

2013

HER MAJESTY'S CAYMAN ISLANDS PRISON SERVICE SURVEY (HMCIPSS) REPORT



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INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Service Survey (HMCIPSS2013) 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 declared the need for continued vigilance on drugs in prison.

In order to develop this strategy of surveillance, it was necessary to conduct this survey among 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 sought to highlight the parameter elaborated in the study.

1.1 Previous Research

In 2013, 2009 and 2008 (pilot survey), surveys were conducted at the three facilities of **Her Majesty's** Cayman Islands Prison Services. These produced a broad picture of the consumption pattern of illegal and legal drugs among inmates for the first time in the Cayman Islands. By far, most inmates reported high levels of consumption of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, mainly, over 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. The recent publication by CICAD - Exploring The Relationship Between Drugs And Crime: A Comparative Analysis Of Survey Data From Prisoners (2012)—has been instructive in presenting significant finding of the relationship between drugs and crime. The general objectives of the study was to determine the prevalence of psychoactive substance use among the adult prison population, in prisons, in the four Caribbean countries (St Vincent, St Lucia, Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis) with a legal status of remanded or sentenced and to analyse the link between criminal behaviour and the consumption of psychoactive substances, from the perception of the offenders.

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

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.

The main objectives of this survey were to provide fulsome details about the reported 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.

1. METHODOLOGY

1.1 Survey Design and Procedures

Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Service Survey cycles serve to 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, Fairbanks 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 HMCIPSS2013 employs a census² of inmates. From the total incarceration population at the time of the survey in September of 2013 (151 inmates in Northward and 14 inmates in Fairbanks), 149 inmates (88.7%) participated in the survey.

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 in the Cayman Islands. 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.

1.2 Survey Administration

Interviews were conducted between the 9th to 13th September 2013 and all sections of the 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.

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.

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 minimum half hour training and information session one week prior to conducting the survey. This training addressed procedures and guidelines for conducting HMCIPSS2013.

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 2013, 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 (all wings) 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.

1.3 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	87 (58.4%)	Complete High School	75 (50.3%)
White	17 (11.4%)	Complete Middle School	32 (21.5%)
Spanish/ Hispanic/Latino	15 (10.1%)	Complete College/University	25 (16.8%)
Pacific Islander	5 (3.4%)	Complete Primary School	16 (10.7%)
Other	15 (12.2%)	Never attended school	1 (0.7%)
Marital Status		Pre-arrest Housing	
Single	87 (58.4%)	Parents/family own house	66 (44.3%)
Married	27 (18.1%)	Rented private house/apartment	51 (34.2)
Divorced	14 (9.4%)	Own home (Docs.in your name)	29 (19.5%)
Separated	12 (8.1%)	Government housing	1 (0.7%)
Living together	6 (4.0%)	Half-way House (CHRC/transitional)	1 (0.7%)
Widow/Widower	1 (0.7%)		
		Housing change - 12 months prior arrest	
Age Distribution		No change	94 (63.1%)
Less than 20 yrs	7 (4.7%)	Changed twice	19 (12.8%)
20 - 29 yrs	49 (32.9%)	Change once	18 (12.15)
30 - 39 yrs	45 (30.2%)	Changed three or more times	16 (10.7%)
40 - 49 yrs	31 (20.85)		
50 - 59 yrs	13 (8.7%)	Status	
More than 60 yrs	3 (2.0)	Remanded	40 (26.8%)
		Sentenced (convicted)	109 (73.2%)
Country of Birth		District of residence	
Cayman Islands	112 (75.2%)	George Town	60 (40.3%)
Caribbean Nations	25 (16.8%)	West Bay	47 (31.5%)
Other Nations	11 (7.5%)	Bodden Town	25 (16.8%)
Other Citizenship		East End	6 (4.0%)
Cayman Islands	11 (7.4%)	North Side	4 (2.7%)
United Kingdom	5 (3.4%)	Other (arrested at seaport/airport)	4 (2.7%)
United States	6 (4.0%)	Cayman Brac	3 (2.0%)
Jamaica	4 (2.7%)		
Canada	1 (0.7%)	Technical or vocational qualifications	
Honduras	1 (0.7%)	Yes	85 (57.0%)
Turks and Caicos	1 (0.7%)	No	64 (43.0%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2. RESULTS

2.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

2.1.1 Age and Gender

About 90.6% of the respondents were males (135/149) while 9.4% (14/149) were females. Overall, the mean age was 34.9 years with a median of 33 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 73 years with a modal age of 23 years. Most of the inmates (89.9%) were less than 49 years.

A large percentage of inmates were in the age bracket of 20 – 29 years (32.2%), followed by 30 – 39 years (30.2%), 40 – 49 years (21.5%), 50 – 59 years (8.8%), less than 20 years (5.4%) and those more than 60 years (1.3%) (see Figure 1).

Among gender, a slightly higher proportion of male inmates were in the age brackets of 20 – 29 years (32.8%) and 30 – 39 years (30.6%), these were followed by the 40-49 years age bracket with (20.9%). Much smaller proportions were in the age bracket of 50 years and over (10.4%) and less than 20 years (5.2%). Among females, almost a quarter was in the age bracket of 20 – 29 years (28.6%), followed by 30 – 39 years (28.6%), and 40 – 49 years (28.6%). Just one female was less than 20 years and one more than 50 years.

Similar patterns were observed in 2009 and 2011:

In 2009, 93.1% of the respondents were males (135/145) while 6.9% (10/145) were females and in 2011, 93.5% of the respondents were males (115/123) while 6.5% (8/123) were females.

For the same period (2009-2011), more than one-third of inmates were in the age bracket of 20 – 29 years (37.9% in 2009 and 34.1% in 2011), followed by 30 – 39 years (23.4% in 2009 and 27.6% in 2011), 40 – 49 years (19.3% in 2009 and 23.6% in 2011), 50 – 59 years (9.0% in 2009 and 6.5% in 2011), less than 20 years (9.0% in 2009 and 5.7% in 2011) and those more than 60 years (0.0% in 2009 and 3.3% in 2011) (see Table 2.).

Table 2: Distribution of Ages and Gender 2009-2013 (%)

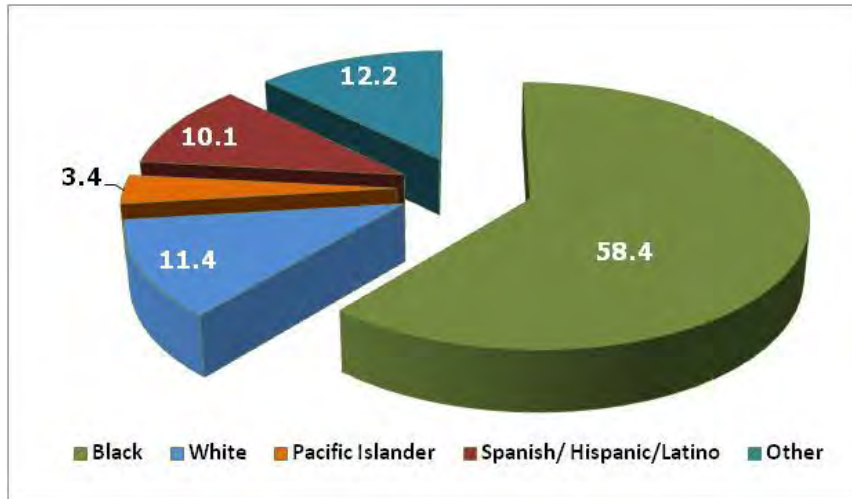
Age Grouping	2009	2011	2013
Less than 20 yrs	12 (8.3%)	6 (4.9%)	7 (4.7%)
20 - 29 yrs	55 (37.9%)	42 (34.1%)	49 (32.9%)
30 - 39 yrs	34 (23.4%)	34 (27.6%)	45 (30.2%)
40 - 49 yrs	28 (19.3%)	29 (23.6%)	31 (20.85)
50 - 59 yrs	13 (9.0%)	8 (6.5%)	13 (8.7%)
More than 60 yrs	3 (2.1%)	4 (3.3%)	3 (2.0)
Gender	2009	2011	2013
Male	135 (93.1%)	115 (93.5%)	135 (90.6%)
Female	10 (6.9%)	8 (6.5%)	14 (9.4%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.1.2 Race

More than half of all respondents (58.4%) were Black, followed by 'other' races (12.2%), White (11.4%), Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (10.1%) and Pacific Islander (3.4%) (see Figure 1).

Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Race – 2013 (%)



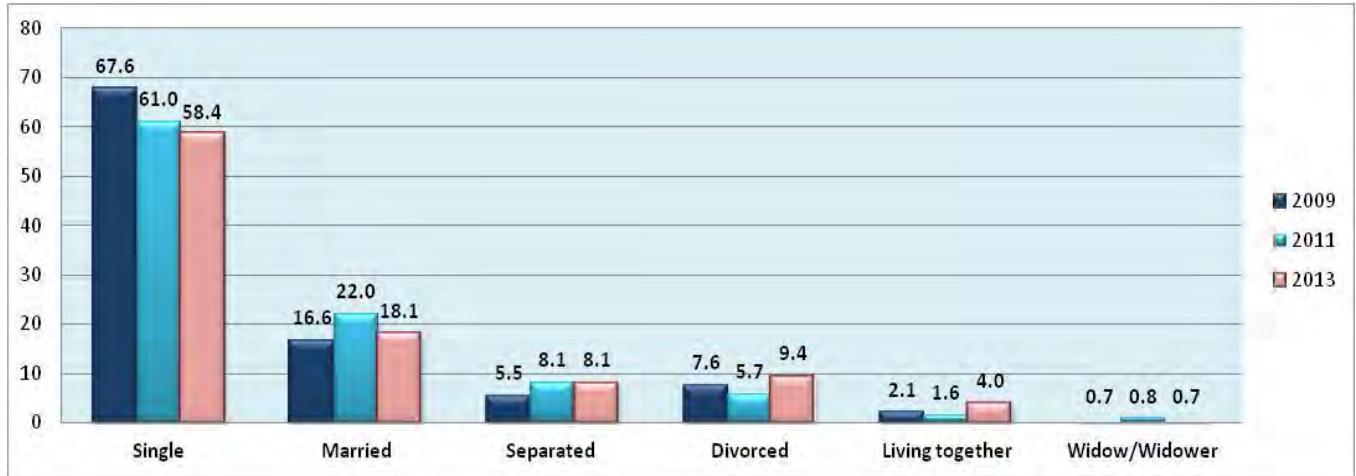
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

In the previous year (2011), 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%). 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%). It is interesting to note that in 2013, the population characteristics showed much lower proportion of Blacks (5-7 percentage points lower but slightly higher proportion of White (about 2 percentage points higher).

2.1.3 Marital Status

Most of the offenders were single (58.4%). About one-fifth (18.1%) were married and 17.5% were either separated (8.1%) or divorced (9.4%). A small proportion reported their status as living together (4.0%) and/or was widowed (0.7%) (see Figure 2).

Similar patterns were noted in 2011 and 2009: most of the offenders were single (67.6% in 2009 and 61.0% in 2011), followed by married (16.6% in 2009 and 13.8% in 2011), separated (8.1% in 2009 and 5.5% in 2011), and divorced (7.6% in 2009 and 5.7% in 2011). A small proportion reported their status as living together (2.1% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011) and/or were widowed (0.7% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011) (see Figure 2).

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Marital Status 2009-2013 (%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.1.4 Dependants

Six of every ten inmates (60.4%) reported that they had a dependant. The average number of dependants under the age of 16 years overall was one. The numbers ranged from 1-15. About 22.1% reported one dependant under age of 16 years, 12.1% had two dependants under age of 16 years, 9.4% had three dependants under age of 16 years and 7.1% reported more than four dependants under the age of 16 years.

2.1.5 Nationality

The majority of the offenders were from the Cayman Islands (75.2%). Some 16.8% were from other Caribbean nations (Jamaica, Cuba, St. Vincent, Suriname) and 7.5% were from other nations (United States, Honduras, Panama, South Africa, United Kingdom).

About 19.5% (n=29) of persons reported that they held citizenship in countries other than that of their birth (dual citizenship). Of these 29 persons, 11 reported they have been granted Caymanian Status or are Naturalized Caymanians. Citizenship also include five from the United Kingdom, six from the United States, four from Jamaica and one each from Canada, Honduras and Turks and Caicos.

2.1.6 District of Residence

Four of every ten inmates (40.3%) resided in George Town and three of every ten inmates (31.5%) resided in West Bay before incarceration; 16.8% resided in Bodden Town, 4% resided in East End, 2.7% resided in North Side while 2% previously resided in Cayman Brac or Little Cayman.

Among inmates on remand, most (12.1%) resided in George Town, followed by West Bay (8.1%). For those that were sentenced, the majority were from George Town (28.2%) followed by West Bay (23.4%). Four inmates (2.7%) inmates were arrested at the seaport or at the airport of the Cayman Islands (see Table 3).

Table 3: District of Residency by Status of Offence (%)

District	Total	Remanded	Sentenced
George Town	60 (40.3%)	18 (12.1%)	42 (28.2%)
West Bay	47 (31.5%)	12 (8.1%)	35 (23.4%)
Bodden Town	25 (16.8%)	5 (3.4%)	20 (13.4%)
East End	6 (4.0%)	4 (2.7%)	2 (1.3%)
North Side	4 (2.7%)	1 (0.7%)	4 (2.0%)
Other (arrested at seaport/airport)	4 (2.7%)	-	4 (3.7%)
Cayman Brac	3 (2.0%)	-	3 (2.8%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.1.7 Education

The majority of inmates reported having completed high school (50.3%) and a large proportion reported having completed middle school (21.5%). Smaller percentages reported having completed college/university (16.8%) or completed primary school (10.3%). Some 0.7% of inmates reported never attending school. Five of every ten inmates reported having some technical or vocation training qualifications.

Similar trends were reported in previous years:

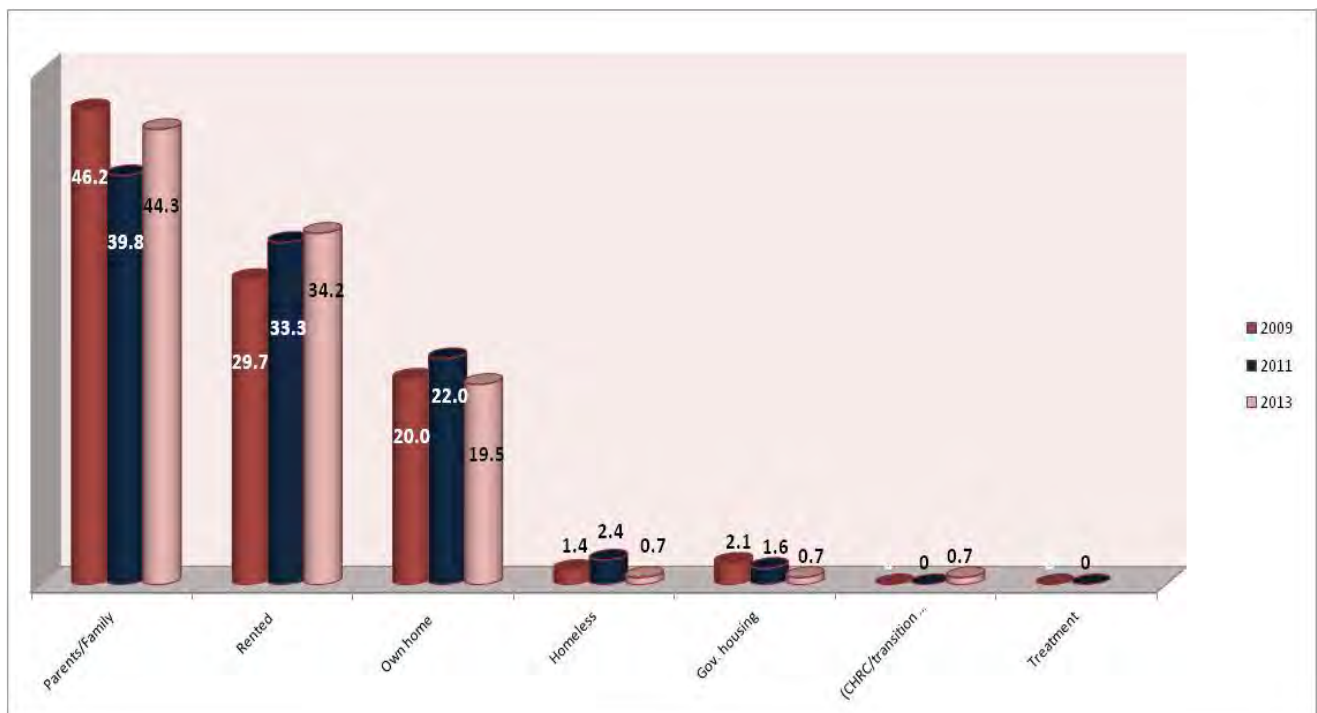
Majority of inmates had completed high school (51.0% in 2009 and 58.5% in 2011) and a large proportion reported having completed middle school (25.5% in 2009 and 23.6% in 2011). Smaller percentages reported having completed college/university (9.0% in 2009 and 9.8% in 2011) or completed primary school (9.0% in 2009 and 3.3% in 2011). Some 4.8% in 2009 and 3.3% in 2011 of inmates reported never attending school. In the 2013 survey, a smaller but notable proportion reported having completed high school compared to the other surveyed years. Similarly, slightly higher proportions had completed middle school in 2009 and 2011 surveys compared to the 2013 survey.

