape, but they reported lower overall estimates than those reported by Lockwood (1980): They found that 11% of male inmates in federal facilities had been victims of sexual aggression, with fewer than 1% of the 330 participants reporting a completed rape. Similarly, Hensley, Tewksbury, and Castle (2003) studied male inmates in Oklahoma prisons and found that 14% reported having received sexual threats, with 1% reporting a completed rape.

Tewksbury (1989) conducted a study of sexual activities of inmates in a correctional institution in Ohio. Although his study was not focused on nonconsensual sexual acts, he did include items related to these acts. For example, an item included in the survey was: “How many times have you been raped in this prison?” (p. 63). None of the respondents responded affirmatively to this question. When asked, “While in this prison, how many times has another male tried to have sex with you using threats or force,” (p. 63), 4.5% responded affirmatively.

Other researchers have found higher rates of victimization. Wooden and Parker (1982) found that 14% of 200 California prison inmates reported having been pressured into having sex against their will. Struckman-Johnson et al. (1996) researched male

inmates in Nebraska prisons and found that 22% had been the victim of at least one act of forced sexual contact. Of these incidents, 12% involved forced oral or anal intercourse and were, therefore, classified as rape. In a later study, Struckman-Johnson and Struckman-Johnson (2000) found that 21% of men in seven Midwestern prisons had been the victim of forced sexual contact, with 10% of these incidents classified as rape.

Beck and Harrison (2007), researchers with the Bureau of Justice Statistics, recently completed the first National Inmate Survey (NIS) of 146 state and federal prisons. In 2006, the researchers collected reports of sexual assault from male and female inmates using ACASIs. Nationwide, 4.5% of the inmates sampled had experienced sexual abuse within the 12 months prior to the beginning of the study. Of the 146 facilities included in the NIS, 10 prisons had victimization rates of at least 9.3% and 6 had no reports of sexual victimization from the inmates sampled (Beck & Harrison, 2007). Of particular concern was the finding that 5 of the 10 institutions with the highest rates of abuse were located in Texas. Of the four facilities with the highest rates of inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization, three were facilities for female inmates. Despite these rates, research on sexual victimization of female inmates is scant (Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2006).

Cindy Struckman-Johnson and Dave Struckman-Johnson are among the most notable researchers examining sexual assault of both male and female inmates. Struckman-Johnson et al. (1996) found that 7% of 42 women in a Nebraska institution reported an incident of sexual coercion, none of which resulted in a completed rape. Several years later Struckman-Johnson and Struckman-Johnson (2002) found that 27% of 148 female inmates housed in a maximum-security facility reported having been sexually

coerced, with a 5% rate of completed rape. Hensley, Castle, and Tewksbury (2003) found lower prevalence rates, with 4% of 245 women in a Southern prison reporting that they had been victimized by another female inmate.

A few years later, Struckman-Johnson and Struckman-Johnson (2006) compared the sexual coercion experiences of male and female inmates in 10 Midwestern prisons. They found that 21% of male inmates and 19% of female inmates reported having been pressured or forced to have sexual contact against their will. The majority of males reported that the perpetrators in the worst-case incidents were inmates (72%), followed by inmates and staff collaborating (12%), and staff alone (8%). The disparity between the types of perpetrators identified by females was far less, with 47% of perpetrators being inmates and 41% being staff. Of males, 70% reported that their worst-case incidents resulted in oral or anal sex, whereas 29% of females identified this as their worst case incident. These findings support the existing research that suggests complete rape rates are more frequent among male inmates than female inmates (Struckman-Johnson & Struckman Johnson, 2006).

Wolff et al. (2006) found sexual victimization to be significantly more frequent within a female facility than in a male facility, particularly with respect to victimization by other inmates. They found that, on average, approximately 21% of female inmates reported having been sexually victimized by other inmates, and nearly 8% reported having been victimized by staff.

Gaes and Goldberg (2004) conducted a meta-analysis of the existing literature on sexual assault in correctional settings in order to provide a summary estimate of sexual assault. Their estimate was based on either completed rapes or serious sexual assault.

Their analyses resulted in a prevalence estimate of approximately 2%. The authors stated that “by definition this is the most conservative estimate that could be calculated from the available studies” (p. 33). They also stressed that estimates from studies using definitions of sexual pressure were not included and that, had they been, the estimate would have been higher.

Overall, the research on prevalence of inmate sexual assault suggests varied rates of victimization ranging less than 1% (Nacci & Kane, 1983; Tewksbury, 1989) to 28% (Lockwood, 1980). Researchers utilizing wide-ranging and oftentimes vague definitions of sexual victimization and varied methodological approaches have contributed to the disparate prevalence rates of inmate sexual assault.

Characteristics of Inmate Sexual Assault

Although the existing literature suggests disparate rates of inmate sexual assault depending on definitions of sexual assault and the methodology employed, the characteristics of the assaults and of vulnerable male inmates have tended to be similar across studies. Although no inmate is immune from being a victim of sexual assault, literature on sexual assault vulnerability risk factors for male inmates suggests that certain factors are associated with increased vulnerability.

Between August 1998 and May 1999, Hensley, Tewksbury, and Castle (2003) examined demographic and organizational characteristics of male prison sexual assault targets in an attempt to address the physical and social conditions influencing rehabilitation. Data were gathered from face-to-face interviews of 174 inmates in Oklahoma (representing 58% of inmates who had been randomly selected and invited to participate). The structured interviews were constructed of 44 items derived from

previous empirical studies regarding consensual inmate sex and nonconsensual coercive sex among inmates. Demographic information, including race, marital status, physical build, and sexual orientation, was also collected. In addition, data related to incarceration were gathered, such as type of offense, security level, length of incarceration prior to first assault, type of encounter, age at assault, and relationship to perpetrator (e.g., stranger or known perpetrator).

Based on interview responses, Hensley et al. (2003) identified 14% of the participants as having been sexual targets (i.e., those who admitted to having been sexually threatened and/or sexually assaulted). The average age of the targets was 20.5 years. The researchers found interesting disparities between participants who were identified as targets and those who were not so identified (referred to as the interview sample). For example, 58% of targets were Caucasian, as compared to 44% of the interview sample, whereas African Americans represented a lower percentage (29%) of the target population as compared to the interview sample (39%). A total of 66% of targets reported being single, compared with 50% of the interview sample. No differences were found between the body builds of targets and the interview sample. Of targets, 42% identified as heterosexual, as compared to more than 78% of the interview sample. Another 42% of targets identified as bisexual, as compared to 13% of the interview sample. More of the targets (46%) than of the interview sample (30%) were in maximum-security settings. Similar to many of the current authors in this area, Hensley et al. (2003) failed to include a specified definition of sexual assault or information regarding whether and how such a definition was presented to the participants.

In a subsequent study, Hensley, Koscheski, and Tewksbury (2005) narrowed their focus to characteristics of male sexual assault targets. A total of 142 male inmates housed in one maximum-security Southern correctional facility completed a 46-item questionnaire addressing both consensual and nonconsensual sexual activities. The same demographic variables that had been gathered in Hensley et al.'s (2003) study were collected in the more recent study, with the addition of information regarding sexual orientation both prior to incarceration and at the time of the study. Information regarding type of offense (personal, property, sex, or other) was also collected. Inmates were asked if they had been sexually threatened and/or sexually assaulted during their incarceration. If a participant answered affirmatively to either of these questions, he was identified as a sexual assault target, and additional information regarding the length of time after incarceration that the first sexual threat and/or assault occurred, the race of the perpetrator, and the number of times assaults occurred was gathered.

Of the 142 participants in Hensley et al.'s (2005) study, 26 reported having been sexual assault targets. An additional 12 reported that they had been victims of sexual assault during their incarceration. No age differences were found between the target and the non-target groups. Regarding race, 73% of targets were Caucasian, as compared with 68% of the non-targets. Approximately 23% of the targets were African American, as compared with 20% of the non-targets. Therefore, unlike results in the authors' earlier study (Hensley et al., 2003), no significant differences were found between the target and the non-target groups with regard to race. Concerning marital status, no significant differences were found between the target group (58% were single) and the non-target group (57% were single). Approximately half (50%) of the targets identified themselves

as having been heterosexual prior to incarceration, as compared to over 78% of the non-target group. Similarly, more targets (39%) than non-targets (16%) identified themselves as having been bisexual prior to incarceration. Regarding sexual orientation during incarceration, more non-targets (69%) identified as heterosexual than did targets (42%). Regarding self-identified bisexuality during incarceration, 26% of non-targets identified as bisexuals, as compared with 46% of the targets.

