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Overlooked and Overrepresented: 5 Years on

A briefing paper by the Traveller Movement

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About the Traveller Movement

The Traveller Movement (TM) is a leading national charity, working in partnership with Gypsy, Traveller and Roma communities, service providers and policy makers. Together we develop forward-looking strategies to challenge discrimination and promote increased race equality, social inclusion and community cohesion.

Introduction

Over five years have passed since the publication of our first Overlooked and Overrepresented report, which highlighted the disproportionate representation of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller (GRT) children in the youth justice system. In that time, GRT children have remained overrepresented in youth institutions. The 2019-20 Children in Custody data indicates that nearly 10% of respondents reported that they were from a Traveller background [1]. As GRT people only constitute an estimated 0.1% of the general UK population, additional analysis is needed to investigate how and why this huge overrepresentation continues to persist in the youth estate [2].

This publication analyses the latest Children in Custody report, published by HM Inspectorate of Prisons in 2021 [3]. Comparisons are drawn between the data published in the 2015-16 and 2019-20 reports to map changes in GRT youth (over)representation in the criminal justice system. The data for both reports derive from surveys conducted at all three Secure Training Centres (STCs) and five Young Offender Institutions (YOIs) in the UK, though the 2019-20 report also included a separate specialised unit at one site. The 2015-16 report presented the findings from 720 questionnaires; the 2019-20 report collated data from 613 questionnaires. The majority of children (83%) who participated in the 2019-20 questionnaires were from YOIs and 97% of all respondents were male.

As HM Chief Inspector of Prisons, Charlie Taylor, outlined in the 2019-20 report,

“Children from a Gypsy, Roma and Traveller background are the most disproportionately represented group, making up nearly 10% of the youth estate despite being a tiny proportion of the overall population of England and Wales.”

Unfortunately, this pattern has remained unchanged for years, as evidenced by our previous Overlooked and Overrepresented report in 2016. The Traveller Movement highlights the problems faced by GRT youth in both STCs and YOIs in an effort to chart any continuities or changes across the past five years.

[1] HM Inspectorate of Prisons, 'Children in Custody 2019-20' (2021), 5

[2] Office for National Statistics, '2011 Census analysis: What does the 2011 Census tell us about the characteristics of Gypsy or Irish Travellers in England and Wales?' (2014)

[3] Appendix 12 (All STC Traveller Comparator 2020: Comparison of survey responses between different sub-populations of children) and Appendix 20 (All YOI Traveller Comparator 2020: Comparison of survey responses between different sub-populations of children). A full list of the appendices used for the Children in Custody report can be found here: <https://www.justiceinspectorates.gov.uk/hmiprisons/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2021/02/2019-20-CYP-Annual-Report-Comparator-Workbook-QA.xlsx>

Recommendations

- 1 The 18+1 ethnicity monitoring system (which includes Gypsy, Roma and Irish Traveller as three separate ethnicities) should be adopted across the entire criminal justice system. This follows the inclusion of Roma as an ethnic category in the 2021 Census and the police's switch to 18+1 recording in 2020. This is to ensure that ethnicity data is as accurate as possible.
- 2 Future questionnaires for Children in Custody reports should include questions about whether children identify as Roma, identify as foreign nationals, and have British citizenship. This is imperative for ethnic monitoring post-Brexit.
- 3 A formal inquiry should be launched into the overrepresentation of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller children in the youth justice system. The Traveller Movement's forthcoming report on the School to Prison Pipeline investigates the link between the high level of GRT school exclusions and the overrepresentation of GRT youth in the justice system. Further research is needed to uncover why there is a such a high percentage of Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller children in STCs and YOIs in comparison with the general UK population.
- 4 Gypsy, Roma and Traveller communities face some of the poorest health outcomes in the UK. GRT children in the youth estate who report health problems and disabilities must receive adequate treatment and support. Those who have issues with drug or alcohol misuse or who suffer from addiction must be provided with targeted rehabilitative treatment. disproportionately worse health outcomes than the general population Health problems and drug/alcohol treatment
- 5 Instances of intimidation, assault, theft, and violence should be treated with the utmost seriousness and appropriate action taken. As ethnic minorities, GRT children are vulnerable to racist bullying and other instances of racism. Youth institutions, under the Public Sector Equality Duty 2010, have a responsibility to eliminate any discriminatory behaviour [4].

