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



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# INTRODUCTION

The National Drug Council presents the report for the sixth cycle of Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services Survey (HMCIPSS), 2019. Conducted with the objective of estimating the magnitude and characteristics of consumption for psychoactive substances in the prison population.

To achieve the objective a fundamental and strategic alliance was formed with the prison for planning, organization of inmate participants, and for security purposes during one on one interviews. Survey period was week of May 27<sup>th</sup> to the 31<sup>st</sup>, 2019, utilizing mornings and afternoon sessions and had a participation response rate of 86.6%.

The problems related to the supply, trafficking and consumption of illicit drug, including; alcohol and tobacco transcend international borders and public health. These problems do not discriminate against age, gender, educational level or religion, and their consequences affecting the family nucleus, the community and society as a whole. The problem of drug use in prison is a complex issue.

Most people who experience incarceration have a history of alcohol, tobacco, and or illicit drug use/abuse. Some discontinue use of these substances while in custody while others continue their use in prison. Rapid relapse to risky substance use after release from prison is common and associated with a range of health and social problems including, but not limited, to increased risk of both death and reincarceration. Effective measures to reduce the incarceration of people who use drugs, minimize drug-related harms both in prison and after release from custody, are urgently required.

Therefore, this type study assists with the accumulation of scientific evidence in guide decision-making, development and strengthening of programmes and policies for the reduction of drug use within the prisons.

In the matrix of supply and demand for drugs there are; institutions, agencies and communities who work hard in the prevention of problems relating to drugs. Consequently, it is critical the results of this study provide evidence of the importance for working intra- and inter sectorally, in order to; successfully intervene for prevention, treatment and rehabilitation.

# OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

## General Objective:

To determine the magnitude and characteristics of the consumption of psychoactive substances amongst the prison population in the Cayman Islands.

## Specific Objectives:

1. To understand the nature and extent of drug problems amongst offenders.
2. To provide evidence to inform effective responses in the development and strengthening of prevention programmes and policies targeted to the needs of offenders.
3. To examine and monitor trends in the prevalence and frequency of substance use.

## Conceptual Framework:

Drug users form a large part of the overall prison population. Studies show that the majority of offenders have used illicit drugs at some point in their life, and many have chronic and problematic drug use patterns. Due to the illegality of the drug market and the high cost of drug use, which is often funded by criminal activity, the more problematic forms of drug use are accompanied by an increased risk of imprisonment. Although some individuals do stop or reduce their use of drugs when they are imprisoned, others initiate drug use or engage in more damaging behaviours when they are incarcerated. (Aebi and Delgrande 2011; EMCDDA 2014; WHO 2007)<sup>1</sup>.

Many obstacles to conducting research among offenders have been identified in several jurisdictions. Some studies disclose information about the market and the use of drugs internally, including users and dealers. Additionally, some individuals feel skeptical with the survey knowing that their sources of supply, dealers, and methods of distribution can be exposed. Offenders may also fear the consequences of disclosure, which could include reduced access to drugs, further restrictions on offender activities, and reprisals—either against the offender or family and friends outside of prison. Other studies have suggested that there are likely to be marked differences

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- <sup>1</sup>Aebi, M., & Delgrande, N. (2011). Council of Europe. Annual Penal Statistics 2009. Lausanne: Université de Lausanne.
- Montanari, L., Royuela, L., Rosa, M., Vicente, J., (2014), European Questionnaire on Drug Use among Prisoners, European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction.
- World Health Organization (2007), The World Health Report 2007 - A safer future: global public health security in the 21st century, WHO.

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.

Despite the limited research within the wider field, the National Drug Council (NDC) has been conducting surveys over the past 10 years at the facilities of Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services (HMCIPS) producing a broad picture of the consumption patterns of legal and illegal drugs among offenders in the Cayman Islands. By far, most offenders reported high levels of consumption of alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana, mainly, over their lifetime and increasing proportions of consumption in the 12 months before the survey (see previous HMCIPSS Results of Trend Analysis).

The NDC feels it is necessary to conduct this type of survey among the prison population to develop an evidence-base to inform effective responses and to use the results for effective policy change and programme development. Such studies allow for the analysis of epidemiological factors including family, personal use, health, criminal history, weapons, drug market and other indicators that seek to highlight parameters elaborated in the study.

#### Methodology:

- *Survey Design and Procedures:*

HMCIPSS cycles serve to assist HMCIPS in getting a clearer picture of several indicators (past and present drug use, offences for which offenders are charged, use of weapons in committing offences, offender's drug market dynamics, etc.) at the three prison facilities in the Cayman Islands, including: Northward, Fairbanks and Enhanced Reintegration Unit (ERU).

The methodology is based on the adaption 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 including Barbados, Trinidad & Tobago and Bermuda. This methodology has been used consistently throughout the cycles with minor adjustments.

- *Sample Participation and Characteristics:*

The HMCIPSS 2019 survey conducted a census of offenders. From the total incarcerated population of 247 offenders at the time of the survey in May of 2019 (216 Northward, 18 Fairbanks and 13 ERU), 214 (or 86.6%) participated in the survey.

- *Questionnaire:*

The questionnaire used in this 2019 cycle was created through a process of several meetings with the prison staff, stakeholders, Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas and the NDC staff in 2017. It was decided to utilize the same questionnaire in 2019 with some modifications to maintain consistency in conjunction with the Director of HMCIPS. The questionnaire was further modified in order to include specific questions of interest to the Prison (Questions #3, 4, 4a, 62)

The data collection instrument consisted of a pre-coded questionnaire, to assess the following areas:

- 1) Self-Report Drug Use
- 2) Illegal Activity
- 3) Recidivism
- 4) Violent Behaviour
- 5) Education
- 6) Fitness
- 7) Quality of Prison Life
- 8) Personal Health
- 9) Demographics
- 10) Final Comments

The data collected and recorder from these interviews were scanned using OpenText™ TeleForm<sup>2</sup> software to allow for cleaning and verification. The data was then imported into IBM® SPSS® Statistics 26<sup>3</sup> for statistical analysis (univariate and bi-variate analyses).

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<sup>2</sup> OpenText™ TeleForm is an intelligent forms automation solution that provides powerful data capture software capabilities. The solution enables organizations to create and distribute forms, and automate form processing, using OCR and other recognition technologies, to eliminate time-consuming manual data entry. TeleForm automatically captures, classifies and extracts information from paper, electronic documents and forms to create accurate, process-ready content.

<sup>3</sup> IBM® SPSS® Statistics is the world's leading statistical software used to solve business and research problems by means of ad-hoc analysis, hypothesis testing, and predictive analytics. Organizations use IBM SPSS Statistics to understand data, analyze trends, forecast and plan to validate assumptions and drive accurate conclusions.

- *Survey Administration:*

Interviews were conducted between the 27 and 31 of May 2019 and all sections of the prison services agreed to participate in the survey. An informational flyer about the survey was distributed to officers and offenders and an 'information round' was conducted one week prior to the survey to explain to offenders 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. 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 HMCIPSS 2019.

Survey dates and times were coordinated with each prison service to ensure availability of offenders, prison staff and volunteers in order to complete the interviews. The prison staff determined the physical spaces (the main yard and some wings) for the interviews. Interviews were conducted individually, but with prison staff surveillance, in an environment where only interviewers and respondents were present in order to preserve the confidentiality of responses.

- *Data Interpretation and Presentation:*

Because the survey is based on a census, there is no sampling error attached to estimates (although estimates still have error based on non-sampling error such as misreporting). Thus, the calculation of confidence intervals is inappropriate. Although the data is population derived, there are still important reasons to perform inferential statistical analysis. First, a census can be regarded as a sample because it is subject to observational error (rates of marijuana use could vary slightly if the census was replicated the following day) and it has a population limited in time and space. Second, random sampling is not a prerequisite for drawing statistical inference.

Consequently, in this report, statistical tests, primarily the chi-square test, were employed to ensure that differences are not due to chance processes. A difference is reported as statistically significant if the probability is at the 0.05 level or lower.

Readers should note the following important points regarding the data analyses in this report:

(1) Since there is still the element of chance findings and the element of non-sampling errors (such as misreporting), all absolute differences in percentages cannot be considered meaningful and important; and

(2) Small percentages are more unreliable than larger percentages.

- *Data Processing and Analysis:*

Responses to the survey questions were captured directly onto the questionnaire by the volunteers.

Data entry and analysis were conducted at the NDC:

- After each survey administration session at the prisons, volunteer administrators returned the packages for counting, signing off and transfer to the offices of the NDC. At NDC, packages were unpacked, counted, numbered, and batched for scanning, using OpenText™ TeleForm, software specialized in scanning, reading and verifying questionnaires. This process spanned approximately four weeks.
- After the verification process was completed, the data was then exported to IBM® SPSS® Statistics 26 for cleaning, analysis and creation of the comprehensive report. Then, the comprehensive report and data was sent to Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas, who verified and corroborated the report.

- *Substance Use Measures and Definitions:*

The HMCIPSS 2019 report primarily emphasizes the prevalence of substance use (e.g. the percentage of offenders who report using a given drug at some point in their lifetime, during the 12 months before the survey or more specifically during the 30 days prior to the survey). It is important to note that prevalence does not imply regular, frequent or problematic use; but a first-order epidemiological indicator of the population size that has at minimum, tried a substance. Throughout this report specific terms have been used to describe the prevalence of substance use.

- Definition of Variables:

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines **drugs** as any natural or synthetic substance that when introduced into the body is capable, due to its effects on the central nervous system, to alter and modify the psychical and emotional activity and functioning of the organism.

Illicit drugs are those whose production, possession, transportation and marketing is legally prohibited or used without medical prescription.

In accordance with the objectives of the study, the following psychoactive substances were considered:

- Cigarettes
- Electronic Cigarettes
- Alcohol (in any of its forms: wine, beer, hard liquor as whisky, rum, vodka, tequila, etc.)
- Marijuana
- Crack cocaine
- Cocaine Powder
- Seasoned Spliff (marijuana mixed with crack cocaine)

Prevalence: The term prevalence refers to the proportion of a population who has used a drug over a particular time period. In this survey of offenders, 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.
- *Annual (past 12 months) prevalence:* the proportion of the survey respondents who reported using a named drug in the year prior to the survey. For this reason, last year prevalence is often referred to as recent use and is also classified as lifetime prevalence.



- *Current (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 is 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; therefore, it should be appreciated that current use is not synonymous with regular use.

Early onset: The age of onset (age when first used a substance) is a very important indicator in the policies on substance use prevention or treatment; therefore, it must be interpreted with great precision. This calculation is done based on those offenders who have already consumed a certain substance, no matter how small this group may be. Age of 13yrs or younger is considered early onset.

On remand: Those persons who have been arrested and incarcerated and who are awaiting trial based on the judicial investigative process.

Sentenced: Those persons who have received a sentence ruling with regard to due process and a related trial and who are serving a term of imprisonment.

# Analysis Chapter – Results of Data Analysis

This section presents the 2019 results for the five selected key themes by two comparison variables: gender and prison status. For each theme, the results are shown in tables and charts and they are compared with the unweighted survey averages. The key themes and sub-themes are within the questionnaire item and for more detailed information about each theme and comparison variables, the master questionnaire (see page 93) and the result tables can be referred to. The key themes are as follows:

- Consumption Patterns – Licit and Illicit Substances
  - Early onset
  - Current use – past 30 days
  - Availability
  - Market
  - Counselling and Treatment
  - Family
  - Other Consumption Patterns
  
- Criminal History
  
- Relationship between Illegal Activity, Violent Behaviours and Substance Use
  - Drugs and crime
  - Alcohol and crime
  - Substance use and violent behaviours
  
- Well-Being and Quality of Life in Prison
  - Recidivism
  - Education
  - Fitness
  - Quality of prison life
  - Personal Health
  - Mental Health
  - Abuses
  
- Demographics

# Summary of Key Results – Overall

HMICPSS is an exploratory and diagnostic study which can be used to better understand the extent of the relationship between criminal behavior and drugs in the Cayman Islands. The population surveyed consisted of all offenders detained in Northward and Fairbanks facilities as well as the recently open ERU. The survey, which was conducted on 27 to 31 May 2019, covered both those who were remanded (into custody/awaiting trial) and those sentenced. Direct interviewing was done by trained enumerators at a time and place convenient to the prison while ensuring the confidentiality of the responses.

The objective of the study is to determine the magnitude and characteristics of the consumption of psychoactive substances amongst the prison population in the Cayman Islands.

This study does not establish a causal relationship between drug use and crime. The authors wish to stress that not all drug users are criminals, nor are all criminal acts committed by drug users. However, the study does highlight key issues that warrant the attention of policymakers in the Cayman Islands. For example, offenders are heavy users of marijuana (see Table 1), and according to this study, typically began their marijuana use at around the age of fourteen, which is below the median age of first use of any other legal or illegal substance. Offenders responding to the surveys were overwhelmingly single male and more than half were arrested for the first time between 11-20 years old (see Table 16). A significant proportion (more than half) were repeat offenders (see Table 13 and 14), however; few reported they had ever received treatment for their alcohol or drug use (see Table 11).

## *Self-reported lifetime prevalence of substance use:*

The most prevalent drug used as reported by offenders was alcohol. About 85% of all offenders have used alcohol at least once in their lifetime. High prevalence of lifetime cigarettes (80.4%) and marijuana (72%) use was also reported. Reported current use of electronic cigarettes (4.2%), crack cocaine (1.4%), cocaine powder (0.9%) and seasoned spliff (0.9%) were low.

Males reported notably higher proportions of drug use compared to females. For example (see Table 2), lifetime prevalence for marijuana use among males were more significant (75%) compared with females (28.6%). Repeat offenders reported notably higher proportions of illicit drug use than first-time offenders.

More than four out of every ten offenders (43.5%) stated that drugs were in some way connected to their current offence. From this, a large proportion reported that their offences were committed while under the influence of drugs or involvement in the drug trade. Other reasons given included: being in possession of drugs for personal use and to support their drug habit.

On the other hand, more than one-third (31.3%) of offenders 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.

#### *Sources of substances:*

Offenders reported that, cigarette was the most accessible substance in the prisons followed by marijuana. The main sources of these substances were other offenders, friends and dealers.

#### *Demographic characteristics of the offenders:*

Most of the respondents were between the ages of 20 and 39 years with more than, one-third above the age of 40 years (see Table 2). The overwhelming majority of offenders were male (93.5%) and were presently sentenced (72.0%). Most offenders (83.6%) had been employed full time prior to imprisonment (see Table 54). The pre-incarceration unemployment rate was approximately 14%. Majority of the offenders were nationals of the Cayman Islands. The non-national offenders were predominantly nationals of other Caribbean countries.

#### *Criminal history and criminal offending:*

The offences most often reported by convicted offenders were violent offences (mainly robbery and assault), drug offences (mainly possession and trafficking/importation), property offences (particularly burglary and influenced by drugs and alcohol). More than half of offenders overall were re-offenders with a quarter of offenders reported that lack of employment was a factor for re-offending.

The mean age of first arrest was 19 years old. For offenders who were sentenced to probation, the mean age of first arrest was 19 years old and for those sentenced to prison it was 24 years old (see Table 16).

### *Conclusions:*

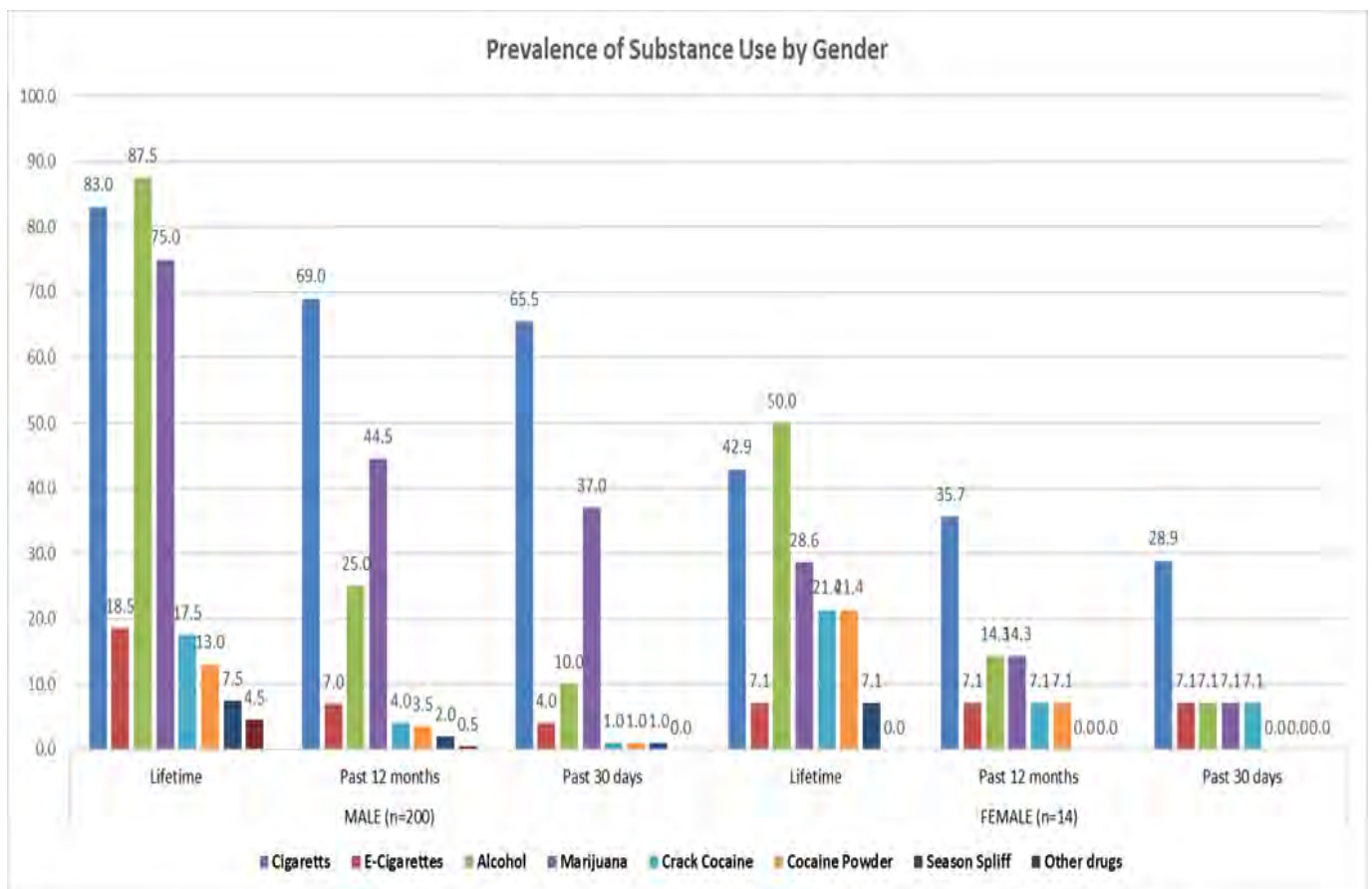
This study has revealed some key issues in the Cayman Islands related to criminal offending, incarceration and substance use. Offenders overall reported that they began using marijuana at an early age (mean age of 14). Marijuana was in many cases the first substance used even before alcohol and tobacco. Use of marijuana was prevalent among all offenders and across all categories of offences.

- Repeat offenders reported generally higher rates of drug use overall than first-time offenders and reported seeing more drug use inside the prison than first offenders.
- A notable number of offenders who reported drug use said they had received some type of treatment or counselling to help them overcome their drug use.

It appears that certain offences are associated with the use of particular substances for example: two-thirds of offenders reported drugs were connected in some way with their current offence and; about one-third reported alcohol being connected in some way with their current offence (see Tables 25 and 26). While further studies of these associations are needed, some policy implications are clear, such as substance abuse prevention programmes must be increased in the schools and community groups to help prevent substance use from ever starting at an early age dedicated and consistent drug treatment programmes are needed in prisons and in post-release community centers in order to prevent relapse into drug use, stricter controls are needed over alcohol sales and dispensing to help reduce physical assaults, and more stringent security must be put in place in the prisons to prevent the smuggling of drugs and alcohol into the prisons. Social services and crime prevention programmes are needed for adolescents and young people, particularly those who report that their family members are involved or have been involved in some type of criminal activity.

# Consumption Patterns – Licit and Illicit Substances

(Percentage of offenders reporting use of cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and other illicit drugs for lifetime, past 12 months and the past 30 days)



## Consumption Patterns – licit and illicit substances:

Percentage of offenders reporting use of cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and other illicit drugs for lifetime, past 12 months and past 30 days. The tables below (see Tables 1 to 3) show prevalence, comparisons by gender and the statistical relationship between males and females.

**Table 1: Overall prevalence of substance use (%)**

*Percentage of offenders reporting use of cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and other illicit drugs for lifetime, annual (past 12 months) and current (past 30 days).*

|                | 2019 (N=214) |        |         |
|----------------|--------------|--------|---------|
|                | Lifetime     | Annual | Current |
| Cigarettes     | 80.4         | 66.8   | 63.1    |
| E-Cigarettes   | 17.8         | 7.0    | 4.2     |
| Alcohol        | 85.0         | 24.3   | 9.8     |
| Marijuana      | 72.0         | 42.5   | 35.0    |
| Crack Cocaine  | 17.8         | 4.2    | 1.4     |
| Cocaine Powder | 13.6         | 3.7    | 0.9     |
| Season Spliff  | 7.5          | 1.9    | 0.9     |
| Other Drugs    | 4.2          | 0.5    | 0.0     |

**Table 2: Prevalence of substance use by Gender (%)**

*Percentage of offenders reporting use of cigarettes, e-cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana and other illicit drugs for lifetime, annual (past 12 months) and current (past 30 days).*

|                      | MALE (n=200) |                |              | FEMALE (n=14) |                |              |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
|                      | Lifetime     | Past 12 months | Past 30 days | Lifetime      | Past 12 months | Past 30 days |
| Cigarettes           | 83.0         | 69.0           | 65.5         | 42.9          | 35.7           | 28.6         |
| E-Cigarettes         | 18.5         | 7.0            | 4.0          | 7.1           | 7.1            | 7.1          |
| Alcohol              | 87.5         | 25.0           | 10.0         | 50.0          | 14.3           | 7.1          |
| Marijuana (cannabis) | 75.0         | 44.5           | 37.0         | 28.6          | 14.3           | 7.1          |
| Crack Cocaine        | 17.5         | 4.0            | 1.0          | 21.4          | 7.1            | 7.1          |
| Cocaine Powder       | 13.0         | 3.5            | 1.0          | 21.4          | 7.1            | 0.0          |
| Season Spliff        | 7.5          | 2.0            | 1.0          | 7.1           | 0.0            | 0.0          |
| Other drugs          | 4.5          | 0.5            | 0.0          | 0.0           | 0.0            | 0.0          |

**Table 3: Association of substance use prevalence with gender (%)**

*Statistical relationship of lifetime and current use prevalence and gender*

| Chi-square test of association between substance use prevalence and Gender (%) |          |       |         |                         |         |
|--|----------|-------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
|  | Survey % | Males | Females | Chi square ( $\chi^2$ ) | p-value |
| Lifetime Cigarette   | 80.4     | 83.0  | 42.9    | 13.366                  | 0.000   |
| Past 12 months Cigarette   | 66.8     | 69.0  | 35.7    | 6.539                   | 0.014   |
| Past 30 days Cigarette   | 63.1     | 65.5  | 28.6    | 7.662                   | 0.006   |
| Lifetime Alcohol   | 85.0     | 87.5  | 50.0    | 14.468                  | 0.000   |
| Past 12 months Alcohol   | 24.3     | 25.0  | 14.3    | 0.817                   | 0.366   |
| Past 30 days Alcohol   | 9.8      | 10.0  | 7.1     | 0.121                   | 0.728   |
| Lifetime Marijuana   | 72.0     | 75.0  | 28.6    | 13.979                  | 0.000   |
| Past 12 months Marijuana   | 42.5     | 44.5  | 14.3    | 4.887                   | 0.027   |
| Past 30 days Marijuana   | 35.0     | 37.0  | 7.1     | 5.124                   | 0.024   |



- *Cigarette Use:*

#### Lifetime:

Overall, lifetime prevalence of cigarette shows eight in ten offenders (80.4%) reported using cigarettes. Significantly more males (83.0%) compared to females (42.9%) reported lifetime prevalence,  $p < 0.000$ . Past year prevalence overall was 66.8% and again males (69%) were significantly more likely to report use compared to females (35.7%),  $p < 0.05$ .

