

Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services Survey Report

2021

An assessment of the drug consumption patterns, criminal offending, and relationship between drugs and crime among inmates in the Cayman Islands

Table of contents

Acknowledgment3
Summary Findings4
Methodology8
Section 1 - Demographics.....10
Section 2 - Illegal Activities, Criminal History and Criminal Offending.....19
Section 3 - Drug Consumption Patterns30
Section 4 - Relationship Between Drugs and Crime38
Section 5 - Offender’s Perception of their Drug Use and Use in Prison44
Section 6 - Changes in Consumption Pattern47
Section 7 - Gang Involvement51

List of Table and Figures

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Study Population.....	11
Table 2: Frequency Distribution: Age Group and Gender.....	12
Table 3: Location of Arrest.....	17
Table 4: Illegal Activities	20
Table 5: Criminal Offending – Respondents Previous Convictions.....	24
Table 6: Criminal Offending – Respondents Current Convictions.....	25
Table 7: Previous and Current Criminal Offending.....	26
Table 8: Repeat Offenders by Status	27
Table 9: Factors Contributing to Re-offending.....	29
Table 10: Reported Drug Consumption - Overall.....	31
Table 11: Self-Reported Drug Use (Lifetime) By Selected Demographic Variables.....	33
Table 12: Reported Age of First Use – Overall	36
Table 13: Relationship between Drugs and Crime (‘Yes’) Responses.....	39
Table 14: Offence Category and Relationship between Drugs and Crime.....	41
Table 15: Importance of the Relationship between Drugs and Crime by Type of Offender	43
Table 16: Reasons for No Drug Use.....	45
Table 17: Measures to Reduce Drug Use in Prison	46
Table 18: Present or Past Drug Use in Prison.....	48
Table 19: Impact of Drug Use on Offenders	49
Table 20: History of Gang Involvement/Perceptions of Gangs in Prison.....	52
Figure 1: Age grouping.....	12
Figure 2: Gender by Status	13
Figure 3: Age Grouping by Status	14
Figure 4: Pre-Incarceration Residence.....	15
Figure 5: Marital Status	15
Figure 6: Educational Level.....	16
Figure 7: Percent with Dependents.....	17
Figure 8: Pre-incarceration Housing.....	18
Figure 9: Family Members Criminal Offending.....	18
Figure 10: Percent of Offenders Illegal Activities.....	20
Figure 11: Previous and Current Criminal Offending by Gender.....	27
Figure 12: Percent of Repeat and First-time Offending.....	28
Figure 13: Ability to Refrain from Re-Offending	29
Figure 14: Drug Consumption Pattern.....	32
Figure 15: Offending and Drug Use	34
Figure 16: Status and Drug Use.....	35
Figure 17: Employment and Drug Use	36
Figure 18: Importance of the Relationship between Drugs and Crime	42

Acknowledgment

It must be acknowledged that the Cayman Islands Prison Drug Use Survey 2021 would not have been possible without the cooperation and support of various individuals and organizations alike.

With expressed gratitude we thank Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Services (HMCIPS) for their assistance and corporation in coordinating the fieldwork for this most recent study.

Since its inception, many have provided valuable input into this study, and with great emphasis we thank ALL volunteers whose contributions measure invaluable to the continued success of this research initiative.

We are indebted to Dr. Ken-Garfield Douglas for his continued dedication and assistance in developing this prison drug use survey series, HMCIPSS 2009, HMCIPSS 2011, HMCIPSS 2013, HMCIPSS 2015, HMCIPSS 2017, HMCIPSS 2019, and most recently HMCIPSS 2021.

Summary Findings

Criminal Activities

1. Most respondents (77%) reported previous involvement in criminal activity that has led to an arrest.
2. More than half of the offenders (54.4%) were previously sentenced to prison.
3. More than half of all offenders had been previously fined (57.8%).
4. More than a quarter of all offenders had a previous or current court order (24 or 26.7%).
5. The most prevalent category of previous convictions was for drug-related offences (35.6%), followed by violent offences (31.1%), public order offences (26.7%), and property offences (23.3%).
6. The most prevalent category of current convictions was also for drug-related offences (40%), followed by violent offences (30%), public order offences (26.7%), and property offences (20%).
7. More than six of every ten (6 of 10) offenders were repeat offenders (65.9%). Some 73.3% of convicted prisoners indicate that this was not the first time they were sentenced. An equally high proportion of those on remand also indicated that they had been sentenced before (58.1%).
8. Repeat offenders indicated that the main factors contributing to re-offending were lack of employment and drugs. Nineteen of the 84 responses (19 of 84) (22.6%) related to lack of employment, while 15 or 17.9% related to drugs.
9. Respondents, whether on remand or convicted, were more likely to indicate a lack of employment, drugs, alcohol, and lack of support as main factors contributing to their re-offending.
10. Most respondents (86.7%) indicated that they would be able to refrain from criminal activity after release.

Drug use

11. The most prevalent drug indicated ever used by offenders was alcohol.
12. Past year use related mostly to cigarettes (85.6%), alcohol (56.7%), and marijuana (44.4%). With respect to current use, cigarettes (69.8%), marijuana (27.8%), and alcohol (11.1%) were most commonly reported.

13. In most instances, drug use prevalence tended to be higher among repeat offenders. The notable exception was alcohol, where the prevalence was about the same for both groups. The difference in prevalence between first-time versus repeat offenders for marijuana use was significantly different (63% for first-time offenders and 85% for repeat offenders, $p=0.032$).
14. All offenders who were unemployed on arrest compared to 74% who were employed reported lifetime marijuana use. With regards to crack cocaine use, 58% of offenders were unemployed on arrest, compared to 20% who were employed. For use of cocaine powder, 36% of offenders were unemployed on arrest, compared to 20% who were employed.

Drug and Crime Relationship

15. About half of the offenders (48.9% or 43 offenders) said the crime they had committed had some type of relationship with drugs.
16. Overall, more than four in ten (4 in 10) offenders (36 or 42.4%) had been under the influence of drugs when the crime was committed.
17. A small proportion of offenders (14 or 15.9%) said they committed the crime in order to get drugs for their own personal use. Slightly more convicted offenders (20%) compared to remanded offenders (11.6%) had committed the crime to get drugs for their own personal use.
18. When asked if they had willfully/intentionally consumed a substance in order to boost their courage to commit the crime, 14.9% of offenders said yes.
19. Overall, a little more than a quarter of offenders (27.6%) indicated that the crime was linked to production, selling and/or trafficking of drugs, or directly linked to drug trafficking.
20. Overall, a little more than a fifth of the offenders (22.9%) indicated that the crime for which they were previously arrested was linked to activities to maintain the drug market.
21. Just about a quarter of offenders (21 or 24.4%) said that the crime committed was linked to activities that were against drug laws, (17% of remanded offenders and 31% convicted offenders).

22. More specifically, current drug-related offences were significantly more likely to be committed due to their relationship with drugs, $p < 0.05$. Previous violent offences were significantly more likely to be committed because the offenders were under the influence of a drug or were intoxicated, $p < 0.05$.
23. Current property offences were significantly more likely to be committed because offenders were hoping to obtain drugs for their own personal use.
24. Current drug-related offences, previous violent offences, and current property offences were all significantly linked to drugs in one way or another.

Importance of the Relationship Between Drugs and Crime

25. Most respondents felt it was very important (24 or 26.7%), 13 or 14.4% felt it was important, and 15 or 16.7% felt it was somewhat important. A notably high proportion (14.4% or 13 respondents) felt it was of little importance, and 13.3% or 12 respondents felt it was of no importance.
26. Notably, more first-time offenders when compared to repeat offenders felt that the relationship between drugs and crime was not important or of little importance (33.3% versus 25% respectively).
27. More than half of the offenders said they believe drugs were in the prisons (53 or 58.9%).
28. Just about four in ten (4 in 10) offenders (35 or 38.9%) indicated that they have used or were using drugs while incarcerated (these were all males offenders).
29. Of those who indicated that they had used or were using drugs while incarcerated ($n=35$), only three (3) respondents indicated that they had started using drugs for the first time while incarcerated.
30. Some 31% (28 offenders) of offenders said, that once they started using drugs there was an uncontrollable urge to keep using (18.5% of first-time and 41.1% of repeat offenders), $p < 0.05$.
31. About 74% or 67 offenders perceived that they were able to stop using drugs for a period without making a great effort or without feeling badly, while 14.4% did not share this view.

Implications of Drug Use

32. A notably high proportion of all offenders (73 or 81.1%) said they were aware of the physical or mental damage that drug use causes (equally high proportion of both first-time offenders (89.3%) compared to repeat offenders (84.2%).
33. A small proportion (16.7% or 15 offenders) indicated that they had previously received treatment for substance use. Repeat offenders were significantly more likely to indicate previous treatment when compared to first-time offenders (24.1% versus 3.6%. $p < 0.05$).
34. Ten (10) percent of all offenders indicated that they were presently in a gang or had been in a gang previously. These were eight (8) males, and one (1) female. All but one (1) offender indicated that their gang activities started between the ages of 12 and 18 years, with only one (1) starting at age 28.
35. Five (5) offenders were current gang members immediately prior to incarceration—one (1) of those on remand compared to four (4) of those convicted.
36. Gangs in Prison – 15 offenders or 16.7% of all offenders said that they were aware of gangs in prison, whether now or in the past—four (4) of those were on remand compared to 11 of whom were convicted.

Methodology

Survey Design and Procedures

Her Majesty's Cayman Islands Prison Service Survey (HMCIPSS) serves to assist Her Majesty's Prison Services in better understanding several indicators among offenders at both the Northward and Fairbanks prison facilities including: (1) drug use; (2) criminal activities; (3) crime and drugs relationships; (4) the drug market; and (5) gang involvement. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, the 2021 HMCIPSS surveyed only those offenders who were incarcerated and remained imprisoned during the period May 2019 and the date of the survey administration. A total of 90 such incarcerated offenders participated in the survey.

Questionnaire

The questionnaire was elaborated and adapted based on several meetings with the prison staff, stakeholders, survey consultant, and the National Drug Council (NDC) staff. In conjunction with the Director of HMCIPSS, the questionnaire was further modified in keeping with the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission (CICAD), Inter-American Drug Use Data System (**SIDUC**) Survey of Adult Prisoners.

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

1. Demographics
2. Illegal Activities, Criminal History and Criminal Offending
3. Drug Consumption Patterns
4. Relationship Between Drugs and Crime
5. Offender's Perception of their Drug Use and Use in Prison
6. Changes in Consumption Pattern
7. Gang Involvement

The data from these interviews were scanned using **Teleform** software to allow for cleaning and verification. This data was then imported into SPSS v25 for statistical analysis (univariate and bi-variate analyses).

