



ETHNIC MINORITY & FOREIGN NATIONAL PRISONERS SURVEY

2017



16th Series

**Research
Strategy and Innovation**

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Executive summary;

Custodial History

Ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were more likely to report ‘never’ having served a prison sentence (43%) or ‘never’ having been on remand (42%) compared with prisoners from the main survey 2017 (34% and 29% respectively).

Of those convicted, the highest proportion were serving sentences between four and ten years (38%), by comparison to over a fifth (23%) in the main survey 2017. A quarter (26%) were serving over 1 year up to 4 years, compared to over a third (37%) reporting in the main survey.

Community Sentence

Over a third of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported serving a sentence in the community (37%) compared with two fifths of prisoners reporting in the main prison survey 2017 (41%).

Relationships & Atmosphere

The majority of respondents described their relationships with both prisoners and staff in their hall in positive terms (98% and 93% respectively). Prisoners from the main survey 2017 responded similarly (96% and 93% respectively). A majority of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (85%) reported the atmosphere in their hall as ‘very relaxed’, ‘fairly relaxed’ or ‘neither relaxed nor tense’, similarly to prisoners in the main survey (87%).

Health

Three quarters of Ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported that they had attended the nurse (77%) and doctor (76%), similarly to those reporting in the main prisoner’s survey 2017 (77% and 73% respectively).

Mental Health

Ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners held broadly comparable views to prisoners in the main prisoner survey in relation to their mental health. Two thirds of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (65%) reported feeling optimistic about the future, ‘some of the time’, ‘often’ or ‘all of the time’, similar to prisoners in the main prisoner survey (67%).

Drug use & Drug services

One quarter of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (26%) were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence, compared with two in five (39%) reporting in the main prisoner survey 2017. Under a fifth (16%) ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners had used illegal drugs in the month prior to the survey, compared with one fifth (22%) prisoners from the main survey 2017. One fifth ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (19%) reported to having received treatment for drug use during their sentence. Of those, eight in ten (80; n=20) found the treatment to be useful.

Use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Under one fifth of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (15%; n=24) had used NPS prior to coming into prison, comparably to those from the main survey 2017 (19%; n=492). Stimulant/uppers were the most commonly used drug (79%; n=19) followed by synthetic cannabis (75%; n=18). Hallucinogens were the least commonly used prior to prison (29% n=7). Little difference was reported in use of NPS in custody by ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (17%). However, synthetic cannabis was the most commonly used NPS in custody (92%; n=22), followed by stimulant/upper and hallucinogen (both 33%; n=8).

Smoking

Over half of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (65%) reported that they smoked and half of those who smoked (53%) expressed a desire to give up smoking. Almost seven in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners

(68%; n=96) stated they would not welcome the introduction of smoke free prisons.

Alcohol use

One fifth of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (21%) reported being drunk at the time of their offence compared to two fifths (40%) of all other prisoners reporting in the main prisoner survey 2017.

Contact with family and friends

Two thirds (67%) of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were in contact with family and friends by telephone. Over half received letters (63%) and four in ten received visits (41%) from family and friends.

Visit Problems

Half of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported that their visitors experienced problems when visiting them in prison (54%). Prisoners who identified a problem were asked to specify the nature of the difficulty experienced. The problem reported most frequently by prisoners was the distance of the prison from their home (94%); followed by the cost involved in getting to the prison (64%). Other reported problems were location (54%), and the stress of the visit (28%).

Prisoners' Children

Two thirds of those taking part in the ethnic minority and foreign national prisoner survey reported having children (67%). Of these, one third (36%) had one child, almost one fifth (18%) had two children, and one quarter had three children (25%). Almost three in ten prisoners (28%) were receiving visits from their children, while 72% said they were not. This is a reduction from 43% who reported to receiving visits from their children and 57% who did not in an earlier survey.

Family issues & support

Under a fifth of those reporting had received help with family issues in prisons (16%). Three in ten had received help from the Family Contact

Officer (FCO) (29%). Almost half had received help from their personal officer (43%) and a small percentage received help from a Priest, Minister or Imam (5%).

In care as a child

One third of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners disclosed that they had been in care during their childhood (32%; n=48) compared with one quarter of respondents from the main survey 2017 (26%; 662). Of those who were in care as child, half had also been in care at the age of sixteen (49%; n=22%), with over half reporting in the main survey (57%; n=352). The most common was a residential care home setting (67%; n=32) whilst a third of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners had spent time in a secure unit (33%; n=16).

Food & Canteen

The majority of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were content with the timing of meals (79%). Six in ten rated the condition of the food when they received it in positive terms (61%).

Six in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the survey described the canteen system as being 'very good', 'fairly good', or 'ok' (64%). Nine in ten of respondents were content with the accuracy of their order (89%) and over half (62%) reported being satisfied with the price of goods.

Cleanliness

The majority of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported that all areas in their prison were acceptably clean. Almost nine in ten were content with the cleanliness of their hall/dormitory (87%) and showers (86%). Six in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported positively about the cleanliness of their cell when they first moved into it (62%).

Learning Centre

Six in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the survey had attended a

learning centre whilst in prison (59%). One third who attended studied Literacy and Numeracy (35%) and half had studied IT (51%) and Art (47%).