[4] Ministry of Justice, '[Public sector equality duty](#)' (2012)

- 6 There should be far greater use of diversion and alternatives to custody for Gypsy, Roma and Traveller youth. Educational interventions, as well as drug and alcohol rehabilitative treatment where necessary, are particularly important for this group of children to avoid cycles of offending and reoffending.
- 7 The use of Fast Delivery or Oral Pre-Sentence Reports in court should be limited, as these can increase the likelihood of GRT youth receiving custodial rather than community sentences if magistrates are unfamiliar with GRT cultures and backgrounds.
- 8 Schools should take steps to vastly reduce the use of temporary and permanent school exclusions, as these disproportionately impact Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children and can increase the likelihood of entry into the criminal justice system.





Key findings in 2019-20

Secure Training Centres (STCs)

1. Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children remain overrepresented in STCs. In 2020, GRT youth comprised 15% of the STC population, an increase from 12% in 2015.
2. 13% of GRT children in STCs were under the age of 15. This is a higher proportion than non-GRT children, of whom 7% were under 15.
3. 29% of GRT youth had children, in comparison to 6% of non-GRT youth.
4. A similar proportion of GRT and non-GRT youth (20% and 19% respectively) reported having had a drug problem when they first arrived at their STC. 40% of non-GRT children felt that they had been helped with their drug/alcohol problem since arriving, but 0% of GRT youth reported that they had received any help.
5. In comparison to non-GRT youth, children from a Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller background were more likely to be enrolled in vocational training, paid work, and education. GRT youth felt more positively about the education and vocational training they were receiving, and all GRT respondents reported that staff were supporting them to achieve their objectives or targets.
6. GRT children were more likely than non-GRT youth to report sexual assault, theft of canteen/property, and being forced to assault another young person in their STC. In comparison to non-GRT children, GRT children were far more likely to report any bullying or victimisation.

Young Offender Institutions

1. 8% of the boys housed in YOIs were from a Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller background, 3% of whom were aged 18 or over.
2. Nearly 2/3 (65%) of the GRT boys had been in local authority care.
3. 58% of GRT youth reported health problems, including mental health difficulties, and 43% considered themselves disabled. These figures are significantly higher than non-GRT boys who identified health problems (32%) or disabilities (24%).
4. 2/5 of GRT boys reported having had a drug problem when they first arrived. Nearly 2/3 of those with a drug or alcohol problem felt that they had been helped with these problems since arriving.
5. GRT youth were more likely than non-GRT boys to be enrolled in education, vocational training, paid work, and other interventions. Furthermore, GRT boys felt more positively that the education or skills they had learned would help after leaving, and that staff supported them to achieve their objectives or targets.
6. In comparison to non-GRT youth, more GRT boys reported feeling unsafe, feeling threatened or intimidated by other young people, instances of physical and sexual assault, being forced to assault another young person, and theft of canteen or property.

Secure Training Centres

Originally intended to hold children aged 12-15, Secure Training Centres (STCs) now hold girls and boys aged 18 and under.

Note: some of those in STCs are aged 18 but for the purpose of this report, inmates will be referred to as children.

Of the 103 children residing in STCs in 2019-20, 15 were from a Traveller background. In 2019-20, there were three STCs in operation in the UK. Two of these (Oakhill and Rainsbrook) were privately run, with the third (Medway) run by HMPPS on behalf of the Ministry of Justice. Throughout the year 2019-20, the number of children at Medway reduced and the Centre closed in March 2020 ahead of its proposed reopening as a Secure School [5]. The opening of the repurposed site has been delayed due to the coronavirus pandemic [6].

Demographics

In the three STCs surveyed during 2019-20, GRT children remained overrepresented. The percentage of GRT youth in STCs increased from 12% in 2015-16 to 15% in 2019-20.

13% of GRT children were under the age of 15. The majority of the GRT population in STCs, therefore, are between the ages of 15 and 17.

6% of girls and 15% of boys in STCs identified as GRT in 2019-20. This has changed since 2015-16, when 15% of girls and 12% of boys considered themselves to be GRT.

21% of GRT youth in STCs identified as ethnic minorities. This is a slight decrease from 2015-16, when 30% considered themselves to come from ethnic minority backgrounds.

29% of GRT youth reported that they had children. This is a significantly higher figure than non-GRT youth, of whom only 6% had children.

Local authority care

One in three (33%) GRT children housed in STCs in 2019-20 reported that they had been in local authority care, down from nearly 1 in 2 (47%) in 2015-16. This decrease is significant, yet 1/3 is still a relatively high proportion and thus remains a cause for concern.

It is worth noting, however, that there is a high incidence of local authority care amongst all children in STCs, both GRT and non-GRT. It is important to stress here that the majority of boys in local authority care do not enter the criminal justice system, but more research is needed into the indicative pipeline between care and youth imprisonment, particularly concerning Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller children [7].

Health

33% of GRT children identified a health problem, including mental health difficulties, of whom 60% reported that they had been helped with said problem since arriving.