#### Past 30 days:

On average, 63% of offenders in the survey had use cigarettes during the past 30 days (see Table 1). Males (65.5%) were significantly more likely compared to females (28.6%),  $p < 0.05$ .

- *Alcohol Use:*

#### Lifetime:

The most prevalent of licit drug used was for alcohol. The survey average for lifetime alcohol was 85.0% (see Table 1). The lifetime averages for males was 87.5% and for females 50.0%. This difference was statistically significant,  $p < 0.000$ . Past year overall prevalence was 24.3% with males at (25%) not significantly different compared to females (14.3%),  $p > 0.05$ .

#### Past 30 days:

Overall, 9.8% of the offenders in the survey reported alcohol use during the 30 days prior to the survey. More males (10.0%) than females reported alcohol use during the 30 days prior to the survey.

- *Marijuana Use:*

#### Lifetime:

The most prevalent use of an illicit drug reported in the survey was for marijuana. On average, 72.0% of offenders reported marijuana use at least once in their lifetime (see Table 3). Males (75.0%) were significantly more likely compared to females (28.6%),  $p < 0.001$ . Past year overall prevalence use was 42.5%, males at (44.5%) compared to females (14.3%),  $p < 0.05$ .

#### Past 30 days:

Overall, 35.0% of offenders in the survey had consumed marijuana during the 30 days prior to the survey. Significant more males (37.0%) than females (7.1%) reported use marijuana during the 30 days prior to the survey,  $p < 0.05$ .

- *Any illicit drug use / other illicit drug use:*

Besides marijuana (cannabis), some offenders reported use of other illicit substances (e.g. crack cocaine, cocaine powder and seasoned spliff). The most frequently tried illicit drugs were crack cocaine and cocaine powder. Prevalence was notable for all occurrences (17.5% crack cocaine and 13.0% cocaine powder) (see Table 1).

In the case of illicit drugs other than cannabis, on average 13% of the offenders reported having used them at least once. Current use prevalence rates were negligible (one percent of offenders reported use). Reported lifetime use was generally higher among males in all instances.

About 3 of every 5 offenders (68.7%) reported that they have been tested for drugs or alcohol in the last 12 months.

- *Lifetime Users Only:*

Offenders were asked: If you have not used any substance in the last 12 months or in the last 30 days, please give the reason? Almost half in this category stated that the main reason was a personal choice. Other reasons reported (see Table 4) included: substance not available in prison (16.8%), could not afford it anymore (2.3%) and other reasons (5.6%).

Table 4: Reasons for no Substance Use in the past 12 months or past 30 days (%)

|                                      | Lifetime Users |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Personal choice                      | 48.1           |
| Substance is not available in prison | 16.8           |
| Could not afford it anymore          | 2.3            |
| Other:                               | 5.6            |



Depression

Don't want to use it again

Religion

Rules and regulations

Seeing the effects

Unable to get it, but when available use it

Age of First Use and Early Onset of Substance Use:

(Early onset is the percentage of offenders using a substance at age 13 years or younger)

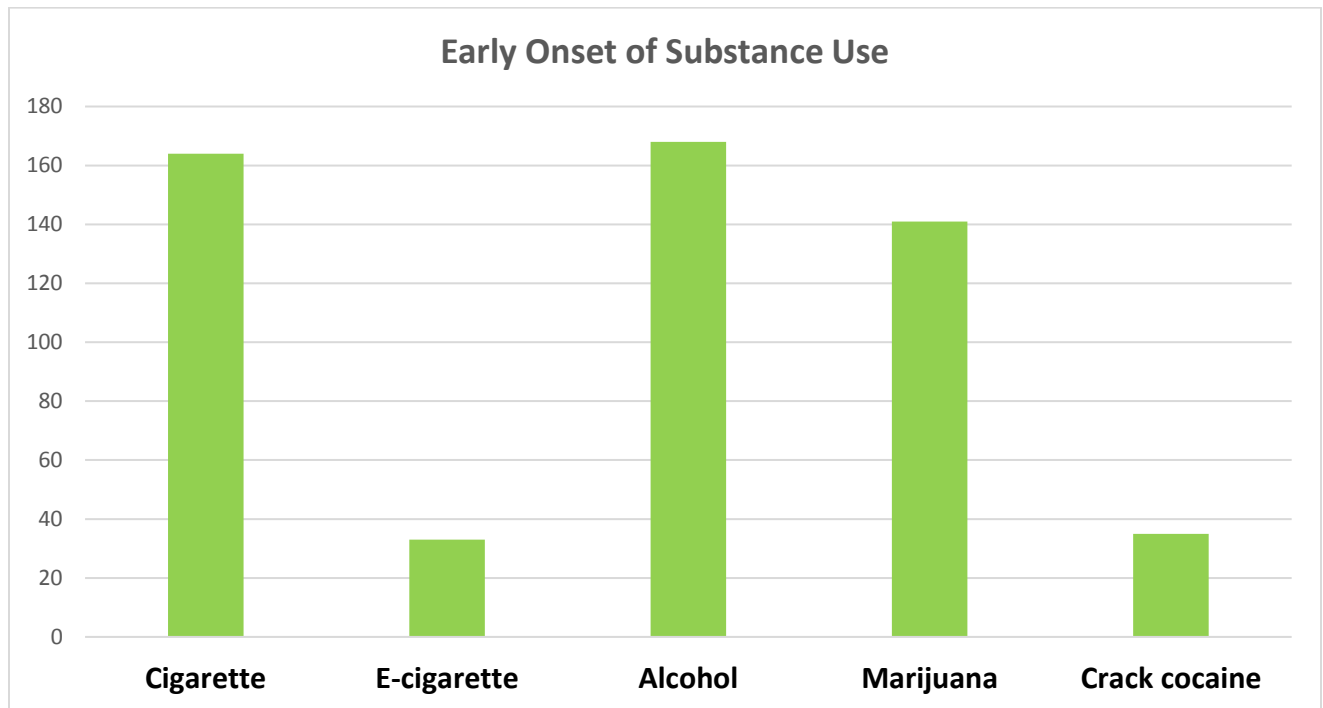


Table 4: Overall Age of First Use of Substances

| Substances      | Age (years) |      |        |      |       |                    |
|-----------------|-------------|------|--------|------|-------|--------------------|
|                 | n           | Mean | Median | Mode | Range | Standard deviation |
| Cigarette       | 164         | 16.0 | 16.0   | 16   | 33    | 5.333              |
| E-cigarette     | 33          | 27.5 | 28.0   | 25   | 31    | 7.977              |
| Alcohol         | 168         | 16.1 | 16.0   | 18   | 39    | 4.722              |
| Marijuana       | 141         | 14.9 | 15.0   | 16   | 28    | 4.243              |
| Crack cocaine   | 35          | 23.2 | 21.0   | 18   | 41    | 8.118              |
| Cocaine powder  | 29          | 24.1 | 24.0   | 24   | 26    | 7.205              |
| Seasoned spliff | 14          | 26.4 | 24.5   | 17   | 38    | 10.530             |

- *Age of First Use:*

As shown in Table 4 above, the mean age of first use of marijuana (14.9 years) was the lowest mean age of first use among all substances. First use for illicit substances except marijuana ranged between 20.8 and 26.4 years. Age of first use: alcohol 16 years of age and cigarettes 16 years of age. Use of electronic cigarettes began at a much later age by comparison, and; at a similar age as first use of seasoned spliff.

Table 5: Age of First Use of Substances by Gender

| MALES           |             |      |        |      |       |                    |
|-----------------|-------------|------|--------|------|-------|--------------------|
| Substances      | Age (years) |      |        |      |       |                    |
|                 | n           | Mean | Median | Mode | Range | Standard deviation |
| Cigarette       | 158         | 15.9 | 16.0   | 16   | 33    | 5.375              |
| E-cigarette     | 33          | 27.5 | 28.0   | 25   | 31    | 7.977              |
| Alcohol         | 162         | 15.9 | 16.0   | 17   | 39    | 4.550              |
| Marijuana       | 137         | 14.8 | 15.0   | 16   | 28    | 4.287              |
| Crack cocaine   | 33          | 23.3 | 21.0   | 18   | 41    | 8.288              |
| Cocaine powder  | 26          | 23.9 | 23.5   | 24   | 26    | 7.099              |
| Seasoned spliff | 13          | 26.5 | 24.0   | 17   | 38    | 10.952             |
| Other drugs     | 5           | 20.8 | 16.0   | 13   | 22    | 9.176              |

Table 5: Age of First Use of Substances by Gender - Continued

| FEMALES         |             |      |        |      |       |                    |
|-----------------|-------------|------|--------|------|-------|--------------------|
| Substances      | Age (years) |      |        |      |       |                    |
|                 | n           | Mean | Median | Mode | Range | Standard deviation |
| Cigarette       | 6           | 17.0 | 16.5   | 17   | 13    | 4.336              |
| E-cigarette     | 0           | 0.0  | 0.0    | 0    | 0     | 0.000              |
| Alcohol         | 6           | 20.2 | 19.0   | 12   | 21    | 7.600              |
| Marijuana       | 4           | 15.3 | 15.0   | 13   | 5     | 2.630              |
| Crack cocaine   | 2           | 21.0 | 21.0   | 17   | 8     | 5.657              |
| Cocaine powder  | 3           | 26.0 | 25.0   | 17   | 19    | 9.539              |
| Seasoned spliff | 1           | 25.0 | 25.0   | 25   | 0     | 0.000              |
| Other drugs     | 0           | 0.0  | 0.0    | 0    | 0     | 0.000              |

- *Early onset of Substance Use:*

Early onset<sup>4</sup> refers to the prevalence of offenders experiencing substance use at the age of 13 or younger.

Because of the greater number of male offenders compared to female (see Table 5), a notable larger number of males reported early age of first use for both the illicit drugs (e.g. crack cocaine, cocaine powder and seasoned spliff) and licit drugs (e.g. cigarettes, electronic cigarettes and alcohol).

<sup>4</sup> National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) – [<https://www.drugabuse.gov/>]

Table 6: Frequency of Early Onset of Substance Use (#) by Gender

| Number of offenders using substance at age of 13 years or younger |          |       |         |
|---|----------|-------|---------|
|   | Survey # | Males | Females |
| Cigarette   | 48       | 47    | 1       |
| E-cigarette   | 1        | 1     | 0       |
| Alcohol   | 37       | 36    | 1       |
| Marijuana   | 46       | 44    | 2       |
| Crack cocaine   | 1        | 1     | 0       |
| Cocaine powder  | 0        | 0     | 0       |
| Seasoned spliff   | 0        | 0     | 0       |
| Other drugs   | 1        | 1     | 0       |

- *Cigarettes and Electronic Cigarettes:*

Forty-eight offenders had smoked cigarettes at the age of 13 or younger (see Table 6). Overall it is noteworthy that, males were more likely to report early onset of cigarettes use versus females. Only one offender reported use of electronic cigarettes at the age of 13 or younger.

- *Alcohol:*

Thirty-seven offenders had use alcohol at the age of 13 or younger (see Table 6). Comparatively, data show a higher rate of early onset within the male population than female as was found in cigarette use.

- *Illicit Drugs:*

Overall, forty-six offenders reported using marijuana at the age of 13 or younger (see Table 6). The majority were males (forty-four) compared with females (two) an 182.6% difference between the genders using and not using, by the age of 13 years or younger.

Among illicit substances two males reported using marijuana at the age of 13 or younger.

Current Use – past 30 days:

Percentage of offenders that reported use of any substance in the 30 days prior to the survey

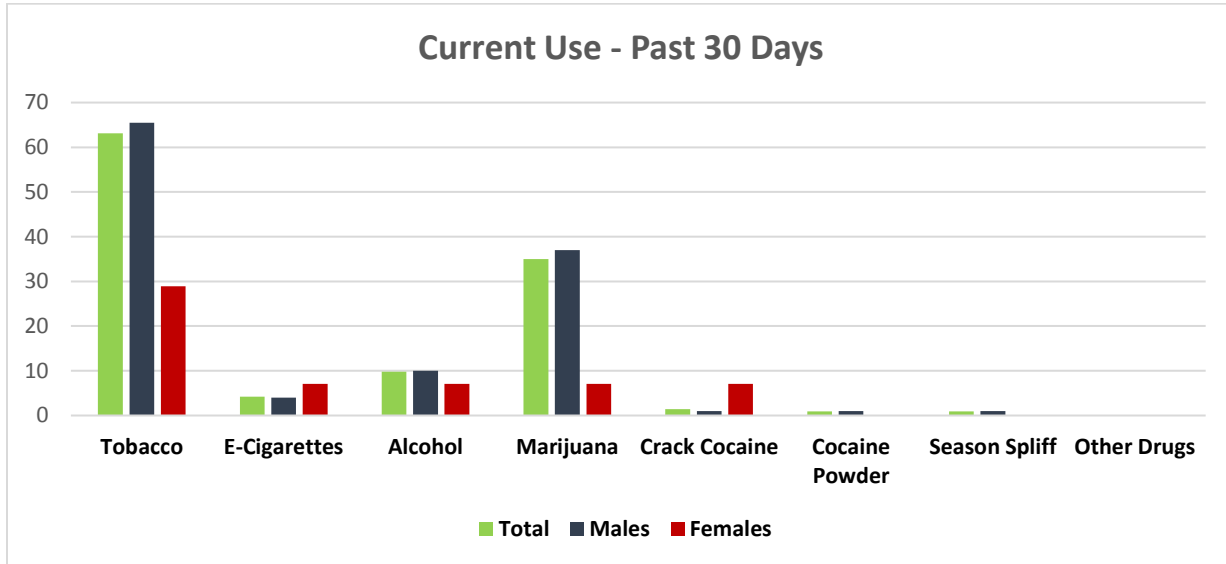


Table 7: Current Use of Substances (%) by Gender

|                | Overall | Males | Females |
|----------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Cigarettes     | 63.1    | 65.5  | 28.6    |
| E-Cigarettes   | 4.2     | 4.0   | 7.1     |
| Alcohol        | 9.8     | 10.0  | 7.1     |
| Marijuana      | 35.0    | 37.0  | 7.1     |
| Crack Cocaine  | 1.4     | 1.0   | 7.1     |
| Cocaine Powder | 0.9     | 1.0   | 0.0     |
| Season Spliff  | 0.9     | 1.0   | 0.0     |
| Other Drugs    | 0.0     | 0.0   | 0.0     |



The two most prevalent substances reported for current use were cigarettes (63.1%) and marijuana (35.0%). More males reported using cigarettes, marijuana and alcohol, females; reported using e-cigarettes in the 30 days preceding the survey (see Table 7).

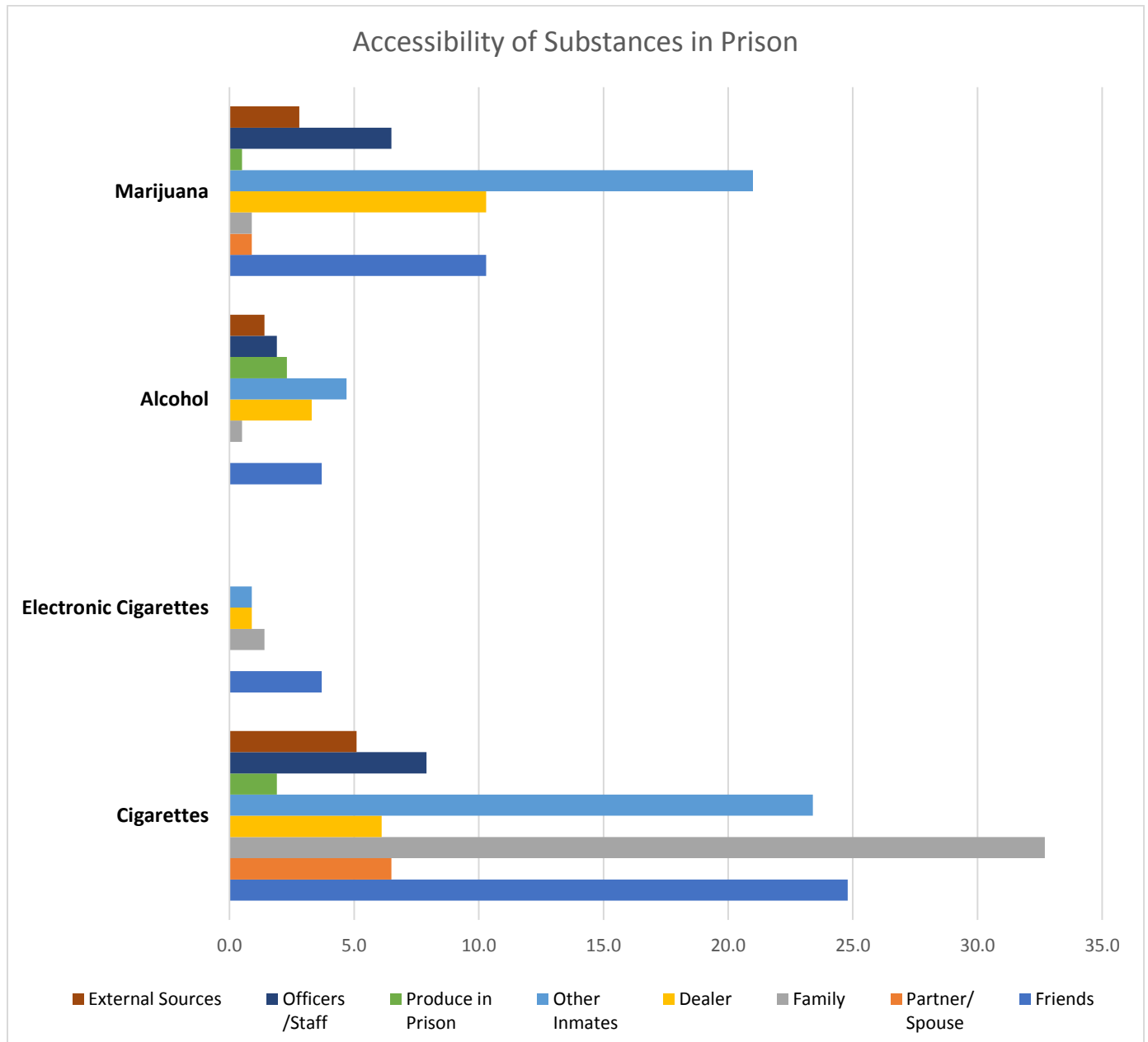
**Table 8: Number of Days have used Substances (%)**

|                | <b>1 - 10 days</b> | <b>11- 20 days</b> | <b>21-30 days</b> |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Cigarettes     | 5.1                | 5.1                | 48.6              |
| E-Cigarette    | 2.8                | 0.5                | 0.9               |
| Alcohol        | 6.1                | 0.9                | 0.9               |
| Marijuana      | 10.3               | 6.5                | 16.4              |
| Crack Cocaine  | 0.5                | 0.0                | 0.9               |
| Cocaine Powder | 0.5                | 0.5                | 0.0               |
| Season Spliff  | 1.0                | 0.0                | 0.0               |
| Other Drugs    | 0.0                | 0.0                | 0.0               |

Marijuana and cigarettes were the substances most frequently used (past 30 days). About every second respondent (48.6%) who was currently using reported, almost daily use of cigarettes compared with; (16.4%) of offenders that reported almost daily use of marijuana (see Table 8).

Accessibility:

Percentage of offenders that reported getting substances in prison and in the community.



### Accessibility of Substances in the Community

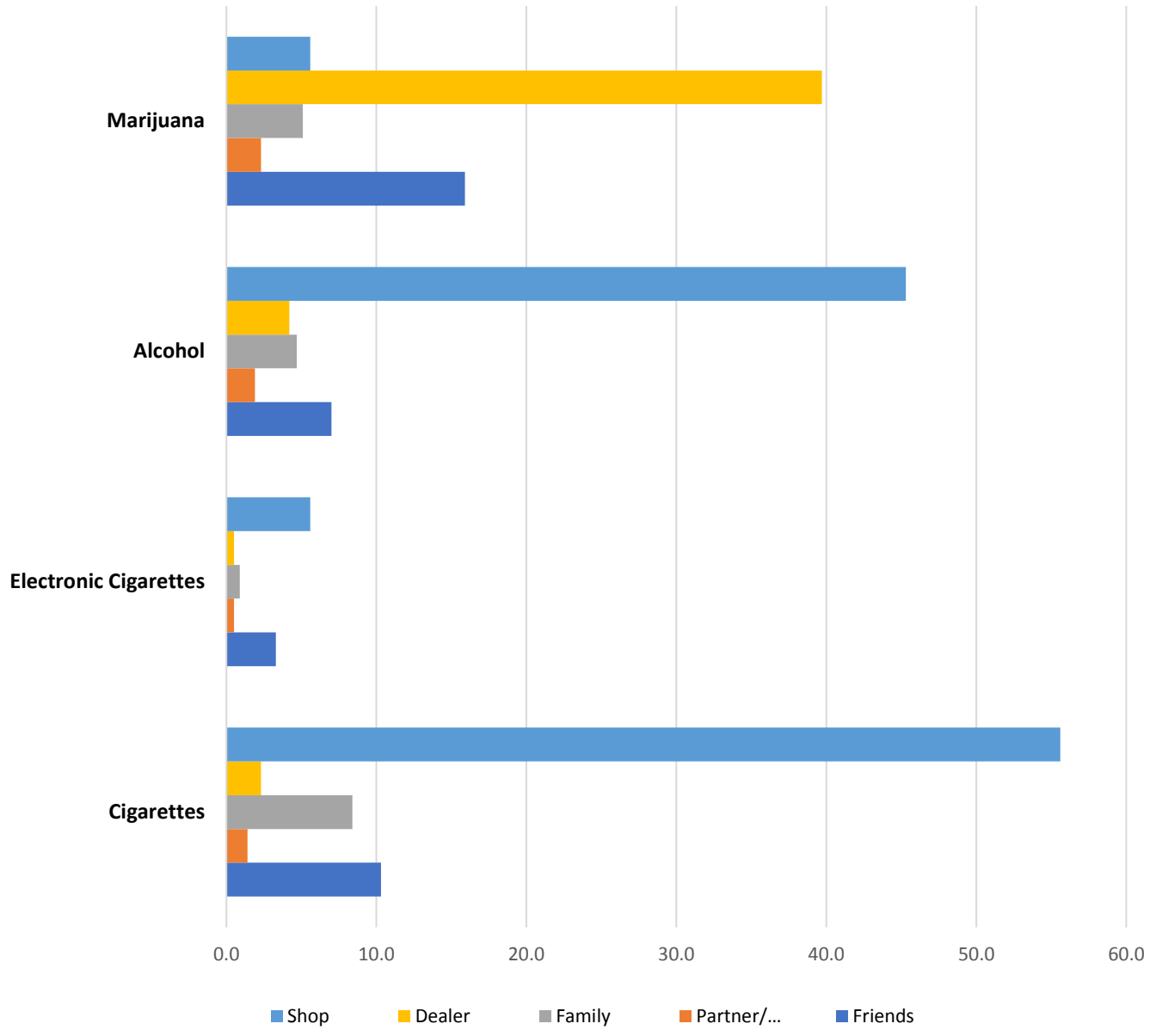


Table 9: Accessibility of Substances in Prison (%)

|                          | AT THE PRISON |                    |        |        |                    |                      |                    |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------|--------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|                          | Friends       | Partner/<br>Spouse | Family | Dealer | Other<br>Offenders | Produce in<br>Prison | Officers<br>/Staff | External<br>Sources |
| Cigarettes               | 24.8          | 6.5                | 32.7   | 6.1    | 23.4               | 1.9                  | 7.9                | 5.1                 |
| Electronic<br>Cigarettes | 3.7           | 0.0                | 1.4    | 0.9    | 0.9                | 0.0                  | 0.0                | 0.0                 |
| Alcohol                  | 3.7           | 0.0                | 0.5    | 3.3    | 4.7                | 2.3                  | 1.9                | 1.4                 |
| Marijuana                | 10.3          | 0.9                | 0.9    | 10.3   | 21.0               | 0.5                  | 6.5                | 2.8                 |
| Crack<br>Cocaine         | 0.5           | 0.0                | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.9                | 0.0                  | 0.0                | 0.5                 |
| Cocaine<br>Powder        | 0.5           | 0.0                | 0.0    | 0.5    | 0.9                | 0.0                  | 0.0                | 0.0                 |
| Other<br>Drugs           | 0.0           | 0.0                | 0.0    | 0.0    | 0.9                | 0.0                  | 0.0                | 0.0                 |

**Cigarettes:**

A notable percentage of respondents (32.7%) reported getting cigarettes from family members, followed by friends (24.8%), other inmates (23.4%), officers and/or staff members (7.9%), partner/spouse (6.5%) and from dealers (6.1%). Every offender had access to cigarettes while incarcerated.

