

This version of the report [*Measuring the Quality of Prison Life (MQPL) and the Harris Review – February 2015*] was submitted to the Review in February 2015 in order that the panel could avail of amendments made after its initial presentation to the panel in January. While the report contains some omissions, it was the version used as evidence during the write-up of the report. A subsequent, complete version of the report was produced by NOMS, but was not submitted in time for it to be considered before the final report of the Harris Review was submitted. The differences between the reports are minor and do not impact on the conclusions of the Review.



National Offender
Management Service

INTERNAL AUDIT & ASSURANCE

**MEASURING THE QUALITY OF PRISON LIFE (MQPL) and
THE HARRIS REVIEW – February 2015**

**Self-inflicted death in custody
Among 18-24 year olds**

Assure, Assist, Advise, Add Value

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1 Background to MQPL

- 1.1 Measuring the Quality of Prison Life (MQPL) is a questionnaire-based survey of a prison's 'moral culture', which bears similarity to other concepts such as its social or rehabilitative culture. For the NOMS routine programme of surveys, MQPL is treated largely as an outcome measure in its own right, for example in terms of each prison's 'decency', 'safety', 'professionalism' and 'legitimacy'. However, the constructs measured by MQPL can also be thought of as potential determinants of other outcomes, such as self-inflicted death in custody and recidivism following release.
- 1.2 There is some independent research evidence, published in about 2005, of an association between prisons' MQPL scores and the incidence of self-inflicted death in custody. References regarding this research are available from the Prisons Research Centre (PRC) at Cambridge University.
- 1.3 The NOMS MQPL team currently surveys each prison in England & Wales roughly once every 30 months, which it has done since 2003 using various incarnations of the MQPL questionnaire.
- 1.4 The current version of the Prisoner (MQPL) questionnaire for Adults & Young Adults has been used since April 2009, and the NOMS MQPL Team holds a very high quality set of collated data in SPSS. This collated data includes responses from 29031 questionnaires administered during 264 different surveys across the prison estate up to the end of March 2014.
- 1.5 A list of the questionnaire statements, ordered by dimension, from the current MQPL questionnaire for Adults & Young Adults (aged 18+) can be found at Appendix 5.

2 Purposes and scope of this paper

- 2.1 The purposes of this paper are as follows
 - 2.1.1 Provide some suggestions regarding Harris Review recommendations for the future use of MQPL in prisons in England & Wales
 - 2.1.2 Provide an overview of the volume of MQPL data that is currently available, in order to indicate the potential scope of any analyses that could be performed
 - 2.1.3 Illustrate some basic descriptive statistics from the data set, relating to the risk of self-inflicted death. This includes prisoners' self-reported history of self-harm & attempted suicide; their current psychological & emotional distress, suicidal ideation, and feelings of safety; and the response from the prisons.
- 2.2 For the most part this paper does not offer any formal analysis or conclusions regarding the typical association between prison characteristics, prisoner characteristics and MQPL scores, or the typical association between a prison's quality of life and the prevalence of suicidal ideation and other relevant issues. Notable prison characteristics might include the size of the population, staffing levels, function, security category, physical conditions, SQL scores, etc. Notable prisoner characteristics might include age, ethnicity, custodial status, previous experience of custody, time in custody, length of sentence, time left to serve, IEP status, etc.

2.3 The author of this paper (David Higgins, Senior Research Analyst, MQPL Team) met with Professor Graham Towl and Robyn Malan de Merindol in October 2015, when it was agreed that he would investigate the possibility of an analysis of change in MQPL findings over time. The idea was to compare findings pre and post 2007, when the use of Assessment and Care in Custody Teamwork procedures were routinely introduced into the prison estate. After this meeting the author found that the specific questionnaire statements selected by Professor Towl were not included in the MQPL questionnaire prior to April 2009, and Professor Towl then asked that the analysis be concerned just with findings from April 2009 onwards.

2.4 Although the Harris Review is focused on making recommendations to reduce the risk of self-inflicted deaths specifically in 18-24 year olds in custody, the existing data that has been collated from routine MQPL surveys is best used to consider the questionnaire responses from prisoners of all ages. Many of our routine surveys have included very small samples of 18-24 years olds, which would have yielded quite imprecise estimates of the views of this population. However, it seems likely that the culture of a prison for prisoners as a whole would tend to bear similarities to the culture of that prison specifically for 18-24 years olds

3 Suggestions regarding Harris Review recommendations for MQPL

3.1 The Harris Review might wish to recommend that NOMS continues with a programme of administering MQPL in prisons in England & Wales, in order to continue to monitor issues directly relating to the risk of self-inflicted death in individual prisons.

3.2 It could perhaps be worth making some type of recommendation regarding the collation and the dissemination of MQPL survey findings in order to maximise their transparency and utility to a variety of appropriate stakeholders. For example it would perhaps be useful to provide a brief, periodic report that collates data regarding the prevalence of suicidal ideation from MQPL surveys across the prison estate.

3.3 There has recently been some debate within NOMS, regarding the question of whether the MQPL Team should continue with a similar number of surveys (60 per year) in order to cover a substantial proportion of the estate, or whether it should conduct far fewer surveys in greater depth in order to establish a greater understanding of the findings in terms of terms of their implications for policy and practice.

3.4 The Harris Review might wish to consider the above question (Paragraph 3.3) specifically in regard to the monitoring of the risk of self-inflicted death and our ability to gather the data required for analyses of trends across the estate in terms of change over time (Paragraph 3.2) and factors that tend to associated with the risk of self-inflicted death (Paragraphs 3.5.2 to 3.5.4).

3.5 The Harris Review might wish to consider the future commissioning of some additional field work or some further analyses of our MQPL data, or otherwise contribute to the questions that are to be asked of analyses that may already be planned. For example:

- 3.5.1 In principle, given the necessary resource, the MQPL Team could perhaps over sample 18-24 year olds during its programme of surveys in order to be able to provide relevant findings specifically relating to this group.
- 3.5.2 Given that the last research was published in 2005 (Paragraph 1.2) and that the MQPL questionnaire has changed considerably since then (Paragraphs 1.3 and 1.4), it might seem timely to conduct an updated analysis of the association between MQPL scores and the incidence of self-inflicted death in custody.
- 3.5.3 It would also be worthwhile conducting an analysis of the association between prison characteristics, prisoner characteristics, and their MQPL scores including suicidal ideation (Paragraph 2.2).
- 3.5.4 A very topical question concerns the apparent impact of NOMS New Ways of Working and Benchmarking on MQPL findings. The Harris Review might wish to recommend that any forthcoming analysis of this impact should give some specific attention to the prevalence of suicidal ideation or associated variables.
- 3.6 Given the availability of our data collated to date, any aspect of any current analysis would inevitably focus on whole prison populations rather than 18 to 24 year olds.
- 3.7 If the Harris Review or any other stakeholder was to consider the possibility of recommending further work relating to MQPL then we would strongly suggest close consultation with the MQPL Team from the outset, since we have considerable expertise and an expert knowledge of the historical data set and the forthcoming programme of work. To conduct certain analyses we would recommend that the MQPL Team collaborates with other colleagues in the field, since they may have some wider knowledge regarding some aspects of the context and some specialist expertise regarding certain multivariate and multi-level methods of data analysis.
- 3.8 Regarding an analysis of the association between prison characteristics and MQPL scores (Paragraph 3.5.3) the MQPL team is currently in early talks about the possibility of a collaborative analysis with MOJ Statistical Methods & Development. The Harris Review might wish to support this collaboration and recommend that some specific attention (but not exclusive attention) is given to the prevalence of suicidal ideation or associated variables.
- 3.9 The current contract between NOMS and the Prisons Research Centre at Cambridge University indicates that each year there should be some collaboration with the MQPL Team on specific projects to analyse the data. The MQPL Team would suggest that an ideal project for collaboration would be an analysis of the impact of NOMS New Ways of Working and Benchmarking on MQPL findings (Paragraph 3.5.4).
- 4 Data available to the end of March 2014
- 4.1 Appendix One provides a full list of all NOMS MQPL surveys completed between 1st April 2009 and 31st March 2014, together with the size of the samples of 18-24 years olds and 25+ year olds from each prison.

- 4.2 Appendix Two provides a programme of surveys for 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015. The data from some of these surveys has now become available but it is not included in the analyses in this paper.
- 4.3 Chart One (page 13) summarises the information regarding sample sizes, by prison type, just for the most recent survey of each prison up to the end of March 2014. Where there is only a very small sample of 18-24 year olds, the only reliable data we could provide would be for the whole prison sample. For groups of prisons that include a substantial number of sizeable samples, we can give a reasonable estimate of typical MQPL scores just for 18-24 year olds. We should be cautious of comparing scores between any two prisons without a test of statistical significance but this is especially true where the sample from one or both of the prisons is small.
- 4.4 It can be seen from Chart One (page 13) that we are unable to determine MQPL findings specifically for 18-24 year olds from dispersal prisons and from open prisons apart from one of them, which is Thorn Cross.

5 Prisons included in the analyses in this paper

- 5.1 The analyses which follow in this paper include findings just from the most recent survey of each prison establishment, up to the up to the end of March 2014. As noted at Paragraph 2.3, this paper does not include an analysis of change in MQPL findings over time.
- 5.2 The analyses include data from the YOI's and from the male local, male training and female prisons where the sample of 18-24 year olds was greater than or equal to 16.

