

Year of Childhood

Pre-Inspection Survey

2021



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Introduction

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons for Scotland (HMIPS) is in the process of developing a pre-inspection survey to add to the body of knowledge prior to undertaking full inspections and, in particular, to be able to gauge the health and wellbeing of people in custody.

HMIPS considered the monitoring of the quality of prison life (MQPL) survey used by HMIP in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and also looked at the work of the Office of the Inspector of Prisons (OIP) in the Republic of Ireland.

In the Year of Childhood, the decision was made that the experiences of children in custody would provide an excellent pilot for an initial survey design, prior to developing a bespoke adult survey for the wider prison estate.

In order to develop a survey that would capture and understand the experience of young people in prison, HMIPS worked together with the Children and Young People's Commissioner Scotland (CYPCS) and The Children's and Young People's Centre for Justice (CYCJ) to develop and conduct a snapshot survey on health and

wellbeing of all children under 18 years old in prison custody (hereafter referred to as custody).

This paper presents the findings from this pre-inspection survey. It should be noted that the findings are specific to children aged under 18 in custody, as well as to the children who took part in the survey. The findings here may not be representative of health and wellbeing across the wider prison estate.

HMIPS would like to acknowledge and thank Linda Holden, IPM at HMP YOI Polmont, the management and staff at HMP & YOI Polmont for their cooperation and, in particular, CYCPS and CYCJ for their expertise and considerable degree of work undertaken on our behalf. Without their support, this would not have been possible.

Method

The paper survey was developed to capture the experiences of children aged under 18 in custody, and explored 14 different aspects of life in custody.

A small team of staff from HMIPS (including Independent Prison Monitors) and CYPCS conducted the survey at the YOI, initially over one single day. All under 18s in custody on that day were eligible to participate, and they were given an accessible information sheet about the survey. It was stressed that completing the survey was voluntary. If participants chose to participate they were given the option of completing the survey in private, or in conjunction with a member of the survey team.

A number of under 18s were unable to participate in English and so the survey was translated into the appropriate language and an interpreter booked. The team returned three weeks later to complete these surveys with any non-English speaking individuals who wished to participate, as well as three additional under 18s who wanted to participate on that day.

In total, 13 children aged under 18 completed the survey, out of 16 individuals who were eligible to participate (81.3%). The completed surveys were entered into an Excel spreadsheet by HMIPS, and an anonymised version was shared with CYCJ who analysed the survey using SPSS Version 25. In addition to the survey, a small amount of handwritten notes were completed for the occasions where a child's response did not fit into the surveys responses, or where the child wished to elaborate on their response.

Some data has been redacted, typically there have been low numbers reported in response to especially sensitive questions. Where data has been removed it is marked with an asterisk (*). Some low numbers have been retained where it is felt that the risk of disclosure is very low.



**13 children
took part**

Findings

Summary findings for each of the 14 aspects of life in custody are presented here. Full data tables (with some redactions) are presented in Appendix B

Demographics and Background Information

One respondent did not provide their age. Eleven respondents (91.7%) were aged 17, and one was aged 16.

Respondents were from a variety of local authorities, with 10 local authorities represented. Two respondents were from the Fife Council area and two did not provide details of their home location. No respondents were from Glasgow City, Scotland's largest local authority. Detailed postcode information was only provided by five respondents, but the Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) data suggests that three were from the most deprived 15% of areas in Scotland (SIMD vigintile 3), and two were from the most deprived 40% of areas in Scotland (SIMD vigintile 8).

No respondents reported having any children, although three stated that they did not know. More than three-quarters (10, or 76.9%) had been born in Scotland. More than

two-fifths (5 or 41.7%) were care experienced. The same number (5 or 38.5%) had previously been in custody before.



**10 children
were
on remand
(they had not
been
convicted)**

Ten respondents (76.9%) were on remand at the time of the survey in July 2021. Three respondents had been in custody (on this occasion) since March 2021 (approximately four months) and two of these were on remand. Four respondents had been taken into custody in July 2021, and had therefore only been in custody for a short period at the time of the survey, which may have limited the supports and services they had been able to receive.

Arrival and Induction

All but one respondent (12) had been searched on admission and, of these respondents, 100% stated that this search had been carried out in a respectful manner. Similarly, all who responded to the question (12) stated that they had been treated well in reception on admission. The majority of respondents (8, or 61.5%) reported having problems or worries when they first arrived, and three-quarters (75%) reported that staff helped them to deal with these problems or worries.