**Electronic Cigarettes:**

Not many offenders (15 offenders) had access to electronic cigarettes while incarcerated: 3.7% reported getting it from friends, family (1.4%), dealer (0.9%) and (0.9%) from other offenders.

Alcohol:

Of the 214 respondents 35 or (16.5%) reported having access to alcohol while incarcerated: 4.7% reported getting it from other offenders, followed by friends (3.7%), dealer (3.3%), being produced in prison (2.3%), officers/staff members (1.9%) and from family (0.5%).

Marijuana:

More than one-fifth of offenders (21%) reported obtaining marijuana from other offenders, friends (10.3%), officers/staff members (6.5%), family (0.9%) and produced in prison (0.5%). About four of every ten offenders had access to marijuana while incarcerated.

Other illicit drugs:

A small percentage of respondents (0.5%) obtaining other drugs from friends and/or other offenders (0.9%), and a dealer (0.2%).

Table 10: Accessibility of Substances in the Community (%)

|                       | IN THE COMMUNITY |                    |        |        |      |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------|--------|------|
|                       | Friends          | Partner/<br>Spouse | Family | Dealer | Shop |
| Cigarettes            | 10.3             | 1.4                | 8.4    | 2.3    | 55.6 |
| Electronic Cigarettes | 3.3              | 0.5                | 0.9    | 0.5    | 5.6  |
| Alcohol               | 7.0              | 1.9                | 4.7    | 4.2    | 45.3 |
| Marijuana             | 15.9             | 2.3                | 5.1    | 39.7   | 5.6  |
| Crack Cocaine         | 2.8              | 0.5                | 1.4    | 11.2   | 0.0  |
| Cocaine Powder        | 1.9              | 0.0                | 0.5    | 7.5    | 0.0  |
| Other Drugs           | 0.0              | 0.0                | 0.0    | 1.9    | 11.7 |

### Cigarettes:

More than half of the respondents (55.6%) reported obtaining cigarettes from the shop, followed by friends (10.3%), family (8.4%), dealer (2.3%) and from partner/spouse (1.4%).

### Electronic Cigarettes:

Just 5.6% of offenders reported obtaining electronic cigarettes from the shop, followed by friends (3.3%), family members (0.9%) and respectively from partner/spouse and dealer (0.5%).

### Alcohol:

More than two-fifths of offenders (45.3%) reported getting alcohol from the shop (liquor stores), followed by friends (7.0%), family (4.7%), dealer (4.2%) and from partner/spouse (1.9%).

### Marijuana:

About two-fifths (39.7%) reported obtaining marijuana from dealer, followed by friends (15.9%), shop (5.6%), family (5.1%) and from partner/spouse (2.3%).

### Other illicit drugs:

Among the other substances reported used in the survey, minimal percentages reported obtaining the substances from the following sources: from dealer (6.9%), the shop (3.9%), friends (1.6%) and partner/spouse (0.2%).

### Other consumption patterns:

- *Alcohol and Energy Drinks:*

A notable percentage of offenders (42.1%) reported having consumed a mixture of an alcoholic beverage and an energy drink (e.g.: whiskey and red bull). A similar proportion (40.2%) reported having consumed an alcoholic beverage and another drug (marijuana, cocaine powder, crack cocaine, ecstasy, vape, and “perks”).

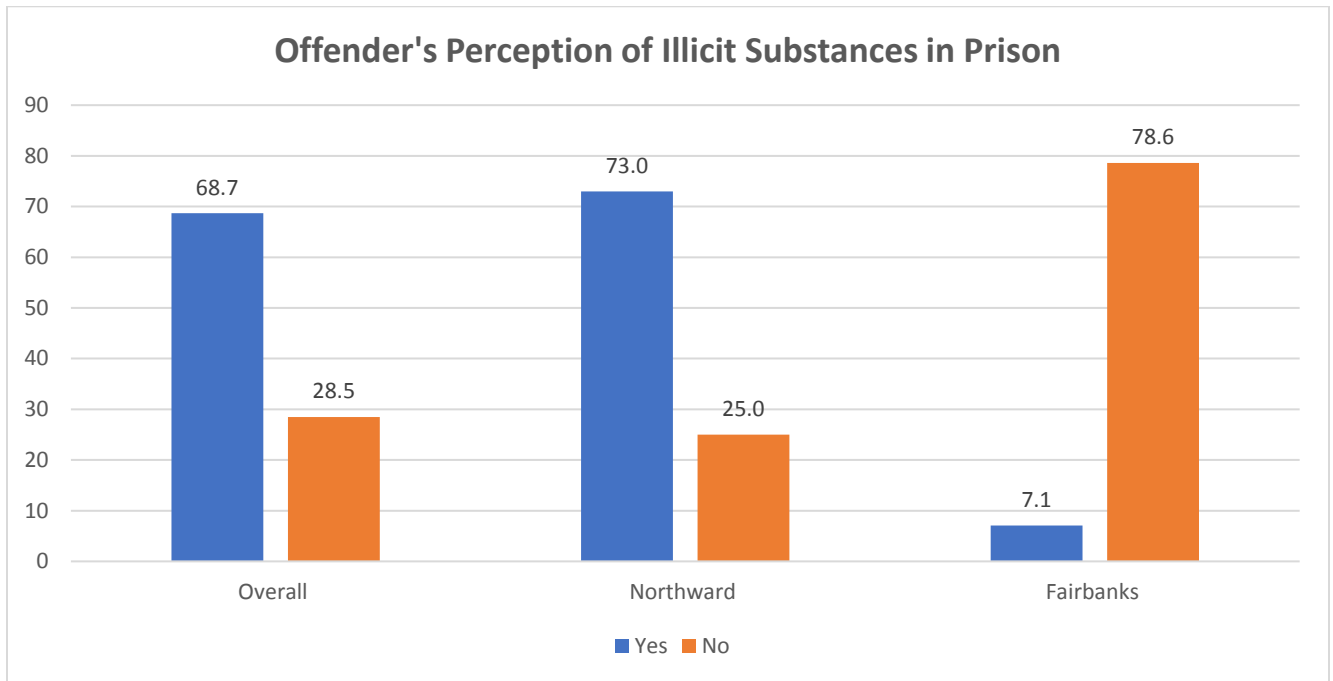
- *Injected Drugs:*

Only one offender that was surveyed reported having injected illegal drugs in their lifetime. None of the respondents reported having injected drugs in the past 30 days.

- *Prescription medication:*

Of those who responded, just a small number (14 offenders or 6.5%) reported that; in the last 30 days having taken any medication not prescribed by a doctor. Comparatively, only four offenders (1.9%) reported taking any medication from someone else which has not been prescribed by a doctor.

- *Offender's Perception of Availability of Illicit Substances in Prison:*



Overall, a notable percentage of offenders (68.7%) reported that to their knowledge, there are drugs in the prison and notably at Northward (73.0%) more than Fairbanks (7.1%). About one-fifth (20.1%) of offenders were of the opinion that the prison could implement alcohol and drug treatments programmes to reduce the availability of drugs in prison. Some 18.2% were of the opinion that a complete search of the offender, prison staff and visitors, would be beneficial including; prosecution or discipline (11.2%) and, the use of dogs for searches (7.5%).

Other suggestions made by respondents (24.8%) that could be implemented at the prison to reduce availability of drugs include the following:

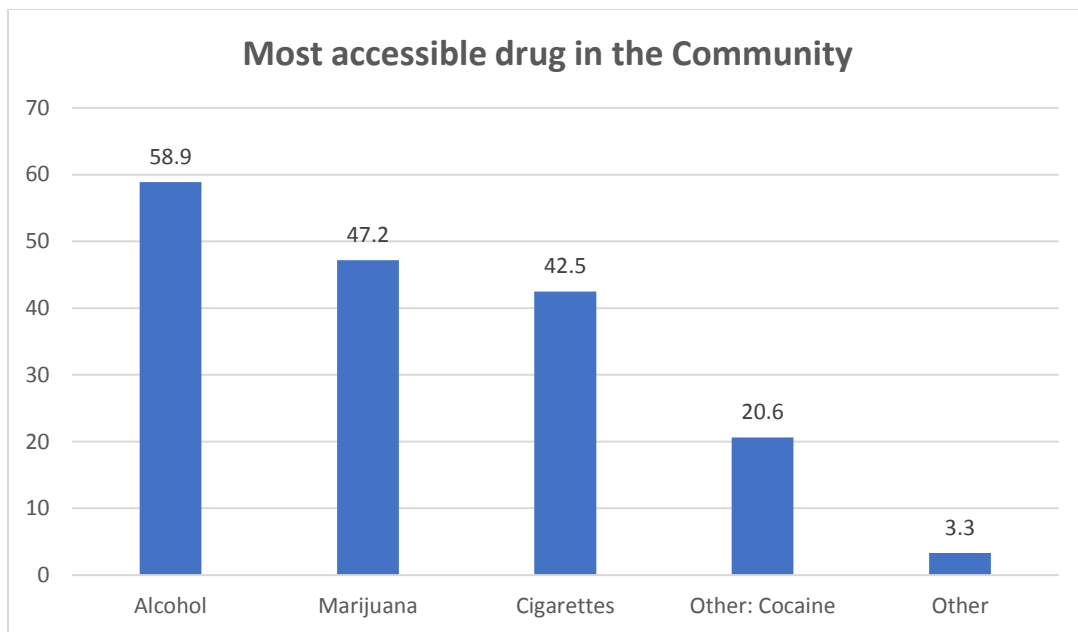
- ✓ More guards
- ✓ Advice from officers
- ✓ Better trained staff/officers
- ✓ Build a new facility
- ✓ Legalize it
- ✓ More enforcement and consequences
- ✓ More programmes/activities
- ✓ X-ray machine/strict security



- *Use of Illegal Drugs in Prison:*

A notable percentage of offenders (52.8%) reported having used illegal drugs in prison. However, it was noteworthy that 41.6% stated that their drug use changed during their current period in prison, compared with 10.7% reported that there was no change in their drug use during the same period. Of the offenders reporting change in drug use for the current period, 34.6% represented a decrease and 8.4% increased their use. Noteworthy is, (0.9%) reported continued use except; a different drug.

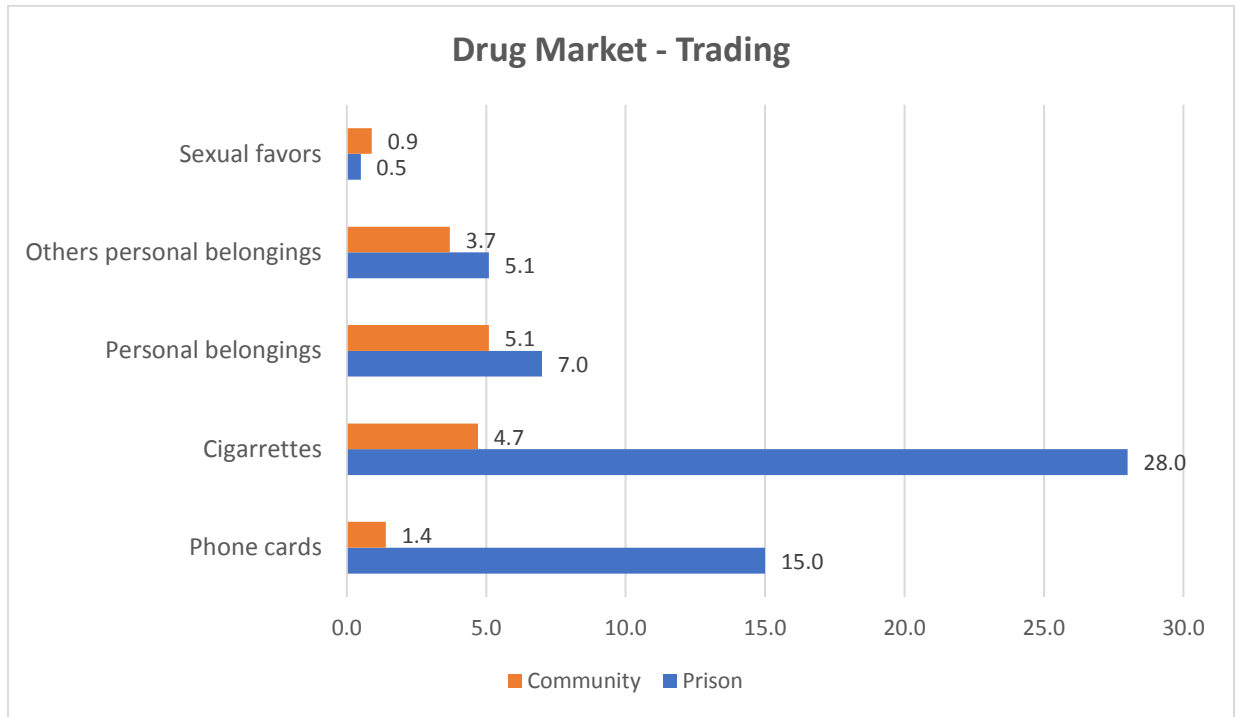
- *Most Accessible Substances in the Community:*



To the question: “In your opinion, which drug is most accessible in the community?”, about three-fifths (58.9%) of offenders indicated that alcohol is the drug most accessible in the community of the Cayman Islands, followed by marijuana (47.2%) and cigarettes (42.5%). One-fifth (20.6%) believed cocaine is the most accessible drug in the community.

## Drug Market:

Percentage of offenders that reported trading any of the following for drugs in prison or in the community



A little more than a quarter of offenders (28%) indicated that they had traded cigarettes for drugs during their incarceration. Other products traded for drugs while in prison include phone cards (15%), followed by personal belongings (7.0%), other inmate's personal belongings (5.1%), and sexual favors (0.5%).

In the community, a few offenders reported trading products for drugs: 5.1% reported trading personal belongings, following by cigarettes (4.7%), other persons belongings (3.7%), phone cards (1.4%), and sexual favors (0.9%).

## Counselling, Treatment and Rehabilitation:

Percentage of offenders that reported any counselling, treatment and/or rehabilitation because of licit and illicit drug abuse

Table 11: Offenders that received counseling or rehab. treatment for licit and illicit substances (%)

| Percentage of offenders that received counselling or rehab. treatment for licit and illicit substance use |      |
|---|------|
| Alcohol   | 19.6 |
| Marijuana   | 28.0 |
| Cigarettes  | 4.2  |
| Crack-Cocaine   | 11.7 |
| Cocaine powder  | 5.6  |
| Seasoned spliff   | 1.4  |

A total of 91 respondents (42.5% of total offenders) reported receiving counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of any substance use. From this total 28.0% received counselling and treatment for marijuana use, followed by 19.6% for alcohol use, and 11.7% for crack cocaine use. A small percentage received counselling or rehabilitation treatment for cocaine powder (5.6%), cigarettes (4.2%) and seasoned spliff (1.4%).

With respect to gender, males (41 offenders – 20.5%) received counselling and/or rehabilitation treatment primarily for alcohol use. However, females (2 offenders – 14.3%) received counselling and/or rehabilitation treatment primarily for crack cocaine use.

Just a small percentage of offenders (4.2%) reported been treated by a doctor as a result of substance abuse.

Among offenders that reported any drug use (n=199 or 93.0% of total respondents), 64.5% were of the opinion they do not need treatment for drug or alcohol abuse. Compared to, 17.8% who recognized a personal need of treatment for drug or alcohol abuse.

*Able to stop using drugs while incarcerated:*

Three out of every five offenders (62.6% or 134/214) reported that they were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated. However, 15.4% reported they were unable to stop using drugs during incarceration.

For those who reported that they were able to stop using drugs while incarcerated, the reasons reported by respondents were (see Table 12):

- a) Limited access to drugs – 14.5%
- b) Been working – 7.0%
- c) People that they associated with were not using drugs – 4.7%
- d) Other reasons – 36.0%

Other reasons given were (see Table 12): Personal choice, prison benefits, cost of drugs, because of family, religious believes, employment.

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

**Table 12: Factors that would prevent further usage of drugs while in prison or on the streets (%)**

| <b>Factors:</b>                      | <b>%</b> |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Change of friends associate with     | 23.4     |
| Supportive family/friends            | 15.9     |
| Long term treatment programme        | 11.2     |
| Change of housing                    | 4.7      |
| Stable employment                    | 29.0     |
| Less access to drugs while in prison | 11.2     |
| Prison treatment programme           | 10.7     |
| Other:                               | 19.6     |



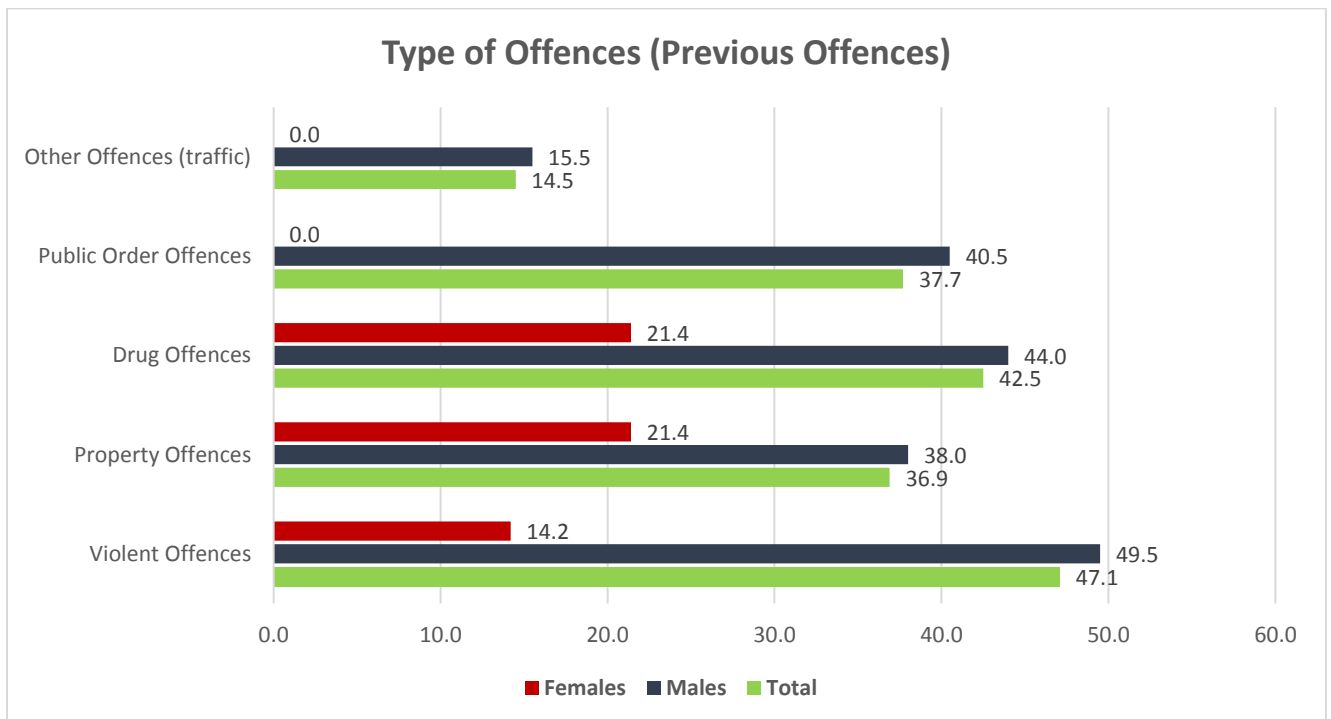
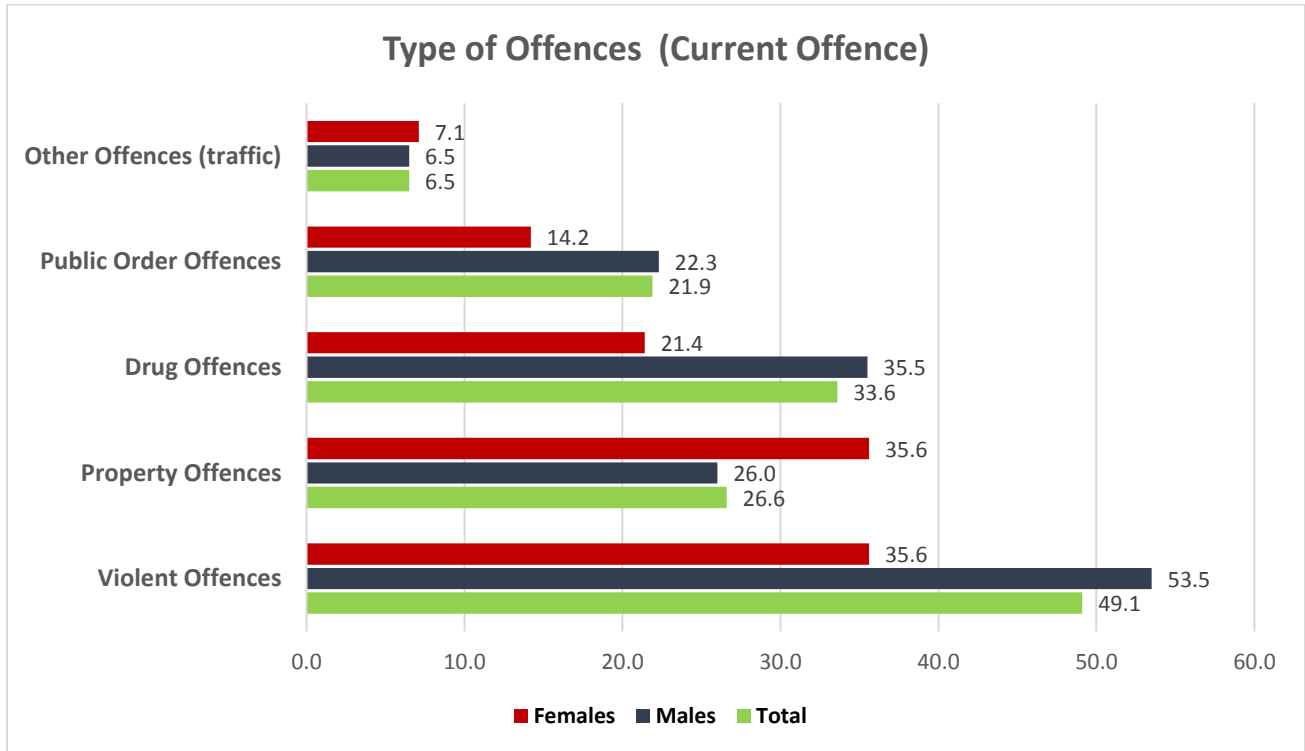
- ✓ Personal choice
- ✓ Emotional & family
- ✓ Incentives
- ✓ Nothing
- ✓ Stable environment
- ✓ Permanent/stable employment
- ✓ Financial assistance
- ✓ Medical marijuana card
- ✓ Attend meetings

### *Family: Prosocial Involvement*

For those who reported illegal drug use in 2019, 58.9% of offenders reported that their families were aware of their illicit use. On the other hand, a large proportion of respondents reported that various family members also use illicit drugs (42.5%)—mostly cousins, uncle/aunt, and siblings were reported as family members that use illicit drugs, followed by father, mother and grandparents.

