

2015



HER MAJESTY'S CAYMAN ISLANDS PRISON SERVICES SURVEY (HMCIPSS) 2015

Luisa McLaughlin,
Research and Information Officer
Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas, Consultant
04/29/2016



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

It must be acknowledged that this study would not have been possible without the cooperation and support of many individuals and organizations alike. Since its inception, many have provided valuable input into this study. We are especially grateful to HMCIPS Northward and HMCIPS Fairbanks for their assistance and corporation in coordinating the fieldwork.

Special thanks to all volunteer interviewers, whose valuable contributions were highly appreciated. Many thanks also to Logic (Westel) that provided the phone cards for the inmates.

We are indebted to the dedicated work of Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas who assisted in the development of the HMPS2009, 2011, 2013 and 2015 study for the Cayman Islands.

We hereby gratefully acknowledge the contributions made by all involved in this initiative.

CONTENTS

<i>INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES</i>	6
0.1 Previous Research	6
0.2 Objectives	7
<i>1. METHODOLOGY</i>	8
1.1 Survey Design and Procedures	8
1.2 Survey Administration	8
1.3 Data Analysis, Interpretation and Presentation	9
1.4 Definitions	10
<i>2. RESULTS</i>	12
2.1 SELF REPORTED DRUG USE PREVALENCE	12
2.1.1 Prevalence: (table 2.1.1 and figure 2.1.1)	12
2.1.2 Age of First Use of Various Substances	13
2.1.3 Number of Days Using Substances in the Past 30 days	14
2.1.4 Other drugs not reported in the Survey:	15
2.1.5 Alcohol and Energy Drinks	16
2.1.6 Sources	16
2.1.7 Family Knowledge and Use	18
2.1.8 Injected Drugs	19
2.1.9 Treatment for Substance Abuse	19
2.1.10 Non-Prescription Drugs	19
2.1.11 Able to Stop Using Drugs	20
2.2 EDUCATION	22
2.2.1 Programmes offered at the Prison	22
2.2.2 Motivation	23
2.2.3 Education at the Prison	24
2.3 DRUG MARKET	25
2.3.1 Most Accessible Drug in the Community	25
2.3.2 Buyers and Sellers	25

2.3.3	Trade of Products _____	26
2.4	CRIMINAL ACTIVITY _____	27
2.4.1	Previous Criminal Activity _____	27
2.4.2	Current and Past Offending _____	28
	Ever Served Prison Term _____	28
	Ever Fined _____	28
	Ever Been on Probation _____	28
	Court Order _____	29
2.4.3	Involvement of Drugs in Offending _____	29
2.4.4	Involvement of Alcohol in Offending _____	30
2.5	WEAPON USE – table 2.5 _____	31
2.6	QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE _____	33
2.6.1	Gangs _____	33
2.6.2	Bullying _____	34
2.6.3	Violence at the Prison _____	35
2.6.4	Feelings about Prison _____	35
2.6.5	Visits at the Prison _____	36
2.7	PERSONAL HEALTH _____	37
2.7.1	HIV and Hepatitis C _____	37
2.7.2	Abuses _____	38
2.7.3	Mental Health _____	38
2.7.4	Suicide and Self-harmed _____	39
2.8	DEMOGRAPHICS _____	40
2.8.1	Prison Status and Length of Sentence _____	40
2.8.2	Place of Arrest _____	40
2.8.3	Age and Gender _____	41
2.8.4	Race _____	41
2.8.5	Marital Status _____	42
2.8.6	Dependants _____	42
2.8.7	Nationality _____	42

2.8.8	District of Residence	42
2.8.9	Education	43
2.8.10	Parental Upbringing	43
2.8.11	Housing	44
2.8.12	Living Arrangements	44
2.9	SOURCES OF INCOME	46
2.9.1	Legal Sources of Income – Before Incarceration	46
2.9.2	Regular Legal Occupation – Before Incarceration	46
2.9.3	If not working - Categories	47
2.9.4	Banking Situation	47
2.9.5	Legal Income While Incarcerated	48
2.9.6	Financial Aid / Supplies – At the Prison	49
2.9.7	Employment After Release	49
2.10	FINAL COMMENTS	50
<i>3.</i>	<i>DISCUSSION</i>	<i>56</i>
	RECOMMENDATIONS	61
<i>4.</i>	<i>Appendix I: Trends 2009 -2015: Charts and Graphics</i>	<i>64</i>
4.1.1	Drug Use:	64
4.1.2	Drug Market:	73
4.1.3	Criminal Activity:	74
4.1.4	Weapon Use:	78
4.1.5	Education:	80
4.1.6	Personal Health:	80
4.1.7	Sources of Income:	81
4.1.8	Demographics:	82
<i>5.</i>	<i>Appendix II: Questionnaire</i>	<i>90</i>
<i>1.</i>	<i>REFERENCES</i>	<i>103</i>

INTRODUCTION AND OBJECTIVES

Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Service Survey 2015 (HMCIPSS2015) 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 two prison services: Northward and Fairbanks.

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 prisons.

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 seek to highlight parameters elaborated in the study.

0.1 Previous Research

In 2015, 2013, 2009 and 2008 (pilot survey), surveys were conducted at the facilities of **Her Majesty's** Cayman Islands Prison Services (HMCIPS). These produced a broad picture of the consumption patterns of illegal and legal drugs among inmates in the Cayman Islands. By far, most inmates reported high levels of consumption of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana, mainly, over lifetime and increasing 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 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 studies disclose information about the market and the use of drugs internally, including users and dealers¹. 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.

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

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 prison 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”**

0.2 Objectives

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 and Fairbanks.

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 HMCIPSS2015 employs a census² of inmates. From the total incarcerated population (185 inmates) at the time of the survey in September of 2015 (174 inmates in Northward and 11 inmates in Fairbanks), 157 inmates (85.9%) 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 increase the **reliability of collected data and the public's acceptance of the results**.

1.2 Survey Administration

Interviews were conducted between the 7th to 11th September 2015 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.

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 HMCIPSS2015.

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.

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 2015, in conjunction with the Director of HMCIPS, the questionnaire was further modified in order to include specific questions of interest to the Prison.

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 1.3: Characteristic of the Study Population

Ethnic Origin (Race)		Level of Education	
Black	57.3	Complete High School	52.2
White	11.5	Complete Middle School	22.3
Spanish/ Hispanic/Latino	12.1	Complete College/University	17.8
Pacific Islander	1.3	Complete Primary School	5.1
Other	8.9	Never attended school	0.6
Marital Status		Pre-arrest Housing	
Single	54.1	Parents/family own house	45.9
Married	24.2	Rented private house/apartment	26.8
Divorced	10.8	Own home (Docs.in your name)	21.0
Separated	3.2	Government housing	2.5
Living together	4.5	Homeless / No fixed home	1.3
Widow/Widower	-		
Age Distribution		Work at the Prison	
Less than 20 yrs	6.4	Full time work party	45.2
20 - 29 yrs	32.5	Part time work party	12.1
30 - 39 yrs	29.9		
40 - 49 yrs	17.8	Status	
50 - 59 yrs	8.9	Remanded	26.1
More than 60 yrs	2.5	Sentenced	72.0

Other Citizenship			
Cayman Islands	5.7	District of residence	
Caribbean Nations	7.6	George Town	47.1
Other Nations	10.8	West Bay	26.1
		Bodden Town	14.6
Country of Birth		East End	1.9
Cayman Islands	68.2	North Side	2.5
Caribbean Nations	13.4	Other (arrested at seaport/airport)	1.3
North America	0.6	Cayman Brac / Little Cayman	3.8
Central America	3.8		
South America	2.5	Technical or vocational qualifications	
Europe	3.8	Yes	52.2
Africa / Asia	1.3	No	43.3

1.4 Definitions

What is Prevalence?

The terms prevalence refers to the proportion of a population who has used a drug over a particular time period. In this population survey of middle and senior school students, prevalence is measured by asking respondents to recall their use of drugs. The three primary indicators of use (prevalence) are lifetime, past year and past month:

- **Lifetime prevalence:** the proportion of survey respondents who reported ever having used the named drug at the time they were surveyed; that is, at least once. A person who records lifetime prevalence may – or may not – be currently using the drug. Lifetime prevalence should not be interpreted as meaning that people have necessarily used a drug over a long period of time or that they will use the drug in the future.
- **Past year prevalence (past 12 months):** the proportion of the survey respondents who reported using a named drug in the 12-month period prior to the survey. Annual prevalence is often referred to as annual use; and also classified as lifetime prevalence. A proportion of those reporting annual use may be occasional (or first-time) users who happen to have used in the period leading up to the survey – it should therefore be appreciated that annual use is not synonymous with regular use.
- **Past month (past 30 days) prevalence:** the proportion of survey respondents who reported using a named drug in the 30-day period prior to the survey. Last month prevalence is often referred to as current use; and also classified as lifetime and recent prevalence. A proportion of those reporting current use may be occasional (or first-time) users who happen to have used in the period leading up to the survey – it should therefore be appreciated that current use is not synonymous with regular use.

2. RESULTS



2. RESULTS

2.1 SELF REPORTED DRUG USE PREVALENCE

2.1.1 Prevalence: (table 2.1.1 and figure 2.1.1)

LIFETIME USE 2015:

A great majority (83.6%, n= 131) of inmates have reported use of at least one drug in their lifetime. Lifetime use in 2015 is presented in Table 2.1.1 and Figure 2.1.1 The results show that the inmates reported the highest prevalence for *alcohol* (86.0%), followed by *tobacco* (82.8%), *marijuana* (81.5%), *e-cigarettes* (25.5%), *cocaine powder* (15.9%) and *crack cocaine* (14.6%). Other prevalence reported ranged from a low of 0.6% for *methadone* and *heroin* to a high of 8.9% for *ecstasy* and “*donkey weed*” (hallucinogenic bush grown locally).

PAST YEAR USE 2015:

For annual use, inmates reported the highest prevalence for *tobacco* (66.9%), followed by *marijuana* (53.5%), *alcohol* (34.4%), *e-cigarettes* (12.7%), *crack cocaine* (15.9%) and *cocaine powder* (3.8%). Other prevalence ranged from a low of 0.6% for *LSD*, *valium/benzodiazepines* and *magic mushrooms* to a high of 3.2% for “*donkey weed*”.

PAST MONTH USE 2015:

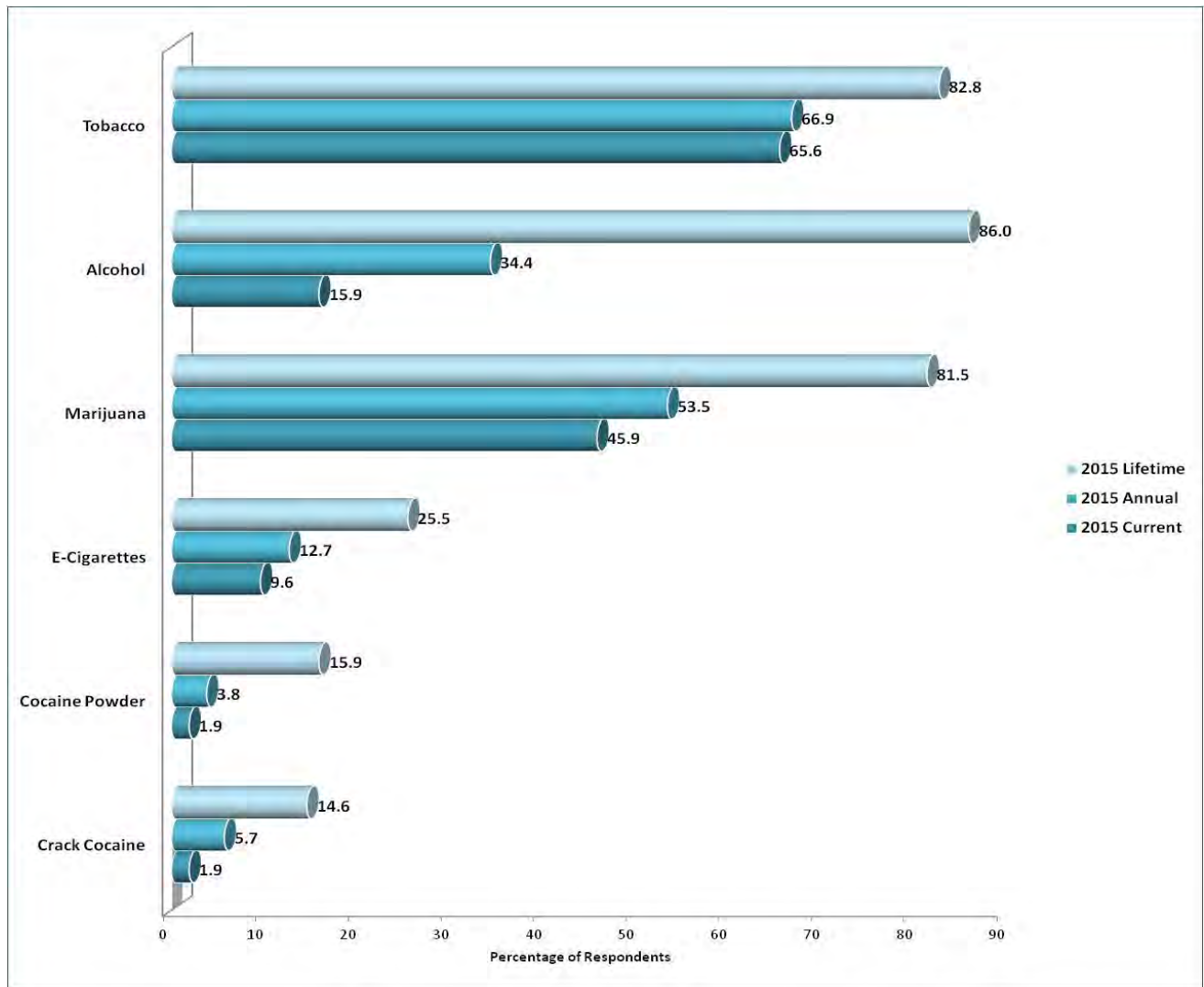
For current use, inmates reported the highest prevalence for *tobacco* (65.6%), followed by *marijuana* (45.9%), *alcohol* (15.9%), *e-cigarettes* (9.6%), *crack cocaine* (1.9%) and *cocaine powder* (1.9%). Other prevalence ranged from a low of 0.6% for *valium/benzodiazepines* to a high of 1.9% for “*donkey weed*”.

Table 2.1.1

Lifetime, Annual and Current Use by Percentage of Respondents – 2015 (%)

	2015		
	Lifetime %	Annual %	Current %
Tobacco	82.8	66.9	65.6
E-Cigarettes	25.5	12.7	9.6
Alcohol	86.0	34.4	15.9
Marijuana	81.5	53.5	45.9
Crack Cocaine	14.6	5.7	1.9
Cocaine Powder	15.9	3.8	1.9
Heroin	0.6	-	-
Ecstasy	8.9	2.5	-
LSD	3.2	0.6	-
Methamphetamine	1.3	-	-
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	7.0	0.6	0.6
Methadone	0.6	-	-
Donkey Weed	8.9	3.2	1.9
Seasoned Spliff	7.6	1.9	-
Magic Mushrooms	5.7	0.6	-
Other Drug	3.2	-	-

FIGURE 2.1.1
LIFETIME, ANNUAL AND CURRENT USE BY PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS – 2015 (%)³



2.1.2 Age of First Use of Various Substances

The age of first use of any substance, or early onset, is considered one of the best predictors of later addiction problems according to a number of studies⁴. Gathering data about age of first use of various substances will help in the determination of effective tools for prevention programmes.

⁴ DAUGHERTY, Raymond P. (1998). "Reducing the Risk for Substance Abuse. A Lifespan Approach." Prevention Research Institute. Lexington, Kentucky. (Accessed October 19, 2015).

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 – except e-cigarettes) were less than all illicit drugs.

Tobacco and alcohol first use was started at similarly early age. Among illicit substances, marijuana donkey weed and other drugs started before 20 years old. The data suggests that the use of crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, season spliff and magic mushrooms was initiated during the ages 20-29yrs, compared with valium/benzodiazepines and methadone that was initiated during the ages 30yrs or above (see table 2.1.2).

Table 2.1.2: Age of First Use of Various Substances (%)

	2015		
	Age of first use		
	n	Mean (yrs)	Median (yrs)
Tobacco	130	10	10
E-Cigarette	40	29	29
Alcohol	135	10	9
Marijuana	128	13	14
Crack Cocaine	23	26	26
Cocaine Powder	25	24	26
Ecstasy	4	24	24
LSD	5	26	24
Methamphetamine	2	24	24
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	11	32	30
Methadone	1	33	33
Donkey Weed	14	18	15
Season Splif	12	29	29
Magic Mushrooms	9	23	23
Other Drug	5	13	13

2.1.3 Number of Days Using Substances in the Past 30 days

Respondents were asked to indicate the number of days in the past month that they had used the various substances. Alcohol was the substance used most frequently in the past 1-10 days while marijuana was most frequently use in the past 11-20 days. Use in the past 21-30 days was most frequently related to tobacco followed by marijuana. Little or no illicit drug use (with the exception of marijuana as noted) took place in the period investigated.

Table 2.1.3: Percentage Distribution: Number of Days Using Substances in the Past 30 days (%)

	2015						
	1 - 10 days	11- 20 days	21-30 days				
Tobacco	5.7	1.8	52.2	Ecstasy	0.6	-	-
E-Cigarette	1.2	0.6	0.6	LSD	-	-	-
Alcohol	12.0	0.6	3.1	Methamphetamine	0.6	-	-
Marijuana	7.0	3.8	29.2	Valium/ Benzodiazepines	0.6	-	0.6
Crack Cocaine	0.6	0.6	1.3	Methadone	0.6	-	-
Cocaine Powder	1.3	1.8	-	Donkey Weed	1.2	-	0.6
Heroin	-	-	-	Seasoned Spliff	1.2	-	-
				Magic Mushrooms	0.6	-	-
				Other Drug	-	-	-

2.1.4 Other drugs not reported in the Survey:

To the question: “Have you ever heard of any drug that has not been previously mentioned that you would like to try?” just a small percentage (4.5%) reported that they would like to try:

- ☞ ***Date drug*** – knowing as “rape drug” also referred to as a predator drug, is any drug that is an incapacitating agent which, when administered to another person, incapacitates the person and renders them vulnerable to a drug-facilitated sexual assault (DFSA), including rape. The most common types of DFSA are those in which a victim consumes a recreational drug such as alcohol administered surreptitiously. The most common form of DFSA is alcohol-related, with the victim in most cases consuming the alcohol voluntarily. Other date rape drugs include rohypnol, ketamine and gamma-hydroxybutyrate (GHB).
- ☞ ***Mollies*** (Molly) also known as “rape drug”. Its chemical name is methylenedioxy-methamphetamine, but it is more commonly referred to as MDMA – the active ingredient in the party drug Ecstasy.
- ☞ ***Ice*** - is a stimulant drug, which means it speeds up the messages travelling between the brain and the body. It is a type of methamphetamine, which is generally stronger, more addictive and has more harmful side effects than the powder form known as speed.
- ☞ ***Lean*** - also known “Sizzurp” – is a mix of codeine-based prescription cough syrup, soda and, often, Jolly Ranchers candy. What does it do? The codeine, which is an opiate, produces a feeling of euphoria. The cough syrup also contains a drug called promethazine, which acts as a sedative.
- ☞ ***Shabu*** - a slang term for the drug methamphetamine used in Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Malaysia and Indonesia.

To the question: Are there any other drugs on the streets that you have heard are being used? – 8.9% of respondents reported having heard of other drugs like:

☞ **Flakka** - is in the same class of chemical found in bath salts. It contains a compound known as alpha-PVP, similar in structure to MDPV. It is a synthetic drug that is structurally related to cathinone. The drug can be snorted, smoked, injected or even ingested.

2.1.5 Alcohol and Energy Drinks

A majority of respondents (58.0%) reported having consumed a mixture of an alcoholic beverage and an energy drink (e.g.: whiskey and red bull).

2.1.6 Sources

Table 2.1.6: Sources of various substances (%)

2015	AT THE PRISON							IN THE COMMUNITY				
	Friends	Partner/ Spouse	Family	Dealer	Other Inmates	Officers /Staff	External Sources	Friends	Partner/ Spouse	Family	Dealer	Shop
Tobacco	28.7	10.2	45.2	5.7	22.9	10.2	8.9	14.6	1.9	8.3	2.5	66.9
Alcohol	5.1	-	1.9	0.6	6.4	1.9	5.7	13.4	2.5	4.5	2.5	63.7
Marijuana	15.9	1.3	4.5	11.5	29.3	8.3	8.3	30.6	3.8	6.4	52.2	5.7
Crack Cocaine	2.5	-	-	4.5	1.9	-	0.6	3.8	-	-	11.5	0.6
Cocaine Powder	1.9	-	-	3.8	1.3	-	0.6	3.8	-	-	11.5	-
Heroin	0.6	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.6	1.3	-	-	1.3	-
Ecstasy	1.3	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	5.1	-	-	3.8	-
LSD	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	2.5	-	-	2.5	-
Methamphetamine	0.6	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0.6	1.3	0.6
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.6	1.9	-	-	2.5	0.6
Methadone	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.3	0.6	0.6	-	1.3	-
Donkey Weed	1.9	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.5	3.8	-	-	2.5	1.3
Seasoned Spliff	1.3	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	0.6	2.5	-	-	5.1	0.6
Magic Mushrooms	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	0.6	1.9	-	0.6	3.8	-
Other Drug	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	1.9	0.6	0.6

At the Prison:

Tobacco: A large percentage of respondents (45.2%) reported getting tobacco from family members, followed by from friends (28.7%), from other inmates (22.9%), from officers/staff (10.2%), from partner/spouse (10.2%) and 8.9% obtained from external sources.

