

2025 ANNUAL PREA REPORT

An Internal Analysis of CY-2025

Sexual Assault and Sexual

Harassment Data



Illinois Dept. of Corrections

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Director

Illinois Department of Corrections 2025 Annual PREA Report

The Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA) was passed in 2003 with unanimous support from both parties in Congress and signed into law by President George W. Bush in 2003. The purpose of the Act was to “provide for the analysis of the incidence and effects of prison rape in Federal, State, and local institutions and to provide information, resources, recommendations and funding to protect individuals from prison rape”. It was the first federal law to declare, unequivocally, that sexual abuse in confinement is not an inevitability but an injustice. PREA didn’t just acknowledge the problem – it built a blueprint to confront it. The law established national standards, mandated data collection, and required facilities to adopt **prevention**, **detection**, and **response** strategies. In doing so, PREA transformed a hidden epidemic into a matter of public accountability. Its legacy continues to grow, reminding every correctional institution that dignity and safety are not privileges – they are obligations.

The Department maintains a strict “**Zero Tolerance**” policy towards all forms of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. All allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are taken seriously, investigated, and when applicable, referred for prosecution. While incarcerated within the Illinois Department of Corrections (IDOC), the safety of the individuals in our custody is a primary concern; and that safety includes the right to be free from sexual abuse, harassment, and retaliation.

This Annual PREA Report is prepared and published in accordance with PREA Standard §115.88.

This report, and previous Annual PREA Reports, may be found on IDOC’s webpage: <https://idoc.illinois.gov/programs/prisonrapeeliminationactof2003.html>

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Department achieved a series of standout milestones in 2025, highlighted by the bold expansion of the IDOC PREA Compliance Unit. 2025 marked the launch of a new Regional PREA Compliance Monitor position for the Southern region – a dynamic mid-level leadership role designed to elevate facility performance and strengthen PREA adherence across the board.

The Regional Monitor now drives key initiatives: onboarding and mentoring new facility PREA Compliance Managers, delivering targeted and high-impact training for staff engaged in PREA protocols, and partnering closely with facilities during audits and corrective action efforts. This addition positions the Department to uphold PREA Standards with greater consistency, expertise, and regional support.

In 2025, the Department rolled out a new initiative to issue every individual in custody a specially designed electronic tablet to provide secure access to approved communication, educational content, and other resources and entertainment. The PREA Compliance Unit seized this technological advancement opportunity to provide more PREA-related content to each tablet user. Individuals in custody now have immediate electronic access to the most recent versions of the Facility Handbook – handbooks which were previously issued in paper and became outdated quickly.

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Information which was previously provided by displaying signs and paper postings throughout the facility, which were often torn down or defaced, are now at an individual's fingertips via the tablet. All the PREA signs displayed at our facilities, in English and in Spanish, are available on the tablets. Additionally, the facility-specific PREA postings which provide reporting methods and contact information for the Agency PREA Coordinator, advocacy groups, and local rape crisis centers is available on the tablets. Real-time access is also available to videos created by the National PREA Resource Center which provides an informative alternative to PREA information in standard text format. The videos are all sub-titled (closed captioned) and are also available in Spanish and American Sign Language (ASL).

The most significant benefit of the tablet conversion has been the expansion of telephone access for individuals in custody. Before tablets were introduced, the only available phones were in housing unit dayrooms or shared common areas such as the gym or recreation yard. Access was inherently limited by the small number of physical phones and the competition to use them. With each individual now issued a tablet capable of placing authorized calls, those bottlenecks have effectively disappeared. People no longer have to wait for a free phone or make sensitive calls in crowded, high-traffic spaces.

From a PREA-reporting standpoint, the shift is even more consequential. Individuals may now contact the IDOC PREA hotline directly from the privacy of their room or cell, rather than attempting to report an allegation in a busy dayroom. Of the 3,031 PREA hotline calls placed in 2025, more than 70% were made privately through a tablet – an unmistakable improvement in both access and confidentiality.

The Department continues to cultivate new and existing partnerships with community stakeholders. Groups such as the International Association of Forensic Nurses Illinois Chapter and the Illinois Attorney General's Violence Prevention and Crime Victim Services Division allow collaboration and cooperation to make our processes safer, more efficient, and provide a greater level of care to victims. Additionally, the Department is now represented on the Illinois Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force and is able to provide input and collaborate with a diverse group of Agencies, Advocates, Commissions, and Community care-holders to effect systems change, establish best practices and innovations in sexual violence prevention, and support and review implementation of public policy, regulations, and requirements related to sexual violence prevention.

The Department remains committed to further expand and strengthen its partnership with the Illinois Coalition Against Sexual Assault (ICASA), as well as with local rape crisis centers across the State. The Department added additional capabilities to facilities for direct-dial hotline access to allow individuals in custody to contact rape crisis advocates using the individual in custody phone system and their tablets. Using the hotline, individuals in custody may confidentially call the crisis center's public-facing hotline to have immediate access to confidential support services and victim advocacy related to sexual abuse.

Employee training, specifically in the area of prevention, detection, and response of sexual abuse and sexual harassment, has been a primary focus to ensure the sexual safety of all individuals in IDOC custody. In addition to training new security and non-security staff, the Staff Development & Training unit continues to provide an advanced comprehensive training module on the Department's Sexual Abuse and Harassment Prevention and Intervention Program.

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The ‘*PREA-Advanced*’ module is available to all staff and is a prerequisite for any staff appointed as a facility PREA Compliance Manager or facility backup PREA Compliance Manager. The training, which is provided regionally to increase access to staff and reduced travel expenses, was offered 25 times and trained nearly 150 attendees in 2025.