2.1.8 Housing

A large percentage of inmates reported stable housing arrangements before incarceration: more than four of every ten inmates (44.3%) reported living in parents/family owned house, followed by 34.2% that reported living in rented private house/apartment and 19.5% reported living in own house (documents in their name). A small proportion of inmates reported as being homeless/having no fixed abode, lived in Government housing or lived in a Half-Way house, e.g., CHRC/transitional - 0.7% each. (see Figure 3).

Similar trends were reported in 2009 and 2011: a large proportion of inmates reported living in parents/family owned house (46.2% in 2009 and 39.8% in 2011), followed by living in their own house (documents in their name) (20.0% in 2009 and 22.0% in 2011), living in rented private house/apartment (29.7% in 2009 and 33.3% in 2011), living in Government housing (2.1% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011) and a small percentage reported as being homeless or having no fixed housing (1.4% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011). (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Housing before Incarcerated 2009-2013 (%)



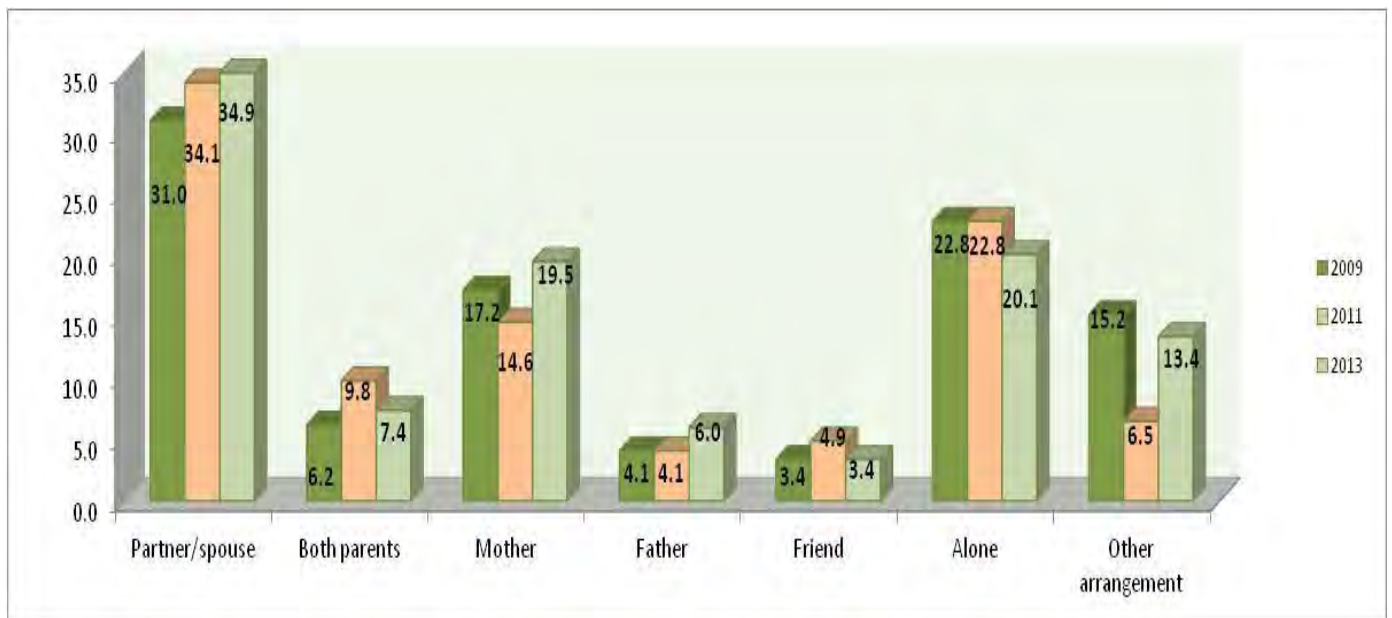
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.1.9 Living Arrangements Before Incarceration

Inmates were asked to indicate with whom they lived before incarceration: a large percentage of inmates reported they lived with partner/spouse (34.9%). About one-fifth (20.1%) reported living alone; 19.5% lived with their mother; 7.4% lived with both parents; 6.0% lived with their father and 3.4% lived with a friend. About one of every ten inmates (13.4%) reported other living arrangements (living with siblings, other relatives, friends, work crew, children) (see Figure 4).

Compared with 2011 and 2009 surveys, a significant number of inmates (31.0% in 2009 and 34.1% in 2011), were living with their partners/spouses. Other proportions (22.8% in 2009 and 2011) were living alone, others were living with their mother (17.2% in 2009 and 14.6% in 2011) and other were living with their father (4.1% in 2011). More inmates (15.2%) in 2009 than in 2011 (6.5%) reportedly had other living arrangements (living with some other relatives, children or guardian); 6.2% in 2009 and 9.8% in 2011 reported living with their parents and 3.4% in 2009 and 4.9% in 2011 reported living with friends (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Living Arrangements before Incarceration 2009-2013 (%)



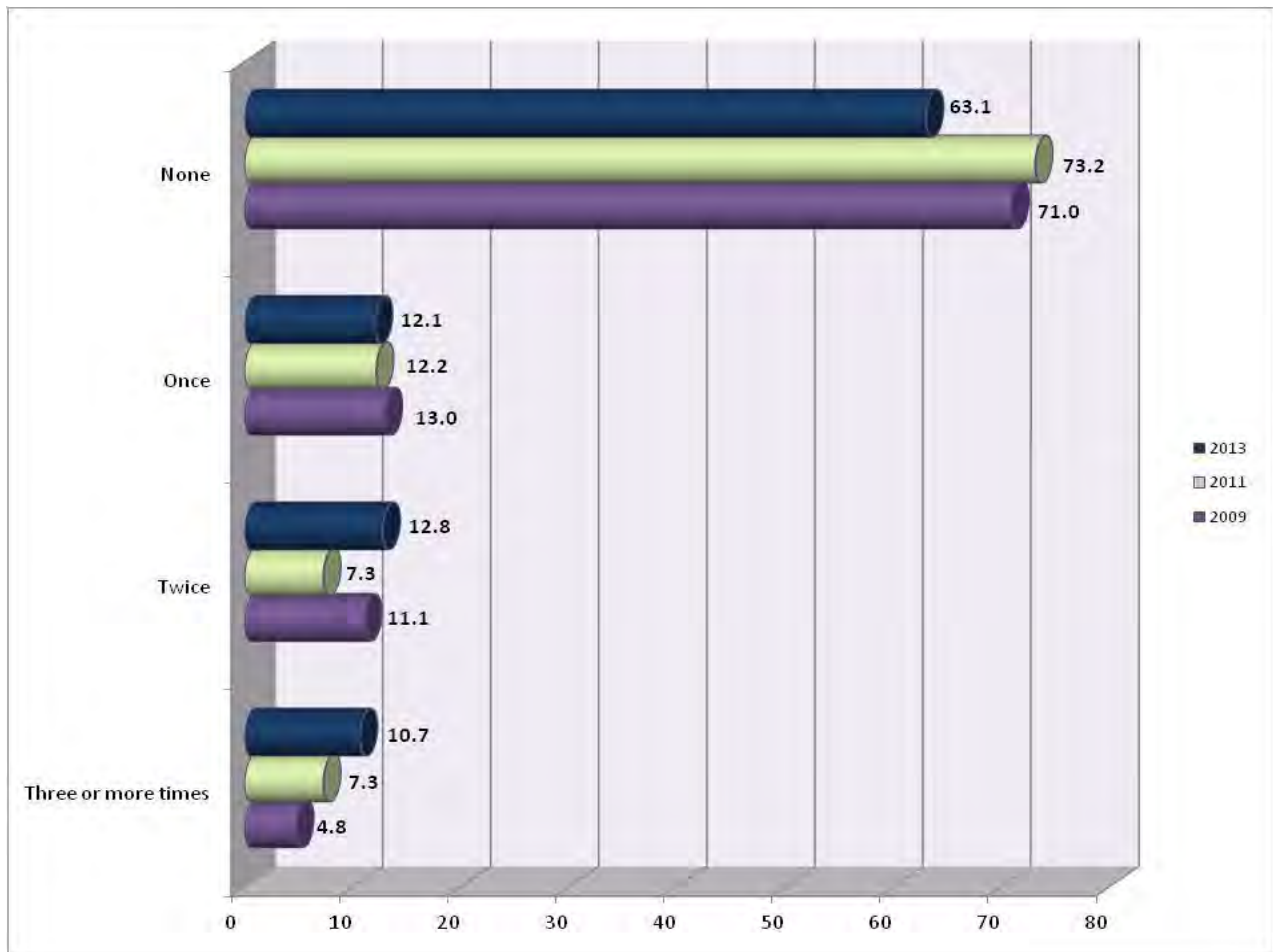
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.1.10 Mobility

Six of every ten inmates (63.1%) reported having not moved in the last 12 months prior to incarceration. More than one in every ten inmates (12.2%) reported having moved once, 12.8% reported having moved twice and 10.7% reported having moved three or more times in the last 12 months prior to incarceration.

In the previous years notably more inmates (71.0% in 2009 and 73.2% in 2011) reported that they had not moved in the last 12 months prior to incarceration. About 13% in 2009 and 12.2% in 2011 reported having moved once, 11.1% in 2009 and 7.3% in 2011 moved twice and 4.8% in 2009 and 7.3% reported moving three or more times in the last 12 months before incarceration (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Percent Relocation within the Last 12 Months –Before Incarcerated (2009-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.2 SOURCES OF INCOME

2.2.1 Legal Sources of Income – Before Incarceration

As occurred in previous years (2009 and 2011), in 2013 a large proportion of inmates reported that their main source of income was from full time work (36 or more hours per week), followed by part time work, self employed/odd jobs, from family and friends and 'other' sources like fishing, musician, retired, student (see Table 4).

Table 4: Legal Sources of Income (2009-2013)

Legal sources of income before incarceration:	2009	2011	2013
Full time work	75 (51.7%)	47 (38.2%)	73 (49.0%)
Part-time work	19 (13.1%)	32 (26.0%)	30 (20.1%)
Self employed/odd jobs	35 (24.1%)	28 (22.8%)	23 (15.4%)
Family and friends	2 (1.4%)	4 (3.3%)	6 (4.0%)
Other	4 (2.8%)	5 (4.1%)	10 (6.7%)
None	9 (6.2%)	4 (3.3%)	5 (3.4%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

For those who indicated not working in the 2013 survey, 31.5% reported not working and looking, 2.7% reported sick/disabled and unable to work, 2.7% reported they were students and 1.3% reported not working and not looking.

Compared with the 2011 survey, a significantly higher proportion of inmates reported 'not working and looking' (31.5% versus 9.8%). A small proportion were 'retired' in 2011 (1.6%), followed by other small proportions that were sick/disabled and unable to work (1.6%), were 'not working and not looking' (0.8) or were students (0.8%). 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/disabled 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%) (see Table 5).

Table 5: Other Categories (If not working) (2009-2013)

If not working, other categories:	2009	2011	2013
Not working and looking	20 (13.8%)	12 (9.8%)	47 (31.5%)
Not working and not looking	6 (4.1%)	1 (0.8%)	2 (1.3%)
Sick/disable & unable to work	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.6%)	4 (2.7%)
Student	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.8%)	4 (2.7%)
Retired	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.6%)	0
Welfare or Gov. Benefits	1 (0.7%)	0	0
N/A	-	-	44 (29.5%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.2.2 Regular Legal Occupation – Before Incarceration

In 2013 three of every ten inmates (31.6%) reported having worked in construction before being incarcerated, followed by 18.8% who worked in mechanical/electrical/plumbing; 8.1% who worked in customer sales/services; 5.4% who worked as professional (e.g.: banker, office work); 5.4% who worked in hospitality/hotel industry; 2.7% who worked in administrative duties (e.g.: file clerk); 2% who worked in transportation and 2% had work experience/apprenticeship.

A small percentage (4%) were **unemployed** and **20.1%** reported that they worked in 'other' occupations like: barber, beach attendant, body work, carpenter, chef, companionship, cruise ship, domestic helper, entrepreneur, farmer, fireman, fishing, landscaping, line man, musician, painter, security and tourism.

The trends over the previous years were very similar to 2013: a large percentage of inmates reported working in construction (40.7% in 2009 and 30.9% in 2011) and mechanical/ electrical/ plumbing before incarceration (17.9% in 2009 and 14.6% in 2011).

Unemployment rates decreased from 4.8% in 2009 to 1.6% in 2011 but increased again in 2013 to 4%. (see Table 6).

Table 6: Percentage of Regular Legal Occupation (2009-2013)

Regular Legal Occupation:	2009	2011	2013
Work experience/apprenticeship	1.4	3.3	2.0
Customer sales/services	9.7	8.9	8.1
Construction	40.7	30.9	31.6
Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing	17.9	13.8	18.8
Water Sports/Fishing/Marine	9.7	4.9	4.7
Administrative duties (e.g. file clerk)	0.7	3.3	2.7
Professional (e.g.; banker, office work)	0	3.3	5.4
Hospitality/Hotel Industry	2.8	3.3	5.4
Transportation	1.4	0	2.0
Unemployed	4.8	1.6	4.0
Other	1.4	25.2	20.1
Missing	2.1	3.3	-

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.2.3 Legal Income While Incarcerated

In order to obtain legal income while incarcerated, a significant proportion of inmates (38.2%) reported working 'full time work party' (which means that prisoners work approximately 8 hours per day). Other percentages of inmates reported receiving legal income while incarcerated from 'part-time work party' (24.1%) and from family and friends (24.2%). A small proportion (3.4%) reported 'other' source of income (own money, Government, attend classes) and 9.4% reported no legal support (see Table 7).

Compared with 2009 and 2011, the tendency was similar: the main source of income while incarcerated was by 'full time work party', followed by family and friends, 'part-time work party' and 'other' sources (see Table 6). There is a significant trend of decreased legal income through 'fulltime work party' – a decrease of 26 percentage points comparing 2009 and 2013. However, there was a significant trend of increased 'part-time work party' in 2013 – 17 percentage points increase over 2009 and 2011 (see Table 7).

