



HM Prison &
Probation Service



**HM PRISON
SERVICE**

Public Sector Prisons

Families and Significant Others strategy




HMP Lincoln

Governor Paul Yates

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Introduction

Background

Supporting a prisoner to develop meaningful and constructive relationship with his or her family or significant others should be a primary focus for anyone caring for those in custody who hope to achieve positive change and transform lives. Family and significant relationships are considered as a key means by which we can prevent reoffending, and reduce the likelihood of intergenerational crime. HMPPS therefore has a moral and ethical responsibility to assist any meaningful and constructive relationship in preparation for their release.

We are committed to transforming prisons into places of safety and reform and we recognise the need to provide those in our custody with stable environments, as well as opportunities to change their behaviour and turn away from a life of crime. Relationships with families and significant others can play a key role in this

Aims and Objectives

- For the agenda of maintaining of family ties to be an integral feature within all Functions of HMP/YOI Lincoln
- To support those in our custody to achieve positive family learning outcomes
- To provide guidance and a comfortable environment to families visiting HMP/YOI Lincoln
- To prepare those in our custody for life after prison with their families
- To provide a Gateway of communication between families, prisoners and HMP/YOI Lincoln.

1- Introduction and Terms of reference

HMP/YOI Lincoln is dedicated to a providing and implementing this specific strategy working with LAT to ensure we have a rounded provision of interventions that provide a clear positive impact for prisoners in our care, their children, family and significant others.

Delivering effective family services and supporting family is a priority of HMPPS. For the purpose of this document, **Family** is defined as either a blood relative, legal or significant persons that a prisoner identifies as their next of kin. For care-leavers this may be someone that provides a statutory service, friend or associate. Many of those in custody will have experienced a non-traditional upbringing, with a range of adults having cared for them and similarly those in custody with children may have other arrangements outside of a traditional family arrangement. It is important to accommodate all 'family' arrangements where they provide a constructive and supportive relationship for the prisoner and their family. HMP/YOI Lincoln note the point from practise guidance that not all family relationships are positive. Family members may sometimes be the direct or indirect victims of a prisoner's offence such as domestic abuse. These individuals have the right to protection from their perpetrator and in all cases, permission should be sought from the victim and any relevant partner agencies before any contact is made. This will enable

the victim/family unit to be supported in the community. E.G, Victim liaison officer or local authority Social Services. We also recognise that other family and significant others may be enablers to their offending behaviour. Therefore it is our priority to both rehabilitate the prisoner, whilst ensuring public protection and safeguarding measures are adhered too.

The HMP/YOI Lincoln supporting families' model is underpinned by our rehabilitative culture strategy and links in with all functions of the prison, Safer Custody, Offender Management Unit, Security, Reducing Reoffending and partnership agencies such as healthcare and Through the Gate services. Our method of working is aimed at supporting and achieving the following:

1. Reducing the Likelihood of reoffending
2. Reducing the transference of intergenerational offending behaviour
3. Offering information, support and guidance to families, children and significant others.

We are committed to delivering the best possible family service to those in our care and to those families and significant others our men's lives. HMP/YOI Lincoln will aim to achieve this through listening regularly to our men's needs, ideas, and providing an opportunity for our men's families and significant others in their lives. There will be opportunities for staff, prisoners and their families to express ideas for improvement and opinions for development. This will assist in achieving a 360 approach for honesty, transparency and integrity for best rehabilitative approach, experience and opportunity.

HMP/YOI Lincoln recognises that Family and Significant others is a whole prison approach, involving every department and every member of staff. In order to underpin this moral and professional obligation we will train our staff in the importance of maintaining family ties to reduce reoffending, we will provide an environment that is safe for families and prisoners to communicate and we will provide parenting, relationship and learning opportunities to those in our care to improve knowledge and skills for their release.

Our Family and Significant other strategy and model is built upon official research and findings, charities, The Prison Service, Ministry of Justice and other Government bodies as well as numerous similar publications from international organisations and partners.

