



Ministry of
JUSTICE

**Gender differences in substance
misuse and mental health issues
among prisoners**
Annexes

2013

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Annex A

Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR)¹ tables

All data are self-reported except where indicated.

The statistical significance² ($p < 0.01$) of differences between groups are noted in the tables below using the abbreviations S (statistically significant) and NS (not significant). Totals may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

Table A1: SPCR prisoners: age in years, in six groups, by gender (NS)

Age in years	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18–20	165	13%	9	7%	174	12%
21–24	276	21%	21	16%	297	21%
25–29	288	22%	40	30%	328	23%
30–39	380	29%	37	28%	417	29%
40–45	115	9%	19	14%	134	9%
46+	79	6%	6	5%	85	6%
Total	1,303	100%	132	100%	1,435	100%

Table A2: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – age in years, by gender (NS)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	1,303	29.98	28.00	9.07	49.00	18/67
Female	132	31.17	28.50	8.51	43.00	19/62
Total	1,435	30.09	28.00	9.02	49.00	18/67

Table A3: SPCR prisoners: ethnic background (two groups), by gender (NS)

Ethnic background	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background	202	16%	22	17%	224	16%
White background	1,101	84%	110	83%	1,211	84%
Total	1,303	100%	132	100%	1,435	100%

¹ Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR) is a longitudinal cohort study of up to 3,849 adult prisoners sentenced to between one month and four years in England and Wales in 2005 and 2006. For more information see the main report.

² Using Chi-square tests, Z-tests, and standardised residuals for categorical data, and Mann-Whitney U tests for continuous data.

Table A4: SPCR prisoners: ethnic background (2001 census groupings),³ by gender (NS)

Ethnic background	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White – British	1,041	79.9%	106	80.3%	1,147	80%
White – Irish	22	1.7%	2	1.5%	24	2%
White – Other White background	38	2.9%	2	1.5%	40	3%
Mixed – White and Black Caribbean	28	2.1%	5	3.8%	33	2%
Mixed – White and Black African	7	0.5%	0	0.0%	7	0%
Mixed – White and Asian	8	0.6%	0	0.0%	8	1%
Mixed – Other mixed background	6	0.5%	1	0.8%	7	0%
Asian or Asian British – Indian	15	1.2%	0	0.0%	15	1%
Asian or Asian British – Pakistani	22	1.7%	0	0.0%	22	2%
Asian or Asian British – Bangladeshi	8	0.6%	0	0.0%	8	1%
Asian or Asian British – Other Asian background	6	0.5%	0	0.0%	6	0%
Black or Black British – Caribbean	53	4.1%	8	6.1%	61	4%
Black or Black British – African	31	2.4%	6	4.5%	37	3%
Black or Black British – Other Black background	7	0.5%	1	0.8%	8	1%
Other ethnic groups	11	0.8%	1	0.8%	12	1%
Total	1,303	100%	132	100%	1,435	100%

Table A5: SPCR prisoners: sentence length distribution, by gender (NS)

Sentence length in months	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
LE ⁴ 3	188	14%	15	11%	203	14%
GT 3 to LT 6	538	41%	39	30%	577	40%
GE 6 to LT 12	265	20%	39	30%	304	21%
GE12 or more	312	24%	39	30%	351	24%
Total	1,303	100%	132	100%	1,435	100%

³ No respondents reported being from a Chinese background.

⁴ LE: less than or equal to; GT: greater than; GE: greater than or equal to; LT: less than.

Table A6: SPCR prisoners: index offence,⁵ by gender [of current sentence]

Index offence	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Breach offences ⁶ (NS)	186	14%	20	15%	206	14%
Violence against the person (NS)	149	11%	13	10%	162	11%
Sexual offences (NS)	12	1%	2	2%	14	1%
Burglary (NS)	78	6%	2	2%	80	6%
Robbery (NS)	20	2%	2	2%	22	2%
Theft & handling stolen goods (S)	249	19%	40	30%	289	20%
Fraud & forgery (NS)	31	2%	8	6%	39	3%
Criminal damage (NS)	12	1%	0	0%	12	1%
Drugs offences (NS)	70	5%	14	11%	84	6%
Indictable (excluding motoring) (NS)	67	5%	3	2%	70	5%
Summary (excluding motoring) (NS)	133	10%	11	8%	144	10%
Motoring (S)	240	18%	5	4%	245	17%
Offence not recorded (NS)	56	4%	12	9%	68	5%
Total	1,303	100%	132	100%	1,435	100%

Table A7: SPCR prisoners: previous imprisonment⁷ [prior to current sentence], by gender (NS)

Previous imprisonment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	954	79%	83	71%	1037	78%
No	260	21%	34	29%	294	22%
Total	1214	100%	117	100%	1,331	100%

Table A8: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – number of previous custodial sentences,⁸ by gender [of those with previous custodial sentences] (NS)

Previous custodial sentences	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	954	6.73	5	8.221	150	1/151
Female	83	5.84	3	6.324	38	1/39
Total	1037	6.65	5	8.087	69	1/151

⁵ Main offence for which the respondent was imprisoned.

⁶ Breach of bail includes failing to surrender to bail. Breach of community sentence includes: breach of a combination order, breach of a community order, breach of a community punishment order, breach of a community rehabilitation order, breach of supervision order and breach of a drug treatment and testing order. Breach of suspended sentence includes: breach of suspended sentence and breach of suspended sentence supervision order. Other breach includes: breach of Anti Social Behaviour Order (ASBO), breach of conditional discharge, breach of a curfew order, breach of licence conditions and breach of a restraining order.

⁷ Police National Computer (PNC) data. Not self-reported. Only 1,331 of the 1,435 respondents in Sample 1 were matched to the PNC, and this sub-sample was used for one-year reconviction and criminal histories. See main report for details.

⁸ Police National Computer (PNC) data. Not self-reported.

Table A9: SPCR prisoners: previous cautions⁹ (prior to current sentence), by gender (NS)

Previous cautions	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	670	55%	64	55%	734	55%
No	544	45%	53	45%	597	45%
Total	1,214	100%	117	100%	1,331	100%

Table A10: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – number of previous cautions,¹⁰ by gender [of those reporting previous cautions] (NS)

Number of previous cautions	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	670	1.84	2	1.48	29	1/30
Female	64	1.95	2	1.21	5	1/6
Total	734	1.85	2	1.46	29	1/30

Table A11: SPCR prisoners: previous convictions,¹¹ by gender [prior to current sentence] (S)

Previous convictions	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,150	95%	101	86%	1,251	94%
No	64	5%	16	14%	80	6%
Total	1,214	100%	117	100%	1,331	100%

Table A12: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – number of previous convictions,¹² by gender [of those reporting previous convictions] (NS)

Previous convictions	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	1,156	16.06	13	14.93	208	1/209
Female	101	16.49	13	13.22	89	1/90
Total	1,251	16.09	13	14.81	208	1/209

Table A13: SPCR prisoners: drank alcohol in the year before custody, by gender (S)

Drank alcohol in the year before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,035	80%	85	64%	1,120	78%
No	266	20%	47	36%	313	22%
Total	1,301	100%	132	100%	1,433	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

⁹ Police National Computer (PNC) data. Not self-reported.

¹⁰ Police National Computer (PNC) data. Not self-reported.

¹¹ Police National Computer (PNC) data. Not self-reported.

¹² Police National Computer (PNC) data. Not self-reported.