Table 7: Legal Income While Incarcerated

	2009	2011	2013
Full time work party	93 (64.1%)	55 (44.7%)	57 (38.2%)
Part time work party	10 (6.9%)	9 (7.3%)	36 (24.1%)
Family and friends	34 (23.4%)	32 (26.0%)	36 (24.2%)
Other	4 (2.8%)	10 (8.1%)	5 (3.4%)
None	3 (2.1%)	16 (13.0%)	14 (9.4%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

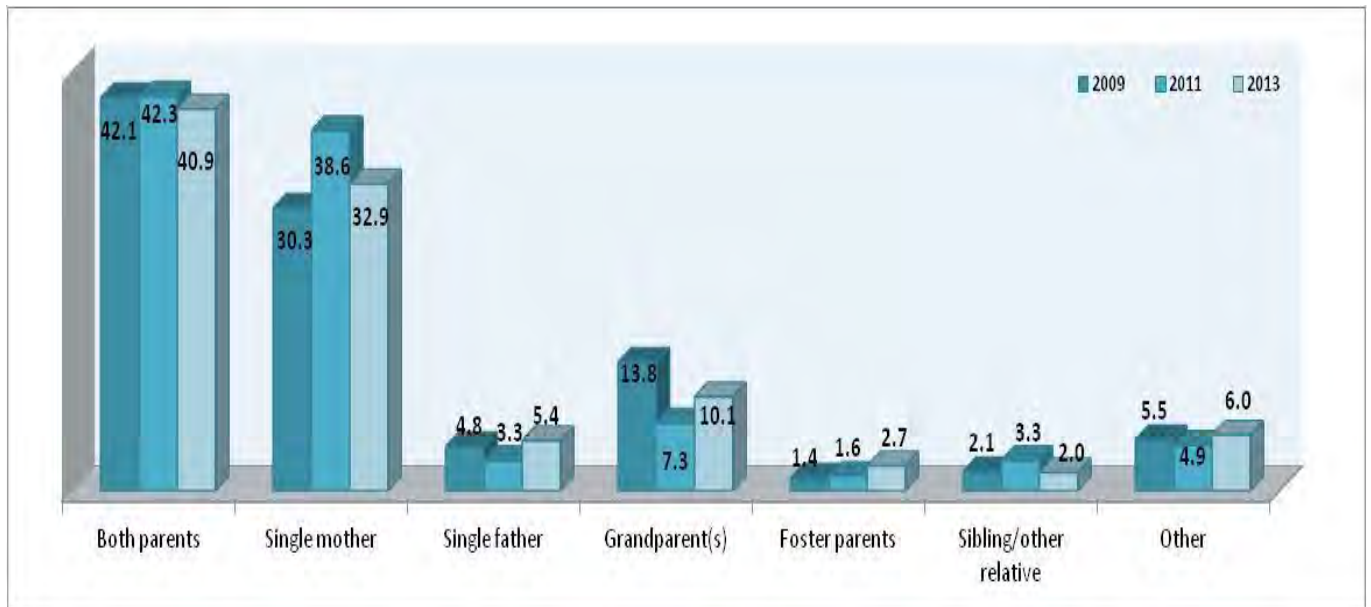
2.3 PARENTAL UPBRINGING

In the 2013 survey it is notable that four of every ten inmates indicated been raised by both parents. One-third of inmates (32.9%) reported being raised by a single mother, followed by 12.8% raised by grandparents, 6.1% raised by father only, 2.7% raised by foster parents and 2.0% raised by a sibling or other relative. A small percentage (6.0%) reported being **raised by 'other'**: boarding school, by himself/herself, godmother, **government, boys' home**.

In 2011 a significant number of inmates (42.3%) indicated being raised by both parents. Almost four of every ten inmates (38.2%) reported being raised by a single mother, followed by 7.3% raised by grandparents, 3.3% raised by a single father, and 3.3% raised by a sibling or other relative. A small proportion (4.9%) reported being **raised by 'other'**, i.e. boarding school, boys home, and godparents (0.8% each).

In 2009, some 42% of inmates indicated being raised by both parents. Some 30.3% reported being raised by a single mother, followed by 13.8% raised by grandparent(s), 4.8% raised by a single father, 2.1% raised by a sibling or other relative and 5.5% reported being raised by some **'other'** person (see Figure 6).

Figure 6: Parental Upbringing (%)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.4 PERSONAL HEALTH

2.4.1 HIV and Hepatitis

Just one inmate indicated a positive HIV status. The inmate indicated that this was confirmed by testing. Two inmates indicated a hepatitis diagnosis.

2.4.2 Abuse

About 16.1% of inmates reported being physically abused (17 males and 7 females) and 5.4% reported being sexually abused (6 males and 2 females). Inmates were asked to indicate if they were neglected or abandoned by their parents before the age of five years. In response, 11.4% reported they were neglected (16 males and 1 female) and 9.4% were abandoned (13 males and 1 female).

Numbers were variable on previous years: in 2011, 12.2% of inmates reported being physically abused (10 males and 5 females) and 5.7% reported being sexually abused (3 males and 4 females). About 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 abused (11 males and 1 female) and 6.2% reported they were sexually abused (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) There was a notable increase in the number of inmates reporting physical abuse in the 2013 survey compared to the other two surveys. A slightly higher number also reported being neglected in 2013 as well.

2.5 SELF REPORTED DRUG USE PREVALENCE

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

- lifetime prevalence decreased from 84.1% in 2009 to 79.9% in 2013;
- annual prevalence decreased from 77.9% in 2009 to 66.4% in 2013;
- current prevalence decreased notably from 72.4% in 2009 to 59.1% in 2013.

For **alcohol**, lifetime prevalence decreased notably from 93.8% in 2009 to 82.9% in 2011 and increased to 89.3% in 2013; annual prevalence increased from 35.9% in 2009 to 39.0% in 2011 and decreased to 37.6% in 2013. Current prevalence increased from 12.4% in 2009 to 17.1% in 2011 and decreased notably to 7.4% in 2013.

Lifetime **marijuana** use increased slightly from 81.4% in 2009 to 83.7% in 2011 and decreased to 77.9% in 2013; annual prevalence remained stable in 2009 and 2011 but in 2013 a decrease was reported; and current prevalence decreased slightly from 48.3% in 2009 to 46.3% in 2011 and to 40.3% in 2013.

Reported prevalence of other illegal drugs:

- For **crack cocaine**, an increase was reported between 2009 and 2011, but in 2013 a notable decrease was reported; however, annual prevalence increased over the years (from 4.8% in 2009 to 8.1% in 2011 and to 9.4% in 2013). Reported current prevalence increased over the periods too (from 0.7% in 2009 to 1.6% in 2011 and to 2.7% in 2013).
- For **cocaine powder**, only a slight decrease in the annual prevalence from 3.4% in 2009 to 2.4% in 2011 was noted. However, in 2013 a notable decrease was noted in lifetime prevalence (12.8%). Annual prevalence remains stable over the years; current prevalence was reported by less than one percent of inmates in 2013.
- **Heroin**, the trends show decrease over the years surveyed. In 2013, some use (annual prevalence) was reported.
- Lifetime **ecstasy** use increased from 12.4% in 2009 to 17.1% in 2011 but decreased to 12.8% in 2013; annual prevalence increased notably from 0.0% in 2009 to 2.4% in 2011 and to 3.4% in 2013.
- Lifetime **LSD** use decreased from 6.2% in 2009 to 5.7% in 2011 and to 4.0% in 2013; annual prevalence increased from 0.0% in 2009 to 0.8% in 2011 and decreased slightly in 2013 to 0.7%.
- The use of **methamphetamine** varied: lifetime prevalence increased from 2.1% in 2009 to 4.1% in 2011 and decreased to 2.0% in 2013; annual prevalence increased from 0.0% in 2009 to 0.8% in 2011 and decreased to 0.0% in 2013.
- Lifetime prevalence for **valium/benzodiazepines** increased slightly from 11.7% in 2009 to 13.0% in 2011 and decreased to 12.1% in 2013; annual prevalence increased from 3.4% in 2009 to 5.7% in 2011 and to 6.0% in 2013; current prevalence increased from 2.8% in 2009 to 4.9% in 2011 and decreased to 4.7% in 2013.

- Lifetime ***methadone*** use increased from 2.1% in 2009 to 2.4% in 2011 and decreased to 1.3% in 2013. Annual prevalence was reported in 2013.
- Lifetime prevalence of ***donkey weed*** decreased from 13.1% in 2009 to 12.2% in 2011 and to 7.4% in 2013. Annual and current prevalence increased notably from 2009 to 2011 and decreased in 2013.
- For ***seasoned spliff***: lifetime prevalence decreased from 9.0% in 2009 to 6.5% in 2011 and to 6.0% in 2013; annual prevalence decreased from 1.4% in 2009 to 0.8% and increased to 1.3% in 2013, while current use prevalence remained about the same between 2009 and 2011; no use report in 2013.
- ***Magic mushrooms*** use remained also the same for lifetime prevalence-9.0% in 2009 compared to 8.9% in 2011, but in 2013 a decrease was reported (6.7%); annual and current prevalence decreased, from 0.7% in 2009 to 0.0% in 2011, but in 2013 annual prevalence increased to 0.7%.
- The prevalence of ***'other drugs'*** varied: lifetime prevalence increased from 2.8% in 2009 to 3.3% in 2011 and remained stable in 2013 (3.4%); annual prevalence decreased from 2.8% in 2009 to 0.8% in 2011 and increased to 2.0% in 2013; current prevalence decreased from 2.8% in 2009 to 0.8% in 2011 and to 0.7% in 2013.

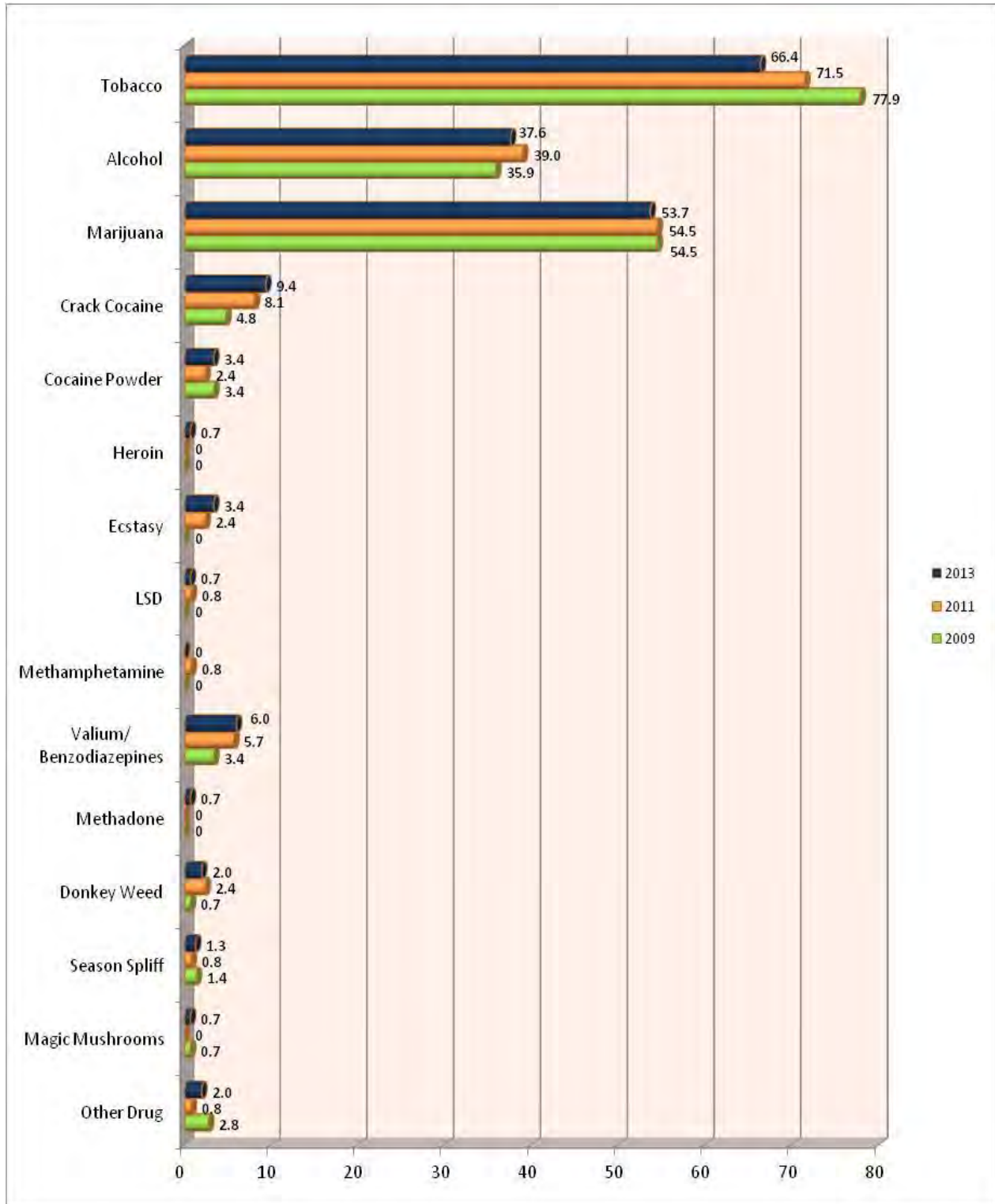
Table 8: Overall Self Reported Prevalence of Various Drugs (2009-2013)

	2009			2011			2013		
	Lifetime	Annual	Current	Lifetime	Annual	Current	Lifetime	Annual	Current
Tobacco	84.1	77.9	72.4	82.1	71.5	69.1	79.9	66.4	59.1
Alcohol	93.8	35.9	12.4	82.9	39	17.1	89.3	37.6	7.4
Marijuana	81.4	54.5	48.3	83.7	54.5	46.3	77.9	53.7	40.3
Crack Cocaine	20	4.8	0.7	21.1	8.1	1.6	15.4	9.4	2.7
Cocaine Powder	20.7	3.4	-	20.3	2.4	-	12.8	3.4	0.7
Heroin	2.8	-	-	2.4	-	-	1.3	0.7	-
Ecstasy	12.4	-	-	17.1	2.4	-	12.8	3.4	-
LSD	6.2	-	-	5.7	0.8	-	4	0.7	-
Methamphetamine	2.1	-	-	4.1	0.8	-	2	-	-
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	11.7	3.4	2.8	13	5.7	4.9	12.1	6	4.7
Methadone	2.1	-	-	2.4	-	-	1.3	0.7	-
Donkey Weed	13.1	0.7	0.7	12.2	2.4	2.4	7.4	2	1.3
Season Spliff	9.0	1.4	0.7	6.5	0.8	0.8	6.0	1.3	-
Magic Mushrooms	9.0	0.7	0.7	8.9	-	-	6.7	0.7	-
Other Drug	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.3	0.8	0.8	3.4	2	0.7

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

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

Figure 7: Trends in Past Year Use – Various Substances (2009 – 2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.5.1 Age of First Use of Various Substances

Table 9: Age of First Use of Various Substances (2009-2013)

	2009			2011			2013		
	Age of first use			Age of first use			Age of first use		
	n	Mean (yrs)	Median (yrs)	n	Mean (yrs)	Median (yrs)	n	Mean (yrs)	Median (yrs)
Tobacco	122	17.6	16	101	16	15	119	17.6	17
Alcohol	131	14.1	14	102	15.4	15	133	16.9	16.5
Marijuana	117	17.9	17	103	17.1	16	116	13.7	13.5
Crack Cocaine	28	25.4	23	26	25.8	25.8	23	23.4	21
Cocaine Powder	27	24.8	24	25	21.9	21	19	23	22
Heroin	4	25.5	24.5	3	24	25	2	22	22
Ecstasy	18	27.5	26	21	23.7	23	19	24.4	23.5
LSD	7	25.4	19	7	20.1	21	6	21	22
Methamphetamine	3	36.7	30	5	18.8	18	2	26	26
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	15	24.6	23.5	16	24.8	23	18	25.2	25
Methadone	3	31	25	3	18.5	18.5	2	23	23
Donkey Weed	19	15.9	15	15	18.7	18.5	11	13.3	14
Season Splif	13	25.4	24	8	20.5	18.5	9	21.6	19.5
Magic Mushrooms	13	22.9	20.5	11	18.1	17.5	10	17.4	20

