



HER MAJESTY'S PRISONS SURVEY REPORT

(HMPS 2011)

Assessment of drug use levels and associated high risk behaviours amongst the prison population of the Cayman Islands.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Her Majesty's Prison Survey (HMPS2011) reflects the need to know the pattern of drug use in prisons of the Cayman Islands. In this report, findings are presented for the extent and patterns of illicit drug use among inmates of the three prison services: Northward, Fairbanks and Eagle House.

Indeed, the prison population presents different epidemiological parameters to the general population. In this context, various international agencies recommended that the collection of data on health needs in the population must consider inmates as part of it. Similarly, the Caribbean and Latin-American Observatories on Drugs declare the need for continued vigilance on drugs in prison.

In order to develop this strategy of surveillance, it was necessary to conduct this survey of the inmate population. Such a study allows for the analysis of factors including family, personal use, health, criminal history, weapons, drug market and other indicators that outlining parameter to follow.

1.1 *Previous Research*

In 2009 and 2008 (pilot survey), surveys were conducted at the three facilities of Her Majesty's Prison Services in the Cayman Islands. Those produced a broad picture of the consumption of illegal and legal drugs for the first time in the Cayman Islands. By far, most inmates reported high levels of consumption of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, mainly, during lifetime and smaller proportions of consumption in the last 30 days before the survey.

To date there has been limited research on the distribution of illicit drugs in prisons. Most of the literature focuses on prevalence of drug use, injecting risk behaviour and the effectiveness of drug treatment. These studies tell us little about drug supply and buying or marketing in prison. This is partly due to the difficulties inherent in collecting such information.

Many obstacles to conducting research among inmates have been identified in many jurisdictions. Some studies¹ disclose information about the market and the use of drugs

¹ **ILLEGAL DRUG USE AND CRIME: A COMPLEX RELATIONSHIP**, Prepared For The Senate Special Committee On Illegal Drugs: Lyne Casavant, Chantal Collin
Political and Social Affairs Division, October 2001, Library of Parliament

PRISON, DRUGS AND SOCIETY, Conference co-organised by the Co-operation Group to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking in Drugs (Pompidou Group) and the World Health Organisation, Health in Prisons Project (HIPP) Bern (Switzerland) September 2001.

internally, including users and dealers. However, in this pursuit of findings, some individuals feel skeptical with the survey and knowing that their sources of supply, dealers and methods of distribution can be exposed. Prisoners may also fear the consequences of disclosure, which could include reduced access to drugs, further restrictions on prisoner activities, and reprisals—either against the prisoner or family and friends outside of prison. Other studies have suggested that there are likely to be marked differences between prisons in the prevalence of drug use, the extent of any internal markets, the degree to which they are structured and organized, and the supply routes into prison.

Researchers would therefore find it difficult to synthesize such a wide range of activities to develop a comprehensive view of prison markets and how they could be tackled. Other sources however can produce useful information on prison markets, in particular ex-prisoners and serving prisoners who are undergoing drug treatment. Those working in prisons may also have useful information that can contribute to the overall picture of prison drug markets. (Penfold, Turnbull, Webster 2005).

Prison drug use, despite being less frequent than in the general population, can intensify the dangers associated with drug use in the community—in particular dangers relating to debt and the possibility of violence and bullying (Swann and James, 1998). Some studies provide information on patterns of drug use and give some indication of supply and distribution, dealing indirectly with drug supply and distribution patterns in prison (e.g. Dillon, 2001).

An important starting point within the literature is that there should be little surprise that prison inmates use drugs or indeed that perpetrators take risks in smuggling drugs into prison. Risk taking is as much a part of prison life as it is outside of prisons. However, Cohen and Taylor (1972) argue that prisons may actually enhance such behaviour. Controls within prisons therefore have unintended consequences which can lead to risk behaviour:

“The gross power imbalance in the prison, coupled with the sheer monotony of a long sentence encourages an ideology of risk which matches the criminal value system.”

Swann and James (1998) conclude that: “for most respondents the prison environment (reduced availability apart) only encouraged drug use” (Swann and James, 1998: 264).

1.2 Objectives

The main objectives of this survey were to provide fulsome details about the consumption patterns of drug use among inmates, identify associated risk practices and to understand the social dynamics of offending behaviours and drug use.

The specific objectives were to:

- ✚ Describe the consumption patterns among inmates before and during incarceration;
- ✚ Describe social factors related to offending and drug use; and ,
- ✚ Describe the relationship between drug use and criminal behaviour among inmates.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 *Survey Design and Procedures*

Her Majesty's Prison Survey cycles will assist Her Majesty's Prison Services in getting a clearer picture of several indicators (drugs, offences, weapons, drug market, etc.) among inmates at the three prison facilities in the Cayman Islands: Northward, Fairbank and Eagle House.

The methodology is based on an adoption of the I-ADAM (International Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring – National Institute of Justice – USA) Survey Instrument for Arrestees, used in other countries in the Caribbean like Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago and Bermuda.

The HMPS2011 employs a census² of inmates. In 2011, of the 194 inmates (both male and female) only 170 inmates were considered as total incarcerated population.

Twenty four inmates were not taken into consideration because they were part of the *high risk* and *basic* units; these units provide services of maximum security for dangerous prisoners of Her Majesty's Prison and the access to these units is restricted.

Although sample surveys are preferable for collecting data in large populations, there are several advantages to census surveys when the population is small, as is the case for Her Majesty's prison population. First, public acceptance and compliance is often enhanced in complete surveys. In turn, this also strengthens political acceptance and credibility, especially in new research endeavors. Second, data analysis is less complicated because calculation of sampling error is irrelevant. Third, survey administration (in this case, interviews) is easier, and fourth, census surveys provide the maximum numbers required to study subgroup differences. In summary, census surveys increases the reliability of collected data and the public's acceptance of the results.

² A census is the procedure of systematically acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population. It is a regularly occurring and official count of a particular population. The census can be contrasted with sampling in which information is obtained only from a subset of a population.

2.2 Survey Administration

Interviews were done between August 8 and 12, 2011. All prison services agreed to participate in the survey. An information flyer was distributed to officers and inmates and an 'information round' was conducted one week prior to the survey, to explain to the inmates the reasons for the survey and how beneficial it would be overall.

Volunteers from the community service organizations and NDC staff agreed to assist with the survey interviews. In an effort to standardize survey administration, volunteers attended a training session, which lasted half of an hour one week prior to conducting the survey. This training addressed procedures and guidelines for conducting HMPS2011.

The questionnaire was elaborated and adapted based on several meetings with the prison staff, stakeholders, Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas and the NDC staff in 2009. In 2011, the same questionnaire was used in order to provide for comparisons and give continuity to the cycles.

Interviews were coordinated with each prison service on the dates and time available to complete the interviews. The prison staff determined the physical spaces (chapel and B wing) for the interviews and these were conducted individually, in an environment where only interviewers and respondents were present in order to preserve the confidentiality of responses.

2.3 Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation

Readers should note the following important points regarding the data analysis in this report, or any survey report: (1) Since there is still the probability of chance findings, we cannot treat all absolute differences in percentages as meaningful and important; and (2) small percentages are more unreliable than larger percentages.

Table 1: Characteristic of the Study Population

Ethnic Origin (Race)		Level of Education	
Black	78 (63.4%)	Never attended school	4 (3.3%)
White	12 (9.8%)	Complete primary school	4 (3.3%)
Pacific Islander	1 (0.8%)	Complete middle school	29 (23.6%)
Spanish/ Hispanic/Latino	12 (9.8%)	Complete high school	72 (58.5%)
Other	15 (12.2%)	Complete college/university	12 (9.8%)
Marital Status			
Single	75 (61.0%)		
Married	27 (22.0%)	Pre-arrest Housing	
Separated	10 (8.1%)	Rented private house/apt	41 (33.3%)
Divorced	7 (5.7%)	Parents/family own house	49 (39.8%)
Widow/Widower	1 (0.8%)	Own home (Docs. in your name)	27 (22.0%)
Living together	2 (1.6%)	Government housing	2 (1.6%)
		Homeless/not fixed house	3 (2.4%)
Country of Birth			
Bahamas	1 (0.8%)		
Canada	1 (0.8%)	Housing change - 12 months prior arrest	
Cayman Islands	91 (74.0%)	No change	90 (73.2%)
Cuba	1 (0.8%)	Changed once	15 (12.2%)
England	1 (0.8%)	Changed twice	9 (7.3%)
Guyana	1 (0.8%)	Changed three or more times	9 (7.3%)
Honduras	5 (4.1%)		
Jamaica	13 (10.6%)		
Romania	1 (0.8%)	Status	
United States	7 (5.7%)	Remanded	25 (20.3%)
		Sentenced (convicted)	96 (78.0%)
Other Citizenship			
Bahamas	1 (0.8%)	District of residence	
Cayman Islands	8 (4.6%)	George Town	46 (37.4%)
United Kingdom - England	4 (3.2%)	Bodden Town	19 (15.4%)
United States	3 (2.4%)	West Bay	44 (35.8%)
		East End	3 (2.4%)
Technical or vocational qualifications		North Side	2 (1.6%)
Yes	64 (52.0%)	Cayman Brac	3 (2.4%)

No	54 (43.9%)	Other (arrested at seaport/airport)	5 (4.1%)
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Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3. RESULTS

3.1 *DEMOGRAPHICS*

3.1.1 *Age and Gender*

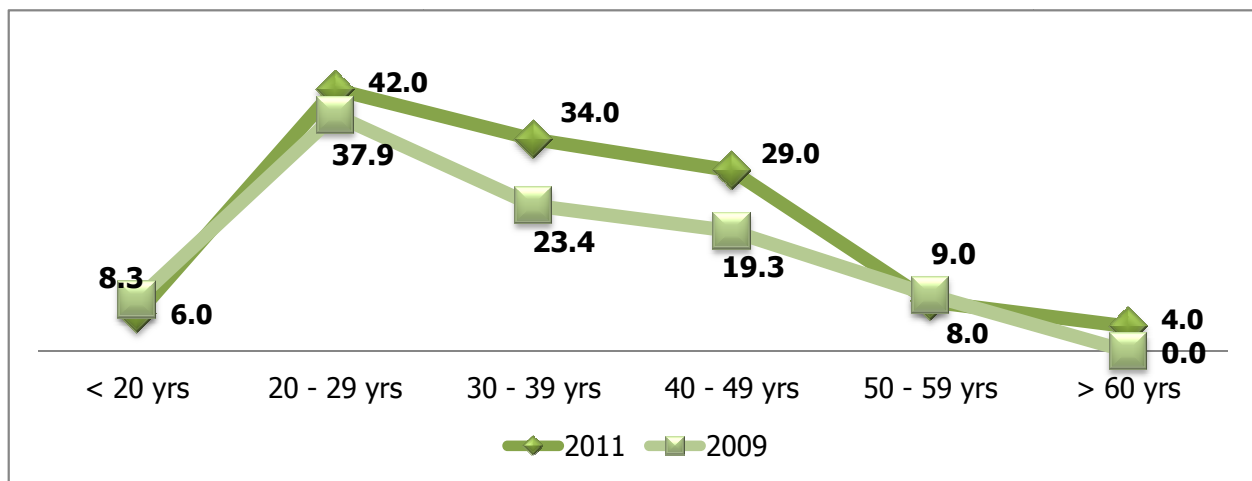
About 93.5% of the respondents were males (115/123) while 6.5% (8/123) were females. Overall, the mean age was 34.8 years with a median of 34 years. The ages ranged from 17 to 70 years with a modal age of 27 years. Most of the inmates (90.2%) were less than 49 years.

The large proportions of male inmates were in the age brackets of 20 – 29 years (35.7%) followed by 30 – 39 years (26.1%), and 40-49 years (22.6%). Much smaller proportions were in the 50 – 59 years (7%), less than 20 years (5.2%) and more than 60 years (3.5%). Among females, half were in the 30 – 39 years (50%), followed by 40 – 49 years (37.5%) and 20 – 29 years brackets (12.5%).

Similar pattern was observed in 2009, where about 93.1% of the respondents were males (135/145) while 6.9% (10/145) were females. Overall, the mean age was 37.5 years with a median of 36 years. The ages ranged from 15 to 67 years with a modal age of 29 years. Most of the inmates (69.6%) were less than 49 years.

The majority of male inmates were in the age bracket of 20 – 29 years (38.5%) followed by 30 – 39 years (23.0%) and then those 40-49 years (17.8%). Among females, the majority was in the 40 – 49 years (40.0%) followed by 20-29 years and 30 – 39 years brackets (30.0% each).

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Ages 2009-2011

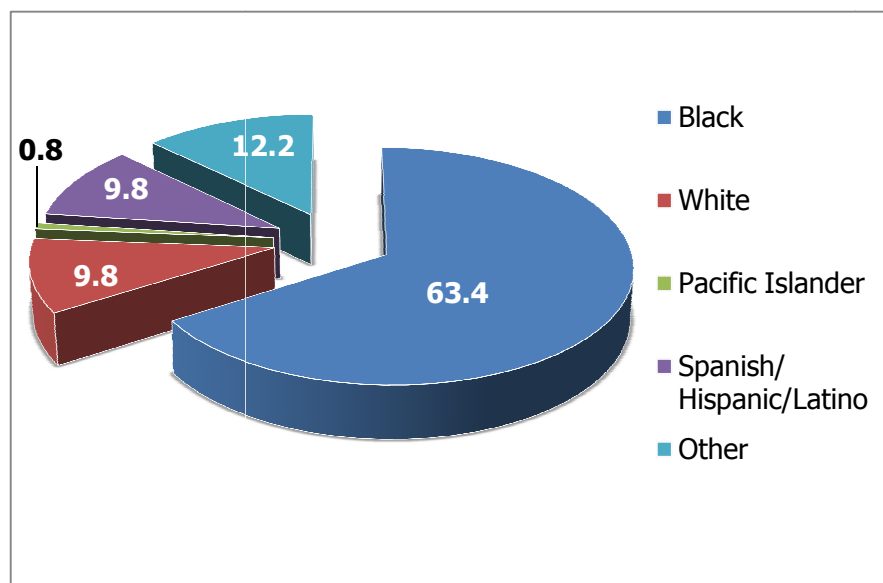


Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.1.2 Race

More than half of all respondents (63.4%) were Black, followed by 'other' races (12.2%), White (9.8%), Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (9.8%) and Pacific Islander (0.8%). There were notable more Blacks in the 20-29 years bracket and 30 – 39 years bracket. Most of the White respondents were in the 20 – 29 years (41.7%) and 30 – 39 years brackets (25%). Pacific Islanders were in the 40 – 49 years bracket. Spanish were mainly in the 30 -39 years (50%), 20 – 29 years (25%) and 40 – 49 years (16.7%) brackets.

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Race - 2011



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

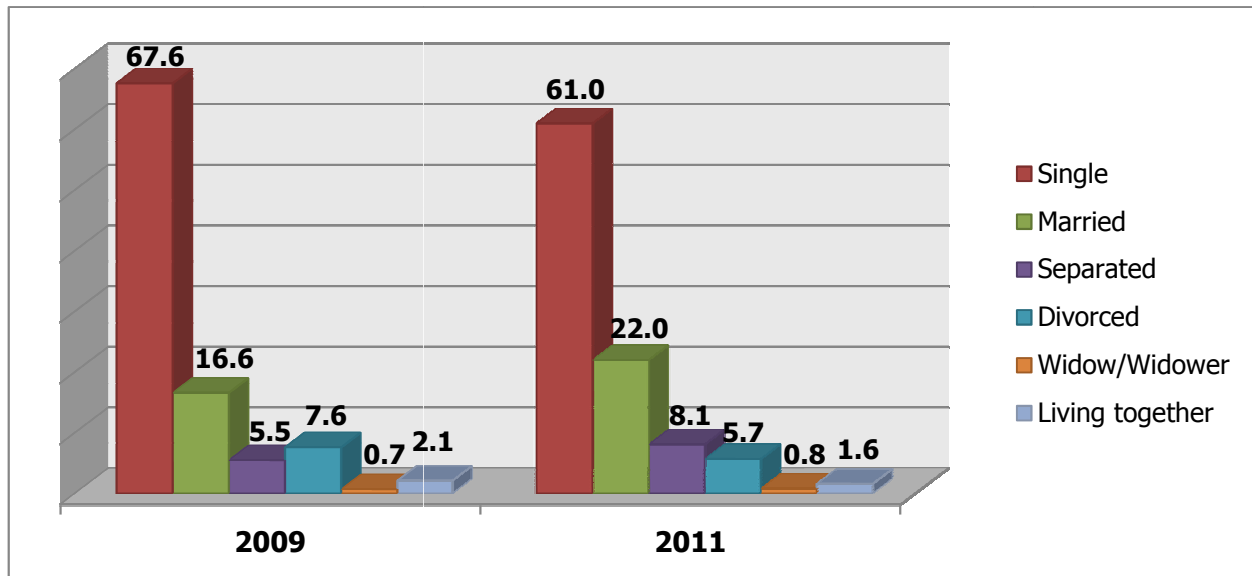
In 2009, more than half of all respondents (64.8%) were Black, followed by 'other' races (16.6%), White (8.3%), Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (7.6%) and Asian (1.4%).