Table A14: SPCR prisoners: drank alcohol in the four weeks before custody, by gender (S)

Drank alcohol in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	899	87%	64	75%	963	86%
No	136	13%	21	25%	157	14%
Total	1,035	100%	85	100%	1,120	100%

Table A15: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – number of days on which alcohol drunk in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who drank alcohol] (NS)

Number of days on which alcohol drunk	No.	Mean	Median	Std.	Range	Min/Max
				Deviation		
Male	895	14	12	10.365	27	1/28
Female	64	16	15	11.111	27	1/28
Total	959	14	12	10.414	27	1/28

Four respondents did not answer this question.

Table A16: SPCR prisoners: drank alcohol daily in the four weeks before custody, by gender (NS) [of those who drank alcohol]

Drank alcohol daily in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	282	32%	26	41%	308	32%
No	613	68%	38	59%	651	68%
Total	895	100%	64	100%	959	100%

Four respondents did not answer the question.

Table A17: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – number of units consumed by prisoners in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who drank alcohol] (NS)

Units of alcohol consumed	No.	Mean	Median	Std.	Range	Min/Max
				Deviation		
Male	870	15.8	12	14.45	96	1/97
Female	63	16.2	8	21.02	89	1/90
Total	933	15.8	12	14.97	96	1/97

Thirty respondents did not answer this question.

Table A18: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – number of units consumed by prisoners in four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who drank alcohol daily] (NS)

Units of alcohol consumed	No.	Mean	Median	Std.	Range	Min/Max
				Deviation		
Male	274	22	20	17.03	96	1/97
Female	26	24	17	24.97	89	1/90
Total	300	22	20	17.81	96	1/97

Eight respondents did not answer this question.

Table A19: SPCR prisoners: binge drinking among prisoners in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who drank alcohol] (NS)

Binge drinking	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	550	63%	34	54%	584	63%
No	320	37%	29	46%	349	37%
Total	870	100%	63	100%	933	100%

Thirty respondents did not answer this question.

Table A20: SPCR prisoners: need for help with an alcohol problem, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in the year before custody] (NS)

Need help with alcohol problem	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	195	19%	22	26%	217	19%
No	833	81%	63	74%	896	81%
Total	1028	100%	85	100%	1,113	100%

Seven respondents did not answer this question.

Table A21: SPCR prisoners: amount of help required for an alcohol problem, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in the year before custody, and who reported they needed help with an alcohol problem] (NS)

Amount of help required	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A little	80	41%	9	41%	89	41%
A lot	115	59%	13	59%	128	59%
Total	195	100%	22	100%	217	100%

Table A22: SPCR prisoners: need help with an alcohol problem, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Need help with alcohol problem	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	188	21%	20	31%	208	22%
No	704	79%	44	69%	748	78%
Total	892	100%	64	100%	956	100%

Seven respondents did not answer this question

Table A23: SPCR prisoners: amount of help required for an alcohol problem, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in the four weeks before custody, and reported they needed help with an alcohol problem] (NS)

Amount of help required	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
A little	75	40%	8	40%	83	40%
A lot	113	60%	12	60%	125	60%
Total	188	100%	20	100%	208	100%

Table A24: SPCR prisoners: thought their drinking was out of control, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in four weeks before custody] (NS)

Thought their drinking was out of control	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	340	38%	33	52%	373	39%
No/Don't know	559	62%	31	48%	590	61%
Total	899	100%	64	100%	963	100%

Table A25: SPCR prisoners: prospect of not drinking made respondent anxious or worried, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in four weeks before custody] (NS)

Anxious or worried about not drinking	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	226	25%	24	38%	250	26%
No/Don't know	673	75%	40	63%	713	74%
Total	899	100%	64	100%	963	100%

Table A26: SPCR prisoners: ever worried about their drinking, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in four weeks before custody] (NS)

Ever worried about their drinking	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	299	33%	30	47%	329	34%
No/Don't know	600	67%	34	53%	634	66%
Total	899	100%	64	100%	963	100%

Table A27: SPCR prisoners: wished they could stop drinking, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in four weeks before custody] (NS)

Wished they could stop drinking	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	289	32%	26	41%	315	33%
No/Don't know	610	68%	38	59%	648	67%
Total	899	100%	64	100%	963	100%

Table A28: SPCR prisoners: problems with alcohol, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in four weeks before custody] (NS)

Alcohol problems	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	405	45%	38	59%	443	46%
No	494	55%	26	41%	520	54%
Total	899	100%	64	100%	963	100%

Table A29: SPCR prisoners: level of difficulty they would have found stopping drinking, by gender [of those who drank alcohol in four weeks before custody] (NS)

Level of difficulty in stopping drinking	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Easy	583	65%	33	52%	616	64%
Quite difficult/very difficult	243	27%	26	41%	269	28%
Impossible	61	7%	4	6%	65	7%
Don't know	11	1%	1	2%	12	1%
Total	898	100%	64	100%	962	100%

One respondent did not answer this question.

Table A30: SPCR prisoners: use of amphetamines ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used amphetamines	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	527	41%	53	40%	580	41%
No	773	59%	79	60%	852	59%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A31: SPCR prisoners: use of cannabis ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used cannabis	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	938	72%	83	63%	1,021	71%
No	362	28%	49	37%	411	29%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A32: SPCR prisoners: use of crack cocaine ever, by gender (S)

Ever used crack cocaine	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	545	42%	77	58%	622	43%
No	755	58%	55	42%	810	57%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A33: SPCR prisoners: use of cocaine ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used cocaine	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	588	45%	50	38%	638	45%
No	712	55%	82	62%	794	55%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A34: SPCR prisoners: use of ecstasy ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used ecstasy	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	548	42%	47	36%	595	42%
No	752	58%	85	64%	837	58%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A35: SPCR prisoners: use of heroin ever, by gender (S)

Ever used heroin	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	507	39%	72	55%	579	40%
No	793	61%	60	45%	853	60%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A36: SPCR prisoners: use of LSD ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used LSD	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	390	30%	32	24%	422	29%
No	910	70%	100	76%	1,010	71%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A37: SPCR prisoners: use of unprescribed methadone ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used unprescribed methadone	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	255	20%	36	27%	291	20%
No	1,045	80%	96	73%	1,141	80%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A38: SPCR prisoners: use of unprescribed tranquillisers ever, by gender (S)

Ever used unprescribed tranquillisers	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	350	27%	48	36%	398	28%
No	950	73%	84	64%	1,034	72%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A39: SPCR prisoners: use of any drug on list ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used any drug	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,056	81%	102	77%	1,158	81%
No	244	19%	30	23%	274	19%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question

Table A40: SPCR prisoners: last use of any drug, by gender (NS)

When last used drugs	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never	244	19%	30	23%	274	19%
More than a year ago	134	10%	10	8%	144	10%
Between 5 and 52 weeks ago	95	7%	3	2%	98	7%
In the 4 weeks before custody	826	63%	89	67%	915	64%
Total	1,299	100%	132	100%	1,431	100%

Four respondents did not answer this question.

Table A41: SPCR prisoners: injection of illegal drugs, by gender [of those who used illegal drugs in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Injected illegal drugs in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	243	29%	33	37%	276	30%
No	581	71%	56	63%	637	70%
Total	824	100%	89	100%	913	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A42: SPCR prisoners: ever overdosed, by gender [of those who used illegal drugs in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Ever overdosed	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	224	27%	27	30%	251	27%
No	600	73%	62	70%	662	73%
Total	824	100%	89	100%	913	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A43. SPCR prisoners: use of Class A¹³ drugs ever, by gender (NS)

Used Class A drugs ever	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	831	64%	88	67%	919	64%
No	469	36%	44	33%	513	36%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A44. SPCR prisoners: use of Class B and/or C¹⁴ drugs ever, by gender (NS)

Used Class B and/or C drugs ever	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	977	75%	89	67%	1066	74%
No	323	25%	43	33%	366	26%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question

Table A45. SPCR prisoners: use of drugs in the four weeks before custody, by class of drug (NS/S where indicated)

Drug use in four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never used drugs (NS)	244	19%	30	23%	274	19%
No drugs in four weeks (NS)	230	18%	13	10%	243	17%
Class A and B and/or C (NS)	427	33%	49	37%	476	33%
Class A only (S)	137	11%	28	21%	165	12%
Class B and/or Class C only (S)	262	20%	12	9%	274	19%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question

Table A46: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – age in years at first crack cocaine use, by gender [of those who used crack cocaine ever] (NS)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	544	22.31	21	6.58	55	1/56
Female	77	22.08	20	6.64	31	12/43
Total	621	22.28	21	6.58	55	1/56

One respondent did not answer this question.

