

**SEXUAL ACTIVITIES AND DETERMINANTS OF RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS  
AMONG INMATES OF CENTRAL PRISON, KATSINA.**

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this work is the product of my research efforts undertaken under the supervision of Prof. Zubairu Iliyasu and has not been presented anywhere for the award of a degree or certificate. All sources have been duly acknowledged.

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## CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the research work for this dissertation and the subsequent write-up by Asma'u Usman (SPS/15/MPH/0008) were carried out under our supervision.

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## **DEDICATION**

This dissertation is dedicated to allprison inmates.

## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

**AIDS** – Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

**DCGs** – Deputy Controllers-General

**FCT** – Federal Capital Territory

**HIV** – Human Immunodeficiency Virus

**IDI** – In-depth Interview

**LGA** – Local Government Area

**MSM** – Men who have sex with men

**MSM/W** – Men who have sex with men and women

**NPS** – Nigerian Prison Service

**PHC** –Primary Health Care

**SPSS** – Statistical Package for Social Sciences

**STI** – Sexually Transmitted Infection

**WHO** – World Health Organization

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## ABSTRACT

Prisoners are not exempt from sexual desire. Therefore, sexual activity is continuous in various forms behind bar, regardless of the stringent rules. However, little is known about such behaviours during incarceration in Katsina State. The study aimed to determine the sexual practices, prevalence and determinants of risky sexual behaviours among prison inmates in Katsina. A descriptive cross-sectional approach with mixed methods of data collection was used to interview 216 inmates using semi-structured questionnaire supplemented with 22 in-depth interviews. The mean ( $\pm$  Standard deviation, SD) ages of respondents was  $31.5 \pm 10.9$  years. Most (94%) respondents were male, almost half (44.4%) had secondary school education, more than half (55.1%) were into business or trading and majority (75.9%) were awaiting trial. Nearly all inmates (98.6%) reported having sexual desire. Watching the nakedness of others (44.4%) and masturbation (38%) were the commonest means of sexual expression and satisfaction of sexual desire while in prison. Motives for sexual relations behind bars included curiosity (18.1%), loneliness (17.1%) and coercion (0.9%). Drug use (80.1%) and unprotected sex (79.2%) were quite common but sexual violence was low (7.4%). There was a significant association between age of inmates and sexual activity with inmates aged 35 years and above more likely to engage in sexual activity in prison. There was also a significant association between number of sexual partners prior to incarceration and sexual activity in prison. Inmates who had one partner or none were 64% less likely to engage in sexual activity within the confines of prison. Qualitative interviews revealed the denial of occurrence of sexual activity in prison despite sexual desire felt by inmates; loneliness, poverty and curiosity as motives for sexual relations; denial of occurrence of sexual violence in prison; and the lack of consideration of drugs and use of unsterilized sharps as risky sexual behaviours. Despite the disciplinary action meted out on inmates, prisoners still engaged in a range of risky sexual behaviours. Conjugal visitations for married inmates should be invested in to reduce the need for seeking improper and risky alternatives of relieving sexual desire among prisoners.





# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Historically, the prison is not an institution indigenous to Africa but rather a holdover from colonial times.<sup>1</sup> African cultures such as the Dahomey Kingdom and Fulani emirate in Sudan and Cameroon respectively used prison-like facilities before the Europeans arrived.<sup>2</sup>

A prison is an institution that holds people who have been sentenced to a period of imprisonment by the courts for offences against the law. It contains some of society's most disadvantaged people, and is an important and integral part of the criminal justice system in every country. When it is used appropriately, it plays a crucial role in upholding the rule of law. This is by ensuring that alleged offenders are brought to justice and providing a sanction for serious wrongdoing.<sup>1</sup>

Before the arrival of the Europeans, incarceration as punishment was unknown to Africa.<sup>1</sup> Wrong doing was rectified by restitution rather than punishment. Justice systems were victim-centred with the end goal being compensation rather than incarceration. The goal of incarceration then was to secure compensation rather than punish offenders with imprisonment and capital punishment being a last resort within the African justice systems for repeat offenders and those that pose a threat to local communities.<sup>2</sup>

Imprisonment in Africa did not take root until the late 1800s but was rather used relating to the Atlantic Slave trade and for detention by colonial officials and Africans.<sup>1</sup>

Even when the colonial powers arrived in Europe, they utilized imprisonment not as a means by which to punish the commission of common crimes but mostly to control and exploit potentially rebellious local populations.<sup>2</sup> Thus, Africa's earliest experience with



formal prisons were not with an eye toward the rehabilitation or reintegration of criminals but rather the economic, political, and social subjugation of indigenous peoples.

A large proportion of the prison population in African states is comprised of individuals awaiting trial and conviction. Despite the claim of having some of the world's most overcrowded prisons, African prisons hover near to global average for pretrial detainees. The average of prisoners awaiting trial in Africa is 45 per 100,000 while the global rate is 44 per 100,000. In contrast, the global awaiting trial detention rate averages 29% with Africa's being 36%. In some Latin American countries, such as Paraguay and Honduras, the rate is as high as 90%.<sup>3</sup>

Pretrial detention in and of itself does not constitute a violation of human rights, provided that it takes place under the proper conditions, for a short time, and as a last resort. Statistics on the duration of pretrial detention in Africa are difficult to obtain but evidence suggests that waits are longest in Central and West African nations. Such detention is usually arbitrary, extensive, and under terrible conditions. It is not only the detained that suffer because of extensive pretrial detention, prisons themselves feel the burden of high detention rates. The highest rate of pre-trial prisoners in prison in the world is found in Liberia with 97.3%, second highest in the world is Mali with 88.7% followed by Benin with 79.6% and Niger with 76%.<sup>4</sup> The overcrowding of such prison systems can be alleviated by reform of the detention process as proposed by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights.

