

STATE OF THE ESTATE

Women in Prison's report on the women's custodial estate 2011-12



Acknowledgements

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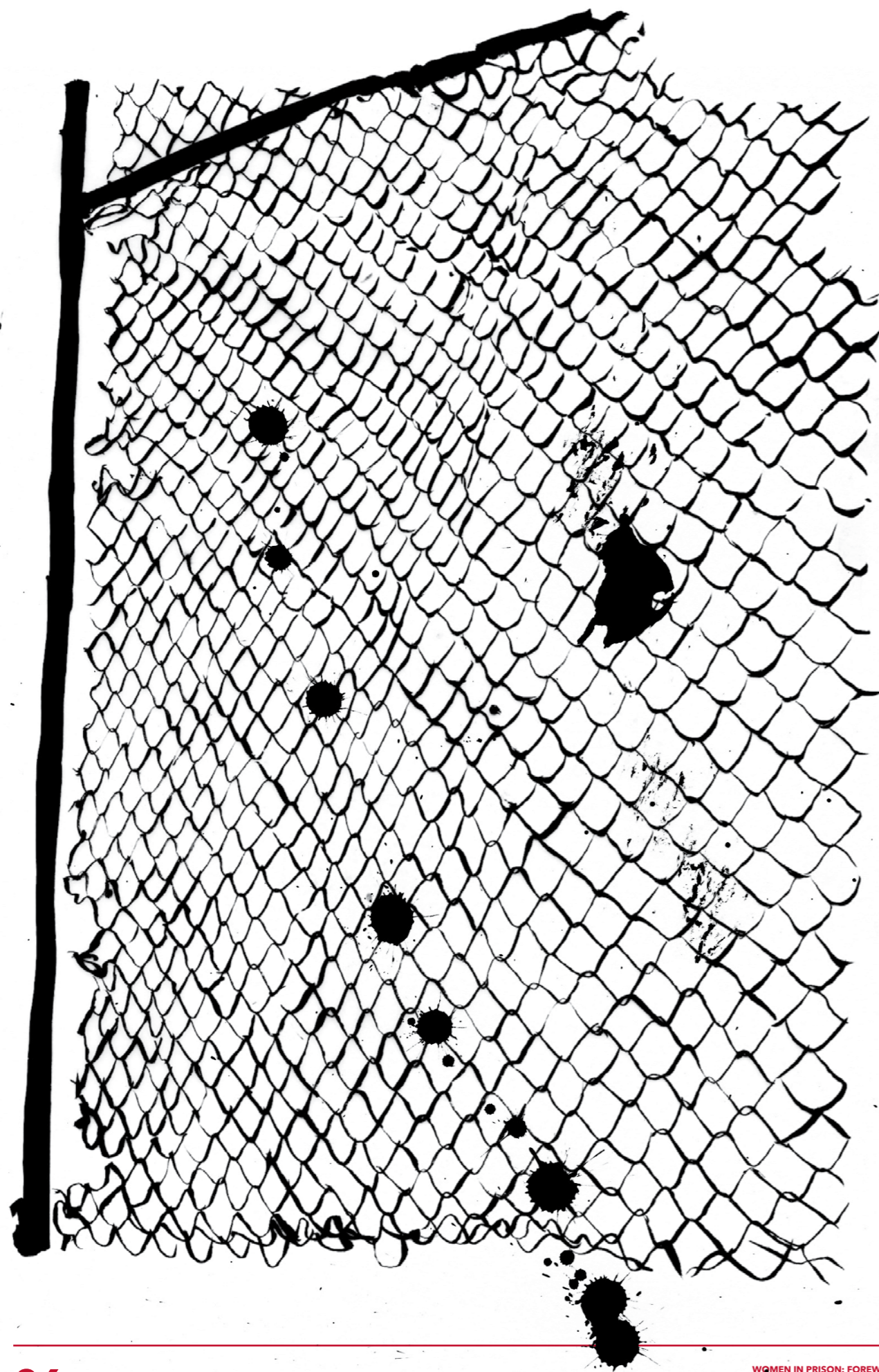
About Women in Prison
Founded in 1983 Women in Prison aims to reduce the number of women in prison and prevent the damage done to women by imprisonment. We do this by providing information, advice and support services and campaigning for the rights of women in the criminal justice system. We work out of bases in London, Manchester, Halifax and Woking.

Women in Prison's proposals are based on our experience of delivering support services to over 4,000 women in the criminal justice system (in prison and in the community) every year. For more information see www.womeninprison.org.uk



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Foreword

Baroness Vivien Stern

This excellent report from Women in Prison is much to be welcomed. In looking at women's prisons in two jurisdictions of the UK in such detail by drawing on a range of official sources it sets out clearly what is the approach to dealing with some of society's most damaged and needy women. It shows how in spite of the publication of Baroness Jean Corston's review of women in prison in 2007 little has fundamentally changed in the approach to women in prison in England and Wales and the way they are treated from day to day. It also looks at the situation in Scotland, and notes that after many years of political concern about the way women are dealt with some change is at last taking place.

The report also analyses how women's prisons in the UK adhere to international standards for women prisoners set out by the United Nations. The assessment of government compliance with the

Bangkok Rules is the first of its kind in the UK. This is important because how we treat imprisoned women is a human rights issue. It is a human rights issue because of the unjustified discrimination inherent in the system. It is a human rights issue because to impose punishment on someone who manifestly needs help and treatment is inhuman and degrading treatment.

The report highlights problems that have been discussed in the public arena for many years. One is the severity of the mental health issues facing a large proportion of women prisoners today and the lack of structured care in place to deal with these needs. Another is the high levels of self-harm that are still found in women's prisons.

This report also features first-hand accounts by a number of women prisoners who have kindly agreed to share their experiences of a typical

day in their lives. These worthwhile contributions give an idea of the differences between individual prisons as well as the differing experiences and feelings of the individual women residing in these prisons. This serves as a useful reminder that behind the statistics and data published in this report are real women with their own unique life stories.

This report should help to inform policy makers and professionals in the criminal justice system about trends and developments in dealing with women in prison and ensure they retain a sense of urgency about the large amount that still needs to be done before we can say that the justice system treats women in trouble with the law in a just way, recognising them as people who need help to build on their strengths in order to flourish for themselves, their families and the society to which they will eventually return.

THE BANGKOK RULES

How well does the UK live up to its own commitment to international human rights standards?

An evaluation of the UK Government's compliance with the UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (The Bangkok Rules)

Introduction

The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders, more commonly referred to as the Bangkok Rules, were unanimously voted for by the UN General Assembly on 21 December 2010.¹ The Rules supplement the UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), which continue to apply to all prisoners and persons affected by the criminal justice system. By voting for, and hence supporting, the Rules, all UN member states acknowledged the existence of gender-specific characteristics of women in the criminal justice system and agreed to respect and meet the particular needs arising from these characteristics. The Rules thus provide a monitoring mechanism and good practice guidelines to which member states have chosen to adhere.

The Bangkok Rules apply to all women prisoners, whether remanded or sentenced, throughout all stages of their contact with the criminal justice system,

from pre- to post-sentencing. The Rules apply equally to adult women prisoners and juvenile female prisoners. They state that juvenile female prisoners shall have the same rights and access to support and services as juvenile male prisoners and adult female prisoners in regards to areas such as education and training and mental and physical health. As this report is focused on the adult prison population, the implementation of the provisions that are specific to juvenile female prisoners will not be explored.

Context

The Bangkok Rules provide minimum standards for women given custodial sentences and consider alternatives to imprisonment. They give priority to non-custodial measures for women who have come into contact with the criminal justice system. The Rules recognise that the majority of female prisoners do not pose a risk to society and that their imprisonment may render their social reintegration more difficult. They are also mindful of addressing structural causes of violence against women and take into consideration that women prisoners are a vulnerable group that has specific needs and requirements. Where women have responsibility for children, the best interest of the child must be the priority and attention shall be given to the impact of parental detention and imprisonment on children in terms of physical, emotional, social and psychological development.

Why are the Bangkok Rules needed?

Women are a minority group in prisons across the world; in the UK, women prisoners account for around five per cent of the total prison population. As a result, women's gender-specific characteristics and subsequent needs are rarely taken into account in a system that was created for men. This fact has become increasingly apparent over the last couple of decades as a dramatic rise in the female prison population has occurred.² During this time period,

there has been an overall proliferation of custodial sentencing but the female prison population has increased at a faster rate than that of the male. In Britain, the female prison population more than doubled between 1998 and 2008 whereas the male population increased by half.³ In 2008, the average female prison population stood at 4,414 compared to 1,561 in 1993.⁴ In the last few years, the number of women in prison has decreased.⁵ However, this decrease is marginal and far from being a return to the prison population levels pre-1993. The Bangkok Rules were created to fill the gender gap in existing international standards and highlight the differentiated needs of the growing number of women in the criminal justice system. The Bangkok Rules are also the first international instrument which specifically addresses the issue of the children of women prisoners.⁶

Assessing the UK Government's Implementation of the Bangkok Rules

How well does UK government policy adhere to the principles of the Bangkok Rules?

Two years have passed since the UK government voted for the Bangkok Rules. Many of the standards were already met at the time of approval, but some work remains to be done in order for the UK to reach its own human rights targets set out in the Bangkok Rules. The UK government does not explicitly mention the Bangkok Rules in any policy documents although there are guidelines in place that are specific to women prisoners. Baroness Corston's report "A Review of Women with Particular Vulnerabilities in the Criminal Justice System" (2007), which received cross-party support, provided numerous recommendations in regards to



women and the criminal justice system. Following the Corston Report, two successive governments have published a number of policy documents setting out their aims and objectives in dealing with women affected by the criminal justice system. These include:

- The “Prison Service Order 4800” (2008) - a set of gender-specific standards for women’s prisons that sets out official guidelines for the treatment of women prisoners
- “The National Service Framework: Improving Services to Women Offenders” (2008)
- “Promoting Equality in Prisons and Probation: the National Offender Management Service Single Equality Scheme 2009 – 2012”(2009)- a self-reported evaluation of NOMS’ compliance with their equality duties, including gender
- “A Distinct Approach: a Guide to Working with Women Offenders” (2012)

The final report by the Prison Review Team – the “Review of the Northern Ireland prison service” (2012) – makes similar recommendations for women prisoners in Northern Ireland as the Corston review did in England. It argues that a community based model with a holistic approach should be the norm for women who come into contact with the criminal justice system. This should be centrally funded but delivered through links with voluntary and community organisations. The Prison Review Team further argues that a new prison should replace Ash House at HMP Hydebank Wood for the small number of women that require custody and that this should be based on a therapeutic model⁷. The Northern Ireland Prison Service is still in the process of reviewing its strategy for the prison estate over the next ten year period.

The “Scottish Commission on Women Offenders” (2012) provides similar recommendations for the female prison

estate in Scotland, suggesting that HMP Cornton Vale be replaced by a smaller, specialist prison for serious long-term women prisoners posing a risk to the public. It further states that the number of prison places should be significantly reduced; alternatives to custody must be the norm and a strong community justice service must be established.⁸ The Scottish Government agrees with the aims of the Commission on Women Offenders and has accepted 33 out of the 37 recommendations while considering the remaining four in more detail. The Scottish Government has also allocated £20 million additional capital funding to the Scottish Prison Service for 2014–15 that will be targeted towards the needs of the female prison population and will invest £1 million in this financial year to support the implementation of the changes suggested by the commission.⁹

How well is policy translated into practice?

There is, however, a gap between policy and practice in complying with the Bangkok Rules. For the standards to be put into practice, the Rules need to be incorporated into domestic legislation and sentencing policies and be implemented in criminal justice systems and prison rules.¹⁰ Reports by HM Inspectorate of Prisons and the Independent Monitoring Board provide us with an account of the day-to-day reality of life experienced by women in prison, illustrating that while there have been achievements there are also shortfalls. Furthermore, recommendations put forwards by these bodies are not always implemented but there are no repercussions for prisons not complying. Penal Reform International points out that to comply with the Bangkok Rules,

“many of the rules do not require additional resources for their

The Bangkok Rules continued

implementation, but a change in awareness, attitude and practices. The main investment that needs to be made is in the training of criminal justice actors on the Bangkok Rules and in their sensitisation in relation to the typical background of women offenders and their social reintegration needs.”¹¹

According to Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, despite the improvements that have followed from the Corston Report

“the structural problems to which Baroness Corston points remain almost untouched. The different needs and circumstances of men and women prisoners remain as stark today as they did when Baroness Corston wrote her report – little has changed. The number of women in prison has remained almost constant and too little has yet been done to develop and fully utilise community alternatives to custody –

and what has been done is not secure. There are too many women in prison who simply do not need to be there.”¹²

The fundamental basis of the Bangkok Rules – that only women who pose a threat to society should be imprisoned – is shared in theory by the UK government as reflected in the Corston Report and other policy documents. The government’s target of reducing the women’s prison estate by 400 places by March 2012 was welcome but insufficient; what is needed is a complete restructuring of the women’s estate into small, geographically dispersed custodial units as set out in the Corston Report, a recommendation endorsed by the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW).¹³ The joint thematic report “Equal but different” by HM Inspectorate of Probation and HM Inspectorate of Prisons looks at the use of alternatives to custody for women. It concludes that

“too many women are still serving short prison sentences, often for breach of community orders imposed for offences which would not normally of themselves have attracted a custodial sentence”¹⁴

Implementation to Date

Below follows an account of the level of

implementation to date of the Bangkok Rules in the UK. Rather than taking each of the 70 Rules in turn, the Rules have been grouped into categories and the UK government’s implementation assessed under each category.

Basic Principle

● **The distinctive needs of women prisoners need to be taken into account and provided for in order to accomplish gender equality (Rule 1)**

Policy:

The Corston Report provided 43 policy recommendations to achieve women-specific criminal justice reform and the government accepted 40 of these.¹⁵ The policy documents intended to achieve the accepted recommendations are listed above. The gender-specific pathways 8 and 9 were added by NOMS to the previously existing seven pathways to reduce reoffending¹⁶ following recommendations from the Corston Report. Pathway 8 was established to acknowledge the special needs of women who have been victims of rape or sexual abuse. Pathway 9 was introduced to provide support for women who have been involved in prostitution.

In Practice:

Women in Prison’s Review of the Corston Report sets out achievements and shortfalls in policy implementation.¹⁷ There are significant achievements, such as an end to mandatory strip searching. However, the lack of an over-arching strategy hampers the full implementation of the basic principle, thus highlighting the need for a fundamental reform of the Criminal Justice System in regards to women. In order to achieve true gender equality for women prisoners, it is vital that the government accepts that the needs of women prisoners are different from those of male prisoners. One key difference between men and women prisoners includes women’s backgrounds before coming into contact

with the criminal justice system. These often encompass various traumatic life events such as physical and sexual abuse histories as well as high levels of substance misuse. A staggering amount of women prisoners also have profound unmet mental health care needs. Women prisoners’ circumstances tend to be different from those of male prisoners. Most notably, women tend to be primary carers of children. Finally, women tend to commit non-violent crimes that are more often financially motivated and women sometimes have different experiences of sentencing compared to men. However, there is no distinct structure in place to meet these fundamental gender-specific needs of women prisoners, neither in terms of management nor staffing.

The acknowledgement of the need for specific support to be in place for women who have experienced rape or sexual abuse or who have been involved in prostitution is highly important. By adding the two gender-specific pathways 8 and 9 to the already existing seven pathways to reduce reoffending, NOMS acknowledged a clear distinction between men and women prisoners’ route into the criminal justice system. However, the latest Thematic report on women in prison by HM Inspectorate of Prisons noted that the majority of prisons have a resettlement strategy but not all strategies include the two gender-specific pathways 8 and 9, thus failing to properly support women who have been involved in prostitution and who have been victims of abuse.¹⁸ Reports by HM Inspectorate of Prisons make clear that practical support for women who have been involved in prostitution tends to be underdeveloped across the estate. Where support does exist, it is generally provided by voluntary sector organisations, not by the prison service, and service providers tend to be unable to meet high demand. Only in the case of HMP Send does HM Inspectorate of Prisons specifically



The Bangkok Rules continued

label service provision in relation to pathway 8 and 9 as suitable at the time of the latest inspection.¹⁹ Availability of support for women in prison who have been involved in prostitution is crucial in order to accomplish gender equality.

Admission

- Women with caretaking responsibilities for children shall be permitted to make arrangements for those children, even where this may entail a short suspension of detention (Rule 2)
- Children shall be registered upon mother's arrival in prison (Rule 3)
- Any accompanying children shall undergo health screening on entry and be provided with ongoing health care services (Rules 9 and 51)

Policy:

PSO 4800 states that women should be offered free phone calls on reception to enable them to resolve family and childcare issues. It further states that

“all agencies under the terms of the Children's Act have a responsibility to ensure the safety of children and we have a duty to check whether the woman's dependent children are in a place of safety and being cared for”.²⁰

PSO 4800 does not contain provision for temporarily suspending custodial sentences to arrange child care in line with Rule 2.²¹

In Practice:

According to the latest Thematic report on women in prison by HM Inspectorate

of Prisons, despite the fact that many women prisoners are sole carers of their children, only 30 per cent of women said that staff had checked whether they had any problems ensuring their children were being looked after. This seems to vary across the estate, with access in some prisons to specialist support services such as those run by Prison Advice and Care Trust workers in HMP Holloway. In order to ensure the rights of children, it is vital that prisons take steps to ensure the safety and care of women prisoners' children.

Allocation

Women prisoners shall be placed in prisons close to their homes, taking into account their caretaking responsibilities as well as appropriate rehabilitative programmes and services available to them (Rule 4)

Policy:

A fundamental recommendation of the Corston Report was the establishment of small, geographically dispersed custodial units, which would result in women prisoners being located closer to their homes and would provide a range of specialist services. Sadly, this proposal was rejected by the government.

In Practice:

The idea behind allocation close to home is to facilitate communication between prisoners and their families as well as establishing and maintaining links with external agencies. This is a long-term strategy to maintain family links in order to enable rehabilitation upon release.²² Statistics on average distance from home show that this rule is not fully implemented. The average distance from home for women prisoners in England is 60 miles.²³ Women serving life sentences are even more likely to be held far from their homes due to the limited number of establishments that accept lifers. There has been a trend in recent years for women's prisons to become fewer, larger and more complex, resulting

in women being held further from home,²⁴ a trend that is in contravention of this rule. The re-role of HMP Morton Hall from a prison to an immigration removal centre in 2011 is also likely to have increased the distance from home for some women. As there are only two open women's prisons in England, there is little opportunity for women on long sentences to prepare for release in prisons close to their homes. Northern Ireland has only one establishment for women prisoners, resulting in a lack of flexibility in holding women closer to home. Half of all women on remand receive no visits from their family.²⁵

Too few women prisoners are placed in establishments that take into account their rehabilitative needs. Only one prison, HMP Foston Hall, offers the CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions) programme. Likewise, the Primrose programme for women with dangerous and severe personality disorders is only available at HMP Low Newton and there is only one Therapeutic community across the women's estate, located at HMP Send. There are only two security classifications in the women's prison estate – closed and open – and a limited number of places in open prisons. Many women are therefore held at facilities with security that is more restrictive than necessary, thus contravening the UN guidelines about separation of categories set out in the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners.²⁶

Gender-specific physical health and hygiene

- Prison staff shall be aware of sanitary needs and women's increased need for access to water (Rule 5)
- Women Prisoners shall have the right to medical screening on entry to determine the following: primary health-care needs, presence of STDs or HIV/AIDS, reproductive health status, including current or recent pregnancies, drug dependency or history of sexual

abuse and mental health care needs, including risk of self-harm and suicide (Rule 6)

- Prisons shall be aware of the special needs of women who have been victims of rape or sexual abuse and provide legal assistance and psychological support (Rule 7)
- Women Prisoners shall have the right to medical confidentiality and privacy (Rule 8); female doctors, midwives and nurses shall be made available to the extent possible (Rule 10), only medical staff shall be present during medical examination unless exceptional circumstances and anyone else present shall be female (Rule 11)

Health care services shall be equivalent to those available in the community (Rule 10)
HIV/AIDS screening, education, information and care, including gender-specific issues such as prevention of mother-child transmission shall be available (Rules 14, 17, 18 and 34)
Education and information about preventative health care measures, including from sexually transmitted diseases or blood-borne diseases, shall be available (Rule 17)

Women Prisoners shall have the right to screening for cervical cancer, breast cancer and other gender-specific health concerns (Rule 18)

Policy:

PSO 4800 states that the induction process in prison shall include an assessment of and help with health problems, including drug dependency issues and risk of self-harm.²⁷ The specific needs of women who have been victims of rape or sexual abuse should be acknowledged under Pathway 8.

In Practice:

Women's sanitary needs are not always remembered or respected, particularly during long transports to and from prison. It can be a humiliating experience for a woman having to ask male prison guards for sanitary

products and it is clear from various Inspectorate reports that many women have to endure long transports without opportunity to use the toilet.

HM Inspectorate of Prisons reported in 2010 that only 85 per cent of women were seen by health services staff on reception into prison. Further, many inspection reports speak of long waits to see a doctor or dentist.

Blood-borne diseases such as HIV/AIDS are more prevalent among the women's prison population than in society as a whole due to the overrepresentation of women in prison who have been victims of rape, women who have been involved in prostitution and women who have used drugs intravenously. It is therefore vital that information and health care in prison reflect this fact. There is, however, little mention of these issues in policy documents and Prison Inspectorate reports. It is clear from various Inspectorate reports that service provision around pathway 8 for women who have been victims of rape or sexual violence is not adequately developed across the women's estate.

Female doctors are not always available. At the most recent inspection of HMP Bronzefield, there were no female GPs. At HMP Styal, there was only one clinic a week with a female GP and HMP Peterborough had only male GPs.²⁸ HM Inspectorate of Prisons considers this unacceptable in women's prisons where many women have personal histories or cultural backgrounds that make it difficult consulting male doctors.²⁹ HM Inspectorate of Prisons also voiced concern that HMP Drake Hall did not fully appreciate the importance that some women place on being able to see a female doctor.³⁰ At HMP New Hall, HM Inspectorate of Prisons reported that waits to see a doctor were too long and that this was further prolonged if wishing to see a female doctor.³¹ During outside hospital appointments

for women residing in HMP Hydebank Wood, male officers escorting prisoners often refused to leave the treatment rooms during medical examinations.³² According to the latest Thematic report on women by HM Inspectorate of Prisons, in some cases chronic disease management needs improving, such as providing breast cancer screening in all prisons.³³ In light of the above, considerable work is still needed to ensure the implementation of these rules.

Pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding mothers

- Pregnant women and women with infants shall not be subject to punishments such as closed confinement or disciplinary segregation (Rule 22)
- Instruments of restraint shall never be used on women during labour, during birth or immediately after birth (Rule 22)
- Appropriate programmes shall be provided for pregnant women, nursing mothers and women with children in prison. The regime needs to be flexible enough to respond to these women such as providing childcare facilities for women wanting to participate in prison activities (Rule 42)
- Advice on and access to a healthy environment, a good diet and exercise for pregnant women prisoners or women prisoners with babies shall be available (Rule 48)
- The environment for children living in prison shall be as close as possible to that of a child outside of prison (Rule 51)

Policy:

The Prison Service Instruction 54/2011 on Mother and Baby Units provides guidance on the care and management of pregnant prisoners and sets out guidelines for the management of Mother and Baby Units. The policy directives for women being escorted to hospital, for women in labour and women who have recently given birth are to not use physical restraints.



In Practice:

The practice of handcuffing women during labour and birth has been abandoned in recent years. Pregnant women can apply for a place on a Mother and Baby unit but not all applications result in access; between March 2011 and February 2012, only 116 out of 246 applications were approved.³⁴ Despite this, Mother and Baby Units are underused and there are often vacant places across the estate. According to HM Inspectorate of Prisons, most Mother and Baby units, but not all, employ specialist childcare staff but these work alongside prison staff that are often in uniform,³⁵ which is not conducive in creating a positive environment for children. Moreover, a single male officer is often responsible for Mother and Baby Units at night. Few Mother and Baby units allow mothers to cook for their children, undermining normal parenting and consequently the aim of children living in an environment as close as possible to that outside of prison.³⁶ This is also a missed opportunity for women to learn about nutrition, build confidence and cook on a budget.³⁷ Overall though, reports by the Prison Inspectorate and the Independent Monitoring Board state that the childcare facilities provided in prison tend to be good and that efforts are made to give children in prison a life as close as possible to that in the community.