¹³ Ecstasy, LSD, heroin, crack cocaine, cocaine, and methadone.

¹⁴ Amphetamines, cannabis, and tranquillisers.

Table A47. SPCR prisoners: use of crack cocaine in the year before custody, by gender [of those who used crack cocaine ever] (S)

Used crack cocaine in the year before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	416	76%	72	94%	488	78%
No	129	24%	5	6%	134	22%
Total	545	100%	77	100%	622	100%

Table A48. SPCR prisoners: use of crack cocaine in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who used crack cocaine in the year before custody] (NS)

Used crack cocaine in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	331	80%	64	89%	395	81%
No	85	20%	8	11%	93	19%
Total	416	100%	72	100%	488	100%

Table A49: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – age in years at first heroin use, by gender [of those who used heroin ever] (NS)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	507	21.12	20	5.82	40	8/48
Female	72	21.69	20	7.19	32	11/43
Total	579	21.19	20	6.0	40	8/48

Table A50. SPCR prisoners: use of heroin in the year before custody, by gender [of those who used heroin ever] (NS)

Used heroin in the year before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	416	82%	66	92%	482	83%
No	91	18%	6	8%	97	17%
Total	507	100%	72	100%	579	100%

Table A51: SPCR prisoners: use of heroin in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who used heroin in the year before custody] (NS)

Used heroin in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	374	90%	61	92%	435	90%
No	42	10%	5	8%	47	10%
Total	416	100%	66	100%	482	100%

Table A52: SPCR prisoners: method of heroin use in the four weeks before custody – swallow, by gender [of those who used heroin in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Method of heroin use – swallow	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	370	99%	61	100%	431	99%
No	4	1%	0	%	4	1%
Total	374	100%	61	100%	435	100%

Table A53: SPCR prisoners: method of heroin use in the four weeks before custody – smoke/chase, by gender [of those who used heroin in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Method of heroin use – smoke/chase	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	203	54%	40	66%	243	56%
No	171	46%	21	34%	192	44%
Total	374	100%	61	100%	435	100%

Table A54: SPCR prisoners: method of heroin use in the four weeks before custody – inject, by gender [of those who used heroin in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Method of heroin use – inject	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	202	54%	27	44%	229	53%
No	172	46%	34	56%	206	47%
Total	374	100%	61	100%	435	100%

Table A55: SPCR prisoners: method of heroin use in the four weeks before custody – snort/sniff, by gender [of those who used heroin in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Method of heroin use – snort/sniff	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	2%	0	%	8	2%
No	366	98%	61	100%	427	98%
Total	374	100%	61	100%	435	100%

Table A56: SPCR prisoners: frequency heroin use of in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who used heroin in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Used heroin daily in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	301	80%	55	90%	356	82%
No	73	20%	6	10%	79	18%
Total	374	100%	61	100%	435	100%

Table A57: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – amount (in UK pounds) spent on heroin in four weeks before custody, on days they used heroin, by gender [of those who used heroin in the four weeks before custody, and who recalled how much they spent] (S)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std.	Range	Min/Max
				Deviation		
Male	236	45.81	30.0	47.70	498	2/500
Female	52	61.92	50.0	56.33	390	10/400
Total	288	48.72	40.0	49.65	498	2/500

Six respondents did not answer this question, and 132 gave amount in grammes, whilst nine gave amount in ounces.

Table A58. SPCR prisoners: use of heroin in a prison before, by gender [of those who ever used heroin] (NS)

Used heroin in a prison before	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	276	54%	40	56%	316	55%
No	231	46%	32	44%	263	45%
Total	507	100%	72	100%	579	100%

Table A59. SPCR prisoners: use of heroin in a prison for the first time, by gender [of those who used heroin in a prison before] (S)

Used heroin for the first time in a prison	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	104	38%	4	10%	108	34%
No	172	62%	36	90%	208	66%
Total	276	100%	40	100%	316	100%

Table A60: SPCR prisoners: use of cannabis in the year before custody, by gender [of those who ever used cannabis] (NS)

Used cannabis in the year before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	722	77%	62	75%	784	77%
No	216	23%	21	25%	237	23%
Total	938	100%	83	100%	1,021	100%

Table A61: SPCR prisoners: use of cannabis in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who used cannabis in the year before custody] (NS)

Used cannabis in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	620	86%	45	73%	665	85%
No	101	14%	17	27%	118	15%
Total	721	100%	62	100%	783	100%

One respondent did not answer this question.

Table A62: SPCR prisoners: frequency of use of cannabis in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who used cannabis in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Used cannabis daily in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	321	52%	17	38%	338	51%
No	297	48%	28	62%	325	49%
Total	618	100%	45	100%	663	100%

Table A63: SPCR prisoners: summary statistics – age in years at first cannabis use, by gender [of those who ever used cannabis] (NS)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	936	14.81	14	3.77	44	6/50
Female	83	15.73	14	5.12	31	9/40
Total	1,019	14.89	14	3.90	44	6/50

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A64: SPCR prisoners: need help with a drug problem, by gender (S)

Need help with a drug problem	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	381	29%	65	49%	446	31%
No	920	71%	67	51%	987	69%
Total	1,301	100%	132	100%	1,433	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A65: SPCR prisoners: ever received treatment/counselling for a drug problem, by gender (NS)

Ever received treatment/counselling for a drug problem	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	453	43%	59	58%	512	44%
No	601	57%	43	42%	644	56%
Total	1,054	100%	102	100%	1,156	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A66: SPCR prisoners: received treatment/counselling for a drug problem in the year before custody, by gender [of those who ever received treatment/counselling for a drug problem] (NS)

Received treatment/counselling for a drug problem in the year before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	276	61%	42	71%	318	62%
No	177	39%	17	29%	194	38%
Total	453	100%	59	100%	512	100%

Table A67: SPCR prisoners: received treatment/counselling for a drug problem in the four weeks before custody, by gender [of those who received treatment/counselling for a drug problem in the year before custody] (NS)

Received treatment/counselling for a drug problem in the four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	152	55%	21	50%	173	54%
No	124	45%	21	50%	145	46%
Total	276	100%	42	100%	318	100%

Table A68: SPCR prisoners: risk of anxiety and depression,¹⁵ by drug use in the four weeks before custody (S)

At risk of anxiety and depression	Used drugs in the four weeks before custody		Did not use drugs in the four weeks before custody		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	260	29%	101	20%	361	25%
No	651	72%	406	80%	1,057	75%
Total	260	29%	101	20%	1,418	100%

17 respondents did not answer this question.

