



WOMEN IN CUSTODY 2017



16th Survey Bulletin

Research, Strategy and Innovation

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Relationships & Atmosphere

The majority of women in custody rated their relationships with other prisoners (97%) and with officers in their hall (94%) in positive terms. In general, women rated the atmosphere in their hall in positive terms (86%) up 4% from 2015 (82%).

Healthcare

Over eight in ten (85%) women reported accessing the nurse (compared to 76% of male prisoners). Over half of women in custody accessed a dentist (53%) compared to four in ten men reporting (40%).

Smoking

Almost half of those who smoked (48%) expressed a desire to give up smoking and 54% reported having received advice on smoking and its related health risks since coming into prison. Three quarters of women (74%) stated that if e-cigs were available in the prison they would use them. Only one third of those reporting in the survey (32%) would like to see smoke free prison introduced.

Drug use

A significant increase can be seen in women offenders who report drug taking being a problem on the outside (49% compared to 38% in 2015), and those who report being under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence (53% compared to 45% in 2015). These results are now considerably higher than those for male prisoners (35% and 37% respectively).

Use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Almost a quarter of women in custody (23% n=41) had used NPS prior to coming into prison compared to almost a fifth of men in custody (18% n=475). Fewer women reported using NPS during their current

sentence (12% n=19) compared to men in custody (18% n=423).

Drug use in prison

One fifth of women (22% n=35) reported that they had used drugs in the last month while in prison (male offenders figure 22%). Over four in ten reporting (44%) had 'now stopped using drugs' and a quarter (23%) stated that their drug use had decreased since coming into prison (23%). One fifth of women in custody (20%) 'only started taking drugs in prison' and one in ten reported having the 'same use but different drugs'.

Methadone use

One third of women in custody reporting in the survey (33%) were being prescribed methadone compared with one fifth of males in custody (20%). A similar percentage of women reported that they had taken another prisoners prescribed medication (35% n=49), compared to males (25% n=528).

Alcohol use

Women in custody were asked a number of questions about alcohol use/dependency inside and outside prison. Well over one third (38%) of the women in custody who completed a questionnaire reported being drunk at the time of their offence (this is an increase from 34% in 2015 and is on a par with male prisoners (39%)).

Cleanliness

The majority of women reported the cleanliness of all areas in the prison as 'ok', 'fairly good' or 'very good': their hall (82%); the toilet area (92%); and the shower area (88%).

Food

A majority of women expressed reasonable satisfaction with meals with 73% being happy with the size of portions and 71% being happy with the time at which meals are

served. Almost six in ten (59%) of those reporting in the survey were content with the condition of the food when it is served.

Contact with family and friends

Women reported having regular contact with their friends and family by telephone (women 70%; men 71%), by letter (women 70%; men 62%) and through visits (women 49%; men 52%).

Parents

Just over two thirds of women in custody reported having children (69%) which is slightly more than male prisoners (61%). One third of women in custody (33%) received visits from their children (compared to 35% of men in custody).

In care as a child

Over a third of women in custody reporting in the survey had been in care as a child (38% n=71) compared to quarter of men reporting (25% n=639). A fifth (22% n=48) of all women in custody were in care at the age of sixteen. A third of women reported that they had been involved in a children's hearing as a child (36% n=74) compared to 29% (n=818) of men in custody. Four in ten women reporting were appointed a social worker as a child (41% n=84) and were truant from school (42% n=86).

Domestic Violence

Almost half of women said they had been involved in violence towards their spouse or partner (47%, n=83). A quarter of women in custody reported that they had been convicted of an offence involving violence towards their spouse or partner (26%, n=47). A large number of women reported that they had been a victim of violence from their spouse or partner (70%, n=131) compared to a quarter of men reporting (28%, n=696).

Safety

Just on one in eight (13% (n=26)) women expressed fear for their safety in prison in the last month. This is slightly less than the figure for male offenders (17% (n=440)).

Bullying

Three quarters of women (78%) did not report any bullying behaviour. Of those who indicated that they had been bullied by another prisoner or group of prisoners (22% n=43), the most common types of bullying were name calling (n=31), physical abuse (n=15) and property (n=13). Almost half of those women who were bullied (46% n=17) reported the incident.

Equality and Diversity

Three quarters of women in custody felt that the meal menus (76%), induction (76%), education/learning (76%), healthcare (75%) and reception/admissions procedures (71%) were communicated in a way they understand. Overall women held similar views to men in relation to the communication of procedures with the exception of violence/anti bullying (women 69%; men 60%) and service providers/community contact (women 63%; men 52%).

Religion/Beliefs

The majority of women said they were able to practice their religion/belief in their prison (90%) and felt that their religion/belief was respected by staff (89%). A smaller number, though still a significant majority, indicated their religion/belief was respected by other prisoners (84%).

Programmes/Intervention

Respondents were asked to specify which if any programme/intervention they had attended while in prison. One fifth of women in custody attended 'substance related' (20%) and 'smoking cessation' programmes (23%). Sixteen percent attended the 'female

offending' programme (16%) and one in ten the 'anger management/CARE programme (10%).

Literacy & Numeracy

Some women in custody reported that they had difficulty with reading (12%), writing (10%) and numbers (21%). For men in custody these figures were 12%, 15% and 13% respectively. Two thirds of women (66%) attended a learning centre in prison.

Work in Prison

The majority of women in custody had undertaken work whilst in prison (87%). Three quarters were of the opinion that prison work had helped them to work regular hours (76%) and helped them to take more responsibility (76%). On a less positive note just over half of women in custody were of the opinion that prison work would help them get a job on release (53%).

Accommodation

Two in five women in custody were council tenants (43%) compared with one third of men (35%). Six in ten women in custody (60%) reported that they lost their tenancy when they came to prison which is a significant increase on 2015 years figure of 28%. Prisoners were also asked where they would live upon their release and four in ten (42%) women in custody were unsure compared to a third of men reporting in the survey (34%).

Preparation for release

Half of women had accessed services while in prison in order to help them prepare for release (49%). Of those who accessed services, 63% had sought advice in relation to addictions and 59% in relation to housing.

WOMEN IN CUSTODY 2017

Introduction

This Bulletin, which deals specifically with women in custody held by the Scottish Prison Service, is 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 as a mechanism to inform and support the Service's business planning process. The focus of the Survey has expanded over the years.

The Survey continues to focus upon the core elements of prison life: living conditions, family contact, healthcare, relationships, atmosphere and perceived safety. This year's questionnaire also includes topics on Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs). The Survey informs and shapes change by contributing to establishment and corporate business plans.

The Survey was carried out between July and August 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 the members of local staff. The Survey involves all prisoners and all establishments.

The Sixteenth Survey achieved a response rate among women in custody of 66% (a total of 213 women). Of those, 21% were on remand and 79% convicted.

Respondents' remand and custodial sentence history is outlined in Table 1. This shows that women in custody were most likely to report having been on remand between 1 and 5 times (44%), followed by having 'never' previously been on remand (29%). In the region of one in seven women (14%) reported being on remand 6-10 ten times and a similar percentage had been on remand over ten times (13%). Just over four in ten of those reporting (45%) had 'never' previously served a prison sentence. One third (35%) had served between 1 and 5 sentences and one in ten (12%) female respondents had served over 10 sentences.

Table 1. Women's Custodial History	Never	1-5 times	6-10 times	Over 10 times
Number of times previously on remand	44	29	14	13
Number of times previously on a sentence	45	35	8	12

Over one third of women in custody responding to the survey have served a sentence in the community (34%) compared to 41% of male prisoners. Just over a quarter of those reporting (28%) have received a custodial sentence as a result of breaching a community sentence which is a similar figure to males in custody (27%).

Relationships & Atmosphere

A majority of women in custody reported that they were ‘treated with respect by staff in prison’ (90%) and that ‘staff were positive role models’ (82%). Relationships between women in custody and staff were reported as particularly favourable by respondents. The majority of female prisoners rated their relationships with other prisoners (97%) and with officers in their hall (94%) in positive terms.