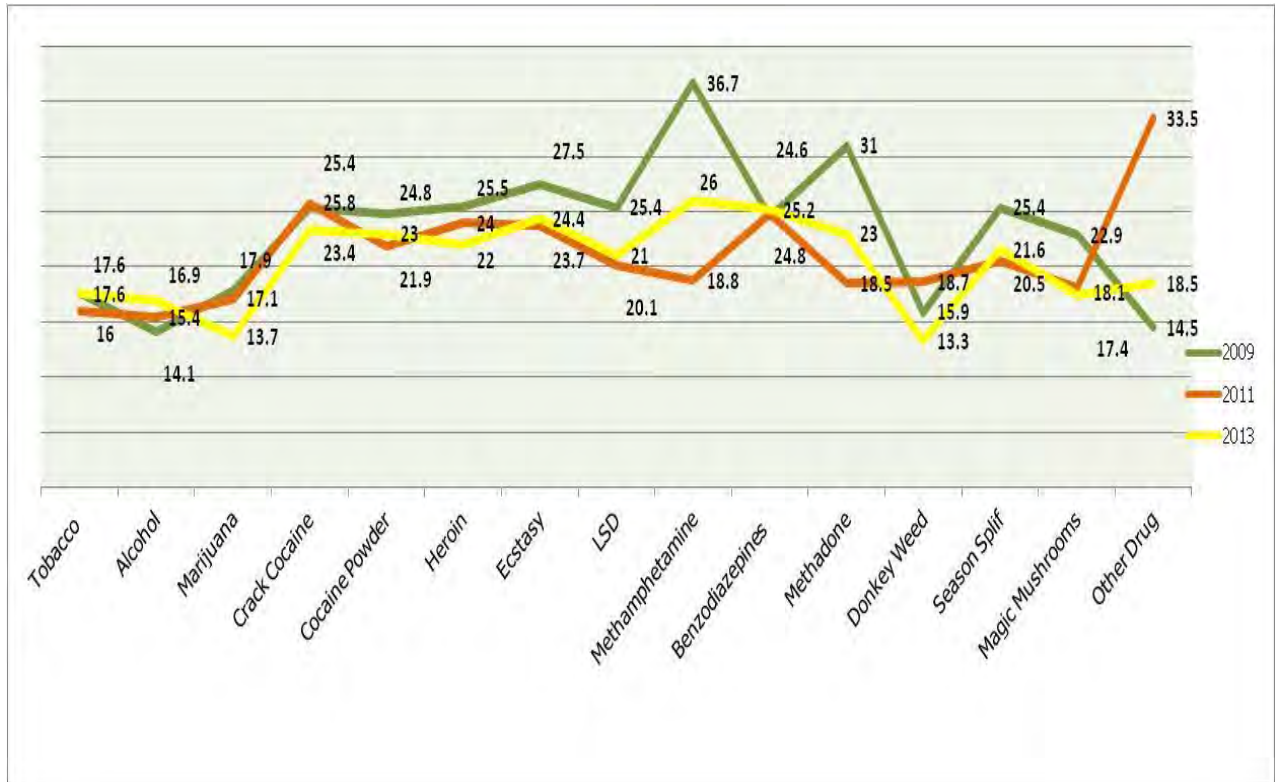
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

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, magic mushrooms (2013) and other drugs (2009 and 2013).

Tobacco use was started later than alcohol use. Marijuana use was initiated at a similarly early age as was tobacco, except in 2013 – the mean age of first use for marijuana was 17.9yrs in 2009, 17.1yrs in 2011 and 13.7% in 2013; the median age for marijuana was 17yrs in 2009, 16yrs for 2011 and 13.5yrs in 2013. Mean age of initiation for crack cocaine in 2009 was 25.4yrs, in 2011 was 25.8yrs and 2013 was 23.4yrs; the median age in 2009 was 23yrs, in 2011 it was 25.8yrs and in 2013 was 21yrs. The mean age of initiation of cocaine powder in 2009 was 24.8yrs, in 2011 it was 21.9yrs and in 2013 was 23yrs with a median age of 24yrs in 2009, 21yrs in 2011 and 22yrs in 2013. Valium/benzodiazepines use started at age of 25yrs, approximately.

The data suggests that the use of heroin, ecstasy, LSD, valium and season spliff was initiated during the ages 20-29yrs, compared with methamphetamine and methadone that was initiated during the ages 30yrs or above in 2009, about 18yrs in 2011 and about 23yrs or above in 2013 (see Figure 8).

Figure 8: Mean age of initiation (2009-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.5.2 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 – 2013)

	2009			2011			2013		
	1 - 10	11- 20	21-30	1 - 10	11- 20	21-30	1 - 10	11- 20	21-30
Tobacco	4.8	2.8	71.7	5.7	1.6	54.5	9.4	6.7	34.9
Alcohol	10.3	1.4	14.5	12.2	2.4	2.4	5.4	0.7	0.7
Marijuana	10.3	6.9	31	12.2	2.4	25.2	12.8	4.7	16.1
Crack Cocaine	0.7	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.4	-	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-
Valium/Benzodiazepines	1.4	-	1.4	2.4	-	1.6	2.7	0.7	1.3
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donkey Weed	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	0.7	0.7
Season Spliff	-	-	0.7	0.8	-	-	0.7	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Drug	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.7	-	-

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

A large percentage of the respondents (71.7% in 2009, 54.5% in 2011 and 34.9% in 2013) reported having used ***tobacco*** between 21 – 30 days in the last 30 days;

- followed by 2.8% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 6.7% in 2013 that used it between 11 – 20 days;
- 4.8% in 2009, 5.7% in 2011 and 9.4% in 2013 that used it between 1 - 10 days.

For ***alcohol***, 14.5% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013 reported having used it between 21 – 30 days in the last 30 days;

- 1.4% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013 reported having used it between 11 – 20 days;
- 10.3% in 2009, 12.2% in 2011 and 5.4% in 2013 reported having used it between 1 – 10 days.

For ***marijuana***, 31% in 2009, 25.2% in 2011 and 16.1% in 2013 reported having used it between 21 – 30 days in the last 30 days;

- followed by 10.3% in 2009, 12.2% in 2011 and 4.7% in 2013 reported having used it between 1 – 10 days;
- 6.9% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 4.7% in 2013 reported having used it between 11 – 20 days.

Less than 1.5 percent of respondents reported use of ***crack cocaine*** (0.7% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 1.4% in 2013) in the last 30 days; for ***cocaine powder***, ***ecstasy*** and ***methamphetamine*** 0.7% (each) in 2013 reporting having used it between 1 – 10 days in the last 30 days.

For ***valium***, 1.4% in 2009 and 2013 and 2.7% in 2013 reported using it between 1 – 10 days, 1.4% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 1.3% in 2013 reporting using it between 21 – 30 days; and 0.7% in 2013 reported using it between 11 – 20 days. For ***donkey weed***, 1.6% in 2011 reporting using it between 1 – 10 days; 0.7% in 2013 reporting using between 11 – 20 days and 21 – 30 days. For ***seasoned spliff***, less than one percent of respondents reported using it between 21 – 30 days and between 1 – 10 days in the last 30 days.

2.5.3 Sources

Table 11: Sources of various substances (%) 2009 - 2013

	Friends			Partner/Spouse			Family			Shop			Dealer			Other		
	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013
Tobacco	18.6	14.6	26.2	1.4	0.8	4.0	13.8	10.6	8.7	67.6	67.5	53.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	-	2.4	3.4
Alcohol	22.1	15.4	20.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	6.9	4.1	9.4	72.4	61.0	63.8	2.8	4.1	3.4	6.2	3.3	1.3
Marijuana	40.0	34.1	32.2	0.7	2.4	2.0	4.8	4.9	6.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	48.3	46.3	36.9	9.0	8.1	7.4
Crack Cocaine	4.3	6.5	4.0	0.1	-	0.7	-	-	0.8	1.3	-	-	14.0	13.0	13.4	2.3	0.8	-
Cocaine Powder	5.5	7.3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	11.0	11.4	8.7	1.4	1.6	0.7
Heroin	-	0.8	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.4	0.8	-	0.7	-	0.7
Ecstasy	7.6	6.5	7.4	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	1.4	7.3	4.7	1.4	0.8	-
LSD	3.4	2.4	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.1	2.4	2.0	-	0.8	0.7
Methamphetamine	1.4	0.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.6	2.0	-	0.8	-
Valium/Benzodiazepines	2.1	2.4	2.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	4.0	0.7	-	0.7	7.6	5.7	4.7
Methadone	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	2.4	0.7
Donkey Weed	3.4	2.4	2.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	-	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.6	5.7	3.4
Season Spliff	3.8	2.4	2.7	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.1	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	3.1	3.3	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.4	1.3	4.1	1.6	2.7
Other Drug	0.7	0.8	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	2.7	2.1	0.8	-

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

Tobacco: A majority of inmates reported they obtained tobacco from stores mainly (67.6% in 2009, 67.5% in 2011 and 53.7 in 2013), followed by friends (18.6% in 2009, 14.6% in 2011 and 26.2% in 2013); family (13.8% in 2009, 10.6% in 2011 and 8.7% in 2013); partner/spouse (1.4% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 4.0% in 2013); 'other' sources (2.4% in 2011 and 3.4% in 2013); and a dealer (1.4% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 0.7 in 2013).

Alcohol: Similar to tobacco, alcohol was obtained mainly from stores (72.4% in 2009, 61% in 2011 and 63.8% in 2013); followed by friends (22.1% in 2009, 15.4% in 2011 and 20.8% in 2013); family (6.9% in 2009, 4.1% in 2011 and 9.4% in 2013); 'other' sources (6.2% in 2009, 3.3% in 2011 and 1.3% in 2013); dealers (2.8% in 2009, 4.1% in 2011 and 3.4% in 2013); and a partner/spouse (1.4% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 3.4% in 2013).

Marijuana: A large proportion of inmates reported that the main sources were dealers (48.3% in 2009, 46.3% in 2011 and 36.9% in 2013) and friends (40% in 2009, 34.1% in 2011 and 32.2% in 2013). Other sources of marijuana were 'other' (9% in 2009, 8.1% in 2011 and 7.4% in 2013); family (4.8% in 2009, 4.9% in 2011 and 6.7% in 2013); partner/spouse (0.7% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 2.0% in 2013) and the shop (0.7% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 2.0% in 2013).

Crack Cocaine and Cocaine: Crack cocaine was obtained mainly from dealers (14% in 2009, 13% in 2011 and 13.4% in 2013), followed by friends (4.3% in 2009, 6.5% in 2011 and 4.0% in 2013), 'other' (2.3% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), family (0.8% in 2011 and 1.3% in 2013) and a partner/spouse (0.1% in 2009 and 0.7% in 2013). For cocaine, it was mainly obtained from dealers (11% in 2009, 11.4% in 2011 and 8.7% in 2013), friends (5.5% in 2009, 7.3% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013); and 'other' sources (1.4% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013).

Heroin was obtained from dealers (1.4% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), friends (0.8% in 2011), a partner/spouse (0.7% in 2009 and 2013) and 'other' (0.7% in 2009 and 2013).

Ecstasy was obtained from friends (7.6% in 2009, 6.5% in 2011 and 7.4% in 2013), dealers (1.4% in 2009, 7.3% in 2011 and 4.7% in 2013), 'other' sources (1.4% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), a shop (0.8% in 2011) and a partner/spouse (0.7% in 2009).

LSD was obtained from friends (3.4% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013), dealers (2.1% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 2.0% in 2013), and 'other' sources (0.8% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013).

Methamphetamine was obtained from friends (1.4% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013), dealers (0.7% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 2.0% in 2013), and 'other' (0.8% in 2011).

Valium/benzodiazepines were obtained mainly from 'other' -doctors mostly (7.6% in 2009, 5.7% in 2011 and 4.7% in 2013), friends (2.1% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013), family (0.7% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013), a shop (0.7% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 4.0% in 2013), and dealers (0.7% in 2009 and 2013).

Methadone was obtained from 'other' (2.4% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013), dealers (2.1% in 2009), a shop (1.6% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013); and friends (0.7% in 2009).

Donkey weed was obtained from 'other' (7.6% in 2009, 5.7% in 2011 and 3.4% in 2013), friends (3.4% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013), dealers (0.7% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013), a shop (0.8% in 2011); and a partner/spouse (0.7% in 2007).

Seasoned spliff was obtained from dealers (3.8% in 2009, 3.3% in 2011 and 3.4% in 2013), friends (3.8% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013), 'other' (2.1% in 2009) and a partner/spouse (0.7% in 2013).

Magic mushrooms were obtained from friends (3.1% in 2009, 3.3% in 2011 and 4.0% in 2013), 'other' (4.1% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013), and dealers (1% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 1.3% in 2013).

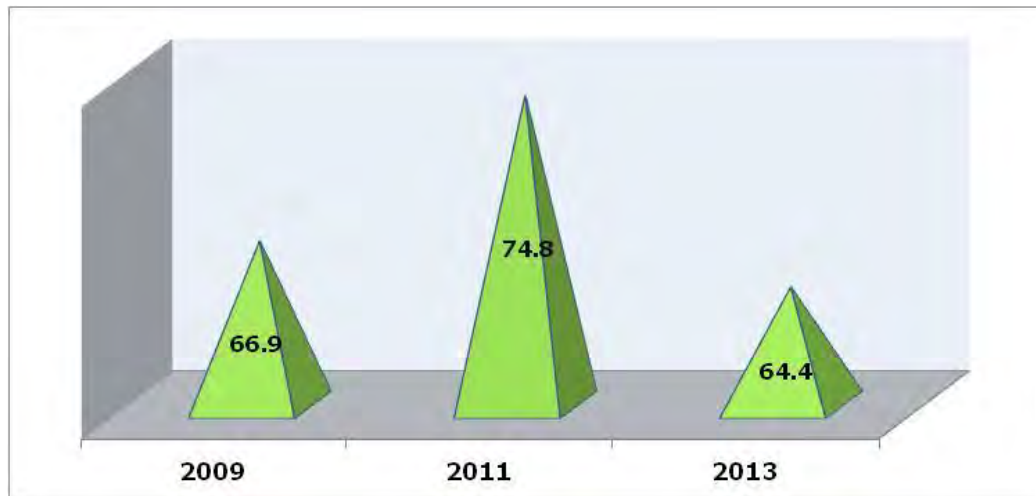
'Other drugs' were obtained from 'other' (2.1% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2011), friends (0.7% in 2009, 0.8% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013), and dealers (0.8% in 2009 and 2.7% in 2013).

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 contributed as a notable source in the case of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana.

2.5.4 Family Knowledge and Use

For those who reported illegal drug use in 2013, 64.4% reported that their families knew about their illegal use compared with 74.8% in 2011 and 66.9% in 2009 (see Figure 9).

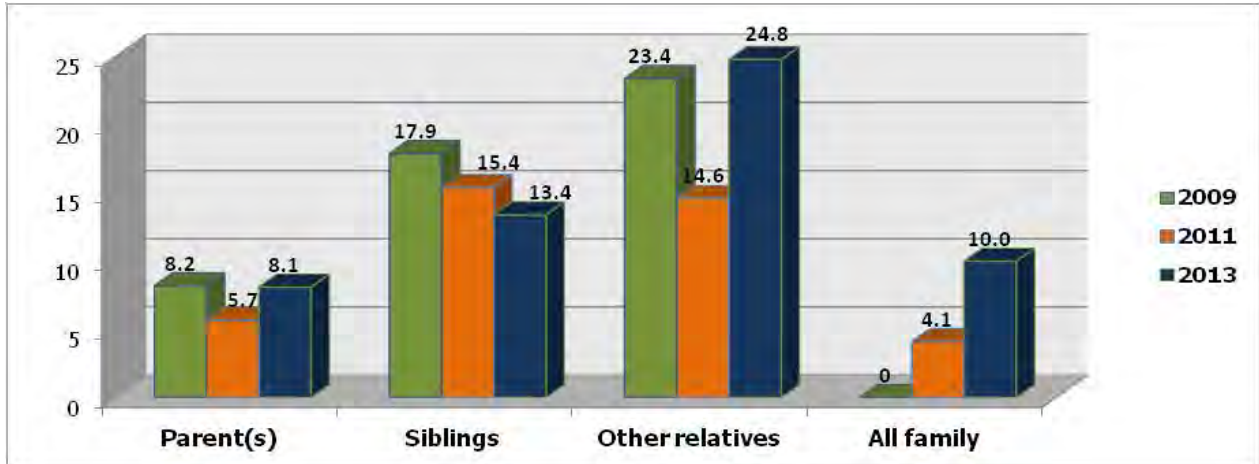
Figure 9: Family Knowledge about Illegal Drug Use (2009-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

A large proportion of inmates reported that various family members also use illegal drugs (51.7% in 2013, 48% in 2011 and 51.0% in 2009). Mainly siblings and other relatives (uncle, aunt, cousins, etc.) were reported as family members that use illegal drugs, followed by parent(s) and all family members (see Figure 10).