10 children felt safe on their first night.

Eight felt they had enough information.

However, four children commented to the effect that they were routinely searched when coming into and leaving the prison and that it was embarrassing and unnecessary as nothing was found.

Three-quarters (10, or 76.9%) felt safe on their first night in custody, with almost one-in-four feeling unsafe (3, or 23.1%). Eight respondents (61.5%) felt that they were given enough information about life in custody in their first few days, with five (38.5%) feeling that they were not told what they needed to know.

Living Conditions

More than half of respondents (7, or 53.8%) felt that the temperature of their room or cell was not right. Twelve (92.1%) felt that the hall was kept clean, and all respondents (13, or 100%) could access a daily shower and clean bedlinen every week. Ten (76.9) reported having enough clean and suitable clothes for the week. Just over half (6, or 54.5%) of respondents could access their stored property when they needed it, with four (36.3%) stating that they could not, and one respondent did not know if they were able to access property. Most respondents (9, or 75%) felt that it was quiet enough to relax or sleep at night.

Respondents typically (66.7%) spent less than two hours out of their cell or room per day, although the proportion spending less than one hour out of their cell increased from 11.1% on a weekday, to a third (33.3%) at the weekend (see Table 2). Within that short time frame children commented that showers and telephone calls had to be completed, leaving very little time for other positive activities or interactions. Staff observed that due to changes in shift patterns and staff absences arising from COVID-19, there was not enough staffing capacity to allow children out for longer.

Table 1: Number of hours out of cell/room last Tuesday / last Saturday (n=9)

Number of hours out of cell	Last Tuesday		Last Saturday	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than one hour	1	11.1	3	33.3
1 to less than 2 hours	5	55.6	3	33.3
3 to less than 5 hours	1	11.1	1	11.1
More than 5 hours	2	22.2	2	22.2

Most respondents (10, or 83.3%) did not have enough to do to keep themselves busy, with only two (16.7%) stating that they did. This was one of the children's biggest concerns, with children feeling that being restricted to their cells for long periods had a detrimental effect on their health and wellbeing. Of those respondents who chose to answer the question, almost half (5, or 45.5%) were not able to have a private conversation with family, and one child described feeling angry that staff listened in to conversations.

**Only two children
felt they had
enough to do to
keep them busy**

Food and Canteen

46%

of children did not like
the food available

Most respondents felt that they got enough to eat at mealtimes (11, or 84.6%) with two (15.4%) stating they did not. Just over half (7, or 53.8%) liked the food provided, with a similar number (6, or 46.2%) of respondents disliking the food. Just over half (7, or 58.3%) thought that the shop/canteen sold the things that they needed.

Health and Wellbeing

Respondents were asked what was good about being in custody in an open ended question. Eleven respondents provided an answer (although one was not legible). Six out of the 10 (60%) felt that there was nothing good about being in custody, although two of these did also note that it provided an opportunity to reflect. Other responses (with one response each) included qualifications; routine and structure; TV; and the banter with others.

Respondents were asked about their lifetime experience of abusive or other adverse childhood experiences. These are summarised in Table 2, and presented in order of frequency of occurrence. The most common experiences related to loss and separation through bereavement (84.6%) or family breakdown (84.6%).

Table 2: Lifetime exposure to abusive or adverse childhood experiences (n=13)

Childhood Experience	Yes	%	No	%	DK	%
Close bereavement	11	84.6	2	15.4	-	-
Parental Separation	11	84.6	2	15.4	-	-
Physical Abuse	6	46.2	7	53.8	-	-
Emotional Abuse	6	46.2	7	53.8	-	-
Family Issues - Mental Health	6	46.2	6	46.2	1	7.7
Family Issues - Drugs	5	38.5	8	61.5	-	-
Violence at Home	4	30.8	9	69.2	-	-
Family Imprisonment	4	30.8	8	61.5	1	7.7
Neglect	*	*	*	*	1	1
Victim of Bullying	*	*	*	*	-	-
Poverty	*	*	*	*	1	7.7
Family Issues - Alcohol	*	*	*	*	1	7.7
Sexual Abuse	*	*	*	*	-	-

Respondents were also asked about a range of experiences or behaviours that might occur in childhood, especially among children exposed to adverse events and experiences. These are summarised in Table 3 and presented in order of frequency of occurrence. Negative school experiences were common, with all respondents having truanted from school, and almost all being excluded from school. The average age of first exclusion from school was 12, although the most common ages for exclusion were 11

Six children had contemplated suicide and three had attempted suicide

(three respondents) or 14 (three respondents), with analysis indicating that half of respondents (50.0%) had been excluded by around the end of the first year of secondary education. One respondent was first excluded at age five. There was evidence of high levels of distress among the children as almost half of respondents had thought about suicide, and nearly one-in-four had attempted suicide.