Targeted training which highlights PREA compliance for managers is also provided. The session, presented by the Department’s Agency PREA Coordinator, is provided to all new facility administrators, as well as any staff who will act as Duty Administrative Officers. The training emphasizes PREA compliance issues facility and agency leadership encounter, as well as best practices on how to overcome compliance-related issues and difficulties. This training module is typically offered multiple times throughout the year to ensure timely access to the content.

The Department strives to provide staff with the tools to supervise individuals in custody with unique or special needs. All security staff who attend the 8-week Training Academy also receive specialized training specific to supervising incarcerated women. The Gender-Responsive and Trauma-Informed training educates staff of the unique needs of incarcerated women, including how past victimization in the community and in a corrections environment influences current behavior; effective strategies for communicating with women in custody; as well as how to appropriately respond to potential victims of sexual assault and sexual harassment. Also, security staff assigned to the Women’s Division are also provided *CR/2 – Creating Regulation and Resilience* training. CR/2 is a communication model that provides corrections professionals with the skills they need to communicate with individuals in custody more effectively, de-escalate problem situations and create safer and more productive facilities. CR/2 empowers staff with the knowledge and skills they need to implement effective responses, thus increasing staff satisfaction and retention. The Department mandates annual training for all staff regarding transgender and non-binary individuals in correctional settings.

The Department strives to ensure an objective and impartial investigation is conducted to ensure the integrity of every sexual abuse or sexual harassment investigation. Completing PREA investigations timely has been a perpetual concern. To eliminate the backlog of pending investigations and increase the speed at which future investigations can be concluded, the Department conducted training for an additional 75 internal affairs and intel staff in May 2025. The 40-hour *Institutional Investigator* training, which uses a mix of Department subject matter experts, as well as experts from outside law enforcement and government agencies, covers topics such as, but not limited to, techniques for interviewing sexual abuse victims, proper use of *Miranda* and *Garrity* warnings, sexual abuse evidence collection in confinement settings, and the criteria and evidence required to substantiate a case for administrative action or prosecutorial referral.

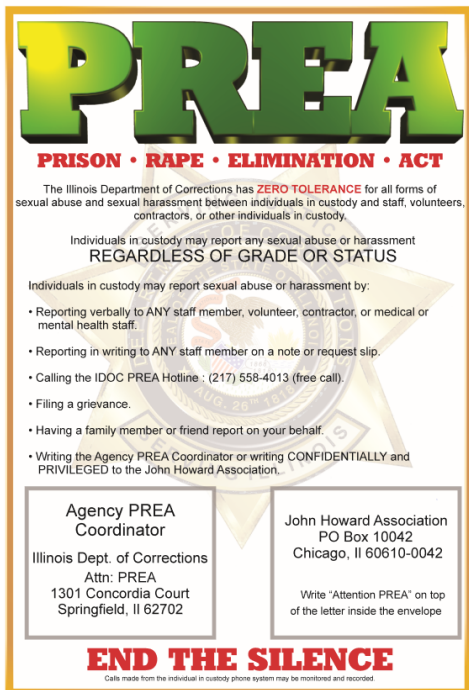
The Department continues to encourage staff to participate in the National Institute of Corrections’ (NIC) PREA Online Learning curriculum which provides frequently updated targeted PREA training specific to the employee’s position (e.g. Investigations, Healthcare, Mental Health, Facility PREA Compliance Manager, etc.). The training is offered at no cost and provides a great supplement to the multitude of PREA training opportunities offered by the Department.

In addition to staff training, the Department continues to place substantial emphasis on education for individuals in custody. Ensuring all individuals in custody know how to report an allegation of abuse and knowing those reports may be made confidentially and without fear of retaliation, is paramount. All are

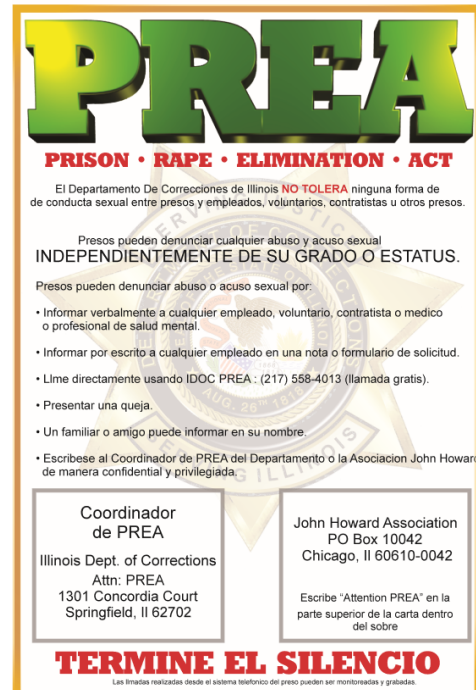
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provided with information regarding the Department's Zero Tolerance policy at intake. PREA information is provided to each individual in custody throughout their incarceration through staff and peer PREA educators, placement of over 3,000 bilingual permanent signs, information offered on the facility's dedicated TV channel, the facility's *Handbook for Individuals in Custody*, printed brochures, digital resources available on tablets, and even more creative ways like painted murals throughout some facilities.

PREA Signs Designed & Manufactured by Illinois Correctional Industries (ICI)



PREA Informational Sign (English)



PREA Informational Sign (Spanish)

The Department continues to keep an open line of communication with one of its most longstanding partners, the John Howard Association (JHA). JHA is an independent monitor of correctional facilities and advocate for individuals in custody. Through a memorandum of understanding (MOU), IDOC and JHA continues to ensure individuals in custody have a mechanism to report allegations of sexual abuse or sexual harassment directly to a confidential third-party who is completely independent of the Department. Anonymous reports and reports on someone's behalf are also accepted.