Survey Administration

Interviews were conducted between the 24th May to 28th of May 2021 with all sections of the prison services agreeing to participate in the survey. One (1) week prior to the survey, an information flyer was distributed to officers and offenders and an ‘information round’ was conducted in order to explain the reasons for the survey and how beneficial it would be overall.

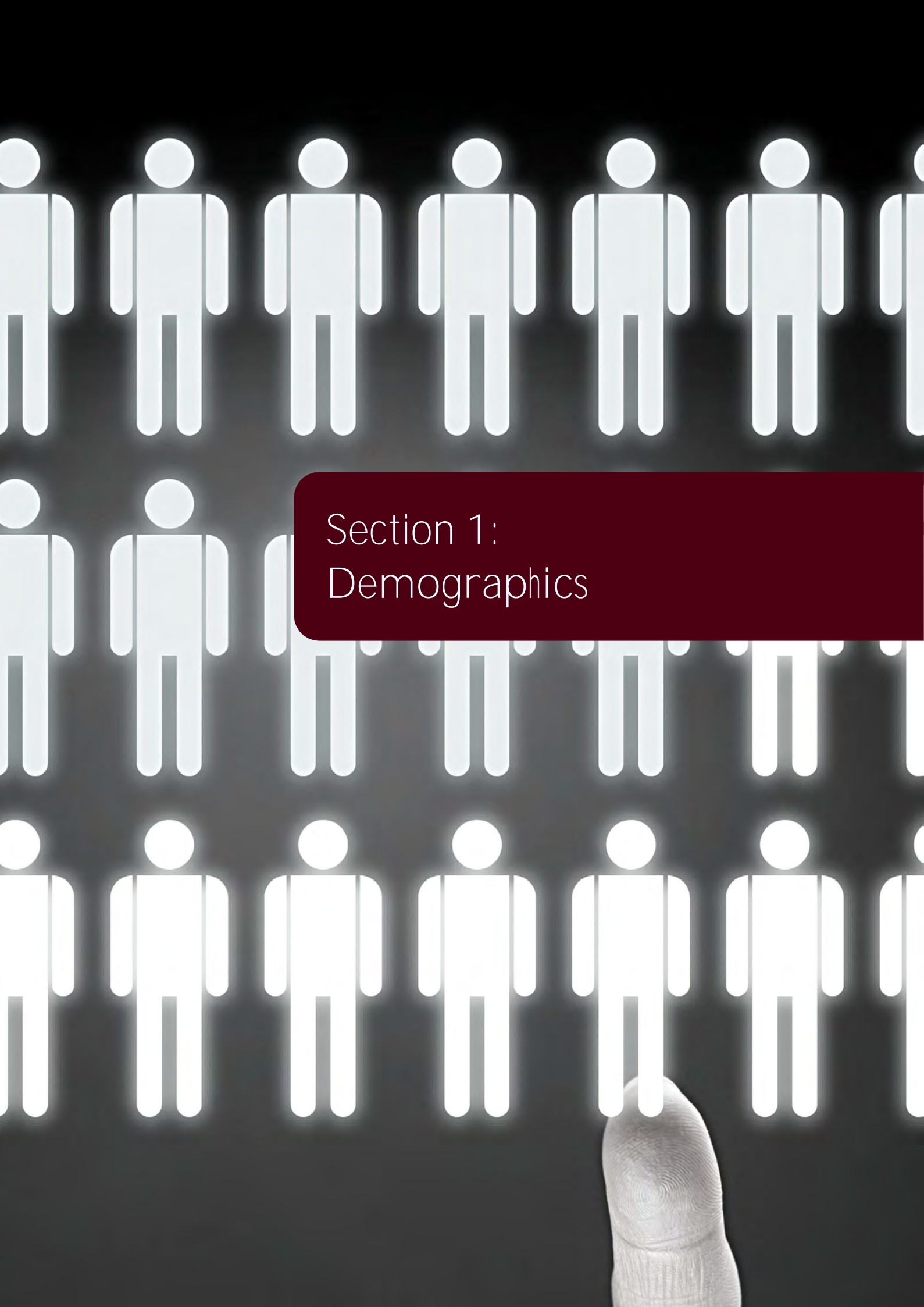
Volunteers from the community, service organizations, and staff of the NDC agreed to assist with the survey interviews. To standardize survey administration, volunteers attended a minimum half hour training and information session one (1) week prior to conducting the survey. This training addressed procedures and guidelines for conducting HMCIPSS +2021.

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

Analysing Multiple Responses

Multiple response sets use multiple variables to record responses to questions where the respondent can give more than one (1) answer. There are eight (8) multiple response sets in this report as indicated by the following questions—Q3, Q4, Q5D1, Q5F, Q5H, Q8, Q9, Q10.

Results are presented in tables with column headings labelled, frequency (%), and percent of cases. The column labelled “frequency (%)” presents the number and percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement compared with the total number of times that respondent agreed with a statement. The column “percent of cases” displays the percentage with respect to the total number of valid cases.

The background of the slide features a grid of white, stylized human icons (silhouettes) on a dark grey background. The icons are arranged in three rows and seven columns. A finger is visible at the bottom right, pointing towards the grid. A dark red rounded rectangle is positioned in the center of the slide, containing the text "Section 1: Demographics".

Section 1:
Demographics

Demographics

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of the Study Population

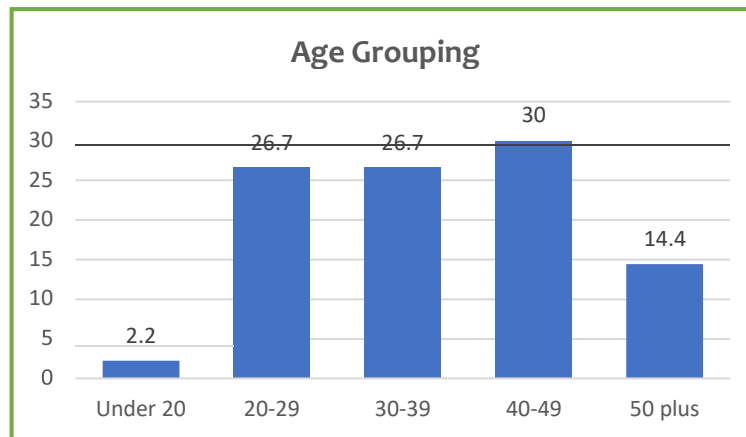
Age (years)	Freq (%)	District (location of residence)	Freq (%)
Under 20	2 (2.2)	West Bay	20 (22.2)
20-29	24 (26.7)	George Town	35 (38.9)
30-39	24 (26.7)	Bodden Town	16 (17.8)
40-49	27 (30.0)	North Side	1 (1.1)
50 plus	13 (14.4)	East End	4 (4.4)
Mean age (years)	37.0	Cayman Brac	1 (1.1)
Median age (years)	36.5	Little Cayman	-
Age range (years)	52	Arrested at Airport	10 (11.1)
Age (min-max) (years)	15-67		
		Employment (pre-imprisonment)	
Gender		Employed	77 (85.6)
Male	86 (95.6)	Unemployed	12 (13.3)
Female	4 (4.4)		
		Housing Prior to Incarceration	
Status		Rented private home/apartment	43 (47.8)
On Remand	43 (47.8)	Parents/family-owned home	25 (27.8)
Convicted (sentenced)	45 (50.0)	Own home	18 (20.0)
		Half-way house	-
Union Status		Government housing	-
Single	49 (54.4)	Homeless or no fixed home	3 (3.3)
Married	21 (23.3)	At treatment programme/hospital	-
Separated	5 (5.6)		
Divorced	5 (5.6)	Adequate prior housing	
Widowed	-	Yes	62 (68.9)
Common law	10 (11.1)	No	22 (24.4)
Education (Schooling)		Family member now in prison	
None (did not attend school)	1 (1.1)	Yes	31 (34.4)
Completed Primary	11 (12.2)	No	59 (65.6)
Completed Middle	12 (13.3)		
Completed High	56 (62.2)	Family member previously in prison	
Completed College	9 (10.0)	Yes	44 (48.9)
University	1 (1.1)	No	44 (48.9)
Postgraduate	-		
		Citizen of Cayman Islands	
Dependents		Cayman Islands national/resident	70 (77.8)
Yes	26 (28.9)	Other nationality	19 (21.1)
No	64 (71.1)		

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Age

The mean age of offenders was 37 years, and the median age was 36.5 years. The ages of offenders ranged from 15 years to 72 years, giving a range of 52 years. About 86% of offenders were under 50 years of age—27% in the 20-29 years age grouping, another 27% in the 30-39 age grouping, and 30% in the 40-49 age grouping. Table 1 shows that most offenders fell into three (3) age brackets under 50 years of age.

Figure 1: Age grouping



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Gender and Age Group

Most offenders were male (95.6%), with only 4.4% (n =4) of respondents identifying as female. Of all male offenders, about 28% were in the 20-29 years age bracket, followed by 27% between 30-39 years old, 29% between 40-49 years old, and lastly 14% of male offenders contributing to the oldest age cohort of 50 years and above. Of the four (4) females, only one (1) contributed to the under 20 years age bracket, followed by two (2) in the 40-49 years age grouping, and lastly one (1) in the 50 plus age group.

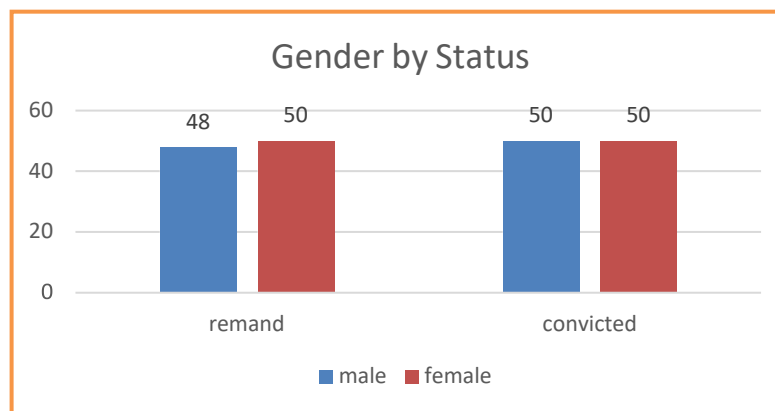
Table 2: Frequency Distribution: Age Group and Gender

Age (yrs.)	Male	Female	On remand	Convicted
Less than 20	2 (2.2)	1 (25.0)	-	2 (2.2)
20-29	24 (27.9)	-	15 (34.9)	9 (20.0)
30-39	23 (26.7)	-	12 (27.9)	12 (26.7)
40-49	25 (29.1)	2 (50.0)	9 (20.9)	17 (37.8)
50 plus	12 (14.0)	1 (25.0)	7 (16.3)	6 (13.3)

Status of Prisoners

Of all incarcerated offenders, half (50%) were convicted (sentenced) prisoners (45/90), while 49% were on remand. The status of two (2) offenders was not determined. A similar pattern of prison status was also observed by gender; with 50% of male offenders being convicted while 48% were on remand, and two (2) female offenders being convicted while two (2) were on remand.

