Interpersonal inmate violence in French prisons: results of the Tartare survey

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Inserm U 897 – Equipe PPCT - Bordeaux (France)







BACKGROUND

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Background (1)

- In France, the prison population is increasing steadily (number / 100,000 inhabitants):
 - 91.8 in 2005
 - 104.1 in 2008
 - France is 16th /27 in Europe.
 - (Slovenia = 65.6; Leetonia = 291)
- ➤ The number of prison beds is 55,000 for about 62,252 prisoners (2009) in 193 centers (24,341 prison staff).

Background (2)

Average density is 125 % with peaks over 200 % (n=6) and 340 % in New Caledonia

The percentage of inmates awaiting trial is 25.6 % in 2010 (34.9 in 2005).

Background (3)

- According to prisoners and staff, prison is:
 - a violent place for 85 %
 - a dangerous place for 59 % of staff and 67 % of prisoners
- Between 2000 and 2008 :
 - Reported incidents increased (+155 %)
 - Assault against staff increased (+ 20 %)

Background (4)

- Different types of violences
 - Physical (self or hetero)
 - Psychological
 - Racket
 - Sexual assault
 - Robbery, vandalism

OBJECTIVES

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Objectives

- 1/ To identify individual and environmental factors associated with violence in prison
- 2/ To compile results to propose innovative prevention strategies

POPULATION AND METHODS

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Population and Methods Population

All male inmates in jail (awaiting trial or misdemeanants)
 (Bordeaux, France)

 About 800 inmates are incarcerated in this jail and the occupation rate is almost 200 %

Population and Methods Data Collection

Inmates were face-to-face interviewed by a trained psychologist or a medical doctor

Interviews were carried out in the parlours

They lasted between one and two hours

From May to October 2009

Population and Methods Questionnaire (1)

1. Socio-demographic variables

age, matrimonial status, educational level, housing ownership and country of birth

2. Imprisonment and imprisonment conditions

Sentence, charges for the imprisonment, living conditions in the prison and in the cell: noise, smell, brightness, privacy, hygiene, friends in the prison, work and other activities

3. Suicidal behaviours

Suicidal ideation
Suicide attempts

Lifetime and during imprisonment

Population and Methods Questionnaire (2)

4. Impulsivness

the Barratt Impulsivness Scale

• 5. Psychopathology

Hyperactivity and attention deficit

Anxiety and depression

Antisocial personality

The Adult Behavior Checklist (ABCL)

- 6. Mental health services utilization during imprisonment
- 7. Violence act (victim or perpetrator)

Frequency and types of sustained and perpetrated violences

Inmates proposals

	Separate Inmates (disabled, long sentence)	33 %
	More walk and activities	27 %
	More sport	20 %
	Reduce the inmate number per cell	19 %
>	More work	17 %

RESULTS

Results (1)

➤ N = 375 prisoners

Sentenced prisoners: 195 (52 %)

Awaiting trial: 180 (48 %



Age: average 36 years [18-78]

Results

> Victim of Violence:

During last 12 months

 $n = 164 \rightarrow 45 \%$



Perpetrator of violence:

During last 12 months

 $n = 50 \rightarrow 14 \%$



Results



12 months

73 %

5 %



Sexual assault:

Victim of violences

Psychological violence

Vandalism

Perpetrator of violences

Psychological violence:

	Physical violence	51 %	>	Physical violence :	38 %
	Racket	23 %	>	Vandalism :	20 %
A	Sexual assault	5 %	>	Racket:	10 %

0.0 %

74 %

Factors associated with physical violence (sustained or perpetrated)



Perpetrated violences

	OR	95 CI
Age [18-25]	4.5	[1.9 – 10.7]
Drug abuser	4	[1.7 – 8.9]
Sentence > 2 y	3.1	[1.1 – 8.4]
Indoor sport	2.7	[1.1 – 6.3]
Reported tolerated temperature	2.5	[1.0 – 5.9]
School activities	2.5	[1.0 – 6.0]

Factors associated with physical violence (sustained or perpetrated)



Sustained Violence

	OR	95 CI
Suicide attempt	5	[2.1 – 11.1]
Separated or divorced	3	[1.2 – 7.3]
Anxious / depressed	2.7	[1.3 – 5.4]
Perpetrators	2.3	[1.0 - 5.3]
Sleep disorders	2	[1.1 – 3.7]
Indoor sport	1.8	[1.0 - 3.2]
More than two friends	0.5	[0.2 – 0.9]

Factors <u>not associated</u> with physical violences

- Charge
- Leaving not alone in the cell
- Number of children
- Education
- Physical characteristics (weight, height, muscles)
- Antisocial personality
- Hyperactivity,
- Living conditions (parlors, hygiene, lack of privacy, noise ...)

DISCUSSION

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Discussion

- Interview conducted in only one type of prison with :
 - Inmates awaiting for trial (all kind of charges)
 - Inmates sentenced to less than one year
 - Prisoners serving long sentences but in their last year
- Good consistency between the prisoner's reports and the prison administration data (ground for incarceration, length of imprisonment, disciplinary penalties, ...)
- Being charged of sexual assault is not associated with perpetrated or sustained violence, due to preventative measures to separate them from other inmates.

Discussion

- Inmates with depressive and anxiety disorders, sleep disorders, with history of suicide attempts, separated or divorced and those who are engaged in violent behaviors, are more likely to be a violence victim and deserve attention.
- Youngest inmate (under 25), drug users and those sentenced to more than two years, should be particularly watched, as potential perpetrator.
- Social support (friends within the prison) is protective







Photoblog de Roccoco roccoco.free.fr/.../Divers16/VilleDeBordeaux.jpg