# Criminal History

(Percentage of offenders that reported criminal activity.)



## Criminal Offending:

Table 13: Offence Types (Current Sentenced and Previous Offence) (%)

| Charged with:            | Current | Previous |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|
| Violent Offences         | 49.1    | 47.1     |
| Property Offences        | 26.6    | 36.9     |
| Drug Offences            | 33.6    | 42.5     |
| Public Order Offences    | 21.9    | 37.7     |
| Other Offences (traffic) | 6.5     | 14.5     |

Because of the multiple responses to these questions, any one offender could be currently sentenced or have been sentenced for more than one type of offence. From Table 13, the offences most often indicated by those respondents who were currently sentenced in ranked order were violent offences (49.1%), followed by drug offences (33.6%), property offences (26.6%), public order offences (21.9%), and other offences (6.5%).

For offenders who indicated previous offences, the offences most often indicated were violent offences 101/214 (47.1%), drug offences 91/214 (42.5%), public order offences 81/214 (37.9%), property offences 79/214 (36.4%) and other offences 31/214 (14.5%).

Table 14: Offence Types (Current Sentence and Previous Offence) by Gender (%)

| Charged with:         | Current |        | Previous |        |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|----------|--------|
|                       | Male    | Female | Male     | Female |
| Violent Offences      | 53.5    | 35.6   | 49.5     | 14.2   |
| Property Offences     | 26.0    | 35.6   | 38.0     | 21.4   |
| Drug Offences         | 35.5    | 21.4   | 44.0     | 21.4   |
| Public Order Offences | 22.3    | 14.2   | 40.5     | 0.0    |
| Other                 | 6.5     | 7.1    | 15.5     | 0.0    |

More female offenders were currently sentenced for violence and property offences while males were sentenced for violence and drug offences (see Table 14). A significantly higher proportion of males were previously sentenced for violent offences (49.5% versus 14.2% of females), while females were previously sentenced in higher proportions for property and drug offences.

About half of the offenders (48.1%) reported being charged with 1-5 charges during their current incarceration, 7.0% reported been charged with 6-10 charges and; 8.9% reported being charged with more than 10 charges.

A notable high proportion of respondents (72.0%) reported being satisfied with the reception procedures at their arrival to prison, during their current incarceration.

Previous Criminal Activity:

Table 15: Previous Criminal Activity Freq/(%)

| Previous criminal activity:   |            |
|-------------------------------|------------|
| Arrested                      | 179 (84.0) |
| Sentenced to probation        | 107 (50.5) |
| Sentenced to prison           | 151 (71.9) |
| Spend time at boys/girls home | 42 (19.8)  |

Table 16: Age group of First Offence (%)

|   | 11-20 yrs | 21-30 yrs | 31-40 yrs | More than 40yrs |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| Arrested                                | 56.1      | 13.6      | 6.1       | 2.3             |
| Sentenced to probation                  | 31.8      | 8.4       | 5.6       | 0.5             |
| Sentenced to prison                     | 32.7      | 22.9      | 7.0       | 6.5             |
| Spend time at boys/girls home (0-17yrs) | 21.5      | -         | -         | -               |

|                               | Mean     | Median |
|-------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Arrested                      | 19.3 yrs | 17 yrs |
| Sentenced to probation        | 19.2 yrs | 18 yrs |
| Sentenced to prison           | 24.0 yrs | 21 yrs |
| Spend time at boys/girls home | 10.5 yrs | 12 yrs |



Table 17: Previous Criminal Activity by Gender and Parental Upbringing (%)

|                               | Gender |        | Raised by: |        |        |               |                |          |       |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------------|--------|--------|---------------|----------------|----------|-------|
|                               | Male   | Female | Parents    | Mother | Father | Grand parents | Foster Parents | Siblings | Other |
| Arrested                      | 85.4   | 64.3   | 36.4       | 42.6   | 5.1    | 10.8          | 0.0            | 2.3      | 2.8   |
| Sentenced to probation        | 52.0   | 28.6   | 29.8       | 43.3   | 4.8    | 15.4          | 0.0            | 2.9      | 3.8   |
| Sentenced to prison           | 73.0   | 57.1   | 38.9       | 36.9   | 6.0    | 11.4          | 0.0            | 2.7      | 4.0   |
| Spend time at boys/girls home | 21.2   | 0.0    | 21.4       | 40.5   | 11.9   | 19.0          | 0.0            | 2.4      | 4.8   |

- *Arrested:*

Of those who responded, 84% reported previous involvement in criminal activity that has led to being arrested (Table 15). In terms of age at which respondents were first arrested, the largest proportion (56.1%) was arrested for the first time between the ages 11 to 20 years, 13.6% were arrested between ages 21 to 30 years, 6.1% were arrested between ages 31 to 40 years and 2.3% were arrested when older than 40 years (see Table 16).

The mean age of first arrested was 19.3 years. The median age was 17 years and the ages of first offence ranged from 11-53 years (see Table 16).

More males (85.4%) than females (64.3%) reported been arrested previously and a notable high percentage were raised by single mother (42.6%), followed by parents (36.4%), grandparents (10.8%), single father (5.1%), siblings (2.3%), and by “others” (2.8%) (see Table 17).

- *Sentenced to Probation:*

Half of all offenders (50.5%) who responded were sentenced to probation (Table 15); from these, 31.8% reported being sentenced to probation for the first time between 11 to 20 years old, 8.4% were sentenced to probation between 21 to 30 years old, 6.1% were sentenced to probation between 31 to 40 years old and 0.5% were sentenced to probation after 40 years old (see Table 16).

The mean age of first sentenced to probation was 19.2 years. The median age was 18 years and the ages of first sentenced to probation ranged from 12-42 years (see Table 16).

More males (52.0%) than females (28.6%) reported been sentenced to probation previously and a notable high percentage were raised by single mother (43.3%), followed by parents (29.8%), grandparents (15.4%), single father (4.8%), “ others” (2.9%), and siblings (3.8%) (see Table 17).

- *Sentenced to Prison:*

Of those who responded, more than seven of every ten (71.9%) were sentenced to prison (Table 15); from these, 32.7% reported being sentenced

for the first time between 11 to 20 years old, 22.9% between 21 to 30 years old, 5.6% between 31 to 40 years old and 6.5% after 40 years old (see Table 16).

The mean age of first sentenced to prison was 24.0 years. The median age was 21 years and the ages of first sentenced to prison ranged from 12-56 years (see Table 16).

Significant more males (73.0%) than females (57.1%) reported been sentenced to prison previously and a notable high percentages were raised by parents (38.9%) or single mother (36.9%), followed by grandparents (11.4%), single father (6.0%), “ others” (4.8%), and siblings (2.6%) (see Table 17).

- *Time spent at boys/girls home:*

Among respondents, 19.8% of the offenders had spent time at boys/girls home (Table 15); from these, 21.5% spent time at boys/girls home for the first time between 11-20 years (see Table 16). The mean age for respondents who spent time at boys/girls home was 10.5 years. The median age was 12 years and the ages ranged from 9-17 years (see Table 16).

Only males (21.2%) reported spend time at boys/girls home previously and a notable high percentage were raised by single mother (40.5%), followed by parents (21.4%), grandparents (19.0%), father (11.9%), “others” (4.8%), and siblings (2.4%) (see Table 17).

## Other Criminal Offending:

- *Ever fined:*

Table 18: Percentage of offenders that reported ever been fined (%)

|                              | Freq/(%)       |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Been fined:</b>           | 116/210 (55.2) |
| <b>What offence? (n=210)</b> |                |
| Violent Offences             | 9 (4.3)        |
| Property Offences            | 14 (6.7)       |
| Drug Offences                | 29 (13.8)      |
| Public Order Offences        | 7 (3.3)        |
| Traffic                      | 64 (30.5)      |
| Other                        | 12 (5.7)       |

In this survey a large percentage of offenders (55.2%) indicated that they had been previously fined. The most prevalent offence for which respondents had been fined was traffic offences (30.5%), following by drug offences (13.8%), property offences (6.7%), other offences (5.7%), violent offences (4.3%), and public order offences (3.3%) (see Table 18).

- *Ever been on probation:*

Table 19: Percentage of offenders that reported ever been on probation (%)

|                              | Freq/(%)      |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Been on probation:</b>    | 96/212 (45.3) |
| <b>What offence? (n=212)</b> |               |
| Violent Offences             | 14 (6.6)      |
| Property Offences            | 11 (5.2)      |
| Drug Offences                | 43 (20.3)     |
| Public Order Offences        | 8 (3.8)       |
| Traffic                      | 11 (5.2)      |
| Other                        | 13 (6.1)      |

More than two-fifth of respondents (45.3%) had been on probation. A notable proportion (20.3%) was related to drugs, 6.6% for violent offences, 6.1% for other offences, 5.2% for property and traffic offences respectively, and 3.8% for public order offences (see Table 19).

- *Court Order:*

Table 20: Percentage of offenders that reported currently been under a court order (%)

|                           | Freq/(%)             |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Under court order:</b> | <b>25/211 (11.8)</b> |
| Bail                      | 8 (3.8)              |
| Probation order           | 7 (3.3)              |
| Order to keep the peace   | 1 (0.5)              |
| Community service         | 2 (1.0)              |
| Conditional discharge     | 1 (0.5)              |
| Other                     | 5 (2.4)              |

Offenders were asked whether they were under a court order when the current offence was committed. The vast majority, (88.2%) were not under any court order. However, 11.8% of offenders who responded reported that they were under a court order: 3.8% reported being on bail, 3.3% on probation order, 2.4% on other court orders, 1% on community service, 0.5% reported being on conditional discharge, and 0.5% were ordered to keep the peace (see Table 20).

- *Times in prison – overseas:*

The vast majority of offenders (82.9% or 175/211) reported never been in prison outside of the Cayman Islands. About 17.1% of the offenders reported having been in prison overseas. As reported, some 17 of these offenders were repeat prisoners outside of Cayman Islands.

### Repeat Offending:

Table 21: Repeat Offenders by Gender and Prison Status (%)

| Times in Prison:  | Overall | Male | Female | Remanded | Sentenced |
|-------------------|---------|------|--------|----------|-----------|
| First time        | 40.9    | 39.2 | 64.3   | 32.1     | 44.7      |
| More than 2 times | 59.1    | 60.8 | 35.7   | 67.9     | 55.3      |

The offenders were asked: How many times have you been in prison in the Cayman Islands? At the time of interview, about four in every ten (40.9%) offender reported that this was the first

time in prison in the Cayman Islands. Almost six of every ten offenders (59.1%) have been in prison in the Cayman Islands two or more times (see Table 21).

From Table 21, most females respondents (64.3%) reported that it was the first time they had been in prison. Compared to males, four in every ten offenders (39.2%) reported being in prison for the first time.

For those who reported been in prison two or more times, more than half of offenders reported been remanded (67.9%) or sentenced (55.3%) compared with the offenders that reported been in prison for the first time. Slightly lower proportions reported being remanded (32.1%) or sentenced (44.7%) (see Table 21).

- *Length of Previous Incarceration:*

**Table 22: Length of Previous Incarceration (%)**

| <b>Length of Incarceration</b> | <b>Remand</b> | <b>Sentenced</b> |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Less than 6 months             | 5.6           | 7.0              |
| 6-11 months                    | 19.4          | 4.0              |
| 1-3 years                      | 16.7          | 23.0             |
| 4-7 years                      | 16.7          | 26.0             |
| More than 7 years              | 41.7          | 40.0             |

Table 22 presents the length of time offenders were on remand as well as total length of sentence for those sentenced. For those on remand (n=58), a notable high proportion of offenders (41.7%) reported that the combined length of sentence of a previous offence(s) was more than 7 years. About one-fifth (19.4%) reported that the length of sentence was between 6 to 11 months, 16.7% respectively between 1 to 3 years and 4 to 7 years. A few offenders (5.6%) reported that the length of sentence was less than six months.

Sentenced offenders (n=154) were asked the total length of their sentence, four of every ten (40.0%) reported that the length of a previous sentence was more than 7 years, 26.0% reported between 4 to 7 years, 23.0% between 1 to 3 years, 7.0% less than 6 months and; 4.0% reported between 6 to 11 months (see Table 22).

- *Resettlement:<sup>5</sup>Activities completed prior to previous release*

Table 23: Resettlement (%)

|               | Freq/(%)  |
|---------------|-----------|
| Home visits   | 17 (13.8) |
| ROTL          | 15 (12.2) |
| Employability | 25 (20.3) |
| Others        | 14 (11.4) |

For those offenders that reported previous conviction (n=123) it was asked, which resettlement activities have they completed prior to release? About 20.3% of those offenders reported they had completed ‘employability’, while 13.8% completed ‘home visits’, 12.2% completing ‘ROTL’ (Release on Temporary License) and 11.4% reported, they had completed ‘other’ activities (see Table 23).

- *Resettlement in the Community: Post release activities*

The offenders had the opportunity to report what other activities would have assisted in their resettlement into the community. One-fifth (20.3%) of offenders reported that Employment would be a factor that would assist them in their resettlement into the community. Other proportions of activities that would have assisted in their resettlement into the community were: home visits (13.8%), ROTL (Release on Temporary License) (12.2%), and ‘other’ activities:

- Education
- Counselling/rehabilitation
- Changing friends
- Church/religion
- Discipline
- Drug court
- Financial assistance
- Finding a way to deal with children
- Assistance with housing
- Other agencies
- Nothing

---

<sup>5</sup> **Resettlement** is where offenders receive assistance and support from the Prisons and Probation Services, and voluntary agencies to help them prepare for life after prison. This includes training, education, work experience and preparation for release. The objective is to help offenders return to normal life, get a job and home, and cope with life without re-offending. Her Majesty’s Prison & Probation Service, United Kingdom.

Respondents who were re-offenders and responded to the question (n=114), 51 or 44.7% reported having contacted the Department of Community Rehabilitation (DCR) following their release. When asked if they had contacted other agencies following their release, 21 offenders responded in the affirmative. The agencies contacted included:

- Caribbean Heaven
- Counselling Centre
- Needs Assessment Unit
- Social Services/Department of Children and Family Services (DCFS)
- National Drug Council (NDC)
- National Workforce Development Agency (NWDA)
- Condition Release Board
- Lawyer
- Mental Health

- Avoid Re-Offending:

With regards to re-offending, the offenders reported the following factors that would help them to avoid committing crimes:

|  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Employment                               | Education                     |
| Second chance - not be in prison         | Housing                       |
| Long term drug rehabilitation programmes | Self-control/ self-motivation |
| Anger Management                         | Church                        |
| Change of environment                    | Vacation                      |
| Change of friends                        | Education                     |
| Counselling                              |                               |

On the other hand, some offenders reported the following factors that they feel contributed to their offending (see Table 24):

**Table 24: Factors that Contribute to Re-Offending (%)**

|                       | <b>Freq / (%)</b> |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Drugs                 | 28 (22.8)         |
| Alcohol               | 19 (15.4)         |
| Accommodation         | 4 (3.3)           |
| Lack of employment    | 51 (41.5)         |
| Relationship problems | 17 (13.8)         |
| Lack of support       | 22 (17.9)         |
| Other                 | 20 (16.3)         |

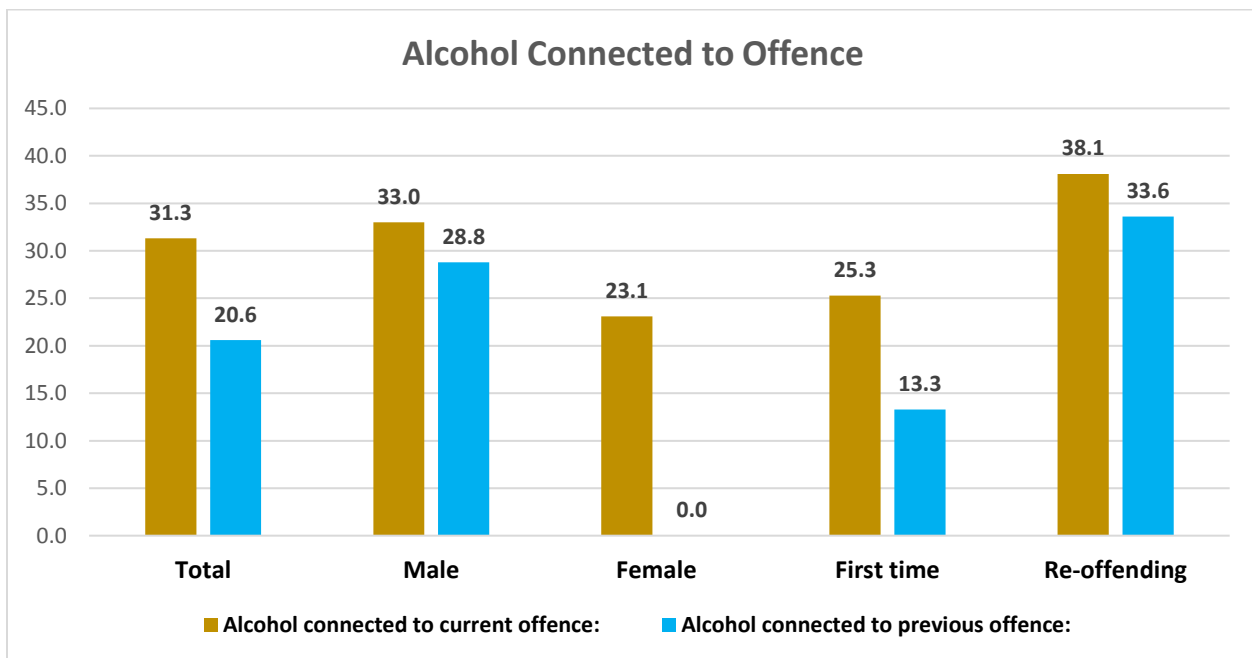
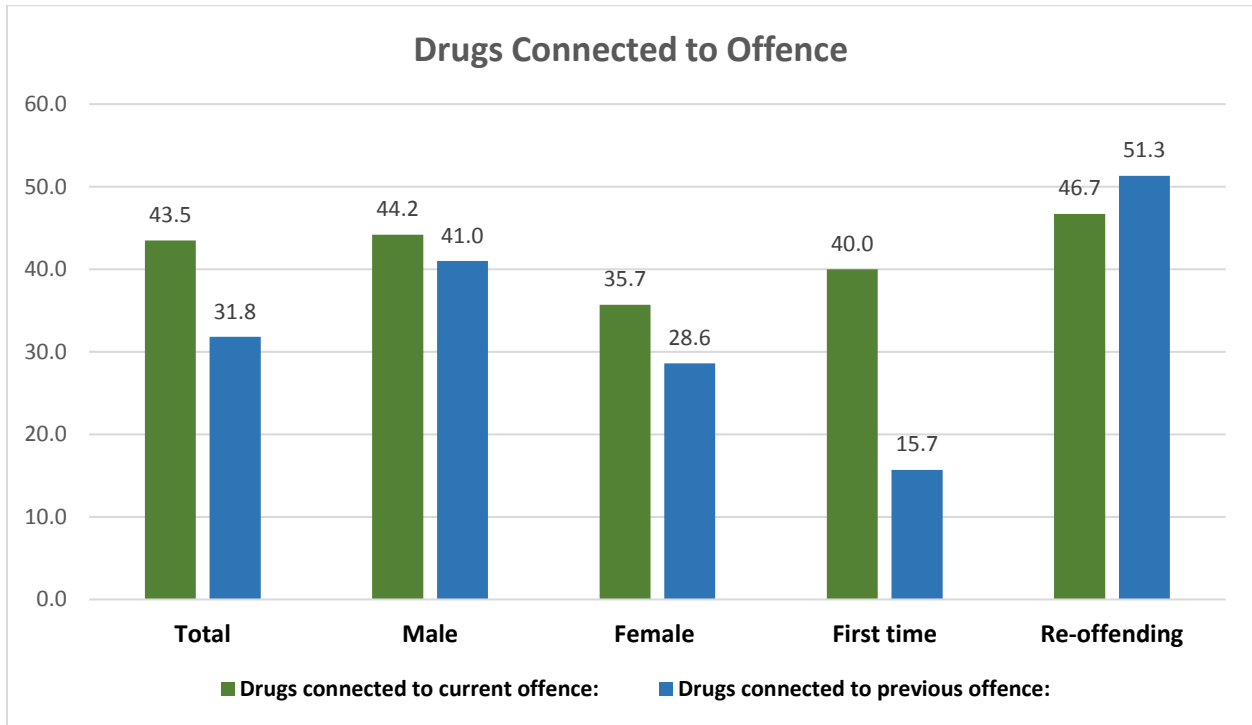
Previously released offenders (n=123) were asked to choose factors that contributed to their re-offending. From Table 24, lack of employment (41.5%) was reported as the main factor contributing to them re-offending. However, drugs represented (22.8%), lack of support (17.9%), other factors (16.3%), alcohol (15.4%), relationship problems (13.8%) and accommodation (3.3%).

Other factors that were reported as having contributed to re-offending were: personal decision, friends, need of money, unemployment, hunger and stress.



# Relationship between Illicit Activity and Substance Use

Percentage of offenders that reported criminal activity, violent behaviours and substance use.



## Involvement of Drugs in Offending:

Table 25: Involvement of Drugs in Offending by Gender, First Time and Re-Offending (%)

|                                      | Overall | Male | Female | First time | Re-offending |
|--------------------------------------|---------|------|--------|------------|--------------|
| Drugs connected to current offence:  | 43.7    | 44.2 | 35.7   | 40.0       | 46.7         |
| Drugs connected to previous offence: | 40.5    | 41.0 | 28.6   | 15.7       | 51.3         |
| Under the influence of drugs         | 22.9    | 23.5 | 14.3   | 9.4        | 31.7         |
| To support drug habit                | 12.1    | 12.5 | 7.1    | 2.4        | 18.7         |
| Involved with drug trade             | 14.0    | 14.5 | 7.1    | 21.2       | 8.9          |
| Personal use of drugs                | 13.6    | 12.5 | 28.6   | 7.1        | 18.7         |
| Other                                | 3.3     | 3.5  | 0.0    | 4.7        | 2.4          |

Four of every ten offenders (43.7%) reported that drugs were in some way connected to their current offence, while about 40.5% reported that drugs were connected to their previous offence (Table 25).

The offenders were asked to report, in what way drugs were connected to their offence; a significant percentage of respondents (22.9%) reported, 'under the influence of drugs' as the dominant reason. This was followed by 'involvement with the drug trade' (14.0%), 'personal use of drugs' (13.6%) and 'to support their drug habit' (12.1%) (see Table 25). Other reason given by some offenders (3.3%) were associates, conspiracy, for family support and peers (see Table 25).