In general, women in custody rated the atmosphere in their hall in positive terms (86%) up 4% from 2015 (82%). Women in custody also considered relationships with escorting staff on their journey to court in positive terms (88%). However, they reported less favourably in relation to comfort of escort vehicle (28%) and cleanliness of the escort vehicle (44%).

Healthcare

Those in custody were asked about their use of medical services while in their current prison. A higher percentage of women than men reported accessing healthcare staff. Over eight in ten (85%) women in custody reported accessing the nurse (compared to 76% of male prisoners). Over half of women in custody accessed a dentist (53%) compared to four in ten male prisoners (40%).

The largest difference was found in relation to mental health staff who were accessed by 51% of women and only 33% of men. A similar proportion of women and men reported accessing doctors (78% of women compared to 72% of men). Three in ten women reported having a disability (30%) or a long-term illness (28%).

Table 2. Use of medical services while in custody	% of Women in custody	% of Men in custody
Nurse	85%	76%
Doctor	78%	72%
Mental Health Staff	51%	33%
Dentist	53%	40%
Optician	36%	24%
Physiotherapist	16%	11%
Podiatrist	14%	8%
Occupational therapist	5%	2%
None of the above	3%	9%

Mental health & well-being

The survey included questions on mental health by way of an instrument known as the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (WEMWBS) (see Table 3). Three quarters of women in custody reported feeling cheerful (75%), thinking clearly (74%), dealing with problems well (71%) and feeling interested in other people (71%).

Each of these results are up substantially from the 2015 figures and take the figures for the female population above those of the male population. However, substantial decreases were found among women in custody in relation to ‘feeling confident’ (55% compared with 62% in 2015) and ‘feeling optimistic about the future’ (66% compared to 72% in 2015).

Table 3. Mental health & well-being: comparison Of ‘positive ratings’ women and men in custody	‘Some’, ‘Often’, and ‘All of the time’ ‘Women in custody		‘Some’, ‘Often’, and ‘All of the time’ Men in custody	
	2015	2017	2015	2017
I’ve been feeling optimistic about the future	72	66	68	62
I’ve been feeling useful	65	65	63	56
I’ve been feeling relaxed	59	70	68	66
I’ve been feeling interested in other people	66	71	51	54
I’ve had energy to spare	61	61	67	64
I’ve been dealing with problems well	63	71	75	73
I’ve been thinking clearly	73	74	76	75
I’ve been feeling good about myself	53	60	68	63
I’ve been feeling close to other people	62	66	51	51
I’ve been feeling confident	62	55	70	67
I’ve been able to make up my own mind about things	83	86	86	83
I’ve been feeling loved	62	58	54	52
I’ve been interested in new things	69	67	65	64
I’ve been feeling cheerful	63	75	67	63

Smoking

Table 4 below shows that three quarters of women in custody (72%) reported that they smoked. Almost half of those who smoked (48%) expressed a desire to give up smoking and 54% reported having received advice on smoking and its related health risks since coming into prison. Just over one third of women in custody (36%) had been referred to the prison stop-smoking service. Three quarters of women (74%) stated that if e-cigs were available in the prison they would use them. Only one third of those reporting in the survey (32%) would like to see smoke free prison introduced.

Table 4. Smoking related issues in prison	% of women in custody reporting	% of men in custody reporting
Are you a smoker?	72	67
If yes, do you want to give up smoking?	48	53
Do you share your cell with a smoker?	20	25
Have you received advice on smoking & its related health risks since coming into prison?	54	48

Drug use

A significant increase can be seen in women in custody who report drug taking being a problem on the outside (49% compared to 38% in 2015) and those who report being under the influence of drugs at the time of their offence (53% compared to 45% in 2015). These results are now considerably higher than those for men in custody (35% and 37% respectively).

One third of women in custody had received help/treatment for drug use prior to coming into prison (33%). Table 5, below, illustrates the comparison in drug use at the time of offence.

Table 5. Drug use at the time of offence	% of women in custody reporting	% of men in custody reporting
My drug taking was a problem for me on the outside	49	35
I was under the influence of drugs at the time of my offence	53	37
I committed my offence to get money for drugs	30	14
I was receiving treatment for my drug use before my imprisonment	33	18

Use of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

Women in custody were asked a number of questions in relation to their use of New Psychoactive Substance (previously known as Legal Highs). Almost a quarter of women (23% n=41) had used NPS prior to coming into prison compared to almost a fifth of men in custody (18% n=475). Fewer women reported using NPS during their current sentence (12% n=19) compared to men in custody (18% n=423).

Drug use in prison

One fifth of women in custody (22% n=35) reported that they had used drugs in the last month while in prison (compared to men in custody, 22%). Over four in ten women reporting (44%) had 'now stopped using drugs' and a quarter (23%) stated that their drug use had decreased since coming into prison (23%). One fifth of women in custody (20%) 'only started taking drugs in prison' and one in ten reported having the 'same use but different drugs' (Table 6).

Table 6. Has drug use changed since coming in to prison?	% of women in custody reporting	% of men in custody reporting
Drug use increased since coming into prison	3	15
Drug use decreased since coming into prison	23	32
Same use but different drugs	10	12
Only started using drugs in prison	20	11
Now stopped using	44	30

Of those reporting drugs use in the last month while in prison (22% n=35), the most commonly used drugs were heroin (54% n=19) and cannabis (40% n=14). A minority of women reporting in the survey had injected drugs in prison in the month before the survey (n=3) compared to males in custody (n=22).

Methadone use

One third of women reporting in the survey (33%) were being prescribed methadone compared with one fifth of men in custody (20%). A similar percentage of women reported that they had taken another prisoners prescribed medication (35% n=49), compared to male (25% n=528).

Alcohol use

Women in custody were asked a number of questions about alcohol use/dependency inside and outside prison. Well over one third (38%) of the women in custody who completed a questionnaire reported being drunk at the time of their offence (this is a slight increase from 34% in 2015 and is on a par with male prisoners (39%)).

One quarter (26%) of women were worried that alcohol would be a problem for them upon their release. One third of women in custody had been assessed for alcohol use on admission (36%) and a quarter of respondents (24%) had received treatment whilst in prison. Table 7 shows a 5 year comparison of responses to these alcohol questions.

Table 7. Women in Custody ‘Views on alcohol’	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
	%	%	%	%	%
I was drunk at the time of my offence	45	42	50	34	38
My drinking affected my ability to hold down a job	29	24	28	25	25
My drinking affected my relationship with my family	37	34	41	33	36
If I was offered help in prison for alcohol problems I would take it	42	43	50	37	48
If I was offered help on the outside for alcohol problems I would take it	40	39	46	35	44
I am worried that alcohol will be a problem for me when I get out	25	21	28	21	26
I was assessed for alcohol use on my admission to prison	28	33	31	32	36
I have been given the chance to receive treatment during my sentence	27	29	30	25	32
I have received treatment for alcohol problems during my sentence	20	20	22	17	24

Only a minority of women in custody (3%) said they used alcohol in the last month while in prison. One third of women were assessed for alcohol use on their admission to prison (36%) and had been given the chance to receive treatment for alcohol problems during their sentence (32%, up from 25% in 2015). A quarter (24%) had received help/treatment for alcohol problems during their sentence (17% in 2015). Of those who did receive treatment, 81% stated that they found it useful.

As part of the 2017 survey, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT) was utilised asking prisoners about their alcohol use prior to going to prison. Table 8 shows the responses to each of the 10 AUDIT questions. Three quarters of women in custody drink alcohol (75%), with 29% doing so four or more times a week.

On a typical day when they are drinking, four in ten women in custody said that they would drink 10 or more drinks (44%). While this is still a significant number, it represents a decrease from 53% in 2013.