3.1.3 Marital Status

Most of the offenders were single (61%). About 22% were married and 13.8% were either separated (8.1%) or divorced (5.7%). A small proportion reported their status as living together (1.6%) and 0.8% were widowed.

Similar pattern noted in 2009: most of the offenders were single (67.9%). About 16.6% were married and 13.1% were either separated (5.5%) or divorced (7.6%). A small proportion reported their status as living together (2.1%) and 0.7% were widowed.

Figure 3: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status 2009-2011



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.1.4 Dependants

Five of every ten inmates (49.6%) reported that they had a dependant. The average number of dependants overall was three. The numbers ranged from 1-5. About 21.1% reported one dependant, 9.8% had two, 4.9% had three and 8.2% reported more than four dependants.

3.1.5 Nationality

The majority of the offenders were from Cayman Islands (74%). Some 13% were from Jamaica, followed by 5.7% from the United States, 4.1% from Honduras, and less than one percent each from Bahamas, Canada, Cuba, England, Guyana and Romania (0.8% each).

About 13.8% of persons reported that they held citizenship in countries other than that of their birth (dual citizenship). Of this 13.8% of persons, 4.6% reported they have been granted

Caymanian Status or are Naturalized Caymanians. Citizenship also includes 3.2% from Great Britain, 2.4% from United States, and 0.8% from Bahamas.

In 2009, the majority of the offenders were from Cayman Islands (75.9%). Some 11.7% were from Jamaica, followed by 3.5% from other Caribbean countries. About 3.4% were from the USA, 2.8% were from other Central American countries, 1.4% were from other South American countries and 1.4% from Asian countries.

3.1.6 District of Residence

Almost four of every ten inmates (37.4% and 35.8% respectively) resided in George Town and West Bay before incarceration; 15.4% resided in Bodden Town, 2.4% resided in East End, 1.6% resided in North Side while 2.4% previously resided in Cayman Brac or Little Cayman. Among inmates on remand, most (36%) resided in West Bay, followed by George Town (32%). For those that were sentenced, majority were from George Town (38.5%) followed by West Bay (35.4%). Five inmates (4.1%) inmates were arrested at the seaport or at the airport of the Cayman Islands.

Table 2: District of Residency by Status of Offence.

District	Total	Remanded	Sentenced
George Town	46 (37.4%)	8 (32.0%)	37 (38.5%)
Bodden Town	19 (15.4%)	6 (24%)	13 (13.5%)
West Bay	44 (35.8%)	9 (36.0%)	34 (35.4%)
East End	3 (2.4%)	-	3 (3.1%)
North Side	2 (1.6%)	-	2 (2.1%)
Cayman Brac	3 (2.4%)	1 (4.0%)	2 (2.1%)
Other (arrested at seaport/airport)	5 (4.1%)	1 (4.0%)	4 (4.2%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.1.7 Education

Majority of inmates had complete high school (58.5%) and a large proportion reported having completed middle school (23.6%). Smaller percentages reported having completed college/university (9.8%) or completed primary school (3.3%). Some 3.3% of inmates reported never attending school.

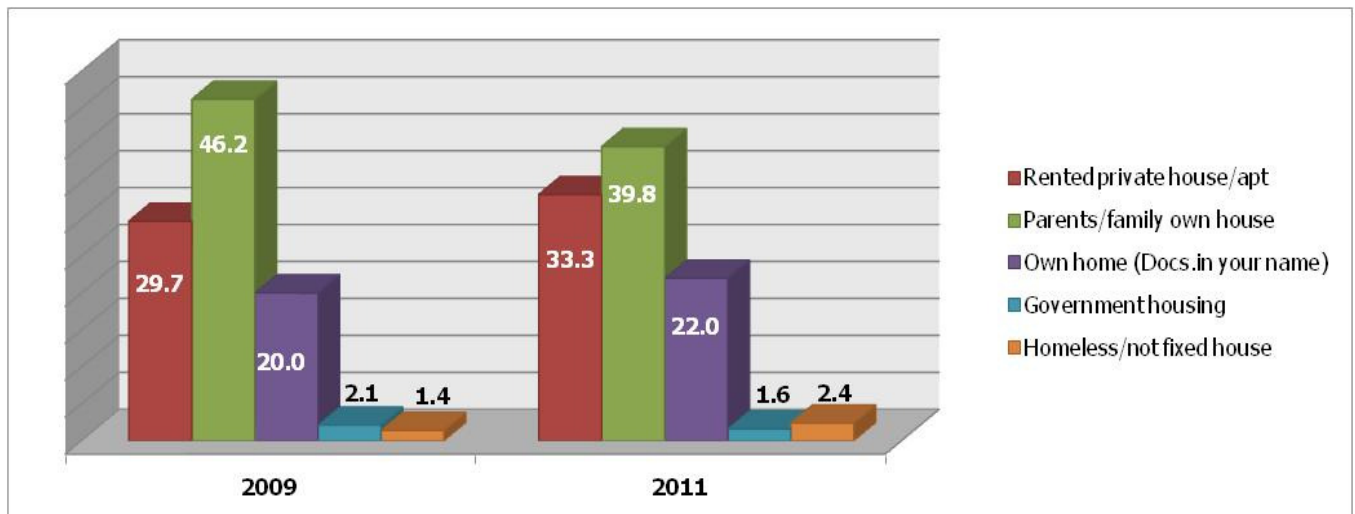
In the 2009 survey, the numbers were similar: a notable proportion of the inmates had complete high school (51.0%) or completed middle school (25.5%). Smaller percentages reported having completed primary school (9.0%) or completed college/university (9.0%). Some 4.8% of inmates had never attended school and less than one percent did not graduate.

3.1.8 Housing

It is notable that the majority of inmates reported a stable housing before incarcerated: almost four of ten inmates (39.8%) reported living in parents/family-own house and 22.0% reported living in their own house (documents in their name). Three of ten inmates (33.3%) reportedly lived in rented private house/apartment while 1.6% reported lived in Government housing and 2.4% reported to be homeless or having no fixed housing.

In 2009, 46.2% reported living in parents/family-own house and 20.0% reported living in their own home (documents in their name). Some 29.7% reportedly living in rented private house/apartment while 2.1% lived in Government housing and 1.4% reported been homeless or having no fixed housing.

Figure 4: Housing Before Incarcerated 2009-2011



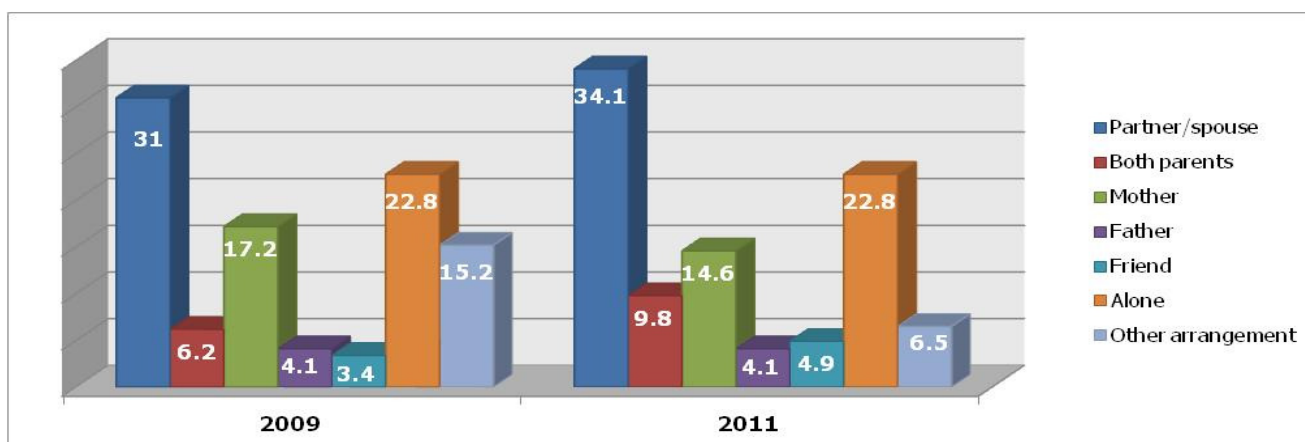
Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.1.9 Living Arrangements Before Incarcerated

Large proportions of inmates (34.1%) were living with their partners/spouse before incarceration or were living alone (22.8%). 14.6% were living with their mother, 4.1% were living with their father and 6.5% reportedly had other living arrangements (living with some other relatives, children or guardian). Some 9.8% reported living with their parents and 4.9% with friends.

In 2009, large proportions of inmates (31.0%) were living with their partners/spouse before incarceration or were living alone (22.8%). 17.2% were living with their mother and 15.2% reportedly had other living arrangements (living with some other relatives, children or guardian). Some 6.2% reported living with their parents and 3.4% with friends.

Figure 5: Living Arrangements Before Incarcerated 2009-2011:



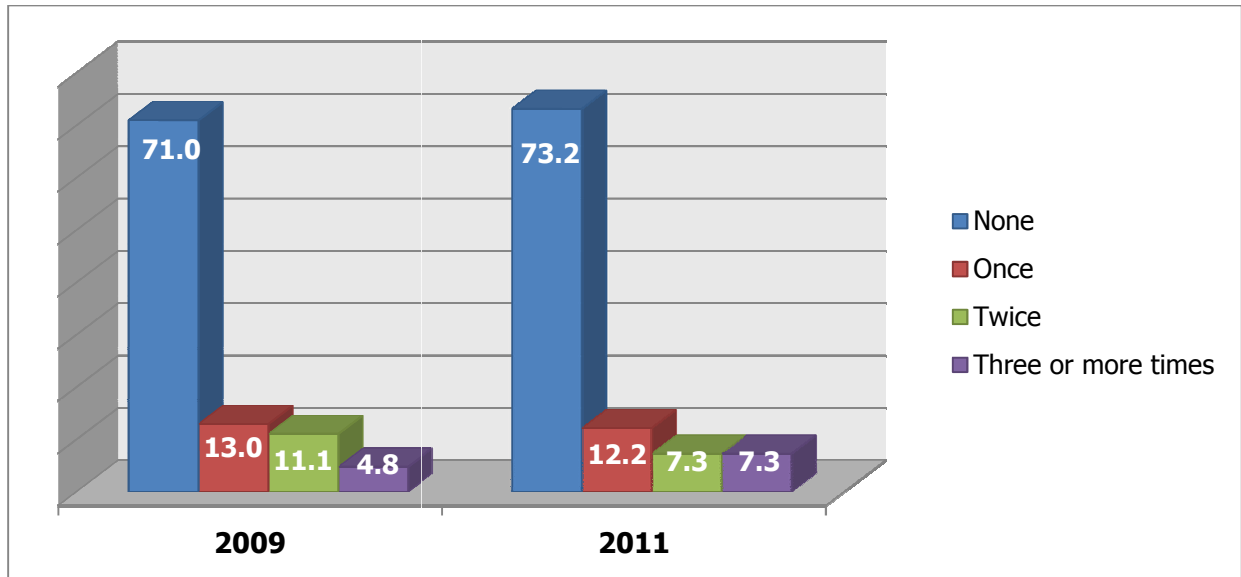
Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.1.10 Mobility

Most of inmates (73.2%) reported that they had not moved in the last 12 months prior of incarceration. More than one in every ten inmates (12.2%) indicated having moved once, 7.3% twice and 7.3% reported moving three or more times.

In 2009, the majority (71.0%) indicated that they had not moved in the last 12 months prior of incarceration. About 13% reported having moved once, 11.1% twice and 4.8% reported moving three or more times.

Figure 6: Relocation Within the Last 12 Months –Before Incarcerated (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.2 SOURCES OF INCOME

3.2.1 *Legal Sources of Income – Before Incarcerated*

In 2011, a large proportion of inmates (38.2%) indicated that their main source of income was from full time work (36 or more hours per week), followed by part time work (less than 36 hours per week) (26.0%), self employed or odd jobs (22.8%), from family and friends (3.3%) and 'other' sources (4.1%) like fishing and pension (retired).

Similar in 2009, most of the legal sources of income of inmates before prison were from full time work (36 or more hours per week) (51.7%), followed by self-employed or odd jobs (24.1%), part-time work (less than 36 hours per week) (13.1%), 'other' sources (2.8%) and from family and friends (1.4%).

Table 3: Legal Sources of Income (2009-2011)

Legal sources of income before being incarcerated	2009	2011
Full time work (+36hrs p/week)	75 (51.7)	47 (38.2)
Part-time work (-36hrs p/week)	19 (13.1)	32 (26.0)
Self employed/odd jobs	35 (24.1)	28 (22.8%)
Family and friends	2 (1.4)	4 (3.3)
Other	4 (2.8)	5 (4.1)
None	9 (6.2)	4 (3.3)

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

For those who indicated not working in 2011 a large proportion were 'not working and looking' (9.8%). A small proportion were 'retired' (1.6%), followed by other small proportions that they were sick/disable and unable to work (1.6%), were 'not working and not looking' (0.8) or were students (0.8%).

For this category in 2009, most reported 'not working and not looking' (13.8%) followed by 'not working and looking' (4.1%). Less than one percent of respondents reported that they were sick/disable and unable to work (0.7%), that they were students (0.7%), were retired (0.7%) or were on welfare or government benefits (0.7%).

Table 4: Other Categories (If not working) (2009-2011)

If not working, other categories:	2009	2011
Not working and looking	20 (13.8)	12 (9.8)
Not working and not looking	6 (4.1)	1 (0.8)
Sick/disable & unable to work	1(0.7)	2 (1.6)
Student	1(0.7)	1 (0.8)
Retired	1(0.7)	2 (1.6)
Welfare or Gov. Benefits	1(0.7)	0

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.2.2 Regular Legal Occupation – Before Incarcerated

Three of every ten inmates reported having worked in construction before being incarcerated, followed by 14.6% who worked in mechanical/electrical/plumbing; 8.9% who worked in customer sales/services; 9.7% who worked in water sports/fishing /marine; 4.1% who worked as professional (e.g.: banker, office work); 4.1% worked in hospitality/hotel industry; and small percentages had work experience/apprenticeship, administrative duties, for example filing clerk, (3.3% each).

A small proportion were unemployed (1.6%), and 25% reported that they worked in 'other' occupations like landscaping (4.9%), hospital/medical (1.6%), maintenance (4.8%), courier services (1.6%), and less than one percent (0.8%) each worked as artist, butcher, caddie, car washing, farming, security guard or was retired..

In 2009, about 41% of inmates reported having worked in construction before being incarcerated, followed by 17.9% indicating that they worked in mechanical/electrical/plumbing, and 9.7% each in water sports/fishing/marine and customer sales/services. Small proportions of inmates were working in different areas: 7.6% in professional jobs (e.g. banker, office work), 0.7% in administrative duties (e.g. filing clerk), 2.8% in hospitality/hotel industry, 1.4% in transportation and 1.4% in work experience /apprenticeship. About six percent of inmates reported that they were unemployed or had other legal occupation before being incarcerated.

Table 5: Percentage of Regular Legal Occupation (2009-2011)

Regular Legal Occupation:	2009	2011
Work experience/apprenticeship	1.4	3.3
Customer sales/services	9.7	8.9
Construction	40.7	30.9
Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing	17.9	13.8
Water Sports/Fishing/Marine	9.7	4.9
Administrative duties (e.g. file clerk)	0.7	3.3
Professional (e.g.; banker, office work)	0.0	3.3
Hospitality/Hotel Industry	2.8	3.3
Transportation	1.4	0.0
Unemployed	4.8	1.6
Other	1.4	25.2
Missing	2.1	3.3

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.2.3 Legal Income While Incarcerated (2009-2011)

In order to obtain legal income while incarcerated, a large proportion was working full time (which means that prisoners work approximately 8 hours per day) (44.7%) and others (26.0%) received support from family and friends. A small percentage reportedly worked part time (7.3%), or received support from 'other' sources for example, own resources, pension, personal savings, (8.1%). More than one of every ten inmates (13.0%) reported no legal support.

In 2009, most inmates (64.1%) were working fulltime and others (23.4%) received support from family and friends. A small proportion reportedly worked part-time (6.9%) or received legal support from other sources (2.8%). Just 3.1% reported none legal support.

