



PC-CP

Questionnaire on Mental Health Disorders and Disabilities of Persons in Penal Detention and under Probation Supervision

PC-CP Working Group

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Preliminary findings of the questionnaires

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Mental health in prison and probation

Summary



1. RANGE OF RESPONSES

- Overall number of responses



2. INITIAL FINDINGS

- First analysis of the responses received by members states



3. SUMMARY

- Highlights and interesting practices



4. NEXT STEPS

- Analyzing qualitative information and full report





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Initial findings



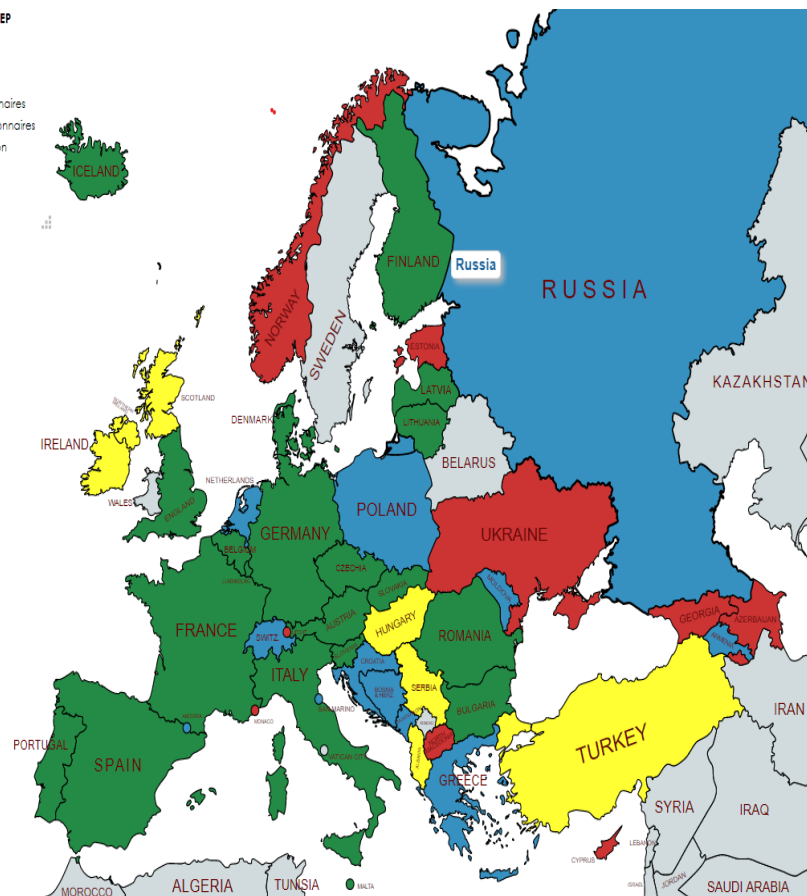
Mental
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Table 1 – Response

	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Probation Services</i>
<i>Number of Total Returns</i>	Note: Germany sent 10 different responses (out of a possible 16), Spain sent 2	Note: Germany sent 11 different responses (out of a possible 16), Belgium sent 3 and Spain sent 2. The UK sent 3/4.
	Thus, there was a possibility of 67 'Response Units'	Thus, there was a possibility of 67 'Response Units'
	Data is reported from 42 out of a possible 67 'response units'	Data is reported from 42 out of a possible 67 'response units'
<i>% Overall Response</i>	63%	63%

The Council of Europe/CEP
 Survey: mental health in
 prisons and probation
 response rate

- Received no questionnaires
- Received both questionnaires
- Received the Probation questionnaire only
- Received the Prison questionnaire only





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Table 2 – Receiving mental health awareness training

	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Probation Services</i>
<i>Number receiving training</i>	31	14
<i>No. of Valid responses</i>	42	38
<i>% 'Yes' training received*</i>	73.8%	37%
<i>Range</i>	N/A	N/A



- In prison, many countries provide training for staff in the area of mental health, mostly raising awareness training activities but also specialized training for diagnose and treatment



- Clearly half the proportion trained in probation compared to prison (74% vs 37%)



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Table 3 – Total budget for mental health expressed per head of prison/probation population

	Prisons	Probation Services
No of valid responses	4	29
		22 = unknown 7 = other (listed below)
List budgets for all replying countries	1. Iceland - 450,000 Euros 2. Malta - 1,5 Million Euros 3. The Netherlands - 15,5 Million Euros 4. Finland - 20 Million Euros	1. Baden-Wurttemberg (Germany): 12,50 Euro per employee per year 2. Iceland: 450,000 euros 3. Albania: No budget 4. Ireland: No budget 5. Malta: No budget 6. Northern Ireland: No budget 7. Slovakia: No budget



- Four countries presented estimated budget for the treatment of mental health disorders in prison
- Most of the rest mentioned that the budget for this area is included in the general budget



- Only two services knew anything about the costs of treating mental health disorders in probation



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Table 4 – Estimation of Prevalence of mental health disorders in Prisons and Probation