Alcohol: No too many respondents had access to alcohol while incarcerated: 6.4% reported getting it from other inmates, followed by from external sources (5.7%), from friends (5.1%), from family (1.9%), from officers/staff (1.9%) and 0.6% from dealer within the prison.

Marijuana: One-third of respondents (29.3%) reported obtaining marijuana from other inmates, followed by 15.9% getting it from friends, 11.5% from dealer, 8.3% from officers/staff, 8.3% from external sources, 4.5% from family and 1.3% from partner/spouse.

Crack Cocaine: A small percentage of respondents (4.5%) reported obtaining crack cocaine from dealer, followed by 2.5% getting it from friends, 1.9% from other inmates and 0.6% from external sources.

Cocaine Powder: Similar to crack cocaine, a small percentage of respondents (3.8%) reported obtaining cocaine powder from dealer, followed by 1.9% getting it from friends, 1.3% from other inmates and 0.6% from external sources.

Other Substances: Among the other substances reported in the survey, minimal percentages reported obtaining the substances in the following ways

- ☒ Heroin: 0.6% from friends, other inmates and external sources.
- ☒ Ecstasy: 1.3% from friends, 0.6% from family, dealer, other inmates and external sources.
- ☒ LSD: 0.6% from friends, dealer, other inmates and external sources.
- ☒ Methamphetamine: 0.6% from friends, other inmates, officers/staff and external sources.
- ☒ Valium/Benzodiazepines: 0.6% from friends, family, other inmates and external sources.
- ☒ Methadone: 0.6% from dealer and 1.3% from external sources.
- ☒ Donkey weed: 1.9% from friends, 1.9% from other inmates and 2.5% from external sources.
- ☒ Seasoned spliff: 1.3% from friends, 1.9% from dealer, 1.9% from other inmates and 0.6% from external sources.
- ☒ Magic mushrooms: 0.6% from friends, partner/spouse, other inmates and external sources.
- ☒ Other drugs: 0.6% from dealer and external sources.

In the Community:

Tobacco: More than two-thirds of the respondents (66.9%) reported obtaining tobacco from the shop, followed by 14.6% getting it from friends, 8.3% from family, 2.5% from dealer and 1.9% from partner/spouse.

Alcohol: Just over 60% of respondents (63.7%) reported getting alcohol from the shop (liquor stores), followed by 13.4% from friends, 4.5% from family, 2.5% from family and 2.5% from dealer.

Marijuana: Half of respondents (52.2%) reported obtaining marijuana from dealer, followed by 30.3% from friends, 6.4% from family, 5.7% from shop and 83.8% from partner/spouse.

Crack Cocaine: More than one of every ten respondents (11.5%) reporting obtaining crack cocaine from dealer, followed by 3.8% from friends and 0.6% from shop.

Cocaine Powder: Similar to crack cocaine, more than one of every ten respondents (11.5%) reported obtaining cocaine powder from dealer and 3.8% from friends.

Other Substances: Among the other substances reported in the survey, minimal percentages reported obtaining the substances from the following sources:

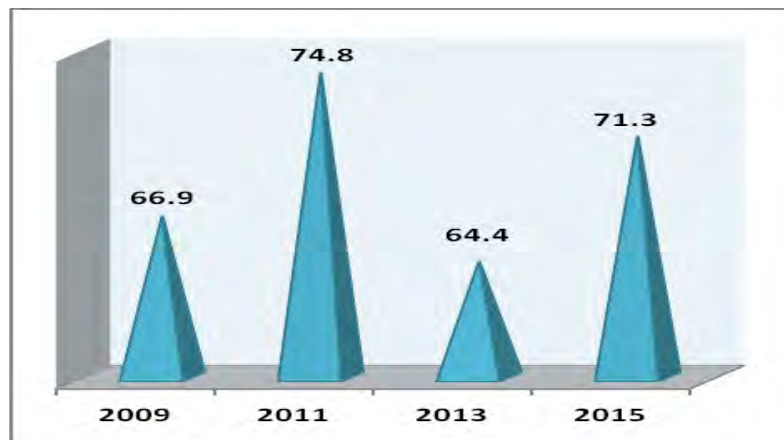
- ☒ Heroin: 1.3% from friends and dealer.
- ☒ Ecstasy: 5.1% from friends and 3.8% from dealer.
- ☒ LSD: 2.5% from friends and 2.5% from dealer.
- ☒ Methamphetamine: 0.6% from friends, family and shop and 1.3% from dealer.
- ☒ Valium/Benzodiazepines: 2.5% from dealer, 1.9% from friends and 0.6% from shop.
- ☒ Methadone: 0.6% from friends and partner/spouse and 1.3% from dealer.
- ☒ Donkey weed: 3.8% from friends, 2.5% from dealer and 1.3% from shop.

- ☞ Seasoned spliff: 5.1% from dealer, 2.5% from friends and 0.6% from shop.
- ☞ Magic mushrooms: 3.8% from dealer, 1.9% from friends and 0.6% from family.
- ☞ Other drugs: 1.9% from dealer and 0.6% from friends, dealer and shop.

2.1.7 Family Knowledge and Use

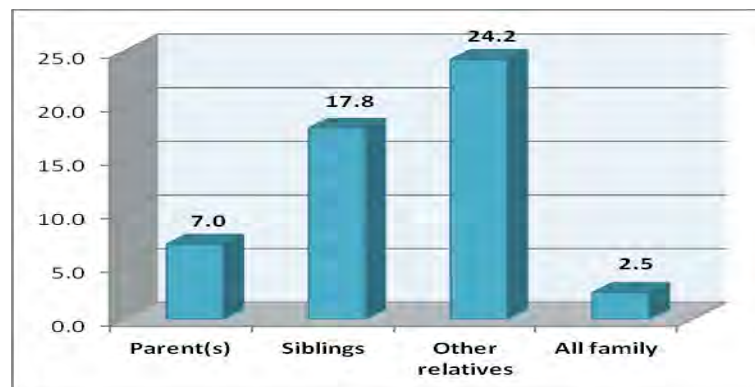
For those who reported illegal drug use in 2015, 71.3% reported that their families knew about their illegal use compared with 64.4% in 2013, 74.8% in 2011 and 66.9% in 2009 (see Figure 2.1.7a).

FIGURE 2.1.7A: FAMILY KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ILLEGAL DRUG USE (2009-2015) (%)



On the other hand, a large proportion of respondents reported that various family members also use illegal drugs (53.5%)—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 2.1.7b).

FIGURE 2.1.7B: FAMILY USE OF ILLEGAL DRUGS (%)



2.1.8 Injected Drugs

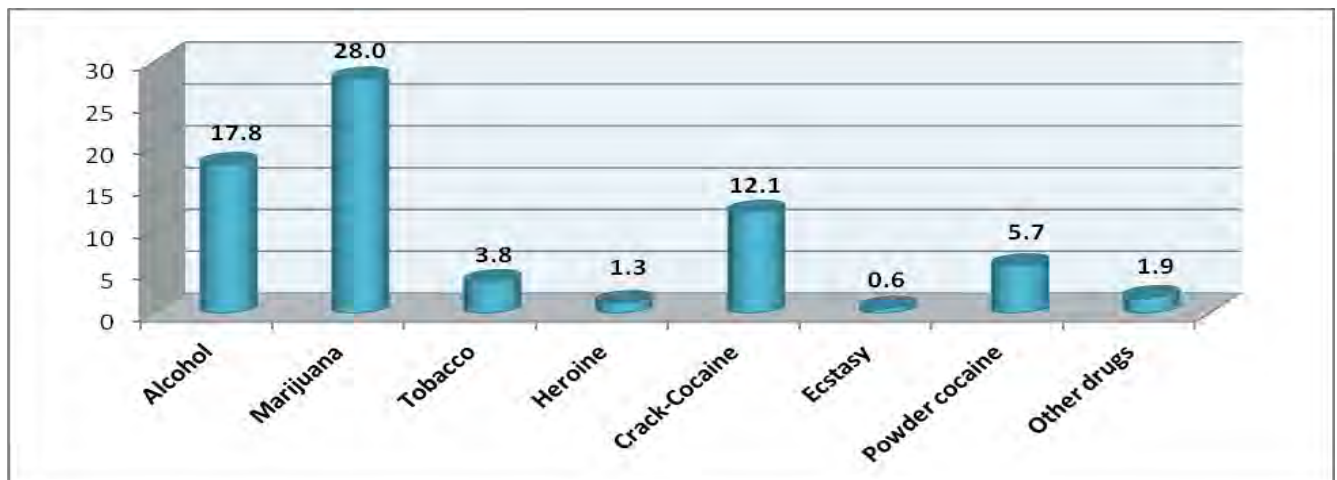
Small percentages of respondents surveyed over the years (3 inmates in 2015, 2 inmates in 2013, 2 inmates in 2011 and four inmates in 2009) reported having injected illegal drugs in their lifetime. None of the respondents reported having injected drugs in the past 30 days.

2.1.9 Treatment for Substance Abuse

Some respondents (14 inmates - 8.9%), indicated having had previous treatment for substance use or abuse.

In 2015, 38.9% of respondents reported that they had received counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of substance use. Of these, a significant percentage of inmates received treatment for marijuana (28.0%); followed by alcohol (17.8%), crack cocaine (12.1%), cocaine powder (5.7%), tobacco (3.8%), other drugs (1.9%), heroin (1.3%) and ecstasy (0.6%) (see Figure 2.1.9).

FIGURE 2.1.9: COUNSELLING OR REHABILITATION TREATMENT (%)



A notable proportion of respondents (19.1%) felt that they needed treatment for drug or alcohol use.

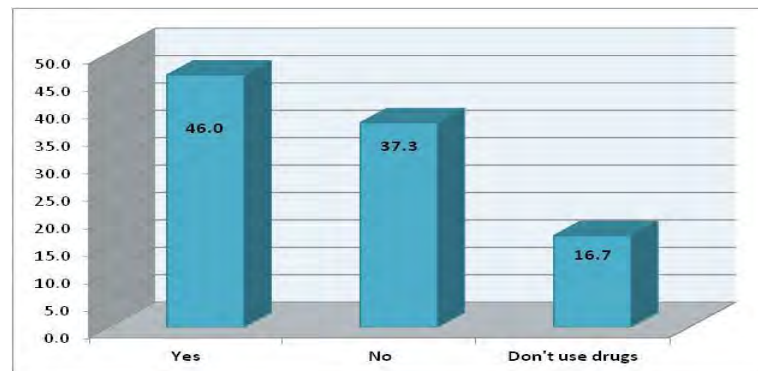
2.1.10 Non-Prescription Drugs

One-third of respondents (31.2%) admitted taking a drug that was not prescribed by a doctor in the 30 days prior of the survey.

2.1.11 Able to Stop Using Drugs

Four of every ten respondents (46.0% or 69/157) in 2015 reported that they were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated. However, 37.3% reported that they were not able to stop using drugs during incarceration (see Figure 2.1.11a).

FIGURE 2.1.11A: ABLE TO STOP USING DRUGS WHILE INCARCERATED (%)



For those who reported that they were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated, the reasons reported by respondents were:

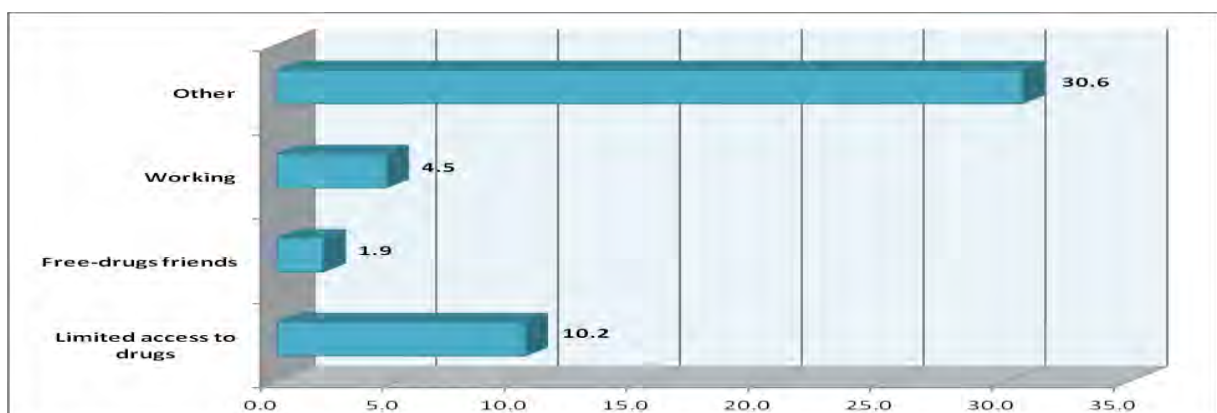
- ✘ Limited access to drugs – 10.2%
- ✘ Been working – 4.5%
- ✘ People that they associated with were not using drugs – 1.9%
- ✘ Other reasons – 29.3%



Other reasons were given:


Change of life / personal choice; stopped before / **don't use it anymore**; health issues; prison benefits, used socially; rehabilitation; hard to get it; get from friends; TV, games, reading.

FIGURE 2.1.11B: REASONS TO STOP USING DRUGS WHILE INCARCERATED (%)



Other factors that the respondents reported that would help them to prevent further usage of drugs while incarcerated or while on the street were classified as follows (see Table 2.1.11):

TABLE 2.1.11: FACTORS THAT PREVENT FURTHER USAGE OF DRUGS WHILE IN PRISON OR ON THE STREETS (%)

Change of friends associate with	29.3	
Stable employment	26.1	
Supportive family/friends	20.4	
Less access to drugs while in prison	14.6	
Long term treatment programme	13.4	
Change of housing	13.4	
Prison treatment programme	8.3	
Other:	16.6	 <div data-bbox="878 703 1393 850" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Personal choice; keep busy; emotional and family; incentive; smoke free block; nothing. </div>

In 2015, a larger proportion of respondents reported that change of friends (29.3%), stable employment (26.1%) and supportive family (20.4%) will prevent the further usage of drugs while in prison or on the streets. Smaller proportions of respondents considered that long term programmes (13.4%), change of housing (13.4%) and “other factors” (personal choice, keep busy, incentive, smoke free block) will help them avoid the use of drugs. In a small percentage, some respondents considered that the prison treatment programme (8.3%) will help them.

2.2 EDUCATION

2.2.1 Programmes offered at the Prison

Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services offered a range of programmes to help in the rehabilitation of inmates. Respondents were enrolled in the following programmes:

TABLE 2.2.1.: ENROLLMENT IN PROGRAMMES OFFERED AT THE PRISON (%)

NDC - Basic Drug Prevention / Education	12.7
NDC - Intermediate Drug Prevention / Education	5.7
NDC - Advance Drug Prevention / Education	4.4
DCR - Anger Management	12.1
FRC - Fathers First Parenting	16.5
FRC - Darkness to Light (child sexual abuse prevention)	1.2
FRC - Talk Early (child drug abuse prevention)	0.0
FRC - Mother's Matter	0.6
HMCIPS - Chaplaincy - Kingdom Man	6.3
HMCIPS - Chaplaincy - Developing a faith that works	3.8
HMCIPS - Chaplaincy - Hope behind bars	3.8
HMCIPS - Chaplaincy - Bible study	12.7
HMCIPS - Behaviour modification	10.1
HMCIPS - BARK (Bounding and rehabilitation through K-9's)	2.5
NWDA - HMCIPS - Employability skills	10.8
Alison online academic & professional development programmes	17.1
Counselling with Chaplain, Counsellor, Volunteer Counsellor, Psychologist	9.5
Work programmes (internal and external projects)	19.1
Gym / fitness	35.6
Cayman AIDS Foundation - Healthy lifestyle	2.5
Woodwork	11.4
A/C repairs	5.0
Automotive repairs	3.8
Agriculture	5.7
Computer repairs	4.4
Yoga	1.9
Art and Craft	14.0
Information Technology	14.6
Reading / Literacy	14.0
Mathematics - City and Guilds CXC, A Levels	17.8
English - City and Guilds, CXC	19.7
Industry / enterprise inmate creations	2.5

Despite of the number of respondents that reported enrollment in the prison programmes, at the time of the survey the following programmes were operating:


- ✍ Intervention:
 - DCR Anger Management
 - FRC Father First Parenting
- ✍ Health:
 - Yoga – Fairbanks
 - Gym / Fitness
- ✍ Vocational:
 - Woodwork
 - A/C repairs
 - Agriculture
- ✍ Educational:
 - Alison online academic & personal development programmes – a wide variety of subject areas (computer, languages, business, music etc) so prisoners can choose based on interest (Fairbanks & Northward)
 - Art & Crafts
 - Information Technology
 - Reading / Literacy
- ✍ Other:
 - Individual counselling sessions with Chaplin, Counsellor and Volunteer counsellor , (no psychologist since December 2014)
 - Other projects: Industry/enterprise Inmate Creations (peppers, crafts, woodwork, etc.) 2 times per month at Camana Bay)

2.2.2 Motivation

In response to the question: what motivates you to be part of this (these) programme(s), respondents reported the following:

- About 39.5% of respondents reported that **their motivation was ‘interest in the topic’**, following by 21.6% whose motivation was to get released early, 12.1% reported for payment and 12.1% reported for the facilitator and 28.5% gave other reasons (see Table 2.2.2.).
- The other reasons of motivation given were: to improve themselves (10.8%), occupation (5.7%), education (5.1%), employment (1.3%), prison benefits (1.9%), stay fit (1.3%), ambition (0.6%), like the church (0.6%), love farming (0.6%) and previous youth worker (0.6%).

TABLE 2.2.2.: MOTIVATION (%)

Interest in the topic	39.5
To get release early	21.6
For payment	12.1
The facilitator	12.1
Other	28.5
	
Improve myself	10.8
Occupation	5.7
Education	5.1
Employment	1.3
To stay fit	1.3
Ambition	0.6
Prison benefits	1.9
Like church	0.6
Love farming	0.6
Previous youth worker	0.6

2.2.3 Education at the Prison

Respondents were asked to state their opinion whether educational classes, vocational training, drug counselling and religious services should be mandatory at the prison. For the most part more than 60-70% felt that educational classes, vocational training and drug counseling should be mandatory while 37% were of the opinion that religious services should be mandatory. Some 77% felt specifically that classes about drug should be mandatory, (see Table 2.2.3.).

Some 86.0% of respondents expressed that if these programmes were mandatory in prison, it would be more beneficial to their rehabilitation and return to the community.

TABLE 2.2.3.: MANDATORY PROGRAMMES AT THE PRISON (%)

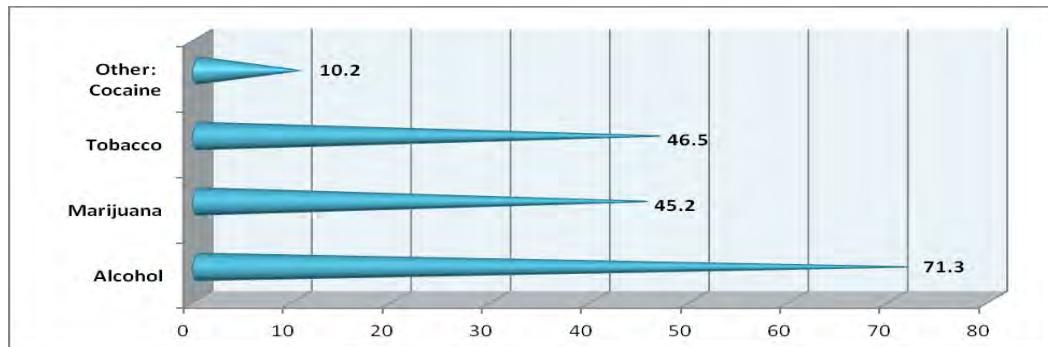
Education classes	74.5
Vocational training	60.5
Drug counselling	62.4
Religious services	36.9
Classes about drugs	77.1

2.3 DRUG MARKET

2.3.1 Most Accessible Drug in the Community

When asked which was the most accessible drug in the community, most respondents were of the opinion that alcohol was the most accessible—this was indicated 71.3% of the times and followed by tobacco (46.5% of the time), marijuana (45.2% of the times) and other drugs, mainly cocaine (10.2% of the times) (see Figure 2.3.1).

FIGURE 2.3.1: MOST ACCESSIBLE DRUG (%)



2.3.2 Buyers and Sellers

More than half of the respondents (54.1%) reported buying drugs 12 months before been arrested; 49.7% of the respondents reported buying drugs 30 days before incarceration. During incarceration, about four of every ten respondents (41.4%) reported buying illegal drugs either for themselves or for others (see Figure 2.3.2a).

Over the years, a large percentage of inmates (44.6% in 2015) reported that their families know that they bought drugs before or during incarceration.

