



# **An exploration of delivering screening and brief interventions for women leaving prison, a holistic approach**

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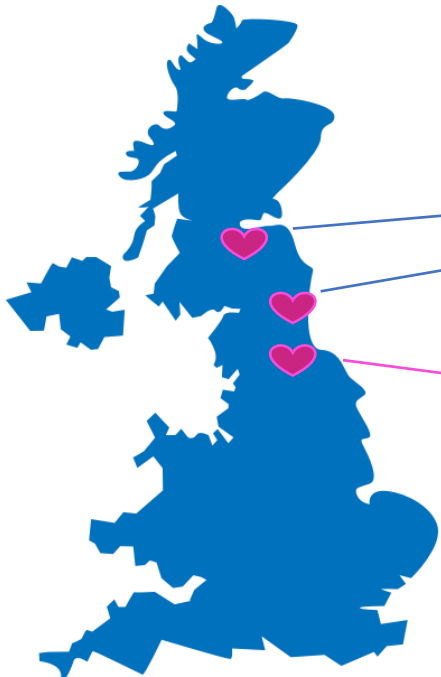
**Dr Jennifer Ferguson**, Teesside University

*Prof Aisha Holloway, Prof Dorothy Newbury-Birch*

**School of Social Sciences, Humanities & Law**

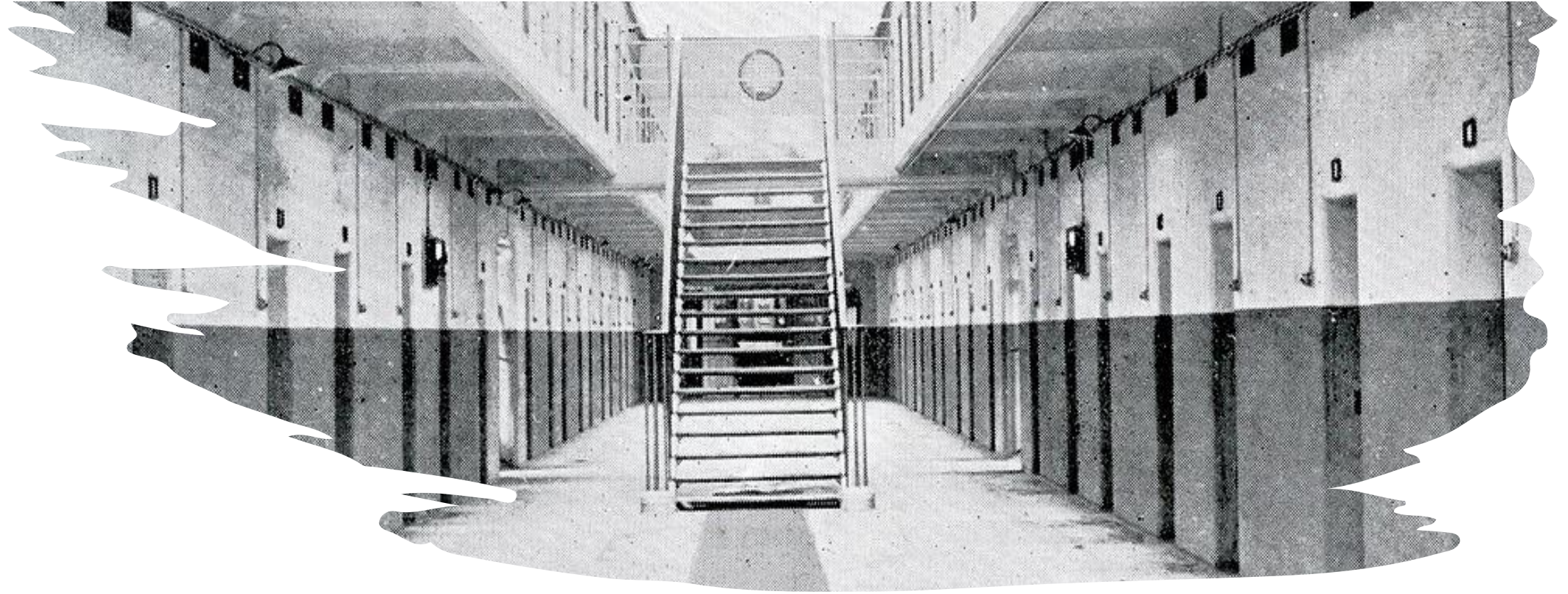
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# How are we exploring ASBI in prisons



- **PRISM-A**, and,
- **APPRIASE** – men on remand
  - Two prisons, HMP Durham, HMP Edinburgh
- **Ferguson PhD** – women in open estate
  - HMP Askham Grange, York





*An exploration of the feasibility and acceptability of  
delivering screening and brief interventions to  
women in prison*



# Background:

- PRISM-A deemed it feasible/acceptable with men – then came APPRAISE.
- But why look at women?
  - Currently 3,641 women in prison compared to 80,000 men (5%)
  - Significantly more females are found to be risky drinkers when they arrive at prison (24% compared to 18% males)
  - More likely to suffer inequalities in society – gendered pains of imprisonment (Crewe et al, 2017)
  - Losing contact, Power, autonomy and control, Mental health/physical wellbeing, Trust/privacy
- Twice as likely to have experienced abuse as a child (53% compared 27% men) (Prison Reform Trust, 2017)
- Attempted suicide (46% compared to 21%) (Prison Reform Trust, 2017)

# Methods:

- **Two systematic reviews were carried out**
  1. *What are the barriers and facilitators to ASBI for women? A systematic review*
  2. *What are the gendered pains of imprisonment for women? A systematic review*
- **Qualitative work within the prison setting**
  - *Interviews with women in prison*
  - *Interviews with staff/stakeholders*
- **Recommendations for a future pilot RTC**

# Findings:

ASBI with women in an open prison setting is both feasible and acceptable.