6 The lifetime prevalence of attempted suicide, self-harm and being the subject of ACCT

- 6.1 The front of the MQPL questionnaire includes questions about the prisoner's demographic characteristics (age, ethnicity, distance from home, previous experience of prison, custodial status, type and length of sentence, etc.) and factors within the prison, such as their regime status and daytime activity, and whether or not they have experienced control & restraint, segregation or adjudication there.
- 6.2 Since April 2009 the front of the MQPL questionnaire has also asked prisoners whether or not they have ever self-harmed, attempted suicide or been the subject of ACCT. Thus, prisoners' responses to the various MQPL questionnaire statements on their quality of life can be examined according to whether or not they have such a history.
- 6.3 At the start of April 2014 these questions at the front of the MQPL questionnaire were modified because, if a prisoner had done any of the things above (Paragraph 6.2) and it was not their first time in prison, then it was difficult to tell whether this was before they came to the prison, or since they came to the prison, or both. The two different versions of questions regarding self-harm, attempted suicide and ACCT are illustrated at Appendices 3 and 4. The current questions were devised by the MQPL Team in consultation with Professor Don Grubin, and they were intended to reflect data that is collected by a routine screening tool that is used for prisoners when they first enter custody.

6.4 Findings up to the end of March 2014 are presented at Chart Two (page 14) and the following trends can be observed:

6.5 Attempted suicide

6.5.1 The lifetime prevalence of attempted suicide in female prisoners (about 37% on average) was much greater than it was in prisoners in male local prisons (about 18% on average), male training prisons (about 14% on average) and Young Offender Institutions (about 10% on average).

6.5.2 Typically, the majority of prisoners who had attempted suicide had only ever done so outside of prison. The proportion of suicide attempters who had ever done so inside prison was about 38% in male local prisons, about 48% in male training prisons and about 35% in female closed prisons. The prevalence of *all* prisoners who stated that they had ever attempted suicide *only* inside prison (never outside) was typically about 3% regardless of the type of prison.

6.5.3 Young Offenders showed a somewhat different trend to that above (Paragraph 6.5.2), with about 58% of suicide attempters having done this inside prison as opposed to only ever outside prison.

6.5.4 The marginal difference in the lifetime prevalence between male local prisons and male training prisons (Paragraph 6.5.1) is probably partly explained by differences in population characteristics, as well as by differences in quality of life between prison types. For example the prevalence of having ever had a drug problem apart from alcohol was 40% on average in male local prisons and 31% on average in male training prisons, and the prevalence of ever having self-harmed or attempted suicide was higher in prisoners with drug problems than it was in other prisoners.

6.5.5 It seems that prisoners who attempted suicide (either inside or outside prison) tended to first do so by the age of 25, since the lifetime prevalence among prisoners aged 25+ was only marginally higher than the prevalence among younger prisoners. The actual lifetime prevalence by age group was 19% versus 14% in male local prisons on average; 15% versus 12% in male training prisons on average, and 38% versus 36% in female prisons on average.

6.5.6 Across the estate, the lifetime prevalence of attempted suicide (either outside or inside prison) varied considerably between different prisons of the same type. It appears that some prisons tend not to admit the most vulnerable prisoners, whilst some prisons may be somewhat better than others at preventing suicide attempts.

6.6 Self harm

6.6.1 In the adult male estate, the lifetime prevalence of self-harm was broadly similar to the lifetime prevalence of attempted suicide. About 78% of prisoners who had ever self harmed had also attempted suicide in their lifetime, compared to about 5% of prisoners who had never self harmed. Of those prisoners who had ever attempted suicide, the proportion who had never self harmed was about 22% in local prisons and about 27% in training prisons. As with attempted suicide, the lifetime prevalence of self-harm was marginally higher in prisoners aged 25+ than it was in younger prisoners. From our data of course, we cannot tell whether or not one act tended to

precede the other - for example whether or not prisoners tended to have already self harmed at some point in their life, before they ever attempted suicide.

- 6.6.2 In the female estate, in prisoners aged 25+, the lifetime prevalence of self-harm was similar to the lifetime prevalence of attempted suicide. However, in prisoners aged 18 to 24 the lifetime prevalence was 48% on average for self-harm, compared to 36% on average for attempted suicide. Of the prisoners who had ever self-harmed, the proportion who had ever attempted suicide was about 65% in those aged 18 to 24 (compared to about 8% of those who had never self harmed) and about 80% in those aged 25+ (compared to about 13% of those who had never self harmed). On the other hand, of the prisoners who had ever attempted suicide, the proportion who had never self harmed was about 12% in those aged 18 to 24 and about 23% in those aged 25+.
- 6.6.3 In Young Offender Institutions the lifetime prevalence of self-harm was 12% on average, compared to the lifetime prevalence of attempted suicide of 10% on average. About 59% of prisoners who had ever self harmed had also attempted suicide in their lifetime, compared to about 2% of those who had never self harmed. Of those prisoners who had ever attempted suicide, the proportion who had never self harmed was about 17%.
- 6.6.4 As with attempted suicide, the proportion of prisoners who had ever self-harmed varied considerably between some prisons within the same type but we cannot tell the extent that this was due to differences in the prison populations rather than differences in the prison's performances regarding the prevention of self harm.

6.6 ACCT

- 6.6.1 The lifetime use of ACCT was for roughly 15% of prisoners on average in male prisons, with no notable difference between adult prisons and Young Offender Institutions, and just over of 30% of prisoners on average in female prisons. As with the prevalence of suicide and self-harm, the rate of use of ACCT appeared to vary considerably between different prisons within the same types.
- 6.6.2 Six of the nine Young Offender Institutions had no survey participants who indicated that they had ever self harmed or attempted suicide in prison, but had never been the subject of ACCT. In the other three Young Offender Institutions the figure was no more than a couple of survey participants.
- 6.6.3 About a third of the male adult prisons and two thirds of the female prisons had at least a few survey participants who indicated that they had ever self harmed or attempted suicide in prison, but never been the subject of ACCT. In a couple of the male adult training prisons and several of the adult local prisons, this applied to 30% or more of those prisoners who indicated that they had ever self harmed or attempted suicide in prison. Across the female estate the highest proportion of those prisoners who indicated that they had never been the subject of ACCT was 18%.

7 The prevalence of suicidal ideation in prison

- 7.1 The MQPL Distress dimension includes the statement “I have thought about suicide in this prison”.
- 7.2 Prisoners are asked to complete the questionnaire based just on their experience of quality of life just at their current prison (no previous prison) and just for their current stay (no previous stays).
- 7.3 They are also asked to complete the questionnaire based on their quality of life at the prison just in the past few months. However, it is probably reasonable to assume that at least some of the prisoners would have agreed with the statement if they had thought about suicide at the prison more than three months ago (Paragraph 8.3).
- 7.4 The findings regarding suicidal ideation presented by Chart Three (page 15).
- 7.5 It can be seen from Chart Three (page 15) that in the male estate, on average, the prevalence of suicidal ideation seems to be a touch higher in local prisons than it is in training prisons and YOI establishments. To some extent the difference in prevalence between local prisons and training prisons may have been explained by differences in population characteristics (e.g. see Paragraph 6.5.4).
- 7.6 The prevalence in the female estate is higher than it is in the male estate and it seems to be somewhat higher in the younger age group than it is in the older age group. At Drake Hall, however, none of the women who were younger than 25 agreed that they had thought about suicide. Perhaps this was related to a selection process at Drake Hall.
- 7.7 Chart Three (page 15) also gives examples of prisons with a notably low prevalence and prisons with a notably high prevalence of prisoners who agreed with the statement that “I have thought about suicide in this prison”. The prisons were identified according to the mean score between one and five in response to the statement. In other words, some prisons may have been identified as low prevalence or high prevalence because of a notably high rate of “*strongly* disagree” or “*strongly* agree”.

8 The prevalence of suicidal ideation according to length of time in prison

- 8.1 We examined the feasibility of testing for an association between the prevalence of suicidal ideation and how long prisoners had been in their current prison. In the male estate, when we divided up the samples by length of time in the prison, the samples of prisoners with suicidal ideation became far too small to test.
- 8.2 In the majority of the female estate we found tentative evidence for a trend that the prevalence of suicidal ideation was greater in prisoners who had been in the prison for more than six months, compared to prisoners who had been in the prison for less than one month. We excluded the group of prisoners who had been in the prison between one and six months because of its overlap with the group that had been there for less than one month, given that prisoners were asked to respond to the questionnaire in terms of the last few months.
- 8.3 We would suggest that the trend above (Paragraph 8.2) supports the suggestion that when prisoners respond to the statement that “I have thought about suicide in this

prison”, there is some tendency for them to think about their whole stay at the prison rather than just the last few months (Paragraph 7.3).

- 8.4 We would conclude that there is probably little to be gained from trying to analyse how suicidal ideation changes over the length of a prisoner’s stay, unless we were to alter the statement in the questionnaire so that it reads something along the lines of “I have thought about suicide in this prison within the past month.”

9 The prevalence of suicidal ideation in prison according to ethnicity

- 9.1 Chart Four (page 16) illustrates the scores for White and BME prisoners, across the estate as a whole, for the four Wellbeing questionnaire statements and the three Distress questionnaire statements. Chart Five (page 17) shows the percent of White and BME prisoners, in each type of prison on average, who agreed with the Distress questionnaire statement that they had thought about suicide in the prison.

- 9.2 Chart Four shows that, across the estate as a whole, BME prisoners were more somewhat negative than White prisoners on average regarding their Wellbeing - they were more likely to agree that they found their experience in the prison tense, stressful, painful and punitive. Despite their relatively negative Wellbeing, and despite their being no different to White prisoners in their rate of agreement that they could handle their emotions in the prison, BME prisoners were less likely than White prisoners to agree with the Distress statements that they had thought about suicide in the prison and had problems sleeping at night.