Mothers with children

- **Disciplinary sanctions shall not include prohibition of family contact, especially contact with children (Rule 22)**
- **Contact with children shall be encouraged and facilitated (Rules 26, 50 and 52)**
- **Visits shall take place in positive environments, which shall include open contact between mother and child (Rule 28)**
- **“Non-custodial sentences for pregnant women and women with dependent children shall be preferred where**

possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent or the woman represents a continuing danger, and after taking into account the best interests of the child or children, while ensuring that appropriate provision has been made for the care of such children” (Rule 64)

Policy:

PSO 4800 states that children should not be penalised for their mother’s behaviour, for example in relation to visits. Likewise, Incentives schemes shall never be linked to family visiting rights.³⁸ PSO 4800 also stresses that women should be allowed to hug family and hold young children during visits, unless they have been placed on “closed” visits.³⁹ Recently issued sentencing guidelines now refer to caring responsibilities as a mitigating factor in determining sentence. PSO 4800 discusses how losing a parent to prison is often an extremely damaging life event for a child.⁴⁰ It is one of the international rights of the child to be able to keep in contact with a parent, provided that this is in the best interest of the child.⁴¹ The Human Rights Act and existing case law also require sentencers to consider the best interest of the child.

In Practice:

Visits by children and family members are overall well-managed, with all prisons holding family days and children’s days. Some prisons, such as HMP Askham Grange and HMP Downview, have special facilities where families can make use of accommodation around the prison grounds for overnight visits. Other prisons, though, do not allow visits during suitable hours.⁴² Relationships are also maintained and rebuilt through Care Resettlement Leave, although this is not available in all prisons. The Prisoners’ Advice Service recently won a legal challenge to the loss of Childcare Resettlement Leave for two women

The Bangkok Rules continued

prisoners who are both the sole carers of children under the age of 16.⁴³ The judged ruled that refusing the women prisoners Childcare Resettlement Leave on the basis of the women’s sentence length and security categorisation was unlawful. The original ruling is a clear example of policy not materialising into practice, even under UK law, let alone under the Bangkok Rules. The outcome of the legal challenge, however, recognises prisoners’ right to family life and the best interest of the child.

Despite the recognition of the rights of the child, far too many women with dependent children are given custodial sentences. There is no exact figure on how many women prisoners are mothers but it is estimated that over 60 per cent of women are not only mothers but sole carers of children. This figure, however, is likely to be higher as many women do not report having children when received in prison for fears of losing custody. Howard League for Penal Reform estimates that over 17, 240 children were separated from their mothers in 2010 by imprisonment.⁴⁴ Research by Rona Epstein examines the extent to which sentencers are implementing the rights of children. The research found that in a large number of cases the best interest of the child was not considered; information is not always sought on dependent children, the rights of the child are not always balanced against the seriousness of the mother’s offence and some judges completely ignore the fact that the defendant has young children.⁴⁵

Gender-specific mental healthcare

- **Women Prisoners shall have right of access to psychological support or counselling (Rule 7)**
- **Women with mental health care needs shall have access to comprehensive mental health care and rehabilitation programmes (Rule 12). This applies especially to those who have suffered physical, mental or sexual abuse (Rule 42)**

- **Prisons shall be aware of and provide support for women suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (Rules 12, 13, 41, 42)**

Policy:

The UK Government’s Mental Health Strategy “No health without mental health”, sets out the Government’s ambition that all prisoners should have access to the same mental health services as the rest of the population⁴⁶ but contains no specific mention of the particular mental health needs of women in prison. PSO 4800 states that each closed prison should have a small, residential unit designed and resourced to provide special care for women with complex needs and that this must not be the same unit as that used for punishment.⁴⁷ The government’s mental health strategy is not gender-specific but broadly discusses the needs and rights of prisoners and ex-prisoners as being equal to those of the general public. This fails to acknowledge the fact that there is a high over-representation of women with mental health issues, including post-traumatic stress disorder, in prison compared to the rest of society. It also neglects the strong correlation between mental ill health, self-harm and self-inflicted deaths in women’s prisons and it fails to recognise that women prisoners need particular gendered support in order to achieve equality of outcome. Neither does it discuss the more fundamental fact that many women prisoners with mental health needs would be dealt with more effectively in the community than in prison.

In Practice:

The special care units called for in PSO 4800 have not materialised across the women’s prison estate. Not all women’s prisons have separation and care units and where these exist, they are sometimes more punishing than therapeutic. The Keller unit at HMP

Styal is an example of this system-wide problem. According to HM Inspectorate of Prisons, it is unclear whether the Keller unit is a behavioural management unit or a unit for women with mental health problems. They note that the unit is “insufficiently resourced to provide a suitable therapeutic regime”⁴⁸ and that staff are very stretched given the high level of risk involved.⁴⁹ They argue that “despite the best efforts of the staff at Styal, the Keller unit remains a wholly unsuitable place to safely hold and manage very seriously damaged and mentally ill women”. Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, concludes that

“So long as these women remain in prison there is a need to ensure that they receive similar resources to those provided for the most disruptive men in close supervision centres in prisons to help women deal with the root causes of their problems in a suitable, safe and therapeutic environment”⁵⁰

HM Inspectorate of Prisons also notes that the segregation unit at HMP Foston Hall is inappropriately being used for women with mental health issues or women at risk of self-harm.⁵¹ This is echoed in Scotland, where Hugh Munro, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons in Scotland, states that prisoners with complex mental health needs would be better located in specialist facilities. HMP Cornton Vale lacks a purpose-built separation and care unit and up until now, prisoners have been located in

the “back cells” of Ross House or in “silent cells” in Younger House. Munro states that prison staff are insufficiently trained or equipped to deal with challenging prisoners and refers to a visit to Ross House as “a harrowing experience”. He describes the conditions in the temporary holding in Younger House as “disgracefully poor”, arguing that “on moral and health grounds these cells are unacceptable”.⁵² Other separation and care units perform better. HMP Peterborough, for example, was described in its latest Inspectorate Report as having committed, caring and well-trained staff with good knowledge of its prisoners and good links with mental health in-reach teams.

Mental health provision varies across the estate, with some prisons having higher need than others. According to the most recent Thematic report on women in prison by HM Inspectorate of Prisons, secondary mental health provision is overall better than primary mental health services, which need developing. The mental health provision in many prisons suffers from being oversubscribed; even where provision is deemed good, it is unable to meet the high level of need.⁵³ The latest Thematic report tells us that 14 per cent of women prisoners with mental health needs were not receiving any help and only a third of those with self-reported mental health needs said that they were seeing a counsellor.⁵⁴ Inspectors in Northern Ireland found that the counselling services and therapeutic responses to support women at risk within Ash House should be improved.⁵⁵ Moreover, the latest report by the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority states that women prisoners in Ash House report frequent lockdowns. If one vulnerable woman needs help, the whole landing tends to be locked down.⁵⁶ This is problematic for a number of reasons; not only does this result in women prisoners being inappropriately confined to their cells,



something which in itself has a negative impact on mental health, but it also means that access to services, including mental health services, are reduced. Unscheduled prisoner lockdowns were normally triggered by adherence to a “safe staffing levels” agreement in force at Hydebank Wood. The Independent Monitoring Board argues that this minimum staffing levels agreement is an impediment to the flexible deployment of staff. A high level of staff sickness absence is also a major factor contributing to prisoner lockdowns. However, Hydebank Wood appears to have sufficient staff in post and the annual cost per prisoner place (£81,340) would suggest a more than adequate staffing provision.⁵⁷

Across the women’s estate there is a need for better planning and support for pregnant women who are to be separated from their babies after birth⁵⁸ as many of these women suffer severe mental and emotional distress. Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, says that

“there is generally a very high level of unidentified distress among women in prison many of whom have lost their children through fostering or adoption. Some have made precarious arrangements to have their children looked after which they are unwilling to disclose for fear they will lose their children. Even where prisons are aware that women are suffering the trauma of

separation there is often little understanding about the emotional effect this will have on them and its repercussions which often just attract a disciplinary response”⁵⁹

The CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions) programme was developed by NOMS to provide a women-specific offending behavior programme to help women address issues related to self-harm, substance misuse, mental ill-health, violence and reoffending.⁶⁰ At present, however, this programme is only delivered in HMP Foston Hall. There is also a Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder Unit, known as the Primrose project, in HMP Low Newton and a Democratic Therapeutic Community in HMP Send. All women prisoners can apply for a place on the Primrose project and the Democratic Therapeutic Community but the programmes are always full and have long waiting lists.

Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, argues that

“Overall, there is still a very high level of unmet mental health needs. It seems to me to go to the heart of the issue – a very significant part of the women’s prison population need a level of care that a prison simply cannot provide and indeed, common sense would suggest that

The Bangkok Rules continued

a prison is likely to make their condition worse”⁶¹

This is clearly an area in which the UK has a long way to go in order to meet the Bangkok rules.

Substance abuse

● **Treatment programmes shall take into account prior victimisation, special needs of pregnant women and women with children (Rule 15)**

Policy:

The government’s most recent drug strategy, issued in 2010, does not take into account any of these gender-specific aspects of women prisoners’ substance abuse.⁶² It does, however, generally acknowledge that prison is not always the best place for individuals to overcome their drug dependence and change their offending behaviour. It also acknowledges a strong link between mental health needs and substance misuse and it states that the government wants to ensure that prisoners are encouraged to seek treatment and recovery at all stages throughout their contact with the criminal justice system. PSO 4800 requires ante-natal and post-natal services for pregnant drug users to be available.⁶³

In Practice:

The 2010 Thematic report on women in prison by HM Inspectorate of Prisons claims an improvement in the treatment and management of women with substance misuse problems, which in turn is believed to have contributed to a drop in self-inflicted deaths.⁶⁴ However, the report also states shortcomings across the estate. For example, not all local women’s prisons offer first night prescribing and not all prisons have staff with dual-diagnosis expertise. The availability of drugs also varies across the estate as do the procedures for suspicion testing.⁶⁵ Drug-free wings are being piloted across the prison estate and

include three women’s prisons.⁶⁶ At this stage, however, it is unclear how well this programme has been tailored to the needs of women.

Self-harm and suicide

● **Prisons shall be aware of the special risk of suicide and self-harm among women prisoners and the need for strategies in place to prevent this by providing support (Rules 16 and 35)**

Policy:

PSO 4800 acknowledges the high risk of self-harm among women prisoners and sets out strategies to deal with women at risk. These include aims to keep women occupied through work, training and therapeutic activities and for women to spend as much time as possible out of their cells. It also stresses the importance of family contact and the need for counseling and Samaritan-facilitated listener advice.⁶⁷

PSO 4800 acknowledges that women who have committed suicide in prison have often been segregated or isolated, highlighting that whenever possible the segregation of women must be avoided.⁶⁸ Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork (ACCT) plans were introduced across the estate in 2007 to monitor and support prisoners assessed as at risk of suicide.

NOMS National Service Framework acknowledges that women recently released from custody are 36 times more likely than the general population to commit suicide and to die from an accidental drug related overdose in the first two weeks on release. The framework sets out plans to develop a comprehensive health and social care strategy together with Offender Health.⁶⁹

In Practice:

The rate of self-harm has decreased in women’s prisons in recent years and the proportion of self-harm that is carried

out by women prisoners has gone down since 2006. However, self-harm remains a very serious issue among female prisoners. Women prisoners, despite making up only five per cent of the total prison population, have tended to account for almost half of all self-harm incidents in prison, although in 2011 this figure had gone down to a third. Around 30 per cent of all women prisoners tend to self-harm; 295 out of 1,000 individuals self-harmed in 2011. There were a total of 8,811 self-harm incidents across the women’s estate in 2011. The level of repeated practice by prolific self-harmers meant that the number of self-harm incidents per 1,000 prisoners was 2,105 (compared to 195 for men), resulting in an average of 7.1 self-harm incidents per individual. Of the women prisoners who self-harmed in 2011, 43 per cent did so once, while six per cent did so more than 20 times. The small number of women prisoners who self-harm more than 20 times during a year accounts for a disproportionate amount of self-harm incidents. Since 2004, individuals self-harming more than 20 times in the year have accounted for between 33 per cent and 46 per cent of all self-harm incidents. Women are at most risk of self-harm in the beginning of their time in prison. In 2011, approximately 23 per cent of self-harm incidents occurred within the first month of arriving in a prison.⁷⁰ This should serve to further highlight the potentially severe consequences of custodial sentencing and how women involved in the criminal justice system should be dealt with in non-custodial settings to the extent possible.

Nick Hardwick, HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, when discussing self-harm in women’s prisons has said that

“within the general population there are some women – a relatively small number – with much more

extreme levels of need. I have seen a lot of pretty grim things in my working life but what I saw at the Keller Unit kept me awake at night. The levels of self mutilation and despair were just terrible. Men who are as repeatedly violent to others in prison as these women are to themselves are treated as a national responsibility and managed with resources and attention from the centre. These women, whose disturbance is turned inwards, are left to a local prison to manage as best they can. If nothing else, for pity’s sake, something should be done urgently to try and provide a proper place and care for these lost souls”⁷¹

ACCT plans can be opened by any member of staff in the prison system. In theory, this involves high-risk individuals being supported through a range of interlinked resources. In practice, however, HM Inspectorate of Prisons has found that these care plans are often vague or ill-defined and lacking in coordination between different actors. NOMS has also found that ACCTs are often misunderstood by staff and thus



The Bangkok Rules continued

fail to safeguard the lives of vulnerable people in custody.⁷² The latest thematic report states that ACCT procedures and support vary across the estate and are not always multi-disciplinary. In some prisons, staff have not received the appropriate training.⁷³ Where women have died in custody, Inquest verdicts also tend to be very critical of ACCT plans.

While the number of self-inflicted deaths in women's prisons has gone down over the last few years, they are still a significant cause for concern. Research by the Royal College of Physicians revealed that suicide was 20 times more common among women prisoners than in the general female population. For men, the figure was five. This gender gap in suicide between men and women prisoners is believed to stem from the increased prevalence of risk factors among women prisoners, including mental ill health, depression, substance misuse and history of abuse. Another explanation might be that prison has a more severe impact on women than men.⁷⁴ Being a mother tends to reduce the risk of suicide in women but this seems applicable only to women in the community; for women in prison who are separated from their children this relationship is reversed.⁷⁵

The Equality and Human Rights Commission's Human Rights Review (2012) provides an assessment of how well public authorities protect human rights. In regard to Article 3: "The right to life", the Review sets out how states must safeguard the lives of those in its care. This includes protecting individuals in custody from harm they may cause to themselves. The review suggests that this is not currently being met and recommends increasing awareness of mental health issues and addictions and better training for staff.⁷⁶

Although there is a broad awareness of the special risk of self-harm and suicide among women prisoners, the

strategies in place to deal with these most fundamental issues are sadly inadequate.

Safety and security

- Searches shall only be carried out by properly trained women staff and women prisoners' dignity and respect must be protected during personal searches (Rule 19)
- Alternative screening methods, such as scans, shall be developed to replace strip searches (Rule 20)
- Professionalism and sensitivity shall be shown when searching children in prison or child visitors (Rule 21)
- Appropriate policies and practice shall be in place to guarantee women's safety in pre-trial detention (Rule 56)

Policy:

Routine strip searching of women on entry into prison in the UK was officially abolished in 2009 and any strip searching that is carried out must now be based on received intelligence.⁷⁷

Children shall not be searched before or after contact with a mother in prison, unless there is intelligence to suggest that the child is being used to pass on contraband goods. According to PSO 4800, any instance of a child being used to pass contraband should be referred as a safeguarding (child protection) concern.⁷⁸

In Practice:

The end to routine strip searching of women on entry into prison is very welcome. However, strip searching still takes place, and it is vital that this is not used unnecessarily due to its invasive and humiliating nature. Strip-searching is an issue of particular importance in women's prisons due to the extreme over-representation of women prisoners who have a prior history of sexual and physical abuse. It also disproportionately affects women from cultural or religious backgrounds that emphasise modesty.⁷⁹ Surprisingly, there is no centrally held

record of the number of full-searches carried out, nor of the percentage of these that yield positive findings of contraband goods. It is therefore not clear how the government is monitoring whether the use of strip searching is meeting the requirement to be intelligence led.

Women's safety is not always prioritised in pre-trial detention, for example where women are forced to share transport to and from courts with male prisoners, potentially a very intimidating and frightening experience. New prisoner escort contracts in England and Wales that came into effect in 2011 permit women and children to be transported in the same vehicles as adult male prisoners.⁸⁰ Monitoring in Northern Ireland has shown that eight per cent of women prisoners residing in Ash House had been transported together with male prisoners from HMP Hydebank Wood⁸¹ and many reported verbal abuse and sexual harassment. Records kept by reception officers showed that male and female prisoners had travelled together at least 25 times since the beginning of 2011.⁸² According to the Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority, Ash house is an unsuitable environment, despite efforts by the Northern Ireland Prison Service. They state that the "restrictive and cramped accommodation on a site shared with young men means that the needs of women prisoners cannot be appropriately met"⁸³

Specific needs of foreign nationals

- Transfer of non-resident foreign national women prisoners to their home country shall be considered as early as possible, following the application or informed consent by the woman concerned (Rule 53)
- Where a child living with a non-resident foreign national woman prisoner is removed from prison, consideration should be given to relocation of the child to its home

country, taking into account the best interest of the child (Rule 53)

- Maximum protection shall be given to victims of trafficking in order to avoid secondary victimisation of many foreign national women (Rule 66)

Policy:

The gender-specific standards developed by NOMS place particular focus on certain groups, one of which being foreign nationals.⁸⁴ NOMS pathway 9 refers to women who have been involved in prostitution, including victims of trafficking. PSO 4800 states that women should be given "every support" to build a new life away from prostitution.⁸⁵

In Practice:

Around 15 per cent of women prisoners in the UK are foreign nationals. Many of these women have children in their home countries and therefore face particular difficulties maintaining contact with their families due to distance and cost of phone calls. A large number of foreign national women come from countries without a formal social welfare safety net, resulting in parental detention having an additional impact on children.⁸⁶

The Prison Reform Trust and Hibiscus state that the procedures surrounding transfers back to women prisoners' home countries are inadequate. Problems include crucial information not being understood by women prisoners due to language barriers, limited time periods to appeal and a lack of information regarding legal representation on immigration status.⁸⁷ Only HMP Downview has a specialist function for foreign nationals and most prisons lack consultation groups or forums for foreign nationals. In some prisons, Hibiscus workers provided by the voluntary sector offer support to foreign national women but these workers are often overstretched and lack adequate funding.⁸⁸

In regard to trafficking, the latest Human Rights Review investigates how well the UK government deals with Article 4: "Freedom from slavery and forced labour". It addresses the issue that authorities sometimes fail to identify and support victims of trafficking, instead criminalising or sending these victims to immigration detention centres.⁸⁹ The immigration status of victims of trafficking is a major issue; for victims of trafficking to be eligible for protection under Article 4, they must first be recognised as victims and be entitled to protection regardless of their immigration status. There are various bodies in the UK to protect Article 4 rights such as the UK Human Trafficking Centre, which is a multi-agency unit part of the Serious Organised Crime Unit. However, the Human Rights Review points to evidence that these bodies are not always effective.⁹⁰ The National Referral Mechanism is a multi-agency framework in place to identify, assist and protect victims of trafficking and safeguard their rights. However, it is likely that only a small proportion of trafficked individuals are referred to the NRM. Solicitors and legal representatives cannot make referrals to the NRM and individuals cannot self-refer; the only way trafficking victims can make themselves known is by identifying themselves to the police or border agency to claim asylum in the hope that they will be identified as victims of trafficking.⁹¹ Many trafficked individuals are unlikely to do so for fears that authorities will prosecute them for their illegal immigration status. Some of the foreign national women in prison are known to have been coerced or trafficked into offending.⁹² The Prison Reform Trust and Hibiscus state that little attention is given by legal representatives to identify evidence of exploitation of women on immigration related charges. The standard advice given is to simply plead guilty, resulting in foreign national women who have been victims of

trafficking being criminalised instead of receiving asylum or residency.⁹³

Significant steps still need to be taken in order to meet the specific needs of foreign national women, not least when it comes to protecting victims of trafficking.

Institutional personnel and training

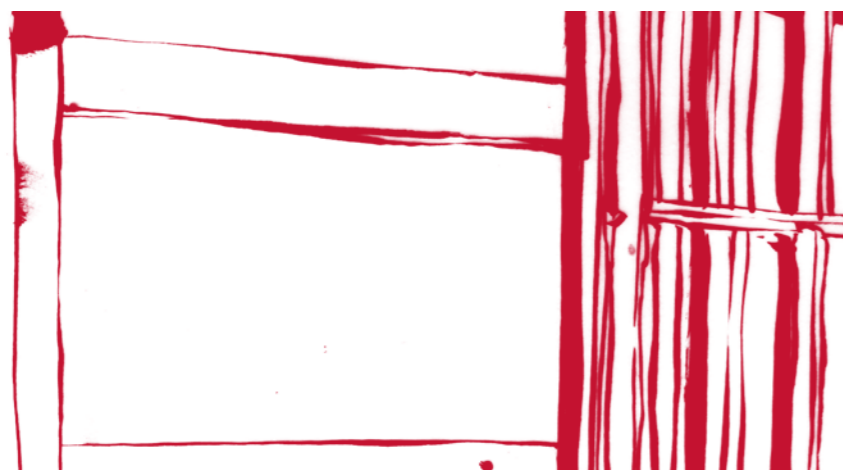
- Staff in women's prisons shall receive gender-sensitive training and clear policies and regulations aimed at providing maximum protection for women prisoners in order to prevent any gender-based physical or verbal violence, abuse or sexual harassment. Training shall include any issues related to gender-specific needs and human rights of women prisoners, such as physical and mental health care needs and risk of self-harm and suicide among women prisoners. Where children are in prison with their mothers, there shall also be awareness-raising on child development (Rules 29-35)

Policy:

PSO 4800 sets out the need for gender-specific training for all staff working with women prisoners. This includes mental health and dual diagnosis⁹⁴ training, training to understand and deal with self-harm, anti-social behavior, bullying and violence, conflict management, awareness training on issues facing women who have been involved in prostitution, the effects of abuse and domestic violence, awareness of particular populations such as foreign nationals or black and minority ethnic women, child protection issues, children's experiences of having a parent in prison and effects of pregnancy and childbirth. PSO 4800 also states that staff should receive training on security requirements such as searching and how to safely physically restrain women, including pregnant women, when necessary.⁹⁵

In practice:

The NOMS Women and Equalities group



The Bangkok Rules continued

offers a two day gender awareness training to Criminal Justice System practitioners, such as Women Awareness Staff Programme (WASP) for prison staff and further specialist training on Sex Workers in Custody and Community (SWICC).⁹⁶ Although welcome, a two-day training course is clearly insufficient to cover the full complexity of women prisoners' needs. The gender awareness training offered to staff working in women's prisons is simply added to any general basic training devised around the needs and circumstances of male prisoners. No staff are specifically trained to work with women prisoners. This fails to acknowledge women prisoners' fundamental gender-specific differences and needs as outlined in the Bangkok Rules.

Prison Inspections

- **Claims of abuse shall be investigated by independent authorities and with full respect for confidentiality (Rule 25)**

Policy:

The Independent Monitoring Board and the Prisoner and Probation Ombudsman fulfil this function in the UK, enjoying full independence and integrity. The prisons complaints procedure offers prisoners the chance to voice their concerns.