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Facility PREA Audits

During calendar year 2025, the Department completed the third year of the fourth 3-year audit cycle of facility PREA audits and began the first year of the fifth audit cycle. All audits were conducted in accordance with PREA Standard §115.401. The Department, utilizing an independent outside contractor certified by the US Department of Justice, completed 10 facility audits of correctional centers, as well as one Adult Transition Center (community correctional center).

The following facilities were audited during calendar year 2025:

- Big Muddy River Correctional Center*
- Danville Correctional Center*
- Decatur Correctional Center*
- East Moline Correctional Center
- Fox Valley Adult Transition Center*
- Illinois River Correctional Center*
- Menard Correctional Center*
- Robinson Correctional Center*
- Sheridan Correctional Center*
- Vienna Correctional Center
- Western Illinois Correctional Center*

* Denotes Corrective Action required by the PREA Auditor

The final reports from each completed PREA audit are published on the Department's website at <https://idoc.illinois.gov/programs/preaauditreports.html>

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Facility Accomplishments and Corrective Action Implemented:

Big Muddy River Correctional Center

- Installed new and repositioned existing mirrors to eliminate blind spots for greater safety and security.
- Alleviated potential cross-gender staff viewing by providing additional privacy barriers and modifications, while balancing safety to toilet areas.
- Provided targeted refresher training and resources on topics including opposite-gender announcements, access to rape crisis center victim advocates, resources available for those individuals who are limited English proficient or disabled, informed consent, post-allegation protective custody, etc.
- Strengthened facility orientation procedures to ensure individuals in custody receive timely and comprehensive PREA education.
- Ensured timely risk reassessment after a reported incident of sexual abuse.
- Enhanced and increased PREA postings throughout the facility.
- Strengthened investigations to include ensuring appropriate evidentiary standards are applied, and ensured investigations are completed promptly and thoroughly.
- Improved Sexual Abuse Incident Review process to ensure greater impact.

Danville Correctional Center

- Installed mirrors and modified storage practices to eliminate blind spots for greater safety and security.
- Enhanced the grievance collection and processing procedure.
- Alleviated potential cross-gender viewing concerns by making modifications to the observation cells in the healthcare unit.
- Provided targeted refresher training and resources on topics including resources available for those individuals who are limited English proficient or disabled, mental health follow-ups from risk screenings, informed consent, mental health follow-up for known abusers, retaliation monitoring, etc.
- Strengthened investigations to include proper referral of allegations for investigation, credibility assessments, appropriate evidentiary standards are applied, and ensured investigations are completed promptly and thoroughly.
- Improved Sexual Abuse Incident Review process to ensure greater impact.
- Enhanced and increased PREA postings throughout the facility.

Decatur Correctional Center

- Installed mirrors and modified storage practices to eliminate blind spots for greater safety and security.
- Provided targeted refresher training to Shift Supervisors regarding post-allegation protective custody.
- Strengthened facility orientation procedures to ensure individuals in custody receive timely and comprehensive PREA education.
- Provided a targeted refresher training to staff who perform PREA risk screenings and mental health staff regarding mental health follow-up for individuals in custody with prior victimization or perpetration.
- Improved Sexual Abuse Incident Review process to ensure greater impact.

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Fox Valley Adult Transition Center

- Installed mirrors to eliminate blind spots for greater safety and security.
- Enhanced video monitoring system.
- Provided targeted refresher training to volunteers to ensure awareness of responsibilities to report and response policies and procedures.

Illinois River Correctional Center

- Provided targeted refresher training to mental health staff and staff who perform PREA risk screenings regarding mental health follow-up for individuals in custody with prior victimization or perpetration.
- Improved Sexual Abuse Incident Review process to ensure greater impact.

Menard Correctional Center

- Installed mirrors and modified storage practices to eliminate blind spots for greater safety and security.
- Provided targeted refresher training and resources on topics including searches of transgender and intersex individuals in custody, opposite-gender announcements, resources available for those individuals who are limited English proficient or disabled, access to rape crisis victim advocates, mental health follow-ups, etc.
- Revised shower procedures to ensure separate and private showers for transgender and intersex individuals in custody.
- Ensured timely risk reassessment after a reported incident of sexual abuse.
- Strengthened facility orientation procedures to ensure individuals in custody receive timely and comprehensive PREA education.
- Improved follow-up risk screening process.
- Enhanced and increased PREA postings throughout the facility.
- Entered into an MOU with a local rape crisis center to provide confidential support services and victim advocacy to individuals in custody.
- Strengthened investigations to include credibility assessments, appropriate evidentiary standards are applied, and ensured investigations are completed promptly and thoroughly.
- Improved Sexual Abuse Incident Review process to ensure greater impact.

Robinson Correctional Center

- Installed mirrors and modified storage practices to eliminate blind spots for greater safety and security.
- Alleviated potential cross-gender viewing concerns by making modifications to the search area in restrictive housing and the healthcare unit exam rooms.
- Enhanced Facility Orientation for individuals in custody and ensured Orientation is provided timely and documented.
- Provided targeted refresher training and resources to mailroom staff regarding access to victim advocacy services and privileged mail procedures.
- Provided a targeted refresher training to staff who perform PREA risk screenings and mental health staff regarding mental health follow-up for individuals in custody with prior victimization or perpetration.

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Sheridan Correctional Center

- Installed mirrors and modified storage practices to eliminate blind spots for greater safety and security.
- Alleviated potential cross-gender staff viewing by providing greater privacy, while balancing safety, in crisis observation cells.
- Provided targeted refresher training and resources on access to rape crisis victim advocates.
- Ensured timely risk reassessment after a reported incident of sexual abuse.
- Improved individual in custody Facility Handbooks to include information regarding reporting procedures as well as information regarding confidential support services.
- Enhanced and increased PREA postings throughout the facility.
- Strengthened investigations to include proper referral of allegations for investigation, credibility assessments, appropriate evidentiary standards are applied, and ensured investigations are completed promptly and thoroughly.