Figure 2: Gender by Status

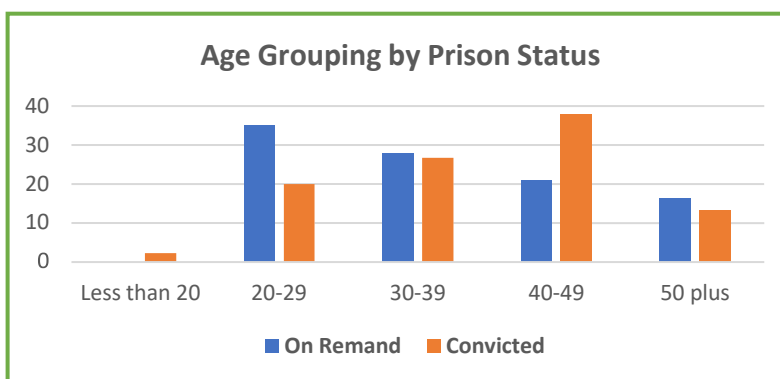


Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Age Group and Status

More than six out of every ten (6 out of 10) offenders (63%) on remand were between the two youngest age grouping (20-29 and 30-39 years), with only 20% contributing to the 40-49 years age bracket. In contrast, a slightly lower proportion of convicted offenders (47%) contributed to the 20-29 and 30-39 age brackets but represented a higher proportion (38%) in the 40-49 age bracket. About 13% of convicted offenders were older than 50 years compared to 17% of those on remand.

Figure 3: Age Grouping by Status



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

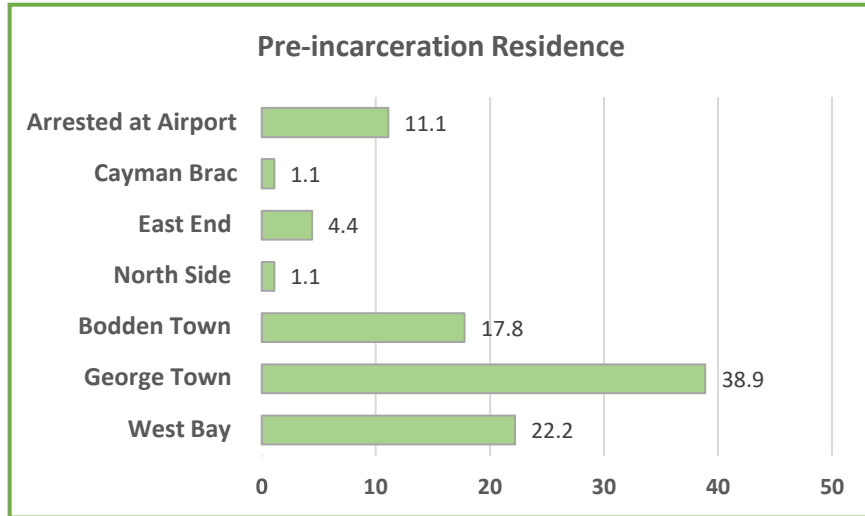
Nationality

Seven in ten (7 in 10) offenders (70/90 or 77.8%) were citizens of the Cayman Islands. Twenty-one percent of offender were of other nationalities. All female offenders were citizens of the Cayman Islands as were 77.6% (66/85) of the male offenders. Regarding those on remand, two-thirds of those offenders (28/42 or 66.7%) were Caymanian citizens, as were 88.9% (40/45) of those who were convicted. In comparison, one third of those on remand (14/42 or 33.3%) and 11.1% of those who were convicted were of other nationalities.

Offenders Residence Pre-incarceration

Most offenders (38.9%) resided in the district of George Town prior to incarceration. About one-fifth (22.2%) were from West Bay, 17.8% from Bodden Town, and 4.4% from East End. Some 11.1% of offenders were arrested at the airport and resided either in North Side or Cayman Brac.

Figure 4: Pre-Incarceration Residence

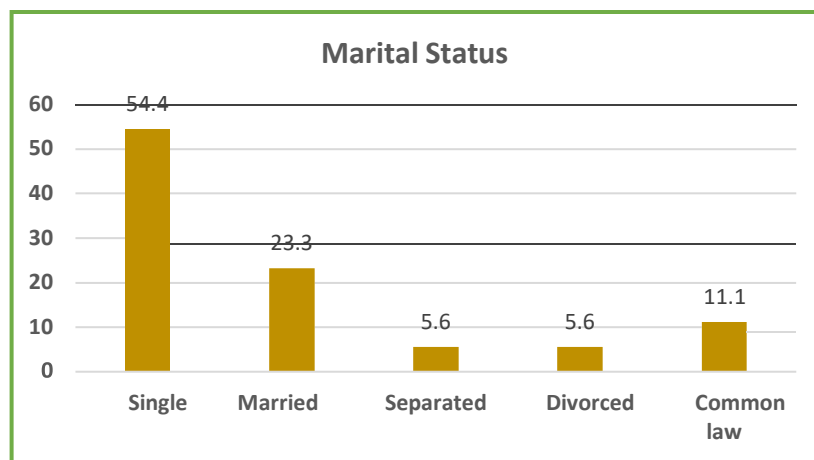


Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Union Status

Most offenders were single (54.4%). However, 23.3% were married, 11.2% were divorced or separated, and 11.1% were living in common-law relationships.

Figure 5: Marital Status



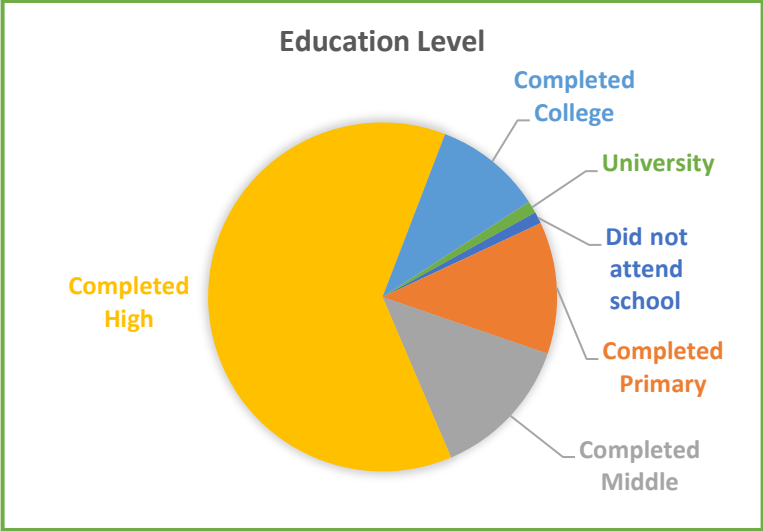
Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Education

All offenders had some form of schooling except for one (1) offender who had not attended school. Slightly less than one-eighth (12.2%) had completed the primary level of education,

while 13.3% had completed middle school. Most offenders (62.2%) had completed high school, with 10% completing college and only one (1) offender having completed university at the time of incarceration.

Figure 6: Educational Level



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

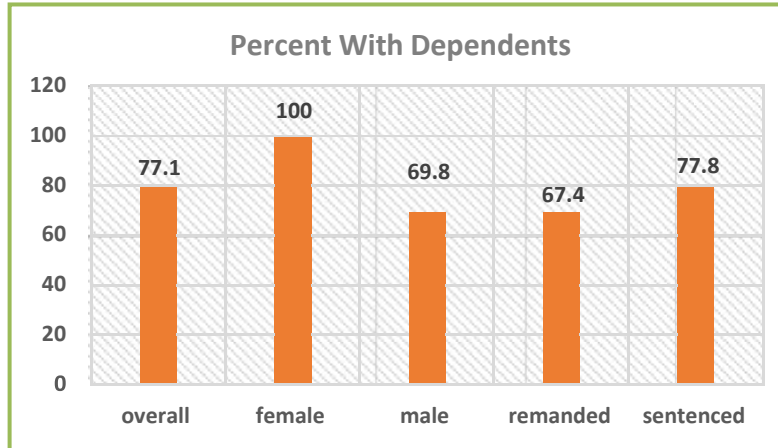
Pre-Incarceration Employment Status

Offenders were asked to state their pre-incarceration employment status. More than eight of every ten offender (77/90 or 85.6%) said they were employed at the time of incarceration, with only twelve (13.3%) offenders reporting unemployment. Cross tabulation showed that two of the four (2 of 4) female offenders were employed, as were 75 of the 86 male offenders (87.2%).

Dependents

Offenders were asked if they had any dependents--about seven in ten (7 in 10) (71.1%) said yes and 28.9% said no. All four (4) female offenders indicated that they had dependents, while 69.8% (60/86) of male offenders indicated having dependents. Some 67% (29/43) of offenders on remand had dependents compared to 77.8% (35/45) of offenders that were sentenced.

Figure 7: Percent with Dependents



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Location of Arrest

Most offenders were arrested either in the community (51.1%) or at home (31.1%), with only a small proportion having been arrested at sea (13.3%). Only one (1) arrest occurred at the airport and seaport respectively. With regards to female offenders, three out of four (3 of 4) were arrested on the street in the community with one (1) occurring at home. For male offenders, half were arrested on the street in the community and about one-third (31.4%) at home. One (1) arrest occurred at the airport and seaport respectively, and 12 or 14% occurred at sea.

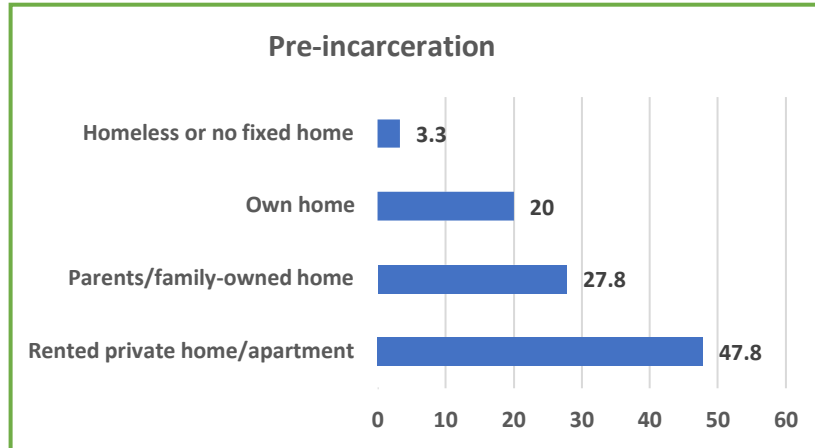
Table 3: Location of Arrest

	Overall	Male	Female
At home	28 (31.1)	27 (31.4)	1 (25.0)
At sea	12 (13.3)	12 (14.0)	-
At the airport	1 (1.1)	1 (1.2)	-
At the seaport	1 (1.1)	1 (1.2)	-
In the community	46 (51.1)	43 (50.0)	3 (75.0)

Type of Housing Pre-incarceration

Almost half of the offenders (47.8%) lived in rented private houses or apartments with 27.8% residing in parent or family-owned homes. One-fifth of offenders resided in their own homes and three (3) had no fixed place of residence or were homeless.

