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Survey of Inmate Victimization and Extortion In the Oregon Prison System

Executive Summary

There is some evidence that certain inmates use their seniority, status, knowledge, or other sources of power to victimize and extort less powerful inmates (Toch, 1992) and that physical, psychological, and sexual violence occurs within many correctional institutions throughout the United States. Inmate extortion and/or victimization could exist within Oregon's prison system as well. As part of ODOC's larger effort to examine rates of extortion the Research and Evaluation unit conducted a study in six Oregon prisons.

Purpose

- Estimate the incidence of extortion and victimization among inmates in the five largest male institutions and the only female institution in Oregon;
- Compare rates of extortion and victimization between male and female inmates;
- Compare rates of extortion and victimization between inmates with developmental disabilities (DD) and the general population;
- Determine patterns of extortion and victimization among different inmate groups (i.e., males, females, DD).

Sample Size

- 449 males (including 67 DD inmates) and 75 females; 524 total inmates.
- Participating institutions were Oregon State Penitentiary (OSP), Oregon State Correctional Institution (OSCI), Snake River Correctional Institution (SRCI), Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution (EOCI), Two Rivers Correctional Institution (TRCI), and Coffee Creek Correctional Facility (CCCF). DD inmates were recruited from Oregon State Correctional Institution.

- Approximately 75% of those who were sampled completed the survey. Very few inmates who arrived for the survey declined to participate.

Findings

Male Inmates

- Forty-eight percent of male inmates report having at least some experience with negative events related to daily prison life in the past year (e.g., felt threatened by another inmate or been called names).
 - Seventeen percent report having substantial experience with negative daily prison life in the past year.
- Twenty-one percent report having at least some experience with extortion for money and/or property at least once in the past year (e.g., been told to ask family for money to pay other inmates, been pressured into giving someone high dollar items, or been pressured into giving one's canteen to another inmate).
 - Ten percent have had substantial experience with extortion for money and/or property in the past year.
- Three percent report at least some experience with sexual extortion and/or victimization in the past year (e.g., been forced to perform sex with another inmate for protection, been forced into sex because the other person used violence, or been harassed or intimidated after being forced into sex).
 - The rate of sexual extortion varies between male institutions: 7% of inmates sampled from OSP, 4% from EOCI, 3% from SRCI, and 1% each from OSCI and TRCI report having at least some experience with sexual extortion in the last year.
- The majority (84%) of male inmates feel correctional staff are *unable* to protect inmates from extortion, intimidation, and assault; 80% also feel staff are unable to protect inmates from sexual violence.

Female Inmates

- Forty-nine percent of female inmates report having at least some experience with negative daily prison life in the past year (e.g., been intimidated or forced out of a chair in the TV room, or considered asking for protective custody because of threats).
 - Nineteen percent report they have had substantial experience with negative daily prison life in the past year.

- Four percent of female inmates report having at least some experience with extortion in the past year (e.g., had high dollar items stolen, been forced to assault another inmate because of intimidation, or been attacked by an inmate with a weapon).
- Female inmates do not appear to experience sexual extortion to the same extent as male inmates.
- Eighty-two percent of female inmates feel correctional staff are *unable* to protect inmates from extortion, intimidation, and assault; 77% also feel staff are unable to protect inmates from sexual violence.

DD Inmates

- Twenty-three percent of DD inmates report having at least some experience with sexual extortion and/or victimization in the past year (e.g., been forced into sex to pay off a debt or been forced by one person to have sex with a different person).
 - DD inmates' experience of sexual extortion and/or victimization not only appears to be more frequent but it is also more varied than male inmates' experiences within the general population.
- Fifty-five percent of DD inmates have had at least some experience with general extortion in the past year (e.g., been set up for a DR by another inmate or felt they were denied proper food, health services, or education because of threats or intimidation).
- Sixteen percent of DD inmates report having had at least some experience with extortion for money and/or property in the past year (e.g., been told to tell your family to put money on another inmate's books or had to lie about their trust account balance to avoid victimization).

Conclusions

In general, inmates are 50% more likely to be victimized than individuals living in the community (Fuller & Orsagh, 1977), suggesting that victimization and extortion likely occurs in all prisons in all states. Therefore the concern is how common and/or severe the extortion is at any given facility. This research quantifies the number of inmates who are affected, the types of extortion common within inmate populations, and the severity of the victimization in six Oregon institutions. Inmates reported recent sexual victimization, extortion for money and/or property, and a variety of negative daily experiences. In addition, the majority of inmates feel staff are not able to provide protection from extortion, victimization, assault, or sexual violence. Evidence provided by this research may be critical to the success of ODOC's larger effort to minimize prison extortion and victimization.

Introduction

The Oregon Department of Corrections (ODOC) makes every effort to maintain the safety, security, and health of its inmates by upholding the Oregon Accountability Model. Through offender assessment and classification, inmate management, and carefully planned housing, ODOC endeavors to rehabilitate offenders so they are successfully reintegrated into the community. Ideally, the prison environment should be conducive to inmates' self-reflection and behavior modification. Evidence suggests that a certain level of personal safety within prison contributes to inmates' sense of well being and comfort (Toch, 1992) so that they may focus on rehabilitation. The tension created by a lack of safety and the threat of danger may have serious consequences for rehabilitation and offender reentry into the community.

A significant source of tension and/or danger may be the presence or threat of inmate-to-inmate extortion and victimization. There is some evidence that certain inmates use seniority, status, knowledge, or other sources of power to victimize and extort less powerful inmates (Toch, 1992) and that physical, psychological, and sexual violence exists within many correctional institutions throughout the United States. Some researchers have described the prison environment as a place where inmate-to-inmate rape, assault, psychological intimidation, and extortion are ordinary occurrences (Bowker, 1980; Longmire, 1981). Estimates of inmate victimization are 50% greater than individuals living in the community (Fuller & Orsagh, 1977).

Inmate extortion and victimization are covert and victims are reluctant to report incidents to staff (Cooley, 1993; Toch, 1992). As a result, extortion and victimization are more common than what is reflected in official records. Indeed, previous survey research in prisons has shown that actual rates of inmate extortion and victimization are considerably higher than official records suggest (Cooley, 1993).

It is possible that inmate extortion/victimization could exist within Oregon's prison system. As part of ODOC's larger effort to examine rates of extortion, the Research and Evaluation unit conducted a study to investigate the incidence of inmate-to-inmate victimization and extortion in six Oregon prisons.

Methods

Participants

ODOC currently houses over 13,700 inmates, 92% of which are male. Participants for the current study were recruited from the five largest all-male institutions and the only female institution in Oregon, Coffee Creek Correctional Facility (CCCF). Participating men's facilities were Eastern Oregon Correctional Institution (EOCI), Oregon State Penitentiary (OSP), Snake River Correctional Institution (SRCI), Two Rivers Correctional Institution (TRCI), and Oregon State Correctional Institution (OSCI). Two samples were recruited from OSCI including inmates from the general population and inmates with developmental disabilities (DD). The institutional breakdown of respondents is presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Number of Participants by Institution.

Institution	Number of Respondents	Percent of Total Respondents
EOCI	77	15%
OSCI	74	14%
OSCI- DD Population	67	13%
OSP	74	14%
SRCI	80	15%
TRCI	77	15%
CCCF	75	14%
Total	524	100%

General population inmates were eligible to participate if they were housed in medium or maximum facilities and not assigned to special housing (e.g., infirmary, disciplinary segregation). Inmates in minimum security facilities (e.g., TRCI Minimum) were not sampled. DD inmates were eligible if their formal DD identification was current (i.e., not discontinued) and if they were classified at level DD2 or DD3. Inmates with a classification of DD2 typically have an IQ between 70 and 79, impaired functioning, and have a moderate need for special programming and case management. Inmates classified at the DD3 level typically have an IQ below 70, significantly impaired functioning, and a severe need for special programming.

One hundred inmates from OSP, EOCI, TRCI, SRCI, and CCCF were randomly selected by computer. At OSCI, 100 inmates each from the DD and general populations were randomly selected by computer. The lists were provided to each institution just prior to the actual survey process. Selected inmates were brought to a room in groups of 20 to 25 and met by a non-institution based researcher. The researcher offered the inmates donuts and coffee and asked them to volunteer to

take one anonymous survey about victimization and extortion. The response rate of selected inmates who showed up for the survey was very high. Only a few inmates declined to participate after learning the survey's content. Across all institutions, 524 inmates (85% male) completed the questionnaire.

Survey

Survey participants were asked to respond to a series of questions regarding their experience with and/or knowledge of extortion or victimization in prison during the past year. A preliminary set of survey questions was adapted from interviews concerning inmate victimization conducted with older male inmates in another state (Kerbs & Jolley, 2007). The list of questions was reviewed and expanded by investigators within ODOC's Special Investigations Unit (SIU) and then piloted with several inmates. The final survey consisted of 58 questions requiring a response of "yes" or "no".

Survey questions tapped physical (e.g., "In prison in the past year have you ever been attacked by an inmate with a weapon?"), sexual (e.g., "In prison in the past year have you ever been forced into sex because the other person used violence?"), and psychological extortion/victimization (e.g., "In prison in the past year have you ever been informed by others that you have been called a snitch or a rat?"), as well as extortion involving property or money (e.g., "In prison in the past year have you ever had your property taken from you by another inmate?" and "In prison in the past year have you ever been told to ask your family for money to pay other inmates?"). A few additional questions addressed respondents' perceptions of the correctional staff and their ability to protect inmates from being victimized (e.g., "Do you feel that staff is able to protect you from extortion, intimidation, and assault?"). The survey also included questions regarding respondents' knowledge of extortion and whether or not they have witnessed others being victimized (e.g., "In prison in the past year have you ever known or witnessed another person being harassed or extorted by others?"). Given the sensitive nature of the survey questions and to enhance participant response rates, additional personal information (e.g., state identification number, ethnicity, or age) was not collected. The only identifying information collected was the institution where inmate participants were housed at the time of the survey.

Results¹

Data from general population and DD inmate samples were analyzed separately. Findings are first reported for the male and female general population sample and then for the DD sample.

General Population

Data reduction statistical techniques (i.e., factor analysis) were conducted in order to make the data more interpretable. Specifically, the 58 questions on the survey were reduced into a smaller number of categories (i.e., “factors”) that were derived from inmates’ response patterns. Survey questions that were highly correlated with each other were grouped together into the same category. Three categories were identified within the male sample and two within the female sample. The questions in each category were scored so that male participants had one score for each of the three categories and female participants had one score for each of their categories. The categories that were identified differed between the male and female inmate samples; therefore we are not able to make comparisons between the two groups. Findings are reported first for the male sample and then for the female sample.

Male Inmates

For the men, survey questions fell into three categories. The first category included nine of the 58 original questions. All nine questions were positively correlated with the overall category (i.e., had positive factor loadings) and appeared to address events associated with *Daily Prison Life*. The second category included six survey questions that were positively correlated with the overall category and addressed *Sexual Extortion*. The third category consisted of seven positively-correlated items and addressed *Monetary/Property Extortion*. Table 2 presents the categories within the male inmate sample and specifies the number of inmates who responded “yes” to each question. Table 2 also notes the degree of correlation (i.e., “loading”) between each question and the overall category.

Questions in each category were scored so that each male inmate had a Daily Prison Life score, a Sexual Extortion score, and a Monetary/Property Extortion score. Higher scores indicated more “yes” responses to the questions in each category. All categories demonstrated excellent internal consistency, indicating that the questions within each category are highly correlated with each other. Means, standard deviations, and internal consistency coefficients for each category are presented in Table 3.

¹ A more technical description of the analyses and results is available upon request.

Table 2. Categories for Male Inmates.

	# of "Yes" Responses	Loading
<i>In prison in the past year have you ever:</i>		
Category 1: Daily Prison Life		
Had others publicly show obvious disrespect toward you (Cutting in front of you in line, not being allowed certain dayroom or television room seating, etc.)?	117	0.699
Been publicly called names that were disrespectful or intimidating?	95	0.694
Felt threatened by another inmate or group of inmates?	115	0.692
Requested a unit, cell, or institutional transfer because you felt threatened?	68	0.676
Been attacked by an inmate where they did not use a weapon?	85	0.646
Had canteen items stolen from your cell?	50	0.643
Requested help from staff after being harassed or threatened?	56	0.643
Been assaulted and did not tell staff because of fear of increased retaliation?	51	0.640
Felt that you were pushed, shoved, or run over as intimidation?	53	0.639
Category 2: Sexual Extortion		
Been threatened with violence if you disclosed that you had been sexually assaulted?	5	0.880
Been intimidated, pressured, or forced by one person to have sex with a different person?	2	0.860
Felt forced to perform sex with another inmate for protection or because of threats?	7	0.854
Been forced into sex while you've been in prison?	9	0.802
If you have been forced into sex, were you harassed or intimidated afterwards?	6	0.789
Been forced into sex because the other person used violence?	7	0.711
Category 3: Monetary/Property Extortion		
Been pressured into giving someone high dollar items (shoes, guitar, calculator, radio, or books, etc.)?	31	0.673
Been extorted and allowed it to continue so you wouldn't be called a rat or a snitch?	32	0.626
Been pressured into giving another inmate your canteen?	40	0.624
Been told to ask your family for money to pay other inmates?	28	0.603
Been told to tell your family to put money on another inmate's books or to send money to someone outside of prison because of threats?	15	0.592
Felt forced to break the institution rules because of threats or intimidation?	50	0.560
Had to lie about your trust account balance in order to make someone less likely to victimize you or believe you had nothing to give him or her?	45	0.522

Table 3. Means, Standard Deviations, and Internal Consistency for Men's Categories.

