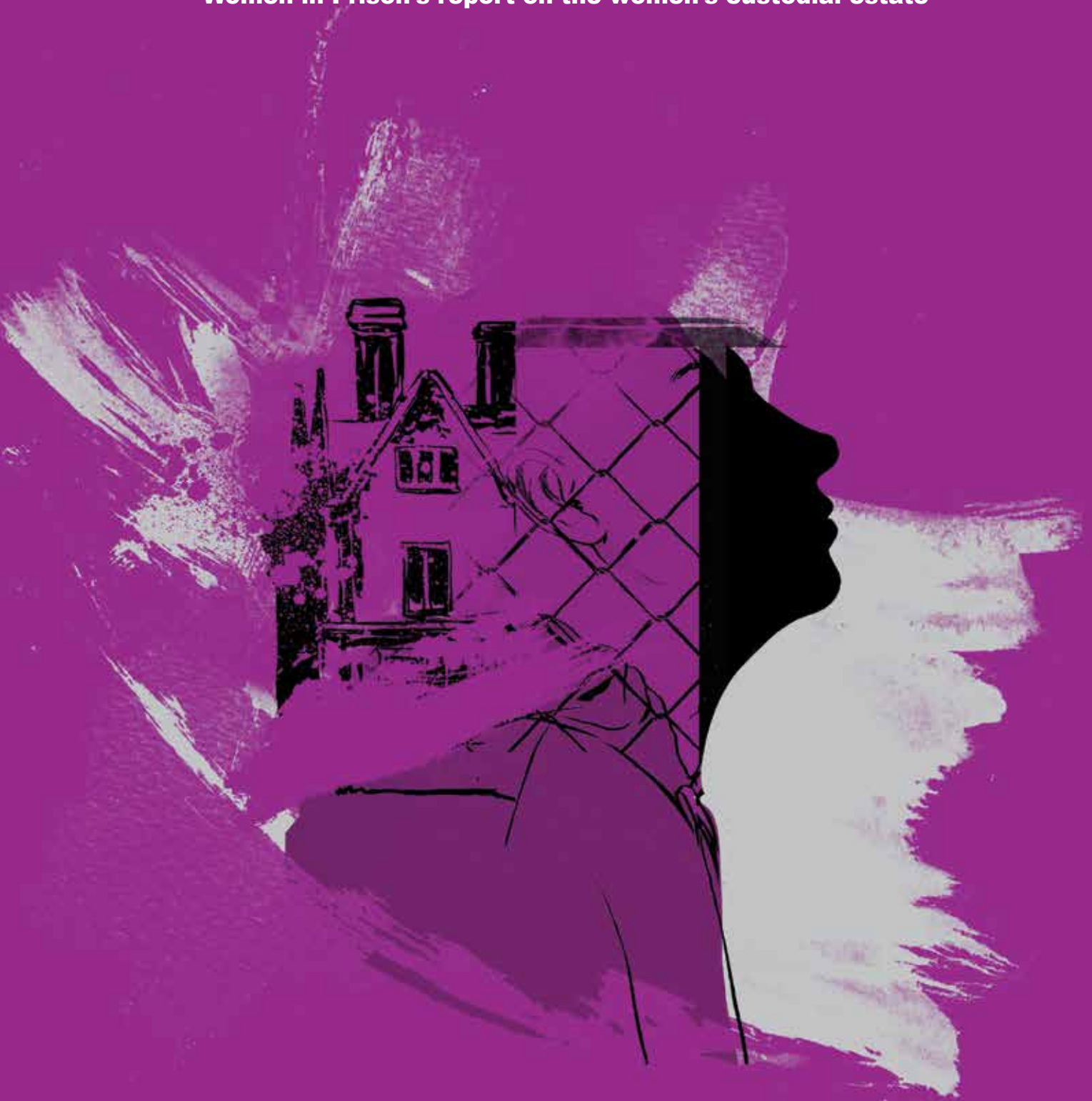


STATE OF THE ESTATE

Women in Prison's report on the women's custodial estate



2nd Edition



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About Women in Prison

Founded in 1983, Women in Prison's mission is to prevent the marginalisation of women and limit the damage and disruption caused by contact with the criminal justice system. Our policy and campaigns work is informed through our experience of working with over 4,600 women affected by the criminal justice system every year. We are a unique women only organisation providing specialist expert support and advice in all 12 women's prisons in England. We also run three women's centres in the community in London, Manchester and Woking.

For more information see www.womeninprison.org.uk

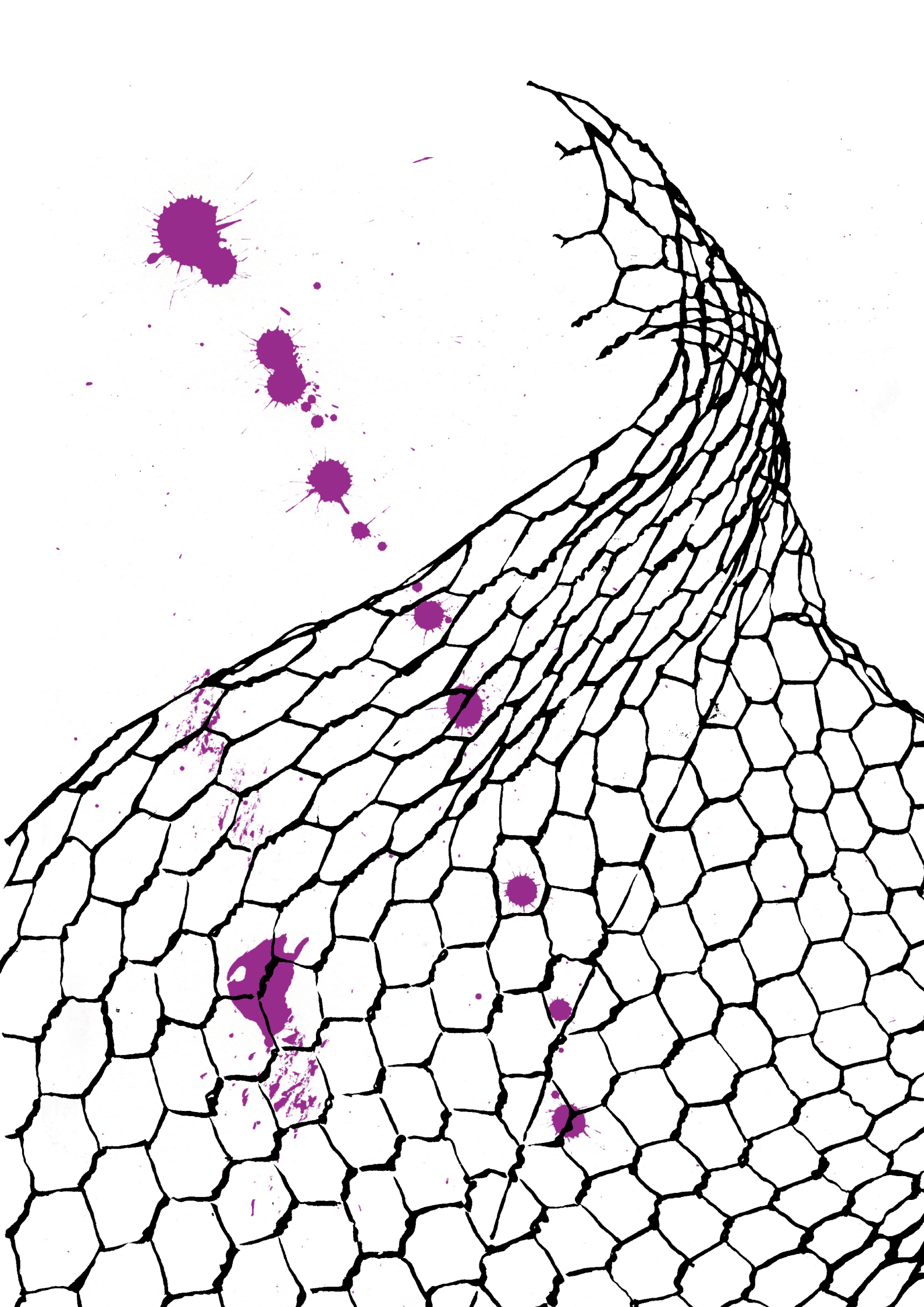
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Foreword

Rt Hon Baroness Jean Corston

This second edition of Women in Prison's flagship report State of the Estate is a welcome point of reference at a time of unprecedented change in the criminal justice system. The strength of State of the Estate is that it presents a wealth of information in an accessible way, giving a detailed snapshot of the women's prison estate.

Once again this report will provide a useful research tool and evidence base for academics, practitioners and campaigners alike and will play an important role in increasing the visibility of the world behind locked gates, something that is still unknown to so many.

All women's prisons are now classed as Resettlement Prisons, an initiative that sits alongside Transforming Rehabilitation and aims to address the very low outcomes for women upon

release in areas such as accommodation, life skills and employment. These reforms are in the early stages of implementation and an assessment of the full impact on women across the women's estate cannot yet be made. The Prison Profiles chapter therefore will provide an important benchmark to assess what difference these reforms may or may not have made.

This Report also provides a progress update and overview of the Women's Custodial Estate Review, which marked an important step in the recognition and promotion of the distinct needs of women in prison.

Two years ago the Government accepted all 17 of its recommendations for a new approach to meeting those needs and reducing the risk of reoffending. This Report assesses and holds the delivery of those

recommendations to account. State of the Estate is a welcome vehicle for women affected by the criminal justice system to voice their views and contribute to the debate. The 'What the Women Say' chapter provides a compelling insight into the challenges and benefits for women of working in the community on day release and studying while in prison, testimony which has all too often been ignored.

Finally, a unique regular feature of State of the Estate is the assessment of the UK's alignment with the international standards for women prisoners set out by the United Nations. The Bangkok Rules, as they are known, are very important guidelines that recognise the distinct needs of women prisoners, a recognition that must be consistently promoted for UK prisons and State of the Estate plays a crucial role in this endeavour.

THE BANGKOK RULES

Women in the criminal justice system and International Human Rights Standards: The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (The Bangkok Rules)

By Sofia Gullberg, *Women in Prison*

Introduction

Women in Prison's first edition of State of the Estate, launched in January 2013, evaluated the levels of UK compliance with the Bangkok Rules. Much of the analysis undertaken into prison policy and practice two years ago still applies. Since the last report, the issue of women in the criminal justice system has been subject to significant interest among policy makers with reviews published, objectives outlined and a restructuring of the female custodial estate underway. Many aspects of these policy developments are in line with the Bangkok Rules although there is some cause for concern when it comes to their practical implementation. A significant development on the path towards implementing the Bangkok Rules is the women-specific expectations document, based on the Bangkok Rules, drawn up by HM Prison Inspectorate. The establishment of The Advisory Board on Female Offenders is another potential step towards implementing the Bangkok Rules although it is still in many respects too early to evaluate its impact. Crucially, the ongoing reforms that form part of the Government's Transforming Rehabilitation agenda will undoubtedly have a significant impact on women in the criminal justice system.

There are some concerns about how well this will adhere to the principles of the Bangkok Rules, especially in relation to the Rules regarding post-sentencing and resettlement.

What are the Bangkok Rules?

The Bangkok Rules, officially termed *The UN Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders*,¹ are a set of UN guidelines concerned with the rights of women affected by the criminal justice system. The Rules came into place in December 2010 when they were unanimously voted for by the UN General Assembly. Through this vote, all UN member states acknowledged the existence of gender-specific characteristics of women impacted by the criminal justice system. They also agreed to respect and meet the particular needs arising from these characteristics through their respective national criminal justice policy and practice.

Until the introduction of the Bangkok Rules, the rights of those affected by the criminal justice system were covered in The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners² and the UN Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules).³ These guidelines continue to apply to all prisoners and persons affected by the criminal justice system. However, for the first time, these general guidelines were now also supplemented by gender-specific guidelines for women. The Bangkok Rules are also the first international instrument which specifically addresses the issue of children of women prisoners.⁴

The Bangkok Rules apply equally to adult women prisoners and juvenile female prisoners. The 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.

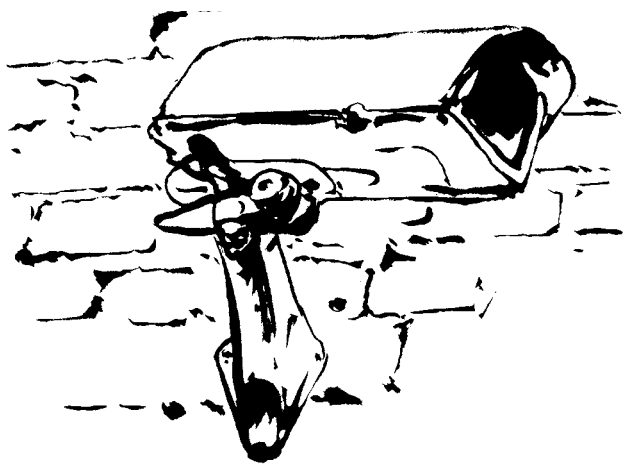
Context and principles

Given the prevalent use of custody for women involved in the criminal justice system, the bulk of the Bangkok Rules document is concerned with the conditions of custodial settings. However, it is important to recognise that a fundamental underlying principle of the Bangkok Rules is the preference for non-custodial measures to deal with women's offending. As such, the Rules consider alternatives to imprisonment and discuss community solutions for women who have come into contact with the criminal justice system. It should also be noted that the Rules apply to all stages of a woman's involvement with the criminal justice system, including licence periods and post-custodial community resettlement.

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; women prisoners tend to account for around five to ten per cent of the total prison population globally. In Britain, women represented 4.6% of the overall prison population in mid-2014.⁵ 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 two decades,



as the number of women prisoners has started increasing dramatically, not just in line with an overall rise in prison populations generally but at a faster rate than the number of male prisoners. This global trend is also reflected in Britain where the female prison population more than doubled between 1998 and 2008 whereas the male population increased by half over the same time period.⁶ In 1995, the mid-year women's prison population was 1,979 compared to 4,236 in 2010.⁷ The women's prison population has decreased over the last few years and stood at 3,806 at the beginning of 2015.⁸ However, this is far from being a return to pre-1997 population levels.⁹ The Bangkok Rules were created to fill the gap in existing international standards and highlight the differentiated needs of the growing population of women in the criminal justice system. The Bangkok Rules provide minimum standards for women given custodial sentences. As such, they work to remind those responsible for prison policy and practice of women's gender-specific needs. For researchers and campaigners they also act as a useful benchmark against which we can measure progress and draw international comparisons regarding the treatment of women in our criminal justice system.

Assessing the political climate: To what extent are the principles of the Bangkok Rules reflected in the UK criminal justice system?

As a signatory of the Bangkok Rules, the UK Government has acknowledged the gender-specific needs of women affected by the criminal justice system. It has also committed to address these needs in policy and practice.

Many of the standards outlined in the Bangkok Rules were already met in the UK at the time of approval. However, some work remains to be done in order for the UK to reach its own human rights targets set out in the Bangkok Rules. In fact, in some respects, there has actually been a shift away from the guidelines since signing up to them.

Reviews and inquiries

The Bangkok Rules are rarely referred to in criminal justice discussions in the UK. There are, however, gender-specific Government guidelines in place as well as policy documents that are specific to women prisoners.¹⁰

Numerous independent reviews in recent years have come to concurring conclusions about women and the criminal justice system. Preceding the Bangkok Rules, in England and Wales, Baroness Jean Corston's 2007 report *A Review of Women with Particular Vulnerabilities in the Criminal Justice System* advocates a radical restructuring of the criminal justice system that resonates with the fundamentals of the Bangkok Rules. However, despite now being recognised as a milestone within UK criminal justice policy, the Corston report is yet to be fully reflected in UK criminal justice policy and practice. Women in Prison's 2012 publication *Corston Report 5 Years On*¹¹ outlines the extent to which the UK Government has implemented the recommendations made in the Corston report. Some successes include an end to mandatory strip-searching as well as investment in community support and diversion services for women. However, as is argued in this analysis, the Corston report "is worth more than its individual recommendations and part of their importance lies in their outlining of a coherent road to reform, rather than a collection of piecemeal changes".¹² In this sense, we find that the ethos of the Corston report has still not been given the credence it deserves and, using

The Bangkok Rules continued

the Bangkok Rules as a benchmark for measuring reform, we find that the Corston report is still as topical today as when it was published almost eight years ago.

In Northern Ireland, the 2011 *Review of the Northern Ireland prison service*¹³ by the Prison Review Team, led by Dame Anne Owers, includes an evaluation of women prisoners in Northern Ireland that discusses women's high levels of vulnerability and low levels of risk. The review advocates community-based models as a sentencing alternative and refers to the human rights standards outlined in the Bangkok Rules. Some significant practical change is currently taking place for women in the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland, including the establishment of small custodial units. In Scotland, the 2012 final report by the *Commission on Women Offenders*¹⁴, led by Dame Elish Angiolini, has at its core a belief in diversion from custody towards holistic community approaches that take into account women's gender-specific needs.

The NOMS 2012 publication *A Distinct Approach: a Guide to Working with Women Offenders*¹⁵ covers many principles outlined in the Bangkok Rules. The guide discusses the gender-specific needs and circumstances of women in the criminal justice system and provides guidelines for staff engaging with women on custodial as well as community sentences. It also discusses the situation of women in the criminal justice system pre-sentence and post-release.

Over the last couple of years, women in the criminal justice system have been the subject of significant interest in the UK parliament and within the Ministry of Justice. The Justice Select Committee undertook a year-long inquiry into women in the criminal justice system which culminated in the publication of its final report *Women offenders: after the*

Corston report in the summer of 2013. The Justice Select Committee argues that Prison is an ineffective way of dealing with most women who do not pose a risk to society and discusses women's specific situations and consequent needs. The committee recommends an investment in community support for women and a radical shift from custodial sentencing to community alternatives that place emphasis on rehabilitation and support for women to tackle the root causes of their offending to lead a life away from crime.

The Women's Custodial Estate Review carried out by NOMS, under the leadership of Cathy Robinson, was published in autumn 2013. It explores the most effective options for managing the female prison population. Among other things, it outlines the plans to turn all women's prisons into resettlement prisons and establish through-the-gate provision by Community Rehabilitation Companies (see Focus Issue chapter). In the view of HM Inspectorate of Prisons, "The Review made some welcome recommendations, but the overall approach continues to fall short of the radical change in strategy required to reduce imprisonment of low risk women".¹⁶

As we can see from the above discussion, the policy climate over the last few years has been broadly consistent with the overarching sentiments of the Bangkok Rules. However, in England and Wales, the gap between policy and practice remains in regards to the Rules. For the standards to actually be put into practice, the Rules need to be incorporated into domestic legislation, sentencing policies and prison rules and be implemented in criminal justice systems and prisons.¹⁷ Instead, we see a situation where review after review on women in the criminal justice system result in recommendations for reform, without these recommendations being

carried out in practice. Undeniably, we have now reached a point where the Government should thrive to implement the recommendations of the Corston report and numerous other studies rather than getting side-tracked by conducting yet further research into women and the criminal justice system.

The Advisory Board on Female Offenders and the Strategic Objectives for Female Offenders

The Advisory Board on Female Offenders was set up in early 2013 to deliver the Government's *Strategic Objectives for Female Offenders*. These objectives include an enhanced provision of community sentencing in the place of short custodial sentences as well as a tailoring of the women's custodial estate and community provision to meet women's gender-specific needs. The Advisory Board, headed by the Justice Minister for Female Offenders, meets four times a year and includes voluntary sector representatives with expertise on women affected by the criminal justice system. In March 2014, the Ministry of Justice published an update on its delivery of the strategic objectives.¹⁸ The inclusion of experts drawn from the voluntary sector is a constructive move congruent with the Bangkok Rules which advocate such co-operation and, overall, the aim of the Advisory Board is a positive step in the right direction when it comes to implementing the Rules.

Independent Inspections and Monitoring

Reports by HM Inspectorate of Prisons provide an independent evaluation of how well prisons live up to healthy prison standards. The inspections rest upon four key tests: safety, respect, purposeful activity and resettlement. The Inspectorate has different versions of their expectations for different types of custody. Previously, a generic set of expectations was used for all adult prisons. However, in 2014, HM Inspectorate of Prisons for the first time

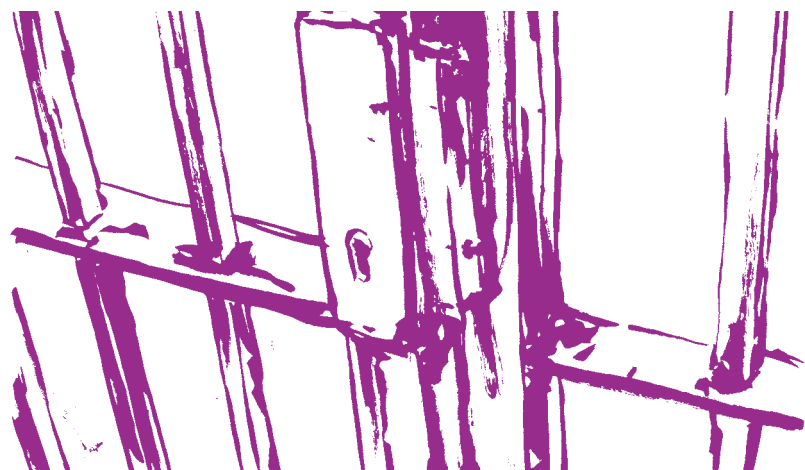
produced a women-specific expectations document¹⁹ based on the Bangkok Rules. The combination of the Corston report, the Bangkok Rules and the Inspectorate's own experience of inspections together form the basis of the new expectations document for women. The Inspectorate states that:

"Our own regular inspections of women's prisons have identified important areas where the specific needs of women in prison are too often not met, as well as good practice which needs to be embedded and replicated."²⁰

This initiative by the HM Inspectorate of Prisons is the most significant development we have seen in the move towards implementing the Bangkok Rules in the UK and should be seen as a leading example internationally.