Figure 8: Pre-incarceration Housing



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Family Members of Criminal Offenders

Offenders were asked to indicate if they had family members who were currently incarcerated or had previously served a sentence in prison. Just over a third (34.4%) had family members who presently incarcerated. On the other hand, almost half (48.9%) said they had a family member who was previously imprisoned. Some 31 or 36% of male offenders had a family member currently incarcerated and 42 (50%) had someone who was previously imprisoned. One (1) female offender had a family member currently incarcerated and two (2) had family members who were previously incarcerated.

Figure 9: Family Members Criminal Offending



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021



Section 2:

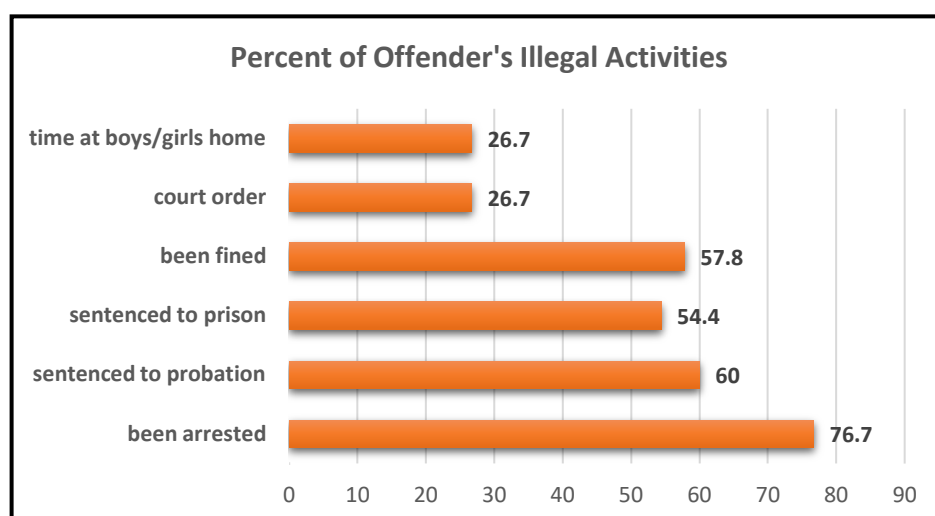
Illegal Activities, Criminal History,
Criminal Offending

Illegal Activities

Table 4: Illegal Activities

	Freq.	Percent
Been arrested	69	76.7
Sentenced to probation	54	60.0
Sentenced to prison	49	54.4
Been fined	52	57.8
Court order	24	26.7
Time at boys/girl's home	24	26.7

Figure 10: Percent of Offenders Illegal Activities



Arrested - Most respondents (77%) reported previous involvement in criminal activity that has led to an arrest. In terms of the age at which respondents were arrested, the mean age of first arrest indicated was 18.4 years with a median age of 17. 75% of respondents had offended and been arrested by the age of 20 years.

Sentenced to Probation - Six in ten offenders (60%) have been previously sentenced to probation. The mean age of first being sentenced to probation was 24 years, with the median age being 20 years. 75% of all the first sentencing to probation had occurred by age 28 years.

Sentenced to Prison – More than half of the offenders (54.4%) were previously sentenced to prison. The mean age of having been first sentenced to prison was 22 years, with the median age being 19 years. Three-quarters (75%) of offenders had been first sentenced to prison by age 25 years.

Fined – More than half of all offenders had been previously fined (57.8%), including two out of the four (2 out of 4) female offenders (50%), and 60% of the male offenders.

Spent time at boys/girls' home – Respondents were asked if they had spent time at either a boys' or girls' home, with 27.6% or 24 offenders indicating they have. This proportion referred to two (2) female (50%) and 22 males (25.6%) offenders. Both the mean and median age at which offenders were first sent to a boys' or girls' home was 14 years. 75% of offenders had been to the home by age 16 years.

Previous or Current Court Order – More than a quarter of all offenders had a previous or current court order (24 or 26.7%), which includes two of the four (2 of 4) female offenders (50%) and 22 or 25.6% of male offenders.

Criminal Offending

Respondents were asked to indicate which of the broad criminal offending categories they were previously and currently charged for. The broad categories of offences included: (1) violence. (2) Property, (3) drug-related, and ; (4) public order.

Previous Criminal Offending

With respect to violence-related offences, there were 28 respondents. The frequency of violence related offences was 40, with assault (17) and robbery (13) being the most frequent offences indicated. In Table 5, from the column "percent of cases", 17/28 or 60.7% of the responses related to assault while 13/28 or 46.4% related to robbery.

With respect to property-related offences, there were 21 respondents. The frequency of property offences was 33, with burglary (14), larceny or theft (13), and stolen property (6) being

the most frequent offences indicated. In table 5, from the column “percent of cases”, 14/21 or 66.7% of the responses related to burglary while 13/28 or 46.4% related to robbery.

With respect to drug-related offences, there were 32 respondents. The frequency of drug-related offences was 45, with possession (27), possession with intent to supply (7), and trafficking or importation (8) being the most frequent offences indicated. In Table 5, from the column “percent of cases”, 27/32 or 84.4% of the responses related to possession while 8/32 or 25% related to trafficking or importation.

With respect to public order offences, there were 24 respondents. The frequency of public order related offences was 36, with weapons (13) and violation of parole/probation (7) being the most frequent offences indicated. In Table 5, from the column “percent of cases”, 13/24 or 54.2% of the responses related to weapons while 7/24 or 29.2% related to violation of parole or probation.

Current Criminal Offending

With respect to violence-related offences, there were 27 respondents. The frequency of violence related offences was 31, with assault (12), other violent offences (6), and robbery (4) being the most frequent offences indicated. In Table 6, from the column “percent of cases”, 12/27 or 44.4% of the responses related to assault while 6/27 or 22.2% related to other violent offences.

With respect to property-related offences, there were 18 respondents. The frequency of property offences was 20, with burglary (9) and larceny or theft (5) being the most frequent offences indicated. In Table 6, from the column “percent of cases”, 9/18 or 50% of the responses related to burglary while 5/18 or 27.8% related to larceny or theft.

With respect to drug-related offences, there were 36 respondents. The frequency of drug-related offences was 44, with possession (21), possession with intent to supply (9), and trafficking or importation (11) being the most frequent offences indicated. In Table 6, from the

column “percent of cases”, 21/36 or 58.3% of the responses related to possession while 11/36 or 30.6% related to trafficking or importation.

With respect to public order offences, there were 24 respondents. The frequency of public order related offences was 24, with other public order offences (10), weapons (5), and violation of parole/probation (5) being the most frequent offences indicated. In Table 6, from the column “percent of cases”, 5/24 or 20.8% of the responses related to weapons, another 5/24 or 20.8% related to violation of parole or probation while 10/24 or 41.7% related to other public order offences.

Table 5: Criminal Offending – Respondents Previous Convictions

Offence categories	Overall		Status (frequency)		Offence categories	Overall		Status	
	Frequency (%)	Percent of Cases	Convicted	Remand		Frequency (%)	Percent of Cases	Convicted	Remand
Violence Related Offences					Property Offences				
Assault	17 (42.5)	60.7	6	11	Burglary	14 (42.4)	66.7	5	9
Carnal knowledge	2 (5.0)	7.1	1	1	Fraud	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	-	-	Larceny/theft	7 (21.2)	33.3	2	5
Murder	2 (5.0)	7.1	0	2	Motor vehicle theft	3 (9.1)	14.3	1	2
Rape	-	-	-	-	Stolen property	6 (19.2)	28.6	1	5
Other sexual offences	1 (2.5)	3.6	1	0	Other property	3 (9.1)	14.3	1	2
Other violent offences	5 (12.5)	17.9	1	4		33	21		
Robbery	13 (32.5)	46.4	5	8	Public Order Offences				
	40	28			Immigration violations	1 (2.8)	4.2	1	0
Drug Offences					Obstruction of justice	1 (2.8)	4.2	0	1
Possession	27 (60.0)	84.4	11	15	Weapons	13 (36.1)	54.2	6	7
Possession with intent to supply	7 (15.6)	21.9	2	5	Driving while intoxicated	5 (13.9)	20.8	0	5
Trafficking/importation	8 (17.8)	25.0	2	5	Drunkenness/moral	3 (8.3)	12.5	0	3
Other (handling, paraphernalia)	3 (6.7)	9.4	0	3	Violation of parole/probation	7 (19.4)	29.2	1	6
					Other public order offence	6 (16.7)	25.0	4	2
	45	32				36	24		

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Table 6: Criminal Offending – Respondents Current Convictions

	Overall		Status			Overall		Status	
Offence categories	Frequency (%)	Percent of Cases	Convicted	Remand	Offence categories	Frequency (%)	Percent of Cases	Convicted	Remand
Violence Related Offences					Property Offences				
Assault	12 (38.7)	44.4	6	6	Burglary	9 (45.0)	50.0	3	6
Carnal knowledge	-	-	-	-	Fraud	2 (10.0)	11.1	0	2
Manslaughter	3 (9.7)	11.1	3	0	Larceny/theft	5 (25.0)	27.8	1	4
Murder	2 (6.5)	7.4	1	1	Motor vehicle theft	1 (2.0)	5.6	0	1
Rape	1 (3.2)	3.7	0	1	Stolen property	2 (10.0)	11.1	0	2
Other sexual offences	3 (9.7)	11.1	1	2	Other property	1 (5.0)	5.6	1	0
Other violent offences	6 (19.4)	22.2	3	3		20	18		
Robbery	4 (12.9)	14.8	2	2	Public Order Offences				
	31	27			Immigration violations	2 (8.3)	8.3	1	1
Drug Offences					Obstruction of justice				
Possession	21 (47.7)	58.3	12	8	Weapons	5 (20.8)	20.8	4	1
Possession with intent to supply	9 (20.5)	25.0	5	4	Driving while intoxicated	2 (8.3)	8.3	0	2
Trafficking/importation	11 (25.0)	30.6	5	5	Drunkness/moral	-	-	-	-
Other (handling, paraphernalia)	3 (6.8)	8.3	1	2	Violation of parole/probation	5 (20.8)	20.8	2	2
					Other public order offence	10 (41.7)	41.7	3	7
	44	36				24	24		

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Previous and Current Criminal Offending

The broad criminal offending categories were transformed to show the frequency of criminal offending in each of the categories. For example, the table below shows the frequency of any violent offending (was an offender convicted for any of the eight (8) sub-categories of violence). Table 7 shows distribution for any previous or current conviction overall and by gender.