Literacy & Numeracy

One fifth of prisoners reported that they had difficulty with writing (20%), reading (18%) and slightly less so with numbers (14%).

Work in prison

Three quarters (74%) of prisoners reported that they had undertaken work in prison. Of these, over half reported to feeling that work in prison helped them to learn to work regular hours (52%), that it had helped them to take more responsibility (60%), and that it had helped them to learn to work with other people (59%).

Addressing reoffending behaviour

Six in ten of those who accessed programmes/interventions (63%) completed the programme. A similar proportion (62%) believed that programmes helped to address issues relating to their offending and a third (33%) were of the opinion that SPS staff were helpful in supporting them to address their offending behaviour. This is a reduction from almost half (47%) in the EM & FN 2014 survey who felt supported by staff to address their offending behaviour.

Equality and Diversity

Almost seven in ten felt that the meal menus (67%), induction (69%), and reception/admissions procedures (66%) were communicated in a way they understand. Less than half felt that information on human rights/equality and diversity (46%) was communicated adequately.

Prisoners were also asked if during their current sentence, they personally experienced discrimination. Under one third of those reporting experienced discrimination regarding their race (29%; n=41) and one quarter felt that they were discriminated against because of their religion or beliefs (23%; n=31). Of those who experienced discrimination, a quarter (23%; n=11) reported it.

Beliefs

A majority (78%) of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the survey felt that they were able to observe their religion/beliefs in prison. Similarly a significant number were of the opinion that their religion/beliefs were respected by staff (79%), and by other prisoners (80%).

Bullying

Almost one quarter 24% (n=39) of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners who participated in the survey reported being bullied in prison in the month preceding the survey which is a slight increase in the number reporting in EM & FN 2014: 18% (n=35).

Safety

Almost one quarter (24%; n=37) of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners had felt unsafe in prison in the month preceding the survey. The number of prisoners fearing for their safety has shown an increase from the level reported in 2015 (15%). These results, however, should be interpreted with caution as the numbers involved are small.

Prison Rules

Two thirds of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported having no difficulty accessing a copy of the Prison Rules (67%).

Introduction

This Bulletin, which considers Ethnic Minorities and Foreign Nationals (EM & FM in custody held by the Scottish Prison Service, forms one of a number of thematic commentaries presenting the key findings from the 2017 Prisoner Survey. The Prisoner Survey was introduced to the Scottish Prison Service in 1990 and in 2007 foreign national prisoners were included in the research for the first time. The Survey is designed to help inform and shape change in the SPS, aiming to improve the quality of service delivery in every establishment by incorporating the “user’s voice” into the process.

The Survey continues to focus upon the core elements of prison life: living conditions, family contact, healthcare, relationships, atmosphere and perceived safety. In recent years, the questionnaire has introduced new topics on engagement with programmes, in care as a child, military service, knife carrying, gang membership, violence against women, use of new psychoactive substances and equality and diversity issues.

The Survey fieldwork was conducted between May to July 2017 on an establishment-by-establishment basis. Prisoners’ views were collected by means of a self-completion questionnaire, which was distributed and collected personally by members of local staff. The Survey involves all prisoners and all establishments. This year the EM & FN 2017 Bulletin has been derived from the main Prisoner Survey dataset. Please note that some time series comparisons in the Bulletin refer back to the specific Ethnic Minority and Foreign National Prisoner Survey 2014 (EM & FN 2014).

Demographics

Of the 169 prisoners who responded to the survey, 95% were male and 5% were female. The average age range of prisoners was thirty to thirty-nine years old. A full breakdown of ethnicity can be found in Table 1.

Table 1 Ethnic background	Percentage	Number
Irish	20	33
Gypsy/Traveller	15	25
Polish	13	21
Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British	9	15
Pakistani, Pakistani		
Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	7	12
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	1	1
Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	3	5
African, African Scottish or African British	7	12
Caribbean or Black Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	2	4
Black, Black Scottish or Black British	2	4
Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	1	2
Other or Mixed ethnic group	18	31
Missing Items	2	4
Total	100	169

The sixteenth survey achieved an overall prisoner response rate of 46%. A total of 169 ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners participated in the survey:

- Male 95%, Female 5%;
- Average age range 30 to 39 years;
- Convicted 73%;
- Remand 23%.

Methodology

Questionnaires were available in the following languages: English, Polish, Russian and Romanian. As they were not available in all languages, prisoners were given the opportunity to use the services of an interpreter or alternatively, access to the help of a fellow prisoner who could help them complete the questionnaire. The questions in the survey reflect some key elements of the SPS equality and diversity agenda covering issues such as access to religious observance, culturally appropriate food and mental health support.

Custodial History

Generally, the views of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners with regard to many aspects of prison life, e.g. relationships, atmosphere, cleanliness, visits etc. are, with some exceptions, very similar to other prisoners.

Ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were more likely to report ‘never’ having served a prison sentence (43%) or being on remand (42%) compared to prisoners reporting in the main survey (34% and 29% respectively). Table 2 displays a breakdown of prison history for ethnic minorities and foreign national prisoners who took part in the 2017 survey.