More males (88/199 or 44.2%) than females (5/14 or 35.7%) reported that drugs were connected in some way to their current offence. Among males, drugs were connected to their offence mainly because the offence was committed 'while under the influence of drugs'. Among females, drugs were connected to their offence mainly for 'personal use of drugs' (see Table 25).

Almost half of the re-offenders (46.7% or 57/122) reported that drugs were connected in some way to their current offence compared to first time offenders (40.0% or 34/85) that reported, drugs being connected in some way to their current offence. Among re-offenders, drugs were connected to their offence mainly because; the offence was committed while under the influence of drugs. Among first-time offenders, drugs were connected to the offence mainly through their involvement with the drug trade (supply/trafficking/importation) (see Table 25).

## Involvement of Alcohol in Offending:

**Table 26: Involvement of Alcohol in Offending by Gender, First Time and Re-Offending (%)**

|  | <b>Overall</b> | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>First time</b> | <b>Re-offending</b> |
|--|----------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Alcohol connected to current offence:  | 32.4           | 33.0        | 23.1          | 25.3              | 38.1                |
| Alcohol connected to previous offence: | 27.7           | 28.8        | 0.0           | 13.3              | 33.6                |
|  |                |             |               |                   |                     |
| Under the influence of alcohol         | 29.0           | 30.0        | 14.3          | 21.2              | 35.0                |
| To support alcohol habit               | 5.1            | 5.5         | 0.0           | 3.5               | 6.5                 |
| Drunk driving                          | 2.8            | 3.0         | 0.0           | 0.0               | 4.9                 |
| Other                                  | 0.9            | 1.0         | 0.0           | 1.2               | 0.8                 |

More than one-third of offenders in 2019 (32.4% or 67/207) are of the opinion that, alcohol was related in some way to their current offending. About 27.7% or 44/159 said that alcohol was related to their previous offending (see Table 26).

About three in every ten (29.0%) felt the current offence was committed because they were ‘under the influence of alcohol’, while; 5.1% said ‘to supporting their alcohol habit’, 2.8% said ‘drunk driving’. Some 0.9% indicated ‘other’ as reasons, for example; “alcohol make you feel powerful” (see Table 26).

More males (64/194 or 33.0%) than females (3/13 or 23.1%) reported that alcohol was connected in some way with their current offence. For both, males (60 or 30.0%) and females (2 or 14.3%), alcohol was connected in their current offence mainly because offence was committed while under the influence of (see Table 26).

About four in ten re-offenders (38.1%) reported that alcohol was connected in some way with their current offence compared to first time offenders (25.3%). Among re-offenders and first-time offenders, alcohol was the dominant influence in their offence (see Table 26).

Offence Category and Relationship between Drugs and Crime (Current Sentence):

Table 27: Involvement of Drugs and Alcohol in Offences (%)

| Charged with:                | DRUGS           |               |                    |              |       | ALCOHOL         |               |               |       |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-------|
|                              | Under influence | Support habit | Involve drug trade | Personal Use | Other | Under Influence | Support habit | Drunk driving | Other |
| Violent Offences (n=93)      | 28.0            | 8.6           | 6.5                | 11.8         | 2.2   | 33.3            | 3.2           | 2.2           | 0.0   |
| Property Offences (n=52)     | 34.6            | 26.9          | 5.8                | 19.2         | 1.9   | 25.0            | 13.5          | 5.8           | 1.9   |
| Drug Offences (n=56)         | 23.2            | 21.4          | 44.6               | 25.0         | 10.7  | 28.6            | 10.7          | 5.4           | 0.0   |
| Public Order Offences (n=46) | 26.1            | 4.3           | 17.4               | 21.7         | 0.0   | 43.5            | 2.2           | 4.3           | 2.2   |
| Other (n=14)                 | 21.4            | 7.1           | 7.1                | 7.1          | 0.0   | 21.4            | 0.0           | 0.0           | 0.0   |

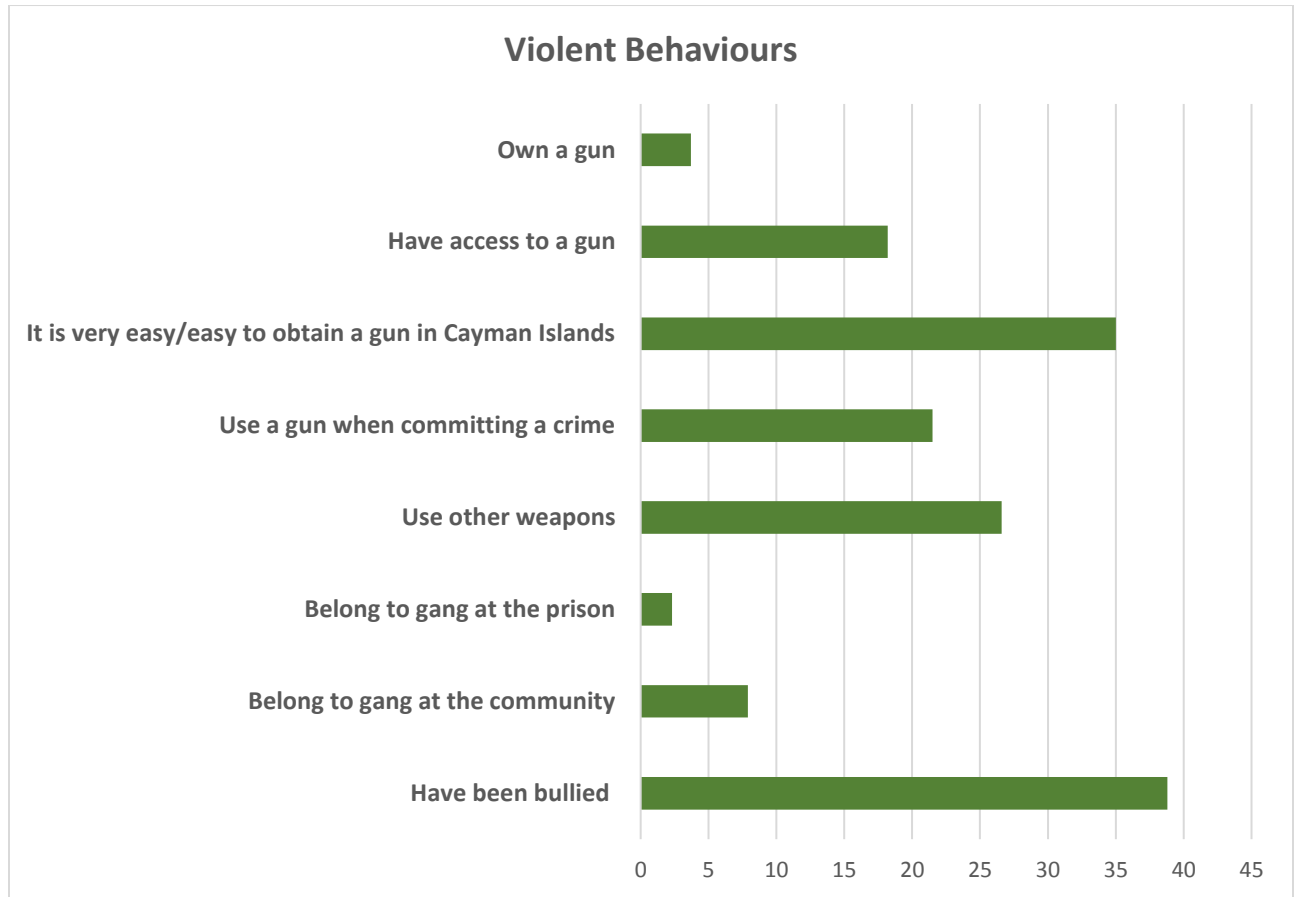
The question, in what way(s) were drugs or alcohol connected with your offending; was cross tabulated with current charge/s (see question 40 of Questionnaire). The results show that:

- Among offenders that report Violent Offences, about one-third were under the influence of drugs (28.0%) or alcohol (33.3%).
- For Property Offences, offenders were more likely to report being under the influence of drugs (34.6%) or, to support drug habit (26.9%) and being under the influence of alcohol (22.8%).
- More than four of every ten offenders (44.6%) currently sentenced for drug offences reported that they committed the offence because of being involved with the drug trade. One-fifth of those offenders (23.2%) reported: “the offence was committed while under the influence of drugs” and a further one-fifth, “to support their drug habit”. Some 25% reported that the offence was committed because of personal use of drugs. Almost one-third of offenders (28.6%) reported that the offence was committed while under the influence of alcohol.
- Among offenders for Public Order Offences, more than a quarter (26.1%) reported “being under the influence of drugs” when committing the offence and 21.7% reported that the

offence was committed because of “personal use of drugs”. However, 43.5% of offenders reported the offence was committed while “under the influence of alcohol”.

# Violent Behaviours

(Percentage of offenders that reported violent behaviours).



## Guns and weapons:

Table 28: Guns and Weapons (%)

|  | Overall (yes) | Males | Females |
|--|---------------|-------|---------|
| Do you own a gun?  | 3.8           | 4.0   | 0.0     |
| Do you have access to a gun?   | 18.8          | 19.2  | 14.3    |
| Describe how to obtain gun in CI?                                    |               |       |         |
| Very easy  | 12.6          | 12.6  | 15.4    |
| Easy   | 22.4          | 23.6  | 7.7     |
| Difficult  | 13.6          | 14.1  | 7.7     |
| Very difficult   | 3.3           | 3.5   | 0.0     |
| Don't know   | 47.2          | 46.2  | 69.2    |
| Can you rent a gun and return it?                                    | 36.8          | 36.4  | 44.4    |
| Have you used a gun for a crime?                                     | 22.2          | 23.2  | 7.7     |
| Is a gun necessary when dealing with illegal drugs in CI?            | 34.0          | 33.7  | 40.0    |
| Do penalties for gun crimes stop persons for carrying or using them? | 30.0          | 31.6  | 7.7     |
| Used another weapon for a crime?                                     | 27.9          | 28.4  | 21.4    |
| If another weapon, which one:  |               |       |         |
| Knife  | 20.6          | 20.5  | 21.4    |
| Razor  | 1.9           | 1.5   | 7.1     |
| Machete  | 14.5          | 15.5  | 0.0     |
| Club, bat or pipe  | 6.1           | 6.5   | 0.0     |
| Scissors   | 1.9           | 2.0   | 0.0     |
| Other  | 5.6           | 6.0   | 0.0     |

From Table 28:

- Among offenders, a small proportion reported owning a gun (3.8%). However, almost one-fifth of offenders reported having access to a gun (18.8%), mainly males at (19.2%) and females (14.3%).
- The offenders were asked, in their opinion, how would they describe obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands? to which, almost half (47.2%) responded, “do not know” particularly females (69.2%). Conversely, about 35% of offenders considered that it is ‘very easy/easy’ to obtain a gun in the Cayman Islands: males (36.2%) and females (23.1%). Just about 17% of offenders considered that it is ‘very difficult/difficult’ to obtain a gun in the Cayman Islands.

- Renting a gun: 36% of offenders reported, it is possible to rent a gun and then return it.
- More than one-fifth of offenders reported having used a gun when committing a crime; notable more males (23.2%) than females (7.7%).
- More than one-third (34.0%) of the offenders believe that a gun is necessary when dealing with illegal drugs in the Cayman Islands.
- Offenders were asked in their opinion, if the penalties for gun crimes stop persons from carrying or using them? Three of every ten (30%) believe that penalties for gun crimes stop individuals from carrying or using them. Notably, more males (31.6%) compared with females (7.7%) were of this opinion.
- Apart from guns, offenders reported that other weapons were used for crimes. Overall, slightly more than a quarter (27.9%) admitted they had used other weapons, particularly; knife (20.6%) and machete (14.5%). Males reported more use of knife (20.5%) and machete (15.5%) while females reported, more use of knife (21.4%).

### Gang Involvement:

Table 29: Gangs (%)

|                  | Overall | Males | Females |
|------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| In the Prison    | 2.4     | 2.5   | 0.0     |
| In the Community | 8.2     | 8.2   | 8.3     |

In relation to gangs, the offenders were asked if they have ever; belonged to a gang in the prison or in the community? Of those who responded, not many offenders (5 or 2.4%) reported having belonged to a gang in prison or in the community (17 or 8.2%). Males are more likely to belong to a gang in prison (all five) or in the community (16 of the 17 (see Table 29).



## Bullying:

Table 30: Bullying (%)

|                | Overall | Males | Females |
|----------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Lifetime       | 39.3    | 39.1  | 42.9    |
| Past 12 months | 20.6    | 19.2  | 37.5    |
| Past 30 days   | 10.7    | 10.5  | 12.5    |

Respondents were asked if they had ever been bullied. About four in every ten (39.3% or 83) reported been bullied in their lifetime. Of those, two in every ten (20.6% or 22) had been bullied in the past 12 months and, one in every ten (10.7% or 11) in the last 30 days.

More females than males reported being bullied - lifetime (42.9% vs 9.1%), in the past 12 months (37.5% vs 19.2%) and in the past 30 days (12.5% vs 10.5%) (see Table 30).

The forms of bullying more frequently reported were:

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| At school                                 | Shoved         |
| Physically                                | Tried to steal |
| Verbally                                  | Calling names  |
| By officers and/other offenders at prison | By stepmother  |
| Because of language                       | Bad friends    |
| Peer pressure                             |                |
| Because of physical appearance            |                |

## Violence at the prison:

Table 31: Violence at the prison (%)

|                  | Overall | Males | Females |
|------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Not a problem    | 44.5    | 44.7  | 41.7    |
| Serious          | 12.9    | 13.7  | 0.0     |
| Somewhat serious | 34.0    | 33.5  | 41.7    |
| Very serious     | 8.6     | 8.1   | 16.7    |

Respondents were asked to state their opinion of; violence at the prison in terms of seriousness (somewhat serious, serious, very serious or not a problem). Four in ten offenders did not

considered violence a problem in prison. However, 34% felt it was somewhat serious, 12.9% felt it was serious, and 8.6% very serious. A little more than one-fifth of males (21.8%) felt that violence was serious or very serious compared to (16.7% or 2) females (see Table 31).

**Table 32: Frequency of involvement in fights on wing (%)**

|               | Overall | Males | Females |
|---------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Very frequent | 5.7     | 5.6   | 7.1     |
| Frequent      | 8.5     | 9.1   | 0.0     |
| Occasionally  | 18.0    | 18.8  | 7.1     |
| Rarely        | 39.8    | 42.6  | 0.0     |
| Never         | 28.0    | 23.9  | 85.7    |

In general, the frequency of fights on the wings of HM Prison is rare (39.8%), according to respondents in this survey. Fairbanks was reported as the facility with less frequency of fights (14.2%) compared with Northward (76.1%) (see Table 32).

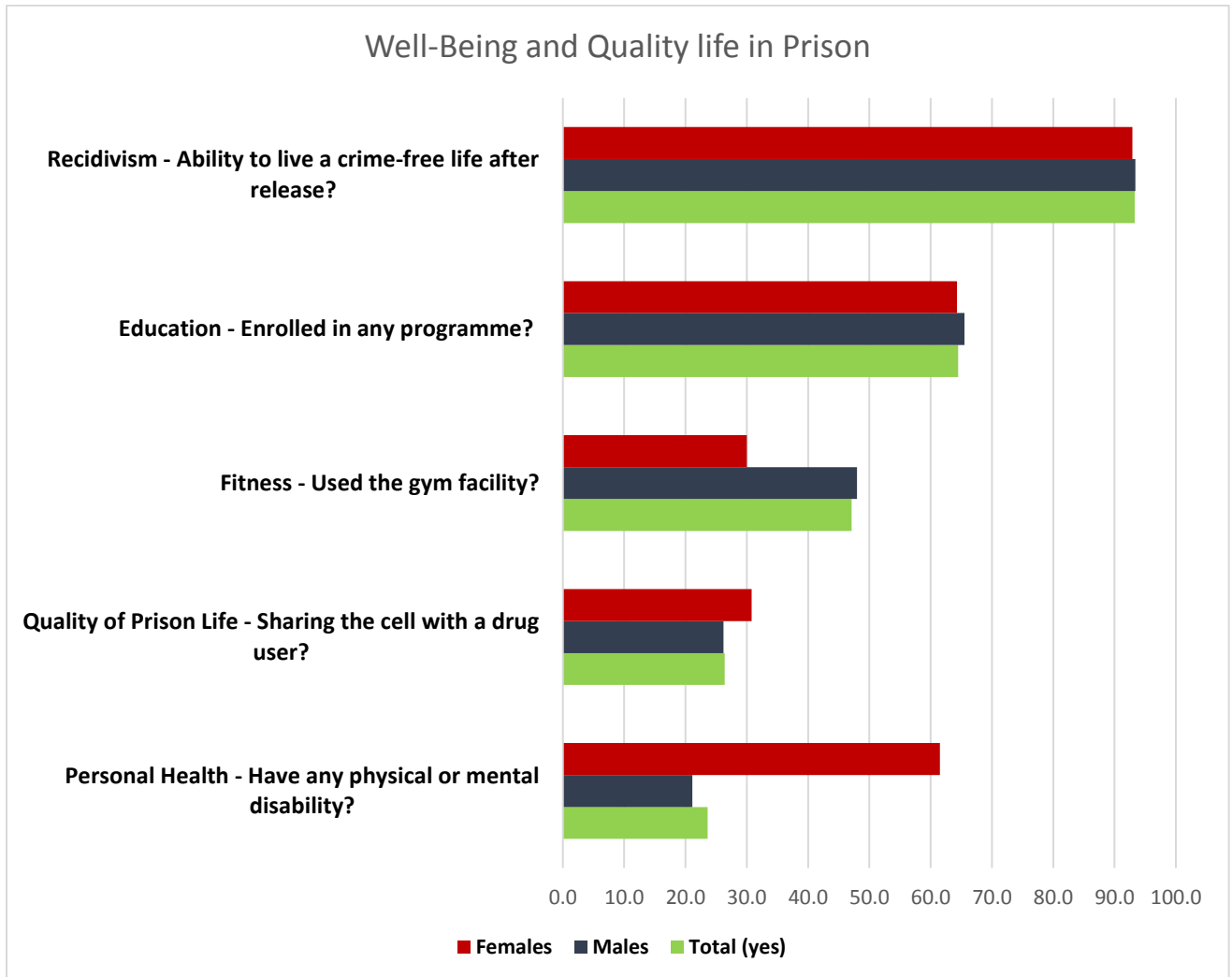
**Table 33: Involvement in fights in the wings (%)**

|                   | Overall | Males | Females |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| None              | 82.1    | 81.3  | 92.9    |
| 1-3 times         | 12.6    | 13.5  | 0.0     |
| 4-6 times         | 1.9     | 2.1   | 0.0     |
| More than 6 times | 3.4     | 3.1   | 7.1     |

More than half of respondents (67.8%) reported fights occur 'rarely/never'. However, 18% indicated occasional occurrence and 4.2% said, 'frequently or very frequently'. Respondents were asked, how frequently are they involved in fights? Most offenders reported never been involved in fights (82.1%). However, more males (18.7%) reported being involved at least once in a fight on their wings compared with females (7.1%) (see Table 33).

# Well-Being and Quality of Life in Prison

Percentage of offenders that reported well-being and quality of life in prison.



## Recidivism<sup>6</sup>:

Table 34: Preparation for life after Prison (%)

| Do you need assistance with...         | Overall | Males | Females |
|--|---------|-------|---------|
| Find/Prepare for employment            | 57.8    | 57.9  | 57.1    |
| Behavioural problems                   | 23.8    | 24.3  | 15.4    |
| Vocational training programmes         | 44.7    | 44.3  | 50.0    |
| Academic development                   | 49.0    | 57.1  | 48.5    |
| Spiritual development                  | 51.7    | 50.3  | 71.4    |
| Programme for reintegration to society | 65.9    | 66.5  | 57.1    |

The survey asked the offenders their perception of their current ability to live a crime-free life after release? It also asked, will you able to refrain from criminal activity after release? Almost all offenders (196 or 91.6%) reported they will be able to refrain from criminal activity after release. From this number, 57.5% were of the perception that this had nothing to do with their time in prison.

Also, a large percentage of offenders (67.8%) believe that if the programmes offered at the prison were mandatory, it would be more beneficial to their rehabilitation and return to the community.

Offenders were asked if they believe they needed more assistance with the factors described in Table 34:

- A large percentage of offenders (65.9%) reported they will need a programme that helps them to reintegrate into society (e.g. a programme that teaches how to open a bank account, pay bills and basic budgeting).
- 57.8% needed assistance with finding or preparing for employment.
- Spiritual development (51.7%), academic development (49.0%), vocational training programmes (44.7%) and (23.8%) behavioural problems (e.g. anger management and violent behaviours).

Both male and female respondents believe they needed more assistance finding and preparing for employment. They also reported a desire to see a programme helping them reintegrate to society.

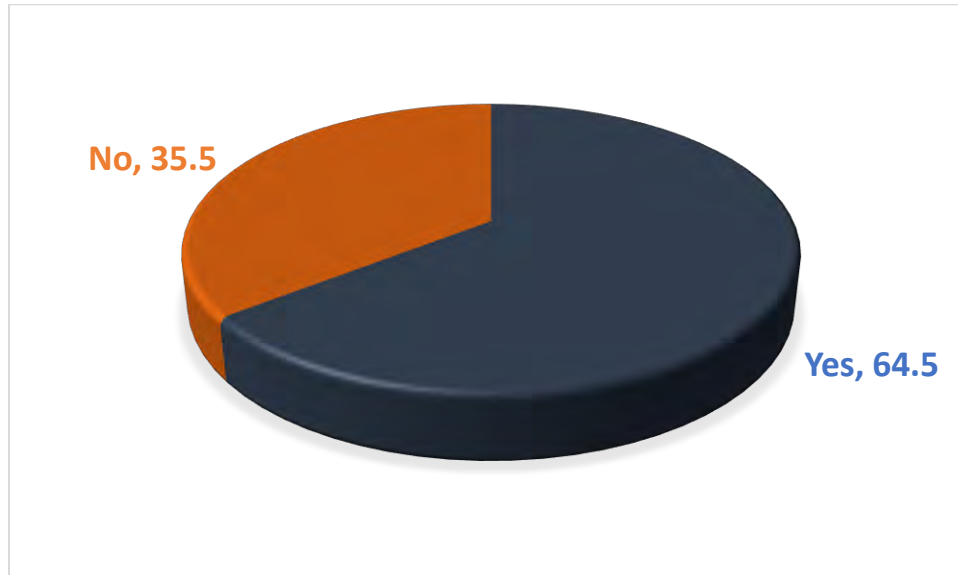
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<sup>6</sup> Recidivism is a tendency to lapse into a previous pattern of behavior, especially a pattern of criminal habits. (US Legal - <https://definitions.uslegal.com/r/recidivism/>)

More than a quarter (27.6%) reported that they will need counselling or psychological support and almost one quarter (23.4%) reported that they will need assistance with housing and relocation.

Education:

Table 35: Enrollment in any programme offered at the prison (%)



Even though there are not many programmes at the time of this survey, overall; more than six of every ten offenders (136/211 or 64.5%) reported been enrolled in a programme offered at the prison (see Table 35). Offenders were currently enrolled in the following programmes:

- National Drug Council Drug Prevention Programmes (Basic, Intermediate and Advance)
- Anger Management
- Bible Study
- Sycamore Tree Programme
- Alison (online courses)
- Automotive repairs
- Agriculture (farming)
- Art and Craft
- Education (Math, English, Science)
- Fresh start
- Prison Journey

For those offenders that were not enrolled in any programme, the main reasons for not being enrolled were:

- because there were not interested in any of programmes currently offered by the prison.
- the programme offered in the prison was not currently available.
- did not want to participate in another programme.