Hensley et al. (2005) reported that chi-square tests showed no significant differences between the two groups with regard to type of crime committed; however, inmates who had committed personal crimes were more likely to be represented in the target group than in the non-target group. Targets had been incarcerated for an average of 2 months prior to their first sexually threatening and/or assaulting encounter. The majority of targets stated that they had been threatened only once. With regard to the race of the alleged perpetrators, 25% were Caucasian and 75% were African American.

Hensley et al. (2005) warned readers to interpret these results with caution due to the significant differences found between the prison population and their sample. Specifically, African Americans were underrepresented in the sample as compared to the prison population, whereas those describing themselves as “other” (American Indian, Asian, and Hispanic) were overrepresented in the sample. However, it is worth noting that the study conducted by Hensley et al. is different from previous studies in that identification of sexual orientation is noted as an important factor in an inmate’s risk of being targeted for sexual threats and assault.

With regard to physical build and stature, Davis (1968), following his investigation of the Philadelphia jail system, stated that “virtually every slightly built

young man committed by the courts is sexually approached within a day or two after his admission to prison” (p. 17). Tewksbury (1989) analyzed the fear of sexual assault among his sample of male inmates. He found taller inmates less likely to perceive a threat than shorter inmates and heavier inmates more likely to perceive a threat of sexual assault than thinner inmates. Whether or not the index crime was violent had no impact on the perception of fear.

Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) inmates have been found to be at an increased risk of sexual assault (Stop Prisoner Rape, 2008). Jenness et al. (2007), as cited in a 2008 update by Stop Prisoner Rape (SPR), an international human rights organization, noted that 59% of transgender inmates from seven California men’s prisons reported having been sexually assaulted by another inmate while incarcerated. One of SPR’s goals is to provide resources to survivors of inmate sexual assault. In their 2008 update, they noted that, of the 900 survivors who have contacted SPR, 20% openly identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender. Due to this unique safety concern, SPR has developed a set of policy recommendations to decrease the incidence of sexual assault of LGBT inmates.

Prior sexual assault is associated with subsequent assaults. Some researchers (Struckman-Johnson et al., 1996) have suggested that, following the first sexual assault, victims of inmate sexual assault are more at risk for future sexual violence. Struckman-Johnson et al. (1996) found that prison rape victims experienced an average of 9 sexual assaults each.

The influence of racial factors involved in inmate sexual assault is a notion that has been heatedly debated. Toch (1977) found that African Americans were more likely

to be perpetrators of sexual violence than were other racial groups and Caucasians were more likely to be victims than were other racial groups. Through observation, Carroll (1977) assessed sexual assault occurring in a correctional facility, attending specifically to the race of both the victims and the perpetrators. His results from interviews with inmates and staff suggested an estimated 40 interracial sexual assaults per year. He suggested that attacks by African American perpetrators on Caucasian victims were acts of anger and retaliation in response to oppression by a White-dominated society.

Lockwood (1980) stated that Caucasians were targeted because they were perceived as weak and sexually attractive to African Americans and that sexual aggression fed African American's needs for status. Various other psychological, social and sociopolitical explanations for sexual aggression of African American inmates have been offered (Chonco, 1989); however, these explanations will not be discussed in this review as they are beyond the scope of this study.

Chonco (1989) conducted a descriptive analysis of sexual assault in a Midwestern prison. He interviewed 40 male inmates housed in a pre-release center. His sample included 20 Caucasian, 19 African American, and 1 Mexican American inmate. Statements from the interviews with these respondents were included in the study. When asked what characteristics made inmates more vulnerable to sexual assault, one inmate responded, "Younger guys between seventeen and twenty, weak, scared and those who accept things from other inmates, these new guys that don't know that nothing is free in the joint..." (p. 73). Another inmate stated,

Them fishes become victims, guys too nice, clean cut, shy, nervous, stay in their cells most of the time, do not like to be looked at, friendly, talk too much, because they think it is the only way to fit in, and guys who take up any guy they consider strong for protection and ask many questions (p. 73).

These inmates described aggressors as being older than victims but younger than the general population, having many prior criminal offenses, serving longer than average sentences, and having had prior placement in different institutions. The respondents were also asked to discuss behaviors of aggressors. The behaviors reported included being nice, overfriendly, giving gifts to other inmates, doing favors for other inmates such as protecting them, and making sexual remarks.

In summary, prior literature suggests that inmates identified as especially vulnerable include those who are (a) young and/or inexperienced; (b) physically small or weak; (c) suffering from mental illness and/or developmental disabilities; (d) middle-class and/or not “streetwise,”; (e) not gang-affiliated; (f) homosexual, bisexual, transgender, and/or effeminate; (g) convicted of sexual crimes; (h) in violation of the “code of silence” or “rats;” (i) disliked by staff or other inmates; and/or (j) victims of previous sexual assaults. Some researchers have also found race to be a factor, suggesting high prevalence of assaults on Caucasian males perpetrated by African American males (Chonco, 1989; Hensley et al., 2003, 2005; Lockwood, 1980).

Researchers examining vulnerability risk factors have focused mainly on male inmates. For female prisoners, characteristics such as those discussed previously do not play as much a role in determining whom is targeted (Human Rights Watch, 1996); however, first time offenders, young women, and mentally ill and/or developmentally disabled women have tended to be the most vulnerable.

Hensley, Kocheski, and Tewksbury (2003) examined institutional factors contributing to reports of sexual assault among inmates. By surveying prison wardens, they found sexual assaults more likely to be officially reported in institutions with larger

populations and those with higher security levels than institutions with smaller populations and lower security levels.

As stated previously, no inmate is immune from being targeted for sexual victimization. By identifying potential risk factors based on empirical studies, institutions may take these factors into account when considering housing inmates and identifying inmates for services within institutions.

Effects of Inmate Sexual Assault

A number of consequences ensue following sexual assault of inmates, including consequences to victims, other inmates, correctional institutions, and society as a whole. Consequences to male inmate sexual assault victims include medical injuries, risks of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), psychological conditions (e.g., Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, depression), suicidal ideation, loss of social status, labeling, stigmatization, and vulnerability for future victimization (Dumond, 2000).

In comparison to females, far less research exists on the physical and psychological consequences to male victims of sexual assault (Tewksbury, 2007). This finding is concerning, considering that sexual assault of males is more likely to be violent, and accompanied by more and greater corollary injuries, than sexual assault of women (Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2006; Tewksbury, 2007). It is important to note, however, that not all sexual assaults are violent. Only one study to date (Libscomb, Muram, Speck, & Mercer, 1992) has compared male victims who were assaulted in the community to male victims who were assaulted while incarcerated. These researchers found that sexual assaults against incarcerated men were less likely to involve the use of a weapon compared to assaults against men in the community.

According to Hammet, Harmon, and Maruschak (1999), inmates have disproportionately high rates of infectious disease, substance use, high-risk sexual activity, and other health problems. According to a 2002 Bureau of Justice Statistics report, as cited in McGuire (2005), the rate of confirmed AIDS cases in the prison population was 3.5 times higher than in the general population. High rates of other STDs including syphilis, herpes, gonorrhea, and hepatitis B have also been found in the prison population (McGuire, 2005).

Not surprisingly, researchers have found that male victims of sexual assault are more likely to experience psychological distress than are males who are not victims (Tewksbury, 2007). The most common emotional responses of men to sexual assault are feelings of shame, embarrassment, and stigma (Tewksbury, 2007). Other emotional responses include depression, anxiety, sleep disturbances, increased substance use and a negative impact on sense of self in regards to sexuality and gender role (Dumond, 1992; Struckman-Johnson et al., 1996). Elliot, Mok, and Briere (2004) found higher scores on the Trauma Symptom Inventory in male victims of sexual assault, compared to female victims of sexual assault. Some researchers have suggested that some victims of inmate sexual assault turn to suicide following victimization (Dumond, 1992; Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2006). The precise rate of completed suicide among inmates (regardless of sexual assault history) ranges from 47 to 114 per 100,000, a rate 9 to 14 times higher than in the general population (Farmer, Felthous, & Holzer, 1996). It has been suggested that suicide is the leading cause of preventable death in correctional facilities (Hayes, 1997). Due to the underreporting of sexual assault in correctional facilities, the rate of completed suicide and attempts by victims of inmate sexual assault

is unknown; however, due to the psychological effects discussed previously, it is likely that suicidal ideation ensues for many victims.