Table 2. Prison History	Never	1-5 times	6-10 times	Over 10 times
Number of times on remand	42	36	10	12
Number of times previously on a sentence	43	37	5	14

Table 3 displays the sentence length of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the 2017 survey. Sixty one percent were serving short-term sentences¹, indicating a reduction in those serving less than 4 years reporting in the 2015 survey (74%). Four in ten (39%) were serving long term sentences – an increase from almost three in ten (27%) serving long term sentences during data collection for the EM & FN 2014 survey.

Table 3. Sentence Length					
	2017	2014		2017	2014
Up to 90 days	6	11	Over 4 years up to 10 years	23	21
Over 3 months up to 12	20	23	Over 10 years	5	3
Over 1 years up to 4 years	35	40	Life/WLT	11	3

¹ Sentences less than 4 years

Community Sentence

Four in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported serving a sentence in the community (37%), similar to prisoners reporting in the main prison survey 2017 (41%). A quarter of those reporting (27%) had received a sentence as a result of breaching a community sentence, alike to prisoners in the main survey 2017 (27%).

Relationships & Atmosphere

Almost all ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported that their relationships with prisoners in the prison generally were positive (98%). Similarly the vast majority of respondents rated relationships with officers in their hall in positive terms (93%). Relationships with escorting staff was also rated highly (85%). The majority of prisoners (85%) reported the atmosphere in their hall/dormitory as 'very relaxed', 'fairly relaxed' or 'neither relaxed nor tense'. Non ethnic minority prisoners responded similarly; 87%.

Health

Three quarters of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported that they had attended the nurse (77%) and doctor (76%), similar to those reporting in the main prisoner survey 2017 (77% and 73% respectively). Due to availability on site, prisoners tend to engage with health services that they might not be as motivated to access in the community.

Four in ten indicated that they had attended the dentist (42%) and one third (32%) of respondents had been seen by mental health staff, similarly to those reporting in the main prisoner survey 2017 (41% and 34% respectively).

When asked to rate the quality of healthcare in their prison in general, six in ten prisoners (62%) rated it positively (as either 'very good', 'good', or 'ok').

Mental Health

Ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were asked questions on mental health by way of an instrument known as an "Affectometer" namely the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (WEMWBS) which is a 14 positively worded item scale with five response categories from 'none of the time' to 'all of the time'. It covers most aspects of positive mental health (See Table 4). Ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners held broadly similar views to prisoners in the main prisoner survey in relation to their mental health.

Two thirds Ethnic Minority and Foreign National prisoners (67%) reported feeling optimistic about the future, 'some of the time', 'often' or 'all of the time' compared with eight in ten (84%) in the 2015 survey.

Table 4. Ethnic minority & foreign national prisoners views on mental health (%)	None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time
I've been feeling optimistic about the future	22	14	25	23	17
I've been feeling useful	23	21	24	20	12
I've been feeling relaxed	13	23	35	21	8
I've been feeling interested in other people	29	25	24	16	6
I've had energy to spare	15	19	23	23	21
I've been dealing with problems well	14	19	26	28	14
I've been thinking clearly	16	12	29	25	20
I've been feeling good about myself	17	18	28	21	16
I've been feeling close to other people	19	28	31	15	7
I've been feeling confident	13	16	33	18	20
I've been able to make up my own mind about things	9	11	21	32	27
I've been feeling loved	30	16	22	18	14
I've been interested in new things	20	13	19	24	24
I've been feeling cheerful	17	18	31	25	8

Drugs use & Drug services

Prisoners were asked a series of questions about drug use before and during their current sentence. Under one in five (16%) ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners had used illegal drugs in the month prior to the survey, an increase from those reporting in earlier EM & FN surveys (4%). A fifth (22%) prisoners from the main survey 2017 disclosed having taken illegal drugs in the month prior to the survey.

As can be seen in Table 5, one quarter of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the survey (26%) were under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence, compared with two in five (39%) reporting in the main prisoner survey 2017. One in ten (13%) ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported committing their offence to obtain money for drugs.

One in ten (13%) ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported in the survey that they were being prescribed methadone compared with a fifth (21%) in the main survey. A fifth (19%) reported to having received treatment for drug use during their sentence. Of those, eight in ten (80; n=20) found the treatment to be useful.