Table 8 AUDIT					
How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?	Never	Monthly or less	2 to 4 times a month	2 to 3 times a week	4 or more times a week
	25	24	10	11	29
How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking?	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	7, 8 or 9	10 or more
	19	9	10	19	44
	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily
How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion?	27	17	14	7	35
How often during the last year have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?	63	4	0	5	28
How often during the last year have you failed to do what was normally expected from you because of your drinking?	63	7	4	6	20
How often during the last year have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?	73	2	1	3	21
How often during the last year have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?	63	5	1	6	25
How often during the last year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?	55	7	3	14	21
	No	Yes, but not in the last year	Yes, during the last year		
Have you or anyone else been injured as a result of your drinking?	48	34	18		
Has a relative or friend or a doctor/health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?	61	21	19		

Cleanliness

The level of satisfaction regarding the cleanliness of accommodation has stayed largely the same since 2015. The majority of women reported the cleanliness of all areas in the prison as ‘ok’, ‘fairly good’ or ‘very good’: their hall (82%); the toilet area (92%); and the shower area (88%).

Table 9. Cleanliness	2013	2015	2017
	%	%	%
The cleanliness of your hall	87	85	82
The cleanliness of the toilet area	90	91	92
The cleanliness of the shower	89	93	88
The cleanliness of your cell when you first moved in	71	69	66

Respondents were asked to rate the condition of their cell as it was when they first moved into it. In general, women in custody expressed satisfaction with their initial cell condition with two thirds reporting that levels of cleanliness were ‘ok’ or better (66%).

Food

A majority of women in custody expressed reasonable satisfaction with meals with 73% being happy with the size of portions and 71% being happy with the time at which meals are served. Almost six in ten (59%) of those reporting in the survey were content with the condition of the food when it is served. There has been a decrease in satisfaction regarding the choice of menu (48% in 2017 compared with 54% in 2015).

Table 10. Meals and Service	2013	2015	2017
	%	%	%
The choice of menu	62	54	48
The size of the portions	76	78	73
The condition of the food when it was served	54	58	59
The time at which meals are served	81	71	71

Contact with family and friends

Contact with friends and family in the community is of vital importance to the majority of those in custody and impacts on their quality of life and mental welfare. Table 11 illustrates that those in custody had regular contact with their friends and family by telephone (women 70% compared to 71% of men), by letter (women 70% compared to 62% of men) and through visits (women 49% compared to 52% of men).

Table 11. Contact with family & friend	% of women in custody reporting	% of men in custody reporting
No regular contact	13	12
Contact by letter	70	62
Contact by telephone	70	71
Contact by visits	49	52
Contact by home leave	9	3

As Table 12 illustrates, women in custody reported more positively than men regarding the ability to arrange visits (92% compared to 82%), access to FCO (88% compared to 72%), timing of visits (86% compared to 77%) and facilities for children at visits (89% compared to 82%). Overall, women in custody were more content than male prisoners with all aspects of visits. This is consistent with 2015 results.

Table 12. Views on visits	% of women in custody reporting positively	% of men in custody reporting positively
Access to family and friends	88	84
Access to FCO in this prison	88	72
The length of visit	76	72
The ability to arrange visits	92	82
Facilities for children at visits	89	82
Facilities for disabled visitors	86	82
Timing of visits	86	77
Quality of visit	85	80
Respectful behaviour shown by staff in relation to visits	82	79

The same percentage of women and men (52%) reported that their families and friends faced difficulties visiting them. Distance, cost and time limits were the most commonly reported problems among women offenders.

Parents

Just over two thirds of women in custody reported having children (69%) which is slightly more than men (61%). One third of women in custody (33%) received visits from their children (Compared to 35% of men).

In Care as a child

Well over a third of women reporting in the survey had been in care as a child (38% n=71) compared to quarter of men reporting (25% n=639). Just over a fifth (22% n=48) of all women reporting were in care at the age of sixteen (21% in 2015; 20% in 2013). This also translates as three quarters of women who were in care as a child were also **still** in care at the age of sixteen (72% n=48). A third of women reported that they had been involved in a children's hearing as a

child (36% n=74) compared to 29% (n=818) of men in custody. Four in ten women reporting were appointed a social worker as a child (41% n=84) and were truant from school (42% n=86). Just over one third of women were excluded from school (36% n=73) compared to 31% (n=878) of men (Table 13).

Table 13. In Care as a Child	% of women in custody reporting 'Yes'	% of men in custody reporting 'Yes'
Were you in care as a child?	38% (n=71)	25% (n=639)
Were you in care at the age of 16 years?	22% (n=48)	55% (n=326)
Were you ever involved in a children's hearing?	36% (n=74)	29% (n=818)
Were you ever appointed a social worker?	41% (n=84)	30% (n=844)
Were you ever truant from school?	42% (n=86)	31% (n=888)
Were you ever excluded from school?	36% (n=73)	31% (n=878)

Domestic Violence

Almost half of women reporting said they had been involved in violence towards their spouse or partner (47%, n=83) compared to one fifth of men in custody (22%, n=572). A quarter of women reported that they had been convicted of an offence involving violence towards their spouse or partner (26%, n=47) compared to one fifth of men (20%, n=497). A large number of women in custody reported that they had been a victim of violence from their spouse or partner (70%, n=131) compared to a quarter of men reporting (28%, n=696). Over half of women witnessed violence between their parents or careers as a child compared to 39% (n=982) of men reporting in the survey.

Safety

Just on one in eight (13% (n=26)) women expressed fear for their safety in prison in the last month. This is slightly less than the figure for men (17% (n=440)).

Bullying

Three quarters of women (78%) did not report any bullying behaviour. Of those who indicated that they had been bullied by another prisoner or group of prisoners (22% n=43), the most common types of bullying were name calling (n=31), physical abuse (n=15) and property (n=13). Almost half of those women who were bullied (46% n=17) reported the incident.

Table 14. Type of bullying	% of Women in custody (n=43) reporting bullying
Name calling	72 (n=31)
Physical abuse	35 (n=15)
Money	23 (n=10)
Possessions/Property	33 (n=13)
Sexuality insults	12 (n=5)
Drugs	21 (n=9)
Racial insults	7 (n=3)
Religious insults	23 (n=10)
Sexual abuse	12 (n=5)
Age	21 (n=9)
Disability insults	26 (n=11)

Equality and Diversity

Respondents were asked if information had been communicated to them in a manner that they understood (native language, braille, large print, signing, etc.). Table 15 shows that three quarters of women in custody felt that the meal menus (76%), induction (76%), education/learning (76%), healthcare (75%) and reception/admissions procedures (71%) were communicated in a way they understand. Overall women held similar views to men in relation to the communication of procedures with the exception of violence/anti bullying (women 69% compared to men 60%) and service providers/community contact (women 63% compared to men 52%).

Table 15. Communication of procedures	% of Women in custody	% of Men in custody
Meal menus	76	79
Reception/Admission procedures	71	76
Induction	76	76
The visit process/Family contact	70	71
Education/Learning	76	72
Healthcare	75	70
Programmes	64	60
Violence/Anti-bullying	69	60
Prison rules/Complaints	62	58
Service providers/Community contact	63	52
Human Rights/Equality and Diversity	54	52
Freedom of information	53	48

Women were also asked if during their current sentence, they personally experienced discrimination. Most women indicated that they had not experienced any type of discrimination. However, one in ten stated that they had experienced discrimination with reference to their disability (11%), and sexual orientation (11%). The figures for male prisoners were broadly similar. A full breakdown of those who experienced discrimination is detailed in Table 16 below.

Table 16. Experienced discrimination	% of Women in custody	% Of Men in custody
Religion or belief	9 (n=14)	9 (n=193)
Your age	8 (n=14)	8(n=173)
Disability	11 (n=18)	9 (n=200)
Race	3 (n=4)	5 (n=104)
Sexual orientation	11 (n=18)	5 (n=99)
Sex (gender)	9 (n=14)	3 (n=65)
Gender assignment	5 (n=8)	2 (n=46)
Marriage/civil partnership	5 (n=7)	2 (n=51)

Religion/Beliefs

The majority of women said they were able to practice their religion/belief in their prison (90%) and felt that their religion/belief was respected by staff (89%). A smaller number, though still a significant majority, indicated their religion/belief was respected by other prisoners (84%).

Programmes/Intervention

Respondents were asked to specify which if any programme/intervention they had attended while in prison. One fifth of women attended ‘substance related’ (20%) and ‘smoking cessation’ programmes (23%). Sixteen percent attended the ‘female offending’ programme and one in ten the ‘anger management/CARE programme (10%). Table 17 below highlights programme attendance for both women and men in custody.