## How?

- The research highlighted the importance of using the **10 question AUDIT** to establish rapport as well as its main purpose of screening.
- Participants highlighted issues such as **follow up in this vulnerable population,**
- *Probation officers*
- ...and the visual aid used to guide the intervention itself.

*“Screening everyone, I think it should be done. I definitely do. (S001)”*



# Findings:



## When?

- Follow up: shorter than in other studies
- Different purpose other than simply measurement for an RCT
- Timing of the intervention components
- Had to establish WHEN in prison journey

*“They’re like ‘I need help’, by the time they’ve got here they actually know why they do need that help (016)”*



*“This is my final journey (010)”*



# Findings:



# Who?

- **!!** An unexpected finding was that a **uniformed officer** was the most favoured person identified for delivery of the intervention.
- The findings aligned with the already evidenced pains of imprisonment discovered in the systematic review
- ....and **contrasted with current ongoing work in the male estate.**

*“Its like they take a different tablet here (019)”*



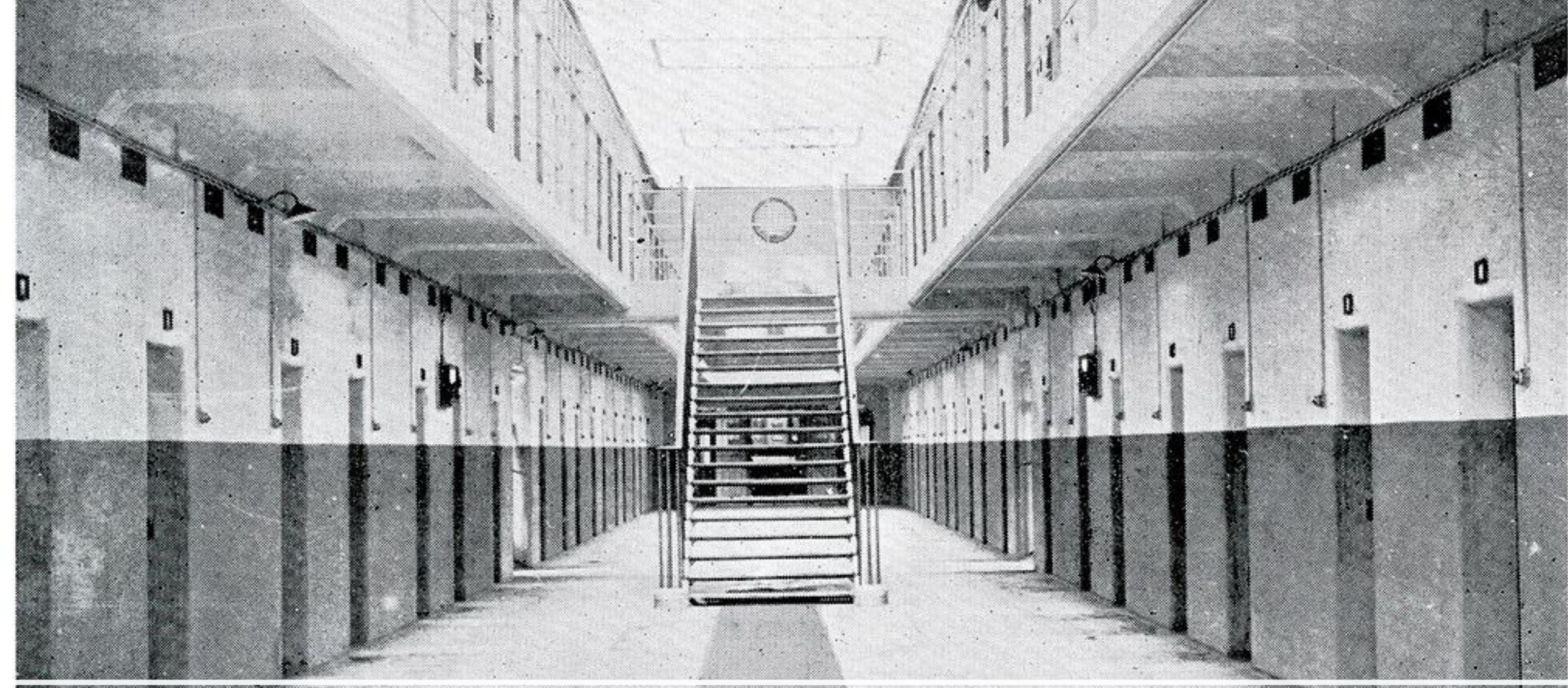


# What's next?

## FUTURE work

- Multicenter RCT – 12 women's prisons in UK
- Including both drugs and alcohol
- Using learning from APPRAISE and PhD for:
  - probation officers
  - Timing of follow up
  - Holistic factors





Thank you

[Jennifer.ferguson@tees.ac.uk](mailto:Jennifer.ferguson@tees.ac.uk)

@DrJFerg