Table 6: Legal Income While Incarcerated

	Freq (%)	Freq (%)
	2009	2011
Full time work party	93 (64.1)	55 (44.7)
Part-time work party	10 (6.9)	9 (7.3)
Family and friends	34 (23.4)	32 (26.0)
Other	4 (2.8)	10 (8.1)
None	3 (2.1)	16 (13.0)

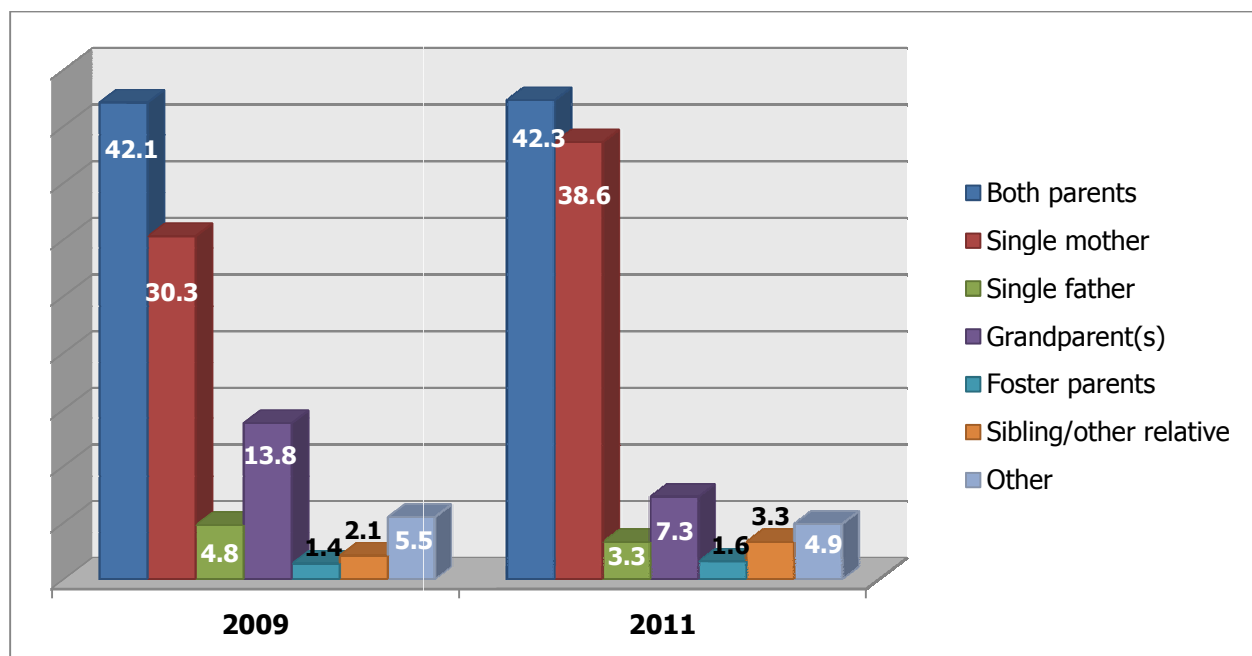
Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.3 PARENTAL UPBRINGING

A significant number of inmates (42.3%) indicated been raised by both parents. Almost four of every ten inmates (38.2%) reported been raised by single mother, followed by 7.3% raised by grandparents, 3.3% raised by single father, and 3.3% raised by sibling or other relative. A small proportion (4.9%) reported been raised by 'other', i.e. boarding school, boys home, and godparents (0.8% each).

In 2009, some 42% of inmates indicated been raised by both parents. 30.3% reported been raised by single mother, followed by 13.8% raised by grandparent(s), 4.8% raised by single father, 2.1% raised by sibling or other relative and 5.5% reported been raised by some 'other' person.

Figure 7: Parental Upbringing



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.4 **PERSONAL HEALTH**

3.4.1 *HIV and Hepatitis*

Just two inmates indicated a positive HIV status. Both indicated that this was confirmed by testing. One inmate indicated a hepatitis diagnosis.

3.4.2 *Abuse*

About 12.2% of inmates reported been physically abused (10 males and 5 females) and 5.7% reported were sexually abuse (3 males and 4 females). Inmates were asked to indicate if they were neglected or abandoned by their parents before the age of five years. In response, 7.3% indicated they were neglected (9 males and no females) and 10.6% were abandoned (13 males and no females).

A similar pattern was observed in 2009: about 8.3% of inmates reported they were physically abuse (11 males and 1 female) and 6.2% reported were sexually abuse (8 males and 1 female). Inmates were asked to indicate if they were neglected or abandoned by their parents before the age of five years. In response, 6.9% indicated that they were neglected (10 males and no females) and 8.3% were abandoned (11 males and 1 female).

Table 7: Number of Inmates Reporting Abuse (2009-2011)

	2009		2011	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Physically Abused	11	1	10	5
Sexually Abused	8	1	3	4
Neglected	10	0	9	0
Abandoned	11	1	13	0

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.5 SELF REPORTED DRUG USE PREVALENCE

Table 8: Overall Self Reported Prevalence of Various Drugs (2009-2011)

	2009			2011		
	Lifetime	Annual	Current	Lifetime	Annual	Current
Tobacco	84.1	77.9	72.4	82.1	71.5	69.1
Alcohol	93.8	35.9	12.4	82.9	39.0	17.1
Marijuana	81.4	54.5	48.3	83.7	54.5	46.3
Crack Cocaine	20.0	4.8	0.7	21.1	8.1	1.6
Cocaine Powder	20.7	3.4	-	20.3	2.4	-
Heroin	2.8	-	-	2.4	-	-
Ecstasy	12.4	-	-	17.1	2.4	-
LSD	6.2	-	-	5.7	0.8	-
Methamphetamine	2.1	-	-	4.1	0.8	-
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	11.7	3.4	2.8	13.0	5.7	4.9
Methadone	2.1	-	-	2.4	-	-
Donkey Weed*	13.1	0.7	0.7	12.2	2.4	2.4
Season Spliff*	9.0	1.4	0.7	6.5	0.8	0.8
Magic Mushrooms*	9.0	0.7	0.7	8.9	-	-
Other Drug	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.3	0.8	0.8

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

*Note: Donkey Weed: A wild bush that grows locally.
Seasoned Spliff: Combination of marijuana and crack cocaine.
Magic Mushrooms: Hallucinogen mushrooms.

The prevalence of *tobacco* use in the two periods surveyed was similar:

- lifetime prevalence decreased from 84.1% in 2009 to 82.1% in 2011;
- annual prevalence decreased from 77.9% in 2009 to 71.5% in 2011;
- current prevalence decreased notably from 72.4% in 2009 to 69.1% in 2011.

For *alcohol*, lifetime prevalence decreased notably from 93.8% in 2009 to 82.9% in 2011; however, annual and current prevalence increased from 35.9% in 2009 to 39.0% in 2011, and from 12.4% in 2009 to 17.1% in 2011.

Lifetime *marijuana* use increased slightly from 81.4% in 2009 to 83.7% in 2011; annual prevalence remained stable in 2009 and 2011; and current prevalence decreased slightly from 48.3% in 2009 to 46.3% in 2011. Reported prevalence of other illegal drugs:

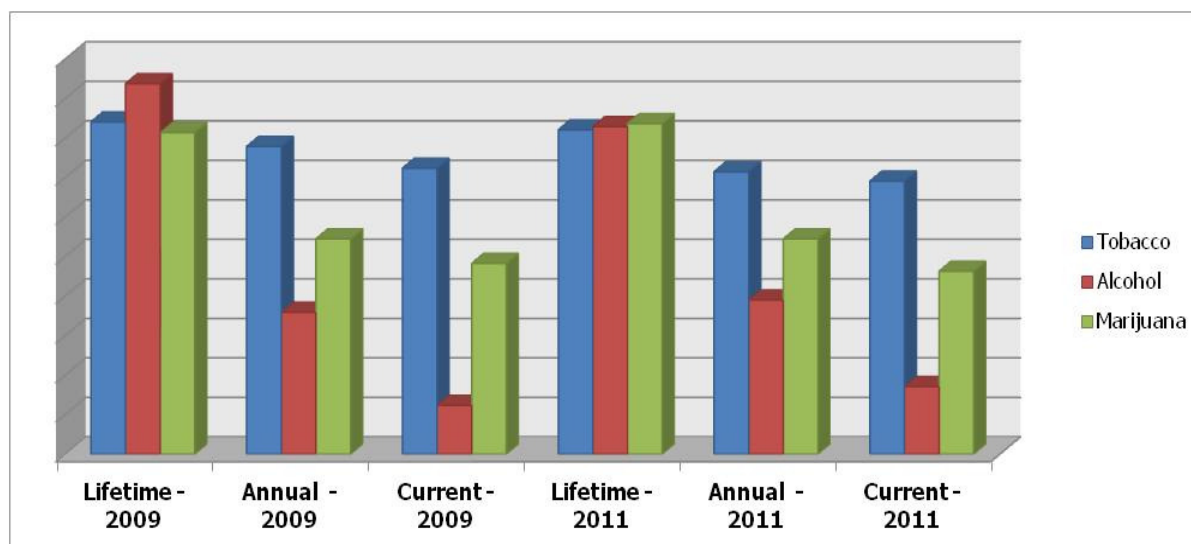
- For *crack cocaine*, a notably increase was reported; mainly annual prevalence (from 4.8% in 2009 to 8.1% in 2011) and current prevalence (from 0.7% in 2009 to 1.6% in 2011).
- For *cocaine powder*, only a slight decrease in the annual prevalence from 3.4% in 2009 to 2.4% in 2011) and *heroin*, the trends remained stable over the years surveyed. Lifetime *ecstasy* use increased from 12.4% in 2009 to 17.1% in 2011 and annual prevalence increase notably from 0.0% in 2009 to 2.4% in 2011.
- Lifetime *LSD* use decreased from 6.2% in 2009 to 5.7% in 2011 and increased from 0.0% in 2009 to 0.8% in 2011.
- The use of *methamphetamine* also increased: lifetime prevalence increased from 2.1% in 2009 to 4.1% in 2011 and annual prevalence from 0.0% in 2009 to 0.8% in 2011.

Lifetime prevalence for *valium/benzodiazepines* increased slightly from 11.7% in 2009 to 13.0% in 2011, annual prevalence from 3.4% in 2009 to 5.7% in 2011 and current prevalence from 2.8% in 2009 to 4.9% in 2011. Lifetime methadone use increased from 2.1% in 2009 to 2.4% in 2011.

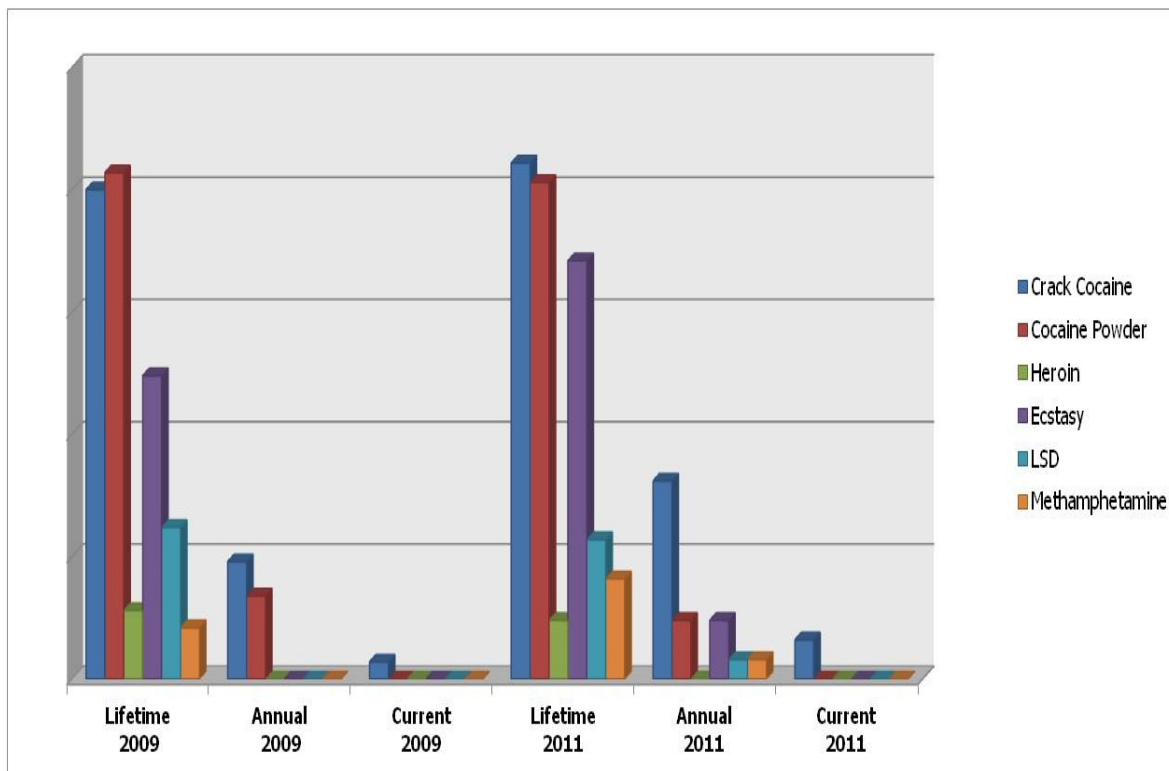
Lifetime prevalence of *donkey weed* decreased from 13.1% in 2009 to 12.2%. Annual and current prevalence increased notably from 0.7% in 2009 to 2.4%. Similar trend was reported for *seasoned spliff*. lifetime prevalence decreased from 9.0% in 2009 to 6.5% in 2011; annual prevalence decreased from 1.4% in 2009 to 0.8% while current use prevalence remained about the same (0.7% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011. *Magic mushrooms* use remained also the same for lifetime prevalence-9.0% in 2009 compared to 8.9% in 2011; and annual and current prevalence decreased, from 0.7% in 2009 to 0.0% in 2011.

The prevalence of '*other drugs*' varied: lifetime prevalence increased from 2.8% in 2009 to 3.3% in 2011; annual and current prevalence decreased from 2.8% in 2009 to 0.8% in 2011, respectively.

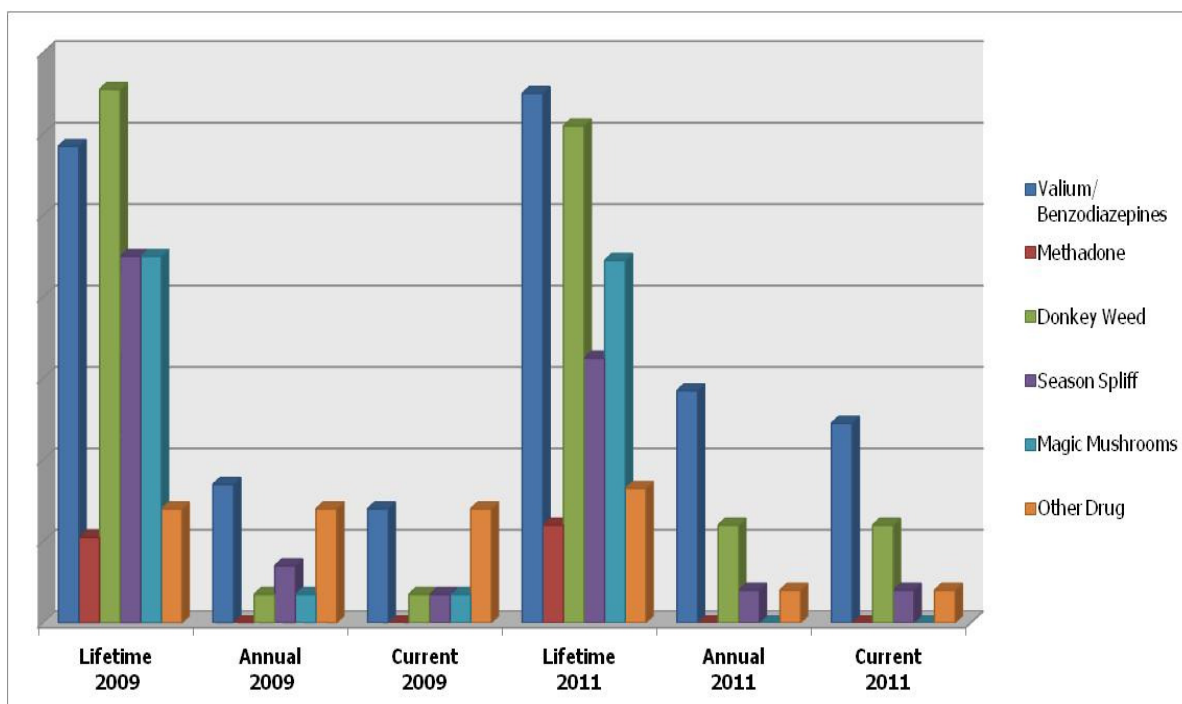
Figure 8: Self Reported Prevalence



Source: NDC – HMPS2011



Source: NDC – HMPS2011



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.5.1 Age of First Use of Various Substances

Table 9: Age of First Use of Various Substances (2009-2011)