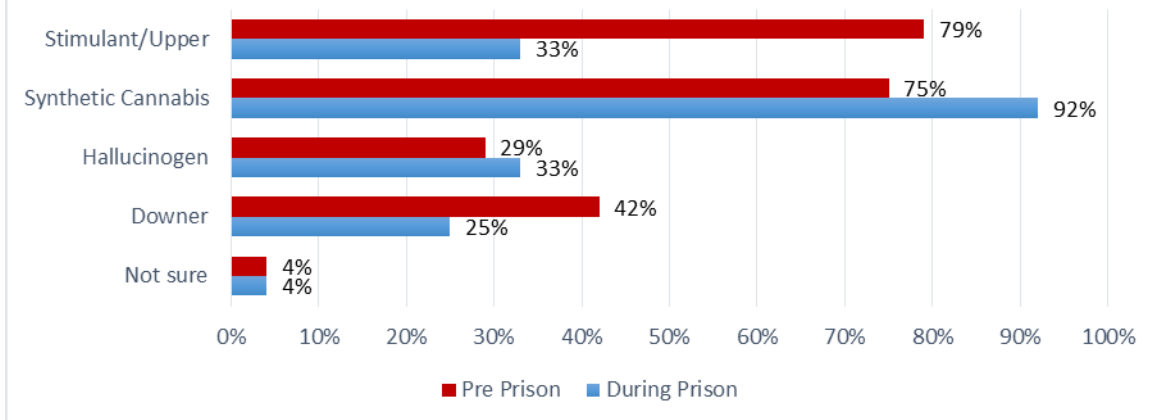
Table 5 Drug use at time of offence

	% of EMFN prisoners reporting	% of prisoners from main survey
My drug taking was a problem for me on the outside	26	36
I was under the influence of drugs at the time of my offence	26	39
I committed my offence to get money for drugs	13	15
I was receiving treatment for my drug use before my imprisonment	15	19
If I was offered help for my drug problem on the outside I would take it	23	39
If I was offered help for my drug problem in prison I would take it	34	40
I am worried that my drug problem will be a problem when I get out	18	23
I was assessed for drug use upon my admission to prison	29	39
I have been given the chance to receive treatment for drug use during my sentence	19	28
I have received help/treatment for drug use during my sentence	19	28

Use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were asked a number of questions in relation to their use of New Psychoactive Substance (NPS), previously known as Legal Highs, prior to and during their sentence. Under one fifth of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (15%; n=24) had used NPS prior to coming into prison, comparable to those from the main survey 2017 (18%; n=492). Stimulant/uppers were the most commonly used drug (79%; n=19) followed by synthetic cannabis (75%; n=18). Hallucinogens were the least commonly used prior to prison (29% n=7). No difference was reported in the frequency of NPS use in custody by ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (17%; n=24). However, synthetic cannabis was the most commonly used NPS in custody (92%; n=22), followed by stimulant/upper and hallucinogens (both 33%; n=8), as detailed in Figure 1.

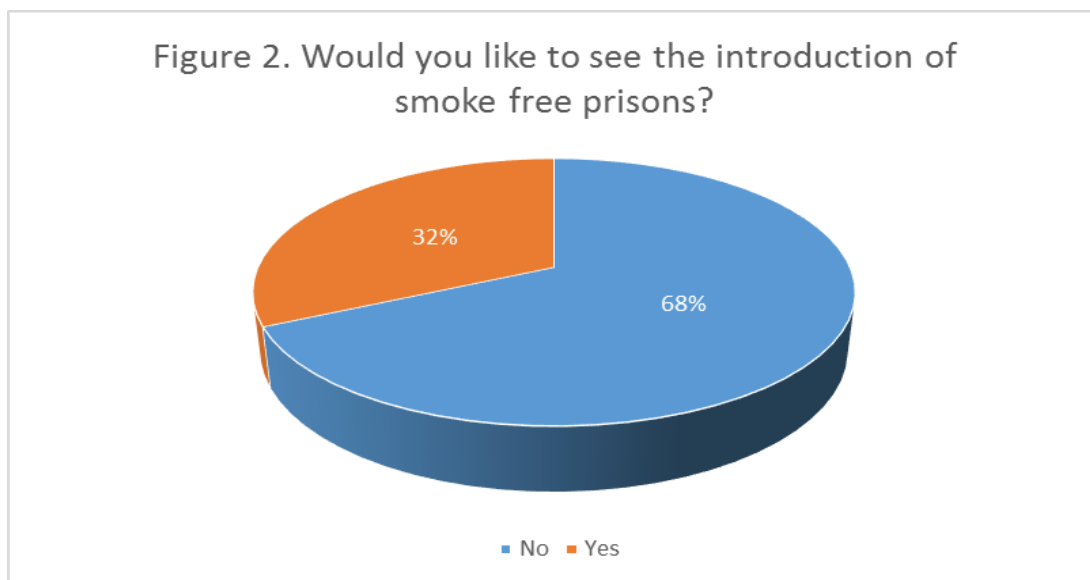
Figure 1. Comparison of NPS use pre prison and during prison



Smoking

Two thirds of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners indicated they are smokers (65%, n=99), similar to those responding in the main survey 2017 (68%; n=1774). Similar numbers of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners and prisoners from the main survey who are smokers expressed a desire to give up (53%; n=52 and 53%; n=919 respectively). However, two thirds of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (68%; n=96) and prisoners from the main survey (66%; n=1613) stated they would not welcome the introduction of smoke free prisons (as per Figure 2).

Figure 2. Would you like to see the introduction of smoke free prisons?



One third of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners had received advice on the health risks of smoking since coming into prison (34%; n=34) whilst two thirds reported that they had not (66%; n=65). Two thirds were aware of stop smoking services in the prison (67%; n=66). Half indicated they would

use this service to stop smoking (52%; n=51), although approximately three quarters of respondents had not been referred to the service (71%; n=69).

Over half of ethnic minority and foreign national respondents had previously used e-cigs (56%; n=55) and 66% (n=64) reported that they would use e-cigs instead of smoking tobacco if they were available in prison.

Alcohol use

Prisoners were asked a number of questions about alcohol use/dependency inside and outside prison. As displayed in Table 6, one fifth of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (21%) reported to being drunk at the time of their offence compared two fifths (40%) of all other prisoners reporting in the main prisoner survey.