The Inspectorate has repeatedly pointed out shortfalls in the implementation of the Corston report. Any call for a greater adherence to the Corston report is simultaneously a call for an adherence to principles of the Bangkok Rules. HM Chief Inspector of Prisons Nick Hardwick argued in 2012 that, 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.”²¹

The 2011 joint thematic report *Equal but different* by HM Inspectorate of Probation and HM Inspectorate of Prisons looked at the use of alternatives to custody for women, concluding 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.”²²

Women in Prison sees examples of this in our work in prison where we have come across women who have ended up in custody simply for breaching their

The Bangkok Rules continued

Anti-Social Behaviour Orders through acts such as begging or drinking in a public space.

A positive inspection report is extremely valuable for prisons, their staff and their governors. Conversely, a negative report carries a lot of stigma and embarrassment. However, it should be noted that recommendations put forward by the Prison Inspectorate are not always adequately implemented by the prisons and there are no repercussions on prisons for not complying. Nevertheless, the new women-specific expectations criteria provide a tangible opportunity for prisons to familiarise themselves with and put into practice the Bangkok Rules.

Evaluating policy and planning: To what extent do recent policy developments adhere to the principles of the Bangkok Rules?

Custodial sentencing and prison population

We see from numerous reviews and reports that the UK Government and parliament share, in theory, the basic principle and Rule 1 of the Bangkok Rules:

“The distinctive needs of women prisoners need to be taken into account and provided for in order to accomplish gender equality.”

We also see from the same reviews an adherence to the principles of community sentencing. Inherent in the Bangkok Rules and imbedded in its official title – Non-custodial measures for women offenders - is the view that only women who pose a threat to society should be imprisoned. This fundamental principle of non-custodial sentencing should thus be translated in practice into sentencing patterns and prison population figures. Yet, in practice, the women’s prison population has remained fairly static. The re-role of HMP Downview into a men’s prison in the autumn of 2013 involved a planned reduction in the women’s population. However, this decrease is rather marginal and a far cry from the radical restructuring called for, not just by third sector campaigners but also by the Justice Select Committee, HM Inspectorate of Prisons and HM Inspectorate of Probation. There is still a long way to go before we achieve the fundamental restructuring of the current 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)*.²³

Incentives and Earned Privileges

Moreover, certain specific changes to prison policy and practice have directly contradicted the Bangkok Rules on a number of points. This is notably the case with the changes to the Incentives and Earned Privileges that came into effect in late 2013. *The Prison Service Instructions (PSIs) 30/2013*²⁴ outline the current rules on these matters. With the introduction of the new Entry level between Basic and Standard levels, there are now four regime levels: Basic, Entry, Standard and Enhanced. Consequently, all new receptions are automatically assigned a lower level than previously.

Under the new rules prisoners are supposed to:

“Demonstrate a commitment towards their rehabilitation, engage in purposeful activity, reduce their risk of reoffending, behave well and help other prisoners and staff members. The absence of bad behaviour alone will no longer be sufficient to progress through the scheme.”²⁵

This is problematic for a number of reasons. Firstly, this blanket principle does not take into account individual circumstances, nor is it gender-specific. The insistence on pro-activeness and altruism presumes a level of stability that is simply not realistic for many women in prison. Given the high levels of mental health needs and trauma histories in the female prison population, many women are not at a stage where they are able to become peer supporters or otherwise show initiative to help others. Secondly, the IEPs impact on the amount of visits a prisoner can receive. This, of course, has an impact not just on the prisoner but also on prospective visitors. Given the large amount of mothers in prison, this aspect of the IEPs places an additional burden on women prisoners. This is in direct contradiction of Rule 22 of the Bangkok Rules that states that disciplinary sanctions shall not include prohibition of family contact, especially contact with children. Rules 26, 50 and 52 state that contact with children shall be encouraged and facilitated. *The Prison Service Order 4800 on Women Prisoners*²⁶ also states that children should not be penalised for their mother’s behaviour, for example

in relation to visits. Likewise, it states that incentives schemes shall never be linked to family visiting rights.²⁷ Moreover, the restrictions of being on a basic regime have the potential to result in lower levels of mental well-being. There is evidence to suggest that this negative impact on mental wellbeing can lead to an increased risk of suicide and self-harm²⁸. The Prison and Probation Ombudsman Nigel Newcomen has argued that:

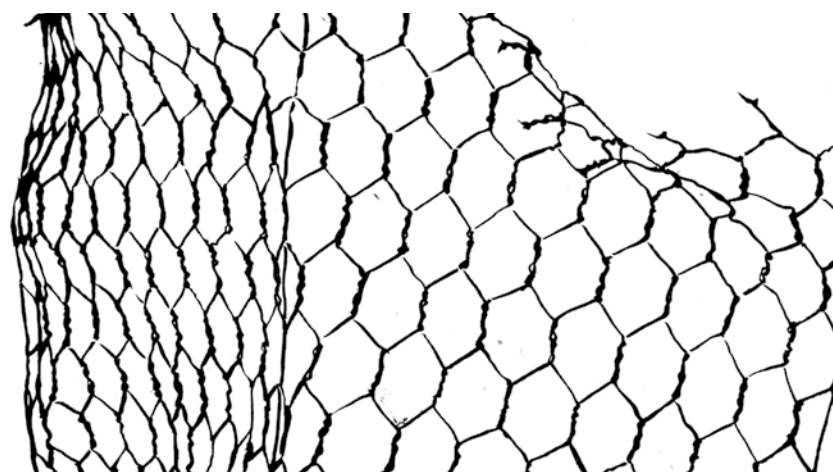
“The use of the basic regime (...) needs to be carefully coordinated within a wider plan of care and support for prisoners who are at risk of self-harm. This is already required under current prison service safer custody policy, but does not always happen. There is also a need to examine (...) whether the challenging behaviour masks underlying distress (...) Vulnerabilities need to be managed effectively to avoid the risk of self-harm.”²⁹

Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act

The legal aid provision of The Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders Act (LASPO) came into force in April 2013. With the LASPO, legal aid was removed from the majority of cases involving divorce, welfare benefits, clinical negligence and child contact. The

changes to legal aid disproportionately affect women prisoners and ex-prisoners who have been separated from their children. They also affect women fleeing domestic violence, thus having a disproportionate impact on women involved in the Criminal Justice System given the high rates of abuse history within this group. The changes to legal aid mean that women who have experienced domestic violence are now required to produce evidence of abuse before qualifying for legal aid. The list of evidence deemed as pertinent is rather comprehensive, following a widening in the criteria to include evidence from support services, social services, refuges and psychologists. However, they presuppose victims proving their case before even getting to the stage of testing their eligibility for legal aid.

These rules fail to consider the reality of under-reporting of domestic violence and seem to lack an understanding of the long-term nature of coercion and control inherent in domestic abuse. The options open to women accessing justice are hence either to produce evidence of abuse (which can be hard to obtain), to pay for legal advice (a cost too high for many women) or to represent themselves in court (despite the complexity of the legal process). Research conducted by Women’s Aid, Rights of Women and Welsh Women’s Aid shows that the impact of the legal aid changes is devastating for women survivors of domestic violence who require access to justice. They report that half of all women surveyed did not have any of the prescribed forms of evidence needed to apply for legal aid in family law cases; 17% of respondents to the survey had to pay over £50 to obtain copies of the required evidence; 61% of respondents took no action in relation to their family law problem as a result of not being able to apply for legal aid and only 16% represented themselves at court.³⁰



The changes to legal aid are thus contrary to the ethos of the Bangkok Rules which emphasise the need to understand and take into account the high levels of abuse among women in the criminal justice system. Removing legal aid for family law cases such as child contact or divorce is also a blanket policy which is not consistent with taking into account the best interest of the child, thus contravening the Bangkok Rules.

Transforming Rehabilitation and the Offender Rehabilitation Act

The Government is currently reforming the criminal justice system through its Transforming Rehabilitation Strategy³¹, which will open up probation for short-sentenced prisoners to market competition and payment-by-results. The Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 is closely tied to the Government's Transforming Rehabilitation plans. The Act extends supervision to those leaving prison after serving sentences of less than two years. It also introduces new requirements in the community after release, including on drug appointment and testing, and a new Rehabilitation Activity Requirement (RAR) allowing the new probation providers more flexibility as part of a community order. As a majority of women serve very short custodial sentences, women will be disproportionately affected by these reforms. Despite pressure from the women's sector during the consultation period, and in opposition to the core principles of the Bangkok Rules, the Government chose not to make women a specific segment in its reforms. However, pressure on the Government resulted in a late amendment to the Act ensuring that contracts to run resettlement services as part of Transforming Rehabilitation should include women-specific provision. There is therefore a specific duty on the Secretary of State to consider how the needs of women offenders are met under the new arrangements.

Evaluating the day-to-day reality: To what extent are the principles of the Bangkok Rules present for women in the criminal justice system?

The first edition of State of the Estate looked at each category of the Bangkok Rules and how they relate to the UK criminal justice system. Below is an outline of certain areas of interest where we have since seen changes or developments of note relating to the Rules.

Allocation

Rule 4 of the Bangkok Rules states that:

“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.”

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. The restructuring of the female estate that involves turning all women's prisons into resettlement prisons is intended to facilitate closeness to home for all women. However, this is a weak

The Bangkok Rules continued

compromise that does not solve the issue of many women being held far from home.

In addition, the current categorisation into open and closed prisons was already problematic in that it meant many women being held in a security category higher than was proportionate to their level of risk, thus contravening UN guidelines about separation of categories set out in the *Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners*.³² The conversion into resettlement prisons will exacerbate this problem, with women currently residing in open prisons being moved to the resettlement prisons that must reasonably be described as semi-open.

The establishment of the new Community Rehabilitation Companies will result in additional problems for women who will be residing in a prison located in a different contact area from their home area. As there are 21 contract areas under Transforming Rehabilitation but only 12 women's prisons, there will inevitably be contract areas with no women's prison. Consequently, women leaving prison to live in a different contract area might not be able to take full advantage of their local community programmes and services.

Release on Temporary Licence and resettlement prisons

Due to a number of failures relating to day releases in the male prison estate, the rules governing ROTL have recently been tightened. Despite the fact that absconding rates for women on release are extremely low, women have been forced to suffer the consequences of the new regulations – consequences that affect their chances of successful resettlement. This situation is extremely worrying given the future plans for the women's estate that involve closing

the two open prisons in favour of a re-modelling of closed prisons into resettlement prisons. Without effective day release arrangements, there can be no worthwhile resettlement to speak of. As the HM Chief Inspector argues in his annual report,

“ROTL should be an important resettlement tool and the failure rate is low. Less than 1% of releases on temporary license fail and of these, 6.1% involve an arrestable offence. However, when these failures do occur the consequences can be terrible.”³³

The Chief Inspector points out that 2014-15 was a critical year for prisons preparing for their new role as resettlement prisons. Worryingly, however, the Inspectorate found little evidence of effective preparation in 2013-14³⁴ and saw the decline in outcomes already evident in 2014-15³⁵ as being of concern to the development of resettlement prisons.

Pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding mothers

The Mother and Baby Unit in HMP Holloway closed in 2013 due to under-occupancy, leading to a reduction of 13 spaces across the estate. Mother and Baby Units are underused across the board and there are often vacant places across the estate. However, this is not due to a lack of interest or need but to a lack of approval; between March 2011 and February 2012 only 116 out of 224 applications were approved.³⁶

Mothers with children

Rule 64 of the Bangkok Rules states that:

“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.”

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.³⁷ 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.³⁸ The Human Rights Act and existing case law also require sentencers to consider the best interest of the child. However, the number of women in custody remains fairly unchanged, as does the number of children being separated from their mother due to incarceration.

As pointed out by HM Inspectorate of Prisons, women in prison need support

to maintain family contact. However, none of the prisons inspected over the last year routinely identified the number who were mothers, or monitored if mothers maintained contact with their children.³⁹ Family support workers have not been consistently available across the female estate despite the high number of mothers in prison. The Ministry of Justice announced in late 2014 that they are working in conjunction with the Prison Family Support Alliance, comprised of the charities PACT, POPS, NEPACS and Jigsaw, to provide family engagement workers in all public sector women's prisons. This is a very welcome step towards increasing well-being and reducing reoffending and is in adherence with the Bangkok Rules. *But why should women incarcerated in private sector prisons not benefit from the same support?*

However, as discussed above, the changes to the IEPs entailed disciplinary sanctions on family contact, including with children. This is in direct contradiction to the Bangkok Rules which state that children should never be penalised for their parent's behaviour.

Gender-specific provision for women prisoners having experienced violence

The Bangkok Rules recognise the role of structural violence against women in their patterns of offending. This was also stressed in the Corston report which resulted in the establishment of Pathways 8 and 9 in addition to the existing seven NOMS pathways to reduce reoffending. Pathway 8 supports women who have been abused, raped or who have experienced domestic violence. However, in reality, the provision of support for women who have experienced domestic violence remains patchy across the women's prison estate. There are no centrally funded DV services in prison and a general



The Bangkok Rules continued

lack of resources means a reliance of the voluntary sector to meet the overwhelming need that exists. Many prisons also lack domestic violence leads.

UN Special Rapporteur on Violence Against Women Rashida Manjoo made a number of recommendations to the Government by the end of her two-week mission to the UK in April 2014. The Special Rapporteur visited three women's prisons - HMP Holloway, HMP Hydebank Wood and HMP Cornton Vale. She spoke of the large number of women in detention who have a history of being subjected to violence prior to being imprisoned, and how this cannot be adequately addressed in custodial settings, arguing that:

“the strong links between violence against women and women’s incarceration, whether prior to, during or after incarceration, needs to be fully acknowledged.”⁴⁰

The Special Rapporteur stated that “it is crucial to develop gender-specific sentencing alternatives and to recognize women’s histories of victimization when making decisions about incarceration”.⁴¹ She made reference to the Corston report and its recommendations of a proliferation of non-custodial sentencing as well as the replacement of the current women’s custodial estate with the establishment of small custodial units.

Foreign Nationals

The foreign national Hub has now been established at HMP Peterborough, following recommendations from the NOMS Custodial Estate Review. Foreign national women face particular challenges in keeping in touch with their families, including their children. In the

view of the HM Inspectorate of Prisons, the needs of foreign national women are not sufficiently recognised and they need more support to stay in touch with their children and families.⁴² Foreign national women are generally given one free phone call per month to their home country, but only if they don’t have visits, resulting in some women having to make a choice between receiving visits in the prison or keeping in touch with family in their home countries.⁴³ None of the prisons inspected last year offered Skype facilities, even for foreign nationals.⁴⁴

Institutional personnel and training

As an authority on the Bangkok Rules, Penal Reform International is not only concerned with awareness raising and dissemination of the Rules but also with their implementation. PRI points out that compliance with the Bangkok Rules does not require additional resources:

“Many of the rules do not require additional resources for their 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.”⁴⁵

PRI has developed a toolbox⁴⁶ aimed at prison staff and other practitioners working with women across the

criminal justice system. Their *Guidance Document*⁴⁷ is a resource for reviewing legislation, developing gender-sensitive policies and training criminal justice actors. It offers practical guidance and encouragement to legislators, policymakers, prison authorities, probation services, the voluntary sector and others working with women in the criminal justice system. The Guidance Document is supplemented by an *Index of Implementation*⁴⁸ which assists key actors to assess the extent to which the Bangkok Rules are reflected in their work environment and to help identify gaps in implementation. Together, the two documents provide a basis for developing policies, strategies and action plans to improve implementation of the Bangkok Rules. PRI has also developed an e-learning course aimed at criminal justice practitioners, provided free of charge. The toolbox and training have been successfully rolled out to representatives from several countries, including to UN peace keepers from Rwanda, Sweden, Norway and Finland through the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations as well as with representatives from Pakistan and India.

PSO 4800 sets out that all UK staff working with women should receive gender-specific training. The document outlines a comprehensive picture of training needs, including on issues relating to mental health, dual diagnosis, self-harm, bullying, searching, domestic violence, prostitution, foreign nationals, BME women, pregnancy, childbirth, post-natal care and children. The Women’s Awareness Staff Programme (WASP) training for those working with female offenders is available to prison and probation staff. However, this two-day course is clearly insufficient to encompass the complex needs of women prisoners. The drastic cuts to prison staffing levels in recent years are putting staff under additional strain. Figures published by the Howard

League for Penal Reform in late 2014⁴⁹ revealed that between August 2010 and June 2014 the number of prison officers in public sector women’s prisons was cut by an average of 40 per cent. In HMP Askham Grange the figure was 62 per cent. This situation is unlikely to be conducive to increased gender-specific training opportunities for prison staff.

Looking ahead: Some cause for concern

Transforming Rehabilitation and Community Rehabilitation Companies

The Government’s Transforming Rehabilitation reforms are timetabled to come into place throughout 2015. Among other things, they involve a radical change to licence conditions, with everyone serving a custodial sentence being on licence on release from prison. We have serious concerns that an unintended side effect of this initiative will be an increase on recalls for breach of licence. This is in direct contradiction to the core principle of the Bangkok Rules which argues for a move away from custody. Since the Bangkok Rules apply to all agents working with women in the criminal justice system, they apply equally to the prime contractors under the Transforming Rehabilitation reforms. Rules 40-47 deal with prisoner rehabilitation, social reintegration and community support. They stress the need for cooperation between prison authorities, probation and the voluntary sector in designing and implementing post-release reintegration programmes. They urge prisons to utilise options such as home leave, open prisons and other measures to ease the transition between prison and community. They also emphasise the need for openness and visits to ensure rehabilitation and reintegration. Crucially, Rule 47 states that:

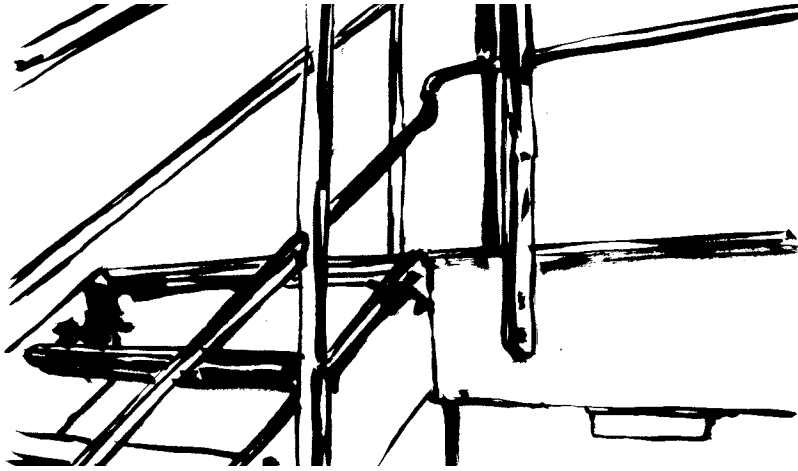
“Support shall be available following release for prisoners needing psychological, medical, legal and practical help to ensure their reintegration into society.”

In Women in Prison’s experience as a support organisation, need for multifaceted help applies to almost every woman leaving prison. The criminal justice system is currently undergoing some considerable changes in this area. In theory, the aim to provide through-the-gate as well as ongoing community support to all women released from prison is very much in line with the Bangkok Rules. It is too early at this point, however, to say how well this will be carried out in practice by the new contractors, many of whom have no previous experience of working with women. One potential cause for concern is that the changes to licence requirements that will include 12 months mandatory supervision will not be primarily supportive but of a more punishing nature.

NOMS’ *Stocktake of Women’s Services for Offenders in the Community*⁵⁰, outlines positive findings in regard to gender-specific community provision for women in the criminal justice system. It found that the £3.78 million provided by NOMS to Probation Trusts in 2013 had been well spent on gender-specific provision such as women’s centres, mentoring, through-the-gate support and residential services. However, despite successes in recent years, none of the funding for these women-specific services is ring-fenced. Instead, moving forward, the responsibility for these services will lie with the Community Rehabilitation Companies under the Transforming Rehabilitation strategy.

Societal challenges

Major structural challenges remain in a society that is seeing unprecedented cuts to welfare systems in combination with a housing crisis. 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% of these prisoners being released into the community without supported housing.⁵¹ The St Mungo’s report *Rebuilding Shattered Lives* stresses the close relationship between women’s involvement in the criminal justice system and other vulnerabilities with almost half of St Mungo’s female clients having an offending history, and over a third having been to prison.⁵² The availability of temporary housing on release from prison has become much scarcer over the last few years with many women not only being released homeless but also being refused emergency housing by their local council. In Women in Prison’s experience as an organisation providing resettlement support to women leaving prison is that many women go through the prison gate with no housing in place, despite efforts made by resettlement services inside the prison. Not only do these women leave the prison street homeless but many are later subsequently turned away from their local councils on the grounds of not being deemed as fulfilling priority needs criteria. This applies not just to long-term social housing but even to emergency temporary accommodation. A recent specific example from our housing support work includes accompanying a vulnerable woman to the housing department of her local council on the day of her release from prison. The woman was subsequently turned away despite being eight and a half months pregnant. We have numerous other clients who, in desperation over having no housing on release, have expressed feeling they have no choice but to re-offend in order



The Bangkok Rules continued

to go back to prison, simply to have a roof over their heads.

The Bangkok Rules apply to all women, not just during their incarceration but also pre-and post-release. Therefore, although the responsibility of the prison may end the moment a woman is released, the responsibility of the wider criminal justice system and society at large does not. Prisons are not the only institutions responsible for women in the criminal justice system; the criminal justice system is not an issue for the Ministry of Justice alone; *criminal justice is only an aspect of social justice – or absence thereof.*

Conclusion

Coinciding with the adoption of the Bangkok Rules, the issue of women in the criminal justice system has been widely debated in the UK criminal justice system over the last few years. Many parliamentarians and other stakeholders share with third sector campaigners and criminal justice reformers the view that women who do not pose a threat to society should not be held in prison. This preference for non-custodial sentencing for non-violent women who do not pose a threat to society is imbedded in the very notion of the Bangkok Rules. When evaluating the criminal justice system for women in the UK, it is important not to lose sight of this crucial point.

The Bangkok Rules, consequently, do not solely refer to conditions in prisons but also to post-release periods as well as alternatives to custody. It is therefore important that the Bangkok Rules be used as a tool to hold to account not just policy makers and sentencers but also prison officials and staff as well as the National Probation Service and the future Community Rehabilitation Companies.