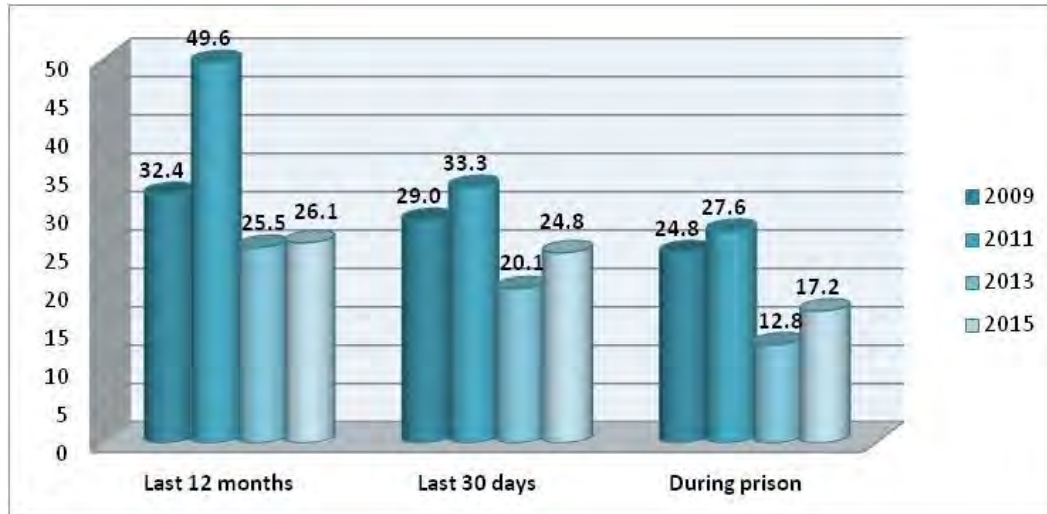
FIGURE 2.3.2A: BUY OR BOUGHT DRUGS (%)



In 2015, more than one-quarter (26.1%) of respondents reported selling drugs in the 12 months before arrest; similarly, about one-quarter (24.8%) of respondents reported selling drugs in the 30 days prior to arrest. During prison, 17.2% of respondents reported selling drugs to generate some kind of income (see Figure 2.3.2b).

More than one-fifth (22.3%) of respondents said that their families knew that they sell or sold drugs; about one-third (29.3%) of respondents indicated they sell or have sold drugs to support themselves or their families.

FIGURE 2.3.2B: SELL OR SOLD DRUGS (%)



2.3.3 Trade of Products

TABLE 2.3.3: TRADE OF PRODUCTS FOR DRUGS (%)

Product	In Prison	In the Community
Phone cards	36.3	1.9
Cigarettes	35.0	3.8
Personal belongings	8.3	6.4
Sexual favors	-	1.9

It is notable that one-third of respondents reported trading phone cards and cigarettes in prison. Overall, fewer respondents (8.3%) reported trading personal belongings in prison.

In the community, personal belongings were the items most traded (6.4%), compared with cigarettes (3.8%), phone cards (1.9%) and sexual favors (1.9%).

2.4 CRIMINAL ACTIVITY

2.4.1 Previous Criminal Activity

Arrested - Most respondents (81.6%) reported previous involvement in criminal activity that has led to legal consequences. In terms of age at which respondents were arrested, the largest proportion (59.9%) was arrested for the first time between the ages 11 to 20 years, 12.1% were arrested between ages 21 to 30 years, 4.5% were arrested between ages 31 to 40 years and 0.6% were arrested when older than 50 years (see tables 2.4.1a and 2.4.1b).

Sentenced to Probation – More than four of every ten respondents (40.8%) were sentenced to probation; from these, 32.6% reported being sentenced to probation for the first time between 11 to 20 years old, 5.1% were sentenced to probation between 21 to 30 years old, 1.9% were sentenced to probation between 31 to 40 years old and 0.6% were between 41 to 50 years old and (see tables 2.4.1a and 2.4.1b).

Sentenced to Prison – More than half of the respondents (61.7%) reported having been sentenced to prison. One-third of respondents (33.8%) reported been sentenced to prison for the first time between 11 to 20 years old; almost one-fifth were between 21 to 30 years old; 5.1% were between 31 to 40 years old, 2.5% were between 41 to 50 years old and 0.6% were more than 50 years old (see tables 2.4.1a and 2.4.1b).

On Parole – One-fifth of respondents (11.5%) were previously on parole; from these, 6.4% were on parole for the first time between 21 to 30 years, 1.9% was between 11 to 20 years old, 1.9% was between 31 to 40 years and 1.3% was between 41 to 50 years old.

TABLE 2.4.1A: PREVIOUS CRIMINAL ACTIVITY (%)

Previous criminal activity:	2015
Arrested	81.6
Sentenced to probation	40.8
Sentenced to prison	61.7
On parole	11.5
Spend time at boys/girls home	22.9

TABLE 2.4.1B: AGE OF FIRST OFFENCE (%)

	11 – 20 yrs	21 – 30 yrs	31 – 40 yrs	41 – 50 yrs	> 50 yrs
Arrested	59.9	12.1	4.5	-	0.6
Sentenced to probation	32.5	5.1	1.9	0.6	-
Sentenced to prison	33.8	19.1	5.1	2.5	0.6
On parole	1.9	6.4	1.9	1.3	-
Spend time at boys/ girls home	19.7	-	-	-	-

2.4.2 Current and Past Offending

Current Offending:

Offenders were asked to state the various offences for which they were presently incarcerated-with the most prevalent offence were violent offences (63.6%), followed by property offences (37.0%), drug offences (27.4%) and public order offences (24.8%). Just a small percentage (3.8%) reported “other” offences (see Table 2.4.2.).

Past Offending:

In 2015, the most prevalence offences indicated were property offences (39.5%) followed by drug offences (36.3%), violent offences (35.7%), public offences (23.6%) and “other” offences (5.1%) (see Table 2.4.2.).

TABLE 2.4.2: CURRENT OFFENDING – PAST OFFENDING (%)

Charged with:	2015	
	Current	Previous
Violent Offences	63.6	35.7
Property Offences	37.0	39.5
Drug Offences	27.4	36.3
Public Order Offences	24.8	23.6
Other	3.8	5.1

Ever Served Prison Term

Figure 2.4.2 shows the proportion of past offending reported by respondents. More than half of all respondents (59.2%) indicated having served a prison term that did not include the present. For the most part, violent offences (21.0%), drug offences (19.7%), other offences (19.7%), property offences (12.1%) and public order offences (5.7%) were the reasons given in 2015).

Ever Fined

In this survey a large percentage of respondents (60.5%) indicated that they had been previously fined. The most prevalent offence for which respondents had been fined was drug offences (21.7%). This was followed by other offences (20.4%), public order offences (12.1%), violent offences (6.4%) and property offences (6.4%).

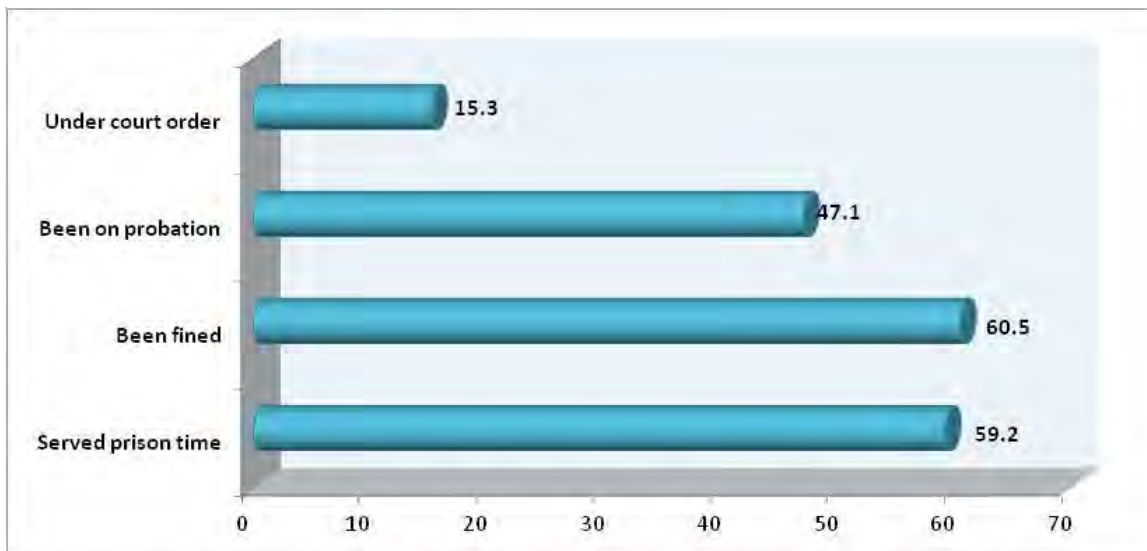
Ever Been on Probation

Almost half of respondents (47.1%) had been on probation. A notable proportion (27.4%) was related to drugs, 9.6% for other offences, 8.9% for violent, 7.0% for property offence, and 2.5% for public order offences.

Court Order

Respondents were asked whether they were under a court order when the current offence was committed. The vast majority, (87.9%) were not under any court order. However, 12.1% of respondents reported that they were under a court order: 5.7% reported being on bail, 2.5% **reported being under 'other' court order (e.g.: monitor)**, 1.9% reported being on probation order, 1.3% were ordered to keep the peace and 0.6% were on community services

FIGURE 2.4.2: CHARACTERISTICS OF OFFENDING (%)

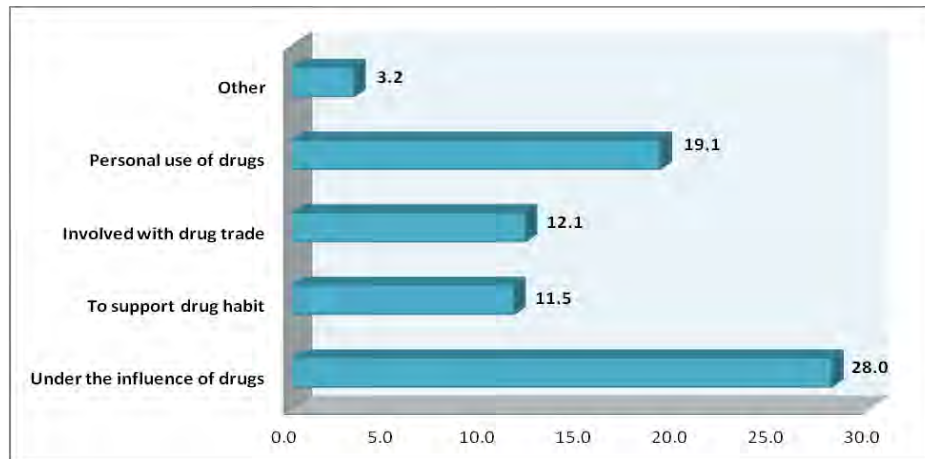


2.4.3 Involvement of Drugs in Offending

Three of every ten respondents (36.9%) reported that drugs were in some way connected to their current offence, while about 39.5% reported that drugs were connected to their previous offence.

The respondents were asked to report in what way drugs were connected to their offence: a significant percentage of respondents reported that offence committed under the influence of drugs (28.0%) was the predominant reason. This was followed by personal choice (19.1%), by involvement with the drug trade (12.1%), and to support their drug habit (11.5%) (see Figure 2.4.3).

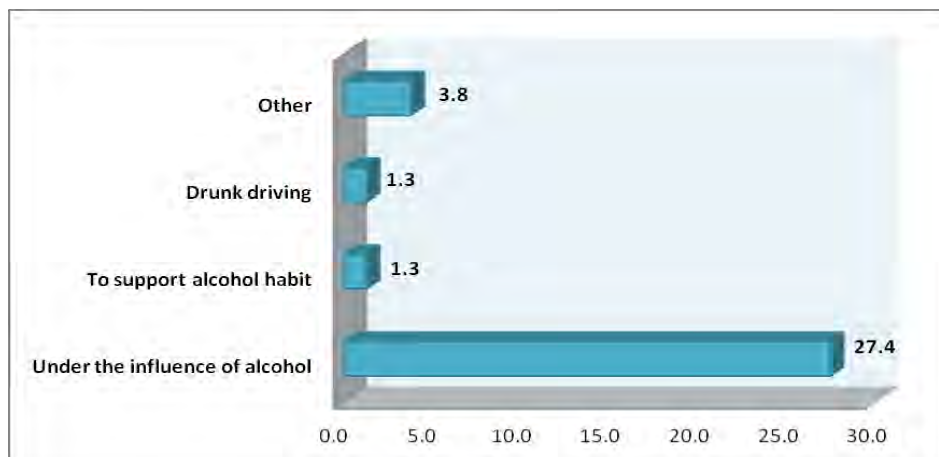
Other reasons given by some respondents (3.2%) were: drugs found next to him, importation and motivation.

FIGURE 2.3.3: INVOLVEMENT OF DRUGS IN OFFENDING (%)

2.4.4 Involvement of Alcohol in Offending

More than one-third of respondents in 2015 (33.8%) were of the opinion that alcohol was related in some way to their current offending. About 21.0% said that alcohol was related to their previous offending

More than one-fifth (27.4%) felt the offence was committed because they were under the influence of alcohol, while 1.3% said the offence was committed to support their alcohol habit, 1.3% related the offence to drunk driving and 3.8% **indicated 'other' reasons**: being drunk and disorderly, get angry when drinking and partner was using alcohol at the moment of the crime (see Figure 2.4.4).

FIGURE 2.4.4: INVOLVEMENT OF ALCOHOL IN OFFENDING (%)

2.5 ***WEAPON USE - table 2.5***

A notably low proportion of respondents (8.9%) indicated that they had owned a gun and approximately 22.3% indicated they had access to a gun. From this, just a small percentage (1.9%) reported that the gun is licensed. Furthermore, 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 four of every ten respondents (44.5%) reported it was very easy/easy to obtain one. One-third of respondents (29.9%) said they do not know or they were unwilling to state their feelings with regards to how easy it is to obtain a gun in the Islands

On the contrary, over the years more respondents described that obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands was difficult (14.6%) or very difficult (8.3%).

A significant proportion of respondents (38.9%) reported that a gun can be rented for a period of time and then returned.

Almost one-fifth of respondents (17.8%) reported that they had used a gun when committing a crime, but 30.6% reported using some other type of weapon, as: 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: a notable proportion of inmates (29.3%) were of the opinion that a gun was necessary when dealing with drugs in the Islands and 25.5% of respondents were of the opinion that penalties for gun crimes were deterrents to carrying or using a gun.

TABLE 2.5: RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF GUNS AND THE PERCEPTION OF GUN USE IN DEALING WITH DRUGS - PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSES (%)

Do you own a gun:		Have you used a gun for a crime:	
Yes	8.9	Yes	17.8
No	89.8	No	70.7
Do you have access to a gun:		Is a gun necessary when dealing with drugs in CI:	
Yes	22.3	Yes	29.3
No	75.2	No	59.2
		Don't know	-

Is this gun licensed firearm:		Do penalties for gun crimes stop persons for carrying or using them:	
Yes	1.9	Yes	25.5
No	31.8	No	66.9
		Don't know	-
Describe how to obtain a gun in CI:		Used another weapon for a crime:	
Very easy	19.7	Yes	30.6
Easy	24.8	No	61.8
Difficult	14.6		
Very difficult	8.3		
Don't know	29.9	If other weapon, which one:	
		Knife	30.6
		Razor	3.2
Can you rent a gun and return it:		Machete	14.0
Yes	38.9	Club,bat or pipe	5.7
No	47.1	Scissors	1.9
Don't know	-	Other	3.2

2.6 QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE

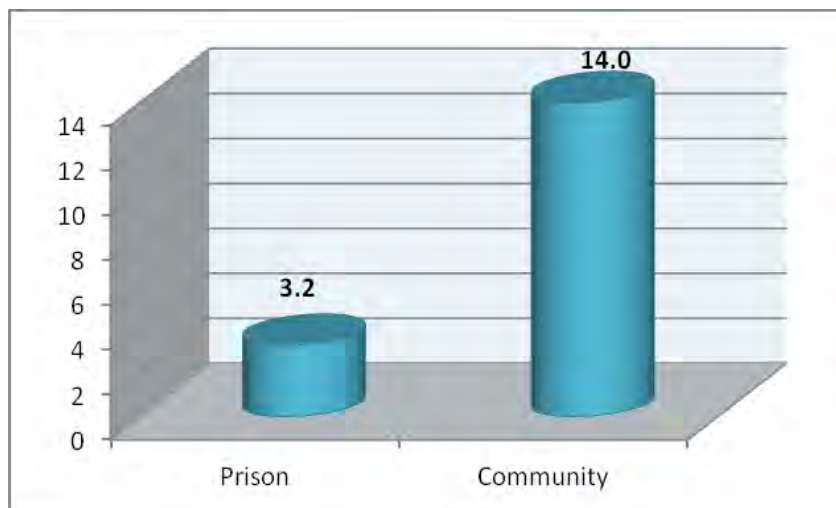
2.6.1 Gangs

Gangs have been defined as “ any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the following criminal acts: 1) assault with a deadly weapon, 2) robbery, 3) homicide or manslaughter, 4) the sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture controlled substances, 5) shooting at an inhabited dwelling or occupied motor vehicle, 6) arson, 7) the intimidation of witnesses and victims, and 8) grand theft of any vehicle, trailer or vessel, as well as having a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members **individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity**”⁵ .

In the Cayman Islands, there are least a dozen – possibly as many as 30 – organized criminal gangs at the present⁶. A number of loosely organized groups existing on Grand Cayman have a combined membership of more than 100 people.

Respondents were asked if they have ever belonged to a gang: a small percentage of respondents (3.2%) reported having belonged to a gang at the prison; on the other hand, 14.0% reported having belonged to a gang in the community (see Figure 2.6.1.).

FIGURE 2.6.1: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS THAT BELONG TO A GANG IN THE PRISON / AT THE COMMUNITY (%)



⁵ California Department of Justice, 1993

⁶ The Observer on Sunday, 2010. – Cayman Islands

<http://www.compasscayman.com/observer/2010/01/10/Cayman%E2%80%99s-gang-culture/>

2.6.2 Bullying

In response to the question: Have you ever been bullied? 36.9% of respondents reported that they have been bullied sometime in their lives, 13.4% reported having been bullied in the past 12 months and 5.1% reported having been bullied in the past 30 days (see Figure 2.6.2a).

For those who report having been bullied, the most common means identified were verbal (9.0%), followed by fighting/teasing/picking (8.3%), at school (5.1%), physical appearance (2.9%), at the prison by officers / inmates (2.5%), taking personal belongings / money (2.5%) and cursing / family / provoked (0.6%) (see Table 2.6.2b).

FIGURE 2.6.2A: PERCENTAGE OF RESPONDENTS THAT HAVE BEEN BULLIED (%)

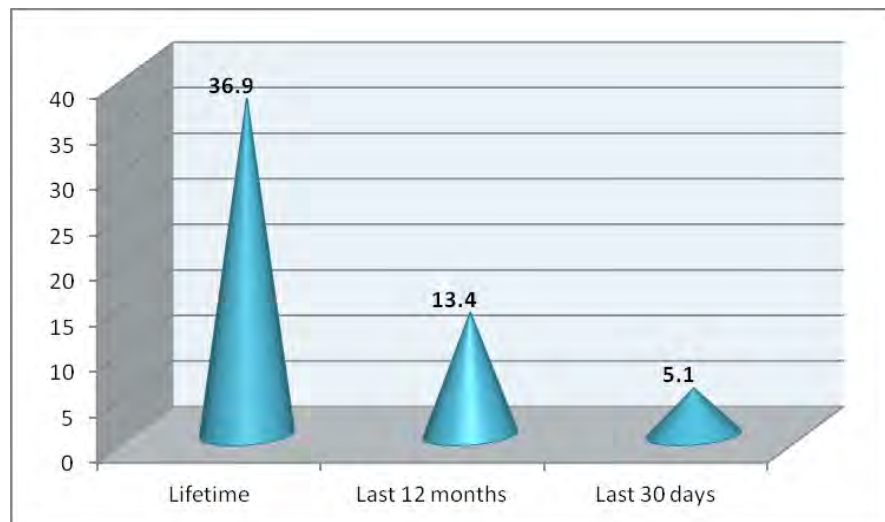
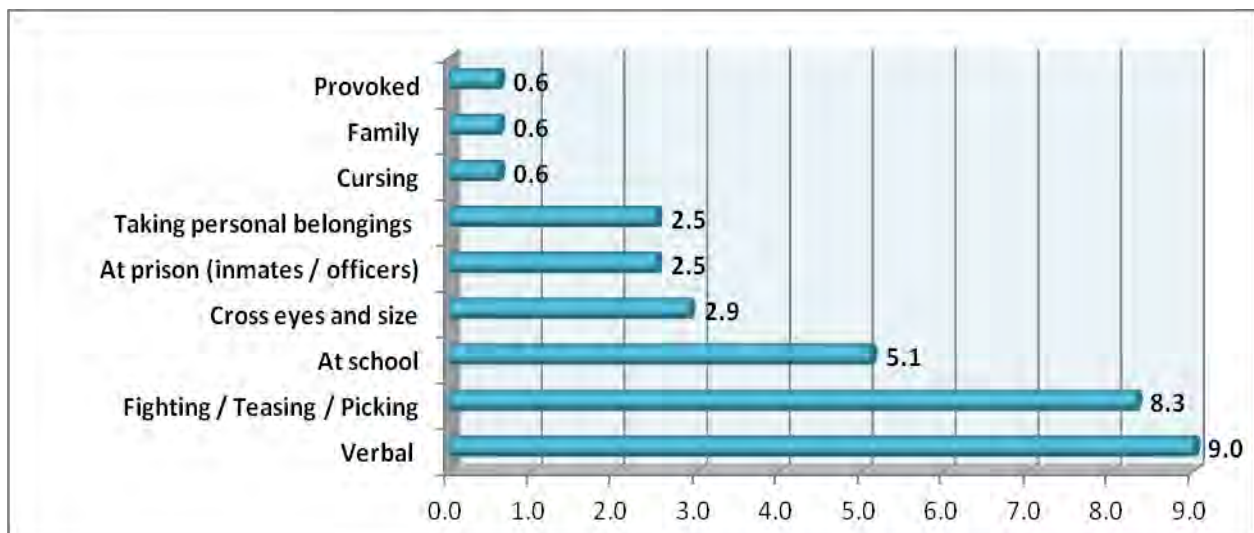


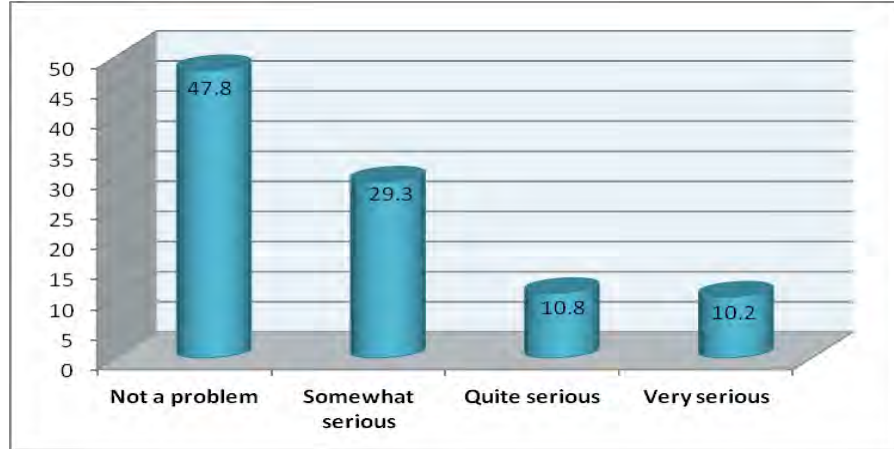
FIGURE 2.6.2B: WAYS OF BULLYING (%)



2.6.3 Violence at the Prison

Violence at Her Majesty’s Cayman Islands Prison Services is considered “not a problem” for almost half of the respondents (47.8%). Three of every ten respondents (29.3%) considered that violence at the prison was “somewhat serious”, one of every ten respondents considered it “quite serious” (10.8%) or “very serious” (10.2%), (see Figure 2.6.3).