Table A69: SPCR prisoners: risk of anxiety and depression, by drug use in the four weeks before custody – females only (NS)

At risk of anxiety and depression	Used drugs in the four weeks before custody		Did not use drugs in the four weeks before custody		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	46	52%	18	43%	64	49%
No	42	48%	24	58%	66	51%
Total	46	52%	18	43%	130	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A70: SPCR prisoners: risk of anxiety and depression, by drug use in the four weeks before custody – males only (S)

At risk of anxiety and depression	Used drugs in the four weeks before custody		Did not use drugs in the four weeks before custody		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	214	26%	83	18%	297	23%
No	609	74%	382	82%	991	77%
Total	823	100%	465	100%	1,288	100%

Fifteen respondents did not answer this question.

¹⁵ See footnote to table A84 for explanation of anxiety and depression scale.

Table A71: SPCR prisoners: ever attempted to take own life, by gender (S)

Ever attempted to take own life	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	279	21%	60	46%	339	24%
No	1,020	79%	71	54%	1,091	76%
Total	1,299	100%	131	100%	1,430	100%

Five respondents did not answer this question.

Table A72: SPCR prisoners: attempted to take own life in the year before custody, by gender [of those who ever made an attempt to take their life] (NS)

Attempted to take own life in year before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	182	66%	32	53%	214	64%
No	94	34%	28	47%	122	36%
Total	276	100%	60	100%	336	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A73: SPCR prisoners: attempted to take own life in the year before custody, by gender [of total sample] (S)

Ever attempted to take own life in year before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	94	7%	28	21%	122	9%
No	1,205	93%	103	79%	1,308	91%
Total	1,299	100%	132	100%	1,430	100%

Five respondents did not answer this question.

Table A74: SPCR prisoners: suicidal thoughts in the four weeks before custody, by gender (S)

Suicidal thoughts in four weeks before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	181	14%	43	33%	224	16%
No	1,119	86%	88	67%	1,207	84%
Total	1,300	100%	131	100%	1,431	100%

Four respondents did not answer this question.

Table A75: SPCR prisoners: deliberately harmed self in any way ever, by gender (S)

Ever harmed self in any way	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	168	13%	38	29%	206	14%
No	1,128	87%	93	71%	1,221	86%
Total	1,296	100%	131	100%	1,427	100%

Eight respondents did not answer this question).

Table A76: SPCR prisoners: at risk of anxiety and/or depression,¹⁶ by gender

	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Anxiety	421	33%	79	61%	500	35%
(N)	1,291		130		1,421	
Depression	475	37%	84	64%	559	39%
(N)	1,298		131		1,429	
Anxiety & depression	297	23%	64	49%	361	25%
(N)	1,289		130		1,419	

Fourteen respondents did not answer the anxiety screening questions, and 6 respondents did not answer the depression screening questions (a total 16 respondents did not answer the combined anxiety and depression screening questions).

Table A77: SPCR prisoners: symptoms indicative of psychosis based on PSQ,¹⁷ by gender (S)

Symptoms indicative of psychosis	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	190	15%	32	25%	222	16%
No	1,086	85%	97	75%	1,183	84%
Total	1,276	100%	129	100%	1,405	100%

Thirty respondents did not answer this question.

Table A78: SPCR prisoners: symptoms indicative of mania, by gender (NS)

Symptoms indicative of mania	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	24	2%	3	2%	27	2%
No	1,270	98%	126	98%	1,396	98%
Total	1,294	100%	129	100%	1,423	100%

Twelve respondents did not answer this question.

Table A79: SPCR prisoners: symptoms indicative of thought insertion, by gender (S)

Symptoms indicative of thought insertion	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	89	7%	22	17%	111	8%
No	1,205	93%	110	83%	1,315	92%
Total	1,294	100%	132	100%	1,426	100%

Nine respondents did not answer this question.

¹⁶ Using the Maudsley Addiction Profile (MAP) screening scale. See main report for details. Anxiety and depression figures were previously published in Cuniffe et al., 2012, with all respondents' scores which reached the appropriate threshold included regardless of missing values. The calculation in this paper used a more conservative approach: excluding respondents with any missing values. This resulted in a base size of 1,419 instead of 1,435 as reported previously.

¹⁷ Psychosis Screening Questionnaire. See main report for details.

Table A80: SPCR prisoners: symptoms indicative of paranoia, by gender (NS)

Symptoms indicative of paranoia	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	245	19%	34	26%	279	19%
No	1,055	81%	98	74%	1,153	81%
Total	1,300	100%	132	100%	1,432	100%

Three respondents did not answer this question.

Table A81: SPCR prisoners: symptoms indicative of strange experiences, by gender (S)

Symptoms indicative of strange experiences	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	257	20%	39	30%	296	21%
No	1,038	80%	93	70%	1,131	79%
Total	1,295	100%	132	100%	1,427	100%

Eight respondents did not answer this question.

Table A82: SPCR prisoners: symptoms indicative of hallucinations, by gender (S)

Symptoms indicative of hallucinations	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	108	8%	23	17%	131	9%
No	1,189	92%	109	83%	1,298	91%
Total	1,297	100%	132	100%	1,429	100%

Six respondents did not answer this question.

Table A83: SPCR prisoners: need help for a mental health or emotional problem, by gender (S)

Need help for a mental health/emotional problem	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	227	18%	64	49%	291	20%
No	1,069	82%	67	51%	1,136	80%
Total	1,296	100%	131	100%	1,427	100%

Eight respondents did not answer this question.

Table A84: SPCR prisoners: amount of help needed for a mental health or emotional problem, by gender (S)

Amount of help needed for a mental health or emotional problem	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
None	1,069	82%	67	51%	1,136	80%
A little	98	8%	23	18%	121	8%
A lot	129	10%	41	31%	170	12%
Total	1,296	100%	131	100%	1,427	100%

Eight respondents did not answer this question.

Table A85: SPCR prisoners: received treatment or counselling for health problems in the 12 months before custody, by gender (NS)

Received treatment or counselling for health problems in the 12 months before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	548	42%	59	45%	607	42%
No	755	58%	73	55%	828	58%
Total	1,303	100%	132	100%	1,435	100%

Table A86: SPCR prisoners: type of treatment or counselling received in 12 months before custody, by gender [of those who received treatment or counselling for health problems in the 12 months before custody.]

Type of treatment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Physical health (NS)	339	62%	25	42%	364	60%
Mental health or emotional (NS)	133	24%	15	25%	148	24%
Or both (S)	74	14%	19	32%	93	15%
Total	546	100%	59	100%	605	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A87: SPCR prisoners: type of treatment or counselling received in 12 months before custody, by gender [of total sample]

Type of treatment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Physical health (NS)	339	26%	25	19%	364	25%
Mental health or emotional (NS)	133	10%	15	11%	148	10%
Or both (S)	207	6%	34	14%	241	6%
No treatment received (NS)	755	58%	73	55%	828	58%
Total	1,301	100%	132	100%	1,433	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A88: SPCR prisoners: type of treatment or counselling received in 12 months before custody, by gender (S)

Type of treatment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Physical health (only)	339	62%	25	42%	364	60%
Mental health or both mental health and physical health problems	207	38%	34	58%	241	40%
Total	546	100%	59	100%	605	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A89: SPCR prisoners: type of treatment or counselling received in 12 months before custody, by gender [of total sample]

Type of treatment	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Physical health (only)	339	26%	25	19%	364	25%
Mental health or both mental health and physical health problems	207	16%	34	26%	241	17%
No treatment received	755	58%	73	55%	828	58%
Total	1,301	100%	132	100%	1,433	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A90: SPCR prisoners: prescribed medication for mental health or emotional problem in 12 months before custody, by gender [of those who received treatment or counselling for a mental health problem or both mental health and physical health problems in the 12 months before custody] (NS)

Prescribed medication for mental health or emotional problem in 12 months before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	150	73%	23	68%	173	72%
No	56	27%	11	32%	67	28%
Total	206	100%	34	100%	240	100%

One respondent did not answer this question.