Category	Mean (SD)	Minimum	Maximum	Internal Consistency (Cronbach's a)
<i>Daily Prison Life</i>	1.8 (2.6)	0	9	0.88
<i>Sexual Extortion</i>	0.1 (0.6)	0	6	0.89
<i>Monetary/Property Extortion</i>	0.6 (1.5)	0	7	0.87

To make the findings more interpretable, participants' scores were collapsed into fewer response options for each category. Male inmates' Daily Prison Life and Monetary/Property Extortion scores were organized to reflect whether respondents had "No experience", "Some experience", or "Substantial experience" with negative daily events in prison or monetary/property extortion. Similarly, participants' Sexual Extortion scores were organized to reflect whether they had "No experience" or "Some experience" with sexual extortion in prison. Response options represent the number of questions to which a respondent answered "yes" within the category (see Table 4).

Table 4. Collapsed Response Options for Each Category in the Male Inmate Sample.

Category	Response Option	# of "Yes" Responses
<i>Daily Prison Life</i>	No experience	0
	Some experience	1-4
	Substantial experience	5 or more
<i>Sexual Extortion</i>	No experience	0
	Some experience	1 or more
<i>Monetary/Property Extortion</i>	No experience	0
	Some experience	1-2
	Substantial experience	3 or more

Further statistical analyses (i.e., chi square tests) were conducted with the male sample to determine whether there are any differences between the five male institutions in each of the three categories. Differences between institutions in the Daily Prison Life category approached statistical significance. Table 5 shows respondents from OSP and TRCI have experienced more Daily Prison Life events than inmates from the other male institutions. Sixty-two percent of respondents from OSP and 53% from TRCI indicated they have had at least some experience with the events in this category, with 18% from OSP and 19% from TRCI indicating they have had substantial experience. Forty-four percent of inmates from SRCI reported they have had at least some experience and 20% reported they have had substantial experience. Forty-three percent of the sample from EOCI and 38% from OSCI indicated they have had at least some experience with the events represented by the Daily

Prison Life category, and 12 to 16 percent from each institution indicated they have had substantial experience.

Table 5. Institutional Differences in Daily Prison Life Experience.

	Institution					Total (n = 382)
	EOCI (n = 77)	OSCI (n = 74)	OSP (n = 74)	SRCI (n = 80)	TRCI (n = 77)	
<i>Daily Prison Life</i>						
No experience	57%	62%	38%	56%	47%	52%
Some experience	27%	26%	45%	24%	34%	31%
Substantial experience	16%	12%	18%	20%	19%	17%
% at least some experience	43%	38%	62%	44%	53%	48%

Institutional differences in Sexual Extortion scores were not statistically significant. However, Table 6 shows reported rates of Sexual Extortion among inmates from OSP were three to six percentage points higher than those among inmates from other institutions. Specifically, 7% of the inmate sample from OSP indicated they have experienced Sexual Extortion compared to 4% from EOICI, 3% from SRCI, and 1% from both OSCI and TRCI.²

Table 6. Institutional Differences in the Experience of Sexual Extortion.

	Institution					Total (n = 378)
	EOCI (n = 77)	OSCI (n = 73)	OSP (n = 73)	SRCI (n = 78)	TRCI (n = 77)	
<i>Sexual Extortion</i>						
No experience	96%	99%	93%	97%	99%	97%
Some experience	4%	1%	7%	3%	1%	3%

Differences in Monetary/Property Extortion among the male facilities reached only marginal statistical significance. Table 7 shows 23% of respondents from EOICI, 18% from TRCI, and 11% from OSCI have had at least some experience with monetary/property extortion. Respondents from OSP (27%)

Table 7. Institutional Differences in the Experience of Monetary/Property Extortion.

	Institution					Total (n = 382)
	EOCI (n = 77)	OSCI (n = 74)	OSP (n = 74)	SRCI (n = 80)	TRCI (n = 77)	
<i>Monetary/Property Extortion</i>						
No experience	77%	89%	73%	73%	82%	79%
Some experience	13%	8%	14%	9%	12%	11%
Substantial experience	10%	3%	14%	19%	6%	10%
% at least some experience	23%	11%	27%	28%	18%	21%

² Estimates of victimization and extortion at OSCI reported in this section only include data from general population inmates. Estimates among inmates with developmental disabilities are reported in a later section.

and SRCI (28%) had slightly more experience with Monetary/Property Extortion than the other institutions. Between 14 to 19 percent of respondents from OSP and SRCI have had substantial experience with Monetary/Property Extortion in prison in the past year.

There were a number of additional survey questions that did not fall within the men's categories but are important to note. Two questions were asked regarding inmates' perceptions of correctional staff and their ability to protect inmates from victimization and extortion. The questions were "Do you feel that staff are able to protect you from extortion, intimidation, and assault?" and "Do you feel that staff can protect you from sexual violence?" Statistical analyses (i.e., chi square tests) were conducted to examine differences in participants' responses between the five male institutions. Table 8 shows that 90% of inmates at OSCI do *not* feel that staff members are able to provide protection from extortion, intimidation, and assault, followed by 89% at SRCI, 83% at OSP, 80% at EOCI, at 78% at TRCI. Similarly, Table 9 shows that 85% of inmates at OSCI feel that staff members are *not* able to provide protection from sexual violence, followed by 83% at OSP, 81% at SRCI, 80% at TRCI, and 72% at EOCI. Differences between institutions were not statistically significant for either question.

Table 8. Institutional Differences in Male Inmates' Perceptions of Staff.

Question		Institution					Total (n = 363)
		EOCI (n = 76)	OSCI (n = 70)	OSP (n = 70)	SRCI (n = 74)	TRCI (n = 73)	
Do you feel that staff are able to protect you from extortion, intimidation, and assault?	Yes	20%	10%	17%	11%	22%	16%
	No	80%	90%	83%	89%	78%	84%

Table 9. Institutional differences in male inmates' perceptions of staff.

Question		Institution					Total (n = 363)
		EOCI (n = 74)	OSCI (n = 71)	OSP (n = 69)	SRCI (n = 74)	TRCI (n = 75)	
Do you feel that staff are able to protect you from sexual violence?	Yes	28%	15%	17%	19%	20%	20%
	No	72%	85%	83%	81%	80%	80%

Female Inmates

Data reduction analyses of the female inmate sample revealed two distinguishable categories. Like the male inmates, the first category within the female sample included questions that addressed *Daily Prison Life*; however the items included in this category were different for women. Females' *Daily Prison Life* category consisted of seven questions that were positively correlated with the overall category and one question that was negatively correlated. The second category within the female sample contained five positively-correlated questions and addressed *General Extortion*. Table 10 represents the questions in each category and shows their degree of correlation (i.e., "loading") with the entire category.

Table 10. Categories for Female Inmates.

	# of "Yes" Responses	Loading
<i>In prison in the past year have you ever:</i>		
Category 1: Daily Prison Life		
Wanted to leave your cell and did not because of intimidation, victimization, or assault?	12	0.774
Requested help from staff after being harassed or threatened?	17	0.744
Felt that you were pushed, shoved, or run over as intimidation?	10	0.727
Felt isolated by others because you were being harassed or threatened?	21	0.698
Been intimidated or forced out of a chair in the television room?	10	0.691
Considered asking for protective custody because you felt threatened?	12	0.681
Been publicly called names that were disrespectful or intimidating?	27	0.664
Even once not participated in Yard because you felt threatened?	16	-0.729
Category 2: General Extortion		
Had high dollar items (shoes, guitar, calculator) stolen from your cell?	1	0.911
Been forced to assault another inmate because of threats or intimidation against you?	1	0.911
Been attacked by an inmate with a weapon?	1	0.911
Been forced to do chores or services for someone (laundry, cleaning, bed making, etc.)?	2	0.742
Been forced to fight in order to stop threats or intimidation?	2	0.720

As we did with the male sample, the categories were scored so that each female participant had a Daily Prison Life score and a General Extortion score. Higher scores indicated more "yes" responses to questions within each category. Both categories demonstrated excellent internal consistency,

indicating a high degree of correlation among the questions in the category. Means, standard deviations, and internal consistency coefficients for each category in the female sample are presented in Table 11.

Table 11. Means, Standard Deviations, and Internal Consistency for Women's Categories.

<i>Category</i>	Mean (SD)	Minimum	Maximum	Internal Consistency (Cronbach's a)
<i>Daily Prison Life</i>	1.7 (2.4)	0	8	0.89
<i>General Extortion</i>	0.1 (0.6)	0	5	0.89

Female participants' scores were organized into fewer response options for each category. Female participants' Daily Prison Life scores were organized to reflect whether respondents have had "No experience", "Some experience", or "Substantial experience" with negative daily events in prison. Females' General Extortion scores were organized to reflect whether they have had "No experience" or "Some experience" with general extortion in prison. Response options represent the number of questions to which a respondent answered "yes" within the category (see Table 12).

Table 12. Collapsed Response Options for Each Category in the Female Inmate Sample.

Category	Response Option	Number of "Yes" Responses
<i>Daily Prison Life</i>	No experience	0
	Some experience	1-3
	Substantial experience	4 or more
<i>General Extortion</i>	No experience	0
	Some experience	1 or more

Given the differences between the categories that were identified within the male and female samples, between-group comparisons are not possible. Within-group institutional comparisons are also not possible since female inmates are housed in only one facility. Tables 13 and 14 show the breakdown of scores for each category within the female sample. Forty-nine percent of female respondents indicated they have at least some experience with events in the Daily Prison Life category. Nineteen percent have substantial experience with these events. Four percent of the female sample has had some experience with General Extortion in prison in the past year.

The two additional questions regarding correctional staff that were reported for the male sample were also examined within the female sample. Since these questions were unrelated to each groups' categories, comparisons can be made between males and females. Statistical analyses (i.e., chi

Table 13. Experience with Daily Prison Life Events among Female Inmates.

<i>Daily Prison Life</i>	CCCF (n = 75)
No experience	51%
Some experience	31%
Substantial experience	19%
% at least some experience	49%

Table 14. General Extortion Experience among Female Inmates.

<i>General Extortion</i>	CCCF (n = 75)
No experience	96%
Some experience	4%

square tests) indicate significant differences between males' and females' perceptions of correctional staff and their ability to protect inmates. Table 15 shows 71% of female respondents do *not* feel staff members are able to protect inmates from extortion, intimidation, and assault compared to 84% of male respondents. Similarly, Table 16 shows 64% of females do *not* feel staff members are able to protect inmates from sexual violence compared to 80% of male respondents.

Table 15. Male and Female Inmates' Perceptions of Staff.

<i>Question</i>		Gender		Total (n = 438)
		Female (n = 75)	Male (n = 363)	
Do you feel that staff is able to protect you from extortion, intimidation, and assault?	Yes	29%	16%	18%
	No	71%	84%	82%

Table 16. Male and Female Inmates' Perceptions of Staff.

<i>Question</i>		Gender		Total (n = 438)
		Female (n = 75)	Male (n = 363)	
Do you feel that staff is able to protect you from sexual violence?	Yes	36%	20%	23%
	No	64%	80%	77%

Developmentally Disabled Population

Data reduction within the DD inmate sample from OSCI revealed three distinguishable categories. Like the male general population sample, one of the categories included questions that addressed *Sexual Extortion*; however the questions that corresponded with the category were different for the DD sample. This category consisted of 14 variables that were positively correlated with the overall category. The second category within the DD sample contained 10 positively-correlated questions and addressed *General Extortion*. The final category consisted of five questions that were positively correlated and addressed *Monetary/Property Extortion*. Table 17 presents the categories and the degree to which each question correlates with the overall category (i.e., “loadings”) within the DD sample.

Table 17. Categories for DD Inmate Sample.