- 9.3 The above trend was found to apply both to male local prisons and to male training prisons on average. In the small samples of female prisons and Young Offender Institutions we found that BME prisoners gave similar scores to White prisoners for their Wellbeing (tense, stressful, painful and punitive) but they were still less likely than White prisoners to agree with the Distress statements that they had thought about suicide in the prison and had problems sleeping at night.

10 Scores regarding feeling safe

- 10.1 Feelings of safety have been shown to have a notable association with levels of psychological and emotional wellbeing and distress. Chart Six (page 18) illustrates MQPL questionnaire scores, for all prisoners in the prison, for some of the questionnaire statements relating to aspects of safety.

- 10.2 On average, female closed prisons were the only type of closed prison to have a clearly positive score in regard to the prison being well controlled.

- 10.3 All prisons had a positive score for their prisoners reporting that they personally felt safe and that they were able to relax and be their self around other prisoners in the prison. However, the prisons did not tend to get positive scores when prisoners were asked about the presence of threats/bullying and, on average, prisoners were clearly negative in terms of having to be wary of everyone around them and agreeing that weak prisoners were badly exploited and victimised.

- 10.4 On average, Young Offender Institutions and male local prisons had a less positive score than male training prisons and female closed prisons in regard to their prisoners fearing for their physical safety. This was despite there being no notable difference

between types of prison in regard to their prisoners feeling safe from being injured, bullied or threatened by other prisoners in the prison.

10.5 On average the Young Offender Institutions had particularly negative scores regarding the prison being well controlled, weak prisoners getting badly exploited and victimised, and having to be in a group in order to get by.

10.6 Compared to their male counterparts, female prisoners seemed to tend to be more sensitive or less tolerant to the presence of threats and bullying.

11 Scores regarding security and safety since the introduction of Benchmarking

11.1 To insert

12 Scores regarding the prison's response to prisoners who had a history of self-harm or attempted suicide or experience of ACCT

12.1 For certain MQPL questionnaire statements scores tend toward the neutral because the majority of prisoners tick 'neither agree nor disagree', because they feel that they have no knowledge of that the statement does not apply to them. Examples include statements regarding the provision of medically assisted detoxification and the response provided to prisoners who have self-harmed.

12.2 For some of the pertinent questionnaire statements, Chart Seven (page 18) illustrates scores just for those prisoners who indicated that they had (either before they came to the prison or since they came to the prison) ever self-harmed, attempted suicide or been the subject of ACCT. The scores are for prisoners of all ages.

12.3 On average, female prisons and male local prisons had a higher score than male training prisons and Young Offender Institutions for the quality of relationships with staff. We found the same trend in the whole prison samples, regardless of whether or not prisoners had ever self-harmed, attempted suicide or been the subject of ACCT. We suspect that part of the reason that male training prisoners tend to be less positive than male local prisoners about their relationships with the staff is that male training prisoners tend to have more grievances in terms of being able to progress through the system.

12.4 Readers should be cautious about the conclusions they draw regarding differences in scores between certain questionnaire statements, as it is possible that some of the differences were due to the way that something was measured rather than being due to the performance of the prisoner. For example, regarding the statement about self-harm being viewed as attention seeking – to some extent it is inevitable that the score for this statement is negative, because the wording of the statement is negatively framed.

12.5 On the whole, it seems that prisons were considered to be less good at the prevention of self-harm and suicide than they were at providing care to those who were subject to ACCT. On average, female prisons were the only type of prison to have a positive score for prevention. It is also notable that, on average, female prisons and Young Offender Institutions had a higher score than male local prisons and male training prisons for the provision of care to those who were at risk of suicide.

- 12.6 Prisons tended to have a positive score for not tolerating bullying but, regardless of the type of prison, they tended to have a negative score in regard to victims of bullying being given the help they need to cope. On average, Young Offender Institutions had the lowest score in regard to the toleration of bullying.
- 12.7 On average, female prisoners in closed prisons were just as positive as male training prisoners, and marginally more positive than male local prisons, in terms of being able to maintain meaningful contact with their family. It appears that this relative positivity in female prisoners was due to the provision of visits (not shown on the graph) and due to their being less negative than their male counterparts regarding the staff helping them to maintain contact with their family. Nonetheless, on average, all types of prison had a negative score regarding this specific type of help from the staff. Young Offender Institutions tended to have a less negative score than their adult counterparts regarding help from the staff to maintain family contact but they were less positive than male training prisoners in terms of being able to maintain meaningful family contact.

Chart One

Prisoners age 18-24

Number of prisons in each band of sample size

Size of sample age 18-24	Type of Prison					
	Dispersal (n=5)	Local (n=33)	Training (n=40)	Open (n=14)	Female (n=10)	YOI (n=9)
<=10	5	1	10	12	1	0
11-15	0	1	7	1	0	0
16-20	0	8	15	0	3	0
21-30	0	18	7	1	6	0
31-40	0	3	0	0	0	0
40+	0	2	1	0	0	9

Chart Two Lifetime prevalence of attempted suicide, self-harm and ACCT

Ever attempted suicide?		yes, outside prison only		yes, in prison only		yes, outside and inside prison		Total (in prison or outside)	
		Nil prevalence	Average	Nil prevalence	Average	Nil prevalence	Average	Nil prevalence	Average
Local (n=31)	Age 18 to 24	7 of 31	8.2% (0% to 25%)	14 of 31	2.8% (0% to 11.5%)	16 of 31	3.2% (0% to 20%)	1 of 31	14.2% (0% to 28.6%)
	Age 25+	nil of 31	12% (4.5% 23.5%)	4 of 31	3.1% (0% to 7.4%)	2 of 31	4% (0% to 11.5%)	nil of 31	19% (10.8% to 29.9%)
Training (n=23)	Age 18 to 24	5 of 23	6.6% (0% to 23.5%)	12 of 23	3% (0% to 12.5%)	15 of 23	2.1% (0% to 11.1%)	3 of 23	11.6% (0% to 29.4%)
	Age 25+	nil of 23	7.9% (2.2% to 12%)	2 of 23	3% (0% to 6%)	nil of 23	4.5% (1.1% to 8.2%)	nil of 23	15.4% (6.7% to 22%)
Female (n=9)	Age 18 to 24	nil of 9	23.5% (12.5% 40%)	6 of 9	2.2% (0% to 8%)	1 of 9	10.5% (0% to 21.4%)	nil of 9	36.3% (15% to 55%)
	Age 25+	nil of 9	25% (17.2% 31.3%)	nil of 9	3.7% (1.1% to 7.9%)	nil of 9	9.1% (4.3% to 12.5%)	nil of 9	37.8% (22.6% to 47.4%)
YOI (n=9)	Age 18 to 24	1 of 9	4.1% (0% to 9.2%)	nil of 9	3.7% (1.1% to 8%)	2 of 9	1.9% (0% to 4.6%)	nil of 9	9.6% (5% to 21.8%)

Ever self-harmed?		yes, outside prison only		yes, in prison only		yes, outside and inside prison		Total (in prison or outside)	
		Nil prevalence	Average	Nil prevalence	Average	Nil prevalence	Average	Nil prevalence	Average
Local (n=31)	Age 18 to 24	3 of 31	7.5% (0% to 19%)	9 of 31	4.5% (0% to 11.1%)	8 of 31	4.9% (0% to 20%)	nil of 31	17.4% (10% to 26.2%)
	Age 25+	nil of 31	8.1% (1.4% 13.4%)	nil of 31	4.1% (1.2% to 8.8%)	nil of 31	6.0% (1.1% to 15.2%)	nil of 31	18.2% (11.7% to 26.6%)
Training (n=23)	Age 18 to 24	8 of 23	4.1% (0% to 11.1%)	12 of 23	3.1% (0% to 12.5%)	11 of 23	3.5% (0% to 11.1%)	1 of 23	10.6% (0% to 19%)
	Age 25+	1 of 23	5.2% (1.2% 10.2%)	nil of 23	4.4% (1.3% to 9.3%)	1 of 23	5% (0% to 11.8%)	nil of 23	14.6% (6.3% to 24%)
Female (n=9)	Age 18 to 24	nil of 9	15.4% (5.3% 29%)	4 of 9	4.6% (0% to 14.3%)	nil of 9	28.2% (4% to 44%)	nil of 9	48.1% (12% to 67.9%)
	Age 25+	nil of 9	12.9% (7.5% 16%)	nil of 9	6.4% (3.8% 14.8%)	nil of 9	17.5% (7.5% to 30%)	nil of 9	36.8% (19.4% to 44.8%)
YOI (n=9)	Age 18 to 24	1 of 9	3.7% (0% to 6.8%)	nil of 9	4.7% (2.1% 12.5%)	1 of 9	3.8% (0% to 7.2%)	nil of 9	12.2% (8.2% to 26.1%)