FIGURE 2.6.3.: VIOLENCE AT THE PRISON (%)



2.6.4 Feelings about Prison

Respondents were questioned about some statements related to their prison life. A notable large percentage (39.5%) of respondents agreed that the relationship between staff and prisoners are good; 16.6% neither agreed nor disagreed, 16.6% strongly disagreed, 12.7% strongly agreed and 13.4% disagreed.

To the statement: overall, I am treated fairly by staff in the prison, a relatively large percentage of respondents (44.6%) agreed with the statement, followed by 17.2% that disagreed, 14.0% strongly disagreed, 11.5% strongly agreed and 11.5% neither agreed or disagreed.

To the statement: I feel safe at the prison- once again, a relatively large percentage of respondents (42.0%) agreed, followed by 20.4% that disagreed, 12.7% neither agreed or disagreed, 12.7% strongly disagreed and 10.2% strongly agreed.

TABLE 2.6.4.: FEELINGS ABOUT PRISON (%)

2015	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Relation between staff and prisoners in the prison are good	12.7	39.5	16.6	13.4	16.6
Overall, I am treated fairly by staff in the prison	11.5	44.6	11.5	17.2	14.0
I feel safe at the prison	10.2	42.0	12.7	20.4	12.7

2.6.5 Visits at the Prison

The majority (80.3%) of respondents reported receiving visits at the Prison with 16.6% reported not receiving any visits. From those who received visits, family members made up a large percentage (72.6%) of visitors and include spouse/partner/girlfriend, mother, father, brother, sister, children and stepfather. Other visitors were friends (10.2%), church members (1.3%), pastor (0.6%), translator (0.6%) and boss (0.6%).

When asked about staying in contact with family members by telephone, the majority (87.9%) of respondents reported having regular contact by telephone, mail or visits with members of their families whilst in prison.

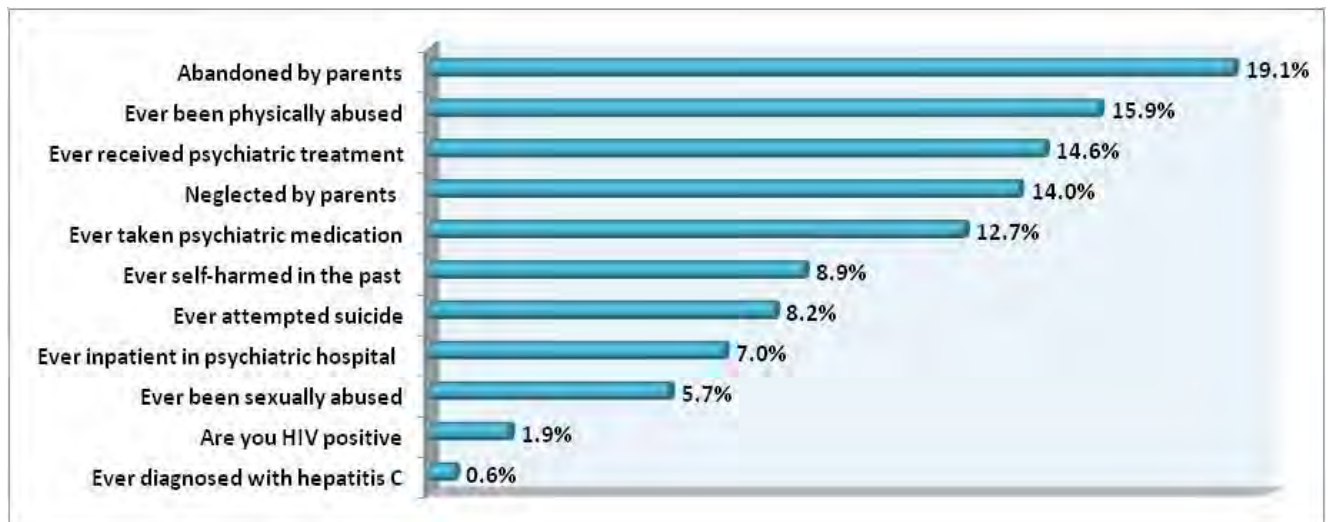
2.7 PERSONAL HEALTH

The survey asked questions about **inmate's** personal health. The questions asked were very sensitive and respondents were reminded that all information provided will be kept in strict confidence.

TABLE 2.7: QUESTIONS (61-70) ABOUT INMATES PERSONAL HEALTH – PERCENT 'YES' RESPONSES

Are you HIV positive	3 (1.9%)
Ever diagnosed with hepatitis C	1 (0.6%)
Ever been physically abused	25 (15.9%)
Ever been sexually abused	9 (5.7%)
Neglected by parents	22 (14.0%)
Abandoned by parents	30 (19.1%)
Ever taken psychiatric medication	20 (12.7%)
Ever received psychiatric treatment	23 (14.6%)
Ever inpatient in psychiatric hospital	11 (7.0%)
Ever self-harmed in the past	14 (8.9%)
Ever attempted suicide	13 (8.2%)

FIGURE 2.7: ABOUT INMATES PERSONAL HEALTH – PERCENT 'YES' RESPONSES



2.7.1 HIV and Hepatitis C

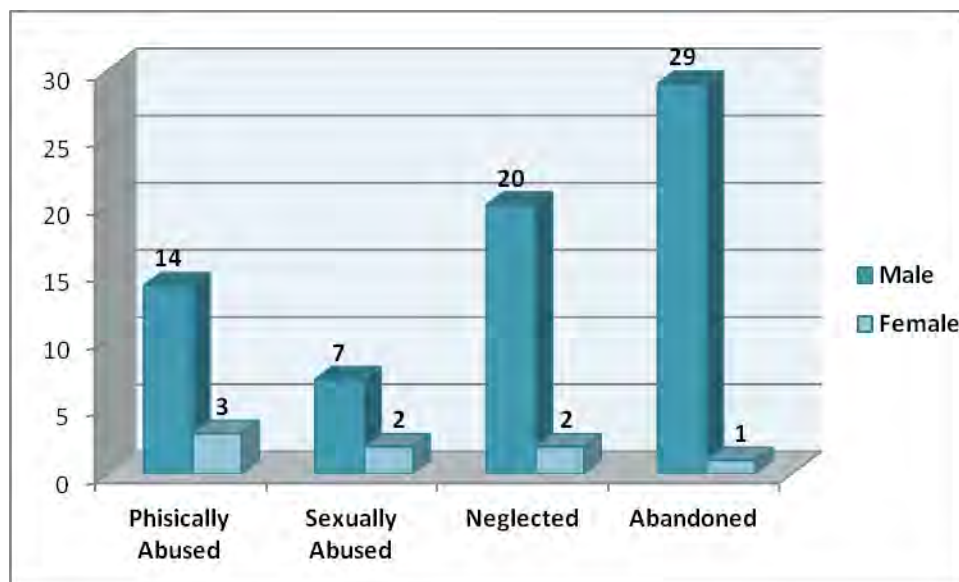
Three respondents reported being HIV positive and this confirmed by test while one respondent indicated being diagnosed with Hepatitis C.

2.7.2 Abuses

Twenty-five respondents (15.9%) indicated be physically abused while 5.7% or nine respondents indicated sexual abuse. Some 14% (22 respondents) indicated neglect while 19% (30 respondents) indicated being abandoned by parents.

More males than females reported been physically or sexually abused. Furthermore, more males than females also reported they were neglected or abandoned before the age of 17 years by their parents (see Figure 2.7.2.).

FIGURE 2.7.2: NUMBER OF INMATES THAT REPORTED ABUSES



2.7.3 Mental Health

Questions about psychiatric behaviours were asked in the survey. About one of every eight (12.7%) or 20 respondents report they had taken psychiatric medication; from these, more males (18 inmates) than females (2 inmates) had taken psychiatric medication.

Overall, about 14.6% of respondents (23 inmates) had received psychiatric treatment in their lifetimes. Once again, more males (22 inmates) than females (1 inmate) received psychiatric treatment.

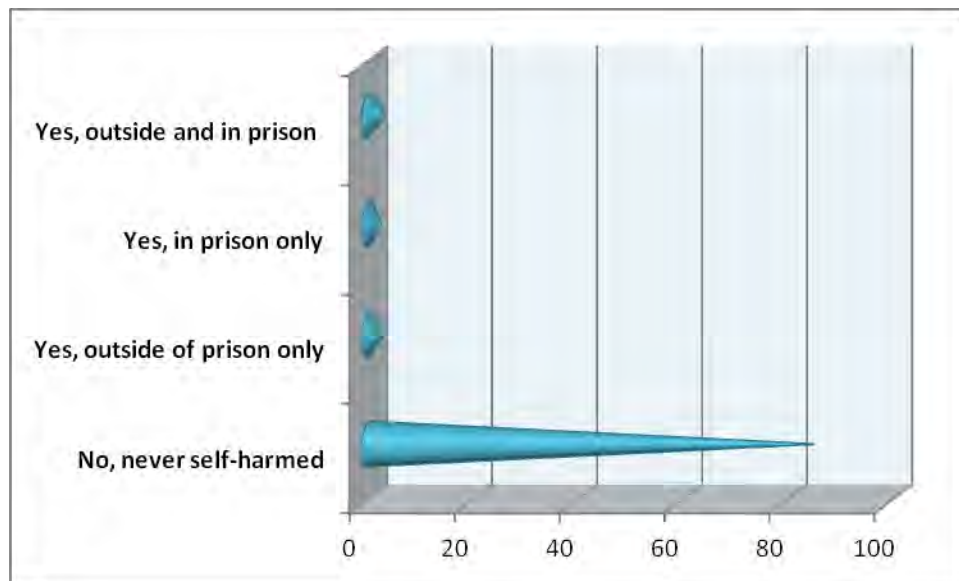
Majority reported not having been in-patient in a psychiatric hospital or unit. Just a small percentage (7.0% - 11 inmates) reported been in-patient in a psychiatric hospital or unit. From these, all males reported have been in-patient in a psychiatric hospital or unit.

2.7.4 Suicide and Self-harmed

The majority of respondents (84.7%) reported not having self-harmed in the past. However, 8.9% or 14 inmates had –small proportions did : 3.2% (5 inmates) admitted self-harm outside of prison only, another 5 or 3.2% admitted self-harmed outside and in prison and 2.5% or 4 inmates admitted self-harm in prison only (see Figure 2.7.4a).

Once again, the majority of respondents (89.2%) reported not having attempt suicide in the past. However, 8.2% or 13 inmates did- some 3.8% or six inmates admitted attempting suicide outside of prison only, 2.5% or four inmates admitted attempting suicide outside and in prison and 1.9% or three inmates admitted attempting suicide in prison only (see Figure 2.7.4b).

FIGURE 2.7.4: PERCENTAGE OF INMATES REPORTED SUICIDE AND SELF-HARMED (2015)

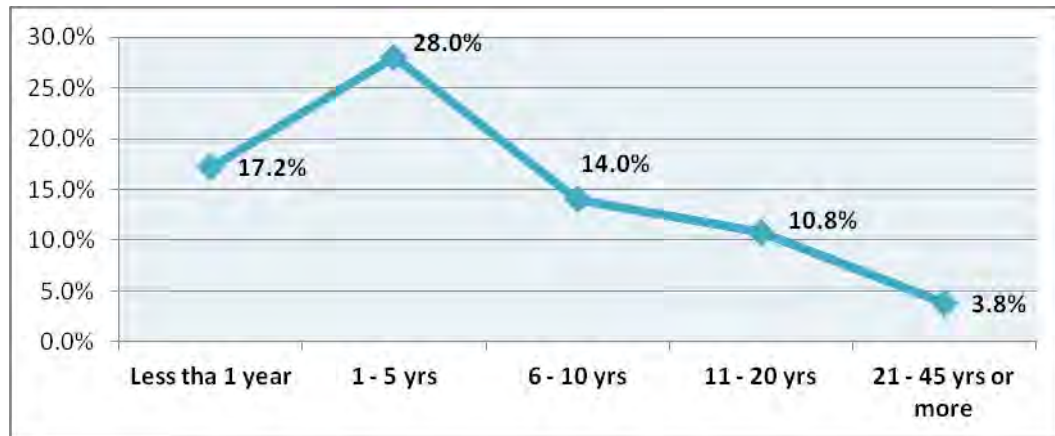


2.8 DEMOGRAPHICS

2.8.1 Prison Status and Length of Sentence

Most inmates (73.8%) in 2015 were sentenced and the minority (26.6%) was on remand. In 2015, six inmates (3.8%) reported being sentenced to life, 17.2% were sentenced to less than one year, 28.0% were sentenced to 1 – 5 years, 14.0% were sentenced to 6 – 10 years and 10.8% were sentenced to 11 – 20 years (see Figure 2.8.1).

FIGURE 2.8.1: LENGTH OF SENTENCE (%)

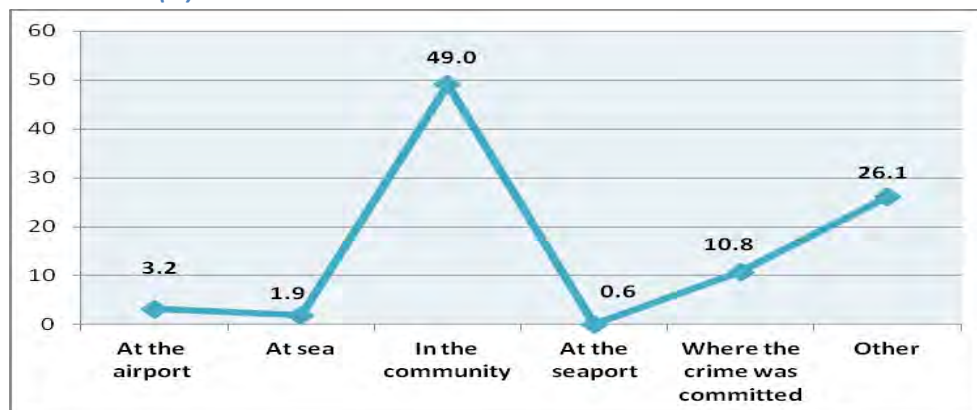


2.8.2 Place of Arrest

Almost half of respondents (49.0%) reported being arrested in the community (on the street), 10.8% were arrested where the crime was committed, 3.2% reported being arrested at the airport and 1.9% reported being arrested at the sea.

Respondents reported being arrested at other places (26.1): on the streets/a friend's house (22.9%), surroundings (2.5%), court (2.5%), police station (1.9%), overseas (0.6%), hotel (0.6%) and rehabilitation (0.6%) (see Figure 2.8.2).

FIGURE 2.8.2: PLACE OF ARREST (%)



2.8.3 Age and Gender

About 94% of the respondents were males (148/157) while 6% (9/157) were females. Overall, the mean age was 38.6 years with a median of 38.5 years. The ages ranged from 16 to 67 years with a modal age of 25 years. Most of the respondents (86.6%) were less than 49 years.

A large percentage of respondents were in the age bracket of 20 – 29 years (32.5%), followed by 30 – 39 years (29.9%), 40 – 49 years (17.8%), 50 – 59 years (8.9%), less than 20 years (6.4%) and those more than 60 years (2.5%) (see Figure 2.8.3).

Among gender, a slightly higher proportion of male respondents were in the age brackets of 20 – 29 years (35.4%) and 30 – 39 years (28.4%), these were followed by the 40-49 years age bracket with (17.6%). Much smaller proportions were in the 50 – 59 years age bracket (9.5%), less than 20 years (5.4%) and more than 60 years old (1.3%). Among females (9), more than half was in the age bracket of 30 – 39 years (55.5%), followed by 20 – 29 years (22.2%), and 40 – 49 years (22.2%).

TABLE 2.8.3: DISTRIBUTION OF AGES AND GENDER (%)

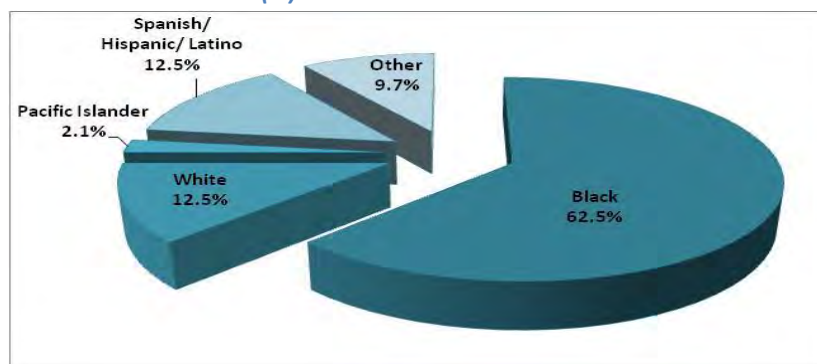
Age Grouping	2015
Less than 20 yrs	8 (6.4%)
20 - 29 yrs	53 (32.9%)
30 - 39 yrs	42 (29.9%)
40 - 49 yrs	26(17.8%)
50 - 59 yrs	14 (8.9%)
More than 60 yrs	2 (2.5)

Gender	2015
Male	148 (94%)
Female	9 (6.0%)

2.8.4 Race

More than half of all respondents (62.5%) were Black, followed by Spanish/Hispanic/Latino (13.2%) White (12.5%), “other” races, e.g., Caymanian, mixed (9.7%) and Pacific Islander (2.1%) (see Figure 2.8.4).

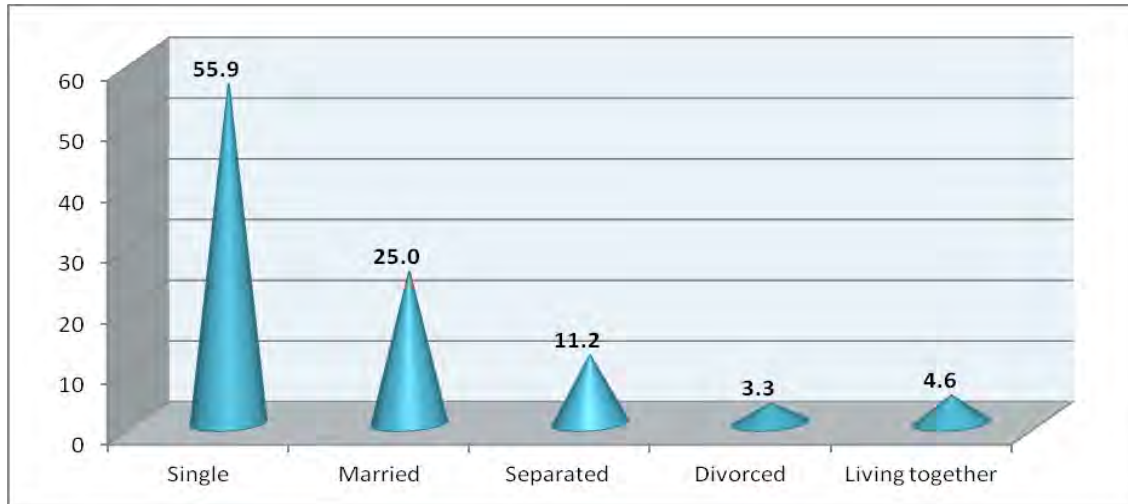
FIGURE 2.8.4: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF RACE (%)



2.8.5 Marital Status

Most of the offenders were single (55.9%). About one-quarter (25.0%) was married, 11.2% were separated, 3.3% were divorced and 4.6% reported their status as living together (see Figure 2.8.5).