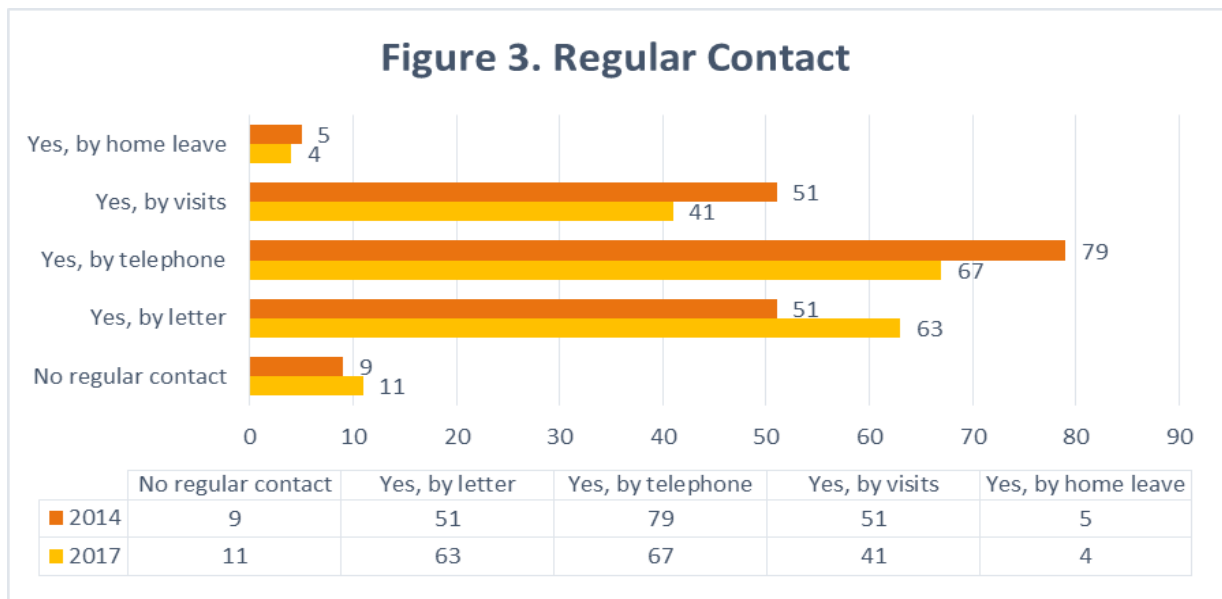
One fifth of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners (19%) felt they had been given the chance to receive treatment for alcohol problems during their sentence. Of those who stated they received help/treatment for alcohol problems during their sentence (10%; n=13), most (64%; n=7) found the treatment to be useful.

Table 6. Alcohol Use	Yes % 2017	Yes % 2014
I was drunk at the time of my offence.	21	22
I was assessed for alcohol use on my admission to prison.	22	12
If I was offered help in prison for alcohol problems I would take it.	24	19
If I was offered help on the outside for alcohol I would take it.	24	20
I am worried that alcohol will be a problem for me when I get out.	12	7
Have you used alcohol in prison in the last month?	4	3
I have been given the chance to receive help/treatment for alcohol problems during this sentence.	19	9
I have received help/treatment for alcohol problems during this sentence	10	9

Contact with family and friends

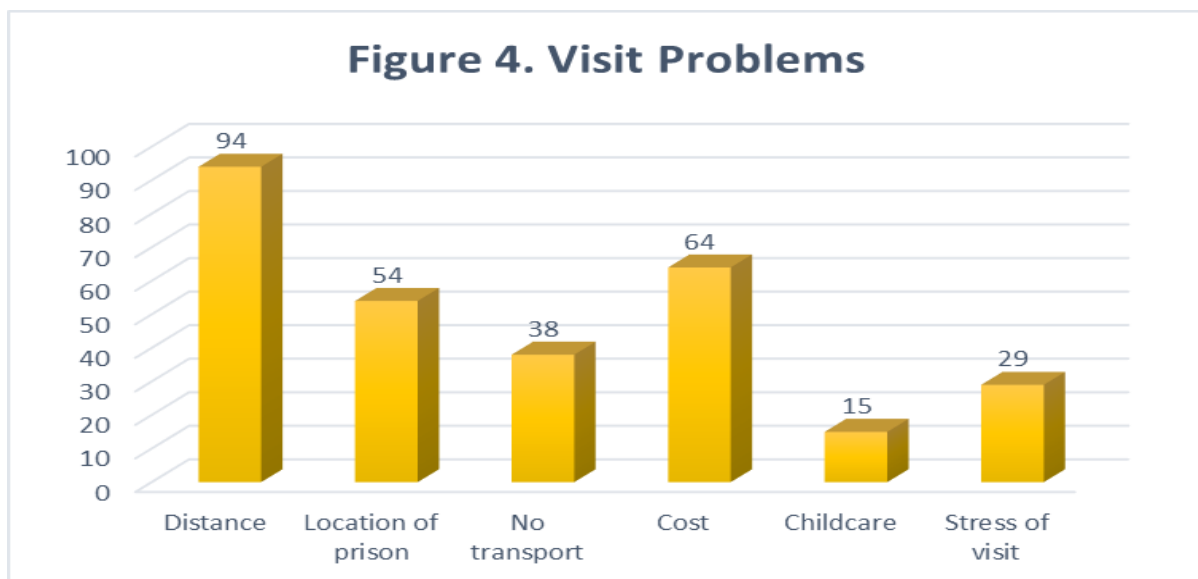
Contact with family and friends is of vital importance to the majority of prisoners and can impact on their life and mental welfare. As can be seen in Figure 3, two thirds (67%) of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were in contact with family and friends by telephone, six in ten (63%) received letters and four in ten received visits (41%).