29% of GRT youth considered themselves to be disabled, increasing from 17% in 2015-16.

20% of GRT respondents reported having had a drug problem and 13% an alcohol problem on arrival. Alarming, 0% felt that they had been helped with their drug or alcohol problem during their time at their STC, compared to 40% of non-GRT children who reported that they had received help. This is very concerning.

Support Networks

In 2019-20, 100% of GRT respondents reported that they were able to use a phone everyday (with credit) to keep in touch with family and friends. This is a positive change from 2015-16, when only 60% of GRT youth reported that it was easy to maintain contact with family or friends.

79% of GRT youth reported that they received visits from their family and friends, though less than half felt that it was easy or very easy for their friends or family to travel to their STC.

There was little difference from 2016 to 2020 in how many GRT children were visited by family or friends at least once a week (45% in 2016, 46% in 2020).

[7] Rachel Forty and Rachel Sturrock, *Ministry of Justice*, '[Using family court data to explore links between adverse family experiences and proven youth offending](#)' (2017)

Education

Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller children were consistently more likely than non-GRT youth to be enrolled in education, vocational training, and paid work.

GRT respondents (79%) felt more positively than non-GRT youth (63%) that the education and skills they had learned whilst at their STC would help them after release. This is a promising increase from 2015-16 when 61% felt that the education they had received would help after leaving.

Safety

In 2015-16, 40% of GRT children reported that they had felt unsafe at some point during their time in their STC and 25% felt unsafe at the time of reporting. Four years later, in 2019-20, the safety of GRT children showed signs of improvement. 31% had felt unsafe at some point and 8% felt unsafe at the time of reporting. These figures, however, are still too high. Children in STCs are under the care of the state and their safety should be the highest priority.

Relations with other young people

Reported rates of threat or intimidation against GRT youth by other young people decreased from 42% in 2015-16 to 25% in 2019-20.

As we indicated in our 2016 Overlooked and Overrepresented report, “*The most prominent indicator of bullying by other inmates in prison and youth custodial institutions is the taking of ‘property/canteen’.*” [8] Theft of GRT children’s canteen/property by other young people decreased between 2016 and 2020, from 37% to 25%. However, this figure remained significantly higher than that of non-GRT youth (10%).

GRT children were nearly twice as likely as non-GRT children to report being bullied or victimised by other young people (73% to 38%).

[8] The Traveller Movement, ‘Overlooked and Overrepresented: Gypsy, Traveller and Roma children in the criminal justice system’ (2016).

Relations with staff

On the whole, GRT children seem to have fairly good relations with staff in STCs. 86% felt that they were treated with respect by most staff, compared to 75% of non-GRT children.

From 2015-16 to 2019-20, there was a significant decrease in reports by GRT children of threats/intimidation, physical assault, and theft of canteen/property by staff.

Worryingly, reported rates of sexual assault by staff members increased from 12% in 2015-16 to 18% in 2019-20 [9]. Moreover, reports by non-GRT children of sexual assault by staff increased from 1% to 7%. As 75% of GRT children and only 46% of non-GRT youth said that they would report any bullying or victimisation by staff, there is real cause for concern that the true rates of sexual or physical abuse by staff may be even higher.

Preparation for moving on

64% of GRT youth reported that they had a say in what would happen to them after leaving their STC, similar to the 68% in 2015-16 who said that they knew where they would be living after leaving their STC.

Just over half (55%) of GRT respondents felt that their experiences in the STC had made them less likely to offend in the future, compared to 57% of non-GRT youth. These statistics may be a cause for concern in terms of recidivism rates.



[9] It is important to note here that due to the sample size, it is likely that these reports were made by 2 or 3 children.

Young Offender Institutions

Young Offender Institutions (YOIs) hold boys aged 15-18. Before 2013, there were specialist YOI units for girls but after their closure that year, all girls under 18 are now held in either Secure Training Centres (STCs) or Secure Children's Homes (SCHs).

During 2019-20, there were five YOIs and one specialist unit. Four of the YOIs (Cookham Wood, Feltham YOI, Werrington, and Wetherby) were run by HMPPS, with the last (Parc) run privately by G4S. Keppel Unit is a specialist 48-bed unit within Wetherby, designed for particularly vulnerable boys and those who struggle to engage in the larger YOIs [10].

Demographics

Of the 493 boys housed in YOIs in 2019-20, 38 were Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller, constituting around 8% of the YOI population. This is a slight increase from 7% in 2015-16.

3% of GRT boys were aged 18 or over, compared to 17% of non-GRT boys. This is a significant change from 2015-16, when 12% of GRT boys were aged 18, suggesting that the average age of GRT boys in YOIs may be decreasing.