FIGURE 2.8.5: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF MARITAL STATUS (%)



2.8.6 Dependants

Respondents were asked about the number of dependants (kids). Six of every ten inmates (59.9%) reported that they had a dependant.

2.8.7 Nationality

The majority of the respondents were from the Cayman Islands (68.2%). Some 13.4% were from other Caribbean states and 12% were from other countries in North America, Central America, South America, Europe, Africa and Asia.

About 22.9% (n=36) of respondents reported that they held citizenship in countries other than that of their birth. Of these (n=36), 5.7% reported they have been granted Caymanian Status or are Naturalized Caymanians. Citizenship also includes 7.6% from the Caribbean states (Cuba, Jamaica, Turks and Caicos) and 10.8% from other countries (United Kingdom, United States, Canada and Central America).

2.8.8 District of Residence

Almost half of the respondents (48.1%) resided in George Town and about one quarter (26.6%) resided in West Bay before incarceration; 14.9% resided in Bodden Town, 1.9% resided in East End, 2.6% resided in North Side while 4.5% previously resided in Cayman Brac or Little Cayman.

Among respondents on remand, most (48.8%) resided in George Town, followed by West Bay (29.3%). For those that were sentenced, the majority were from George Town (47.8%) followed by West Bay (25.7%). Three respondents (1.3%) inmates were arrested at the seaport or at the airport of the Cayman Islands (see Table 2.8.8).

TABLE 2.8.8: DISTRICT OF RESIDENCY BY STATUS OF OFFENCE (%)

District	Total	Remanded	Sentenced
George Town	74 (48.1%)	20 (13.0%)	54 (35.1%)
West Bay	41 (26.6%)	12 (7.8%)	29 (18.8%)
Bodden Town	23 (14.9%)	7 (4.5%)	16 (10.4%)
East End	3 (1.9%)	-	3 (1.9%)
North Side	4 (2.6%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)
Other (arrested at seaport/airport)	2 (1.3%)	-	2 (1.3%)
Cayman Brac / Little Cayman	6 (4.5%)	-	6 (4.5%)

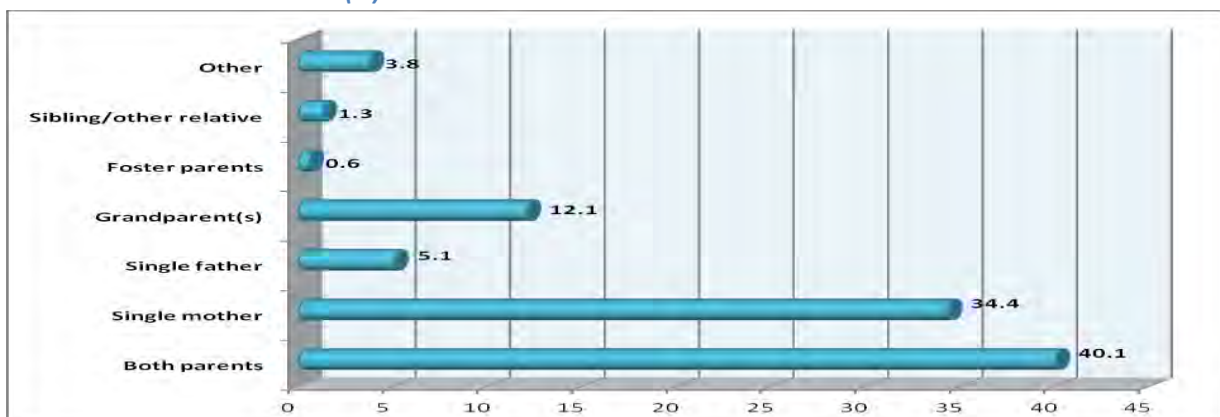
2.8.9 Education

The majority of respondents reported having completed high school (52.2%) and a large proportion reported having completed middle school (22.3%). Smaller percentages reported having completed college/university (17.8%) or completed primary school (5.1%). Some 0.6% of respondents reported never attending school. Five of every ten respondents (52.2%) reported having some technical or vocation training qualifications.

2.8.10 Parental Upbringing

In the 2015 survey, it is notable that four of every ten respondents indicated been raised by both parents. One-third of respondents (34.4%) reported being raised by a single mother, followed by 12.1% raised by grandparents, 5.1% raised by father only, 1.3% raised by a sibling or other relative and 0.6% raised by foster parents. A small percentage (3.8%) reported being raised by 'other': friends, stepmother, US Government, on the streets.

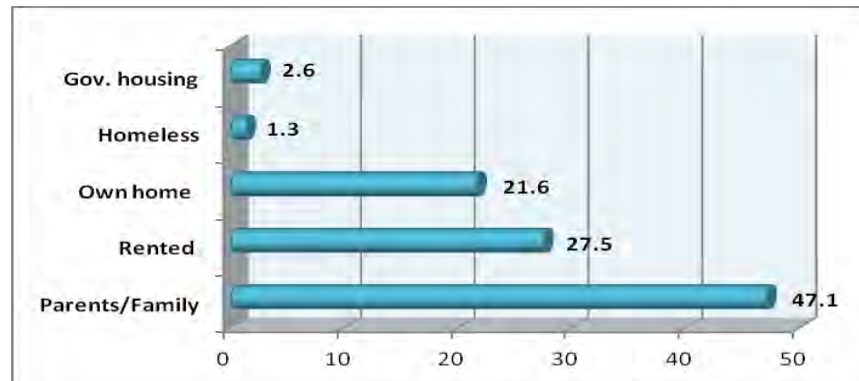
FIGURE 2.8.10: PARENTAL UPBRINGING (%)



2.8.11 Housing

A large percentage of respondents reported stable housing arrangements before incarceration: more than four of every ten respondents (45.9%) reported living in parents/family owned house, followed by 26.8% that reported living in rented private house/apartment and 21.0% reported living in own house (documents in their name). A small proportion of respondents reported as being homeless/having no fixed abode (1.3%) and lived in Government housing (2.5%) (see Figure 2.8.11).

FIGURE 2.8.11: HOUSING BEFORE INCARCERATED (%)

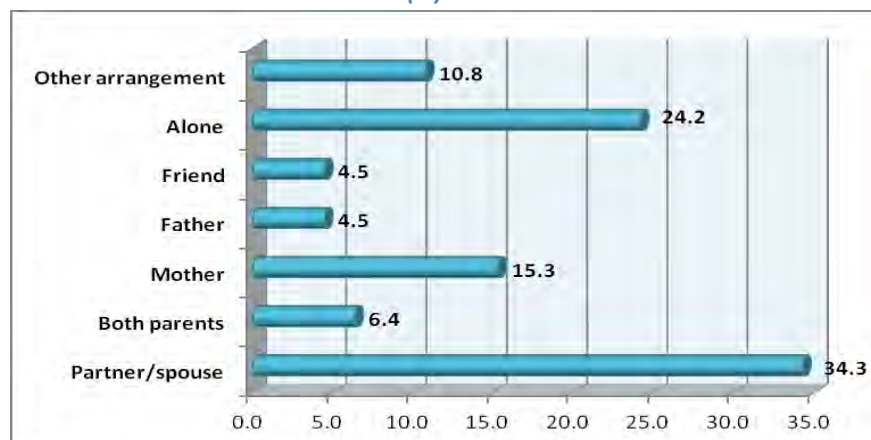


The great majority (81.6%) of respondents reported that they will have access to the same form of living / housing after prison.

2.8.12 Living Arrangements

Respondents were asked to indicate with whom they lived before incarceration: a large percentage of respondents reported they lived with partner/spouse (34.3%). About one-quarter (24.2%) reported living alone; 15.3% lived with their mother; 6.4% lived with both parents; 4.5% lived with their father and 4.5% lived with a friend. About one of every ten respondents (10.8%) reported other living arrangements (living with grandparents, brother/sister, children, homeless, hotel, other relatives, foster mother, family) (see Figure 2.8.12).

FIGURE 2.8.12: LIVING ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE INCARCERATION (%)



Almost eight of every ten respondents (79.0%) considered that after prison, they will have the same form of living/housing. About two of every ten respondents (17.8%) will not have the same form of living after released.

2.9 SOURCES OF INCOME

2.9.1 *Legal Sources of Income – Before Incarceration*

As occurred in previous years, a large proportion of respondents reported that their main source of income was from full time work (45.9%) (36 or more hours per week), followed by part time work (20.4%), and self-employed/odd jobs (22.9%). smaller proportions indicated income from family and friends (three inmates), welfare or Government benefits (one inmate) and ‘other’ sources (one inmate), (see Table 2.9.1).

TABLE 2.9.1: LEGAL SOURCES OF INCOME (%)

Legal sources of income before incarceration:	2015
Full time work	72 (45.9%)
Part-time work	32 (20.4%)
Self employed/odd jobs	36 (22.9)
Family and friends	3 (1.9%)
Other	1 (0.6%)
None	6 (3.8%)
Welfare or Government Benefits	1 (0.6%)

2.9.2 *Regular Legal Occupation – Before Incarceration*

In 2015, more than one-fifth of respondents (22.3%) reported having worked in construction before being incarcerated, followed by 13.4% who worked in mechanical/electrical/plumbing; 7.6% who worked in water sports/fishing/marine; 4.5% who worked in hospitality/hotel industry; 3.2% who worked in customer sales/services; 3.2% who worked as professional (e.g.: banker, office work); 1.3% had work experience/apprenticeship; 0.6% who worked in administrative duties (e.g.: file clerk) and 0.6% who worked in transportation.

A small percentage (3.8% or 6 inmates) were unemployed and 32.5% reported that they worked in ‘other’ occupations like: AC technician, art and crafts, barber shop, carpenter, chef, computers, dump cleaning, farming, high school, landscaping, musician, own business, police, supermarket and warehouse.

TABLE 2.8.2: PERCENTAGE OF REGULAR LEGAL OCCUPATION (%)

Regular Legal Occupation:	2015
Work experience/apprenticeship	1.3
Customer sales/services	3.2
Construction	22.3

Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing	13.4
Water Sports/Fishing/Marine	7.6
Administrative duties (e.g. file clerk)	0.6
Professional (e.g.; banker, office work)	3.2
Hospitality/Hotel Industry	4.5
Transportation	0.6
Unemployed	3.8
Other	32.5

More than two-thirds of respondents (67.5%) considered that they managed their monetary resources appropriately before prison, compared with 15.3% that admitted that they did not manage their monetary resources appropriately.

2.9.3 If not working - Categories

For those who indicated not working in the 2015 survey, 7.0% reported not working and looking, 1.3% reported not working and not looking, 1.3% reported sick/disabled and unable to work and 0.6% reported being a student (see Table 2.9.3).

TABLE 2.9.3: OTHER CATEGORIES (IF NOT WORKING) (2009-2015)

If not working, other categories:	2015
Not working and looking	11 (7.0%)
Not working and not looking	2 (1.3%)
Sick/disable & unable to work	2 (1.3%)
Student	1 (0.6%)
Retired	-
Welfare or Gov. Benefits	-
N/A	58 (36.9%)

2.9.4 Banking Situation

Almost half of the respondents (47.1%) reported having a bank account currently, compared with 49.7% that reported not having a bank account—some 33.1% of these inmates reported having a bank account in the past and 15.3% reported that they never had a bank account.

More than half of respondents (67.5%) felt that managed their money appropriately; almost one-third of respondents (28.0%) felt that do not managed their money appropriately.

2.9.5 Legal Income While Incarcerated

In order to obtain legal income while incarcerated, a significant proportion of inmates (65.0%) reported working. The jobs performed by the respondents were: AC repairs, administrative assistance, agriculture, kitchen assistance (cooker, cleaner), barber shop, janitorial/cleaning, church, construction, dog programme, food services, garbage, library, maintenance, pushing food cart, wood work and classes (see Figure 2.9.5.).

Almost half of the respondents that work (45.2%) reported working full time and 12.1% reported working part time.

A great majority of respondents (63.1%) considered that they managed their monetary resources appropriately in prison, compared with 19.1% that admitted that they do not manage their monetary resources appropriately in prison.

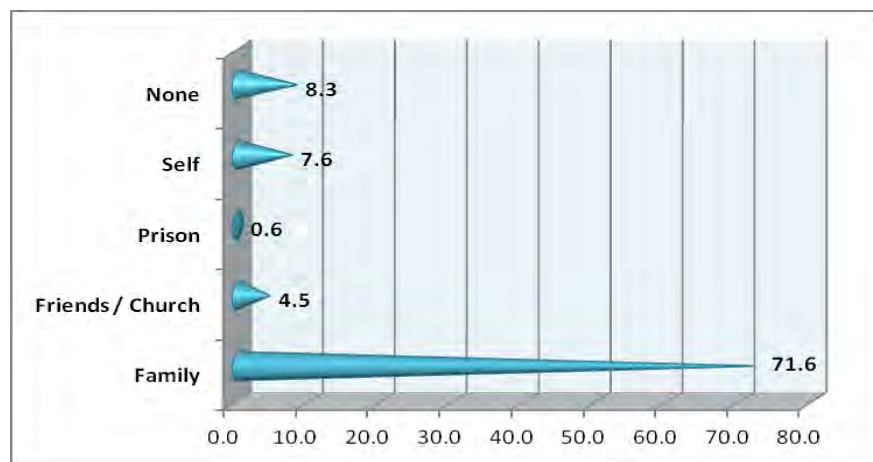
FIGURE 2.9.5: SOURCES OF INCOME WHILE INCARCERATED (%)



2.9.6 Financial Aid / Supplies – At the Prison

Respondents were asked from whom they receive financial aid and or supplies (e.g.: snacks, hygienic products, clothes, phone cards, cigarettes, etc.) at the prison. The majority (71.6%) reported receiving financial aid/supplies from family members (mother, girlfriend, children, and spouse), by themselves (7.6%), friends and/or church members (4.5%) and from the prison, one respondent.

TABLE 2.9.6: FINANCIAL AID/SUPPLIES WHILE INCARCERATED (%)



2.9.7 Employment after Release

More than half of the respondents (56.1%) felt that they will have a job after finishing their prison term. One-third of respondents reported that they will not have a job after prison.

2.10 FINAL COMMENTS

At the end of the survey, the respondents had the opportunity to express their opinion with regards to the current services at the prison. It was reinforced about the confidentiality of the survey and the importance of honesty in their answers.

- To the question: what type of service(s) at the prison do you consider is (are) the best? 42.7% reported that classes (educational and vocational) are the best service at the prison (but they are not enough), followed by the church services (8.9%), gym/exercise/practicing of sports (football) (5.1%), counselling (3.2%) and food (2.5%).

Other opinions expressed in relation to the best service were:

- Case Management, Family Life Centre, NA, AA, NDC
- Everything is fine
- Everything could be better
- External job that you can go out and workshops to get you ready for going back in the community
- F Wing, home visits
- Good ideas for vocational students, but limited funds.
- I get a good treatment, I don't have a problem**
- Surveys
- Lock down
- Medical services, religious services, educational services - Clinic
- Most of the services are beneficial
- Phones
- Resettlement
- Safety, security, respect
- Visiting

- To the question: what type of service(s) did you see in the past that you would like to see again?, the respondents reported the following (0.6% each):

GED should be mandatory

Alison programme

Anger management

Arts

Better food

Better schooling and wider categories

Bring back music studio, cooking classes.

Building crew, going out and working practical hands on work experience outside prison walls.

Everything still going on.

Fathers first, all offence programmes, behaviour modification, education program, ROTL

For NDC to come around more often.

High school diploma programme, farm materials donated, community programmes

Home visit

Home visits, family visits, job release, parole 2/3 vs 5/9

Farm. More work.

Like to see better services.

Like to see the officers conducting themselves in the right manner.

Integration back in society

Job programme. Counselling programme. LED programme.

Mechanics

Mechanics, leather works, please restart these two programs

More classes mechanic vehicles, plumbing.

More levels of: mechanic, electric, IT

More sports

More technical training

More work for inmates outside of prison and inside

mother's matters

Music

Night snacks

Nothing change

Nothing more now than before

Plumbing classes, electrical classes, more options for rehabilitation, rotl.

Recording studio, work in the community.

Sewing classes

Sex offence programme to help educate inmates about their actions.

Socialization with other inmates on different blocks.

Sell cigarettes and lighters

Strengthen AA meetings

Technical courses, sewing shop.

The work program, process of getting jobs, making good impressions at job interviews, writing resumes, etc.

Training criminals for re-entering back in sociality to be better community members.

Trust father parenting

Visitation tables change back to before, more officers in visit room instead of everyone suffers. Single tables.

Visiting room changed. Can't hug family. Less intimate.

would like to have more classes

Other respondents opined:

- ☒ None / Not sure (14.6%)
- ☒ More community work – be able to work outside the prison (7.6%)
- ☒ Drug counselling (1.3%)
- ☒ Education – it was well organized in the past / more computers (2.5%)
- ☒ Equal regimen and justice for all / equal rights (1.3%)
- ☒ NDC visits and programmes (1.3%)

Some respondents were upset for having to share a space with other inmates that smoke tobacco and/or marijuana. For this group, it has been very difficult to coexist with tobacco and/or marijuana users at prison, since there are not designated blocks/cells/areas for smokers or non-smokers. Respondents consider essential the designation of free tobacco / marijuana areas for their own health.

To the question: Is there an area which you feel requires more attention? Almost half of the respondents (49.0%) responded yes, compared with 18.5% that responded no.

From those that report yes, the following are the areas that the respondents considered requires more attention (0.6% each):

A learning centre where inmates can use their skills

Administration needs to be aligning with the new director.

All air condition for all

All prison: guards should be more attended to what is going on in the prison.

Attention to care and attention of inmates for example improvement in the quality of food. the prison block delta remand

Availability for personal items e.g. soap, toothbrush, counselling.

Availability of more exercise

Better living conditions - despite being incarcerated.

Bravo wing

Building need to be reconstructed

Category changes, high risk - low risk, cat A cat C

Caymanians should have first priority on the enhance wings. Visiting should be between 45mins to 1 hour.

Cell block need to be improved.

Computer room - break down and need to be replaced

Counselling. Psychologist.

Delta wing

Doesn't know

Electrical programme cancelled - no steady programmes, no consistency. Interaction with the inmates to be improved

Employment

Entire prison needs restructure. Need new up to date facility.

Every area needs to be restructured and the facility needs to be maintained.

Everything

Fairness to Caymanians

Family relationships

Food service - drinks are not too good.

Football field, cell block, grounds maintained, category process

Heat

Helping inmates retain close contact to family

HRU

Improve the kitchen - need to be repaired

Increase freq of drug counselling

Inmates drink a lot coffee - addition to caffeine

Inmates need more attention.

Job searching w/in the prison

Laundry - steal clothes

Library and education

Life sentence prisoners - no incentive

Longer educational classes

Maintenance

Mental health should have special attention. No youth prisoners (<18 years old)

Mentoring programme

Monitoring phone - always broken

Monitoring the blocks for violence and drugs.

More classes

More computers, more space, more teachers. Better sport/recreational facilities. More air conditioning.

More education and counselling

More training for officer (customer services)

More work

Need AC it is very hot. We seat all the time.

Needs more well being of prisoners. Being treated fairly. Treated with respect.

Offer more educational and vocational programs; electrical, plumbing; computer technology.

Officers need to be more professional when assisting inmates.

Quality and diversity of the staff (too much of one culture in the prison) it's just a job for the staff. they want staff that wants to be there

Space/ heat

Staff - more attention to all inmates regardless nationality

Technical training not being used to fullest advantage.

The area of family support. i.e.: family financial needs to be addressed when there is a honest need, through children and family centre

The basic education programs.

The children

The classes need to be more organized

The drug programs prevention

The hygiene of the kitchen and the cell block need urgent attention, but most important of all the delta block flooded a few weeks ago and inmates and officers had to take the water out of the block.

The prison is not sanitary, it needs to be cleaned and disinfected from top to bottom. Prisoners' health is now being affected.

The whole education setup. More focus on rehabilitation.

The whole prison

They need to attend to the prison more

To train staff to be more professional.

Treatment for inmates

Visiting rules**Vocational - limited resources, educational - limited resources. Computers. Counselling for re-entry.****Vocational area / ideas****Was just the education, but it has improved.****Work release programme****Work system****Yes but not comment**

Other respondents opined:

- ✎ Education: higher levels, not just basics, education department, more programmes, bring motivational speakers, positive influences, basic skills to get a job, vocational and trade classes, more online programmes – 8.9%
- ✎ Kitchen: food is not cooked at most times, should hire a chief to cook instead on inmates, hygiene and cleaning, structure – 5.1%
- ✎ None – 3.2%
- ✎ Rehabilitation: for lifers, in general – 2.5%
- ✎ Drug counselling – 1.3%

3. DISCUSSION



3. DISCUSSION

This survey was designed to determine and illustrate the drug use/misuse and drug market of inmates at **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 (limit and control measures of access) 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 two services (Northward and **Fairbanks**) 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 2015, more current users of legal and illegal drugs – alcohol (15.9%), tobacco (65.6%) and marijuana (45.9%) - in the prison were reported compared with previous years. Other substances (crack cocaine, cocaine powder, valium/benzodiazepines and donkey weed) reported less consumption in 2015.
- It is evident that the use of crack cocaine, cocaine powder, heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, valium/benzodiazepines, methadone, seasoned spliff and magic mushrooms as reported by inmates were initiated at much later ages than that of tobacco, alcohol, marijuana and donkey weed.
- It is important to note that the consumption of tobacco and marijuana and is not sporadic; the results suggest that these substances are used daily:
 - Tobacco: 52.2% used it between 21 and 30 days in the past 30 days; and
 - Marijuana: 29.2% used it between 21 and 30 days in the past 30 days.
 This behaviour may reflect not only use but abuse.