Table 3: Behavioural and other childhood experiences (n=13)

Childhood Experience	Yes	%	No	%	DK	%
Truanted from school	13	100	0	0.0	-	-
Excluded from school	11	84.6	2	15.4	-	-
Ran away	7	53.8	6	46.2	-	-
Suicidal Ideation	6	46.2	7	53.8	-	-
Self harm	4	30.8	9	69.2	-	-
Bullied others	3	23.1	8	61.5	2	15.4
Attempted suicide	3	23.1	10	76.9	-	-

46%

of children felt
stressed and anxious
all the time

Since their reception into custody, nearly half of respondents reported feeling stressed and anxious all of the time (6, or 46.2%), with only four (30.8%) rarely or never feeling this way. Within the same timeframe, one-third (4, or 33.3%) reported feeling always concerned about their mental health, with three (25.0%) reporting concerns some of the time.

Respondents did not find it particularly easy to see a relevant health or social care professional (see Table 4), but were most likely to be able to access a mental health worker.

Table 4: Access to health and care professionals (n varies from 12 to 13)

Easy to access...	Yes	%	No	%	DK	%
Mental health worker	7	53.8	2	15.4	4	30.8
Social Worker	6	50.0	3	25.0	3	25.0
Lawyer	6	50.0	4	33.3	2	16.7
Doctor	5	38.5	4	30.8	4	30.8
Nurse	4	33.3	4	33.3	4	33.3
Dentist	4	30.8	4	30.8	5	38.5

Prior to entering custody, just less than half (6, or 46.2%) of respondents reported that their alcohol use was having an impact on their life, but only one reported receiving help with their alcohol use since arriving in custody. More than half (7, or 58.3%) reported that drugs were affecting their life prior to custody, and of those only two had received help for their drug use.

Most respondents (10, or 76.9%) reported being able to spend time outside in the fresh air every day, and nine (69.2%) went to the gym or played sports at least once per week.

Complaints


Slightly more than half (7, or 58.3%) of respondents knew how to make a complaint, although none had made a complaint since arriving in custody.

Safety and Security

Almost all respondents (12, or 92.3%) currently felt safe in custody, although four (33.3%) reported feeling unsafe at one point. It should be noted that these do not necessarily correlate to the three respondents who reported feeling unsafe on the first night in custody. Thus six individuals (46.2%) reported feeling unsafe at some point in custody.

Prison measures that made individuals feel safe were the staff watching over everyone (four responses), and personal factors such as mindset were mentioned by two respondents. One person stated that nothing made them feel safe. Other people (in terms of numbers and noise) made respondents feel unsafe (mentioned by three people). More than half (7, or 53.8%) reported that their emergency call bell or intercom was answered within five minutes, with four (30.8%) stating that it was not. Two did not know how quickly the intercom was answered.

Two respondents (15.4%) felt that they had been treated unfairly or experienced discrimination in relation to protected characteristics (i.e. race/ethnicity, sex, sexual orientation, gender reassignment, religion, disability, or traveller background). It should be noted for clarity that two foreign nationals who participated did not report being discriminated against.



**12 children
felt safe in
custody at
the time of
the survey**

Respondents were asked if they had been bullied or victimised by other young people in custody and reported it. The wording of the question may have been confusing for some respondents and so the interpretation of responses to this question should be treated with some caution. The intention was that individuals would only respond to this question if they had been bullied. A 'no' response was intended to mean that they had been bullied and not reported it. It may have been interpreted in other ways, i.e. 'no I have not been bullied'. However, ten respondents provided some form of response to this question, suggesting a possible likelihood of being bullied by other young people, and very few indicated that they had reported it. The same caveats apply to the question about bullying or victimisation by staff, with nine people responding to this question, and eight stating that they had not reported any bullying/victimisation (one declined to say if they had reported it or not). When respondents were asked hypothetically if they would report bullying by staff, intended disclosure rates were higher, with six (54.5%) stating that they would report bullying.