Western Illinois Correctional Center

- Installed mirrors and modified storage practices to eliminate blind spots for greater safety and security.
- Enhanced Facility Orientation to better provide for individuals in custody who are limited English proficient or who have disabilities; and ensured Orientation is provided timely and documented.
- Provided targeted refresher training to Shift Supervisors regarding post-allegation protective custody.
- Provided targeted refresher training to mental health staff and staff who perform PREA risk screenings regarding mental health follow-up for individuals in custody with prior victimization or perpetration.

PREA ALLEGATION STATISTICS & TRENDS

DEFINITIONS:

Investigative Findings:

Substantiated allegation (Sub): an allegation that was investigated and determined to have occurred.

Unsubstantiated allegation (Uns): an allegation that was investigated and the investigation produced insufficient evidence to make a final determination as to whether or not the event occurred.

Unfounded allegation (Unf): an allegation that was investigated and determined not to have occurred.

Ongoing Investigation (Ong): an investigation into an allegation that was initiated but has not yet concluded.

Inmate¹-on-Inmate Sexual Abuse: Sexual abuse of an inmate or resident by another inmate or resident

¹ The Illinois Department of Corrections uses the term ‘*individual in custody*’ to acknowledge and uphold the dignity of incarcerated people. PREA, however, uses the term ‘*inmate*’. Throughout this Report, ‘*inmate*’ will be used only when directly quoting or referencing PREA Standards or definitions.

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includes any of the following acts, if the victim does not consent, is coerced into such act by overt or implied threats of violence, or is unable to consent or refuse:

- 1) Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight;
- 2) Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;
- 3) Penetration of the anal or genital opening of another person, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument; and
- 4) Any other intentional touching, either directly or through the clothing, of the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks of another person, excluding contact incidental to a physical altercation.

Staff-on-Inmate Sexual Abuse: Sexual abuse of an inmate or resident by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer includes any of the following acts, with or without consent of the inmate or resident:

- 1) Contact between the penis and the vulva or the penis and the anus, including penetration, however slight;
- 2) Contact between the mouth and the penis, vulva, or anus;
- 3) Contact between the mouth and any body part where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
- 4) Penetration of the anal or genital opening, however slight, by a hand, finger, object, or other instrument, that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
- 5) Any other intentional contact, either directly or through the clothing, of or with the genitalia, anus, groin, breast, inner thigh, or the buttocks, that is unrelated to official duties or where the staff member, contractor, or volunteer has the intent to abuse, arouse, or gratify sexual desire;
- 6) Any attempt, threat, or request by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer to engage in the activities described in paragraphs (1)-(5) of this section;
- 7) Any display by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer of his or her uncovered genitalia, buttocks, or breast in the presence of an inmate, detainee, or resident, and
- 8) Voyeurism by a staff member, contractor, or volunteer.

Voyeurism means an invasion of privacy of an inmate or resident by staff for reasons unrelated to official duties, such as peering at an inmate who is using a toilet in his or her cell to perform bodily functions; requiring an inmate or resident to expose his or her buttocks, genitals, or breasts; or taking images of all or part of an inmate or resident's naked body or of an inmate or resident performing bodily functions.

STATISTICAL DATA

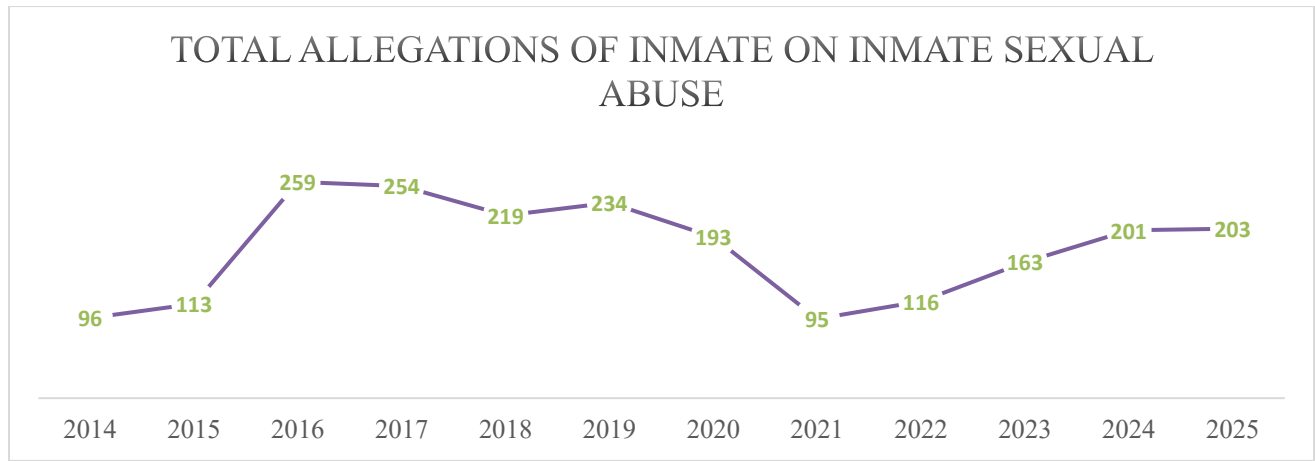
The following tables (Tables 1-A through 4-A) were developed from data provided by each facility, based on the number of allegations, type of allegation, and outcome of the investigation; and aggregated to provide Department-wide totals. The total number of PREA allegations by year and type is shown in Chart 1-A.

* Data for abusive sexual contact and harassment in 2015 was combined. Consequently, only the total number of cases is reported for 2015.