Clearly, sexual assault of inmates presents a major security concern for correctional facilities. Sexual victimization of inmates leads to increased time, money, and resources spent at an institutional level (Dumond, 1992). In addition, prison is not a permanent situation for most inmates (McGuire, 2005), and the community into which inmates eventually return can be affected by prison sexual assault. Victims of inmate sexual assault will reenter the community with elevated needs of physical and mental services. Many victims of inmate sexual assault will be released from prison infected with diseases and will, oftentimes, be more violent and antisocial than they were prior to incarceration (Dumond, 1992). This impact on society is addressed in section two of PREA, in which it states “prison rape endangers public safety by making brutalized inmates more likely to commit crimes when they are released” (P.L. 108-79).

As noted previously, younger, nonviolent, first-time offenders have been found to be among the vulnerable targets of inmate sexual assault (Dumond, 1992). McGuire (2005) discussed how these inmates probably have the most hope for rehabilitation and that “prison rape may seriously undermine the extent to which prison can have a reforming impact and assures that even those who arrive at prison uncommitted to violence and aggression do not leave that way” (p. 76). McGuire (2005) also noted that inmate sexual assault with a racial component may promote racism. He suggested that victims may develop attitudes of fear and hatred toward their assailants that could translate into attitudes toward individuals of the assailant’s race in general.

In summary, male inmate sexual assault has a profound impact on inmate victims, other inmates and prison staff, the institutions themselves, and, ultimately, society as a whole. For these reasons, continued research regarding sexual assault in correctional facilities is imperative.

Purpose of the Current Study

The purpose of the current study was to examine the prevalence, characteristics, and perceptions of sexual victimization of male Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC) inmates. Information was collected via face-to-face interviews by a non-Department of Corrections staff member. Based on prior studies, I expected the prevalence rate of inmate sexual assault to fall between 1% and 14%. No other hypotheses were put forth.

METHOD

Participants

Between January and March 2008, a total of 50 adult male inmates were randomly selected from two Oregon prisons (26 inmates from a maximum-security facility and 24 inmates from a medium-security facility). These inmates were invited to participate in a study of sexual assault within correctional institutions. Excluded from this group were inmates younger than 18 years of age, non-English speakers, and inmates currently housed in disciplinary segregation.

Comparing each facility's sample to the overall population, the samples were comparable in most respects; however, some differences were found. Looking first at the maximum-security sample, as can be seen in Table 1, the sample and the overall population were similar in terms of age ($M = 39$ and 36 years, respectively), the proportion of most ethnic groups (White/Caucasian, Black/African American, and Hispanic/Latino), length of time until release, and crime type (i.e., percentage who were sentenced for crimes against person). The sample differed from the general population with respect to other ethnic groups, with American Indian/Alaskan Natives and Asian-American/Pacific Islanders being overrepresented in the sample. Additionally, a larger percentage of the sample of inmates from this facility had been convicted of sexual offenses as compared to the general population. Participants with less than 3 months until release were underrepresented as compared to inmates from the population with a similar length of time remaining.

As can be seen in Table 2, the medium-security sample and the overall population were also similar in terms of age ($M = 37$ and 26 years, respectively), and length of time until release. Additionally, the sample and the overall population were similar with respect to the percentage of inmates convicted of sexual offenses (46% and 43%, respectively). They differed with respect to the representation of most ethnic groups, with Black/African Americans and Hispanic/Latinos being underrepresented and American Indian/Alaskan Natives and White/Caucasians overrepresented in the sample as compared to the general population. They also differed in the percentage of inmates convicted of crimes against persons, with this crime type overrepresented in the sample as compared to the general population.

The majority of the participants from both facilities were single and had never been married (46%). An additional 34% of the inmates were divorced, 18% were married or in long-term relationships, and 2% were widowed. All 50 inmates reported their sexual orientation both during and prior to their incarceration as heterosexual.

Procedure

Face-to-face interviews were conducted at the two facilities in January through March of 2008. I met individually with each randomly selected inmate and invited him to participate in a study about sexual assault occurring in correctional institutions. I presented each prospective participant with a packet including a description of the study and the informed consent (see Appendix A). I verbally reviewed each section of the packet with each inmate and offered an opportunity for him to ask questions and receive clarification. Inmates were informed that they would not be asked to provide the names, identification numbers, or details of perpetrators of sexual assault, as suggested by

TABLE 1. A Comparison of the Interview Sample of Inmates ($n = 26$) and the Total Population (2,403 Inmates) in the Maximum-Security Prison

<i>Population (%)</i>	<i>Interview Sample (%)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Race		
White/Caucasian	73	72
Black/African American	11.5	12.5
Asian American/Pacific Islander	4	1
Hispanic/Latino	11.5	12
American Indian or Alaskan Native	11.5	2
Age		
18-24	0	12
25-30	31	19
31-45	31	40
46-60	35	24
61+	4	5
Time to Release		
0 to 3 months	4	6
3 to 6 months	8	7
6 to 9 months	8	6
9 to 12 months	4	5
12 to 24 months	20	13
24+ months	56	62
Calculation in Process	0	1
Life/Death Sentence		
Life	4	10
Life, no parole	0	3
Death	0	1
Offense Group		
Assault	8	13
Homicide	4	22
Rape	8	7
Sodomy	12.5	6
Sex Abuse	23	8
Kidnapping	8	3.5
Robbery	38	13
Drugs	8	5

TABLE 2. A Comparison of the Interview Sample of Inmates ($n = 24$) and the Total Population (877 Inmates) in the Medium-Security Prison

<i>Population (%)</i>	<i>Interview Sample (%)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Race		
White/Caucasian	79	70
Black/African American	0	10
Asian American/Pacific Islander	0	1
Hispanic/Latino	12.5	17
American Indian or Alaskan Native	8	1
Age		
17 and under	0	0.3
18-24	8	16
25-30	33	21
31-45	33	40
46-60	25	19
61 and older	0	3
Time to Release		
0 to 3 months	12.5	24
3 to 6 months	17	20
6 to 9 months	12.5	9
9 to 12 months	8	5
12 to 24 months	17	11
24+ months	25	30
Calculation in Process	0	0.3
Life/Death Sentence		
Life	0	4.5
Life, no parole	0.8	0.1
Death	0	0
Offense Group		
Assault	25	12
Homicide	8	9
Rape	17	5.5
Sodomy	21	6
Sex Abuse	4	8
Kidnapping	0	2
Robbery	12.5	9
Drugs	12.5	11

Department of Corrections staff in order to ensure truthful responses. Upon giving verbal agreement to participate in the study, each inmate was instructed to sign the statement of consent.

A total of 36 inmates from the maximum-security facility were asked to participate in the study, and 26 agreed, resulting in a 72% response rate at this facility. A total of 35 inmates from the medium-security facility were asked to participate in the study, and 24 agreed, resulting in an approximate response rate of 69%.

Each participant was asked demographic information, including age, height, weight, race, marital status, educational history, and sexual orientation (prior to and during incarceration). I recorded this information on a demographic information form (see Appendix B). Additionally, participants were asked, “Are you currently diagnosed with a mental health condition, and if so, what is the diagnosis?” Incarceration-related variables were also gathered, including index offense(s), security level, age at commitment for current offense, length of sentence, previous incarcerations, and age at first incarceration. Demographic information obtained from the participants was corroborated with each participant’s information available in the Oregon Department of Corrections Offender Public Information database. In the event that a discrepancy arose, the information from the database was used. Participants’ responses regarding mental health diagnoses were not corroborated with their files due to Health Insurance and Portability Act (HIPAA) regulations.

After informed consent and demographic information were obtained, I next interviewed the participants. The semi-structured interview (shown in Appendix C) included questions regarding participants’ experiences of sexual victimization (unwanted

touching or unwanted sexual acts) while incarcerated as well as information regarding their perceptions of sexual assault occurring in correctional facilities. The interviews lasted approximately 30 min each. Interviews were conducted in private classrooms in the facilities, away from the view of other inmates in order to ensure confidentiality. No tape recorder was used during the interviews; instead, I wrote down all responses.