	2009			2011		
	Age of first use			Age of first use		
	N	Mean (yrs)	Median (yrs)	N	Mean (yrs)	Median (yrs)
Tobacco	122	17.6	16	101	16	15
Alcohol	131	14.1	14	102	15.4	15
Marijuana	117	17.9	17	103	17.1	16
Crack Cocaine	28	25.4	23	26	25.8	25.8
Cocaine Powder (n=2)	27	24.8	24	25	21.9	21
Heroin (n=4)	4	25.5	24.5	3	24	25
Ecstasy (n=18)	18	27.5	26	21	23.7	23
LSD (n=7)	7	25.4	19	7	20.1	21
Methamphetamine (n=3)	3	36.7	30	5	18.8	18
Valium/ Benzodiazepines (n= 15)	15	24.6	23.5	16	24.8	23
Methadone (n=3)	3	31	25	3	18.5	18.5
Donkey Weed (n=19)	19	15.9	15	15	18.7	18.5
Season Spliff (n=13)	13	25.4	24	8	20.5	18.5
Magic Mushrooms (n=13)	13	22.9	20.5	11	18.1	17.5
Other Drug (n=4)	4	14.5	15.5	4	33.5	33.5

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

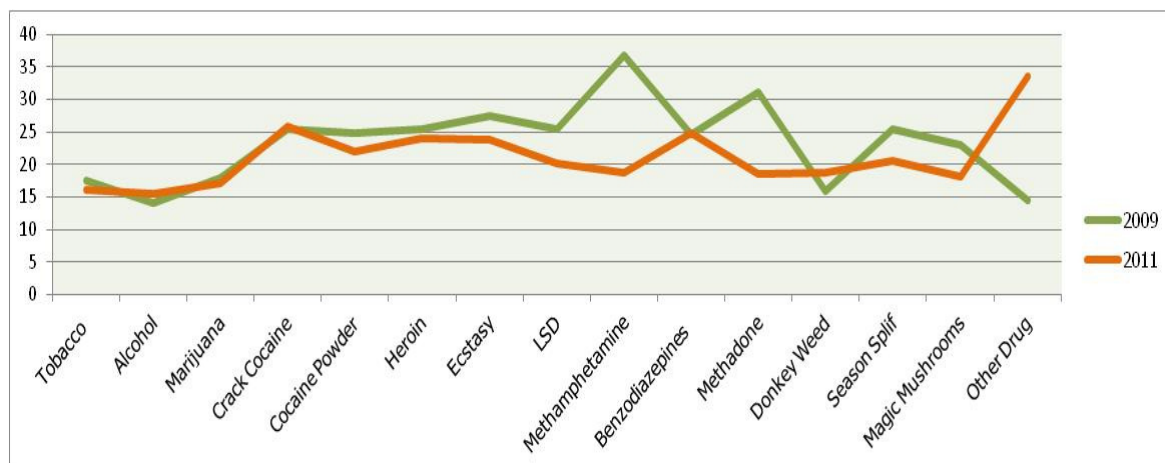
All initiation rates are based on offenders who reported having used a substance at least once in their lifetime. The mean age of first use for the licit substances (tobacco and alcohol) was less than those of illicit drugs except for marijuana, methamphetamine (2011), methadone (2011) donkey weed and other drugs (2009).

Tobacco use (mean initiation age of 17.6yrs in 2009 and 16yrs in 2011) was started later than alcohol use (mean initiation age of 14.1yrs in 2009 and 15.4yrs in 2011).

Marijuana use was initiated at a similarly early age as was tobacco – the mean age of first use for marijuana was 17.9yrs in 2009 and 17.1yrs in 2011; the median age for tobacco was 17yrs in 2009 and 16yrs for 2011. Mean age of initiation for crack cocaine in 2009 was 25.4yrs and in 2011 25.8yrs; the median age in 2009 was 23yrs and in 2011 it was 25.8yrs. The mean age of initiation of cocaine powder in 2009 was 24.8yrs and in 2011 it was 21.9yrs with a median age of 24yrs in 2009 and 21yrs in 2011.

The data suggests that the use of heroin, ecstasy, LSD, valium, season spliff and magic mushrooms was initiated during the ages 20-29yrs, compare with methamphetamine and methadone that was initiate during the ages 30yrs or above in 2009 and about 18yrs in 2011.

Figure 9: Mean age of initiation (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.5.2 Number of Days Using Substances in the Last 30 days

Table 10: Percentage Distribution: Number of Days Using Substances in the Last 30 days (2009 – 2011)

	2009			2011		
	1 - 10 days	11- 20 days	21-30 days	1 - 10 days	11- 20 days	21-30 days
Tobacco	4.8	2.8	71.7	5.7	1.6	54.5
Alcohol	10.3	1.4	14.5	12.2	2.4	2.4
Marijuana	10.3	6.9	31	12.2	2.4	25.2
Crack Cocaine	0.7	-	-	0.8	0.8	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	1.4	-	1.4	2.4	-	1.6
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donkey Weed	-	-	-	1.6	-	-
Season Spliff	-	-	0.7	0.8	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Drug	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	-

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

Most of the respondents (71.7% in 2009 and 54.5% in 2011) reported having used tobacco between 21 – 30 days in the last 30 days, followed by 2.8% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011 that used it between 11 – 20 days and 4.8% in 2009 and 5.7% in 2011 that used it between 1 - 10 days. For alcohol, 14.5% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011 reported having used it between 21 – 30 days and 10.3% in 2009 and 12.2% in 2011 having used it between 1 – 10 days.

For marijuana, 31% in 2009 and 25.2% in 2011 reported having used it between 21 – 30 days in the last 30 days, followed by 10.3% in 2009 and 12.2% in 2011 having used it between 1 – 10 days and 6.9% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011 having used it between 11 – 20 days.

Less than one percent of respondents reported use of crack cocaine (0.7% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011) in the last 30 days; for valium, some respondents reported using it between 1 – 10 days and other respondents reported use it between 21 – 30 days in the last 30 days. For donkey weed and seasoned spliff, again less than one percent of respondents (0.7% in 2009) reported using it between 21 – 30 days and between 1 – 10 days (0.8% in 2011) in the last 30 days.

3.5.3 Sources

Table 11: Sources of various substances

	Friends		Partner/ Spouse		Family		Shop		Dealer		Other	
	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011	2009	2011
Tobacco	18.6	14.6	1.4	0.8	13.8	10.6	67.6	67.5	1.4	0.8	-	2.4
Alcohol	22.1	15.4	1.4	1.6	6.9	4.1	72.4	61.0	2.8	4.1	6.2	3.3
Marijuana	40.0	34.1	0.7	2.4	4.8	4.9	0.7	0.8	48.3	46.3	9.0	8.1
Crack Cocaine	4.3	6.5	0.1	-	-	0.8	-	-	14.0	13.0	2.3	0.8
Cocaine Powder	5.5	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	11.4	1.4	1.6
Heroin	-	0.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.8	0.7	-
Ecstasy	7.6	6.5	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.4	7.3	1.4	0.8
LSD	3.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.4	-	0.8
Methamphetamine	1.4	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.6	-	0.8
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	2.1	2.4	-	-	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	-	7.6	5.7
Methadone	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	2.1	-	-	2.4
Donkey Weed	3.4	2.4	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.7	0.8	7.6	5.7
Season Spliff	3.8	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.3	2.1	-
Magic Mushrooms	3.1	3.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.4	4.1	1.6
Other Drug	0.7	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	2.1	0.8

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

Tobacco: majority of inmates reported obtain tobacco from stores mainly (67.6% in 2009 and 67.5% in 2011), followed by friends (18.6% in 2009 and 14.6% in 2011); family (13.8% in 2009 and 10.6% in 2011); partner/spouse (1.4% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011); dealer (1.4% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011); and 'other' sources (2.4% in 2011).

Alcohol: similar to tobacco, alcohol was obtained mainly from stores (72.4% in 2009 and 61% in 2011); followed by friends (22.1% in 2009 and 15.4% in 2011); family (6.9% in 2009 and 4.1% in 2011); 'other' sources (6.2% in 2009 and 3.3% in 2011); dealer (2.8% in 2009 and 4.1% in 2011); and partner/spouse (1.4% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011).

Marijuana: A large proportion of inmates reported that the main sources were dealers (48.3% in 2009 and 46.3% in 2011) and friends (40% in 2009 and 34.1% in 2011). Other sources of marijuana were 'other' (9% in 2009 and 8.1% in 2011); family (4.8% in 2009 and 4.9% in 2011); partner/spouse (0.7% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011) and the shop (0.7% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011).

Crack Cocaine and Cocaine: Crack cocaine was obtained mainly from dealer (14% in 2009 and 13% in 2011), followed by friends (4.3% in 2009 and 6.5% in 2011), 'other' (2.3% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), family (0.8% in 2011) and partner/spouse (0.1% in 2009). For cocaine, it was mainly obtained from dealer (11% in 2009 and 11.4% in 2011), 'other' (1.4% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011), and friends (5.5% in 2009 and 7.3% in 2011).

Heroin was obtained from dealer (1.4% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), friends (0.8% in 2011), partner/spouse (0.7% in 2009) and 'other' (0.7% in 2009). Ecstasy was obtained from friends (7.6% in 2009 and 6.5% in 2011), dealer (1.4% in 2009 and 7.3% in 2011), 'other' sources (1.4% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), shop (0.8% in 2011) and partner/spouse (0.7% in 2009). LSD was obtained from friends (3.4% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011), dealer (2.1% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011), and 'other' sources (0.8% in 2011).

Methamphetamine was obtained from friends (1.4% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), dealer (0.7% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011), and 'other' (0.8% in 2011). Valium/benzodiazepines were obtained mainly from 'other' -doctors mostly (7.6% in 2009 and 5.7% in 2011), friends (2.1% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011), family (0.7% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), shop (0.7% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), and dealer (0.7% in 2009). Methadone was obtained from 'other' (2.4% in 2011), dealer (2.1% in 2009), and friends (0.7% in 2009).

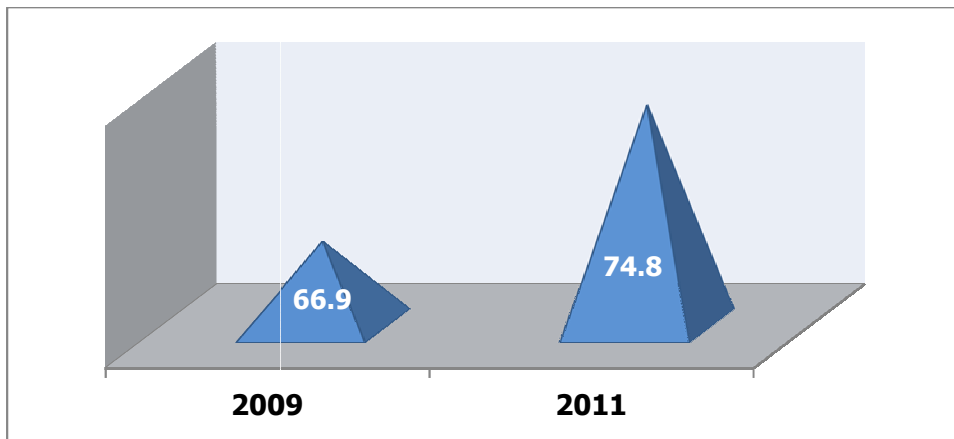
Donkey weed was obtained from 'other' (7.6% in 2009 and 5.7% in 2011), friends (3.4% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011), dealer (0.7% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), and partner/spouse (0.7% in 2007). Seasoned spliff was obtained from dealer (3.8% in 2009 and 3.3% in 2011), friends (3.8% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011), and 'other' (2.1% in 2009). Magic mushrooms were obtained from friends (3.1% in 2009 and 3.3% in 2011), 'other' (4.1% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011), and dealer (1% in 2009 and 2.43% in 2011). 'Other drugs' were obtained from 'other' (2.1% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), friends (0.7% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), and dealer (0.8% in 2009).

The shop was the most likely source for alcohol and tobacco while for marijuana, crack cocaine, cocaine powder, seasoned spliff and ecstasy, it was the dealer or a friend. The family contributes as a notable source in the case of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.

3.5.4 Family Knowledge and Use

For those who reported illegal drug use in 2011, 74.8% reported that their families know about their illegal use compared with only 66.9% in 2009.

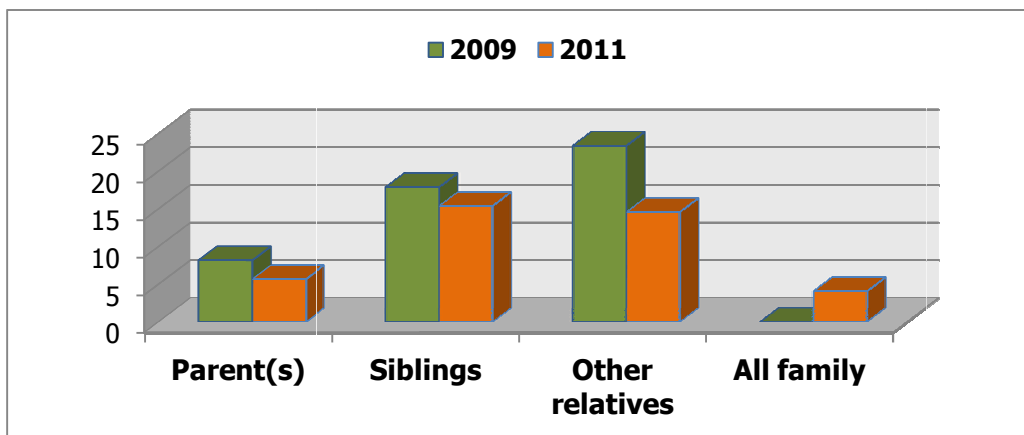
Figure 10: Family Knowledge about Illegal Drug Use (2009-2010)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

In 2011 (48%) as well as 2009 (51%) it was reported that various family members also used illegal drugs: other relatives like cousins, aunts, uncles (23.4% in 2009 and 14.6% in 2011), as well as siblings (17.9% in 2009 and 15.4% in 2011), parents (8.2% in 2009 and 5.7% in 2011) and the entire family (4.1% in 2011).

Figure 11: Family Use of Illegal Drugs (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

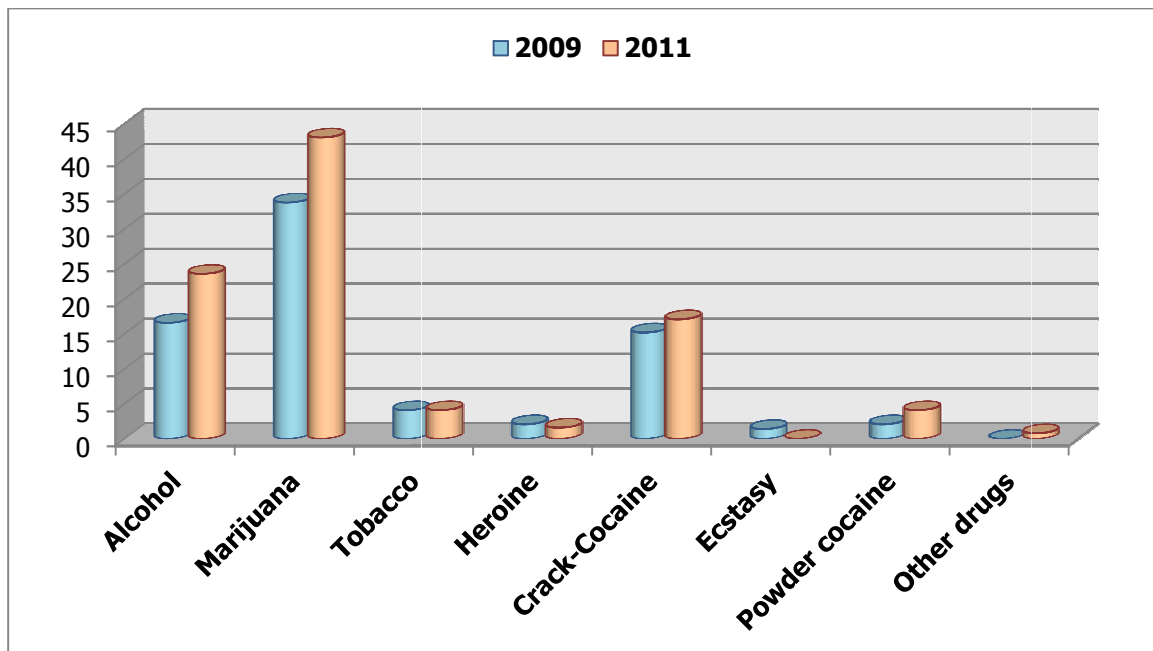
3.5.5 Injected Drugs

Just 2.8% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011 of respondents reported having injected illegal drugs in their lifetime. None of the respondents reported having injected drugs in the last 30 days.

3.5.6 Treatment for Substance Abuse

Some respondents (14 inmates in 2009 and 10 inmates in 2011) indicating having had previous treatment for substances use or abuse. In 2009 43.6% of respondents indicated that they had received counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of substance use, compared with 54.5% in 2011. Of these, 33.8% (2009) and 43.1% (2011) had received treatment for marijuana; 16.6% (2009) and 23.6% (2011) for alcohol; 15.2% (2009) and 17.1% (2011) for crack cocaine; 4.1% (2009 and 2011) for tobacco; 2.1% (2009) and 4.1% (2011) for cocaine; 2.1% (2009) and 1.6% (2011) for heroin; 1.4% (2009) for ecstasy and 0.8% (2011) for other substances.