	# of “Yes” Responses	Loadings
<i>In prison in the past year have you ever:</i>		
Category 1: Sexual Extortion		
Felt forced to perform sex with another inmate for protection or because of threats?	5	0.912
If you have been forced into sex, were you harassed or intimidated afterwards?	2	0.912
Been forced into sex because the other person used violence?	3	0.912
Been attacked by an inmate with a weapon?	4	0.868
Been forced to do chores or services for someone (laundry, cleaning, bed making, etc.)?	3	0.842
Been intimidated, pressured, or forced by one person to have sex with a different person?	3	0.842
Been pressured into giving someone high dollar items (shoes, guitar, calculator, radio, or books, etc.)?	4	0.842
Been forced into sex while you've been in prison?	6	0.778
Felt forced into sex because of another inmate's perception of your sexual orientation?	5	0.773
If you have been forced into sex, were you harassed or made fun of by staff?	5	0.763
Been forced into sex to pay a debt (gambling, loan, canteen debt, etc.)?	3	0.740
If you have been sexually assaulted in prison, did you tell people outside prison about it?	8	0.717
Personally known someone who was forced into sex with another inmate?	8	0.705
Had your property taken from you by another inmate? (clothing, supplies, library books, etc.)?	6	0.703

Category 2: General Extortion

Kept away from a person or a group of people because they were being harassed or intimidated?	25	0.800
Been forced to fight in order to stop threats or intimidation?	13	0.787
Known or witnessed another person being harassed or extorted by others?	22	0.705
Had someone demand to see your 'paperwork' or 'face sheet'?	22	0.704
Been set up for a DR by another inmate?	9	0.650
Felt you were denied proper clothing, food, health, or education, because of threats or intimidation?	12	0.631
Felt isolated by others because you were being harassed or threatened?	13	0.623
Felt that you were pushed, shoved, or run over as intimidation?	8	0.617
Had others publicly show obvious disrespect toward you? (cutting in front of you in line, not being allowed certain dayroom or television room seating)	17	0.615

Category 3: Monetary/Property Extortion

Had to lie about your trust account balance in order to make someone less likely to victimize you or believe you had nothing to give him or her?	5	0.862
Been told to ask your family for money to pay other inmates?	4	0.862
Been told to tell your family to put money on another inmate's books or to send money to someone outside of prison because of threats?	6	0.801
Been pressured into giving another inmate your canteen?	7	0.801
Been assaulted and did not tell staff because of fear of increased retaliation?	8	0.758

Questions within the categories were scored so that each DD participant had a Sexual Extortion, General Extortion, and Monetary/Property Extortion score. Higher scores indicated the participant responded “yes” to more questions within each category. All three categories demonstrated excellent internal consistency, indicating a high degree of correlation among the questions in each category. Means, standard deviations, and internal consistency coefficients for each category in the DD sample are presented in Table 18.

Table 18. Means, Standard Deviations, and Internal Consistency for Categories within the DD Sample.

Category	Mean (SD)	Minimum	Maximum	Internal Consistency (Cronbach's a)
<i>Sexual Extortion</i>	1.0 (2.5)	0	14	0.93
<i>General Extortion</i>	2.1 (2.7)	0	9	0.88
<i>Monetary/Property Extortion</i>	0.4 (1.2)	0	5	0.89

To ease the interpretation of the results, DD participants' scores were organized into two response options for each category. DD inmates' Sexual Extortion, General Extortion, and Monetary/Property Extortion scores were organized to reflect whether respondents have had "No experience" or "Some Experience" with the events in each category. Response options represent the number of questions to which a respondent answered "yes" within the category (see Table 19).

Table 19. Collapsed Response Options for Each Category in the Male DD Inmate Sample.

Category	Response Option	Number of "Yes" Responses
<i>Sexual Extortion</i>	No experience	0
	Some experience	1 or more
<i>General Extortion</i>	No experience	0
	Some experience	1 or more
<i>Monetary/Property Extortion</i>	No experience	0
	Some experience	1 or more

Given the differences between the categories within the general population and DD samples, between-group comparisons are not possible. Within-group institutional comparisons are also not possible since DD inmates were sampled from only one facility. Tables 20 through 22 show the breakdown of scores for each category within the DD sample. Twenty-three percent of DD respondents indicated they have experienced sexual extortion in the past year in prison. Fifty-five percent have had some experience with general extortion, and 16% reported they have had some experience with monetary/property extortion.

Table 20. Breakdown of Sexual Extortion Experience among DD Inmates.

<i>Sexual Extortion</i>	DD (OSCI) (n = 67)
No experience	77%
Some experience	23%

Table 21. Breakdown of General Extortion Experience among DD Inmates.

<i>General Extortion</i>	DD (OSCI) (n = 67)
No experience	45%
Some experience	55%

Table 22. Breakdown of Monetary/Property Extortion Experience among DD Inmates.

<i>Monetary/Property Extortion</i>	DD (OSCI) (n = 67)
No experience	84%
Some experience	16%

Although comparisons cannot be made between categories within the male DD and general population samples, statistical analyses (i.e., chi square tests) were conducted to determine any differences between these groups' perceptions of correctional staff and their ability to protect inmates from victimization. Table 23 shows 80% of DD respondents and 84% of general population respondents do *not* feel that staff members are able to protect inmates from extortion, intimidation, and assault. Similarly, Table 24 shows 84% of DD inmates and 80% of general population inmates do *not* feel that staff members are able to provide protection from sexual violence. These differences were not statistically significant.

Table 23. Male DD and General Population Inmates' Perceptions of Staff.

<i>Question</i>		Population		Total (n = 428)
		DD (n = 65)	General (n = 363)	
Do you feel that staff is able to protect you from extortion, intimidation, and assault?	Yes	20%	16%	17%
	No	80%	84%	83%

Table 24. Male DD and General Population Inmates' Perceptions of Staff.

<i>Question</i>		Population		Total (n = 427)
		DD (n = 64)	General (n = 363)	
Do you feel that staff is able to protect you from sexual violence?	Yes	16%	20%	19%
	No	84%	80%	81%

Discussion

General Population: Male Inmates

Daily Prison Life

Male inmates' Daily Prison Life scores indicate nearly half (48%) of the entire sample reported at least some experience with events in this category. This suggests many inmates encountered incidents like disrespect and name-calling or have been threatened, attacked, or assaulted by other inmates in the past year. Moreover, numerous male inmates report having substantial experience with the negative events in the Daily Prison Life category (i.e., 12% to 20% of the entire sample).

Although between-group comparisons were not statistically significant, the proportion of inmates from OSP who reported at least some experience with Daily Prison Life events (62%) is higher than any other institution. Over half (53%) of the inmates from TRCI also reported at least some experience with Daily Prison Life events. Approximately 20% of the inmates from OSP, TRCI, and SRCI reported substantial experience, indicating that these events may occur more frequently at these institutions.

Sexual Extortion

The environmental circumstances and events represented by the Sexual Extortion category are often considered more serious and damaging than the other categories. The results of the survey indicate they are also the most infrequent. Only 3% of the entire male inmate sample indicated they have had some experience with Sexual Extortion in prison in the past year.

Between-group comparisons showed differences between institutions on Sexual Extortion scores are not statistically significant. However, the proportion of inmates who reported some experience with Sexual Extortion is higher at OSP than at any other institution. Seven percent of the OSP sample reported experiences like being forced into sex because the other person used violence, being forced into sex for protection, and being forced by one inmate to have sex with another inmate. If this proportion is generalized to the entire population of OSP (7% of 2,233) about 150 inmates have experienced some form of sexual extortion in prison in the past year.

Although rates of sexual extortion at other institutions are apparently lower, 4% of the sample from EOIC and 3% from SRCI indicated some experience with sexual extortion. If these numbers are similarly generalized to the populations in these institutions, about 65 inmates at EOIC and 90 at

SRCI may have experienced some form of sexual extortion in prison in the past year. Only 1% of the samples from both OSCI and TRCI reported sexual extortion.

Monetary/Property Extortion

Monetary/Property Extortion scores within the male general population inmates indicate that over 20% have experienced monetary and/or property-based extortion. Inmates who have had at least some experience with Monetary/Property Extortion reported events like being told to ask a family member to put money on another inmate's books, being pressured into giving another inmate their canteen or high dollar items, or feeling forced to break institution rules because of threats or intimidation. Approximately 10% of the sample reported substantial experience with Monetary/Property Extortion.

Although Monetary/Property Extortion did not significantly differ among institutions, the proportion of inmates who indicated they had at least some experience with this category at SRCI (28%) and OSP (27%) are higher than at the other institutions. If these proportions are generalized to the populations of SRCI (2,951) and OSP (2,233), about 800 inmates at SRCI and 600 at OSP have been extorted for money and/or property in the past year.

Male Inmate Perceptions of Staff

No significant differences were found among the five male institutions regarding staff and their ability to protect inmates from victimization and extortion. Results indicate that between 78% and 90% of male inmates feel that correctional staff are *not* able to protect inmates from intimidation, victimization, or assault. In addition, 72% to 85% of male inmates do not believe staff are able to protect inmates from sexual violence. Overall, only 18% of the male general population respondents indicated they felt staff can provide protection from intimidation, victimization, or assault, and only 23% felt staff can protect inmates from sexual violence.

General Population: Female Inmates

Daily Prison Life

Forty-nine percent of female inmates reported having at least some experience with the events in the Daily Prison Life category, indicating that approximately half of female inmates may have encountered assault, name-calling, isolation, or disrespect in prison in the past year. Nearly 20% of the female sample reported they have had substantial experience with Daily Prison Life. Although the

items corresponding to the category are different for men and women, an almost equal proportion of female and male inmates indicated at least some experience with Daily Prison Life (49% and 48%, respectively).

General Extortion

Four percent of the female sample reported some experience with General Extortion, indicating about 1 in 14 female inmates have been victims of events like theft, an attack with a weapon, or have been forced to do chores for another inmate.

The events that define the General Extortion category among female inmates are considerably different than those of either category concerning extortion for the male sample. Extortion among female inmates involves physical fights and/or doing chores or services for another inmate rather than sexual victimization or monetary extortion. Evidence from other prison surveys corroborates this, suggesting female inmates experience fewer sexual incidents involving the use of force relative to male inmates (Struckman-Johnson & Struckman-Johnson, 2006). Researchers have suggested that female inmates are less likely to define sexual encounters with other female inmates as coerced (Alarid, 2000). Many female inmates have been victims of sexual assault and/or molestation as a child or in previous relationships outside of prison; therefore they may not be able to recognize sexual victimization (Alarid, 2000). This may explain why female participants in the current survey reported little to no sexual extortion.

Female Inmate Perceptions of Staff

There were significant differences between male and female inmates' perceptions of the staff and their ability to provide protection from victimization and extortion. Results indicate that 29% of female respondents and 16% of male respondents feel that the correctional staff are able to protect inmates from intimidation, victimization, or assault. Similarly, 36% of female inmates and 20% of male inmates feel that staff are able to provide protection from sexual violence. Although females' confidence in the staff's ability to protect inmates is still low, these numbers suggest are more likely to feel that correctional staff can protect inmates from victimization. Further inquiry may determine the reason(s) for the discrepancy between male and female inmates' perceptions of staff.

Developmentally Disabled Population

Sexual Extortion

Sexual Extortion categories were identified in both the general population and DD male inmate samples. However, the number and range of questions that corresponded with each sample's Sexual Extortion category are considerably different. The DD sample's Sexual Extortion category contained 14 questions that predominantly center on acts of sexual extortion and victimization but also include items that tap into property extortion and physical assault. The same category within the general population contains only six questions that exclusively address sexual extortion and victimization. Table 25 shows the comparison of items within each sample's Sexual Extortion category. Items that are the same between categories are highlighted in gray.

Table 25. Sexual Extortion Categories for DD and General Population Male Inmates.

DD Inmates	General Population Inmates
Been forced into sex in prison?	Been forced into sex in prison?
Been forced into sex because the other person used violence?	Been forced into sex because the other person used violence?
Been intimidated, pressured, or forced by one person to have sex with a different person?	Been intimidated, pressured, or forced by one person to have sex with a different person?
Felt forced to perform sex with another inmate for protection or because of threats?	Felt forced to perform sex with another inmate for protection or because of threats?
If you have been forced into sex, were you harassed or intimidated afterwards?	If you have been forced into sex, were you harassed or intimidated afterwards?
Been forced into sex to pay a debt (gambling, loan, canteen debt, etc.)?	Been threatened with violence if you disclosed that you had been sexually assaulted?
Been forced to do chores or services for someone (laundry, cleaning, bed making, etc.)?	<i>Not present in this category for General Population Inmates</i>
Been pressured into giving someone high dollar items (shoes, guitar, calculator, radio, books)?	
Felt forced into sex because of another inmate's perception of your sexual orientation?	
Had your property taken from you by another inmate? (clothing, supplies, library books)?	
If you have been forced into sex, were you harassed or made fun of by staff?	
If you have been sexually assaulted in prison, did you tell people outside prison about it?	
Been attacked by an inmate with a weapon?	
Personally known someone who was forced into sex with another inmate?	