Figure 10: Family Use of Illegal Drugs (2009-2013)



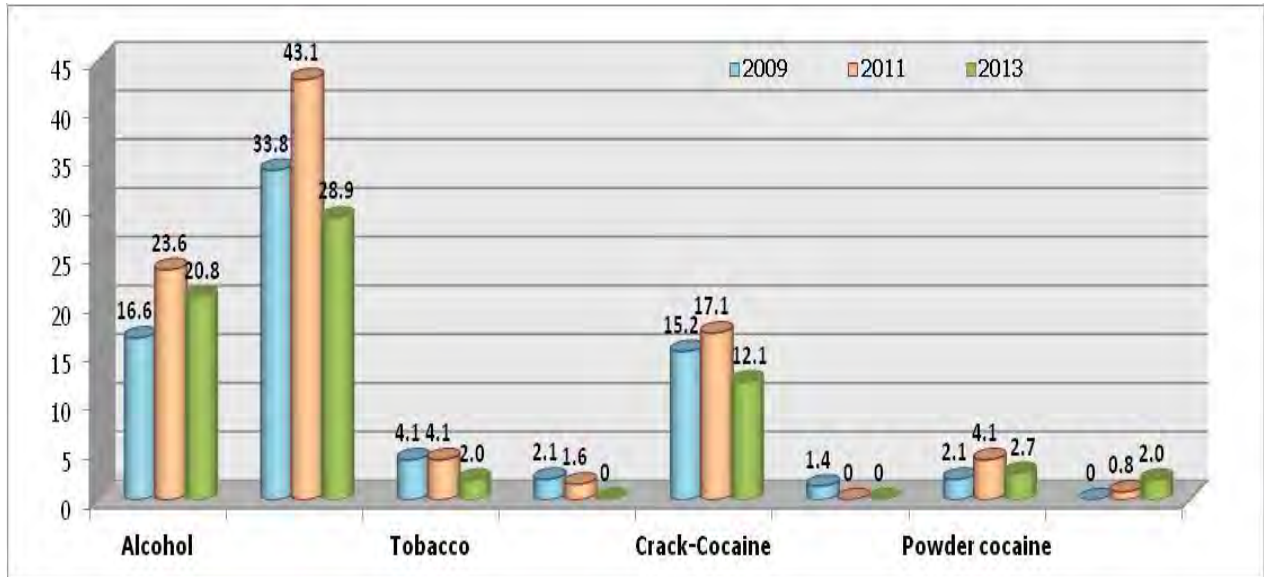
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.5.5 Injected Drugs

Small percentages of inmates surveyed over the years (1.3% in 2013, 1.6% in 2011 and 2.8% in 2009) reported having injected illegal drugs in their lifetime. None of the respondents reported having injected drugs in the last 30 days.

2.5.6 Treatment for Substance Abuse

Some respondents (14 inmates in 2009, 10 inmates in 2011 and 10 inmates in 2013) indicated having had previous treatment for substance use or abuse. In 2013, 41.6% of respondents reported that they had received counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of substance use, compared with 54.5% in 2011 and 43.6% in 2009. Of these, a significant percentage of inmates received treatment for marijuana (33.8% in 2009, 43.1% in 2011 and 28.9% in 2013); followed by alcohol (16.6% in 2009, 23.6% in 2011 and 20.8% in 2013), crack cocaine (15.2% in 2009, 17.1% in 2011 and 12.1% in 2013), tobacco (4.1% in 2009, 4.1% in 2011 and 2.0% in 2013), cocaine powder (2.1% in 2009, 4.1% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013), heroine (2.1% in 2009 and 1.6% in 2011), 'other' drug (0.8% in 2011 and 2.0% in 2011) and ecstasy (1.4% in 2009) (see Figure 11).

Figure 11: Counselling or Rehabilitation Treatment (2009-2013) (%)

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

A notable proportion of inmates (16.6% in 2009, 26.8% in 2011 and 18.8% in 2013) 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% in 2011 and 2013 of inmates reported having heard of other drugs like (the following substances have been reported since HMPS2009, HMPS2011 and most recent HMPS2013):

- *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* (mix 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, amnestic, 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).

🍬 *Mollies (Molly)* also known as “rape drug”. Its chemical name is *methylenedioxymethamphetamine*, but it is more commonly referred to as MDMA — the active ingredient in the party drug Ecstasy.

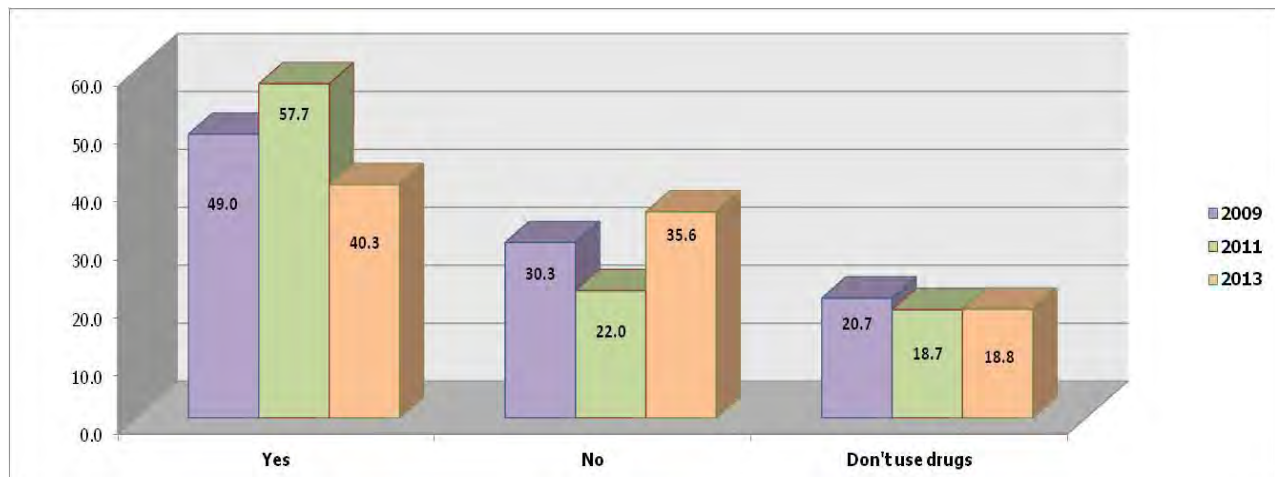
2.5.7 Non-Prescription Drugs

Forty-six respondents (30.9%) in 2013, 38 respondents (30.9%) in 2011 and 47 respondents (32.4%) in 2009 reported having taken a drug which was not prescribed by a doctor in the last 30 days.

2.5.8 Able to Stop Using Drugs

Four of every ten inmates (40.3%) in 2013 reported that they were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated. Compared with previous years, 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, 22% in 2011 and 35.6% in 2013 reported that they were **not able to stop** using drugs during incarceration (see Figure 12).

Figure 12: Able to Stop Using Drugs While Incarcerated (2009-2013) (%)

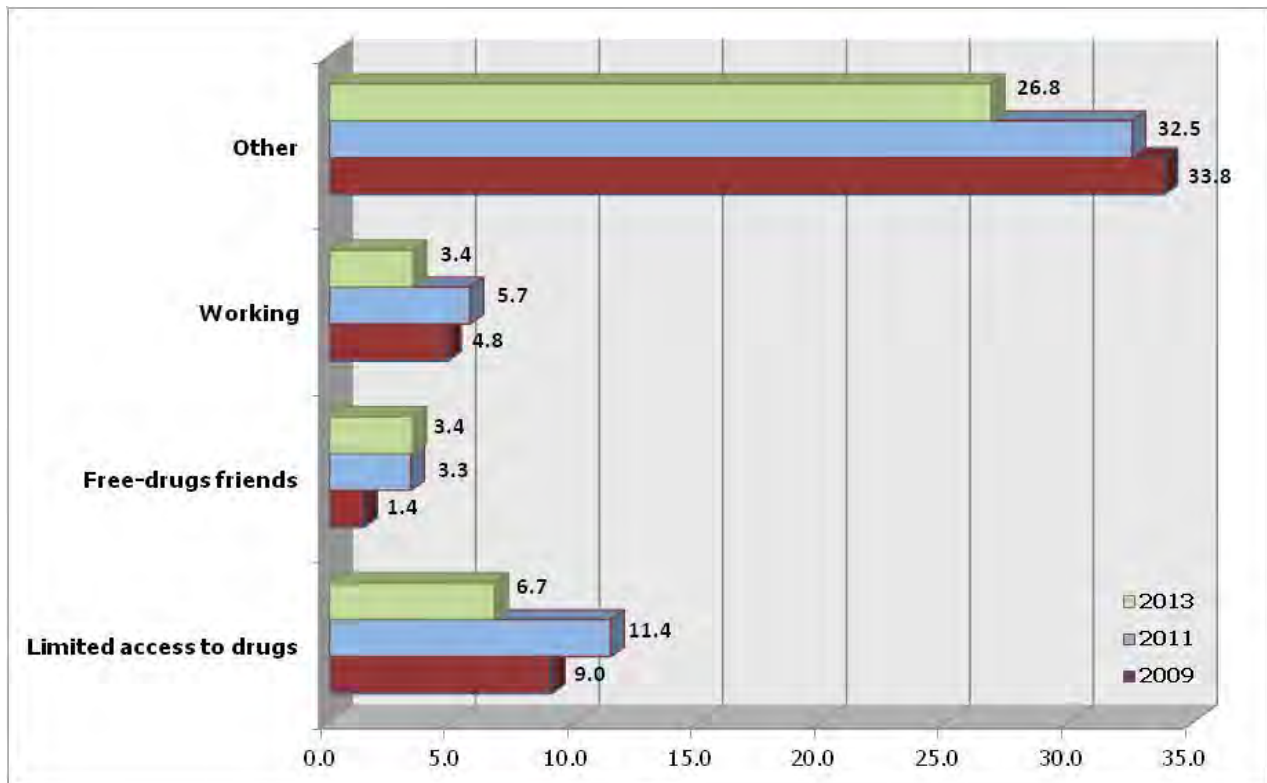


Source: NDC – HMPS2013

For those who reported that they were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated (33.8% in 2009, 32.5% in 2011 and 26.8% in 2013), several reasons were given: personal choice (28.3% in 2009, 20.3% in 2011 and 20.1% in 2013); to obtain prison privileges as well as other reasons related to being incarcerated, for example, change of wing, parole exam, urine test, and to avoid committing more crimes such as drug use, as they expected to be out of prison shortly (4.9% in 2009, 9.8% in 2011 and 1.3% in 2013); family (0.7% in 2009 and 0.7% in 2013); 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, 14.4% in 2011 and 6.7% in 2013); been working (4.8% in 2009, 5.7% in 2011 and 3.4% in 2013); and, people that they associated with were not using drugs (1.4% in 2009, 3.3% in 2011 and 3.4% in 2013) (see Figure 13).

Figure 13: Reasons to Stop Using Drugs While Incarcerated (2009-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

Other factors that the inmates reported that would help them to prevent further usage of drugs while incarcerated or while on the street where classified as follows (see Table 11):

- 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 11: Factors that Prevented Further Usage of Drugs

	2009	2011	2013
Change of friends associate with	31.0	22.0	25.5
Supportive family/friends	23.4	12.2	22.8
Long term treatment programme	5.5	12.2	10.1
Change of housing	6.9	4.9	8.7
Stable employment	18.6	24.4	30.9
Less access to drugs while in prison	11.7	4.9	12.8
Prison treatment programme	15.9	7.3	8.7
Other:	17.2	17.1	19.5
↓			
Change of environment	-	0.8	0.7
Getting out of prison	-	0.8	-
Personal choice	8.3	11.3	10.7
Keep busy	-	0.8	-
Counselling / Treatment	0.7	0.7	0.7
Emotional & family	4.1	-	-
Religion	0.7	-	-
All the above	-	-	0.7

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

In 2013, the factors that prevented further usage of drugs while incarcerated or on the streets changed compared with 2011 and 2009: in 2013 and 2011, a larger proportion of inmates reported that 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.

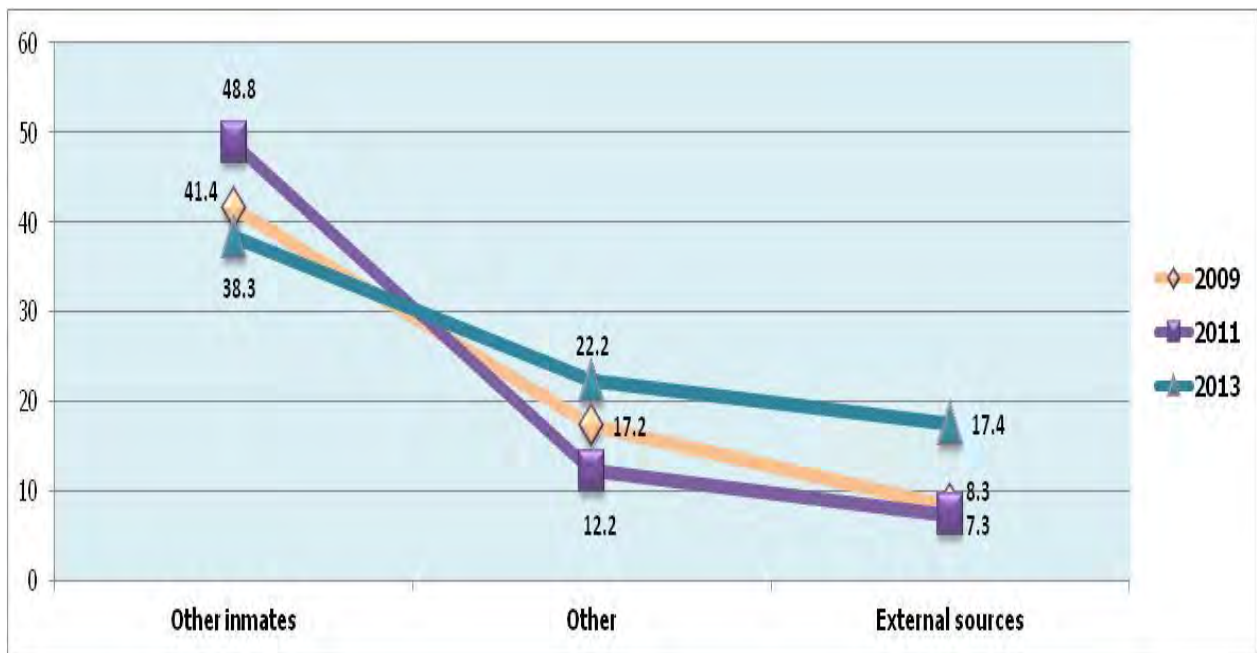
More inmates in 2011 (12.2%) compared to 2013 (10.1%) and 2009 (5.5%) believed that long term treatment programmes will help to prevent further usage of drugs. Proportional percentages of inmates in 2009 and 2011 believed that supportive family and/or friends will help them to prevent usage of drugs; change of housing, less access to drugs while incarcerated and other reasons will also help to prevent further usage of drugs.

About other factors apart from those mentioned, the following were indicated: personal choice (8.3% in 2009, 12.1% in 2011 and 10.7% in 2013), emotional and family support (4.1% - 2009), counselling/ treatment (0.7% - 2009, 2011, 2013), change of environment (0.8% - 2011 and 0.7% - 2013), getting out of prison (0.8% - 2011), religion (0.7% - 2009). All the above were considered factors that prevent further usage of drugs while incarcerated or on the streets (0.7% - 2013).