In Practice:

We know from anecdotal evidence that the prisons complaints procedure can be underused as prisoners are sometimes reluctant to file complaints for fears of repercussions. This is particularly common where staff-prisoner relationships are an issue and prisoners are concerned that perceived ill treatment or discrimination by staff might escalate if formally raised through complaints. The Prisoner Ombudsman is aware that women are underrepresented as a complainants group. Its latest annual report stated a need to undertake work to explore why this is the case but concluded that no

such work was undertaken due to the need to redeploy resources to higher priority areas.⁹⁷

Social relations and aftercare

- Prison authorities, in cooperation with probation and/or social welfare services, local community groups and NGOs shall design and implement pre-and post-release reintegration programmes (Rules 40 and 46)

- Prisons shall encourage and facilitate visits to ensure rehabilitation and social reintegration (Rule 43)

- Prisons shall utilise options such as home leave, open prisons, halfway houses and community-based programmes and services to ease transition from prison to liberty, reduce stigma and re-establish contact with family (Rule 45)

- Support shall be available following release for prisoners needing psychological, medical, legal and practical help to ensure their reintegration into society (Rule 47)

Policy:

The UK Government set out its vision for more effective punishment and rehabilitation of prisoners in the Green Paper "Breaking the Cycle, Effective Punishment, Rehabilitation and Sentencing of Offenders" (2011).⁹⁸ The Green Paper deals with issues of rehabilitation and preparation for life outside of prison. This, however, is mainly focused on establishing work ethic and on drug rehabilitation, not on mental or social welfare. The small section on women and the criminal justice system does, however, acknowledge women's different profile of risks and needs.⁹⁹

In Practice:

In the last few years the UK government has funded and invested in a number of initiatives for women in the criminal justice system in England, including:

- **A £10 million grant funding for community based interventions by**

voluntary sector organisations to tackle the underlying causes of offending

- **An enhanced women's bail service to provide intensive personalised support for up to 500 women in 2010/11**

- **Funding for a number of local authorities to provide women-specific family intervention services in 2010/12 as part of a wider approach to support families with multiple problems**

- **Support for a project to explore the benefits of early intervention for women with multiple needs who have been in contact with the criminal justice system**¹⁰⁰

However, all of these projects have come to an end or face uncertainty about their future funding and sustainability. Not all community support services provide post-prison and through the gate support. Support of this type is not available in every area and is not developed to the level needed across the country. There is not enough funding for women-only services, despite these being more effective at dealing with the complex needs of women prisoners. Many women are released from prison into homelessness and unemployment, without custody of their children. The resettlement needs of prisoners with mental health issues are unmet, with 96 per cent of these prisoners being released into the community without supported housing.¹⁰¹ Remand prisoners receive no financial help from the Prison Service at the point of release, nor are they eligible for practical resettlement support from the Probation Service, even though prisoners can be held on remand for as long as twelve months.¹⁰² Similarly, those sentenced to less than twelve months in prison get no statutory support from probation. The vast majority of women prisoners serve sentences shorter than twelve months and therefore receive no offender management, support or guidance on release. Many women who receive help in prison for their substance abuse experience an end to their support when released into the

community. A Home Office study into drug related mortality reveals that in the week following release, former prisoners are 40 times more likely to die than the general population, with 90 per cent of these deaths being due to drug-related causes.¹⁰³

Far too many women who come into contact with the criminal justice system are remanded in custody and given custodial sentences for non-violent crimes. The vast majority of women who are received into prison would be much better served in the community by a network of women's shelters, support groups and other forms of community provision. A complete restructuring of the women's prison estate is needed in order to effectively prevent and respond to crime among women, rehabilitate and resettle women prisoners in the community, achieve a cost-effective criminal justice system and offer women with complex needs the support and help they need to lead a life away from crime.

Research, planning, evaluation and public awareness raising

- **Continual research is needed on women and the criminal justice system in order to understand women's offending, the impact of secondary criminalisation and imprisonment on women, and to reduce reoffending and promote social reintegration (Rule 67).**

- **Research is also needed on the effects on children by a mother's imprisonment (Rule 68)**

- **The media and the public shall be informed about the reasons that lead to women's entrapment in the criminal justice system and the most effective ways to respond to it in order to enable women's social reintegration, taking into account the best interest of their children. Research is to form basis for policy and factual information and training to be provided to relevant parties dealing with women and the criminal justice system (Rule 70)**

Policy:

There is very little policy in place to support these recommendations.

In Practice:

Research on women affected by the criminal justice system is undertaken, but this tends to be by voluntary sector organisations, not by the government.

Conclusion

The fundamental guiding principle of the Bangkok Rules is the preference of non-custodial sentencing for non-violent women who do not pose a threat to society. This value was understood and shared by the signatories of the Rules, including the UK government. It is also a recurring theme in the Corston report and subsequent policy documents dealing with women and the criminal justice system. The drastic rise in the women's prison population over the last decade is in stark contrast to this principle; severity of sentencing is simply not consistent with the lack of severity in crimes committed by women. Women's role as carers is also grossly neglected in sentencing practice. Care of children should be a mitigating factor when considering custodial sentencing. However, the proliferation of custodial sentencing for women is in breach of this aim, causing unnecessary and avoidable damage to women and their children. Half of all women prisoners receive no visits from family and a large number of children are taken into care as a result of their mothers' incarceration. Community sentencing as an alternative to prison is thus not only a women's or human rights issue but also a children's rights issue. There is a tragic gap between policy and practice in the implementation of the Bangkok Rules in the UK. More work is needed in order for the government to live up to its own international human rights commitments and to carry out in

practice its theoretical policy aims. The lack of financial and practical investment in areas such as mental healthcare, substance misuse treatment and women-specific services such as NOMS Pathway 8 and 9 have very real consequences: self-harm rates remain shockingly high across the female prison estate and reoffending rates are staggering, especially for women receiving short custodial sentences. A change in attitude is needed in how women are dealt with in the criminal justice system. Diverting women away from custodial settings and investing in those women who do need to be held in prison is vital if the UK government wishes to be seen as living up to international standards of human rights.

FOCUS ISSUE: GENDER-SPECIFIC MENTAL HEALTHCARE

Maureen Mansfield, Mental Health Inclusion Coordinator, Women in Prison

Addressing the mental health needs of women, The Bangkok Rules stipulate the following:

- Women Prisoners shall have right of access to psychological support or counselling (Rule 7)
- Women with mental health care needs shall have access to comprehensive mental health care and rehabilitation programmes (Rule 12). This applies especially to those who have suffered physical, mental or sexual abuse (Rule 42)
- Prisons shall be aware of and provide support for women suffering from post-traumatic stress disorder (Rules 12, 13, 41, 42)

Women in Prison and Mental Health

The unmet mental health care needs of women in prison are well documented and widely spoken about: the consequent impact for individual women is unacceptable. This chapter of the report will look beyond the well worn headline statistics and explore why mental health is a gendered issue for women in prison and how this impacts on their treatment. We will do so by focusing on the specific offence of arson to highlight the issues, rather than engage in an overview of mental health diagnosis and treatments across the estate.

Prison is not a deterrent. It struggles to be a place of rehabilitation; the re-offending rates show it does not work. This means its sole purpose is that of punishment - an emotionally costly one for many women and a crime far greater than theirs. Our founder said more than twenty years ago

“Taking the most hurt people out of society to punish them, in order to teach them how to live within society is, at best futile. Whatever else a prisoner knows, she knows everything there is to know about punishment, because that is exactly what she has grown up with. Whether it is childhood sexual abuse, indifference, neglect; punishment is most familiar to her”.

Counselling and Psychological support has an important role to play in the rehabilitation of women, particularly in addressing their traumatic histories, which we will look at in further depth later. Firstly, we will focus on the role therapists play within the Criminal Justice System, and the importance of

“getting beyond the pathologising and individualising of women’s crime”.¹

We must be aware of the supremacy of the discourse of the individual, which Davis explores as in itself central to the origins of the prison system. She uses the term “prison industrial complex” from Mike Davis, equating the privatisation and growth industry of prisons in the United States in the early 1980’s with that of the military industrial complex.² Davis views prison life in the US as a contemporary manifestation of their

history of slavery, highlighting racialised disparities that many believed had been abolished. She also connects the prison sentence as measured in time and the removal of the individual from their ability to perform their civic freedoms as they are related to men, labour, the rise of the individual and capitalism. The Criminal Justice System/ Prison Industrial Complex as a whole needs radical reform. Leeder calls us to move beyond the micro level of analysis and map the wider systemic landscape that regards the

“incarceration of women as a part of a political economy which is benefited by warehousing the labor of the global economy and creates profits for the companies that service prisons”.³

Historically, women have been viewed as mentally unwell and mad, rather than bad when they engage in criminal activities. This has portrayed women in prison as psychologically deficient and has further marginalised these already disenfranchised women.⁴ There seems to be an accepted consensus that they are sad. In our shared Euro-American penal history we have incarcerated more women in mental institutions than prison, and there are many women who currently experience both systems, to their detriment. Counselling and psychological support concentrate on the rehabilitation of the individual rather than the rehabilitation of society, thereby avoiding political issues. As therapists, we run the risk of supporting the notion of individualising social problems, thus colluding with the current popular discourse of the neo-liberals and neo-conservatives.

“This treatment-based



**Focus Issue:
Gender-Specific
Mental Healthcare**
continued

**approach individualises
criminalised women
and increasingly places
the blame on cognitive
deficiencies to account for
one's wrongdoing"⁵**

failing to consider the over-criminalisation of certain groups of marginalised women. By treating each client as a unique individual, there is also a risk that therapists ignore other techniques such as group work, referrals to self help groups and advocacy, that go further to addressing the multidimensional issues facing women in prison today. Williams asserts that

**"We need to consider
where counselling and its
theoretical frameworks
have emerged from,
and whether they fully
illuminate the blatant
classist issues".⁶**

In his critique of counselling and psychotherapy in the criminal justice system, he positions that we are redirecting possible collective action into the search for individual solutions.

Women in Prison recognises the impact and importance of prevalent dominant discourses, such as the one identified above, that surround women in contact with the criminal justice system. Dominant ideas around gender roles, mental health, crime, prison, sex, abuse, fire, power and anger are identified with and reflected on. In so doing, we contextualise the work we do, bringing an awareness of the social, political and cultural trends and context.⁷ This awareness is central to

Women in Prison's notion of our shared social reality and to our understanding of women's mental health needs. It provides the basis for how we approach counselling and the psychotherapeutic context with women in a criminal justice setting.

Women are more at risk of entering the criminal justice system via their difficult and damaged relationships with partners, friends or families involved in criminal behaviour, which all increase their risk of offending. Women's relationship with substances also has a major impact on offending and re-offending rates. We seek to redress this by supporting women to develop a positive relationship with them and to develop their self esteem and ability to identify positive, safe and nurturing relationships with others. We support and teach women how to better engage with support services and how to develop good working relationships with their support network.

Complex Needs

Before discussing the availability of appropriate psychological support or counselling treatment to some of society's most traumatised women, we need to consider both our understanding of the complex needs the women who are accessing these services bring, and our expectations of the limited services available. We still persist in sending the most marginalised and damaged women to prison. All practitioners in the sector are aware of the much quoted statistics about previous victimisation, but rarely do we relate or fully connect with the devastating personal stories behind them. The failure to fully realise previous life traumas of women in the criminal justice system elevates the false dichotomy of victim-perpetrator. As punishment women are removed from their lives for a set or indefinite time span in our system's attempt to bring justice to victims. The women's previous

coping strategies, however ill-effective, are stripped away, hence creating a double punishment and leaving them with the personal prison of previous traumas and abuse. Unsurprisingly, some of the women demonstrate the hurt and pain they are in everyday by cutting and hurting themselves. This pain has been with them for much of their lives, and in many ways the containment and space from the chaos that prison often affords them, including detoxing from substances used to block out feelings, brings this to the surface.

The high rates of self harm incidents have been reflected elsewhere in this report. The women we speak with feel that they have no control, nor power, which mirrors their previous experiences of abuse and neglect. As a woman in prison told us

**"putting the blade in and
watching the blood come
down, is the only time
I can control something
that's happening in here".**

What is not surprising is that women are self harming and hurting themselves. What is surprising is that we fail to inform ourselves on the real issues adequately, in part because we do not want to believe that these women suffered what they say they have suffered: a situation similar to that of the historic disbelief of many abused children. Women in prison have often already been unheard, unprotected and unsupported. Consequently, we find that prior to prison they were failed by many different institutions and the wider society, meaning we need to mediate our expectations accordingly regarding meeting women's complex needs in this context. Mental health services within prisons are not dealing with a comparable population group to community based services.

How women who have experienced trauma, loss, abuse, poor and insecure attachments, neglect and damage and then their response to imprisonment, is an overwhelmingly difficult and specific issue. It requires unique and specialist knowledge and interventions, with a clear gendered focus. But in a context of limited resources as well as political and economic constraints, however well meaning and hard working professionals are within the system, much of the overwhelming need goes unmet.

Much of the work *Women in Prison* does with women focuses on supporting them to manage their expectations, in particular their expectations of the external world. Many women present with low self esteem or internal self worth, contrasted with high expectations from outside sources, such as support services. This imbalance causes distress, and our main job is to support them to manage their experiences by raising their self worth and lowering their expectations. By comparison, we as a society continue to demand the impossible from the prison service, voluntary sector, NHS and probation services that are vastly overstretched and under resourced. The mental health needs of women in prison are overwhelming to say the least. To sit with woman after woman and hear their stories and tales of unspeakable pain and damage, of a soul shattered and spirit broken long before she entered prison, is another thing altogether. Mental Health, psychological support and counselling services do this on a daily basis with insufficient support and funding. The personal bravery it takes women in prison to come forward and engage in therapy, particularly within a prison setting, often goes unnoticed. These women often need long term therapeutic interventions, in a caring supportive therapeutically informed environment, not a prison sentence with some therapy sprinkled in once a week. What they receive is very often a

quality relationship but in a restricted environment, where the security regime will almost always come before the therapeutic needs of women. On a daily basis mental healthcare services are having to align the support on offer with the realities of working with overwhelming needs, in such a complex system with insufficient resources, and in turn manage their own expectations. This is not an easy task by any means and there is very little recognition of it. In our blame and shame culture, this chapter does not intend to point any fingers, but to highlight the enormity of the task at hand and pose some alternative views.

Our Approach

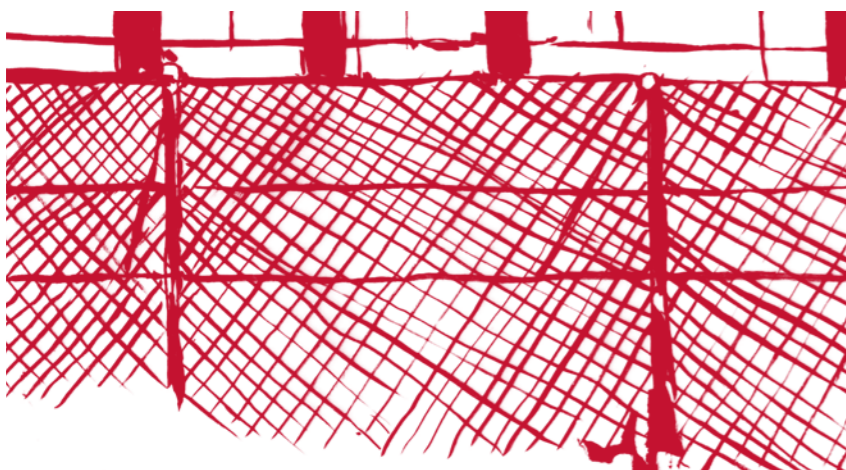
**"There isn't anyone you
couldn't love once you've
heard their story" (Mary
Lou Kownacki)**

Our professional experience bears witness to this statement, particularly in developing empathy, unconditional positive regard and congruence when working with women in prison who have committed serious and violent crimes. Being influenced by post-modern, post-structural feminist approaches, *Women in Prison* has adopted a gender-specific relational theoretical view of understanding women's criminality.⁸ This approach ascribes primacy to women's connection with others, recognising the ways in which men and women develop within society psychologically in different ways. In particular, women's value is often ascribed in relation to another, in terms of her role as mother, daughter and partner. Understanding relational primacy is central to understanding women's mental well being, criminogenic factors, and the motivations behind their behaviour and their experience of imprisonment – including their separation from family

and friends as well as the resulting impact of incarceration on their mental health and well-being, and their subsequent re/integration into the community.

We have recently been influenced by Brene Brown's work on shame and its relation to women, mental health and offending behaviour. Brown's work in relation to shame covers how we are collectively shaping our world and how we view and value relationship in its widest capacity.⁹ Women entering prison often have core shame issues, something that is rarely discussed. The manifestation may be that of depression and anxiety, but at the core there is generally deep fear and shame. The context of how our society values women and expects gendered behaviours is crucial here. As previously discussed, women are often considered 'in relation' to others, they are often valued for their appearance and expected to conform to gendered behavioural norms as well as traditionally ascribed feminine qualities such as being 'caring' and 'nurturing'. *Women in Prison* have deviated from these preferred gender constructs of what it means to be a 'good' woman and their experience of prison is doubly shaming. But what we know about shame, is that it does not change behaviour.¹⁰ Without talking about shame, the impact of it in women's lives and the doubly shaming experience of imprisonment, we miss a major aspect not just in understanding the women, but also their needs and the best types of mental health services needed to respond to those needs. Not talking about shame exacerbates the impact of shame.

Women in Prison are curious about patterns of relating to each other as they manifest in the patterns of our individual and collective relationships with alcohol, drugs, food, money, medication, sex, our bodies and to



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theories around addiction. We are interested in ways these can be viewed, challenged and changed through the therapeutic relationship, particularly in new developments in neurobiology and attachment theory and how these relate to therapeutic concerns. We have a strong belief in the transformative power of the therapeutic relationship, and have been influenced by Mearns and Coopers's work on relational depth, which we strive towards developing, believing in the political importance of Rogerian philosophies. It is from this sense of personal power, through fostering resilience and critical thinking that we believe we can wake up resistance and change our world by challenging the current capitalistic hegemonic status quo. This happens through changing and liberating our personal power, freedom and responsibilities and how we negotiate change and choice and deal with our fears.

We hold that therapy and supporting women to claim their own personal power can and will challenge these systems and contribute to changing our paradigms. When we develop our relationship with oneself and our love of self, it follows that we change our relationship with others, and in turn our desires and values systems will shift. We could see a world where we are valued not by how much wealth and property we accumulate but rather by the quality of our relationships and connections, a clear move away from the primacy of actuarial standards and notions of scarcity.

Women with mental health issues in contact with the criminal justice system have vast experience of social exclusion and can be particularly difficult to engage in mainstream criminal justice, women's sector and mental health organisations. This can be exacerbated by women's previous negative experiences with statutory

services: some being taken into care as a result of abuse, some (often the same women) having had their children removed from their care. Other experiences include truancy, running away from home, exclusion from school, a lack of employment, a lack of access to basic services like GP registration, drug and alcohol problems and insecure housing. The women we work with have faced a lifetime of deprivation and social exclusion, long before their contact with the criminal justice or mental health systems. *Women in Prison* works to support women to learn how to better engage with services. We do not believe that we are re-settling these women back into the community, but actually settling them for the first time. How we support women to integrate themselves in a positive and productive manner in the community is therefore paramount to their mental well being and rehabilitation as well as to reducing re-offending.

Arson

In looking at how mental health is addressed within the criminal justice system and how this intersects with gender, we have chosen to focus our attention on the specific offence of arson. We feel this goes some way to highlighting the different nature of routes into offending for women, their experience within the criminal justice system, including prison, and their routes out of offending.¹¹ We hope that by highlighting a specific offence it illustrates the importance of adequately informed treatment and therapy for women serving prison sentences. Some of these women will not be released from prison or hospital until they can prove they are no longer a risk to the public but this is dependent on the quality and provision of the treatment available to them. We already know many offender behaviour programmes are oversubscribed and some

programmes that are specifically written to work with complex women, such as the CARE Programme, have not been commissioned by individual prisons, who are hesitant due to the high associated cost. In order for women to effectively manage both their sentence plan, reduce their risk of offending and manage their mental health, adequate provision of therapeutic interventions needs to be available.

Working with women arsonists, *Women in Prison* has come to understand how women's previous experiences relate to their offending and how arson for some comes as a form of communication. We have found that women imprisoned on such charges had difficulties locating, identifying and in turn expressing their emotions verbally or appropriately. While we can easily identify that this is not an acceptable method to communicate needs, we must not dismiss understanding the root causes in order to support women and in turn protect the public fully.

Women in Prison holds that we need a gender specific theory of female offending¹² and a gender specific approach to treatment and rehabilitation of women arsonists.¹³ Arson is a serious charge with serious implications, both in terms of risk to the public and the likely sanction for the individual. The maximum penalty which may be imposed is a sentence of imprisonment for life indeterminate. Nearly 80% of Indefinite Public Protection sentences for women surveyed by the Chief Inspectors of Prisons and Probation were for offences of arson, which is often an indicator of serious mental illness or self-harm.

There is limited descriptive literature¹⁴ surrounding women arsonists, who receive relatively little research attention¹⁵ from either psychiatrists or psychologists.¹⁶ Few studies draw comparisons to male arsonists, or a

suitable female offender control group.¹⁷ This overlooks the importance of understanding and adequately treating these women, particularly in light of the high human and financial cost of arson.¹⁸

In a comparative study of youths who committed arson¹⁹ it was found that girls had greater issues with lateness, truancy, childhood abuse, and suicide ideation than boys. Girls were also more likely to have set fires at their residency. The fires had been set during a crisis time, as an accidental or impulsive act.²⁰ Cunningham et al noted women had experienced distress and isolation from support before fires were set.²¹ The study explored the experiences and meaning of fire-setting, interpreting fire-setting as an attempt to influence others and get help, giving the fire-setter a sense of achievement or control. The act was concluded to be an impulsive responsive act, rather than one which was fully considered or 'thought through', with a lack of focus on consequences.

Women who set fires are more likely to have suffered from adverse childhood experiences and to be in poor mental health.²² A study at HMP Holloway of 28 female arsonists found that these women were more likely to have low self esteem, depression, limited communication skills and deficits in anger management than a control group.²³ This is a severely disadvantaged group, who almost invariably have a history of deliberate self-harm, and experience of sexual and or physical abuse as children.²⁴ Their self-harm was more of a significant management issue than was aggression or violence towards others, indicating not just the personal cost, but also the management costs of women's self-injury. Women were likely to displace their aggression, and be less assertive: acting out on property due to their inability to confront people directly. Arson was used as an influence over their environment and to improve low self-esteem.²⁵ *Women in Prison*

has noticed high rates of self-harm in women arsonists, with nearly half of our arson clients exhibiting self injurious behaviour in one form or another. Women arsonists also have an increased frequency of suicide related behaviour.²⁶

Treatment

A reliable evidence-base for treatment of women arsonists is yet to be established.²⁷ Women arsonists are dissimilar enough from their male counterparts to require unique assessment and treatment.²⁸ Women arsonists have a primary personality diagnosis, especially Borderline Personality Disorder - a serious mental illness marked by unstable moods, behaviour and relationships. First listed in the DSM-III in 1980, the term borderline is attributed to some people with severe border line personality disorder experiencing brief psychotic episodes; originally it was thought to be atypical or borderline versions of other mental disorders. The question of personality disorder itself is controversial, with some experts regarding 'the self' over the term 'personality'. Having a label that suggests your personality or self is disordered, damaged or flawed can in itself be distressing.²⁹ Just as we support women to understand and develop resilience to the label 'offender', *Women in Prison* invites women to form their own personal view of what the term 'personality disorder' means for them. In our experience some women have found it useful to have a framework with which to understand their significant pain, particularly around abandonment, while others have decided to fully reject the term. While mental health experts now generally agree that the name "borderline personality disorder" is misleading, and some clients find it distressing, a more accurate term does not yet exist,³⁰ and the main focus should be on providing women with the

support they need,³¹ particularly within the criminal justice system, as there are clear gender differences in personality disorder diagnosis and as a result funding.³²

New specialist therapeutic regimes for women are needed.³³ A new Personality Disorder Offender Pathway is currently being developed and implemented jointly between the National Offender Management Services and the Department of Health, recognising that inadequate provision exists for these women. *Women in Prison* would like to see a system that moves towards the decarceration of women, where adequate support provision exists within the community, where those women, and men, that are in prison, particularly on indeterminate sentences are moved through in more effective manner, and where those who come into contact with the criminal justice system are diverted where appropriate. In light of the development of this Pathway, which spans the whole system, and the lack of previous research this is both timely and necessary. While we welcome calls for evidence-based treatment, it is worth considering from a feminist perspective the categorisation of disorders and scientifically approved treatments are not without their flaws.