Ever been on ACCT?		yes, in this prison		yes, in another prison		yes, in this and another prison		Total (this prison or other)	
		Nil prevalence	Average	Nil prevalence	Average		Nil prevalence	Average	Nil prevalence
Local (n=31)	Age 18 to 24	2 of 31	9.8% (0% 21.7%)	15 of 31	2.7% (0% to 10%)	16 of 31	2.8% (0% to 15%)	nil of 31	15.4% (3.6% to 32.3%)
	Age 25+	nil of 31	9.7% (2.5% 19.7%)	3 of 31	3.5% (0% to 9%)	4 of 31	3% (0% to 7.6%)	2 of 31	16.2% (6.8% to 27.3%)
Training (n=23)	Age 18 to 24	11 of 23	3% (0% to 8.7%)	4 of 23	7.6% (0% 23.5%)	11 of 23	3.1% (1.4% 11.1%)	1 of 23	12.7% (0% to 29.4%)
	Age 25+	nil of 23	4.2% (1% to 12%)	nil of 23	8.2% (4.4% 16.7%)	1 of 23	2.6% (0% to 5.7%)	nil of 23	15.1% (9% to 24%)
Female (n=9)	Age 18 to 24	1 of 9	22.9% (0% to 35%)	4 of 9	3.6% (0% to 12%)	1 of 9	9.4% (0% 21.7%)	nil of 9	35.9% (8% to 60%)
	Age 25+	nil of 9	19% (2.2% 29.1%)	2 of 9	4.5% (0% to 14%)	nil of 9	6.9% (1.1% 18.2%)	nil of 9	30.4% (22.9% to 47.1%)
YOI (n=9)	Age 18 to 24	nil of 9	7.8% (2.2% 13.1%)	nil of 9	3.8% (0% 10.2%)	1 of 9	4.1% (0% to 11.4%)	nil of 9	15.3% (9.2% to 27.3%)

Chart Three

Prevalence of prisoners who agreed that “I have thought about suicide in this prison”

Prison Type	Age group		Prisons with a notably low prevalence	Prisons with a notably high prevalence
	18 - 24	25+		
Local (n=31)	18% (6%-31%)	19% (7%-31%)	Birmingham, Dec '12, 11% Forest Bank, Jun '13, 14% Leeds, Sep '12, 18% Lincoln, Feb '13, 16% Peterborough, Mar '13, 14% Swansea, Feb '13, 10% Thameside, Sep '13, 10%	Bedford, Nov '13, 25% Hewel Cat B site, Jan '13, 23% Manchester, Nov '12, 29% Pentonville, Mar '14, 24% Preston, Jul '12, 29% Winchester, Feb '14, 27%
Training (n=23)	13% (nil-25%)	12% (3%-21%)	Buckley Hall, Sep '13, 9% Highpoint North, Mar '14, 7% Moorland Closed, Mar '10, 4% The Mount, Sep '11, 7% Ranby, Sep '11, 8%	Acklington, Jul.'11, 19% Stoke Heath, Oct. '12, 17% Wymott, Aug '12, 21%
Female (n=9)	32% (nil-52%)	26% (13%-34%)	Drake Hall, Mar '12, 11% Peterborough, Mar '13, 26%	Bronzefield, Jul. '13, 34% Low Newton, Jun. '12, 35%
YOI (n=9)	13% (8%-21%)	-	Portland, Jan '13, 10% Isis, Mar '13, 8%	Swinfen Hall, May '12, 20%

Chart Four
Scores from all White and all BME Prisoners
in 72 local, training, female and YOI establishments

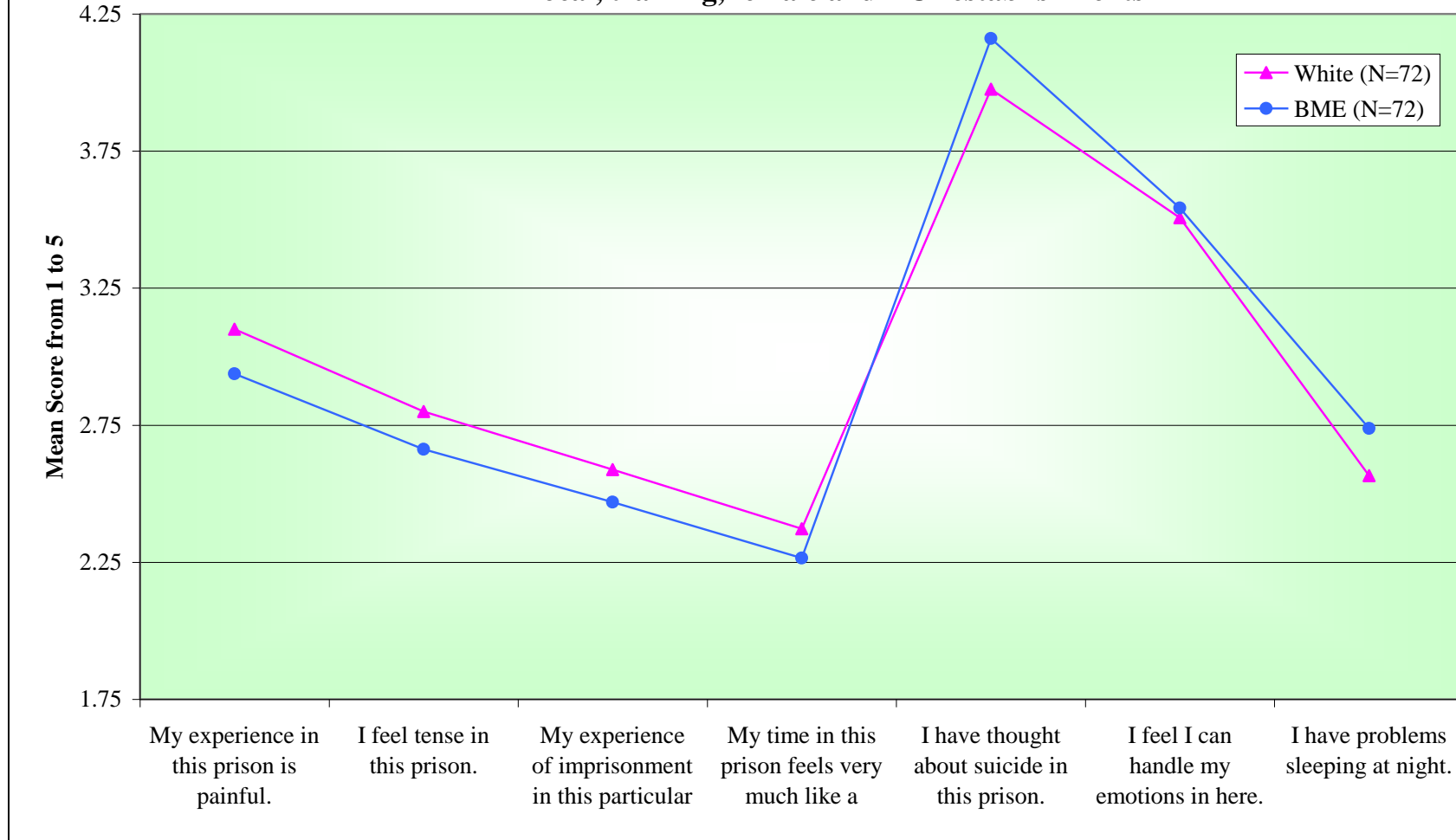


Chart Five

Prevalence of all White and all BME prisoners who agreed that “I have thought about suicide in this prison”

Prison Type	White	BME
Local (n=31)	20.4% (9.9% to 29.5%)	17.6% (0% to 30.0%)
Training (n=23)	13.5% (5.2% to 27.5%)	9.8% (0% to 22.2%)
Female (n=9)	29.6% (12.4% to 38.2%)	22.2% (6.3% to 42.9%)
YOI (n=9)	14.9% (9.7% to 27.6%)	9.7% (4.3% to 20.8%)