Definition of "Family"

For the purpose of this strategy document, **Family** is defined as either a blood relative, legal or significant persons that a prisoner identifies as their next of kin. For care-leavers this may be someone that provides a statutory service, friend or associate. Many of those in custody will have experienced a non-traditional upbringing, with a range of adults having cared for them, and similarly those in custody with children may have other arrangements outside of a traditional family arrangement. It is important to accommodate all 'family' arrangements where they provide a constructive and supportive relationship for the prisoner and their family



We recognise that not all family relationships are positive. Family members may sometimes be the direct or indirect victims of a prisoner's offence such as domestic abuse. These individuals have the right to protection from their perpetrator and in all cases, permission should be sought from the victim and any relevant partner agencies before making contact. This will enable the victim/family unit to be supported in the community. E.g., Victim Liaison Officer or Local Authority Adults Social Care/Children's

Services

Other family or significant others may be enablers, contributing to their offending behaviour. Prisoners may be subject to harassment or restraining orders and the courts take primacy in how we manage familial and other relationships. We must therefore ensure that we prevent inappropriate contact.

Benefits of “family & significant others”

Families and significant others can play a vital role in facilitating a safer and calmer atmosphere within the custodial establishment and they play an important role in supporting offenders on community sentences. Prisoners are less likely to reoffend if family relationships are maintained throughout their sentence.

Positive family relationships are also likely to contribute to good order within an establishment. Anecdotal evidence from establishments with positive family engagement programmes indicate reduced incidents of disorder and anti-social behaviour. It is likely that having meaningful and constructive relationships with family and significant others while in custody may reduce anxiety, mitigate the frustration and isolation of imprisonment, and potentially reduce violence. Bringing families closer to a prisoner and encouraging them to be more accountable for their offending and behaviour, and thereby improve reducing reoffending outcomes, but more research is needed in this area.

Lord Farmer report

In September 2016 Lord Farmer report, The Importance of Strengthening Prisoners Family Ties to Prevent Re-offending and Reduce Intergenerational Crime¹ in partnership with the membership charity Clinks, was commissioned by the Government to investigate how

¹ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/642244/farmer-review-report.pdf

connecting prisoners with their families can improve offender wellbeing, assist in keeping the public safe and reduce reoffending



The Farmer report was published on 10 August and made 19 Recommendations that put family and significant others at the heart of prison reform. It supports efforts to improve the relationships between prisoners and their families or significant others and the services that are provided

According to The Farmer report, family should be the 'golden thread' running through the processes of all prisons, as well as in the

implementation of standards presented in the Prison Reform White Paper - Public protection, Safety and Order, Reform and Preparing for life after prison

The 4 strands

HMP LINCOLN

FAMILY & SIGNIFICANT OTHERS STRATEGY

Statement Of Purpose

Strengthening prisoners family ties to prevent re-offending, reduce intergenerational crime and support a safe and stable environment where reform can take place

The "Family"

Family is defined as either a blood relative, legal or significant persons that a prisoner identifies as their next of kin. For care-leavers this may be someone that provides a statutory service, friend or associate.

Many of those in custody will have experienced a non-traditional upbringing, with a range of adults having cared for them, and similarly those in custody with children may have other arrangements outside of a traditional family arrangement

The 4 Strands



1 Partnership working



2 Understanding and supporting families needs



3 Developing & maintaining positive relationships



4 Breaking down barriers



Families are the "Golden Thread" and primary focus for those in custody who hope to achieve positive change and transform their lives

1. Partnership working

Delivering effective family practice cannot be achieved in isolation and as such we are committed to working in partnership with key local and national stakeholders. Through close working arrangements we are able to provide a bespoke service that is able to cater to the needs of prisoners and their families during their time in custody and then following on into ongoing support after release.

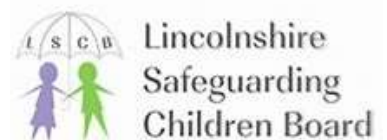













Lincolnshire Action Trust (LAT), sub-contracted by Ormiston Families are the provider for family services at HMP Lincoln and as such are key stakeholders, for delivery of this strategy. Quality of

outcome will be determined via agreed KPI (Annex E) which are monitored at regular contract meetings.