Figure 12: Counselling or Rehabilitation Treatment (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

A notable proportion of inmates (16.6% in 2009 and 26.8% in 2011) felt that they needed treatment for drug or alcohol use. To the question: Are there any other drugs on the streets that you have heard are being used? – 6% in 2009 and 8.1% of inmates reported having heard of other drugs like:

- ✚ *Percocet* (narcotic analgesic that is used to treat moderate to moderately severe pain. It contains a combination of two medicines - acetaminophen and oxycodone)
- ✚ *Gasoline, glue/inhalants*
- ✚ *Diet pills*
- ✚ *Xanax* (Benzodiazepines / used to treat anxiety disorders, panic disorders, and anxiety caused by depression)
- ✚ *Spice gold* (mixed of spices with marijuana)
- ✚ *Red devils* (Doxorubicin, trade name Adriamycin, a chemotherapy drug nicknamed "red devil" for its deep red color and dangerous side effects)
- ✚ *Embalming fluid – wet embalming* (An uncommon nickname for the psychoactive drug Phencyclidine (PCP). PCP is a dissociative hallucinogen, meaning it causes the mind to separate from the body in medium to high doses, hence the term "dissociative.")
- ✚ *Freon* (A chlorofluorocarbon (CFC) is an organic compound that contains carbon, chlorine, and fluorine, produced as a volatile derivative of methane and ethane. A common subclass is the hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), which contain hydrogen, as well. They are also commonly known by the DuPont trade name Freon. The most common representative is dichlorodifluoromethane (R-12 or Freon-12). Many CFCs have been widely used as refrigerants, propellants (in aerosol applications), and solvents. The manufacture of such compounds is being phased out by the Montreal Protocol because they contribute to ozone depletion).
- ✚ *Hash oil* (Is a resinous matrix of cannabinoids produced by a solvent extraction of cannabis. Hash oil is a concentrated product with a high THC content, which generally varies between 70% and 90%. Related honey oil is a specific type of hash oil made from the more potent parts of the cannabis plant. Hash oil is traditionally a dark, viscous liquid).
- ✚ *Poppers* (Is a slang term for various alkyl nitrites inhaled for recreational purposes, particularly isopropyl nitrite (2-propyl nitrite) and isobutyl nitrite (2-methylpropyl nitrite), and now more rarely, butyl nitrite and amyl nitrite (isoamyl nitrite, isopentyl nitrite)).
- ✚ *Roofies* (Flunitrazepam is marketed as a potent hypnotic, sedative, anticonvulsant, anxiolytic, amnesic, and skeletal muscle relaxant drug [1] most commonly known as Rohypnol. An intermediate acting benzodiazepine, flunitrazepam is prescribed for the treatment of severe insomnia, marketed by Roche).
- ✚ *Ephedrine* (Is a sympathomimetic amine commonly used as a stimulant, appetite suppressant, concentration aid, decongestant, and to treat hypotension associated with anaesthesia)
- ✚ *Delsym* (Powerful cough relief medicine)
- ✚ *Cactus water* (type of homemade alcohol beverage)
- ✚ *Trademark bag cover* (LSD)
- ✚ *Haloperidol* (Is a typical antipsychotic. It is in the butyrophenone class of antipsychotic medications and has pharmacological effects similar to the phenothiazines. Haloperidol is an older antipsychotic used in the treatment of schizophrenia and, more acutely, in the treatment of acute psychotic states and delirium).

- ✚ *Mescaline* (is a naturally occurring psychedelic alkaloid of the phenethylamine class used mainly as an entheogen).
- ✚ *DMT* (Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) is a naturally occurring psychedelic compound of the tryptamine family. DMT is found in several plants, and also in trace amounts in humans and other mammals, where it is originally derived from the essential amino acid tryptophan, and ultimately produced by the enzyme INMT during normal metabolism).

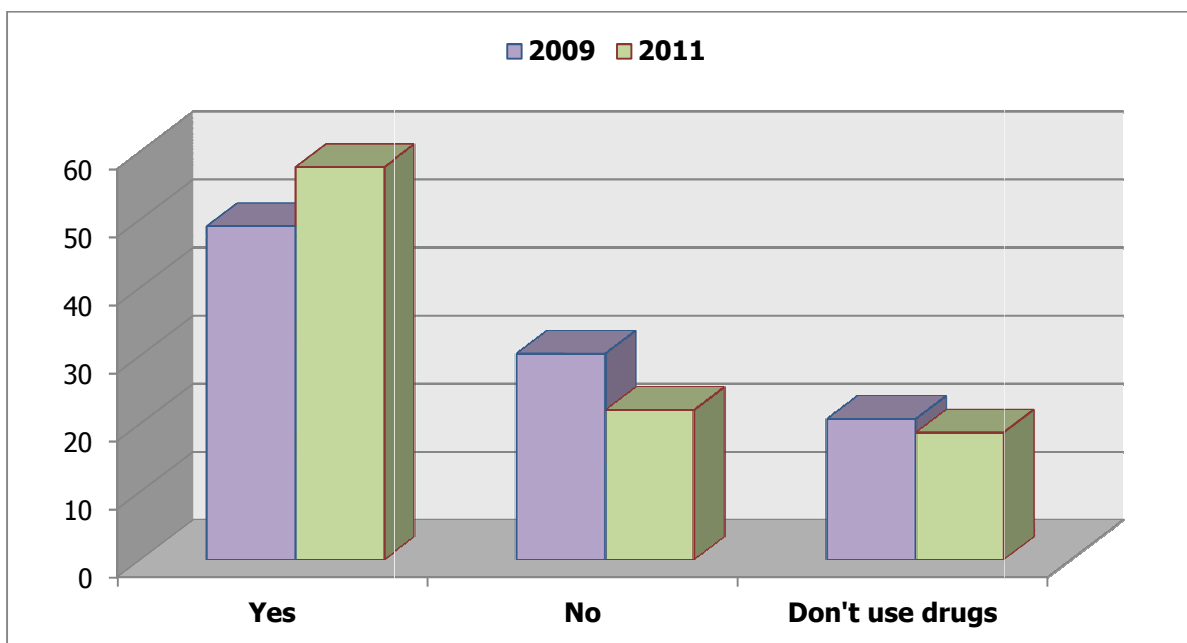
3.5.7 Non-Prescription Drugs

Forty-seven respondents or 32.4% in 2009 and 38 respondents or 30.9% in 2011 reported having taken a drug which was not prescribed by a doctor in the last 30 days.

3.5.8 Able to Stop Using Drugs

Almost half of inmates (49.0%) in 2009 and more than half in 2011 (57.7%) reported that they were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated. However, 30.3% in 2009 and 22% in 2011 reported that they were not able to stop using drugs during incarceration and 20.7% in 2009 and 18.7% in 2011 indicated that they do not use drugs at all.

Figure 13: Able to Stop Using Drugs While Incarcerated (2009-2011)

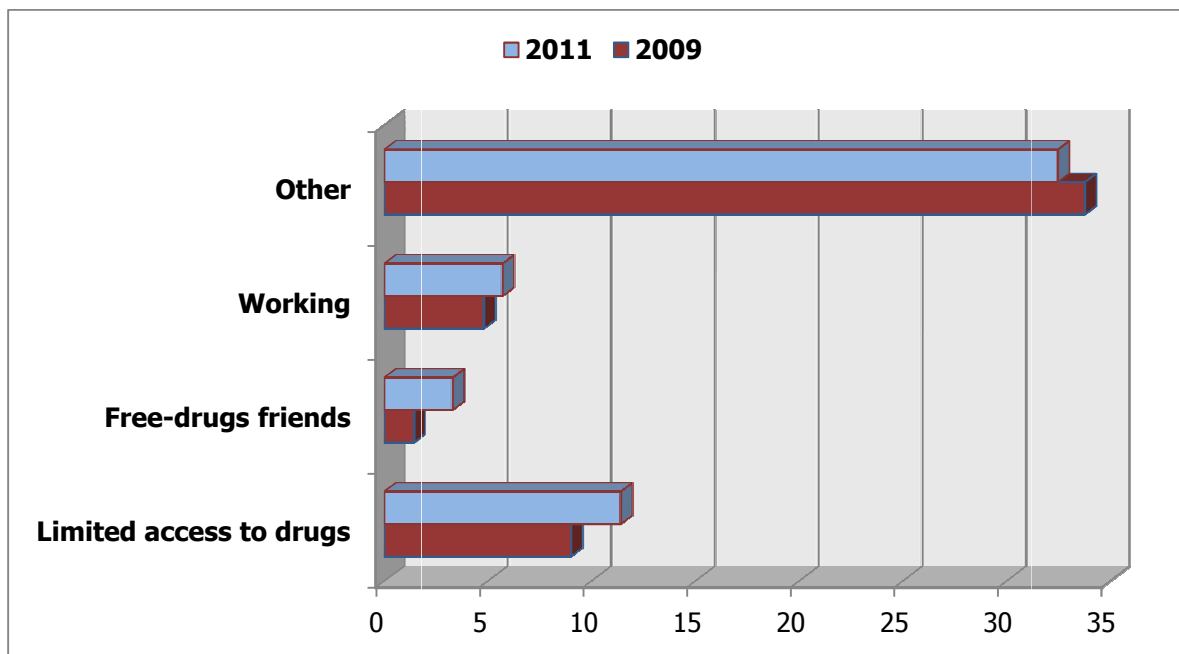


Source: NDC – HMPS2011

For those who reported that they were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated, several reasons were given: personal choice (28.3% in 2009 and 20.3% in 2011); to obtain prison privileges as well as other reasons related to being incarcerated, for example, change of wing, parole exam, urine test, and not commit more crimes such drug use, as they expected to be out of prison shortly (4.9% in 2009 and 9.8% in 2011); family (0.7% in 2009); religion (0.7% in 2009) and 'can't afford it' (0.7% in 2009).

Other reasons reported by inmates were: limited access to drugs (9.0% in 2009 and 14.4% in 2011); been working (4.8% in 2009 and 5.7% in 2011); and, people that they associated with were not using drugs (1.4% in 2009 and 3.3% in 2011).

Figure 14: Reasons to Stop Using Drugs While Incarcerated (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

Other factors that the inmates reported that would help them to prevent further usage of drugs while incarcerated or while on the street were classified as follows:

- Change of friends
- Supportive family or friend
- Long term treatment programmes, or prison treatment programme
- Change of housing and stable employment, and
- Less access to drugs while in prison

Table 12: Factors that Prevented Further Usage of Drugs

	2009	2011
Change of friends associate with	31.0	22.0
Supportive family/friends	23.4	12.2
Long term treatment programmes	5.5	12.2
Change of housing	6.9	4.9
Stable employment	18.6	24.4
Less access to drugs while in prison	11.7	4.9
Prison treatment programme	15.9	7.3
Other	17.2	17.1

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

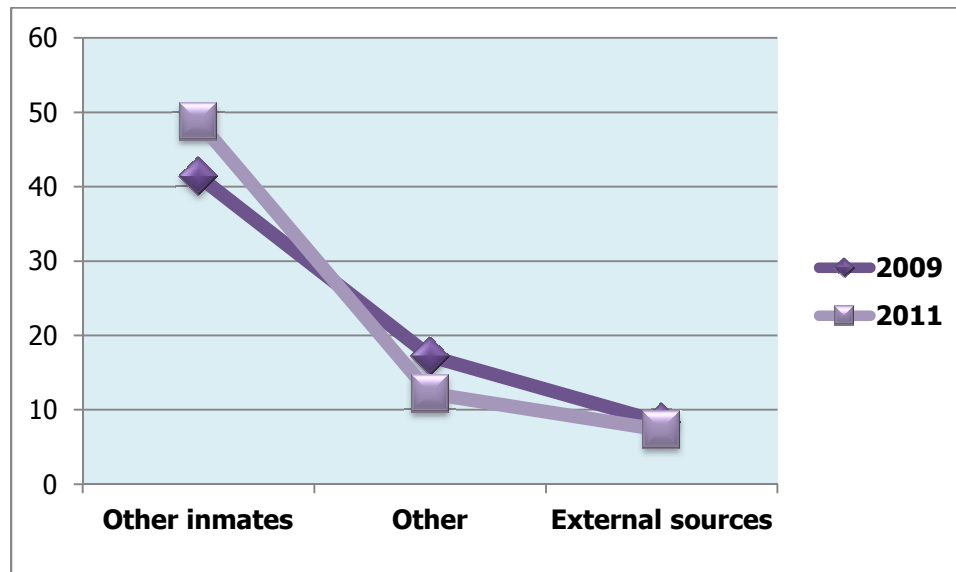
In 2011 the factors that prevent further usage of drugs while incarcerated or on the streets changed compare with 2009: in 2011, a larger proportion of inmates reported that a stable employment will contribute, compared with 2009 where inmates reported that change of the friends they associated with will help to prevent further usage of drugs. More inmates in 2011 (12.2%) compared to 2009 (5.5%) believed that long term treatment programmes will help to prevent further usage of drugs. Less inmates in 2011 believed that supportive family and/or friends, change of housing, less access to drugs while incarcerated and other reasons will help them to prevent further usage of drugs.

About other factors apart from those mentioned, the following were indicated: personal choice (8.3% in 2009 and 12.1% in 2011), emotional and family support (4.1% - 2009), change of environment/out of prison (1.6% - 2011) drug treatment court (0.7 - 2009), counselling (0.7% - 2009) and religion (0.7% - 2009).

3.5.9 Access to Drugs While Incarcerated

Among inmates that reported drug use, 41.4% in 2009 and 48.8% in 2011 reported that they had access to drugs while incarcerated from other inmates; 17.2% in 2009 and 12.2% in 2011 reported having had access through external sources and 8.3% in 2009 and 7.3% in 2011 reported other means of access to drugs (through officers-guards, dealer, smuggling).

Figure 15: Access to Drugs While Incarcerated (2009-2011)



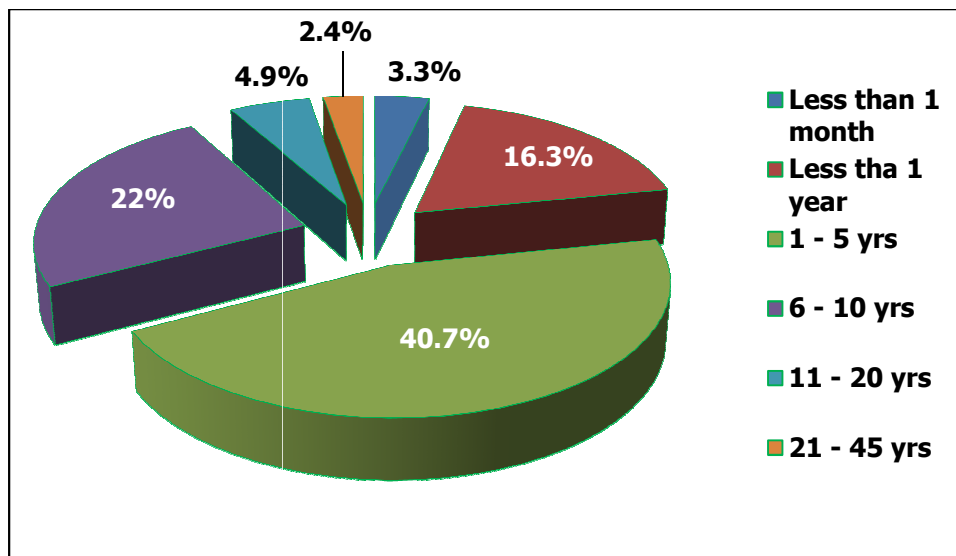
Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.6 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

3.6.1 Prison Status

Most inmates (80.0% in 2009 and 78.0% in 2011) were sentenced and the minority (20.0% in 2009 and 18.3% in 2011) were on remand. In 2011, four respondents were sentenced to life, 3.3% were sentenced to less than 1 month, 16.3% were sentenced to less than one year, 40.7% were sentenced to 1 – 5 years, 22.0% were sentenced to 11 – 20 years, 4.9% were sentenced to 11 -20 years and 2.4% were sentenced to 21 – 45 years.