Table 5 reports the prevalence and type of victimisation that respondents have experienced from other young people.

Table 5: Victimisation by other young people (n varies from 11 to 12)

Experienced from other young people?	Yes	%	No	%	DK	%
Threats / Intimidation	5	41.7	7	58.3	-	-
Verbal Abuse	4	36.4	7	63.6	-	-
Physical Assault	4	33.3	8	66.7	-	-
Theft of property	*	*	*	*	-	-
Forced to assault a young person	*	*	*	*	-	-
Other bullying / victimisation	*	*	*	*	-	-
Sexual Assault	0	0.0	12	100	-	-

Rights

50%

of children did not know what their rights were

Half of all respondents (6, or 50.0%) knew what their rights were while in custody. Only eight respondents answered the question about whether their rights were respected and seven (87.5%) felt that they were, while one did not know. The majority of respondents (8, or 61.5%) felt that the system of rewards and incentives was fair, three were not sure, and two felt that it was not fair (15.4%).

Only around one-in-four respondents (3 or 23.1%) felt that staff let children know when their behaviour was good, with five (41.7%) stating that this did not happen, and four did not know. Half of respondents (6, or 50%) noted that staff explained what a child had done wrong when they were in trouble, with one-third (4, or 33.3%) not sure, and two (16.7%) stating that this was not explained to them.

Almost all respondents (10, or 83.3%) reported being strip-searched since arriving, although there was variation and uncertainty about how many times this had happened. Of six respondents that provided an approximate number, four reported that this had happened more than once. Three respondents (27.3%) reported being physically restrained, ranging between one and multiple (less than 10) times. Two out of the three who reported being restrained felt that it had been a fair course of action. One did not, and this person had experienced pain and distress during the restraint (the others did not). Staff only debriefed one of the three respondents after the restraint.

Around two-fifths (5, or 41.7%) had been placed in isolation as a punishment, seven (58.3%) had not. The last period of isolation had lasted between 1.5 and 17 days (9.7 days on average). The reasons for the isolation were explained to four out of the five respondents, and two respondents felt that the decision was fair, three did not.

Five children had been isolated as a punishment. This lasted between 1.5 and 17 days.

Staff

100%

of children felt that staff cared for and respected them

All 13 respondents (100%) felt that staff cared for them and all 13 (100%) felt that staff respected them. Almost all (12, or 92.3%) felt that they could turn to staff for help, and one respondent was not sure.

Faith

Five respondents (45.5%) reported having a religion, and all five felt that their beliefs were respected. Four were able to speak to a Chaplain of their faith in private if they wanted, and one respondent was not sure.

Keeping in Touch

Almost all (11, or 91.7%) were helped to keep in touch with family or friends and 12 (92.3%) were able to phone family and friends regularly. Less than one-quarter (3, or 23.1%) had access to a mobile phone, and two out of the three stated that their phone did not work well or had broken.

Half (5, or 50%) reported that they had been in custody during the pandemic and had been able to have face-to-face visits. Three (37.5%) had experienced online visits, but two respondents felt that these had not worked well.

Education and Training

Almost half of all respondents (6, 46.2%) had received additional support while at school in the community, with two not sure about what support they had received. Five (38.5%) had had a formal plan with education or social work in the community (and one did not know). Only one person had a current educational support plan while in custody.

Table 6: Current engagement in activities (n varies from 10 to 13)

Activities	Yes	%	No	%	NA	%
Education	5	38.5	8	61.5	-	-
Vocational Training	2	15.4	11	84.6	-	-
Paid work	4	33.3	8	66.7	-	-
Here and Now	0	0.0	9	90.0	1	10.0
Barnardo's Youth Work	6	50.0	6	50.0	-	-

Around three-quarters of respondents (8, or 72.7%) felt that staff encouraged children to attend education, training or work. Some respondents mentioned they were looking forward to activities starting once COVID-19 restrictions were lifted. These included more time out of cells, and activities such as music, drama or painters. Children who were foreign nationals reported very limited access to education and no access to books or resources in their own language.

Four (40%) of respondents felt that they had gained useful skills or knowledge that would help them on release.

**Only four children
had learned
something helpful
for their release**

Preparing to Move On

Three respondents (27.3%) had a plan for what they needed to work on while in custody, and all three understood what they needed to do to achieve their objectives or targets. Two said staff were supporting them to meet their goals and targets.