Interview items regarding experiences of sexual victimization were modified from Wolff's (2006) study, which she had adapted from the National Violence Against Women and Men Surveys (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2000, as cited in Wolff, 2006). Sexual violence was measured using four general questions, each of which included follow-up questions. The interview did not include questions about consensual sexual acts. Inmates who responded affirmatively to any of the questions were considered sexual targets. For these inmates, follow-up questions were asked regarding the perpetrator (i.e., whether the perpetrator was an inmate or staff member), the number of times assault occurred, the type of contact and body parts involved, whether threats of physical injury to the inmate or others had been made, whether threats of getting the inmate in trouble or damaging their reputation had been made, whether anything was owed to the perpetrator (e.g., money, sexual favors), whether the perpetrator had promised anything in return (e.g., protection, favors), the location of the assault, and the time of day the assault took place. The remainder of the interview for all participants included 11 questions regarding the participants' opinions regarding sexual assault in correctional facilities.

RESULTS

Of the 50 inmates interviewed, 3 inmates (6%) reported being sexual targets and 47 inmates (94%) denied experiencing sexual assault while incarcerated. Of the 3 identified sexual assault targets, 1 inmate stated that he had been assaulted “two or three times.” Another stated that he had been assaulted one time, and the third inmate stated that he had been assaulted “around 10 times.” None of these experiences had resulted in a completed rape.

Demographic characteristics of the target and non-target groups were examined. Of the sexual targets, 2 were White/Caucasian and 1 was Black/African American. Two of the targets reported being married or in long-term relationships and 1 reported being single and never married. With regard to physical stature and build, all 3 sexual assault targets were 5 ft 10 in. and their mean weight was 239 lb. The mean age of the sexual targets was 45 years. All 3 of the sexual targets were inmates at the maximum-security facility, convicted of robbery charges and serving sentences averaging 121 months. All 3 inmates had been incarcerated prior to their current incarcerations, with the average age at first incarceration being 21 years old.

All 3 of the sexual assault targets reported being diagnosed with a depressive disorder at the time of interview, although the onset and course of the disorder was unknown. Interestingly, none of the 23 maximum-security inmates from the non-target group reported being diagnosed with a depressive disorder.

Because there were only 3 targets, the non-target group of 47 inmates resembled the entire sample of 50 inmates. Of the 47 inmates in the non-target group, 36 (77%) were White/Caucasian, 2 (4%) were Black/African American, 1 (2%) was Asian-American or Pacific Islander, 6 (13%) were Hispanic/Latino, and 2 (4%) were American Indian or Alaskan Native. The majority of the inmates from the non-target group reported being single and never married (47%), whereas 36% indicated that they were divorced or legally separated, 2% widowed, and 15% married or in a long-term relationship. With regard to physical stature and build of the non-target inmates, their mean height was 5 ft 10 in. and mean weight was 208 lb. The mean age of the inmates from the non-target group was 38 years. They were serving sentences averaging 110 months and the average age at their first incarcerations was 26 years old.

The 3 identified sexual targets answered affirmatively to the question alluding to unwanted touching, which asked:

While incarcerated, has another inmate or Department of Corrections staff member ever intentionally tried or succeeded in touching you, feeling you, or grabbing you in a way that you felt was sexually threatening and didn't want them to, or made you touch, grab, or feel them when you didn't want to?

All 3 of the targets reported that a staff member acted as the perpetrator in at least one of these incidences. One of the inmates reported that he had been assaulted by both staff members and other inmates; however, he denied that staff members and other inmates acted together in these assaults.

The specific incidents involved, as well as the level of detail provided in each of these inmates' reports, varied. The first sexual target reported that he had been assaulted "two or three times" by one Oregon Department of Corrections staff member at a medium-security facility in the chapel area of the prison. Although he did not go into

detail about the circumstances of the incidents, he did respond affirmatively to the question of whether or not the staff member had touched, felt, or grabbed him. He indicated that he had been either touched or grabbed on the genital region. When asked if the staff member had promised to give him anything in return, the inmate replied affirmatively. When asked what he was promised, he responded, "To help my release come earlier." When asked what time of day the incidents had taken place, he indicated times between noon to 6:00 p.m.

The second sexual target reported that he had been assaulted once by an Oregon Department of Corrections staff member at the same maximum-security facility where the interview took place. He provided more information than the first inmate, describing a situation in which an officer, during a "pat-down" in the "chow hall," grabbed the inmate's genitals and stated, "Is that all you?" The inmate assumed that the officer was referring to the size of his genitals. This inmate described other situations he had witnessed in which officers would do and say "inappropriate" things. For example, he described situations in which an officer would take an inmate's identification card, attach it near his own zipper, and say to the inmate, "Come and get it."

The third sexual target reported that he had been assaulted "around 10 times" by both Oregon Department of Corrections staff members and other inmates. When asked how many different people had assaulted him, he stated "around 10...some staff and inmates are known for it." When asked where these people had touched him, he indicated the genital region. He did not provide additional information regarding the details of the incidents, but he stated that these assaults took place at two different facilities (at the

maximum-security facility where the interview took place and at a medium-security facility in Oregon).

All 3 of the sexual assault targets denied that they had ever been forced to touch, feel, or grab the perpetrators in these incidences; instead, it appears that the assaults involved the perpetrators performing these acts on them.

Following questions regarding experiences of sexual assault, all 50 participants were asked to provide general opinions about sexual assault in correctional institutions by answering 11 items. The first item asked, "If an inmate were to be sexually assaulted, where would it be most likely to occur?" The most common response to this question was "cells," with 84% of inmates giving this answer. Other responses included "the recreation yard," "under the stairwell," "showers," "elevators," "closets," and "anywhere."

The second item asked, "What time of day is sexual assault most likely to occur?" The most common response to this question was "night" or "nighttime," with 38% of inmates providing this response. Other responses included "daytime," "any time," and "when staff aren't around." Numerous inmates also responded to this question by discussing count times and periods of movement, such as in the following statement provided by a participant: "During periods of movement when gates open, some officers don't walk the tier and inmates can get into other people's rooms."

The third item asked, "In your opinion, how do predators choose who to sexually assault?" The most common responses to this item were that predators choose "sex offenders," "weak," "young," and "small" inmates who are "timid" and "won't fight back." Other responses regarding vulnerable inmates included "passive," "naïve," "rats,"

“inexperienced,” “emotionally disturbed,” “insecure,” “afraid,” “quiet,” “gay,” “pretty boys,” “soft, with less body hair,” “guys with money,” “Mexicans,” and “Whites.”

The fourth item asked, “What is the reputation of inmates who have been sexually assaulted?” Responses included “bitches,” “punks,” “outcasts,” “sissies,” “gay/faggots,” “weak,” and “at the bottom of the social strata.” A number of responses to this question appeared to include some blame to the victim. For example, one inmate stated, “Punks. No one wants to associate with them. They’re outcasts. They should have done something to retaliate. It tarnishes your reputation to associate with them.” Another statement that appeared to blame the victim was: “It’s a joke; it’s funny. He’s a queer, he let himself get raped. If he’s in on a sex crime, a rat, or gay then he deserves it.” Another inmate stated, “They’re bitches, hoes, easy, like a woman who sleeps around a lot. Not respected.” Some participants stated that the reputation of the victim depended on what actions were taken by the victim following the assault. For example, an inmate stated, “If they report it they’re labeled as a teller or a rat, but if they don’t bring officers into it, they’re not frowned upon. If they go to a leader inmate they’re respected.” Another inmate stated, “If they retaliate, the outlook is better. If they don’t retaliate, he’s gay or homo and obviously he liked it.”

The fifth item asked, “What is the reputation of the person who commits the assault?” Responses to this item were mostly negative, including “dirt,” “scum,” “sick,” “freak,” “punk,” “someone to stay away from,” “bullies,” “rapos,” and “almost as bad as snitches.” However, one participant responded, “They’re well thought of, accepted, and respected.” One Native American inmate explained that the reputation of both the victim and the perpetrator depended on race: “It depends on their race. If the guy [the offender]

is a Hispanic, nothing. But if it's a White, African American, or Native American guy then both [victim and offender] are considered homosexual."

The sixth item asked, "Have you ever witnessed another inmate being sexually assaulted?" Four inmates (8%) responded affirmatively, indicating that they had witnessed another inmate being sexually assaulted. The seventh item asked, "Has another inmate ever told you that they were sexually assaulted?" Twelve inmates (24%) responded affirmatively.