The most prevalent category of previous convictions was for drug-related offences (35.6%), followed by violence offences (31.1%), public order offences (26.7%), and property offences (23.3%). Previous convictions among males showed the same pattern—drug-related offences followed by violence offences, public order offences, and then property offences. Females were more likely to have been previously convicted for property offences and drug-related offences.

The most prevalent category of current convictions was also for drug-related offences (40%), followed by violence offences (30%), public order offences (26.7%), and property offences (20%). Current convictions among males showed the same pattern—drug-related offences followed by violence offences, public order offences, and then property offences. However, females were more likely to be currently convicted for violence and property offences.

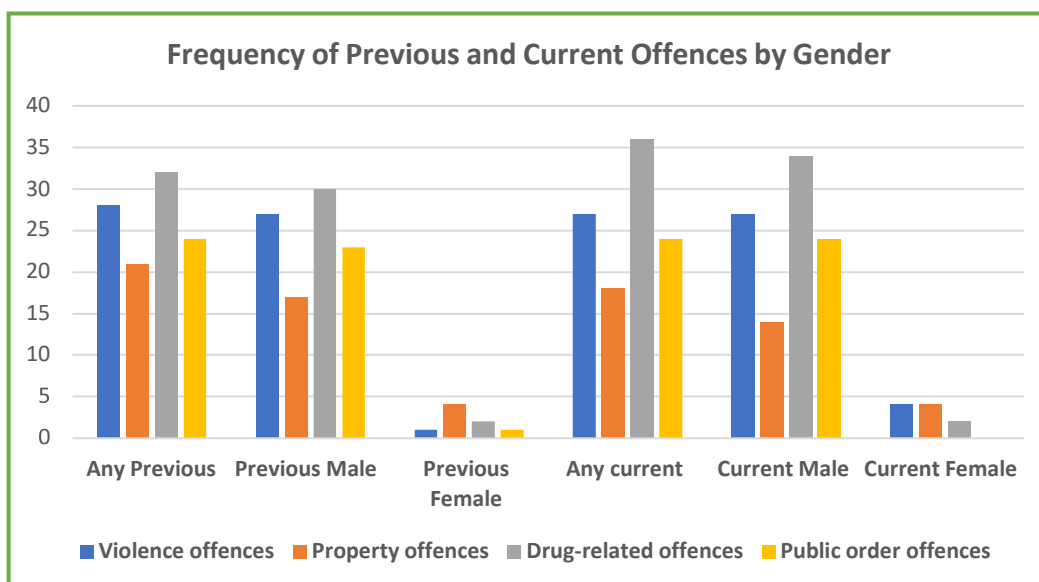
Slightly less males were currently convicted for property offences, but about the same number were currently convicted for violence, drug-related offences, and public order offences. Notably more females were presently convicted for violence-related offences compared to previous convictions.

Table 7: Previous and Current Criminal Offending

Conviction for	Any Previous	Male	Female	Any Current	Male	Female
Violence offences	28 (31.1)	27 (31.4)	1 (25.0)	27 (30.0)	27 (31.4)	4 (100.0)
Property offences	21 (23.3)	17 (19.8)	4 (100.0)	18 (20.0)	14 (16.3)	4 (100.0)
Drug-related offences	32 (35.6)	30 (34.9)	2 (50.0)	36 (40.0)	34 (39.5)	2 (50.0)
Public order offences	24 (26.7)	23 (26.7)	1 (25.0)	24 (26.7)	24 (27.9)	-

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Figure 11: Previous and Current Criminal Offending by Gender



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Repeat Offending

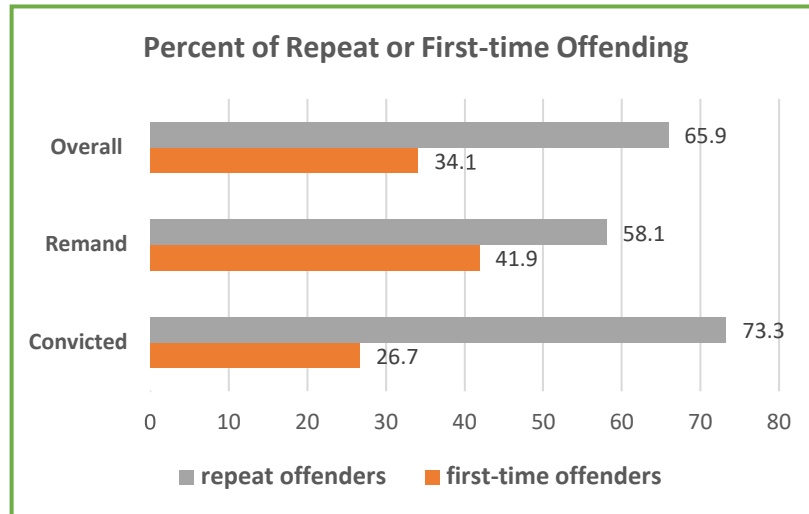
Table 8: Repeat Offenders by Status

Is this your first sentence?	Convicted (n=45)	Remand (n=43)	Overall (n=88)
Yes (first offenders)	12 (26.7)	18 (41.9)	30 (34.1)
No (repeat offenders)	33 (73.3)	25 (58.1)	58 (65.9)

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

More than six of every ten (6 of 10) offenders were repeat offenders (65.9%). Some 73.3% of convicted prisoners indicated that this was not the first time they were sentenced. An equally high proportion of those on remand also indicated that they had been sentenced before (58.1%). There was no significant difference between convicted and remanded offenders with respect to whether they were first-time or repeat offenders, $p > 0.05$ (chi-square test).

Figure 12: Percent of Repeat and First-time Offending



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Frequency of Imprisonment

Some 37.8% (34/90) of offenders indicated being imprisoned 2-3 times, while 14.4% were imprisoned 4-6 times, 4.4% for 7-10 times, and lastly 10% were imprisoned ten or more times. Most of the first-time offenders were in the age grouping 20-29 years (30%), with 26.7% in the 30–39-year age group, and 30% in the 40-49 years age group. Only four (4) first-time offenders were in the oldest age cohort of 50-59 years. For repeat offenders, a quarter or 25% were in the age grouping of 20-29 years, with 26.7% in the 30-39 years age group, and 30% in the 40-49 years age group.

Factors Contributing to Re-offending (Multiple Response Category)

Respondents were asked to indicate what factors contributed to their re-offending (See table 9 below). Repeat offenders indicated that the main factors contributing to re-offending were lack of employment and drugs. Nineteen of the 84 responses (19 of 84) (22.6%) related to a lack of employment, while 15 or 17.9% related to drugs. A small proportion of responses related to other factors including alcohol (10.7% of responses), a lack of support (10.7%), relationship problems (8.3%), accommodation (6.8%), and some other factor (23.8% of responses). Respondents, whether on remand or convicted, were more likely to indicate a lack of employment, drugs, alcohol, and lack of support as main factors contributing to their re-offending.

Table 9: Factors Contributing to Re-offending

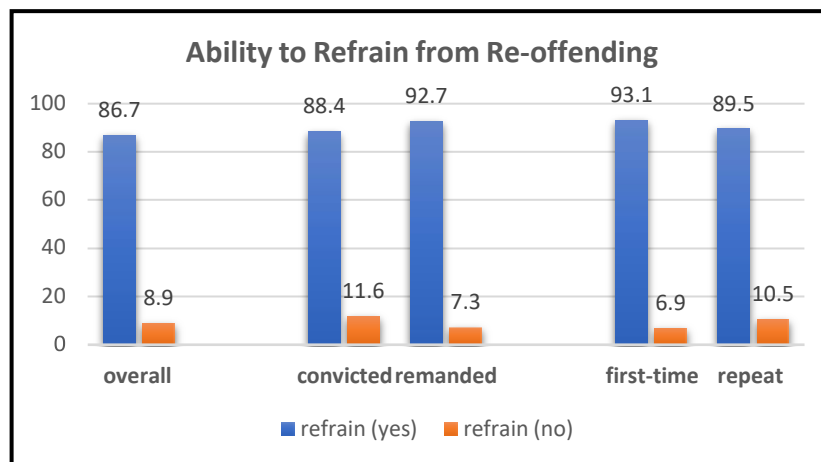
	Response (Freq (%))	Percent of Cases	Remanded	Convicted
Drugs	15 (17.9)	28.3	5 (22.7)	10 (33.3)
Alcohol	9 (10.7)	17.0	3 (13.6)	6 (20.0)
Accommodation	5 (6.8)	9.4	2 (9.1)	3 (10.0)
Lack of employment	19 (22.6)	35.8	10 (45.5)	9 (30.0)
Relationship problems	7 (8.3)	13.2	3 (13.6)	3 (10.0)
Lack of support	9 (10.7)	17.0	4 (18.2)	5 (16.7)
Other	20 (23.8)	37.7	6 (27.3)	14 (46.7)
Total	84	53	22	30

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Perception Of Ability to Refrain from Re-Offending

Overall, most respondents (86.7%) indicated that they would be able to refrain from criminal activity after release with only a small proportion (8.9% or 8 offenders) indicating they would not be able to. Slightly more respondents on remand indicated that they would be able to refrain from criminal activities after release compared to those who were convicted (92.7% versus 88.4%). Similarly, slightly more first-time offenders indicated that they would be able to refrain from criminal activity after release compared to repeat offenders (93.1% versus 89.5%), figure 13.

Figure 13: Ability to Refrain from Re-Offending



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021



Section 3:

Drug Consumption Patterns

Table 10: Reported Drug Consumption - Overall

	Lifetime	Past year	Current
Tobacco/cigarettes	85.6	68.9	69.8
E-cigarettes	31.1	10.0	3.3
Alcohol	88.9	56.7	11.1
Marijuana	76.7	44.4	27.8
Crack Cocaine	24.4	8.9	-
Cocaine Powder	21.1	7.8	1.1
Seasoned Spliff	4.4	3.3	-
Other Drug use	13.3	4.4	-

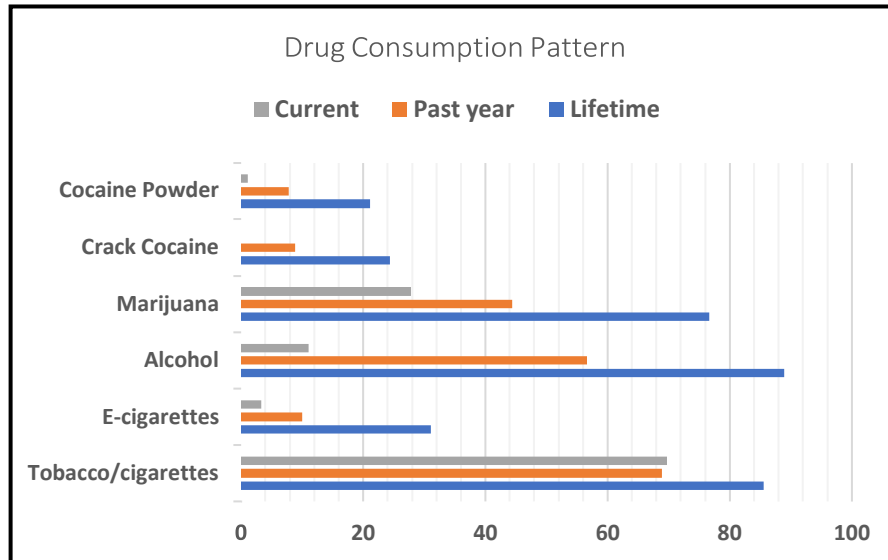
Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Drug Consumption - Overall Lifetime, Past Year and Current Prevalence

The most prevalent drug indicated by offenders regarding lifetime use was alcohol (See Table 10), with approximately 89% of all offenders having consumed alcohol in their lifetime. This was followed by the prevalence of lifetime consumption relating to tobacco (85.6%) and marijuana use (76.7%). With regards to illicit drugs, crack cocaine was the second most prevalent substance for lifetime consumption (24.4%), followed by powdered cocaine at 21.1%. Just over three in ten (3 in 10) offenders (31.1%) reported using e-cigarettes in their lifetime and only a small percentage reported lifetime use of seasoned-spliffs (4.4%). The lifetime consumption of all illicit substances was computed to give a prevalence of 81.1%.