Table 17. Programme/Intervention attendance	% of Women in custody	% of Men in custody
Violent offending (VPP/SCP)	4 (n=8)	8 (n=221)
Constructs	8 (n=17)	13(n=357)
Sexual Offending	3 (n=6)	5 (n=154)
Anger Management/CARE	10 (n=20)	15 (n=414)
Substance Related	20 (n=40)	15 (n=434)
Female Offending	16 (n=33)	N/A
Smoking Cessation	23(n=47)	16 (n=443)
Youth Justice	3 (n=7)	3 (n=76)
Other	14(n=28)	8(n=216)
None	40(n=82)	41(n=1174)

Three quarter of those women who attended a programme had completed it (75%) and 74% of those that had were of the opinion that it was helpful in addressing issues relating to their offending. Over half of women in custody were of the opinion that staff were helpful in supporting them with their offending behaviour (54%).

Literacy & Numeracy

Some women in custody reported that they had difficulty with reading (12%), writing (10%) and numbers (21%). For men in custody these figures were 12%, 15% and 13% respectively. Two thirds of women (66%) attended a learning centre in prison.

Table 18. Learning centre attendance in prison	% of Women in custody	% Of Men in custody
Art	22(n=27)	46(n=767)
Literacy/Numeracy	62 (n=75)	40(n=572)
IT	58 (n=71)	50 (n=708)
Education	40(n=49)	54 (n=769)
Distance Learning	7 (n=8)	11(n=152)
Open University	15 (n=18)	9 (n=129)

Work in Prison

The majority of women in custody had undertaken work whilst in prison (87%). Three quarters were of the opinion that prison work had helped them to work regular hours (76%) and helped them to take more responsibility (76%). On a less positive note just over half of women in custody were of the opinion that prison work would help them get a job on release (53%).

Table 19. Work in Prison	Women in custody Yes%	Men in custody Yes%
Have you ever undertaken work in prison	87	78
Prison work has helped me learn to work regular hours	76	54
Prison work has helped me learn to work with other people	80	58
Prison work has helped me take more responsibility	76	58
Prison work has helped me learn new skills	80	64
Prison work will help me get a job on release	53	35
Have you ever done voluntary work outside prison?	49	43
Volunteering can help me gain skills and experience for employment	89	67
Volunteering can give me a sense of well-being and self-respect	90	75
Volunteering can help people integrate into their community	91	75

Half of women reporting in the survey had worked on a voluntary basis outside prison (49%). Nine in ten believed that volunteering would help them gain skills and experience for employment (89%), give them a sense of well-being and self-respect (90%) and help them integrate into their community (91%). Overall, the views of women in custody more positive than male prisoners in relation to prison work, and voluntary work as shown in Table 19.

Accommodation

Table 20 illustrates the type of accommodation in which respondents lived prior to coming into prison. Two in five women were council tenants (43%) compared with one third of men (35%). A similar number of women and men reported being a lodger (8% of women and 9% of men) or staying in a hostel (8% women compared to 5% of men).

Six in ten women (60%) reported that they lost their tenancy when they came to prison which is a significant increase on 2015 years figure of 28%. Prisoners were also asked where they would live upon their release and four in ten (42%) women in custody were unsure compared to a third of men reporting in the survey (34%).

Table 20. Accommodation	% of women in custody reporting	% of men in custody reporting
Council tenant	43	35
Private rented	10	17
Housing association	15	10
Lodger	8	9
Hostel	8	5
Owner Occupier	5	17
Sleeping Rough	2	2
Bed & Breakfast	2	1
Sofa Surfing	7	5

ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACE) SURVEY RESULTS 2017

The Scottish Public Health Network published a report, 'Polishing the Diamonds – Addressing Adverse Childhood Experiences' in 2016. This document provides an overview of ACEs and suggests points for action aimed at reducing the number of adverse childhood experiences in Scotland. This commitment to reduce exposure to adverse childhood experiences has been reflected in the Scottish Governments 2017/18 Programme for Government. The Scottish Public Health Network defines Adverse Childhood Experience as:

“Intra- familial events or conditions causing chronic stress responses in the child’s immediate environment. These include notions of maltreatment and deviation from societal norms” (Irving et al, 2013:722).

Research into the area of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) has often made the link between negative experiences during childhood (detailed below) and incarceration. A study by Bellis et al examining the impact of ACEs on a sample UK population in 2015 highlighted that, “the odds of having been incarcerated were 20.4 times higher for those who had experienced 4 or more ACEs compared to those who had experienced none”. The 2017 SPS Prisoner Survey included a series of questions designed to explore prisoner’s experiences and exposure to ACEs in alignment with the categories of Adverse Childhood Experiences as set out by the Scottish Public Health Network in order to understand the prevalence of ACE amongst the Scottish prisoner population. (See Table 21 below).

Table 21. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE)		
Abuse	Neglect	Household Adversity
Emotional Abuse	Emotional Neglect	Domestic Violence
Physical Abuse	Physical Neglect	Household Substance Misuse
Sexual Abuse		Household Mental Ill health
		Criminality
		Separation

An overview of the responses can be seen in table 22 below.

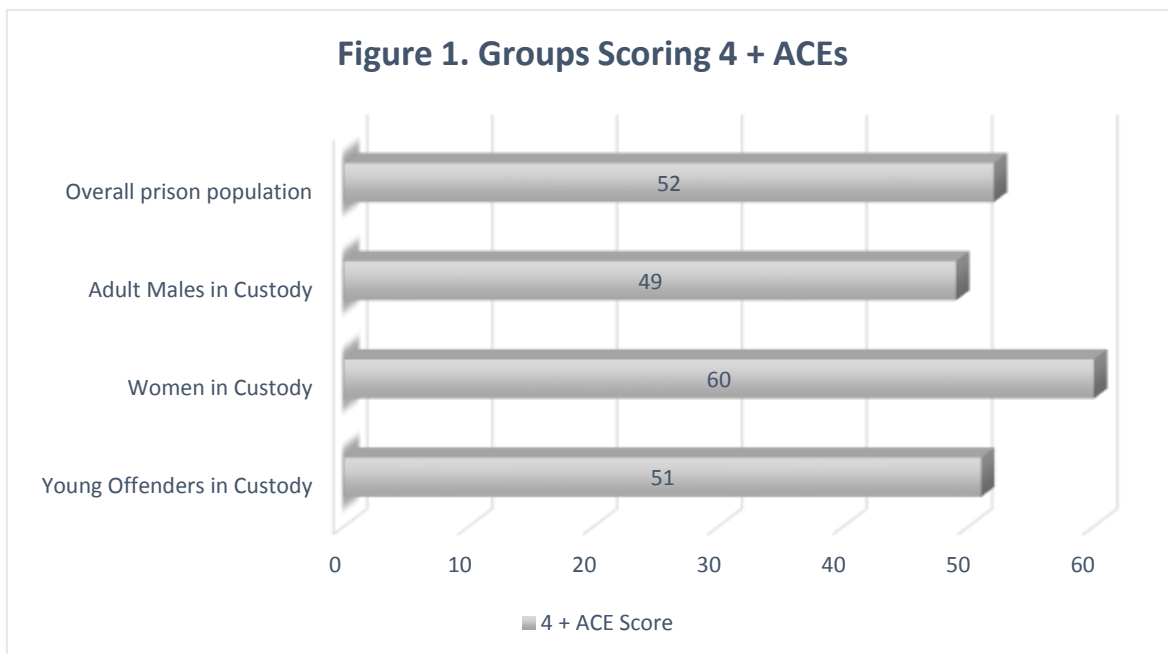
Table 22 – (Calculated ‘Yes’ responses include; ‘once or twice’, ‘some times’, ‘often’ and very often’)

Table 22. Adverse Childhood Experience ‘ACE’	Yes % Women in custody	Yes % of Men in custody
Parents separated or divorced	58	48
Adult in your home slap, hit, kick, punch or beat each other up	56	44
Adult in your home hit, beat, kick or physically hurt you	53	44
Adult in your home swear at/ insult you, put you down or humiliate you	64	55
Bullied at school or anywhere else - threats, nasty names and tricks, social exclusion	62	61
Someone at least 5 years older than you try to touch you or make you touch them sexually	44	21
Someone at least 5 years older than you force you to have any type of sexual intercourse	36	16
You didn’t have enough to eat and had to wear dirty clothes or has no one to protect you	33	28
Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you need it	27	19
Live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal	42	32
Live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic	47	36
Live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medication	31	19
Live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison or young offenders institution	35	23

It can be seen that women scored higher than their male counterparts on all of the items in the ACE assessment indicating a greater level of adverse experience during childhood. Particularly noticeable is exposure to inappropriate sexual behaviour. Over twice as many women than men had experienced “someone at least 5 years older than you try to touch you or make you touch them sexually” (44% vs 21%). Similarly, over twice as many women than men had experienced “someone at least 5 years older than you force you to have any type of sexual intercourse” (36% vs 16%).