Chart Six
Scores given by all prisoners in the establishments

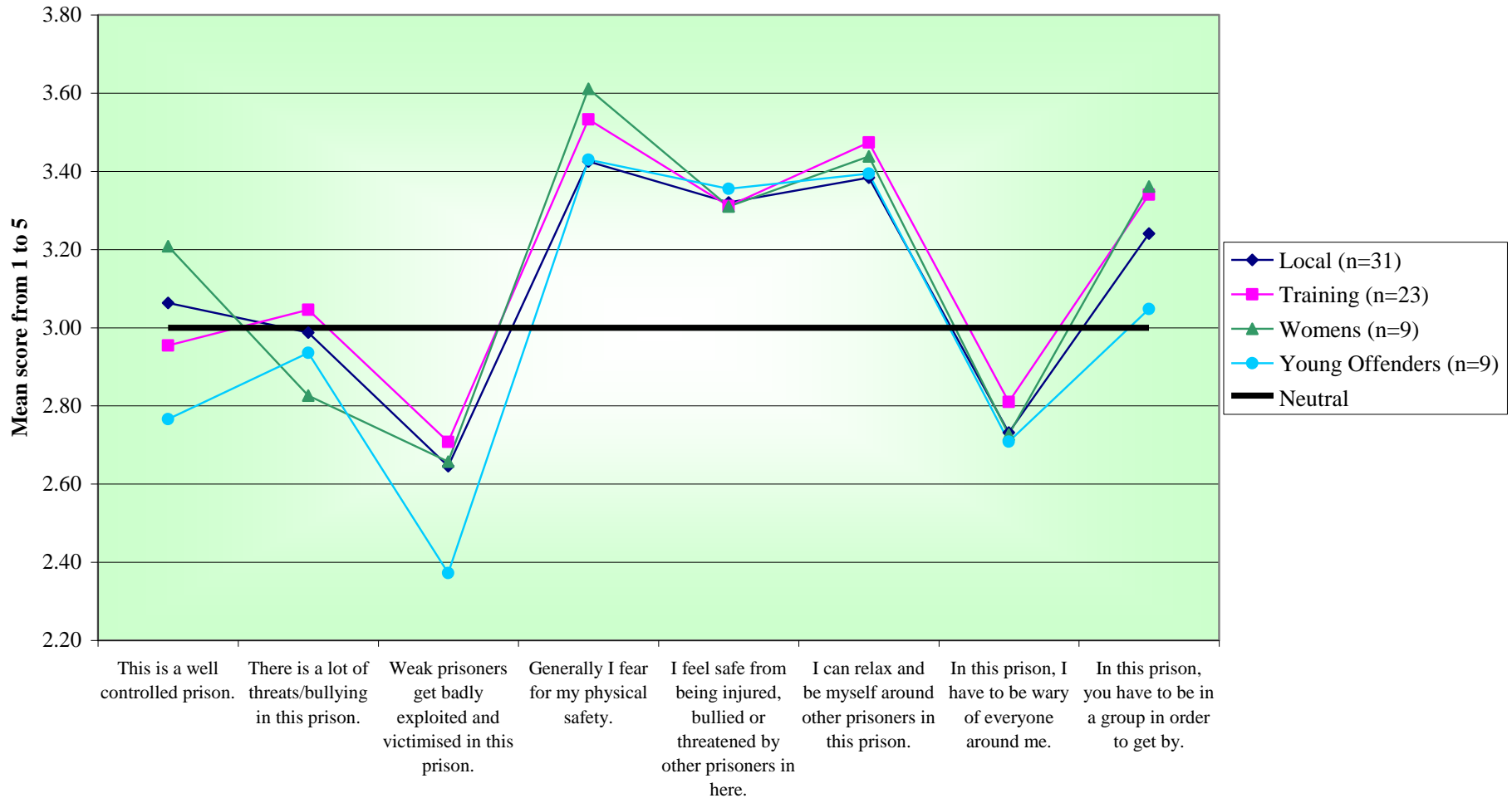
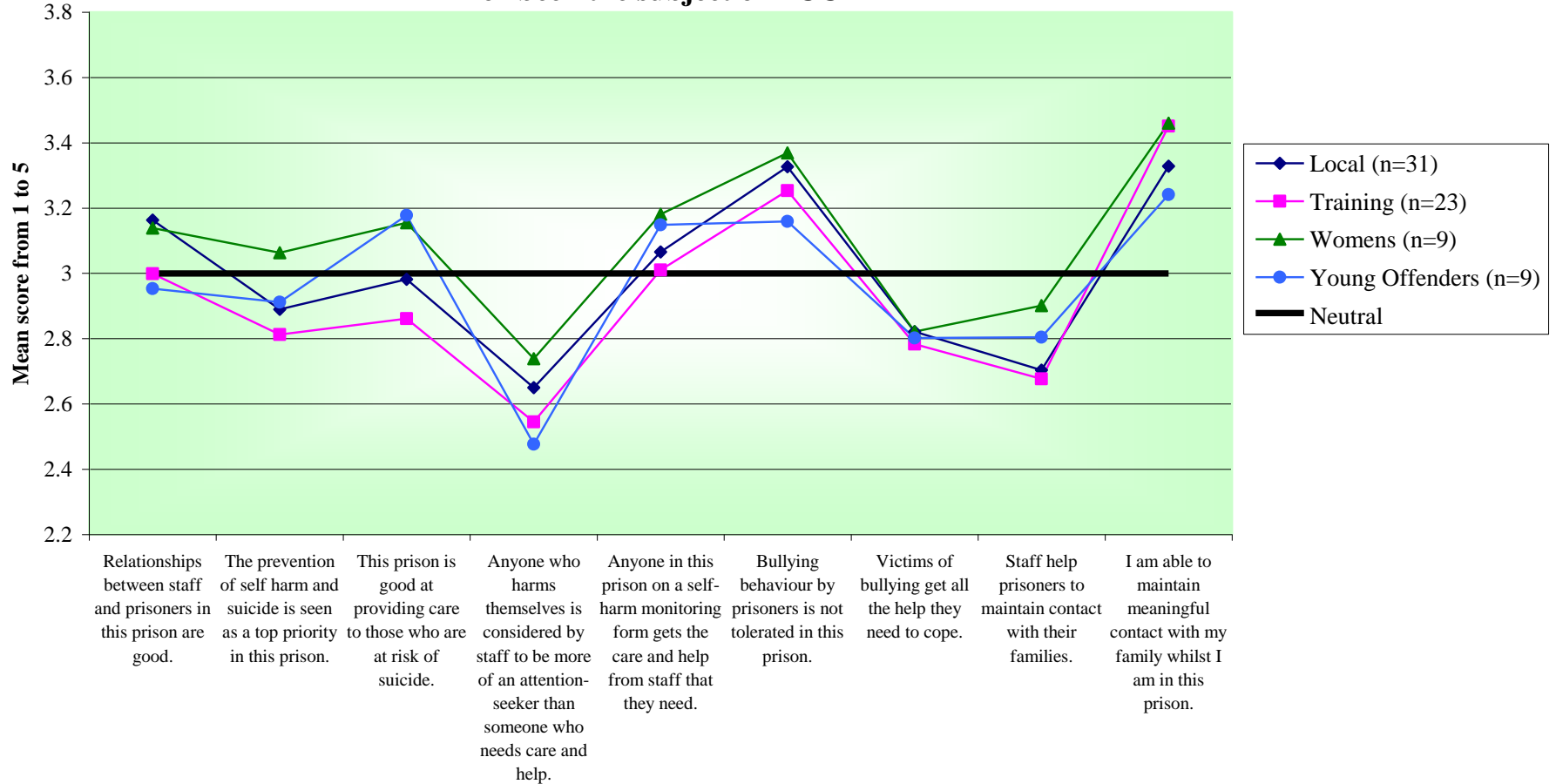


Chart Seven
Scores given by prisoners who had ever in their lifetime self-harmed or attempted suicide, or been the subject of ACCT



Appendix One

Surveys completed to the end of 2013/1014 using the current MQPL questionnaire, with size of sample from the two age groups

Prison	Type of prison, broad categories	Start date of survey	The most recent survey of this prison	18 to 24	25+
Acklington	Training	25-Jul-2011	Yes	21	102
Albany	Training	28-Sep-2009	No	4	102
Albany	Training	19-Nov-2012	Yes	3	106
Altcourse	Local	6-Apr-2009	No	33	62
Altcourse	Local	2-Aug-2011	No	32	80
Altcourse	Local	4-Nov-2013	Yes	29	92
Ashwell	Training	22-Nov-2010	Closed	13	86
Askham Grange	Open	23-Aug-2010	No	14	76
Askham Grange	Open	8-Apr-2013	Yes	8	66
Aylesbury	YOI	28-Feb-2011	No	92	0
Aylesbury	YOI	15-Feb-2012	No	0	125
Aylesbury	YOI	22-Apr-2013	Yes	128	0
Bedford	Local	6-Jun-2011	No	29	79
Bedford	Local	27-Nov-2013	Yes	23	80
Belmarsh	Local	13-Dec-2010	No	24	78
Belmarsh	Local	1-Jul-2013	Yes	18	89
Birmingham	Local	18-May-2009	No	27	79
Birmingham	Local	1-Dec-2011	No	missing	missing
Birmingham	Local	3-Dec-2012	Yes	18	111
Blantyre House	Open	29-Jun-2009	No	2	72
Blantyre House	Open	21-Nov-2011	Yes	2	66
Blundeston	Training	29-Mar-2010	No	23	82
Blundeston	Training	3-Dec-2012	Closed	21	75
Brinsford	YOI	22-Mar-2010	No	92	0
Brinsford	YOI	27-Oct-2011	No	0	136
Brinsford	YOI	10-Dec-2012	Yes	88	0
Bristol	Local	11-Jan-2011	No	23	91
Bristol	Local	24-Mar-2014	Yes	17	90
Brixton	Local	6-Jun-2011	New function	19	73
Brixton5	Training	3-Feb-2014	Yes	16	101
Bronzefield	Womens	24-Jan-2011	No	22	83
Bronzefield	Womens	15-Jul-2013	Yes	19	83
Buckley Hall	Training	21-Mar-2011	No	21	81
Buckley Hall	Training	2-Sep-2013	Yes	22	76
Bullingdon	Local	11-May-2009	No	24	79
Bullingdon	Local	24-Oct-2011	Yes	29	88
Bullwood Hall	Training	2-Aug-2010	Closed	12	76
Bure	Training	26-Mar-2012	Yes	8	110
Camp Hill	Training	19-Nov-2012	Closed	36	60
Camphill	Training	28-Sep-2009	No	29	67
Canterbury	Training	31-Aug-2010	Closed	17	84
Cardiff	Local	15-Aug-2011	Yes	39	78
Castington	YOI	23-Nov-2009	Became adult	77	0
Channings Wood	Training	11-Apr-2011	No	23	95
Channings Wood	Training	24-Feb-2014	Yes	14	96