1The conditions of prisons and prisoners in many African countries are afflicted by severe inadequacies including high congestion, poor physical health and sanitary conditions, inadequate recreational, vocational and rehabilitation programmes, restricted contact

with the outside world, and large percentages of persons awaiting trial, among others.<sup>5</sup> Overcrowding is a serious concern facing African prisons, most of which, have been above capacity since inception and languish in disrepair.

According to the world prison population list (eleventh edition), more than 10.35million people are held in penal institutions throughout the world either as pre-trial detainees, remand prisoners or having been convicted and sentenced. The world prison rate, based on United Nations estimates of national population levels, is 144 per 100,000. But prison population rates vary considerably between different parts of the same continent. In Africa, the median rate for West African countries is 52 while that of Southern African countries is 188.<sup>6</sup>

The world prison population has increased by about 20%, a figure that is slightly above the estimated 18% increase in the global population over the same period. But there are, still, considerable differences between and within the continents. In America, it has increased by over 40%. This contrasts with Europe in which there is a decrease by 21%.<sup>6</sup>

Since the year 2000, the male prison population has increased by 18% while the equivalent figure for females is 50%. According to the third edition of the World Female Imprisonment List, female prisoners have increased more proportionately than males in every continent. Thus, their total population has risen from 5.4% in 2000 to 6.8% in latest figures.<sup>7</sup> Children comprise 0.5 to 2.5% of the general population of prison.<sup>6</sup> They are either born to incarcerated women or have been sentenced because of their own allegedly criminal conduct.

The present prison system merely rounds people up without offering them opportunities to change their attitude and behaviours. Data released by the National Bureau of Statistics indicates an increase in the prison population of Nigeria since 2015 which represents about 11.06% growth in comparison to the overall prison population in 2014 which

recorded 56,059 persons.<sup>8</sup>Lagos state has the highest prison population in the country with 6,522 inmates, closely followed by Kano and Rivers States with populations of 4,082 and 4,054 respectively.

Based on 2015 data, Lagos State has the highest number of un-sentenced detainees. The state recorded 5,603 un-sentenced detainees out of a prison population of 6,522, followed by Rivers and Edo States with 3,625 and 2,434 un-sentenced detainees. Conversely, Yobe and Borno States had the least numbers of un-sentenced detainees of 163 and 216 out of a prison population of 562 and 603 respectively.<sup>8</sup>During the period under review, North-West had a total prison population of 12,246 with 7,050 as a total of un-sentenced inmates. This represents a 57% of un-sentenced inmates. North-Central recorded a total prison population of 7,721 with 4,798 as a total of un-sentenced cases which represents 62%. North-East equally recorded a total of 7,467 inmates where 3,604 were un-sentenced which indicate a 48% of un-sentenced persons.

In the South-East region, prisons received a total number of 8,906 inmates where 7,946 were un-sentenced, South-South had 13,136 persons in their prisons but 11,073 have been un-sentenced while South-West stood at 12,784 inmates in 2015 but 10,687 are not sentenced. SE, SS and SW recorded 89%, 84% and 83% per cent for un-sentenced inmates respectively. Overall, 72.5% of the prison population during the period under reference were un-sentenced.<sup>8</sup>

Prisoners have rights and responsibilities, and the same right to health care as everyone else. Several international standards define the quality of health care that should be provided to prisoners. The provision in Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (United Nations, 1966) establishes “the right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health”. This applies to prisoners as it does to every other human being. The United

Nations (1990) Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners indicate how the entitlement of prisoners to the highest attainable standard of health care should be delivered: “Prisoners shall have access to the health services available in the country without discrimination on the grounds of their legal situation” (Principle 9). The fact that people are in prison does not mean that they have any reduced right to appropriate health care. Rather, the opposite is the case. Health services in prisons are mainly outside the health system and are usually non-existent in most facilities. Where they exist, they are usually insufficient with respect to capacity, staff and other resources.

Sexuality is a central aspect of being human and it is fascinating as it is complex. It is expressed and experienced in diverse ways in relationships to the self or others, in solitude or in communion. It is, thus, part of all cultures including prison cultures. The complexity is due to its pliability and ever extending diversity. What is considered normal by social and moral standards varies with time and geography; and what is acceptable or at least tolerated in one country can result in prison sentence in another. There are interrelated factors that influence expression of sexuality and they include psychological, biological, social, economic, religious, historical, legal and spiritual factors. These influence the experience and expression of sexuality in prison which is inevitably shaped by prison conditions.

Prisoners are humans and sexual beings; and will always express themselves sexually in many ways which may include physical sexual activity. Despite the original design of our genitals for procreation, humans have varied sexual appetites that tend to adapt to meet our needs. The expression of sexuality cannot be controlled by the prison system but it plays a role in shaping such expression. It was noted that prisons generally have a powerful influence on the expression of sexuality.<sup>9</sup> In prison, men and women spend long

periods of time together near each other which increases the likelihood of sexual activity amongst them.

Sex and sexuality of prisoners are often avoided or denied.<sup>10</sup> This is because sex is generally regarded as a taboo topic as it is a cause of anxiety to prison officials and governments.<sup>10</sup>

Most prisoners are sexually active males between 19 to 35 years representing a portion of those exhibiting high risk behaviours. Prisoners have far greater health needs and experience profound disadvantages in health compared to the wider community with increased rates of mental illness, substance dependence and engagement in health risk behaviours. High risk behaviour is any behaviour that places a person to suffer from a particular condition compared to others in the normal population with resultant increase in negative consequences or outcome. Such behaviours include violence towards others, suicide, suicidal attempts, deliberate self-harm, substance use, unprotected sexual activity, slavery and destruction of public property that may culminate in physical injuries/diseases and/or mental disorders.<sup>11</sup> These behaviours usually result in conflict with the law, death, injuries to self and others.