Table A91: SPCR prisoners: one-year reconviction rate,¹⁸ by gender (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	631	52%	63	54%	694	52%
No	583	48%	54	46%	637	48%
Total	1,214	100%	117	100%	1,331	100%

Table A92: SPCR prisoners: two-year reconviction rate,¹⁹ by gender (NS)

Reconvicted in the two years after custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	800	66%	74	64%	874	66%
No	414	34%	42	36%	456	34%
Total	1,214	100%	116	100%	1,330	100%

¹⁸ Reconviction rates calculated using data from the Police National Computer (PNC), and the Ministry of Justice pre-2011 standard measure of reconviction (for consistency with earlier published findings). See main report for details. Only 1,331 of the 1,435 prisoners in the sample were successfully matched to the Police National Computer (PNC) and were followed for one-year reconviction outcomes. Excludes cautions.

¹⁹ As above. Only 1,330 of the 1,435 prisoners in the sample were successfully matched to the PNC and were followed for two-year reconviction outcomes. Excludes cautions. The reconviction sample differs slightly from the one-year reconviction follow-up because the PNC is constantly updated, meaning that samples can change over time.

Table A93: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by drinking alcohol every day in the four weeks before custody (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Drank alcohol every day in the four weeks before custody		Did not drink alcohol every day in the four weeks before custody		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	183	62%	511	49%	694	52%
No	110	38%	526	51%	636	48%
Total	183	62%	511	49%	1,330	100%

One respondent did not answer this question.

Table A94: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by gender [of those who drank alcohol every day in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	164	61%	19	76%	183	62%
No	104	39%	6	24%	110	38%
Total	268	100%	25	100%	293	100%

Table A95: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by binge-drinking [of those who drank alcohol every day in the four weeks before custody] (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Binge drinker		Not binge drinker		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	300	54%	150	46%	450	51%
No	252	46%	175	54%	427	49%
Total	300	54%	150	46%	877	100%

Table A96: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by binge-drinking [of those who drank alcohol every day in the four weeks before custody] – males only (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Binge drinker		Not binge drinker		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	276	53%	140	47%	416	51%
No	244	47%	158	53%	402	49%
Total	276	53%	140	47%	818	100%

Table A97: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by binge-drinking [of those who drank every day in the four weeks before custody] – females only (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Binge drinker		Not binge drinker		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	24	75%	10	37%	34	58%
No	8	25%	17	63%	25	42%
Total	24	75%	10	37%	59	100%

Table A98: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by gender [of those who used drugs in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	476	62%	54	68%	530	62%
No	297	38%	26	33%	323	38%
Total	773	100%	80	100%	853	100%

Table A99: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by Class A drug use in the four weeks before custody (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Used Class A drugs		Did not use Class A drugs		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	409	68%	285	39%	694	52%
No	191	32%	444	61%	635	48%
Total	409	68%	285	39%	1,329	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A100: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by gender [of those who used Class A drugs in the four weeks before custody] (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	359	67%	50	74%	409	68%
No	173	33%	18	26%	191	32%
Total	532	100%	68	100%	600	100%

Table A101: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by whether at risk of anxiety and depression – females only (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	At risk of anxiety & depression		Not at risk of anxiety & depression		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	37	69%	25	40%	62	53%
No	17	32%	37	60%	54	47%
Total	37	69%	25	40%	116	100%

Table A102: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody by whether at risk of anxiety and depression – males only (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	At risk of anxiety & depression		Not at risk of anxiety & depression		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	158	57%	465	50%	623	52%
No	119	43%	460	50%	579	48%
Total	158	57%	465	50%	1,202	100%

Table A103: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by whether at risk of anxiety – females only (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	At risk of anxiety		Not at risk of anxiety		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	40	59%	22	46%	62	53%
No	28	41%	26	54%	54	47%
Total	40	59%	22	46%	116	100%

Table A104: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by whether at risk of anxiety – males only (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	At risk of anxiety		Not at risk of anxiety		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	210	54%	417	51%	627	52%
No	181	47%	398	49%	579	48%
Total	210	54%	417	51%	1,206	100%

Table A105: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by whether at risk of depression – females only (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	At risk of depression		Not at risk of depression		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	49	66%	13	31%	62	53%
No	25	34%	29	69%	54	47%
Total	49	66%	13	31%	116	100%

Table A106: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody by whether at risk of depression – males only (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	At risk of depression		Not at risk of depression		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	271	61%	358	47%	629	52%
No	175	39%	406	53%	581	48%
Total	271	61%	358	47%	1,210	100%

Table A107: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody by whether help received for mental health or emotional problem in 12 months before custody – females only (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Received help		Did not receive help		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	38	59%	25	47%	63	54%
No	26	26%	28	53%	54	46%
Total	38	59%	25	47%	117	100%

Table A109: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody by whether help received for mental health or emotional problem in 12 months before custody – males only (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Received help		Did not receive help		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	377	54%	254	50%	631	52%
No	326	46%	257	50%	583	48%
Total	377	54%	254	50%	1,214	100%

Table A109: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody by whether help needed for mental health or emotional problem in 12 months before custody – females only (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Needed help		Did not need help		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	36	64%	27	45%	63	54%
No	20	36%	33	55%	53	46%
Total	56	100%	60	100%	116	100%

One respondent did not answer this question.

Table A110: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody by whether help needed for mental health or emotional problem in 12 months before custody – males only (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Needed help		Did not need help		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	128	60%	499	50%	627	52%
No	85	40%	495	50%	580	48%
Total	213	100%	994	100%	1,207	100%

Seven respondents did not answer this question.

Table A111: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by whether psychosis is indicated in the 12 months before custody – females only (NS)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Psychosis indicated		Psychosis not indicated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	20	67%	42	49%	62	54%
No	10	33%	43	51%	53	46%
Total	30	100%	85	100%	115	100%

Two respondents did not answer this question.

Table A112: SPCR prisoners: reconvicted in the year after custody, by whether psychosis is indicated in the 12 months before custody – males only (S)

Reconvicted in the year after custody	Psychosis indicated		Psychosis not indicated		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	114	65%	503	50%	617	52%
No	61	35%	510	50%	571	48%
Total	175	100%	1,013	100%	1,188	100%

Twenty six respondents did not answer this question.

Annex B

Resettlement Survey (RS) Tables

All data self-reported except where indicated.

The statistical significance²⁰ ($p < 0.01$) of differences between groups are noted in the tables below using the abbreviations S (significant) and NS (not significant). Totals may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

The Resettlement Surveys were commissioned by the Home Office in 2001, 2003 and 2004. The first survey was conducted by NFO System Three Social Research, and aimed to establish a baseline level of resettlement activity amongst prisoners. The key aim of the research was to use this baseline data to establish a nationally achievable yet demanding target, in the form of a Key Performance Indicator (KPI), for the Prison Service to meet the resettlement needs of prisoners prior to their discharge from custody (NFO Social Research, 2002, *unpublished*). The research also aimed to: compare the employment and accommodation status of offenders before and after custody; examine the extent to which other social factors, such as family links and drug misuse, impacted on reoffending; and to measure the number of prisoners who received help with their offending behaviour and with resettlement prior to release. A research paper based on the 2001 survey, presenting key resettlement results, was published in 2002 (Niven and Olagundoye, 2002).

In 2003, the Home Office commissioned NFO Social Research to repeat the original survey, resulting in a similar publication of key resettlement results (Niven and Stewart, 2005). The scope of the second survey was to examine if any progress had been made since the previous survey (NFO Social Research, 2003, *unpublished*). A third survey, with the same aims, was conducted in 2004, by TNS Social (previously NFO Social Research) (TNS Social, 2004, *unpublished*).