Generally, ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners rated aspects of the visit experience in positive terms. Three quarters of respondents were content with the ability to arrange visits (78%), facilities for children (78%), facilities for disabled visitors (80%), and the quality of visits in general (80%).



Visit Problems

Half of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported that their visitors experienced problems when visiting them in prison (54%). Prisoners who identified a problem were asked to specify the nature of the difficulty experienced (see Figure 4). The problem reported most frequently by prisoners was the distance of the prison from their home (94%), followed by the cost involved in getting to the prison (64%). Other reported problems included location of the prison (54%) and associated stress of the visit (29%).



Prisoners' Children

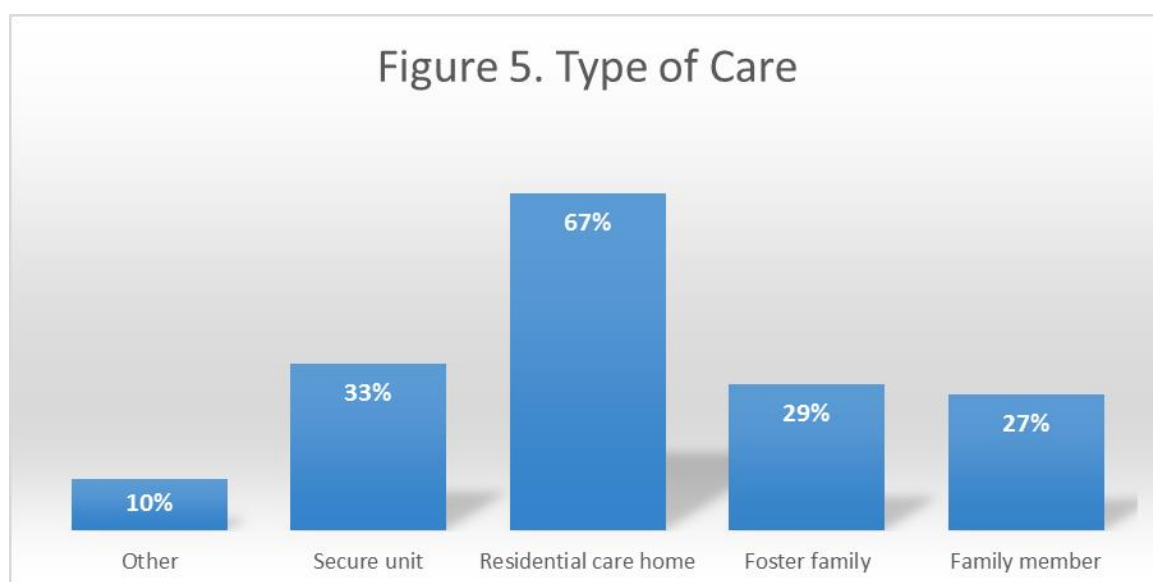
Two thirds of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported having children (67%). Of these, a third (36%) had one child; almost one fifth (18%) had two children; and one quarter had three children (25%). Over a quarter of prisoners (28%) reported receiving visits from their children compared with four in ten (43%) in the 2015 survey.

Family issues & support

Sixteen percent of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the survey had received help with family issues in prisons. Almost three in ten (29%) had received help from the Family Contact Officer (FCO), two fifths had received help from their personal officer (43%) and a small percentage received help from a Priest, Minister or Imam (5%).

In Care as a child

One third of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners disclosed that they had been in care during their childhood (32%; n=48) compared with one quarter of respondents from the main survey 2017 (26%; 662). Of those who were in care as child, half were still in care at the age of sixteen (49%; n=22%), similar to those reporting in the main survey (57%; n=352). The types of care ethnic minority and foreign national respondents had experienced are detailed in Figure 5. As can be seen, the most common was a residential care home setting (67%; n=32) whilst a third of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners had spent time in a secure unit.



Respondents were asked how many placements they had while in the care system: two in five individuals reported having one or two placements (42%; n=18), one in seven reported having between three and four placements (14%; n=6) and five or six placements (12%; n=5). One third disclosed having more than six placements during their time in care (33%; n=14%).

Food & Canteen

The majority of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were content with the timing of meals (79%). Six in ten rated the condition of the food when they received it in positive terms (61%). Similar to findings in EM & FN 2014, in the region of six in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners who participated in the survey rated 'menu choice' (62%) and 'portion size' (55%) as being 'very good', 'fairly good' or 'ok'.

Six in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the survey described the canteen system as being 'very good', 'fairly good', or 'ok' (64%) compared with a more positive response rate in the EM & FN 2014 survey (78%).

Nine in ten (89%) of ethnic minority and foreign national respondents were content with the accuracy of their order and over half (62%) reported being satisfied with the price of goods. Respondents were less content with the selection of goods (56%). Almost two in ten (17%) ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners who reported in the survey had difficulty understanding and completing the canteen order form.