2. Understanding and supporting family needs

Understand

To tailor HMP Lincoln's delivery of family practice and ensure its effectiveness we 1st need to understand the needs of the population.

To achieve this, we will conduct regular information gathering exercises from which we can derive key themes

- Annual establishment needs analysis
- 2 visitor surveys per year
- Forums with the families and/or significant others of men held in our care
- Forums with prisoners held at HMP Lincoln
- OMiC Key worker and POM feedback sessions linked to sentence plans
- Commissioned analytical assessment of needs via independent academic bodies
- National & Regional data sources i.e. Office for national statistics, Lincolnshire safety board data etc
- MPQL



Support

A family member or significant other entering custody often causes significant upheaval to families, particularly children's & dependents, and as a result it is vital that we stabilise and support the family unit where possible and as soon as possible.

HMP Lincoln is local category B establishment that serves the courts by holding adults and young men on remand, or who have been newly sentenced. Because of its role it is likely that we will experience a high volume of prisoners coming into custody unexpectedly, for the first time or who have unaddressed family issues or discharged responsibilities.

Providing key information and support at the point of arrival for both prisoner's and their families is critical to maintaining family ties effected or displaced by custody, as is establishing effective avenues of communications allow that information flow and support to continue.



HMP Lincoln will achieve this via:

Prisoners

- i. Screening for issues and concerns prior to arrival whilst at court via SPARC programme delivered by LAT
- ii. Screening for issues during the reception & 1st night process. Where issues are identified they are either resolved (where possible) or signposted to the appropriate agencies who can help.
- iii. Providing effective and practical information to new arrivals to support them maintaining communication with their families and significant others including:
 - PIN phone process and commutation compact
 - Prisons mail system
 - E-mail a prisoner
 - Prison Voicemail
 - Visiting times and process
 - 1:1 meeting during 1st night process with LAT and other stakeholders
- iv. Providing effective and practical information to new arrivals to help them adjust to a custodial environment
- v. Providing peer-led advice and support from the point of arrival
- vi. Ensuring that where safe to do so contact is made with families or significant others on arrival into custody via the facilitation of a phone call, or any needed phone calls²
- vii. A “departure lounge” as an integrated part of the release from custody to involve family in the discharge process and reconnect in a normalised environment

Families

- i. Availability of LAT staff for information and support whilst at court via the SPARC programme
- ii. Providing positive and practical key information to families through documentation and via communication with LAT such as
 - Methods of communication
 - Transport and travel information
 - Location and geographical information
 - Visiting times and process
 - 1st visit induction 1:1 meeting with LAT team
- iii. Supporting families who are experiencing difficulties with either emotional support or

² Public protection guidelines as per [PSI 2016-18 public protection manual](#)

- practical advice
- iv. A 24hr safer prison phone line where families can raise concern about loved ones and receive contact from staff in return to address these concerns and fears.
- v. A “departure lounge” as an integrated part of the release from custody to involve family in the discharge process and reconnect on a normalised environment

3. Developing & maintaining positive relationships

Developing relationships

We recognise that not all family relationships are positive. Family members may sometimes be the direct or indirect victims of a prisoner’s offence such as domestic abuse. These individuals have the right to protection from their perpetrator and in all cases, permission should be sought from the victim and any relevant partner agencies before making contact. This will enable the victim/family unit to be supported in the community. E.g., Victim Liaison Officer or Local Authority Social Services.

Other family or significant others may be enablers, contributing to their offending behaviour. Prisoners may be subject to harassment or restraining orders and the courts take primacy in how we manage familial and other relationships. We must therefore ensure that we prevent inappropriate contact.

To ensure that inappropriate contact not achieves safeguarding practices are in place at HMP Lincoln from the point of arrival into custody and during their time within the establishment.



First Night contact with family is subject to screening for risk and as such only allowed where no risk is present³. Ongoing contact through written, phone or face to face contact is also subject to similar public protection careening processes.

Where no risk to victim or court orders prevent contact the development of family relationships will be a key element of sentence planning activity and targets set by prison offender managers (POMS) and supported/driven weekly by Key workers under OMiC implementation.