6% of GRT boys considered themselves ethnic minorities, down from 10% in 2015-16. In comparison, the percentage of non-GRT boys from ethnic minority backgrounds increased from 48% in 2016 to 58% in 2020.

15% of GRT youth had children, an increase of 5% from 2015-16.

Local authority care

Nearly 2/3 (65%) of GRT boys in 2019-20 reported that they had been in local authority care, a significant increase from 1/3 (33%) in 2015-16.

Furthermore, the proportion of non-GRT boys who had been in local authority care increased from 37% in 2015-16 to 53% in 2019-20.

[10] See p.11 of the [2019-20 Children in Custody report](#)

Health

58% of GRT boys identified a health problem, including any mental health difficulties. This was nearly double the percentage of non-GRT boys who reported any health problems (32%). This is a cause for concern, particularly because the surveys for the 2019-20 report took place between April 2019 and March 2020, before the coronavirus pandemic. An increase in health problems, both physical and mental, have been grave consequences of the pandemic and its resulting lockdowns, especially for people in the youth and adult estate. As a result, the percentage of GRT youth with a health problem is likely to have increased even further and the severity of this is stark.

In 2019-20, 43% of GRT boys considered themselves disabled, increasing from 25% in 2015-16. In both years, a greater proportion of GRT boys than non-GRT boys reported a disability.

As in 2015-16, more GRT than non-GRT boys in 2019-20 reported having had a drug or alcohol problem on arrival. GRT youth were more likely than non-GRT youth to say that they had been helped with their drug or alcohol problem during their time at their YOI.

Support Networks

In comparison to non-GRT youth, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller boys were more likely to report that they could use a phone every day to keep in contact with family or friends, that they received visits from family or friends, and that it was easy for family or friends to travel to the YOI.

One in two GRT respondents reported that they received a visit from family or friends at least once a week in both 2015-16 and 2019-20.

Education

As in 2015-16, GRT boys were more likely than non-GRT boys to be enrolled in education, vocational training or paid work, and were also more likely to feel that these would help them after release.

Safety

A similar proportion of GRT youth reported that they had felt unsafe in their YOI in both 2015-16 and 2019-20 (57% and 56% respectively). In both years, this was a higher proportion than non-GRT youth.

29% of GRT boys felt unsafe at the time of reporting in 2019-20, increasing from 22% in 2015-16. Again, these were higher proportions than non-GRT boys.

Relations with other young people

Concerningly, reports from GRT youth of threats/intimidation, physical assault, and sexual assault committed by other young people all rose from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

GRT boys were less likely to report theft of canteen/property in 2020 than in 2016, yet nearly one in four (24%) GRT respondents in 2020 reported that they had been forced to assault another young person [11].

In 2020, a higher proportion of GRT boys said that they would report being bullied/victimised than in 2016. In both years, this figure was higher than that of non-GRT boys.

Relations with staff

71% of GRT respondents felt that they were treated with respect by most staff, yet only 44% felt cared for by staff.

From 2015-16 to 2019-20, reports from GRT boys of threats/intimidation, physical assault, sexual assault, and theft of canteen/property by staff all increased. This is a cause for concern.

61% of GRT respondents said that they would report instances of bullying or victimisation by staff. This is an improvement from 2015-16 when only 36% of GRT boys felt that staff would take them seriously if they reported victimisation.

[11] This was not asked in the 2015-16 survey, so direct comparisons cannot be made for this field

Preparation for moving on

The proportion of GRT boys who felt that they were supported in preparation for their release increased from 39% in 2015-16 to 51% in 2019-20.

33% felt that they had a say in what would happen to them after leaving, in line with the 30% in 2015-16 who reported similarly. In both years, these proportions were lower than those of non-GRT boys.

GRT boys were more likely than non-GRT boys to report that their experiences in their YOI had made them less likely to offend in the future, although this figure did decrease from 63% in 2016 to 57% in 2020.



Conclusion

This analysis has demonstrated that Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children continue to be overrepresented in the youth justice estate and face comparatively worse conditions in comparison to other non-GRT children.

Across all institutions, GRT youth were significantly more likely than non-GRT children to report a disability and/or health problem, including mental health difficulties. In the wake of the coronavirus pandemic, the percentage of those with a health problem is likely to have increased even further and this is a serious cause for concern.

GRT children were also more likely than non-GRT youth to have their own children. Recent research, including the Farmer Report, has demonstrated the adverse effects of separating children from a parent [12]. This is particularly exacerbated when children are temporarily or permanently put into local authority care while a parent is incarcerated. A high proportion of GRT children in STCs and YOIs had been in local authority care themselves; the pipeline between care and imprisonment is concerning and requires further research.