- Range – 0% - 80%
- It was not a consensual topic, since it depends on the definition of mental health disorders and disabilities

Prisons

No of valid responses

26 (61.9%)

List estimates by
Country/Jurisdiction

Andorra- 20%; Armenia- 12%; Bulgaria- 0,36%; Croatia- 10/80%; Czech Republic- 60%; Finland- 65%; France- 6/24%; Greece- 9%; Iceland- 15%; 10%- Lithuania- 10%; Latvia- 38%; Luxemburg- 15%; Malta- 20%; Montenegro- 65%; Portugal- 2%; Romania- 16%; Russia- 8%; San Marino- 0%; Slovenia- 5-13%; Spain- 4%; Spain- Catalonia- 19%; Sweden- 46%; DE- NI- 30%; DE-SH- 20%; England - 78%

Probation

No of valid
responses

21 (50%)

List estimates by
Country/Jurisdiction

Austria: 2.5% received a forensic order ; Belgium (French speaking): 30%; Belgium (German speaking): 8%; Catalonia: 7%; Czech: 11.6%; Denmark: 50%; England: 11%; Brandenburg (Germany): 50-60%; Hessen (Germany): 15%; Niedersachsen (Germany): 20%; Nordrhein-Westfalen (Germany): 13%; Hungary: 13.55%; Iceland: 15%; Ireland: 40%; Northern Ireland: 65%; Portugal: 50-60%; Schleswig-Holstein (Germany): 15-25%; Thüringen (Germany): 10%; Scotland: 70-90%; Slovakia: 2% certified ; Slovenia: 15%

- Range – 2% - 90%





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- Most countries rely on the MoJ to provide care inside prison
- Nevertheless, in some countries MoH is performing treatment as well

- The bulk of mental healthcare provide outside of probation



Table 5 – Organisations providing mental health care in prisons and probation services

	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Probation Services</i> (n=36 valid responses)
<i>Ministry of Justice</i>	a) 42,8%; b) 73,8%	7 (19%)
<i>Healthcare</i>	a) 14,3%; b) 21 (50%)	31 (86%)
<i>Voluntary sector</i>	b) 4 (9,5%)	10 (28%)
<i>Other</i>	a) 8 (19%); b) 2,3%	8 (%)

a) Only institution providing mental health care
b) Combined with other institution



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Table 6 – When does screening for mental health problems take place in prison

	<i>Prisons</i>
<i>Intake</i>	30 (71,4%)
<i>Admission</i>	34 (80,9%)
<i>Preparation for release</i>	12 (28,5%)
<i>Probation</i>	



- Most of the countries have screening procedures established in the first phase of incarceration (Intake and Admission)

Table 7 – When does screening take place in probation

- Most screening takes place at the court stage in probation although prisons important too



	<i>Probation</i>
<i>Valid responses</i>	36
<i>Arrest</i>	15 (42%)
<i>Court</i>	34 (94%)
<i>Prison</i>	31 (86%)
<i>Probation</i>	16 (44%)



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Table 8 – How often are prisoners screened for MH problems

Frequency of Prisoner screening for mental health problems

<i>By request of the prisoner</i>	28 (66,6%)
<i>By medical order</i>	28 (66,6%)
<i>Once a year or less</i>	24 (57,1%)
<i>Every two years or more</i>	28 (66,6%)



- Mainly health professionals are conducting the screenings, although some countries replied that prison staff is also assessing inmates

Table 9 – Who usually screens for mental health disorders in prison and probation?



- Many countries stated that screening for mental health problems are conducted at least once a year

- Mostly psychiatrists and psychologists screen



	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Probation Services</i>
<i>Valid responses</i>	42	36
<i>Prison Staff</i>	12 (28,5%)	
<i>Probation staff</i>		10 (28%)
<i>Other criminal justice staff</i>	5 (11,9%)	2 (6%)
<i>Nurse</i>	16 (38%)	3 (8%)
<i>General Practitioner</i>	32 (76,2%)	11 (31%)
<i>Psychiatrist</i>	33 (78,5%)	22 (61%)
<i>Psychologist</i>	35 (83,3%)	22 (61%)
<i>Social Worker</i>	17 (40,4%)	9 (25%)
<i>Other *</i>	1 (2,3%)	7 (19%)



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Table 10 – What is the role of prison/probation services in providing mental health care

	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Probation</i>
<i>Valid responses</i>	42	37
<i>Providing interventions/treatment themselves</i>	35 (83,3%)	5 (14%)
<i>Inviting external services to work on the premises</i>	27 (64,2%)	4 (11%)
<i>Referring people to external services working elsewhere</i>	26 (61,2%)	31 (84%)
<i>Mixture of the above</i>	23 (54,7%)	7 (19%)



- Most prison organizations provide treatment themselves, but also invite external services (mainly specialists), as well as refer to the health services in the community



- By far the largest role is referring on to external agencies although there are several examples of psychology services offered within probation (N Ireland and Malta)



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Table 11 – Does the prisons in your country/jurisdiction have special units to provide treatment to detainees with psychiatric mental health disorders?