"What has passed for science is in fact the world perceived from the perspective of men, what looks like objectivity is really sexism, and that the kinds of questions social science has traditionally asked have systemically excluded women and the interest of women".³⁴



Programmes for women need to be gender specific, incorporating relational theory, trauma theory and addiction theory and acknowledge women's experiences of our current patriarchal system.

Conclusion

The indicators of social exclusion as defined in the Social Exclusion Report mirror those identified by NOMS as being at risk of reoffending. In order to address re-offending and rehabilitation needs of women, we need to take social exclusion seriously, and not just turn the debate to social inclusion. We also need to start openly discussing some large concepts and ideas, including androcentricism, patriarchy, capitalism, public awareness, punishment versus rehabilitation, poverty, identity, shame, love, attachment, feminism, loss, abuse, power, equality of opportunity and social justice. These concepts rarely make an appearance when discussing women in the criminal justice system and mental health, beyond the confines of academic institutions. These are important conversations to have, particularly given these difficult economic times, as the narrative of blame in our scarcity culture moves to focus on those without privilege and as the

“neo-conservative and neo-liberal strategies have contributed to the off-loading and dismantling of the welfare state which, in turn, lays the blame squarely on the shoulders of individuals for their “wrongdoings”.³⁵

**Focus Issue:
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continued

We need to look in-depth at our actuarial-based risk-adverse institutions and the primacy of monetary cost and benefit analysis, particularly in decisions regarding funding our already overly expensive criminal justice system. The increased privatisation of services and a dismantlement of state provision would be difficult, if even possible, to reverse. The voluntary sector, particularly specific-focused services, are being coerced into quantifying unquantifiable real and meaningful interpersonal changes, which is a costly and ineffective measure of success. Surely, a more cost-effective, humanitarian and rehabilitative alternative to our current custodial estate is within reach?

Therapy has a good position, with its sophisticated style of accountability and professionalism, to stand apart from the system and critique it. As William points out, the era of managerialism has deliberately attacked the practice of professional autonomy. This was an ideological assault on the theory and practices of social workers and probation officers. Counsellors are in a good place to challenge and defend their autonomy, as funding is reserved for the deserving, in a throw-back to Victorian charitable giving. Williams challenges all therapists to be vocal and highlight unjustness, paying particular attention to the fact that it is unethical to collude with these gross injustices. From our ethical professional stance, where truth and the quality of genuine relationship are held in high esteem, we want to challenge the strong relationship between corporatism and lies, speak out about the current custodial estate and the need for radical reform of the criminal justice system for women, men and the sake of our democracy.



What the women say: A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A WOMAN PRISONER

Monday to Friday

Unlock 7.15
Lunch 12
Lock up 12.20
Unlock 1.30pm
Dinner 5pm
Lock up 6.40pm

Sat & Sun

Unlock 8.30
Lunch 12
Lock up 12.20
Unlock 1.30pm
Dinner 4pm
Lock up 4.40pm

On weekdays we get unlocked at 7.15am. I don't usually go down for breakfast (cereal, toast, milk, teabags, sugar) as I have a shower the server is closed at 7.30am. We have to be properly dressed to collect our meals.

There is outside association 8am-8.30am. If we don't go outside, we get locked in.

At 8.30am we leave the wing and go to work or education. There are those who do in-cell work, or wing workers (cleaners, server, laundry) or unemployed and they stay on the wing.

I work in the garden in the morning. I really enjoy being out in the fresh air – rain or shine. At 11.15 we pack up the tools and get back to the wing by 11.30. I then go, with 4 other women, to pick up the food trolleys at 11.30am and take them to Houseblock 2 where they are unloaded in the server.

Lunch is about 12 & is usually a sandwich, or burger & chips or pizza & chips, a packet of crisps & piece of fruit.

We get locked in at 12.20 & unlocked at 1.30 & go back to work or education. In the afternoons I do orange band duties – cleaning, collecting rubbish & recycling, cleaning the sterile area etc. I finish at 4.30, then go to collect

the food trolleys again & take them to the wings. We have dinner at 5pm. At 5.30pm I mentor a Toe by Toe learner (reader scheme) for about 20 minutes, then I make my phone calls. I speak to my sons almost every day and keep in touch with friends.

On Thursdays I go to the gym 5-6pm & do Line Dancing.

Weekends I am on duty as orange band & sometimes go to the polytunnel to water two plants, or there may be a cell that needs cleaning. We do bio hazards (blood, vomit, excrement YUK!). We get paid extra for that. I go to the gym on Saturday afternoon for line dancing. Also I collect the food trolleys for lunch and dinner.

Sundays, orange band duties included handing out clean bedding & collecting dirty bedding from HB2. Again collecting food trolleys for lunch and dinner. Sometimes I go to chapel in the morning & there's a choir in the afternoon. I try to keep busy.

In the long hours during lock up, I do watch a lot of TV. I also like painting and making cards. I read a lot & write letters. I also do a distance learning course – well, it was put on hold because there were assignments I was unable to do in closed prison – but still study permaculture and will re-start the course if & when I get to open prison. I quite enjoy my "lock-in" periods. I find I can relax & just have time for myself. For me, it is vitally important for my mental health to have time alone & my own space and privacy. I have a lot of emotional pain to deal with and the time alone enables me to function day to day & even enjoy my daily routine. Without this privacy and "me-time", alone, I think I would go mad. This is a big worry for me for when I move on to open conditions, as I have been told there are only dormitories in open prison & there is absolutely no privacy.

I find it hard to understand how sharing a room with 5 or six women prepares a prisoner for release. I mean, if I am released, I will be able to have privacy in my own home. Why cannot there be single rooms in open prison? It really is a huge worry of mine.



A Day In The Life continued

Friday morning. Get up at 6.35am even though I've been awake for some time. Shower, dress and have a cup of tea whilst waiting for the first of the day's 'roll check'. The breakfast pack given the night before, is a sorry state. 1 small pack of fruit juice, 2packs of some kind of fat which is supposed to resemble butter or marg, cereal bar, and a white bread bun. In the same pack but in a different plastic bag, 4teagabs, 4sachets of sugar and 4 whiteners. The 'brew pack' has to last from the night before until the following tea time. Coffee is like gold. You have to buy that and lock it away. Tea bags get used more than once in my room. Toiletries, food, creams of any kind, shampoo, toothpaste etc have to be bought in prison.

Only half a day's work today, 9-11.50am. I hate that. I enjoy the radio, having it there gives me some kind of salvation, normality. I feel I am treated as an equal, someone worthwhile here. Outside of here it becomes a different way of life. Women are spoken to as if they are something on the bottom of an officer's shoe. I wish I could work the whole weekend here. No chance.

Finishing time. We can only leave the locked radio station when the officer in charge has been given the 'go ahead' to let the prisoners leave, via radio contact. Ten minutes to get back to the 'house' run up stairs to 'my room' and grab my blue plastic plate, cutlery and bowl run back downstairs to join the queue for lunch and 'roll check'. Then there is the shout for medication. The 'front door' is unlocked, the shout goes out and those on medication run! This happens after tea too but according to the rules of the prison, medication, like meals is supposed to occur at a designated time. This does not work there is no consistency with anything. If you want to see a doctor, apply for a job, see a member of the CARAT team, Drop-In, apply for clothing etc, there is the 'need'

to fill out an application form. To 'move' from work to an appointment and vice versa you require a 'movement slip' or you are in danger of a 'red ticket'. I often thought of the many bits of paper which had been issued and how many trees have suffered. The other point here is, 'red tickets' were used as a threat and the issue of 'green tickets' were non-existent. Why?

Queuing for meal times has become a highlight to guess what mess has been conjured from the prison kitchen. If late for the 'roll check' there is the possibility of being handed a 'red ticket'. Three red tickets in a day possibly being shipped back to the Wing and losing privileges; no job therefore no money, no TV and little 'social time'.

The next highlight of Friday is the 'canteen' being given out by the officer [the 'canteen' is food stuff, coffee, decent tea bags, and toiletries etc that you ordered from the 'canteen' sheet last Friday you only receive the following Friday]. This does not happen until 1.30pm, why? I haven't figured that one out. Again, queuing until your surname is shouted and then you have to try and check what's in the large, dirty brown coloured bag which is neigh o impossible. If you don't, then if it's wrong, tough, no returns here!

Back up stairs to my room and I have a 'choice' try and watch the TV over the sounds of the thumping music next door and other parts of the house or I can lie on my bed and hopefully drift off until 2.30pm where the main door to the house is unlocked and I can 'lose' myself in the library until 4pm. My designated time day and time for the library is Tuesdays 4-4.30pm. Everyone can use the library Friday afternoon, hence the formation of another queue. Saturdays, I cannot use the library at all. I am not an enhanced prisoner, so I will have to wait until next Tuesday. Nearly tea time and a bit of socializing in the queue waiting

for 'role check' and the food trolley rolling up from the kitchen. Blue plastic plate, cutlery and bowl have become part of my attire now along with the one towel I was issued with.

It doesn't matter what you may have chosen from the 'menu'. If you make a mistake on that menu sheet, what you have ordered becomes void and you have to eat what you are given-like it or not. If you have entered the prison with no money, tough. You have to wait for a postal order being sent in and the money accredited to your account. In the meantime, if you want a hot drink, you have to make do with 4teabags, 4sachets of sugar and 4whitener sachets a day. After tea there is another two hours to go before the final 'roll check' of the day. You can have a shower etc, where there is no privacy, no dignity allowed. If you have to wash anything, you have to dry it on the thick pipes in my room and hopefully it dry for tomorrow. No true relaxation at any point. The final 'roll check' for the day occurs at 7pm but it has been known to happen later, as late as 10.30pm. You can't change into pj's, which can incur a red ticket. No changing into night gear until the final 'roll call' has been executed.

Nothing to look forward to tomorrow. Weekends drag here. In fact I hate them. Can't wait until Monday morning comes around again, then I can go to 'work' All I have to 'look forward' to is the noise of the awful music that will play out for the rest of the two days. No escape from that-how do I get through tonight and the weekend? Can I survive it? Or do I have to contemplate my other option? Suicide. I've seen the orange handled scissors in the glass case behind the officer's desk.

There isn't anyone here to have a 'real' conversation with about how you are feeling-everyone is in the same boat. No point talking to officers, they don't listen. Women here have neither control

nor voice. The 'house' isn't manned from 7pm until possibly 8am the next morning. Anything could happen and it did. The alarm for the first floor rang out and the lights flashed on the board on the wall near the officer's office-no one came. Fire doors were propped open; no one did anything about this. Negligent. Inmates are allowed to smoke in their rooms and I have seen the cigarette burns in the tattered bedding-one blue plastic pillow with green pillow case, one green sheet and one orange blanket and that's it. Chaos does reign at night but no one cares. I sit in my room. I share with someone who is in for manslaughter. I cannot comprehend that. A few doors down there is a 'four bunk' room. Four women, two who are 'in' for supplying drugs, one lifer - she killed her boyfriend and a woman of 60+ who clearly has mental health problems and cries because she can't climb up the ladder to get to her bed and cries because she cannot stand the noise in the house! Why is she here and not in some medical facility? I ask myself what is happening. The whole saga is enough to drive you to insanity or suicide-'life' here is too much to bear. On the off chance I get some sleep tonight, I get the unenvied task of waking up next morning to do it all again! If I survive the night, the noise is hell.

Is this real? Am I really experiencing this environment, this 'life'? I can't wait for the nightmare to be over, one way or another.

Monday to Friday I get up at 6.30am as we have to be up and dressed for check by 7.30am.

If we are not up and ready we get a warning.

Anyway I get up at 6.30am get in the shower and get ready.

After shower, I've some toast and a cup pf coffee.

By then it is check time, staff come on the house and "shout" check and we tell them are room number and name. 8am roll is correct we can leave the house people go for meals.

8.15am work time till 11.45am.

Monday I'm in beauty all day

Tuesday I'm off in the morning

Tuesday pm in chapel cleaning.

Wednesday all day in Education.

Thursday all day in chapel.

Friday am in chapel.

Afternoon work starts at 1.45 till 4pm.

Dinner 12pm till 1.15pm and are house get called and we see are friends.

After work at 4pm everyone checks post on a post list and if we have post we pick it up at the post room 4.15pm.

People can go to gym, Library, sit outside, go chapel, chill with friends etc.

Tea 5pm till 6pm.

lockback on house 7.30pm till next day.

We can walk around the house they is about 19-20 people on the houses.

We can use phone, shower etc when we want. Chill in are rooms or watch DVDs or write letters, do course work, chill with the other women. Visits on a Tuesday, Sat, Sun pm.

Saturday, Sunday
Up 8am for check at 8.15 or 8.30am go to dinne room for breakfast. Same things you can do in the week but no Education and no work. Chapel do courses, knitting weekends. Gym do things.

Library as well.

Dinner same time

Post 3.45pm till 4m

Tea 4.30pm

Back on house for check 5.15pm

Same on house

7.30pm check again.

They could be girls fighting or shouting at each other some days.

A lot of Bullying and staff don't always do anything.

I've been Bullied in here and all staff told me to do was put UBRs in and then nothing happen.



A Day In The Life continued

Life in a category 'A' holding prison is not what I expected.

Monday to Friday we get unlocked at 8am and have to be ready for work by 8.45. This gives us an opportunity to have breakfast which usually consists of cold toast by the time it reaches our plate with strawberry jam or cereal unless we purchase additional food from our weekly canteen. I often have peanut butter!

At 8.45 movement is called and we all head back to the main door to be searched and sign out. I don't actually have to move far as I work as a classroom assistant on the house block. I have been doing this job now for 3 months and enjoy helping other prisoners during the work skills course to explore their criminal record and the affect it might have when they leave prison: as well as, helping to write CVs, disclosure letters and undertaking mock interviews. The dynamics of the groups vary dramatically week to week which continually provides us with a fresh challenge. I was initially shocked at the low levels of literacy within the prison, having been an English teacher prior to coming to prison, but it is now something that I have come to accept. I occasionally take the lessons if the tutor has other jobs to do but usually assist, ensure all resources are photocopied and I am continually trying to update course material: writing lesson plans and making new resources to suit the needs of the women on the course. Work for the morning finishes at 11.45 when we return to the house block for lunch.

I am lucky, I live on the enhanced house block so lunch time is not so much of an ordeal but my memory of the induction wings and other house blocks was that dinner time were like 'feeding time at the zoo'. The portions were too small and the food not at all appetising. Unfortunately, we don't receive better

for on the enhanced block but at least the queuing process is more civilised. After lunch at 12.30 we get locked up for an hour and a half until afternoon work. I usually use this time to write letters to my friends and family – I am fortunate to get a lot.

At 2 pm we get unlocked and we go to work again. I am still a classroom assistant but the afternoon is either a customer service course or volunteer course depending on the rotation. This lesson goes on until 4.45pm when again we return to the house blocks for dinner.

The particular course I assist with, the behaviour of the women seems to be okay as ground rules are set immediately. Of course sometimes we do experience problems with women being unnecessarily rude but the appropriate action is taken.

A lot of the time, around the prison, I observe women refusing to go to work because they 'can't be bothered' or pretending to be sick. They punishment seems to be to sit in their cell and watch television for the afternoon. From what I have observed there is no real rehabilitation in prison – like I believed before coming here.

The punishment for us is being away from family and friends which for many is not enough of a deterrent to persuade them to not want to come back. I thought that prison, as well as being

a punishment for the crimes we have committed, would be a place where discipline and respect would be instilled in every individual from the moment they enter the building.

But this doesn't seem to happen. After dinner, we have an opportunity to go outside during association for an hour. We can walk around the yard, usually in a triangle shape. During this time we can also read the daily papers which on our block are kept in the reading room. I often use this time to make phone calls to my family and friends. We can use the phone at any time, morning, lunchtime and the evening which is a privilege I didn't think would exist; although the calls are overly expensive! We can top up our credit anytime during the week but our wages only drop into our account on a Friday afternoon. I try to stay out of my cell during association as we get locked up for long enough during the evenings.

At 6.45 we have to be behind our doors, having gathered hot and cold water in flasks. Fortunately, I have a mini travel kettle so can have a hot drink when I desire. We then get locked up until the 8.00am the following morning. Unlike I imagined, we all have flat screen TVs with all the digital channels. I spend most of my time listening to music on 4music as I don't really watch that much tele. I also spend the evenings knitting – a skill which I've learnt since I've been in prison - and writing letters, drawing, painting or reading books. I always look forward to bed time, which for me gets earlier and earlier. As soon as we are locked up and I'm asleep, I see it as another day. I like the time when I am locked up as it is peaceful unless you have issues on the outside where it can become frustrating.

Unfortunately I was in prison when my Dad died and sitting locked in a cell, being unable to speak to anyone in my family and not knowing what was

happening outside of my four walls was horrendous. Looking back, I wonder how I managed to cope. You get used to the routine after a while and get used to being locked in your room.

At the weekend the routine is essentially the same but we get unlocked at 8.15 and get locked up for an hour and 15 minutes a lunchtime and at 5.15pm in the evening for the night. It is a longer lock up and I always hope that there will be good films on to pass the time!

I have recently started a distance learning course with Stonebridge, which has been funded through WIP and the Prison education trust; I enjoy having the time to do something productive and feel that I am making a start to having a positive future when I leave. I had a good job before but now I am aspiring to start up a business. At least the 15 hours a day locked in my room allows me to think about my future and make plans – when else do you ever get uninterrupted time!

So life in the day of a prisoner is often boring but survivable! I see little rehabilitation happen unlike the public seem to perceive. Whilst I've undertaken programmes to increase self esteem and how to handle anger (courses that most of the general public would benefit from!) I don't feel rehabilitated! But then, I don't think I needed to be. Prison for me is the punishment – the reduced contact with my family and the loss of freedom (although I do get a visit a week from friends and family – I'm lucky).

A typical day for me in Jail

I wake up at 6.30 am, get a shower (have a shower in my pad, as I'm on I-wing), by 7am I'm dressed. Have my breakfast whilst listening to the news on t.v.

7.45am we get unlocked, I fill my flask & empty my bin.

Go for my morning treatments with either in-mates, who also are on medication.

Once I get back I have my cup of coffee & fag.

8.45am get shouted for work. I go on movement 2 as I'm in education.

In morning I study literacy at level 2, which is an equivalent to grades A-C. Return from work at 11.30am, I fill my flask and we get hanged in till 1.15pm.

Lunch starts at 1.15 & each wing gets called to the dining hall at a time.

2pm back to work, where I work in education studying IT- clait advance, which I really enjoy as I like challenges & I learn new techniques on the computer every session.

I return from work at 4pm. Make a brew & a fag and chill with my friends to catch up on what's gone on / share out interesting that's happened...

4.30pm we get banged in till 5.30pm so the officers can have their tea.

Again each wing gets called at a time for their tea.

I have my tea in dining hall, if it's a sandwich pack I've chosen I usually have my pudding & fetch back my tea-pack to the wing.

Ring home everyday after 6pm chat to

my beautiful family. Go for my evening medication once I've done that, I play cards with my friends, we have a laugh, play time flies by.

Get banged in at 7.15pm. As soon as I get locked in I clean my room & straight after I jump in the shower. Once in my pjama's I watch all the soaps, write letters to family & friends.

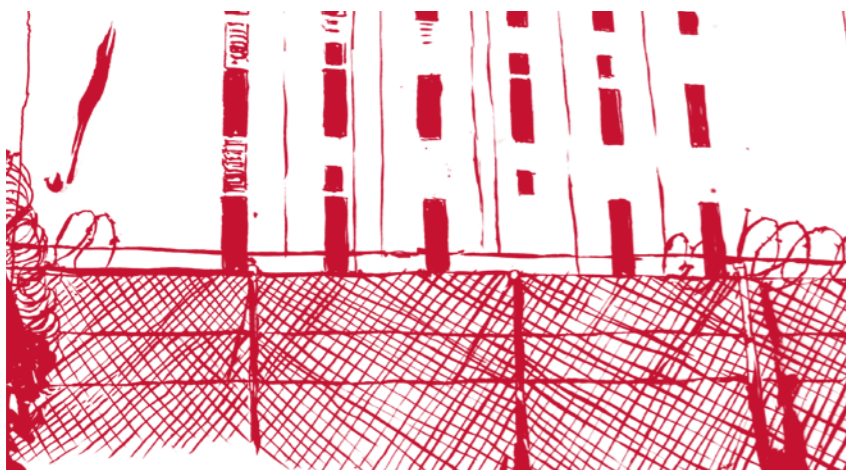
If I get homework I do that too in the evening. If there's a good film on film 4 I watch a movie at 9pm.

12am is my limit to stay awake till Mon-Fri.

On weekends I get up at 8am. Sat/Sundays are my lie-in days. Unlocked at 8.45 till 12.15pm. We get our brunch at 10.30 am. I have a lie-in at 12.15pm-2pm. When I'm up 'again' I chill with my friend, playing cards, from 2pm-5pm. At hang-up I clean my room polish it (once a week) on a Saturday.

For the rest of the evening I watch telly or listen to my music if nothings on.

My typical day/weekends in jail



A Day In The Life
continued

Weekday

'A Day in the life of a Prisoner'

6.30am – I get up, have a coffee and a cigarette

7.00am - Have a wash, get dressed, then watch 'The Breakfast Fix' on 4music.

7.45am – Get unlocked and go into the server. Put the toaster on, and toast the bread for 36 women.

8.00am – Landing gets unlocked, so serve women toast x 2, milk and t-pack

8.15 – Sweep and mop the server

8.30am – Movement called to Work + Education, I'm back in my cell, but unlocked, my pad mate goes to work!

8.45-10.55am – Watch tv, have few coffees and cigarettes

11am – 'Kisstory' time on Kiss FM, I hour of old school

11.30am – Servery trolley has to be collected

11.45am – Movement back to HB's

11.55am – Serve ladies lunch

12.15pm – Return trolleys to kitchen then phone my Nan + Partner

12.25pm – Me or pad mate get 4 flasks of hot water

12.30 – Lock up.

13.50pm – Unlock, Work and Education called

14.30pm – Get a mop + bucket, clean our cell

3pm-4pm – Read or listen to music

16.30pm – Go to collect server trolley from kitchen

16.50pm – Serve Dinner

17.30pm – Trolley returned to Kitchen

From 16.45-18.45 is free time, association is called at 18.00 for half hour.

18.15pm – Shower, hair wash, get PJ's on.

18.40 – Me or pad mate get hot water.

18.45 – Lock up, Watch tv and write a few letters.

21.00pm – Go to sleep

Weekend Fri, Sat + Sun

7am – Get up, get ready, watch tv

8am – Get unlocked, go in the server

8.15am – Landing gets unlocked, serve breakfast I boiled egg, porridge, toast, I milk + t-pack.

8.30-11.30 – Chat with padmate and a few girls that come in my cell

11.30am – Go collect servery trolley

11.50am – Serve lunch, sweep mop server

12.30pm – Take trolley back to kitchen

12.45pm – Hot water lock up

14.00pm – Unlock, outside association, I try and locate a newspaper.

15.00pm – Get ready for visit (Saturday) at 15.30pm, my nan, Partner and friend come up for 1 hour.

15.30pm – Servery trolley collected

15.45pm – Serve dinner, mop, sweep server

16.15pm – take trolley back – Shower – P.J's.