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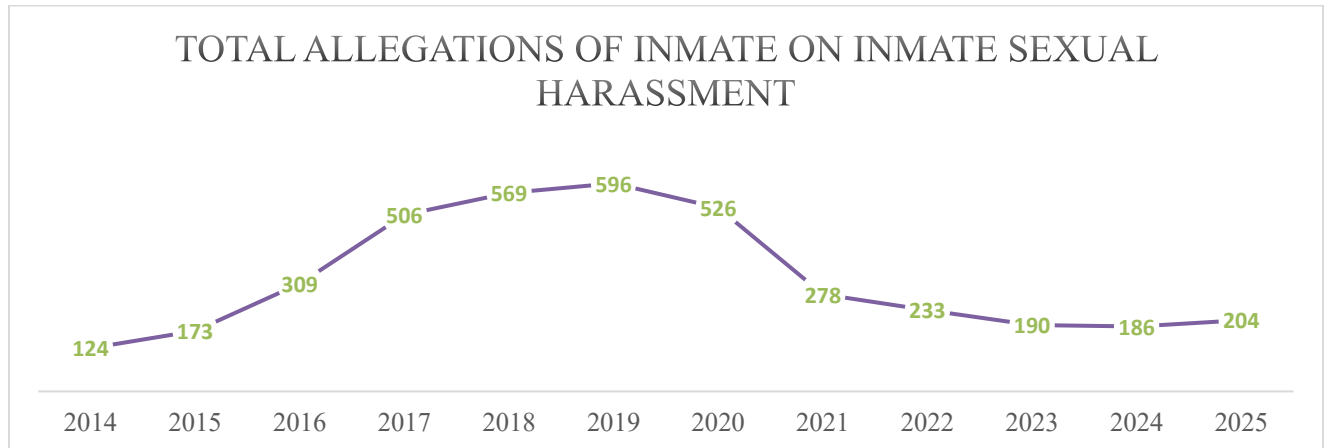
Inmate on Inmate Sexual Abuse (TABLE 1-A)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Substantiated	4	*	21	21	14	13	3	7	9	7	10	6
Unsubstantiated	56	*	158	165	163	164	153	68	77	121	138	152
Unfounded	29	*	75	57	22	43	25	6	16	20	25	31
Ongoing	7	*	5	11	20	14	12	14	14	15	28	14
TOTAL	96	113	259	254	219	234	193	95	116	163	201	203



Inmate on Inmate Sexual Harassment (TABLE 2-A)

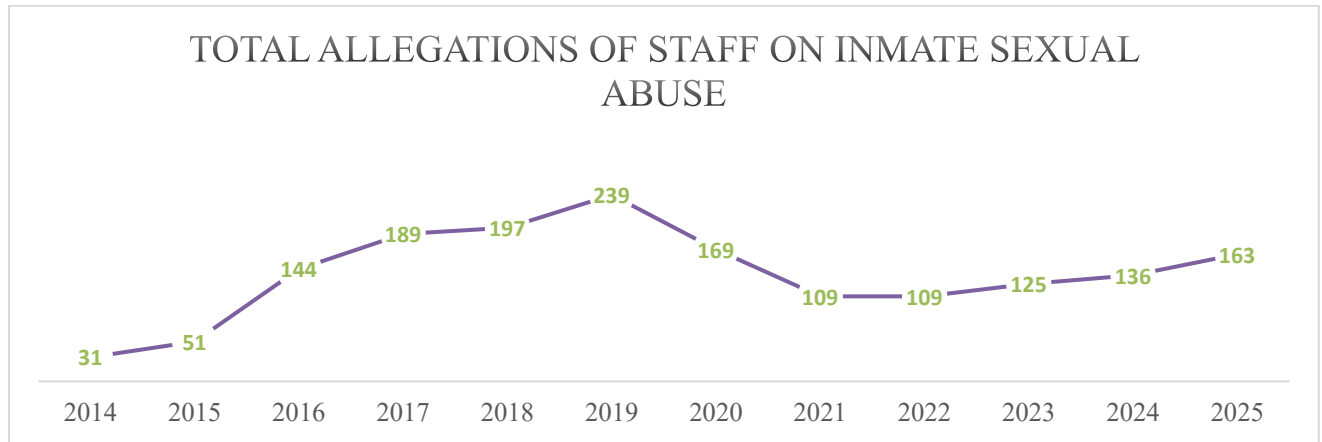
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Substantiated	6	*	35	50	75	57	28	16	19	15	21	19
Unsubstantiated	86	*	191	352	410	471	426	183	165	158	153	156
Unfounded	32	*	81	89	70	57	56	23	26	10	5	28
Ongoing	0	*	2	15	14	11	16	56	23	7	7	1
TOTAL	124	173	309	506	569	596	526	278	233	190	186	204