The eighth item asked, "What do you think can be done to prevent sexual assault from happening inside the Department of Corrections?" A variety of responses were provided, including "fix blind spots/blind corners," "tier checks and walk-bys more often," "more officers around," "more cameras," "alarm buttons," "single cells and individual showers," "raise awareness, like PREA," and "stiffer penalties for offenders, like castration." Suggestions also included considering vulnerability factors when housing inmates (e.g., "Separate known sex offenders from general population," "Don't cell a big guy with a little guy," "Don't put young inmates, like 16- and 17-year-olds in an adult facility," "Don't cell a newcomer with a lifer," and "Keep gang members housed separately from general population"). Some participants suggested focusing on staff members. For example, one participant stated, "First off, start with a staff who cares. If there's an assault, they have to do a lot of paperwork and they might find it a waste of time to pay attention or report it." Another inmate stated, "Some officers make an inmate's crime known by talking about it so other inmates can hear. For predatory offenders, this stigmatizes them and makes them more vulnerable." Some inmates suggested allowing pornographic material and conjugal visits inside correctional facilities

in order to prevent sexual assault of inmates. For example, one inmate stated, “They promote homosexuality in here because there’s no pornographic material and conjugal visits allowed.” A number of participants (30%) indicated that “nothing” could be done to prevent sexual assault from occurring within correctional facilities (e.g., “There’s not much you can do. It’s our house,” or “If someone wants to do it, they’ll find a way regardless”).

The ninth item asked, “What sorts of things do you think should be done after an inmate is sexually assaulted?” Participants provided suggestions for attending to victims (“counseling,” “medical care,” “education on how to stick up for themselves and the culture of the prison,” “removal from general population,” “send to different institution,” “put them somewhere safe with someone who understands, but not in the hole,” “protective custody,” “treat with dignity,” “don’t make a joke of it,” and “support from family, friends, and staff”) and perpetrators (“prosecution,” “harsher penalties,” “longer sentence,” “counseling,” “forced programming,” “test for diseases,” “work duty,” and “send to different institution,”). Participants also suggested separating the perpetrator and victim from each other; conducting a criminal investigation, including collecting evidence; and leaving the decision of whether or not to prosecute up to the victim.

The tenth item asked, “Men who experience sexual assault, especially while incarcerated, rarely report the assault. Why do you think this is?” A variety of responses were given; however, the most common response involved the fear of being labeled a “snitch” or a “rat.” For example, a number of participants explained that these labels led to “retaliation,” “extortion,” and “more severe physical and sexual assault.” One participant stated, “You can get raped all day and live, but you can’t snitch and live.” A

number of participants gave responses alluding to gender stereotypes associated with being male. For example, one participant responded,

There's a stigma from being assaulted. Everyone will know and it will be worse. You're more likely to be assaulted again, either physically or sexually because you're a rat. There's a cultural belief that a man should stick up for himself, not cry and not show emotion.

Similar responses included, "There's negative humiliation from staff regarding manhood.

Like, I'm in the crochet club and staff makes fun of us," and,

It's embarrassing for men. It shows weakness and you don't show weakness in prison because predators look for that. It's prison politics, the inmate code of ethics. It's hard to do anything in prison. The environment is different than outside.

Many participants' responses included "embarrassment," "shame," and "guilt." For example, one participant responded, "Nothing happens to you in prison unless you bring it upon yourself." Some participants questioned some victims' abilities to understand the nature of assault (e.g., "Some don't view it as assault because they may not have the cognitive abilities to understand").

The final item asked, "What do you think can be done to make it more likely that inmates will report if they have been sexually assaulted?" Responses included "protection from future assault," "trust that consequences will happen to perp," "more private investigations, it's broadcasted," "staff that gives a rat's ass," "a safe person to go to," and "support groups." One of the inmates who was identified as a sexual assault target expressed concern regarding the current efforts that are being made to address sexual assault in prisons (e.g., "Right now there's posters saying, 'Don't brush your teeth, don't change your underwear!' Things like that make victims more embarrassed and disgusted and less likely to report"). A number of participants discussed the importance of

confidentiality and anonymity, explaining that, oftentimes, victims are required to provide details, including the name of the perpetrator, in order to receive medical and psychological assistance. These inmates suggested that if victims were given the option of what information to provide, they may be more likely to report the assault. Still, a number of participants (40%) stated that there was “nothing” that could be done to make it more likely a victim would report the assault. One participant stated, “There’s always a chance of the predator finding out. Confidentiality is a dream, not reality.” Another participant explained that the facility he was in had a “supposedly anonymous hotline” but that “it’s not anonymous because you have to give your SID number.” One participant provided a response that summarizes the majority of the responses to this question:

They need to provide a safe, secure, open environment for victims. If victims are put in protective custody, they’re locked up for 23 hours and can only see visitors behind glass. So, victims stay quiet. There’s a lack of awareness over being victimized, they might feel like they deserve it (like murderers or sex offenders). There should be an orientation class regarding all types of assault so they know they still have rights, they’re still human beings. Trust needs to be built between officers and inmates to increase communication.

A number of other inmates discussed the importance of treating inmates with respect in order to enhance communication and increase the likelihood that victims of sexual assault would report. For example, one participant stated, “Inmates need to be treated with dignity. We’ve made mistakes but we’re paying consequences. We still have dignity and want to be a productive, ego-driven part of community with a sense of fulfillment.”

DISCUSSION

In the current study, I examined the prevalence, characteristics, and perceptions of sexual assault of male inmates in two Oregon state correctional facilities. Of the 50 inmates interviewed, 3 (6%) were identified as sexual targets, with none of the sexual assault experiences resulting in a completed rape. Therefore, similar to the previous literature on inmate sexual assault, the results of the current study suggest less frequent acts of completed rape in comparison to other types of sexual assault experiences (e.g., unwanted touching).

Some of the demographics of the identified sexual assault targets in this study were different than the demographics of inmates vulnerable to sexual assault suggested in the literature. Specifically, the mean age of the sexual assault targets in this study was 45 years, which is older than the mean age suggested by other researchers ranging from late teens to early 30s (Choncho, 1989; Hensley et al., 2003; Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2006). Additionally, all 3 of the sexual assault targets had been incarcerated previously, with the average age at first incarceration being 21 years old. This finding suggests that these inmates were experienced with incarceration, contradictory to literature suggesting that younger, less experienced inmates are more vulnerable to sexual assault.

All 50 inmates in the sample identified as heterosexual both before and during their incarceration. Therefore, this study cannot add to previous literature (Stop Prisoner Rape, 2008) regarding sexual minorities and their vulnerability to sexual assault while

incarcerated. The fact that 2 of the 3 identified sexual assault targets were reportedly victimized more than one time supports previous literature suggesting that victims of one inmate sexual assault are at increased risk for future sexual violence (Struckman-Johnson et al., 1996).

Although some researchers (Lockwood, 1980; Toch, 1977) have suggested Caucasians to be more vulnerable than other races to inmate sexual assault, this study's target group included one Black/African-American inmate and two White/Caucasian inmates. Due to limitations of this study, including a small sample as well as differences between the racial makeup of the sample and the total population in the facilities, information regarding vulnerability of specific racial groups is limited. However, some of the inmates' interview responses regarding their perceptions of inmate sexual assault included statements regarding race. For example, one inmate reported that the reputation of both victims and perpetrators of inmate sexual assault depended on the race of the parties involved, and another inmate stated that perpetrators targeted "White and Mexican" inmates.

Some researchers have indicated that inmates of smaller stature are especially vulnerable to inmate sexual assault (Davis, 1968). In the current study, the mean weight of the identified sexual assault targets was 239 lb, whereas the mean weight of the non-targets was 208 lb. The mean height of both the targets and the non-targets was 5 ft 10 in. Therefore, the current results do not support the contention that inmates of smaller stature are more vulnerable to inmate sexual assault than inmates of larger stature.

Some researchers (e.g., Hensley, Kocheski, & Tewksbury, 2003) have found sexual assaults more likely to be officially reported in institutions with larger populations

and those with higher security levels than institutions with smaller populations and lower security levels. The current study showed similar results in that all 3 identified sexual assault targets in the current study were housed at the maximum-security facility, which is also the most heavily populated prison in Oregon. No inmates from the medium-security, less populated facility reported experiencing sexual assault while incarcerated.