Prison	Type of prison, broad categories	Start date of survey	The most recent survey of this prison	18 to 24	25+
Chelmsford	Local	11-May-2009	No	38	64
Chelmsford	Local	31-Oct-2011	Yes	51	66
Coldingley	Training	18-Jul-2011	No	19	86
Coldingley	Training	19-Aug-2013	Yes	12	96
Dartmoor	Training	12-Apr-2011	No	14	99
Dartmoor	Training	9-Sep-2013	Yes	16	96
Deerbolt	YOI	18-Jul-2011	No	92	0
Deerbolt	YOI	9-Dec-2013	Yes	91	0
Doncaster	Local	20-Apr-2009	No	38	61
Doncaster	Local	4-Jul-2011	No	49	60
Doncaster	Local	13-Jan-2014	Yes	42	66
Dorchester	Local	24-May-2010	No	24	84
Dorchester	Local	7-Jan-2013	Closed	28	87
Dovegate	Training	14-Feb-2011	No	12	99
Dovegate	Training	29-Jul-2013	Yes	8	99
Downview	Womens	22-Mar-2010	No	33	72
Downview	Womens	23-Apr-2012	Became male	26	86
Drake Hall	Womens	17-Aug-2009	No	29	79
Drake Hall	Womens	12-Mar-2012	Yes	25	93
Durham	Local	14-Sep-2009	No	17	95
Durham	Local	7-May-2013	No	25	90
East Sutton Park	Open	30-Jun-2009	No	8	55
East Sutton Park	Open	10-Oct-2011	No	7	66
East Sutton Park	Open	21-Oct-2013	Yes	6	55
Eastwood Park	Womens	14-Apr-2009	No	35	66
Eastwood Park	Womens	26-Sep-2011	No	34	78
Eastwood Park	Womens	5-Aug-2013	Yes	20	95
Edmunds Hill	Training	5-May-2009	No	13	77
Elmley	Local	6-Sep-2010	No	33	74
Elmley	Local	8-Apr-2013	Yes	30	85
Erlestoke	Training	7-Dec-2009	No	22	88
Erlestoke	Training	15-Oct-2012	Yes	8	90
Everthorpe	Training	14-Apr-2009	No	28	69
Everthorpe	Training	4-Jul-2011	No	32	85
Everthorpe	Training	18-Nov-2013	Yes	23	76
Exeter	Local	10-Aug-2009	No	38	70
Exeter	Local	2-Jul-2012	Yes	29	97
Featherstone	Training	21-Mar-2011	No	24	83
Featherstone	Training	17-Mar-2014	Yes	17	83
Feltham	YOI	15-Mar-2010	No	82	0
Feltham	YOI	21-May-2012	No	88	0
Ford	Open	15-Aug-2011	No	9	95
Ford6	Open	25-Mar-2014	Yes	8	89
Forest Bank	Local	11-Oct-2010	No	37	69
Forest Bank	Local	17-Jun-2013	Yes	26	82
Foston Hall	Womens	26-May-2009	No	18	93
Foston Hall	Womens	3-Oct-2011	No	22	93
Foston Hall	Womens	12-Aug-2013	Yes	21	82
Frankland	Dispersal	1-Jun-2009	No	5	95
Frankland	Dispersal	6-Feb-2012	Yes	8	98
Full Sutton	Dispersal	15-Feb-2010	No	9	104
Full Sutton	Dispersal	30-Jan-2012	Yes	4	117

Prison	Type of prison, broad categories	Start date of survey	The most recent survey of this prison	18 to 24	25+
Garth	Training	26-Oct-2009	No	25	89
Garth	Training	18-Sep-2012	Yes	17	96
Gartree	Training	4-Oct-2010	No	6	89
Gartree	Training	4-Jun-2013	Yes	11	91
Glen Parva	YOI	13-Jul-2010	No	91	1
Glen Parva	YOI	4-Mar-2013	Yes	93	0
Gloucester	Local	3-May-2011	Closed	22	78
Grendon	Training	15-Jun-2009	No	6	93
Grendon	Training	7-Nov-2011	Yes	6	108
Guys Marsh	Training	28-Jun-2010	No	35	76
Guys Marsh	Training	28-Jan-2013	Yes	16	80
Haverigg	Training	14-Jul-2009	No	16	88
Haverigg	Training	13-Jun-2011	No	22	80
Haverigg	Training	24-Feb-2014	Yes	19	91
Hewell Cat B (Blakenhurst)	Local	12-Apr-2010	No	21	75
Hewell Cat B (Blakenhurst)	Local	14-Jan-2013	Yes	24	77
Hewell Cat C (Brockhill)	Training	12-Apr-2010	Closed	23	85
Hewell Cat D (Hewell)	Open	12-Apr-2010	No	14	68
Hewell Cat D (Hewell)	Open	14-Jan-2013	Yes	11	95
High Down	Local	17-Jan-2011	No	31	82
High Down	Local	3-Mar-2014	Yes	26	78
Highpoint North	Training	18-May-2011	No	17	87
Highpoint North	Training	17-Mar-2014	Yes	21	80
Highpoint South	Training	16-May-2011	No	29	83
Highpoint South	Training	3-Mar-2014	Yes	16	90
Hollesley Bay	Open	16-Aug-2010	No	22	69
Hollesley Bay	Open	22-Apr-2013	Yes	10	80
Holloway	Womens	28-Mar-2011	No	29	92
Holloway	Womens	29-Jul-2013	Yes	20	77
Holme House	Local	22-Jun-2009	No	23	80
Holme House	Local	28-Nov-2011	Yes	27	99
Hull	Local	1-Mar-2010	No	25	79
Hull	Local	5-Sep-2011	Yes	34	90
Isis	YOI	18-Mar-2013	Yes	99	3
Kennet	Training	7-Feb-2011	No	19	95
Kennet	Training	27-Jan-2014	Yes	8	94
Kingston	Training	20-Jun-2011	Closed	8	96
Kirkham	Open	16-May-2011	No	8	105
Kirkham	Open	7-Oct-2013	Yes	10	95
Kirklevington	Open	25-Jul-2011	No	20	91
Lancaster Farms	YOI	16-Dec-2009	No	91	0
Lancaster Farms	YOI	16-Jul-2012	Yes	97	0
Latchmere House	Open	18-Jan-2010	Closed	8	87
Leeds	Local	17-Nov-2009	No	17	89
Leeds	Local	3-Sep-2012	Yes	16	89
Leicester	Local	6-Dec-2010	No	25	84
Leicester	Local	27-Aug-2013	Yes	11	77
Lewes	Local	17-Jan-2011	No	27	84
Lewes	Local	18-Mar-2014	Yes	20	92
Leyhill	Open	2-Nov-2009	No	3	105
Leyhill	Open	8-Jul-2013	Yes	1	94
Lincoln	Local	2-Jun-2010	No	27	77

Prison	Type of prison, broad categories	Start date of survey	The most recent survey of this prison	18 to 24	25+
Lincoln	Local	11-Feb-2013	Yes	23	84
Lindholme	Training	1-Mar-2010	Yes	18	88
Littlehey	Training	24-Aug-2009	No	8	100
Littlehey adults	Training	10-Apr-2012	Yes	5	97
Littlhey YO's	YOI	10-Apr-2012	Became adult	81	0
Liverpool	Local	5-Jul-2010	No	21	82
Liverpool	Local	4-Mar-2013	Yes	16	100
Long Lartin	Dispersal	7-Jul-2009	No	8	97
Long Lartin	Dispersal	22-Feb-2012	Yes	5	94
Low Newton	Womens	14-Sep-2009	No	28	85
Low Newton	Womens	11-Jun-2012	Yes	25	78
Lowdham Grange	Training	20-Jul-2009	No	18	89
Lowdham Grange	Training	7-Nov-2011	No	10	88
Lowdham Grange	Training	13-Jan-2014	Yes	15	92
Maidstone	Training	10-Jan-2011	Maidstone	11	93
Manchester	Local	8-Feb-2010	No	29	73
Manchester	Local	5-Nov-2012	Yes	20	89
Moorland Closed	Training	8-Mar-2010	Yes	71	34
Moorland Open	Open	8-Mar-2010	No	30	73
Morton Hall	Womens	3-Aug-2009	Became IRC	13	95
New Hall	Womens	30-Aug-2011	No	23	82
New Hall	Womens	12-Aug-2013	Yes	28	88
North Sea Camp	Open	7-Jun-2010	No	16	66
North Sea Camp	Open	11-Feb-2013	Yes	7	92
Northallerton	YOI	8-Mar-2011	Closed	79	27
Norwich	Local	1-Nov-2010	No	27	77
Norwich	Local	10-Jun-2013	Yes	22	88
Nottingham	Local	15-Nov-2010	No	26	73
Nottingham	Local	7-May-2013	Yes	22	75
Oakwood	Training	14-Oct-2013	Yes	14	89
Onley	Training	26-Apr-2010	No	38	77
Onley	Training	26-Jun-2013	No	19	77
Parc	Local	14-Jun-2010	No	58	49
Parc5	Local	18-Feb-2013	No	41	75
Parkhurst	Training	28-Sep-2009	No	8	99
Parkhurst	Training	19-Nov-2012	Yes	10	96
Pentonville	Local	28-Mar-2011	No	27	77
Pentonville	Local	3-Mar-2014	Yes	26	84
Peterborough Female	Womens	26-Jul-2010	No	29	80
Peterborough Female	Womens	25-Mar-2013	Yes	23	95
Peterborough Male	Local	26-Jul-2010	No	23	79
Peterborough Male	Local	25-Mar-2013	Yes	18	75
Portland	YOI	10-May-2010	No	90	0
Portland	YOI	28-Jan-2013	Yes	98	20
Prescoed	Open	21-Jun-2010	No	23	70
Prescoed	Open	25-Feb-2013	Yes	6	68
Preston	Local	7-Dec-2009	No	20	92
Preston	Local	30-Jul-2012	Yes	31	79
Ranby	Training	12-Sep-2011	Yes	29	85
Reading	YOI	22-Aug-2011	Closed	91	0
Risley	Training	21-Sep-2009	No	18	80
Risley	Training	1-Oct-2012	Yes	18	86