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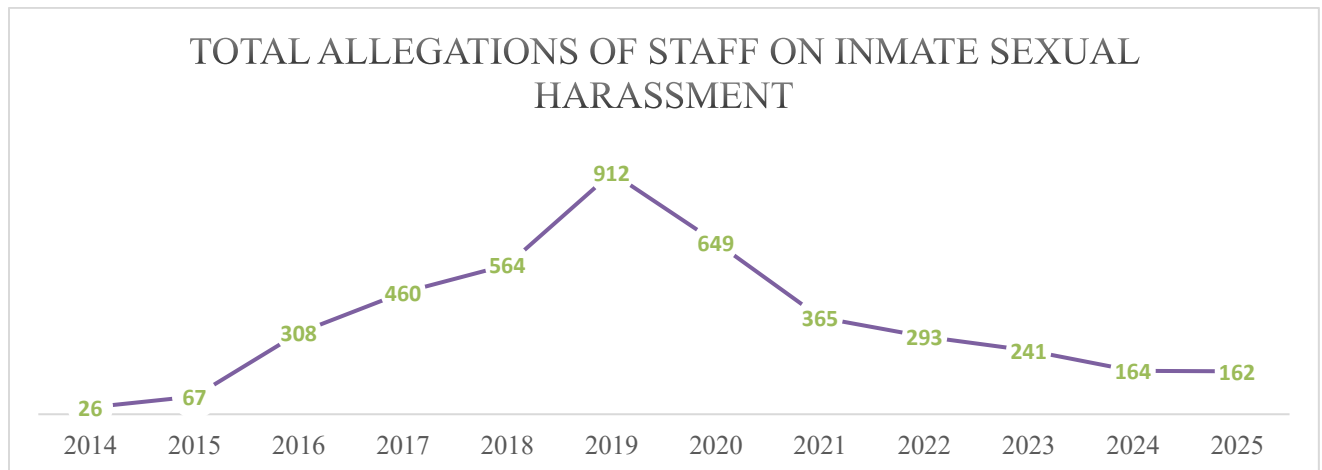
Staff on Inmate Sexual Abuse (TABLE 3-A)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Substantiated	5	*	3	0	2	1	1	0	5	0	4	4
Unsubstantiated	19	*	91	134	138	183	116	59	73	101	98	91
Unfounded	7	*	38	40	27	37	37	23	12	7	15	25
Ongoing	0	*	12	15	30	18	15	27	19	17	19	43
TOTAL	31	51	144	189	197	239	169	109	109	125	136	163



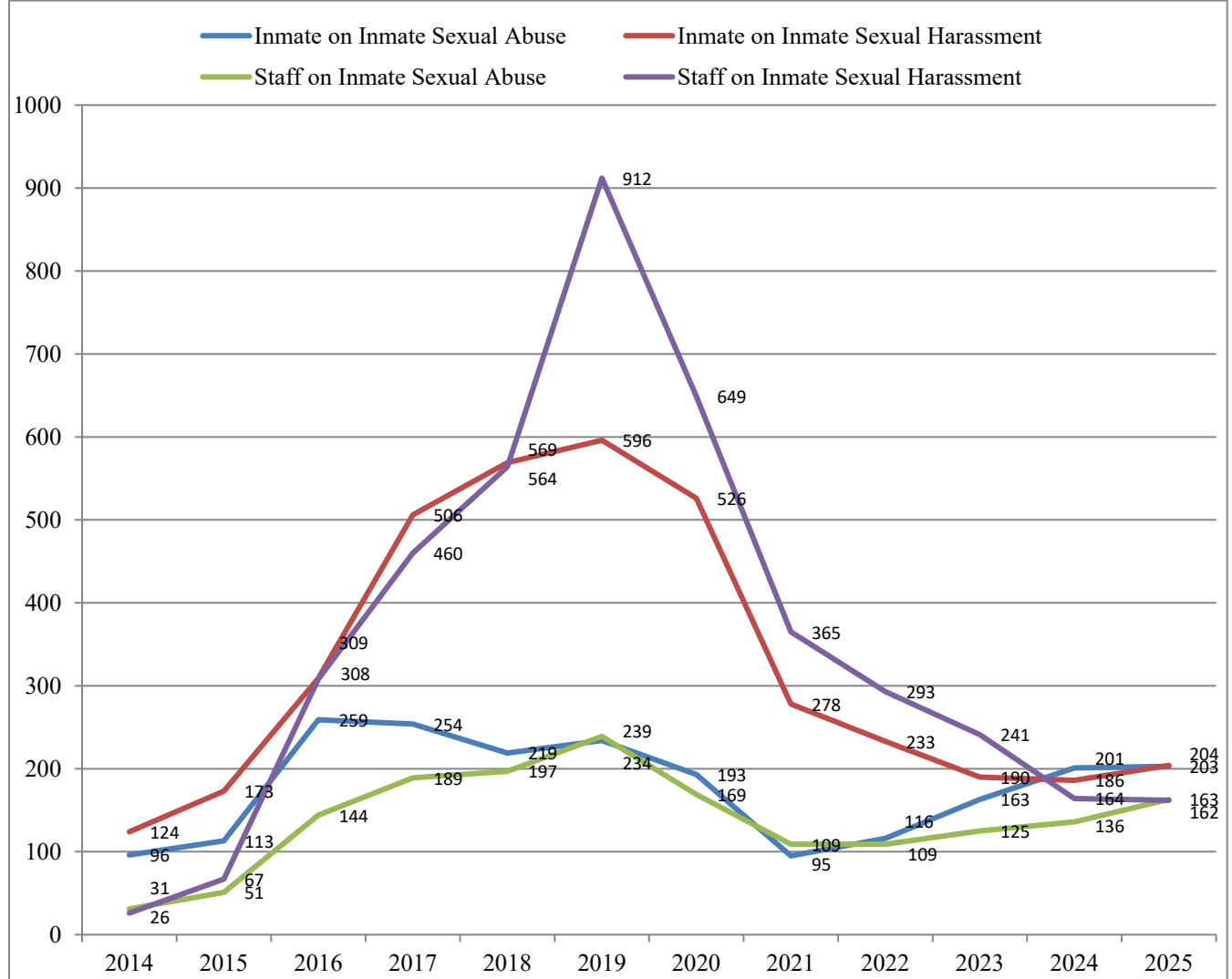
Staff on Inmate Sexual Harassment (TABLE 4-A)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Substantiated	3	*	8	5	5	1	12	1	1	3	5	2
Unsubstantiated	21	*	180	350	447	692	497	263	240	200	138	127
Unfounded	2	*	92	67	64	86	42	21	29	14	14	13
Ongoing	0	*	28	38	48	133	98	80	23	24	7	20
TOTAL	26	67	308	460	564	912	649	365	293	241	164	162



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Total Number of all PREA Allegations by Year and Type (Chart 1-A)



A comparison of total allegations from 2014 through 2025 reveals a striking, almost stair-step surge in reports during the early years of the period (2014-2017). This jump wasn't random – it reflected the powerful impact of the newly launched PREA Standards and the nationwide wave of intensive staff training which followed, sharpening facility responses to every claim of sexual abuse or sexual harassment.