Data on the living arrangements of prisoners' dependent children from the 2003 and 2004 Resettlement Surveys²¹ were published in the Surveying Prisoner Crime Reduction (SPCR) children and families paper (Williams et al., 2012).

²⁰ Using Chi-square tests, Z-tests, and standardised residuals for categorical data, and Mann-Whitney U tests for continuous data.

²¹ The 2001 survey participants were not asked the relevant questions. Prisoners held in young offenders' institutions (YOI) were excluded from the analysis. Data were not weighted.

Table B1: 2003 RS prisoners: age in years, in six groups

Age in years	No.	%
18–20	101	6%
21–24	400	24%
25–29	378	23%
30–39	501	30%
40–45	116	7%
46+	119	7%
<i>Missing</i>	29	2%
Total	1,644	100%

Table B2: 2003 RS prisoners: ethnic background (two categories)

Ethnic background	No.	%
Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background	244	15%
White background	1,400	85%
Total	1,644	100%

Table B3: 2003 RS prisoners: had dependent children under 18 years, by gender [of total sample] (NS)

Dependent children under 18 years	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	688	47%	93	50%	781	48%
No	769	53%	92	50%	861	52%
Don't know	2	0%	0	0%	2	<1%
Total	1,459	100%	185	100%	1,644	100%

Table B4: 2003 RS prisoners: living with their dependent children under 18 years before custody, by gender [of those with dependent children] (S)

Living with dependent children under 18 years	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	307	45%	58	62%	365	47%
No	381	55%	35	38%	416	53%
Total	688	100%	93	100%	781	100%

Table B5: 2003 RS prisoners: dependent children now living with partner, by gender [of those living with dependent children before custody] (S)

With respondent's partner	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	261	90%	12	21%	273	79%
No	28	10%	44	79%	72	21%
Total	289	100%	56	100%	345	100%

20 respondents did not answer this question.

Table B6: 2003 RS prisoners: dependent children now living with other family members, by gender [of those living with dependent children before custody] (S)

With other family members	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	34	12%	42	75%	76	22%
No	255	88%	14	25%	269	78%
Total	289	100%	56	100%	345	100%

20 respondents did not answer this question.

Table B7: 2003 RS prisoners: dependent children now living in local authority care, by gender [of those living with dependent children before custody] (NS)

Local authority care	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	<1%	2	4%	4	<1%
No	287	99%	54	96%	341	99%
Total	289	100%	56	100%	345	100%

20 respondents did not answer this question.

Table B8: 2003 RS prisoners: lived alone with their dependent children before custody, by gender [of those living with dependent children before custody] (S)

Lived alone with their dependent children before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	26	8%	30	52%	56	15%
No	281	92%	28	48%	309²²	85%
Total	307	100%	58	100%	365	100%

Table B9: 2004 RS prisoners: age in years, in six groups

Age in years	No.	%
18–20	63	4%
21–24	375	23%
25–29	405	25%
30–39	538	33%
40–45	128	8%
46+	131	8%
<i>Missing</i>	8	<1%
Total	1,648	100%

Table B10: 2004 RS prisoners: ethnic background (two categories)

Ethnic background	No.	%
Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background	225	14%
White background	1,423	86%
Total	1,648	100%

²² Counting those who did not report living with anyone else other than their dependent children. 'No' may include those who may not have answered this question if asked directly. Data quality issues may be present.

Table B11: 2004 RS prisoners: dependent children under 18 years, by gender (NS)

Had dependent children under 18 years	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	684	47%	108	54%	792	48%
No	762	53%	91	46%	853	51%
Don't know	3	<1%	0	0%	3	<1%
Total	1,449	100	199	100%	1,648	100%

Table B12: 2004 RS prisoners: living with their dependent children under 18 years, by gender [of those with dependent children] (S)

Lived with their dependent children under 18 years	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	295	43%	63	58%	358	45%
No	389	57%	45	42%	434	55%
Total	684	100%	108	100%	792	100%

Table B13: 2004 RS prisoners: dependent children now living with partner, by gender [of those living with dependent children before custody] (S)

With respondent's partner	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	265	94%	15	27%	280	79%
No	18	6%	41	73%	59	21%
Total	283	100%	56	100%	339	100%

19 respondents did not answer this question.

Table B14: 2004 RS prisoners: dependent children now living with other family members, by gender [of those living with dependent children before custody] (S)

With other family members	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	27	10%	43	77%	70	21%
No	256	90%	13	23%	269	79%
Total	283	100%	56	100%	339	100%

19 respondents did not answer this question.

Table B15: 2004 RS prisoners: dependent children now living in local authority care, by gender [of those living with dependent children before custody] (NS)

In local authority care	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	1%	1	2%	4	1%
No	280	99%	55	98%	335	99%
Total	283	100%	56	100%	339	100%

19 respondents did not answer this question.

Table B16: 2004 RS prisoners: lived alone with their dependent children before custody, by gender [of those living with dependent children before custody] (S)

Lived alone with their dependent children before custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	4%	22	35%	34	9%
No	283	96%	41	65%	324 ²³	91%
Total	295	100	63	100	358	100

In order to explore reconviction outcomes after release from prison, all participants in each survey were matched to the Police National Computer (PNC), and a combined sample (RS combined sample) was created with a total of 4,898 (weighted and unweighted base size) participants, resulting in a study on the factors linked to reoffending (May et al., 2008). Data were weighted to ensure that the sample was representative after matching to the PNC.

Table B17: RS combined prisoners: prison type

Type of establishment	No.	%
Adult female	376	8%
Male young persons	865	18%
Adult male	3,658	75%
Total	4,898	100%

Prisoners held in Young Offenders' Institutions (YOI) (shown as "Male young persons" above), were removed from the analysis, because of differing routines in these establishments. This resulted in a final weighted (and unweighted) base of 4,034 participants.

Table B18: RS combined prisoners: age in years, in six groups

Age in years	No.	%
18–20	63	2%
21–24	915	23%
25–29	1,071	27%
30–39	1,359	34%
40–45	324	8%
46+	301	8%
Total	4,034	100%

Table B19: RS combined prisoners: ethnic background (two categories)

Ethnic background	No.	%
Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic Background (BAME)	551	14%
White background	3,483	86%
Total	4,034	100%

²³ Counting those who did not report living with anyone else other than their dependent children. 'No' may include those who may not have answered this question if asked directly. Data quality issues may be present.

This RS combined sample was also used to investigate whether there were differences in²⁴ the proportions of male and female prisoners: visited by partner and/or family; attending accredited drugs programmes; and receiving treatment in custody for drug and/or alcohol problems.

Table B20: RS combined prisoners: visited by partner and/or family in custody, by gender (NS)

Visited by partner and/or family in custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2,421	66%	229	61%	2,650	66%
No	1,237	34%	147	39%	1,384	34%
Total	3,658	100%	376	100%	4,034	100%

Table B21 RS combined prisoners: attended accredited drugs programmes in custody, by gender (S)

Attended accredited drugs programme in custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	932	25%	138	37%	1,070	27%
No	2,726	75%	238	63%	2,964	73%
Total	3,658	100%	376	100%	4,034	100

Table B22: RS combined prisoners: received treatment for drugs or alcohol in custody, by gender (S)

Received treatment for drugs or alcohol in custody	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,211	33%	197	52%	1,408	35%
No	2,447	67%	179	48%	2,626	65%
Total	3,658	100%	376	100%	4,034	100

²⁴ Prisoners held in young offenders' institutions (YOI) were excluded from the analysis. Not all participants could be matched to the PNC. Data were weighted to account for resulting biases. See May et al. (2008) for details.