With regards to past year use, respondents reported mostly the consumption of tobacco or cigarettes (68.9%), alcohol (56.7%), and marijuana (44.4%). In contrast, current use indicated mostly tobacco or cigarettes (69.8%), marijuana (27.8%), and alcohol (11.1%).

Figure 14: Drug Consumption Pattern



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Table 11: Self-Reported Drug Use (Lifetime Prevalence) By Selected Demographic Variables

	Cigarettes	E-cigarettes	Alcohol	Marijuana	Crack cocaine	Cocaine	Seasoned spliff
Overall	77 (85.6)	28 (31.1)	80 (88.9)	69 (76.7)	22 (24.4)	19 (21.1)	1 (4.4)
Age Group (years)							
Under 20	2 (100.0)	2 (100.0)	1 (50.0)	1 (50.0)	0 (-)	0 (-)	0 (-)
20-29	23 (95.8)	9 (45.0)	24 (100.0)	24 (100.0)	1 (4.3)	5 (20.8)	1 (4.2)
30-39	23 (95.8)	9 (39.1)	23 (95.8)	20 (83.0)	7 (29.2)	7 (29.2)	2 (8.3)
40-49	20 (74.1)	5 (20.0)	21 (80.8)	15 (57.7)	7 (25.9)	4 (15.4)	0 (-)
50 plus	9 (69.2)	3 (25.0)	11 (84.6)	9 (69.2)	7 (53.8)	3 (23.1)	1 (7.7)
Type of Offending							
First time	24 (80.0)	7 (25.9)	27 (90.0)	19 (63.3)	2 (6.7)	3 (10.0)	0 (-)
Repeat	53 (88.3)	21 (38.2)	53 (89.8)	50 (84.7)	20 (33.9)	16 (27.1)	4 (6.9)
Status							
On Remand	37 (86.0)	12 (30.0)	39 (92.9)	33 (76.7)	9 (20.9)	8 (18.6)	2 (4.7)
Convicted	38 (84.4)	14 (35.0)	40 (88.9)	36 (80.0)	12 (27.3)	11 (24.4)	2 (4.5)
Employed							
No	12 (100.0)	5 (45.5)	12 (100.0)	11 (100.0)	7 (58.3)	4 (36.4)	1 (9.1)
Yes	64 (83.1)	23 (32.9)	67 (88.2)	57 (74.0)	15 (19.7)	15 (19.5)	3 (3.9)

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Drug Consumption Patterns

Table 11 presents the prevalence of self-reported drug use for both legal and illicit substances across the lifespan and the cross-tabulations by selected demographic variables.

Age and Lifetime Drug Use

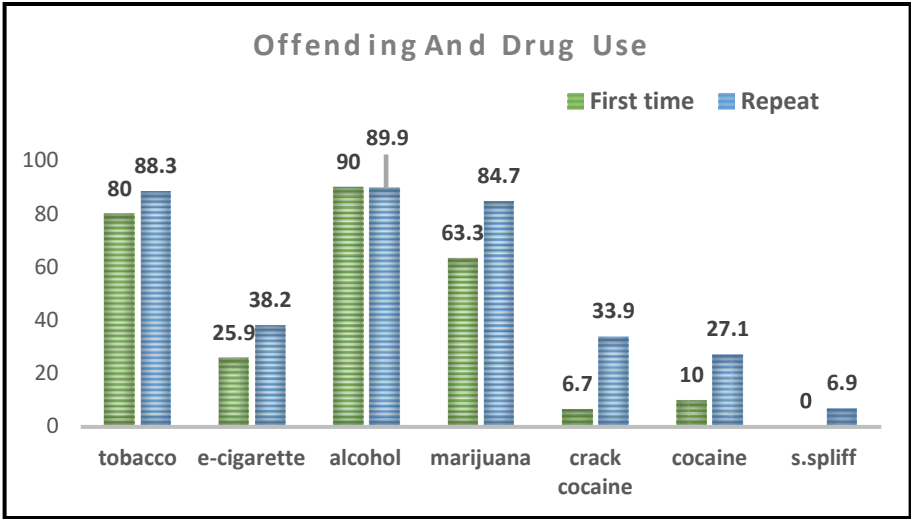
Of the offenders who reported lifetime drug use, in most cases the prevalence was proportionally high in all cohorts. In the case of alcohol, e-cigarettes, and tobacco, consumption was highest between the age brackets of 20-29 to 40-49, and slightly declined in the oldest cohort. For illegal drugs, marijuana prevalence was highest in the 20-29- and 30-39-years age groupings, decreasing as age increased. For crack cocaine, the prevalence increased as age increased, but the prevalence of cocaine powder was highest in the 30-39 years age group as was also the case for seasoned-spliffs.

First-time and Repeat Offending, and Lifetime Drug Use

In most instances, the prevalence of drug use tended to be higher among repeat offenders. The notable exception was alcohol where the prevalence was about the same for both groups. The

difference in prevalence between first-time and repeat offenders for marijuana use was significantly different (63% for first-time offenders and 85% for repeat offenders, $p=0.032$). The difference for crack cocaine was also significantly different (6.7% for first-time offenders and 34% for repeat offenders, $p=0.004$). There was a notably high difference for cocaine powder use, but this difference was not statistically significant.

Figure 15: Offending and Drug Use



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

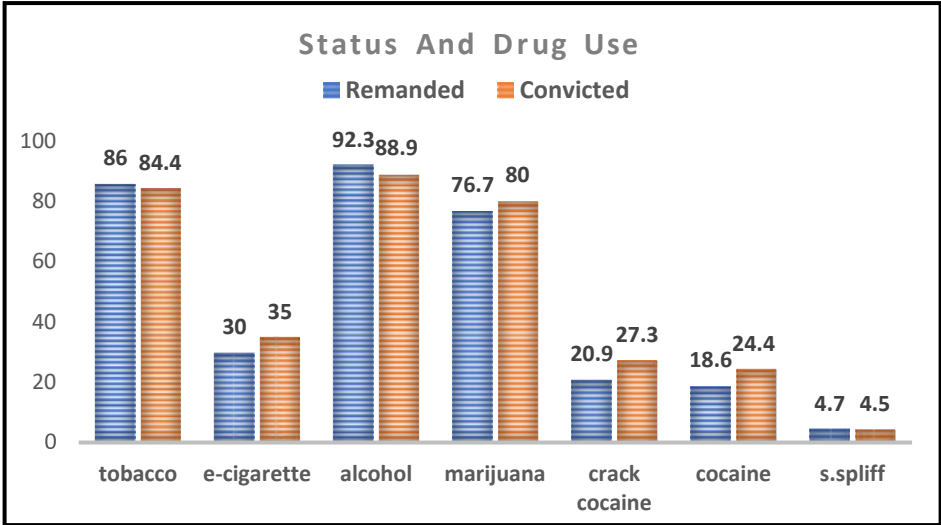
Status (On Remand vs. Convicted) and Lifetime Drug Use

For lifetime consumption of marijuana, some 77% of offenders on remand compared to 80% of convicted offenders reported lifetime marijuana use. For lifetime use of crack cocaine, it was reported that 21% of those on remand had used, versus 27% of those who were convicted. For cocaine powder, 19% of offenders on remand versus reported lifetime consumption, in comparison to 24% of convicted offenders. However, none of the differences in illicit drug use among remanded and convicted offenders were found to be statistically significant ($p>0.05$).

In terms of lifetime prevalence for licit drug use, 93% of those on remand versus 89% of convicted offenders reported lifetime use of alcohol. For tobacco, 86% of offenders on remand compared to 84% for those convicted reported lifetime use. For e-cigarettes, 30% of those on remand versus 35% of convicted reported lifetime use. However, there was no statistical

significance found with respect to lifetime prevalence of licit drugs between offenders on remand and those who were convicted.

Figure 16: Status and Drug Use



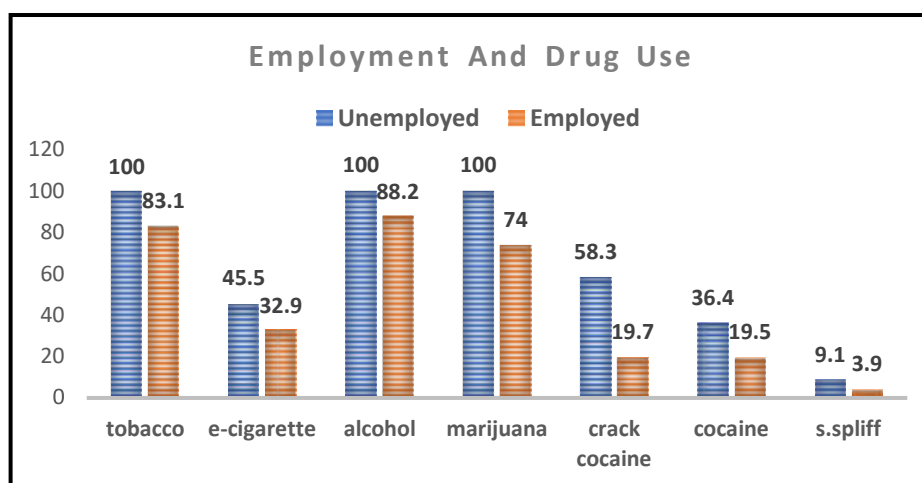
Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Lifetime Prevalence and Employment

With regards to lifetime prevalence and employment, all offenders who were unemployed on arrest, in comparison to 74% who were employed reported lifetime marijuana use. For crack cocaine, 58% of offenders who were unemployed on arrest reported lifetime use, compared to 20% who were employed. For cocaine powder, 36% of offenders who were unemployed on arrest reported lifetime use, compared to 20% who were employed. None of those differences in illicit drug use among employed and unemployed offenders were statistically significant except for crack cocaine use (p=0.009).