Inmates live different lives compared to individuals outside the prison walls. All their moves are regulated and supervised but they hold control over their emotional and mental states. When inmates enter a prison, they try to adapt to prison lifestyle and subcultures as a means of mitigating the sense of social rejection that resulted from incarceration.<sup>10</sup>

Prison sexuality comprises of sexual relationship between prisoners, between a prisoner and a prison employee or other persons to whom prisoners have access to. Sexual activity in prisons is usually with same sex because most prisons are separated by gender.<sup>9</sup> This is often in contradiction to a person's normal socialsexual orientation.

Gresham Sykes was the first to write about the pains of imprisonment in his book, *The Society of Captives*. These pains consist of the deprivation of liberty, goods and services, autonomy, security, and heterosexual relationships. The latter deprivation forces prisoners to seek alternative means for achieving sexual gratification including masturbation, consensual same-sex sexual activity, or coerced same-sex sexual activity.

Incarceration results in loss of many freedoms and liberties, participation in sexual relationships with others is one of those liberties. Although sexual relationships are forbidden in correctional facilities, correctional administration cannot prevent prisoners from being consumed with sex.<sup>10</sup> Because of the sexual deprivation prisoners experience, they seek relief in alternative ways.<sup>12</sup>

Risky sexual behaviours are defined by the increased risk of a negative outcome which can increase the chance of contracting and/or transmitting disease or occurrence of unwanted pregnancy. Risky sexual behaviours include multiple sexual partners; changing sexual partners frequently; having oral, vaginal or anal sexual contact without condom; using unreliable methods of birth control or using birth control inconsistently; sharing contaminated needles; contraction of sexually transmitted diseases; and drug and substance abuse. Prior to incarceration, the lifestyle of many inmates includes risky sexual behaviours, drug and alcohol abuse, poverty, homelessness, under-education and unemployment.

Sexual activity is very common in prison and sexual behaviour continues behind prison walls.

## **1.2 Problem Statement**

Globally, 93% of prisoners are males while 6.5% are women.<sup>6</sup> Thirty percent (30%) of the female population in Nigeria are in prison.<sup>8</sup> Many prisoners lead degrading and dehumanising sex lives when incarcerated because of sexual deprivation regardless of

their sexual orientation.<sup>10</sup> Sexual desire, in prison, often accompanies an unsatisfied state. Results from Kano, Nigeria show that 82.5% of inmates have sexual desire.<sup>13</sup> The consequences of such sexual deprivation results in forms of consensual and non-consensual sex. This may be in the form of exploitive sex, homosexual satisfaction, sexual abuse or victimization.<sup>14</sup> The prevalence of sexual violence was found to be 14.9% in Kano, Nigeria.<sup>13</sup>

The consequences of sexual deprivation not only affect inmates but extends to their spouses and loved ones as they await their release.<sup>14</sup> The effect of consequences of sexual deprivation is usually devastating and affect victims physically, emotionally, socially and spiritually.<sup>14</sup>

The predominantly Hausa-Muslim structure in the locality of the study usually puts a damper on the sexuality and sexual needs of inmates.

Prior to incarceration, most prison inmates engage in risky sexual practices such as homosexuality, unprotected sex with multiple partners, transactional sex, sexual violence, commercial sex work, drug abuse, sex in exchange for drugs and impaired judgement from drug intoxication.<sup>15</sup> Globally, sexual victimization in prison range from 1 - 41%.<sup>14</sup> In gender exclusive environment as is the case in prison, homosexuality is widespread behind the walls and the Nigerian prison is no exception.<sup>16</sup> Most inmates are circumstantial homosexuals and are lured by others due to lack of basic necessities and proper nutrition.<sup>16</sup> Homosexuality ranged from 1.4 – 82.2% in Nigerian prisons.<sup>13,16-21</sup> Overcrowding, congestion and inadequate prison staff promote these illicit sexual behaviours amongst inmates.<sup>17</sup> This is the norm in Katsina State.<sup>8</sup>

The congestion rate in prisons is high in Nigeria – 400% in Ibara prison, Abeokuta, Ogun State and 300% in Oko prison, Benin city, Edo State. The most congested prisons in Nigeria are in Anambra, Lagos, Delta, Edo, Enugu, Kaduna, Katsina, Rivers States and

FCT.<sup>22</sup> In Katsina central prison, its total capacity is 400 but there are currently more than 1500 inmates.<sup>23</sup> This congestion in the Nigerian prisons can be attributed to undue delay in trial.

### **1.3 Justification for the Study**

In Nigeria, just like in many other parts of the world, the increase in crime rate and prison population is an important public issue. Prisoners are usually forgotten or excluded from population surveys of sexual behaviour sometimes due to the difficulty in accessing them for study. Yet prisoners are a high-risk group for sexual ill health.<sup>11</sup> They are mostly drawn from the most disadvantaged groups in society: they are more likely to be unemployed, they have less education and lower incomes than others, and many suffer from minor intellectual disabilities and-or mental illness.

Prison is, itself, a dangerous place for people's sexual health. In prison, much of the sex that occurs is not voluntary. Sexual assault in prisons can lead to serious physical injury as well as risk of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV-AIDS. Younger prisoners (aged 18-25) and those who are small, slightly built are at higher risk of being assaulted.

