



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

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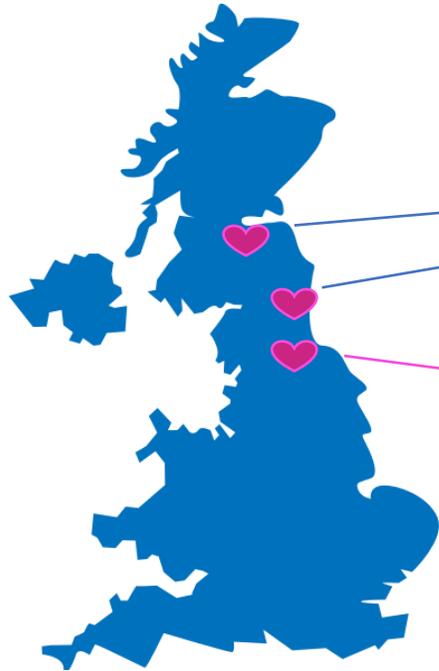
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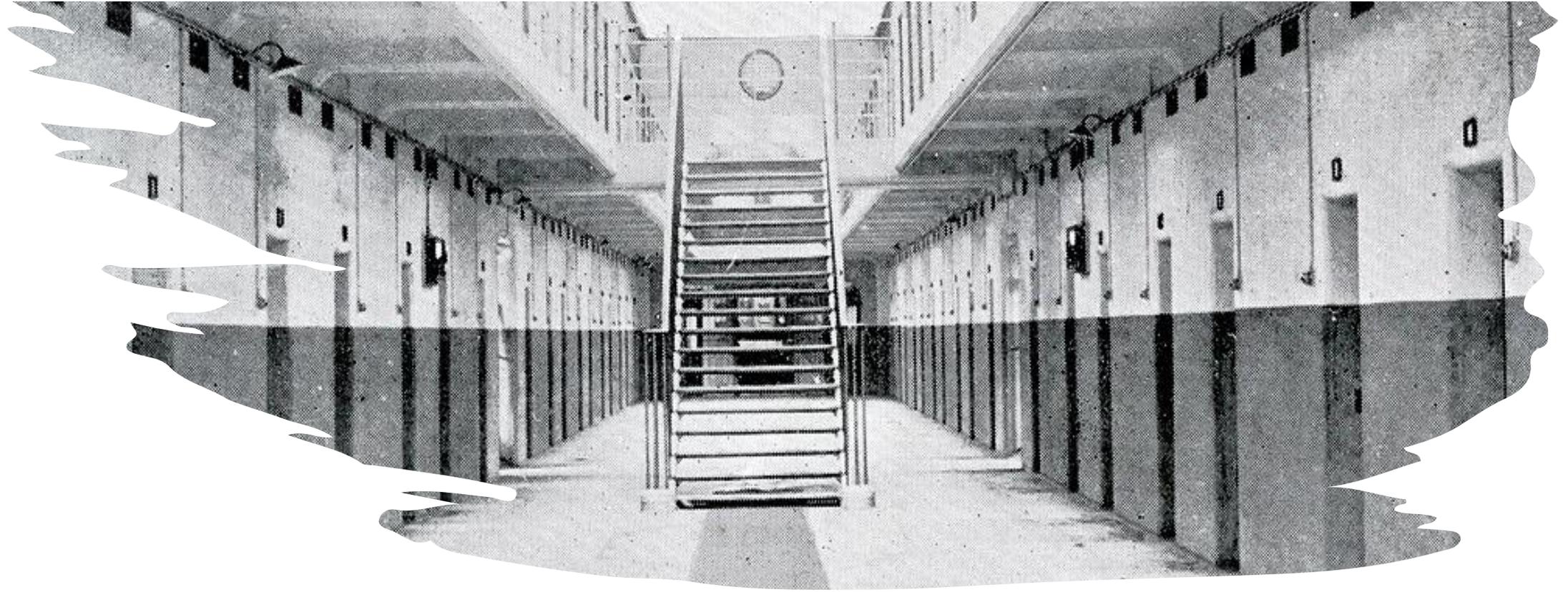
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How are we exploring ASBI in prisons



- **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)”

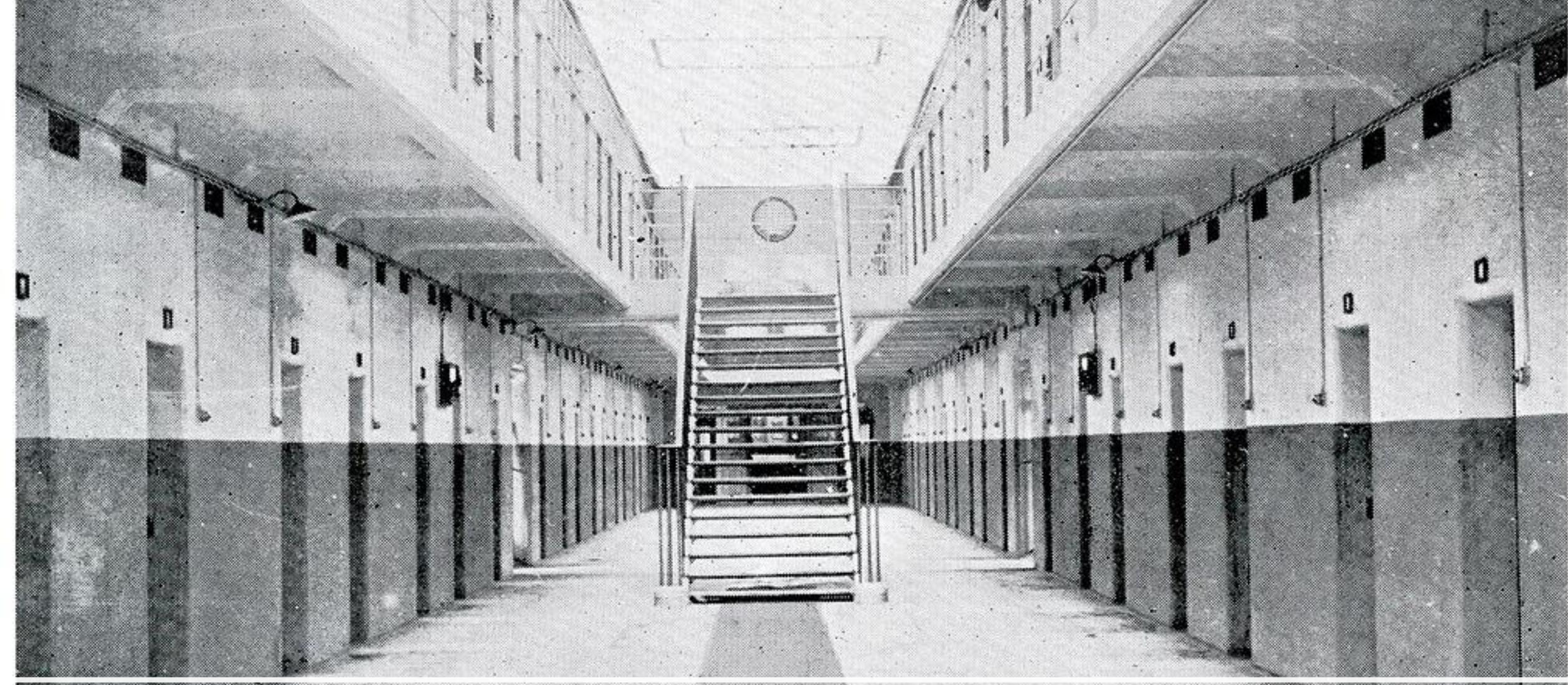


What's next?

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

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