2.5.9 Access to Drugs While Incarcerated

Among inmates that reported drug use, 38.3% in 2013 reported that they had access to drugs while incarcerated from other inmates compared to 48.8% in 2011 and 41.4% in 2009. More inmates in 2013 (22.2%) compared with 2011 (12.2%) and 2009 (17.2%) reported having had access through **external sources**. In 2013, there was a notable increase in inmates (17.4%) that reported **other means of access to drugs** (through officers/guards 4.1% in 2013 and 3.2% in 2011), marijuana grown in prison (1.4% in 2013), dealers (0.8% in 2011), smuggling (0.8% in 2009) and family and friends (0.7% in 2013) compared with 2011 (7.3%) and 2009 (8.3%) (see Figure 14).

Figure 14: Access to Drugs While Incarcerated (2009-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.6 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

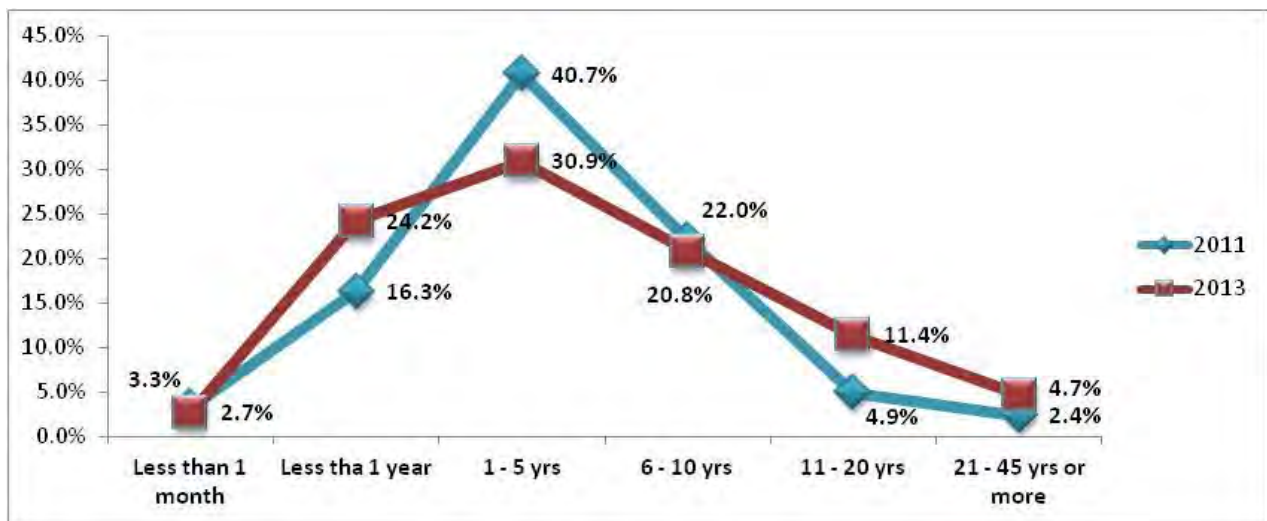
2.6.1 *Prison Status and Length of Sentence*

Most inmates (73.2%) in 2013 were sentenced (similar trends in 2009 - 80.0% and in 2011 - 78.0%) and the minority (26.8%) was on remand (similar trends in 2009 - 20.0% and in 2011 - 18.3%).

In 2013, six inmates reported being sentenced to life, 2.7% were sentenced to less than 1 month, 24.2% were sentenced to less than one year, 30.9% were sentenced to 1 – 5 years, 20.8% were sentenced to 6 – 10 yrs, 11.4% were sentenced to 11 – 20 years and 4.7% were sentenced to 21 – 45 years (see Figure 15).

Similar trends were reported in 2011: 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 (see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Length of sentence (2011 - 2013)



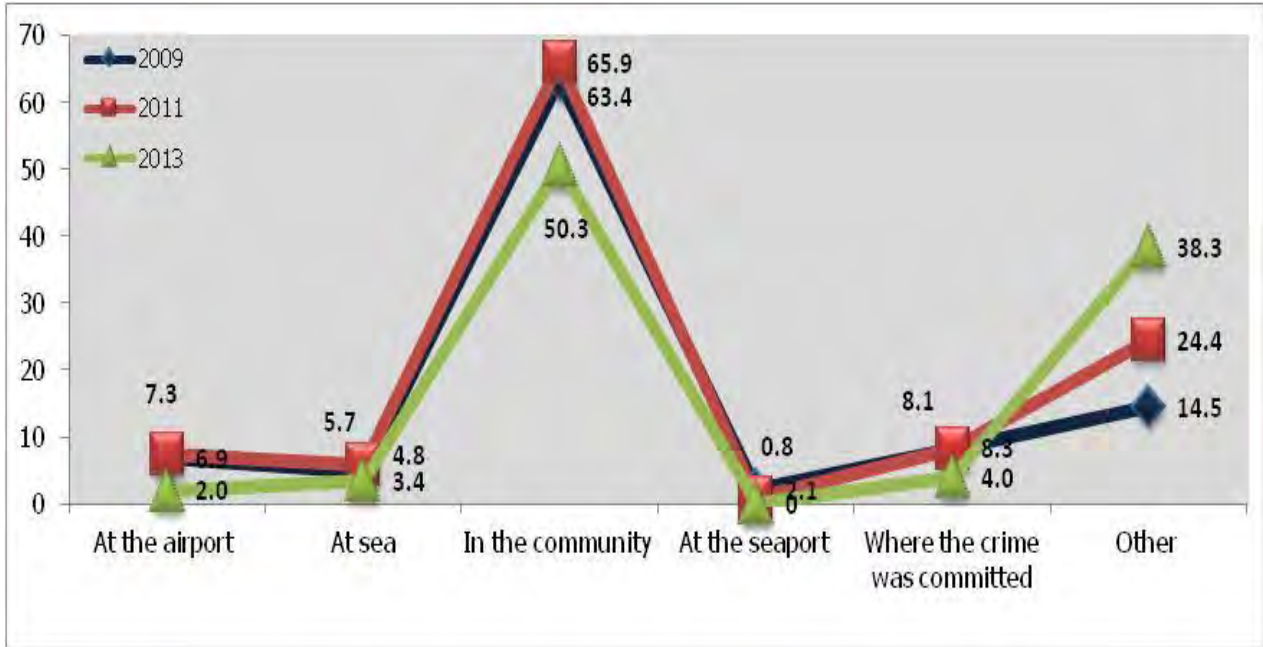
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.6.2 *Place of Arrest*

Half of inmates (50.3%) reported being arrested in the community (on the street), 4% were arrested where the crime was committed, 3.4% reported being arrested at sea and 2% reported being arrested at the airport.

Inmates reported being arrested at other places: (38.3%) on the streets/a friend's house (24.1%), police station (4.7%), workplace (4%), surroundings (2%), court (2%) and the Financial Crime Unit (1.3%) (see Figure 16).

Figure 16: Place of Arrest (2009-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.6.3 Previous Criminal Activity

Table 12: Previous Criminal Activity (2009-2013)

Previous criminal activity:				Been in Eagle House for:			Age of First Offence		
	2009 %	2011 %	2013 %	2009 %	2011 %	2013 %	2009 %	2011 %	2013 %
Arrested	66.2	64.2	59.7	11.0	17.9	16.1	23.6	24.0	24.1
Sentenced to probation	35.9	33.3	32.2	3.4	1.6	1.3	23.9	22.8	26.2
Sentenced to prison	51.0	56.9	59.1	6.9	7.3	7.4	25.6	30.6	29.1
On parole	15.9	12.2	12.1	0.7	0.8	2.0	30.8	29.3	30.0

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

Arrested - Most inmates (66.2% in 2009, 64.2% in 2011, and 59.7% in 2013) reported previous involvement in criminal activity that has led to legal consequences. Among these, 16.1% in 2013, 17.9% in 2011 and 11.0% in 2009 have been in Eagle House and the mean age of first offence for this group was 23.6yrs in 2009, 24yrs in 2011 and 24.1yrs in 2013.

Sentenced to Probation - Within this same group, 35.9% in 2009, 33.3% in 2011 and 32.2% in 2013 were sentenced to probation; from these, 3.4% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 23.6% in 2013 reported having been in Eagle House. The mean age of first offence for this group was 23.9yrs in 2009, 22.8% in 2011 and 26.2% in 2013.

Sentenced to Prison - A little more than half of the inmates (51.0% in 2009, 56.9% in 2011 and 59.1% in 2013) were sentenced to prison; from these, 6.9% in 2009, 7.3% in 2011 and 7.4% in 2013 reported having been in Eagle House. The mean age of first offence for this group was 25.6yrs in 2009, 30.6% in 2011 and 29.1yrs in 2013.

On Parole - Some 15.9% in 2009, 12.2% in 2011 and 12.1% in 2013 of inmates were previously on parole; from these, less than one percent reported having been in Eagle House, except in 2013 (2.0%). The mean age of first offence for this group was 30.8% in 2009, 29.3% in 2011 and 30.0% in 2013.

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

2.6.4 Current and Past Offending

Table 13: Current offending – Past offending (2009-2013)

Charged with:	2009		2011		2013	
	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
Violent Offences	40.7	17.9	44.8	27.6	55.1	28.8
Property Offences	26.9	20.7	28.4	25.2	43.6	37.0
Drug Offences	32.4	35.9	43.1	32.5	35.0	43.7
Public Order Offences	17.9	12.4	18.5	13.8	20.8	28.2
Other	9.0	6.9	19.5	7.3	8.7	4.7

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

Current Offending:

Most inmates were charged with violent offences (40.7% in 2009, 44.8% in 2011 55.1% in 2013) followed by drug offences (32.4% in 2009, 43.1% in 2011 and 35.0% in 2013), property offences (26.9% in 2009, 28.4% in 2011 and 20.8% in 2013) and public order offences (17.9% in 2009, 18.5% in 2011 and 8.7% in 2013). Although violence offences continue to be the most prevalent current charge, there was a notable large increase in the proportions of inmates so charged in 2013—an increase of 6 percentage points over 2011 and 14 percentage points over 2009. Property offences also showed a significant increase in 2013—17 percentage points over 2009 and 15 percentage points over 2011.

Charges in the 'other' category reported were 9.0% in 2009, 19.5% in 2011 and 8.7% in 2013.

Past Offending:

In 2013, 32.2% of the inmates had been charged with any offence before their current charge, in 2011 (30.1%) and 2009 (61.4%) were charged with any offence prior to current charge.

Most charges related to drug offences (35.9% in 2009, 32.5% in 2011 and 43.7% in 2013), followed by property offences (20.7% in 2009, 25.2% in 2011 and 37.0% in 2013), violent offences (17.9% in 2009, 27.6% in 2011 and 28.8% in 2013) and public order offences (12.4% in 2009, 13.8% in 2011 and 28.2% in 2013). 'Other' offences reported were 6.9% in 2009, 7.3% in 2011 and 4.7% in 2013.

Ever Served Prison Term

More than half of all respondents (57.9% in 2009, 57.7% in 2011 and 61.1% in 2013) indicated having served a prison term that did not include the present. For the most part, drug offences (26.8%), violent offences (16.8%), property offences (17.4%), public order offences (3.4%) and other offences (15.4%) were the reasons given in 2011 (see Figure 17).

Ever Fined

Almost half of inmates (47.7%) in 2013 and majority in 2009 (60.7%) and 2011 (68.3%) had been fined. Again the offence for which inmates had been mostly fined was drug offences (15.4%). This was followed by other offences (20.1%), property offences (8.1%), public order offences (4.0%) and violent offences (3.4%) in 2013 (see Figure 17).

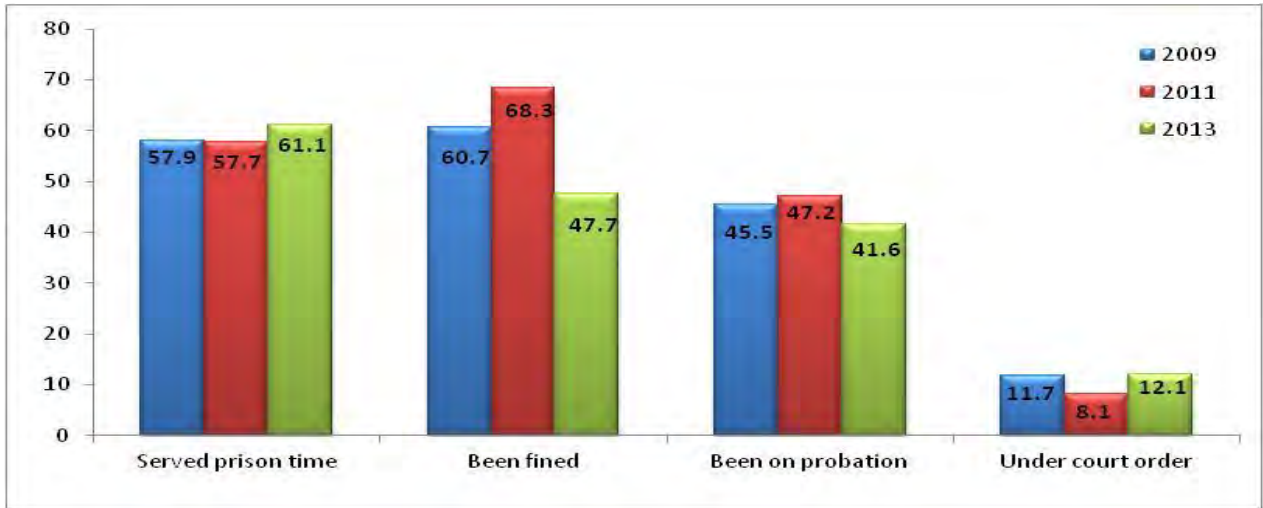
Ever Been on Probation

More than four of every ten inmates (45.5% in 2009, 47.2% in 2011 and 41.6% in 2013) had been on probation. A large proportion (15.4%) was related to drugs, 11.4% for property, 7.4% for violent, 7.4% for other offences, and 2% for public order offences in 2013 (see Figure 17).

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, 90.2% in 2011 and 86.6% in 2013) were not under any court order. On the other hand, in 2013 12.1% of inmates reported that they were under a court order: 7.4% reported being on bail, 2.7% reported being under 'other' court order (e.g.: monitor) and 0.7% reported being ordered to keep the peace (see Figure 17).

Figure 17: Characteristics of Offending (2009-2013)



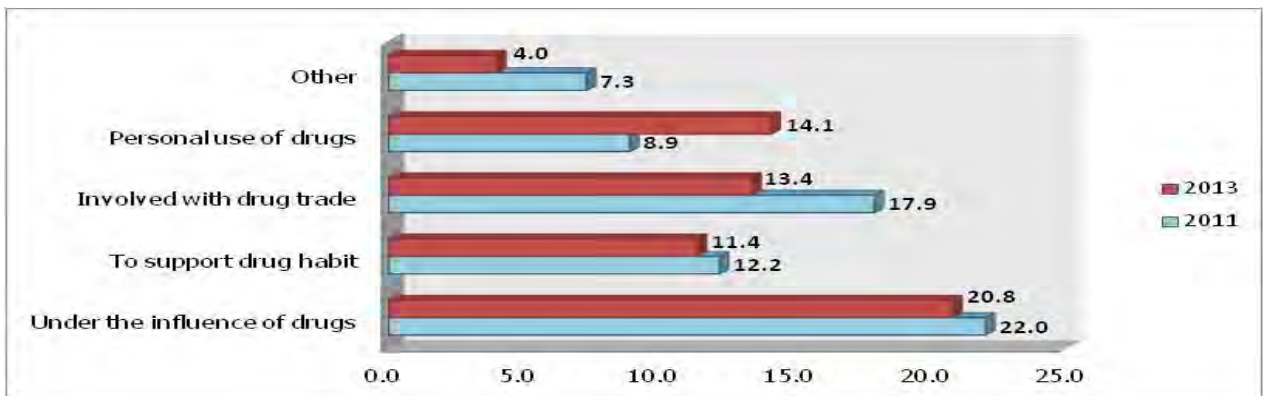
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.6.5 Involvement of Drugs in Offending

Four of every ten inmates (43.4% in 2009, 48.8% in 2011 and 43.0% in 2013) reported that drugs were in some way connected to their current offence, while about 57.2% in 2009, 35.8% in 2011 and 36.2% in 2013 reported that drugs were connected to their previous offence.