A dominant sentiment in several parliamentary reviews and inquiries over recent years is a respect for the basic principle of the Bangkok Rules: that the distinctive needs of women prisoners should be taken into consideration and provided for in order to achieve gender equality. This sentiment, which also underpinned the Corston report, has yet to fully materialise in prison policy and practice where, sadly, women's gender-specific offending patterns, circumstances and vulnerabilities are dealt with inadequately.

We are experiencing significant uncertainty as we move into 2015 and the radical changes relating to the Transforming Rehabilitation agenda. It is still too early to determine how well the UK will adhere to the Bangkok Rules in terms of the changes to resettlement and rehabilitation. In other aspects of criminal justice policy and practice, however, there is still a gap between policy and practice in the implementation of the Bangkok Rules. It is now time for Government and parliament to deliver on their rhetoric around women in the criminal justice system and fully embrace, in practice, the international human rights standards set by the Bangkok Rules.



FOCUS ISSUE: The Women's Custodial Estate Review

By Claire Cain, Policy and Campaigns Manager, Women in Prison

The women's prison estate is experiencing an unprecedented level of reform brought in by the Coalition Government as part of its policy priority to introduce a 'rehabilitation revolution' and cut reoffending rates. Such reform, however, has essentially been prompted by the relentless work conducted by an array of VCS organisations from the penal reform and the 'women' sectors, including Baroness Corston's 2007 report that evidenced the inappropriateness of the existing regime of women's imprisonment and offered a number of game-changing recommendations.

In 2013, the Secretary of State for Justice commissioned NOMS to conduct a review of the women's custodial estate. This was part of a long-awaited recognition from Government that 'women have particular needs and that the custodial female estate should be organised as effectively as possible to meet gender-specific requirements whilst also delivering best value for the public' (see the Bangkok Rules chapter for an assessment of criminal justice policy and an evaluation of the practical approaches devised to meet gender-specific needs).¹

The Women's Custodial Estate Review produced 17 recommendations. These included the reconfiguration of the estate, evaluations of prison-based services and an improved delivery of the programmes serving the nine pathways to resettlement. All the recommendations were accepted by Government and are currently at different stages of implementation. Women in Prison (WIP) welcomes the recommendations made in the Review and acknowledges that, if fully and effectively implemented, they could provide a useful step on the road to reducing the women's prison population.

It is too early for the outcomes of these recommendations to be evident within

the statistical data presented in this report's Prison Profiles chapter. This essay therefore provides an overview of the recommendations, a progress update and an assessment of their current and potential impact on women.

For an accurate evaluation to be produced, these changes to the Estate must be understood in relation to the Government's broader criminal justice reform programme and in the context of austerity measures.

The Criminal Justice System: Cuts and Reform

The Estate's reforms have been designed to work in conjunction with the far reaching restructuring of the Probation Service implemented under the Transforming Rehabilitation (TR) programme. In 2013, the Secretary of State for Justice, Chris Grayling, announced the need for a new direction to rehabilitation because "reoffending rates in this country have been too high for too long", stating:

"the status quo cannot continue; we cannot go on doing the same things, seeing the same faces come back through the system time and again, just hoping to get a different outcome. This has got to change."²

The change arrived with the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 (ORA) which legislated that anyone sentenced to 2 years or less from 2nd February 2015 would be subject to a year's supervision period upon release. It is intended that, alongside this supervision, all those

in prison will begin receiving support three months before release and a full through-the-gate service will be rolled out to ensure continuity of that support from prison to the community.

The impact of TR is particularly evident on the women's prison population, as the majority of women are serving short sentences, with 60% serving six months or less.³ Reoffending rates are high, with 45% reconvicted within the first year of release.⁴ The recognition that women can break the cycle of recidivism if provided with access to effective support and guidance delivered by appropriate providers is, again, welcome by WIP, but the nature and quality of available provision raise concerns that are discussed throughout this essay.

In monitoring the Estate, WIP's task is to ascertain whether any reform has achieved the best possible outcomes for women affected by the criminal justice system. For the Government's rehabilitation revolution, however, there can be no doubt that a major motivational factor is savings to the public purse. Under the Coalition Government's austerity programme, NOMS was tasked with making savings of £900m, equivalent to a cut of 24%, over the duration of this Parliament.⁵ As set out in NOMS' *Business Plan*, this has been realised in part through changes to the operations of the Estate along with a benchmarking process that aims to reduce the cost of a person in prison by £2,200 by 2016.⁶

The TR Programme is also designed to achieve savings through the restructuring and partial privatisation of the Probation Service.⁷ The Service is now split into two bodies, the National Probation Service (NPS) that will work with high-risk prisoners, and Community Rehabilitation Companies (CRCs) that will provide the 12-month post-custody supervision to those serving a short sentence and assessed as 'low or medium risk'. England and Wales, as one region, have been divided into 21 Contract Package Areas



(CPA). Each CPA was put out to tender for private companies to form the CRCs. Central to the privatisation ethos is that CRCs will earn their funding through payment-by-results, dependent on the success of their reducing re-offending strategy and operations. The Government reasons that these reforms will bring innovation, competition and efficiency into rehabilitation.⁸ Clearly, WIP hopes this is the case. The counter-argument, however, is that the split service will lead to inefficiency and confusion and that privatisation may result in a lack of accountability and in women falling through the net.

Women's Custodial Estate Review: The Recommendations

The Women's Custodial Estate Review worked towards achieving three key priorities. The first was for any reform to always consider a woman in prison's proximity to her family and to enable the maintenance or development of family ties, in particular to dependent children. The second priority was that recommendations should work to reduce the risk of reoffending by enabling access to interventions that meet a woman's needs. Thirdly, the recommendations had to result in a meaningful resettlement programme.⁹

Resettlement Prisons

All women's prisons are to be designated as Resettlement Prisons, a re-categorisation timetabled for full implementation by May 2015. The purpose of a Resettlement Prison is to enable the successful operation of the TR programme. This means ensuring the CRCs are visible and active within the prison to provide support for women three months prior to release and deliver the through-the-gate service. Positive resettlement outcomes for women in prison are currently poor.

In 2012-13, only 8.5%¹⁰ of women leaving prison had employment lined up and around one-third of women lose their homes, and often their possessions, whilst in prison (see prison profile chapter for latest statistics). It is proposed that, upon arrival into prison, each woman's resettlement needs be assessed and a plan put into place as to how those needs will be met. Although the multitude of barriers for women to find work and suitable, safe housing are acknowledged, it is hoped that, at the very least, intervention well before the release date will increase the chances of a positive outcome. Despite the fact that the ORA came into effect from 1st February and now impacts upon women on a short sentence, the integration of the CRCs into resettlement prisons is still in a process of development. This is a situation that WIP will carefully monitor over the coming months.

Closer to Home – Reconfiguring the Estate

At the root of the Review's recommendations is the belief that women should be held in appropriate physical conditions as close as possible to their community. Due to the women's prison estate consisting of a small number of large prisons, the configuration of the estate has always resulted in women being imprisoned further from home than male prisoners. WIP's findings show that the average distance from home for current women prisoners is 64 miles (see prison profile chapter). Close proximity to the community is very important for resettlement, as it enables a woman to build links with community support agencies. Through the use of ROTL (Release on Temporary Licence), relationships with potential employers can be built while in prison and this progress should not be disrupted by having to start afresh in a totally different region once released.

Focus Issue continued

Another consequence of being held far from home is that women receive fewer visits than men in prison. It is estimated that 17,240 children were separated from their mothers due to imprisonment in 2010.¹¹

Only 9% of children whose mothers are in prison are cared for by their fathers and, instead, grandparents and other (most often female) relatives step in.

The vulnerability of elderly carers and the cost of long-distance travel mean that maintaining contact with family can be very difficult for women in prison. A thematic report from HM Inspectorate of Prisons on resettlement found that of central importance to successful rehabilitation was the role of family and friends, stating that these are the 'most effective resettlement agency'.¹² The SPCR (Ministry of Justice's Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction) found that six in 10 women in prison had dependent children and that 36% of the prisoners surveyed said that seeing their children would help them stop reoffending.¹³

The Review proposed a substantial re-configuration of the estate. The first of these reforms was implemented in 2013 with the re-rolling of HMP Downview to hold male prisoners. This was in response to the increase in the male population and spare capacity in the women's within the Greater London region.

The Review also recommended the closure of the two open prisons, HMP Askham Grange in Yorkshire and HMP East Sutton Park in Kent. Alleged justification for such closure was the remote and rural locations of these prisons, with residents on average located 78 miles and 91 miles from home respectively.¹⁴ Despite these difficult locations, the subsequent Government

announcement of the closures caused significant opposition and a successful legal challenge was launched to halt closure. Open prisons generally contain a mix of long-term prisoners at the end of their sentence and short-term, low risk prisoners.¹⁵ They operate under minimum security conditions with a culture of increased responsibility granted to prisoners. These prisons have higher levels of residents granted ROTL to visit family and to go out for voluntary work or paid employment.

The Government's response to the opposition and reasoning behind the closure is that all women's prisons are to become Resettlement prisons and, as such, will operate the positive approach that is valued in the open estate. WIP always advocates for downsizing the women's custodial estate but insists that open prisons should not be closed until the measures outlined in the Review regarding Resettlement prisons are fully and genuinely implemented. Failure for these measures to be actioned prior to the closure of the open prisons will result in women being kept in more restrictive, higher security regime than necessary, without access to genuine preparation for release.

Open Units

In Baroness Corston's much respected report on women in custody (2007), a key recommendation was the need for a fundamental restructuring of the estate away from few, large women's prisons to small, geographically dispersed, multi-functioning units close to the community the women would return to on release.¹⁶ Although no Government, then or thereafter, took the bold steps to fully implement this vision, the Review did consider its underlying argument which led to Recommendation 3, to introduce Open Units.

The proposal was to establish units situated outside the perimeter of a women's prison which would operate in similar conditions to the open prisons and

provide a reintegration pathway from prison to the local community. In January 2015, the Recommendation was fulfilled and an Open Unit positioned outside HMP Styal's perimeter was opened. The Unit can house 25 women and is the first prison accommodation of its kind in the UK. The HMP Styal initiative was followed by the opening of a second Unit outside HMP Drake Hall which can house 25 prisoners. This Unit provides special family accommodation, complete with a lounge, kitchen and bedrooms, that enables children of prisoners to stay overnight under specified conditions in a 'home' environment, as opposed to a custodial one.

The Justice Minister Simon Hughes, who launched the Units, also outlined that the intention behind the Units is to increase the level of responsibility before release. He said:

"We often release inmates from prison with £48 [in their pockets] and that's it. Here, they have responsibilities. They have a budget for food, which they have to order and cook. They organise their own doctor appointments and do educational work."¹⁷

The development of Open Units marks a qualitative change in the approach to women's resettlement and WIP will promote its success to encourage a roll-out across the country.

Mother and Baby Units

In September 2013, HMP Holloway's Mother and Baby Unit (MBU), which could hold 13 babies and their mothers, was closed. This was a consequence of the Review's assessment of an alleged

over-supply of places in MBUs across the women's estate, with only around 40% of places filled.¹⁸ The closure was justified by stating that women incarcerated in HMP Holloway who had been granted access to an MBU would be entitled to relocate to HMP Bronzefield – an establishment also located in the Greater London region, which meant that the move would not negatively impact upon a woman's closeness to home. Whilst the two prisons are in the same region, access to HMP Bronzefield is significantly more expensive and difficult for visiting family members and support services from most London boroughs. Since the closure, WIP has found that pregnant women in HMP Holloway who are successful in applying for a place in a MBU are not all being transferred to HMP Bronzefield and are being relocated significantly further from home.

For WIP, it is clear that the original issue around MBUs was not their oversupply but their underuse. It would appear that, in the last five years, fewer pregnant women have passed the risk assessment enabling them access to MBU. In some cases this may be due to an increase in risk aversion rather than an increase in risk. What is therefore required is a review of the criteria for women's suitability for MBU and greater efforts to ensure that more women who give birth whilst in prison are provided with the opportunities and support to enable them to benefit from MBU facilities.

Foreign National Women

Currently, 13% of women in prison are foreign nationals (non-UK passport holder).¹⁹ At the time of the Review's publication, around 42% of this population were identified by the Home Office as meeting criteria for deportation.²⁰ It was recognised that, for those identified as being 'of interest to the Home Office', decisions about their immigration status and any deportation process could occur at



Focus Issue continued

any time in their sentence. The Review therefore recommended a single location for foreign national women likely to be deported, to allow for a more effective decision-making process by the Home Office and to enable faster and clearer communication for the women impacted upon. Subsequently, a 38-bed unit has been established in HMP Peterborough for foreign national women that are under investigation by the Home Office and are likely to be deported. Women over the age of 21, with more than three months until their conditional release date, will be considered for transfer to Peterborough. The Review recommended that HMP Peterborough be developed into a 'hub', meaning that Immigration staff would be embedded into the prison.²¹ However, a 2014 Inspectorate report stated that Immigration Enforcement Officers are not yet permanently based at HMP Peterborough and, instead, the prison liaises with officers from a local immigration team and the Home Office's Criminal Casework Directorate.²²

Although creating a single Immigration Enforcement location for foreign national women could enable a better use of resources, a greater level of support and increased clarity for the women impacted upon, there is a concern that this will mean that women are located far from their family and community links. NOMS guidance has stated that only those that give consent to be transferred would be relocated and no forced transfers would be imposed. However, the Inspectorate has raised concerns over a number of involuntary transfers to the prison.²³

As of mid-2014, 47 foreign national women were being held at HMP Peterborough, although not all were necessarily under investigation by the Home Office.²⁴ This was in stark contrast to the 134 foreign national women held at that time in HMP Bronzefield (see Prison Profiles chapter), which may suggest that many women

were not opting to relocate to HMP Peterborough. However, once again, the breakdown of the number of women of interest to the Home Office has not been made available. WIP is concerned about the provision and resources available to foreign national women in prison across the entire estate regardless of their immigration status and would argue that the recommendations do not go far enough to meet the needs of this group. A recent Inspectorate's report found evidence that, in one particular prison, none of the women had had access to independent immigration legal advice. There were also concerns regarding gaps in prison staff knowledge about legal aid entitlement and identifying trafficking indicators.²⁵

Language barriers are a huge issue with the Report stating that very little prison information was interpreted or translated and prison records documented the use of 'gesticulation' as a method of communication even during a medical consultation.²⁶

Consideration for provision that meets the needs of foreign national women should be improved across the entire women's estate, reaching all foreign nationals not just those in a 38-bed unit in one prison.

Domestic Violence and Sexual Abuse Women prisoners are far more likely to have experienced domestic and sexual abuse than the general female population, with around 80% of the women WIP works with having experienced domestic and/or sexual

abuse. Research within the Review also found that 27% of incarcerated women had been paid for sex in the previous 12 months (taken from the Oxford Study of Women's Health in Prison, 2006). Despite this, women and their experience of domestic and sexual violence is frequently overlooked within frameworks and guidance published for the criminal justice system. Domestic and sexual violence also includes so-called honour crimes, forced marriage, female genital mutilation, stalking, sexual harassment, trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and prostitution.²⁷ The 2011 Framework from NOMS and Women's Aid sets out the clear case for the need for a prison-based provision to enable a woman to acknowledge her experience of abuse in relation to her offences - a way to develop alternative coping strategies such as escape planning, self-protection and the use of local support networks.²⁸

Recommendation 14 in the Review proposed that provision of services for women affected by domestic violence or sex work should meet the NOMS Framework and be of a consistent quality. This is long-overdue. It is vital that high quality, safely delivered interventions provided by independent specialist organisations are available in all women's prisons and links are made with organisations that may be able to support women on release. To date, the objective of consistent quality has not been achieved. There is currently a varying range of support services dependent on which prison a woman is accommodated in. Too many women's prisons offer no formal counselling, have no accredited courses, and even show very little awareness of where help can be found. At the other end of the spectrum, however, are prisons such as HMP Holloway that has a number of well-established outside organisations offering support including WIP's Thyme Project, the Nia Project,

as well as a National Violence Helpline. Similarly, HMP Styal offers a range of interventions through group and one-on-one work and links up with women-specialist centres in the community to ensure continued support.

However, due to the proliferation of gender-based violence experienced by women prisoners, there are frequently long waiting lists for access to these services - a situation that does not meet the Review's recommendation.

Specialist and effective provision for women to address gender-based violence must urgently be increased in all prisons where women are incarcerated, thus putting an end to the current 'postcode lottery'.

That the Government has placed this requirement on the agenda within its comprehensive *A Call to End Violence against Women and Girls Action Plan* (2014) is encouraging. What should now be confirmed is an up-and-running provision, backed up by investment, able to ensure a genuine implementation of the Review's recommendation.

Personality Disorder and Complex Needs

A much welcomed development from the Review is the introduction of joint commissioning between NOMS and the Department of Health and the beginnings of a 'whole system approach' in recognition of the multiple needs that many women in prison experience. Women in prison are five times more likely than the general population to live with mental health problems and 78% are exhibiting some degree of psychological disturbance when measured on reception to prison.³⁰

As discussed, women in prison often have complex needs which commonly stem from a history of violence, abuse and sexual exploitation in childhood. The resulting trauma can erode a woman's resilience and ability to cope with later challenges resulting in experience of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, a personality disorder (PD) diagnosis, or other mental health issues.

In 2011, the Government began implementing the PD Pathway which aims to ensure continuity of treatment throughout a woman's contact with the criminal justice system and after release. PD services involve an intensive programme of psycho-social and learning activities, conducted through individual and group work. A woman can begin a programme at any stage of her progress in the criminal justice system. The Women's Custodial Estate Review recommended an expansion on the PD pathway programme with four new PD treatment services equating to 80 more places. The new centres will complement the existing high-harm Primrose service at HMP Low Newton, the therapeutic community at HMP Send, and the CARE programme at HMP Foston Hall.

One of the new programmes is PIPE (Psychologically Informed Physical Environment) which is now operational in HMP Send. PIPE is a 40-bed unit managed by a clinical forensic psychologist and six key worker discipline staff. Women move into the unit voluntarily and must have prior experience of attending programmes and treatment. As well as regular structured group work, all women are allocated a key worker whom they meet on a one-to-one basis for at least one hour per fortnight.³¹

The Review praised the PD pathway as an example of the effectiveness of joint commissioning support services - an approach WIP would like to see replicated throughout the criminal justice system. It will be important to monitor whether the Transforming Rehabilitation programme enables

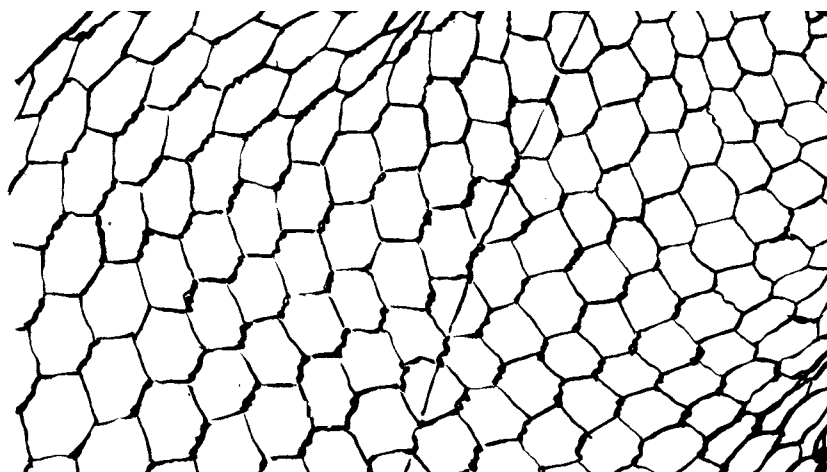
the continued development of the PD pathway and confirms a strong level of understanding and cooperation among all areas of the newly formed Probation Service about treatment services.

Criminal Justice Reform: Release On Temporary Licence (ROTL)

A mark of success for the Estate's reforms will be women's ability to forge links with their chosen community and meet resettlement needs such as finding work prior to their release date. The only genuine way for women to be able to achieve this is by being granted access to ROTL. The Review recognised this and stated that "maximising the use of temporary release subject to appropriate risk assessment across the women's estate rather than mainly in the open prisons is an important way of achieving these priorities".³²

ROTL can be used as Resettlement Day Release which is outlined as allowing prisoners to re-establish links with family and the local community, or attending training and educational courses, or going to work or establishing housing.³³ It can also allow for a woman who is the sole carer of a child under 16 to be granted a Childcare Resettlement Licence to maintain contact and parental duties with her children.

In reaction to a limited number of high-profile absconds and negative press against ROTL in the summer of 2013, the Government carried out a policy review. This led to a tightening up of the ROTL process and a subsequent reduction in the number of women being granted temporary release. The period of July to September 2014 marked a 19% decrease in ROTL access from the previous year.³⁴ WIP believes the subsequent reduction of those on



ROTL throughout the whole prison estate could be disproportionately and unfairly penalising women. The abscond case studies which have been harmful to the ROTL process did not come from the women's estate and women generally pose a much lower risk than men.

The new restrictions also state that, for ROTL to be granted, there must be very clear evidence of its benefit to the rehabilitation process. WIP's research has found that an interpretation of this requirement is that women can no longer use ROTL to look for work; they will only be granted ROTL if they have a job or voluntary work already secured. Finding work or a placement from inside prison is extremely challenging when you have limited access to the internet and limited, costly phone calls. If this is to be the continued policy, there needs to be an increase in resources set up within prison to assist in finding a work place before applying for ROTL.

It is vital that ROTL be central to the workings of the Resettlement prisons and therefore across the entire women's estate. Prisons must be equipped with the resources and plan for what should be an increase in the number of women granted access to ROTL.

Criminal Justice Reform: Transforming Rehabilitation

At the end of 2014, the successful bidders for the CRC contracts were announced and the resettlement, through-the-gate and supervision services are now being put in place with much of the provision sub-contracted out to private, public and VCS organisations.³⁵ For TR to result in a

genuine long-term reduction in women's reoffending, it is vital that women-specialist voluntary sector organisations are embedded into the CRC delivery models.

Research shows that women respond better to gender-specific solutions that offer a holistic approach that improves self-esteem and wellbeing and fosters the ability to take control of one's life.