More women than men had experienced drunk parents too incapacitated to take care of them (27% vs 19%). Again, more women than men had lived with someone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal (42% vs 32%); had lived with someone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic (47% vs 36%); or lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or abused prescription medication (31% vs 19%). Only on the item of having been bullied at school or elsewhere, involving threats, nasty names, tricks and social exclusion, were women and men on a roughly equal par (62% vs 61%).

Figure 1 below highlights that six in ten women in custody reported having an ACE score of 4 or more.



Comment

The female estate is in a process of dramatic transition with new 20-place Community Custodial Units in the early stages of planning in Glasgow and Dundee. Cornton Vale remains the main establishment for holding female prisoners and will, after being rebuilt, be known as the Women's National Facility. Additionally though, women are also held in a number of prisons across the estate including Edinburgh, Greenock, Grampian and Polmont. The Women in Custody Bulletin is, therefore, more than just a report on a single establishment.

A thematic analysis of the 16th Prisoner Survey 2017 demonstrates the continued importance of examining the unique experiences and challenges faced by women in custody. On the one hand, women in custody reported positive responses in areas such as relationships and atmosphere, cleanliness and visitation/contact with family and friends. On the other hand, responses from women in custody indicate continuing problems in the fields of drug and alcohol use, domestic violence and adverse childhood experiences.

The main themes of this year's survey remain familiar. In particular, addiction issues continue to be significant among the female prisoner population.

Nearly two in five (38%) women in custody who completed a questionnaire reported being drunk at the time of their offence. While this remains lower than the 50% reported in 2013, it is an increase on the 2015 figure of 34%. A quarter (25%) of women in custody reported that drinking affected their ability to hold down a job (also 25% in 2015) and one quarter (26%) were worried that alcohol would be a problem for them upon their release (21% in 2015). Slightly

more women in 2017 (36%) thought drinking affected their relationship with their family (33% in 2015).

Alcohol related problems among this population reflect wider cultural attitudes in Scotland. Social and health research has tended to suggest that among the general population the trend in alcohol consumption has actually been in a downward direction. However, among certain socially and economically disadvantaged groups including women in custody, an upward trend in alcohol usage and binge drinking is occurring leading to problematic behaviour and serious health concerns.

Drug use also remains a serious issue and is another problem which has shown an upward trajectory to return to levels prevailing 4 years ago in 2013. Nearly half (49%) the women reported that drug taking was a problem for them on the outside, up from 38% in 2015 and returning to levels close to being seen in 2013 (53%). Similarly, over half (53%) the women were under the influence of drugs at the time of the offence, again up from 45% in 2015 and just below the 2013 level of 55%.

Table 23. Drug use at time of offence 2013-2017	% of female prisoners 2013	% of female prisoners 2015	% of female prisoners 2017
My drug taking was a problem for me on the outside	53	38	49
I was under the influence of drugs at the time of my offence	55	45	53
I committed my offence to get money for drugs	27	24	30
I was receiving treatment for my drug use before my imprisonment	34	30	33

A very large proportion (72%) of women in custody are smokers, although this figure is down from 87% in 2013 and 74 %in 2015. Optimistically, the proportion of smokers with a desire to quit has gone up to 48% (42% in 2013; 33% in 2015). Participants were asked about e-cigarettes and 74% stated that they would use these instead of smoking tobacco if they were available in prison.

In relation to mental health issues as measured by Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-Being Scale (WEMWBS), self-reported well-being in 2017 showed an increase across a number of measures. Eight of the fourteen mental health indicators showed higher results in 2017 than in 2015.

In terms of healthcare, women reported a consistently higher usage of all medical services, with the most marked difference being in relation to mental health staff. On the topic of mental health and well-being, while women in custody have reported improvements in topics such as ‘feeling relaxed’ (70%, up from 59% in 2015) and ‘dealing with problems well’ (71%, up from 63% in 2015), in other areas there has been a noticeable drop in positive responses: ‘feeling optimistic about the future’ has dipped from 72% to 66%, and ‘feeling confident’ has likewise lowered from 62% to 55%.

It is also notable that ‘feeling confident’ is also the only topic in which men in custody provided an appreciably greater percentage of positive responses (67%) when compared with women in custody. By contrast, women in custody demonstrated greater positive responses when compared to men in custody in terms of ‘feeling interested in other people’ (71% vs. 54%), ‘feeling close to other people’ (66% vs. 51%) and ‘feeling cheerful’ (75% vs. 63%).

Table 24. Mental health & well-being: comparison of ‘positive ratings’ Female prisoners 2013-2017	‘Some’, ‘Often’, and ‘All of the time’ 2013	‘Some’, ‘Often’, and ‘All of the time’ 2015	‘Some’, ‘Often’, and ‘All of the time’ 2017
I’ve been feeling optimistic about the future	63	72	66
I’ve been feeling useful	58	65	65
I’ve been feeling relaxed	60	59	70
I’ve been feeling interested in other people	58	66	71
I’ve had energy to spare	61	61	61
I’ve been dealing with problems well	71	63	71
I’ve been thinking clearly	72	73	74
I’ve been feeling good about myself	57	53	60
I’ve been feeling close to other people	58	62	66
I’ve been feeling confident	57	62	55
I’ve been able to make up my own mind about things	79	83	86
I’ve been feeling loved	50	62	58
I’ve been interested in new things	64	69	67
I’ve been feeling cheerful	64	63	75

The number of women in custody reporting in the 2017 survey that they had been in care as a child was at 38%, up considerably on the 2015 figure (26%), returning to levels last seen in 2011 (37%).

A significantly greater percentage of women in custody reported that they had been a victim of violence from their spouse or partner (70% vs. 28%).

Women in custody reported a greater percentage of positive responses to work in prison when compared to men: 76% reported it had helped them learn to work regular hours (vs. 54%), 80% that it had helped them learn new skills (vs. 64%), and 91% that it can help people integrate into their community (vs. 75%).

The inclusion of the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Survey into this year’s Prisoner Survey further demonstrates the appreciable gulf between women and men in custody, in terms of childhood abuse, neglect and adversity: 53% of women in custody reported direct physical abuse by an adult in their home (vs. 44% of men in custody), and 36% reported forced sexual intercourse by someone at least five years older than them (vs. 16% of men in custody). Sixty per cent of women in custody had 4 or more ACEs.