Figure 16: Prison status (2011)



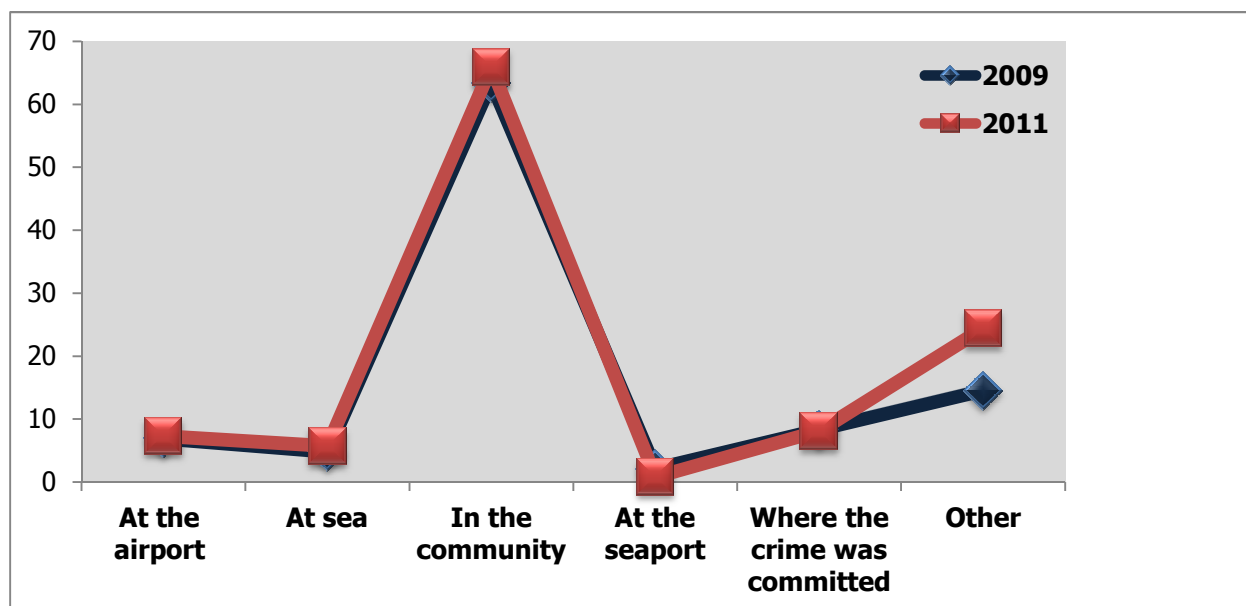
Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.6.2 Place of Arrest

The majority of inmates (63.4%) were arrested at or in the community (streets, home, friend’s house, etc.), 8.3% were arrested where the crime was committed; 6.9% were arrested at the airport, 4.8% at sea and 2.1% at the seaport.

Other respondents reported having been arrested at other places like: workplace (3.4%), police station (3.4%), court (1.4%) or surrendered (4.1%).

Figure 17: Place of Arrest (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.6.3 Previous Criminal Activity

Table 13: Previous Criminal Activity (2009-2011)

Previous criminal activity:	2009	2011	Eagle House 2009	Eagle House 2011	Mean Age of First Offence 2009	Mean Age of First Offence 2011
Arrested	66.2	64.2	11.0	17.9	23.6	24.0
Sentenced to probation	35.9	33.3	3.4	1.6	23.9	22.8
Sentenced to prison	51.0	56.9	6.9	7.3	25.6	30.6
On parole	15.9	12.2	0.7	0.8	30.8	29.3

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

Arrested - Most of the inmates (66.2% in 2009 and 64.2% in 2011) reported previously been involvement in criminal activity that has lead to legal consequences. Among these, 11.0% in 2009 and 17.9% in 2011 have been in Eagle House and the mean age of first offence for this group was 23.6yrs in 2009 and 24yrs in 2011.

Sentenced to Probation - Within this same group, 35.9% in 2009 and 33.3% in 2011 were sentenced to probation; from these, 3.4% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011 reported having been in Eagle House. The mean age of first offence for this group was 23.9yrs in 2009 and 22.8% in 2011.

Sentenced to Prison - A little more than half of the inmates (51.0% in 2009 and 56.9% in 2011) were sentenced to prison; from these, 6.9% in 2009 and 7.3% in 2011 reported having been in Eagle House. The mean age of first offence for this group was 25.6yrs in 2009 and 30.6% in 2011.

On Parole - Some 15.9% in 2009 and 12.2% in 2011 of inmates were previously on parole; from these less than one percent reported having been in Eagle House. The mean age of first offence for this group was 30.8% in 2009 and 29.3% in 2011.

It was mentioned by some of the inmates that were arrested, sentenced to probation, sentenced to prison or on parole that their crimes were committed at earlier ages but they were not at Eagle House because this section was open in April 2004.

3.6.4 Current and Past Offending

Table 14: Current offending – Past offending (2009-2011)

Charged with:	2009		2011	
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
Violent Offences	40.7	17.9	44.8	27.6
Property Offences	26.9	20.7	28.4	25.2
Drug Offences	32.4	35.9	43.1	32.5
Public Order Offences	17.9	12.4	18.5	13.8
Other	9.0	6.9	19.5	7.3

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

Current Offending:

Most inmates were charged with violent offences (40.7% in 2009 and 44.8% in 2011) followed by drug offences (32.4% in 2009 and 43.1% in 2011), property offences (26.9% in 2009 and 28.4% in 2011) and public order offences (17.9% in 2009 and 18.5% in 2011).

Charges in the 'other' category reported were 9.0% in 2009 and 19.5% in 2011.

Past Offending:

In 2011, 30.1% of the inmates had been charged with any offence before their current charge; in 2009 61.4% were charged with any offence prior to current charge.

Most charges related to drug offences (35.9% in 2009 and 32.5% in 2011), followed by property offences (20.7% in 2009 and 25.2% in 2011), violent offences (17.9% in 2009 and 27.6% in 2011) and public order offences (12.4% in 2009 and 13.8% in 2011). 'Other' offences reported were 6.9% in 2009 and 7.3% in 2011.

3.6.5 Ever Served Prison Term

More than half of all respondents (57.9% in 2009 and 57.7% in 2011) indicated having served a prison term that did not include the present. For the most part, drug offences (26.0%), violent offences (17.1%), property offences (7.3%), public order offences (2.4%) and other offences (17.1%) were the reasons given in 2011.

3.6.6 Ever Fined

Majority (60.7% in 2009 and 68.3% in 2011) of inmates had been fined. Again the offence for which inmates had been mostly fined was drug offence (24.4%). This was followed by other offences (13.0%), property offences (6.5%), public order offences (12.2%) and violent offences (4.9%) in 2011.

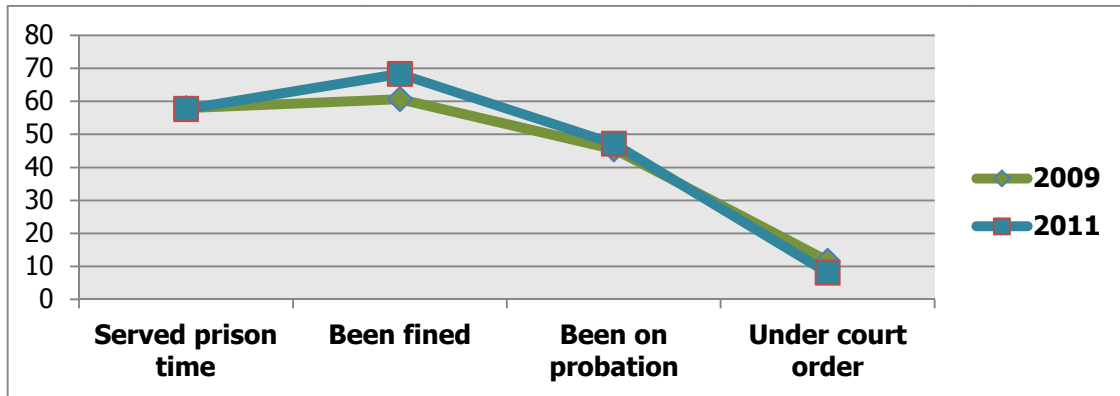
3.6.7 Ever Been on Probation

Less than half of the respondents had been on probation (45.5% in 2009 and 47.2% in 2011). A large proportion (19.5%) of these was related to drugs, 6.5% for violent, 4.1% for property, 8.9% for other offences, and 1.6% for public order offences in 2011.

3.6.8 Court Order

Offenders were asked whether they were under a court order when the current offence was committed. The vast majority, (87.6% in 2009 and 90.2% in 2011) were not under any court order. However, 2.4% were on bail, 4.1% on probation order, 0.8% on community service, and 1.6% on other orders.

Figure 18: Characteristics of Offending (2009-2011)



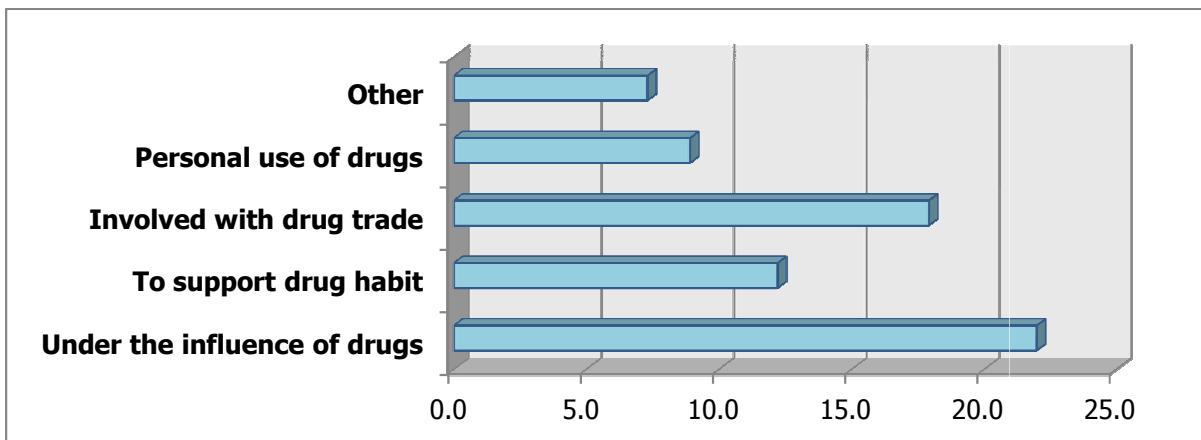
Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.6.9 Involvement of Drugs in Offending

A little more than four in every ten offenders (43.4% in 2009) and almost half of the offenders in 2011(48.8%) were of the opinion that drugs were in some way connected to their current offending, while about 57.2% in 2009 and 35.8% in 2011 said drugs were connected to their previous offending. Offences committed under the influence of drugs (22.0%) and involvement in drug trade (17.92%) was the predominant reasons indicated.

This was followed by personal use of drugs (8.9%), to support drug habit (12.23%) and 'other' reasons accounted for (7.3%) in 2011.

Figure 19: Involvement of Drugs in Offending (2011)



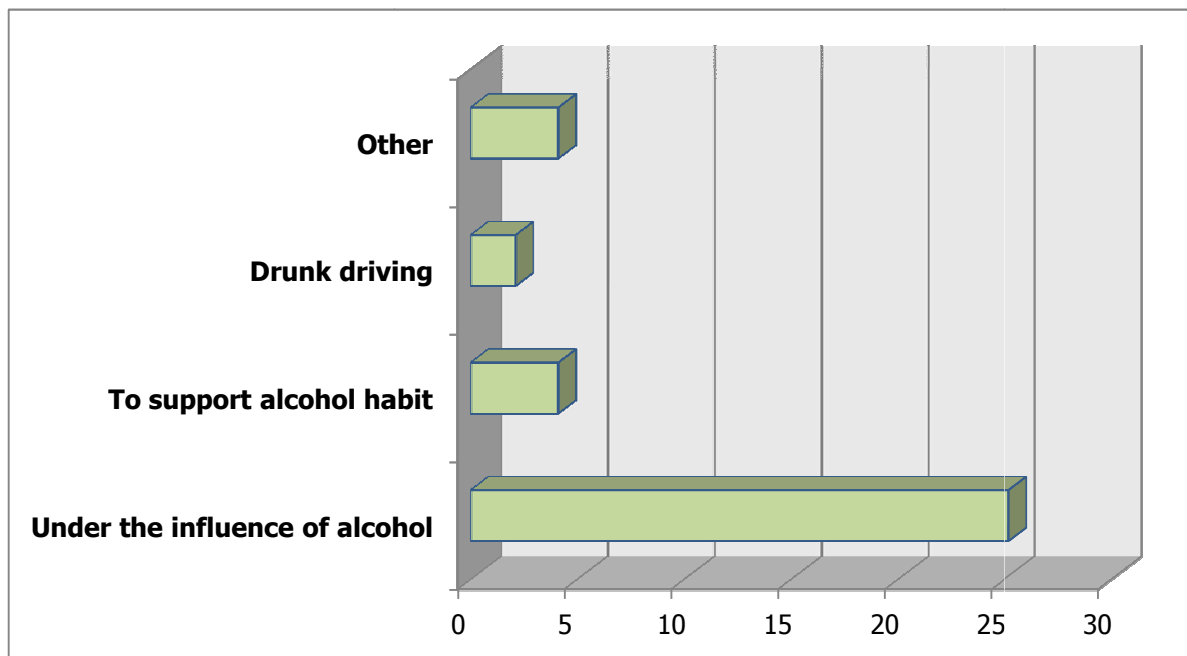
Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.6.10 *Involvement of Alcohol in Offending*

Considerable fewer respondents were of the opinion that alcohol was related in some way to their offending. Less than a quarter (23.4%) in 2009 and about one-third (30.1%) in 2011 said alcohol was involved in some way with their current offending and about 15.2% in 2009 and 22.8% in 2011 said that it was related to their previous offending.

Some 25.2% felt the offence was committed because they were under the influence of alcohol while 4.1% said the offence was committed to support their alcohol habit and 2.1% related the offence to drunk driving. An additional 4.1% indicated other reasons in 2011.

Figure 20: *Involvement of Alcohol in Offending (2011)*



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.7 WEAPON USE

Table 15: Responses to questions on availability of guns and the perception of gun use in dealing with drugs (2009-2011) - Percentage Distribution of Responses

Do you own a gun:	2009	2011	Have you used a gun for a crime:	2009	2011
Yes	11.0	8.1	Yes	14.5	15.4
No	88.3	89.4	No	84.1	81.3
Do you have access to a gun:	2009	2011	Is a gun necessary when dealing with drugs in CI:	2009	2011
Yes	24.1	24.4	Yes	42.1	37.4
No	75.2	73.2	No	44.1	54.5
			Don't know	11.7	-
Is this gun licensed firearm:	2009	2011	Do penalties for gun crimes stop persons for carrying or using them:	2009	2011
Yes	2.8	4.1	Yes	17.9	17.9
No	22.8	23.6	No	79.3	76.4
			Don't know	0.7	-
Describe how to obtain a gun in CI:	2009	2011	Used another weapon for a crime:	2009	2011
Very easy	29.7	25.2	Yes	30.3	30.9
Easy	26.9	22.8	No	69.0	61.8
Difficult	7.6	10.6			
Very difficult	4.1	4.9			
Don't know	31.7	35.8	If used other weapon, which one:	2009	2011
			Knife	16.3	22.8
Can you rent a gun and return it:	2009	2011	Razor	1.6	5.7
Yes	24.1	37.4	Machete	8.3	19.5
No	26.2	54.5	Club, bat or pipe	4.8	7.3
Don't know	49.0	-	Scissors	-	2.4
			Other	-	4.1

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

A notably low proportion of inmates (16/145 or 11.0% in 2009 and 10/123 or 8.1% in 2011) indicated that they had owned a gun and approximately 24.0% (24.1% in 2009 and 24.4% in 2011) indicated they had access to a gun. However, just 2.8% in 2009 and 4.1% in 2011 reported that the gun was a licensed firearm. This indicates that most of the guns that were reportedly owned or that respondents had access to were unlicensed.

In relation to obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands, more than a quarter (29.7% in 2009 and 25.2% in 2011) of inmates said it was very easy to obtain one. On the other hand, 26.9% in 2009 and 22.8% in 2011 said it was easy. This means that more than half (57% in 2009) or almost half (48% in 2011) of all respondents felt that it was easy to access a gun in the Cayman Islands. On the contrary only 11.7% in 2009 and 15.5% in 2011 felt it was difficult (difficult or very difficult) to obtain a gun in the Islands. A relatively high proportion (31.7% in 2009 and 35.8% in 2011) replied that they did not know how easy it was or they were unwilling to state their feelings.

About a quarter (24.1%) in 2009 and more than one-third (37.4%) in 2011 said that a gun can be rented for a period of time and then returned. Less than one fifth of all inmates (14.5% in 2009 and 15.4% in 2011) indicated that they had used a gun when committing a crime, but 30.3% in 2009 and 30.9% in 2011 indicated using some other type of weapon when committing a crime. The other types of weapon, besides a gun, that were indicated were: knife, machete, club/stick/bat/pipe, razor, scissors, brass knuckles, car, ice pick and rock.