After a substantial lobbying campaign an amendment to the Offender Rehabilitation Act 2014 was secured stating that the Secretary of State for Justice has a duty to identify the particular needs of women when making arrangements and contractual agreements for the provision of probation within the TR programme.³⁶ This was an important win, but it will be essential to monitor the practical implementation of this requirement across all the Contract Package Areas. Besides, the extension of the post-supervision period and through-the-gate policy will lead to a huge increase in the number of women supported. This is welcome news, but to ensure that the quality of provision is effective in meeting women's needs will require a sustained investment in VCS organisations and support services.

The 12-month post-supervision period for those on a short sentence could provide an opportunity for long-term support if it ensures that women have access to gender-specific expertise and more effective rehabilitative services. However, the concern must be recognised that it may lead to further criminalisation and additional custodial sentencing or recall due to

Focus Issue continued

breaching the terms of the licence. Time spent in custody may end up being gravely disproportional to the original charge. To mitigate against this outcome, it is vital that statutory supervision be complemented with the intervention of VCS organisations. The most effective way to deal with the likelihood of breach is through support and encouragement from the women's community sector, as individuals are often more willing to engage with organisations outside of formal statutory law-and-order institution and independent from the system that punishes them. It is also important to involve service users in the design of rehabilitation support and outline sentence plans together with women in order to achieve realistic outcomes.

Conclusion

This essay has given an overview and update on some of the recommendations made by the Women's Custodial Estate Review (2013). WIP welcomed the Review's recognition of the multitude of difficulties and barriers that women in prison experience and its attempt to make improvements across a wide range of areas. Unfortunately, many of these recommendations are yet to be fully implemented at a consistent level across the entire Women's Estate. To date, one of the Review's finest successes is the Open Units initiative which WIP hopes will mark the beginnings of a roll-out alongside the downsizing of the Estate. However, other recommendations, such as the support needed around domestic violence, are still in urgent need of investment to increase provision and consistency.

The completion of the Estate's reforms has been further complicated and delayed because much of it relies on their successful implementation and integration with the Transforming Rehabilitation programme. The TR programme alone is highly ambitious

and still at development stage. WIP will continue to monitor how both these reform programmes result in improving outcomes for women and contribute to downsizing the women's prison population.

While evaluating the impact of these reforms, it must always be remembered that custodial sentencing is the most serious sanction available to the courts and, whilst improvements to the Estate and genuine support provided upon release from prison are welcome, it must not be seen as the gateway to accessing support services.

Community sentencing should become the primary option to the courts for women that pose no risk to the public. Alternatives to custody, along with genuine investment and growth in the women's community sector, not only offer a more effective way of reducing reoffending, they can also work to support women to prevent their coming into contact with the criminal justice system in the first place. Such an approach will, in the long-term, provide a far more effective model for Government to make savings to the public purse and ultimately prove less costly to women's lives and to their families.



WHAT THE WOMEN SAY: On Education, Training And Employment

The role that education, training and employment can play in rehabilitation for women affected by the criminal justice system is well documented and counts as one of the nine pathways to reducing reoffending. The Government has championed its importance and focused on improving the quality of provision for this pathway as part of its strategy to reduce reoffending. One recent development is a new curriculum for imprisoned women that positions the teaching of life skills alongside core literacy and numeracy. This emerged from Recommendation 15 in the *Women's Custodial Estate Review* that outlines the need for skills like budgeting, cooking, parenting and navigating authorities such as the benefits' office to be taught alongside an academic curriculum.

At present, women are significantly worse off than men when it comes to having a job to go to on release. Alongside relevant skills and qualifications, this situation will only improve if more links are built between women in prison and employers in the community. Having a criminal conviction can be a huge barrier for women trying to enter the work place and although some fantastic UK employers hold enlightened hiring policies that see the assets women affected by the criminal justice system can offer to their business, they are few and far between. It is crucial to raise awareness of the positive experience that businesses can derive from supporting women affected by the criminal justice system in their communities.

Improving education, training and employment provision and outcomes for women continues to be high on the prison reform agenda. If these reforms are to be effective the views of women accessing these services must be heard. This chapter aims to contribute to that process as women write in their own words their experience of working on ROTL and studying while in prison.

What the Women Say on Training and Employment

This seemed like a pretty simple request – would you like to talk about your experiences working out on ROTL.

An easy enough request, yes – of course, no problem, then I came to actually write down what I now do every day and how I feel - not as easy as it sounds. This is my working out ROTL experience.

I am now lucky enough to be at a point in my sentence where I work out in the community 5 days a week. I work in a paid job as an Admin Support Assistant for a Women's Centre in Manchester and it's a job I love.

Whilst in prison, I worked firstly for Diversity and then in Reception. It was through doing these two jobs that I realised that when it came to my working out on ROTL, I would like to work in an area in the voluntary sector that provided support to women who have been affected by the criminal justice system. I approached Achieve about 3 months before my ROTL date and expressed an interest in this area, asking if there was a chance I could do this. Achieve and the re-settlement team at Styal were really good and when it came to my working out dates they had secured me one day a week at a local Women's Centre. The first day I went all I can remember is being so nervous, would they look down on me, how would I be treated by the service users. My manager said it was entirely up to me whether I said I was from prison, so that put me at ease straight away, I had a choice again, something that had been missing for a long time.

My main job at first was to assist with the weekly drop in, pretty soon I was being asked why I was there, where had I come from – I decided straight away that honesty was the best policy

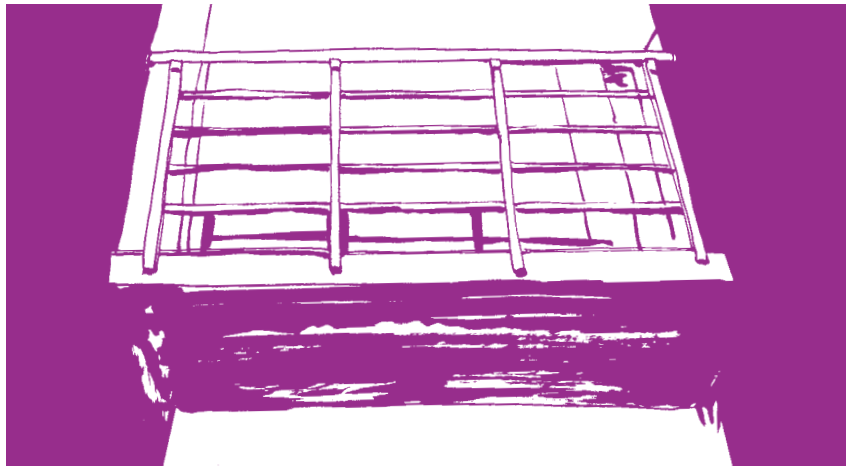
and I told them I was working on day release from prison. This declaration was really nerve racking for me, but the women were amazing, really supportive and from then on the time flew every Monday. Soon I was asked if I wanted to do two days, then three and I moved into a more support admin role (my background is office work).

I absolutely love this job, I get more job satisfaction from this area of work than I have for the last 25 years in just plain old admin/finance. Helping women who are vulnerable and who have been affected by the CJS is such a rewarding job but also one that I know I feel the closest to, I know how the system works, I know how a woman in custody/prison feels, I know what a scary place prison can be – I am that woman. My colleagues are the most pro-active, compassionate women I've ever had the pleasure to work with, they fiercely believe in the job they do and will fight tooth and nail for the rights of the women they support and work with. There is absolutely nothing about this job that I don't find satisfying and fulfilling. It is such a positive office to work in.

Before I could blink my 12 week payback period was over and it could have been time to leave – but much to my delight they wanted me to stay and offered me full time paid work. The emotion I felt upon hearing this was something I hadn't felt in a long time. I felt valued, worthy and above all else useful. I had an existence again.

On a personal level, my self esteem, which had reached rock bottom, has been restored. I am not employed as a statistic or as a box ticking exercise – funding is not that flexible !!! I am employed (as my boss frequently says) on my own merit and my ability to do my job. That in itself is priceless; add to that the fact that I am able to support my family once again is amazing.

It can be quite strange working on the outside full time during the day and



then returning to the prison each night. I am licensed out from 7am to 7pm, so a long working day, with usually a total of 90 mins travel time either end of the day. I use my time on the train to get my head into work in the morning and back into prison on the evening journey home. It's like you have to be two different people – one who goes to work in the “real world”, who has an opinion and is an equal to her colleagues, who is treated as an individual. Then every night that prison gate locks behind you and you are once again a prisoner, no opinion, a regime and orders to follow. I never forget first and foremost that I am a prisoner, you cant do that when every night you go back to prison instead of home to your family. I feel, for me at least, that it has been important to me to remember that and not get “carried away” with my working day life. Throw into the mix your home leave when you are the daughter, wife, mother, sister, friend – it can be very confusing sometimes to keep your head straight and focussed, when dealing with all these different situations. I do not think enough emphasis is placed on this when sending people out into the workplace, the prisons want people working out and that is brilliant, but you sometimes feel you cannot express your concerns or else you may be considered not suitable and have your work ROTL's revoked. Psychologically it can be a huge ask and I think prisons need to recognise that and offer more support to adjusting to this routine.

I am a British Citizen that has been serving a long Prison Sentence.

I got caught in Central America drug trafficking I spent a total of 5 years 3 months out there before I got transferred back to the UK.

Life out there was totally different to back in the UK more freedom when it came to exercising and socializing with other women without you getting permission from officers the only thing that was upsetting there was being so far from my family but since we had access to our own phones I got to speak to my family as well as texting them every day.

I even adapted to learning there language which is Spanish done classes out there and helped the Spanish woman learn to speak English meet a lot of nice woman out there Colombians, Mexican American, Jamaican Spanish different cultures.

I came back to the UK to serve what's left of my sentence. I was told I was eligible for applying for ROTL to work outside in voluntary position.

I started my first voluntary placement at an charity. Every Thursday and Friday as an administrator they help woman that have a criminal record to get back into work.

I started another Voluntary placement at Women In Prison as there magazine volunteer administrator they also do a lot for woman with mental health issues woman with a criminal record, woman's rights and Housing for woman.

I also get to go on home leave and every 28 days after that I built up for my extended time on going home for more days which was 4 nights and 1 day I enjoy going home because I get to spend time with my family especially my younger brother that suffers with cerebral palsy to see him happy makes me happy and

What The Women Say continued

it's getting me back out into society and to adapt back to normal life.

I had an interview for my paid job with another charity organization everything went well in the interview they offered me the position as an Database Administrator the organization is to help men, young offenders and woman get out of the criminal system they also do courses in different prisons the organization is very religious so now I'm working 5 days a week with 2 jobs that I enjoy going out to.

I have come a long way and I have realized that even though I have served a prison sentence there is always a chance for me to get a job and to change my life with the help of the organizations that I now work with. My experiences have made me the confident achieving woman that I am now I want to thank all the organizations that's helped me build back up my confidence and made me a stronger woman.

What the Women Say on Education

What is your experience of education prior to prison?

Left school with A Levels, went to Uni but dropped out after a year. In my thirties when children were young and I needed to earn enough to keep them I went back to college to learn word processing, got interested in computers and took courses culminating in a degree in Business Information Systems Management. Have taken courses run by my employer and OU to further my skills where needed at work since.

What is the course title you are studying?
Horticulture Diploma Course

Why did you choose this subject?

I'm a keen gardener (amateur) who has worked in gardens since arriving in Styal. I started a horticulture course there but it's not available here. I want to maximise the learning I'm doing on the job and also keep myself busy and my mind occupied. I can't go back to old career so this learning may lead to something in the future.

What are you enjoying about studying this course?

Linking what I'm learning in theory to the practical care of plants in the greenhouse and garden. Understanding more about plants and the best way to grow them. Learning about plant families and learning to draw flowers. I found the process of applying very long winded and it took over 4 months for the process from start to getting coursework which was disheartening and frustrating.

What do you find the most difficult thing about studying distance learning courses in the prison environment?

I can't undertake all the tasks set out in the workbooks. Even simple things like taking a few leaves and flowers back to my room to study was difficult to arrange. So, for me it's the theoretical look at horticulture and fortunately it's underpinned by existing knowledge so I can get by.

What do you hope to gain from doing this course?

To be a better gardener when I next have a garden. To be able to progress to do further studies in this area, maybe do the R.H.S course, but I will need to consider carefully whether that can be done within the limitations of prison. Already have been able to advise my mum on some of the problems she's had in the garden this year.

What do you plan to do next?

I've 4 or 5 units left and will decide then whether to do a further horticulture

course or a course that would help me if I set up my own business as both are options for the future. I wish I was in Styal so that I would be considered to attend the local horticultural college. Will definitely continue to do distance learning as it helps combat depression for me.

Do you feel studying this course will help with your progression to and beyond release?

Well, I'm a mentor in the gardens and learning a lot about caring for the plants in the greenhouse from Russel. I'm not sure what I'm going to do when released but having another string in my bow can only be a good thing. It's certainly an area I'm interested in working in. I'm really grateful for the funding which has enabled me to do this course.

What is your experience of education prior to prison?

I went to a lot of schools and got my GCSEs. Never went to college though as I thought I wasn't good enough.

What is the course title you are studying?
Business Law

Why did you choose this subject?

I would like to set up my own business. I've done business management and think this course would help me along the way.

What are you enjoying about studying this course?

You do it in your own time.

What do you find the most difficult thing about studying distance learning courses in the prison environment?

You do it in spare time as sometimes you get distracted.

What do you hope to gain from doing this course?

More knowledge of the law involved in your own business.

What do you plan to do next?

More business courses with Stonebridge.

Do you feel studying this course will help with your progression to and beyond release?

Yes as upon release I would like to one day open my own business.

What is your experience of education prior to prison?

I went to college got A Levels then worked, did various NVQs such as Business Admin L2 & L3, Customer Service L3 and Hospitality L2 & L3.

What is the course title you are studying?

Advanced Counselling skills

Why did you choose this subject?

As I have been through a tough time the last two years ending in coming to prison but I want to turn it round and use my experience to help others.

What are you enjoying about studying this course?

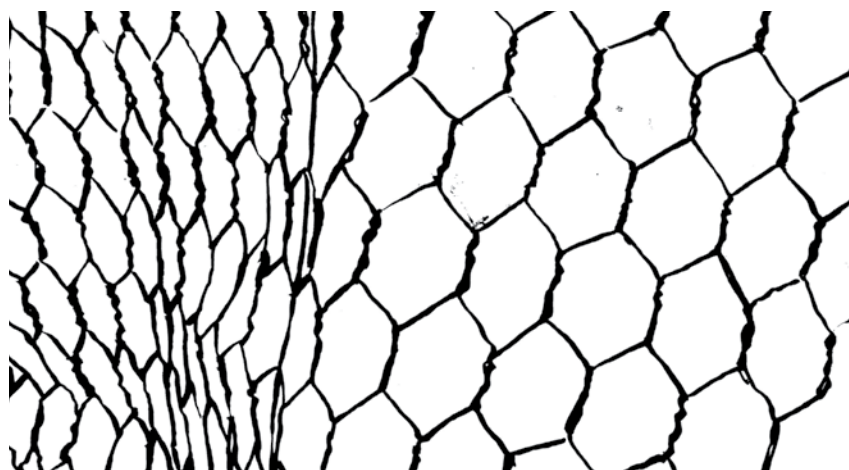
The framework of it all is straightforward and the answer booklets are clear and easy to read which helps when actually answering questions.

What do you find the most difficult thing about studying distance learning courses in the prison environment?

Sometimes the questions are worded in difficult words and without a teacher there to ask it's hard but I usually ask someone. If I was studying out of prison I could use the internet more as well.

What do you hope to gain from doing this course?

A full level 3 qualification and



knowledge and skills of how to talk to people and help them through their tough time.

What do you plan to do next?

I want to do more specific counselling courses like alcohol, drugs and solvent abuse counselling. Maybe go to uni or study an access course / foundation degree relevant to counselling.

Do you feel studying this course will help with your progression to and beyond release?

Yes but I have noted that the Stonebridge courses are not always recognised qualifications and do not state the credits you get for them ie credits to help you get into uni.

What is your experience of education prior to prison?

I left school with 6 GCSE passes, I attended evening classes at college for Typing, English, and Shorthand, passed with credits, gained 23 years hands on education / training in factory skills safety, manual handling, sanitisation processes, etc. Learned a lot about how a business is run.

What is the course title you are studying?

Business Studies (Diploma)

Why did you choose this subject?

To complement the business course I am doing in prison (learning to start up your own business)

What are you enjoying about studying this course?

Everything, I never realised how much of the work ethic I had absorbed during my working life, it has helped me to get through the course successfully. I enjoy the challenge, making my brain work again.

What do you find the most difficult thing about studying distance learning courses in the prison environment?

What The Women Say
continued

Nothing really! The only drawback is not always having access to a computer to produce professional presentation of my work for the tutor.

What do you hope to gain from doing this course?

To improve my self-esteem and gain knowledge to help in my future coursework, and to of course run alongside my current course in the business venture.

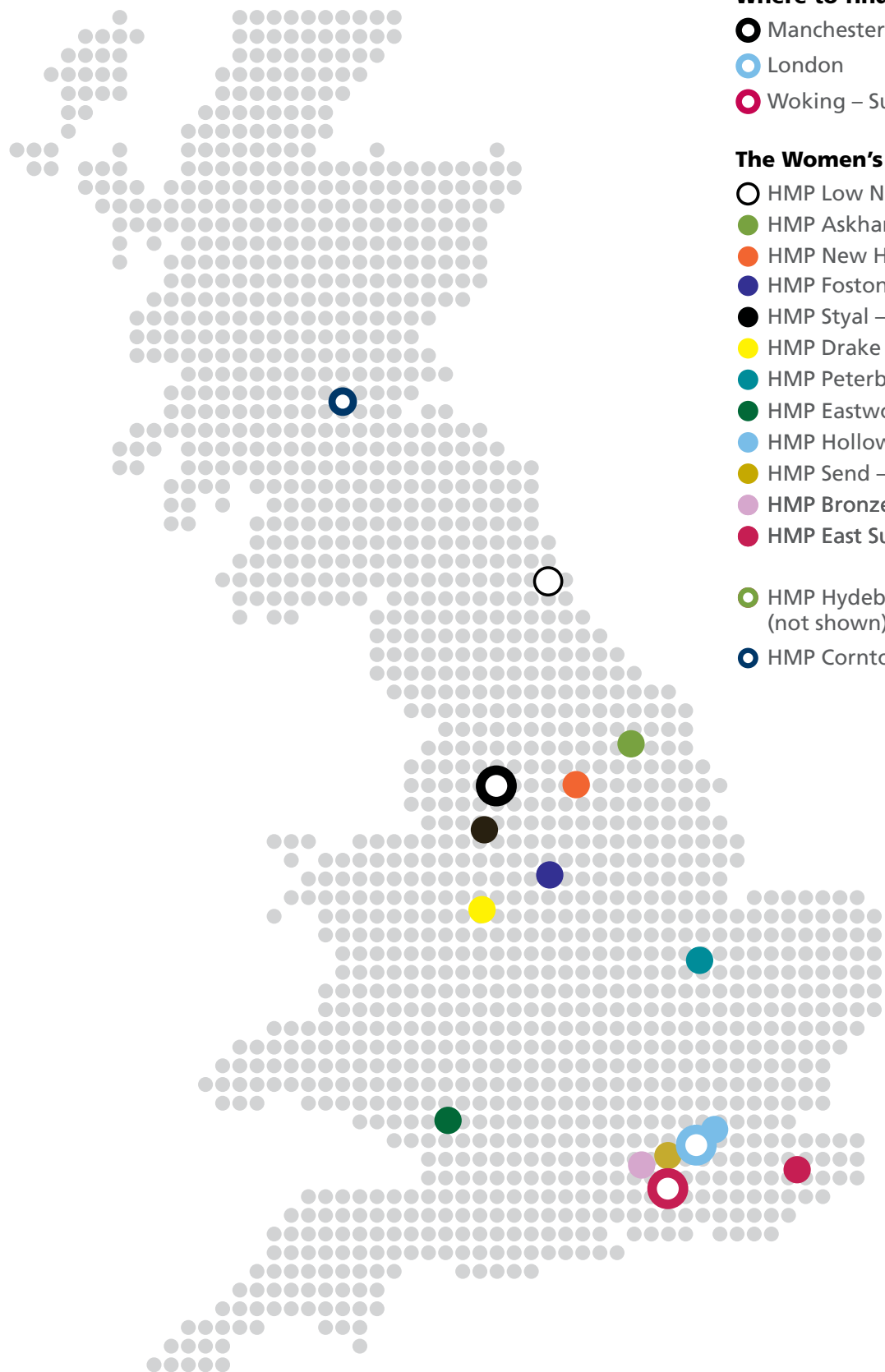
What do you plan to do next?

I don't really know, something that will challenge me and help to improve my skills.

Do you feel studying this course will help with your progression to and beyond release?

Yes I do, you cannot have enough knowledge, also keeping busy makes time pass quicker. Any knowledge gained has to be a plus for anyone to use in prison or outside.





Where to find WIP's offices

- Manchester
- London
- Woking – Surrey

The Women's Prison Estate

- HMP Low Newton – Durham
- HMP Askham Grange – near York
- HMP New Hall – near Wakefield
- HMP Foston Hall – near Derby
- HMP Styal – near Manchester
- HMP Drake Hall – Eccleshall, Staffordshire
- HMP Peterborough
- HMP Eastwood Park – near Bristol
- HMP Holloway – London
- HMP Send – Woking
- HMP Bronzefield – Ashford, Surrey
- HMP East Sutton Park – Maidstone
- HMP Hydebank Wood – Northern Ireland (not shown)
- HMP Cornton Vale – Scotland

State Of The Estate Prison Profiles Comparative Analysis

By Jessica Clark

The rest of the report presents a statistical profile on each prison within the women's estate covering the period 2013-2015. It is hoped that the information presented in this way will provide a useful tool for campaigners, researchers and policy makers. In doing so we intend to draw an objective picture as to how the establishments differ from one another rather than presenting a league table. This being the second edition of the State of the Estate report, the chapter begins with a comparative analysis between the two editions' data sets. As it is not yet possible to identify definite trends from the data collected, the comparative analysis has been carried out with a view to highlight certain themes in the context of the Bangkok Rules and the most recent policy changes within the women's prison estate. Going forward, we hope to draw on the research from previous editions of the State of the Estate to highlight trends to assess reforms made to the estate and to influence future policymaking.