Only one respondent (14.3%) said that staff were helping them to prepare to leave, although only seven people answered the question, with four stating it was not applicable to them. Three out of seven (42.9%) had the opportunity to have a say in what will happen to them upon release.

The majority (8, or 80%) felt that their experience of custody had made them less likely to offend in the future (although it was not clear if this was because of the supports and services received, or simply to avoid being in custody again).

Anything else?

Four respondents provided open-ended responses. Two needed additional supports (to access money, maintain family connections, or to get help and support for the challenges they were facing). One described a distressing experience of police custody. One reflected that custody was better than expected and could see it as an opportunity for change.

Discussion

This survey was intended to help develop and trial a pre-inspection process that would help guide full inspection activity. The survey has proven useful in this regard, but has also highlighted or confirmed important knowledge and understanding about the experiences of children in custody.

First of all, the survey has confirmed that, not only are these young people in prison, they are all children (aged under 18), and their life experiences have the potential to make them very vulnerable children too. There were **high levels of loss, separation and disruption** in their childhoods, with the majority of children affected by the death of a close relative or friend, and the same number also affected by family breakdown. Experiences of abuse and neglect were also prevalent.

Given what we know about how these childhood experiences can interfere with a developing child's template for future attachments and relationships ([Choi et al., 2020](#); [Howe, 2005](#)), the fact that relationships between prison staff and children were highlighted as the main positive of being in custody should not be downplayed. **Every single child who responded to the survey felt that prison staff cared for them and treated them with respect, and almost all felt that they could turn to staff for help** (with only one child uncertain, perhaps because they had not needed to seek help at the time of the survey).

In relation to the environment that children were detained in, it was clear that, in the main, base level human rights that pertained to **physical needs were being met**. All children described being able to have a daily shower, and clean bedlinen on a regular basis, although around half of all children did not like the food provided. Most children could access fresh air once a day (albeit often only for a short period). **Children described being treated well on admission and most felt safe on their first night in custody.**

However, children must only ever be detained as a measure of last resort, and deprivation of liberty has been described as a 'deprivation of childhood' ([Nowak, 2019](#)) with significant, adverse impacts on children's health and wellbeing. In those exceptional circumstances where children require to be deprived of their liberty, they are entitled to additional protections and special treatment as children under international human rights law and standards. From this survey it is clear that, while children were largely physically well cared for, **their psychological, educational, social or cultural rights and needs were often not met in prison** (and often not before prison either).

Children in custody had often been marginalised and excluded from a young age, and had reduced access to their rights prior to entering custody. This continued or intensified while in prison.

Their **educational experiences before custody were almost universally negative**, with all children reporting unauthorised absences from school, and **almost all being excluded from school**. Their experiences before and during custody are at odds with educational and child protection and wellbeing law and policies designed to fulfil children's holistic rights, such as the Education (Additional Support for Learning) (Scotland) Act 2004, the Whole Systems Approach, the Getting It Right For Every Child (GIRFEC) policy, 'the Promise' of the Independent Care Review, and the recently published, 'The Rights-Respecting Approach to Justice for Children and Young People – Scotland's Vision and Priorities 2021'. None of the children are being afforded their human rights to education, 'directed to the development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential' (UNCRC Articles 28 and 28).

Most children described being strip-searched although it is not clear how many were strip-searched outside of the admission process, and at least one child said that this happened routinely. **Three children had been physically restrained in custody**, some on multiple occasions, and while the circumstances of the use of restraint are unknown, the prison rules permit the use of pain-inducing restraint for children in custody. One child reported that this restraint had caused them pain and distress. The United Nations Committee Against Torture, the European Committee for the Prevention of Torture, and the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child have repeatedly condemned the use of pain-inducing restraint on children, as a violation of children's human rights.

While the **impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on prison operations and staffing capacity should be acknowledged**, the pandemic has also forced the disconnection from friends and family for many, and heightened stress and anxiety, but especially for those in prison. During these difficult times, while most **children have been able to regularly contact their loved ones, this was often not in private** and, despite a commitment to ensuring in-cell telephones following the Expert Review on the Provision of Mental Health Services in 2019, only one child had access to a properly working mobile phone at the time of the survey.

Children also described **high levels of isolation** within their cells, with **two-thirds experiencing daily time out from their cells of two hours or less**, with the proportion with less than one hour out of cell increasing on weekends. **Within this allotted time children were expected to shower and make phone calls, leaving little time for other activities for fun, relaxation, distraction, or self-care**. Many activities had been curtailed or halted during the pandemic such as arts or vocational activities. **This is in stark contrast to what has happened during the pandemic for children in other institutional settings** such as residential secure care where they have continued to have wide access to leisure facilities, education and contact with family or professional supports.