About 16% of offenders reported other reason for not enrolling:

- competed case, waiting for sentences to be entitled.
- HRU not offered any programme.
- need psychological evaluation, do not know about the programmes available, working therefore unable to participate in any programme, sickness, programmes of their interest not offered at the prison.

The offenders believed that the following would encourage them to take part in the programmes if the prison would offer:

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| more money                           | more advance courses (e.g. Accounting, Business). |
| canteen privileges                   | legal counsel                                     |
| clothing                             | more sports                                       |
| decrease sentence                    | offered a job according to the skill learned      |
| drugs                                | return to the community occasionally              |
| other education programmes (variety) |   |

When asked, what motivated you to take part in the prison programmes? A notably high proportion (35.5%) said it was ‘because they were interested in the topic’. This was followed by ‘to get released early’ (12.1%), ‘the facilitator/teacher’ (3.7%) and ‘payment’ (2.8%). One-fifth (20.6%) of offenders reported ‘other’ motives such as; to improve themselves, because of occupation, prison benefits, because it is mandatory, for family/children including, physical and mental health.

Satisfaction with Present Programmes:

About half of offenders (50.7%) reported being very satisfied with the programme they are enrolled in. Some 37.5% were somewhat satisfied, 5.1% were neither satisfied or dis-satisfied, 4.4% reported been somewhat dis-satisfied and 2.2% were very dis-satisfied.

Offenders were asked to suggest other programmes they wanted the prison to offer. The following list their expectations in terms of education/training:

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| accounting           | life skill classes   |
| advanced courses     | ROTL                 |
| computers            | vocational training  |
| auto mechanic        | swimming lessons     |
| electrical           | family oriented      |
| automotive body work | religious programmes |
| plumbing             |                      |

#### Mandatory Programmes:

For the most part, about one-third (32.7%) of the offenders felt that educational classes should be mandatory while in prison. Noting; 26.6% felt drug counselling should be mandatory, 26.2% suggested vocational training, 17.3% selected religious services and 15.6% felt that fitness should be mandatory.

#### Fitness: Use of Gym Facilities

Table 36: Used the gym facilities – Northward and Fairbanks (%)

|                                | Overall (n=187) | Northward | Fairbanks |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|
| I am currently use the gym     | 47.1            | 48.0      | 30.0      |
| I have use the gym in the past | 35.6            | 35.6      | 60.0      |
| I have never used the gym      | 16.4            | 16.4      | 10.0      |

Overall, 47.1% of respondents indicated that they had used the gym regularly while, 36.9% in the past and 16% never. Almost half of the offenders at Northward (48%) were regular users of the gym compared to three in ten (30%) at Fairbanks. A notable higher proportion of offenders at Fairbanks (60%) had used the gym compared to offenders at Northward (35.6%). A small percentage (16.4% at Northward and 10.0% at Fairbanks) reported no using the gym facilities (see Table 36). However, majority of offenders (85.4%) reported that they would very likely or somewhat likely recommend the gym facilities to others.

When asked if, there were factors preventing them joining or using the gym facilities? Very few respondents (4-8) indicated that; they do not like the lack of privacy, do not enjoy exercising in public and do not like the type of people that regularly use the gym. “Other” factors reported

were; the schedule is inconvenient, do not want to get big, they exercise in their cell, lack motivation, not interested and because of medical reasons/illness.

#### Participation in sporting or fitness activities

Overall, more than half the offenders (56.1%) reported they participated in sporting or fitness activities. Highest level of participation reported was in football (41.1% of the times). Others in rank order were; basketball (23.1% of the times), running (15.4%) and walking (10.7%).

At Northward, offenders participated in football (44.0%), basketball (25.0%), running (16.5%), walking (10.5%) and other activities (3.0%); e.g. cricket, gym, training. Respondents at Fairbanks participated in walking (14.3%), yoga (7.1%), and other activities (28.6%); e.g. fitness/training, volleyball.

Respondents were asked to suggest additional services that the gym can provide and how the services can improve. The following were suggested.

- Allocating a specific day for each wing
- Modifying the schedule for the service: more hours and include the weekends
- Update and improve the equipment
- Expand the facility (Northward)
- Bring professional instructors
- Have access to a swimming pool

### Quality of Prison Life:

Table 37: Quality of Prison Life (%)

|   | Strongly Agree | Agree | Neither agree or disagree | Disagree | Strongly Disagree |
|---|----------------|-------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------|
| The relationship between staff and offenders in the prison are good | 10.3           | 41.6  | 19.2                      | 17.3     | 9.3               |
| Overall, I am treated fairly by staff in the prison                 | 15.0           | 43.5  | 11.7                      | 16.8     | 11.2              |
| I feel safe at the prison   | 15.0           | 43.5  | 10.7                      | 15.9     | 13.1              |



More than half of offenders (51.9%) agreed (strongly agree/agree) that the relation between staff and offenders were good. Almost six of every ten (58.5%) also agreed (strongly agree/agree) that they were treated fairly by staff. Comparatively, the same proportion (58.5%) reported they felt safe at the prison (see Table 37).

In terms of disagreeing (disagree/strongly disagree), more than one quarter of offenders (26.6%) felt the relationship between staff and offenders was not good. About 28% felt that they were not treated fairly by staff and 29% did not feel safe at the prison.

About the quality of prison life (Appendix 1):

- About six of ten offenders (59.8%) were satisfied (very satisfied/satisfied) with the health care provided at the prison. One-third (31.7%) were dis-satisfied (very dis-satisfied/dis-satisfied) with the health care provided.
- About 45% of offenders reported having health insurance prior to incarceration while 53.7% reported they did not.
- Most (59.8%) believed that, the prison does not promote a healthy lifestyle while 37.4% disagree.
- About one quarter of respondents (51/210 or 24.3%) reported having special dietary requirements. From this number 41.2% believed that their requirements were being met by the prison.
- Regarding the quality of meals at the prison, 20% of the offenders considered that it was good (very good or good). More than half (53.1%) considered that it was poor (poor or very poor) and over one quarter of offenders (27%) considered the quality of meals acceptable.
- More than half of the respondents (53.2%) believed healthy meals were available at the prison contrary to 46.8% that considered healthy meals were not available.
- Regarding the canteen, over one-third of offenders (35.7%) considered the quality of items available for purchase was good (very good or good). Almost one-quarter of offenders (24.8%) considered the items available for purchase as poor (very poor or poor). About four in ten (39.5%) considered the items available for purchase at the canteen acceptable.

- Majority of offenders (75.5%) reported receiving visits while in prison (74.4% males and 92.3% females). Most of the times from; mother (36.0%), siblings (32.2%), spouse/partner (15.9%) and father (13.1%). Other visitors included: friends (27.1%), boyfriend/girlfriend (19.6%), lawyer (9.3%) and pastor (6.1%). About 16% reported visits from aunts, uncles, children, grandchildren, cousins, social workers and ex-wives.
- A very high proportion of offenders (81.8%) reported having regular contact with members of their family while in prison. Contact by telephone (84.1%), visits (44.9%), online (4.7%) and mail (2.8%). Just one offender reported 'home visits' as other way of contact with members of their family.
- One-quarter (25.7%) of offenders reported sharing their cell with a drug user. Half (50.0%) reported sharing their cell with someone who smokes particularly: cigarettes (47.7%), marijuana (18.7%) and electronic cigarettes (1.4%).

Personal Health:

*Chronic Illness:*

Table 38: Personal Health (%)

|                                       | YES     |      |        | NO      |      |        |
|---------------------------------------|---------|------|--------|---------|------|--------|
|                                       | Overall | Male | Female | Overall | Male | Female |
| Suffer from any chronic illness       | 23.6    | 21.1 | 61.5   | 76.4    | 78.9 | 38.5   |
| Family history of any chronic illness | 39.8    | 38.4 | 61.5   | 60.2    | 61.6 | 38.5   |

In terms of chronic illness, a little less than one quarter of all offenders (23.6%) reported some condition, females representing 61.5% and males 21.1% (see Table 38). The illnesses most reported were:

- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Hypertension
- Bad kidneys
- Cancer
- Heart problems
- Sinus
- Anxiety/ADHD/
- Bipolar disorder
- Blood clots
- Bone degeneration
- Tremors
- Gastric issues
- Insomnia
- Seizures

About four of every ten offenders (39.8%) reported family history of chronic ailments. More females (61.5%) compared with males (38.4%) reported a family history of chronic illness (see Table 38) The illnesses that the offenders reported were:

- Diabetes
- Asthma
- Arthritis
- Hypertension
- Sickle cell
- Heart diseases
- Cancer
- Bipolar disorder
- Cholesterol
- HIV
- Kidney disease
- Low pressure
- Stroke

Mental Health:

Table 39: Mental Health (%)

|  | Overall | Male | Females |
|--|---------|------|---------|
| Family member suffer mental illness            | 16.3    | 15.8 | 23.1    |
| Ever taken psychiatric medication              | 13.6    | 12.0 | 38.5    |
| Ever received psychiatric treatment            | 14.2    | 12.6 | 38.5    |
| Been in-patient in a psychiatric hospital/unit | 5.8     | 5.6  | 7.7     |
| Complete a psychological or mental evaluation  | 38.0    | 37.5 | 46.2    |

Some 16.3% of respondents overall (n=34) reported that a family member suffered from a mental illness. More females than males reported this (23.1% vs 15%). (see Table 39).

- Respondents were asked if they had ever taken psychiatric medication, 13.6% said yes (38.5% females vs 12.0% males).
- With respect to ever receiving psychiatric treatment 14.2% responded yes (38.5% females vs 12.6% males).
- With respect to, ever been an in-patient at a psychiatric hospital or unit (staying for two days or more) 5.8% replied yes (7.7% females vs 5.6% males).
- Having ever completed a psychological or mental evaluation, 38% responded yes (46.2% females vs 37.5% males).
- With respect to having a physical or mental disability, 10.4% of all respondents (n=23) replied yes (females 15.4% males 10.1%).

## Self-harm and Attempted Suicide:

Table 40: Self-Harm (%)

| Self-Harm                   | Overall | Male | Females |
|-----------------------------|---------|------|---------|
| No, never self-harmed       | 93.0    | 93.9 | 100.0   |
| Yes, outside of prison only | 3.7     | 4.0  | 0       |
| Yes, in prison only         | 0.9     | 1.0  | 0       |
| Yes, outside and in prison  | 0.9     | 1.0  | 0       |

Table 41: Suicide (%)

| Attempted Suicide           | Overall | Male | Females |
|-----------------------------|---------|------|---------|
| No, never attempted suicide | 93.9    | 93.5 | 100.0   |
| Yes, outside of prison only | 4.2     | 4.5  | 0.0     |
| Yes, in prison only         | 0.5     | 0.5  | 0.0     |
| Yes, outside and in prison  | 1.4     | 1.5  | 0.0     |

About 6% of respondents overall reported history of self-harming. Only males reported self-harm (see Table 40). About 8 male offenders (4.0%) admitted self-harm “outside of prison only” while 2 male offenders (1.0%) admitted self-harm “only in prison”. Two male offenders (1.0%) admitted self-harm both in and outside of prison.

Similarly, about 6% of respondents overall reported a history of attempted suicide. Nine male offenders (4.5%) reported attempted suicide outside of prison only. One male reported attempting suicide in prison only and three (1.5%) reported having attempted suicide both in and outside of prison. Notably, no females reported attempted suicide behaviours.

## Abuses:

Table 42: Abuses Freq/(%)

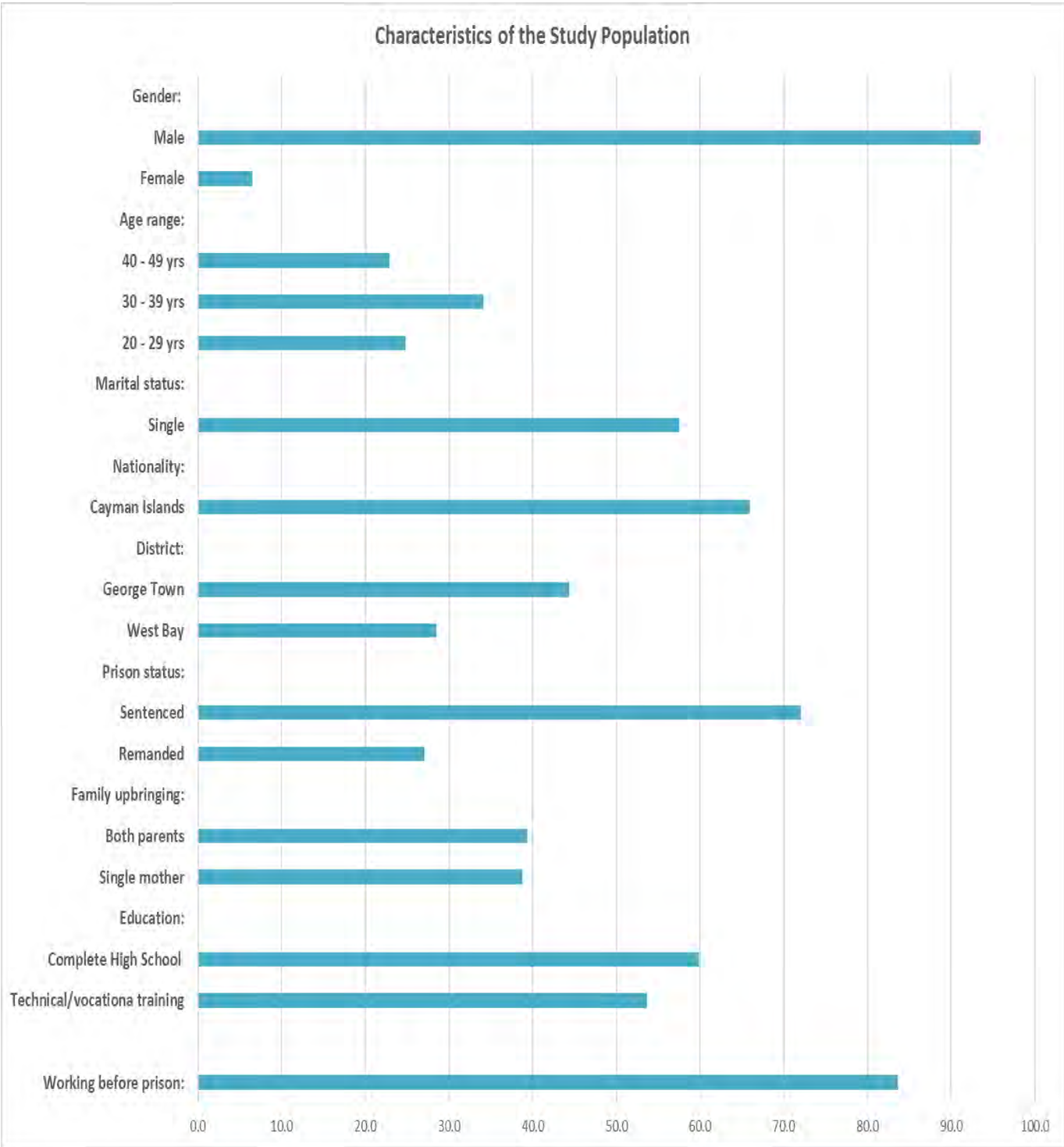
|                   | Overall   | Male | Female |
|-------------------|-----------|------|--------|
| Physically Abused | 28 (13.1) | 13.1 | 15.4   |
| Sexually Abused   | 7 (3.3)   | 2.5  | 15.4   |
| Neglected         | 38 (17.8) | 18.6 | 7.7    |
| Abandoned         | 39 (18.2) | 19.6 | 0.0    |

A small proportion of respondents overall (13.1%) reported being physically abused, females (15.4%) males (13.1%). An even lower proportion (3.3%) reported sexual abuse, however; a higher proportion of females compared to males (15.4% vs 2.5%).

In terms of neglected and abandonment, a relatively high proportion 17.8% reported neglect and 18.2% being abandoned by parents before the age of 17 years. More males (18.6%) than females (7.7%) reported being neglected by parents before the age of 17 years. Only males (19.6%) reported being abandoned by parents before the age of 17 years (see Table 42).

# Demographics

## Characteristics of the Study Population



## Age:

Table 42: Age Distribution (%)

|                  | <b>%</b> |
|------------------|----------|
| Less than 20 yrs | 3.3      |
| 20 - 29 yrs      | 24.8     |
| 30 - 39 yrs      | 34.1     |
| 40 - 49 yrs      | 23.4     |
| 50 - 59 yrs      | 12.1     |
| More than 60 yrs | 1.4      |

The mean age of offenders overall was 37 years and the median 36 years. The ages of offenders ranged from 18 years to 70 years giving a range of 52 years. There were no juvenile offenders in the study population. About one-third (28.0%) of all respondents were 29 years or younger and 71.0% were 30 years and older. By age groupings most offenders were in three age brackets: 30-39 years (34.1%), 20-29 years (24.8%) and 40-49 years (23.4%). About 3% were less than 20 years and 13.5% were 50 years or older (see Table 42).

## Gender and Age Group:

Table 43: Percentage Distribution: Age Group, Gender and Status (%)

|                  | <b>Male</b> | <b>Female</b> | <b>Remanded</b> | <b>Sentenced</b> |
|------------------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Less than 20 yrs | 3.5         | 0.0           | 6.9             | 2.0              |
| 20 - 29 yrs      | 25.1        | 5.7           | 20.7            | 26.8             |
| 30 - 39 yrs      | 35.7        | 15.4          | 29.3            | 36.6             |
| 40 - 49 yrs      | 23.1        | 30.8          | 24.1            | 22.9             |
| 50 - 59 yrs      | 11.1        | 30.8          | 17.2            | 10.5             |
| More than 60 yrs | 1.5         | 0.0           | 1.7             | 1.3              |

The majority of offenders were male (93.5%) and 6.5% female. Slightly more than one-third of all male respondents were in the 30-39-year-old bracket (35.7%), 20-29 years (25.1%) and 40-49 years (23.1%). Some 30.8% of female respondents were each in the 40-49-year-old bracket as well as the 50-59 years old bracket (see Table 43).

## Status of Offenders:

More than two-thirds of the population was sentenced (72.0%) while 27.1% were on remand. A similar pattern was observed within the male population, having 72.4% sentenced and 27.6% on remand. Comparatively 76.9% of females were sentenced and 23.1% on remand.

- *Length of Current Incarceration:*

Table 44: Length of Current Incarceration (%)

|                    | <b>%</b> |
|--------------------|----------|
| Less than 6 months | 20.1     |
| 6-12 months        | 5.6      |
| 1-3 years          | 18.7     |
| 4-7 years          | 18.2     |
| More than 8 years  | 29.0     |

Table 44 presents the current length of time offenders have been incarcerated. One-third of offenders (29.0%) reported the length of their current sentence exceeds eight years. About one-fifth of offenders reported current sentence was less than six months. A similar proportion (18.7% and 18.2%) reported lengths of incarceration between one to three years and four to seven years respectively. Just a small percentage of offenders (5.6%) reported length of incarceration between six to twelve months.

## Age Group and Status:

Table 45: Age Group and Status (%)

|                    | <b>Remanded</b> | <b>Sentenced</b> |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Less than 20 years | 6.9             | 2.0              |
| 20-29 years        | 20.7            | 26.8             |
| 30-39 years        | 29.3            | 36.6             |
| 40-49 years        | 24.1            | 22.9             |
| 50-59 years        | 17.2            | 10.5             |
| More than 60 years | 1.7             | 1.3              |



Some 56.9% of all respondents “remanded” were in the three youngest age groups (less than 20 to 39 years old) and 43.0% were in the 40-60 year old group. The same pattern was observed with “sentenced” respondents: where 65.4% were in the three youngest age groups (less than 20 to 39 years old) and 34.7% in the 40-60 year old group (see Table 45).

Marital Status:

Table 46: Marital Status (%)

|                 | %    |
|-----------------|------|
| Single          | 57.5 |
| Married         | 22.0 |
| Divorced        | 7.5  |
| Separated       | 7.0  |
| Living together | 3.7  |
| Widow/Widower   | -    |

More than half of the offenders were single (57.5%), married (22.0%), divorced or separated (14.5%) and living in common-law relationships (3.7%). About six of every ten offenders (59.3%) reported having dependents/children.

Nationality:

Table 47: Nationality (%)

|                   | %    |
|-------------------|------|
| Cayman Islands    | 65.9 |
| Caribbean Nations | 21.0 |
| North America     | 2.3  |
| Central America   | 3.7  |
| South America     | 2.8  |
| Europe            | 0.5  |
| Africa / Asia     | 1.9  |

Most offenders were Caymanians (65.9%) and 21% were nationals of other Caribbean countries. Small proportion of offenders were nationals of North America (2.3%), Central America (3.7%), South America (2.8%), Africa/Asia (1.9%) and Europe (0.5%) (see Table 47).

Respondents who reported being born outside the Cayman Islands, 17.8% possess Caymanian status, 8.9% are work permit holders, 5.1% permanent residents, 6.1% undocumented and 2.8% were visitors.

About a quarter of offenders (25.7%) reported having citizenship from another country: 14% of offenders reported having citizenship from another Caribbean country; 4.2% North America, 3.7% Central America, 3.7% of European origin and 0.5% from Africa or Asia.

### District

Table 48: District (%)

|                             | %    |
|-----------------------------|------|
| George Town                 | 44.4 |
| West Bay                    | 28.5 |
| Bodden Town                 | 12.1 |
| East End                    | 1.9  |
| North Side                  | 3.3  |
| Cayman Brac / Little Cayman | 1.4  |

More than four in ten offenders (44.4%) reported living in George Town prior to incarceration, followed by; 28.5% West Bay, 12.1% Bodden Town, 3.3% North Side, 1.9% East End and 1.4% in Cayman Brac or Little Cayman (see Table 48).

### Place of Arrest:

Table 49: Place of Arrest (%)

|                               | %    |
|-------------------------------|------|
| At the airport                | 2.8  |
| At sea                        | 7.9  |
| In the community              | 29.4 |
| At the seaport                | 1.9  |
| Where the crime was committed | 6.1  |
| Other                         | 14.5 |
| At home                       | 36.4 |

More than one-third of respondents (36.4%) reported being arrested at home, 29.4% reported been arresting in the community and 14.5% “other” e.g. court, police station, hospital, turn him/herself in, cousin’s house. Additionally, 6.1% reported being arrested at the crime scene, 7.9% at sea, 2.8% airport and 1.9% reported at the seaport (see Table 49).

Parental Upbringing:

Table 50: Parental Upbringing (%)

|                        | %    |
|------------------------|------|
| Both parents           | 39.3 |
| Single mother          | 38.8 |
| Single father          | 5.1  |
| Grandparent(s)         | 9.8  |
| Sibling/other relative | 1.9  |
| Other                  | 3.7  |

About four of every ten respondents (39.3%) reported being raised by both parents. More than one-third of respondents (38.8%) reported being raised by a single mother, 9.8% raised by grandparents, 5.1% raised by the father only and 1.9% raised by a sibling or other relative. A small percentage (3.7%) reported being raised by ‘other’ person(s) (see Table 50).

Close family members sentenced to prison:

Offenders were asked, if they had close family members currently serving sentences to which 47% responded, in the affirmative.

To the question: Do you have any close family member who has served a sentence in prison? – Almost half of the survey group (54%) responded in the affirmative.

## Housing/Living:

- *Living arrangements:*

Table 51: Living Arrangements (%)

|                   | %    |
|-------------------|------|
| Partner/spouse    | 34.6 |
| Both parents      | 3.7  |
| Mother            | 11.7 |
| Father            | 5.1  |
| Friend            | 2.3  |
| Alone             | 35.0 |
| Other arrangement | 13.1 |

Offenders were asked to indicate with whom they lived before incarceration: more than one-third (35.0%) reported that they lived alone. A similar proportion (34.6%) reported living with partner/spouse. Around 11.7% reported living with their Mother, 5.1% their father, 3.7% with both parents and 2.3% reported a friend. Some 13.1% of other arrangements reported were: grandparents, brother/sister, baby's mother, homeless and other relatives (see Table 51).