Prison Population Profile

Sentences for non-violent crimes continue to be the highest category of female convictions, constituting 85.6% of female receptions in 2013¹ and 81.1% between October 2013 and September 2014.² Women serving short-term sentences also continue to make up a large part of the female prison population, with 58.6% of convictions in 2013-14³ and 62.2% in the previous year⁴ sentenced to 6 months or less.

The non-violent nature of the crimes and the high number of women imprisoned for short periods support the Justice Select Committee's conclusion that the majority of women sentenced to custody pose little risk to public safety and that imprisonment is frequently an ineffective response.⁵ Similarly, the Bangkok Rules recognise that the imprisonment of women who do not pose a risk to society may render their social reintegration more difficult.⁶

The proportion of foreign national women in prison has decreased slightly from 15% of the population in 2011 to 13.2% in 2014, and has been reducing since it peaked at 22% in 2007.

Safety and Dignity in Custody

At the time of the last report, 8,811 incidents of self-harm were recorded across the female prison population. Rules 16 and 36 of the Bangkok Rules require strategies and training that prevent self-harm and suicide among women prisoners, and, although incidences of self-harm have fallen to 6,117, female prisoners still account for a disproportionate number of self-harm incidents (26%) despite constituting only 5% of the prison population.⁷

Distressingly, there has been a gradual rise in the number of self-inflicted deaths across the women's estate, with 1 in 2012, 2 in 2013 and 3 in 2014.⁸

Research from the leading authority on deaths in custody in the UK, the charity INQUEST, shows that poor medical care, limited access to therapeutic services, and significant isolation from families are just some of the issues for women in prison that need to be urgently addressed. According to INQUEST as of October 2015 there have been a further five deaths in the women's estate, with 4 self-inflicted and 1 awaiting classification.

The number of assault incidents has also increased by 6.1% to 543 from 510 in 2012-13⁹, although the Inspectorate's *Annual Report 2013-14* does note that physical violence inside women's prisons remains at a low level, with incidents of violence usually limited to a few individuals.¹⁰

The 2011-12 State of the Estate report highlighted the lack of information available on the use of strip-searching amongst female prisoners, a practice recognised by the Bangkok rules as having a potentially harmful impact on women, both psychologically and physically.¹¹ Although comprehensive data on the prevalence of strip (or full) searches across the estate remains unavailable, the latest Inspectorate's report of HMP Foston Hall found that 14 full searches had been authorised in four months but that there was no record of the number of women subjected to strip-search when segregated.¹² Moving forward, it is hoped that this information will not only be made more accessible but that the number of instances in which strip-searching is deemed necessary will lessen following the move away from routine use.

Resettlement

The Government's Transforming Rehabilitation programme will introduce a number of changes to the female prison estate, including the classification of all female prisoners as resettlement prisons, so that women serving short sentences and those nearing release are held within a closer proximity of their homes (see Focus Issue Chapter for more detail). Similarly, the Bangkok rules have highlighted the need for women prisoners to be near their home or place of social rehabilitation. Yet, the average distance between a woman's home address and the prison she has been assigned to has increased from 60 miles in 2011/12 to 64 miles. Three of the prisons have an average distance of 80+ miles, with Askham Grange the highest at 97 miles, up from 78 in 2011/12.

The number of women granted Release on Temporary Licence (ROTL) has decreased, from 416 between July and September 2013 down to 335 during the same period in 2014¹³, representing a reduction of 19% over the year. This reduction is at odds with the introduction of Resettlement prisons and WIP hopes that the next edition of State of the Estate will show an increase in the number of women granted access to ROTL, as it provides the opportunity to forge links with the community

and maintain family ties prior to release. The number of women returned to closed conditions however has also decreased by 39.1% to 39 instances in 2013.¹⁴

Further to this instances of Home Detention Curfews (HDCs) - that mean women can serve the remaining part of their sentence in the community with access to local support networks - have gone down by 17.4% from 1661 in 2012 to 1368 in 2013.

Only 19% of female prisoners were employed prior to their imprisonment¹⁵ and the average rate of employment on release remains low at 17.6% in our round up figures, up from 16% in the State of the Estate 2011-2012. It is important to note here the variation across the estate, with the high average rate of employment on release from open prisons (ie East Sutton Park at 48.4%¹⁶) skewing the much lower average rate from the local prisons (ie HMP Holloway at 7.6%¹⁷). Overall, this figure continues to remain much lower amongst the female local prison estate, with a 9.1% rate of employment on discharge in 2013/14 compared with 23.8% across male local prisons.¹⁸

There is a concern that new ROTL rules that mean women must have secured work before being granted a licence may see a further decline in these figures.¹⁹

There has also been a slight increase in the average rate of education and training on release from 17.3% in 2011/12 to 19.2% in 2012/13. WIP hopes this marks the beginning of a trend.

Women and Families

Although the national capacity for mothers with babies in prison has decreased following the closure of the Mother and Baby Unit at HMP Holloway last year, there has been a significant increase in the number of babies in prison, from 46 in 2012 to 61 in 2014.

A large proportion of female prisoners have dependent children (60%)²⁰, yet the instances of Childcare Resettlement Licences being granted have declined significantly from 2013 to 2014²¹; from 55 women being granted a licence between July and September 2013 down to 25 during the same period in 2014²¹, representing a 55.5% decrease over the year.

In recognition of the damaging effect that prison can have on a woman's relationship with her family and children, rules 26, 50 and 52 of the Bangkok Rules state that family contact should be encouraged and facilitated, yet, alongside the reduction in Childcare Resettlement Licences, there were only 77 official family days across the female estate during 2013/14. With this in mind, the latest Inspectorate's report highlighted the need to identify the children and family issues relevant to each woman on arrival, as well as the need to provide more flexible and imaginative support for mothers.

PRISON PROFILES

THE WOMEN'S PRISON ESTATE: ROUND-UP

PRISON PROFILES: THE WOMEN'S PRISON ESTATE IN ENGLAND	
Female/male governors	Female: 4 Male: 8
Public/private prisons	11 Public prisons: HMP Askham Grange, 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 Ten closed prisons: HMP Bronzefield, 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 (2013)	£39,181 ¹
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest in the year (2013/14)	On 19 December 2014 there were 3,811 women in prison in England and Wales. ² On 10 May 2013 there were 3,893 women in prison in England and Wales, 354 fewer than the previous year. ³ Female prisoners accounted for 4.6% of the prison population in June 2013. This is the lowest monthly female prisoner rate since January 1998. ⁴ Highest: 3,690 Lowest: 3,422 (not including HMP Peterborough)
Number of receptions (2013)	Untried: 3,653 ⁵ Convicted un-sentenced: 2,148 ⁶ Sentenced: 6,914 ⁷ Total: 12,715
Average rate of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation (2012/13)	4.9% ⁸
Average rate of prisoners in doubled accommodation (2012/13)	4.5% ⁹
Number of female/male prison officers	Female: 520 Male: 350 Total: 870 ¹⁰
Prisons with Young Offender's Institutes/Young Women's Units	Young women under 18 are held in Young Women's Units, which are separate units within women's prisons. There is now one dedicated unit - the Mary Carpenter Unit at Eastwood Park following the closure of the Rivendell Unit at New Hall in 2013.

Lifers	23 women received indeterminate sentences between October 2013 and September 2014. ¹¹
Prisons with Addictive Treatment Units	HMP Bronzefield, HMP Eastwood Park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal
Prisons with designated Resettlement Units	HMP Askham Grange, HMP Bronzefield, HMP Drake Hall, HMP East Sutton Park, HMP Holloway, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal
Prisons with Therapeutic Communities	HMP Send
Prisons with Dedicated first-night units	HMP Bronzefield, HMP Eastwood Park, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough, HMP Send, HMP Styal
Prisons with Separation & Care Units / Segregation Units	HMP Bronzefield, HMP Drake Hall, HMP Foston Hall, HMP Holloway, HMP Low Newton, HMP New Hall, HMP Peterborough and HMP Styal
Prisons with Dangerous and Severe Personality Disorder Units	HMP Foston Hall – CAMEO unit HMP Low Newton- Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE) and the Primrose Service HMP Send- Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE) HMP Styal- The Dove Centre
Prisons with Designated secure accommodation for holding restricted status women	HMP Bronzefield and HMP Low Newton
Average time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes per day ¹²
"Time unlocked" Average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day	Ministry of Justice unable to provide this information.
Number of Home Detention Curfews (2013)	1368 ¹³
INCIDENTS	
Total number of self harm incidents (2013/14)	There were 6,117 self-harm incidents across the women's estate between June 2013 and June 2014. ¹⁴ Female prisoners who self-harm were responsible for 5.9 self-harm incidents on average in the 12 months to the end of June 2014. ¹⁵
Number of self-inflicted deaths (2014)	There were 3 self-inflicted death across the women's estate in 2014. ¹⁶
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths (2013/14)	There were 14 deaths in custody across the women's estate between September 2013 and September 2014. ¹⁷
Number of assault incidents (2013/14)	There were 543 assault incidents across the women's estate between June 2013 and June 2014. ¹⁸
Number of adjudications (2013)	4,916 in 2013 ¹⁹
Number of prisoners returned to closed conditions (2014)	HMP Askham Grange returned 25 prisoners between 1 January 2014 and 18 December 2014; HMP East Sutton Park returned 14 prisoners between 1 January 2014 and 18 December 2014. ²⁰
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Prisons with Mother and Baby Units	There are currently 6 Mother and Baby Units within women's prisons in England. These are located at HMP Styal, HMP New Hall, HMP Eastwood Park, HMP Askham Grange, HMP Peterborough and HMP Bronzefield. The national capacity is 64 places for mothers (70 spaces in total to allow for twins), and each Unit has the capacity to accommodate one set of twins. ²¹
Number of babies born to women in prison	Although there is no centrally held record of the number of women in prison that give birth, it is estimated to be around 100 each year. ²²
Number of babies under 18 months on Mother and Baby Units (2014)	61 ²³

Number of applications received for admission to MBU (2014)	200 ²⁴
Number of applications approved by a board (2014)	77 ²⁵
Number of applications refused by a board (2014)	31 ²⁶
Number of family days (2013)	There were 77 family days. ²⁷
Number of visits a year (2013)	There were 80,552 social visits between 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013. ²⁸
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	April to June 2013: 412 July-September 2013: 416 October to December 2013: 420 January to March 2014: 420 ²⁹ One individual may be released on temporary licence in more than one quarter of the year. In 2013, there were 529,350 releases on temporary licence; 93.8% from male establishments and 6.2% from female establishments. These releases related to 11,211 individuals who had at least one instance of ROTL; 10,392 males and 819 females. ³⁰
Average rate of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence across the estate (2013)	99.75% ³¹
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved (2013/14)	178 women between April 2013 and March 2014 ³² and 112 between October 2013 and September 2014 ³³ One individual may be released on temporary licence in more than one quarter of the year.
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity, e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes (2011-2012)	9.3 hours per prisoner per week in education 13.3 hours per prisoner per week in work ³⁴ Purposeful activity was formerly a performance indicator for prisons, but was discontinued at the start of 2012-13.
Average rate of education and training on release across the estate (2012/14)	19.2% in 2012/13 ³⁵ 19.3% in 2013/14 ³⁶
Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training	There were 5,000 offender learner achievements in 2013/14; • 4,480 below Level 2 (excluding maths and English) • 1,000 maths and English • 230 Level 2 • 30 Level 3 ³⁷
WORK	
Average rate of employment on release across the estate (2013/14)	18.9% in 2013/14 ³⁸ Closed: 27.5% ³⁹ Local: 9.1% ⁴⁰ Open: 45.7% ⁴¹
Weekly wage – highest/lowest/average	Under the IEP weekly cash allowances are; Basic- £4.00 Entry- £10.00 Standard- £15.00 Enhanced- £25.00 ⁴²

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	IDTS (Integrated Drug Treatment Programme) SDP replaced by Next Steps to Recovery programme at HMP New Hall BSR (Building Skills for Recovery) COVAID (Control of Violent and Impulsive Drinker) RAPT (Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust 12 step programme) The overall volume of accredited programme delivery has decreased in each year since 2009/10 and substance misuse programme starts and completions have decreased substantially. ⁴³
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Strengthening Families, Strengthening Communities parenting programme STEPS (Support Towards Encouraging Positive Solutions) Power to Change course supporting victims of domestic violence TSP (Thinking skills programme) Focus on Resettlement Challenge to Change- domestic violence course CARATs (Counselling, Assessment, Referral Advice, Through-care) REACH programme to enhance esteem CARE (Choices, Actions, Relationships, Emotions) Samaritans Listeners Scheme CAMEO- Personality Disorder Unit at HMP Foston Hall BSR (Building Skills for Recovery) PIPE (the psychologically informed planned environment) Life Minus Violence Sycamore Tree victim awareness programme Living with Loss and Making Sense of Forgiveness Therapeutic Community CARE (Care, Assessment, Learning and Motivation) The Dove Centre at HMP Styal provides a therapeutic environment for women needing a high level of psychological therapies
Prisons that enable women to open a bank account	All women's prisons in England allow prisoners to open basic current accounts with a high street bank ⁴⁴
Average rate of settled accommodation on release across the estate (2012-2014)	91.9% in 2012/13 ⁴⁵ 92.9% in 2013/14 ⁴⁶
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Foreign Nationals/Nationality	At the end of December 2014 there were 505 foreign national women in prison, equivalent to 13.2% of the women's prison population ⁴⁷
Average distance from home address	64 miles ⁴⁸
Sentence length (2013)	4,134 women were sentenced to 6 months or less. 765 women were sentenced to 6 months to a year. 1,568 women were sentenced to 1 to 4 years. 379 women were sentenced to 4+ years. 28 women were given indeterminate sentences. ⁴⁹
Sentence type (2013)	There were 983 receptions into female establishments for violent crimes in 2013, out of a total 6,811 receptions. ⁵⁰ In 2013, shoplifting convictions made up the majority of theft convictions (of those females and males convicted of theft, the offence was shoplifting in 4 out of 5 cases for females and 3 out of 5 cases for males). Shoplifting accounted for 45% of all female indictable convictions, up from 39% in 2009. ⁵¹
Reoffending rate, including correlation between length of sentence and reoffending rate	The reoffending rate in April 2012 to March 2013 was 60.7% for women serving sentences of less than 12 months and 21.8% for women serving sentences of more than 12 months. ⁵²

ASKHAM GRANGE

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI ASKHAM GRANGE	
Governor	Diane Pellew ¹
Private or public	Public ²
Open/Closed	Open ³
Annual cost per place	£29,460 in 2012/13 ⁴ £29,782 in 2013/14 ⁵
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity – 128 2013; Highest: 110 in February Lowest: 93 in June Average for the year: 102 ⁷ 2014; Highest: 106 in November Lowest: 89 in December Average for the year: 99 ⁸
Number of receptions	145 women were received in 2012/13 ⁹ but as Askham Grange is an open prison women are not received directly from court as receptions for statistical reporting purposes.
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ¹⁰
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ¹¹
Number of female/male prison officers	10 male and 10 female as at 30 September 2014 ¹²
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff-in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 30 and 60 in-post as at 30 June 2014 ¹³
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No ¹⁴
Addictive treatment unit	The prison is piloting a drug recovery wing (DRW) for women with short sentences ¹⁵ Askham Grange was originally listed as a separate, discrete DRW pilot in the Department of Health's invitation to tender but has formed a 'cluster' with New Hall. ¹⁶
Resettlement unit	Yes- prisoners on Stage Two resettlement have priority for single rooms ¹⁷ and the resettlement regime has previously been described as impressive ¹⁸
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	New arrivals are interviewed by an induction officer on the day of their arrival and introduced to peer supporters who introduce them to prison routines and act as a guide for the first 24 hours. ¹⁹
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ²⁰ , but Acorn House provides accommodation for women to have overnight stays with their children prior to release ²¹
Separation and care unit and/or segregation unit	No ²²
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	A mix of single rooms and dormitories housing up to a maximum of six residents. Acorn House provides single occupancy rooms for women and their families to spend time together overnight. The two annexes for women eligible to work outside the prison or with specific reasons to be alone in a room and the mother and baby unit also provide single rooms. In total there were 45 single and 27 shared rooms. Women could use private accommodation in the main house, referred to as 'the bedsit', when they needed 'time out'. ²³
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum. ²⁴
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Women allowed to move freely around the prison for most of the day and never locked in their rooms. ²⁵
Number of Home Detention Curfews	73 between July 2013 and June 2014 ²⁶

INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	1 incident in 2012 3 incidents in 2013 ²⁷
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ²⁸
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 0 in 2014 ²⁹
Number of assault incidents	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ³⁰
Number of adjudications	72 in 2012/13 ³¹ 41 in March-August 2014 ³²
Number of women returned to closed conditions	2 returned in 2012-2013 because of ACCTs ³³ 8 in 2013-2014 ³⁴
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	Yes, able to provide accommodation for up to 10 mothers and babies, babies allowed to stay until they are 18 months old, can be extended in exceptional circumstances. There is also an additional nursery which takes in babies and toddlers of residents ³⁵
Number of family days	0 family days in 2013 ³⁶
Number of visits per year	2653 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ³⁷
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	59 women released on 618 licences in March-August 2014 ³⁸ 4,140 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014. ³⁹
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	99.9% in 2012-13 ⁴⁰ 100% in 2013-14 ⁴¹
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	Between 3 and 15 from October 2013 to September 2014 ⁴²
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in education and employment	12.23 hours in education per prisoner per week, 12.58 hours in employment per prisoner per week ⁴³
Number of prisoners in education	54 women in education classes on a part-time basis, 23 following distance learning or Open University programmes, 2 prisoners attending local further education colleges to complete level 3 qualifications as at August 2014. ⁴⁴ 200 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 20 were maths and English qualifications. ⁴⁵
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Manchester College offers accredited education and vocational courses including (ICT), English, Mathematics, business administration, hairdressing, customer service, nail technology, cleaning services, barista training, horticulture, hair and beauty. ⁴⁶ Askham Resource Centre (ARC) provides residents with the opportunity to gain business related skills in a real life setting. ⁴⁷
Education and training on release rate	44.4% in 2012/13 ⁴⁸ 39.1% in 2013/14 ⁴⁹
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Coffee shop, gardening, Conferencing Academy, beading and card-making Pathways unit places residents who qualify in Stage 2 paid commercial work ⁵⁰
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes, as at August 2014 20 women were in unpaid community placements and 12 were in paid work. ⁵¹
Employment on release rate	36.8% in 2012/13 ⁵² 43% in 2013/14 ⁵³

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	IDTS ⁵⁴ Participation in drug and alcohol support groups in the local community such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, self-management and recovery training meetings, a women's group and a structured drug rehabilitation day programme. ⁵⁵
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	CARATs available June 2011 report ⁵⁶ Barnardo's run a Family Support Service accessible to all residents, offering One to One casework around family issues including the impact of separation and a weekly drop in service ⁵⁷ 10-week Strengthening Families, Strengthening Communities parenting programme that 15 women took part in 2013/14. Ability to participate in some offending behaviour programmes in the community ⁵⁸
Bank accounts enabled	Only women in paid employment in the community can open bank accounts. ⁵⁹
Settled accommodation on release rate	99.2% in 2012/13 ⁶⁰ 100% in 2013/14 ⁶¹
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	9 women serving life sentences at August 2014 ⁶²
Foreign Nationals	2 foreign nationals held ⁶³
Average distance from home address	97 miles ⁶⁴
Reoffending rate	2012/13 Insufficient numbers to calculate figure for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 4.8% for women serving sentences of 12 months or more ⁶⁵

BRONZEFIELD

PRISON PROFILE: HMP BRONZEFIELD	
Governor	Charlotte Pattison-Rideout ⁶⁶
Private or public	Private – run by Sodexo Justice Services ⁶⁷
Open/closed	Closed ⁶⁸
Annual cost per place	£58,530 in 2012/13 ⁶⁹ £60,802 in 2013/14 ⁷⁰
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity - 527 2013; ⁷² Highest: 513 in October Lowest: 437 in July Average for the year: 470 2014; ⁷³ Highest: 513 in November 482 in July Average for the year: 499
Number of receptions	2,369 ⁷⁴
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ⁷⁵
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ⁷⁶
Number of female/male prison officers	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Bronzefield is privately run. However HM Inspectorate of Prisons stated at the time of their last inspection that "the proportion of male to female officers was still too high for a women's prison." ⁷⁷
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No – young prisoners held on same blocks as adult women ⁷⁸

Addictive treatment unit	Substance misuse stabilisation unit ⁷⁹
Resettlement unit	There is a resettlement department and offender management unit ⁸⁰
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	There is a first-night unit where women are held in single cell accommodation ⁸¹
Family visiting centre	Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit. ⁸² Pact operates the visitor centre which includes support from a Family Support officer, baby changing facilities and a children's play area ⁸³
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	Yes ⁸⁴
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Three residential units holding 135 women and another unit holding 77 women ⁸⁵
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum. ⁸⁶
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Maximum of 9.5 hours a day, and 8 hours a day on Friday, Saturday and Sunday ⁸⁷
Number of Home Detention Curfews	127 between July 2013 and June 2014 ⁸⁸

INCIDENTS

Number of self-harm incidents	Average 23 self-harm incidents a month ⁸⁹ 770 in 2012 752 in 2013 ⁹⁰
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 self-inflicted deaths since the prison opened ⁹¹
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	(There have been two deaths associated with drug use since the prison opened) ⁹² 1 in 2012 1 in 2013 1 in 2014 ⁹³
Number of assault incidents	Average 2-3 prisoner-on-prisoner assaults a month, 5 assaults on staff a month. Eight women responsible for 66% of all assaults ⁹⁴ 132 in 2012 115 in 2013 ⁹⁵
Number of adjudications	362 adjudications in six months ⁹⁶
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ⁹⁷

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

Mother and baby unit	Yes, 12 room self-contained unit Provision of care equal to that provided in the community - health visitor, midwives, children have regular checks at local GP, rhyme time sessions and local trips ⁹⁸
Number of family days	9 family days between 1 January - 31 December 2013 ⁹⁹
Number of visits per year	10,941 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ¹⁰⁰
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	Six in the last year ¹⁰¹ 277 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014. ¹⁰²
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	100% in 2012-13 ¹⁰³ 100% in 2013-14 ¹⁰⁴
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	0 from October 2013 to September 2014 ¹⁰⁵

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes	110 part time places a day ¹⁰⁶ 9.53 hours of education per prisoner per week, 10.74 hours of employment per prisoner per week ¹⁰⁷
Number of prisoners in education	MoJ unable to provide this information as a privately run prison.