A significant minority had been kept in isolation as punishment, often for prolonged periods, with the last period of isolation estimated to be 10 days on average (although ranging between 1.5 and 17 days). **This aspect of prison life was found to be one of the most difficult for children to deal with, as almost all felt that they did not have enough to do to keep themselves busy**, and isolation was identified in the Expert Review as a key risk factor for self-harm and suicide.

It is perhaps therefore unsurprising, considering the pre-custody experiences alongside in-custody isolation and boredom, that **many children regularly felt stressed, anxious, depressed or concerned for their mental health** in custody. This distress was not insignificant, with **five children having contemplated suicide, and three attempting to end their lives** (although it is not clear whether suicidal ideation and intent occurred prior to, in custody, or both). Yet **many children described difficulties in accessing the relevant health and wellbeing supports that they needed**, although a mental health worker was the professional who was easiest to access.

These findings combine to present a picture that causes HMIPS some concerns about the realisation of rights for children in custody. Despite a committed and caring workforce that is valued by children in custody, it is evident that the efforts of individual practitioners are not sufficient to overcome the challenges and barriers of a system that denies children full access to their rights. With the incorporation of UNCRC into Scots Law, and clear policy commitments relating to children in custody in The Promise, and with reform of bail and remand in the Programme for Government 2021 it is not just a moral, but a legal imperative that children are no longer detained in prisons or YOIs.

Appendix A

Data Tables

Some data has been redacted where it is potentially disclosive. Such data is marked *

Background and Demographics	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Do you have any children?	0	10	3	0	0
Were you born in Scotland?	10	3	0	0	0
Are you care experienced?	5	7	0	0	1
Have you been in custody before?	5	8	0	0	0
Are you currently on remand?	10	3	0	0	0

Arrival and Induction	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Were you searched on admission?	12	1	0	0	0
Was the search respectful?	12	0	0	0	1
Treated well in admissions?	12	0	0	0	1
Problems or worries on arrival?	8	5	0	0	0
Did staff help with worries?	6	1	1	0	5
Did you feel safe on first night?	10	3	0	0	0
Told what you needed to know?	8	5	0	0	0

Living Conditions	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Is the temperature of room OK?	6	7	0	0	0
Is the hall kept clean?	12	1	0	0	0
Can you shower every day?	13	0	0	0	0
Enough clean clothes weekly?	10	3	0	0	0
Do you have clean sheets weekly?	13	0	0	0	0
Can you access stored property?	6	4	1	0	2
Quiet enough to sleep at night?	9	3	0	0	1
Enough to do to keep you busy?	2	10	1	0	0
Private conversation with family?	6	5	0	2	0

Appendix A

Data Tables

Living Conditions (cont...)	0<1	1>2	2>3	3>5	5+
How many hours out of cell?					
Last Tuesday?	1	5	0	1	2
Last Saturday?	3	3	0	1	2
Food and Canteen	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Enough to eat at mealtimes?	11	2	0	0	0
Does canteen sell what you need?	7	4	1	0	1
Do you like the food here?	7	6	0	0	0
Health and Wellbeing	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Before coming here had you ever experienced...?					
Physical abuse?	6	7	0	0	0
Sexual abuse?	*	*	0	0	0
Emotional abuse?	6	7	0	0	0
Neglect?	*	*	*	0	0
Violence at home?	4	9	0	0	0
Did your family...?					
Have enough money for normal life?	*	*	*	0	0
Have issues with drugs	5	8	0	0	0
Have issues with mental health?	6	6	1	0	0
Have issues with alcohol?	*	*	*	0	0
Before coming here had you ever...?					
Run away?	7	6	0	0	0
Self-harmed?	4	9	0	0	0
Attempted suicide?	3	10	0	0	0
Thought about suicide?	6	7	0	0	0