Furthermore, the safety of GRT children, or perhaps the lack of, in the youth estate is worrying. The percentage of reported intimidation, physical and sexual assault, and theft of property by both staff and other young people increased in both STCs and YOIs from 2015-16 to 2019-20. These figures were consistently higher among GRT than non-GRT respondents. It is apparent that these Gypsy, Roma, and Traveller children are being failed by their institutions, whose duty it is ensure the safety and security of all children under their care.

Despite the alarming trends identified by this analysis, the comparatively high uptake of education, vocational training, and paid work by GRT children is a positive finding. In both STCs and YOIs, GRT children were more likely than non-GRT youth to feel that the education and training they had received in their institutions would help them after leaving.

[12] Lord Farmer, '[The Importance of Strengthening Prisoners' Family Ties to Prevent Reoffending and Reduce Intergenerational Crime](#)' (2017)

Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children are among the most marginalised ethnic groups within education and are five times more likely to be excluded from school than the wider school population [13]. Consequently, and because GRT children are so overrepresented within the criminal justice system, the Traveller Movement argues that STCs and YOIs have a responsibility to deliver specialist, targeted education and training programmes to the GRT children in their care. This will help to reduce the likelihood of reoffending after release if children are able to secure stable employment upon release or enter into further education.

Accurate ethnic monitoring of GRT youth within STCs and YOIs is essential in order to recognise and address the specific issues faced by these children in the youth estate. Until the 18+1 monitoring system is used accurately and consistently, Gypsy, Roma and Traveller children may continue to face disadvantages and inequalities within the criminal justice system.



[13] Mulcahy et al., 'The underrepresentation of Gypsy, Roma and Traveller pupils' (2017), 21.

Appendices

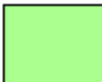




These tables are produced exactly as they appear in the Children in Custody Appendices.

Appendix 1 (12: All STC Traveller Comparator 2020: Comparison of survey responses between different sub-populations of children)

ALL STC TRAVELLER COMPARATOR 2020 Comparison of survey responses between different sub-populations of children

In this table the following analyses are presented:
- responses of children from Traveller communities are compared with those of children not from Traveller communities
Please note that these analyses are based on summary data from selected survey questions only.

Shading is used to indicate statistical significance*, as follows:

-  Green shading shows results that are significantly more positive than the comparator
-  Blue shading shows results that are significantly more negative than the comparator
-  Orange shading shows significant differences in demographics and background information
-  No shading means that differences are not significant and may have occurred by chance
-  Grey shading indicates that we have no valid data for this question

** less than 1% probability that the difference is due to chance*

Number of completed questionnaires returned

Traveller	Non-Traveller
15	88

DEMOGRAPHICS AND OTHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
1.2	Are you under 15 years of age?	13%	7%
	Are you aged 18 or over?	0%	1%
1.3	Are you female?	8%	17%
1.4	Are you from a minority ethnic group?	21%	58%
1.5	Do you have any children?	29%	6%
1.6	Are you from a Traveller community?		
1.7	Have you ever been in local authority care?	33%	45%
5.2	Do you have any health problems (including mental health problems)?	33%	43%
5.4	Do you have a disability? This includes any physical, mental or learning needs that affect your day-to-day life.	29%	23%
10.1	Are you Muslim?	8%	27%

ARRIVAL AND INDUCTION			
2.1	Were you searched in reception/admissions?	100%	96%
<i>For those who had been searched:</i>			
2.1	Was this search done in a respectful way?	67%	66%
2.2	Overall, were you treated well in reception/admission?	87%	63%
2.3	When you first arrived, did you have any problems or worries?	87%	74%
<i>For those who had any problems when they first arrived:</i>			
2.3	Did <u>staff</u> help you to deal with these problems or worries?	77%	55%
2.4	Did you feel safe on your first night here?	87%	70%
2.5	In your first few days, were you told everything you needed to know about life here?	87%	58%

LIVING CONDITIONS			
3.1	Is the temperature of your room or cell about right?	50%	33%
3.2	Can you shower everyday?	100%	94%
3.3	Do you normally have enough clean, suitable clothes for the week?	93%	88%
3.4	Do you have clean sheets every week?	87%	80%
3.5	Can you get to your stored property if you need it?	53%	57%
3.6	Is it normally quiet enough for you to relax or sleep at night?	67%	57%
3.7	Do you usually spend more than 2 hours out of your cell or room on weekdays?	100%	86%
3.8	Do you usually spend more than 2 hours out of your cell or room on Saturdays and Sundays?	92%	79%
FOOD AND CANTEEN			
4.1	Is the food here very / quite good?	29%	27%
4.2	Do you <u>get enough to eat at mealtimes always / most of the time?</u>	53%	36%
4.3	Does the shop / canteen sell the things that you need?	27%	14%
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING			
5.1	Is it easy to see:		
	- Doctor?	50%	31%
	- Nurse?	86%	63%
	- Dentist?	57%	26%
	- Mental health worker?	64%	44%
5.2	Do you have any health problems (including mental health problems)?	33%	43%
For those who have health problems:			
5.3	Have you been helped with your health problems since you have been here?	60%	56%