Cleanliness

The majority of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoner reported that all areas in their prison were acceptably clean. Almost nine in ten were content with the cleanliness of their hall/dormitory (87%), toilet area (83%) and showers (86%). Six in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reported positively about the cleanliness of their cell when they first moved into it (62%).

Literacy & Numeracy

Prisoners were asked to detail whether they had any problems with reading, writing or numbers. One fifth of prisoners reported that they had difficulty with writing (20%), with slightly less stating that they had problems with reading (18%) and numbers (14%). Almost three in ten informed they would like help with writing (28%) whilst a fifth stated they would like to access help with reading (20%) and numbers (17%).

Learning Centre

Six in ten ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the survey had attended a learning centre whilst in prison (59%). One third who attended studied Literacy and Numeracy (35%) and half had studied IT (51%) and Art (47%).

Work in prison

Ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners were asked to comment on a number of issues relating to work in prison. Three quarters (74%) reported that they had undertaken work in prison. Of these, over half (52%) felt that work in prison helped them to learn to work regular hours, helped them to take more responsibility (60%), as well as helped them to learn to work with other people (59%). Additionally, six in ten (63%) felt they had learned new skills as a result of engaging with work. Despite this, only three in ten (31%) felt prison work would help them access employment on release.

Addressing reoffending behaviour

Around two thirds of those who accessed programmes/interventions (63%) completed the programme.

Of those who did attend six in ten (62%) believed that programmes helped to address issues relating to their offending and a third (33%) were of the opinion that SPS staff were helpful in supporting them to address their offending behaviour. This is a reduction from almost half (47%) in the EM & FN 2014 survey who felt supported by staff to address their offending behaviour.

Equality and Diversity

Respondents were asked if information had been communicated to them in a manner that they understand (native language, braille, large print, signing, etc.). Table 7 shows that two thirds felt that the meal menus (67%), induction (69%), and reception/admissions procedures (66%) were communicated in a way they understand. On a less positive note, under half felt that information on human rights/equality and diversity (46%) was communicated adequately.

Table 7. Communication of procedures	Ethnic minority and foreign national survey 2017	Ethnic minority and foreign national survey 2014
Meal menus	67	79
Reception/Admission procedures	66	71
Induction	69	72
The visit process/Family contact	59	73
Education/Learning	64	70
Healthcare	65	69
Programmes	51	64
Violence/Anti-bullying	57	62
Prison rules/Complaints	54	61
Service providers/Community contact	49	63
Human Rights/Equality and Diversity	46	61
Freedom of information	50	53

Prisoners were also asked if during their current sentence, they personally experienced discrimination. As displayed in Table 8, under one third of those reporting experienced discrimination regarding their race (29%) and one quarter felt that they were discriminated against because of their religion or beliefs (23%).

Table 8. Experienced discrimination	Yes (%)
Race	29 (n=41)
Religion or belief	23 (n=31)
Your age	11 (n=15)
Disability	5 (n=7)

Of those who experienced discrimination, a quarter (23%; n=11) reported it. Of those who did, only one person (n=1) was satisfied with the way the matter was dealt with.

Beliefs

A majority (78%) of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners reporting in the survey felt that they were able to observe their religion/beliefs in prison. Similarly a significant number were of the opinion that their religion/beliefs were respected by staff (79%), and by other prisoners (80%).

Bullying

Almost one quarter 24% (n=39) of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners who participated in the survey reported being bullied in prison in the month preceding the survey which is a slight increase in the number of those who experienced bullying in 2015: 18% (n=35).

Safety

A quarter (24%) of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners had felt unsafe in prison in the month preceding the survey (n=37). The number of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners fearing for their safety has shown a slight increase from the level reported in EM & FN 2014 (15%). These results, however, should be interpreted with caution as the numbers involved are small.

Prison Rules

Two thirds of minority and foreign national prisoners reported having no difficulty accessing a copy of the Prison Rules (66%). Seven in ten of ethnic minority and foreign national prisoners understood the process of accessing the Complaints Procedure (70%), as demonstrated in Table 9.

Table 9. Prison Rules (% reporting 'Yes' to the questions below)	Ethnic minority & foreign national prisoner 2017 (%)	Main prisoner survey 2017 (%)
Have you had any difficulties in accessing a copy of the Prison Rules?	34	36
Do you understand how to access the Complaints Procedure?	70	78