As can be seen from the information provided above, the results of this study support the contention that no one, regardless of any particular demographic characteristics, is immune from prison sexual assault. Considering next the environmental context of sexual assault, Hensley et al. (2003) stated, “Inmates in correctional institutions develop an institutional subculture, with a code of conduct, roles, behavioral expectations, and an institution-specific language at the core” (p. 298). This assertion was illustrated in the responses provided by participants in the current study. For example, one inmate explained that the reputation of an inmate who is sexually assaulted depends on how the actions they take following the report. Specifically, he stated, “If they report it they’re labeled as a teller or a rat, but if they don’t bring officers into it, they’re not frowned upon. If they go to a leader inmate they’re respected.”

As stated previously, victims of inmate sexual assault face several consequences, including psychological symptoms. An interesting finding in the current study was that all of the identified sexual assault targets stated that they had been diagnosed with a depressive disorder. None of the other participants housed in the same prison as the targets reported having a depressive disorder. Although it is not clear whether the onset of the depressive symptoms occurred before or after the sexual assault, it is, nevertheless, a noteworthy finding.

Strengths and Limitations of the Present Study

This study provided inmates with a rare opportunity to anonymously share their opinions and experiences in correctional facilities with a non-Department of Corrections researcher. Especially unique to the current literature on sexual assault of inmates, the current study included a qualitative analysis of inmates' perceptions of sexual assault occurring in correctional facilities. The current study is strengthened by the high response rates at the two facilities (69% and 72%).

Several limitations are noteworthy. The sample size ($N = 50$) was small and, as noted previously, differences emerged between the sample and the total population of inmates. Therefore, the results of this study may not generalize to the entire population.

Another limitation concerns biased reporting. Although the audio-computer assisted self interview (A-CASI) has been found to be the most reliable method for collecting potentially shameful or stigmatizing information, this tool was not available for use in the current study. Although steps were taken to establish rapport, trust, and confidentiality, this did not guarantee that participants were truthful in their responses. Overall, 24% of participants reported that other inmates had told them of incidents of sexual assault in the facility, which suggests that some underreporting may have occurred in the current study. In addition, it is important to note that, due to the inherently tense and often hostile relations between inmates and staff, participants may have exhibited bias in their responses in an effort to seek retaliation toward correctional staff members or to the correctional system as a whole. However, this limitation exists regardless of data collection methodologies employed.

Directions for Future Research

Implications for future research include the suggestion that researchers consider implementing an in-depth analysis into the dynamics of the prison subculture when considering inmate sexual assault. Institutional segregation of victims of prison sexual assault, as well as potentially vulnerable inmates may reduce victimization. It is important to note, however, that identified victims of sexual assault are often placed in protective custody, which consists of several hours of lockdown, loss of privileges, and removal from prison activities (Hensley, Tewksbury, & Castle, 2003). This visible treatment likely negatively influences inmates' decisions to report. Therefore, institutions should consider alternative ways and locations to segregate these inmates to allow for equal rights and opportunities as inmates in general population (Dumond, 1992; Hensley et al., 2003).

Correctional officers should consider how their behavior (whether intentional or unintentional) influences the phenomenon of sexual assault in correctional facilities as well as inmates' decisions to report. Attitudes alluding to stereotypical gender roles may lead to shame, guilt, and embarrassment among victimized inmates, therefore making them less likely to report the assault. Training of correctional officers should include extensive education on prison culture including sexually coercive acts and how to differentiate between consensual and nonconsensual activities. All inmates engaging in sexual activity should be held accountable for these activities. Sexual activity, regardless of whether it is consensual or not, should not only be considered a violation of institution rules, but it should be monitored and addressed consistently and reliably.

Numerous strides, including the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) of 2003, have been made in addressing the phenomenon of prison sexual assault. With the implementation of PREA, it is hoped that efforts will continue to address and lessen the occurrence and impact of inmate sexual assault.

REFERENCES

- Beck, A. J., & Harrison, P. M. (2007). *Sexual victimization in state and federal prisons reported by inmates, 2007* (United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics No. NCJ—219414). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Bureau of Justice Statistics (2004). *Data collections for the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- Carroll, L. (1977). Humanitarian reform and biracial sexual assault in a maximum security prison. *Urban Life, 5*, 417-437.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. (2007, April 10). *Sexual Violence: Fact Sheet*. Retrieved October 20, 2007 from <http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/factsheets/svfacts.htm>
- Choncho, N. (1989). Sexual assault among male inmates: A descriptive study. *The Prison Journal, 68*(1), 72-82.
- Davis, A. (1968). Sexual assault in the Philadelphia prison system. In D. Peterson and C. Thomas (Eds.), *Corrections: Problems and prospects* (2nd ed.), (pp. 102-113). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Dumond, R. W. (1992). The sexual assault of male inmates in incarcerated settings. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law, 20*, 135-157.
- Dumond, R. W. (2000). Inmate sexual assault: The plague that persists. *The Prison Journal, 80*(4), 407-414.
- Eigenberg, H. M. (2000). Correctional officers and their perceptions of homosexuality,

- rape, and prostitution in male prisons. *The Prison Journal*, 80(4), 415-433.
- Eigenberg, H. M., & Baro, A. (2003). If you drop the soap in the shower you are on your own: Images of male rape in selected prison movies. *Sexuality & Culture: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly*, 7(4), 56-89.
- Elliot, E. M., Mok, D. S., & Briere, J. (2004). Adult sexual assault: prevalence, symptomology, and sex differences in the general population. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 17, 203-211.
- Farmer, K. A., Felthous, A. R., & Holzer, C. E. (1996). Medically serious suicide attempts in a jail with a suicide prevention program. *Journal of Forensic Science*, 41, 240-246.
- Gaes, G. G., & Goldberg, A. L. (2004). *Prison rape: A critical review of the literature*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice.
- Hammett, T. M., Harmon, P., & Maruschak, L. M. (1999). *1996-1997 update: HIV/AIDS, STDs and TB in correctional facilities: Issues and practices*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved August 25, 1999, from the World Wide Web: <http://www.ncjrs.org/txtfiles1/176344.txt>
- Hayes, L. M. (1997). From chaos to calm: One jail system's struggle with suicide prevention. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 15, 399-414.
- Hensley, C., Castle, T., & Tewksbury, R. (2003). Inmate-to-Inmate sexual coercion in a prison for women. *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation*, 37(2), 77-87.
- Hensley, C., Koscheski, M., & Tewksbury, R. (2003). The impact of institutional factors on officially reported sexual assaults in prisons. *Sexuality & Culture: An Interdisciplinary Quarterly*, 7(4), 16-26.

- Hensley, C., Koscheski, M., & Tewksbury, R. (2005). Examining the characteristics of male sexual assault targets in a Southern maximum-security prison. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 20*(6), 667-679.
- Hensley, C., Tewksbury, R., & Castle, T. (2003). Characteristics of prison sexual assault targets in male Oklahoma correctional facilities. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 18*(6), 595-606.
- Human Rights Watch (1996). *All too Familiar: Sexual Abuse of Women in U.S. State Prisons*. New York: Author.
- Human Rights Watch (2001). *No Escape: Male Rape in U.S. Prisons*. New York: Author.
- Lipscomb, G. H., Muram, D., Speck, P. M., & Mercer, B. M. (1992). Male victims of sexual assault. *Journal of the American Medical Association, 267*, 3064-3066.
- Lockwood, D. (1980). *Prison Sexual Violence*. New York: Elsevier.
- McGuire, D. M. (2005). The impact of prison rape on public health. *Californian Journal of Health Promotion, 3*(2), 72-83.
- Nacci, P. L., & Kane, T. R. (1983). The incidence of sex and sexual aggression in Federal prisons. *Federal Probation, 47*(4), 31-36.
- Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003. Pub. L. No. 108-79, 117 Stat. 972 (2003).
- Sabol, W. J., Couture, H., & Harrison, P. M. (2007). *Prisoners in 2006* (United States Department of Justice, Bureau of Justice Statistics No. NCJ—219416). Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office.
- Stop Prisoner Rape (2008). *PREA Update: Unique Opportunity to Stimulate Reform*. Los Angeles, CA: Stop Prisoner Rape. Retrieved December 2, 2008 from http://www.justdetention.org/pdf/PREA_Update_June_2008.pdf
- Struckman-Johnson, C., & Struckman-Johnson, D. (2000). Sexual coercion rates in seven