Prisoner Survey 2017
Women in Custody

Response rate: 66%

How would you rate the atmosphere in your hall?	Very relaxed	Fairly relaxed	Neither relaxed /tense	Fairly tense	Very Tense	Total (n)
	15	50	20	10	5	213

How well would you say you got on with each of the following groups?	Very well	Fairly well	OK	Fairly badly	Very badly	Total (n)
Prisoners in your hall	30	41	26	1	3	213
Officers in your hall	37	39	17	4	3	213

How would you rate your most recent journey to/from court?	Very good	Good	Ok	Poor	Very poor	Total (n)
Comfort of the vehicle	3	7	19	26	46	213
Cleanliness of the vehicle	4	6	35	28	28	213
Frequency of any stops/comfort breaks	1	6	20	24	49	213
Your relationship with escorting staff	12	30	46	8	4	213

During your time in this prison, on this sentence, which of the following have you attended? (Other than at time of admission)	Doctor	Nurse	Mental Health Staff	Dentist	Optician
	78	85	51	53	36
	Podiatrist	Physio-therapist	Occupational therapist	None of these	Total (n)
	14	16	5	3	213

For your most recent appointment in this prison	Same Day	1-2 days	3-5 days	6-10 days	Over 10 days	Not Relevant	Total (n)

please indicate the length of time you waited/have been waiting to see the following health care staff:							
Doctor	7	16	17	17	33	10	213
Nurse	17	28	30	9	10	7	213
Mental Health Staff	4	11	15	11	44	17	213
Dentist	0	1	8	21	47	24	213
Optician	2	3	4	11	42	39	213
Podiatrist	0	0	2	5	30	63	213
Physio-therapist	0	0	2	5	25	68	213
Occupational therapist	0	3	1	0	15	81	213

How would you rate the quality of healthcare in general in your prison?	Very good	Good	Ok	Poor	Very poor	Total (n)
	8	13	37	23	18	213

Have you got a disability? (Physical/mental impairment)	Yes	No	Total (n)
	30	70	213
If yes, do prison staff know that you have a disability?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	67	33	54

Have you got a long-term illness?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	28	72	213
If yes, do prison staff know you have a long-term illness?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	60	41	48

Do you require any assistance in managing any of the following daily activities?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	4	96	213
Transferring/moving around the prison			

Washing/personal care	2	98	213	
Toilet use	1	99	213	
Dressing	1	99	213	
Collecting meals	5	95	213	
Eating meals	2	98	213	
If yes, were you given help/assistance?	Yes	No	Total (n)	
	56	44	13	
If yes, who helped you?	Healthcare staff	Prisoner	Officer	Total (n)
	20	40	80	5

Before coming into prison were you ever assessed or diagnosed as having any of the following?	No	Assessed	Diagnosed	Total (n)
Autism (Aspergers)	97	1	2	132
ADHD	93	5	4	131
Anxiety and panic disorders	35	14	54	162
Bi polar disorder	76	6	10	143
Depression	33	14	62	165
Eating disorders	81	8	12	133
Schizophrenia	94	4	4	129
Dementia	96	2	2	133
Personality disorder	74	11	21	141
Dyslexia	84	7	11	133

Below are some statements about feelings and thoughts. Please tick the box that best describes your experiences of each over the last 2 weeks.	None of the time	Rarely	Some of the time	Often	All of the time	Total (n)
I've been feeling optimistic about the future	14	20	28	24	14	213
I've been feeling useful	12	23	32	25	8	213

I've been feeling relaxed	12	18	42	24	3	213
I've been feeling interested in other people	13	16	38	28	5	213
I've had energy to spare	17	22	29	24	9	213
I've been dealing with problems well	12	17	34	31	7	213
I've been thinking clearly	9	17	35	29	10	213
I've been feeling good about myself	21	19	28	24	8	213
I've been feeling close to other people	13	21	35	23	7	213
I've been feeling confident	20	25	24	23	9	213
I've been able to make up my own mind about things	5	9	29	35	23	213
I've been feeling loved	25	17	28	16	14	213
I've been interested in new things	15	18	26	28	13	213
I've been feeling cheerful	6	19	47	21	7	213

Have you ever used illegal drugs in prison?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	48	52	213
If yes, has your drug use changed during your current period in prison?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	85	15	90

If yes, in what way?	Increased	Decreased	Same use but different drugs	Only started using in prison	Now stopped using	Total (n)
	3	23	10	20	44	70

Have you used illegal drugs in the last month while in this	Yes	No	Total (n)
	22	78	213

prison?						
If yes, which illegal drugs have you used in the last month in this prison?	Cannabis	40 (n=14)	Cocaine	11(n=4)	Temazepam	3(n=1)
	Amphetamines	6 (n=2)	Mephedrone	6(n=2)	Methadone	11(n=4)
	Other opiates	11 (n=4)	Benzodiazepams	34 (n=12)	Subutex	43(n=15)
	Heroin	54(n=19)	Ecstasy	3 (n=1)	Tramadol	14(n=5)

Are you sharing a cell with a drug user?	Yes	No	Don't know	Total (n)
	7	89	4	213

Have you ever injected drugs in prison?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	4	96	213

Have you injected drugs in prison in the last month?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	2	98	213

If yes, you injected in the last month, did you share your works?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	33(n=1)	67 (n=2)	3

If yes, which illegal drugs did you inject in the last month in this prison?	Heroin	100 (n=3)	Other opiates	33 (n=1)	Amphetamines	33 (n=1)
	Cocaine	33 (n=1)	Benzodiazepams	0	Steroids	33 (n=1)
	Subutex	33 (n=1)	Mephedrone	33 (n=1)	Other	33 (n=1)

Prior to coming into prison have you ever used new psychoactive substances?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	23	78	213

If yes, what did you use before coming into prison?	Stimulant/Upper	56	Hallucinogen	10	Not sure	12
	Synthetic Cannabis	54	Downer	27		

During your time in prison have you even used new psychoactive substances?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	12	88	59

If yes, what did	Stimulant/	37	Hallucinogen	11	Not sure	5
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you use in prison?	Upper		n			
	Synthetic Cannabis	68	Downer	26		

Are you being prescribed methadone?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	33	68	213

If yes, is this prescription:	a reducing dose	a maintenance dose	a stabilising dose	Total (n)
	28	54	18	41

During your time in prison have you ever taken another prisoner's prescribed medication?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	35	65	213

	Yes	No	Total (n)
Have you ever been supplied take-home naloxone?	35	65	213
Have you been supplied take-home naloxone in the past 12 months?	18	82	213
If yes, were you supplied take-home naloxone in prison?	76	24	33
If yes, were you supplied take-home naloxone in the community?	67	33	33
Have you ever administered naloxone to someone else?	23	77	213
If yes, was this in the last 12 months?	46	54	39
Has someone ever administered naloxone to you?	18	82	213

If yes, was this in the last 12 months?	46	54	29
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	Yes	No	Don't take drugs	Total (n)
My drug taking was a problem for me on the outside	49	15	37	213
I was under the influence of drugs at the time of my offence	53	16	31	213
I committed my offence to get money for drugs	29	39	32	213
I was receiving treatment for my drug use before my imprisonment	33	35	32	213

	Yes	No	Don't take drugs	Total (n)
If I was offered help for my drug problem on the outside, I would take it	51	11	38	213
If I was offered help for my drug problem in prison, I would take it	55	8	37	213
I am worried that my drug taking will be a problem when I get out	33	32	36	213
I was assessed for drug use upon my admission to prison	47	22	31	213
I have been given the chance to receive treatment for drug use during	41	26	33	213

my sentence				
I have received help/treatment for drug use during my sentence	40	26	34	213
If yes, did you find the treatment useful?	88	12	0	67

	Yes	No	Total (n)
I was drunk at the time of my offence	38	62	213
My drinking affected my ability to hold down a job	25	75	213
My drinking affected my relationships with family	36	64	213
If I was offered help in prison for alcohol problems I would take it	48	52	213
If I was offered help on the outside for alcohol problems I would take it	44	56	213
I am worried that alcohol will be a problem for me when I get out	26	74	213
Have you used alcohol in the last month while in this prison?	3	97	213
I was assessed for alcohol use on my admission to prison	36	64	213

I have been given the chance to receive treatment for alcohol problems during my sentence	32	68	213
I have received help/treatment for alcohol problems during my sentence	24	76	213
If yes, did you find this treatment useful?	81	19	42

Please answer the following questions based on living in the community	Never	Less than monthly	Monthly	Weekly	Daily or almost daily	Total (n)
How often do you have six or more drinks on one occasion?	27	17	14	7	35	213
How often during the last year have you found that you were not able to stop drinking once you had started?	63	4	0	5	28	213
How often during the last year have you needed a first drink in the morning to get yourself going after a heavy drinking session?	73	2	1	3	21	213
How often during the last year have you had a feeling of guilt or remorse after drinking?	63	5	1	6	25	213