5.4	Do you have a disability? This includes any physical, mental or learning needs that affect your day-to-day life.	29%	23%
<i>For those who have a disability</i>			
5.5	Are you getting the support you need?	25%	56%
5.6	Did you have an alcohol problem when you came here?	13%	5%
5.7	Did you have a drug problem when you came here?	20%	19%
<i>For those who did have a drug or alcohol problem</i>			
5.8	Have you been helped with your drug or alcohol problem since you've been here?	0%	41%
5.9	Can you spend time outside in the fresh air most days (not counting time spent going to and from activities)?	64%	36%
5.10	Do you go to the gym or play sports once a week or more?	71%	54%
COMPLAINTS			
6.1	Do you know how to make a complaint?	86%	94%
<i>For those who have made a complaint:</i>			
6.2	Were your complaints usually dealt with fairly?	80%	42%
	Were your complaints usually dealt with within 7 days?	75%	32%
6.3	Have you ever felt too scared to make a complaint?	13%	12%
SAFETY AND SECURITY			
7.1	Have you ever felt unsafe here?	31%	36%
7.2	Do you feel unsafe now?	8%	13%
7.4	Is your emergency call bell or intercom normally answered within 5 minutes?	62%	62%

7.5	Have other young people here ever done any of the following to you?		
	- Verbal abuse?	42%	43%
	- Threats or intimidation?	25%	34%
	- Physical assault?	33%	34%
	- Sexual assault?	17%	10%
	- Being forced to assault another young person?	17%	11%
	- Theft of canteen or property?	25%	10%
	- Other bullying or victimisation?	8%	8%
	- Young people here have not done any of these things to me	50%	53%
7.6	If you were being bullied / victimised by other young people here, would you report it?	73%	38%
7.7	Have staff here ever done any of the following to you?		
	- Verbal abuse?	9%	36%
	- Threats or intimidation?	9%	24%
	- Physical assault?	9%	14%
	- Sexual assault?	18%	7%
	- Theft of canteen or property?	9%	10%
	- Other bullying / victimisation?	9%	9%
	- Staff here have not done any of these things to me	82%	52%
7.8	If you were being bullied / victimised by staff here, would you report it?	75%	46%

BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT			
8.1	Do the rewards or incentives for good behaviour encourage you to behave well?	43%	20%
8.2	Do you think the system of rewards or incentives is fair?	50%	18%
8.3	Do staff usually let you know when your behaviour is good?	79%	58%
8.4	If you get in trouble, do staff usually explain what you have done wrong?	86%	59%
8.5	Have you been physically restrained (e.g. MMRP) since you have been here?	64%	54%
<i>For those who have been restrained:</i>			
8.6	Did a member of staff come and talk to you about it afterwards?	44%	69%
8.7	Since you have been here, have you ever been kept locked up and stopped from mixing with other young people as a punishment? (This might include time spent in a segregation unit or in your own room)	64%	66%
STAFF			
9.1	Do you feel cared for by most staff here?	57%	51%
9.2	Do most staff here treat you with respect?	86%	75%
9.3	If you <u>had</u> a problem, are there any staff here you could turn to for help?	86%	84%
9.4	Can you speak to a Barnardo's advocate when you need to?	79%	74%
FAITH			
10.1	Do you have a religion?	75%	71%
<i>For those who have a religion:</i>			
10.2	Are your religious beliefs respected here?	70%	77%
10.3	Are you able to speak to a Chaplain of your faith in private, if you want to?	100%	80%

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS			
11.1	Has anyone here helped you to keep in touch with your family / friends?	93%	76%
11.2	Are you able to use a phone every day (if you have credit)?	100%	95%
11.3	Is it quite / very easy for your family and friends to get here?	42%	32%
11.4	Do you get visits from family or friends?	79%	89%
<i>For those who do get visits:</i>			
11.4	Do you get visits from family or friends once a week or more?	46%	49%

EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
12.1	Are you doing any of the following activities at the moment:		
	- Education?	86%	86%
	- Training for a job (vocational training)?	43%	10%
	- Paid work?	7%	5%
	- Interventions (e.g. offending behaviour programmes)?	7%	28%
	- Not doing any of these activities	14%	8%
12.2	Do staff encourage you to attend education, training or work?	86%	78%
12.3	Have you learned anything here that will help you when you are released (e.g. education or skills)?	79%	63%