- *Housing:*

Table 52: Housing (%)

|                | %    |
|----------------|------|
| Parents/Family | 30.4 |
| Rented         | 47.2 |
| Own Home       | 20.6 |
| Homeless       | 0.9  |

A large percentage of offenders reported stable housing arrangements before incarceration. More than four of every ten respondents (47.2%) reported living in, rented private house/apartment, followed by 30.4% in parents/family owned house and 20.6% reported living in own house (documents in their name) (see Table 52).

The majority of offenders (86.0%) reported having adequate housing prior to prison.

About three-quarters of all offenders (73.4%) reported having access to same accommodations upon release.

## Education:

Table 53: Education (%)

|                              | %    |
|------------------------------|------|
| Completed High School        | 59.8 |
| Completed Middle School      | 17.8 |
| Completed College/University | 13.6 |
| Completed Primary School     | 3.7  |
| Never Attended School        | 1.4  |
| Postgraduate                 | 1.4  |

About six of every ten offenders (59.8%) reported that they had completed high school, while 17.8% reported having completed middle school and 3.76% reported having completed primary school (see Table 53).

Regarding further education, 13.6% completed college/university and 1.4% reported having a postgraduate degree (see Table 53).

The majority of offenders (63.6%) completed some form of education in the Cayman Islands followed by, the Caribbean (16.8%), North America (6.1%), South America (2.3%), Europe/Central America and Africa/Asia (3.7%).

- *Vocational Training:*

Almost half of the offenders (53.7%) reported having some form of technical or vocational qualification. More than one-third (36.9%) reported obtaining their qualification in the Cayman Islands. Additionally, 9.8% in other Caribbean countries, 3.7% North America, 2.4% Central and South America, Europe, and Africa/Asia.

The fields of study reported were: Engineering/Construction: 33.7%, Mechanic/Automotive: 6.5%, Technology: 2.3%, and Hospitality: 1.4%.

A small percentage of offenders (8.4%) reported a learning disorder or disability (16 males and 2 females). More than one in ten offenders overall (11.7%) reported being tested for a learning disorder or disability within prison.

## Legal Source of Income:

Table 54: Legal Source of Income Freq/(%)

|                        | Overall    | Remanded  | Sentenced |
|------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Full time work         | 119 (64.3) | 32 (68.1) | 87 (63.0) |
| Part-time work         | 22 (11.9)  | 5 (10.6%) | 17 (12.3) |
| Self-employed/odd jobs | 39 (21.1)  | 9 (19.1)  | 30 (21.7) |
| Family and friends     | 4 (2.2)    | 1 (2.1)   | 3 (21.7)  |
| Other                  | 1 (0.5%)   | 0 (0.0)   | 1 (0.0)   |

A large majority of offenders (83.6%) reported working before incarceration. Offenders on remand were asked to indicate their main legal source of income prior to being incarcerated. More than six (61.3%) of the offenders were in full-time employment before they were arrested and 11.9% employed part-time. About 21.1% were involved in, in-formal activities (self-employed) and a small percentage (2.2%) received support from family and friends. One offender (0.5%) was a fisherman (see Table 54).

Cross tabulation in Table 54 show legal source of income of sentenced offender. More than half (63.0%) were in full-time employment, and 12.3% were employed part-time. About 21.7% were involved in in-formal activities (self-employed). A small percentage (2.2%) received support from family and friends.

As illustrated in Table 54, whether on remand or sentenced, the pre-incarceration employment status was not very dissimilar.

- *If not working – Categories:*

For those who were not working in the 2019 survey, 7.9% reported not working and looking, 1.9% not working and not looking, as did 1.9% report being sick/disabled and unable to work. Of the study group, 1.4% were students while one offender was a retiree.

## Legal Occupation before Incarceration:

Table 55: Legal Occupation before Incarceration (%)

|  | %    |
|--|------|
| Customer sales/services                  | 4.2  |
| Construction                             | 22.9 |
| Mechanical/Electrical/Plumbing           | 11.2 |
| Water Sports/Fishing/Marine              | 6.5  |
| Professional (e.g.; banker, office work) | 3.3  |
| Hospitality/Hotel Industry               | 6.5  |
| Other                                    | 25.7 |

More than one-fifth (22.9%) of offenders were occupied in construction followed by 11.2% in the mechanical/electrical/plumbing field. Additionally, 6.5% worked in sports/fishing/marine field as did 6.5% in the hospitality industry. About 4.2% were in customer service-related jobs and 3.3% were professionals (e.g. banker, lawyer) (see Table 55).

About 26% reported occupation as other: arts, bartender, cook, carpenter, cruiseship tenders/hospitality, truck driver, fisherman, gardening, government, hair style, heavy equipment operator, maintenance, messenger/delivery, pharmaceutical, as well as security.

For employment before incarceration, 24.3% reported being employed with their last employer more than 5 years ago, followed by 25.2% reported been employed between 1 and 3 years, 22.4% reported employed periods of 1 to 6 months and 6.5% between 7 and 11 months.

More than two-thirds of the offenders (67.1%) reported having a job after release from prison. On the other hand, 32.9% reported not having a job upon release, thus; 50 males and 4 females will be unemployed.

Income before Incarceration:

Table 56: Monthly Income (%)

|                             | %    |
|-----------------------------|------|
| Less than CI\$1,500.00      | 26.6 |
| CI\$1,500.00 - CI\$2,499.00 | 23.4 |
| CI\$2,500.00 - CI\$3,749.00 | 21.0 |
| CI\$3,750.00 - CI\$4,999.00 | 6.5  |
| CI\$5,000.00 - CI\$6,999.00 | 1.4  |
| CI\$7,000.00 - CI\$8,499.00 | 1.9  |

One quarter of offenders (26.6%) reported their monthly income prior to incarceration as less than CI\$1,500.00 per month. About 23.4% reported an income range of CI\$1,500.00 to CI\$2,499.00 per month and 21.0% between CI\$2,500.00 and CI\$3,749.00. A small percentage of offenders (6.5%) reported between CI\$3,750.00 and CI\$4,999.99. Only 1.9% received more than CI\$8,500.00 and 1.4% reported an income range between CI\$5,000.00 and CI\$6,999.00 (see Table 56).

Almost one-third of offenders (28.0%) reportedly earned income from illegal activity prior to prison. From this percentage, 13.1% reported being very dependent on illegal activities as income. Notable is, 10.4% reported themselves not being very dependent on illicit activities with 3.7% having no dependency at all.

The survey asked the offenders if they were the primary source of income for their families, prior to prison? More than half of the offenders (55.6%) reported themselves being their family’s main source of income. Comparatively, four in ten or 40.2% reported they were not. however; of these 11.2% reported their parents, 10.3% their family members, 8.4% spouse/partner and 0.5% their girlfriend/boyfriend. About 7% stated “other” including but not limited to, their children as the primary source of income.

Legal Activity while Incarcerated:

In order to obtain legal income while incarcerated, a significant proportion of offenders (77.1%) reported working. The jobs performed by the respondents were:

|                               |                          |                      |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| MAINTENANCE                   | LAUNDRY                  | AGRICULTURE          |
| KITCHEN/CANTEEN/FOOD DELIVERY | ADMIN./EDUCATION/LIBRARY | BARBER               |
| CLEANING                      | COMMUNITY WORK           | CHECK POINT HAND-INS |
| GARBAGE                       | WOODWORK / WORKSHOP      | FILL IN FOR ANYONE   |
|                               | ADHOC                    | INDUCTION ORDERLY    |



|                       |                     |                         |
|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| GYM                   | CANTEEN             | PAINTING                |
| INSTALLING CAMERAS    | CONSTRUCTION        | PLUMBING                |
| STUDYING              | CRAFT               | STOREROOM               |
| VARIOUS               | ELECTRICAL          | TAILOR SHOP             |
| HEALTH CLINIC         | LANDSCAPING/FARMING | TILING                  |
| MECHANIC              | GETTING ICE         | TRUCK DRIVER/DELIVERIES |
| FRESH START PROGRAMME | GROUNDS             |                         |

More than six of every ten offenders (66.4%) reported working full time and 7.5% reported working part-time.

About one-quarter of survey group (24.3%) reported spending 1-10 hours per week working/studying. Comparatively, 16.8% worked/studied 31-40 hours per week, 12.6% 11 to 20 hours and 12.1% between 21 to 30 hours. Noticeably, a total of 40 hours a week was spent working/studying by (7.9%) of the respondents.

### Occupation During Incarceration

Almost two-thirds of respondents (65.4%) worked at the prison, (31.3%) studied while (28.5%) remained in their cells most of the time. Notable, 12.1% spends the day in the courtyard/outside, and 22% reported their days are spent doing “other” activities: gym, playing cards/dominos, church, reading, watching TV, sleeping, doing art, repairing fans, at the library, selling drugs, smoking, teaching.

### Money Management:

- *Banking Situation:*

About one-fifth or 42.1% report currently having a bank account compare with 56.1% not currently having one. Some 37.6% of those not currently having a bank account did have one, however 18.7% never has had one.

A large percentage of respondents (70.1%) felt they managed their money well before prison while 27.9% of the survey participants responded; they did not manage money well.

It is similar a finding that, while incarcerated a greater percentage (66.4%) of the survey participants managed money better compared to; 30.4% of the respondents who did not during incarceration.

- *Savings and Debts:*
  - Almost half of the offenders (47.2%) reported that they have savings outside of prison that will be available to them upon release.
  - The majority of respondents (81.3%) did not report any debts owed outside of prison.

*Financial Aid / Supplies – At the Prison:*

Table 57: Financial Aid/Supplies – At the prison (%)

|                       | %    |
|-----------------------|------|
| Family members        | 42.1 |
| Prison                | 15.4 |
| Myself                | 28.5 |
| Spouse/partner        | 16.8 |
| Girlfriend/boyfriend  | 11.2 |
| Parents               | 22.9 |
| Friends               | 18.7 |
| Pastor/Church members | 1.9  |
| Other                 | 1.9  |

Offenders were asked from whom they receive financial aid and or supplies (e.g.: snacks, hygienic products, clothes, phone cards, cigarettes, etc.) at the prison.

More than four in ten offenders (42.1%) reported receiving financial aid/supplies from family members. Additionally, 28.5% reported being self-sufficient, 22.9% stated parents, friends accounted for 18.7% and spouse/partner 16.8%. Also reported was, 15.4% received from the prison, 11.2% girlfriend/boyfriend, 1.9% pastor and equally 1.9% reported source as “other”, which includes but not limited to; grandmother and prison officers (see Table 57).

# Final Comments

The opinions of survey participants regarding programmes at the prison:

## Type of Service(s) considered is(are) the best:

- Accommodation, F Wing, living conditions
- Art classes
- Biblical services, chapel/church
- Canteen, kitchen, food
- Classes, education
- Gym
- Jobs offered for offenders
- Health care, nurse station
- Counselling, rehabilitation
- Visits
- Farming
- Narcotic Anonymous and Alcoholic Anonymous meetings
- Phone calls
- Relationship between officers and offenders (positive)

## Type of Service(s) that was in the past and would like to see again:

- Classes/courses of:
  - Behaviour modification
  - Drama
  - Employment skills
  - Rehabilitation
  - More online courses
  - AC technical
  - Electrical
  - Carpentry
  - Painting
  - Leather crafting
- Dog programme
- Fitness coaches

- Job placement before release
- Mentorship programme with Department of Community Rehabilitation (DCR)
- Road work for offenders (ROTL)
- Music studio
- The use of personal electronics

*Areas that need more attention:*

- Building structure:
  - Kitchen
  - Meals (type of food, more nutritious)
  - Cells
  - Canteen food
  - Cleanliness of the buildings
  - Living conditions
- Church
- Counselling and rehabilitation
- Discipline and professionalism for staff
- Drug intervention
- Employment
- Relationship/communication between officers/staff and offenders
- Offenders with health issues (more attention)
- Longer visitation
- Education (more courses and resources (computers))
- The library
- Training and more specialized staff/officers
- More attention to mental health offenders
- Categorize offenders: offenders with major crimes should not be together with offenders with minor crimes.
- Reintegration/resettlement programmes more effective, especially for young offenders

## How Prison can improve overall?

- Allow cell phones
- Allow conjugal visits
- Ask offenders about their needs
- Behaviour of officers need to improve (kinder and more respectful)
- Improving the structure of the building (cells, bathrooms, common areas, patios, gym)
- Better food
- Better management
- More training for officers and staff in order to learn skills to treat offenders
- More communication between officers/staff/management and offenders
- Incorporate more work programmes and more vocational training for offenders
- Improve current programmes: educational and for release
- Improve medical care (appointments).
- Include more Caymanian staff/officers
- Need connected with needs assessment unit, national workforce, have a half-way house available to prisoners
- Speed services and requests

# Discussion and Recommendations

There is a close relationship between drug abuse and crime. Drug abusers commit crimes to pay for their drugs inflicting financial, legal and emotional burdens (to name a few) upon the closest of relations and society. Drug trafficking is a lingering outcome of drug abuse.

The importance of conducting the prison survey (HMCIPSS) is essential in understanding prevalence, health and social impacts of substance use among the prison population. Also, the data affords us knowledge of emerging trends, in making informed decisions, and in; our recommendations of policy, programs and advocacy for funding.

Results show remarkable similarities in consumption of alcohol and other substances by the respondents over his or her lifetime, patterns itself to those who answered “yes” to having used in the past 30 days. It is likely that a lifetime substance user will use while incarcerated. A high proportion of offenders continue to use alcohol, marijuana, and cigarettes/tobacco. It is notable to mention, the rate of respondents using multiple drugs has significantly increased from that observed during the 2017 prison survey.

Continuing with the analysis of current drug use by offenders, the report conforms cigarettes and marijuana (THC) are the most widely used within prison.

Overall age of first use amongst offenders has increased for alcohol (15.9 years HMCIPSS 2017) but remains the same for marijuana use (14.8 years HMCIPSS 2017). Offenders indicated the age of first use for alcohol was around 16.1 years and 14.9 years for marijuana. The fact that age of first use of alcohol and marijuana occurred amongst the offender population at a younger age provides the opportunity for prevention programmes targeting youth (including the at risk) as a means of deterring early substance use.

Respondents admitted committing different type crimes which 43.5% reported a connection to drugs and their current offence, while 31.8% also reported a drug connection to their previous offences and conviction. Comparatively, alcohol was reported connected to 31.3% of current offences and 20.6% to previous offences and conviction. The association of (licit and illicit) substance abuse and criminality is further supported by the survey results. Respondents (28%) reported their current offences were committed while under the influence of drugs and 33.3% reported; their alcohol induced criminal behavior lead to their incarceration. Marijuana, alcohol and crack cocaine remained the drugs for which offenders sought treatment services in the Cayman Islands.

Noticeably within the study groups high proportion of lifetime users (43%) of licit and illicit substances (alcohol, marijuana and cigarettes), few reported ever receiving substance abuse counselling or rehabilitation (again the need for programs and information).

Noticeably, 17.8% reported they needed help with nearly half (49.1%) of the respondents having declared themselves users of more than one drug. Most frequently used combination of substances was, alcohol and tobacco followed by alcohol and marijuana.

The HMCIPSS was implemented to provide researchers, counsellors, prison staff, policy makers, and others working with the incarcerated population. The information collected is a snapshot of 214 respondents (86.64% of the population) lifetime and their current circumstances surrounding chronic drug use, influences on their behavior patterns, recidivism, including; their health and social implications. With some exceptions, changes in consumption patterns especially multi-drug use being a current trend found in the 2019 HMCIPSS compared to HMCIPSS 2017. Also, drug use remaining prevalent among prison population of all ages and crimes, a result of or influenced by; licit and illicit substance use and abuse by the respondents.

Local and international data clearly demonstrates that treating offenders for substance abuse provides benefits for the individual, families and the community at large.

## 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 will help drug offenders change their attitudes, beliefs and behaviours towards living drug free. Also learning practical tools in relapse prevention. Studies report that treatment can cut drug abuse in half, reduce criminal activity up to 80% and reduce arrest up to 60%.
- 2) As important as it is for the implementation of treatment and rehabilitation programmes during incarceration, it is also essential to continue with the treatment and rehabilitation 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 transition into the community, such as learning to handle situations that could lead to relapse; learning how to live drug-free in the community; and developing a drugfree 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. It might be constructive to consider using the expertise at the Halfway Houses to mentor released offenders for a period after release (see Table 11).
- 3) Education classes, vocational training, drug counselling and religious services are aspects that can be implemented further (opinions help by majority support of respondents in this survey) as part of the treatment programme.
- 4) The implementation of more robust in-prison 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 fertile ground for the consumption of legal and illegal drugs. Fighting ignorance by increased awareness and education will serve to eliminate the dangers and risks.
- 5) Greater sensitivity of prison officials to the dangers of drug use should be considered as complementary to, the offender's treatment and prevention programmes that should be implemented in the prisons.
- 6) Upon receiving a known substance abuser, a medical evaluation/treatment should be made a part of the protocol helping to facilitate the ease into remaining abstinence during incarceration.



*Security:*

- 7) It is recommended that security measures be enforced, especially with social visits, using passive drug dogs, IONSCAN machines for detecting traces of drugs, x-ray machines, adequate staff training for inspection and detecting suspect movements. A campaign for prisoners' family and visitors: educating them about drug use, its effects and the penalties for possession with intent to supply is recommended. This must also extend to random testing of staff to detect risk of handling and potential trafficking into the prison.

*Staff/Officers:*

- 8) Special training of prison staff would be determinate to equip them with knowledge, skills and attitudes to perform their duties. Officers must understand that creating a drug-free environment among the prison population will help with prevention programmes, education classes, counselling, rehabilitation treatment and; facilitate the offenders' recovery and eventual return to society.
- 9) Extreme measures and surveillance should be in placed in order to avoid involvement of staff in the drug market inside the prisons.
- 10) 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.
- 11) Education about drugs and their consequences may be the most viable alternative that can be offered staff.

*Public Policy:*

- 12) Very early intervention programmes should be developed to encourage a culture of lawfulness and similar programmes among the school-age population. It is important that every effort is made to engage students before leaving the school system, to be inform and; educating them on being a drug free law-abiding citizen.

-----

# Appendix 1:

## Quality of Life in Prison

- Q79. How satisfied are you with the health care provided at the prison?

|                                    | Freq/(%)  |
|------------------------------------|-----------|
| Very satisfied                     | 30 (14.0) |
| Somewhat satisfied                 | 98 (45.8) |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 15 (7.0)  |
| Somewhat dissatisfied              | 42 (19.6) |
| Very dissatisfied                  | 26 (12.1) |

- Q80. Did you have health insurance prior to this time at prison?

|     | Freq/(%)   |
|-----|------------|
| Yes | 96 (44.9)  |
| No  | 115 (53.7) |

- Q81. Do you believe the prison promotes a healthy lifestyle?

|     | Freq/(%)   |
|-----|------------|
| Yes | 80 (37.4)  |
| No  | 128 (59.8) |

- Q82. Do you have any special dietary requirements?

|     | Freq/(%)   |
|-----|------------|
| Yes | 51 (24.3)  |
| No  | 159 (75.7) |

- Q82a. If yes, do you believe that these requirements are being met by the prison?

|     | Freq/(%)  |
|-----|-----------|
| Yes | 26 (41.2) |
| No  | 40 (18.7) |

- Q83. How do you perceive the quality of meals at the prison?

|            | Freq/(%)  |
|------------|-----------|
| Very good  | 6 (2.8)   |
| Good       | 36 (17.1) |
| Acceptable | 57 (27.0) |
| Poor       | 61 (28.5) |
| Very poor  | 51 (24.2) |

- Q84. Do you believe that healthy meals are available at the prison?

|     | Freq/(%)   |
|-----|------------|
| Yes | 109 (53.2) |
| No  | 96 (46.8)  |

- Q85. How do you perceive the quality of items available for purchase through the canteen?

|            | Freq/(%)  |
|------------|-----------|
| Very good  | 15 (7.1)  |
| Good       | 60 (28.6) |
| Acceptable | 83 (39.5) |
| Poor       | 34 (16.2) |
| Very poor  | 18 (8.6)  |

- Q86. Do you receive visits in this prison?

|     | Freq/(%)   |
|-----|------------|
| Yes | 160 (75.5) |
| No  | 52 (24.3)  |

|        | Freq/(%)   |
|--------|------------|
| Male   | 148 (74.4) |
| Female | 12 (92.3)  |

- Q86a. If yes, from whom?

|                      | Freq/(%)  |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Mother               | 77 (36.0) |
| Father               | 28 (13.1) |
| Siblings             | 69 (32.2) |
| Spouse/partner       | 34 (15.9) |
| Girlfriend/boyfriend | 42 (19.6) |
| Lawyer               | 20 (9.3)  |
| Friend(s)            | 58 (27.1) |
| Pastor/Church member | 13 (6.1)  |
| Other                | 36 (16.8) |

- Q87. Are you in regular contact with member(s) of your family while you are in prison?

|     | Freq/(%)   |
|-----|------------|
| Yes | 175 (81.8) |
| No  | 22 (10.3)  |

- Q87a. If yes, how?

|                       | <b>Freq/(%)</b> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Visits                | 96 (44.9)       |
| Telephone             | 180 (84.1)      |
| Mail                  | 6 (2.8)         |
| On-line (email/Skype) | 10 (4.7)        |
| Other                 | 1 (0.5)         |

- Q21. Are you sharing your cell with a drug user?

|     | <b>Freq/(%)</b> |
|-----|-----------------|
| Yes | 55 (25.7)       |
| No  | 153 (71.5)      |

- Q22. Are you sharing your cell with someone who smokes?

|     | <b>Freq/(%)</b> |
|-----|-----------------|
| Yes | 107 (50.0)      |
| No  | 100 (46.7)      |

- Q22a. If yes, which one?

|                       | <b>Freq/(%)</b> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Cigarettes            | 102 (47.7)      |
| Marijuana             | 40 (18.7)       |
| Electronic Cigarettes | 3 (1.4)         |

# Questionnaire

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|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|

## Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services Survey 2019

### 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 substance abuse. The inmate's involvement can have a direct effect on what programmes are introduced within the prison.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Volunteer,

- \* Please use a blue or black pen (alternatively, you may also use pencil).
- \* Fill in the answers that the inmate considers appropriate. 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.
- \* Do not make any other markings or comments on the answer pages.

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

**HMP NORTHWARD**    **HMP FAIRBANKS**

**Thank you for volunteering with us!**



**A. SELF REPORTED DRUG USE**

1. Have you ever used alcohol, cigarettes, or any other drugs?  Yes  No

(Volunteer: if "Yes", select all that apply and complete the chart according to the NDC example.

If "No", please skip to [Question #4](#)).

|   | In your lifetime?   | In the last 12 months?  | In the last 30 days?  | If answered yes, what age did you first use it? | How many days have you used it in the last month? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| <b>E.g.: NDC:</b>   | <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 | 10  | 0   |
| <b>Cigarettes</b>   | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            |   |   |
| <b>Electronic Cigarettes</b>  | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            |   |   |
| <b>Alcohol</b> (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            |   |   |
| <b>Marijuana</b> (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            |   |   |
| <b>Crack Cocaine</b> (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            |   |   |
| <b>Cocaine Powder</b> (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            |   |   |
| <b>Seasoned Spliff</b> (mixture of smashed crack cocaine with marijuana or 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            |   |   |
| <b>Other drug(s)</b> on the street that has not been mentioned.<br>Please specify:  | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            | <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No            |   |   |

2. Have you heard of any drug, not previously mentioned, that you would like to try?

If yes, which?