POMs & Key workers will identify relationship issues where they arise and offer practical solutions and support to empower prisoners to take ownership of and improve relations with

³ As per [PSI 2016-04 - The Interception of Communications in Prisons and Security Measures](#) 2.33

their families and significant others. They can draw on a number of enrichment activities and advice/support services in this area as needed such as⁴:

- Financial and debt services or education
- “Being Dad” courses
- “Story book” & “DVD dad” programmes
- Homework club
- Accommodations and housing advice
- Translation services
- Religious and ecumenical support via chaplaincy
- Health or substance misuse interventions and treatment
- Legal phone calls or Rule 39 legal correspondence

Maintaining relationships

Maintaining a “normal” relationship with family and significant others can be challenging when in custody in both directions. As such it is important that HMP Lincoln offers as wide a range of communication methods as possible to allow for the maintenance of already established relationships and to build developing relationships. Likewise, to support desistance and reduce reoffending risks for prisoners, and to deliver support and reduce the risk of intergenerational criminology for families, it is important that prisoners held at HMP Lincoln are encouraged to maintain regular contact with their families and significant others, and supported to do so by their key workers and POM’s. Key workers and POM’s will consider the level of communication during supervision sessions as part of sentence planning target tracking and OASys process



At HMP Lincoln we support the following communications tools:

- PIN Phone system
- Postal mail service with free letters on a weekly basis for prisoners
- Free Rule 39 letters which include professional bodies such as councils, social services etc
- Email a prisoner
- Prisoner messaging service
- Domestic visits run 5 days a week
- “Family day” visits run bi monthly
- Chaplaincy communication

⁴ Not exhaustive list

“Staying involved”

To maintain a “Normal” relationship where possible it is important to support the whole family approach to decision making for the family. Too often prisoners are not consulted about, or involved in significant or milestone decisions being made by their families and as such are at risk of becoming detached or separated from the family unit, particularly where long periods of separation occur. Examples of such decisions include

- Choice of schools or further education centres for children
- Children’s exam options
- Children’s school issues
- Housing location or location moves
- Financial decisions
- Health matters
- Faith-based milestones or decisions

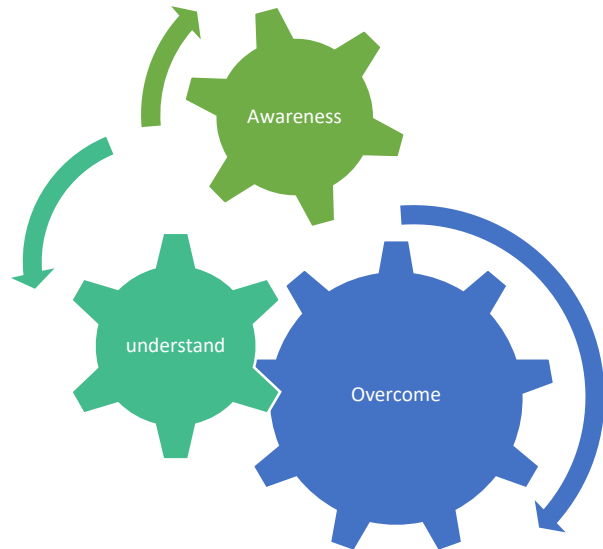


If we are expecting prisoners to return to a stable pro-social family and protective setting on release it is vital that we encourage the family to include prisoners in significant family decisions to maintain their role within the family. At HMP Lincoln we support this via information supply to prisoners and families explaining the importance of this process and OMiC key workers and POM’s encouraging prisoners to keep a clear timeline of when significant decisions need to be made through their regular family communication. Where it is identified that difficult, protracted or complicated discussions have to take place to enable effective decision making for the family then HMP Lincoln and LAT Children and Families Practitioners can facilitate sessions in a suitable environment for this to take place. These sessions can be supported as needed with professional advice linked to the issue i.e.