Because of the considerable differences between the general and DD populations' Sexual Extortion categories, the groups' scores cannot be directly compared. However, it is worth noting that 23% of the DD inmate sample reported some experience with Sexual Extortion compared to only 3% of the male sample from the general population. Moreover, DD participants' Sexual Extortion scores ranged

up to 14, indicating that some DD inmates have had substantial experience with incidents involving sexual extortion and/or victimization (see Table 18).

The high percentage of DD inmates who reported some experience with Sexual Extortion is concerning. Although caution should be taken when interpreting these data, it does appear that DD inmates are more frequent targets of sexual extortion and/or victimization and that they may experience a wider range of abuse tactics relative to other inmates. Drawing on Toch's (1992) theories regarding inmate victimization, more powerful inmates may perceive DD inmates as less likely to defend themselves and therefore target them more frequently.

General Extortion

The most frequent types of extortion reported by DD inmates fell within the General Extortion category. Fifty five -of the sample reported at least some experience with General Extortion indicating that over half of DD inmates may have been set up for a disciplinary review by another inmate or witnessed the extortion of others. Although these incidents may not be as serious as sexual victimization, they create an environment characterized by tension and fear which can disrupt inmates' ability to engage in rehabilitation.

General Extortion categories were identified in both the male DD and female inmate samples. Since the survey questions that corresponded with each groups' category were different, comparisons should be made with caution. However, much like DD inmates' experiences with Sexual Extortion, it appears they are more frequent targets of general extortion and/or victimization (55%) relative to female general population inmates (4%). In addition, DD inmates' general extortion experiences tend to be more varied.

Monetary/Property Extortion

Fewer DD inmates (16%) reported some experience with Monetary/Property Extortion compared to the other DD categories. Still, monetary and/or property extortion is something that does exist within this population as well as within the general population.

DD Inmate Perceptions of Staff

No significant differences were found between DD and general population male inmates' perceptions of the staff and their ability to provide protection from victimization and extortion. Results indicate that

only 16% of DD respondents and 20% of general population respondents feel that correctional staff are able to protect inmates from intimidation, victimization, or assault. Twenty percent of DD inmates and 16% of male inmates felt that staff are able to provide protection from sexual violence. This indicates that DD and general population inmates feel similarly about the ability of staff to provide protection.

Limitations

Even the most carefully planned research designs have some limitations, and this project is no exception. For example, selection bias is a concern when conducting research with inmate samples. Many inmates may agree or refuse to participate in research as a way of exercising personal choice in the prison environment where they are afforded very little personal choice (Overholser, 1987). In addition, some inmates may participate in research because they erroneously believe that it will increase their favorability among correctional staff. Still other inmates may choose not to participate in research because they have limited cognitive capacity or literacy skills, which are required when responding to a survey. Therefore, there may be key differences between inmates who chose to participate and inmates who declined, which creates difficulty in terms of the study's generalizability or the ability to make assumptions about the population based on the sample. Careful consideration of these types of biases is necessary before drawing any strong conclusions about generalizability.

While self-administered surveys are an excellent and commonly used research tool, the accuracy of self-reported data is limited in that it relies entirely on participant honesty. When individuals are asked questions about their behavior and experiences they tend to emphasize those that elicit positive judgments from other people and deemphasize or perhaps lie about those that elicit negative judgments. This process is described as 'social desirability' in social science and can often lead to social desirability bias in survey research. The risk of social desirability bias is particularly high when the research topic is sensitive, such as inmate victimization and extortion. In other words, social desirability biases may have played a role in response rates for the current survey, particularly regarding questions about sexual extortion (Hensley & Tewksbury, 2002). Being a victim of sexual extortion and/or victimization is not only a psychologically damaging situation but it may also cause some inmates, particularly male inmates, to feel embarrassed and ashamed. A male inmate's sense of masculinity and heterosexuality are seriously threatened by any circumstance that could imply he is homosexual, feminine, or not 'man' enough to protect himself from other men (Robertson, 1999). Reporting this kind of extortion may threaten some inmates' personal sense of masculinity, pride, and/or heterosexuality which should be taken into account when drawing conclusions about the rates of sexual extortion reported in the survey. In addition, inmates who were being victimized at the time of the survey may have underreported certain events because they feared retaliation from their aggressor(s). The fact that the current survey was completely anonymous may have helped to counteract any social desirability biases or underreporting tendencies; however the possibility that

these biases exist should still be taken into consideration. Specifically, if these biases exist, estimates derived from the research will under estimate the number of inmates who are impacted by extortion.

Beyond the identification of inmates with developmental disabilities and the differentiation of participants by gender, no other demographic or background data were collected during the survey. As a result we are not able to make inferences about individual differences or characteristics that might influence inmates' experiences of extortion and victimization. The data do indicate that male inmates with developmental disabilities report high rates of sexual victimization and extortion, which may suggest that other marginalized groups (e.g., inmates with mental illness, the elderly, and sex offenders) could be targeted at higher rates than the general population. Future research on extortion within ODOC should collect more identifying information from inmates in an attempt to establish profiles of extorters and victims. Such an examination could increase ODOC's ability to target certain individuals and prevent further inmate extortion and victimization.

Although the current analysis categorizes inmates by institution, we cannot conclude that inmate reports of extortion and/or negative environmental circumstances occurred at the institution where they were housed at the time of the survey. The survey asked respondents to report incidents during the last year and did not ask them to specify whether the event occurred at their current or former institution, if applicable. If an inmate was transferred to the surveyed institution within the year before they took the survey, it is possible that some reports of extortion and victimization refer to incidents at their former institution.

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Appendix A

Victimization Survey

There are people in the community and within DOC who threaten others. Knowing how common these actions are and how often some people get injured is the first step in preventing this behavior in the DOC. This survey will recognize how common threats and harassment are.

In prison in the past year, have you ever:

- 1. felt isolated by others because you were being harassed or threatened?
 Yes No
- 2. kept away from a person or a group of people because they were being harassed or intimidated?
 Yes No
- 3. felt threatened by another inmate or group of inmates?
 Yes No
- 4. been informed by others, that you have been called a snitch or a rat?
 Yes No
- 5. been extorted and allowed it to continue so you wouldn't be called a rat or a snitch?
 Yes No
- 6. had someone demand to see your 'paperwork' or 'face sheet'?
 Yes No
- 7. isolated another person who was being victimized, so that you yourself did not become a target?
 Yes No
- 8. had others publicly show obvious disrespect toward you? (Cutting in front of you in line, not being allowed certain dayroom or television room seating, etc)
 Yes No
- 9. felt you were denied proper clothing, food, health, or education, because of threats or intimidation?
 Yes No
- 10. had to lie about your trust account balance, in order to make someone less likely to victimize you or believe you had nothing to give to him or her?
 Yes No
- 11. been publicly called names that were disrespectful or intimidating?
 Yes No
- 12. known or witnessed another person being harassed or extorted by others?
 Yes No
- 13. even once not participated in any of the following activities because you felt threatened?
(Check all that apply)
 Church Meals Sports Yard Work Medication Line

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- 14. considered asking for protective custody because you felt threatened?
 Yes No
- 15. requested a unit, cell, or institutional transfer because you felt threatened?
 Yes No
- 16. been told to ask your family for money to pay other inmates?
 Yes No
- 17. felt forced to break the institution rules because of threats or intimidation?
 Yes No
- 18. Do you feel that staff is able to protect you from extortion, intimidation and assault?
 Yes No
- 19. been forced to do chores or services for someone (laundry, cleaning, bed making, etc)?
 Yes No
- 20. wanted to leave your cell and did not because of intimidation, victimization, or assault?
 Yes No
- 21. been told to tell your family to put money on another inmates books or to send money to someone outside of prison because of threats?
 Yes No
- 22. requested help from staff after being harassed or threatened?
 Yes No N/A
- 23. From what you've personally witnessed, if someone is harassed or threatened, is it usually by their cellie?
 Yes No
- 24. personally known someone who was forced into sex with another inmate?
 Yes No
- 25. been forced into sex while you've been in prison?
 Yes No
- 26. If you have been forced into sex, were you harassed or made fun of by staff?
 Yes No N/A
- 27. felt forced to perform sex with another inmate for protection or because of threats?
 Yes No
- 28. If you have been forced into sex, were you harassed or intimidated afterwards?
 Yes No N/A
- 29. had someone purposely expose themselves to you?
 Yes No
- 30. felt forced into sex because of another inmate's perception of your sexual orientation?
 Yes No
- 31. been threatened with violence if you disclosed that you had been sexually assaulted?
 Yes No N/A

32. been intimidated, pressurized, or forced by one person to have sex with a different person?
 Yes No —
33. been forced into sex because the other person used violence?
 Yes No —
34. Do you feel that staff can protect you from sexual violence?
 Yes No —
35. been forced into sex to pay a debt (gambling, loan, canteen debt, etc)?
 Yes No —
36. If you have been sexually assaulted in prison, did you tell people outside prison about it?
 Yes No N/A —
37. felt intimidated or harassed by other inmates for any of the following reasons: (Check all that apply)
 Age Crime Race Disability Religion Sexual orientation —
38. had your property taken from you by another inmate? (clothing, supplies, library books, etc)
 Yes No —
39. felt that you were pushed, shoved or run over as intimidation?
 Yes No —
40. had another inmate go through your property without your knowledge?
 Yes No —
41. been set up for a DR by another inmate?
 Yes No —
42. had high dollar items (shoes, guitar, calculator) stolen from your cell?
 Yes No —
43. had your cell or bunk area trashed as intimidation?
 Yes No —
44. had another inmate read your mail or write someone you know without your knowledge?
 Yes No —
45. been forced to assault another inmate because of threats or intimidation against you?
 Yes No —
46. refused to cell in because of intimidation, assault, or threats?
 Yes No —
47. had your food taken in the dining room?
 Yes No —
48. been attacked by an inmate with a weapon?
 Yes No —
49. been forced to fight in order to stop threats or intimidation?
 Yes No —
50. been intimidated or forced off a dining room or dayroom table?
 Yes No —
51. been intimidated or forced out of a chair in the television room?
 Yes No —

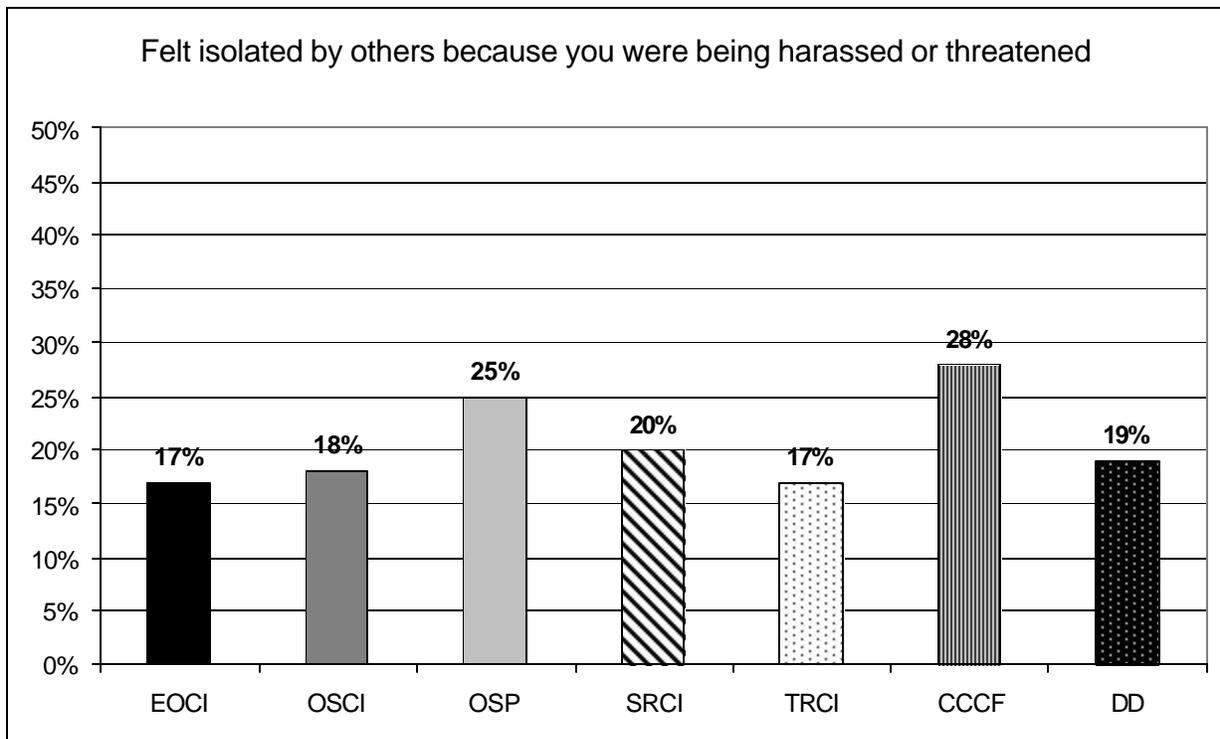
- 52. been pressurized into giving another inmate your canteen?
 Yes No
- 53. been pressurized into giving someone high dollar items (shoes, guitar, calculator, radio, or books, etc)?
 Yes No
- 54. informed people outside about you being assaulted, threatened, or intimidated?
 Yes No N/A
- 55. been forced to give someone your paperwork or face sheet?
 Yes No
- 56. been attacked by an inmate where they did not use a weapon?
 Yes No
- 57. had canteen items stolen from your cell?
 Yes No
- 58. been assaulted and did not tell staff because of fear of increased retaliation?
 Yes No N/A