17.15pm – Lock up, write letters, watch tv

21.00pm – Go to sleep.

During the week my C.A.R.A.T.S's comes over to see me, if I am allowed and have a movement slip, I go to N.A. on a Saturday morning between 9.45-10.45am.

I think that this just prison is just slow at doing things and healthcare is ridiculous, when I came in Dec'11, this prison prescribed me methadone even though I had been to rehab and completed I refused to take it, yet it took about 4 weeks to see the detox doctor and have my methadone chart written off.

Mon-Fri = Unlock 8pm- Breakfast – toast and cereal

8.30-8.40 = Movement –To work + Education

11.45 – Movement back to house – block ready for dinner

12.30 – Lock up

2 pm – Unlock – Movement to work and education

10.15+15.15 - Juice break

4.45 – Movement- back to house- block for tea, shower and association, unlocked until 6.45

Fri evening Early lock up 5.15

Sat – Unlock 8.15-8.30, breakfast boiled egg Toast and Cereal out until afternoon lock up

12.45 – 2 – 2.15 – unlock until 5.15 – The same routine for Sunday

Visits – Sat = Thurs no visits on Fridays

Morning visits are legals

Afternoon visits are normal/private

After unlock and breakfast I have my meals before I go to work, I am a class room assistant I help the teacher with some work plus keeping the class settled and sorting out any problems. This is the same routine from Monday to Friday, Saturday I chill with friends, Sunday I go to church (gospel) at 10.15 am until 11.30 then back to the spur for meals, dinner and lock up, unlock at 2.15 until 4.45 Tea and early lock up.

The health care hear is rubbish, I have to have strong painkillers for my back three times a day, sometimes they would tell me my prescription has run out then I have to book the doctor which could be anything from 2/3 weeks so I have to keep on at them to get my meds sorted. I even had to do a sit out of which I got nicked for.

I am supposed to be able to talk to my daughter every 2 wks, it has taken them 3 wks to do something and that was only because I got the Oscar one involved, so I am expecting to have my

phone call this Wednesday 23rd/5. When I'm in my cell at night I read a lot, watch a bit of TV and sometimes mark people's work.

On a Tuesday morning I go to care confidential to speak to a lady about my problems – stuff that happened to me in the past, which I do find really helpful.

I don't think the officers give enough support to the prisoners, and sometimes there attitude stinks! We have a lot of people in here with special needs but they are not always catered for, and some other in-mates try and look after them but it shouldn't be down to us.

I have helped out myself and I've had people that will only talk to me, they will not do anything for the teachers or even the officers, then they expect you to report everything back to them but you can't always do that cause it ain't right. So they only get to know what we think they need to know.

A few officers are very nice but even then you still don't tell them too much.



A note on data

The data presented in this report is the result of a combination of primary and secondary desk based research. Most of the data has been drawn from the public domain, mainly from reports by HM Inspectorate of Prisons and the Independent Monitoring Board as well as a variety of Ministry of Justice publications such as the Safety in Custody report. The primary data has been obtained through Freedom of Information requests submitted to the Ministry of Justice. Moreover, the Policy and Campaigns department at Women in Prison is in a unique position as its work is informed by anecdotal evidence provided by staff working directly with women prisoners in all women's prisons in England.

Where possible, we have attempted to present uniform fact files for each woman's prison in the UK, containing easily comparable like-for-like data about the facilities and programmes available in each prison. However, due to the varying nature of reports by bodies such as HM Inspectorate of Prisons, the amount of information available in the public domain differs slightly from prison to prison, hence the slight variation in fact files between prisons. Moreover, as these reports are not published on an annual basis, some prison fact files contain more recent information than others.

We attempted to gather up to date information on each prison establishment through Freedom of Information requests. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Justice was unable to respond to all the Freedom of Information Requests we submitted, resulting in gaps in this report's fact files. The requests left unanswered were:

- Number of prisoners on offending behaviour programmes at the time of request
- Number of women in segregation during 2011
- Number of days locked down during 2011
- Number of adjudications during 2011
- Number of Control & Restraints during 2011
- Number of formal complaints by prisoners during 2011
- Number of recalls during 2011
- Number of full searches during 2011
- Number of babies born during 2011
- Number of babies born on MBUs during 2011
- Number of Releases on Temporary License during 2011
- Number of prisoners accessing education at the time of request
- Number of prisoners accessing vocational or skills training at the time of request
- Number of Full-time/Part-time training/education places at the time of request
- Accredited courses/training leading to a qualification at the time of request
- One-to-one guidance available at the time of request
- Number of prisoners in prison work at the time of request
- Number of hours worked in a week – highest/lowest/average at the time of request
- Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average at the time of request
- Number of women working in the community at the time of request

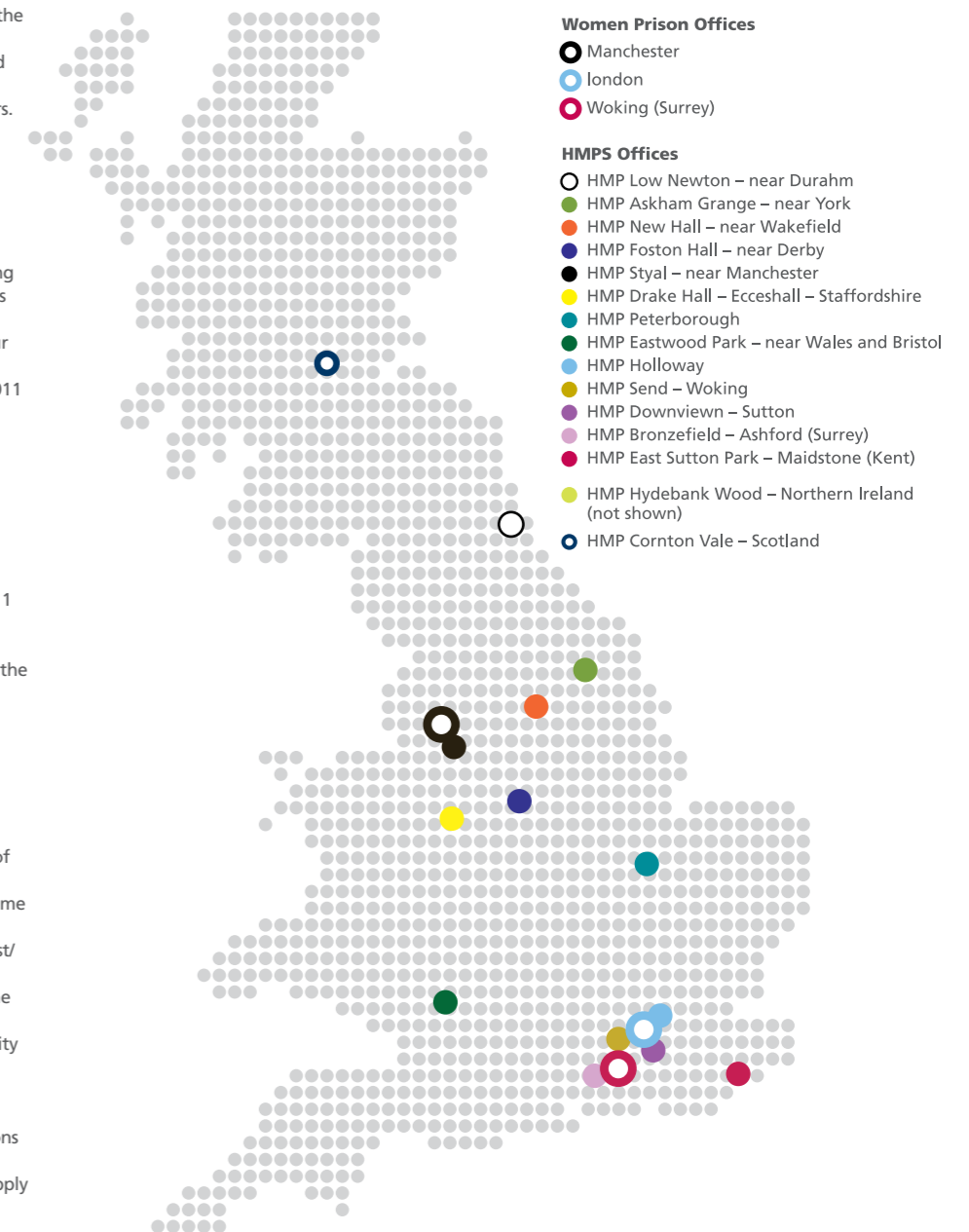
The Ministry of Justice holds limited information about privately contracted prisons as these prisons are not under the same obligation as their public counterparts to supply the Ministry of Justice with information. The

contractor, as part of its contract, must ensure compliance with all the rules and regulations applicable to the operation of public sector prisons. While a contracted prison is required to provide the National Offender Management Service with specified information as part of the contract, all other information will belong to the contractor. Therefore, the information about privately run prisons that is centrally held by NOMS is limited. Consequently, the fact files in this report on HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough are sparser than those for the other prisons. Sadly, the Scottish Prison Service was unwilling to answer any of the Freedom of information requests submitted to them, hence the lack of information in this report about HMP Cornton Vale.

The sections titled "A day in the life of a woman prisoner" are the result of written invitations given to a select number of women residing in all prisons throughout England. As such, they are not intended to

be representative of the women's prison population as a whole but are intended to provide a personal account of an individual's experience of her day-to-day life in prison. These personal accounts all appear anonymised, unabridged and unedited.

Readers may be interested in additional information that was left out of this report, such as profiles of the prisoners that make up the women's prison population, including age, ethnicity and nationality. This information is available in HM Inspectorate of Prisons reports for each individual prison establishment. These reports also contain information on prisoners' length of stay and sentence length as well as the status of prisoners held. Other information left out of this report that may nevertheless be of interest to the reader can be found on Women in Prison's website. This includes a full list, provided to us by the Ministry of Justice, of resettlement and support service providers across the prison estate. Please see www.womeninprison.org.uk



FACT FILES

THE WOMEN'S PRISON ESTATE

PRISON PROFILES: THE WOMEN'S PRISON ESTATE IN ENGLAND ¹	
Female/male governors	Female: 7 Male: 6
Public/private prisons (name of contractor if private)	11 Public prisons: HMP Askham Grange, HMP Downview, HMP Drake Hall, HMP East Sutton Park, HMP Eastwood park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Send, HMP Styal 2 Private prisons: HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough, both run by Sodexo
Open/closed prisons	Two open prisons: HMP Askham Grange and HMP East Sutton Park Eleven closed prisons: HMP Bronzefield, HMP Downview, HMP Drake Hall, HMP Eastwood park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal
Average annual cost per place (2011/12)	£40 989 ² The cost of a woman's prison place is higher than a man's ³
Population – capacity/highest/lowest in the year (2011)	On 31 December 2011 there were 4060 women in prison. This figure was 1 per cent higher than the figure on the same date the previous year ⁴ Capacity: 4 574 Highest: 4 460 Lowest: 3 871 ⁵
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 4 333 ⁶ Convicted unsentenced: 2 837 ⁷ Sentenced: 7 721 ⁸ Total: 14 891 Women constituted 8.4 per cent of total first receptions into prison in 2011 ⁹ According to Crispin Blunt, receptions were down 11% for women prisoners for the first quarter in 2011-12 from the previous year. ¹⁰ However, this is because the number of receptions was unusually high in the year 2011 due to the public disorder in August 2011; In the quarter ending September 2011, first receptions were up 2% for females compared to the quarter ending September 2010 ¹¹
Average rate of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	4.5% ¹²
Average rate of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	4.6% ¹³

Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 661 Male: 437 40% of prison officers in the female estate are male ¹⁴ (Figures exclude HMP Bronzefield and HMP Peterborough)
Prisons with Young Offender's Institutes/Young Women's Units	There are three dedicated Young Women's Units holding girls under the age of 18: the Josephine Butler Unit at HMP Downview the Mary Carpenter Unit at HMP Eastwood Park and the Rivendell Unit at HMP New Hall The total capacity for young women in dedicated units is now 41, since the downscaling of the Rivendell Unit. Young adult women aged 18–21 reside in designated accommodation across the women's estate ¹⁵ Only HMP Send had no women prisoners under the age of 21 at the time of the latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁶
Prisons with Lifer's units	1st stage ¹⁷ : HMP Bronzefield ¹⁸ , HMP Holloway ¹⁹ , HMP Low Newton ²⁰ , HMP New Hall ²¹ , HMP Peterborough ²² 2nd stage: HMP Drake Hall ²³ , HMP Foston Hall ²⁴ , HMP Send and HMP Styal ²⁵ Open prisons with lifers units: HMP Askham Grange ²⁶ , HMP East Sutton Park ²⁷ , Unspecified stage: HMP Downview ²⁸ , HMP Eastwood Park ²⁹
Prisons with Addictive Treatment Units	HMP Eastwood Park ³⁰ , HMP Holloway ³¹ , HMP Send ³² , HMP Styal
Prisons with designated Resettlement Units	HMP Askham Grange ³³ , HMP Bronzefield ³⁴ , HMP Downview ³⁵ , HMP Drake Hall ³⁶ , HMP East Sutton Park ³⁷ , HMP Holloway ³⁸ and HMP Send ³⁹
Prisons with Therapeutic Communities	HMP Send ⁴⁰
Prisons with Dedicated first-night units	HMP Drake Hall, HMP Eastwood Park, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal
Training establishments	HMP Askham Grange, HMP Downview, HMP Drake Hall ⁴¹ , HMP East Sutton Park ⁴² , HMP Send ⁴³
Prisons with Specialist Functions for Foreign Nationals	HMP Downview and HMP Drake Hall ⁴⁴ Foreign Nationals account for 15 % of the women's prison population ⁴⁵
Prisons with Separation & Care Units	HMP Bronzefield ⁴⁶ , HMP Downview ⁴⁷ , HMP Drake Hall, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway ⁴⁸ , HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough, HMP Styal (Keller unit)
Prisons with Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder Units	HMP Low Newton ⁴⁹
Prisons with Designated secure accommodation for holding restricted status women	HMP Low Newton ⁵⁰
Average time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes per day ⁵¹
"Time unlocked" Average number of hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day	12 hours per day ⁵²
Number of Home Detention Curfews	A higher proportion of women prisoners than men prisoners are released on Home Detention Curfew. ⁵³ In 2009, 31% of females and 21% of males eligible for HDC were released. Out of the 11,534 prisoners released on HDC, 12%, or 1,370 prisoners, were women. ⁵⁴

INCIDENTS	
Total number of self harm incidents (2011)	There was a total of 8 811 self-harm incidents across the women's estate in 2011. 1 233 women self-harmed throughout the year. There were 2 105 self-harm incidents per 1 000 prisoners (compared to 195 for men). 295 individual women out of 1 000 self-harmed. There were 7.1 self-harm incidents per individuals ⁵⁵
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	2 ⁵⁶
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	5 ⁵⁷
Number of assault incidents (2011)	701 50 out of these were classed as serious ⁵⁸ The assault rate in women's prisons was 167 assaults per 1 000 prisoners ⁵⁹
Number of adjudications (2010)	150 adjudications per 100 prisoners (compared to 124 adjudications per 100 prisoners for men) ⁶⁰
Number of prisoners returned to closed conditions (2011/12)	In the year April 2011 to March 2012, 18 women were returned from HMP Askham Grange to closed conditions. During 2011, 46 women from East Sutton Park were returned to closed conditions ⁶¹
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Prisons with Mother and Baby Units	There are seven Mother and Baby Units within women's prisons in England. These are located at HMP Askham Grange, HMP Bronzefield, HMP Eastwood Park, HMP Holloway, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough and HMP Styal. The national capacity is 75 places and each Unit has the capacity to accommodate one set of twins ⁶² , totaling 82 spaces for babies
Number of babies born	Prison Service figures for April 2005–July 2008 showed that 283 children were born to women prisoners (almost two births a week). ⁶³ There is no up-to-date, centrally held information on the number of babies born to women in prison.
Number of babies under 18 months on Mother and Baby Units (2012)	46 ⁶⁴
Number of applications to Mother and Baby Units (March 2011–Feb 2012)	246 ⁶⁵
Number of applications to MBUs approved (March 2011–Feb 2012)	116 ⁶⁶
Number of applications to MBUs declined (March 2011–Feb 2012)	34 ⁶⁷
Average rate of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license across the estate (2011/12)	99.9% ⁶⁸
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes across the estate (2011/12)	29.5 ⁶⁹
Average rate of education and training on release across the estate (2011/12)	17.3% ⁷⁰
WORK	
Average rate of employment on release across the estate (2011/12)	16% ⁷¹

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available across the estate, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending) IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems) SDP (Short Duration Programme)
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement)	The following programmes are currently delivered in the Women's estate: ⁷² General Offending: TSP (Thinking Skills Programme) ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills) CSB (Cognitive Skills Booster) Democratic Therapeutic Communities CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions) CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice, Through-care) FOR (Focusing On Resettlement) Anger management Samaritans listener scheme Work with abused women: NOMS work with Women's Aid to support women prisoners who have experienced domestic and sexual violence. NOMS fund Women's Aid to train staff to pilot the 'Power to Change' programme and help women prisoners who want to leave a violent relationship. NOMS provide training for staff on trafficked women, including the national reporting centre arrangements for trafficked women, and the role of voluntary sector organisations such as the Salvation Army and the Poppy Project ⁷³
Prisons that enable women to open a bank account	All women's prison in England have a banking service
Average rate of settled accommodation on release across the estate (2011/12)	93.18% ⁷⁴
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Foreign nationals	At the end of September 2011 there were 650 foreign national women in prison, equivalent to 15% of the women's prison population ⁷⁵
Sentence length (October 2010–September 2011)	Less than or equal to 6 months: 4 572 Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months: 840 12 months to less than 4 years: 1 799 4 years or more (excluding Indeterminate sentences): 338 Indeterminate sentences: 32 ⁷⁶ Most women serve short sentences; sentences of less than 6 months accounted for 60 per cent of the total sentences above
Distance from home address	The average distance that adult women in prison are held from their home or committal court address is 60 miles. ⁷⁷

Main offence	<p>In July 2010–June 2011, 80% of women entering custody under sentence had committed a non-violent offence, compared with 70% of men. Theft and handling stolen goods was the most common offence that women were serving a custodial sentence for during the same period. They accounted for 34% of all women serving custodial sentences⁷⁸</p> <p>Out of the 47 800 women found guilty of a crime at all courts in 2011, 52 per cent of women were found guilty of theft and handling stolen goods. The most common convictions, and the number of women convicted in each offence group, were:</p> <p>Theft and handling stolen goods: 24 900 Fraud and forgery: 5 500 Other: 5 100 Violence against the person: 4 800 Drug offences: 4 400 Burglary: 1 200 Robbery: 800 Criminal damage: 800 Motoring offence: 200 Sexual offences: 100 Total: 47 800⁷⁹</p>
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate	<p>28% of women in prison have no previous convictions – more than double the figure for men (13%).</p> <p>51% of women leaving prison are reconvicted within one year – for those serving sentences of less than 12 months this increases to 62%.</p> <p>For those women who have served more than 10 previous custodial sentences the reoffending rate rises to 88%⁸⁰</p>

ASKHAM GRANGE

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI ASKHAM GRANGE	
Governor	Marian Mahoney ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Open ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£29 263 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 120 ⁵ Capacity: 128 Highest: 128 Lowest: 120 ⁶ Average (2011/12): 122 ⁷
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Askham Grange is a training establishment and therefore does not receive new receptions. Any receptions are transfers from local prisons. ⁸
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	0 ⁹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 14 Male: 5 Total: 19 ¹¹
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in –posts (on 31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 4 funded, 4 in-post Principal officers: none Senior officers: 4 funded, 4 in-post Prison officers: 20.3 funded, 19 in-post ¹²
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No

Lifer's unit	Yes ¹³
Addictive treatment unit	HMP Askham Grange is piloting a Drug Recovery Wing for short-sentenced women with continuity of treatment between the prison and the community ¹⁴
Resettlement unit	Yes Comprehensive resettlement regime ¹⁵
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes ¹⁶
Training centre	Yes HMP Askham Grange is a training establishment ¹⁷
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No There were 5 foreign nationals at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁸
Family visiting centre	Yes ¹⁹
Separation & Care unit	There is no Segregation Unit at Askham Grange, any resident needing to be kept from others long term, would be transferred to a closed establishment ²⁰
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Dormitories (max 6 people) ²¹ some single rooms ²²
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	16 hours ²³
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	119 ²⁴

INCIDENTS

Number of self harm incidents (2011)	0 ²⁵
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁶
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁷
Number of assault incidents (2011)	0 ²⁸
Number of adjudications (2009/10)	69 ²⁹
Number of women returned to closed conditions (April 2011–March 2012)	18 ³⁰

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

Mother and Baby unit	Yes Capacity 10 ³¹ Babies are allowed to stay up to 18 months ³² The Mother and Baby unit is separate and purpose built and is complemented by nursery premises which also take in children of staff and from the local community ³³
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Number of family days (2011)	<p>One general open day and 73 individual family days³⁴</p> <p>Acorn House provides overnight maisonette accommodation for residents and their children in a secluded location within the establishment grounds. It requires mothers to carry out usual domestic duties such as cooking, cleaning and bath time³⁵</p> <p>HMP Askham Grange also has a family worker. This role includes one-to-one counselling, family support work, supervised children's visits, referrals to Home Start and other relevant agencies, evaluations for suitability for Acorn House, extended family visits evaluations and pre-release evaluations³⁶</p> <p>HMP Askham Grange is the only women's prison to allow incoming call facilities³⁷</p>
Number of visits per year (2011)	<p>Official: 21</p> <p>Social: 1 930</p> <p>Total: 1 951³⁸</p>
Number of Releases on Temporary License (2011)	Approximately 900 ROTLs each month ³⁹
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ⁴⁰
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	The MOJ unable to provide information due to high volume of ROTLs ⁴¹
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	40 ⁴²
Number of prisoners in education	<p>At any given time there is likely to be about 30 residents (25% of the population) engaged in or applying for vocational and academic courses⁴³</p> <p>In the last academic year prior to the latest report by the Independent Monitoring Board, two residents commenced University as day students, reading for a BSc in Applied Social Science and a BSc in Nutrition Science. A Lifer resident commenced a distance learning course leading to an MSc degree in Information Studies. Five residents are continuing Open University Courses leading to degrees in Law, Business Studies and Engineering. In addition, one resident is continuing a Level 4 Association of Accounting Technicians Diploma Course and another at Level 3.⁴⁴</p>
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages), degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	<p>Literacy, numeracy, business studies and IT, personal and social development⁴⁵</p> <p>Distance learning and home study courses leading to Diploma qualifications in subjects such as Hotel Management, Business Management, Advanced Counselling, Beauty Salon Management, Life Skills Coaching, Criminology, Drug, Solvent & Alcohol Abuse Counselling and Reflexology.</p> <p>The in-house hairdressing salon provides residents with NVQ Opportunities⁴⁶</p>
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	30.7% ⁴⁷
WORK	
Type of prison work available	<p>Housekeeping, work in the library, work in the gardens, work in the gym, catering</p> <p>Non-curriculum IT courses such as digital audio editing⁴⁸</p> <p>Work that keeps prison running: Gardens: Average 31.28 hours per week - 6 places available⁴⁹</p>
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes ⁵⁰
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	36% ⁵¹

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS From April 2012, HMP Askham Grange will form part of the second tranche of Drug Recovery Wing pilots ⁵²
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARATs ⁵³
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with NatWest ⁵⁴
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	99% ⁵⁵
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	78 miles ⁵⁶
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released from prison in 2008)	<p>The re-offending rate at HMP Askham Grange is less than 13%.⁵⁷</p> <p>Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 157 Number who reoffended: 16 Number who reoffended once: Information withheld by MOJ due to Data Protection Number who reoffended twice: 7 Number who reoffended three times: Information withheld by MOJ due to Data Protection Number who reoffended four times or more: 9⁵⁸</p> <p>Two year reoffending rates for women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 48 Reoffending rates: 16.7%⁵⁹</p> <p>Two year reoffending rates for women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners: 109 Reoffending rates: 14.7%⁶⁰</p>