The inmates were asked to report in what way drugs were connected to their offence: a significant percentage of inmates reported that offence committed under the influence of drugs (22.0% in 2011 and 20.8% in 2013) was the predominant reason indicated. This was followed by involvement with the drug trade (17.9% in 2011 and 13.4% in 2013), personal use of drugs (8.9% in 2011 and 14.1% in 2013), to support their **drug habit (12.2% in 2011 and 11.4% in 2013)** and 'other' reasons accounted for (7.3% in 2011 and 4.0% in 2013) (see Figure 18).

Figure 18: Involvement of Drugs in Offending (2011-2013)



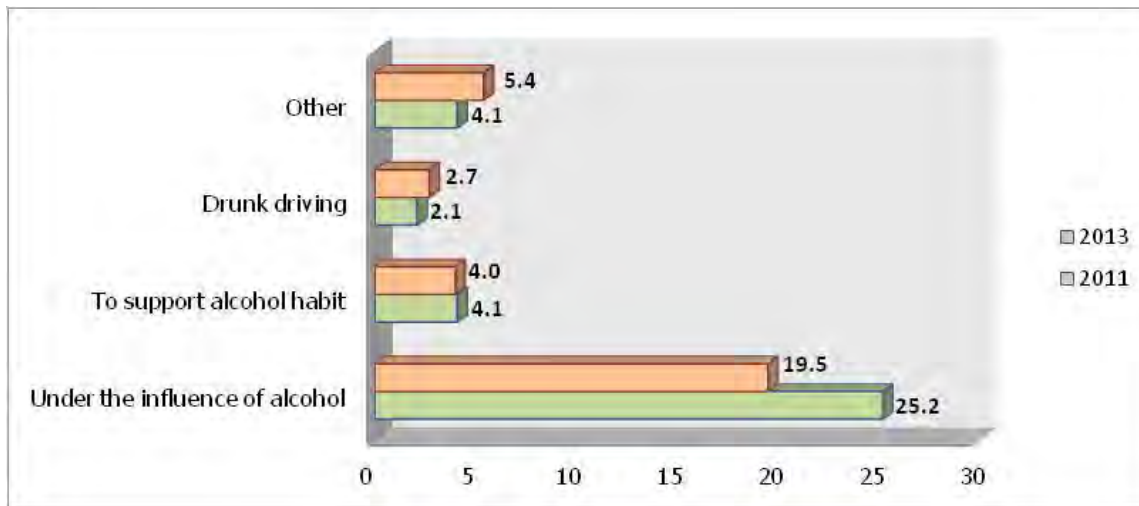
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.6.6 Involvement of Alcohol in Offending

One-fifth of inmates in 2009 (23.4%) and 2013 (22.1%) and one-third of inmates in 2011 (30.1%) were of the opinion that alcohol was related in some way to their current offending. About 15.2% in 2009, 22.8% in 2011 and 19.5% in 2013 said that it was related to their previous offending.

About one-fifth (25.2% in 2011 and 19.5% in 2013) felt the offence was committed because they were under the influence of alcohol while 4.1% in 2011 and 4% in 2013 said the offence was committed to support their alcohol habit and 2.1% in 2011 and 2.7% in 2013 related the offence to drunk driving. An additional 4.1% in 2011 and 5.4% in 2013 indicated 'other' reasons (see Figure 19).

Figure 19: Involvement of Alcohol in Offending (2011-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.7 WEAPON USE

Table 14: Responses to questions on availability of guns and the perception of gun use in dealing with drugs (2009-2013) - Percentage Distribution of Responses

Do you own a gun:	2009	2011	2013	Have you used a gun for a crime:	2009	2011	2013
Yes	11	8.1	8.1	Yes	14.5	15.4	14.8
No	88.3	89.4	91.3	No	84.1	81.3	83.2
Do you have access to a gun:	2009	2011	2013	Is a gun necessary when dealing with drugs in CI:	2009	2011	2013
Yes	24.1	24.4	22.8	Yes	42.1	37.4	32.2
No	75.2	73.2	74.5	No	44.1	54.5	57.7
				Don't know	11.7	-	-
Is this gun licensed firearm:	2009	2011	2013	Do penalties for gun crimes stop persons for carrying or using them:	2009	2011	2013
Yes	2.8	4.1	7.4	Yes	17.9	17.9	23.5
No	22.8	23.6	26.2	No	79.3	76.4	72.5
				Don't know	0.7	-	-
Describe how to obtain a gun in CI:	2009	2011	2013	Used another weapon for a crime:	2009	2011	2013
Very easy	29.7	25.2	20.8	Yes	30.3	30.9	20.8
Easy	26.9	22.8	19.5	No	69	61.8	69.8
Difficult	7.6	10.6	12.8				
Very difficult	4.1	4.9	7.4				
Don't know	31.7	35.8	37.6				
				If other weapon, which one:	2009	2011	2013
				Knife	16.3	22.8	17.4
				Razor	1.6	5.7	1.3
Can you rent a gun and return it:	2009	2011	2013	Machete	8.3	19.5	11.4
Yes	24.1	37.4	32.2	Club, bat or pipe	4.8	7.3	3.4
No	26.2	54.5	51.7	Scissors	-	2.4	2.0
Don't know	49	-	-	Other	-	4.1	1.3

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

A notably low proportion of inmates (11% in 2009, 8.1% in 2011 and 8.1% in 2013) indicated that they had owned a gun and approximately 24% (24.1% in 2009, 24.4% in 2011 and 22.8% in 2013) indicated they had access to a gun. From this, there was notable increase of licensed guns over the years from 2.8% in 2009 to 7.4% in 2013. However, this indicates that most of the guns that were reportedly owned or that inmates had access to were unlicensed.

In relation to obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands, more than one-fifth (29.7% in 2009, 25.2% in 2011 and 20.8% in 2013) of inmates reported it was very easy to obtain one. Similarly, one-fifth of inmates (26.9% in 2009, 22.8% in 2011 and 19.5% in 2013) said it was easy. This means that

more than half (57% in 2009) or almost half (48% in 2011 and 40% in 2013) of all inmates felt that it was easy/very easy to access a gun in the Cayman Islands.

On the contrary, over the years more inmates described that obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands was difficult (from 11.7% in 2009 to 20.2% in 2013). One-third of inmates (31.7% in 2009, 35.8% in 2011 and 37.6% in 2013) replied that they did not know how easy it was or they were unwilling to state their feelings.

A significant proportion of inmates (24.1% in 2009, 37.4% in 2011 and 32.2 in 2013) reported 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, 15.4% in 2011 and 14.8% in 2013) reported that they had used a gun when committing a crime, but 30.3% in 2009, 30.9% in 2011 and 20.8% in 2013 reported using some other type of weapon when committing a crime. The other types of weapons, besides a gun, that were indicated were: knife, machete, club/stick/bat/pipe, razor, scissors, brass knuckles, ice pick and rocks.

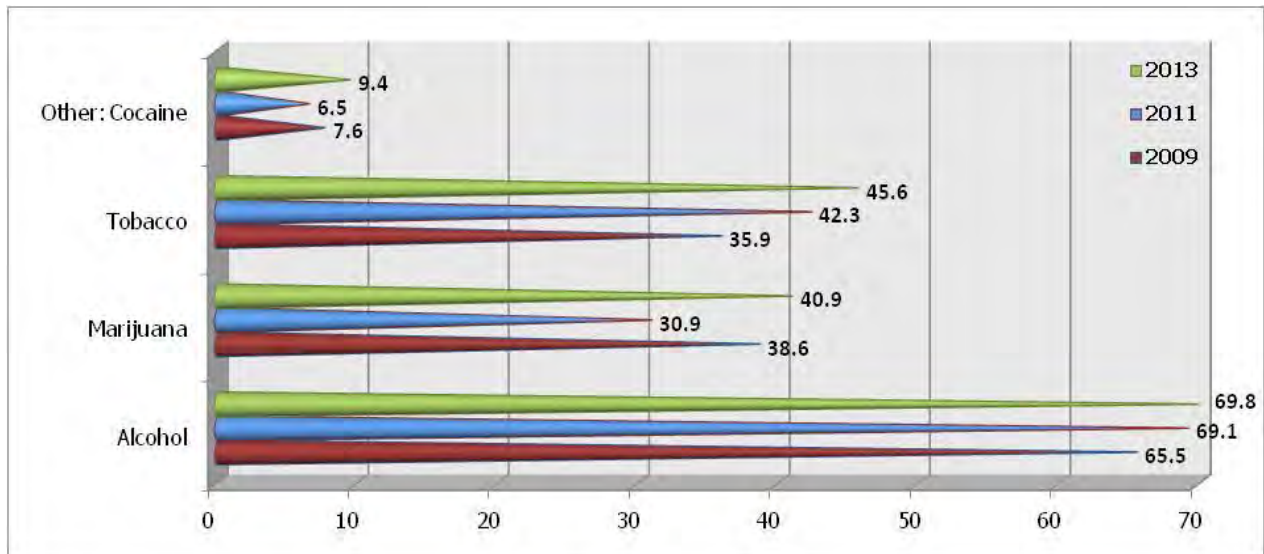
Respondents were asked if they thought a gun was necessary when dealing with drugs in the Cayman Islands and whether they felt that penalties for gun crimes would stop persons from carrying or using them: it is notable that over the years less inmates were of the opinion that a gun was necessary when dealing with drugs in the Islands: from 42.1% in 2009 to 32.2% in 2013. However, more inmates in 2013 (23.5%) compared with 2011 (17.9%) and 2009 (17.9%) felt that penalties for gun crimes were deterrents to carrying or using a gun.

2.8 DRUG MARKET

2.8.1 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, 69.1% in 2011 and 69.8% in 2013), followed by marijuana (38.6% in 2009, 30.9% in 2011 and 40.9%), tobacco (35.9% in 2009, 42.3% in 2011 and 45.6%) and other drugs, mainly cocaine (7.6% in 2009, 6.5% in 2011 and 9.4%) (see Figure 20).

Figure 20: Most Accessible Drug (2009-2013)



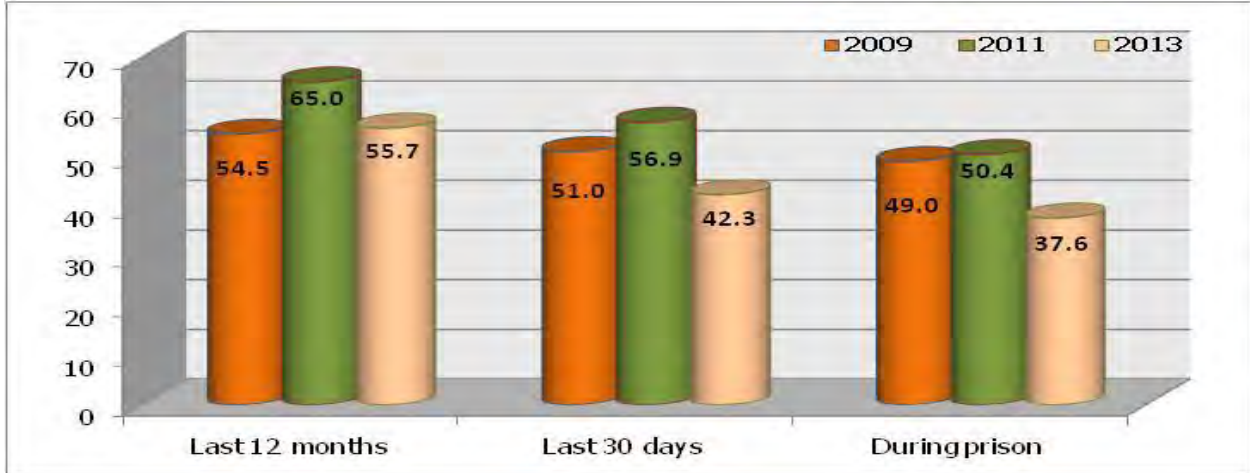
Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.8.2 Buyers and Sellers

More than half of the offenders reported buying drugs sometime before been arrested - (54.5% in 2009, 65.0% in 2011 and 55.7% in 2013 in the 12 months before arrest and 51% in 2009, 56.9% in 2011 and 42.3% in 2013 and 65% in the 30 days before arrest). During incarceration, less inmates in 2013 (37.6%) compared with 2009 (49.0%) and 2011 (50.4%) reported buying illegal drugs either for themselves or for others (see Figure 21).

Over the years, a large percentage of inmates (35.2% - 2009, 49.6% - 2011 and 37.6% - 2013) reported that their families know that they bought drugs before or during incarceration.

Figure 21: Buy or Bought Drugs (2009-2013) (%)

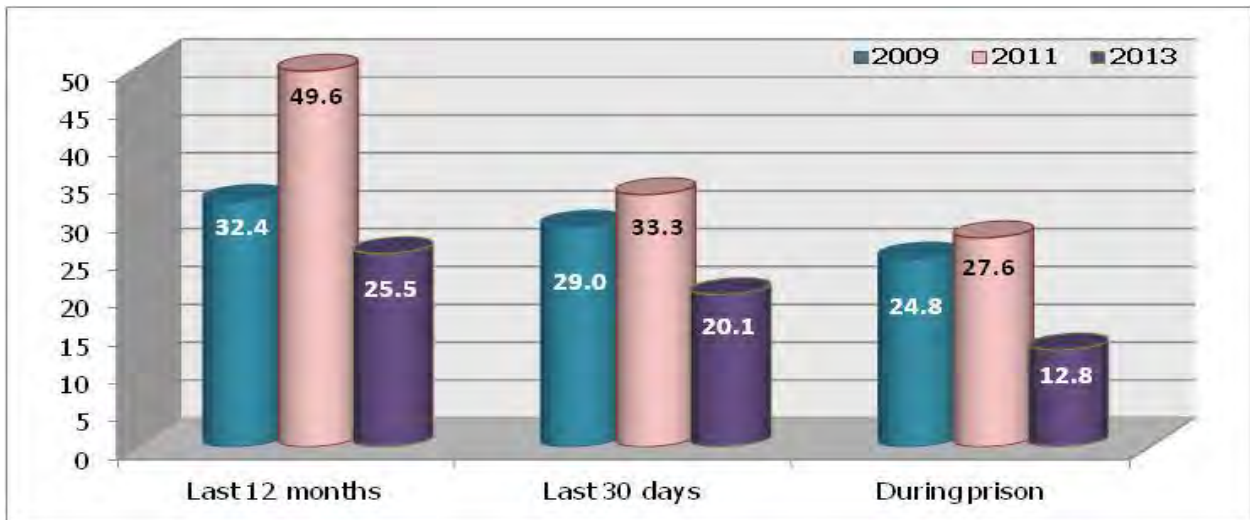


Source: NDC – HMPS2013

In 2013, less inmates (25.5%) compared with 2009 (32.4%) and 2011 (49.6%) reported selling drugs in the last 12 months before arrest; similarly, less inmates in 2013 (20.15) compared with 2009 (29.0%) and 2011 (33.3%) reported selling drugs in the last 30 days prior to arrest. During prison, in 2013 less inmates (12.8%) reported selling drugs to generate some kind of income compared with 2009 (24.8%) and 2011 (27.65) (see Figure 22).

Less inmates in 2013 (18.8%) compared with previous years (20.7% in 2009 and 26.0% in 2011) reported said that their families knew that they sell or sold drugs; similar trends (33.1% - 2009, 37.4% - 2011 and 32.9% - 2013) indicated that a considerable number of inmates sell or having sold drugs to support themselves or their families.