How often during the last year have you been unable to remember what happened the night before because you had been drinking?	55	7	3	14	21	213
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How often do you have a drink containing alcohol in the community?	Never	4 or more times a week	2 to 3 times a week	Monthly or less	2 to 4 times a month	Total (n)
	25	29	11	24	10	213

How many drinks containing alcohol do you have on a typical day when you are drinking in the community?	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	7, 8 or 9	10 or more	Total (n)
	19	9	10	19	44	213

	No	Yes, but not in the last year	Yes, during the last year	Total (n)
Have you or someone else been injured as a result of your drinking?	48	34	18	213
Has a relative or friend or a doctor/health worker been concerned about your drinking or suggested you cut down?	61	21	19	213

	Yes	No	Total (n)
Have you even been involved in violence towards your spouse or partner?	46	54	213

Have you ever been convicted of an offence involving violence towards your spouse or partner?	26	74	213
Have you ever been a victim of violence from your spouse or partner?	70	30	213
As a child did you witness any violence between your parents/carers?	54	46	213

	Yes	No	Total (n)
Do you share your cell with a smoker?	20	80	213
Are you a smoker?	72	28	213
If yes, do you want to give up smoking?	48	52	131
Have you received advice on the health risks of smoking in this prison?	54	46	131
Are you aware of stop-smoking service in this prison?	78	22	131
Have you been referred to the prison stop-smoking service?	36	64	131
Would you use the prison stop-smoking service to stop smoking?	51	49	131
Have you ever used e-cigs?	57	44	131
If e-cigs were available in	74	26	131

prison would you use them instead of smoking tobacco?			
Would you like to see smoke-free prisons introduced?	32	68	213

How many times a week do you have at least 30 minutes of moderate exercise?	1 or less times per week	2 to 4 times per week	5 or more times per week	Total (n)
	37	30	34	213

How many times do you go to the gym each week?	Don't go	1	2	3 to 5	More than 5	Don't know	Total (n)
	43	10	18	11	15	2	213

How many times do you have recreation each week?	Don't go	1	2	3 to 5	More than 5	Don't know	Total (n)
	19	2	6	24	44	5	213

How many times do you use the library each week?	Don't use it	1	2	More than 3	Don't know	Total (n)
	40	32	10	13	7	213

How would you describe each of the following in this prison?	Very good	Fairly good	Ok	Fairly bad	Very bad	Total (n)
The cleanliness of your hall	19	28	35	11	7	213
The cleanliness of the toilet area	31	32	28	4	5	213
The cleanliness of the showers	29	29	30	7	5	213
The cleanliness of your cell when you first moved in	13	17	36	18	17	213

How often do you get access	Every week	Every 2 weeks	Once a month	Never	Total (n)
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to clean bed linen?	97	1	0	2	213
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How would you describe the following regarding food in this prison?	Very good	Fairly good	Ok	Fairly bad	Very bad	Total (n)
The choice of menus	6	16	25	27	26	213
The size of portions	12	25	36	11	16	213
The condition of the food when you get it	7	18	34	18	23	213
The time at which meals are served	8	18	45	12	17	213

The meals provided in this prison meet my cultural/religious needs	Yes	No	Not relevant	Total (n)
	33	11	56	213

How would you describe the following regarding the canteen system (bag and tag) in this prison?	Very good	Fairly good	Ok	Fairly bad	Very bad	Total (n)
the accuracy of my order	27	37	28	4	5	213
The selection of goods	10	15	32	23	20	213
The price of goods	12	16	42	13	17	213
Overall, how would you describe the canteen system	13	22	35	17	13	213

Do you have difficulty understanding/completing the canteen order form?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	4	96	213

In this prison, have you been bullied by another prisoner or group of prisoners in the last month?	Yes	No	Total (n)			
		22	78	213		
If yes, what did the bullying involve?	Physical abuse	35	Sexual abuse	12	Money	23
	Property	33	Religious insults	23	Racial insults	7
	Sexuality insults	12	Disability insults	26	Age	21
	Drugs	21	Name calling	72	Transgender	16

Did you report the bullying?	Yes	No	Total (n)
		46	54

Have you feared for your safety in this prison in the last month?	Yes	No	Total (n)			
		13	87	213		
If yes, who made you fear for your safety?	Another prisoner	85	Non-uniformed member of staff	12	Group of prisoners	50
	A group of prison officers	12	A prison officer	31		
In which areas of the prison do you fear for your safety?	Hall generally	32	Recreation	31	The reception area	15
	Workshop/workparty	27	Toilets/showers	15	Segregation unit	8
	Corridors/stairwells	42	Cell	35	Other	23

Information on the following issues have been communicated to me in a manner that I understand	Yes	No	Total (n)
	Reception/Admission procedures	74	26

Induction	71	29	213
Meal menus	76	24	213
The visit process/family contact	70	30	213
Human rights/equality and diversity	54	46	213
Prison rules/complaints	62	38	213
Healthcare	75	25	213
Freedom of Information	53	47	213
Violence/Anti-bullying	69	31	213
Education/Learning	76	24	213
Programmes	64	36	213
Service providers/community contact	63	37	213

During this sentence in prison I have personally experienced discrimination in respects to the following:	Yes	No	Total (n)
Your age	8	92	213
Disability	11	89	213
Gender assignment	5	95	213
Sex (gender)	9	91	213
Race	3	98	213
Religion or belief	9	91	213
Sexual orientation	11	89	213
Marriage/civil partnership	5	96	213
If yes, did you report this discrimination?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	36	64	38

If you reported the discrimination,	Yes	No	Total (n)
	7	93	15

were you satisfied with the way the matter was dealt with?			
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Please indicate whether you agree with the following statements:	Yes	No	Total (n)
I am able to observe/practice my religion/belief in this prison	90	10	213
My religion/belief is respected in this prison by staff	89	11	213
My religion/belief is respected in this prison by other prisoners	84	16	213

Do you understand how to access the Complaints Procedure?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	82	18	213

Have you had any difficulties in accessing a copy of the Prison Rules?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	33	67	213

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total (n)
When I raise an issue with staff it is dealt with fairly	34	19	28	12	8	213
Staff offer support to help me deal with my problems	34	21	25	11	9	213
I believe I am viewed by staff as a valued	33	16	26	10	15	213

individual in the prison						
I believe that staff care about my well being	33	18	23	11	16	213

	Yes	No	Total (n)
Have you ever carried a knife?	33	67	213
Have you carried a knife in the 12 months before coming into prison?	19	81	213
Have you been a victim of knife crime?	23	77	213
Have you ever used a knife to injure someone?	27	73	213
Have you ever been cautioned by the police for carrying a knife?	24	76	213
Have you been convicted of a knife crime?	30	70	213
If you were cautioned for carrying a knife would this stop you?	43	57	213
Are you a gang member?	6	94	213
Will you ever carry a knife again?	10	90	213

What was your main reason for carrying a knife?	Self defence	83	Gang member	9	Total (n)
	Don't feel safe where I live	24	Because other people do	30	
	Previously been threatened	6	Someone asked me to	11	

Are you in regular contact with anyone outside the	No	Yes, by letter	Yes, by telephone	Yes, by visits	Yes, by home leave	Total (n)
	13	70	70	49	9	213

prison?						
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How often do you get visits from family and friends?	Never	Daily	Weekly	Fortnightly	Monthly	Other	Total (n)
		27	4	31	21	8	11

How would you describe the following:	Very good	Fairly good	Ok	Fairly bad	Very bad	Total (n)
Access to family and friends	35	25	26	5	9	213
access to the Family Contact Officer in this prison	22	16	39	12	11	213
The length of visits	17	19	42	12	11	213
The ability to arrange visits	27	25	40	5	3	213
Facilities for children at visits	21	24	40	8	6	213
Facilities for disabled visitors	21	19	43	11	7	213
The timing of visits	22	18	40	14	6	213
The quality of visits	18	22	44	10	6	213
Respectful behaviour shown by staff in relation to visits	21	27	39	8	5	45

Are there any particular problems for people visiting you in prison?	Yes	No	Total (n)
		52	48