Review of available data on gender composition of incarcerated inmates reveals that majority of inmates and prison staff are males.<sup>4</sup> The predominantly male environment leads to engagement in homosexuality and other risky behaviours. Even though most inmates would have engaged in risky sexual behaviours prior to incarceration, being imprisoned puts them at a greater disadvantage.<sup>15,24</sup>

In Nigerian prisons, less than 4% of total admissions are females with majority serving short-term prison terms and 50% of them are between the ages of 20 and 50 years.<sup>25</sup> Discrimination against women persist in prisons. They experience violence and abuse akin to that found in male facilities.<sup>4</sup> They are particularly vulnerable to physical and psychological abuse by prison guards whether in female or mixed prisons. Most prison



systems lack the resources to house children separately from the adult male population. This co-mingling of children with the general prison population can lead to disastrous consequences like exposure to increased risk of sexual abuse, poor health and hygiene, poor feeding and nutrition, etc. Most inmates are aged within the sexually active group of the population. This, coupled with excess free time makes the prison environment conducive for various forms of risky behaviours like sharing of needles among intravenous drug users and unprotected sex with sex being the primary form of entertainment.<sup>19</sup>

Sexual behaviours during incarceration have not been widely documented but there are limitations with respect to high-risk behaviours in jail systems.<sup>26-28</sup>

A few surveys of prisoners' health have been performed but there is little or no documented research of sexual activities, risky sexual behaviours and the determinants of such behaviours among inmates in Africa. There are some surveys of sexual behaviour in parts of Nigeria, though most of them concentrate on HIV risks and do not explore the sexual lives of prisoners in the same way as the major national sex surveys do for people living outside prison. This is akin to what have been done in the Southern part of Nigeria and some parts of Northern Nigeria like in Kano and Kaduna States. However, no similar studies were conducted in Katsina State. The study was carried out in Central prison Katsina because of the heterogeneity of the prison population and ease of sampling. It, thus, sought to explore sexual behaviour and factors associated with risky sexual behaviours, the reasons and experiences of inmates with respect to sexual activity and risky behaviours within the confines of prison as well as factors that underlie their sexual preferences and make recommendations for preventing it. It is hoped that information from this study gave an insight on the plight of prisons especially related to their sexual behaviours and choices, and the intervention policy makers and health planners can offer

in addressing the reproductive health needs of prisoners. It is also expected to increase the data base of the subject matter especially with respect to the peculiarity of the ethnicity and religion in Northern Nigeria.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

1. Are prisoners sexually active?
2. What type of sexual activities go on behind bars?
3. How prevalent are risky sexual behaviours among prisoners?
4. What are the reasons and consequences of sexual choices in the prison?
5. What factors predict sexual activity and risky sexual behaviours among prisoners?

#### **1.5 General and Specific Objectives**

##### **1.5.1 General Objective**

To determine the sexual practices, prevalence and determinants of risky sexual behaviours among prison inmates in Katsina State.

##### **1.5.2 Specific Objectives**

1. To determine self-reported libido and pattern of sexual practices among inmates.
2. To assess the prevalence of risky sexual behaviours among prison inmates.
3. To find out the reasons and consequences of sexual choices among prison inmates.
4. To identify the predictors of sexual activity and risky sexual behaviours among prison inmates.

#### **1.6 Scope of the Study**

Little is known about the sexual practices and risky sexual behaviours of prison inmates in Nigeria especially in the Northern sub region. This study aims to get reliable information which will provide an insight of the sexual health behaviours of inmates and it will go a long way in promoting and improving their health as a neglected sect. This concept in the case of Katsina State needs to be answered through research.

Few researches have studied sexual practices and risky behaviours in North-western Nigeria. This study intends to increase the data base.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Search Strategy**

This chapter contains a narrative of the literature review in the setting of describing the sexual activities of inmates and determining what shapes their choices for risky sexual behaviours from previous studies. I searched for published studies using Google database, PubMed, African Journals OnLine (AJOL), SciHub, Cochrane Database of Systemic Reviews (CDSR), PsycINFO, EMBASE, ScienceDirect and SpringerLink. The website of major international organizations working on prison sexuality like WHO was also accessed. References from original research publications in addition to unpublished dissertations were reviewed and some complementary studies were added.

I limited the search to manuscripts in English with available abstracts from July 2017 to March 2019. The terms used were “Prison sexuality”, “Prison sex”, “Prison inmates”, “Risky sexual behaviours”, “Risky sexual behaviours in prison”, “Sexual practices in prison inmates”, “Sexual relationship in prison”, “Sexual health”, “Sexual health in prison inmates”. The literature search yielded 2334 publications for the search terms which were reviewed and

titles relevant to the study accessed. A total of 169 abstracts, articles, reports and books were selected for this literature review. The review is a narrative.

## **2.2 Introduction**

A prison is a world within a world and everybody inside those walls is trying to survive no matter what their status is.<sup>10</sup> A prison according to McCorkle and Korn is a physical structure in a geographical location where several people live under highly specialized conditions, utilize the resources and adjust to the alternatives presented to them by a unique kind of social environment that is different from the larger society in so many ways.

Sex in prison is a taboo subject.<sup>29</sup> A former inspector for federal prisons, wrote, *“We are living in a frank and realistic age, yet the subject of sex in prison—so provocative, so vital, so timely . . . is shrouded in dread silence”*. Sixty-five years later, this statement still holds true. The subject of sex in prison has been largely ignored by social scientists, as well as society. Although research on sex in prison began in the early 1900s, relatively few studies have focused on the “pains of imprisonment.”