- Relationship counselling
- Mediators
- Debt advice
- Educational advice
- Psychology
- Health advisors

4. Breaking down barriers

The creation, development and maintenance of effective, positive and meaningful family relationships can often encounter significant barriers or total breakdown for men coming into a custodial environment. There could be a number of reasons why this is happening so therefore it is critical that as an establishment we are aware of when this occurs at the earliest opportunity, the reasons behind it and where possible find a way to overcome these issues.



Being aware

Being aware of relationship issues or breakdown can be difficult as often prisoners are unwilling to disclose this information or sometimes unaware that any breakdown is happening, or has taken place. As such, the relationships, rapport building and trust developed by key workers and POM's is vital to ensure that disclosure is achieved. Key workers will track and evaluate family situations during their regular supervision sessions under OMIC and where indicators are found to suggest family issues, explore this with the prisoner. To support this awareness, monthly data checks will be carried out by the safer prison team using NOMIS and the PIN phone system to identify prisoners who appear to be socially isolated (not receiving visits or making phone calls) which could be a sign of relationship breakdown and make relevant key workers aware.

Understanding the issue

Once a key worker has identified that a relationship breakdown is occurring, or has occurred, or that there are barriers to effective development/maintenance of a relationship it is incumbent on him/her to explore this fully with the prisoner to gain an understanding of what their view on the issues are. It is important for the key worker to explore what the prisoner feels are the issues as this can often either be incorrect, missing key information or subject to underdeveloped thinking skills.

Once the key worker is in possession of this information they are required to consider it in consultation with the public protection team and POM so that they are fully aware of any legislative requirements in place to protect victims or official requests for non-contact.

If no barriers to communication exist then the Key worker or POM will liaise with the LAT Families Team to make contact with the family of the prisoner to discuss any issues from their

viewpoint thereby getting a full 360 view of the current situation which he/she can discuss with the POM to find any effective solutions.

Overcoming issues

There are a number of issues that prisoners could experience that will affect their ability to maintain effective family relationship and contact so as such there cannot be a single fix which



can be applied to resolve these. Each issue, or collection of issues require a bespoke solution to be applied by the Key worker, supported by the LAT Children and Families Team, and prisoner in order to overcome or improve current issues. Primary to this is ensuring that the prisoner (where possible⁵) is fully aware of all the reasons that are contributing to his difficulties and is supported to develop an effective plan to overcome these with the support of his key

worker.

Examples of issues experienced by prisoners include:

- Non-contact requests by partners or family members
- Social stigma of certain offences and families' reactions to these
- Victims within the family
- Domestic violence
- Ability to visit effective by finical circumstances
- Relationship or marriage breakdown
- Cultural views
- Language barriers

⁵ Public protection guidelines as per [PSI 2016-18 public protection manual](#)

5. Care leavers & Care Experienced

“A care leaver is someone who has spent time in the care of the local authority. Their eligibility for services from the local authority depends on when and for how long they were in care”

What do we know⁶?

Approximately 25% of adult male prisoners were in care as children and most are taken in as a result of neglect or abuse. Transition to adulthood is a difficult time for many young people, but it can be especially so for young adults who have been in care as they often do not have the emotional, financial and personal support of parents and other family members. Compared to the general population care leavers are:

- Less likely to be in education, employment or training. Over a third of 19 year old care leavers are not in education, employment or training;
- More likely to be attempting to live independently; and
- More likely to have a criminal conviction. Care leavers have been estimated to make up 27% of the adult prison population, despite the fact that less than 1% of under 18s enter local authority care annually.

Young adults in the criminal justice system who are care leavers may need more support to help them through their transition to adulthood than other young adults. They may also need help to understand the differences between the youth and adult justice systems.

What can help improve outcomes for care leavers at HMP Lincoln?

- Identify care leavers and ensure responsible local authorities are engaged in planning processes as appropriate via partnership working with their personal advisor
- We will effectively co-ordinate wrap around services and deliver them in a setting that enables development of reliable and trusting relationships with Key workers, POM's and partner organizations working in HMP Lincoln
- Provide opportunities for reflection in supervision and encourage hope and optimism by implementing the rehabilitation culture principles in HMP Lincoln.
- Encourage development of positive social connections with external organizations and pro social peer groups
- Develop an effective working relationship with the responsible local authorities.
- Assist individuals to address some of the potential disadvantages of being a care leaver.
- Enable care leavers to have space to safely share experiences of being in care e.g. carefully facilitated support groups and peer mentors
- A Care Leaver Champion based in the Offender Management Unit leads on the above activities.