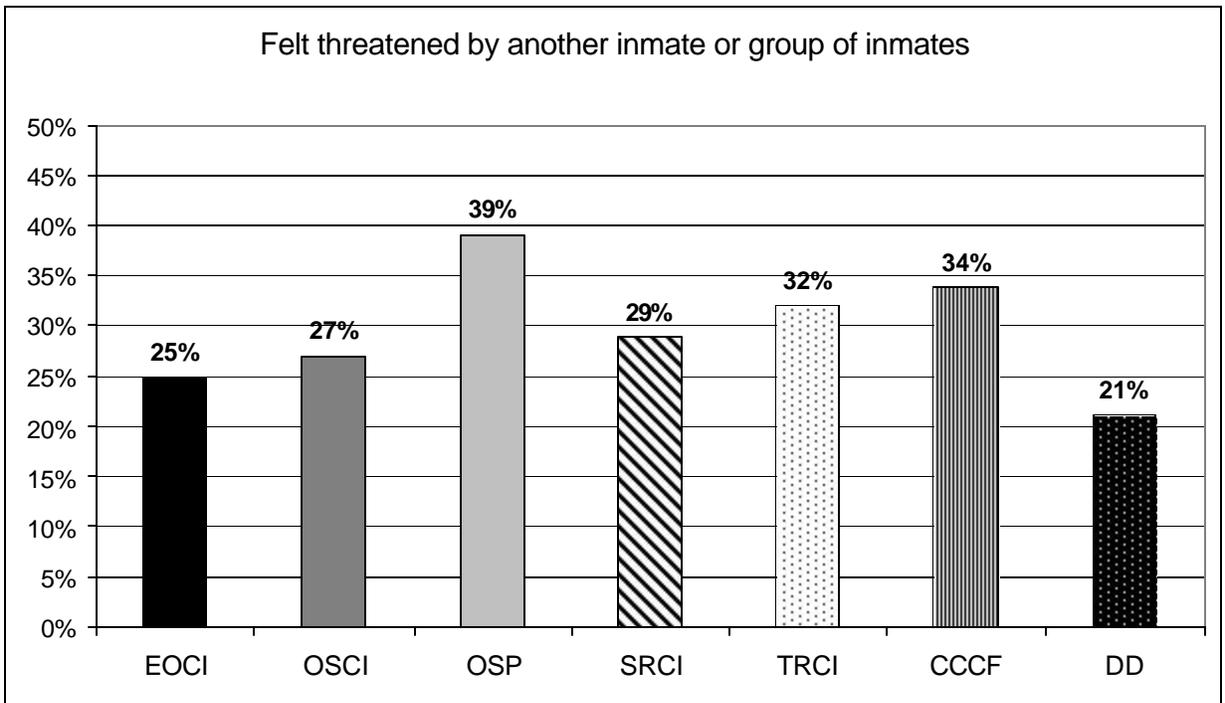
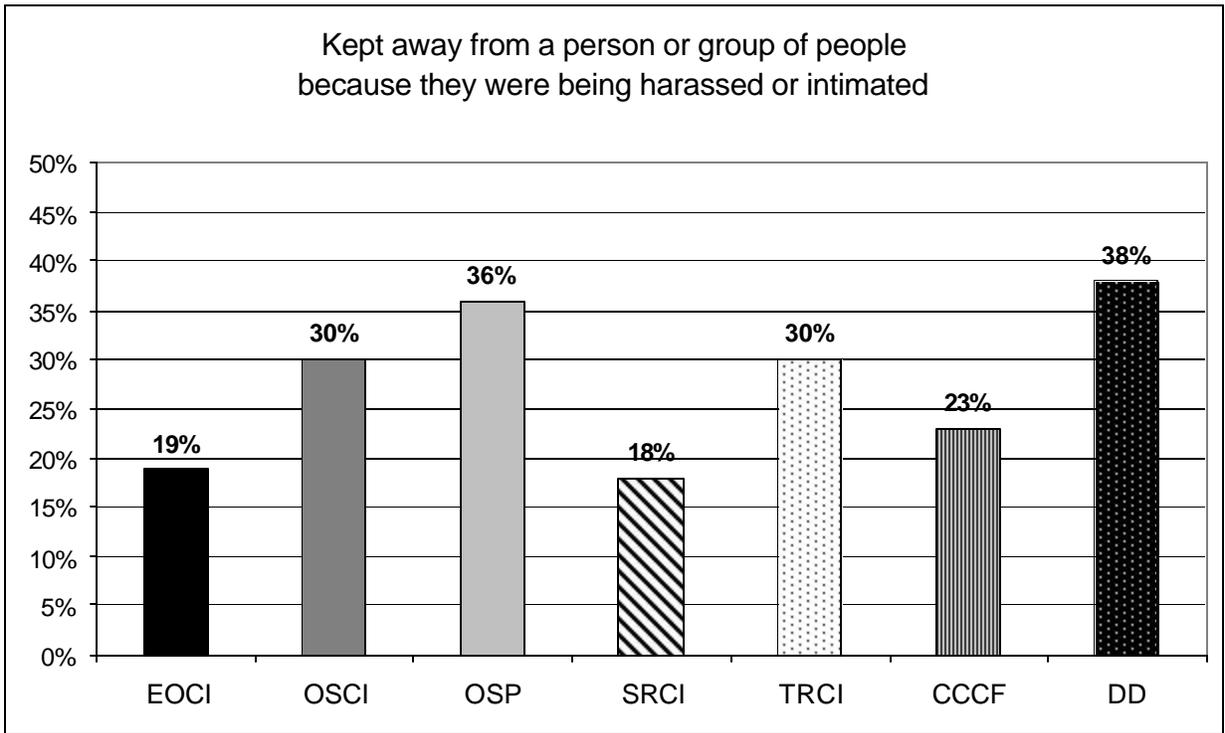
Appendix B

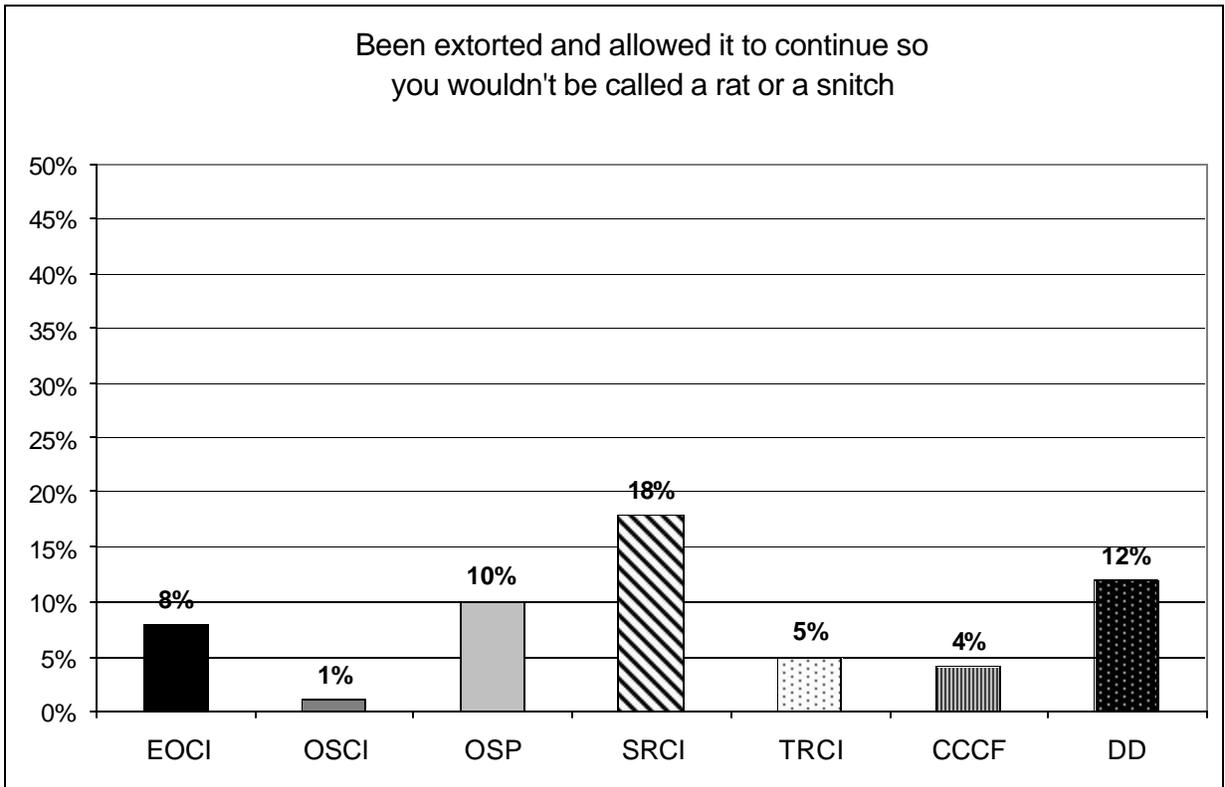
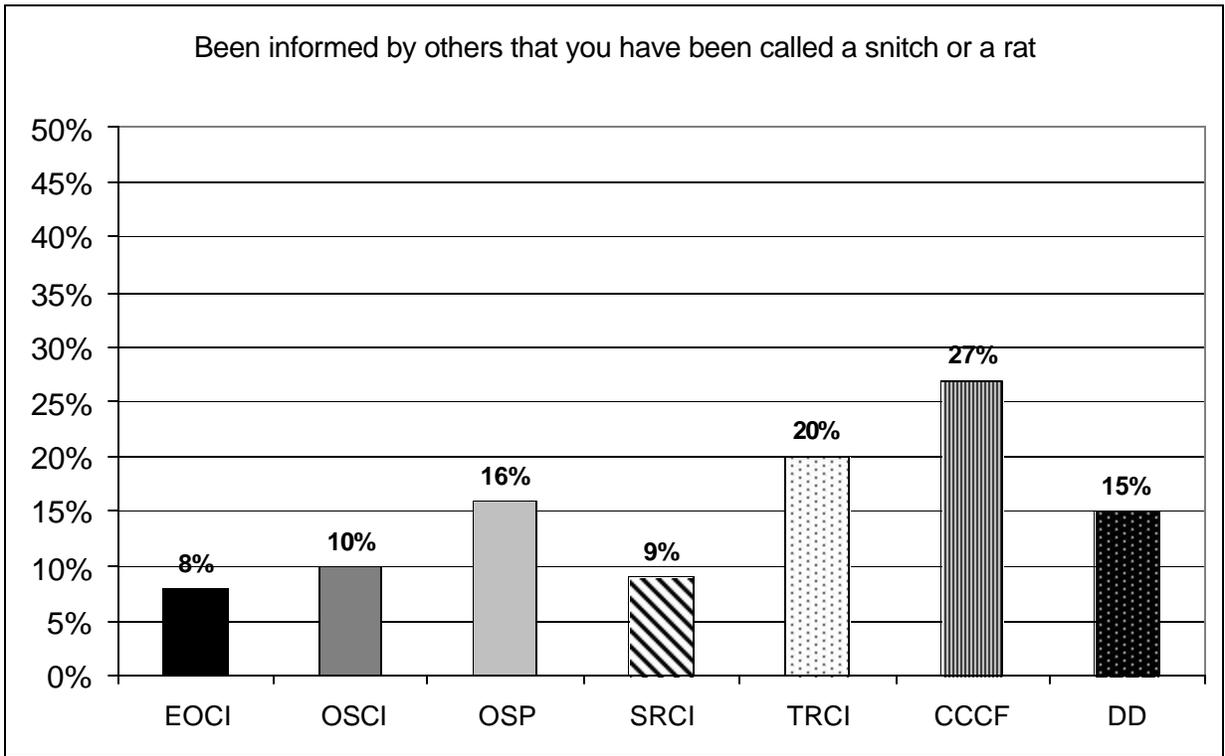
The following graphs depict the data for each individual question on the survey. Data are primarily displayed in the following order: EOCI, OSCI, OSP, SRCI, TRCI, CCCF, and DD inmates. Some data are displayed by group (i.e., male, female, and DD) when within-group male general population differences were not considerable.