Appendix A

Data Tables

Health and Wellbeing (cont...)	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Before coming here had you ever...?					
Been bullied?	3	10	0	0	0
Bullied others?	3	8	1	1	0
Had a close friend/family member die?	11	2	0	0	0
Skipped school?	13	0	0	0	0
Been excluded from school?	11	2	0	0	0
Are your parents separated?	11	2	0	0	0
Any close family been in custody?	4	8	1	0	0
Since being here is it easy to see a...?					
Doctor?	5	4	4	0	0
Nurse?	4	4	4	0	1
Dentist?	4	4	5	0	0
Mental Health Worker?	7	2	4	0	0
Social Worker?	6	9	3	0	1
Lawyer?	6	4	2	0	1
Health and Wellbeing (cont...)	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
Since coming here how often have you felt...?					
Stressed, anxious or depressed?	6	1	2	3	1
Concerned about your mental health?	4	0	3	3	1
Health and Wellbeing (cont...)	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Do you have a mental health issue?	5	3	2	0	3
Have you been helped with it here?	5	3	0	0	5
Do you have a physical health issue?	5	7	0	0	1
Have you been helped with it here?	1	6	0	0	6

Appendix A

Data Tables

Health and Wellbeing (cont...)	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Do you have a disability?	*	*	0	0	2
Are you getting the support you need?	*	*	*	0	*
Alcohol affecting life before here?	6	7	0	0	0
Been helped with alcohol use here?	1	4	1	0	7
Drugs affecting life before here?	7	5	0	0	1
Been helped with drug use here?	2	7	0	0	3
Can you spend time outside daily?	10	2	1	0	0
Go to gym / play sports once a week?	9	3	1	0	0

Complaints	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Know how to make a complaint?	7	5	0	0	1
Have you made a complaint?	0	11	0	0	2

Safety and Security	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Do you feel safe?	12	1	0	0	0
Have you ever felt unsafe here?	4	8	0	0	1
Intercom answered in 5 minutes?	7	4	2	0	0
Ever experienced discrimination?	2	11	0	0	0
If you have been bullied, did you report it?					
Bullied by young people?	*	*	0	*	3
Bullied by staff?	0	8	0	1	4
If you were bullied by staff would you report it?					
Report bullying by staff?	6	4	0	1	2

Appendix A

Data Tables

Safety and Security (cont...)	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
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Have you ever experienced from other young people...?

Verbal Abuse?	4	7	0	0	2
Threats?	5	7	0	0	1
Physical Assault?	4	8	0	0	1
Sexual Assault?	0	12	0	0	1
Been forced to assault young person?	*	*	0	0	1
Theft	*	*	0	0	1
Bullying?	*	*	0	0	1

Rights	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Know your rights in custody?	6	6	0	0	1
Are your rights respected?	7	0	1	0	5
Are rewards / incentives fair?	8	2	3	0	0
Told when your behaviour is good?	3	5	4	0	1
Staff explain what you did wrong?	6	2	4	0	1
Ever been strip-searched here?	10	2	0	0	1
Ever been physically restrained here?	3	8	0	0	2
Ever been kept in isolation here?	5	7	0	0	1

Staff	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Do you feel cared for by staff?	13	0	0	0	0
Do staff here treat you with respect?	13	0	0	0	0
Can you turn to staff here for help?	12	0	1	0	0

Faith	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Religious beliefs respected here?	5	0	0	0	8
Speak to a Chaplain of your faith?	4	0	1	0	8

Appendix A

Data Tables

Keeping in Touch	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Helped to keep in touch with family?	11	1	0	0	1
Able to call family/friends regularly?	12	1	0	0	0
Do you have a mobile phone?	3	10	0	0	0
Have visitors in person (pre Covid)?	1	1	0	0	11
Have visitors in person (during Covid)	5	5	0	0	3
Have you had online visits?	3	5	0	0	5
Did online visits work well?	1	2	0	0	10

Education and Training	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Additional Support at school?	6	5	2	0	0
Have a Child's Plan before here?	5	7	1	0	0
Have educational support plan here?	1	6	2	0	4
Currently doing education?	5	8	0	0	0
Currently doing vocational training?	2	11	0	0	0
Currently doing paid work?	4	8	0	0	1
Currently doing Here & Now?	0	9	0	0	4
Currently doing Youth Work?	6	6	0	0	1
Looking forward to activities again?	7	2	2	0	2
Staff encourage you to engage?	8	3	0	0	2
Learned anything to help on release?	4	5	1	0	3

Moving On	Yes	No	DK	Prefer not to say	Missing / NA
Do you have a plan for moving on?	3	7	1	0	2
Anyone helping you prepare to leave	1	6	0	0	6
Had a say in what happens after?	3	4	0	0	6
Custody means less likely to offend?	8	2	2	0	1