Inmates live very different lives compared to individuals outside prison walls. Every move they make within a twenty-four-hour period is regulated and supervised like trips to the bathroom, recreation time, and eating lunch. Such simple activities are constantly monitored by corrections officers. Goffman termed prisons as “total institutions”.<sup>29</sup> They are closed facilities that separate individuals from society.<sup>29</sup> Everything an inmate does is performed inside a prison without a break. They are same-sex societies, which makes being in them even more of an adjustment from living in a free world with access to both sexes and other opportunities and residents share all aspects of their lives with the others in that facility. Inmates often become emotionally and physically dependent on each other in many ways as interaction with family and friends during incarceration is limited, even or even non-existent.<sup>30</sup>

Although portions of their lives are extremely regulated while incarcerated, inmates do hold control over their emotional and mental selves. Therefore, total institutions cannot control values, beliefs, and norms of social roles of inmates, nor can they prevent them from sharing these morals with other inmates. Prison subcultures, thus, are formed within the facilities because of these shared values.

In Nigeria, life in prison is overly regimented to the extent that there is strict control in virtually all activities of the inmates which often leaves the prisoners in a mentally brutalized manner.<sup>31</sup>

### **2.2.1 Men in Prison**

The prison population is predominantly male. According to the World prison population list, 93% of prison inmates are male.<sup>6</sup> Men are more likely to commit offenses that result in prison sentences. Violence is frequent and widespread in prisons that contain male inmates, and as a result, detailed hierarchical social structures are created. Male inmates often belong to prison gangs to obtain protection and security.

Prison is an ultra-masculine world where nobody talks about masculinity.<sup>32</sup> Constructions of masculinity in prison develop within a homo-social institution. Hyper-masculinity is reflected in the norms of inmates often called prison codes.<sup>32</sup>

Inside prison, masculinity resources are severely limited. Inmates have the lowest status in the wider society, are without work, have little or no money, are unable to express heterosexuality, have no distinctive clothing, little autonomy, no freedom, are likely to be poorly educated and from a racial or ethnic minority. Thus, male inmates seek confirmation of their masculine status by reconstituting their identity and status using the limited resources

available.<sup>33</sup> Inmates believe it is necessary to present a hyper-masculine public façade that acts as a guise to protect their vulnerabilities, weaknesses and other qualities that might undermine a hyper-masculine identity.<sup>33</sup>

### **2.2.2 Women in Prison**

The Prison Act defines a woman prisoner in Section 19 as any person lawfully committed to custody. For a woman to be recognised as a prisoner in Nigeria, her confinement to prison must be lawful. Consequently, a woman whose committal to prison is illegal, whether because of procedural or substantive defect in the committal process cannot be lawfully described as a prisoner.<sup>5</sup>

Over half a million women and girls are held in penal institutions around the world, the largest populations being in the United States, the Russian Federation and Thailand.<sup>4</sup> The US has 183,400 women in prison, Russia has 55,440, Thailand 28,540, India 13,350, Ukraine 11,830 and Brazil 11,000.<sup>4</sup> Women's prison is a poor adaptation of men's prison, thus, becoming recipients of contradictory and ideological control based on familial, societal and masculinist assumptions. Everywhere, women are a minority in national prison populations but their numbers are increasing in many countries.<sup>7</sup> This is attributed to problems of social exclusion like unemployment, low educational attainment, mental and physical health problems, victimization and addiction. The increase in women's imprisonment is fuelling the global trend towards the overuse of imprisonment and reflects the under-use of constructive alternative sanctions.

Women in prison are vulnerable to abuse particularly sexual abuse.<sup>34</sup> Such treatment violates the international prohibition on torture, cruelty, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment.<sup>35</sup> Both the occurrence of the abuse and its prohibition, stem from the fact that women prisoners are under the control of prison guards and are powerless.

The UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners states that “men and women shall so far as possible be detained in separate institutions; in an institution which receives both men and women, the whole of the premises allocated to women shall be entirely separate”.<sup>36</sup> Rule 53 (2) states that “no male member of the staff shall enter the part of the institution set aside for women unless accompanied by a woman officer”. Further, paragraph 3 states, “women prisoners shall be attended and supervised only by women officers. This does not, however, preclude male members of the staff, particularly doctors and teachers, from carrying out their professional duties...” However, this provision, even when enforced in the past, has often been abandoned to provide equal employment opportunities for female and male prison staff.<sup>5</sup>

Given the power imbalance inherent in prison, prisoner relationships and the hierarchy within the prison, relationships between prison guards and prisoners corrupt the prison environment and tend to exploit the women. Sanctioned sexual harassment, i.e. women being pat frisked by men and monitored in their rooms and in the showers by male corrections officers, is also prevalent.

The health status of prisoners is generally lower than that of the general population and women’s health needs may be seriously neglected in a male-dominated prison system.<sup>37</sup> Many women prisoners have a background of physical and sexual abuse or of alcohol and drug dependency and have not had adequate health care prior to their incarceration. They often have a higher level of mental health problems than women in the general population.<sup>38</sup> Mental illness is often both a cause and a consequence of imprisonment: the rates of self-harm and suicide are often greater among female than male prisoners and both are higher than in the outside community.<sup>39</sup>

Available records in the year 2008 showed that there was a total of 710 female inmates in about 240 female prisons in Nigeria out of which some were pregnant when sentenced.