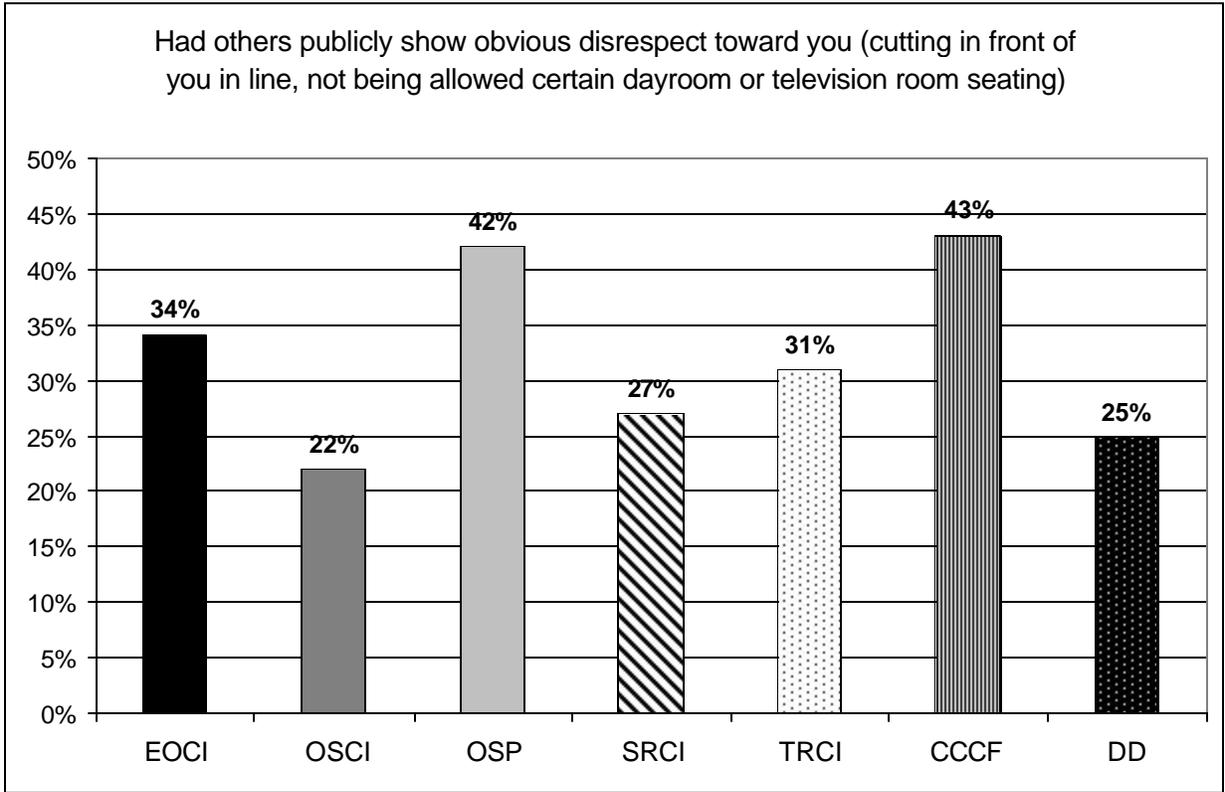
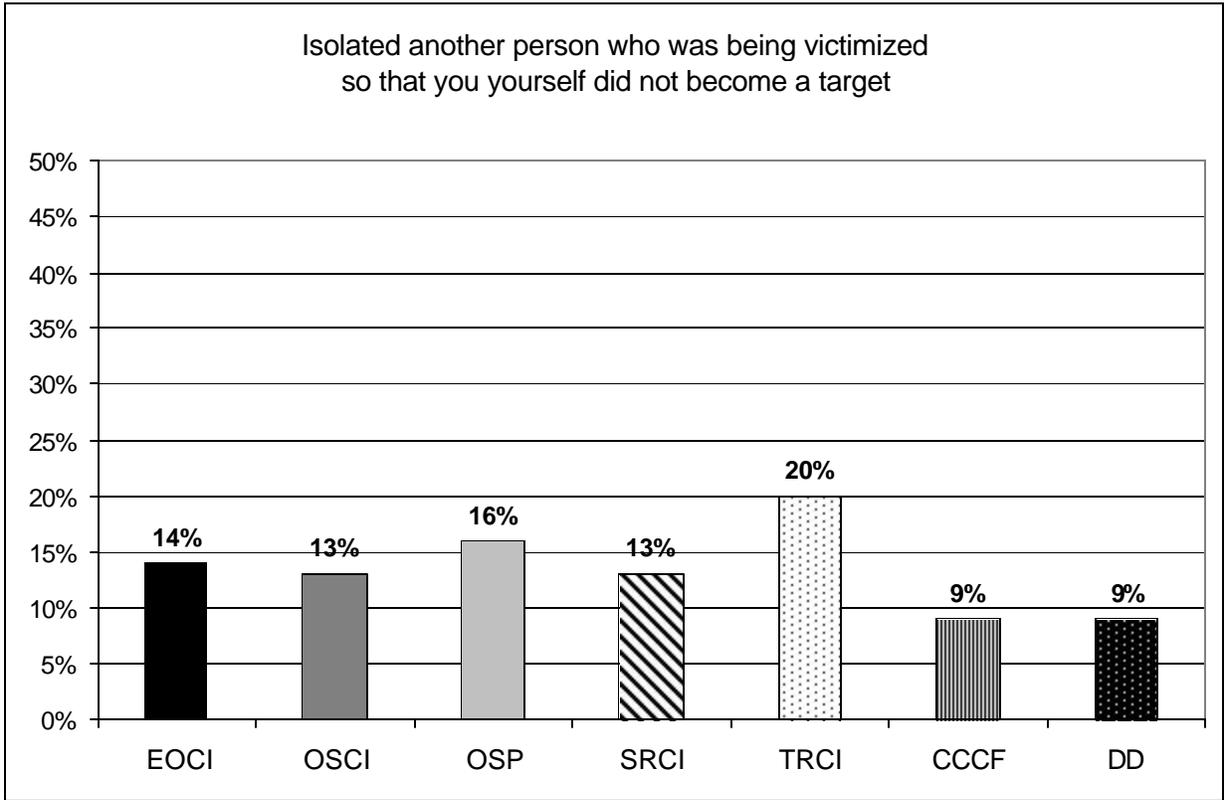
Each graph represents the percentage of survey participants who responded “yes” to the question indicated above the bars. Please take note of the scale on the left side (i.e., y axis) in order to interpret the magnitude of the results.

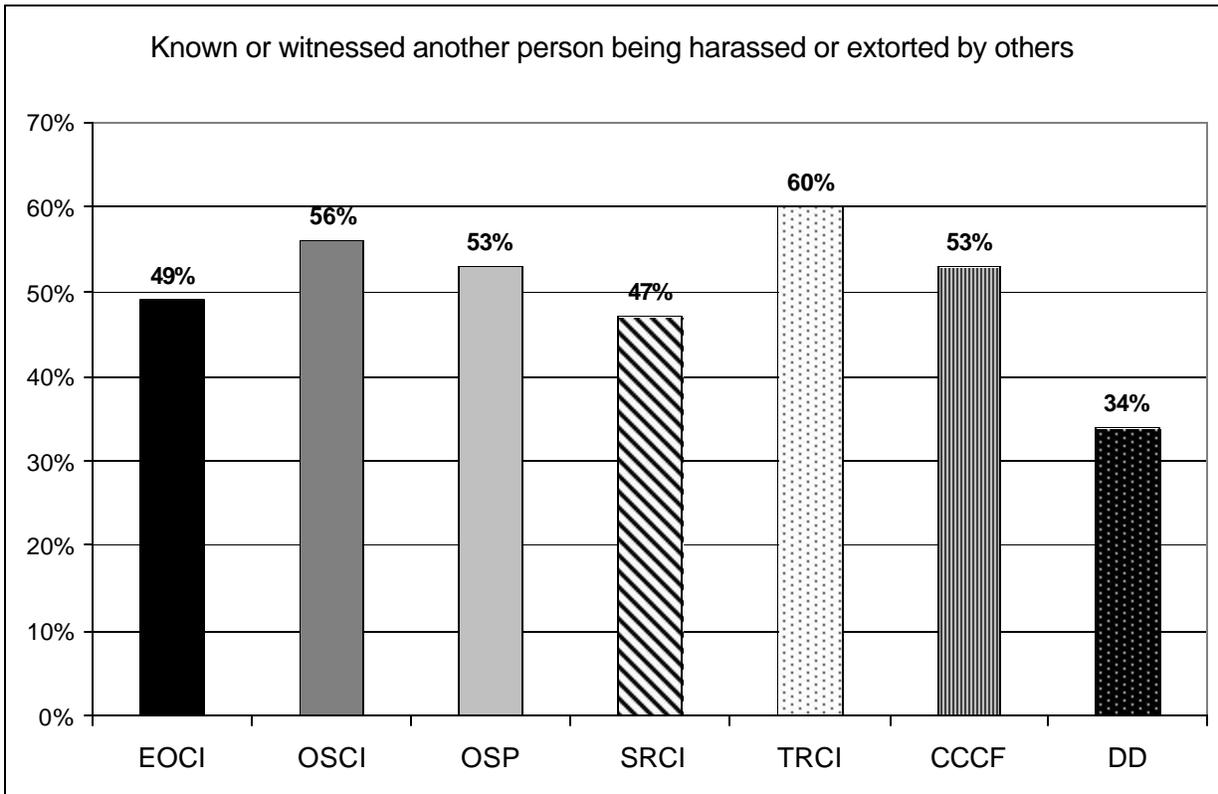
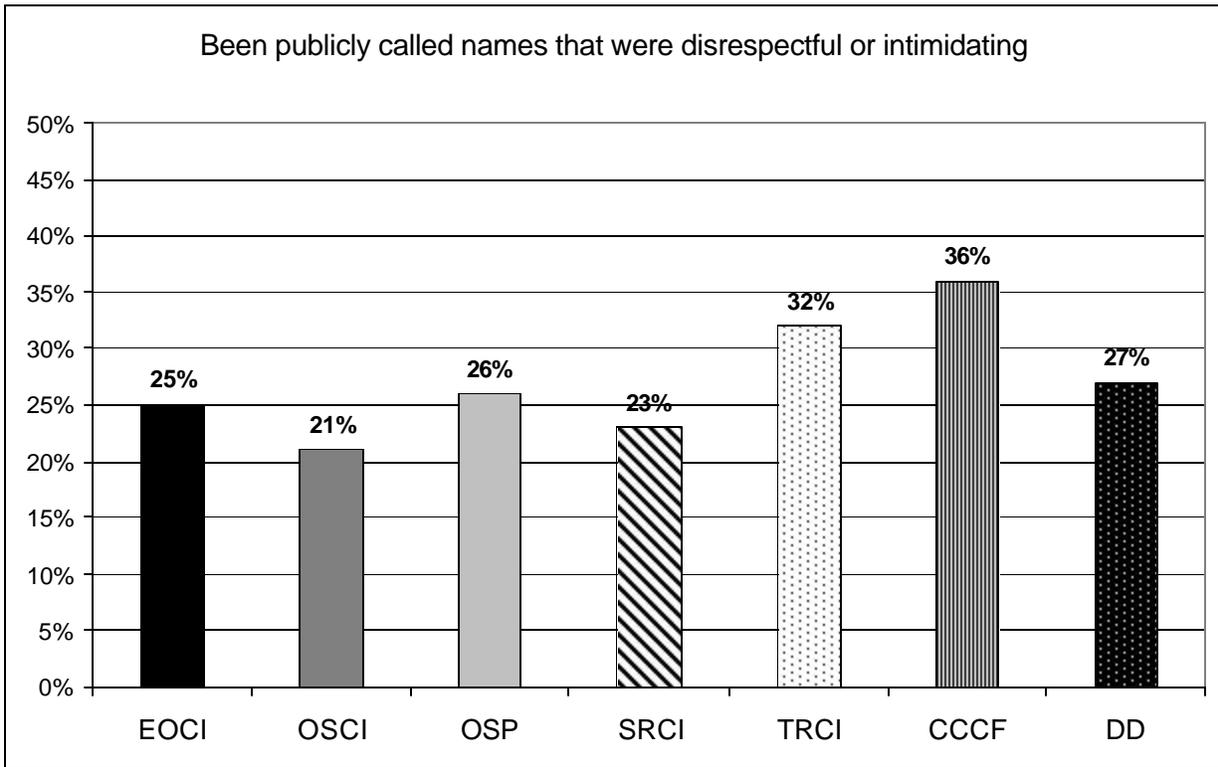
In prison in the past year have you ever:

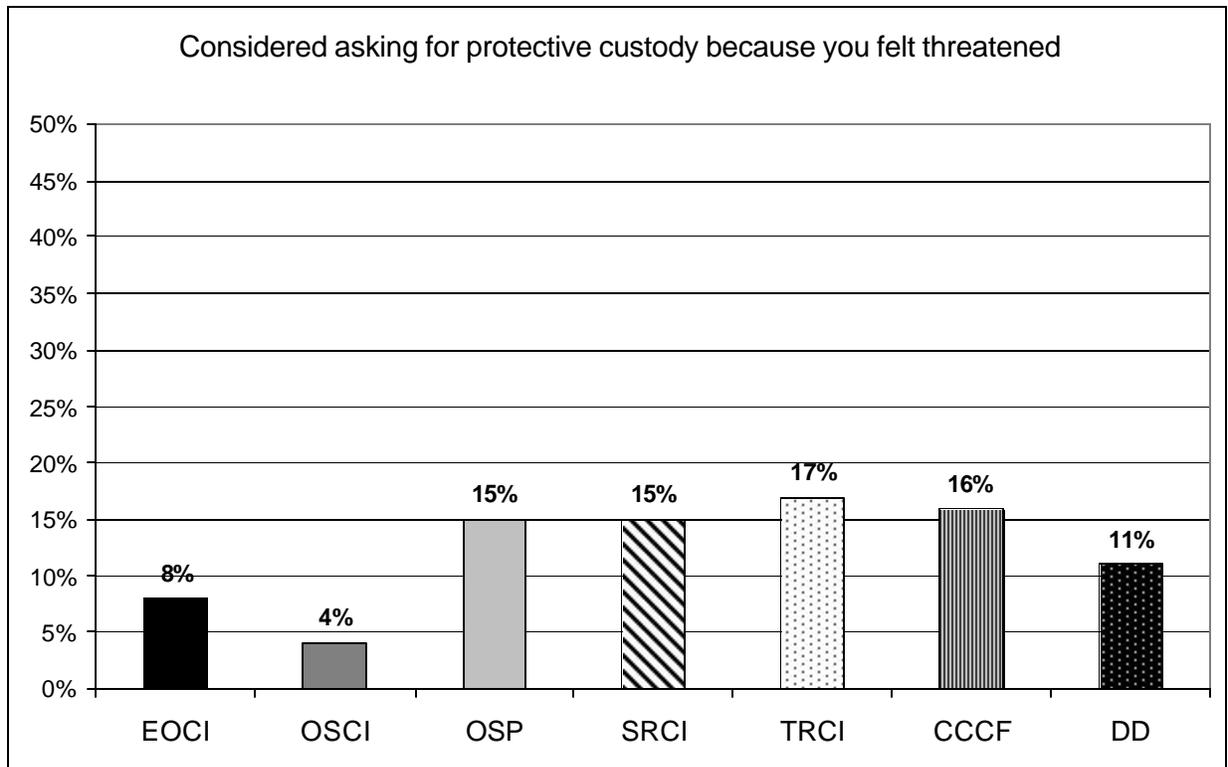
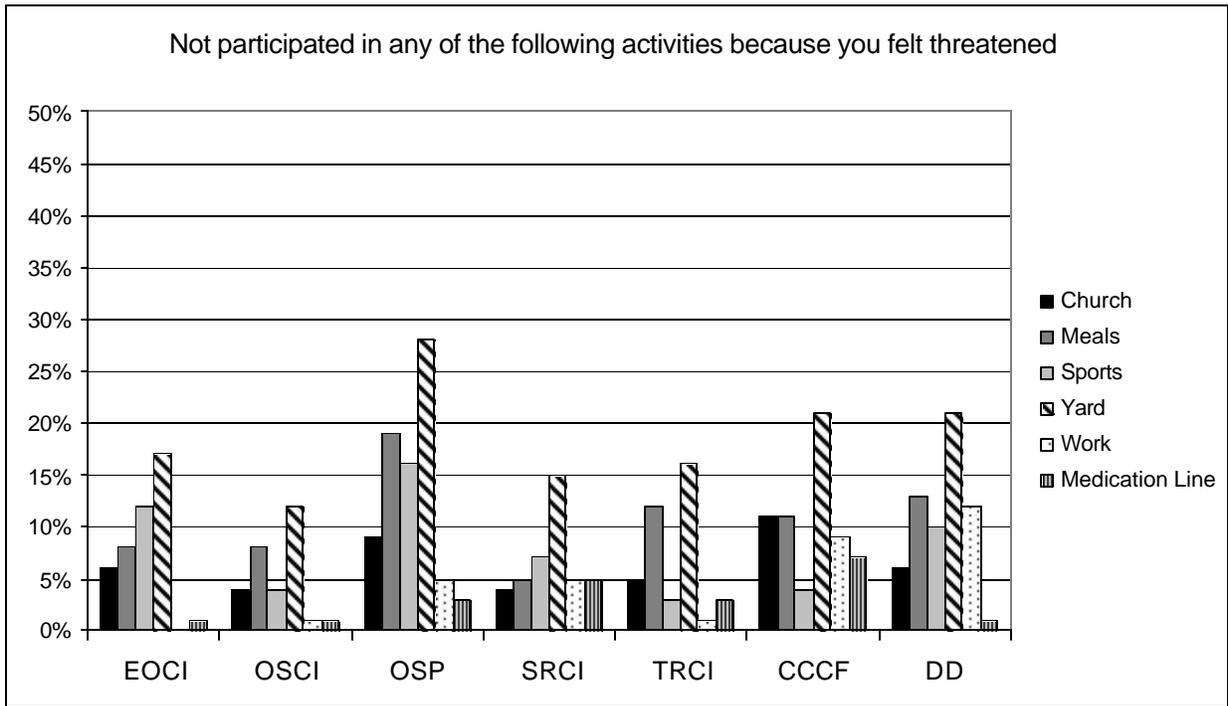


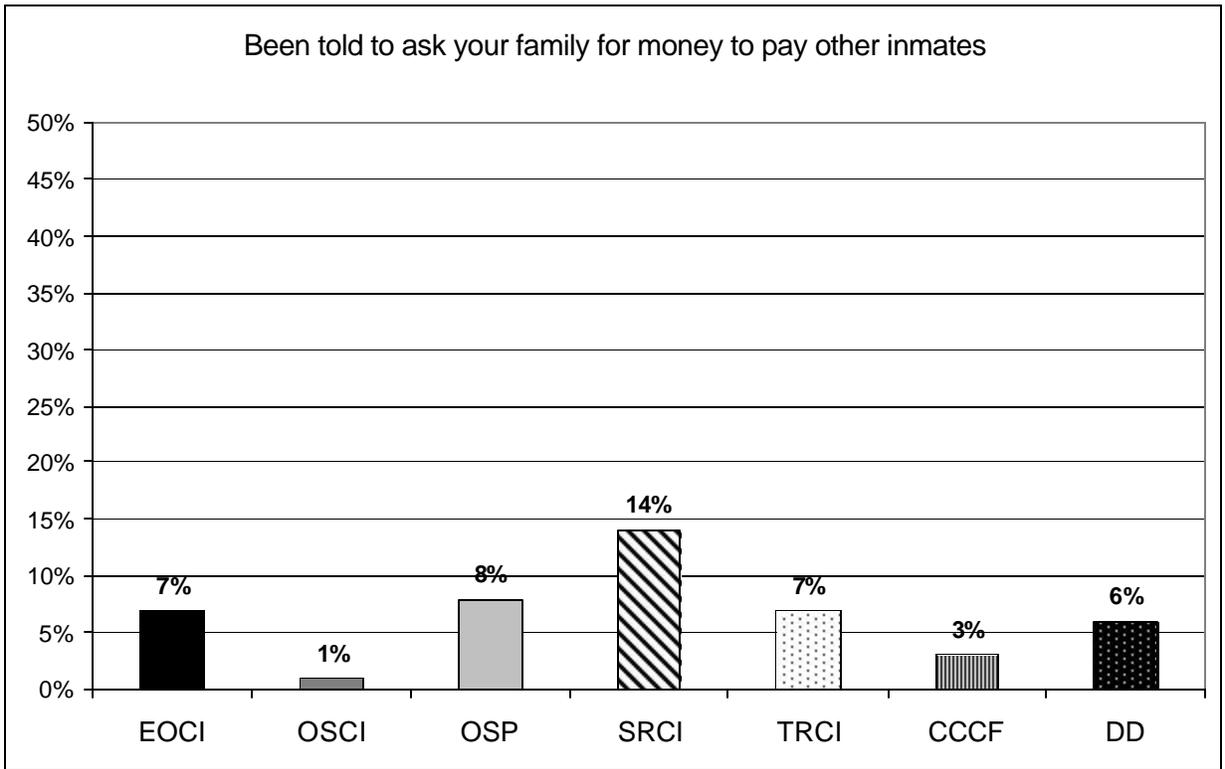
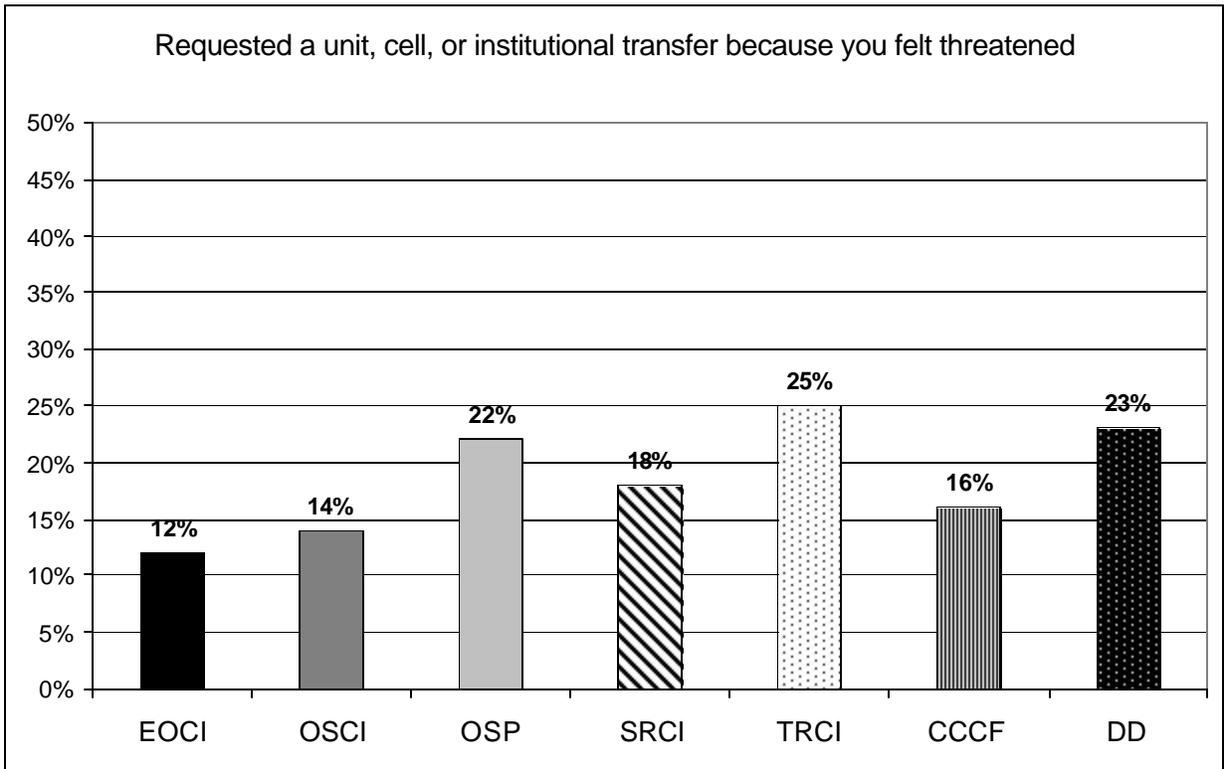