⁶ [prisoners-childhood-family-backgrounds](#)

Appendix A: LAT Children & Families Consultations 2019



HMP Lincoln
Families



HMP Lincoln
Prisoners Children

Appendix B: HMIP prison demographic data

LINCOLN (HMP)

Status	18 - 20 yr olds	21 and over	Other	%
Sentenced	24	297	0	54.2%
Recall	4	67	0	12.0%
Convicted unsentenced	0	0	0	0.0%
Remand	11	89	0	16.9%
Civil prisoners	0	0	0	0.0%
Detainee	0	0	0	0.0%
Convicted Unsented	6	50	0	9.5%
Immigration Detainee	0	4	0	0.7%
Indeterminate Sentence	0	37	0	6.3%
Unknown	0	3	0	0.5%
Total	45	547	0	100.0%

Sentence		18 - 20 yr olds	21 and over	Other	%
Unsentenced		19	148	0	28.2%
Less than 6 Months		1	45	0	7.8%
6 Months to less than 1 Year		1	49	0	8.4%
1 Year to less than 2 Years		7	51	0	9.8%
2 Years to less than 3 Years		5	44	0	8.3%
3 Years to less than 4 Years		5	32	0	6.3%
4 Years to less than 10 Years		6	86	0	15.5%
10 Years or more and Less than Life		1	40	0	6.9%
Life	Life - Non ISPP	0	26	0	8.8%
	Life - ISPP	0	26	0	4.4%
	Total	45	547	0	100.0%

Age	No. of Prisoners	%
Minimum Age: 18	-	-

Under 21	45	7.6%
21 years to 29 years	196	33.1%
30 years to 39 years	184	31.1%
40 years to 49 years	101	17.1%
50 years to 59 years	51	8.6%
60 years to 69 years	12	2.0%
70 plus years	3	0.5%
Maximum Age: 77	-	-
Total	592	100.0%

Nationality	18 - 20 yr olds	21 and over	Other	%
British	36	483	0	87.7%
Foreign nationals	8	63	0	12.0%
Not stated	1	1	0	0.3%
Total	45	547	0	100.0%

Security Category	18 - 20 yr olds	21 and over	Other	%
Cat B	0	64	0	10.8%
Cat C	0	274	0	46.3%
Cat D	0	48	0	8.1%
Unclassified	3	15	0	3.0%
Unsentenced	15	145	0	27.0%
YOI Closed	26	1	0	4.6%
YOI Open	1	0	0	0.2%
Total	45	547	0	100.0%

Ethnicity		18 - 20 yr olds	21 and over	Other	%
White	White : Irish	0	2	0	0.3%
	White: Any other background	6	41	0	7.9%
	White: Eng./Welsh/Scot./N.Irish/British	29	417	0	75.3%
	White: Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0	5	0	0.8%
		35	465	0	84.5%

Mixed	Mixed: Any other background	0	5	0	0.8%
	Mixed: White and Asian	1	2	0	0.5%
	Mixed: White and Black African	0	0	0	0.0%
	Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	3	17	0	3.4%
		4	24	0	4.7%

Asian or Asian British	Asian/Asian British: Any other backgr'nd	0	4	0	0.7%
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	Asian/Asian British: Bangladeshi	0	0	0	0.0%
	Asian/Asian British: Chinese	0	1	0	0.2%
	Asian/Asian British: Indian	0	7	0	1.2%
	Asian/Asian British: Pakistani	0	4	0	0.7%
		0	16	0	2.7%

Black or Black British	Black/Black British: African	2	10	0	2.0%
	Black/Black British: Any other Backgr'nd	1	9	0	1.7%
	Black/Black British: Caribbean	3	23	0	4.4%
		6	42	0	8.1%