- The main sources reported for obtaining legal substances: at the prison, (tobacco and alcohol) were mainly from family and other inmates; while in the community they were obtained mainly from friends and from the shops..
- For illegal substances (mainly marijuana, crack cocaine and cocaine powder) at the prison, inmates have access through other inmates, friends, dealers, officers/staff and external sources. In the community, they have access through dealers and friends.
- A large proportion of respondents (58.0%) reported having consumed a mixture of an alcoholic beverage and an energy drink (e.g.: whiskey and red bull).
- For other substances (heroin, ecstasy, LSD, methamphetamine, valium/benzodiazepines, methadone, donkey weed, seasoned spliff, magic mushrooms, other drugs) access at the prison is very limited, but for those who have access, they obtained from friends and dealers, and in the community they obtained from friends, dealers and shops (pharmacies - specially for substances like valium/benzodiazepines).
- 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: in 2015, 1.9% 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 (38.9%), 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 “rape drug”, mollies, ice, lean, shabu and flakka (for description please refer to page 20 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.

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 (past 12 months and/or past 30 days) and four of every ten inmates reporting buying drugs while

incarcerated. In terms of selling drugs, almost a quarter of inmates reported selling drugs before arrest (past 12 months and/or past 30 days) and about one-fifth reported having sold drugs while incarcerated.

- A significant percentage of the families of the inmates that reported buying or selling drugs did not know about the **inmate's** 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 prisons: the main product of trade was phone cards, followed by cigarettes and personal belonging. Small percentages were reported in the community, except for the trade of personal belongings.

Criminal Activity:

- A large proportion of inmates were convicted (sentenced) and just about a quarter were on remand. Around one-third of inmates were serving sentences up to 5 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 sea and at the airport.
- It is notable that the great 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 and sentenced to prison and a small percentage were on parole and spend time at boys/girls home.
- Property offences were consistently the most prevalent charges that were reported by inmates in 2015, followed by drug offences, violent offences and public order offences.

Involvement of Drugs and Alcohol in Offending:

- Almost four out of every ten inmates (36.9%) 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, almost one-third (27.4%) 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 (8.9%) admitted having a gun and more than one-fifth of inmates (22.3%) 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 four of every ten 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 (29.3%) in 2015 and similarly over the years surveyed, that it was necessary to use guns when dealing with drugs in the Cayman Islands. Not many inmates (25.5%) felt that penalties for gun crimes were deterrents to carrying or using a gun.

Quality of Prison Life:

- Just a very small percentage (3.2%) of inmates reported being part of a gang at the prison and in the community.
- More than one-third of inmates reported been bullied in their life time. Most prevalent means of bullying was verbal, followed by fighting/teasing/picking, at school, at the prison, taking personal belongings, physical and family.
- Almost four of every ten inmates agreed that:
 - The relationship between staff and inmates are good;
 - Overall they are treated fairly by staff in the prison; and
 - Feel safe at the prison...
- The majority of inmates (80.3%) received visits during incarceration. Majority of the visitors are family members, followed by friends, church members / pastor, translator and boss. Majority also have permanent contact with family by telephone, mail or visits.

Education and Mandatory Services:

- The majority of inmates in 2015 were in favor of more mandatory education classes (81.9%), vocational training (60.5%), drug counselling (62.4%) and mandatory classes about drugs.
- The majority of inmates were motivated by the idea of attending some services proposed as mandatory while they are in prison. They believe that if these services were mandatory, it will be more beneficial for their rehabilitation and return to the community.

Personal Health:

- One to three inmates reported been diagnosed with HIV and Hepatitis C.
- A notable proportion of inmates reported being physically abused (15.9%), sexual abused (5.7%), neglected (14%) and abandoned (19%).
- Also notable proportion of inmates reported:
 - Taken psychiatric medication (12.7%);
 - Received psychiatric treatment 14.7%);
 - Been an in-patient in a psychiatric hospital or unit (7%);
 - Self-harmed or attempt suicide in the past (8.9%);
 - Attempted suicide (8.2%).

Source of Income:

- A relatively large percentage of inmates reportedly worked full time (45.9%), part time (20.4%) or were self-employed/odd jobs (22.9%) prior to incarceration. A large number of inmates were working in the construction industry and mechanical/electrical/plumbing.
- During prison, majority reported working (65.0%). The types of jobs executed at the prison are: janitorial/cleaning, maintenance, barber shop, wood work, kitchen, classes, dog programme, agriculture, church, administrative assistance, food service/delivery and AC repair.
- Majority (56.1%) felt that will have a job after prison.
- Other sources of income reported were: family, friends and self (work).

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% (7).
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.
5. 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:

6. 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

⁷ THE ADDICTION TREATMENT GAP. The benefits of expanding treatment sources, National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence. New Jersey. United States of America.

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.

7. 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 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.

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. This must also extend to random testing of staff (ion-scan) to detect risk of handling and potential trafficking into the prison.

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.

Appendix



4. Appendix I: Trends 2009 -2015: Charts and Graphics

4.1.1 Drug Use:

➤ Prevalence of Drugs:

	2009			2011			2013			2015		
	Lifetime	Annual	Current	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	82.8	66.9	65.6
E-Cigarettes										25.5	12.7	9.6
Alcohol	93.8	35.9	12.4	82.9	39	17.1	89.3	37.6	7.4	86.0	34.4	15.9
Marijuana	81.4	54.5	48.3	83.7	54.5	46.3	77.9	53.7	40.3	81.5	53.5	45.9
Crack Cocaine	20	4.8	0.7	21.1	8.1	1.6	15.4	9.4	2.7	14.6	5.7	1.9
Cocaine Powder	20.7	3.4	-	20.3	2.4	-	12.8	3.4	0.7	15.9	3.8	1.9
Heroin	2.8	-	-	2.4	-	-	1.3	0.7	-	0.6	-	-
Ecstasy	12.4	-	-	17.1	2.4	-	12.8	3.4	-	8.9	2.5	-
LSD	6.2	-	-	5.7	0.8	-	4	0.7	-	3.2	0.6	-
Methamphetamine	2.1	-	-	4.1	0.8	-	2	-	-	1.3	-	-
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	11.7	3.4	2.8	13	5.7	4.9	12.1	6	4.7	7.0	0.6	0.6
Methadone	2.1	-	-	2.4	-	-	1.3	0.7	-	0.6	-	-
Donkey Weed	13.1	0.7	0.7	12.2	2.4	2.4	7.4	2	1.3	8.9	3.2	1.9
Season Spiff	9.0	1.4	0.7	6.5	0.8	0.8	6.0	1.3	-	7.6	1.9	-
Magic Mushrooms	9.0	0.7	0.7	8.9	-	-	6.7	0.7	-	5.7	0.6	-
Other Drug	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.3	0.8	0.8	3.4	2	0.7	3.2	-	-

➤ Age of first use:

	2009			2011			2013			2015		
	Age of first use			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)	n	Mean (yrs)	Median (yrs)
Tobacco	122	17.6	16	101	16	15	119	17.6	17	130	9.9	9.5
E-Cigarette										40	28.5	28.5
Alcohol	131	14.1	14	102	15.4	15	133	16.9	16.5	135	9.5	9.0
Marijuana	117	17.9	17	103	17.1	16	116	13.7	13.5	128	13.2	13.5
Crack Cocaine	28	25.4	23	26	25.8	25.8	23	23.4	21	23	26	25.5
Cocaine Powder	27	24.8	24	25	21.9	21	19	23	22	25	23.5	26.3
Heroin	4	25.5	24.5	3	24	25	2	22	22	1	22.5	22.5
Ecstasy	18	27.5	26	21	23.7	23	19	24.4	23.5	4	23.8	24
LSD	7	25.4	19	7	20.1	21	6	21	22	5	25.5	23.5
Methamphetamine	3	36.7	30	5	18.8	18	2	26	26	2	23.5	23.5
Valium/ Benzodiazepines	15	24.6	23.5	16	24.8	23	18	25.2	25	11	32.4	30
Methadone	3	31	25	3	18.5	18.5	2	23	23	1	33	33
Donkey Weed	19	15.9	15	15	18.7	18.5	11	13.3	14	14	18.1	15
Season Splif	13	25.4	24	8	20.5	18.5	9	21.6	19.5	12	28.5	29
Magic Mushrooms	13	22.9	20.5	11	18.1	17.5	10	17.4	20	9	22.6	23
Other Drug	4	14.5	15.5	4	33.5	33.5	5	18.5	19	5	13	13

➤ Number of days using substances in the past month:

	2009			2011			2013			2015		
	1-10	11-20	21-30	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	5.7	1.8	52.2
E-Cigarette										1.2	0.6	0.6
Alcohol	10.3	1.4	14.5	12.2	2.4	2.4	5.4	0.7	0.7	12.0	0.6	3.1
Marijuana	10.3	6.9	31	12.2	2.4	25.2	12.8	4.7	16.1	7.0	3.8	29.2
Crack Cocaine	0.7	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	1.4	-	-	0.6	0.6	1.3
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.3	1.8	-
Heroin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecstasy	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.6	-	-
LSD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	0.6	-	-
Valium/Benzodiazepines	1.4	-	1.4	2.4	-	1.6	2.7	0.7	1.3	0.6	-	0.6
Methadone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
Donkey Weed	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	1.2	-	0.6
Season Spliff	-	-	0.7	0.8	-	-	0.7	-	-	1.2	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-
Other Drug	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	-	0.7	-	-	-	-	-

- Other drugs used in the streets that have not been mentioned in the surveys:
 - ☑ 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 anesthesia)
- 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.

➤ Sources:

2009 – 2013:

	Friends			Partner/Spouse			Family		
	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
Alcohol	22.1	15.4	20.8	1.4	1.6	3.4	6.9	4.1	9.4
Marijuana	40.0	34.1	32.2	0.7	2.4	2.0	4.8	4.9	6.7
Crack Cocaine	4.3	6.5	4.0	0.1	-	0.7	-	0.8	1.3
Cocaine Powder	5.5	7.3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	0.7
Heroin	-	0.8	-	0.7	-	0.7	-	-	-
Ecstasy	7.6	6.5	7.4	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
LSD	3.4	2.4	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Methamphetamine	1.4	0.8	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Valium/Benzodiazepines	2.1	2.4	2.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.8	0.7
Methadone	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Donkey Weed	3.4	2.4	2.7	0.7	-	-	-	-	-
Season Spliff	3.8	2.4	2.7	-	-	0.7	-	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	3.1	3.3	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Drug	0.7	0.8	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-

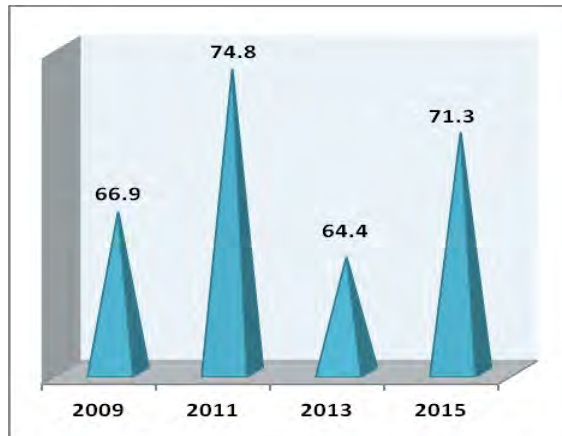
	Shop			Dealer			Other		
	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013	2009	2011	2013
Tobacco	67.6	67.5	53.7	1.4	0.8	0.7	-	2.4	3.4
Alcohol	72.4	61.0	63.8	2.8	4.1	3.4	6.2	3.3	1.3
Marijuana	0.7	0.8	2.0	48.3	46.3	36.9	9.0	8.1	7.4
Crack Cocaine	-	-	-	14.0	13.0	13.4	2.3	0.8	-
Cocaine Powder	-	-	-	11.0	11.4	8.7	1.4	1.6	0.7
Heroin	-	-	-	1.4	0.8	-	0.7	-	0.7
Ecstasy	-	0.8	-	1.4	7.3	4.7	1.4	0.8	-
LSD	-	-	-	2.1	2.4	2.0	-	0.8	0.7
Methamphetamine	-	-	-	0.7	1.6	2.0	-	0.8	-
Valium/Benzodiazepines	0.7	0.8	4.0	0.7	-	0.7	7.6	5.7	4.7
Methadone	-	1.6	0.7	2.1	-	-	-	2.4	0.7
Donkey Weed	-	0.8	-	0.7	0.8	0.7	7.6	5.7	3.4
Season Spliff	-	-	-	3.8	3.3	3.4	2.1	-	-
Magic Mushrooms	-	-	-	1.0	2.4	1.3	4.1	1.6	2.7
Other Drug	-	-	-	-	0.8	2.7	2.1	0.8	-

2015:

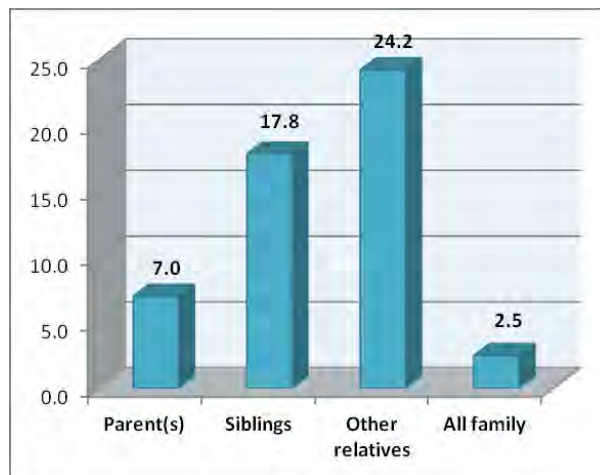
2015	IN THE PRISON						
	Friends	Partner/ Spouse	Family	Dealer	Other Inmates	Officers /Staff	External Sources
Tobacco	28.7	10.2	45.2	5.7	22.9	10.2	8.9
Alcohol	5.1	-	1.9	0.6	6.4	1.9	5.7
Marijuana	15.9	1.3	4.5	11.5	29.3	8.3	8.3
Crack Cocaine	2.5	-	-	4.5	1.9	-	0.6
Cocaine Powder	1.9	-	-	3.8	1.3	-	0.6
Heroin	0.6	-	-	-	0.6	-	0.6
Ecstasy	1.3	-	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	0.6
LSD	0.6	-	-	0.6	0.6	-	0.6
Methamphetamine	0.6	-	-	-	0.6	0.6	0.6
Valium/Benzodiazepines	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.6	-	0.6
Methadone	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	1.3
Donkey Weed	1.9	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.5
Seasoned Spliff	1.3	-	-	1.9	1.9	-	0.6
Magic Mushrooms	0.6	0.6	-	-	0.6	-	0.6
Other Drug	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.6

2015	AT THE COMMUNITY				
	Friends	Partner/ Spouse	Family	Dealer	Shop
Tobacco	14.6	1.9	8.3	2.5	66.9
Alcohol	13.4	2.5	4.5	2.5	63.7
Marijuana	30.6	3.8	6.4	52.2	5.7
Crack Cocaine	3.8	-	-	11.5	0.6
Cocaine Powder	3.8	-	-	11.5	-
Heroin	1.3	-	-	1.3	-
Ecstasy	5.1	-	-	3.8	-
LSD	2.5	-	-	2.5	-
Methamphetamine	0.6	-	0.6	1.3	0.6
Valium/Benzodiazepines	1.9	-	-	2.5	0.6
Methadone	0.6	0.6	-	1.3	-
Donkey Weed	3.8	-	-	2.5	1.3
Seasoned Spliff	2.5	-	-	5.1	0.6
Magic Mushrooms	1.9	-	0.6	3.8	-
Other Drug	0.6	-	1.9	0.6	0.6

- Family knows of illegal drug use:



- Members of the family who uses illegal drugs:



- Injected illegal drugs:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Injected drugs:	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.9

- Treat by a doctor as a result of use of any substance:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Treat by a doctor as a result of use of any substance:	9.7	8.1	6.7	8.9

- Received counselling or rehabilitation treatment:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Received counselling or rehabilitation treatment:	43.4	54.4	41.6	38.9

- Counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of use of any substance:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Alcohol	16.6	23.6	20.8	17.8
Marijuana	33.8	43.1	28.9	28.0
Tobacco	4.1	4.1	2.0	3.8
Heroin	2.1	1.6	-	1.3
Crack-Cocaine	15.2	17.1	12.1	12.1
Ecstasy	1.4	-	-	0.6
Powder cocaine	2.1	4.1	2.7	5.7
Other drugs	-	0.8	2.0	1.9

- Able to stop using drugs while incarcerated:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	49.0	57.7	40.3	43.9
No	30.3	22.0	35.6	35.7
Don't use drugs	20.7	18.7	18.8	15.9

- Reasons to stop using drugs while incarcerated:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Limited access to drugs	9.0	11.4	6.7	10.2
Free-drugs friends	1.4	3.3	3.4	1.9
Working	4.8	5.7	3.4	4.5
Other	33.8	32.5	26.8	30.6

- Factors that prevent further usage of drugs while in prison or on the streets:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Change of friends associate with	31.0	22.0	25.5	29.3
Supportive family/friends	23.4	12.2	22.8	20.4
Long term treatment programme	5.5	12.2	10.1	13.4
Change of housing	6.9	4.9	8.7	13.4
Stable employment	18.6	24.4	30.9	26.1
Less access to drugs while in prison	11.7	4.9	12.8	14.6
Prison treatment programme	15.9	7.3	8.7	8.3
Other:	17.2	17.1	19.5	16.6



Other factors:

Change of environment	-	0.8	0.7	
Getting out of prison	-	0.8	-	
Personal choice	8.3	11.3	10.7	7.0
Keep busy	-	0.8	-	5.7
Counselling / Treatment	0.7	0.7	0.7	
Emotional & family	4.1	-	-	0.6
Religion	0.7	-	-	
All the above	-	-	0.7	
Incentive	-	-	-	0.6
Smoke free block	-	-	-	0.6
Nothing	-	-	-	0.6

4.1.2 Drug Market:

- Most accessible drug in the community:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Alcohol	65.5	69.1	69.8	71.3
Marijuana	38.6	30.9	40.9	45.2
Tobacco	35.9	42.3	45.6	46.5
Other: Cocaine	7.6	6.5	9.4	10.2

- Buy / bought drugs:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Last 12 months	54.5	65.0	55.7	54.1
Last 30 days	51.0	56.9	42.3	49.7
During prison	49.0	50.4	37.6	41.4

- Sell / sold drugs:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Last 12 months	32.4	49.6	25.5	26.1
Last 30 days	29.0	33.3	20.1	24.8
During prison	24.8	27.6	12.8	17.2

- Family knows that sell / bought drugs:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Buy/bough drugs	35.2	49.6	37.6	44.6
Sell/sold drugs	20.7	26	18.8	22.3

- If sold drugs, did it to support him/herself or their family:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
	33.1	37.4	32.9	29.3

- Trade of goods for drugs:

Product	In Prison				In the Community			
	2009	2011	2013	2015	2009	2011	2013	2015
Phone cards	34.5	16.3	10.7	36.3	-	7.3	4.7	1.9
Cigarettes	36.6	38.2	26.8	35.0	1.4	6.5	3.4	3.8
Personal belongings	9.0	6.5	2.7	8.3	3.4	15.4	4.7	6.4
Sexual favors	1.4	9.8	0.7	-	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.9

4.1.3 Criminal Activity:

- Previous criminal activity: Response of “Yes”

Previous criminal activity:	2009 %	2011 %	2013 %	2015 %
Arrested	66.2	64.2	59.7	82.2
Sentenced to probation	35.9	33.3	32.2	43.9
Sentenced to prison	51.0	56.9	59.1	64.3
On parole	15.9	12.2	12.1	10.2
Spend time at boys/girls home	-	-	-	22.3

- Previous charged before current charge: **Response of “Yes”**

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Previous charged	61.4	30.1	32.2	43.9

- Current/Previous offence:

	2009		2011		2013		2015	
Charged with:	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous	Current	Previous
Violent Offences	40.7	17.9	44.8	27.6	55.1	28.8	63.6	35.7
Property Offences	26.9	20.7	28.4	25.2	43.6	37.0	37.0	39.5
Drug Offences	32.4	35.9	43.1	32.5	35.0	43.7	27.4	36.3
Public Order Offences	17.9	12.4	18.5	13.8	20.8	28.2	24.8	23.6
Other	9.0	6.9	19.5	7.3	8.7	4.7	3.8	5.1

- Served prison time:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Served prison time:	57.9	57.7	61.1	59.2
What offence?				
Violent Offences	14.5	17.1	16.8	21.0
Property Offences	11.0	7.3	17.4	12.1
Drug Offences	26.2	26.0	26.8	19.7
Public Order Offences	4.8	2.4	3.4	5.7
Other	14.5	17.1	15.4	19.7

➤ Ever been fined: Response of “Yes”

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Been fined:	60.7	68.3	47.7	60.5
What offence?				
Violent Offences	4.8	4.9	3.4	6.4
Property Offences	12.4	6.5	8.1	6.4
Drug Offences	24.8	24.4	15.4	21.7
Public Order Offences	8.3	12.2	4.0	12.1
Other	18.6	13.0	20.1	20.4