Statistics further shows that the pregnant inmates gave birth in the prison yard, with a total of 19 women in prison with their babies.<sup>40</sup> In Kirikiri prison in Lagos, a total of 211 women with children were admitted between 1980-1986, out of which 21 were pregnant, 13 delivered their babies in the prison clinic and 8 in hospitals outside the prison.<sup>41</sup> It was reported that 30 percent of the female population in Nigeria are in prison.<sup>42</sup> This figure is alarming especially because some of them give birth in prison; and children of female prisoners were reported to be withdrawn, depressed, had trouble sleeping and became physically ill.<sup>43</sup> On the contrary, Parkinson<sup>44</sup> was of the view that there can be nothing more terrifying than going through labour alone with no-one to turn to for support. The situation creates psychological and emotional trauma for a female pregnant inmate and the uncertainty about whether she will be allowed to keep her baby makes her switch off emotionally from the pregnancy into a state of grieving.<sup>45</sup> Women prisoners were reported to remain in their cells for longer periods which was stressful because prison is a very difficult place for a mother to bring up a baby.<sup>46</sup>

Many female prisoners have been coerced into committing crimes for their partners and when they end up behind bars, they find themselves abandoned and they must survive. And sexism doesn't stop at the prison walls. Females are still at risk of abuse and rape, and unfortunately because they are inmates, there is often no legal remedy available for them to seek justice. The word of a prisoner is hardly ever believed.

### **2.3. Libido and Sexual Activity in Prison**

Incarceration results in a loss of many freedoms and liberties. Participation in sexual relationships with others is one of those liberties, a behavior that is of extreme importance to many. Though forbidden in correctional facilities, correctional administration cannot prevent prisoners from being consumed with sex.<sup>12</sup> Sex is the visible expression of the natural urges that all humans have. Every person in prison will be affected by the lack of sexual outlets. As



a result of the sexual deprivation they experience, prisoners may seek relief in alternative ways.<sup>47</sup>

Libido, colloquially known as sex drive, is a person's overall sexual drive or desire for sexual activity. Sexual desire has been described as an existential need which is universal for all gender and leaves a person with an emptiness that is usually fulfilled through a desired gender.<sup>48</sup> Sex in prison is a tangled dynamic. For those whose lives become defined by incarceration, desire and sexuality take on complicated forms. Desire for sexual intimacy and sexual expression is powerful and survives imprisonment.<sup>49</sup> Although some men may express this desire through sexual assault and violence, prison as a confined space, does not necessarily prevent certain inmates from engaging in safe and positive sexuality. In their negotiations of sex, prisoners exaggerate, adapt and break the rules, sometimes subverting them.<sup>50</sup> These inmates have found safe spaces in which they can challenge gender and sexuality boundaries thereby recognising that prison institutional cultures do create possibilities for new kinds of sexual relationships and identities to be negotiated.

Sexual activity is very common in prison and sexual behaviour continues behind prison walls even though prisons shape the sexual activity that goes on within them. Sexual practices amongst inmates while incarcerated are usually underreported due to the secrecy that is attached to such practices as well as the contradictory policies on homosexuality and sodomy in prisons. Mahon mentions a so-called “code of silence” which inmates may take pledging not to discuss about sex either amongst themselves or to outsiders which can result in underreporting of the rate and range of sexual activities that take place in prisons. Sexual activity in prisons may be consensual or non-consensual: rape or sexual abuse in varying forms – anal sex, masturbation, fondling with genitalia, digital stimulation of each other's vagina or anus, oral sex, inserting object in anus or vagina.

Sexual behaviours in prisons are grouped into homosexuality, autoeroticism, sexual violence and suppression. According to the GAP report, 25% of prisoners suffer violence each year, 4-5% experience sexual violence and 1-2% are raped.<sup>51,52</sup>

### **2.3.1 Homosexuality**

Homosexuality is defined as the feeling of sexual desire for members of the same sex or the experience of having sex with persons of the same sex or a combination of both feeling and the experience.<sup>53</sup> It is more difficult to define what a homosexual is.

The renowned sex researcher Alfred Kinsey wrote: *“People do not represent two discrete populations, heterosexual and homosexual. The world is not to be divided into sheep and goats. Not all things are black or all things white. It is a fundamental taxonomy that nature rarely deals with discrete categories. Only the human mind invents categories and tries to force facts into separate pigeonholes. The living world is a continuum in each one of its aspects. The sooner we learn this concerning human sexual behaviour the sooner we shall reach a sound understanding of the realities of sex”*.

Homosexuality is of two types – consensual true and consensual situational. Consensual true is between persons that were already homosexuals even before entering prison.

Consensual situational occurs between persons that experience homosexuality for the first time in prison. It is also known as situational homosexuality. Situational homosexuality has been recognized for decades.<sup>54</sup> Men immersed in single-sex environments, such as boarding schools, the military, remote work sites, and correctional institutions, have long been known to engage in sexual activities with one another, yet staunchly maintain a heterosexual identity. Sexual activities with other men are defined as simply a response to the deprivation or a lack of mixed-sex interactions. General belief holds that most men engaged in situational same-sex

sexual activities would return to heterosexual sexual activities once removed from the segregated environment.

The most notable early researcher to understand the contexts and conditions that gave rise to situational homosexuality for the prison environment was Ibrahim<sup>54</sup> who argued that same-sex sexual activities in prison are most often the result of environmental influences not inmates' actual social identities. He presented six factors related to the social structure of a prison that produced and promoted homosexual behaviour within prison walls. Firstly, the prison environment is a sex-segregated community. The lack of females sometimes induces men to achieve their sexual gratification with other men.