Prison	Type of prison, broad categories	Start date of survey	The most recent survey of this prison	18 to 24	25+
Rochester	YOI	31-Aug-2010	No	86	0
Rochester	Training	18-Mar-2013	No	56	57
Rye Hill	Training	1-Sep-2009	No	13	93
Ryehill	Training	8-May-2012	Yes	12	76
Send	Womens	12-Sep-2011	No	11	87
Send	Womens	16-Sep-2013	Yes	8	101
Shepton Mallet	Training	7-Feb-2011	No	3	106
Shepton Mallet	Training	22-Oct-2012	Closed	5	79
Shrewsbury	Local	8-Feb-2010	No	7	102
Shrewsbury	Training	8-Oct-2012	Closed	12	99
Spring Hill	Open	15-Jun-2009	No	17	92
Spring Hill	Open	7-Nov-2011	Yes	10	83
Stafford	Training	27-Jul-2009	No	21	87
Stafford	Training	3-Oct-2011	Yes	17	100
Standford Hill	Open	13-Sep-2010	No	15	68
Standford Hill	Open	15-Apr-2013	Yes	9	95
Stocken	Training	3-Aug-2009	No	20	97
Stocken	Training	5-Mar-2012	Yes	19	89
Stoke Heath	YOI	1-Feb-2010	No	87	0
Stoke Heath	YOI	29-Oct-2012	Yes	61	0
Stoke Heath Adults	Training	29-Oct-2012	Yes	24	79
Styal	Womens	5-Jul-2010	No	39	67
Styal	Womens	12-Mar-2013	Yes	33	80
Sudbury	Open	14-Feb-2011	No	8	101
Sudbury	Open	7-May-2013	Yes	7	96
Swaleside	Training	6-Sep-2010	No	16	90
Swaleside	Training	8-Apr-2013	Yes	19	83
Swansea	Local	7-Jun-2010	No	25	72
Swansea	Local	25-Feb-2013	Yes	28	74
Swinfen Hall	YOI	7-Sep-2009	No	114	1
Swinfen Hall	YOI	28-May-2012	Yes	88	4
Thameside1	Local	23-Sep-2013	Yes	27	68
The Mount	Training	27-Apr-2009	No	22	85
The Mount	Training	27-Sep-2011	Yes	16	95
The Verne	Training	13-Jul-2009	No	0	105
The Verne	Training	5-Mar-2012	Became IRC	0	106
Thorn Cross	Open	9-May-2011	No	109	4
Thorn Cross	Open	2-Dec-2013	Yes	27	86
Usk	Training	21-Jun-2010	No	4	90
Usk	Training	25-Feb-2013	Yes	8	95
Wakefield	Dispersal	20-Jul-2009	No	3	88
Wakefield	Dispersal	13-Feb-2012	Yes	3	104
Wandsworth	Local	15-Jun-2009	No	8	91
Wandsworth	Local	27-Feb-2012	Yes	6	80
Wayland	Training	25-Oct-2010	No	33	74
Wayland	Training	20-May-2013	Yes	27	89
Wealstun	Training	27-Jan-2014	Yes	18	83
Wealstun	Training	7-Mar-2011	No	25	76
Wellingborough	Training	25-Jan-2010	Closed	28	86
Whatton	Training	24-Jan-2011	No	8	107
Whatton	Training	13-Jan-2014	Yes	5	115
Whitemoor	Dispersal	5-Oct-2009	No	27	127

Prison	Type of prison, broad categories	Start date of survey	The most recent survey of this prison	18 to 24	25+
Whitemoor	Dispersal	30-Jan-2012	Yes	6	92
Winchester	Local	27-Jun-2011	No	17	98
Winchester5	Local	10-Feb-2014	Yes	28	87
Wolds	Training	9-May-2011	No	21	101
Wolds5	Training	18-Nov-2013	Yes	13	97
Woodhill	Local	22-Feb-2010	No	32	66
Woodhill	Local	12-Nov-2012	Yes	27	73
Wormwood Scrubs	Local	1-Jun-2009	No	26	71
Wormwood Scrubs	Local	5-Dec-2011	Yes	21	83
Wymott	Training	9-Nov-2009	No	16	95
Wymott	Training	13-Aug-2012	Yes	19	98

Appendix Two
Surveys to be completed during 2014/2015
using the current MQPL questionnaire

Prison	Start date of survey	Type of prison, broad categories
Askham Grange	08-Apr-13	Open
Elmley	08-Apr-13	Local
Swaleside	08-Apr-13	Training
Standford Hill	15-Apr-13	Open
Hollesley Bay	22-Apr-13	Open
Aylesbury	22-Apr-13	Young offender
Nottingham	7-May-13	Local
Durham Male	7-May-13	Local
Sudbury	7-May-13	Open
Wayland	20-May-13	Training
Gartree	4-Jun-13	Training
Norwich	10-Jun-13	Local
Forest Bank	17-Jun-13	Local
Onley	26-Jun-13	Training
Belmarsh	1-Jul-13	Local
Leyhill	8-Jul-13	Open
Bronzefield	15-Jul-13	Women's
Dovegate	29-Jul-13	Training
Holloway	29-Jul-13	Women's
Eastwood Park	5-Aug-13	Women's
New Hall	12-Aug-13	Women's
Foston Hall	12-Aug-13	Women's
Coldingley	19-Aug-13	Training
Leicester	27-Aug-13	Local
Buckley Hall	2-Sep-13	Training
Dartmoor	9-Sep-13	Training
Send	16-Sep-13	Women's
Thameside	23-Sep-13	Local
Kirkham	7-Oct-13	Open
Oakwood	14-Oct-13	Training
East Sutton Park	21-Oct-13	Open
Manchester	Nov-13	Local
Altcourse	4-Nov-13	Local
Everthorpe	18-Nov-13	Training
Wolds	18-Nov-13	Training
Bedford	26-Nov-13	Local
Birmingham	Dec-13	Local
Thorn Cross	2-Dec-13	Open
Deerbolt	9-Dec-13	Young offender

Prison	Start date of survey	Type of prison, broad categories
Lowdham Grange	13-Jan-14	Training
Doncaster	13-Jan-14	Local
Whatton	13-Jan-14	Training
Wealstun Closed	27-Jan-14	Training
Kennet	27-Jan-14	Training
Brixton	3-Feb-14	Training
Winchester	10-Feb-14	Local
Haverigg	24-Feb-14	Training
Channings Wood	24-Feb-14	Training
Aylesbury	May-14	Young offender
Blantyre House	8-Dec-14	Open
Brinsford	06-Oct-14	Young offender
Bristol	24-Mar-14	Local
Bullingdon	29-Sep-14	Local
Bure	19-Jan-15	Training
Cardiff	15-Sep-14	Local
Chelmsford	23-Mar-15	Local
Coldingley	4-Aug-14	Training
Dartmoor	11-Aug-14	Training
Drake Hall	10-Nov-14	Women's
Durham Male	2-Jun-14	Local
Erlestoke	9-Feb-15	Training
Featherstone	17-Mar-14	Training
Feltham	2-Jun-14	Young offender
Ford	24-Mar-14	Open
Full Sutton	1-Mar-14	Dispersal
Grendon	13-Oct-14	Training
Guys Marsh	9-Feb-15	Training
Hatfield	30-Jun-14	Open
High Down	3-Mar-14	Local
Highpoint North	17-Mar-14	Training
Highpoint South	3-Mar-14	Training
Holme House	28-Jul-14	Local
Hull	4-Aug-14	Local
Humber - Everthorpe	12-Jan-15	Training
Humber - Wolds	1-Dec-14	Training
IOW Albany	23-Feb-15	Training
IOW Parkhurst	23-Feb-15	Training
Kirklevington	12-May-14	Open
Leeds	12-Jan-15	Local
Lewes	18-Mar-14	Local
Lindholme	7-Jul-14	Training
Littlehey	5-Jan-15	Young offender

Prison	Start date of survey	Type of prison, broad categories
Long Lartin	May-14	Dispersal
Low Newton	3-Nov-14	Women's
Moorland Closed	7-Jul-14	Training
Northumberland	21-Jul-14	Training
Onley	9-Jun-14	Training
Parc	23-Jun-14	Local
Pentonville	3-Mar-14	Local
Preston	9-Mar-15	Local
Ranby	1-Sep-14	Training
Risley	9-Feb-15	Training
Rochester	19-May-14	Training
Rye Hill	24-Nov-14	Training
Spring Hill	13-Oct-14	Open
Stafford	23-Mar-15	Training
Stocken	17-Nov-14	Training
Stoke Heath	26-Jan-15	Young offender
Swinfen Hall	1-Dec-14	Young offender
The Mount	1-Sep-14	Training
Wandsworth	26-Aug-14	Local
Warren Hill	17-Nov-14	Training
Wymott	9-Mar-15	Training

Appendix Three
Questions from the MQPL questionnaire
regarding history of suicide & self-harm
April 2009 to March 2014

23. **Have you ever self-harmed?**

- No, never self-harmed
- Yes, outside of prison only
- Yes, in prison only
- Yes, outside and in prison

24. **Have you ever attempted suicide?**

- No, never attempted suicide
- Yes, outside of prison only
- Yes, in prison only
- Yes, outside and in prison

25. **Have you ever been on an ACCT (Assessment, Care in Custody and Teamwork plan) or F2052SH (self-harm monitoring form)?**

- No, never on ACCT/ F2052SH
- Yes, in this prison
- Yes, in another prison
- Yes, in this and another prison
- Don't know

Appendix Four
Questions from the MQPL questionnaire
regarding history of suicide & self-harm
April 2014 onwards

27. Have you ever self-harmed?

- No
- Yes, only before I came to this prison this time
- Yes, only since I came to this prison this time
- Yes, both before and since I came to this prison this time

28. Have you ever attempted suicide?

- No
- Yes, only before I came to this prison this time
- Yes, only since I came to this prison this time
- Yes, both before and since I came to this prison this time

29. Have you ever been on an ACCT?

- No
- Yes, only before I came to this prison this time
- Yes, only since I came to this prison this time
- Yes, both before and since I came to this prison this time

30. Have you ever been prescribed anti-depressants?

- No
- Yes, only before I came to this prison this time
- Yes, only since I came to this prison this time
- Yes, both before and since I came to this prison this time

31. Have you ever received treatment from a psychiatrist?

- No
- Yes, only before I came to this prison this time
- Yes, only since I came to this prison this time
- Yes, both before and since I came to this prison this time

Appendix Five

The current MQPL Adult & Young Adult questionnaire Statements listed by dimension

Harmony Dimensions

Entry into Custody

Item no	Item
qq77	I felt extremely alone during my first three days in this prison.
rq1	When I first came into this prison I felt looked after.
rq69	In my first few days in this prison, staff took a personal interest in me.
qq68	When I first came into this prison I felt worried and confused.
rq112	The induction process in this prison helped me to know exactly what to expect in the daily regime and when it would happen.