BRONZEFIELD

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI BRONZEFIELD	
Governor	Director: Helga Swidenbank Controller: Alan Thurlby ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Private Run by Sodexo Justice Services. ² First private women's prison, run on a 25-year contract as of 2004 ³
Open/Closed	Closed ⁴
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£54 094 ⁵
Population—operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 469 ⁶ Capacity: 527 Highest: 525 Lowest: 471 ⁷ Average (2011/12): 505 ⁸
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 1 043 Convicted unsentenced: 383 Sentenced: 1 430 ⁹ Total: 2856
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹⁰

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹¹
Number of female/male prison officers	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Bronzefield is privately run. However, HM Inspectorate of Prison stated at the time of their last inspection that there is "too high a proportion of male officers for a women's prison" ¹² , sometimes resulting in all personal officers being male ¹³
Young Offender's Institute/ Young women's unit	No
Lifer's unit	Yes There were 13 women serving life sentences and seven women serving Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection at the time of the latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons. There were a further 36 potential lifers and IPPs on remand ¹⁴
Addictive treatment unit	No
Resettlement unit	Yes ¹⁵
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	No ¹⁶
Training centre	No
Specialist function for foreign nationals	Specialist support ¹⁷ and independent immigration advice services for foreign nationals Foreign nationals account for 30% of population ¹⁸
Family visiting centre	Family visits room ¹⁹
Separation & Care unit	Yes ²⁰
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Four residential units, each holding 135 women ²¹
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²²
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (2010/11)	9.9 hours ²³
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	169 ²⁴
INCIDENTS	
Number of women in segregation	At the time of the latest Inspectorate report, on average, six women a month relocated to the segregation unit, usually for short periods of time although a few women usually on restricted status were held there for long periods. This included the two women located there at the time of the latest prison inspection, one of whom was on restricted status and had spent three years in segregation with only brief interruptions ²⁵
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	1701 ²⁶
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁷
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁸
Number of assault incidents (2011)	222 ²⁹
Number of adjudications (1 January to 23 October 2011)	655 ³⁰
Number of Control & Restraints/physical restraints (February–July 2010)	177 incidents of use of force, in most cases to prevent women from applying ligatures to themselves ³¹
Number of formal complaints by prisoners (in 6 months leading up to inspection (on 23 October 2011)	Average of 204 complaints a month. The biggest category was about health care, followed by staff, property and finance. A further 295 had been submitted under confidential access ³²

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and Baby Unit (capacity)	Yes 12 rooms providing space for 12 mothers and 13 babies ³³ Babies are allowed to stay for 18 months ³⁴
Number of family days in a year (1 January–31 December 2011)	Monthly family days and extended children's visits ³⁵
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	26.9 ³⁶
Number of prisoners in education	140 available education places, 125 of which are filled ³⁷ The prison provides a range of educational opportunities for women whose average stay is only six weeks and whose education needs are basic. For those serving longer periods at HMP/YOI Bronzefield the opportunities are fewer. 35 women were doing distance learning courses in May 2011, including Open University ³⁸
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Full time education including Art, ESOL, IT and Basic Skills ³⁹ Literacy and numeracy, distance learning and Open University ⁴⁰ Vocational training in customer service and business administration ⁴¹ Accredited training offered in ICT, catering, cleaning and physical education. Training without qualifications Includes gardening, laundry and painting
One-to-one guidance	Yes ⁴²
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	4.7% ⁴³
WORK	
Number of prisoners in prison work	420 work and activity places available, including 140 places in education, 85% of which are filled ⁴⁴
Type of prison work available	Work such as jewellery and card making, has replaced previous basic packing jobs. Women working in areas such as in the kitchen, gardens and cleaning have opportunities to develop work skills though these are not always formally recognised ⁴⁵
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	No ⁴⁶
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	6% ⁴⁷
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁴⁸
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARATs ⁴⁹ Samaritans listener scheme Toe by toe reading scheme Support for women who had been involved in sex work, links with a rape counselling agency, support for women who have suffered domestic abuse. ⁵⁰ Art, dance, yoga, singing classes ⁵¹ Problem solving and managing peer pressure group ⁵² Courses on anger management, life assessment, self-esteem

Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with Halifax ⁵³
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	77% ⁵⁴
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	44 miles ⁵⁵
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	<p>Reoffending rates for women released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released from prison: 688 Number who reoffended: 479 Number who reoffended once: 62 Number who reoffended twice: 72 Number who reoffended three times: 45 Number who reoffended four times or more: 300</p> <p>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 616 Re-offending rates: 72.1%</p> <p>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners: 72 Re-offending rates: 48.6%⁵⁶</p>

HMP/YOI CORNTON VALE¹ SCOTLAND

HMP Cornton Vale is Scotland's only women's prison and is designed to hold all adult and juvenile women prisoners in Scotland – remanded and convicted.² Due to the capacity of HMP Cornton Vale being reached, women prisoners are also housed across the male prison estate:

- Ratho Hall/HMP Edinburgh Saughton holds around 110 women³ and covers the East of Scotland

- Darroch Hall /HMP Greenock holds 53 women⁴

- HMP Inverness (6-capacity women's unit in use since spring 2011)⁵ and HMP Aberdeen each operate a Community Integration Unit which houses a small

number of low-risk female prisoners from the local area who are nearing the end of their sentence⁶

- 60 women prisoners from the north-east of Scotland will be housed in a dedicated women's wing in the under-construction HMP Grampian, which will replace HMP Peterhead and HMP Craiginches in Aberdeen in 2014⁷ on current site of HMP Peterhead prison.

- The new HMP Inverclyde will also be able to accommodate women⁸

The Commission for Women Offenders also suggests that the Government considers using HMP Low Moss for another women's wing⁹

PRISON PROFILE; HMP CORNTON VALE

Governor	Kate Donegan ¹⁰
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public (Scottish Prison Service)
Open/Closed	Closed There are 24 spaces within the independent living units adjacent to the prison grounds for appropriate women nearing the end of their sentence (equivalent to the open estate) ¹¹
Population – operational capacity/highest/average (2010–11)	Capacity: 309 places ¹² with an assessed operational limit of 440 places ¹³ Highest: 377 Average(Cornton Vale): 329 ¹⁴ Average(total female population):435 ¹⁵
Number of Receptions (2008–09)	2 338 ¹⁶
Young Offender's Institute/ Young Women's Unit	No
Lifer's unit	Yes ¹⁷
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes Capacity 14 ¹⁸
Separation & Care unit	Five cells are used for women at risk of self-harming. There are also two anti-ligature cells ¹⁹ A new separation and care unit is being built and was scheduled to be finished in June 2012 ²⁰
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	There are six house blocks within the perimeter and an Independent Living Unit with a capacity of 24 spaces adjacent. Combination of single cells, double cells and dorms ²¹
Number of Home Detention Curfews	Between 32–40 prisoners on Home Detention Curfew ²²
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and Baby Unit	Seven mother and baby spaces ²³
Number of family days in a year	Family days are available ²⁴
Number of Releases On Temporary License (October 2010–September 2011)	50 ²⁵

EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Hairdressing and beauty therapy ²⁶
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Hairdressing, industrial cleaning ²⁷
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Other programmes/initiatives available, e.g. TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	Listener scheme ²⁸

DOWNVIEW

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI DOWNVIEW	
Governor	Louise Spencer ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£36 940 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 291 ⁵ Capacity: 291 (January-October) 327 (November) 357 (December) ⁶ Highest: 307 ⁷ Lowest: 274 Average (2011/12): 295 ⁸
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 42 Convicted unsentenced: 17 Sentenced: 35 ⁹ Total: 94
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹⁰
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹¹
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 49 Male: 42 Total: 91 ¹²
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 6 funded, 4 in-post Principal officers: 5 funded, 4 in-post Senior officers: 20 funded, 19 in-post Prison officers: 94 funded, 91 in-post ¹³
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	Yes Josephine Butler Unit for 15–18 year olds Capacity 16 ¹⁴
Lifer's unit	Yes ¹⁵
Addictive Treatment unit	No
Resettlement unit	Yes 40 beds ¹⁶
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	No ¹⁷
Training Centre	Yes ¹⁸

Specialist function for foreign nationals	Yes There were 70 Foreign nationals at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁹
Family visiting centre	There is no specific family visiting centre; the gymnasium is used for hosting family days ²⁰
Separation & Care unit	Yes The unit also takes prisoners from Send which has no separation unit ²¹
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Singles, two doubles ²²
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²³
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	10.2 hours ²⁴
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	58 ²⁵
INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	393 ²⁶
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	1 in 2011 ²⁷
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	1 ²⁸
Number of assault incidents (2011)	40 ²⁹
MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby unit	No
Number of family days in a year (1 January–31 December 2011)	Seven family visit days ³⁰ Some women can spend quality time with their children in the "Stepping Stones" flats just outside the prison ³¹
Number of visits a year (2011)	Official: 605 Social: 3 504 Total: 4 109 ³²
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ³³
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	87 ³⁴
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	28.5 ³⁵
Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Variety of vocational training courses and NVQ opportunities ³⁶ including Information, advice and Guidance and Pruning plants ³⁷ Classes include Art, Basic Education, Computer studies, Cookery, Crafts, Creative writing, English, Key skills, Life and Social skills, Literacy, Maths, Numeracy, Open University, Pottery ³⁸
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	26.6% ³⁹

WORK	
Type of prison work available	Businesses and other organisations that Prison Industries has carried out commercial work for during the period April 2011 to 2 December 2011: Fixfast – general packing and assembly MNH Recycling Ltd – Recycling headsets ⁴⁰ Work that keeps the prison running: Contract Services - Average 22.8 hours p/week - 28 places available ⁴¹
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes One block, D, is dedicated to Enhanced prisoners who work in the community ⁴²
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	23% ⁴³
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁴⁴ SDP ⁴⁵
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice, and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARAT 'Leads' have been appointed for all nine current NOMS pathways and they meet together regularly to coordinate activities, notably the running of Information Fayres at which prisoners seek help from outside organisations to increase their chances of successful resettlement on release. ⁴⁶
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	25 ⁴⁷
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with Halifax ⁴⁸
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	87% ⁴⁹
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	57 miles ⁵⁰
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	Reoffending rates for women released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 286 Number who reoffended : 123 Number who reoffended once: 30 Number who reoffended twice: 14 Number who reoffended three times: 13 Number who reoffended four times or more: 66 Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 107 Reoffending rates: 57% Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners: 179 Reoffending rates: 34.6% ⁵¹

DRAKE HALL

PRISON PROFILE:HMP/YOI DRAKE HALL	
Governor	Bridie Oakes-Richards ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£32 577 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 289 ⁵ Capacity: 315 Highest: 312 Lowest: 278 ⁶ Average (2011/12): 305 ⁷
Number of Receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Drake Hall is a training establishment and therefore does not receive new receptions. All receptions are transfers from local prisons. ⁸
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	0 ⁹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 52 Male: 17 Total: 69 ¹¹
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 7.6 funded, 7 in-post Principal officers: .5 funded, 1 in-post Senior officers: 14.5 funded, 14 in-post Prison officers: 69 funded, 69 in-post ¹²
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No
Lifer's unit	Yes 2nd stage lifers ¹³
Addictive treatment unit	The prison has treatment teams
Resettlement unit	Yes HMP Drake Hall is a resettlement prison ¹⁴
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes ¹⁵
Training centre	Yes HMP Drake Hall is a training establishment ¹⁶
Specialist Function for foreign nationals	Yes HMP Drake Hall is a designated centre for foreign nationals ¹⁷ Foreign nationals account for an average of 35 per cent of the population ¹⁸
Family visiting centre	There is no specific family visiting centre; visits are facilitated in the visits area with additional activities laid on ¹⁹
Separation & Care unit	Yes 118 women held during the year (November 2010–October 2011) ²⁰
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	15 house units, consisting of mostly single, some double rooms ²¹ Each unit has a small kitchen, a laundry room and a television lounge ²²
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²³

"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	18.7 hours ²⁴
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010 30 November 2011)	133 ²⁵
INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	184 ²⁶
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁷
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁸
Number of assault incidents (2011)	13 ²⁹
Number of adjudications (2010)	Around 35 adjudications per month ³⁰
Number of searches	Record being kept of all full searches: 7 in 2009 and 9 leading up to date of Inspectorate report in 2010 ³¹
MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby unit	No
Number of family days (2011)	7 family visit days ³²
Number of visits a year (2011)	Official: 657 Social: 4 616 Total: 5 273 ³³
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ³⁴
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	8 ³⁵
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	36 ³⁶
Number of prisoners in education	24 prisoners are following distance learning programmes and four are undertaking Open University courses ³⁷
Accredited courses/training leading to a qualification	85% success rate in achieving qualifications in 2009/10 ³⁸
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages), degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	ESOL Degree-level distance learning through Open University, Hairdressing and beauty NVQ
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	13.3% ³⁹

WORK	
Type of prison work available	<p>There is a prison shop, contracted to DHL Booker who also run a warehouse in Drake Hall from which 10 other prison shops are supplied; this provides work for 41 prisoners at Drake Hall. Work is also provided through the Kitchen, Gardens, the Laundry, the Centre For Manufacturing workshop, the Recycling Unit and Hair & Beauty Salons.⁴⁰</p> <p>Forty women have been engaged in peer tutoring in a variety of forms; classroom assistants, library and housing assistants, signpost workers and health trainers.⁴¹</p> <p>Work that keeps the prison running:</p> <p>Contract Services - Average 27.76 hours p/week - 26 places available</p> <p>Gardens - Average 26.64 hours p/week - 20 places available Laundry - Average 28.33 hours p/week - 25 places available⁴² Businesses and other organisations that Prison Industries has carried out commercial work for (April 2011 to 2 December 2011):</p> <p>General packing and assembly provided by: Hexstone Ltd T/A Owlet Jatou Kudos Giftwrap LTD Paul Rosco Stereoplast Ltd⁴³</p>
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	<p>Voluntary and paid outwork programmes⁴⁴</p> <p>As a prison with a remit for resettlement, Drake Hall encourages prisoners at the appropriate stage of their sentence to find work outside the prison⁴⁵</p>
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	23% ⁴⁶
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁴⁷ The 12 Step Programme at Drake Hall offers residential community based programmes for drug users. These are national resources open to all prisoners based on assessed need ⁴⁸
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARAT ⁴⁹ Listener scheme, and anti-bullying system ⁵⁰ TSP ⁵¹ Toe by toe reading scheme ⁵²
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	53 ⁵³
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with NatWest ⁵⁴
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	97% ⁵⁵
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	83 miles ⁵⁶

Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	<p>Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008</p> <p>Number of women prisoners released: 368 Number who reoffended: 111 Number who reoffended once: 28 Number who reoffended twice: 13 Number who reoffended three times: 9 Number who reoffend four times or more: 61</p> <p>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 159 Reoffending rates: 45.9%</p> <p>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more</p> <p>Women prisoners: 209 Reoffending rates: 18.2%⁵⁷</p>
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EAST SUTTON PARK

PRISON PROFILE: HMP EAST SUTTON PARK	
Governor	Jim Carmichael ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Open ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£38 772 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	<p>Population on 31 December 2011: 86⁵</p> <p>Capacity: 100 Highest: 100 Lowest: 89⁶ Average (2011/12): 95⁷</p>
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	East Sutton Park is a training establishment and therefore does not receive new receptions. Any receptions are transfers from local prisons. ⁸
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	0 ⁹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	<p>Female: 14 Male: 4 Total: 18¹¹</p>
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	<p>Operational managers: 2 funded, 2 in-post Principal officers: none Senior officers: 5 funded, 5 in-post Prison officers: 16.4 funded, 18 in-post¹²</p>
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No
Lifer's unit	<p>Yes</p> <p>11 women serving life sentences and 4 women serving Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection at the time of the latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons¹³</p>
Addictive Treatment unit	No
Resettlement unit	Yes ¹⁴
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	<p>No</p> <p>However, first-night induction procedures are in place¹⁵</p>

Training centre	Yes HMP East Sutton Park is a training establishment ¹⁶
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No There were five foreign nationals at the time of latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁷
Family visiting centre	There is no specific family visiting centre; family visits are taken in the visits hall and garden area. ¹⁸
Separation & Care unit	There are no segregation facilities, women needing this are transferred to closed facilities ¹⁹
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	<p>21 dorms of various sizes²⁰</p> <p>There are 32 bedrooms, 15 of which contain two beds, and the largest of which has six beds. Bedrooms are all situated within the main house. Showers are on bloc and toilet facilities are dotted around the house²¹</p>
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²²
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	17 hours ²³
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	66 ²⁴
INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	0 ²⁵
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁶
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁷
Number of assaults incidents (2011)	0 ²⁸
Number of adjudications (2011)	3–5 adjudications per month ²⁹
Number of women returned to closed conditions (2011)	46 ³⁰
MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby Unit	No
Number of family days (2011)	10 ³¹
Number of visits a year (2011)	<p>Official: 21 Social: 752 Total: 773³²</p>
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ³³
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	77 ³⁴
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	45.3 ³⁵
Number of prisoners in education	<p>74 % of prisoners participate in some form of learning and skills³⁶</p> <p>All women are able to participate in part-time education³⁷</p> <p>At the time of the latest HM Inspectorate report, 10 women were undertaking a higher level qualification with the Open University and nine women were attending colleges in the community³⁸</p>

Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Open university distance learning ³⁹ Literacy and numeracy, hairdressing, knit & stitch and beauty therapy ⁴⁰ Employment focused courses are available, including: Employment law, Preparation for work, Business studies Enterprise, Level 2 Award in Food Safety in Catering, ICT, Gym Instructor, First Aid, Budgeting and Money Management ⁴¹ Women can gain NVQs in Horticulture Level 1, Commercial Horticulture Level 1, Agriculture Level 2 ⁴²
Number of FT/PT training/education places	150 places provided each week ⁴³
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	16.3% ⁴⁴
WORK	
Number of prisoners in prison work	16 women access real work or accredited training in prison: six workers in the industrial kitchen, three in the prison garden and farm, three studying animal husbandry on the prison farm and four work as gym orderlies ⁴⁵ 15 places as house workers, mostly cleaners ⁴⁶
Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average	£12.50 per week ⁴⁷
Type of prison work available	Working prison with farm, gardens and farm shop ⁴⁸ Work that keeps the prison running: Farm - Average 20.55 hours p/week - 20 places available Meat prep - Average 23.14 hours p/week - 7 places available ⁴⁹ 15 places as house workers, mostly cleaners ⁵⁰
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	As part of their resettlement programme, towards the end of their sentences, the women are required to complete 13 weeks of voluntary work before they are eligible to find paid employment ⁵¹
Number of women working in community	About 30 women involved in work in the community, some in education but most in unpaid voluntary work ⁵² Plans to increase number of women working in community to 50 ⁵³
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	29% ⁵⁴
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁵⁵
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARATs TSP ⁵⁶ ART (Aggression Replacement Training) ⁵⁷
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with NatWest ⁵⁸
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	98% ⁵⁹

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	91 miles ⁶⁰
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 61 MOJ are unable to provide details about reoffending due to Data protection ⁶¹

EASTWOOD PARK

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI EASTWOOD PARK	
Governor	Simon Beecroft ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£39 753 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 302 ⁵ Capacity: 363 Highest: 337 Lowest: 302 ⁶ Average (2011/12): 318 ⁷
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 596 Convicted unsentenced: 544 Sentenced: 1 221 ⁸ Total: 2 361
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	19.9 ⁹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	21.5 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 66 Male: 54 Total: 120 ¹¹
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 8 funded, 8 in-post Principal officers: 1 funded, 3 in-post Senior officers: 22 funded, 20 in-post Prison officers: 129 funded, 120 in-post ¹²
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	Yes Mary Carpenter unit for 17 year olds Capacity 16 ¹³
Lifer's unit	Yes However, there were no lifers at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁴
Addictive treatment unit	Yes Detox and maintenance unit - the Kinnon Unit ¹⁵
Resettlement unit	No There is no longer a resettlement unit at HMP Eastwood Park ¹⁶
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes ¹⁷
Training centre	No
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No There were 21 foreign nationals at the time of latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁸

Family visiting centre	There is no specific family visiting centre; all social visits take place in the prison's main visiting room, with the exception of those residing on the MBU or juvenile unit, whose visits take place on their unit. ¹⁹
Separation & Care unit	No ²⁰
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²¹
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	10.9 hours ²² (Information provided by MOJ) 10 hours for most women in work, some unemployed women locked up during the day ²³ (Information provided by HM Inspectorate of Prisons)
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010 to 30 November 2011)	102 ²⁴
INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	1 409 ²⁵
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁶
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁷
Number of assault incidents (2011)	37 ²⁸
Number of adjudications (2009–2010)	612 ²⁹
MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby unit	Yes Capacity of 12 Babies allowed to stay for up to 18 months ³⁰
Number of family days in a year (2011)	There were four main prison family days and four Mother & Baby Unit family days. All women within the establishment are able to apply for both sets of family days, although the ones held on the MBU are, due to the location and level of supervision, subject to a more rigorous risk-assessment. ³¹
Number of visits a year (2011)	Official: 2 960 Social: 4 649 Total: 7 609 ³²
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ³³
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	None approved in 2011 ³⁴
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	22.4 ³⁵
Number of prisoners in education	2 036 qualifications gained in 2009/10 ³⁶ Sufficient education and work activities for 80% of women, with 78% of places occupied ³⁷
Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Information, advice and guidance and initial skills for life assessments, literacy, numeracy, English for speakers of other languages (ESOL), information technology (IT) courses and courses in salon services, manicure and textiles) Personal and social development, such as ceramics, parenting, drug and alcohol awareness. ³⁸ The Education Department offers basic skills, wider key skills, IT, cookery, diversity, salon services, preparation for work, drug and alcohol awareness and industrial cleaning ³⁹ Some support to undertake A-levels and degree courses ⁴⁰
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	6.7% ⁴¹

WORK	
Type of prison work available	Variety of employment including Housing, Gym, Education and Interventions orderlies ⁴² Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 21.89 hours p/week - 10 places available ⁴³ The prison also provides kitchen and cleaning work ⁴⁴
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	9% ⁴⁵
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁴⁶ SDP ⁴⁷
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	Comprehensive Information, Advice and Guidance Service through Education and a Reducing Re-offending resource, both referring and signposting prisoners to internal and external departments/agencies focusing on Children and Families, Accommodation, Finance, Drugs and Alcohol, Health, Employment, Training and Education. Over thirty voluntary and community organisations coming in to the establishment offering support services. ⁴⁸ An Interventions Team works with key stakeholders to reduce reoffending. These include education, health (including mental health) services, and children and family support. Voluntary and community sector organisations work in the prison to meet the complex and individual needs of the prisoners and to offer them a comprehensive range of resettlement provision. There are also Resettlement Fayres every eight weeks. These enable women to access services available to them both inside and outside of the prison. ⁴⁹ CARATS ⁵⁰ Carousel self-harm reduction course ⁵¹
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with Co-operative ⁵²
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	82% ⁵³
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	62 miles ⁵⁴ Only around 20% of prisoners reside within 50 miles of the prison, 26% live between 50 and 100 miles away, 32% live between 100 and 150 miles away and a further 20% or more live over 150 miles away ⁵⁵
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	Approximately 50% of the prisoners have been imprisoned previously ⁵⁶ Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 606 Number who reoffended: 417 Number who reoffended once: 69 Number who reoffended twice: 58 Number who reoffended three times: 37 Number who reoffended four times or more: 253 ⁵⁷ Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 489 Reoffending rates: 74.4% ⁵⁸ Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more: Women prisoners: 117 Reoffending rates: 45.3% ⁵⁹