- Midwestern prison facilities for men. *The Prison Journal*, 80, 379-390.
- Struckman-Johnson, C., & Struckman-Johnson, D. (2002). Sexual coercion reported by women in three Midwestern prisons. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 39(3), 217-227.
- Struckman-Johnson, C., & Struckman-Johnson, D. (2006). A comparison of sexual coercion experiences reported by men and women in prison. *The Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 21, 1591-1615.
- Struckman-Johnson, C., Struckman-Johnson, D., Rucker, L., Bumby, K., & Donaldson, S. (1996). Sexual coercion reported by men and women in prison. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 33(1), 67-76.
- Tewksbury, R. (1989). Fear of sexual assault in prison inmates. *The Prison Journal*, 69(1), 62-71.
- Tewksbury, R. (2007). Effects of sexual assaults on men: Physical, mental, and sexual consequences. *International Journal of Men's Health*, 6(1), 22-35.
- Toch, H. (1977). *Living in Prison: The Ecology of Survival*. New York: Free Press.
- Wolff, N., Blitz, C. L., Shi, J., Bachman, R., & Siegel, J. A. (2006). Sexual violence inside prison: Rates of victimization. *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine*, 83(5), 835-848.
- Wooden, W. S., & Parker, J. (1982). *Men Behind Bars: Sexual Exploitation in Prison*. New York: Plenum Press.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY
INFORMED CONSENT TO ACT AS A RESEARCH PARTICIPANT

Sexual Assault of Male Inmates: Prevalence, Characteristics, & Inmate Perceptions

Investigator(s) Contact Information

Principal Investigator:

Jessica A. Hinman
Pacific University, School of Professional Psychology
503-352-7277

Thesis Committee Chair:

Genevieve Arnaut, Psy.D., Ph.D.
Pacific University, School of Professional Psychology
503-352-2613

1. Introduction and Background Information

You are invited to be in a research study of male inmates. You are being invited to participate because you are an incarcerated in one of Oregon Department of Corrections' (ODOC) medium or maximum security facilities. Please read this form carefully and ask any questions you may have before agreeing to be in this study.

This study is being conducted by Jessica Hinman and Genevieve Arnaut. The purpose of this study is to better understand sexual assault occurring in prisons and what prisoners think should be done about it.

2. Study Location and Dates

The study is expected to begin December 2007 and end May 2008.

3. Procedures

If you agree to be in this study, we will ask you to participate in a 30 minute to 1 hour long interview about your experience in prison and your opinions regarding sexual assault within prisons. We also will have access to your file in order to obtain demographic information, such as your age and the length of your sentence. By having access to this information, we will also have access to your health information. We will not have access to your file if you indicate that you do not wish us to do so.

4. Participants and Exclusion

Only participants who meet the following conditions will be included in the study: male inmates 18 years or older, fluent in English, and currently housed in a medium or maximum security facility. Participants who do not meet the above criteria will be excluded from the study.

5. Risks and Benefits

Sometimes talking about things like sexual assault can be uncomfortable. Although you may not feel uncomfortable right away, it is possible that you may start feeling this way later on. We will give all participants information about a counselor they can talk to from Counseling and Treatment Services (CTS). If you are uncomfortable answering a question, you may pass. You are also free to end your participation at any time and there will be no penalties or consequences if you decide to do so.

Possible benefits include an opportunity to share your experience in prison as well as your opinions in a safe and confidential place with a researcher not working for the DOC. The information you provide may influence future changes.

6. Alternatives Advantageous to Participants

Not Applicable.

7. Participant Payment

You will not receive payment or compensation for your participation.

8. Promise of Privacy

The records of this study will be kept confidential. Your answers will be written down by the principal investigator and kept in a locked, secured location. Your name will not be included in your responses. No specific information with identifying information will be used in the write-up. This informed consent form will be kept separately from any data we collect. At the time of interview you will be assigned an ID number. Only the primary researchers will have access to both your name and ID number. If the results of this study are to be presented or published, we will not include any information that will make it possible to identify you as an individual. All data will be securely stored in a locked cabinet for a minimum of five years following collection. Any potential future use of the data will not include any identifying information.

The researchers must follow Oregon Department of Correction Counseling and Treatment Services reporting regulations. Reportable information includes danger to self or others, abuse of identifiable children, disabled or elderly persons, staff abuse of inmates, escape plans or attempts, and sexual assault. The interviewer will ask questions regarding experiences of sexual assault. The interviewer will not ask for

names of inmates and/or staff who committed the crime and/or their State Identification (SID) numbers; however, if this information is provided, the researchers may be required to inform Counseling and Treatment Services. If you do not wish this information to be given to Counseling and Treatment Services, please leave out identifying information about individuals committing these crimes. If at any point a participant discloses that they have committed a sexual assault while in the Department of Corrections, researchers may be required to provide this information to a Department of Corrections staff member.

9. Voluntary Nature of the Study

Your decision whether or not to participate will not affect your current or future relations with Pacific University or the Oregon Department of Corrections. If you decide to participate, you are free to not answer any question or withdraw at any time without prejudice or negative consequences. If a participant withdraws, the investigators will own the data collected following your initial consent and prior to your withdraw from the study unless you specify to us that you wish for none of your information to be used. Upon completion of the study, all interview materials from the study completers and drop-outs will be owned by the investigators at Pacific University and will be securely stored in a locked cabinet for potential future use. Information will be kept for a minimum of five years following the collection of the data.

10. Compensation and Medical Care

During your participation in this project you are not a Pacific University patient or client, nor will you be receiving psychotherapy as a result of your participation in this study. If you are injured during your participation in this study and it is not the fault of Pacific University, the researchers, or any organization associated with the study, you should not expect to receive compensation or medical care from Pacific University, the researchers, or any organization associated with the study.

11. Contacts and Questions

The researchers will be happy to answer any questions you may have at any time during the course of the study. If you have further questions, the researchers can be reached at 503-352-7277. If you are not satisfied with the answers you receive, please call Pacific University's Institutional Review Board, at 503-352-2215 to discuss your questions or concerns further. All concerns and questions will be kept in confidence.

12. Statement of Consent

I have read and understand the above. All my questions have been answered. I am 18 years of age or over, fluent in English, and agree to participate in the study. I have been given a copy of this form to keep for my records.

Participant's Signature

Date

I give my permission for the principal investigator of this study to have access to my file.

_____ Yes

_____ No

Participant's Signature

Date

Participant contact information:

Street address: _____

Telephone: _____
Email: _____

This contact information is required in case any issues arise with the study and participants need to be notified and/or to provide participants with the results of the study if they wish.

Would you like to have a summary of the results after the study is completed?

___Yes___No

Investigator's Signature

Date

Demographic Information Form

Participant Identification Number: _____

Age: _____ Height: _____ Weight: _____

Race or Ethnicity (mark all that apply):

_____ White/Caucasian
 _____ Black/African-American
 _____ Asian-American or Pacific Islander
 _____ Hispanic/Latino
 _____ American Indian or Alaskan Native
 _____ Other; please specify _____

Marital Status:

_____ Single and never married
 _____ Divorced or legally separated
 _____ Widowed
 _____ Married or in a long-term relationship

Highest level of education completed:

_____ Grade school; last grade completed ____
 _____ High school diploma/GED
 _____ Some college; years completed _____
 _____ College degree; degree earned _____

Sexual Orientation (On Street):

_____ Heterosexual
 _____ Bisexual
 _____ Homosexual
 _____ Other; please specify _____

Sexual Orientation (In prison):

_____ Heterosexual
 _____ Bisexual
 _____ Homosexual
 _____ Other; please specify _____

Mental Health/Developmental Disability:

_____ Depressive Disorder
 _____ Bipolar Disorder
 _____ Anxiety Disorder
 _____ Psychotic Disorder
 _____ Personality Disorder
 _____ Developmental Disorder
 _____ Other; please specify _____
 _____ N/A

Current Security Level:

_____ Maximum
 _____ Medium

_____ Minimum

Security Level at Time of Assault(s)

(if more than one assault, indicate each with a check mark in the designated level)

_____ Maximum

_____ Medium

_____ Minimum

Current Incarceration:

Current Conviction Offense(s):

Age at Commitment for Current Offense:

Length of Current Sentence:

Time Served for this Incarceration:

Previous Incarceration(s):

_____ Yes

_____ No

If yes:

Age at first incarceration: _____

Number of times in prison on separate convictions, except for this one? _____

Administrative Information (Gather data from file):

Amount of funds on books: _____

Number of visitors: _____

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

INTRODUCTION

Thank you very much for volunteering to participate in this study. I am going to be asking you some questions about your experiences while at the DOC, as well as your opinion about sexual assault in prisons. When answering these questions please think about all sexual activities including touching and fondling, anal sex, oral sex, masturbation of others, and so on. When answering yes or no to these questions, please also consider situations in which you or someone was pressured into these types of activities because of a debt or owing someone something.