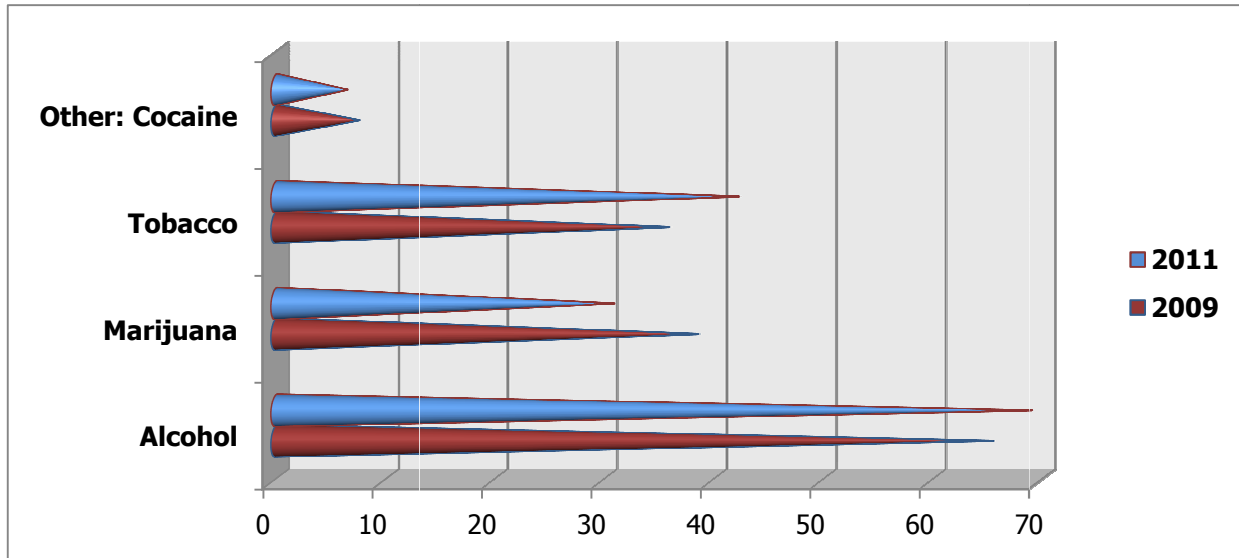
Respondents were asked, if they thought a gun was necessary when dealing with drugs in the Cayman Islands and whether they felt that penalties for gun crimes would stop persons from carrying or using them. About 42.1% in 2009 and 37.4% in 2011 of respondents were of the opinion that a gun was necessary when dealing with drugs in the Cayman Islands. Not many inmates however felt that penalties for gun crimes were deterrents to carrying or using a gun – 17.9% said yes (both years) and a slightly lower proportion said no in 2011 (76.4% compared to 79.3% in 2009).

3.8 DRUG MARKET

3.8.1 Most Accessible Drug in the Community

Most of inmates were of the opinion that alcohol was the most accessible drug in our community (65.5% in 2009 and 69.1% in 2011), followed by marijuana (38.6% in 2009 and 30.9% in 2011), tobacco (35.9% in 2009 and 42.3% in 2011) and other drugs, mainly cocaine (7.6% in 2009 and 6.5% in 2011).

Figure 21: Most Accessible Drug (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

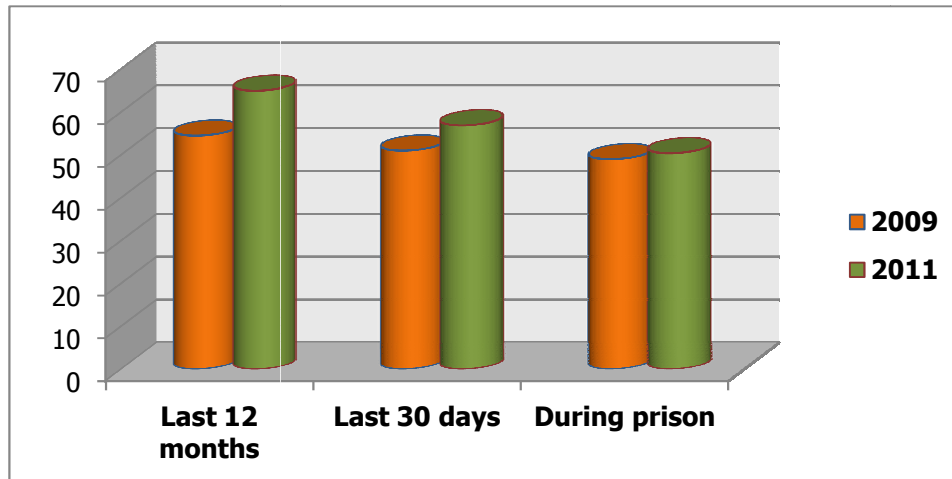
3.8.2 Buyers and Sellers

More than half of the offenders reported buying drugs sometime before been arrested - (54.5% in the 12 months before arrest and 51.0% in the 30 days before arrest in 2009 and 65.0% in the 12 months before arrest and 56.9% in the 30 days before arrest in 2011). During incarceration of inmates reported buying illegal drugs either for themselves or for others (49.0% in 2009 and 50.4% in 2011).

Fifty-one inmates (35.2%) in 2009 and sixty-one inmates (49.6%) in 2011 said that their families know that they bought drug before or during incarceration. In 2009, 43.4% or 63 inmates said that their families do not know that they bough drugs compared with 31.7% in

2011. Thirty inmates (20.7%) in 2009 and twenty-one inmates (17.1%) in 2011 said that they never brought drugs.

Figure 22: Buy or Bought Drugs (2009-2011)

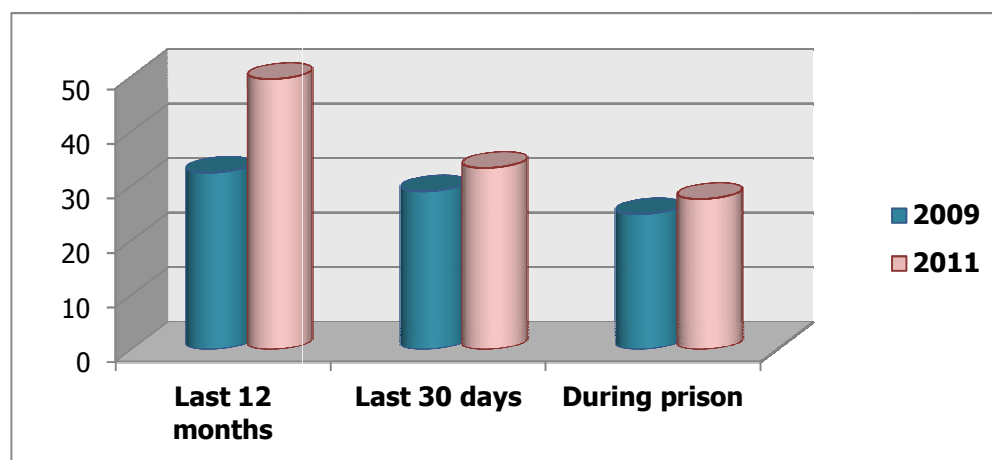


Source: NDC – HMPS2011

About a third (32.4%) in 2009 and almost half (49.6%) in 2011 reported selling drugs in the 12 months before arrest; while 29.0% in 2009 and 33.3% in 2011 reported selling drugs in the 30 days before arrest. During prison, 24.8% in 2009 and 27.6% in 2011 of inmates reported having sold drugs to generate some kind of income.

About a fifth (20.7%) of all inmates or 30 inmates in 2009 and one-quarter (26.0%) or 32 inmates in 2011 said that their families knew that they sell or sold drugs; 36.6% or 53 inmates in 2009 and 30.1% or 37 inmates in 2011 said that their families do not know and 41.4% in 2009 and 43.1% in 2011 reported they never sold drugs. Some respondents (33.1% in 2009 and 37.4% in 2011) indicated selling or having sold drugs to support themselves or their families.

Figure 23: Sell or Sold Drugs (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

3.8.3 Trade of Products

Table 16: Trade of Products for Drugs (2009-2011)

Product	In Prison		In the Community	
	2009	2011	2009	2011
Phone cards	34.5	16.3	-	7.3
Cigarettes	36.6	38.2	1.4	6.5
Personal belongings	9.0	15.4	3.4	9.8
Sexual favors	1.4	1.6	2.1	1.6

Source: NDC – HMPS2011

A little more than a third (34.5%) of inmates surveyed (50 inmates) in 2009 and 16.3% (20 inmates) in 2011 indicated that, at some point, they had traded phone cards during incarceration to obtain illegal drugs; in 2011, 7.3% (9 inmates) indicated trading phone cards in the community.

Some 36.6% (53 inmates) in 2009 and 38.2% (47 inmates) in 2011 indicated trading cigarettes in prison and 1.4% (2 inmates) in 2009 and 6.5% (8 inmates) in 2011 traded cigarettes in the community.

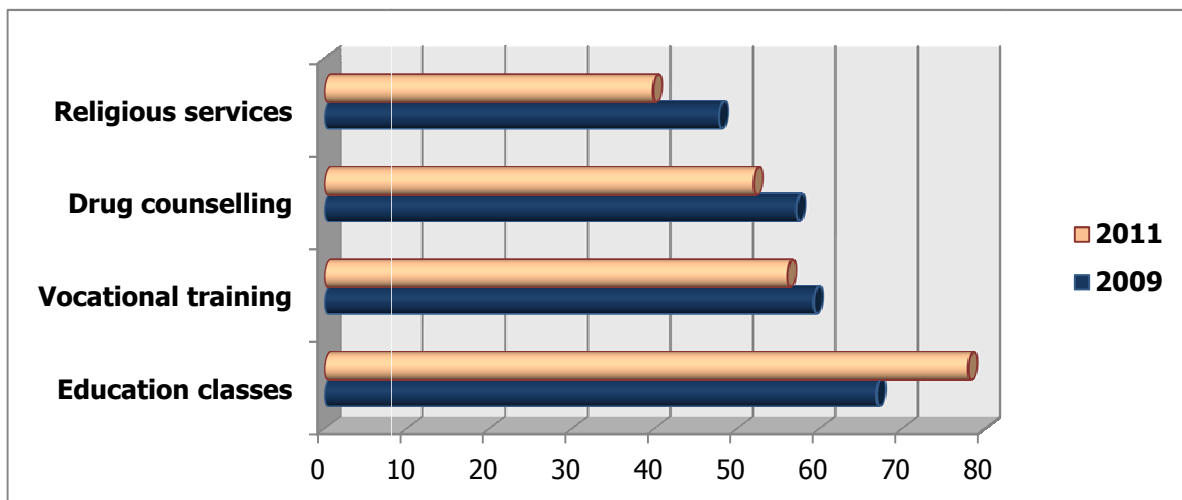
Nine percent (13 inmates) in 2009 and 15.4% (19 inmates) in 2011 traded personal belongings in prison and 3.4% (5 inmates) in 2009 and 9.8% (12 inmates) traded personal belongings in the community. A small proportion (1.4% or 2 inmates in 2009, and 1.6% or 2 inmates in 2011) reported trading sexual favors in prison and 2.1% (3 inmates) in 2009, and 1.6% (2 inmates) in 2011 traded sexual favors in the community to obtain drugs.

3.9 MANDATORY SERVICES

Respondents were asked "should any of the following services (education classes, vocational training, drug counselling and/or religious services) be mandatory while you are in prison?": 66.9% in 2009 and 78.0% in 2011 affirmed that education classes should be mandatory. Eighty-six inmates (59.3%) in 2009 and sixty-nine (56.1%) in 2011 said vocational training; 57.2% (83 inmates) in 2009 and 52.0% (64 inmates) said drug counselling and 47.8% (70 inmates) in 2009 and 39.8% (49 inmates) said religious services.

Most of the inmates (82.8% or 120 inmates in 2009, and 91.9% or 113 in 2011) felt that if these services were mandatory in prison, these will be more beneficial for their rehabilitation and return to the community. About 15% (22 inmates) in 2009 and 6.5% (8 inmates) in 2011 felt that it won't be beneficial for their rehabilitation and 0.7% (1 inmate) was not sure about if those services would be beneficial or not.

Figure 24: Mandatory Services in Prison (2009-2011)



Source: NDC – HMPS2011

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey was designed to describe the drug use/misuse and drug market in all prisons of Her Majesty's Prison Services of the Cayman Islands. It is clear that drug use is commonplace within prisons, and there are various routes by which drugs reach inmates. The existence of drug markets in the prisons generates several problems:

- ✚ Continued use of drugs during incarceration;
- ✚ Starting use of drugs or change of patterns of use (for example, starting to use cocaine or other drugs); and
- ✚ Possible increase of violence and bullying.

Other limiting factors interfere with the effectiveness of the actions like prisons budget, human resources (trained personnel), excessive costs, security measures, visits, lack of treatment programmes, etc. It is clear for the authors that lessening these limiting factors will contribute to the rehabilitation and reintegration to the community of inmates and prevent further re-offending.

The survey results show that supply and demand of drugs in all three services (Northward, Fairbanks and Eagle House) of Her Majesty's Prison Services, as reported by inmates, are driven by two main sets of factors: firstly, the impact of security on the availability of drugs and secondly, the efficacy of drug treatment and education programmes.

Substance Use:

- ✚ It is disturbing and of grave concern in the 2011 survey that inmates were current users of legal and illegal drugs in the prisons—alcohol (17%), tobacco (69%) and marijuana (46%). Valium/benzodiazepines appeared with notable prevalence among the years surveyed (2009-2011).
- ✚ Currently, the most used drugs were tobacco, alcohol, marijuana. Other substances as cocaine powder, ecstasy, valium/benzodiazepines, and *donkey weed* reported notable use during lifetime between 2009 and 2011.
- ✚ It is evident that the use of crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, valium/benzodiazepines, methadone, seasoned spliff and magic mushrooms was initiated at much later ages than that of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and donkey weed.
- ✚ It is important to note that the consumption of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and valium/benzodiazepines is not sporadic, the frequencies between users reported that these substances are used daily:
 - Tobacco: 71.7% in 2009 and 54.4% in 2011 use it between 21 and 30 days
 - Alcohol: 14.5% in 2009 and 2.4% in 2011 use it between 21 and 30 days;

- Marijuana: 31.0% in 2009 and 25.2% in 2011 use it between 21 and 30 days; and
- Valium/benzodiazepines: 1.4% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011 use it between 21 and 30 days.

This behaviour may reflect not only use but abuse.

- ✚ The main sources reported for obtaining legal substances (tobacco and alcohol) were the shops, friends and family. For illegal substance (marijuana, crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, valium/benzodiazepines, methadone, donkey weed, seasoned spliff, magic mushrooms, other drugs) the main sources reported were dealer, friends, and sometimes other sources like doctors and nurses, specially for substances like valium/benzodiazepines or self suppliers in cases like donkey weed, seasoned spliff and magic mushrooms.
- ✚ For those who reported illegal drug use, majority reported that their families knew about their illegal use. Also, it was reported that various family member (aunts, uncles, cousin, siblings and parents) were current users of illegal substances.
- ✚ About injected drugs, just 2.8% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011 of respondents reported having injected illegal drugs during their lifetime but not currently.
- ✚ The participation in counselling or rehabilitation treatment programmes was considerably high (43.4% in 2009 and 54.4% in 2011), mainly for marijuana, alcohol and crack-cocaine.
- ✚ Data indicated that inmates had experienced or heard of other drugs and seemingly psychoactive substances used on the streets such as Percocet, gasoline, glue/inhalants, diet pills, Xanax, spice gold, red devils, embalming fluid, Freon, hash oil, poppers, roofies, cactus water, ephedrine, delysym, trademark bag cover, haloperidol, mescaline and DMT (for description please refer to page 32 and 33 of this document).
- ✚ Almost half of inmates that reportedly used illegal drugs were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated. The main reason they indicated was personal choice. Other reasons given were, to obtain privileges in prison, family, religious, can't afford it, limited access to drugs, working, and people they associated with were not using drugs.

Criminal Activity:

- ✚ Majority of inmates reported obtain drugs from other inmates and/or external sources. A small proportion of inmates (8.3% in 2009 and 7.3% in 2011) reported obtain their drug through other external sources, mainly officers from the prison.
- ✚ A large proportion of inmates were convicted (sentenced) and just about 20.0% were on remand in 2009 and 2009. Seven respondents in 2009 and four respondents were sentenced to life and 75% in 2009 and 82.3% in 2011 were serving sentences up to 10 years.

- ✦ The most prevalence place of arrest was within the community, meaning street, home, friend's house, etc. Other places reported were, location where the crime was committed, the airport, on the sea and at the airport.
- ✦ It is notable that the majority of inmates indicated that they had been previously involved in criminal activities that have lead to legal consequences like been arrested, sentence to probation, sentence to prison and/or placed on parole.
- ✦ Violent offences were the most prevalent charges that were reported by inmates, followed by drug offences, property offences and public order offences.

Involvement of Drugs and Alcohol in Offending:

- ✦ Four of every ten inmates (43.4%) in 2009 and almost five of every ten inmates (48.8%) in 2011 sated that drugs were in some way connected to their current offending. From this, the majority admitted that their offences were committed while under the influence of drugs or being in possession of drugs for personal use. Other reasons given included: involvement in the drug trade and to support drug habit.
- ✦ On the other hand, a little more than one fifth (23.4%) of inmates in 2009 and about one-third (30.1%) of inmates in 2011 accepted that alcohol was related in some way with their offending. The main reason reported was that the offence was committed under the influence of alcohol. Other reasons included to support their alcohol habit and/or drunk driving.