Annex C

Offender Management Community Cohort Study (OMCCS) tables

The Offender Management Community Cohort Study (OMCCS) is a multi-methods study which employs a longitudinal survey and administrative data to track a cohort of adult offenders who commenced a community order between October 2009 and December 2010.

The original aims of the research were to assess the role of interventions in reducing offending behaviour, and to evaluate aspects of offender management.

To deliver these aims, the study draws together:

- Data from a longitudinal survey of offenders commencing Community Orders in England and Wales;
- Centrally held administrative data (Form 20²⁵, IAPS²⁶, OASys²⁷); and
- A range of administrative data from ten Probation Trusts' case management systems.

The face-to-face survey of offenders was designed to capture detailed characteristics at the baseline and identify changes in these over time, and included:

- Detailed personal characteristics and background;
- Dynamic factors that might affect likelihood of reoffending, including accommodation, work and training, health and wellbeing, family relationships and drug and alcohol use;
- Pro-criminal attitudes, and those towards the sentence and the practitioners delivering it;
- Offenders' experiences of the different interventions in their sentence and their assessment of their effectiveness;
- Offenders' own accounts of events including breaching the rules of sentences or reoffending; and
- Aims, aspirations, needs and sources of assistance.

²⁵ Community commencements (Form 20): caseload monitoring tool.

²⁶ Accredited programmes software (IAPS).

The survey was designed to concentrate resources on a group of offenders who had been subject to more than the minimum level of ‘treatment’ in order to improve the accuracy of estimates in relation to particular interventions within the Offender Management Model. To this end, offenders who fell within the lowest ‘tier’ of management in the NOMS framework were excluded on the grounds that this group would have the lightest contact with an Offender Manager.

The data presented are based on an interim dataset of the survey responses from the ‘start of order’ baseline interviews. The figures may change when the data are finalised. A total of 2,595 interviews are included in the Wave 1 dataset, representing a response rate of 39 per cent. The results have been weighted to be nationally representative for offenders at tier 2 and above. This resulted in a final weighted (and unweighted) base of 2,595 participants.

The statistical significance²⁸ ($p < 0.01$) of differences between groups are noted in the tables below using the abbreviations S (statistically significant) and NS (not significant). Totals may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

Table C1: OMCCS offenders: age in years, in six groups, by gender (NS)

Age in years	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
18–20	350	16%	54	13%	404	16%
21–24	391	18%	67	16%	458	18%
25–29	382	18%	67	16%	449	17%
30–39	600	28%	125	30%	725	28%
40–45	244	11%	63	15%	307	12%
46+	212	10%	40	10%	252	10%
Total	2,179	100%	416	100%	2,595	100%

Table C2: OMCCS offenders: ethnic background (two groups), by gender (NS)

Ethnic background	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic (BAME) background	289	13%	40	10%	329	13%
White background	1,888	87%	374	90%	2,262	87%
Total	2,177	100%	414	100%	2,591	100%

Four respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

²⁷ The probation service’s common assessment tool: Offender Assessment System (OASys).

²⁸ Using Chi-square tests, Z-tests, and standardised residuals for categorical data, and Mann-Whitney U tests for continuous data.

Table C3: OMCCS offenders: use of any drugs ever, by gender (S)

Ever used any drug	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,736	80%	301	73%	2,038	79%
No	442	20%	113	27%	555	21%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C4: OMCCS offenders: use of heroin ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used heroin	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	553	25%	122	29%	675	26%
No	1,625	75%	293	71%	1,918	74%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C5: OMCCS offenders: use of methadone (not prescribed to respondent) ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used unprescribed methadone	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	352	16%	69	17%	421	16%
No	1,826	84%	345	83%	2,171	84%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C6: OMCCS offenders: use of other opiates ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used other opiates	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	423	19%	79	19%	502	19%
No	1,754	81%	336	81%	2,090	81%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C7: OMCCS offenders: use of crack cocaine ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used crack cocaine	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	622	29%	122	29%	744	29%
No	1,556	71%	292	71%	1,848	71%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C8: OMCCS offenders: use of cocaine powder ever, by gender (S)

Ever used cocaine powder	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,085	50%	151	36%	1,236	48%
No	1,093	50%	264	64%	1,357	52%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C9: OMCCS offenders: use of amphetamines (not prescribed to respondent) ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used unprescribed amphetamines	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	791	36%	138	33%	929	36%
No	1,386	64%	277	67%	1,663	64%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C10: OMCCS offenders: use of cannabis ever, by gender (S)

Ever used cannabis	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,600	73%	257	62%	1,856	72%
No	578	27%	158	38%	736	28%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C11: OMCCS offenders: use of ecstasy ever, by gender (S)

Ever used ecstasy	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	905	42%	121	29%	1,026	40%
No	1,273	58%	294	71%	1,567	60%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C12: OMCCS offenders: use of hallucinogens ever, by gender (S)

Ever used hallucinogens	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	669	31%	76	18%	745	29%
No	1,509	69%	339	82%	1,848	71%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C13: OMCCS offenders: use of benzos ever, by gender (NS)

Ever used benzos	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	505	23%	103	25%	608	23%
No	1,673	77%	312	75%	1,985	77%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C14: OMCCS offenders: use of solvents ever, by gender (S)

Ever used solvents	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	429	20%	58	14%	487	19%
No	1,749	80%	356	86%	2,105	81%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C15: OMCCS offenders: use of any other drugs ever, by gender (S)

Ever used any other drug	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	139	6%	14	3%	153	6%
No	2,039	94%	401	97%	2,440	94%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C16: OMCCS offenders: never used drugs, by gender (S)

Never used drugs	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	442	20%	113	27%	555	21%
No	1,736	80%	301	73%	2,038	79%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C17: OMCCS offenders: use of Class A drugs ever, by gender (S)

Ever used Class A drugs	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,342	62%	227	55%	1,569	61%
No	836	38%	188	45%	1,024	39%
Total	2,178	100%	415	100%	2,593	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question

Table C18: OMCCS offenders: use of Class B and/or C drugs ever, by gender (S)

Ever used Class B and/or C drugs	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,631	75%	278	67%	1,909	74%
No	547	25%	136	33%	683	26%
Total	2,178	100%	414	100%	2,592	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C19: OMCCS offenders: last use of any drug, by gender

When last used drugs	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never (S)	442	20%	113	27%	555	21%
More than a year ago (NS)	522	24%	105	25%	627	24%
Between 5 and 52 weeks ago (NS)	376	17%	64	15%	440	17%
In the last 4 weeks (NS)	838	38%	132	32%	970	37%
Total	2,178	100%	414	100%	2,592	100%

Three respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C20: OMCCS offenders: consumed alcohol in last four weeks, by gender (S)

Consumed alcohol in last four weeks	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,540	71%	253	61%	1,793	69%
No	639	29%	162	39%	800	31%
Total	2,179	100%	415	100%	2,594	100%

Two respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C21: OMCCS offenders: consumed alcohol everyday in last four weeks, by gender (NS)

Consumed alcohol everyday in last four weeks	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	209	14%	45	18%	254	14%
No	1,331	86%	207	82%	1,538	86%
Total	1,540	100%	252	100%	1,792	100%

Two respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C22: OMCCS offenders: summary statistics – number of days on which alcohol was drunk in the last four weeks, by gender (NS)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std.	Range	Min/Max
				Deviation		
Male	2,179	10.05	6.00	9.21	27	1–28
Female	416	10.54	5.00	10.07	27	1–28
Total	2,595	10.12	6.00	9.33	27	1–28