FOSTON HALL

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI FOSTON HALL	
Governor	Greg Riley-Smith ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£38 543 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 284 ⁵ Capacity: (January) 298 (February) 304 (March-December): 310 Highest: 303 Lowest: 244 ⁶ Average (2011/12): 288 ⁷
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 238 Convicted unsentenced: 196 Sentenced: 625 ⁸ Total: 1 059
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	1.9 ⁹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	1.9 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 71 Male: 24 Total: 95 ¹¹
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-post (31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 7 funded, 5 in-post Principal officers: none funded, 3 in-post Senior officers: 15 funded, 12 in-post Prison officers: 89 funded, 95 in-post ¹²
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No
Lifer's unit	Yes 2nd stage ¹³
Addictive Treatment unit	The prison has treatment teams
Resettlement unit	The prison has resettlement teams
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	No
Training centre	No
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No
Separation & Care unit	Yes ¹⁴
Family visiting centre	There is no specific family visiting centre; there is a general visitors' centre outside the gate which has baby changing facilities, seating and the option to purchase refreshments. ¹⁵
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Single and shared rooms, some en-suite ¹⁶
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ¹⁷
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (2010/11)	11.5 hours ¹⁸
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	71 ¹⁹

INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	810 ²⁰
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²¹
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²²
Number of assault incidents (2011)	2 ²³
MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby Unit	No
Number of family days in a year (2011)	There were 12 lifer/indeterminate sentence prisoner family days and five children's visits days ²⁴
Number of visits a year (2011)	Official: 1 921 Social: 3 772 Total: 5 693 ²⁵
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	99.7 ²⁶
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	0 ²⁷
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	29.7 ²⁸
Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Provision for gaining qualifications in the gardens, the gym, the textile and craft workshop and the kitchens NVQ in Cleaning Services and hairdressing Basic and key skills learning within the education department. ²⁹ Teacher training, assessor awards, personal development and sustainable development, literacy, numeracy, skills for life 26 prisoners on a variety of distance learning courses funded through charities ³⁰
One-to-one guidance	In-cell tuition and is available for basic skills
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	31.4% ³¹
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 43.31 hours p/week - 40 places available ³² Wing/department/window cleaning, first night mentor, kitchens, gym orderly, listeners, library staff, sanctuary orderly, visitors centre staff
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	No – only in visitors centre in grounds of the prison
Number of women working in community	0
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	17% ³³
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ³⁴ P-ASRO ³⁵ Alcohol Intervention Programme

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	TSP CARE ETS CARATs Samaritans trained Listeners scheme ³⁶ CARAT team staff initiate programmes which can link with agencies in the outside community to support prisoners after release. ³⁷
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	41 ³⁸
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with Halifax ³⁹
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	94% ⁴⁰
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	49 miles ⁴¹
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	Reoffending rates for women prisoners released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 275 Number who reoffended: 178 Number who reoffended once: 30 Number who reoffended twice: 16 Number who reoffended three times: 15 Number who reoffended four times or more: 117 ⁴² Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 200 Reoffending rates: 72% ⁴³ Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners: 75 Reoffending rates: 45.3% ⁴⁴

HOLLOWAY

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI HOLLOWAY	
Governor	Julia Killick ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£45 972 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 529 ⁵ Capacity (January–February): 533 Capacity (March–December): 591 Highest: 577 Lowest: 437 ⁶ Average (2011/12): 545 ⁷
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 878 Convicted unsentenced: 488 Sentenced: 1 287 ⁸
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	0 ⁹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 106 Male: 65 Total: 171 ¹¹

Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 15 funded, 13 in-post Principal officers: 1 funded, 3 in-post Senior officers: 35 funded, 32 in-post Prison officers: 176 funded, 171 in-post ¹²
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No
Lifer's unit	Yes 1st stage ¹³ There were 32 women serving life sentences and 11 women serving Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁴
Addictive Treatment unit	Yes Substance misuse treatment wing ¹⁵
Resettlement unit	Yes ¹⁶
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes ¹⁷
Training centre	No
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No Foreign nationals made up a third of the population at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁸
Family visiting centre	Yes There is a family room which is used for supervised contact and by other prisoners who wish to have a visit with their children in a more child friendly area. ¹⁹
Separation & Care unit	Yes Care, Separation and Reintegration Unit (CSRU) ²⁰
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Single rooms and multi-occupancy dorms ²¹
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²²
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (2010/11)	9.0 hours ²³
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	133 ²⁴
INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	771 ²⁵
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁶
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁷
Number of assault incidents (2011)	68 ²⁸
MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby Unit	Yes Capacity 13 ²⁹ Babies are allowed to stay up to age of 9 months ³⁰
Number of family days in a year (2011)	There were three family days and 12 extended children's visits ³¹
Number of visits a year (2011)	Official: 4 236 Social: 9 211 Total: 13 447 ³²
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ³³
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	1 ³⁴

EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	21.8 ³⁵
Number of prisoners in education	100 full-time spaces in formal education and another 24 in distance learning and higher level courses, from entry level to graduate level study ³⁶
Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training	60 vocational training spaces available ³⁷
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	<p>British Industrial Cleaning Sciences (BICS), Gardens and Painting³⁸ Horticulture, IT, catering, customer service³⁹ Educational Levels 1 and 2 are covered but there is no Level 3 provision other than that offered by distance learning and only sentenced women serving more than 1 year can apply for higher education funding⁴⁰</p> <p>Alongside a number of courses that encourage preparation for employment, women are able to gain City and Guilds accreditation in Cleaning and Support Services and Holloway has formed links with both local hospitals, the Royal Free and the Whittington, where women may be offered employment on release.</p> <p>Short courses in carpentry, painting and decorating and basic plumbing and electrics which are delivered over a period of two weeks⁴¹</p>
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	8.1% ⁴²
WORK	
Number of prisoners in prison work	300 work places available, excluding the 100 full-time places in education. About 60 places were available as housekeepers or cleaners and there were up to 20 places available for work in the kitchens. On average, around 24 % of women were identified as unemployed at the time of the latest Inspection and 50 women were waiting for security clearance to be allocated to work. ⁴³
Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average	Women in education paid the lowest - £7.90 with £2 bonuses for achieved accredited qualifications ⁴⁴
Type of prison work available	<p>Work available as cleaners, housekeepers and kitchen staff, NVQ in catering, industrial cleaning, hairdressing, painting and decorating⁴⁵</p> <p>Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 35.41 hours p/week - 12 places available⁴⁶</p>
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes, at the time of the latest Inspection, a few women did work experience in the community through ROTL. ⁴⁷
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	7% ⁴⁸
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS P-ASRO ⁴⁹ Narcotics Anonymous SDP ⁵⁰
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARATs ETS Art therapy sessions Patient consultation group ⁵¹ Safer Sex Work (a non-accredited programme for Sex Workers) ⁵²
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	63 ⁵³
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with Halifax ⁵⁴
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	93% ⁵⁵

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	29 miles ⁵⁶
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	<p>Reoffending rates for women released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 692 Number who reoffended: 463 Number who reoffended once: 75 Number who reoffended twice: 61 Number who reoffended three times: 48 Number who reoffended four times or more: 279⁵⁷</p> <p>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 601 Reoffending rates: 70.4%⁵⁸</p> <p>Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners: 91 Reoffending rates: 44%⁵⁹</p>

HYDEBANK WOOD ASH HOUSE¹

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI HYDEBANK WOOD ASH HOUSE ¹	
Governor of HMP Hydebank Wood	Gary Alcock ² (2011) Sue McAllister (as of July 2012)
Dedicated female Governor of Ash House	Julie Blacklock
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public
Open/Closed	Closed
Annual cost per place (2010/11)	The Cost Per Prisoner Place for the Northern Ireland Prison Service was £73 762, no separate CPPP was calculated for female prisoners ³
Population - operational capacity (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 44 ⁴ Capacity: 71 ⁵
Number of receptions in 2011	161 receptions on remand 281 receptions following sentences ⁶
Number of "separated" (politically affiliated) prisoners	1 ⁷
Percentage of male/female prison officers	Male 22%, female 78% ⁸
Young Offender's Institute/ Young women's unit	No Since 2008, all juvenile female prisoners under 18 years of age are held at Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre in Bangor, not at HMP Hydebank Wood ⁹ All young women prisoners over the age of 18 are held at Ash House
Lifer's unit	No dedicated lifer's unit; women life prisoners in Northern Ireland spend their entire sentences in Ash House ¹⁰ and the only opportunity to progress is to move to landings 4 and 5 which are shared with a small number of other women ¹¹ 6 women serving life sentences in Ash House ¹²
Addictive treatment unit	No ¹³
Resettlement unit	No ¹⁴
Therapeutic community	No ¹⁵
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes ¹⁶
Training centre	No coherent learning and training strategy for women ¹⁷
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No ¹⁸

Family visiting centre	Yes ¹⁹
Separation & Care unit	No ²⁰ A designated cell on Ash landing is used for cellular confinement or detention ²¹
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Hydebank comprises five self contained houses, each of which can hold about 60 prisoners. Each house comprises four landings each of which has a shower/toilet room and recreation/dining areas. Ash House is one of these houses ²² Single cells ²³
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	There is no set time period but no less than an hour a day. No detailed information available about actual time spent outside ²⁴
Number of hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day	On average, those prisoners who engage in constructive and developmental activity linked to a sentence/resettlement plan can potentially be out of cell for 9hrs 45 minutes between Monday/Friday and 9 hours and 7 hours respectively on a Saturday and Sunday. Other prisoners who do not engage in work or other purposeful activity may potentially spend a longer time in cell. ²⁵ These times apply under normal circumstances only and can be significantly shorter when the prison is subject to a lock-down.
Number of Home Detention Curfews (2011)	19 women released on electronic monitoring ²⁶
INCIDENTS	
Number of women in segregation (2011)	24 women were subject to cellular confinement on adjudication ²⁷
Number of days locked down (2011)	The prison was not locked down for a full day on any occasion during 2011. However, some landings locked down for shorter periods for operational reasons ²⁸
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	82 ²⁹
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	Some weeks after the latest prison inspection a young woman in Ash House apparently took her own life. ³⁰
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	1 death in custody. The Coroner has not yet reached a verdict on cause of death. ³¹
Number of adjudications (2011)	125 adjudications ³² 24 females were subject to cellular confinement on adjudication ³³
Number of Control & Restraints/physical restraints (2011)	16 incidents where C&R was used ³⁴
Number of formal complaints by prisoners (2011)	361 ³⁵
Number of recalls (2011)	0 ³⁶
Number of searches (2011)	There were 1401 'Female Level 1' searches. The level 1 search is removal of clothes down to underwear. The prisoner's bra and pants are not removed. There were 24 'Full Body Female Level 2' searches. The level 2 search requires the prisoner to remove her upper clothing, is searched, clothing placed back on and then the lower clothing is removed to be searched and replaced. Of the 'Full Body Female Level 2' searches, 29% resulted in the confiscation of contraband goods. ³⁷
Number of assault incidents (2011)	11 prisoner on prisoner and 1 prisoner on staff ³⁸
Female and male prisoners mixed	Mixed health centre ³⁹ Mixed transportation ⁴⁰ Women prisoners share visiting facilities with young male inmates, having three designated tables in the visits room ⁴¹

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and Baby Unit (capacity)	2 mother and baby cells, No applications in 2011 ⁴²
Number of babies born (2011)	0 ⁴³
Number born to mother on MBU (2011)	0 ⁴⁴
Number of family days in a year	None, other than a one-off Christmas party for the children of inmates ⁴⁵
Number of visits a year (2011)	For women prisoners in Hydebank wood, the number of appointments for family and social visits were: 1 347 for sentenced prisoners and 586 for unsentenced prisoners ⁴⁶ Sentenced prisoners are permitted one statutory visit and three privilege visits in each four week period. An unconvicted prisoner may receive up to three visits each week. In addition, a monthly Child/Family-Centered Visit is available to those prisoners who meet eligibility criteria. An extended visits facility has also been established adjacent to the female residential accommodation at Hydebank Wood which provides a safe and secure environment in which mothers can spend extended periods of time with their child/children. Extended visits are in addition to a mother's statutory visiting entitlements and one visit per month may be granted, subject to demand. ⁴⁷
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	No records kept of CRLs ⁴⁸
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Number of prisoners in education	45 women are engaged in formal education ⁴⁹ The 2011 Hydebank Wood/Ash House inspection showed that capacity in the vital area of learning and skills was significantly underutilised: most classes had less than five learners, average attendance was 50% and there were serious staff shortages. ⁵⁰
Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training	25 ⁵¹
Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Vocational training is available for female prisoners in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party (industrial cleaning) and hairdressing, all training provided by the Northern Ireland Prison Service ⁵² Education courses available to female prisoners include: Essential skills in the form of literacy, numeracy and ICT; ESOL classes for foreign nationals, music, art, cookery and creative writing classes. Open University and other distance learning courses are also available ⁵³
Average length of training/course	An average education class lasts for two hours and inmates attend classes depending on their individual needs. For example cookery classes could last for six weeks, but literacy classes maybe 10-12 weeks. Some longer term prisoners may stay in classes for several months. ⁵⁴
Number of FT/PT training/education places	There are eight full-time training places in the gardens, four part-time training places in the kitchen, eight part-time training places in the centre cleaning party and three part-time training places in hairdressing. ⁵⁵ There are approximately 100 part-time education places available each week which female prisoners can avail of ⁵⁶ The majority of education classes are provided by NIPS staff. Some classes are provided by staff from the Belfast Metropolitan College and the Prison Arts Foundation. ⁵⁷

Accredited courses/training leading to a qualification	<p>AQA Unit Awards to enable short-stay inmates to obtain nationally accredited qualifications across a broad range of interests, generally at a basic level</p> <p>National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) can be obtained through work in the kitchens, gardens and centre cleaning party. Work in the centre cleaning party can also lead to Assessment and Qualifications Alliance (AQA) qualifications. All prisoners working in the kitchen must obtain the Essentials of Food Safety Certificate. Prisoners can also obtain Manual Handling and First Aid qualifications.⁵⁸</p> <p>12 female prisoners achieved formal qualifications in horticulture and industrial cleaning during 1 January 2011 and 31 December 2011.⁵⁹</p> <p>12 female prisoners achieved formal accreditation for courses between 1 January and 31 December 2011</p> <p>According to the latest Criminal Justice Inspection report on Learning and Skills provision by the Northern Ireland Prison Service, too few prisoners are being provided with useful skills for resettlement. For example, no prisoners in Hydebank Wood have achieved an IT qualification in a number of years.⁶⁰ "The curriculum was outdated and did not match the needs of the prisoners, employers or the local labour market"⁶¹</p>
One-to-one guidance on admission	<p>Yes⁶²</p> <p>Initial screening and continuous assessment of individual needs, Personal learning plans and progress/achievement records, educational guidance and support</p>
WORK	
Number of prisoners in prison work	<p>There are currently 52 work places in Hydebank wood for female prisoners.</p> <p>On the 12 April 2012, 71% of the female prison population were undertaking work duties.⁶³</p>
Number of hours worked in a week – highest/lowest/average	<p>During the 4 week period from 12 March to 8 April 2012, female prisoners worked an average of 22.17 hours per week.⁶⁴</p>
Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average	<p>Prisoner wages are based on the Progressive Regimes and Earned Privileges Scheme (PREPS) which operates in Hydebank Wood. A prisoner's weekly wage varies from £4 (basic regime) to £20 (enhanced regime).⁶⁵</p>
Type of prison work available	<p>Work is available for female prisoners in the kitchen, gardens, centre cleaning party, cottage industries/card making and various orderly posts within the centre. Work posts can also be provided in the Visits shop⁶⁶ No external employers or providers available⁶⁷</p>
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	<p>Yes</p> <p>In recent years external work placements have been undertaken in charity shops, a local garden centre and with Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NIACRO) and the Women's Support Network⁶⁸</p>
Number of women working in community	<p>There are currently two female prisoners actively working in the community⁶⁹</p>

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
<p>Support services relating to employment, finance and housing e.g. Finance benefit and debt advisor, Job Centre Plus, Next Steps Advice, CIAS (Careers Information and Advice Service)</p>	<p>Hydebank Wood has a Service Level Agreement with the Housing Rights Service, which has secured the services of a full time Housing Advice Worker for the prison. The Worker assists prisoners with a range of housing issues such as advocacy, maintenance/termination of tenancy, continuation of Housing Benefit claims and making applications to the NI Housing Executive for social housing in advance of their release.</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS) also work alongside the Probation Board for Northern Ireland (PBNI) in making applications for a bail address to the PBNI Hostel Panel.⁷⁰</p> <p>All sentenced prisoners leaving custody are referred to the Job track programme. Job track is a partnership between Northern Ireland Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders (NIACRO), PBNI and NIPS which works to increase the employability of ex-prisoners.⁷¹</p> <p>Also, day release for suitable prisoners⁷²</p> <p>Personal Development programme through Women's Support Network⁷³</p> <p>NIPS and PBNI jointly fund the provision of a Benefits Officer via NIACRO. She assists prisoners in relation to finance, benefits and debt management and delivers a money management programme.⁷⁴</p>
<p>Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)</p>	<p>AD: EPT (Alcohol and Drugs: Empowering people through therapy) drug and alcohol service is delivered by Opportunity Youth across the 3 sites of NIPS and in partnership with the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust. AD: EPT is a comprehensive drug and alcohol service providing a range of services to people in custody who have problems associated with the misuse of substances. Interventions provided by AD:EPT include:</p> <p>Core Harm Reduction Awareness session</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addictions Assessment and Individualised Care Planning • 1-2-1 Casework • 1-2-1 Behaviour Change Counselling • Harm Reduction/ Paraphernalia Care Planning • Pre Release Session • Relapse Prevention Session • Failed Drug Test Review Session • Delivery of Approved Substance • Misuse Programmes (PASRO) <p>AD: EPT work as part of a multi disciplinary team in the prisons and in particular the Clinical Addiction Team with the aim of delivering and promoting recovery by those whom are presenting with drug or alcohol problems.⁷⁵</p> <p>Alcohol Awareness (Probation & Prison Services)</p> <p>Drugs/Alcohol Awareness (Opportunity Youth)⁷⁶</p> <p>South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust responsible for Clinical Addictions Team⁷⁷</p> <p>Alcohol Related Violence, co-facilitated by PBNI and NIPS staff⁷⁸</p> <p>According to the latest Regulation and Quality Improvement Authority report, there was no up-to-date drug or alcohol strategy, nor any evidence of multidisciplinary addictions meetings having taken place in Ash house⁷⁹</p>

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement)	Multi-disciplinary teams consisting of prison officers, probation and psychology staff, in partnership with outside agencies, offer a range of programmes ⁸⁰ Anger Management is co-facilitated by PBNI and NIPS staff Enhanced Thinking Skills is provided by NIPS staff GOALS (Gaining Opportunities and Living Skills) programme is provided by NIPS staff. GLOW well-being is provided by Opportunity Youth ⁸¹ The provision of mental health support is the responsibility of the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust. Where appropriate, prisoners can be referred to Safer Custody or placed on the Supporting Prisoners at Risk (SPAR) process.
Bank accounts enabled	No due to reluctance by banks in Northern Ireland ⁸²
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Status: Sentenced/Recall/Unsentenced/Remand/Civil prisoners/Detainees	For 2009–10: 21 remands 22 sentenced to immediate custody 2 fine defaulters 0 immigration detainees 45 total ⁸³
Distance from home address	30 miles on 2nd April 2012 ⁸⁴
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate	Fifty percent of women prisoners discharged from prison into the community in 2003 were reconvicted within two years. ⁸⁵

LOW NEWTON

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI LOW NEWTON	
Governor	Alan Richer ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£45 899 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 292 ⁵ Capacity: 312 Highest: 336 Lowest: 282 ⁶ Average (2011/12): 276 ⁷
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 213 Convicted unsentenced: 182 Sentenced: 444 ⁸ Total: 839
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	16.4 ⁹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	16.4 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 72 Male: 44 Total: 116 ¹¹
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 8.4 funded, 11 in-post Principal officers: none funded, 1 in-post Senior officers: 19 funded, 20 in-post Prison officers: 115 funded, 116 in-post ¹²
Young Offender's Institute/ Young women's unit	No

Lifer's unit	Yes 1st stage ¹³ Also, secure accommodation for restricted status (high security) women ¹⁴ There were 16 women serving life sentences and 20 women serving Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection at the time of the latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁵
Addictive treatment unit	No
Resettlement unit	Offender Management Unit, under the remit of the head of resettlement ¹⁶
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes First night and induction wing ¹⁷
Training centre	No
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No There were 11 Foreign nationals at the time of the latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁸
Family visiting centre	Yes ¹⁹
Separation & Care unit	Yes Three cells in the Care and Separation Unit, an Adjudications Room, and an interview room ²⁰
Dangerous and severe personality disorder unit	"The Primrose unit" for high risk women with very complex needs ²¹ Delivered jointly by staff from the prison and from Tees, Esk and Wear Valleys NHS Trust, Primrose offers comprehensive treatment to help participants reduce the impact of personality disorder, risk of re-offending and risk of harm to self and others. Primrose is designed for prisoners who present the highest risk of serious harm to others and have the most complex needs. The programme offers skills for life, including "life minus violence" programme, therapy to address unsolved psychological trauma, and behaviour therapy to treat personality disorders and self-harming behaviour. There are spaces for 12 women, who live on F Wing and associate with other prisoners on the wing but attend therapy and programmes on the Unit (a pod attached to F Wing) during work and education hours and on some evenings. The programme is available to the whole of the female prison estate. To be eligible for the programme prisoners must have at least four years of their sentence remaining. Women who meet the criteria transfer to Low Newton for a 3-6 months assessment period. A woman assessed as suitable is set a programme individually tailored to meet her needs. The 12 places available are always filled, and there is a long waiting list. ²²
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	The majority of cells are single-occupancy, with a small number of double-occupancy cells to cater for "at risk" women, i.e. women assessed as unsuitable for single cell accommodation ²³
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²⁴
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	10.6 hours ²⁵
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010 to 30 November 2011)	103 ²⁶

INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents (2011)	446 ²⁷
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁸
Number of deaths, (including self-inflicted deaths (2011))	0 ²⁹
Number of assault incidents (2011)	56 ³⁰
MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby unit	No A mother and baby liaison officer sees all pregnant women ³¹
Number of family days in a year (2011)	There were four family days. In addition 'play days' were held once a month and 'child parent days' once a week on a Friday morning. ³² HMP Low Newton is one of six establishments with extended visits for children, including weekly and monthly children's visits and quarterly family days which are open to a prisoner's wider family ³³
Number of visits a year (2011)	Official: 1 307 Social: 3 266 Total: 4 573 ³⁴
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ³⁵
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	0 ³⁶
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	23.7 ³⁷
Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Gymnasium - programmes available for key work skills. Part of Learning and Skills Pitstop - initial educational needs and training assessments for all women; also vocational and creative industries courses. ³⁸ The Learning Shop - "drop-in" computer-driven learning, staffed by a charitable organisation and used by women in their own time, including evenings and weekends, for computer-based learning, e.g. languages. The facility is also used during weekdays by women on education courses, employment and training programmes, or direct learning courses ³⁹ Hairdressing, call centre duties, beauty, British Industrial Cleaning Sciences course (BICS) The prison gardens provide horticultural training for women, some of the produce being used in the prison kitchen.
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	19.6% ⁴⁰
WORK	
Type of prison work available	A team of 4 prisoners work making up weekly beverages packs. Up to 3 women are employed machining cloth bags for Barnardos. Greetings card are manufactured and are available for purchase by prisoners and staff. ⁴¹ NVQ courses are undertaken by prisoners working in the kitchen, with a good success rate. ⁴² Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 21.67 hours p/week - 12 places available Industrial Cleaning - Average 20.36 hours per week - 28 places available ⁴³

Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes ⁴⁴
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	11% ⁴⁵
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁴⁶ P-ASRO ⁴⁷
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	The Primrose unit (see above) CARAT ⁴⁸ Samaritans Listener ⁴⁹
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	32 ⁵⁰
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with Halifax ⁵¹
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	88% ⁵²
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	60 miles ⁵³
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	Reoffending rates for women released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 445 Number who reoffended: 307 Number who reoffended once: 41 Number who reoffended twice: 40 Number who reoffended three times: 30 Number who reoffended four times or more: 196 Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 292 Reoffending rates: 78.1% Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners: 153 Reoffending rates: 51.6% ⁵⁴