Use of Weapon

- ✦ A small proportion of inmates (11.0% in 2009 and 8.1% in 2011) admitted having a gun and 24.1% in 2009 and 24.4% in 2011 indicated having access to a gun. Most firearms were reported unlicensed.
- ✦ Inmates felt that it was easy or very easy to obtain a gun in the Cayman Islands. Not much inmates considered it difficult or very difficult to have access to guns. As well, it was indicated but not for many inmates that guns can be rented and returned for a period of time.
- ✦ Other weapons used in committing crimes included knives, machetes, club/stick/bat/pipe, and razor.
- ✦ It was a common opinion (42.1% in 2009 and 37.4% in 2011) that it was necessary to use guns when dealing with drugs in the Cayman Islands. Not many inmates felt that penalties for gun crimes were deterrents to carrying or using a gun.

Drug Market: buyer and sellers:

- ✦ For the majority, alcohol was considered the most available drug in the community, followed by marijuana, tobacco and cocaine.
- ✦ As well, the majority reported buying drugs before been arrested and half of all inmates acknowledged buying illegal drugs while incarcerated. About selling, a third in 2009 and half in 2011 reported selling drugs before arrest (last 12 months and/or last 30 days) and about a quarter reporting having sold drugs while incarcerated.
- ✦ Most of the families of the inmates that reported buying or selling drugs do not know about their illegal trade; for the sellers, it was admitted for a third of inmates that they did it to support themselves or their families.

Trade of Products:

- ✦ The trade of products was becoming more common in all three prisons: the main product of trade was the cigarettes, followed by phone cards, personal belongings and in less proportion, sexual favors. Same pattern was reported in the community, except for the trade of personal belongings that in 2001 it was notable and increased from 3.4% (2009) to 15.4% (2011).

Mandatory Services:

- ✦ Majority of inmates were motivated with the idea of attending some services proposed as mandatory while they are in prison: most inmates indicated interest in education classes, followed by vocational training, counselling and/or religious services. They believe that if these services were mandatory, it will be more beneficial for their rehabilitation and return to the community.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Drug Treatment and Prevention Programmes:

1. It is important to establish an effective long-term drug treatment programme in the prisons. Scientific researches shows that drug abuse treatment can help drug abusing offenders change their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviours towards drug abuse, avoid relapse, and successfully remove themselves from a life of substance abuse and crime. Studies reported that treatment can cut drug abuse in half, reduce criminal activity up to 80% and reduce arrest up to 60%.
2. As important as it is for the implementation of treatment programmes during incarceration, it is also essential to continue with the treatment in the community—as such a relapse prevention programme should be implemented at the community level. Continuing drug abuse treatment helps the recently released offender deal with problems that become relevant only at re-entry, such as learning to handle situations that could lead to relapse; learning how to live drug-free in the community; and developing a drug-free peer support network. Treatment in prison can begin a process of therapeutic change, resulting in reduced drug use and criminal behavior post-incarceration. Continuing drug treatment in the community is essential to sustaining these gains.
3. Education classes, vocational training, drug counselling and religious services are aspects that can be implementing further to the majority acceptance by the inmates as part of the treatment programme.
4. The implementation of prevention programmes to alert the prison population of the dangers of drug abuse should be considered as part of the overall drug prevention intervention. Ignorance is the fertile ground for consumption of legal and illegal drugs. Fighting ignorance and increasing awareness and education will serve to eliminate the danger and risk.

Mandatory Drug Testing:

5. Establishing a more efficient programme of mandatory urine testing for drugs, carried out on a sample of the population at regular intervals and at the first entry on the prison. This has the potential to determine the extent of drug-taking and to serve as a means of deterring inmates from the misuse of drugs. At the same time, the Prison Service can recognized the need to balance the mandatory drug testing programme with treatment and counselling for prisoners who wanted help in addressing their drug use. The policy therefore calls for the integration of mandatory drug testing into a comprehensive drug strategy encompassing treatment and counselling, detoxification, broader health issues, and links between the prison and its local community. Efficient strategies and internal policies should be available in order that drug testing becomes more rigorous and respected.

Prescription Medicines:

6. There is a clear need to address the misuse and diversion of prescribed medication in prison. This can be achieved through prescribing protocols to control the amounts of drugs prescribed and the times at which drugs are dispensed (especially benzodiazepines, most common prescribed drug used in prison). Healthcare staff must identify each patient and each medication in order to avoid over-doses or trafficking (trade) of these types of medication.

Security:

7. It is recommended to enforce the security measures, especially with social visits, using passive drug dogs, x-ray machines, adequate staff trained for inspection and detecting suspect movements.
8. It is also recommended a campaign for inmates' families educating them about drugs use and its effects and also informing them about the penalties for possession with intent to supply.

Staff/Officers:

8. Prison staff, mainly officers, must understand that creating a drug-free environment among inmates will help with the prevention programmes, education classes, counselling and rehabilitation treatments and facilitate the inmates' recovery and return to the community. Extreme measures and surveillance should be in place in order to avoid involvement from the staff in the drug market in the prisons. Education may be a most viable alternative that can be offered to staff about drugs and their consequences.

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6. APPENDIX

**DO NOT PUT NAME ANY WHERE
IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**

HMPS2011



PRISON QUESTIONNAIRE

This survey is being conducted with all prisoners (at Northward, Fairbanks and Eagle House). The purpose of the survey is to find out the programme needs of the population as it relates to the delivery of education, treatment and rehabilitation services for those affected by substances abuse. Your involvement can have a direct effect on what programmes are introduced within the prison.

Within the questionnaire there are other types of questions that you might not think are related to substances use. Please complete those too, as they allow us to consider how substance use might be related to your offending.

There is no assumption that you have ever used alcohol or other drugs.

Do not put your name on the questionnaire. The information you give is kept completely confidential. We ask you, therefore, to be completely honest and accurate when you answer these questions. Remember too that this survey is completely voluntary.

THANK YOU FOR TAKE PART OF THE SURVEY!

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE

MOST QUESTIONS ARE FOLLOWED BY A LIST OF ANSWERS. PLEASE CHOOSE THE ANSWER THAT YOU THINK IS BEST FOR YOU AND INDICATE YOUR CHOICE IN ONE OF THE BUBBLES TO THE LEFT.

MARK YOUR ANSWER CLEARLY:

- * It is best to use a pencil, but you also may use a blue or black pen.
 - * Completely fill in the circles.
 - * Completely erase any answer you want to change.
 - * Make no other markings or comments on the answers pages

PLEASE FILL IN THE CIRCLE FOR THE BEST ANSWER THAT YOU CONSIDER IS APPROPRIATE. FOR EXAMPLE:

How do you rate your physical health?

- Excellent*
- Very good*
- Good*
- Fair*
- Poor*

BEFORE STARTING TO ANSWER THIS SURVEY, PLEASE INDICATE THE CURRENT TIME.

		:		
--	--	---	--	--

For example:

1	0	:	0	0
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- HMP NORTHWARD*
- HMP FAIRBANKS*
- EAGLE HOUSE*

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1. DEMOGRAPHICS

The first few questions are about you. Please only fill in one bubble when responding to each question.

1. How old are you? 2. Are you male or female? Male Female 3. Race: Black
 White
 Asian
 Pacific Islander
 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
 Other

4. What is your marital status? Single Divorced Married Widow/Widower Separated Living together 5. Do you have dependants? Yes No
 If yes, how many are under age 16:

6. In which country were you born?

7. Are you citizen of any other country? Yes No If yes, which other country:

8. What district did you live in before coming to prison? West Bay East End
 George Town Cayman Brac
 Bodden Town Little Cayman
 North Side Other (arrested at seaport/airport)

9. a) What is your level of education? (Please indicate one): Never attended school
 Completed Primary School
 Complete Middle School
 Complete High School
 Complete College/University

9. b) Do you have any technical or vocational qualifications? Yes No

10. What type of housing did you live in before coming to prison? Rented private house/apartment
 Parents/Family own house
 Own house (documents in your name)
 Half-Way House (CHRC/transitional)
 Government Housing
 Homeless or no fixed house
 A treatment programme or hospital

11. How many times have you moved within the last 12 months before prison?
 None Once Twice Three or more times

12. Who did you live with before prison? Partner/Spouse Friend(s)
 Both parents Alone
 Mother Other arrangement (specify)
 Father

13. a) What were your main legal sources of income **before** prison? (Read all options and indicate one):
 Full time work (36+hrs p/week)
 Part-Time work (-36hrs p/week)
 Self Employed / Odd jobs
 Family and Friends
 Welfare or government benefits
 Other
 None

13. b) If you were not working, what category describes you best? (Read all the options and indicate one):
 Not working and looking
 Not working not looking
 Sick / disable and unable to work
 Student
 Retired
 N/A

14. What was your regular legal occupation? Work experience / Apprenticeship
 Customer sales / service
 Construction
 Mechanical / Electrical / Plumbing
 Water sports
 Professional (e.g.: Banker, office work)
 Administrative duties (e.g.: file clerk)
 Hospitality
 Transportation (taxi/bus service)
 Unemployed
 Other

15. Which of these descriptions best describes your parental upbringing?
 Raised by both parents
 Raised by single mother
 Raised by single father
 Raised by grandparent(s)
 Raised by foster parents
 Raised by sibling/other relative
 Other

16. What are your main means of legal support or income while in prison? (Read all the options and indicate one):
 Full time work party Part-time work party Family and friends Other None

If "other", please indicate:

2. PERSONAL HEALTH

The following questions are about your personal health. Please be reminded that all information will be kept strictly confidential.

17. As far as you know, are you HIV positive? Yes No (If not, skip to Q.19)

18. If you are HIV positive, has this been confirmed by testing? Yes No

19. Have you ever been diagnosed with Hepatitis C? Yes No

20. Have you ever been? a. Physically abused: Yes No

b. Sexually abused: Yes No

21. Were you neglected or abandoned by parents before the age of 5 years?

a. Neglected: Yes No

b. Abandoned: Yes No

3. DRUG USE / SELF REPORTED DRUG USE

The following questions are about your experience (use) of drugs. Please complete the following chart, according with the example marked as NDC:

	Have you used this substance in your lifetime?	Have you used this substance in last 12 months?	Have you used this substance in last 30 days?	If answered yes, what age did you first use?	# days have used it in the last 30 days
Have you used NDC:	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> 1 <input type="text"/> 0	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 0
Have you used tobacco:	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Have you used alcohol: (beer, wine, rum, whiskey)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Have you used marijuana (ganja, herb weed, grass, pot, maryjane)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Have you used crack cocaine (rocks, base, nuggets, kryptonite, devil drug)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Have you used cocaine powder (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big c, white lady)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Have you used heroin (horse, smack, dope, junk, big h, scag)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Have you used ecstasy (X, TX, MDMA, adam, hug, love drug)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Have you used LSD (acid, dots, blotter, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

	Have you used this substance in your lifetime?	Have you used this substance in last 12 months?	Have you used this substance in last 30 days?	If answered yes, what age did you first use?	# days have used it in the last 30 days		
Have you used methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Have you used valium - benzodiazepines (candy, downers, sleeping pills)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Have you used methadone (fizzies, dummies)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Have you used "donkey weed" (local weed/bush)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Have you used "seasoned spliff" (combination of marijuana and cocaine)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Have you used "magic mushrooms" (hallucinogen mushrooms)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
Have you used other drug on the street that has not been mentioned?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
If yes, what drug?	<input type="text"/>						
Please indicate from whom/where do you usually get the following substances (Please fill in the circle the best answer that you consider appropriate:							
	Friends	Partner/ Spouse	Family	Shop	Dealer	Other	N/A
Tobacco:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Alcohol: (beer, wine, rum, whiskey)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marijuana (ganja, herb weed, grass, pot, maryjane)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Crack cocaine (rocks, base, nuggets, kryptonite, devil drug)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cocaine powder (snow, coke, nose candy, blow, big c, white lady)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Heroin (horse, smack, dope, junk, big h, scag)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ecstasy (X, XTX, MDMA, adam, hug, love drug)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
LSD (acid, dots, blotter, sugar cubes, window panes, microdot)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Friends	Partner/ Spouse	Family	Shop	Dealer	Other	N/A
Methamphetamine (ice, speed, crystal, meth, crank)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Valium - benzodiazepines (candy, downers, sleeping pills)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Have you used methadone (fizzies, dollies)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
"Donkey weed" (local weed/bush)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
"Seasoned spliff" (combination of marijuana and cocaine)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
"Magic mushrooms" (hallucinogen mushrooms)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other drug	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

What drug?

22. Does your family know of your illegal drug use? Yes No Don't use any illegal drug

23. Is there someone in your family that uses illegal drugs? Yes No Don't use any illegal drug
 If yes, who?

24. Have you ever injected illegal drugs? Yes No **(If not, skip to Q.26)**

25. Have you injected drugs in the last 30 days? Yes No

26. Have you ever been treated by a doctor as a result of use of any substance? Yes No

27. Have you ever received counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of use of any substance?
 Yes No

If yes, which substance? (please tick all the apply): Alcohol Crack Cocaine
 Marijuana Ecstasy
 Tobacco Powder Cocaine
 Heroin Other

28. Do you think that you need treatment for drug or alcohol use? Yes No Unsure

29. Apart from everything you have told us already, are there any other drugs on the street that you have heard are being used?
 Yes (Specify)
 No
 Unsure

The next question is included in the table below:

37. Have you previously been involved in criminal activity that has lead to legal consequences? (Please indicate all that apply, using the following table).

			Eagle House		Age of first offence	
a. Arrested	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Sentenced to probation	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Sentenced to prison	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. On parole	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The next two questions are included in the table below:

38. What offence(s) are **currently** charged with? (Please tick all the offences that apply using the next table).

39. Have you been charged with any offence(s) **before your current charge** (do not include this present offence(s)). Yes No

(Please tick all the offences that apply to this question using the next table).

Code	Please indicate index offences in this space	Q38. What offence(s) are you currently being detained for?	Q39. What offence(s) have you been convicted for before your current detention?
Violent Offences			
1	Murder	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	Manslaughter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
3	Rape	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	Carnal Knowledge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	Other sexual offences	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	Robbery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	Assult	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	Other violent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Property Offences			
9	Burglary	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10	Larceny/theft	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11	Motor vehicle theft	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12	Fraud	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13	Stolen property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14	Other property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Code	Please indicate index offences in this space	Q38. What offence(s) are you currently being detained for?	Q39. What offence(s) have you been convicted for before your current detention?																				
Drug Offences																							
15	Possession	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
16	Possession with intention to supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
17	Trafficking/importation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
18	Other (handling, paraphernalia)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
Public Order Offences																							
19	Weapons	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
20	Obstruction of justice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
21	Driving while intoxicated	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
22	Drunkness/morals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
23	Violation of parole/probation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
24	Immigration violation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
25	Other public order	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
26	Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																				
<p>40. Have you ever served a prison term? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If yes, what offence? (Please tick all that apply).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Violent <input type="radio"/> Public Order</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Property <input type="radio"/> Other</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drug</p>																							
<p>41. Have you ever been fined? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If yes, what offence? (Please tick all that apply).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Violent <input type="radio"/> Public Order</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Property <input type="radio"/> Other</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drug</p>																							
<p>42. Have you ever been on probation? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If yes, what offence? (Please tick all that apply).</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Violent <input type="radio"/> Public Order</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Property <input type="radio"/> Other</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Drug</p>																							
<p>43. Currently, are you under a court order related to an earlier offense? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>If yes, what offence? (Please tick all that apply): meaning, when you committed you current offence were you on.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Bail <input type="radio"/> Community service order</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Probation order <input type="radio"/> Condition discharge</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Ordered to keep the peace <input type="radio"/> Other</p>																							
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																							

6. DRUG MARKET

57. In your opinion, which drug is most accessible in our community?

Alcohol

Marijuana

Tobacco

Other

58. During the past 12 months **before your arrest**, did you **buy** any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No Don't use illegal drugs

59. During the past 30 days **before your arrest**, did you **buy** any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No Don't use illegal drugs

60. During your prison, did you **buy** any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No Don't use illegal drugs

61. Does your family know that you **buy** or **bought** drugs? Yes No Never brought drugs

62. During the past 12 months **before your arrest**, did you **sell** any illegal drugs to make money? Yes No Don't use illegal drugs

63. During the past 30 days **before your arrest**, did you **sell** any illegal drugs to make money? Yes No Don't use illegal drugs

64. During your prison term, did you **sell** any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No Don't use illegal drugs

65. Does your family know that you **sell** or **sold** drugs? Yes No Never sold drugs

66. If you sell or sold drugs, are you it to support you or your family? Yes No Never sold drugs

67. Have you ever traded any of the following for drugs in prison? (please tick all that apply).

Product	In Prison	In the Community
a. Phone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Cigarette	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Personal belongings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Sexual favors	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

68. Should any of the following services be mandatory while in prison?

Education Classes Vocational Training Drug Counselling Religious Service

69. If the service were mandatory in prison would it be more beneficial to your rehabilitation and return to the community? Yes No

Thank you for your participation in the survey. Please indicate the time you finish this survey:

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