Again, deviant sexual behaviour, while typically officially regulated, is often tolerated by other inmates and prison officials. The reasons for these tolerant attitudes are fourfold: (1) status roles are created through the deviant behaviour that enable stronger inmates to intimidate weaker ones; (2) inmates are forced to be either a "man" or a "girl-boy"; (3) prison officials view the behaviour as a necessary means of control (i.e., inmates release tension); and (4) authorities do not address such issues for fear of provoking negative public sentiment.

Insufficient work opportunities in prisons are yet another factor that leads to deviant sexual activity. He points out that many men are left idle for long periods of time, thus enhancing their likeliness to engage in such behaviour.<sup>54</sup>

A fourth factor facilitating prison homosexuality is overcrowding. In many prisons, men are crowded into cells with one another, often resulting in a lack of privacy. Inmates can watch other inmates change clothes, use the bathroom, and take showers. Situations like this create an impossible environment for officials to control. Older, more experienced inmates use the overcrowded situation to their advantage by exploiting the younger, more naive inmates.

A fifth factor in deviant sexual behaviour in male prisons is the lack of an efficient classification system. Without a solid, scientific, and reliable system of classifying inmates, sex offenders and homosexuals are housed and work with the general population. This environment is inviting for sexual deviants to continue their sexual practices within the prison walls. However, in present prison systems, classification systems do exist.

The final and most practical factor is the complete isolation from the outside world. Some prisons forbid any pornographic magazines and hand drawn illustrations that depict nudity or sex. Pornography can act as a release method for prisoners to achieve their sexual desires through masturbation and fantasy. This isolation can lead inmates to disregard the norms of society and engage in deviant sexual behaviour with other inmates.<sup>54</sup>

In women's prisons, homosexual relationships have historically been tolerated and/or ignored. It has been acknowledged that women, whilst in prison, experience a need to seek companionship, primarily due to loneliness and isolation from their loved ones – children, spouses, parents, siblings and significant others. Devlin stated: *“Women are more tactile. Women get involved in lesbian activities because they need the tactile contact. They can't have it with their partner or their children, so they do it with other women.”* This need can be met by the formation of a relationship with other prisoners, comprising of 'prison families', friendships and even romances.

The practice of homosexuality is a criminal offence in Nigeria unlike many Western countries where it is legal. It carries an additional 14-year jail term in Nigeria when an inmate is convicted. In Nigerian prisons, same sex practices are made possible because inmates of the same sex sleep together in the same cell due to overcrowding.<sup>55</sup>

Previous international and local studies have demonstrated the existence of homosexuality in prison.<sup>20,21,56,57</sup> Studies in Osun and Kano revealed that 1.4% and 72% of inmates relieved their sexual urge through anal sex.<sup>13,57</sup>

### **2.3.2 Autoeroticism**

Autoeroticism is the act of masturbation and pleasuring oneself. Masturbation in the 18<sup>th</sup> and especially 19<sup>th</sup> century was believed to be a serious disease entity with a spectrum of serious signs and symptoms.<sup>58</sup> The presumption that masturbation was not in accordance with the dictates of Christianity and nature suggested to medical researchers of the era that it would be more subversive of the constitution than excessive sexual intercourse. Diseases associated with masturbation during this era included epilepsy, blindness, rickets and nymphomania.<sup>58</sup>

Alfred Kinsey was one of the first researchers to study masturbation in society. His ground-breaking studies on both males and females in the late 1940s enlightened the public about attitudes and behaviours regarding sexuality.<sup>58</sup> He brought to light the influence of age, education, rural-urban background, and religion on masturbation.

Participating in autoeroticism is often a behaviour inmates will choose to relieve sexual tension. Of the few studies done on this behaviour, it appears to be acceptable among the inmate population. Some inmates engage in no sexual activity other than autoeroticism.<sup>59</sup> The frequency of masturbate on for each prisoner tends to vary with age, opportunity for privacy, pre-prison sexual character traits of inmates, years of residence in prisons and the extent of assimilation into the prison culture.<sup>59</sup> Wooden and Parker found that every inmate in their study reported masturbating while incarcerated, with 46% masturbating three to five times per week and 14% masturbating daily.<sup>60</sup> Hensley, Tewksbury, and Koscheski found that 99.3% of their male inmate sample reported masturbating while incarcerated.<sup>61</sup> The more educated inmates were found to be frequent masturbators. Although Hensley, Tewksbury, and Wright

found that less female inmates admitted to the behaviour, a large portion, 66.5% of female inmates in a southern facility participated in regular masturbation.<sup>62</sup> Inmates know this behaviour is normally forbidden during incarceration. However, research has indicated that male inmates will rationalize this behaviour to continue to participate in masturbation.

Public autoerotism is when inmates masturbate in the presence of employees and/or other inmates. Majority of correctional facilities have rules against public autoerotism but this behaviour still occurs in prison often creating an adverse environment for inmates and correctional staff. Worley and Worley<sup>52</sup> found that, when participating in autoerotism in prison, inmates will usually justify the behaviour by denying an injury took place, stating that no one was harmed or the female staff members enjoyed the display. Many inmates denied a victim in the instance, stating either females did not belong in a prison setting so they got their just deserts, or by working at a prison they obviously wanted to see male genitalia.

Wooden and Parker<sup>60</sup> found all respondents in a California prison study had masturbated while incarcerated. Fourteen percent of them reported masturbating daily, 46% reported 3 to 5 times per week, 31% reported at least 1 to 2 instances weekly, 6% reported 1 to 3 times per month and 4% reported masturbating less than once a month.