Two respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C23: OMCCS offenders: summary statistics – number of alcohol units drunk per day in the last four weeks (S)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	2,179	11.44	8.00	10.11	89	1–90
Female	416	9.31	6.00	8.95	59	1–60
Total	2,595	11.14	8.00	9.98	89	1–90

Thirty-two respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C24: OMCCS offenders: considered their drinking to be out of control in the last four weeks, by gender (NS)

Considered drinking to be out of control in the last four weeks	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never or almost never	1,128	73%	170	67%	1,298	72%
Sometimes	212	14%	39	15%	250	14%
Often	87	6%	16	6%	103	6%
Always or nearly always	112	7%	28	11%	140	8%
Total	1,538	100%	253	100%	1,791	100%

Two respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table C25: OMCCS offenders: wished to stop drinking in the last four weeks, by gender (NS)

Wished to stop drinking in the last four weeks	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never or almost never	1,061	69%	158	62%	1,219	68%
Sometimes	199	13%	29	12%	229	13%
Often	104	7%	28	11%	131	7%
Always or nearly always	175	11%	38	15%	213	12%
Total	1,539	100%	253	100%	1,792	100%

One respondent (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Annex D

Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) tables

Also known as the Crime and Justice Survey (CJS)

All data self-reported.

The statistical significance²⁹ ($p < 0.01$) of differences between groups are noted in the tables below using the abbreviations S (statistically significant) and NS (not significant). Totals may not add up to 100% because of rounding.

The 2003 Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) was commissioned by the Home Office with the aim of measuring prevalence of offending and drug use in the general population of England and Wales. The survey was developed in response to a gap in knowledge of the nature and level of offending amongst the general population, compared with the offending of convicted offenders (Hamlyn et al., 2003).

The 2003 OCJS data is stored in the UK Data Archive³⁰ as Study Number **5248**. The core representative sample of 6,892 ten to 65/66³¹ year olds living in households in England and Wales was used for this analysis. Details on the questionnaire and the sampling methodology are available in the Technical Report (Hamlyn et al., 2003).

For the purposes of this analysis, 10–17-year-olds were removed from the dataset. This allowed the adult SPCR sample to be more effectively compared with the adult general population sample. Note, however, that the distribution of ages differed between the two samples – the OCJS participants³² were older, on average, than SPCR participants (mean 37 years, compared with 30). The proportion of women in each sample also differed – women made up approximately 9% of the SPCR representative sample compared with around 51% of the OCJS 2003 core sample. These and other factors mean that the results are not directly comparable.

Data were weighted according to the Economic and Social Research Service (ESRC) User Guide. Unweighted base: 7,376.

²⁹ Using Chi-square tests, Z-tests, and standardised residuals for categorical data, and Mann-Whitney U tests for continuous data.

³⁰ See: <http://data-archive.ac.uk/>

³¹ 66-year-olds were retained if they had been recruited as 65-year-olds.

Table D1: OCJS participants: age in years, in six groups

Age in years	No.	%
18–20	510	6%
21–24	676	8%
25–29	892	10%
30–39	2,153	25%
40–45	1,153	13%
46+	3,254	38%
Total	8,639	100%

Table D2: OCJS participants: ethnic background (two categories)

Ethnicity	No.	%
Black, Asian, or Minority Ethnic Background (BAME), or unknown ³³	773	9%
White background	7,866	91%
Total	8,639	100%

Table D3: OCJS respondents: use of amphetamines ever, by gender (S)

Ever used amphetamines	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	586	14%	377	9%	963	11%
No	3,669	86%	3,973	91%	7,642	89%
Total	4,255	100%	4,350	100%	8,605	100%

35 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D4: OCJS respondents: use of cannabis ever, by gender (S)

Ever used cannabis	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,552	37%	1,166	27%	2,718	32%
No	2,696	63%	3,183	73%	5,879	68%
Total	4,247	100%	4,350	100%	8,597	100%

42 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D5: OCJS respondents: use of cocaine ever, by gender (S)

Ever used cocaine	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	414	10%	216	5%	630	7%
No	3,843	90%	4,145	95%	7,988	93%
Total	4,257	100%	4,360	100%	8,617	100%

25 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

³² With 10 to 17 year-olds removed.

³³ One respondent reported "Don't know".

Table D6: OCJS respondents: use of crack ever, by gender (S)

Ever used crack	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	59	1%	29	1%	88	1%
No	4,197	99%	4,328	99%	8,525	99%
Total	4,256	100%	4,357	100%	8,613	100%

27 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D7: OCJS respondents: use of ecstasy ever, by gender (S)

Ever used ecstasy	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	411	10%	242	6%	653	8%
No	3,841	90%	4,114	94%	7,955	92%
Total	4,253	100%	4,356	100%	8,608	100%

33 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D8: OCJS respondents: use of heroin ever, by gender (S)

Ever used heroin	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	58	1%	19	<1%	78	1%
No	4,198	99%	4,339	99%	8,537	99%
Total	4,256	100%	4,358	100%	8,615	100%

26 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D9: OCJS respondents: use of LSD/acid/mushrooms ever, by gender (S)

Ever used LSD/acid/mushrooms	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	469	11%	240	6%	709	8%
No	3,786	89%	4,112	94%	7,898	92%
Total	4,255	100%	4,351	100%	8,606	100%

35 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D10: OCJS respondents: use of amyl nitrate ever, by gender (S)

Ever used amyl nitrate	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	560	13%	295	7%	855	10%
No	3,691	87%	4,054	93%	7,745	90%
Total	4,251	100%	4,349	100%	8,600	100%

40 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D11: OCJS respondents: use of glues ever, by gender (S)

Ever used glues	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	185	4%	90	2%	274	3%
No	4,070	96%	4,268	98%	8,337	97%
Total	4,255	100%	4,357	100%	8,612	100%

29 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D12: OCJS respondents: use of any drug ever, by gender (S)

Ever used any drug	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1,639	39%	1,245	29%	2,884	34%
No	2,603	61%	3,091	71%	5,693	66%
Total	4,242	100%	4,336	100%	8,578	100%

60 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D13: OCJS respondents: use of Class A drugs ever, by gender (S)

Ever used Class A drugs	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	683	16%	411	9%	1,094	13%
No	3,566	84%	3,938	91%	7,504	87%
Total	4,249	100%	4,349	100%	8,598	100%

43 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D14: OCJS respondents: use of cannabis in the four weeks before interview, of those who reported taking cannabis ever, by gender (S)

Used cannabis in the four weeks before interview	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	347	22%	176	15%	595	19%
No	1,202	78%	990	85%	2,192	81%
Total	1,549	100%	1,166	100%	2,715	100%

Five respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D15: OCJS respondents: summary statistics – age in years of first cannabis use, by gender [of those who ever used cannabis] (NS)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	1,496	19.86	18.00	6.46	52	8–50
Female	1,134	20.10	18.00	6.42	47	9–56
Total	2,630	19.96	18.00	6.44	52	8–50

71 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D16: OCJS respondents: summary statistics – age in years of first crack cocaine use, by gender [of those who ever used crack cocaine] (NS)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	55	24.92	24.00	7.40	36	14–50
Female	29	23.21	20.29	7.27	25	13–38
Total	83	24.33	23.47	7.35	37	13–50

6 respondents (unweighted data) did not answer this question.

Table D17: OCJS respondents: summary statistics – age in years of first heroin use, by gender [of those who ever used heroin] (NS)

Gender	No.	Mean	Median	Std. Deviation	Range	Min/Max
Male	58	22.55	20.00	7.47	36	14–50
Female	19	21.32	20.49	6.05	26	13–39
Total	78	22.24	20.00	7.13	37	13–50