If yes to the above, please say why	Distance	Cost	Location of prison	Childcare	No transport	Stress of visit
		64	53	25	7	40

Has anyone helped you with family issues in this prison?	Yes	No	Total (n)
		29	71

If yes to the above, please say who helped	Family Contact Officer	Prison Social Worker	Priest
		67	29

you	(FCO)					
	Imam	11	Minister	7	Other	16
	Personal Officer	51	Outside Social Worker	13		

Do you have children?	Yes	No	Total (n)			
	69	31	213			
If yes, please indicate how many children you have under 18 years of age?	1 child	2 children	3 children	4 children	5 children	6+ children
	39	30	19	9	1	2

If you have children, are you receiving visits from them?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	33	67	128

If you have children, were you involved in caring for any of your children before you came into prison for this remand/sentence?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	45	55	128

If you have children, will you be involved in caring for them when you get out of prison?	Yes	No	Don't know	Total (n)
	50	21	29	128

Have you ever undertaken work in prison?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	87	14	213

If yes, please answer the following: Prison work has helped me to work regular	Yes	No	Total (n)
	76	25	160

hours			
Prison work has helped me learn to work with other people	80	20	160
Prison work has helped me take more responsibility	76	24	160
Prison work has helped me learn new skills	80	20	160
Prison work will help me get a job on release	53	47	160
Have you ever done voluntary work outside prison?	49	51	160
Volunteering can help me gain new skills and experience for employment	87	13	160
Volunteering can give you a sense of well being and self respect	90	10	160
Volunteering can help people integrate into their community	91	10	160

Have you attended a Learning Centre/Education in this prison?	Yes	No	Total (n)			
	66	34	213			
If yes, which subjects have you attended?	Art	78	Literacy/Numeracy	39	IT	42
	Education	60	Distance learning	7	Open University	15

Do you have any problems with your reading?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	12	88	213

Do you have any problems in writing?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	10	90	213

Do you have any problems using numbers?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	21	79	213

Would you like help with reading?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	9	91	213

Would you like help with writing?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	12	88	213

Would you like help with numbers?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	22	78	213

What programmes/interventions have you ever attended?	Violent offending (VPP/SCP)	4	Constructs	8	Sexual offending	3
	Anger management/CARE	10	Substance related	20	Female offending	16
	Smoking cessation	23	Youth justice	3	Other	14
	None	40	Total (n)	213		

Did you complete the programme?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	75	25	213

If yes, did you find it helpful to address issues relating to your offending?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	74	26	65

Would you wish to access interventions/support services which would help offenders with issues of violence in the home?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	44	56	213

	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never	Total (n)
I am treated with respect by	34	31	25	5	5	213

staff in the prison						
Staff in this prison are positive role models	29	20	32	11	8	213

Have staff in the SPS been helpful in supporting you to address your offending behaviour?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	54	46	213

Are you aware of independent prison monitors?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	65	35	213

Are you aware of recent 'Control of Release' legislation which permits release of a prisoner up to 2 days early to assist community reintegration?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	16	84	213

Do you know about Throughcare Support Services?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	76	24	213

If yes, when and how did you find out about Throughcare Support Services?	Induction	27	Pre release	11
	Personal Officer	21	Another prisoner	45
	TSO	4	Other	14
	Links centre	30		

Have you accessed any services based in this prison to help you prepare for release?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	49	51	213

If yes, which services did you access?	Housing	59	Welfare benefits	38
	Employment	23	Health	24
	Training	8	Addictions	63
	Relationships	15	Throughcare	51
	Financial advice	16	Other	20

How would you rate the service you accessed?	Very good	Good	Ok	Poor	Very poor	Total (n)
Housing	23	20	31	22	4	57
Employment	6	56	25	13	0	21
Training	0	80	20	0	0	7
Relationships	8	39	39	15	0	13
Financial advice	14	43	21	7	14	15
Welfare benefits	10	21	59	7	3	37
Health	0	44	44	11	0	27
Addictions	36	20	31	7	6	61
Throughcare	43	30	28	0	0	45

Where were you living just before coming into prison?	Owner-occupier	5	Hostel	8	Private rented	10
	Lodger	8	Sofa surfing	7	Sleeping rough	2
	Bed & breakfast	2	Housing association	15	Total (n)	213
	Council tenant	43	Squat	0		

Did you lose your tenancy/accommodation when you came to prison?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	60	40	213

Where will you be living when you leave prison?	Owner-occupier	5	Council tenant	25	Housing association	6
	Private rented	5	Lodger	7	Hostel	5
	Squat		Sleeping rough	1	Bed & breakfast	1
	Sofa surfing	4	Don't know	42	Total (n)	213

Were you in care as a child?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	38	62	213

If yes, which type of care?	Family member	32	Foster family	47	Residential care home	75
	Secure unit	31	Other	9		

If you were in care, how many placements did you have?	1 or 2	25	5 or 6	15
	3 or 4	20	More than 6	39

Were you in care at the age of 16 years?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	72	28	71

Were you ever:	Involved in a children's hearing	36	Appointed a social worker	41	Total (n)
	Truant from school	42	Excluded from school	36	213

Have you ever served in the Armed Forces?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	3	97	213

If yes, which service?	Army	50 (n=2)	Navy	25(n=1)
	Airforce	25 (n=1)	Reservist	0

What was your method of discharge?	Normal	0	Medical	0
	Administrative	0	Still serving	0

Are you on remand?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	21	79	213

	Never	1-5 times	6-10 times	Over 10 times	Total (n)
How many times have you been on remand before?	44	29	14	13	213
How many times have you been in prison on a sentence before?	45	35	8	12	213

If you are convicted, how long is your present sentence?	Up to 90 days	7	Over 4 years up to 10 years	16	Total (n)
	Over 3 months up to 12	20	Over 10 years	5	139

	months				
	Over 1 year up to 4 years	39	Life/WLT	14	

	Yes	No	Total (n)
Have you ever served a sentence in the community?			
Have you ever received a custodial sentence as a result of breaching a community sentence?			
Do you think that convicted/sentenced prisoners should have the right to vote in elections?			

While you were growing up (before the age of 18) were your parents separated or divorced?	Yes	No	Total (n)
	58	42	135

While you were growing up (before the age of 18)	Never	Once or twice	Sometimes	Often	Very often	Total (n)
How often did your parents or adults in your home slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up?	44	14	21	12	9	132
How often did a parent or adult in your home ever hit, kick or physically hurt	47	8	22	10	13	131

you?						
How often did a parent or adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, put you down or humiliate you?	36	12	15	20	17	132
How often were you bullied at school, home or elsewhere (includes threats, nasty names and tricks, social exclusion, spreading lies or rumours)?	38	12	15	15	19	137
How often did someone at least five years older than you (including adults) ever touch you - or try to make you touch them sexually?	56	11	13	7	13	133
How often did anyone at least five years older than you (including adults) force you to have any type of sexual intercourse (oral, anal or vaginal)?	64	12	8	6	10	129
While you were growing up (before the age of 18) how true was the following:						
You didn't have enough to eat, had to wear	Never true	Rarely true	Sometimes true	Often true	Very often true	Total (n)
	67	11	5	8	9	131

dirty clothes, or had no one to protect you?						
Your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it?	73	10	3	6	7	126

While you were growing up (before the age of 18)	Yes	No	Total (n)
Did you live with anyone who was depressed, mentally ill or suicidal?	42	58	131
Did you live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic?	47	53	132
Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications?	31	69	129
Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison or young offenders institution?	35	65	134

Are you:	Male	Female	Total (n)
	0	100	213

What is your age?	16 to 20 years	2	40 to 49 years	16	70 or over	3
	21 to 29 years	21	50 to 59 years	10	Total (n)	213
	30 to 39 years	47	60 to 69 years	2		

What is your ethnic background?	White		Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British		Caribbean or Black	
	Scottish	91	Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish	1	Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British	1
	Irish	1	Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British	0	Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British	0
	Polish	0	Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	1	African	
	Other British	5	Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British	0	African, African Scottish or African British	0
	Gypsy/Traveller	0				
	Other or Mixed ethnic group					
	Other or Mixed ethnic group	0	Total (n)	188		