PREPARING TO MOVE ON			
13.1	Is there a plan that you discuss in meetings with your YOT worker which sets out what you need to work on while you are here (e.g. your targets or objectives)?	58%	57%
<i>For those who do have a plan:</i>			
13.2	Do you understand what you need to do to achieve your objectives or targets?	100%	90%
13.3	Are staff here supporting you to achieve your objectives or targets?	100%	73%
13.4	Is anybody here helping you to prepare for when you leave?	73%	43%
13.5	Have you had a say in what will happen to you when you leave here?	64%	46%
FINAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS STC/YOI			
14.1	Do you think your experiences here have made you less likely to offend in the future?	55%	57%

Appendix 2 (20: All YOI Traveller Comparator
2020: Comparison of survey responses between
different sub-populations of children)

ALL YOI TRAVELLER COMPARATOR 2020
Comparison of survey responses between different sub-
populations of children

In this table the following analyses are presented:
- responses of children from Traveller communities are compared with those of children not from Traveller communities
Please note that these analyses are based on summary data from selected survey questions only.

Shading is used to indicate statistical significance*,
as follows:

- Green shading shows results that are significantly more positive than the comparator
- Blue shading shows results that are significantly more negative than the comparator
- Orange shading shows significant differences in demographics and background information
- No shading means that differences are not significant and may have occurred by chance
- Grey shading indicates that we have no valid data for this question

** less than 1% probability that the difference is due to chance*

Number of completed questionnaires returned

Traveller	Non-Traveller
38	455

DEMOGRAPHICS AND OTHER BACKGROUND INFORMATION			
1.2	Are you under 15 years of age?	3%	0%
	Are you aged 18 or over?	3%	17%
1.4	Are you from a minority ethnic group?	6%	58%
1.5	Do you have any children?	15%	8%
1.6	Are you from a Traveller community?		
1.7	Have you ever been in local authority care?	65%	53%
5.2	Do you have any health problems (including mental health problems)?	58%	32%
5.4	Do you have a disability? This includes any physical, mental or learning needs that affect your day-to-day life.	43%	24%
10.1	Are you Muslim?	6%	22%
ARRIVAL AND INDUCTION			
2.1	Were you searched in reception/admissions?	97%	95%
<i>For those who had been searched:</i>			
2.1	Was this search done in a respectful way?	62%	71%
2.2	Overall, were you treated well in reception/admission?	70%	72%
2.3	When you first arrived, did you have any problems or worries?	73%	71%
<i>For those who had any problems when they first arrived:</i>			
2.3	Did <u>staff</u> help you to deal with these problems or worries?	67%	41%
2.4	Did you feel safe on your first night here?	71%	75%
2.5	In your first few days, were you told everything you needed to know about life here?	58%	51%

LIVING CONDITIONS			
3.1	Is the temperature of your room or cell about right?	57%	41%
3.2	Can you shower everyday?	81%	66%
3.3	Do you normally have enough clean, suitable clothes for the week?	61%	70%
3.4	Do you have clean sheets every week?	87%	77%
3.5	Can you get to your stored property if you need it?	61%	50%
3.6	Is it normally quiet enough for you to relax or sleep at night?	45%	47%
3.7	Do you usually spend more than 2 hours out of your cell or room on weekdays?	62%	73%
3.8	Do you usually spend more than 2 hours out of your cell or room on Saturdays and Sundays?	37%	31%
FOOD AND CANTEEN			
4.1	Is the food here very / quite good?	40%	30%
4.2	Do you <u>get enough to eat at mealtimes always / most of the time?</u>	37%	39%
4.3	Does the shop / canteen sell the things that you need?	60%	56%
HEALTH AND WELL-BEING			
5.1	Is it easy to see:		
	- Doctor?	42%	37%
	- Nurse?	61%	57%
	- Dentist?	31%	23%
	- Mental health worker?	42%	43%
5.2	Do you have any health problems (including mental health problems)?	58%	32%
For those who have health problems:			
5.3	Have you been helped with your health problems since you have been here?	71%	64%
5.4	Do you have a disability? This includes any physical, mental or learning needs that affect your day-to-day life.	43%	24%