In terms of licit drug use prevalence, all of those who were unemployed on arrest reported lifetime use for cigarettes, compared to 83% of offenders who were employed. For e-cigarettes, 46% of offenders who were unemployed on arrest reported lifetime use, compared to 33% of offenders who were employed. For alcohol use, all offenders who were unemployed on arrest reported lifetime consumption, versus 88% of those who were employed. There was no statistically significant difference in the prevalence of lifetime consumption reported between employed and unemployed offenders.

Figure 17: Employment and Drug Use



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Reported Age of First Use - Initiation Rates

In this report, all initiation rates are based on offenders who reported having used a substance at least once in their lifetime. The mean age of first use for legal substances such as, alcohol (15.8 years), e-cigarettes (27.5 years), and tobacco (17.1 years) was slightly higher than that of the main illegal drug—marijuana with a mean of 15.1 years. The mean age of crack cocaine, cocaine powder and seasoned spliff mirrored that of e-cigarettes at 22-25 years. Marijuana use was initiated at a notably early age when compared to alcohol and tobacco with the median age of first use for marijuana at 14 years compared to 16 years for cigarettes. This demonstrates that 50% of marijuana use was initiated by age 14 years, which was two years earlier than the proportions for alcohol or cigarette use. The mean age of initiation for cocaine powder was 22 years compared to crack cocaine at 25 years.

Table 12: Reported Age of First Use – Overall

	N	Mean	Median	75 th Percentile	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Dev.
Cigarettes	68	17.07	16.0	19.0	7	53	7.53
E-cigarettes	24	27.50	26.0	35.0	9	50	11.09
Alcohol	73	15.84	16.0	18.0	5	39	5.22
Marijuana	61	15.16	14.0	17.0	8	44	5.53
Crack cocaine	20	25.40	24.0	31.5	13	50	8.67
Cocaine powder	17	22.18	20.0	28.0	13	32	5.98
Seasoned spliff	4	22.75	23.0	31.5	13	32	9.63

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Age of initiation at the seventy-fifth percentile serves to illustrate that 75% of all first use had already taken place by that age. From table 12 above, one can infer that:

- 75% of all tobacco use had taken place by age 19 years
- 75% of all alcohol use had taken place by age 18 years
- 75% of all e-cigarettes use had taken place by age 35 years
- 75% of all marijuana use had taken place by age 17 years
- 75% of all crack cocaine use had taken place by age 31 years
- 75% of all cocaine powder use had taken place by age 28 years
- 75% of seasoned-spliff use had taken place by age 31 years

Crime

Section 4:

Relationship Between Drugs and
Crime

Drugs

Relationship Between Drugs and Crime

Table 13: Relationship between Drugs and Crime ('Yes') Responses

	Remanded	Convicted	Overall
Did the crime you committed have some kind of relationship with drugs?	19 (44.2)	24 (53.3)	43 (48.9)
When you committed the crime for which you are currently imprisoned were you under the influence of a drug or intoxicated?	13 (31.7)	13 (52.3)	36 (42.4)
Do you think you would have committed the crime if you were not under the influence of a drug or intoxicated (drugged)?	5 (27.8)	8 (34.8)	13 (31.7)
Did you commit the crime for which you are currently imprisoned in order to get drugs for your own personal use?	5 (11.6)	9 (20.0)	14 (15.9)
Did you wilfully/intentionally consume a substance in order to boost your courage to commit the crime for which you are currently in prison?	6 (14.0)	7 (15.9)	13 (14.9)
Was the crime for which you are currently imprisoned linked to the production, selling and/or trafficking of drugs?	10 (23.8)	14 (31.1)	24 (37.6)
Was the crime for which you were previously arrested linked to activities to maintain the drug market?	8 (21.1)	11 (24.4)	19 (22.9)
Was the crime for which you are currently imprisoned linked to activities that went against drug laws?	7 (17.1)	14 (31.1)	21 (24.4)

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Small numbers of both convicted offenders and those on remand responded “YES” to the questions that sought to establish a link between their crime and drug use. About half of the offenders (48.9% or 43 offenders) said the crime they had committed had some type of relationship with drugs. Some 44.2% of offenders on remand compared to 53.3% of convicted offenders said ‘yes’ the crime committed had some type of relationship with drugs. This difference was not statistically significant.

Offenders were asked if they had committed the crime while under the influence of drugs. More than four in ten offenders (36 or 42.4%) overall had been under the influence of drugs when the crime was committed. This was indicated by 31.7% of remanded offenders compared

to 52.3% of convicted offenders. Thirteen respondents (31.7%) said they would not have committed the crime if they were not under the influence of drugs or intoxicated as was indicated by 27.8% of offenders on remand compared to 34.8% of convicted offenders.

A small proportion of offenders (14 or 15.9%) said they committed the crime in order to get drugs for their own personal use, with slightly more convicted offenders (20%) compared to remanded offenders (11.6%) contributing to this percentage. When asked if they had wilfully/intentionally consumed a substance in order to boost their courage to commit the crime, 14.9% of offenders said yes. This was indicated by 14% of those on remand and an equally small proportion of convicted offenders at 15.94%.

Overall, a little more than a quarter of offenders (27.6%) indicated that the crime was linked to production, selling and/or trafficking of drugs, or directly linked to drug trafficking. Slightly more convicted offenders (14 or 31%) compared to remanded offenders (10 or 23.8%) believed that the crime was linked to production, selling and/or trafficking of drugs.

Overall, a little more than a fifth of the offenders (22.9%) indicated that the crime for which they were previously arrested were linked to activities to maintain the drug market. This was indicated by 21% of those on remand and a slightly higher proportion of convicted offenders at 24.4%. Just about a quarter of offenders (21 or 24.4%) said that the crime committed was linked to activities that were against drug laws, as was represented by 17% of remanded offenders and 31% of convicted offenders.

Offence Category and Relationship between Drugs and Crime

Table 14: Offence Category and Relationship between Drugs and Crime

	Any Previous Offence				Any Current Offence			
	Violence	Property	Drug related	Public order	Violence	Property	Drug related	Public order
Did the crime you committed have some kind of relationship with drugs?	12 (42.9)	11 (52.4)	17 (53.1)	9 (37.5)	9 (33.3)	10 (55.6)	27 (75.0)	9 (37.5)
When you committed the crime for which you are currently imprisoned were you under the influence of a drug or intoxicated?	16 (59.3)	12 (57.1)	16 (51.6)	13 (56.5)	13 (50.0)	10 (58.8)	17 (46.8)	13 (54.2)
Do you think you would have committed the crime if you were not under the influence of a drug or intoxicated (drugged)?	7 (43.8)	4 (36.4)	5 (33.3)	6 (40.0)	3 (23.1)	3 (27.3)	7 (36.8)	4 (26.7)
Did you commit the crime for which you are currently imprisoned in order to get drugs for your own personal use?	3 (10.7)	6 (28.6)	6 (18.8)	2 (8.3)	3 (11.1)	7 (38.9)	8 (22.2)	3 (12.5)
Did you wilfully/intentionally consume a substance in order to boost your courage to commit the crime for which you are currently in prison?	4 (14.8)	6 (28.6)	7 (21.9)	5 (20.8)	3 (11.5)	5 (27.8)	6 (16.7)	3 (12.5)
Was the crime for which you are currently imprisoned linked to the production, selling and/or trafficking of drugs?	8 (28.6)	8 (31.8)	13 (40.6)	8 (34.8)	4 (14.8)	6 (33.3)	19 (52.8)	3 (13.0)
Was the crime for which you were previously arrested linked to activities to maintain the drug market?	6 (21.4)	5 (23.8)	11 (34.4)	6 (26.1)	4 (15.4)	3 (16.7)	11 (32.4)	2 (8.7)
Was the crime for which you are currently imprisoned linked to activities that went against drug laws?	9 (32.1)	10 (47.6)	13 (40.6)	8 (34.8)	4 (15.4)	8 (44.4)	9 (25.0)	4 (17.4)

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

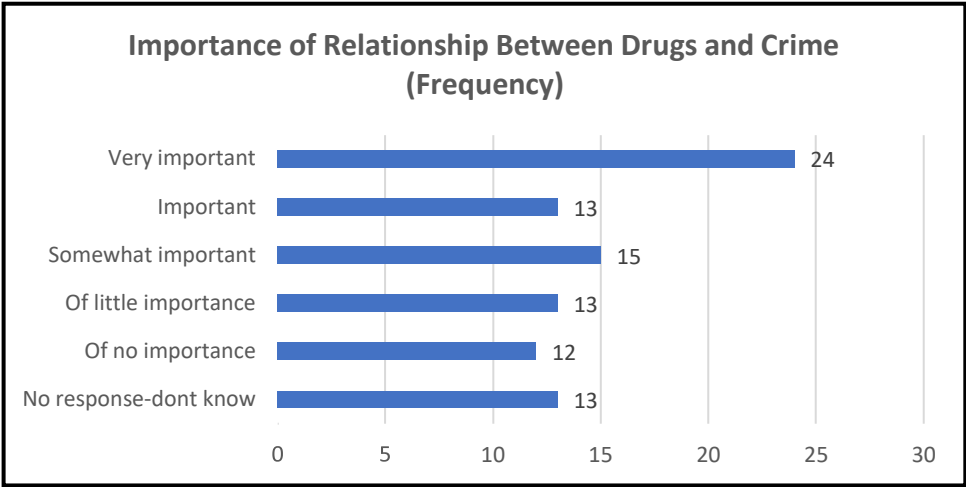
From table 14 above, as low as two (2) and as many as 27 offenders in all offence categories said ‘YES’ that the crime committed had some kind of relationship with drugs as outlined in the eight (8) options indicated. More specifically, current drug-related offences were significantly more likely to be committed due to their relationship with drugs, $p < 0.05$. Previous violence offences were significantly more likely to be committed because the offenders were under the influence of a drug or were intoxicated, $p < 0.05$.

Current property offences were significantly more likely to be committed because offenders were hoping to obtain drugs for their own personal use. In summary, both current drug-related offences, previous violent offences, and current property offences were all significantly linked to drugs in some way.

Importance of the Relationship Between Drugs and Crime

Offenders were asked to state their perception of the importance of the relationship between drugs and crime in accordance with the following options: (1) of little importance; (2) of no importance; (3) somewhat important; (4) important; and (5) very important. Most respondents (24 or 26.7%) felt it was very important, 13 or 14.4% felt it was important, and 15 or 16.7% felt it was somewhat important. A notably high proportion (14.4% or 13 respondents) felt it was of little importance, and 13.3% or 12 respondents felt it was of no importance. An additional 14.4% or 13 offenders had no response or did not know.