Figure 22: Sell or Sold Drugs (2009-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

2.8.3 Trade of Products

Table 15: Trade of Products for Drugs (2009-2013)

Product	In Prison			In the Community		
	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013
Phone cards	34.5	16.3	10.7	-	7.3	4.7
Cigarettes	36.6	38.2	26.8	1.4	6.5	3.4
Personal belongings	9.0	6.5	2.7	3.4	15.4	4.7
Sexual favors	1.4	9.8	0.7	2.1	1.6	2.0

Source: NDC – HMPS2013

It is notable that fewer inmates reported trading phone cards in prison over the years (34.5% in 2009, 16.3% in 2011 and 10.7% in 2013), as well as in the community (7.3% in 2011 and 4.7% in 2013). Fewer inmates in 2013 compared with 2009 and 2011 reported trading cigarettes and personal belongings in prison. In the community, an increase was reported in 2011 (6.5% - cigarettes and 15.4% - personal belongings) but in 2013 a significant decrease was notable (3.4% - cigarettes and 4.7% - personal belongings).

Sexual favors were a **less common trade 'product': however, in 2011 a significant percentage (9.8%)** compared with 2009 (1.4%) and 2013 (0.7%) was reported. With respect to trade in the community, the percentages were similar over the survey years (2.1% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 2.0% in 2013).

2.9 EDUCATION AND MANDATORY SERVICES

Education:

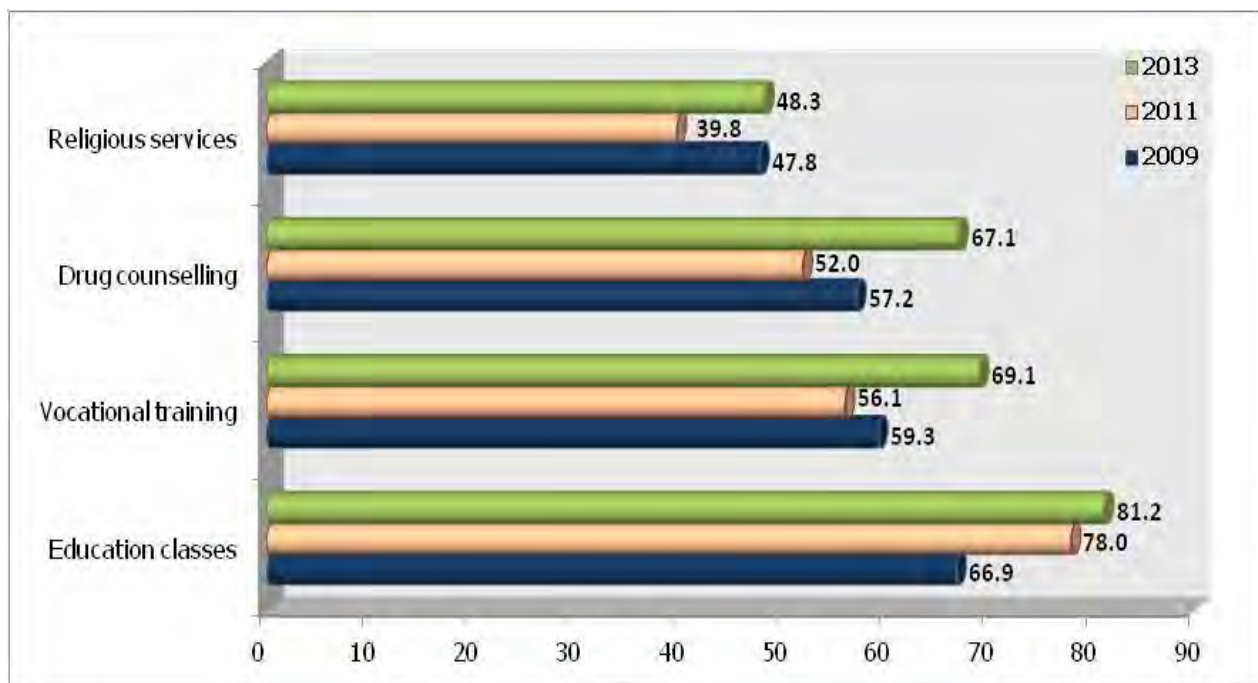
Majority of inmates in 2013 were in favor of more educational classes about drugs at the prison (81.9%) as well as having mandatory drug education classes (66.4%).

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?": The majority responded that education classes should be mandatory (66.9% in 2009, 78.0% in 2011 and 81.2% in 2013); followed by vocational training (59.3% in 2009, 56.1% in 2011 and 69.1% in 2013); drug counselling (57.2% in 2009, 52.0% in 2011 and 67.1% in 2013); and religious services (47.8% in 2009, 39.8% in 2011 and 48.3% in 2013) (see Figure 23).

Most of the inmates (82.8% - 2009, 91.9% - 2011 and 89.3% in 2013) felt that if these services were mandatory in prison, these will be more beneficial for their rehabilitation and return to the community.

Figure 23: Mandatory Services in Prison (2009-2013)



Source: NDC – HMPS2013

3. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This survey was designed to determine and illustrate the drug use/misuse and drug market of Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services. 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, availability of drugs in prisons, 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 Cayman Islands Prison Services, as reported by inmates, are driven by two main sets of factors: firstly, the impact of security on the availability of drugs coupled with the culture of drug use in prisons, and secondly, the efficacy of drug treatment rehabilitation and education programmes for incarcerated inmates.

Substance Use:

- ❖ In 2013 less inmates were current users of legal and illegal drugs in the prisons—alcohol (74%), tobacco (59%) and marijuana (40%). Crack cocaine, Cocaine powder and Valium/benzodiazepines appeared with notable prevalence among the years surveyed (2009-2013).
- ❖ 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 results suggests that these substances are used daily:
 - Tobacco: 71.7% in 2009, 54.4% in 2011 and 34.9% in 2013 used it between 21 and 30 days in the last 30 days;
 - Alcohol: 14.5% in 2009, 2.4% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013 used it between 21 and 30 days in the last 30 days;
 - Marijuana: 31.0% in 2009, 25.2% in 2011 and 16.1% in 2013 used it between 21 and 30 days in the last 30 days; and

- Valium/benzodiazepines: 1.4% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 0.7% in 2013 used it between 21 and 30 days in the last 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 substances (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 dealers, 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, the majority reported that their families knew about their illegal use. Also, it was reported that various family members (aunts, uncles, cousins, siblings and parents) were current users of illegal substances.
- ❖ About injected drugs, small percentages were reported over the years: 2.8% in 2009, 1.6% in 2011 and 1.3% in 2013 of respondents reported having injected illegal drugs during their lifetime but not currently.
- ❖ The participation in counselling or rehabilitation or treatment programmes was considerably high (43.4% - 2009, 54.4% - 2011 and 41.6 - 2013), mainly for marijuana, alcohol and crack-cocaine. This is indicating that inmates may already have a problem with problematic drug use at the time of incarceration.
- ❖ Data indicated that inmates had experienced or heard of other drugs and seemingly psychoactive substances used on the streets such as mollies, 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 33 and 34 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.
- ❖ Majority of inmates reported obtain drugs from other inmates and/or external sources. A small proportion of inmates in 2009 (8.3%) and in 2011 (7.3%) reported obtaining their drug through other external sources, mainly officers from the prison, but in 2013 this percentage increased to 17.4% (again, sources obtained mainly from prison officers).

Criminal Activity:

- ❖ A large proportion of inmates were convicted (sentenced) and just about 20.0% were on remand in 2009, 2011 and 2013. Seven inmates in 2009, four inmates in 2011 and six inmates in 2013 were sentenced to life and 75% - 2009, 82.3% - 2011 and 78.6% - 2013 were serving sentences up to 10 years.
- ❖ The most prevalent place of arrest was within the community, meaning on the street, at home, at a **friend's house, etc.** **Other places reported were:** location where the crime was committed, at 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 lead to legal consequences such as being arrested, fined, sentenced to probation, sentenced to prison and/or placed on parole.
- ❖ Violent offences were consistently 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 out of every ten inmates (43.4% - 2009, 48.8% - 2011 and 43.0% - 2013) stated that drugs were in some way connected to their current offences. From this, a large proportion reported 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 their drug habit.
- ❖ On the other hand, one fifth (23.4% - 2009, 30.1% - 2011 and 22.1% - 2013) of inmates reported 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% - 2009, 8.1% - 2011 and 8.1% 2013) admitted having a gun and almost a quarter of inmates (24.1% - 2009, 24.4% - 2011 and 22.8%) 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 many inmates considered it difficult or very difficult to have access to guns. Also, it was indicated by only a few inmates that guns can be rented and returned after a period of time.
- ❖ Other weapons used in committing crimes included knives, machetes, clubs/sticks/bats/pipes, and razors.

- It was a common opinion for a large percentage of inmates over the years surveyed (42.1% - 2009, 37.4% in 2011 and 32.2%) 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.
- Additionally, the majority reported buying drugs before being arrested and half of all inmates acknowledged buying illegal drugs while incarcerated during 2009 and 2013 but just one-third of inmates reporting buying drugs while incarcerated in 2013. In terms of selling drugs, a third in 2009, half in 2011 and a quarter in 2013 reported selling drugs before arrest (last 12 months and/or last 30 days) and about a quarter reported having sold drugs while incarcerated in 2009 and 2011, but in 2013, one in every ten inmates reported having sold drugs while incarcerated.
- A significant percentage 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 by 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. Small percentages were reported in the community, except for the trade of personal belongings when in 2009 it was notable and increased from 3.4% (2009) to 15.4% (2011) and decreased to 3.4% in 2013.

Education and Mandatory Services:

- The majority of inmates in 2013 were in favor of more education classes about drugs at the prison (81.9%) as well as education classes about drugs being mandatory at the prison (66.4%).
- The majority of inmates were motivated by 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 and rehabilitation programme in the prisons. Scientific research 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 report that treatment can cut drug abuse in half, reduce criminal activity up to 80% and reduce arrest up to 60%³.
2. As important as it is for the implementation of treatment and rehabilitation 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 implemented 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. Greater sensitivity of prison officials to the dangers of drug use should be considered as complementary to either treatment or prevention programmes implemented in the prisons.

Mandatory Drug Testing:

5. Establishing a more efficient system of mandatory testing for drugs, carried out on a sample of the population at regular intervals and at the first entry to the prison should be implemented. This has the potential to determine the extent of drug-use and to serve as a means of deterring inmates from the misuse of drugs. At the same time, the Prison Service can recognize the need to balance the mandatory drug testing programme with treatment and counselling for prisoners who want 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.
6. Drug testing should be supplemented by the establishment of psychometric testing of all incoming inmates in an effort to determine their status with respect to drug use: Are they

³ THE ADDICTION TREATMENT GAP. The benefits of expanding treatment sources, National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence. New Jersey. United States of America.

already having problems with drug use? As such, this information can help in determining what type of treatment or prevention education programme to place them in while incarcerated.

Prescription Medicines:

7. There is a clear need to address the misuse and diversion of prescribed medication in prison. This can be achieved through implementing protocols to control the amounts of drugs prescribed and the times at which drugs are dispensed (especially benzodiazepines, the most commonly 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:

8. It is recommended that security measures be enforced, especially with social visits, using passive drug dogs, ion scan machines for detecting traces of drugs, x-ray machines, adequate staff training for inspection and detecting suspect movements. A campaign for **inmates' families educating** them about drug use and its effects and also informing them about the penalties for possession with intent to supply is also recommended.

Staff/Officers:

9. 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. One radical move would be to implement random drug testing of prison staff to determine if they are drug users and thus supporting the culture of drug use in prisons.

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5. APENDIX

DO NOT PUT NAME ANY WHERE
IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE

HMPS2013



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.

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For example:

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- HMP NORTHWARD*
- HMP FAIRBANKS*
- EAGLE HOUSE*

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12. Who did you live with before prison?
- Partner/Spouse
 - Both parents
 - Mother
 - Father
 - Friend(s)
 - Alone
 - Other arrangement (specify)
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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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
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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
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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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
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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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, XTX, 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?	<input type="text"/>						

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



30. In the last 30 days have you taken any drugs which have not been prescribed by a doctor?
 Yes No Unsure

31. Were you able to stop using drugs while incarcerated?
 Yes No I don't use drugs (If "No" or "Don't Use Drug", skip to Q.33)

If yes, indicate reason why (please tick all that apply):

- Limited access to drugs
- People I associate with aren't use drugs
- I am working
- Other

32. What are some of the things that would help you prevent the further usage of drugs while in prison or on the streets?

- Change of friends I associate with
- Supportive friends/family
- Long term treatment programme
- Change of housing
- Stable employment
- Less access to drugs while in prison
- Prison treatment programme
- Other

32.a) Should there be more educational classes about drugs at the prison? Yes No Unsure

32.b) Should educational classes about drugs be mandatory at the prison? Yes No Unsure

4. CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

The next few questions are about your arrest and criminal record. We remind you at this time that all answers given to these questions are confidential, so please keep your answers related to the questions we ask.

33. How were you able to access drugs while incarcerated?

- Other inmates External sources
- Other

34. What is your prison status? Remanded Sentenced

35. If convicted, what is the length of your sentence: Years Months Days

36. Where were you arrested?
- At the airport
 - At the sea
 - In the community (on the street)
 - At the seaport
 - Where the crime was committed
 - Other



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		
<i>a. Arrested</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		
<i>b. Sentenced to probation</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		
<i>c. Sentenced to prison</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		
<i>d. On parole</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<table border="1"><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		

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



Code	Please indicate index offences in this space	Q38. What offence(s) are you <u>currently</u> being detained for?	Q39. What offence(s) have you been convicted for <u>before</u> your current detention?
Drug Offences			
15	<i>Possession</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16	<i>Possession with intention to supply</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17	<i>Trafficking/importation</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18	<i>Other (hanling, paraphernalia)</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public Order Offences			
19	<i>Weapons</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20	<i>Obstruction of justice</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21	<i>Driving while intoxicated</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22	<i>Drunkness/morals</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23	<i>Violation of parole/probation</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24	<i>Immigration violation</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25	<i>Other public order</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26	<i>Other</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

40. Have you ever served a prison term? Yes No
 If yes, what offence? (Please tick all that apply). Violent Public Order
 Property Other
 Drug

41. Have you ever been fined? Yes No
 If yes, what offence? (Please tick all that apply). Violent Public Order
 Property Other
 Drug

42. Have you ever been on probation? Yes No
 If yes, what offence? (Please tick all that apply). Violent Public Order
 Property Other
 Drug

43. Currently, are you under a court order related to an earlier offense? Yes No
 If yes, what offence? (Please tick all that apply): meaning, when you committed you current offencem were you on.....
 Bail Community service order
 Probation order Condition discharge
 Ordered to keep the peace Other

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44. Do you think that drugs were connected in any way.....

- a. To your current offence? Yes No
- b. To your previous offence? Yes No (If "No", skip to Q.46)

45. In what way(s) were drugs connected to your offending? (Please tick all that apply).

- Offence committed while under the influence of drugs
- Offence committed to support my drug habit (to get money to buy drugs)
- Through being involved while the drug trade (supply/trafficking/importation)
- Because of personal use of drugs (possession)
- Other

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

46. Do you think that alcohol was connected in any way.....

- a. To your current offence? Yes No
- b. To your previous offence? Yes No (If "No", skip to Q.48)

47. In what way(s) was alcohol connected to your offending? (Please tick all that apply).

- Offence committed while under the influence of alcohol
- Offence committed to support my alcohol habit (money to buy alcohol)
- Because of drunk driving
- Other

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

5. WEAPONS USE

The next questions are about weapon use.

- 48. Do you own a gun? Yes No
- 49. Do you have access to a gun? Yes No (If "No", skip to Q.51)
- 50. Is this gun a licensed firearm? Yes No
- 51. How would you describe obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands? Very easy Very difficult
 Easy Don't know
 Difficult
- 52. Is it possible to rent a gun for a period of time and then return it? Yes No
- 53. Have you ever used a gun when committing crime? Yes No
- 54. Is a gun necessary when dealing with illegal drugs in the Cayman Islands? Yes No
- 55. In your opinion, do the penalties for gun crimes stop persons from carrying or using them? Yes No
- 56. Have you ever used any other weapons (apart from a gun) when committing a crime?
 Yes NO (If "No", skip to Q.56)

If yes, which weapons have you used?

- Knife Club, stick, bat or pipe
- Razor Scissors
- Machete Other (specify)

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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 brough 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:

□ □ : □ □