<i>For those who have a disability</i>			
5.5	Are you getting the support you need?	69%	46%
5.6	Did you have an alcohol problem when you came here?	11%	5%
5.7	Did you have a drug problem when you came here?	40%	18%
<i>For those who did have a drug or alcohol problem</i>			
5.8	Have you been helped with your drug or alcohol problem since you've been here?	64%	56%
5.9	Can you spend time outside in the fresh air most days (not counting time spent going to and from activities)?	65%	55%
5.10	Do you go to the gym or play sports once a week or more?	42%	43%
COMPLAINTS			
6.1	Do you know how to make a complaint?	82%	83%
<i>For those who have made a complaint:</i>			
6.2	Were your complaints usually dealt with fairly?	53%	32%
	Were your complaints usually dealt with within 7 days?	43%	29%
6.3	Have you ever felt too scared to make a complaint?	19%	13%
SAFETY AND SECURITY			
7.1	Have you ever felt unsafe here?	56%	33%
7.2	Do you feel unsafe now?	29%	8%
7.4	Is your emergency call bell or intercom normally answered within 5 minutes?	33%	21%

7.5	Have other young people here ever done any of the following to you?		
	- Verbal abuse?	56%	38%
	- Threats or intimidation?	41%	25%
	- Physical assault?	32%	18%
	- Sexual assault?	6%	1%
	- Being forced to assault another young person?	24%	7%
	- Theft of canteen or property?	12%	4%
	- Other bullying or victimisation?	18%	5%
	- Young people here have not done any of these things to me	44%	58%
7.6	If you were being bullied / victimised by other young people here, would you report it?	46%	31%
7.7	Have staff here ever done any of the following to you?		
	- Verbal abuse?	35%	38%
	- Threats or intimidation?	19%	21%
	- Physical assault?	16%	14%
	- Sexual assault?	3%	1%
	- Theft of canteen or property?	11%	9%
	- Other bullying / victimisation?	8%	9%
	- Staff here have not done any of these things to me	57%	56%
7.8	If you were being bullied / victimised by staff here, would you report it?	61%	54%

BEHAVIOUR MANAGEMENT			
8.1	Do the rewards or incentives for good behaviour encourage you to behave well?	42%	31%
8.2	Do you think the system of rewards or incentives is fair?	42%	25%
8.3	Do staff usually let you know when your behaviour is good?	59%	32%
8.4	If you get in trouble, do staff usually explain what you have done wrong?	68%	54%
8.5	Have you been physically restrained (e.g. MMPP) since you have been here?	68%	67%
<i>For those who have been restrained:</i>			
8.6	Did a member of staff come and talk to you about it afterwards?	62%	69%
8.7	Since you have been here, have you ever been kept locked up and stopped from mixing with other young people as a punishment? (This might include time spent in a segregation unit or in your own room)	71%	66%
STAFF			
9.1	Do you feel cared for by most staff here?	44%	39%
9.2	Do most staff here treat you with respect?	71%	62%
9.3	If you <u>had</u> a problem, are there any staff here you could turn to for help?	70%	62%
9.4	Can you speak to a Barnardo's advocate when you need to?	74%	64%
FAITH			
10.1	Do you have a religion?	74%	70%
<i>For those who have a religion:</i>			
10.2	Are your religious beliefs respected here?	68%	76%
10.3	Are you able to speak to a Chaplain of your faith in private, if you want to?	64%	70%

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS			
11.1	Has anyone here helped you to keep in touch with your family / friends?	68%	57%
11.2	Are you able to use a phone every day (if you have credit)?	92%	84%
11.3	Is it quite / very easy for your family and friends to get here?	41%	34%
11.4	Do you get visits from family or friends?	81%	77%
<i>For those who do get visits:</i>			
11.4	Do you get visits from family or friends once a week or more?	50%	43%
EDUCATION AND TRAINING			
12.1	Are you doing any of the following activities at the moment:		
	- Education?	86%	85%
	- Training for a job (vocational training)?	11%	4%
	- Paid work?	22%	7%
	- Interventions (e.g. offending behaviour programmes)?	33%	15%
	- Not doing any of these activities	3%	13%
12.2	Do staff encourage you to attend education, training or work?	69%	58%
12.3	Have you learned anything here that will help you when you are released (e.g. education or skills)?	58%	45%

PREPARING TO MOVE ON			
13.1	Is there a plan that you discuss in meetings with your YOT worker which sets out what you need to work on while you are here (e.g. your targets or objectives)?	67%	56%
<i>For those who do have a plan:</i>			
13.2	Do you understand what you need to do to achieve your objectives or targets?	96%	87%
13.3	Are staff here supporting you to achieve your objectives or targets?	70%	45%
13.4	Is anybody here helping you to prepare for when you leave?	51%	28%
13.5	Have you had a say in what will happen to you when you leave here?	33%	38%
FINAL QUESTIONS ABOUT THIS STC/YOI			
14.1	Do you think your experiences here have made you less likely to offend in the future?	57%	54%

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