Other ethnic group	Other: Any other background	0	0	0	0.0%
	Other: Arab	0	0	0	0.0%
		0	0	0	0.0%

Not stated	Code Missing	0	0	0	0.0%
	Prefer not to say	0	0	0	0.0%
		0	0	0	0.0%

	Total	45	547	0	100.0%
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Religion	18 - 20 yr olds	21 and over	Other	%
Baptist	0	1	0	0.2%
Church of England	4	121	0	21.1%
Roman Catholic	7	88	0	16.0%
Other Christian denominations	7	54	0	10.3%
Muslim	1	40	0	6.9%
Sikh	0	3	0	0.5%
Hindu	0	2	0	0.3%
Buddhist	0	8	0	1.4%
Jewish	0	1	0	0.2%
Other	0	13	0	2.2%
No religion	25	210	0	39.7%
Not stated	1	6	0	1.2%
Total	45	547	0	100.0%

Other demographics

For Veteran (ex-armed services) please see Military Records report in Operational Reporting\Prisoner Demographics)

Length of stay - sentenced prisoners only	18 - 20 yr olds	%	21 and over	%	Other	%
Less than 1 month	5	0.8%	97	16.4%	0	0.0%
6 months to 1 year	7	1.2%	66	11.1%	0	0.0%
1 month to 3 months	6	1.0%	121	20.4%	0	0.0%
3 months to 6 months	5	0.8%	75	12.7%	0	0.0%
1 year to 2 years	2	0.3%	35	5.9%	0	0.0%
2 years to 4 years	1	0.2%	4	0.7%	0	0.0%
4 years or more	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%
Total	26	4.4%	399	67.4%	0	0.0%

Sentenced prisoners only	18 - 20 yr olds	21 and over	Other	%
Foreign nationals detained post sentence expiry	0	0	0	0.0%
Public protection cases (MAPPA cases)	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	0	0	0	0.0%

Length of stay - unsentenced prisoners only	18 - 20 yr olds	%	21 and over	%	Other	%
Less than 1 month	12	2.0%	37	6.3%	0	0.0%
6 months to 1 year	0	0.0%	14	2.4%	0	0.0%
1 month to 3 months	4	0.7%	56	9.5%	0	0.0%
3 months to 6 months	3	0.5%	39	6.6%	0	0.0%
1 year to 2 years	0	0.0%	2	0.3%	0	0.0%
2 years to 4 years	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
4 years or more	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	19	3.2%	148	25.0%	0	0.0%

Main Offence	%
Not currently available	
Total	

Appendix C: Intergenerational Offending

It is estimated that 200,000 children each year are affected by parental imprisonment, but there are no definitive statistics on the number of offenders who are parents, the number of children who have a parent in prison or what happens to dependents when parents are imprisoned.



HMPPS has a statutory duty to make arrangements to safeguard and promote the welfare of children therefore contact must be in the best interests of the child.

Children of prisoners are three times more at risk of anti-social or delinquent behaviour than their peers, and are a vulnerable

group that needs targeted support. Researchers at Cambridge University's Institute of Criminology found that if children had a convicted parent by the time they were 10 that was the "best predictor" of them becoming criminal and anti-social themselves. The research, published in the journal *Legal and Criminal Psychology* in 1996, concluded: "A convicted family member influenced a boy's likelihood of delinquency independently of other important factors such as poor housing, overcrowding and low school attainment." This means that our strategy must have a moral imperative to focus on building positive family relationships between those in custody and their children to mitigate the risk of future offending by children, as well as reoffending by the adult.

Appendix E: Evidence & Further reading

Maintaining family contact, where appropriate, is recognised as a key source of support for prisoners during their time in custody and on their release. The Prisons and Probation Ombudsman published a 'learning lessons bulletin'⁷ reiterating the importance of prisoners maintaining family ties and the need for prisons to facilitate this.