I understand that talking about these types of things can be uncomfortable. Please remember that if at any point you do not want to answer a question, you can pass. If you have any questions or concerns at any point, please feel free to ask me. Do you have any questions before we begin?

PARTICIPANT EXPERIENCES

Abusive Sexual Contacts

Let's begin by asking about unwanted touching. While incarcerated, has another inmate or a DOC staff member ever...

1. Intentionally tried or succeeded in touching you, feeling you, or grabbing you in a way that you felt was sexually threatening and you didn't want them to, or made you touch, grab, or feel them when you didn't want to?

_____ Yes

_____ No

If no, move to Question 2

If yes:

- 1A. Was this person another inmate, a staff member, or have you experienced this with both types of individuals?

_____ Inmate

_____ Staff

_____ Both

- 1B. How many different times have you experienced this? _____
If more than one time:

1B1. How many different individuals have done this? _____

- 1C. Did this person touch you?

_____ Yes

_____ No

If yes:

- 1C1. Where on your body did they touch, feel, or grab you?

_____ Genitals

_____ Anus

_____ Buttocks

Inner thigh
 Other; please specify _____

1D. Did this person make you touch them?

Yes

No

If yes:

1D1. Where on their body did they make you touch, feel or grab them?

Genitals

Anus

Buttocks

Inner thigh

Other; please specify _____

1E. Did this person(s) threaten to physically injure or harm you?

Yes

No

1F. Did this person(s) threaten to physically injure or harm someone close to you?

Yes

No

1G. Did this person(s) threaten to get you in trouble or damage your reputation?

Yes

No

1H. Did you owe this person money?

Yes

No

1I. Did you owe this person sexual favors?

Yes

No

1J. Did this person give or promise you anything in return?

Yes

No

If yes:

1J1. What did they give or promise you? _____

1K. In which institution(s) did the(se) experience(s) take place? (list all if more than one)

-
-
- 1L. In which specific location(s) did the(se) experience(s) take place?
- Cell/Room
- Dormitory
- Shower
- Service Area (e.g. storage room, hallway, laundry, cafeteria, kitchen, workshop);
- Specify: _____
- 1M. What time(s) of day did the(se) experience(s) take place?
- Midnight to 6:00am
- 6:00am to Noon
- Noon to 6:00pm
- 6:00pm to Midnight

Nonconsensual Sexual Acts

Next we're going to move to unwanted sexual acts. While incarcerated, has another inmate or a DOC staff member ever...

2. Made you have sex (anal or oral) by using force, threatening to harm you or someone close to you, or threatening to get you in trouble?
- Yes
- No

If no, move to Question 3

If yes:

- 2A. Was this person another inmate, a staff member, or have you experienced this with both types of individuals?
- Inmate
- Staff
- Both
- 2B. How many different times have you experienced this? _____
- If more than one time:
- 2B1. How many different individuals have done this? _____
- 2C. What type of sexual contact did they force you to have?
- Give Anal Penetration
- Receive Anal Penetration
- Give Oral Sex
- Receive Oral Sex
- Other; please specify _____
- 2D. Did this person(s) threaten to physically injure or harm you?

____ Yes
 ____ No

2E. Did this person(s) threaten to physically injure or harm someone close to?
 ____ Yes
 ____ No

2F. Did this person(s) threaten to get you in trouble or damage your reputation?
 ____ Yes
 ____ No

2G. Did you owe this person money?
 ____ Yes
 ____ No

2H. Did you owe this person sexual favors?
 ____ Yes
 ____ No

2I. Did this person give or promise you anything in return?
 ____ Yes
 ____ No

If yes:

2I1. What did they give or promise you? _____

2J. In which institution(s) did the(se) experience(s) take place? (list all if more than one)

2K. In which specific location(s) did the(se) experience(s) take place?
 ____ Cell/Room
 ____ Dormitory
 ____ Shower
 ____ Service Area (e.g. storage room, hallway, laundry, cafeteria, kitchen, workshop);
 Specify: _____

2L. What time(s) of day did the(se) experience(s) take place?
 ____ Midnight to 6:00am
 ____ 6:00am to Noon
 ____ Noon to 6:00pm
 ____ 6:00pm to Midnight

3. Made you masturbate them with your hand?

If no, move to Question 4

If yes:

3A. Was the person who made you do this another inmate, a staff member, or have you experienced this with both types of individuals?

_____ Inmate

_____ Staff

_____ Both

3B. How many different times have you experienced this? _____

If more than one time:

3B1. How many different individuals have done this? _____

3C. Did this person(s) threaten to physically injure or harm you?

_____ Yes

_____ No

3D. Did this person(s) threaten to physically injure or harm someone close to?

_____ Yes

_____ No

3E. Did this person(s) threaten to get you in trouble or damage your reputation?

_____ Yes

_____ No

3F. Did you owe this person money?

_____ Yes

_____ No

3I. Did you owe this person sexual favors?

_____ Yes

_____ No

3J. Did this person give or promise you anything in return?

_____ Yes

_____ No

If yes:

3J1. What did they give or promise you? _____

3K. In which institution(s) did the(se) experience(s) take place? (list all if more than one)

3L. In which specific location(s) did the(se) experience(s) take place?
 Cell/Room
 Dormitory
 Shower
 Service Area (e.g. storage room, hallway, laundry, cafeteria, kitchen, workshop);
Specify: _____

3M. What time(s) of day did the(se) experience(s) take place?
 Midnight to 6:00am
 6:00am to Noon
 Noon to 6:00pm
 6:00pm to Midnight

4. Made you masturbate yourself while they watched?

If no, move to Question 5

If yes:

4A. Was the person who made you do this another inmate, a staff member, or have you experienced this with both types of individuals?
 Inmate
 Staff
 Both

4B. How many different times have you experienced this? _____
If more than one time:
4B1. How many different individuals have done this? _____

4C. Did this person(s) threaten to physically injure or harm you?
 Yes
 No

4D. Did this person(s) threaten to physically injure or harm someone close to?
 Yes
 No

4E. Did this person(s) threaten to get you in trouble or damage your reputation?
 Yes
 No

4F. Did you owe this person money?

- Yes
 No

4I. Did you owe this person sexual favors?

- Yes
 No

4J. Did this person give or promise you anything in return?

- Yes
 No

If yes:

4J1. What did they give or promise you? _____

4K. In which institution(s) did the(se) experience(s) take place? (list all if more than one)

4L. In which specific location(s) did the(se) experience(s) take place?

- Cell/Room
 Dormitory
 Shower
 Service Area (e.g. storage room, hallway, laundry, cafeteria, kitchen, workshop);
 Specify: _____

4M. What time(s) of day did the(se) experience(s) take place?

- Midnight to 6:00am
 6:00am to Noon
 Noon to 6:00pm
 6:00pm to Midnight

PARTICIPANT OPINIONS

Next I'd like to ask your opinion about some things related to sexual assault in correctional institutions. Oftentimes, policies are created without getting feedback from inmates about what they think would be helpful. I am very interested in knowing your point of view on the topic of sexual assault.

5. If an inmate were to be sexually assaulted, where would it be most likely to occur?
6. What time of day is sexual assault most likely?

7. In your opinion, how do predators choose who to sexually assault?
8. What is the reputation of inmates who have been sexually assaulted?
9. What is the reputation of the person who commits the assault?
10. Have you ever witnessed another inmate being sexually assaulted?
11. Has another inmate ever told you that they were sexually assaulted?
12. What do you think can be done to prevent sexual assault from happening inside the DOC?
13. What sorts of things do you think should be done after an inmate is sexually assaulted?
14. Men who experience sexual assault, especially while incarcerated, rarely report the assault. Why do you think this is?
15. What do you think can be done to make it more likely that inmates will report if they have been sexually assaulted?