Figure 18: Importance of the Relationship between Drugs and Crime



Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Importance of the Relationship Between Drugs and Crime by Type of Offender

Table 15 below shows the distribution of responses concerning the relationship between drugs and crime by type of offender (first-time versus repeat). Notably, more first-time offenders felt the relationship between drugs and crime was not important or was of little importance when compared to repeat offenders as indicated by 33.3% versus 25% respectively.

Table 15: Importance of the Relationship between Drugs and Crime by Type of Offender

	Repeat or first-time offender		Total
	first time	repeat	
No response-don't know	5 (16.7)	7 (11.7)	13 (14.4)
Of no importance	6 (20.0)	6 (10.0)	12 (13.3)
Of little importance	4 (13.3)	9 (15.0)	13 (14.4)
Somewhat important	3 (10.0)	12 (20.0)	15(16.7)
Important	4 (13.3)	9 (15.0)	13 (14.4)
Very important	8 (26.7)	16 (26.7)	24 (26.7)
	30	60	90

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021



Section 5:
Offender's Perception of Their
Drug Use and Use in Prison

Reasons for No Drug Use

Respondents were asked to indicate why they had not consumed any drugs in the last 12 months or past 30-days in accordance with the following options: (1) personal choice; (2) substance not available in prison; (3) they could not afford it; and (4) other reason. Of the 66 respondents to this question, table 16 illustrates that ‘personal choice’, at 83.3%, was the main reason given for not using drugs. This was followed by ‘other reasons’, and the fact that the ‘substance was not available in prison’. Of the 66 respondents, 83.3% indicated personal choice while about 11% indicated other reasons, and 8% indicated that the substance was not available in prison.

Table 16: Reasons for No Drug Use

	Number of response (%)	Percent of Cases
Personal choice	55 (80.9)	83.3
Substance not available in prison	5 (7.4)	7.6
Could not afford it	1 (1.5)	1.5
Other	7 (10.3)	10.6
Total	68	

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Drugs in Prison

More than half of the offenders believed drugs were in the prisons (53 or 58.9%), however such a view was only indicated by male offenders. This belief was significantly more common among repeat offenders (75.5%) when compared to first-time offenders (24.5%). Similarly, this belief was also more common among convicted offenders (29 or 56.9%) when compared to remanded offenders (22 or 43.1%).

Measures to Reduce Drug Use in Prison

Respondents were asked to indicate the various ways in which they believe drug use could be reduced in prisons. The options provided included: (1) more searches for staff and visitors; (2) utilizing dogs to do searches; (3) increase prosecution or discipline; and (4) alcohol and drug treatment. There were 50 respondents to this question, and from table 17, the main strategy identified by 70% of responses was to offer treatment for drugs and alcohol. This was followed

by 20% of responses indicating the option to ‘increase prosecution’, and 18% indicating carrying out ‘more searches’ or ‘utilizing dogs to do searches’ which was indicated by 14%.

Table 17: Measures to Reduce Drug Use in Prison

	Number of response (%)	Percent of Cases
More searches	9 (14.8)	18.0
Utilize dogs	7 (11.5)	14.0
Increase prosecution/discipline	10 (16.4)	20.0
Alcohol and drug treatment	35 (57.4)	70.0
Total	61	

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

A high-contrast, black and white silhouette of a person's head and hand against a light background. The person is shown in profile, holding a lit cigarette in their right hand. Wisps of smoke rise from the cigarette, filling the upper left portion of the frame. The person's face is mostly in shadow, with some highlights on their hair and the side of their head. The overall mood is contemplative and somber.

Section 6:
Changes in Consumption
Pattern

Table 18: Present or Past Drug Use in Prison

Type of offenders	Drug Use in Prison	
	No	Yes
Remanded	22 (61.1)	14 (38.9)
Convicted	22 (51.2)	21 (48.8)
First-time	22 (81.5)	5 (18.5)
Repeat	24 (44.4)	30 (55.6)

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Drug Consumption While in Prison

Just about four in ten male offenders (35 or 38.9%) indicated that they have used or were using drugs while incarcerated. Convicted offenders were more likely to report using drugs while incarcerated when compared to remanded offenders as demonstrated by 48.8% and 38.9% respectively. Repeat offenders were significantly more likely to indicate using drugs in prison compared to first-time offenders (55.6% repeat versus 18.5% first-time, $p < 0.05$).

Of those who indicated that they had used or were using drugs while incarcerated ($n=35$), only three (3) respondents indicated that they had started using drugs for the first time while incarcerated. Of these three (3) respondents all were repeat offenders, with two (2) being convicted offenders, one (1) remanded. In addition, only two (2) respondents indicated starting a new substance after imprisonment. The new substances identified were marijuana, non-medical prescription medications, and inhalants.

Impact of Prison on Type of Substance Used

Respondents were asked if imprisonment had an impact on the type of substance that they normally would have consumed outside of prison. Only a few (3) offenders were impacted in this way and reported there were indications of changing to marijuana, cocaine, crack cocaine, and alcohol.

When asked if imprisonment caused offenders to start or get back into using drugs, only two (2) offenders said yes. Reasons given for starting or returning to drug use included factors such as anxiety about their case, missing family members or friends, and boredom.

Further Impact of Drug Use

Table 19: Impact of Drug Use on Offenders

	Overall (yes)	First-time	Repeat	Remand	Convicted
Uncontrollable urge to keep using	28 (31.0)	18.5	41.1	42.1	25.6
Able to stop using drugs for a period of time	67 (74.0)	70.4	85.7	81.6	81.4
Aware of physical and mental damage	73 (81.1)	89.3	84.2	76.9	93.2
Ever received treatment for drug use	15 (16.7)	3.6	24.1	12.8	20.0

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

Some 31% (28 offenders) of offenders said that once they started using drugs there was an uncontrollable urge to keep using (18.5% of first-time and 41.1% of repeat offenders), $p < 0.05$. About 74% or 67 offenders perceived that they were able to stop using drugs for a period of time without making a great effort or without feeling badly, while 14.4% did not share this view.

Notably, more repeat offenders (85.7%) compared to first-time offenders (70.4%) perceived that they were able to stop using drugs for a period without making a great effort or without feeling badly. Similar proportions were also found for remanded offenders compared to convicted offenders who perceived that they were able to stop using drugs for a period without making a great effort or without feeling badly (81.6% remanded compared to 81.4% convicted).

Respondents were asked to state the longest period they could go without using drugs. The periods indicated ranged from less than a month (8 offenders) to more than three (3) years (15 offenders or 16.7%). 15 offenders reported two (2) years while the remaining offenders that responded (22 or 24.4%) indicated between one (1) month and two (2) years.

Implications of Drug Use

A notably high proportion of all offenders (73 or 81.1%) said they were aware of the physical or mental damage that drug use can cause. There was an equally high proportion of first-time offenders (89.3%) compared to repeat offenders (84.2%) who were aware of the physical or

mental damage that drug use can cause. However, a notably lower proportion of remanded offenders (76.9%) said were aware of the physical or mental damage the drug use causes when compared to convicted offenders (93.2%).

Previous Treatment

Offenders were asked to indicate whether they had ever received treatment by a doctor or any other professional because of the use of any drugs or substances. A small proportion (16.7% or 15 offenders) indicated that they had previously received treatment for substance use. Repeat offenders were significantly more likely to indicate previous treatment when compared to first-time offenders (24.1% versus 3.6%. $p < 0.05$).

They were also asked about hospitalization for drug use or related mental or physical complications. In response, three (3) offenders reported hospitalization for consumption, and one (1) for both consumption and mental health complications. To complete this section, offenders were asked if they believed they presently needed treatment for current drug use, with five (5) offenders responding “yes” to needing treatment.



Section 7:
Gang Involvement

History of Gang Involvement

Ten percent of all offenders indicated that they were presently in a gang or had been in a gang previously. These were eight (8) males, and one (1) female. All but one (1) offender indicated that their gang activities started between the ages of 12 and 18 years, with one (1) starting at age 28 years, (See table 20 below).

Table 20: History of Gang Involvement/Perceptions of Gangs in Prison

Items	Overall	Remand	Convicted	First-time	Repeat
Are you in or have you ever been in a gang?	9 (10.0)	1	7	0	9
Were you a member of a gang immediately before your imprisonment?	5 (5.6)	1	4	0	5
Was the crime related in any way to your involvement/membership of the gang?	3 (3.3)	1	2	0	3
Were you ever imprisoned in the past for gang related activities?	4 (4.4)	0	4	0	4
Was drug-use a part of your gang activities before imprisonment?	4 (4.4)	0	4	0	4
Was trafficking in drugs a part of your gang activities before imprisonment?	5 (5.6)	0	5	0	5
Upon release, how likely are you to readily get back into gang activities? very likely or likely	2 (2.2)	0	2	0	2
Are you aware of any gangs in prison, either now or in the past?	15 (16.7)	4	11	2	13
Since imprisonment, have you been approached to be a member of a prison-based gang?	4 (4.4)	1	3	0	4
Since imprisonment, have you been approached to be a member of a gang outside of prison?	3 (3.3)	0	3	0	3
Are you aware of any gang related activities which support the drug trade?	10 (11.1)	3	7	1	9

Source: Cayman Islands HMCIPSS 2021

1. Five (5) offenders were gang members immediately before incarceration—one (1) of those were on remand compared to four (4) of those convicted.
2. Gangs in Prison – 15 offenders or 16.7% of all offenders said that they were aware of gangs in prison, whether now or in the past—four (4) of those on remand compared to 11 of those convicted.

3. Since incarceration, four (4) offenders reported they have been approached to be a member of a prison-based gang, while three (3) have been approached to be a member of an outside gang. To be noted all four were repeat offenders.
4. Gang Activities and Drug Trade – Overall, ten (10) offenders said they were aware of gang related activities which support the drug trade – three (3) of those were on remand compared to seven (7) of those convicted.
5. Most of the offenders associated with gangs felt that it was not likely they would readily return to gang activities after release. However, two (2) convicted offenders felt that it was likely they would return to gang activity after release.



Recommendations

Recommendations

The two most important policy relevant findings for this study relate to the relationship between drugs and crime and gang involvement. The following recommendations seek to address these issues.

1. Gangs and gang involvement continue to be important aspects of offender's life (in and out of prison). Efforts must be made to implement interventions (possible psychological intervention such as cognitive behavioural therapy, or social support intervention) to address the issues related to gang involvement at the community level which hopefully will translate into the prison community.
2. With more than six of every ten offender identified as repeat offenders, and the high proportion of repeat criminal offending for drug use and violence in particular, additional efforts and resources are needed to intervene among these offenders to help them with their recidivist behaviour (drug use recidivism as well as criminal recidivism).
3. There is need for a better-defined partnership between the prison services and the halfway houses to develop meaningful intervention to help address the issue of recidivism.