At the same time, facilities across the country were undergoing a cultural transformation. PREA education became woven into daily incarcerated life, saturating housing units, orientations, and programming. As individuals in custody gained clearer knowledge of their rights and reporting options, allegations rose not because misconduct suddenly increased, but because individuals finally had the tools, confidence, and institutional support to speak up.

In 2020, the Department partnered with The Moss Group utilizing an IDOC-initiated request for technical assistance from the National PREA Resource Center, launching highly targeted training to strengthen staff skills in accurately identifying allegation of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. A focused review of

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Department data revealed a critical issue: many incidents which triggered the PREA protocol did not meet PREA's definitions. As a result, staff were unintentionally misclassifying routine misconduct or non-PREA behavior as PREA allegations, inflating reports and obscuring the true scope of sexual victimization.

Mislabeling allegations as 'PREA' carries real consequences. Inaccurate reporting distorts national datasets relied upon by clearinghouses such as the Bureau of Justice Statistics, which produces the Survey of Sexual Victimization (SSV) and National Inmate Survey (NIS). More importantly, it can erode trust within correctional facilities – creating an environment where individuals may hesitate to report genuine victimization out of fear of their concerns will be dismissed or lost in a sea of misclassified cases.

Ensuring allegations are correctly identified and only those meeting PREA definitions trigger the PREA protocol and response strengthens the integrity of the system, supports timely and thorough investigations, and reinforces a culture where true reports of sexual abuse and sexual harassment are taken seriously.

The “*Is it PREA?*” training module was launched Departmentwide in January 2021 and continues to be mandated training for those staff in the roll of Shift Supervisor; and highly recommended for any staff directly involved in the facility's PREA protocol. Through awareness and staff training and development, the Department has shown a downward trend in the number of allegations, primarily with sexual harassment allegations, since only those reports that meet the definitions of sexual abuse or sexual harassment are being identified as 'PREA allegations'.

Those allegations previously misidentified as PREA (staff conduct, insolence, etc.) may now be appropriately investigated and responded to in a timely manner without sacrificing the resources required by utilizing the PREA protocol response. As expected, allegation totals began to level off after the training was fully implemented and the proper classification of allegations became standard practice. Year over year sexual harassment allegations remain relatively unchanged with only a nominal increase (9%) in staff harassment allegations between 2024 and 2025.

Sexual abuse allegations; however, trend differently than harassment. Abuse allegations had the same sharp increase after the PREA Standards were put into effect – again, likely due to education and a cultural shift; but there was then a sharp decline in 2020 and 2021. This decline may likely be a result of the rapid drop in overall individual in custody population, and more frequent use of single-cell placements during the pandemic. Calendar year 2025 saw nominal changes for both types of abuse – individual in custody perpetration remained almost unchanged with less than a 1% increase; and a moderate increase (16%) in alleged staff perpetration.

The following tables were developed from data provided by each individual facility and represent cases that were alleged to have occurred during calendar year 2025. Table 1-B represents statistical data regarding allegations made involving inmate on inmate sexual abuse and harassment. Table 2-B represents data regarding allegations made involving staff on inmate sexual misconduct and harassment.

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2025 Inmate on Inmate Abuse & Harassment by Facility (TABLE 1-B)

	Abusive Sexual Contact					Sexual Harassment					Facility Total
Facility	Sub	Uns	Unf	Ong	TOT	Sub	Uns	Unf	Ong	TOT	
Big Muddy River	0	5	0	0	5	0	8	0	0	8	13
Centralia	0	13	1	0	14	2	6	0	0	8	22
Danville	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	0	4	4
Decatur	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	4	6
Dixon	2	14	10	1	27	1	28	7	0	36	63
East Moline	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	3
Graham	0	4	1	1	6	0	2	0	0	2	8
Hill	0	4	1	2	7	0	9	3	0	12	19
Illinois River	0	8	1	0	9	2	27	2	0	31	40
Jacksonville	0	2	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	4	6
Joliet Treatment Ctr.	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3	0	4	5
Kewanee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	2	0	1	3	4	2	0	0	6	9
Lincoln	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Logan	3	15	8	2	28	4	11	8	1	24	52
Menard	0	25	0	1	26	0	5	2	0	7	33
Pinckneyville	0	11	1	0	12	0	3	1	0	4	16
Pontiac	0	4	0	2	6	1	39	0	0	40	46
Robinson	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	3
Shawnee	1	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Sheridan	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	3
Southwestern Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stateville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stateville NRC	0	23	1	2	26	0	0	0	0	0	26
Taylorville	0	3	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Vandalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Vienna	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2	4
Western Illinois	0	6	1	0	7	0	4	1	0	5	12
Crossroads ATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fox Valley ATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Lawndale ATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria ATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	6	152	31	14	203	19	156	28	1	204	407

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2025 Staff on Inmate Sexual Misconduct & Harassment by Facility (TABLE 2-B)