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Literacy and numeracy, creative writing, parenting, health and social care, Open University and distance learning courses. ¹⁰⁸ Art, ESOL, IT and Basic Skills, Vocational training in catering, cleaning, customer service, painting & decorating and business administration ¹⁰⁹
Education and training on release rate	6.1% in 2012/13 ¹¹⁰ 6.1% in 2013/14 ¹¹¹ 38 prisoners released into full or part-time education in six month period. ¹¹²
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Hairdressing, jewellery making, industrial sewing ¹¹³ Kitchen work, serveries, gardens, painting, cleaning and Connexions workers ¹¹⁴
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes, partnerships with external organisations help women develop skills which are put to use on contracts with well-established retailers. ¹¹⁵
Employment on release rate	5.9% in 2012/13 ¹¹⁶ 9.3% in 2013/14 ¹¹⁷ 33 prisoners released into full or part-time employment in six month period ¹¹⁸
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Substance misuse stabilisation unit but structured drug programme needed, designated alcohol nurse, weekly Narcotics Anonymous meetings and IDTS administrator in post ¹¹⁹
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Support Towards Encouraging Positive Solutions (STEPS) reducing antisocial behaviour, Power to Change course supporting victims of domestic violence, Street Safe group meeting for sex workers, ¹²⁰
Bank accounts enabled	All women's prisons in England allow offenders to open basic current accounts with a high street bank ¹²¹ and women can receive help to open bank accounts with the Halifax ¹²²
Settled accommodation on release rate	92.9% in 2012/13 ¹²³ 96.4% in 2013/14 ¹²⁴
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	27 women serving life sentences at April 2013. House block 4 holds enhanced and first stage lifers and long-term prisoners ¹²⁵
Foreign Nationals	134 (29%) foreign national women ¹²⁶ Foreign nationals have regular access to an immigration officer and independent immigration advice. They receive a free phone call abroad and can exchange unused visiting orders for phone credit The guide given to women on entry to the prison is translated into ten languages ¹²⁷
Average distance from home address	50 miles ¹²⁸
Reoffending rate	In 2012/13 59.6% for women with sentence of less than 12 months 21.3% for women with sentence of 12 months or more ¹²⁹

HMP/YOI CORNTON VALE SCOTLAND

In addition there are currently up to 110 women in HMP Edinburgh, up to 53 women housed in HMP Greenock's Darroch Hall and up to 50 will be housed in the newly opened HMP Grampian. In addition, there are small community integration units for women at HMP Inverness and HMP Grampian¹³⁰

PRISON PROFILE; HMP CORNTON VALE	
Governor	Allister Purdie ¹³¹
Private or public	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) ¹³²
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Capacity: 309 places ¹³³ Average 2013-2014: 213 (including 10 young offenders) ¹³⁴ Maximum in 2013-2014: 292 (including 29 young prisoners) ¹³⁵
Number of female/male prison officers	At 8 January 2015 there were 78 male prison officers and 129 female prison officers. ¹³⁶
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	Young Offenders Institute
Resettlement unit	Wallace house accommodates women requiring the least supervision and the National Top End accommodates women accessing more open conditions.
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	Yes- Ross House houses women on their first night. ¹³⁷
Family visiting centre	Yes ¹³⁸
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	Yes ¹³⁹
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	There are 6 house blocks within the perimeter and an independent Living Unit with capacity for 24.
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	Women are allowed a minimum of 1 hour outdoors during the day, any less or additional time is regime dependant. ¹⁴⁰
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Women are allowed a minimum of 1 hour out of their cells in a day, any less or additional time is regime dependant. ¹⁴¹
Number of Home Detention Curfews	118 between 1 January and 31 December 2013. ¹⁴²
INCIDENTS	
Number of assault incidents	There were 31 recorded assaults in the time period 1 January 2013 and 31 December 2013. ¹⁴³
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	Seven mother and baby places ¹⁴⁴
Number of visits per year	Convicted prisoners are entitled to 4 visits per month. Untried prisoners are entitled to daily visits. ¹⁴⁵
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Literacy and numeracy, cookery classes, film studies, ¹⁴⁶

WORK	
Type of prison work available	Bike Workshop, Craft Enterprise and toiletry shop, Garden Work Party (including Waste Management & Recycling), Hairdressing & Beauty Therapy, Industrial Cleaning, Laundry, Catering and Pantry & Housekeeping. ¹⁴⁷
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	The Bike workshop has community links through its association with the Recycabike workshop in Stirling. It provides the bikes for refurbishment and accepts the refurbished bikes for community disposal. ¹⁴⁸
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Substance Related Offending Behaviour (SROB) programme ¹⁴⁹ Phoenix Futures run the Enhanced Addiction Casework Service ¹⁵⁰
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Survive and Thrive; a trauma related programme, Female Behaviour, Open Secret offers bereavement support. ¹⁵¹
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	There are women serving life sentences at Cornton Vale.

DRAKE HALL

PRISON PROFILE:HMP/YOI DRAKE HALL	
Governor	Paul Newton ¹⁵²
Private or public	Public ¹⁵³
Open/closed	Closed ¹⁵⁴
Annual cost per place	£29,607 in 2012/13 ¹⁵⁵ £30,938 in 2013/14 ¹⁵⁶
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 315 ¹⁵⁷ 2013; ¹⁵⁸ Highest: 311 in November Lowest: 278 in July Average for the year: 293 2014; ¹⁵⁹ Highest: 314 in June Lowest: 298 in September Average for the year: 309
Number of receptions	Drake Hall only holds sentenced prisoners and does not receive directly from court. This means that for the purposes of statistical reporting there is no receptions recorded into this prison. ¹⁶⁰
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ¹⁶¹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ¹⁶²
Number of female/male prison officers	20 male and 40 female as at 30 September 2014 ¹⁶³
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 100 and 150 in-post as at 30 June 2014. ¹⁶⁴
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No, women under 21 accommodated with the general population ¹⁶⁵
Addictive treatment unit	Yes- drug and alcohol recovery services (DARS) provided by Lifeline and substance misuse treatment provided by Delphi Medical. ¹⁶⁶
Resettlement unit	Yes- Drake Hall is a closed female resettlement prison ¹⁶⁷
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	There is a five day induction programme ¹⁶⁸

Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ¹⁶⁹ but there is a children's play area in the visiting centre. ¹⁷⁰
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	Yes ¹⁷¹
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	15 single-storey residential units each with approximately 20 rooms. Most rooms are single occupancy, however all rooms are double occupancy in Richmond House, as are nine of 24 rooms in Plymouth House. St David's House accommodates a mix of older women and women with disabilities. ¹⁷²
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum. ¹⁷³
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Unlocked all day ¹⁷⁴
Number of Home Detention Curfews	85 between July 2013 and June 2014 ¹⁷⁵
INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	304 in 2012 154 in 2013 ¹⁷⁶ 87 incidents between Sept 2012 and March 2013, one woman responsible for 30% of these ¹⁷⁷
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ¹⁷⁸
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 1 in 2014 ¹⁷⁹
Number of assault incidents	38 in 2012 19 in 2013 ¹⁸⁰
Number of adjudications	445 between Sept 2012 and March 2013, of which 12 referred to the independent adjudicator ¹⁸¹ 609 between November 2012 and October 2013 ¹⁸²
Number of women returned to closed conditions	1 in 2014 ¹⁸³ Refurbishment work planned to establish the open unit. ¹⁸⁴
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	No 80 women have children under the age of 18 ¹⁸⁵
Number of family days	9 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ¹⁸⁶
Number of visits per year	5701 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ¹⁸⁷
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	3477 from April to October 2013 ¹⁸⁸ 4,140 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014. ¹⁸⁹
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	100% in 2012-13 ¹⁹⁰ 100% in 2013-14 ¹⁹¹
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	Between 4 and 20 from October 2013 to September 2014 ¹⁹²
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes	9.57 hours of education per prisoner per week, 18.03 hours of employment per prisoner per week ¹⁹³
Number of prisoners in education	126 education places and 54 vocational training places. In January 2013 nearly 2000 education hours lost due to prisoners arriving late or having to leave early to attend another activity ¹⁹⁴ 490 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 120 were maths and English qualifications. ¹⁹⁵

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Drake Hall is a closed training establishment ¹⁹⁶ English, maths, literacy, ICT, art, business enterprise, ESOL, health promotion, customer service, manufacturing, Open University courses ¹⁹⁷
Education and training on release rate	12% in 2012/13 ¹⁹⁸ 11.3% in 2013/14 ¹⁹⁹
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Laundry, gymnasium, hairdressing, beauty, kitchens, waste management, gardening ²⁰⁰
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Outwork team help women find work outside the prison and voluntary placements in the community most of which were linked to accredited qualifications, and then progressed to paid work in the community. Ready for the Road course delivered by the National Careers Service provider includes CV building and interview skills. ²⁰¹
Employment on release rate	23.3% in 2012/13 ²⁰² 22.7% in 2013/14 ²⁰³
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Clinical and psychosocial drug service, structured one-to-one and group work interventions available, including information and recovery-centred approaches to both drugs and alcohol. Stop smoking service ²⁰⁴
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	The Therapeutic Community closed in March 2010. ²⁰⁵ Thinking skills programme, support services to respond to abuse, domestic violence or involvement in prostitution, Time for Families parenting course, Focus on Resettlement from 2013, Chrysalis personal development course run by Platform 51. Staffordshire Women's Aid offer support and counselling to women who have been victims of abuse, rape or domestic violence. ²⁰⁶ Ready for the Road course on CV and interview preparation ²⁰⁷
Bank accounts enabled	Women on the outwork scheme able to open bank accounts ²⁰⁸
Settled accommodation on release rate	94.6% in 2012/13 ²⁰⁹ 96.2% in 2013/14 ²¹⁰
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	14 women serving life sentences at April 2014. There is a strategy to incorporate lifers into the general population to encourage them to take advantage of the resettlement opportunities on offer, rather than to treat them as a special group ²¹¹
Foreign Nationals	There is a dedicated team working with foreign nationals ²¹² 55 foreign nationals from 28 countries ²¹³ which made up 16.4% of the population ²¹⁴ There was no translated information and women were only allowed a free phone call if they had not had a visit ²¹⁵
Average distance from home address	93 miles ²¹⁶
Reoffending rate	In 2012/13 60.2% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 19.6% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ²¹⁷

EAST SUTTON PARK

PRISON PROFILE: HMP EAST SUTTON PARK	
Governor	Robin Eldrich ²¹⁸
Private or public	Public
Open/closed	Open
Annual cost per place	£38,851 in 2012/13 ²¹⁹ £35,652 in 2013/14 ²²⁰
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 100 ²²¹ 2013; ²²² Highest: 95 in January and October Lowest: 87 in December Average for the year: 92 2014; ²²³ Highest: 93 in April Lowest: 79 in June Average for the year: 89
Number of receptions	146 women were received between Nov 2012 and Oct 2013 ²²⁴ but as East Sutton Park is an open prison women are not received directly from court as receptions for statistical reporting purposes.
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ²²⁵
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ²²⁶
Number of female/male prison officers	0 male and 10 female as at 30 September 2014 ²²⁷
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 20 and 40 in-post as at 30 June 2014. ²²⁸
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No ²²⁹
Addictive treatment unit	No
Resettlement unit	Yes ²³⁰
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	First-night induction procedures are in place (from last report)
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ²³¹
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	No ²³²
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Double rooms and dormitories ²³³
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum. ²³⁴
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	30 minutes minimum. ²³⁵
Number of Home Detention Curfews	67 between July 2013 and June 2014. ²³⁶
INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	1 in 2012 2 in 2013 ²³⁷
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ²³⁸
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 0 in 2014 ²³⁹
Number of assault incidents	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ²⁴⁰
Number of adjudications	IMB report criticises the lack of information on adjudications. ²⁴¹
Number of women returned to closed conditions	1 in 2013-2014 ²⁴²

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	No ²⁴³
Number of family days	4 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ²⁴⁴
Number of visits per year	1155 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ²⁴⁵
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	7,966 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014. ²⁴⁶
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license	100% in 2012-13 ²⁴⁷ 100% in 2013-14 ²⁴⁸
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	42 between October 2013 and September 2014 ²⁴⁹
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes	7.28 hours of education per prisoner per week, 19.34 hours of employment per prisoner per week ²⁵⁰
Number of prisoners in education	180 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 40 were maths and English qualifications. ²⁵¹
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Literacy, numeracy, IT skills and budgeting, money management, hairdressing, beauty therapy, business enterprise and presentation skills NVQs in agriculture, horticulture, retail and catering, distance learning ²⁵²
Education and training on release rate	28.6% in 2012/13 ²⁵³ 15.9% in 2013/14 ²⁵⁴
WORK	
Type of prison work available	East Sutton Park is a working prison with a farm, extensive gardens and a profitable farm shop. The kitchens employ 12 prisoners with 7 of these on duty at any one time ²⁵⁵
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes- 40 women are currently in voluntary or paid work ²⁵⁶
Employment on release rate	42.9% in 2012/13 ²⁵⁷ 48.4% in 2013/14 ²⁵⁸
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	IDTS ²⁵⁹
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Thinking skills and anger management via Kent probation services ²⁶⁰
Bank accounts enabled	All women's prisons in England allow prisoners to open basic current accounts with a high street bank ²⁶¹
Settled accommodation on release rate	100% in 2012/13 ²⁶² 99.2% in 2013/14 ²⁶³
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifer	14 women serving life sentences at October 2013 ²⁶⁴
Foreign Nationals	7 foreign nationals held at October 2013 ²⁶⁵
Average distance from home address	80 miles ²⁶⁶
Reoffending rate	2012/13 Insufficient numbers to report on women serving sentence of less than 12 months 4.1% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ²⁶⁷

EASTWOOD PARK

PRISON PROFILE: HMP EASTWOOD PARK	
Governor	Simon Beecroft ²⁶⁸
Private or public	Public
Open/closed	Closed
Annual cost per place	£33,087 in 2012/13 ²⁶⁹ £31,814 in 2013/14 ²⁷⁰
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 363 ²⁷¹ 2013; ²⁷² Highest: 311 in November Lowest: 288 in June Average for the year: 305 2014; ²⁷³ Highest: 345 in November Lowest: 319 in June Average for the year: 333
Number of receptions	1,999 ²⁷⁴
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	19.1% in 2012-13 ²⁷⁵
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	19.1% in 2012-13 ²⁷⁶
Number of female/male prison officers	50 male and 60 female as at 30 September 2014 ²⁷⁷
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 150 and 200 in-post as at 30 June 2014. ²⁷⁸
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	The Mary Carpenter Unit which held women aged 17 was closed in July 2013 ²⁷⁹
Addictive treatment unit	Yes, there is a drug recovery unit and a detoxification and maintenance unit ²⁸⁰
Resettlement unit	No, but the prison is due to expand and take on a new role as a resettlement prison. ²⁸¹
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	Unit 5 is the first night and induction unit with capacity to hold 58 women ²⁸²
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ²⁸³ but there is provision for family and mother and child visits ²⁸⁴
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	No ²⁸⁵
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Accommodation is mainly in double rooms but there are a number of dormitories and priority for double rooms is given to women who go out to paid work. ²⁸⁶
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum. ²⁸⁷
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	8.9 on weekdays and 9.25 on weekends, 24 hours for mother and baby unit ²⁸⁸
Number of Home Detention Curfews	130 between July 2013 and June 2014 ²⁸⁹
INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	756 in 2012 1003 in 2013 ²⁹⁰ 31% of self-harm incidents accounted for by women aged 18-21, 9.4% of population ²⁹¹
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 or 2013 ²⁹² No self-inflicted deaths since 2007 ²⁹³
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 1 in 2013 2 in 2014 ²⁹⁴
Number of assault incidents	27 in 2012 ²⁹⁵
Number of adjudications	420 between April 2013 and September 2013 ²⁹⁶
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ²⁹⁷

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	Yes, capacity of 12 mothers and 13 babies, babies staying up to 18 months of age ²⁹⁸
Number of family days	3 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ²⁹⁹
Number of visits per year	4604 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ³⁰⁰ Children's visits on weekday mornings – visiting orders not required ³⁰¹
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	361 in 2012-2013 ³⁰²
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	100% in 2012-13 ³⁰³ 100% in 2013-14 ³⁰⁴
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	6 in May to November 2013 ³⁰⁵ 0 between October 2013 and September 2014 ³⁰⁶
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes	5.09 hours of education per prisoner per week, 10.03 hours of employment per prisoner per week ³⁰⁷
Number of prisoners in education	830 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 110 were maths and English qualifications. ³⁰⁸
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Numeracy, literacy, ESOL ³⁰⁹
Education and training on release rate	10.7% in 2012/13 ³¹⁰ 9.4% in 2013/14 ³¹¹
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Mentoring, kitchen, cleaning ³¹² Eastwood Soaps started in 2013 in partnership with Weston College, where 8 people at any one time are employed to develop business enterprise skills through the production of luxury soap products at HMP Eastwood Park. ³¹³
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes ³¹⁴
Employment on release rate	8.9% in 2012/13 ³¹⁵ 8.4% in 2013/14 ³¹⁶
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Substance Misuse Psychosocial team Drug Recovery Community opened in April 2013 ³¹⁷
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Women of Worth course supporting victims of bullying and intimidation ³¹⁸ Complex needs unit ³¹⁹
Bank accounts enabled	Yes, a small number of women have been helped to open bank accounts via the debt service provided by Citizens Advice ³²⁰
Settled accommodation on release rate	84.4% in 2012/13 ³²¹ 85.4% in 2013/14 ³²²
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	2 women serving life sentences at November 2013 ³²³
Foreign Nationals	There were 25 foreign nationals held at November 2013. All newly-arrived foreign nationals are seen by an equalities orderly and get a free five-minute monthly phone call ³²⁴ Professional translation services are routinely used during first-night/induction and local solicitors provide immigration advice surgeries ³²⁵
Average distance from home address	62 miles ³²⁶
Reoffending rate	2012/13 66.4% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 27.4% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ³²⁷

FOSTON HALL

PRISON PROFILE: HMP FOSTON HALL	
Governor	Ken Kan ³²⁸
Private or public	Public
Open/closed	Closed ³²⁹
Annual cost per place	£37,804 in 2012/13 ³³⁰ £36,813 in 2013/14 ³³¹
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 310 ³³² 2013; ³³³ Highest: 305 in November Lowest: 267 in August Average for the year: 285 2014; ³³⁴ Highest: 309 in February Lowest: 275 in December Average for the year: 289
Number of receptions	1,109 ³³⁵
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	0.9% for 2012-13 ³³⁶
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	0.9% in 2012-13 ³³⁷
Number of female/male prison officers	20 male and 60 female as at 30 September 2014 ³³⁸
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 130 and 170 in-post as at 30 June 2014 ³³⁹
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No – separate juvenile unit has closed ³⁴⁰
Addictive treatment unit	There is a detoxification unit on the remand wing ³⁴¹
Resettlement unit	The prison has resettlement teams ³⁴² and women with less than one year remaining on their sentence are held in the D wing. ³⁴³
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	There is a first night unit for 52 remand and sentenced women ³⁴⁴
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ³⁴⁵
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	The segregation has five cells and two gated cells in D wing annex. Between February and October 2014 an average of five to six women per month had served an average of four days in segregation ³⁴⁶
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Accommodation comprises a remand wing and residential wings (A, B, C and F), with D wing providing accommodation for short-term prisoners and E and T wings providing a level of independent living for women who have enhanced status. ³⁴⁷
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum. ³⁴⁸
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	An estimated average of over 10 hours across seven days and around 22% of women were locked up during core activity periods ³⁴⁹
Number of Home Detention Curfews	79 between July 2013 and June 2014 ³⁵⁰
INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	874 in 2012 459 in 2013 ³⁵¹
Number of self-inflicted deaths	1 in 2012 0 in 2013 ³⁵²
Number of death, including self-inflicted deaths	1 in 2012 0 in 2013 0 in 2014 ³⁵³
Number of assault incidents	6 in 2012 ³⁵⁴
Number of adjudications	An average of 64 adjudications were heard each month ³⁵⁵
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ³⁵⁶