ANNEX 1. Ethnic Minority and Foreign National Comparison 2007-2017						
	2007	2008	2010	2012	2014	2017
Atmosphere	%	%	%	%	%	%
How would you describe the atmosphere in your hall? (Positive)	85	82	85	92	87	85
Relationships						
Prisoners in the prison generally	84	87	91	88	95	98
Officers in the prison generally	89	83	92	93	93	93
Staff in the VEHICLE on your most recent COURT escort	82	83	91	82	88	85
Staff in the COURT on your most recent visit to COURT	76	74	85	79	81	-
Visit contact						
No regular family contact	8	13	9	8	9	11
Regular contact by letter	48	63	50	56	51	63
Regular contact by telephone	70	74	76	76	79	67
Regular contact by visits	44	48	45	48	51	41
How often to you get visits?						
Never	23	35	38	24	23	33
Daily	4	6	4	8	7	5
Weekly	21	20	27	23	29	27
Fortnightly	12	8	4	13	14	10
Monthly	14	18	15	21	10	14
Other	27	13	12	11	16	12
How would you describe the following?						
Access to family and friends	82	74	83	82	87	76
Access to the Family Contact Officer in the prison	75	66	73	73	76	61
The length of the visit	66	65	64	67	78	65
The ability to arrange visits	85	77	89	90	90	78
The timing of the visits	76	75	76	77	80	74
Are there any particular problems for people visiting you in prison?	48	50	42	42	42	54
CLEANLINESS						
The cleanliness of your hall/dormitory	96	87	94	86	91	87
The cleanliness of the toilet area	92	86	89	84	91	83
The cleanliness of the shower area	83	80	86	84	85	86

CLEANLINESS	2007	2008	2010	2012	2014	2017
The cleanliness of your cell when you first moved into it	73	69	69	65	72	62
FOOD						
How would you describe each of the following in this prison?						
The choice of menu	57	58	76	75	67	62
The size of portions	62	60	63	63	61	55
The condition of the food when you get it	77	73	84	80	70	61
The time at which meals are served	84	89	69	88	86	79
DRUG USE						
Did you use illegal drugs in the 12 months before coming into prison?	19	19	23	23	26	-
Have you ever used illegal drugs in prison?	11	13	10	11	10	25
Have you used illegal drugs in the last month while in this prison?	5	4	4	5	4	16
Have you ever injected drugs in prison?	1(n=1)	3(n=5)	0.4(n=1)	0.6	3(n=6)	6(n=9)
ALCOHOL						
I was drunk at the time of my offence	17	18	17	19	22	21
SMOKING						
Do you share your cell with a smoker?	36	52	41	41	28	25
Are you a smoker?	58	53	57	60	71	65
If YES , do you want to give up smoking?	52	56	61	55	54	53
SAFETY						
Have you, in THIS PRISON , during the last month feared for your safety	19(n=37)	16(n=28)	21(n=49)	17(n=43)	15(n=28)	23(n=37)
BULLYING						
Have you been bullied by another prisoner of group of prisoners in the LAST MONTH?	16(n=32)	15(n=28)	22(n=53)	15(n=38)	18(n=35)	24(n=39)

Ankieta dla więźniów 2017

Możliwość podzielenia się z nami swoim zdaniem

DZIĘKI TEJ ANKIECIE MOŻESZ PODZIELIĆ SIĘ Z NAMI SWOIM ZDANIEM NA TEMAT WSZELKICH ASPEKTÓW ŻYCIA WIĘZIENNEGO, KTÓRE MAJĄ NA CIEBIE WPŁYW, T.J. JEDZENIE, WIZYTY LUB CZYSTOŚĆ. ZAPOZNAJ SIĘ Z PONIŻSZYMI PYTANIAM I POSTAW X W POLU, KTÓRE NAJLEPIEJ ODZWIERCIEDLA TWOJE ZDANIE NA TEMAT WIĘZIENIA.

Jak ocenilibyś/oceniłabyś atmosferę na swoim ODDZIALE?	Bardzo swobodna	W miarę swobodna	Ani swobodna ani nerwowa	W miarę nerwowa	Bardzo nerwowa		
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Jak dobrze porozumiewasz się z innymi w poniższych grupach?							
	Bardzo dobrze	W miarę dobrze	OK	W miarę źle	Bardzo źle		
Innymi więźniami na oddziale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Funkcjonariuszami na oddziale	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Jak ocenilibyś ostatni transport do/z sądu?							
	Bardzo dobrze	W miarę dobrze	OK	Źle	Bardzo źle		
Komfort w samochodzie	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Czystość samochodu	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Ilość przystanków (na toaletę lub inne)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Relacje z funkcjonariuszami eskortującymi Cię	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Czy odbyłeś wizyty u poniższych osób podczas odsiadki w TYM więzieniu z powodu TEGO wyroku,? (Nie licząc wizyt przy przyjęciu)							
Lekarz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pielęgniarka	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pracownik ds. zdrowia psychicznego	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dentysta	<input type="checkbox"/>
Optyk	<input type="checkbox"/>	Podiatra (pielęgnacja stóp)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fizjoterapeuta	<input type="checkbox"/>	Terapeuta zajęciowy	<input type="checkbox"/>
Żadne z powyższych	<input type="checkbox"/>						
Jak długo czekałeś(-aś)/czekasz na wizytę u poniższych specjalistów PODCZAS OSTATNIEJ wizyty W TYM WIĘZIENIU ?							
	Ten sam dzień	1 – 2 dni	3 – 5 dni	6 – 10 dni	Ponad 10 dni	Nie dotyczy	
Lekarz	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pielęgniarka	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Pracownik ds. zdrowia psychicznego	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Dentysta	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Optyk	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Podiatra (pielęgnacja stóp)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Fizjoterapeuta	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Terapeuta zajęciowy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Jak ogólnie ocenilibyś jakość usług zdrowotnych w Twoim więzieniu?		Bardzo dobrze	Dobrze	OK	Źle	Bardzo źle	
		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