3. (Volunteer: this question is only for LIFETIME users. Ask this question to those who responded any use in their lifetime, but use in the last 12 months and/or in the last 30 days)

If you have not used any substances described before in the last 12 months and/or in the last 30 days, what is the main reason? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

Personal choice

Could not afford it anymore

The substance is not available in prison

Other:



4. To your knowledge, are there drugs in the prison?  Yes  No

4a. If yes, what could the prison do to reduce drugs? **(Volunteer: select all that apply)**

- More searches of inmates, prison staff, and visitors
- Utilise dogs for searches
- Increase prosecution or discipline
- Implement Alcohol and Drug treatments/programmes
- Other:

**(Volunteer: If inmate never used any substances described above, skip to [Question #21](#))**

5. Have you ever used illegal drugs in prison?  Yes  No

5a. If yes, has your drug use changed during your current period in prison?  Yes  No

- 5b. If yes, in what way?  Increased  Same use but different drugs  
 Decreased  Only started using drugs in prison

6. Does your family know about your illegal drug use?  Yes  No

7. Is there anyone in your family who uses illegal drugs?  Yes  No

7a. If yes, which member of your family? **(Volunteer: select all that apply)**

- Father  Cousin(s)
- Mother  Grandparent(s)
- Brother/ Sister  Godparent(s)
- Uncle / Aunt

8. From whom/where do you usually get the substances that you use in prison and/or outside of prison?  
**(Volunteer: select all that apply and complete the charts accordingly).**

|                          | IN PRISON             |  |                       |                       |                       |                       |                       |                           | OUTSIDE OF PRISON     |  |                       |                       |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|                          | Friends               | Partner/spouse<br>girlfriend/boyfriend | Family<br>member      | Dealer                | Other<br>inmates      | HMCIPS<br>staff       | Produced in<br>prison | Other external<br>sources | Friends               | Partner/spouse<br>girlfriend/boyfriend | Family<br>member      | Dealer                | Shop                  |
| Cigarettes               | <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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Electronic<br>Cigarettes | <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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| 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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Crack<br>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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Cocaine<br>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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Seasoned<br>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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| Other<br>drug(s)         | <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"/> | <input type="radio"/> |



**Have you ever...**

9. Been tested for drugs or alcohol in the last 12 months?  Yes  No
10. Consumed a mixture of an alcoholic beverage and an energy drink?  Yes  No
11. Consumed a mixture of an alcoholic beverage and any drug?  Yes  No
- 11a. If yes, with what drug?
12. Injected illegal drugs?  Yes  No
- 12a. If yes, have you injected drugs in the last 30 days?  Yes  No
13. Been treated by a doctor as a result of use of any substance?  Yes  No

14. In the **last 30 days**, have you taken any medication which has not been prescribed by a doctor?  Yes  No
15. In the **last 30 days**, have you taken any medication **from someone else** which has not been prescribed by a doctor?  Yes  No

16. Have you ever traded any of the following for drugs in prison or in the community? (Volunteer: please select all that apply).

| Product                       | In Prison             | Outside of Prison     |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 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. Others personal belongings | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |
| e. Sexual favours             | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> |

17. Do you think that you need treatment for drug or alcohol use?  Yes  No
18. Have you ever received counselling or rehabilitation treatment as a result of use of any substance?  Yes  No

18a) If yes, which substance? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

- Cigarettes  Marijuana  Cocaine Powder  Other:
- Alcohol  Crack Cocaine  Season Spliff

19. Were you able to stop using drugs while incarcerated?  Yes  No

19a) If yes, indicate reason why? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

- Limited access to drugs
- People I associate with are not using drugs
- I am working
- Other:

20. What would prevent you from further drug use while in prison or on the streets? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

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





21. Are you sharing your cell with a drug user?  Yes  No

22. Are you sharing your cell with someone who smokes?  Yes  No

22a) If yes, which one? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

Cigarettes

Marijuana (Ganja)

Electronic Cigarettes

23. In your opinion, which drug is most accessible in the community?  Alcohol

Cigarettes

Marijuana

Cocaine

Other:

### B. ILLEGAL ACTIVITY

Volunteer: please remind the respondent that all answers given to these questions are confidential, therefore, ask him/her to keep his/her answers related to the questions you ask.

Have you ever...

24. Been arrested before?

Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_

24a) If yes, age of first arrest?

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

25. Been sentenced to probation?

Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_

25a) If yes, age of first sentenced to probation?

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

26. Been sentenced to prison?

Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_

26a) If yes, age of first sentenced to prison?

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

27. Spent time at boys/girls home?

Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_

27a) If yes, age of first time at boys/girls home?

|  |  |
|--|--|
|  |  |
|--|--|

28. How many times have you been in prison in the Cayman Islands?

This is my first time (Volunteer: If first time, skip to Question #37)

2 - 3 times (Volunteer: If 2 or more times, continue to Question #29)

4 - 6 times

7 - 10 times

More than 10 times

29. What offence(s) have you been convicted for? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

| Violent Offences |                       |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1                | Murder                | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2                | Manslaughter          | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3                | Rape                  | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4                | Carnal Knowledge      | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5                | Other sexual offences | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6                | Robbery               | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7                | Assault               | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8                | Other violent offence | <input type="radio"/> |

| Property Offences |                        |                       |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 9                 | Burglary               | <input type="radio"/> |
| 10                | Larceny/theft          | <input type="radio"/> |
| 11                | Motor vehicle theft    | <input type="radio"/> |
| 12                | Fraud                  | <input type="radio"/> |
| 13                | Stolen property        | <input type="radio"/> |
| 14                | Other property offence | <input type="radio"/> |



| Drug Offences |  |                       |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| 15            | Possession                                   | <input type="radio"/> |
| 16            | Possession with intention to supply          | <input type="radio"/> |
| 17            | Trafficking/importation                      | <input type="radio"/> |
| 18            | Other drug offence (handling, paraphernalia) | <input type="radio"/> |

| Other Order Offences |                 |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 19                   | Traffic offence | <input type="radio"/> |

| Public Order Offences |                               |                       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 20                    | Weapons                       | <input type="radio"/> |
| 21                    | Obstruction of justice        | <input type="radio"/> |
| 22                    | Driving while intoxicated     | <input type="radio"/> |
| 23                    | Drunkenness/morals            | <input type="radio"/> |
| 24                    | Violation of parole/probation | <input type="radio"/> |
| 25                    | Immigration violation         | <input type="radio"/> |
| 26                    | Other public order offence    | <input type="radio"/> |

30. What is the combined sentence length?  Less than 6 months  4 to 7 years  
 Between 6 to 11 months  More than 7 years  
 1 to 3 years
31. Which resettlement activities have you completed prior to release?  Home visits  Employability  
**(Volunteer: select all that apply)**  ROTL  Others

32. What else would have assisted you in your resettlement into the community?

33. Did you have contact with Department of Community Rehabilitation following your release?  Yes  No  
 34. Did you have contact with any other agency/agencies following your release?  Yes  No

34a) If yes, which one(s)?

35. What else would help you to avoid re-offending?

36. What do you see as the main factor that contributed to you re-offending? **(Volunteer: please select one)**
- Drugs
  - Alcohol
  - Accommodation
  - Lack of employment
  - Relationship problems
  - Lack of support
  - Other:

- 37** How many times have you been in prison overseas?  None  4 - 6 times  
 1 time  7 - 10 times  
 2 - 3 times  More than 10 times

38. Think of the last time that you came to prison, were you satisfied with the **reception** procedures? (**Reception** is defined as the moment that an inmate arrives to prison and is received by the staff)  Yes  No

39. How many charges have you received during your current incarceration?  
 None  1 - 5 charges  6 - 10 charges  More than 10 charges



40. What offence(s) are you **currently** in prison for? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

| Violent Offences |                       |                       |
|------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1                | Murder                | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2                | Manslaughter          | <input type="radio"/> |
| 3                | Rape                  | <input type="radio"/> |
| 4                | Carnal Knowledge      | <input type="radio"/> |
| 5                | Other sexual offences | <input type="radio"/> |
| 6                | Robbery               | <input type="radio"/> |
| 7                | Assault               | <input type="radio"/> |
| 8                | Other violent offence | <input type="radio"/> |

| Property Offences |                        |                       |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 9                 | Burglary               | <input type="radio"/> |
| 10                | Larceny/theft          | <input type="radio"/> |
| 11                | Motor vehicle theft    | <input type="radio"/> |
| 12                | Fraud                  | <input type="radio"/> |
| 13                | Stolen property        | <input type="radio"/> |
| 14                | Other property offence | <input type="radio"/> |

| Drug Offences |  |                       |
|---------------|--|-----------------------|
| 15            | Possession                                   | <input type="radio"/> |
| 16            | Possession with intention to supply          | <input type="radio"/> |
| 17            | Trafficking/importation                      | <input type="radio"/> |
| 18            | Other drug offence (handling, paraphernalia) | <input type="radio"/> |

| Other Order Offences |                  |                       |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| 19                   | Traffic Offences | <input type="radio"/> |

| Public Order Offences |                               |                       |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 20                    | Weapons                       | <input type="radio"/> |
| 21                    | Obstruction of justice        | <input type="radio"/> |
| 22                    | Driving while intoxicated     | <input type="radio"/> |
| 23                    | Drunkness/morals              | <input type="radio"/> |
| 24                    | Violation of parole/probation | <input type="radio"/> |
| 25                    | Immigration violation         | <input type="radio"/> |
| 26                    | Other public order offence    | <input type="radio"/> |

**Have you ever been...**

41. Fined?  Yes  No

41a) If yes, for what offence? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

- Violent     Public Order  
 Property     Traffic  
 Drug     Other

42. On probation?  Yes  No

42a) If yes, for what offence? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

- Violent     Public Order  
 Property     Traffic  
 Drug     Other

43. Currently, are you under a court order related to an earlier offense?  Yes  No

43a) If yes, what offence? Meaning, when you committed your current offence were you on...

(Volunteer: select all that apply)

- Bail     Community service order  
 Probation order     Conditional discharge  
 Ordered to keep the peace     Other:

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

44a) Current offence?

Yes  No

44b) Previous offence?

Yes  No

(Volunteer: If "No" to any, skip to **Question #46**)



45. In what way(s) were **drugs** connected to your offending? (Volunteer: select 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 with the drug trade (supply/trafficking/importation)
- Because of personal use of drugs (possession)
- Other:

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

- 46a) Current offence?  Yes  No
- 46b) Previous offence?  Yes  No (Volunteer: If "No" to any, skip to Question #48)

47. In what way(s) was alcohol connected to your offending? (Volunteer: select 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:

### C. RECIDIVISM:

48. How do you perceive your current ability to live a crime-free life after release? Will you be able to refrain from criminal activity after release?  Yes  No

48a) If yes, does your perception have anything to do with your time in prison?  Yes  No

49. If the programmes offered at the prison were mandatory would it be more beneficial to your rehabilitation and return to the community?  Yes  No

50. In preparation for life after your release from prison, do you believe you need more assistance with...

- 50a) Finding or preparing for employment?  Yes  No
- 50b) Behavioural problems (e.g.: anger management, violent behaviours, etc.)?  Yes  No
- 50c) Vocational training programmes?  Yes  No
- 50d) Academic development?  Yes  No
- 50e) Spiritual development?  Yes  No
- 50f) Would you want to see a programme that helps you to reintegrate into society? (e.g.: a programme that teaches you how to open a bank account, how to pay your bills, basic budgeting knowledge, etc.)
- Yes  No

51. After release, do you think that you will need...

- 51a) Counselling or psychological support?  Yes  No
- 51b) Assistance with housing and relocation?  Yes  No

### D. VIOLENT BEHAVIOURS:

52. Do you own a gun?  Yes  No

52a) If yes, is this gun a licensed firearm?  Yes  No

53. Do you have access to a gun?  Yes  No



54. How would you describe obtaining a gun in the Cayman Islands?  *Very easy*  *Difficult*  
 *Easy*  *Very difficult*  
 *Don't know*
55. Is it possible to rent a gun for a period of time and then return it?  *Yes*  *No*
56. Have you ever used a gun when committing a crime?  *Yes*  *No*
57. Is a gun necessary when dealing with illegal drugs in the Cayman Islands?  *Yes*  *No*
58. In your opinion, do the penalties for gun crimes stop persons from carrying or using them?  *Yes*  *No*
59. Have you ever used any other weapons (apart from a gun) when committing a crime?  *Yes*  *No*
- 59a) If yes, which weapons have you used?  *Knife*  *Club, stick, bat or pipe*  
**(Volunteer: please select all that apply)**  *Razor*  *Scissors*  
 *Machete*  *Other (specify):*

60. Have you ever belonged to a gang...
- 60a) At the prison?  *Yes*  *No*
- 60b) In the community?  *Yes*  *No*
61. Have you ever been bullied...
- 61a) In your lifetime?  *Yes*  *No* **(Volunteer: If "No", skip to Question #62)**
- 61b) In the last 12 months?  *Yes*  *No*
- 61c) In the last 30 days?  *Yes*  *No*
- 61d) How were you bullied most often?
- 

- 62** How frequent do fights occur in your wing?  
 *Very frequent*  *Frequent*  *Occasionally*  *Rarely*  *Never*
63. How frequent are you involved in fights in your wing?  
 *None*  *1-3 times*  *4-6 times*  *More than 6 times*

**E. EDUCATION:**

64. Are you currently enrolled in any of the programmes offered at the Prison?  *Yes*  *No*  
**(Volunteer: If yes, continue to Question #65. If no, skip to Question #68)**
65. What programme(s) are you currently enrolled in? **(Volunteer: list all programmes mentioned)**
- 



66. What motivates you to be part of this (these) programme(s)? **(Volunteer: select all that apply)**

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

67. How satisfied are you with the programme(s) you are enrolled in?

- Very satisfied*  
 *Somewhat satisfied*  
 *Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied*  
 *Somewhat dissatisfied*  
 *Very dissatisfied*

**(Volunteer: After Question #67, skip to Question #74)**

**68** What are the main reasons why you are not enrolled at the prison? **(Volunteer: select all that apply)**

- The programmes offered by the prison are not currently available*  
 *I am not interested in any of the programmes offered by the prison*  
 *I don't want to participate in any programme*  
 *Other:*

69. What type of incentive(s) could the prison offer which would encourage you to take part in the programmes?

70. What other programmes do you want the prison to offer

71. Should any of the following be mandatory while in prison? **(Volunteer: select all that apply)**

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

## F. FITNESS:

72. Do you or have you ever used the gym facilities at Northward or Fairbanks before?

- Yes, I do use the gym regularly*  
 *Yes, I have used the gym at least once*  
 *No* **(Volunteer: If "No", skip to Question #79)**



73. Do you participate in sporting or fitness activities?  Yes  No

73a) If yes, which one? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

Football  Running

Basketball  Yoga

Walking  Other:

74. How likely are you to recommend using the gym facilities to other inmates?

Very likely  Somewhat likely  Unlikely

(Volunteer: After Question #74, skip to Question #76)

75) Are there any factors that prevents you from joining the gym or utilising the facilities it offers?

(Volunteer: select all that apply)

I do not like the lack of privacy at the gym

I do not enjoy exercising in public

I do not like the type of people that regularly use the gym

Other:

76) Additionally, is there anything else you wish to add in terms of the services that the gym provides and how you think they can be improved?

### G. QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE

77. In your opinion, violence at the prison is...

Not a problem  Somewhat serious  Serious  Very serious

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

|  | <i>Strongly agree</i> | <i>Agree</i>          | <i>Neither agree or disagree</i> | <i>Disagree</i>       | <i>Strongly disagree</i> |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 78a) The relationship between staff and prisoners is good. | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>    |
| 78b) 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"/>    |
| 78c) I feel safe at the prison.                            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>            | <input type="radio"/> | <input type="radio"/>    |

79. How satisfied are you with the health care provided at the prison?

Very satisfied  Satisfied  Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied  Dissatisfied  Very dissatisfied

80. Did you have health insurance prior to this time at prison?  Yes  No

81. Do you believe the prison promotes a healthy lifestyle?  Yes  No

82. Do you have any special dietary requirements?  Yes  No

82a) If yes, do you believe these requirements are being met by the prison?  Yes  No



83. How do you perceive the quality of meals at the prison?

Very good  Good  Acceptable  Poor  Very poor

84. Do you believe that healthy meals are available at the prison?  Yes  No

85. How do you perceive the quality of items available for purchase through the canteen?

Very good  Good  Acceptable  Poor  Very poor

86. Do you receive visits while in this prison?  Yes  No

86a) If yes, from whom? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

Mother  Siblings  Girlfriend/boyfriend  Friend(s)  Other:   
 Father  Spouse/partner  Lawyer  Pastor/Church members

87. Are you in regular contact with member(s) of your family while you are in prison?  Yes  No

87a) If yes, how? (Volunteer: select all that apply)

Visits  Mail  Other:   
 Telephone  On-line (email/Skype)

#### H. PERSONAL HEALTH:

88. Do you suffer from any chronic illness (asthma, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, hepatitis, HIV/AIDS, hypertension)?

Yes  No

88a) If yes, what illness?

88b) Volunteer: If respondent answered "yes" to HIV/AIDS ask: Has this been confirmed through testing?  Yes  No

89. Do you have a family history of any chronic illness?  Yes  No

89a) If yes, what chronic illness?

90. Does any member of your family suffer from mental illness?  Yes  No

#### Have you ever ...

91. Taken psychiatric medication?  Yes  No

92. Received psychiatric treatment?  Yes  No

93. Been an in-patient in a psychiatric hospital or unit? (stayed for 2 days or more)?  Yes  No

94. Completed a psychological or mental evaluation?  Yes  No

94a) If yes, have you completed a psychological or mental evaluation in the last 12 months?  Yes  No

95. Do you have a physical or mental disability?  Yes  No

95a) If yes, do you believe the prison provides adequate service for persons with disabilities?  Yes  Yes  No

95b) If yes, have you ever been victimized by the officers or other inmates because of your disability?

#### Have you ever...

96. Self-harmed in the past?  No, never self-harmed  Yes, in prison only  
 Yes, outside of prison only  Yes, outside and in prison





97. Attempted suicide in the past?  No, never attempted suicide  Yes, in prison only  
 Yes, outside of prison only  Yes, outside and in prison

**Have you ever...**

- 98a) Physically abused?  Yes  No  
 98b) Sexually abused?  Yes  No  
 98c) Neglected by parents before the age of 17 yrs?  Yes  No  
 98d) Abandoned by parents before the age of 17yrs?  Yes  No

**I. DEMOGRAPHICS**

99. How old are you?

100. What is your marital status?

- Single  Married  Separated  Divorced  Widow/Widower  Living together (common law)

101. Do you have dependants (children)?  Yes  No

102. In which country were you born?

102a) If not born in the Cayman Islands, what was your immigration status at the time of your arrest?

- Work permit  Permanent resident  Caymanian  Undocumented entry  Visitor

103. Are you citizen of any other country?  Yes  No

103a) If yes, which other country?

104. Which 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)

105. What is your prison status?  Remanded  Sentenced

105a) If convicted, what is the length of your sentence: Years   Months   Days

106. Where were you arrested?

- At home  At the seaport  Other:  
 At the airport  In the community (on the street)   
 At sea  Where the crime was committed

107. 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

108. Do you have any close family members **currently serving** a sentence in prison?  Yes  No

109. Do you have any close family members **who have served** a sentence in prison?  Yes  No



**HOUSING/LIVING:**

110. Who did you live with before prison?  Partner/Spouse  Friend(s)  
 (Volunteer: select all that apply)

Both parents  Alone

Mother

Other arrangement (specify):

Father

111. 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 house

Government Housing

Own house (documents in your name)

Homeless or no fixed house

112. Do you perceive your housing prior to prison as adequate?  Yes  No

113. Will you have access to the same form of living/housing after prison?  Yes  No

**EDUCATION:**

114. What is your **highest** level of education?

Never attended school

Completed Middle School

Completed College/University

Completed Primary School

Completed High School

Post graduate

114a) In which country did you complete this level of education?

114b) What was your field of study?

115. Do you have any technical or vocational qualifications?  Yes  No

115a) If yes, in what field?

115b) In what country did you complete this training or qualification?

116. Do you self-report a learning disorder or disability?  Yes  No

117. Have you been tested for a learning disorder or disability within prison?  Yes  No

**INCOME:**

118. Were you working before prison?  Yes  No — (Volunteer: If "No", skip to **Question #124**)

119. What was your main legal source of income before prison? (Volunteer: indicate one):

Full time work (36+hrs p/week)

Family and Friends

Other:

Part-Time work (<36hrs p/week)

Welfare or government benefits

Self Employed / Odd jobs

120. What was your regular legal occupation before prison?

Work experience / Apprenticeship

Professional (e.g.: Banker, lawyer)

Customer sales / service

Administrative duties (e.g.: file clerk, office work)

Construction

Hospitality

Mechanical / Electrical / Plumbing

Transportation (taxi/bus service)

Water sports

Other:



121. What was your monthly income range prior to incarceration?

- Less than CI\$1,500.00*       *CI\$3,750.00 - CI\$4,999.00*       *More than CI\$8,500.00*  
 *CI\$1,500.00 - CI\$2,499.00*       *CI\$5,000.00 - CI\$6,999.00*  
 *CI\$2,500.00 - CI\$3,749.00*       *CI\$7,000.00 - CI\$8,499.00*

122. How long were you employed with your last employer before prison?

- 1 - 6 months*       *1 - 3 years*  
 *7 months - 11 months*       *More than 3 years*

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

**(Volunteer: After Question #123, skip to Question #125)**

124. If you were not working before prison, what category describes you best?

- Not working and looking*       *Sick / disable and unable to work*       *Retired*  
 *Not working, not looking*       *Student*

125. Did you earn income from illegal activity prior to prison?  *Yes*  *No*

125a) If yes, how dependent were you on illegal activities as a form of income?

- Very dependant*       *Not too dependant*       *Not dependant at all*

126. Were you the primary source of income for your family, prior to prison?  *Yes*  *No*

126a) If no, who was the primary source of income for your family? **(Volunteer: select all that apply)**

- Spouse/partner*       *Parents*       *Family members*  
 *Girlfriend/boyfriend*       *Friends*       *Other:*

127. At the prison, are you currently working/studying?  *Yes*  *No* **(Volunteer: If "No", skip to Question #128)**

127a) If working, what type of job are you doing?

127b) Is it full-time or part-time?  *Full-time*  *Part-time*

127c) How many hours a week do you spend working/studying at the prison?

- 1 - 10 hours*       *11 - 20 hours*       *21 - 30 hours*       *31 - 40 hours*       *More than 40 hours*

128. How do you spend your day at the prison? **(Volunteer: select all that apply)**

- Working*       *Remain in prison cell most of the time*  
 *Studying*       *Courtyard/outside*       *Other:*

**MONEY MANAGEMENT:**

129. Do you currently have a Bank account?  *Yes*  *No*

129a) If no, have you ever had a Bank account?  *Yes*  *No*

130. Do you have any savings outside of prison that will be available to you upon your release?  *Yes*  *No*

131. Do you report any debts owed outside of the prison?  *Yes*  *No*



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

133. Do you feel that you manage your money appropriately **in prison**?  Yes  No

134. **At the prison**, from whom do you receive financial aid and/or supplies (e.g.:snacks, hygienic products, clothes, phone cards, cigarettes, etc.)? **(Volunteer: select all that apply)**

- Spouse/partner       Parents       Family members       Myself       Prison  
 Girlfriend/boyfriend       Friends       Pastor/Church members       Other:

**J. FINAL COMMENTS**

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

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

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

138. How can the prison improve their services overall?

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

:  am/pm