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	No ³⁵⁷
Number of family days	4 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2014 ³⁵⁸ Family days have been discontinued for lifers. ³⁵⁹
Number of visits per year	5298 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ³⁶⁰
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	Between May and October 2014 a total of 153 licences were granted for two women; 151 for working in the visitors' centre, 1 for opening a bank account and 1 for enrolling at college. ³⁶¹
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	97.3% in 2012-13 ³⁶² 100% in 2013-14 ³⁶³
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	0 between October 2013 and September 2014 ³⁶⁴
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes	14.3 hours of education per prisoner per week, 11.56 hours of employment per prisoner per week ³⁶⁵
Number of prisoners in education	580 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 140 were maths and English qualifications. ³⁶⁶ Approximately 160 prisoners enrolled on education and/or vocational training courses, the majority of which were part time. ³⁶⁷
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Literacy, numeracy, ESOL, IT, Health and Safety at Work, Food Hygiene ³⁶⁸ Education courses available in mathematics, ICT, English, ESOL and art, textiles and creative crafts and there were approximately 20 learners on Open University and distance learning courses. Vocational courses in industrial cleaning, hairdressing, beauty therapy, retail, customer service, horticulture and waste management. Non-accredited introductory courses in catering and animal husbandry skills. ³⁷⁰
Education and training on release rate	31.3% in 2012/13 ³⁷¹ 26.9% in 2013/14 ³⁷²
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Kitchen, textile work with Marks and Spencer, gardening, recycling, cleaning, server, litter picking, Reception, recycling, gym, healthcare, chaplaincy and library work. ³⁷³ Fosta coffee shop and animal sanctuary. ³⁷⁴
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	No, but the selection of courses provided is informed by data on employment opportunities in the prison's catchment area. ³⁷⁵
Employment on release rate	10.4% in 2012/13 ³⁷⁶ 9.6% in 2013/14 ³⁷⁷
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	IDTS, Substance Misuse Service including Clinical and Psychosocial Interventions alcohol intervention programme. ³⁷⁸ Substance misuse peer mentoring and support scheme ³⁷⁹
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	CARATs team ³⁸⁰ REACH programme to enhance esteem ³⁸¹ Thinking Skills Programme CARE ³⁸² Samaritans Listeners Scheme no longer available ³⁸³ CAMEO- Personality Disorder Unit opened in 2014 ³⁸⁴ Services for women who had suffered domestic violence being developed with plans to deliver the Freedom programme in 2015. Women involved in prostitution from the West Midlands could attend weekly surgeries managed by the women's charity Anawim, but there was no equivalent service for women from other parts of the country. ³⁸⁵
Bank accounts enabled	Help with bank accounts through Women In Prison project ³⁸⁶
Settled accommodation on release rate	86.8% in 2012/13 ³⁸⁷ 88.5% in 2013/14 ³⁸⁸

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	53 women serving life sentences at October 2014. There is a lifer manager, seven lifer officers and six lifer prisoner buddies ³⁸⁹
Foreign Nationals	There were 19 foreign national prisoners at October 2014, most of whom were liable to deportation. ³⁹⁰
Average distance from home address	47 miles ³⁹¹
Reoffending rate	2012/13 57.8% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 20.3% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ³⁹²

HOLLOWAY

PRISON PROFILE: HMP HOLLOWAY	
Governor	Julia Killick ³⁹³
Private or public	Public ³⁹⁴
Open/closed	Closed ³⁹⁵
Annual cost per place	£41,066 in 2012/13 ³⁹⁶ £38,676 in 2013/14 ³⁹⁷
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 591 ³⁹⁸ 2013; ³⁹⁹ Highest: 546 in November Lowest: 413 in June Average for the year: 470 2014; ⁴⁰⁰ Highest: 543 in July Lowest: 507 in September Average for the year: 525
Number of receptions	1,891 ⁴⁰¹
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ⁴⁰²
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ⁴⁰³
Number of female/male prison officers	40 male and 80 female as at 30 September 2014 ⁴⁰⁴
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operation staffing requirement of 220 and 290 in-post as at 30 June 2014 ⁴⁰⁵
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No ⁴⁰⁶
Addictive treatment unit	Yes- D1, also known as Ivor Ward, is the substance misuse unit ⁴⁰⁷
Resettlement unit	Yes ⁴⁰⁸
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	Yes- unit A3 is the first night centre ⁴⁰⁹
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ⁴¹⁰ but there are children's days and family days ⁴¹¹
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	Yes ⁴¹²
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Single and double rooms and multi-occupancy dormitories now limited to four prisoners ⁴¹³
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes of outside exercise on week days and one hour at weekends ⁴¹⁴

Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Up to a third of women locked up during the working day, only having five hours out of cell a day ⁴¹⁵ Prisoners involved in activities full time received about nine hours out of their cells on the three days a week that evening association was available. On other days, about six hours' time out of cell was available, except on Wednesdays when there was no increase in daytime association to compensate for evening lockup. ⁴¹⁶
Number of Home Detention Curfews	91 between July 2013 and June 2014 ⁴¹⁷
INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	744 in 2012 573 in 2013 ⁴¹⁸ 63 a month as at the time of the report ⁴¹⁹
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ⁴²⁰
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	1 in 2012 0 in 2013 1 in 2014 ⁴²¹
Number of assault incidents	86 in 2012 ⁴²²
Number of adjudications	358 in the 6 months leading to June 2013 ⁴²³
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ⁴²⁴
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	No, the mother and baby unit was closed in September 2013. ⁴²⁵
Number of family days	8 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2014 ⁴²⁶
Number of visits per year	14662 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ⁴²⁷ Unconvicted prisoners can have up to six visits a week. Convicted prisoners receive only one visiting order every 14 days, while prisoners on the enhanced regime and young women receive three. ⁴²⁸
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	11 granted to 8 women between December 2012 and May 2013 ⁴²⁹
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	100% in 2012-13 ⁴³⁰ 100% in 2013-14 ⁴³¹
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	0 between October 2013 and September 2014
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes	9.87 hours of education per prisoner per week, 7.49 hours of employment per prisoner per week ⁴³³
Number of prisoners in education	730 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 170 were maths and English qualifications. ⁴³⁴ 80 part-time places and 50 full-time places every day, attendance at some classes as low as 55% ⁴³⁵
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Literacy, numeracy, ESOL, IT, Open University/distance learning, vocational training e.g. catering, cleaning ⁴³⁶ The Fashion Training and Manufacture Unit trains women for NVQ qualifications and employs up to 20 women and supports them on release to gain work placements and employment within the fashion manufacture sector in the UK. ⁴³⁷
Education and training on release rate	8.3% in 2012/13 ⁴³⁸ 8.4% in 2013/14 ⁴³⁹

WORK	
Type of prison work available	residential units, gardens and kitchens, with orderlies in the gymnasium, education and laundry
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	No ⁴⁴⁰
Employment on release rate	7.3% in 2012/13 ⁴⁴¹ 7.6% in 2013/14 ⁴⁴²
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Building Futures with Substance Misusers ⁴⁴³ Narcotics Anonymous ⁴⁴⁴ Methasoft system for dispensing methadone ⁴⁴⁵
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	TSP, Sycamore Tree victim awareness course, Safe Choices: Nia Project ⁴⁴⁶ BSR, CARATS ⁴⁴⁷
Bank accounts enabled	Yes, through Halifax ⁴⁴⁸
Settled accommodation on release rate	93.7% in 2012/13 ⁴⁴⁹ 91.4% in 2013/14 ⁴⁵⁰
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	A5 is the Lifer Unit and there were 17 women serving life sentences at June 2013 ⁴⁵¹
Foreign Nationals	There were 126 foreign national prisoners, 13 of whom were being held solely under immigration powers at June 2013. Hibiscus, a support group for foreign nationals, provides support including signposting to independent legal advice and a befriending service linking women with external volunteers who speak their language. ⁴⁵²
Average distance from home address	33 miles ⁴⁵³
Reoffending rate	2012/13 50.5% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 24% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ⁴⁵⁴

HYDEBANK WOOD ASH HOUSE

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI HYDEBANK WOOD ASH HOUSE	
Governor	Austin Treacy ⁴⁵⁵
Private or public	Public
Open/closed	Closed
Annual cost per place	There is no separate calculation held for cost per prisoner by establishment- the cost per prisoner place in Northern Ireland in 2012/13 was £66,494 ⁴⁵⁶ and £62,898 in 2013/14. ⁴⁵⁷
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity – 71 57 held at February 2013 ⁴⁵⁸
Number of receptions	307 receptions between 1 January and 31 December 2013. ⁴⁵⁹
Number of female/male prison officers	6 males and 24 females are employed in Ash House ⁴⁶⁰
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	Ash House is Northern Ireland's only female prison and holds up to 71 women in one of the units located in Hydebank Wood (HBW) Young Offenders Centre (YOC) ⁴⁶¹
Addictive treatment unit	No ⁴⁶²
Resettlement unit	No ⁴⁶³ but Ash 5 is a low supervision unit that provides a pre-release working out function for those eligible to be temporarily released. ⁴⁶⁴

Therapeutic community	No ⁴⁶⁵
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	Yes ⁴⁶⁶
Training centre	No- vocational training opportunities described as limited. ⁴⁶⁷
Family visiting centre	Yes, private room for child visits plus option of extended, unsupervised visits in a caravan with cooking facilities for some women ⁴⁶⁸
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	Yes- there is a separation unit with capacity to hold 4 women ⁴⁶⁹
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	There are five self-contained landings, each with dining and association areas, and all cells have integral sanitation. Accommodation for long-term prisoners on enhanced regime also provides the opportunity to cook. ⁴⁷⁰
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	Every prisoner is given the opportunity of association for not less than one hour each day, which may be taken as exercise in the open air. ⁴⁷¹ In a survey 14% of women said they went outside on exercise three or more times a week and many women believed outdoor exercise was rarely offered, advertised or encouraged ⁴⁷²
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	From Monday to Friday cells are unlocked between 8:00 – 12:30, 13:45 – 16:30 and 17:00 – 19:30 On Saturdays cells are unlocked between 08:30 – 12:30 and 13:45 – 16:30 On Sundays cells are unlocked between 08:30 – 12.30 and 13:45 – 17:00 On average, purposeful activity linked to a sentence/ resettlement plan can potentially be 9.75 hours between Monday and Friday and 6.25 hours and 6.75 hours on a Saturday and Sunday. ⁴⁷³
Number of Home Detention Curfews	Home Detention Curfew is not applicable in Northern Ireland. ⁴⁷⁴
INCIDENTS	
Number of women in segregation	There is no segregation unit for women inmates. ⁴⁷⁵
Number of days locked down	The prison was locked down for one full day in 2013 and the landings were locked down for 43 days. ⁴⁷⁶
Number of self-harm incidents	There were 145 Self Harm incidents recorded for women prisoners in 2013. ⁴⁷⁷
Number of self-inflicted deaths	1 in 2011 0 in 2013 ⁴⁷⁸
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	No deaths in 2013 ⁴⁷⁹
Number of adjudications	There were 166 adjudications held for women prisoners in 2013. ⁴⁸⁰
Number of Control & Restraints/physical restraints	There were 22 C&R incidents recorded for women prisoners in 2013. ⁴⁸¹
Number of formal complaints by prisoners	There were 502 complaints recorded for women prisoners in 2013. ⁴⁸²
Number of recalls	There were 2 recalls recorded for women prisoners in 2013. ⁴⁸³
Number of searches	There were 28 Full Searches carried out on women prisoners in 2013. ⁴⁸⁴
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	Yes- the mother and baby facility comprises of two large adapted cells ⁴⁸⁵
Number of babies born	0 ⁴⁸⁷
Number born to mother on MBU	0 ⁴⁸⁸
Number of family days	3 family days between Between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ⁴⁸⁹

Number of visits per year	1584 visits between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ⁴⁹⁰
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	42 between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ⁴⁹¹
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	Of the 42 ROTLs granted in 2013; 26 were for Home Leave 2 were for Home Leave and Resettlement combined 14 were for Resettlement Leave ⁴⁹²
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Number of prisoners in education	45 as at 21 January 2015 ⁴⁹³
Number of prisoners in vocational or skills training	There are 27 training places in Hair and Beauty, Cookery, Painting/Decorating and Gardens. Eight of these are full time. ⁴⁹⁴
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Vocational courses available in Hair & Beauty, ITC, Literacy, Numeracy, English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Get into Reading, Music, Horticulture, Cookery and Crafts ⁴⁹⁵ Accredited courses also available in Painting/Decorating, Art, Kitchen/food hygiene/cookery and Joinery ⁴⁹⁶
Average length of time spent in education	5.82 weeks ⁴⁹⁷
Number of FT/PT training/education places	All Education and Training is offered as Full-Time or Part-Time depending on needs and each session has 8 spaces available ⁴⁹⁸
Education and training on release rate	21 Academic qualifications were achieved between 1 January and 31 December 2013. ⁴⁹⁹
One-to-one guidance on admission	Yes ⁵⁰⁰
WORK	
Number of hours worked in a week	Sentenced women- 19.6 Unsentenced women- 16.7 ⁵⁰¹
Type of prison work available	Kitchen, Gardens, Reception Orderly, Crafts, Dog Carer, Chicken Carer, Painters, Joinery, Library Assistant, Omu Orderly, Education Orderly ⁵⁰²
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes, though a Working Out scheme, although few prisoners had accessed this in 2013 ⁵⁰³ 4 women attend the Jobtrack programme that works to increase employability and placements are available through the Inspire Project in order to provide women with work experience prior to their release. ⁵⁰⁴
Number of women working in the community	There are currently two women employed in the community. ⁵⁰⁵
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Drugs and Alcohol treatment programmes are the responsibility of the South Eastern Health and Social Care Trust. The Trust has a Clinical Addictions Team which all female prisoners have access to. ⁵⁰⁶
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Alcohol Related Violence, Anger Management, Enhanced Thinking Skills, and Developing self-confidence and personal awareness programmes, money management programme, Housing Advice Worker ⁵⁰⁷ The Inspire Project seeks to resolve causes of offending through programmes including literacy skills, managing stress, alcohol and anger management programmes, and personal financial advice. ⁵⁰⁸ The course addressing domestic violence no longer available ⁵⁰⁹
Bank accounts enabled	Hydebank Wood has an arrangement with one bank for prisoners in the Working Out Unit to open a bank account prior to release but hope to be able to offer the facility to open an account (prior to release) to all prisoners in the future. ⁵¹⁰
Settled accommodation on release rate	Of 429 women released between April 2012 and February 2013, 3 were released without an address ⁵¹¹

PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	Long-term prisoners who are on enhanced regime are housed separately but lifers are not distinguished from other prisoners ⁵¹²
Foreign Nationals	No ⁵¹³
Average distance from home address	42.6 miles ⁵¹⁴
Reoffending rate	9% of women in Northern Ireland reoffended within one year of release in 2010/11

LOW NEWTON

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI LOW NEWTON	
Governor	Alan Richer ⁵¹⁵
Private or public	Public
Open/closed	Closed ⁵¹⁶
Annual cost per place	£42,771 in 2012/13 ⁵¹⁷ £45,020 in 2013/14 ⁵¹⁸
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 329 ⁵¹⁹ 2013; Highest: 304 in October Lowest: 242 in May Average for the year: 272 ⁵²⁰ 2014; Highest: 323 in June Lowest: 290 in May Average for the year: 308 ⁵²¹
Number of receptions	746 ⁵²²
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	11.8% in 2012-13 ⁵²³
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	11.8% in 2012-13 ⁵²⁴
Number of female/male prison officers	40 male and 70 female as at 30 September 2014 ⁵²⁵
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 180 and 250 in-post at 30 June 2013 ⁵²⁶
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No ⁵²⁷
Addictive treatment unit	There is a substance misuse unit incorporated into the E wing. ⁵²⁸
Resettlement unit	The Lynx unit is an open conditions unit. ⁵²⁹
Dedicated first-night unit / provision	E wing is the induction and first night unit ⁵³⁰
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ⁵³¹
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	There is a segregation unit. ⁵³²
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Cells, mostly single occupancy with some double occupancy for those prisoners unsuitable for single cell accommodation ⁵³³
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum. ⁵³⁴ 24% of women took exercise in the open air three or more times a week ⁵³⁵
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	10 hours from Monday to Thursday, eight hours 20 minutes on Friday and seven and a half hours at weekends. ⁵³⁶
Number of Home Detention Curfews	80 between July 2013 and June 2014 ⁵³⁷

INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	607 in 2012 451 in 2013 ⁵³⁸
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 1 in 2013 ⁵³⁹
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 1 in 2013 1 in 2014 ⁵⁴⁰
Number of assault incidents	54 in 2012 ⁵⁴¹ 9 assaults on prisoners or staff between May-October 2014 ⁵⁴²
Number of adjudications	An average of 7 formal adjudications per week ⁵⁴³
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ⁵⁴⁴

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	No ⁵⁴⁵
Number of family days	4 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2014 ⁵⁴⁶
Number of visits per year	5029 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ⁵⁴⁷
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	9 applications granted in May to October 2014 ⁵⁴⁸
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	100% in 2012-13 ⁵⁴⁹ 100% in 2013-14 ⁵⁵⁰
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	0 between October 2013 and September 2014 ⁵⁵¹

EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes	8.83 hours of education per prisoner per week, 11.99 hours of employment per prisoner per week ⁵⁵² Typically 84% of prisoners were involved in full-time activity at any one time ⁵⁵³
Number of prisoners in education	720 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 150 were maths and English qualifications. ⁵⁵⁴ 109 learners were attending morning or afternoon education classes at the time of Inspectorate's report. ⁵⁵⁵
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Accredited education and vocational courses including ICT, functional skills in English and mathematics from entry level to level 2; hairdressing and business administration at levels 1 and 2; beauty therapy, hospitality services at level 2; art, cookery, contact centre operations and gardening at level 1 and a personal development programme. Twenty women were following distance learning programmes, including four with the Open University. ⁵⁵⁶
Education and training on release rate	18.5% in 2012/13 ⁵⁵⁷ 20.6% in 2013/14 ⁵⁵⁸

WORK	
Type of prison work available	Around 150 full-time equivalent work places offering accredited training, including kitchens, laundry, gardens, cleaning, orderly work consisting of duties in the library, education, serveries, gym and first night reception. 48% of prisoners were working towards an accredited award at levels 1 or 2. ⁵⁵⁹
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Prisoners on ROTL could participate in art projects in the community where they could exhibit their work and a new initiative offered women courses focusing on topics such as domestic violence. ⁵⁶⁰
Employment on release rate	11.7% in 2012/13 ⁵⁶¹ 11.1% in 2013/14 ⁵⁶²

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Drug and Alcohol Recovery Team (DART) offer interventions such as structured one-to-one sessions, short group work modules and self-management and recovery training. 8 session alcohol programme and a 12 session recovery skills programme delivered by a local community provider. Alcoholics Anonymous groups. ⁵⁶³
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	TSP A-Z; a motivational programme introduced in April 2014 available on a group and one-to-one basis for those who were no longer eligible for the TSP Life Minus Violence The psychologically informed planned environment (PIPE) offers provides women with personality disorders intensive support. The Primrose Service provides intensive therapy for women with multiple personality disorders and is also available to women from other prisons. ⁵⁶⁴ There is also a new initiative offered to women on ROTL who can attend courses focusing on topics such as domestic violence. ⁵⁶⁵
Bank accounts enabled	Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank ⁵⁶⁶ although this is very limited. ⁵⁶⁷
Settled accommodation on release rate	88.7% in 2012/13 ⁵⁶⁸ 88.9% in 2013/14 ⁵⁶⁹
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	F wing predominantly held long-term and indeterminate sentence women and there were 24 women serving life sentences at October 2014. ⁵⁷⁰
Foreign Nationals	There were 12 foreign national women at October 2014 and immigration officers run bimonthly drop-in surgeries. ⁵⁷¹
Average distance from home address	75 miles ⁵⁷²
Reoffending rate	In 2012/13 69.9% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 28.7% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ⁵⁷³

NEW HALL

PRISON PROFILE: HMP NEW HALL	
Governor	Diane Pellew ⁵⁷⁴
Private or public	Public
Open/closed	closed
Annual cost per place	£44,698 in 2012/13 ⁵⁷⁵ £44,151 in 2013/14 ⁵⁷⁶
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 425 ⁵⁷⁷ 2013; ⁵⁷⁸ Highest: 390 in December Lowest: 331 in February Average for the year: 365 2014; ⁵⁷⁹ Highest: 413 in September Lowest: 387 in October Average for the year: 400
Number of receptions	1,254 ⁵⁸⁰
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	9% in 2012-13 ⁵⁸¹
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	8.7% in 2012-13 ⁵⁸²

Number of female/male prison officers	60 male and 80 female as at 30 September 2014 ⁵⁸³
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 220 and 300 in-post at June 2013 ⁵⁸⁴
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No, the Rivendell Unit which held under 18s was closed in 2013 and the building will now be utilised as a Complex Needs Unit ⁵⁸⁵
Addictive treatment unit	Drug Recovery and Drug Free wing model at New Hall called PREW ⁵⁸⁶
Resettlement unit	No- although the recent IMB report suggests that a resettlement unit be built following the announcement of the proposed closure of HMP Askham Grange. ⁵⁸⁷
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	Yes, Apple Tree House is a dedicated first night centre ⁵⁸⁸
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ⁵⁸⁹
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	Yes Sycamore House is for residents who require Care and Separation ⁵⁹⁰
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	The majority of the accommodation is single rooms, although there are still some double cells ⁵⁹¹
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum. ⁵⁹²
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Majority of prisoners unlocked for just over nine hours per day ⁵⁹³
Number of Home Detention Curfews	167 between July 2013 and June 2014 ⁵⁹⁴

INCIDENTS

Number of self-harm incidents	393 in 2012 578 in 2013 ⁵⁹⁵
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ⁵⁹⁶
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 1 in 2013 1 in 2014 ⁵⁹⁷ 2 women died shortly after being released from custody in 2012-13 ⁵⁹⁸
Number of assault incidents	7 in 2012 ⁵⁹⁹
Number of adjudications	90 per month ⁶⁰⁰
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ⁶⁰¹

MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES

Mother and baby unit	Yes, holds up to nine mothers and ten babies ⁶⁰²
Number of family days	7 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ⁶⁰³
Number of visits per year	6420 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ⁶⁰⁴
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	18 applications in four month period in 2011-12, of which 11 approved ⁶⁰⁵
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release license	100% in 2012-13 ⁶⁰⁶ 100% in 2013-14 ⁶⁰⁷
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	0 between October 2013 and September 2014 ⁶⁰⁸

EDUCATION/TRAINING

Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes	9.16 hours of education per prisoner per week, 13.1 hours of employment per prisoner per week ⁶⁰⁹
Number of prisoners in education	920 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 180 were maths and English qualifications. ⁶¹⁰

Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Maths, English, IT, Open University/distance learning ⁶¹¹ The education department offers full time vocational courses in areas such as hairdressing, cleaning, catering and computer skills amongst others. The gym also offers courses to residents wishing to gain accreditation in related subjects. ⁶¹²
Education and training on release rate	21.1% in 2012/13 ⁶¹³ 23.5% in 2013/14 ⁶¹⁴
WORK	
Type of prison work available	There are three workshops; two sewing workshops producing goods for contractors and an assembly and packing workshop for various businesses and retail stores. Other work includes wing cleaners, laundry workers, library workers, kitchen workers, gardens workers. ⁶¹⁵
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	New Hall is a closed prison and residents do not have the opportunity to work outside of the establishment. ⁶¹⁶
Employment on release rate	7.3% in 2012/13 ⁶¹⁷ 6.5% in 2013/14 ⁶¹⁸
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	IDTS ⁶¹⁹ SDP replaced by Next Steps to Recovery programme ⁶²⁰
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Thinking Skills, My Anger and Fire Setters courses, Power to Change, Listener scheme. ⁶²¹
Bank accounts enabled	Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank ⁶²²
Settled accommodation on release rate	84.1% in 2012/13 ⁶²³ 89.2% in 2013/14 ⁶²⁴
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	16 women serving life sentences at February 2014 ⁶²⁵
Foreign Nationals	33 foreign nationals held at February 2012 ⁶²⁶
Average distance from home address	48 miles ⁶²⁷
Reoffending rate	2012/13 64% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 27.5% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ⁶²⁸

PETERBOROUGH

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI HMP PETERBOROUGH	
Governor	Director: Nick Leader Controller: Pat Morris ⁶²⁹
Private or public	Private – run by Sodexo ⁶³⁰
Open/closed	Closed
Annual cost per place	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 624 male, 384 female ⁶³¹ 952 held at December 2014 (male and female) ⁶³²
Number of receptions	1,469 ⁶³³
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	14.6% in 2012-13 ⁶³⁴ (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	23.6% in 2012-13 ⁶³⁵ (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)

Number of female/male prison officers	Less than a third of staff in contact with prisoners were female ⁶³⁶
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No ⁶³⁷
Addictive treatment unit	Yes - Women with drug or alcohol dependence issues located in the stabilisation unit ⁶³⁸
Resettlement unit	Yes, there is a Resettlement centre ⁶³⁹
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	Yes ⁶⁴⁰
Family visiting centre	Yes, there is a dedicated family room attached to the main visits area that one family can use at a time to facilitate a visit. ⁶⁴¹
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	There is a segregation unit but no specialist facilities for women with a combination of complex needs and challenging behaviour ⁶⁴²
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Cells, mostly single occupancy ⁶⁴³
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum ⁶⁴⁴ and in the summer, women from 4 of the 10 wings received an additional 30 minutes daily exercise ⁶⁴⁵
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Most women could spend a good amount of time out of their cells each day – over 10 hours during the week. ⁶⁴⁶
Number of Home Detention Curfews	136 between July 2013 and June 2014 ⁶⁴⁷
INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	1256 in 2012 1091 in 2013 ⁶⁴⁸
Number of self-inflicted deaths	1 in 2012 0 in 2013 ⁶⁴⁹ 1 in 2014 ⁶⁵⁰
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	4 in 2012 1 in 2013 ⁶⁵¹
Number of assault incidents	260 in 2012 – figures total male and female ⁶⁵² On average three fights and seven assaults on prisoners or staff were recorded each month. ⁶⁵³
Number of Control & Restraints/physical restraints (2014)	There were 77 incidents involving force in the previous six months. Control and restraint (C&R) techniques had been used on 54 occasions. ⁶⁵⁴
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ⁶⁵⁵
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	Yes, places for 12 mothers ⁶⁵⁶
Number of family days	12 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ⁶⁵⁷ On top of their normal visits entitlement, women could request up to three additional visits a month from children. ⁶⁵⁸
Number of visits per year	7583 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ⁶⁵⁹
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	26 women granted ROTL on a total of 361 occasions in January to June 2014 ⁶⁶⁰ 514 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014. ⁶⁶¹
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	99.9% in 2012-13 ⁶⁶² 99.9% in 2013-14 ⁶⁶³ (figure refers to both male and female prisoners)
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	Between 1 and 5 from October 2013 to September 2014 ⁶⁶⁴

EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes	MOJ unable to provide information as HMP Peterborough is privately run
Number of prisoners in education	MoJ unable to provide this information as a privately run prison.
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme operates for female prisoners under 25 and complying with the regime to make positive efforts to change their behaviour. ESOL, literacy and numeracy, Alcohol Awareness course leading to an NCFE qualification ⁶⁶⁵ Construction, hair and beauty ⁶⁶⁶ ICT, drug awareness, vocational courses, finance and debt management, pre-release courses, nutrition courses. ⁶⁶⁷ Shannon Trust reading plan and a distance learning co-ordinator ⁶⁶⁸
Education and training on release rate	8.4% in 2012/13 ⁶⁶⁹ 15.4% in 2013/14 ⁶⁷⁰
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Café, gardens, cleaning, painting, servery work ⁶⁷¹ Hairdressing, carpentry, gardens, laundry, gym ⁶⁷² 'Jailbirds'; a Business Enterprise scheme supplying cards and gifts to over 60 different outlets. Prisoners working in Vita Nova make cakes and provide lunches for prisoners, staff and visitors. ⁶⁷³
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes- studying/working ROTLs are being developed ⁶⁷⁴ and placements are available with Peterborough Foodbank and Peterborough Cathedral ⁶⁷⁵
Employment on release rate	11% in 2012/13 ⁶⁷⁶ 10.1% in 2013/14 ⁶⁷⁷
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	IDTS ⁶⁷⁸ Workers from drug and alcohol support organisation Adfam provide support to prisoners and their families. ⁶⁷⁹ BSR, COVAID (Control of Violent and Impulsive Drinker), Alcohol managing relapse bi-monthly course, Psychosocial mini groups ⁶⁸⁰
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Samaritans listener scheme, The Shannon Trust's Toe by Toe scheme to help prisoners learn to read, Money Advice Service fortnightly surgery, TSP, 'Get Set' course to help prisoners for release. ⁶⁸¹ TSP, Stop the Hurt domestic violence programme, BSR, Sycamore Tree victim awareness programme, CARATS, 6 week courses on Anxiety and Depression ⁶⁸²
Bank accounts enabled	Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank ⁶⁸³
Settled accommodation on release rate	90.4% in 2012/13 ⁶⁸⁴ 88.6% in 2013/14 ⁶⁸⁵
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	There is a separate unit for prisoners serving over five years and lifers and 24 women serving life sentences at June 2014 ⁶⁸⁶
Foreign Nationals	HMP Peterborough is designated as a foreign national prisoner hub for women who are held in a separate unit. There were 47 foreign national women held at June 2014. ⁶⁸⁷
Average distance from home address	73 miles ⁶⁸⁸
Reoffending rate	2012/13 60.5% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 23.2% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ⁶⁸⁹

SEND

PRISON PROFILE: HMP SEND	
Governor	Dave Charity ⁶⁹⁰
Private or public	Public
Open/closed	closed
Annual cost per place	£39,967 in 2012/13 ⁶⁹¹ £39,245 in 2013/14 ⁶⁹²
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 282 ⁶⁹³ 2013: ⁶⁹⁴ Highest: 278 in October Lowest: 255 in August Average for the year: 267 2014: ⁶⁹⁵ Highest: 280 in July Lowest: 269 in December Average for the year: 274
Number of receptions	Send only hold sentenced prisoners and does not receive directly from court. This means that for the purposes of statistical reporting there are no receptions recorded into this prison. ⁶⁹⁶
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ⁶⁹⁷
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	0% in 2012-13 ⁶⁹⁸
Number of female/male prison officers	40 male and 40 female as at 30 September 2014 ⁶⁹⁹
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 120 and 170 in-post at June 2013 ⁷⁰⁰
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No ⁷⁰¹
Addictive treatment unit	There is an Addiction Treatment Unit which has 10 dual-occupancy cells ⁷⁰²
Resettlement unit	Yes ⁷⁰³
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	B wing is the designated first night unit ⁷⁰⁴
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ⁷⁰⁵ but Send Family Link runs extended family visits and provide playworkers, activities and staff to provide support and encouragement to the women and their families. ⁷⁰⁶
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	There is no segregation unit and so women requiring separation are supervised on the wings. ⁷⁰⁷
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	Mostly single cells, double rooms in addictive treatment unit ⁷⁰⁸
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum ⁷⁰⁹
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Around 11.25 hours Mondays to Thursdays and 8.25 hours on Fridays and weekends ⁷¹⁰
Number of Home Detention Curfews	37 between July 2013 and June 2014 ⁷¹¹
INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	325 in 2012 161 in 2013 ⁷¹²
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ⁷¹³
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 0 in 2014 ⁷¹⁴

Number of assault incidents	13 in 2012 15 in 2013 ⁷¹⁵
Number of adjudications	On average 13 per month ⁷¹⁶
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ⁷¹⁷
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	No
Number of family days	10 family days between 1 January and 31 December 2013 ⁷¹⁸ Prisoners without children typically had only one opportunity for a family visit in the year. ⁷¹⁹
Number of visits per year	5471 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ⁷²⁰
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	40 prisoners a day working in 20 establishments in the community under ROTL in 2012-13 ⁷²¹ 96 releases in the six months prior to February 2014. ⁷²² 8,018 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014. ⁷²³
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	100% in 2012-13 ⁷²⁴ 100% in 2013-14 ⁷²⁵
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	12 in the six months prior to February 2014. ⁷²⁶ 48 between October 2013 and September 2014 ⁷²⁷
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or behaviour programmes	27.25 hours a week total ⁷²⁸
Number of prisoners in education	Across HMP Send and HMP Styal 280 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 70 were maths and English qualifications. ⁷²⁹ 50% registered as learners ⁷³⁰
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	HMP Send is a female training prison ⁷³¹ and the education curriculum includes adult literacy and numeracy, employability skills, and vocational qualifications in Business Administration, Hairdressing, Customer Services, Horticulture, Professional Catering, Information Advice and Guidance, Gym instructor and Beauty. ⁷³² English for speakers of other languages (ESOL). Functional skills English and mathematics courses. Thirty women are involved in Open University or distance learning courses. Vocational training enabled women to gain gym instructor qualifications at levels 1 and 2, and personal training at level 3. ⁷³³
Education and training on release rate	30.1% in 2012/13 ⁷³⁴ 29% in 2013/14 ⁷³⁵
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Business administration and customer service, beauty therapy and hairdressing, textiles, card making, horticulture, domestic and professional cookery, gym, laundry and cleaning work. ⁷³⁶
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes, opportunities for those on the Resettlement unit to undertake Voluntary work and Work placements within the community. ⁷³⁷
Employment on release rate	37.3% in 2012/13 ⁷³⁸ 37.7% in 2013/14 ⁷³⁹

SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Rehabilitation for Addicted Prisoners Trust 12 step programme (RAPT) ⁷⁴⁰
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc	CARATs Making Connections programme providing pre- and post-release support through mentors from the community, The Sycamore Tree victim awareness programme, Living with Loss and Making Sense of Forgiveness. ⁷⁴¹ Therapeutic Community Psychologically Informed Planned Environment (PIPE)
Bank accounts enabled	Women are allowed to open a basic current account with a high street bank ⁷⁴²
Settled accommodation on release rate	94.8% in 2012/13 ⁷⁴³ 94.2% in 2013/14 ⁷⁴⁴
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	51 women were serving life sentences at March 2014 ⁷⁴⁵
Foreign Nationals	45 foreign nationals held at March 2014, 16.3% of population ⁷⁴⁶
Average distance from home address	69 miles ⁷⁴⁷
Reoffending rate	2012/13 Insufficient numbers to give a percentage for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 20.6% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ⁷⁴⁸

STYAL

PRISON PROFILE: HMP/YOI STYAL	
Governor	John Hewitson
Private or public (name of contractor if poss)	Public
Open/closed	Closed
Annual cost per place	£36,344 in 2012/13 ⁷⁴⁹ £36,153 in 2013/14 ⁷⁵⁰
Population – operational capacity/highest/lowest/average in the year	Operational capacity 460 ⁷⁵¹ 2013; ⁷⁵² Highest: 444 in September Lowest: 413 in April Average for the year: 425 2014; ⁷⁵³ Highest: 451 in December Lowest: 427 in April Average for the year: 438
Number of receptions	1,852 ⁷⁵⁴
Percentage of prisoners in overcrowded accommodation	4.2% in 2012-13 ⁷⁵⁵
Percentage of prisoners in doubled accommodation	4.2% in 2012-13 ⁷⁵⁶
Number of female/male prison officers	50 male and 70 female as at 30 September 2014 ⁷⁵⁷
Number of funded posts (operational staffing requirement) and number of staff in-posts	Operational staffing requirement of 180 and 250 in-post at June 2013 ⁷⁵⁸
Young Offender's Institute/Young women's unit	No ⁷⁵⁹
Addictive treatment unit	Yes- there is a drug recovery house ⁷⁶⁰ Fox House opened as the drug recovery house in October 2012 as part of the national Drug Recovery Wing project ⁷⁶¹

Resettlement unit	Yes- there is a community house for women with ROTL enabling them to work in the community. ⁷⁶²
Dedicated first-night unit/provision	Yes, upon arrival women are held in the first night centre for up to 48 hours ⁷⁶³
Family visiting centre	The public sector women's prisons do not have a dedicated family visits centre ⁷⁶⁴
Separation and care and/or segregation unit	The Keller Unit has been replaced by a ten bed Care and Separation Unit used to house women whose behaviour is such that it makes them unsuitable for housing in other areas of the prison. Prisoners can also be held here for their own safety. ⁷⁶⁵
Accommodation (single/double/dorm rooms)	The prison consists of 14 stand-alone houses that can accommodate up to 20 women ⁷⁶⁶ and has a combination of dormitories and cells. ⁷⁶⁷
Time prisoners allowed outside in a day	30 minutes minimum ⁷⁶⁸
Time unlocked (average number of weekday hours prisoners allowed out of cell in a day)	Most women on the wing appeared to get around 6.75 hours out of their cells on weekdays and those working off the wing, about a third of the population, could get up to 10 hours. The prison recorded an average of 12 hours a day on weekdays ⁷⁶⁹
Number of Home Detention Curfews	175 between July 2013 and June 2014 ⁷⁷⁰
INCIDENTS	
Number of self-harm incidents	494 in 2012 631 in 2013 ⁷⁷¹
Number of self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 ⁷⁷²
Number of deaths, including self-inflicted deaths	0 in 2012 0 in 2013 3 in 2014 ⁷⁷³
Number of assault incidents	34 in 2012 38 in 2013 ⁷⁷⁴
Number of adjudications	A total of 273 women were detained in the Care & Separation Unit in 2013/14, including 96 under GOOD Rule 45, and 90 under Rule 53 awaiting Adjudications. ⁷⁷⁵
Number of women returned to closed conditions	0 in 2013-2014 ⁷⁷⁶
MOTHERS AND BABIES/FAMILIES	
Mother and baby unit	Yes, the Mother and Baby Unit accommodates up to 9 women and 10 babies up to the age of 18 months. ⁷⁷⁷
Number of family days	7 family days in 1 January and 31 December 2014 ⁷⁷⁸
Number of visits per year	11035 visits between 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2013 ⁷⁷⁹
Number of Releases on Temporary Licence	360 in 2011 ⁷⁸⁰ The number of women working outside on a daily basis has increased from an average of three per day to 14 per day. ⁷⁸¹ 2,751 licences granted between October 2013 and September 2014. ⁷⁸²
Percentage of successful returns to establishment of prisoners released on temporary release licence	100% in 2012-13 ⁷⁸³ 99.9% in 2013-14 ⁷⁸⁴
Number of Childcare Resettlement Leave applications approved	0 between October 2013 and September 2014 ⁷⁸⁵
EDUCATION/TRAINING	
Average number of hours per week spent engaged in purposeful activity e.g. education, training, workshops or offender behaviour programmes	9.94 hours of education per prisoner per week, 10.19 hours of employment per prisoner per week ⁷⁸⁶

Number of prisoners in education	Across HMP Send and HMP Styal 280 women achieved a formal qualification in 2013/14 and of those 70 were maths and English qualifications. ⁷⁸⁷ 96-98% of women in education or employment ⁷⁸⁸
Education/training available e.g. numeracy, literacy, IT, ESOL, degree-level distance learning, vocational qualifications	Vocational courses include ICT, Horticulture, Hairdressing and Beauty Therapy, Business Administration, Customer Service, Media (Radio), Painting and Decorating and Industrial Cleaning. Business Enterprise, Barista Skills, ESOL, literacy and numeracy. Courses are provided up to level 3 (Hair and Beauty) and ROTL prisoners go to work or to higher education outside the prison. There is also the facility for Open University courses. ⁷⁸⁹
Education and training on release rate	11.4% in 2012/13 ⁷⁹⁰ 25.7% in 2013/14 ⁷⁹¹
WORK	
Type of prison work available	Employment is available in Gardens, Recycling, Kitchens, Housekeeping, Estate Cleaning, Reception, Drop-In Centre, Health Care Centre, Visits, Mental Health Resource Centre, Care, Assessment, Learning and Motivation (CALM) Centre, Support Mentors, Gymnasium and the Library. ⁷⁹²
Opportunity to undertake voluntary work/work placements in community	Yes ⁷⁹³
Employment on release rate	8.2% in 2012/13 ⁷⁹⁴ 11.9% in 2013/14 ⁷⁹⁵
SUPPORT SERVICES/RESETTLEMENT ADVICE	
Drug treatment programmes available	Fox House opened in October 2012 as part of the pilot for the national Drug Recovery Wing project. At the end of the reporting period, 9 women had completed the programme and been released from prison, 12 were on the programme and 17 women were awaiting assessment. The programme was initially developed to run over 6-12 weeks. ⁷⁹⁶
Other programmes/initiatives available e.g. personality disorder, counselling, relationships etc.	Care, Assessment, Learning and Motivation (CALM) centre, Toe to Toe mentoring, Debt Advisory Service, 24 Hour Listener Suite, Psycho-dynamic Interpersonal Therapy is offered to women who self-harm ⁷⁹⁷ TSP ⁷⁹⁸ The Dove Centre, for women needing a high level of psychological therapies and intensity of care, opened in May 2013. It provides a therapeutic environment, with clinical support, for these women, during their crisis, especially where there are complex, frequent, intense and enduring needs and behaviours that cannot be managed in the main prison. ⁷⁹⁹
Bank accounts enabled	Women helped to open bank account as part of money management course ⁸⁰⁰
Settled accommodation on release rate	94.3% in 2012/13 ⁸⁰¹ 97.3% in 2013/14 ⁸⁰²
PROFILE OF PRISONERS HELD	
Lifers	37 women serving life sentences (2 women aged between 18 and 20) at November 2014. ⁸⁰³
Foreign Nationals	No, but monthly forums for foreign nationals are held ⁸⁰⁴
Average distance from home address	44 miles ⁸⁰⁵
Reoffending rate	2012/13 57.8% for women serving sentence of less than 12 months 22.4% for women serving sentence of 12 months or more ⁸⁰⁶

AFTERWORD

Claire Cain, Policy & Campaigns Manager, Women in Prison

State of the Estate is Women in Prison's flagship report and is published every two years to present, in an accessible way, the often unwieldy mass of statistical data available on the women's custodial estate. The aim is to provide a useful tool for researchers, campaigners and policy makers by giving an overview and analysis of the ever-changing criminal justice landscape relevant to women. We do this through quantitative and qualitative methods including, most importantly, by publishing the writings of women currently experiencing the criminal justice system. Over time, as the reports continue to be published in a consistent framework, it is hoped they will provide a comparative tool by which to assess how and how much reforms are impacting upon women affected by the criminal justice system.

An additional aim of State of the Estate is to draw attention to the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders ("the Bangkok Rules"). Women in Prison was involved in the early stages of drafting the Bangkok Rules and is therefore committed to ensuring that the Rules are fully understood and implemented in the UK. Thus, the remit of State of the Estate is to assess the UK's standing against these international standards – an assessment enabled by the data and testimonies compiled throughout the report.

Since the first edition of State of the Estate there has been increasing acknowledgement of the distinct needs of women affected by the criminal justice system and a welcome debate on the best way to meet these needs. This is evidenced through the *Women's Custodial Estate Review*, the conduct of several Justice Select

Committee investigations and the adoption of gender-specific guidelines within the HM Inspectorate of Prisons' Expectations (as outlined in the Bangkok Rules chapter). These interventions mark the most important advance in the recognition of the specific needs of women affected by the criminal justice system since the 2007 Corston Report.

There is, however, a considerable difference between celebrating the recognition of women's needs in policy proposals and seeing it transferred to delivery on the ground. It was therefore particularly disappointing to realise that there was still a need to lobby for recognition and inclusion of a distinct approach to meeting women's needs within the Transforming Rehabilitation 'vision'.

The TR programme marks an unprecedented level of change to the Probation Service. Unsurprisingly, the roll out of the rehabilitative provision attached to this programme is still in the early stages of implementation. This edition of State of the Estate, along with the first edition, will therefore provide an important benchmark to help review TR's success in its aim to improve resettlement outcomes for imprisoned women and, ultimately, reduce reoffending rates for those given short sentences.

This report shows that, since the first edition of State of the Estate, there has also been an increase in dialogue and policy-making to promote prisons as places of rehabilitation. The acknowledgement that the women's estate must identify and meet a broad range of complex needs and disadvantages is welcome. However, it is of the upmost importance that this dialogue does not overshadow

the core principle that there are still far too many women receiving custodial sentences. No amount of rehabilitation and support within prison can fully offset the damage done to women by a custodial sentence. The very structure of the prison estate means women are incarcerated far from home, making it very difficult for friends, family and children to visit and for those in prison to be truly able to build and maintain support networks in the community prior to release.

The recommended restructuring and downsizing of the estate, along with the development of new Open Units, is commendable and could mark an actual move towards a serious downsizing of the estate. So far, however, decrease in prison population has been marginal. As figures show, sentences for non-violent crime continue to make up the largest category of female convictions. The majority of women imprisoned do not pose a risk to the public, so, why should they be kept in a secured, closed off environment? Community sentences, where women have access to gender-specialist support whilst being able to keep their home and care for their children, are massively cheaper to the public purse and are proven to reduce reoffending. If the Government really wants to achieve a 'rehabilitation revolution', this is the direction in which they must travel.

Feedback and Comments

We very much welcome any comments, feedback and your own analysis of the research and data presented in this report. Also, if you think any statistical evidence has been missed or have ideas for additional sources of data for future reports, do get in touch. Please contact Women in Prison:

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End notes

The Bangkok Rules notes

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