Respect /courtesy

Item no	Item
rq70	I feel I am treated with respect by staff in this prison.
qq102	This prison is poor at treating prisoners with respect.
rq26	Most staff address and talk to me in a respectful manner.
rq5	Relationships between staff and prisoners in this prison are good.
rq61	Staff speak to you on a level in this prison.
qq38	Staff are argumentative towards prisoners in this prison.
rq16	Personally I get on well with the officers on my wing.
rq84	This prison encourages me to respect other people

Relationships

Item no	Item
rq6	I receive support from staff in this prison when I need it.
rq19	Overall, I am treated fairly by staff in this prison.
rq14	I trust the officers in this prison.
rq74	Staff in this prison often display honesty and integrity.
rq46	This prison is good at placing trust in prisoners.
rq63	I feel safe from being injured, bullied, or threatened by staff in this prison.
rq76	When I need to get something done in this prison I can normally get it done by talking to someone face-to-face

Humanity

Item no	Item
rq48	Staff here treat me with kindness.
rq20	I am treated as a person of value in this prison.
rq22	I feel cared about most of the time in this prison.
rq54	Staff in this prison show concern and understanding towards me.
rq10	I am being looked after with humanity in here.
rq13	Staff help prisoners to maintain contact with their families.
qq101	I am not being treated as a human being in here
qq30	Some of the treatment I receive in this prison is degrading

Decency

Item no	Item
rq128	This is a decent prison.
rq81	I can relax and be myself around staff in this prison.
qq126	Anyone who harms themselves is considered by staff to be more of an attention-seeker than someone who needs care and help.
qq85	Prisoners spend too long locked up in their cells in this prison.
rq113	Prisoners are treated decently in the Care & Separation Unit (segregation) in this prison

Care for the Vulnerable

Item no	Item
rq115	Anyone in this prison on a self-harm monitoring form gets the care and help from staff that they need.
rq97	The prevention of self harm and suicide is seen as a top priority in this prison.
rq125	Victims of bullying get all the help they need to cope.
rq44	This prison is good at providing care to those who are at risk of suicide.
rq119	Bullying behaviour by prisoners is not tolerated in this prison.

Help and Assistance

Item no	Item
rq86	This prison is good at improving the well-being of those who have drug problems
rq106	Wing staff take an interest in helping to sort out my healthcare needs.
rq111	I feel I have been encouraged to address my offending behaviour in this prison.
rq122	Anyone with a drug problem coming to this prison gets the help they need to detox safely.
rq96	In this prison, it is clear to me what I need to do in order to progress/prepare for court.
rq18	I have been helped significantly by a member of staff in this prison with a particular problem.

Professionalism dimensions

Staff Professionalism

Item no	Item
rq7	Staff here treat prisoners fairly when applying the rules.
rq8	Staff here treat prisoners fairly when distributing privileges.
rq9	Privileges are given and taken fairly in this prison.
rq34	Staff in this prison have enough experience and expertise to deal with the issues that matter to me.
rq28	Staff in this prison tell it like it is.
rq24	The rules and regulations are made clear to me.
rq11	Staff carry out their security tasks well in this prison.
rq17	The best way to get things done in this prison is to be polite and go through official channels.
rq36	If you do something wrong in this prison, staff only use punishments if they have tried other options first.

Bureaucratic Legitimacy

Item no	Item
qq58	I have to be careful about everything I do in this prison, or it can be used against me.
qq52	I feel stuck in this system.
qq121	All they care about in this prison is my 'risk factors' rather than the person I really am
qq29	Decisions are made about me in this prison that I cannot understand.
qq71	Decisions are made about me in this prison that I cannot influence.
rq107	When important decisions are made about me in this prison I am treated as an individual, not a number
qq32	To progress in this prison, I have to meet impossible expectations.

Fairness

Item no	Item
rq98	My legal rights as a prisoner are respected in this prison
rq89	The regime in this prison is fair.
qq43	In this prison things only happen for you if your face fits.
qq50	This prison is poor at giving prisoners reasons for decisions.
qq33	In general I think the disciplinary system here is unfair.
rq123	Control and restraint procedures are used fairly in this prison.

Organisation and Consistency

Item no	Item
rq66	This prison is well organised.
rq2	This is a well controlled prison.
rq73	This prison is good at delivering personal safety.
qq40	To get things done in prison, you have to ask and ask and ask.
qq78	You never know where you stand in this prison.
qq110	There is not enough structure in this prison.

Security dimensions

Policing and Security

Item no	Item
qq88	Staff in this prison turn a blind eye when prisoners break the rules.
qq41	Supervision of prisoners is poor in this prison.
qq65	This prison is run by prisoners rather than staff.
qq118	This prison does very little to prevent drugs being smuggled in.
qq45	Staff in this prison are reluctant to challenge prisoners.
qq67	There is a lot of trouble between different groups of prisoners in here.
qq87	In this prison, there is a real 'pecking order' between prisoners.
qq82	This prison has too few staff.
rq72	Staff respond promptly to incidents and alarms in this prison.

Prisoner Safety

Item no	Item
qq90	Generally I fear for my physical safety.
rq31	I feel safe from being injured, bullied or threatened by other prisoners in here.
rq116	I can relax and be myself around other prisoners in this prison.
qq64	In this prison, I have to be wary of everyone around me.
rq4	I have no difficulties with other prisoners in here.

Prisoner Adaptation

Item no	Item
qq92	In this prison, I have to buy and sell things in order to get by.
qq120	I find it hard to stay out of debt in this prison.
qq104	In this prison, you have to be in a group in order to get by.

Drugs and Exploitation

Item no	Item
qq109	Drugs cause a lot of problems between prisoners in here.
qq55	The level of drug use in this prison is quite high.
qq21	There is a lot of threats/bullying in this prison.
qq53	Weak prisoners get badly exploited and victimised in this prison.
qq91	Certain prisoners run things on the wings in this prison.

Conditions and Family Contact Conditions

Conditions

Item no	Item
rq35	This prison provides adequate facilities for me to maintain a presentable appearance.
rq27	I am given adequate opportunities to keep myself clean and decent.
rq103	I am given adequate opportunities to keep my living area clean and decent.
qq56	The quality of my living conditions is poor in this prison.

Family Contact

Item no	Item
rq93	I am able to receive visits often enough in this prison.
rq105	I am able to maintain meaningful contact with my family whilst I am in this prison.
rq94	The length of time for each visit is long enough.

Statements about telephone access (do not contribute to any dimension score)

Item no	Item
rq62	I can stay on the phone long enough when I use it
rq100	I am able to use a phone often enough to call friends and family

Wellbeing and development dimensions

Personal Development

Item no	Item
rq23	My needs are being addressed in this prison.
rq75	I am encouraged to work towards goals/targets in this prison.
rq15	I am being helped to lead a law-abiding life on release in the community.
rq127	Every effort is made by this prison to stop offenders committing offences on release from custody.
rq117	The regime in this prison is constructive.
rq99	My time here seems like a chance to change.
rq42	This regime encourages me to think about and plan for my release.
qq59	On the whole I am doing time rather than using time.

Personal Autonomy

Item no	Item
qq49	I have no control over my day-to-day life in here.
rq124	You can keep your personality in this prison.
Rq114	The regime in this prison allows opportunities for me to think for myself.
qq79	Wherever I am in this prison I still feel confined.

Wellbeing

Item no	Item
qq83	My experience in this prison is painful.
qq80	I feel tense in this prison.
qq57	My experience of imprisonment in this particular prison has been stressful.
qq108	My time in this prison feels very much like a punishment.

Distress

Item no	Item
qq37	I have thought about suicide in this prison.
rq25	I feel I can handle my emotions in here.
qq51	I have problems sleeping at night.

Stand alone (do not contribute to any dimension score)

Item no	Item
rq62	I can stay on the phone long enough when I use it
rq100	I am able to use a phone often enough to call friends and family
qq3	I am a higher security category than I need to be.
qq95	Decisions in this prison are dominated by concerns about security.
qq39	The best way to do your time here is to mind your own business and have as little to do with other prisoners as possible.
qq47	The best way to do your time in here is to stick with a few other people.
qq60	Movements around this prison (including on and off the wings) are over-controlled
qq12	There is nowhere I can go in this prison where I can get away from being observed, assessed and evaluated by staff.

Item no	Item
qq129	Overall, on a scale of 1-10 how would you rate this prison in terms of your overall quality of treatment and conditions (where 1=low & 10=high) Note: scale used is 1-10.