- A significant number of countries mentioned that there are special units with specific resources (including physical conditions) adapted to the needs of prisoners with mental health disorders

	<i>Prisons</i>
<i>No of valid responses</i>	42
<i>% stating 'yes'</i>	29 (69%)

Table 12 – Does the service, prison or probation, have any special order/requirements for people with mental health disorders?

	<i>Prison</i>	<i>Probation services</i>
<i>No of valid responses</i>	42	37
<i>% stating 'yes'*</i>	16 (38%)	12 (32%)



- About the same number of countries have special requirements (Law orders, acts, internal guidelines) for treatment of this inmates

- Overall only one-third of probation services have specific mental health treatment orders





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Table 13 - Do you collate the number of deaths by suicide nationally

	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Probation services</i>
<i>Valid responses</i>	42	37
<i>% stating 'yes'*</i>	38 (90%)	5 (14%)

- Major difference between prisons and probation



Table 14 – Is there a prison suicide reduction programme established in your country/jurisdiction

	<i>Prisons</i>
<i>Valid responses</i>	42
<i>% stating there is such a programme</i>	37 (89%)



- Suicide in prison is a concern of all countries and jurisdictions
- It's a very important topic with large positive responses rate
- Many countries have in place suicide prevention programs that combine screening for early signs and symptoms of risk of suicide and follow-up of cases of risk



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Table 15 – Do your organisation work in co-operation with the community on resettlement plans?

	<i>Prisons</i>
<i>Valid responses</i>	42
<i>% stating there is such a programme</i>	37 (88%)

Table 16 - Is there specific work with families?

	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Probation services</i>
<i>Valid responses</i>	42	37
<i>% reporting yes and countries listed</i>	19 (45,2%)	5 out of 37 (14%)
		France; Italy; Spain; Turkey; Northern Ireland

Table 17 - Is there a gender approach?

	<i>Prisons</i>	<i>Probation services</i>
<i>Valid responses</i>	42	37
<i>% reporting yes and countries listed</i>	20 (47%)	10 out of 37 (27%)
		Belgium (German speaking); Berlin (Germany); Brandenburg (Germany), Hessen (Germany); Iceland; Italy; Turkey; Northern Ireland; England; Scotland

- Most countries have co-operation with community, some including families, in order to prepare the reintegration of offenders



- Small proportion include families
- Gender not addressed in 73% of services



Mental health in probation

Summary



- There was good response to the survey boosted by the returns of 11/16 German states.
- Half the proportion of probation staff received mental health awareness training compared to prison staff (74% vs 37%)
- Estimates of the prevalence of mental health problems in probation varied from 2% (Slovakia) to 90% (Scotland) with a median of 15%.
- Robust research indicates that the figure is closer to 40% so largely probation services seriously under-estimated the prevalence although may be problems of definition
- Only 4 jurisdictions collected prevalence data routinely.
- By far the most common model for probation clients to access mental healthcare was through the use of external healthcare agencies (86%), 10% accessed services in the voluntary sector.
- Screening for mental health disorders was most likely to take place in the court (94%) or in prison (86%). Psychiatrists (61%) and psychologists (61%) were mostly involved although GPs were involved in nearly one-third of cases (30%)
- Most probation responses indicated that the role of probation services was to direct probationers to external services (as above). It should be noted that two countries, Malta and Northern Ireland, used an 'in-house' treatment service run by psychologists. England had a one-off initiative for offenders with a personality disorder.
- 12 (32%) countries/jurisdictions had specific treatment orders for mental health. More detail of those will be written up from the qualitative data
- 5 (14%) of countries jurisdictions monitor suicide rates in probation (Bulgaria, N Ireland, France and Ireland) but provide no data. England provides a website address showing that probation suicides have been examined for a number of years.
- A small number of probation services work with families (14%) and 27% provide a gender approach to probation. More detail given in the qualitative data.



Mental health in prison

Summary



- Good reaction from members states to the questionnaire (63%)
- Extensive reports with a lot of interesting and relevant information
- Clear increasing investment from member states on the mental health of inmates
- Training and raising awareness on mental health disorders is provided for all prison staff in many countries (74%)
- Importance of research on the prevalence of mental health disorders among inmates in order to better acknowledge the specific needs of this population (62% of answers)
- Increasing shared responsibilities between MoJ and MoH in the treatment of inmates with mental disorders (66%)
- Existence of special units with physical conditions and human resources specialize in the accommodation and care of inmates with mental health disorder and other disabilities (69%)
- Very impressive rate of positive responses to the collection of data related to suicide behaviors (90%)
- As well as the existence of suicidal prevention programs and strategies (89%)
- Good responsive rate referring to the work with the community in resettlement plans



Mental health in prison and probation

Next steps



1. Improving the quality of the information

- Coming back to members states to support filling the gaps in the reports
- Clarify concepts and definitions in specific questions in order to align the scope of all answers



2. Confirming data

- Complete the data base with updated information
- Review findings and re-circulate initial report



3. Drafting final report



Thank you for your attention!
For more information:
www.coe.int/prison