NEW HALL

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI NEW HALL	
Governor	Marian Mahoney ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£52 637 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 374 ⁵ Capacity: 446 Highest: 412 Lowest: 352 ⁶ Average (2011/12): 385 ⁷
Number of Receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 297 Convicted unsentenced: 182 Sentenced: 666 ⁸ Total: 1 145
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	11.7 ⁹

Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	11.6 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 97 Male: 67 Total: 164 ¹¹
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 10 funded, 8 in-post Principal officers: 2 funded, 4 in-post Senior officers: 33 funded, 29 in-post Prison officers: 148.5 funded, 164 in-post ¹²
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	Yes ¹³ Rivendell Unit Recently reduced from 28 to nine spaces for 17-year olds, remaining accommodation now for adults ¹⁴
Lifer's unit	Yes 1st stage ¹⁵ 40 women serving life sentences ¹⁶
Addictive treatment unit	HMP New Hall is piloting a Drug Recovery Wing for short-sentenced women with continuity of treatment between the prison and the community ¹⁷
Resettlement unit	This prison has a drop in and prison staff who form part of a multi agency resettlement team.
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes ¹⁸
Care and assessment unit	Yes Holly House ¹⁹
Training centre	No
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No There were 33 foreign nationals, including 1 detainee at the time of latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ²⁰
Family visiting centre	There is no specific family visiting centre but there is a visiting centre outside of the prison containing a tea bar, lounge facilities and a children's play area. Inside the main prison visiting area there is also a separate children's play facility staffed by the New Hall Kidz charity. ²¹
Separation & Care unit	Yes Sycamore house Capacity 12 ²²
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Mainly cellular, dorms holding 21 women ²³ Four residential units holding a mixture of adult and young women, sentenced and remand women. Lifers and IPPS kept separate ²⁴
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²⁵
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	9.2 hours ²⁶
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	144 ²⁷
INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	708 ²⁸
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	1 ²⁹
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	2 ³⁰
Number of assault incidents (2011)	21 ³¹

MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby unit	Yes Space for 9 mothers and 10 babies ³² Babies allowed to stay for up to 18 months ³³
Number of family days in a year (2011)	7 ³⁴
Number of visits a year (2011)	Official: 3 372 Social: 5 287 Total: 8 659 ³⁵
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ³⁶
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	2 ³⁷
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	25 ³⁸
Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Literacy and numeracy, ESOL, Study skills for higher level learners, ICT, Kitchen preparation, Health and safety, Daily programme in the health care centre, NVQs in business administration, call centre working, catering and hairdressing, Training for work in high street photography shops ³⁹
Number of FT/PT training/education places	About 86 education places available at the time of the last inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ⁴⁰
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	19.3% ⁴¹
WORK	
Type of prison work available	New Hall has four workshops consisting of an assembly shop for private sector work and three sewing shops for Prison Service work ⁴² Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 35.26 hours p/week - 4 places available Contract Services - Average 24.76 hours p/week - 50 places available Textiles 1 - Average 23.29 hours p/week - 15 places available Textiles 3 - Average 23.34 hours p/week - 15 places available ⁴³ Businesses and other organisations that Prison Industries has carried out commercial work for during the period April 2011 to 2 December 2011: ASD Lighting PLC – Assembly of electrical components Crest Medical – General packing and assembly H&M Display Ltd - General packing and assembly Interweave textiles Ltd – Textile work LCR Hallcrest Ltd - General packing and assembly Link communications UK Ltd - General packing and assembly Paul Ryan T/A tin wolf - General packing and assembly Robert & Scott and sons Ltd - General packing and assembly Sicame electrical developments Ltd - General packing and assembly ⁴⁴
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	During the year a small number of residents were accepted on ROTL to work at a Max Spielman photography business ⁴⁵
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	6% ⁴⁶
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁴⁷ SDP ⁴⁸ From April 2012, HMP New Hall will form part of the second tranche of Drug Recovery Wing pilots, focussing on abstinence, being drug-free and connecting prisoners with community drug recovery services on release ⁴⁹

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARAT FOR A-Z Motivational course The power to change ⁵⁰
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	52 ⁵¹
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	82% ⁵²
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	45 miles ⁵³
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	Reoffending rates for women released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 594 Number who reoffended: 427 Number who reoffended once: 68 Number who reoffended twice: 59 Number who reoffended three times: 46 Number who reoffended four times or more: 254 Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 449 Reoffending rates: 76.8% Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners: 145 Reoffending rates: 56.6% ⁵⁴

PETERBOROUGH

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI HMP PETERBOROUGH	
Governor	Director: Nick Leader Controller: John Ryan ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Private – Sodexo Justice Services ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/ in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 346 ⁴ Capacity: 384 Highest: 384 Lowest: 339 ⁵
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried – 551 Convicted unsentenced – 292 Sentenced – 1007 ⁶ Total: 1 850
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	23.9 ⁷ (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	23.9 ⁸ (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)
Percentage of female/male prison officers	Female: 37% Male: 63% ⁹
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No
Lifer's unit	Yes 1st stage lifers ¹⁰ Capacity for 11 women serving Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection

Addictive treatment unit	No
Resettlement unit	No
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes 15-bed healthcare facility, incorporating a first-night centre ¹¹
Training centre	No
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No
Family visiting centre	Yes ¹²
Separation & Care unit	Yes ¹³ 12 cells + 1 special cell
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Majority of accommodation is single occupancy ¹⁴ Some single cells accommodate two women ¹⁵
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ¹⁶ Less than 30 minutes for working prisoners ¹⁷
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	9.3 hours ¹⁸ However, many unemployed prisoners, including women on the initial stages of IDTS, were only able to spend about three hours a day out of their cell ¹⁹
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	182 ²⁰

INCIDENTS

Number of self harm incidents (2011)	1 694 ²¹
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²²
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	1 ²³
Number of assault incidents (2011)	350 ²⁴
Number of Control & Restraints/physical restraints (2010/11)	51 incidents of use of force in year, majority in segregation unit and involving same prisoners repeatedly, only three recorded as prevention of self-harm ²⁵

MOTHERS AND BABIES

Mother and Baby Unit	Yes Capacity of 12 women ²⁶ Babies are allowed to stay for up to 18 months ²⁷
Number of family days in a year	Quarterly family visits ²⁸
Number of visits a year	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	99.9 ²⁹ (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leaves	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run
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Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Basic and Higher Literacy and Numeracy, English for Speakers of Other Languages, Information Technology, Communication Skills, Stories connect, Money management, Learndirect ³⁰ , Open university (although only one student), Art and Business Studies Accredited vocational training provided by the prison for 35 women in industrial cleaning. Also Hairdressing and beauty therapy, eco-art ³¹ , horticulture and Cookery ³²
Number of FT/PT training/education places	Around 100 education places available daily ³³
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	3.7% ³⁴
WORK	
Type of prison work available	125 off-wing jobs such as sorting clothes to sell in charity shops, recycling cardboard, plastics and paper, portable electrical appliance testing, orderly jobs, creative arts and gardening work. 76 jobs on the wings as cleaners and server workers. ³⁵ Links with local charity shops as well as various community projects e.g. school plays and museum displays ³⁶ A washing machine repair shop ³⁷ Cookery and domestic science workshop Sewing workshop, with items made for Barnardos ³⁸ Carpentry workshop
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes ³⁹
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	18% ⁴⁰ (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁴¹ SDP ⁴²
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement)	CARATs ⁴³ Samaritans listeners Toe-by-toe ⁴⁴
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	56 ⁴⁵
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with Barclays ⁴⁶
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	92% ⁴⁷ (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	64 miles ⁴⁸
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run

SEND

PRISON PROFILE: HMP SEND	
Governor	Karen Elgar ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed ³
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£39 902 ⁴
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011:272 ⁵ Capacity: 282 Highest: 280 Lowest: 271 ⁶ Average (2011/12): 274 ⁷
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Send is a training establishment and therefore does not receive new receptions. Any receptions are transfers from local prisons. ⁸
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2010/11)	0 ⁹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	0 ¹⁰
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 35 Male: 29 Total: 64 ¹¹
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	Operational managers:6 funded, 6 in-post Principal officers: 4 funded, 4 in-post Senior officers: 20 funded, 21 in-post Prison officers: 76 funded, 64 in-post ¹²
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No
Lifer's unit	Yes 2nd stage ¹³ Send has the largest capacity for lifers across the women's estate; There were 51 women serving life sentences and 30 women serving Indeterminate sentences for Public Protection at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁴
Addictive treatment unit	Yes Capacity of 20 ¹⁵ in 10 dual occupancy cells ¹⁶
Resettlement unit	Yes Capacity of 80 ¹⁷

Democratic therapeutic community	<p>Yes 40 capacity¹⁸ 21 women taking part at the time of the latest inspection by HM Chief Inspectorate of Prisons¹⁹</p> <p>The only Democratic therapeutic community throughout the women's estate, a national resource open to all prisoners who meet the criteria, based on assessed need²⁰</p> <p>The Therapeutic Community model offers a safe environment with a clear structure of boundaries and expectations. Through psychosocial therapy the aim is to encourage residents towards a better understanding of their previous behaviour and to enable them to improve their inter-personal functioning. Encouraging and reinforcing the notion of personal responsibility and sharing, members and staff meet together on a regular basis to discuss the management and activities of the community, to assess applications for admission and to support leavers. Send's Therapeutic Community accepts women assessed as medium, high or very high risk of serious harm to others and/or a medium or high risk of reconviction; as well as deficits in two or more of the following: self-management, coping, and problem solving; relationship skills/ inter-personal relating; anti-social beliefs, values and attitudes; and/or emotional management and functioning.²¹</p>
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes ²²
Training centre	Yes ²³ HMP Send is a training establishment ²⁴
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No There were 25 foreign nationals, making up 9 % of the population ²⁵
Family visiting centre	Yes There is a family visiting centre outside the establishment which offers hot and cold refreshments; an indoor/ outdoor play area; baby changing facilities and information on services available to visitors from statutory and non statutory agencies. ²⁶
Separation & Care unit	No There is no designated segregation unit ²⁷
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Singles and doubles ²⁸ All women (with the exception of those in the Addiction Treatment Unit, which has 10 dual occupancy cells) are housed in individual cells with en-suite showers and toilets ²⁹
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ³⁰
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	11.9 hours ³¹
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	55 ³²
INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	399 ³³
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ³⁴
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ³⁵
Number of assault incidents (2011)	16 ³⁶
Number of Control & Restraints/physical restraints (2010)	36 incidents of use of force ³⁷

MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby Unit	No
Number of family days in a year (2011)	There were 13 family days, ten for the general population and three for the establishment's Therapeutic Community. ³⁸
Number of visits a year (2011)	Official: 898 Social: 3 988 Total: 4 886 ³⁹
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ⁴⁰
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	24 ⁴¹
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	31.2 ⁴²
Number of prisoners in education	<p>There are 145 part-time education places</p> <p>50% of the population attend education - 139 women attend part-time and 2 full-time⁴³</p> <p>Twenty-eight prisoners following Open University and distance learning courses in subjects such as management, law and religious studies⁴⁴</p>
Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training	Fifty-nine prisoners are engaged in employment-related training, mainly part-time. ⁴⁵
Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	<p>Extensive Education curriculum that includes: Adult literacy and numeracy and Employability skills</p> <p>Opportunities for prisoners to undertake Distance Learning courses up to degree level⁴⁶</p> <p>Vocational qualifications in Business Administration, Hairdressing, Customer Services, Horticulture, Catering Information Advice and Guidance and Gym instructor</p> <p>Courses provided in Art, Information technology, Cookery, English for speakers of other languages (ESOL)</p>
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	34% ⁴⁷
WORK	
Type of prison work available	<p>Work opportunities in areas such as the kitchen, gardens, waste recycling, greeting card manufacturing, retail boutique, hairdressing, needlework, wing cleaning, orderlies and painting</p> <p>The call centre, managed by an external provider, provides work for prisoners and offers support on issues such as housing and benefits via a direct secure phone line, to women at HMP Downview⁴⁸</p> <p>The Horticultural Department employs about forty women to maintain the establishment grounds and manage the prison's recycling. Garden produce is supplied to the kitchen, the staff mess, and the cookery classes</p> <p>Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 23.55 hours p/week - 45 places available Card Workshop - Average 27 hours p/week - 15 places available⁴⁹</p>
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	There are opportunities for those on the Resettlement unit to undertake voluntary work and work placements within the community ⁵⁰
Number of women working in community	32 women released on temporary licence, mainly in charity work ⁵¹

Employment on release rate (2011/12)	39% ⁵²
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁵³ The RAPT programme at Send offers residential community based programmes for drug users. These are national resources open to all prisoners based on assessed need ⁵⁴ RAPT is The Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust (RAPT) 12 step programme ⁵⁵
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATS (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARATS ⁵⁶
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	21 ⁵⁷
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with HSBC ⁵⁸
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	97% ⁵⁹
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	76 miles ⁶⁰
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	Reoffending rates for women released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 152 Number who reoffended: 61 Number who reoffended once: 18 Number who reoffended twice: 10 Number who reoffended three times: 9 Number who reoffended four times or more: 24 Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners:42 Reoffending rates: 52.4% Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners:110 Reoffending rates: 35.5% ⁶¹

STYAL

PRISON PROFILE: HM/YOI STYAL	
Governor	John Hewitson ¹
Private or public (name of contractor if private)	Public ²
Open/Closed	Closed
Annual cost per place (2011/12)	£37 513 ³
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year (2011)	Population on 31 December 2011: 406 ⁴ Capacity: 459 Highest: 459 Lowest: 412 ⁵ Average (2011/12): 433 ⁶
Number of receptions (October 2010–September 2011)	Untried: 475 Convicted unsentenced: 434 Sentenced: 1 002 ⁷ Total: 1 911

Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2011/12)	4.2 ⁸
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2011/12)	4.2 ⁹
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 85 Male: 56 Total: 141 ¹⁰
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts (31 January 2012)	Operational managers: 9 funded, 7 in-post Principal officers: 4.5 funded, 13 in-post Senior officers: 17 funded, 17 in-post Prison officers: 142 funded, 141 in-post ¹¹
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No
Lifer's unit	Yes 2nd stage ¹²
Addictive treatment unit	Yes Waite wing 40% of new arrivals required clinical management for drug and/or alcohol dependency. ¹³ HMP Styal is piloting a Drug Recovery Wing for short-sentenced women with continuity of treatment between the prison and the community ¹⁴
Resettlement unit	No The prison has an extensive drop-in where voluntary sector agencies deliver resettlement services alongside prison staff
Therapeutic community	No
Dedicated first-night unit	Yes ¹⁵
Training centre	No
Specialist function for foreign nationals	No There were 35 foreign nationals at the time of latest inspection by HM Inspectorate of Prisons ¹⁶
Family visiting centre	There is no specific family visiting centre, though a visits centre outside the prison gates has a crèche area. Family days are held in the visits hall and lifer family days are held in the gym hall. ¹⁷
Separation & Care unit	No formal segregation unit. Women placed under segregation conditions for reasons of good order or discipline (GOOD) are located on Waite wing or held in the Keller unit ¹⁸ The Keller unit has a capacity of 9 ¹⁹
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Dormitories and cells ²⁰ There are 16 detached Victorian houses with mainly shared accommodation for approximately 20 women each. Waite wing is a quick build wing holding 134 women on two spurs. Accommodation consists of 92 single cells, 12 double cells and nine single cells with bunks. Keller unit accommodates up to nine women with complex needs. ²¹ Some single cells accommodate two women ²²
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes ²³
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day (April 2010–March 2011)	13.5 hours ²⁴ (Information provided by MOJ) The prison itself records 12 out of cells but HM Inspectorate of Prisons estimates that those on the Waite wing who are not in work get 6.75 hours out of their cells and that those who work off the wing get 10 hours ²⁵
Number of Home Detention Curfews (1 October 2010–30 November 2011)	193 ²⁶

INCIDENTS	
Number of self harm incidents (2011)	542 ²⁷
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2011)	0 ²⁸
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2011)	1 ²⁹
Number of assault incidents (2011)	36 ³⁰
Number of C&Rs/physical restraints (February–July 2011)	107 incidents of use of force ³¹
Number of formal complaints by prisoners (2011)	Average of 163 complaints per month ³²
MOTHERS AND BABIES	
Mother and Baby Unit (capacity)	Yes ³³ Capacity of 9 women and 10 babies ³⁴ Babies allowed to stay for up to 18 months ³⁵ The unit is managed and run by Action for Children staff ³⁶
Number of family days in a year (2011)	There were four family days and two lifer family days ³⁷
Number of visits a year (2011)	3 505 official 7 026 social 1 0531 total ³⁸
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license (2011/12)	100 ³⁹
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2011)	0 ⁴⁰
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011/12)	23.1 ⁴¹
Education/training available (e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT and basic skills, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications)	Ten higher level learners studied a range of academic and vocational courses up to degree level in 2011 ⁴² Formal accreditation offered in Beauty therapy, Broadcasting, Hairdressing, Horticulture, Peer support and ICT ⁴³ Courses include Skills for life in literacy, numeracy and English for speakers of other languages (ESOL), Art and crafts, Broad programmes of life skills and skills for healthy living
Education and training on release rate (2011/12)	10.7% ⁴⁴
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Work without accreditation in the Kitchens, Laundry, Stores, Housekeeping and Recycling ⁴⁵ Work that keeps the prison running: Gardens - Average 37.81 hours p/week - 30 places available Laundry - Average 32.87 hours p/week - 7 places available ⁴⁶
Employment on release rate (2011/12)	7% ⁴⁷
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available, e.g. P-ASRO (Prison Addressing Substance Related Offending), IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Systems), SDP (Short Duration Programme)	IDTS ⁴⁸ SDP ⁴⁹ From April 2012, HMP Styal will form part of the second tranche of Drug Recovery Wing pilots, focussing on abstinence, being drug-free and connecting women prisoners with community drug recovery services on release. ⁵⁰

Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice and Through-care), TSP (Thinking Skills Programme), CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships and Emotions), ETS (Enhanced Thinking Skills), Anger Management, Samaritans listener scheme, FOR (Focusing On Resettlement), BSR (Building Skills For Recovery)	CARATs TSP the Sycamore Tree victim awareness and restorative justice programme BSR ⁵¹
Number of Offender behaviour programme completions (2011/12)	48 ⁵²
Bank accounts enabled	Yes Banking partnership with NatWest ⁵³
Settled accommodation on release rate (2011/12)	97% ⁵⁴
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Average distance from home address	43 miles ⁵⁵
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate (for women released in 2008)	Reoffending rates for women released in 2008: Number of women prisoners released: 697 Number who reoffended: 466 Number who reoffended once: 66 Number who reoffended twice: 50 Number who reoffended three times: 40 Number who reoffended four times or more: 310 Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of less than 12 months in 2008: Women prisoners: 534 Reoffending rates: 76% Two year reoffending rates for adult women prisoners given sentences of 12 months or more Women prisoners: 163 Reoffending rates: 36.8% ⁵⁶

AFTERWORD

Laurel Townhead, Policy & Campaigns Manager, Women in Prison

Purpose of the Report

The intention of this report is to complement the data available on women's imprisonment in the UK and to present it in an accessible way that should prove useful to campaigners, researchers and policy makers alike. It is also to bring that data to life through the writing of women who convey their daily, lived experience as 'residents' in each of the prisons. Compiling the data on a prison-by-prison basis is not intended to establish a league table of women's prisons but to provide a sense of how establishments differ from one another. These differences mean that good practice is not always shared and that serious issues often remain unpublicised. The data on population size and receptions illustrates obvious differences between establishments, both in terms of the number of women held at any one time, and the 'churn' in movements, with its ensuing difficulties and the obstacles it poses to the creation of a settled and safe environment.

Bringing International Standards Home and Making them Real

An additional aim of this and future reports is to draw attention to the Bangkok Rules on the treatment of women prisoners and to assess the UK's compliance with these relatively new, international standards. Women in Prison were involved in the early stages of drafting the Bangkok Rules, through participation in an expert meeting held in 2009. We are, therefore, committed to ensuring that the Rules are fully understood and implemented in the UK.

As the analysis of the local implementation of the Rules indicates, whilst the UK shows a relatively good level of compliance, some areas still require considerable work to ensure that these standards are met and that women's dignity is upheld.

Trends and Analysis

This being the first annual State of the

Women's Prison Estate, it is not yet possible to comment on year-on-year developments and trends. This year's report will precisely stand as a benchmark to measure future developments against. I am interested to see what changes the next few years bring and whether policies introduced as this report was written actually lead to their intended consequences. For example, it is clear from the current data that women on remand continue to make up a significant proportion of the women's prison population. The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act 2012 contains a presumption against remand in cases where a conviction would be unlikely to result in a custodial sentence. When implemented, this should have a significant impact on the women's remand population, impact that will be easily evidenced through these yearly reports.

Similarly, benchmarking at this point in time, i.e. on the cusp of real change in the way Scotland and Northern Ireland imprison women, should provide useful comparative data when the proposed changes actually come into force. Other countries, most notably Canada, have presented examples of the unintended consequences of radical reform in women prisons, most strikingly an increase in the incarceration of women in line with or even greater than the increase in prison places. I sincerely hope that this will not be the case in Scotland and Northern Ireland as these countries introduce changes to their women custodial estate. I also hope that their small custodial populations will allow for a radical, positive change and for further reductions in women's imprisonment, so that lessons for England and Wales can be drawn from their experience.

I am concerned that budgetary cuts will negatively affect prisoner safety and the rehabilitative work undertaken in prison. Statistics in this and future reports should help track likely impact, for example a

potential decrease in staff/prisoner ratios and in the provision of rehabilitative activities and interventions.

Missing Data

Surprisingly, certain statistics that should have been easily accessible were unavailable from the Ministry of Justice. For example, strip-searching (full searching) is, by policy, intelligence-led in women's prisons. However, the MoJ was unable to provide data on how many strip-searches were undertaken and what proportion resulted in confiscation of contraband. Without monitoring whether the level of strip-searching has decreased and if strip-searching is proving useful, how can it be claimed that it is now intelligence-led?

Feedback and Comments

As the State of the Women's Prison Estate is not only the first of its kind but a totally unique piece of research, we would appreciate detailed feedback. We would, for example, welcome the provision of data that could usefully be included in future reports or sources of data that you believe we may have missed. If you have any comments, informational or qualitative, please contact wip@womeninprison.org.uk. Thank you.

Conclusions

What this report shows is that there are still too many women unnecessarily imprisoned, too many women hurting themselves in prison and too many women reoffending on release. Some good work is being conducted but much more needs to be done to create a prison system that is fully and genuinely gendered and able to uphold the safety and dignity of those few women that have to be incarcerated. This, however, cannot be viewed as the responsibility of individual prisons alone; it is the responsibility of the entire criminal justice system and, in particular, of central government through its Ministry of Justice.



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The Bangkok Rules notes

The Bangkok Rules notes

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There is a discrepancy between the total number of applications to MBUs and the combined number of applications that are approved or declined respectively. There are a few possible reasons for this, the most likely one is that some women apply for a space on a MBU as soon as they are received into prison but may have been released by the time their child is born

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1 HMP Hydebank Wood houses all female prisoners in Northern Ireland. It currently accommodates all adult women prisoners and juvenile women prisoners between the ages of 18 and 21, remanded and sentenced, with no differentiation between adults and juveniles. It also houses all female immigration detainees. All women prisoners were transferred from Maghaberry Prison (Mourne House) to Hydebank Wood in June 2004, and Ash House was designated Northern Ireland's prison for women. HMP Hydebank Wood also houses all young male prisoners aged between 17 and 21 years on conviction, serving a period of 4 years or less in custody. The information in this fact sheet relates to Ash House women's wing only.

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7 Marian Price was arrested on 13 May 2011 and charged with encouraging support for an illegal organisation. She was held in solitary confinement in Maghaberry high security male prison between May 2011 and February 2012, then moved to Hydebank Wood healthcare centre. Due to deteriorating health she has now been moved to an outside hospital.

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