	Sexual Misconduct					Sexual Harassment					Facility Total
Facility	Sub	Uns	Unf	Ong	TOT	Sub	Uns	Unf	Ong	TOT	
Big Muddy River	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	3
Centralia	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Danville	0	3	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Decatur	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4	4
Dixon	0	9	4	4	17	0	8	5	3	16	33
East Moline	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Graham	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	3	5
Hill	0	3	2	4	9	0	13	0	4	17	26
Illinois River	0	2	0	0	2	0	14	2	0	16	18
Jacksonville	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Joliet Treatment Ctr.	0	5	12	1	18	0	3	2	0	5	23
Kewanee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lawrence	0	7	1	0	8	0	2	0	0	2	10
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Logan	4	2	0	16	22	0	5	0	6	11	33
Menard	0	17	4	1	22	0	7	1	0	8	30
Pinckneyville	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	2
Pontiac	0	21	1	3	25	0	43	0	0	43	68
Robinson	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	3
Shawnee	0	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Sheridan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwestern Illinois	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	3
Stateville	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stateville NRC	0	10	0	7	17	0	16	0	0	16	33
Taylorville	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Vandalia	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	1	7	8
Vienna	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2
Western Illinois	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
Crossroads ATC	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fox Valley ATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Lawndale ATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peoria ATC	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	4	91	25	43	163	2	127	13	20	162	325

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A review of facility-level data reveals clear patterns tied to the unique characteristics of each institution's population. Facilities housing higher-security individuals – Pontiac (Maximum security), Dixon (Multi-level), Logan (Multi-level), Menard (Maximum security), and Stateville NRC (Reception & Classification) – consistently generate the largest share of allegations. Together, these five facilities account for over 54% of the allegations against individuals in custody and more than 60% of all allegations against staff across the Department. Given the complexity of these settings, some outlier cases may involve individuals attempting to misuse the PREA reporting system, which can result in elevated allegation figures.

Conversely, facilities with the lowest allegation counts tend to be lower-security institutions such as Minimum-security facilities and transitional security facilities (work release); where populations are more stable and community-focused. However, facilities serving targeted mental health populations – including Joliet Treatment Center, Pontiac, and Dixon – show a disproportionately high number of PREA allegations when evaluated on a per capita basis. Despite their smaller populations, these facilities represent a significant share of the Department's total PREA reports, underscoring the heightened vulnerability and specialized needs of the individuals they serve.

A closer look at individual cases shows a very small number of people in custody drive a disproportionately large share of PREA allegations. Of the over 3,000 calls made in 2025 to the IDOC PREA Hotline, three individuals in custody made 5% of the total calls. A group of ten prolific callers accounted for 14% of the year's 3000+ calls. At Lawrence, a single individual was responsible for 32% of the facility's total reports; while another individual at Illinois River generated 15% of that facility's allegations. When combined, just three individuals accounted for nearly 5% of the Department's 732 total allegations, underscoring how a handful of high-frequency reporters can significantly influence systemwide data trends. This pattern highlights the importance of case-level analysis and individual reporting behaviors when interpreting PREA statistics.

While individuals in custody abusing the PREA process through repeated unfounded reports made in “*bad faith*” may be culpable, the Department recognizes that certain individuals may be targeted for abuse; and therefore, the Department investigates all allegations regardless of the individual's record or previous history of reporting allegations.

The Department overall saw an increase in the number of pending investigations, but the results were mixed. The number of allegations involving individuals in custody as the alleged perpetrator were down sharply – an almost 60% drop. However, the number of ongoing investigations involving staff more than doubled – a 142% increase. The causes remain primarily due to investigatory and other operational factors, including compliance with any labor management agreements.

The Department continues to require quarterly reporting to ensure an accurate account of all investigations is maintained. As the data presents, some facilities have significantly higher numbers of allegations to investigate, therefore potentially creating a backlog of cases to conclude. As mentioned above, allegations against staff often require the facility to refer the case to external investigators, which characteristically increases the time to conclude a case. Emphasis will continue to be placed on ensuring allegations are promptly and thoroughly investigated to ensure cases are concluded timely, but without sacrificing the integrity of the investigation.

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CONCLUSION

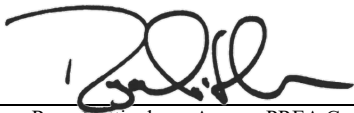
During calendar year 2026, the Department will continue its compliance with PREA. Beginning in the early fall of 2026, utilizing independent contracted PREA auditors certified by the Department of Justice, the Department will be auditing 10 facilities to begin the second year of the fifth 3-year audit cycle. The audits provide an independent evaluation of the policies and procedures that the Department has implemented and provide an opportunity to identify areas for further improvement in the individual facilities, as well as on a Department-wide scale.

The Department will continue to make upgrades to the technology it utilizes in its correctional facilities to deter and investigate sexual abuse. This will be done through our IDOC State-wide Security Camera contract and pursuing other technology to assist in the prevention, detection, and response to allegations of sexual abuse and sexual harassment. Staffing plans will also be consistently reviewed to ensure the most efficient allocation of staff to reduce the likelihood or opportunity for sexual abuse to be committed in our facilities.

Additionally, training and policy will continue to be reviewed and updated as necessary to provide the most up to date knowledge and best practices for IDOC employees. Annual training will continue to be provided for all employees, volunteers and contractors who have contact with individuals in custody to ensure staff are prepared to respond to an allegation of sexual abuse as well as preventing incidents of sexual abuse. The Department will also continue to explore all avenues of external resources, training, and technical assistance provided by and in consultation with the Department of Justice's PREA Management Office.

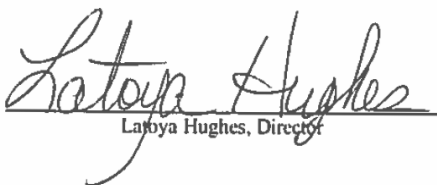
IDOC will continue to take all allegations of sexual abuse and harassment seriously throughout our agency. The Department's commitment to maintaining a "**Zero Tolerance**" approach to sexual abuse and sexual harassment will continue to be demonstrated through its full compliance of PREA.

PREPARED BY:



Ryan Nottingham, Agency PREA Coordinator

APPROVED:


Latoya Hughes, Director

6/30/2026

Date