For further reading and evidence that supports the benefits of family and significant others in support of reducing reoffending a publication by Maruna (2001)⁸ *Making Good* provides a fascinating narrative analysis of the lives of repeat offenders who, by all statistical measures, should have continued on the criminal path but instead created lives of productivity and purpose. It includes a review of the literature on personal reform as well as a practical guide to the use of narratives in offender counselling and rehabilitation.

Care leavers have specific entitlements to support from the relevant local authority. Guidance on identifying and supporting care leavers is available in the document 'Practice Guidance: working with care leavers in custody and the community to reduce reoffending and promote effective transition to adulthood'. Click on the following link to access this document [Useful References](#)

The report, *Resettlement provision for adult offenders: accommodation and education, training and employment*, reflects the findings of Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Probation and Office for the Standards of Education (Ofsted).

The importance of family is integrated throughout the revised Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Prisons Expectations⁹ that encourages prisons to have a greater focus on family and significant other relationships to prevent reoffending. Findings from HMIP Report findings in 2015 highlighted the following:

- more than half the offenders returned home or moved in with family and friends on release;
- the few who had a job on release had mainly arranged this with the help of previous employers, family or friends;
- relationships with family and friends were too often viewed purely as a matter of visits which could be reduced or increased according to an offender's behaviour;
- too little account was taken of whether initial arrangements for living with a family on release were sustainable and what continuing support might be needed.¹⁰

⁷ https://s3-eu-west-2.amazonaws.com/ppo-dev-storage-4dvljl6iqfyh/uploads/2014/09/LLB-Complaints-05_Family-Ties_web_final.pdf

⁸ <https://www.amazon.co.uk/Making-Good-Ex-Convicts-Reform-Rebuild/dp/1557987319>

⁹ <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprison/our-expectations/prison-expectations/>

¹⁰ <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprison/media/press-releases/2014/09/resettlement-provision-for-adult-offenders-families-vital-for-prisoner-rehabilitation-say-inspectors/>

Desistance literature also cites the importance of families in encouraging a new identity and sense of purpose to encourage an offender to stop offending. This is sometimes referred to as a 'family man identity' (Although referring to male offenders it is believed the same holds true for female offenders).

Locked Out¹¹ is a publication that usefully focuses on the experiences of children who visit their parents or loved one's in prison and should be considered when providing services and welcoming children into the prison environment.

A number of useful reports that focus on the significance of prisoners with their families and significant others can be accessed at the following weblinks.

HMIP: <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/>

Prison Reform Trust: <http://www.prisonreformtrust.org.uk/Publications/Factfileo>

HMPPS believes that maintaining and encouraging positive family relationships can be an important protective factor in helping offenders to break the cycle of crime and desist from future offending, and may impact on the prevention of intergenerational crime. This is reinforced by a thematic findings paper by HMIP 2016 *Life in Prison: Contact with Families and Friends*¹² which concludes that '*good family contact has an important role to play, not only in supporting prisoners through their sentence, but in supporting their rehabilitation after release.*'

Another key aspect of families and significant others is recognising that they are diverse. All services or provision that we deliver must adhere to our duty under the Equality Act 2010¹³. We should reflect inclusivity and diversity that support people with protected characteristics. The Young (2014)¹⁴ and Lammy (2017)¹⁵ reviews highlight the need to reflect Black and Minority Ethnic prisoners as part of their recommendations with specific reference to race and faith. Our service providers should be reflective of our service users and all staff should seek to be culturally competent with an understanding of the types of services that should be provided to meet their needs.

¹¹ <http://www.barnardos.org.uk/locked-out-report.pdf>

¹² <http://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2016/08/Contact-with-families-and-friends-findings-paper-2016.pdf>

¹³ <https://intranet.justice.gov.uk/documents/2015/04/equality-act-2010.pdf>

¹⁴ http://www.youngreview.org.uk/sites/default/files/clinks_young-review_report_dec2014.pdf

¹⁵ https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/643001/lammy-review-final-report.pdf

Appendix F: Families provision (shadow) KPI HMP Lincoln



HMP Lincoln
Children and

Appendix G: HMP/YOI Lincoln Needs analysis



Learning and Skills
Needs Analysis HMP

Appendix H: Evaluation of the community support for offender's families service 2015



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