➤ Ever been on probation:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Been on probation:	45.5	47.2	41.6	47.1
What offence?				
Violent Offences	8.3	6.5	7.4	8.9
Property Offences	8.3	4.1	11.4	7.0
Drug Offences	23.4	19.5	15.4	27.4
Public Order Offences	2.1	1.6	2.0	2.5
Other	8.3	8.9	7.4	9.6

➤ Currently, under a court order related to an earlier offence:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Under court order:	11.7	8.1	12.1	15.3
Bail	4.1	2.4	7.4	5.7
Probation order	0.7	4.1	1.3	1.9
Community service	-	0.8	-	0.6
Conditional discharge	0.7	-	1.3	-
No order	2.1	-	-	-
Orderer to keep the peace	-	-	0.7	1.3
Other	3.4	1.6	2.7	2.5

- Drugs connected to current/previous offence:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Drugs connected to current offence:	43.4	48.8	43.0	36.9
Drugs connected to previous offence:	57.2	35.8	36.2	39.5
Under the influence of drugs		22.0	20.8	28.0
To support drug habit		12.2	11.4	11.5
Involved with drug trade		17.9	13.4	12.1
Personal use of drugs		8.9	14.1	19.1
Other		7.3	4.0	3.2
↓				
Drugs found next to him				0.6
Importation				0.6
Motivation				0.6
Not affected				0.6

- Alcohol connected to current/previous offence:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Alcohol connected to current offence:	23.4	30.1	22.1	27.4
Alcohol connected to previous offence:	15.2	22.8	19.5	21.0
Under the influence of alcohol		25.2	19.5	27.4
To support alcohol habit		4.1	4.0	1.3
Drunk driving		2.1	2.7	1.3
Other		4.1	5.4	3.8
↓				
Drunk disorderly				0.6
Get angry when drinking				0.6
Not thinking				0.6
Partner was used				0.6
The spur of the moment				0.6

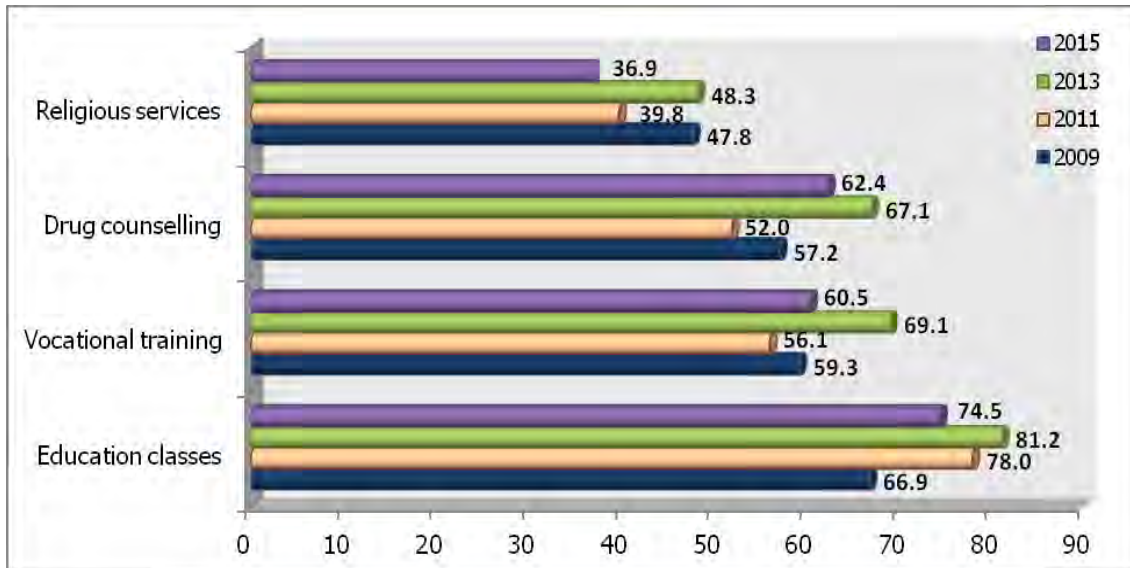
4.1.4 Weapon Use:

Do you own a gun:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	11	8.1	8.1	8.9
No	88.3	89.4	91.3	89.8
Do you have access to a gun:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	24.1	24.4	22.8	22.3
No	75.2	73.2	74.5	75.2
Is this gun licensed firearm:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	2.8	4.1	7.4	1.9
No	22.8	23.6	26.2	31.8
Describe how to obtain a gun in CI:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Very easy	29.7	25.2	20.8	19.7
Easy	26.9	22.8	19.5	24.8
Difficult	7.6	10.6	12.8	14.6
Very difficult	4.1	4.9	7.4	8.3
Don't know	31.7	35.8	37.6	29.9
Can you rent a gun and return it:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	24.1	37.4	32.2	38.9
No	26.2	54.5	51.7	47.1
Don't know	49	-	-	-

Have you used a gun for a crime:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	14.5	15.4	14.8	17.8
No	84.1	81.3	83.2	70.7
Is a gun necessary when dealing with drugs in CI:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	42.1	37.4	32.2	29.3
No	44.1	54.5	57.7	59.2
Don't know	11.7	-	-	-
Do penalties for gun crimes stop	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	17.9	17.9	23.5	25.5
No	79.3	76.4	72.5	66.9
Don't know	0.7	-	-	-
Used another weapon for a crime:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	30.3	30.9	20.8	30.6
No	69	61.8	69.8	61.8
If other weapon, which one:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Knife	16.3	22.8	17.4	30.6
Razor	1.6	5.7	1.3	3.2
Machete	8.3	19.5	11.4	14.0
Club, bat or pipe	4.8	7.3	3.4	5.7
Scissors	-	2.4	2.0	1.9

4.1.5 Education:

- Mandatory services at prison:



- Services offered are beneficial to rehabilitation:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	82.8	91.9	89.3	86.0
No	15.2	6.5	8.7	12.1
Not sure	0.7	-	-	-

4.1.6 Personal Health:

- Abuse:

	2009		2011		2013		2015	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Phisically Abused	11	1	10	5	17	7	22	3
Sexually Abused	8	1	3	4	6	2	7	2
Neglected	10	0	9	0	16	1	20	2
Abandoned	11	1	13	0	13	1	29	1

4.1.7 Sources of Income:

- Legal source of income before incarceration:

Legal sources of income before incarceration:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Full time work	75 (51.7%)	47 (38.2%)	73 (49.0%)	72 (45.9%)
Part-time work	19 (13.1%)	32 (26.0%)	30 (20.1%)	32 (20.4%)
Self employed/odd jobs	35 (24.1%)	28 (22.8%)	23 (15.4%)	36 (22.9)
Family and friends	2 (1.4%)	4 (3.3%)	6 (4.0%)	3 (1.9%)
Other	4 (2.8%)	5 (4.1%)	10 (6.7%)	1 (0.6%)
None	9 (6.2%)	4 (3.3%)	5 (3.4%)	6 (3.8%)
Welfare or Government Benefits	-	-	-	1 (0.6%)

- If not working prior to incarceration:

If not working, other categories:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Not working and looking	20 (13.8%)	12 (9.8%)	47 (31.5%)	11 (7.0%)
Not working and not looking	6 (4.1%)	1 (0.8%)	2 (1.3%)	2 (1.3%)
Sick/disable & unable to work	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.6%)	4 (2.7%)	2 (1.3%)
Student	1 (0.7%)	1 (0.8%)	4 (2.7%)	1 (0.6%)
Retired	1 (0.7%)	2 (1.6%)	0	-
Welfare or Gov. Benefits	1 (0.7%)	0	0	-
N/A	-	-	44 (29.5%)	58 (36.9%)

➤ Regular legal occupation:

Regular Legal Occupation:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Work experience/apprenticeship	1.4	3.3	2.0	1.3
Customer sales/services	9.7	8.9	8.1	3.2
Construction	40.7	30.9	31.6	22.3
Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing	17.9	13.8	18.8	13.4
Water Sports/Fishing/Marine	9.7	4.9	4.7	7.6
Administrative duties (e.g. file clerk)	0.7	3.3	2.7	0.6
Professional (e.g.; banker, office worker)	0	3.3	5.4	3.2
Hospitality/Hotel Industry	2.8	3.3	5.4	4.5
Transportation	1.4	0	2.0	0.6
Unemployed	4.8	1.6	4.0	3.8
Other	1.4	25.2	20.1	32.5

➤ Legal source of 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%)

In 2015, a detailed description of “legal source of income while incarcerated” is presented in this report (see page 40).

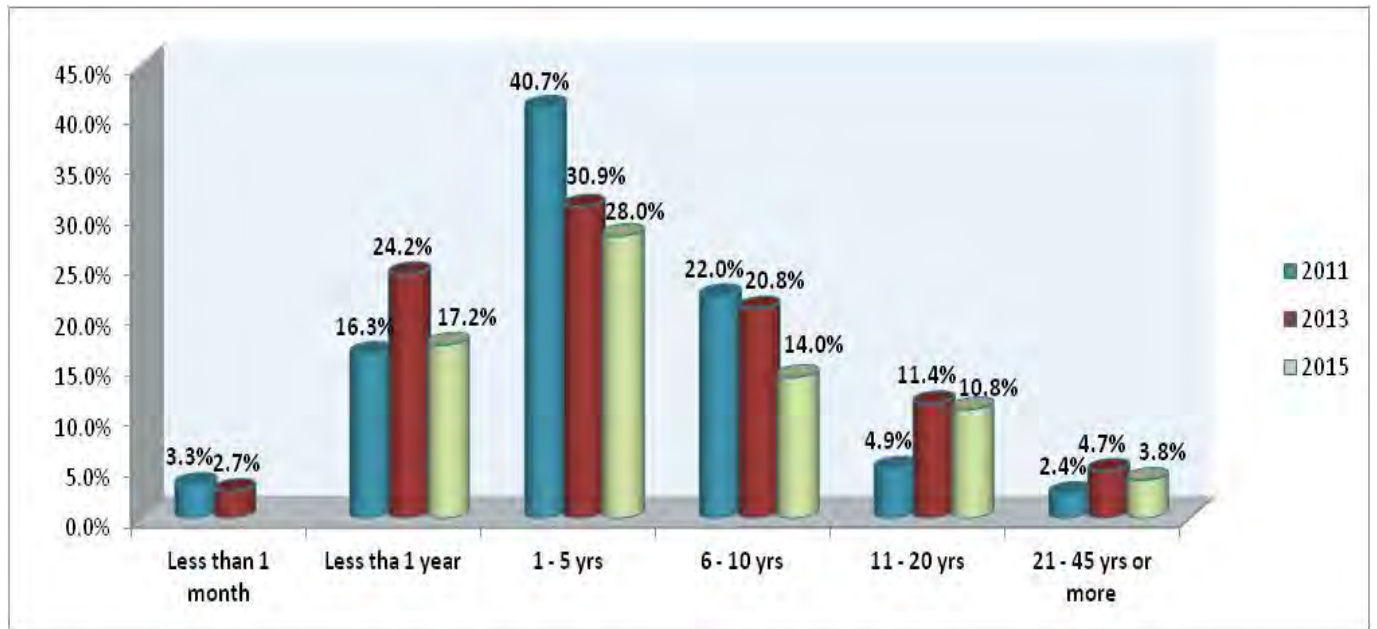
4.1.8 Demographics:

➤ Prison status:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Remanded	20.0	20.3	26.8	26.1
Sentenced	80.0	78	73.2	72.0

➤ Length of Sentence:

	2011	2013	2015
Less than 1 month	3.3%	2.7%	
Less tha 1 year	16.3%	24.2%	17.2%
1 - 5 yrs	40.7%	30.9%	28.0%
6 - 10 yrs	22.0%	20.8%	14.0%
11 - 20 yrs	4.9%	11.4%	10.8%
21 - 45 yrs or more	2.4%	4.7%	3.8%



➤ Place of arrested:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
At the airport	6.9	7.3	2.0	3.2
At sea	4.8	5.7	3.4	1.9
In the community	63.4	65.9	50.3	49.0
At the seaport	2.1	0.8	-	-
Where the crime was committed	8.3	8.1	4.0	10.8
Other	14.5	24.4	38.3	26.1

Othe places:	2009	2011	2013	2015
Surrendered	4.1	4.1	2.0	2.5
Workplace	3.4	-	4.0	-
Police Station	3.4	1.6	4.7	1.9
Court	1.4	1.6	2.0	2.5
Immigration	-	0.8	0.7	-
DCR Programme	-	0.8	-	-
Home/Streets/Friend's House	-	-	24.1	22.9
FCU	-	-	1.3	-
Overseas	-	-	-	0.6
Hotel	-	-	-	0.6
Rehab.				0.6

➤ Age distribution:

Age Distribution	2009	2011	2013	2015
Less than 20 yrs	8.3	6.0	4.7	6.4
20 - 29 yrs	37.9	42.0	32.9	32.5
30 - 39 yrs	23.4	34.0	30.2	29.9
40 - 49 yrs	19.3	29.0	20.8	17.8
50 - 59 yrs	9.0	8.0	8.7	8.9
More than 60 yrs	0.0	4.0	2.0	2.5

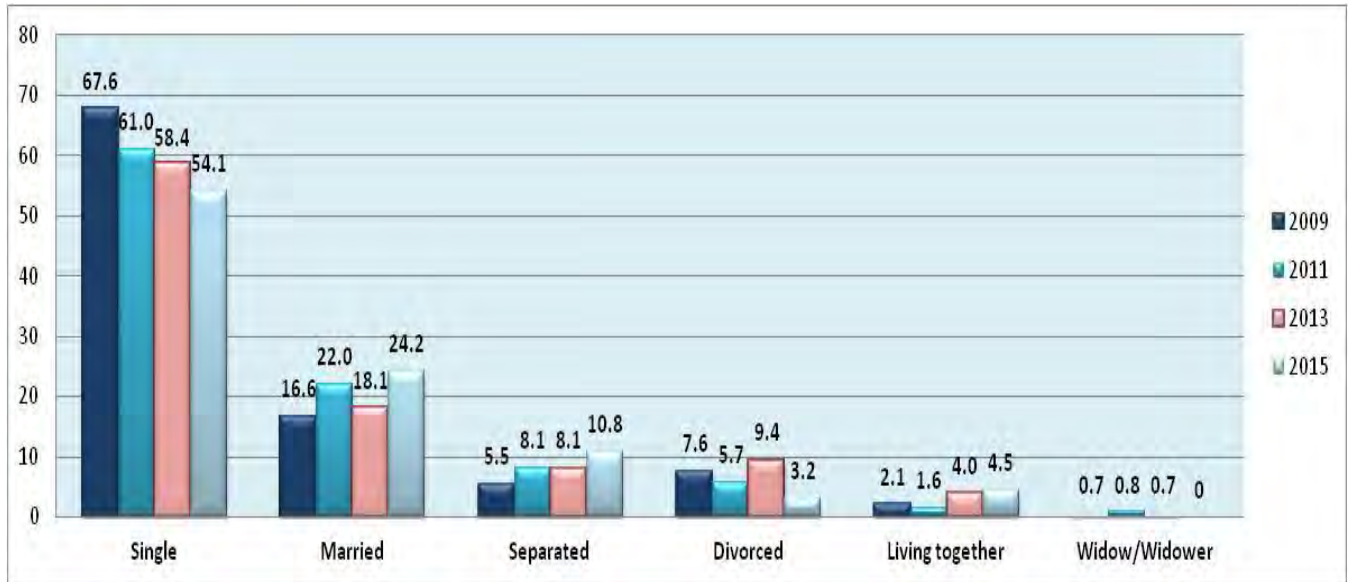
➤ Gender:

Gender	2009	2011	2013	2015
Female	6.9	6.5	9.4	6.0
Male	93.1	93.5	90.6	94.0

➤ Race:

Ethnic Origin (Race)	2009	2011	2013	2015
Black	64.8	63.4	58.4	57.3
White	8.3	9.8	11.4	11.5
Spanish/ Hispanic/Latino	1.4	0.8	10.1	12.1
Pacific Islander	7.6	9.8	3.4	1.3
Other	16.6	12.2	12.2	8.9

➤ Marital status:



➤ Country of birth:

Country of Birth	2009	2011	2013	2015
Cayman Islands	75.9	74.0	75.2	68.2
Caribbean Nations	15.2	13.0	16.8	13.4
North America	3.4	6.5	-	0.6
Central America	2.8	4.1	-	3.8
South America	1.4	-	-	2.5
Europe	-	1.6	-	3.8
Africa / Asia	1.4	-	-	1.3
Other Nations	-	-	7.5	-

➤ Citizen from another country:

Other Citizenship	2009	2011	2013	2015
Cayman Islands	8.3	4.6	7.4	5.7
Caribbean Nations	2.8	0.8	3.4	7.6
North America	3.5	2.4	4.7	-
Central America	2.1	-	0.1	-
South America	-	-	-	-
Europe	0.7	3.2	3.4	-
Africa / Asia	-	-	-	-
Other Nations	-	-	-	10.8

➤ District:

District of residence	2009	2011	2013	2015
George Town	37.2	37.4	40.3	47.1
West Bay	38.6	35.8	31.5	26.1
Bodden Town	10.3	15.4	16.8	14.6
East End	5.5	2.4	4.0	1.9
North Side	3.4	1.6	2.7	2.5
Other (arrested at seaport/airport)	3.4	4.1	2.7	1.3
Cayman Brac / Little Cayman	1.4	2.4	2.0	3.8

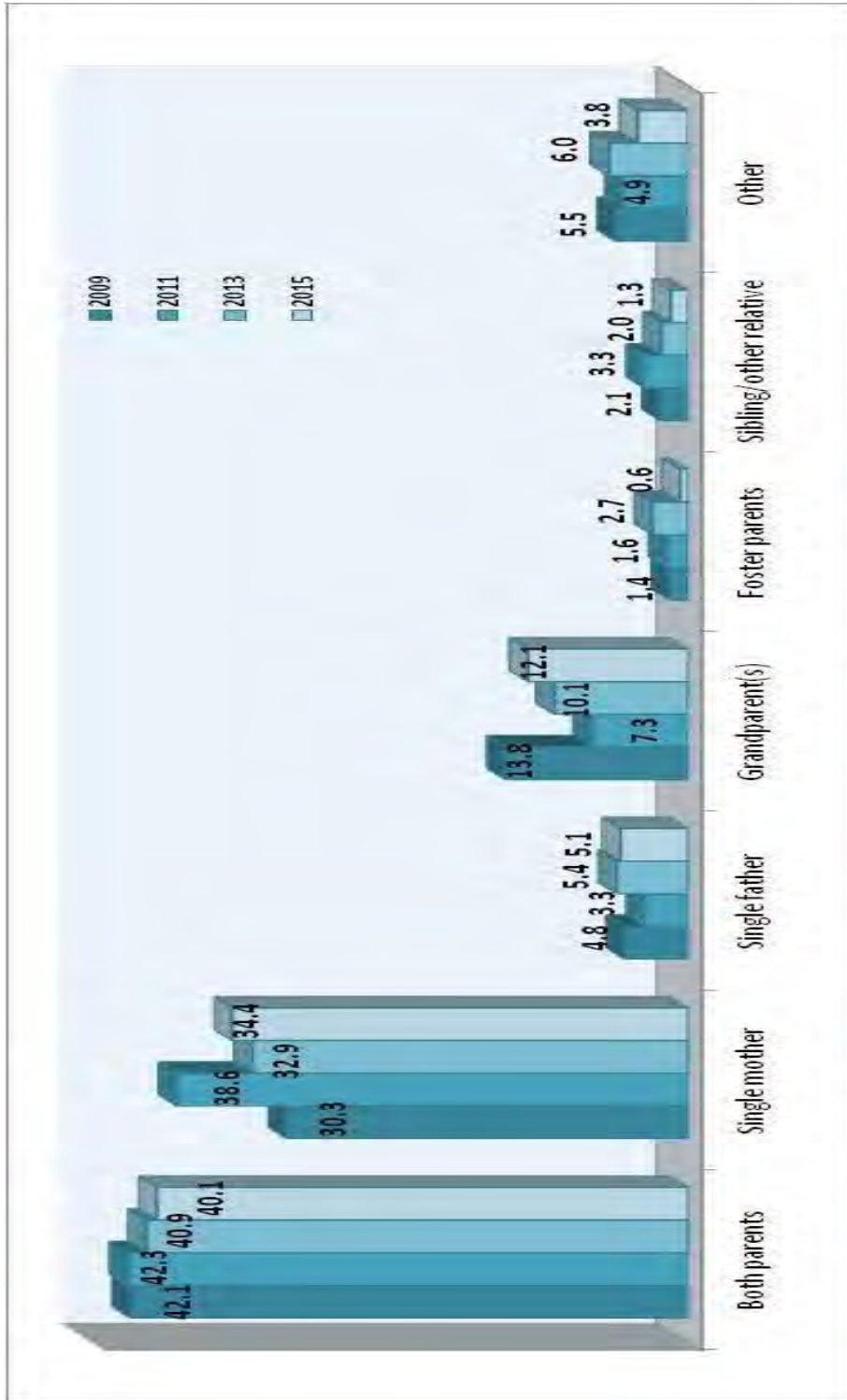
➤ Level of education:

Level of Education	2009	2011	2013	2015
Complete High School	51.0	58.5	50.3	52.2
Complete Middle School	25.5	23.6	21.5	22.3
Complete College/University	9.0	9.8	16.8	17.8
Complete Primary School	9.0	3.3	10.7	5.1
Never attended school	4.8	3.3	0.7	0.6

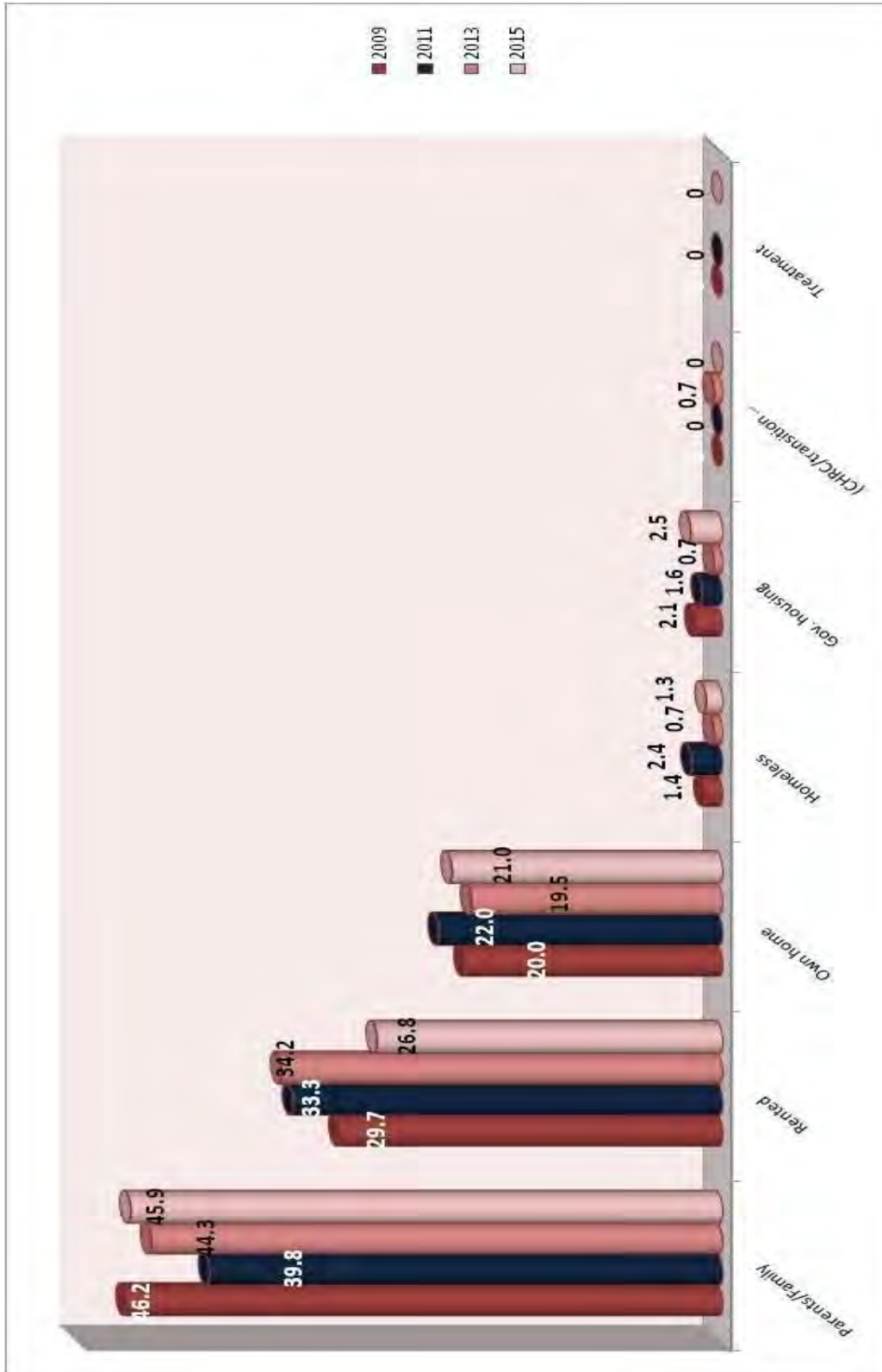
➤ Technical or vocational qualifications:

Technical or vocational qualifications	2009	2011	2013	2015
Yes	45.5	52.0	57.0	52.2

➤ Parental upbringing:



➤ Type of housing before incarceration:



- Living arrangement before incarceration:

	2009	2011	2013	2015
Partner/spouse	31.0	34.1	34.9	35.7
Both parents	6.2	9.8	7.4	6.4
Mother	17.2	14.6	19.5	15.3
Father	4.1	4.1	6.0	4.5
Friend	3.4	4.9	3.4	4.5
Alone	22.8	22.8	20.1	24.2
Other arrangement	15.2	6.5	13.4	10.8

5. Appendix II: Questionnaire

DO NOT PUT NAME ANY WHERE IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE



Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services Survey 2015

QUESTIONNAIRE

This survey is being conducted with all inmates (at Northward and Fairbanks) to find out the programming needs of the current 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 this questionnaire there are several types of questions that you might not think are related to substance use. Please complete all questions, as they allow us to evaluate how substance use might be related to your offending.

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

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

THANK YOU FOR TAKE PART OF THE SURVEY!



□ □ □ □

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Volunteer,

* Please use a blue or black pen (alternatively, you also may use pencil).

* Please fill in the answer that the inmate consider is appropriate. You may do so by filling in the circle (bubble). For example:

How do you rate your physical health?

- Excellent Fair
- Very good Poor
- Good

* Completely erase any answer you (or the inmate) want to change. If using a pen, please cross out the wrong answer with an (x) and fill in the circle (bubble) with the correct answer.

* Please do not make any other marking or comments on the answers pages.

Before starting this survey, please indicate the current time (e.g.: 08:15 am) : am/pm

HMP NORTHWARD HMP FAIRBANKS

Thank you for volunteering with us!

1. 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:

	In your <u>lifetime</u> ?	In the <u>last 12 months</u> ?	In the <u>last 30 days</u> ?	If answered <u>yes</u> , what age did you first use it?	How many days have used it in the <u>last month</u> ?
1. 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
a. 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"/>
b. E-Cigarettes:	<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"/>
c. 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"/>
d. 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"/>
e. 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"/>
f. 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"/>
g. 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"/>



	In your <u>lifetime</u> ?	In the <u>last 12 months</u> ?	In the <u>last 30 days</u> ?	If answered yes, what age did you first use?	How many days have used it in the <u>last month</u> ?
h. 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"/>
i. 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"/>
j. 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"/>
k. 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"/>
l. 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"/>
m. "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"/>
n. "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"/>
o. "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"/>
p. 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?

2. Have you ever heard of any other drug that has not been previously mentioned that you would try? Yes No

If yes, what drug?

3. As far as you know, are there any other drugs on the streets or in prison that you have heard of being used but not mentioned in this survey? Yes (Specify)

- No
- Unsure
- Don't know

4. Have you ever consumed a mixture of an alcoholic beverage and a energy drink? (e.g., whiskey and red bull) Yes No

5. Please indicate from whom/where do you usually get the following substances: (If no drug used, skip to Q.6)

	IN THE PRISON						IN THE COMMUNITY					
	FRIENDS	PARTNER/SPOUSE	FAMILY	DEALER	OTHER INMATES	OFFICERS/STAFF	EXTERNAL SOURCES	FRIENDS	PARTNER/SPOUSE	FAMILY	DEALER	SHOP
5a. Tobacco:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5b. Alcohol	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5c. Marijuana	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



	IN THE PRISON						IN THE COMMUNITY					
	FRIENDS	PARTNER/SPOUSE	FAMILY	DEALER	OTHER INMATES	OFFICERS/STAFF	EXTERNAL SOURCES	FRIENDS	PARTNER/SPOUSE	FAMILY	DEALER	SHOP
5d. Crack Cocaine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5e. Cocaine Powder	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5f. Heroin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5g. Ecstasy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5h. LSD	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5i. Methamphetamine	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5j. Valium-benzodiazepines	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5k. Methadone	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5l. Donkey Weed	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5m. Seasoned Spliff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5n. Magic Mushrooms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5o. Other drug	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

6. Does your family know of your illegal drug use? Yes No I don't use any illegal drug
7. Is there someone in your family that uses illegal drugs? Yes No
 If yes, which member of the family? (e.g: father, uncle, cousin)
8. Have you ever injected illegal drugs? Yes No **(If not, skip to Q.10)**
9. Have you injected drugs in the last 30 days? Yes No
10. Have you ever been treated by a doctor as a result of use of any substance?
 Yes No I don't use any substance
11. Have you ever received counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of use of any substance?
 If yes, which substance? (please fill in all the apply): Yes No I don't use any substance
- Alcohol Crack Cocaine Tobacco Powder Cocaine
 Marijuana Ecstasy Heroin Other
12. Do you think that you need treatment for drug or alcohol use? Yes No Don't know
13. In the last 30 days have you taken any drugs which **have not been prescribed** by a doctor? Yes No
14. Were you able to stop using drugs while incarcerated? Yes No I don't use drugs
 If yes, indicate reason why **(please tick all that apply)**: **(If "No" or "Don't Use Drug", skip to Q.16)**
- Limited access to drugs
 People I associate with aren't using drugs
 I am working
 Other



15. What are some of the things that would help you to prevent the further usage of drugs while in prison or on the streets? (Please fill in all that apply).

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

16) Are you currently enrolled in any of the following programmes offered at the Prison? Yes No
 (If "No", skip to Q.18)

If yes, which programme(s) are your enrolled? (Please fill in all that apply):

- NDC - Basic Drug Prevention/Education
- NDC - Intermediate Drug Prevention/Education
- NDC - Advance Drug Prevention/Education
- DCR - Anger Management
- FRC - Fathers First Parenting
- FRC - Darkness to Light (child sexual abuse prevention)
- FRC - Talk Early (child drug abuse prevention)
- FRC - Mother's Matter
- HMCIPS - Chaplaincy - Kingdom Man
- HMCIPS - Chaplaincy - Developing a faith that works
- HMCIPS - Chaplaincy - Hope behind bars
- HMCIPS - Chaplaincy - Bible study
- HMCIPS - Behaviour modification
- HMCIPS - BARK (Bouncing and rehabilitation through K-9's)
- NWDA - HMCIPS - Employability Skills
- Alison online academic & personal development programmes
- Counselling with Chaplain, Counsellor, Volunteer Counsellor, Psychologist
- Work programmes (internal and external projects)
- Gym / fitness
- Cayman AIDS Foundation - Healthy lifestyle
- Woodwork
- A/C Repairs
- Automotive repairs
- Agriculture
- Computer repairs
- Yoga
- Art and Craft
- Information Technology
- Reading / Literacy
- Mathematics - City and Guilds CXC, A Levels
- English - City and Guilds, CXC
- Industry / enterprise inmate creations

17) What motivates you to be part of this (these) programme(s)?

- Interested in the topic
- To get release early (executive relief or parole)
- For payment
- The facilitators/teachers/counsellor/pastor
- Other

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

- Education Classes
- Vocational Training
- Drug Counselling
- Religious Service

19. Should educational classes about drugs be mandatory at the prison? Yes No

20. If these programmes were mandatory in prison, would it be more beneficial to your rehabilitation and return to the community? Yes No

2. DRUG MARKET

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

- Alcohol
- Marijuana
- Tobacco
- Other



22. During the past 12 months **before your arrest**, did you **buy** any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No

23. During the past 30 days **before your arrest**, did you **buy** any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No

24. While in prison, did you **buy** any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No

25. Is your family aware that you **buy** or have **bought** drugs? Yes No Never bought drugs

30. If you currently sell or have sold drugs, is/was it to support you or your family? Yes No Never sold drugs

31. 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 cards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Cigarettes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Personal belongings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Sexual favours	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

26. During the past 12 months **before your arrest**, did you **sell** any illegal drugs to make money? Yes No

27. During the past 30 days **before your arrest**, did you **sell** any illegal drugs to make money? Yes No

28. While in prison, did you **sell** any illegal drugs, either for yourself or for others? Yes No

29. Is your family aware that you **sell** or **sold** drugs? Yes No Never sold drugs

3. ILLEGAL 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.

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

- a. Arrested Yes No
- b. Sentenced to probation Yes No
- c. Sentenced to prison Yes No
- d. On parole Yes No
- e. Spend time at boys/girls home Yes No

- a. Age of first arrest
- b. Age of first sentenced to probation
- c. Age of first sentenced to prison
- d. Age of first parole
- e. Age of first time at boys/girls

The next two questions are included in the table below:


Code	Please indicate index offences in this space	Q33. What offence(s) are you currently being detained for? (Please tick all the offences that apply using the next table).	Q34. What offence(s) have you been convicted for before your current detention? (Please tick all the offences that apply to this question using the next table).
1	Violent Offences Murder	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
2	Manslaughter	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



Code	Please indicate index offences in this space	Q33. What offence(s) are you currently being detained for?	Q34. What offence(s) have you been convicted for before your current detention?
Violent Offences			
3	Rape	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
4	Carnal Knowledge	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
5	Other sexual offences	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
6	Robbery	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
7	Assault	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
8	Other violent	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Property Offences			
9	Burglary	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
10	Larceny/theft	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
11	Motor vehicle theft	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
12	Fraud	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
13	Stolen property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
14	Other property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Drug Offences			
15	Possession	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
16	Possession with intention to supply	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
17	Trafficking/importation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
18	Other (handling, paraphernalia)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Public Order Offences			
19	Weapons	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
20	Obstruction of justice	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
21	Driving while intoxicated	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
22	Drunkenness/morals	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
23	Violation of parole/probation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
24	Immigration violation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
25	Other public order	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
26	Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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



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

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

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

39. 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.41)**

40. 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

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

41. 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.43)**

42. 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

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

4. VIOLENCE BEHAVIOURS

The next questions are about weapon use.

43. Do you own a gun? Yes No
 44. Do you have access to a gun? Yes No **(If "No", skip to Q.46)**
 45. Is this gun a licensed firearm? Yes No
 46. How would you describe obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands? Very easy Very difficult
 Easy Don't know
 Difficult



47. Is it possible to rent a gun for a period of time and then return it? Yes No
48. Have you ever used a gun when committing crime? Yes No
49. Is a gun necessary when dealing with illegal drugs in the Cayman Islands? Yes No
50. In your opinion, do the penalties for gun crimes stop persons from carrying or using them? Yes No
51. Have you ever used any other weapons (apart from a gun) when committing a crime? Yes No
 If yes, which weapons have you used? **(If "No", skip to Q.52)**

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

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

4. QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE

52. Have you ever belonged to a gang? a. In the prison? Yes No b. In the community? Yes No

53. Have you ever been bullied?

In your life:	Last 12 Months:	Last 30 days:
<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No

54. How were you bullied most often?

55. Violence at the prison is: Not a problem Quite serious Somewhat serious Very serious

Please listen carefully and choose the answer that best describes how you feel. Only choose one answer for each statement.

	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree or disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
56. Relationship between staff and prisoners in the prison are good.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
57. Overall, I am treated fairly by staff in the prison.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
58. I feel safe at the prison.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

59. Do you receive visits whilst in this Yes No
 From whom?

60. Are you in regular contact by telephone, mail or visits with member of your family whilst you are in this prison? Yes No

5. PERSONAL HEALTH

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

61. As far as you know, are you HIV positive? Yes No **(If not, skip to Q.63)**
62. If you are HIV positive, has this been confirmed by testing? Yes No



- 63. Have you ever been diagnosed with Hepatitis C? Yes No
- 64. Have you ever been? a. Physically abused: Yes No
b. Sexually abused: Yes No
- 65. Were you neglected or abandoned by parents before the age of 17 years?
a. Neglected: Yes No
b. Abandoned: Yes No
- 66. Have you ever taken psychiatric medication? Yes No
- 67. Have you ever received psychiatric treatment? Yes No
- 68. Have you ever been an inpatient in a psychiatric hospital or unit? (stayed for 2 days or more) Yes No
- 69. Have you ever self-harmed in the past?
 No, never self-harmed Yes, outside of prison only Yes, in prison only Yes, outside and in prison
- 70. Have you ever attempt suicide in the past?
 No, never attempted suicide Yes, outside of prison only Yes, in prison only Yes, outside and in prison

6. DEMOGRAPHICS

Now the next few questions are about you. Please only fill in one bubble when responding to each question.

- 71. What is your prison status? Remanded Sentenced
71a. If convicted, what is the length of your sentence: Years Months Days
- 72. Where were you arrested?
 At the airport In the community (on the street) Where the crime was committed
 At sea At the seaport Other
- 73. How old are you? 74. Are you male or female? (ask if not obvious) Male Female
75. Race: Black Asian
 White Pacific Islander
 Spanish/Hispanic/Latino
 Other
- 76. What is your marital status?
 Single Married Separated Divorced Widow/Widower Living together
- 77. Do you have dependants (kids)? Yes No
- 78. In which country were you born?
- 79. Are you citizen of any other country? Yes No
If yes, which other country:
- 80. What district/island did you live in before coming to prison?
 West Bay Bodden Town East End Little Cayman
 George Town North Side Cayman Brac Other (arrested at seaport/airport)
- 81a. What is your level of education? (Please indicate one):
 Never attended school Completed Middle School Completed College/University
 Completed Primary School Completed High School
- 81b. Do you have any technical or vocational qualifications? Yes No
- 82. Which of these descriptions best describes your parental upbringing?
 Raised by both parents Raised by single father Raised by foster parents Other
 Raised by single mother Raised by grandparent(s) Raised by sibling/other relative



83. What type of housing did you live in before coming to prison?

- Rented private house/apartment
- Half-Way House (CHRC/transitional)
- A treatment programme or hospital
- Parents/Family owned a house
- Government Housing
- Own house (documents in your name)
- Homeless or no fixed house

84. Do you will have access to the same form of living/housing **after prison**? Yes No

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

86a. What were your main legal sources of income **before prison**? (Read all options and indicate one):

- Full time work (36+hrs p/week)
 - Self Employed / Odd jobs
 - Welfare or government benefits
 - None
 - Part-Time work (-36hrs p/week)
 - Family and Friends
 - Other
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

86b. What was your regular legal occupation **before prison**?

- Work experience / Apprenticeship
 - Customer sales / service
 - Construction
 - Mechanical / Electrical / Plumbing
 - Water sports
 - Other
 - Professional (e.g.: Banker, office work)
 - Administrative duties (e.g.: file clerk)
 - Hospitality
 - Transportation (taxi/bus service)
 - Unemployed
- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

86c. If you were not working **before prison**, what category describes you best? (Read all the options and indicate one):

- Not working and looking
- Sick / disable and unable to work
- Retired
- Not working not looking
- Student
- N/A

86d. Do you currently have an Bank account? Yes No
 If no, have you ever had a Bank account? Yes No

86e. Do you feel that you managed your money appropriately **before prison**? Yes No

87a. **At the prison**, are you currently working? Yes No

If working, what type of job are you doing?

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

Is it full-time or part-time? Full time work party Part-time work party

Do you feel that you have managed your money appropriately **in prison**? Yes No

87b. **At the prison**, from whom do you receive financial aid and/or supplies (e.g.:snacks, hygienic products, clothes, phone cards, cigarettes, etc.)? (spouse, parents, friend, family member, church, working, etc.)

88. **After release from prison**, you will have a job? Yes No



7. FINAL COMMENTS

The prison is interested in your opinion in regards to their currently services. We appreciate your honest answer and remember that all responses will be kept in strict confidence as this survey is anonymous.

89. What type of service(s) at the prison do you consider is(are) the best? (give examples)

90. What type of service(s) did you see in the past that you would like to see again?

91. Is there an area which you feel requires more attention? Yes No If yes, what is it?

92. How can the prison improve their services generally?

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

: am/pm



References



1. REFERENCES

Cassavant, Lyne; Collin, Chantal - Political and Social Affairs Division. (2001). ***Illegal Drug Use and Crime: A complex relationship***. Prepared for The Senate Special Committee On Illegal Drugs. Library of Parliament. Canada.

CICAD/OAS. (2012). ***Exploring the Relationship between Drugs and Crime: A Comparative Analysis of Survey Data from Prisoners in Four Caribbean Countries***. St. Kitts, Dominica, St. Lucia and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

Council of Europe Publishing. (2001). ***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.

Daugherty, Raymond P. (1998). ***Reducing the Risk of Substance Abuse. A Lifespan Approach***. Prevention Research Institute. Lexington, Kentucky.

Department for National Drug Control. (2014-2015). ***Report of the 2014-2015 drug abuse monitoring survey***. Government of Bermuda.

Hasbún, J. (2002). ***Estudio de Prevalencia y Patrones de Consumo de Drogas en las Cárceles Dominicanas***. Santo Domingo: Consejo Nacional de Drogas – Dirección de Información e Investigación República Dominicana.

Jiménez Rojas, F. (2007). ***El consumo de drogas en la población privada de la libertad mayor de edad, indiciada y sentenciada en los sistemas penitenciarios de América, la relación con la comisión de sus delitos y las necesidades de tratamiento por dicho consumo: propuesta metodológica para su estudio***. Washington: Comisión Interamericana para el Control del Abuso de Drogas, Organización de los Estados Americanos – CICAD/OEA

National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence. (2007). ***The addiction treatment gap. The benefit of expanding treatment sources***. New Jersey, United States of America.

National Drug Council. (2009-2013). Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services Survey. Cayman Islands.

Scottish Prison Service (2011): ***Prisoner Survey 2011***. Scotland.