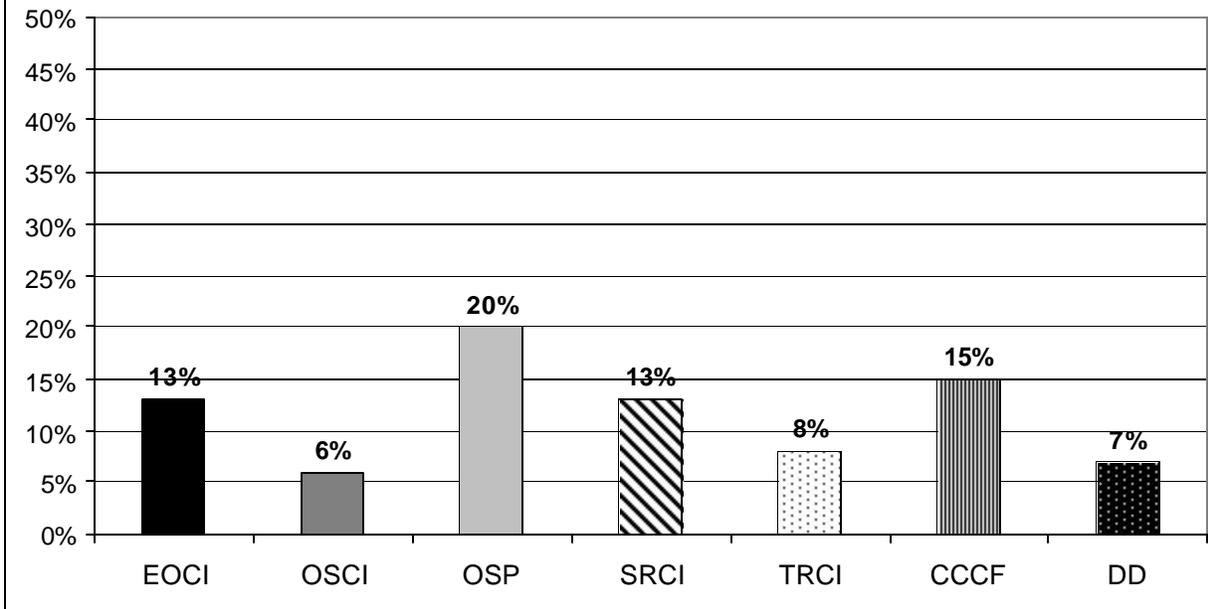




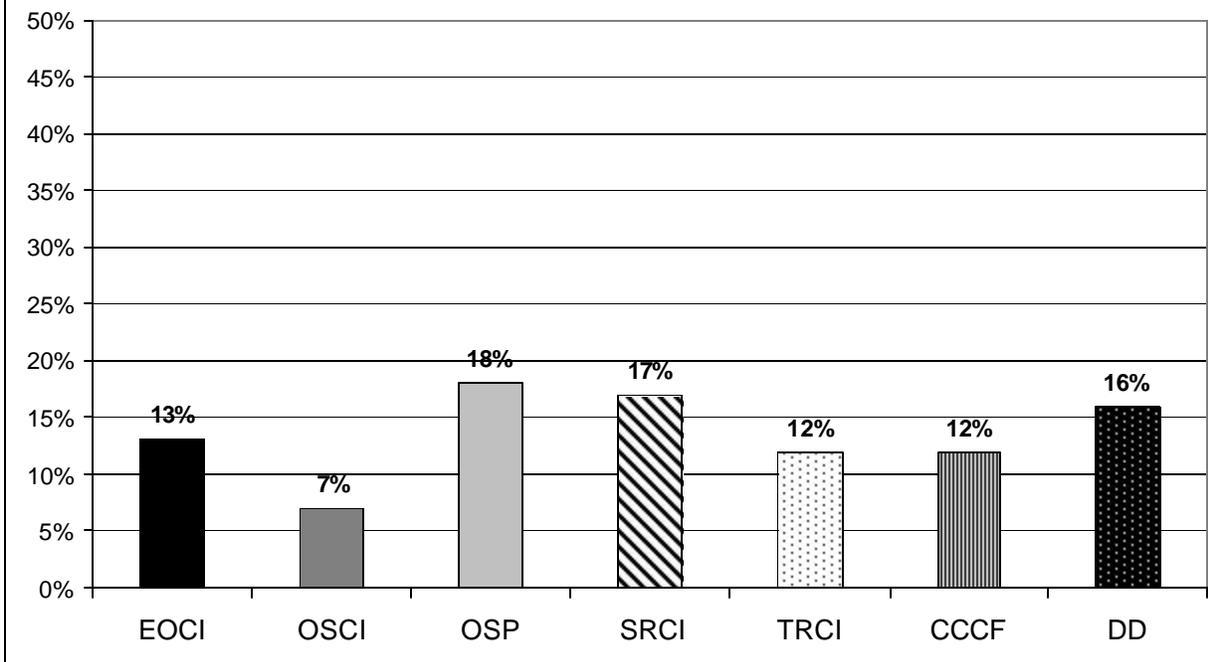


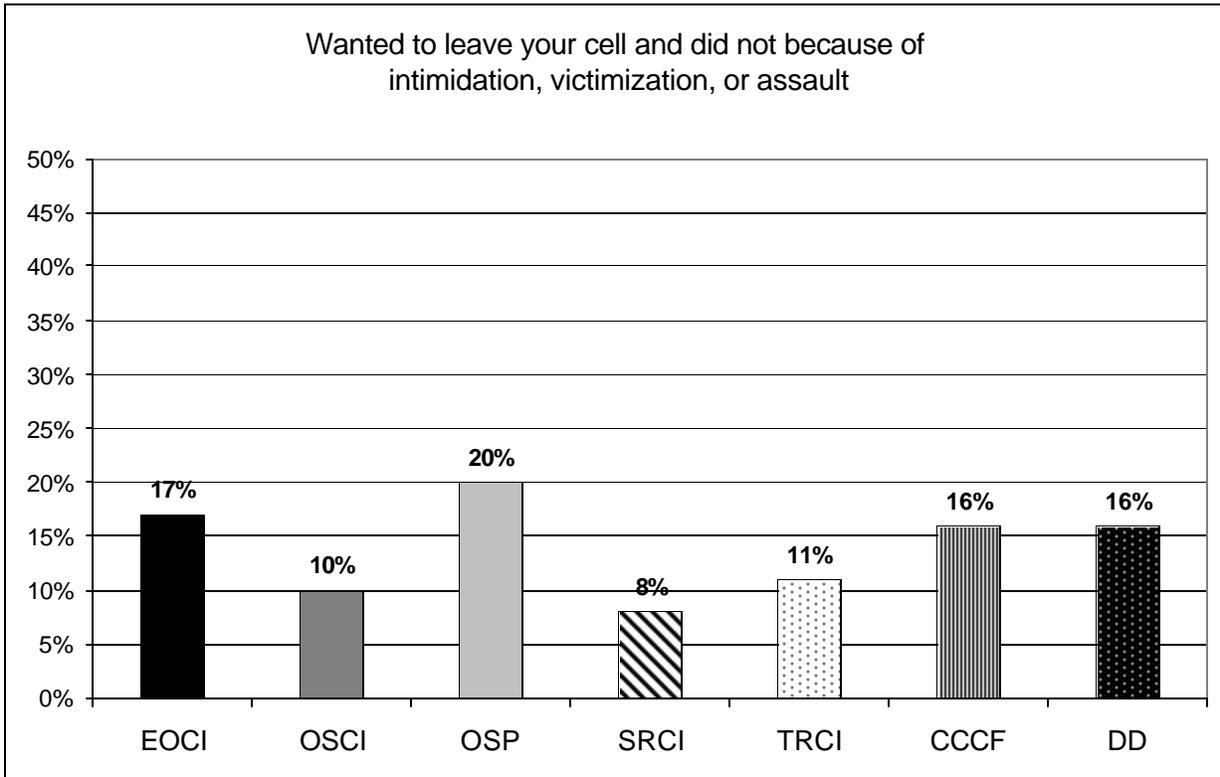
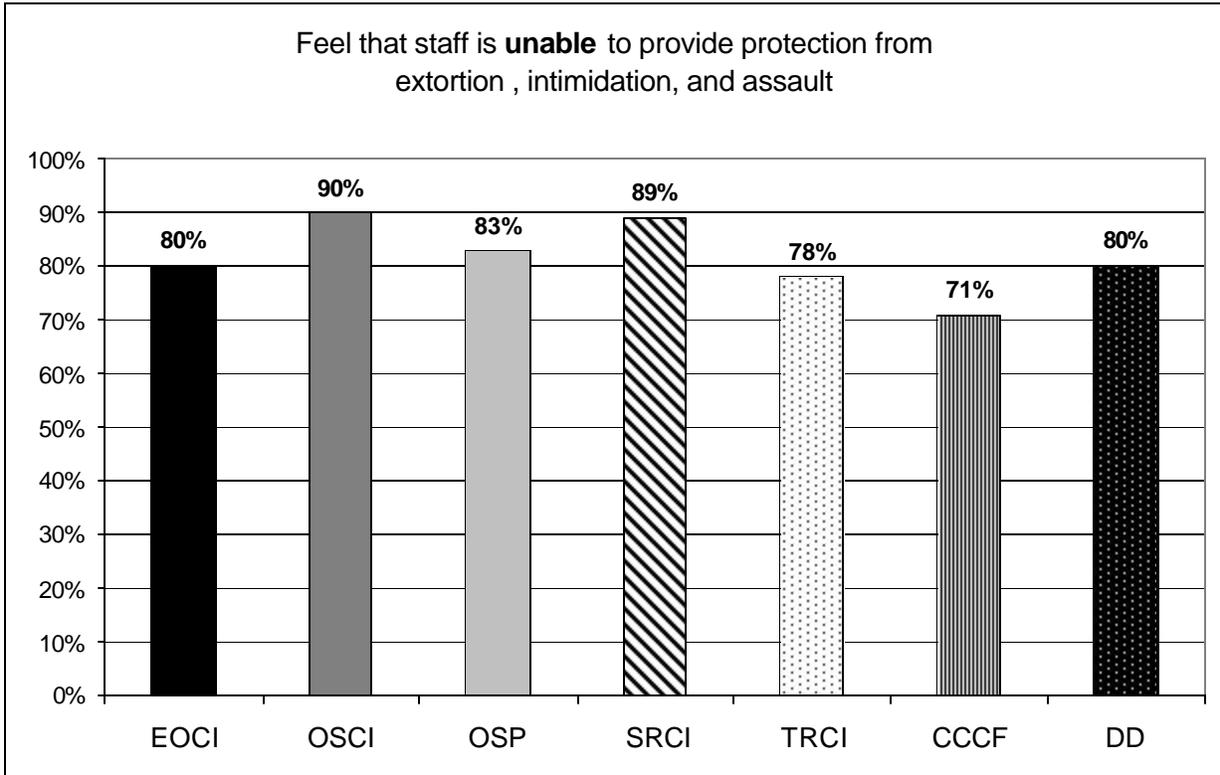


Had to lie about your trust account in order to make someone less likely to victimize you or believe you had nothing to give him or her

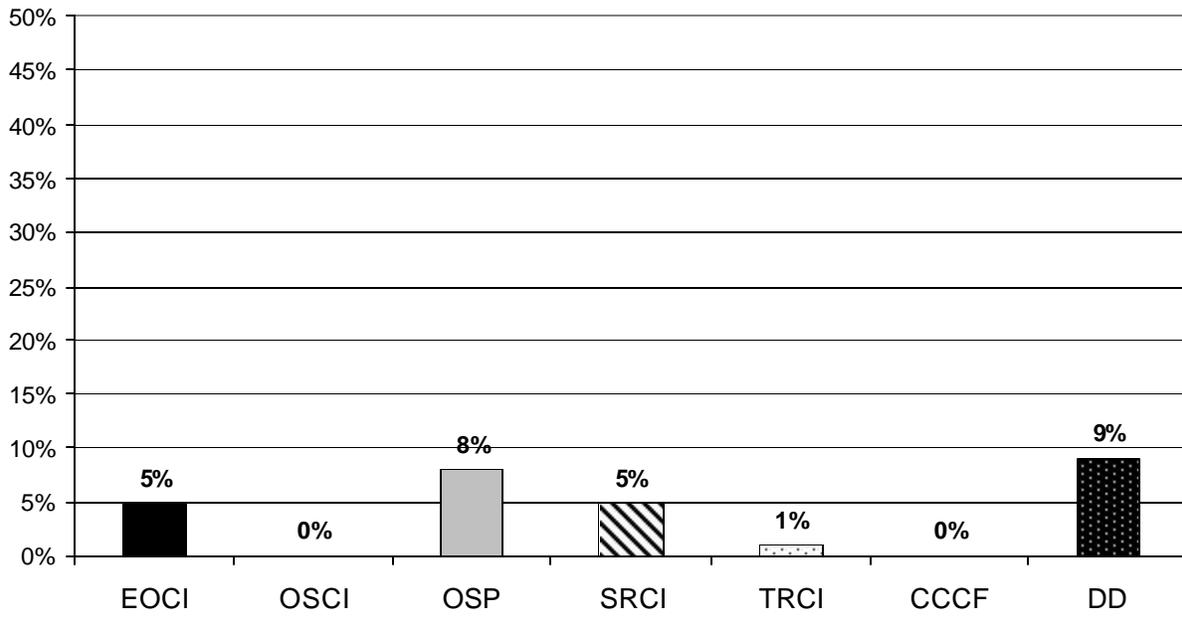


Felt forced to break the institution rules because of threats or intimidation





Been told to tell your family to put money on another inmate's books or to send money to someone outside of prison because of threats



Requested help from staff after being harassed or threatened