It was found out that only 9.1% of inmates in Osun State prisons masturbated.<sup>57</sup> This is in contrast to what was revealed in Kano in which 69.7% of prison inmates relieved their sexual urge through masturbation.<sup>13</sup>

With either form of neutralization used, the responsibility was removed from the male and often placed on the legitimately employed female staff member. Inmates will also use masturbation to establish inappropriate relationships with correctional officers.<sup>63</sup> If an inmate masturbates openly and the behaviour is ignored by the staff member, the passive acquiescence is perceived as a go-ahead to establish a relationship. However, if the staff

member chastises the inmate for the behaviour, the rebuke indicates the staff member is not interested in a relationship, and the inmate will pretend the behaviour was “an accident.”<sup>63</sup>

### **2.3.3 Sexual Violence**

Prison is a violent place. Little was known about this topic until the early 1980s (for men’s prisons) and the 1990s (for women’s prisons) when sexual victimization was redefined in empirical research as “assaultive” and “often coerced”.<sup>64,65</sup>

Sexual victimization includes a range of behaviours from sexually abusive conduct to non-consensual sexual assaults and has a variety of severe public health consequences.<sup>66,67</sup> It may be by coercion, manipulation and compliance. Coercion is the act of forcing another party to act in an involuntary manner by use of intimidation, threats or some form of force or pressure. Manipulation is done for power and reward while compliance occurs to get protection or out of fear.<sup>68</sup>

Forceful actions that violate the free will of an individual is used to induce the desired response. These actions include blackmail, torture, sexual assault, threats to induce favours and are used as leverage to force the victim to act in a way contrary to their beliefs. It may involve infliction of physical pain and injury or psychological harm which may lead to the cooperation of the coerced person.<sup>67</sup>

The cultural context of sexual victimization in men’s prisons stems largely from the idea of manhood which is removed and reconstructed while in the prison setting.<sup>69</sup> Women’s prisons, however, differ greatly from men’s prisons in the sense that sexual behaviour is not always coerced, but sometimes consensual and approved of by the female inmates.<sup>65</sup> Also within women’s prisons, sexual assaults often occur between female inmates and correctional staff, introducing an entirely new element to the contextual understanding of sex in prisons.

Inmates in men's prisons learn to focus their efforts on achieving minor privileges to regain their manhood. They strive to portray themselves as a "stand-up man" –one who exudes physical and mental strength with the ability to ward off perpetrators. Perpetrators often want to take away another inmate's manhood to increase his own, a cultural phenomenon limited to the prison setting.<sup>69</sup>

According to Phillips,<sup>69</sup> the perpetrator of sexual violence demonstrates physical prowess and control over others gaining a reputation of manhood in prison. The recipient of sexual violence is not considered a victim, but rather a weakling of diminished manhood who will be marked as subservient and treated as a lesser being. This is similar to sex in women's prisons but sex in women's prisons can be seen as coerced, or sometimes consensual.

Sexual violence in men's prison is an act of dominance and assertion of manhood rather than sexual pleasure.<sup>70</sup> Sexual violence must be understood from a culturally relative standpoint. Sexual assault in prison is not referred to as rape in the sense of how free society uses the term. Those who are raped are not labelled as victims but rather as targets. Exploitation on behalf of an aggressor to a weaker inmate is a way for inmates to assert their manhood and determine where inmates fall within the social hierarchy.<sup>70</sup>

In women's prisons, however, sexual behaviour is a behaviour that often exemplifies psychological need of affection. It is sometimes coerced and viewed as an execution of dominance by the perpetrator, especially in cases of correctional staff/inmate sexual relations. The dynamic of women's prisons is very different from men's prison and must be treated as such when attempting to write correctional policy.

Research suggests that rates of sexual victimization in prison may be as high as 41% or as low as less than 1%.<sup>71</sup> While the estimated rate of victimization varies significantly across studies, the characteristics of the victims reported in these studies are more similar. Firstly, rates of sexual coercion are higher than rates of sexual assault or rape, independent of



gender.<sup>72-76</sup> More specifically, unwanted and sexually suggestive touching of breasts, genitals, or buttocks is more typical inside prison than the act of rape itself. Secondly, male facilities have been found to have higher rates of sexual assault compared to female facilities.<sup>74-78</sup> Yet the perpetrators of sexual assaults against female inmates, compared to male inmates, are less likely to involve staff. Thirdly, younger inmates are at greater risk of sexual victimization, particularly if they are new arrivals to a facility and are serving their first convictions.<sup>72-74,79</sup> This may explain in part why rates of sexual victimizations vary across facilities within the same prison system. Facilities with a younger population would be expected to have higher rates of victimization than those facilities with a more mature and acculturated prison population. Fourthly, inmate-on-inmate sexual victimization has an interracial bias, with victims most likely being white and sexual aggressors most likely being Black.<sup>80,81</sup> This interracial pattern of victimization has been attributed to revenge for historical oppression and the reversal of racial dominance inside prison.<sup>80</sup>

In the late 1960s, it was estimated that 3% of men were sexually assaulted.<sup>82</sup> Similarly, a sexual aggression rate of 11% and rape rate of <1% was found among male inmates in a federal facility.<sup>83</sup> It was revealed that 22% of inmates in a Nebraskan correctional facility have been sexually coerced.<sup>76</sup> This was re-enforced by another study by same researchers in seven Midwestern prisons that revealed that 21% of inmates had been sexually assaulted or pressured at least once.<sup>75</sup>

Surveys of the prevalence of sexual coercion among females are rare.<sup>75</sup> Kassebaum noted that female inmates were sexually exploited by prison staff and other female inmates.<sup>84</sup> Four percent of women in a southern prison had been sexually coerced by another female inmate.<sup>61</sup> Qualitative data by Alarid suggested that sexual pressure and an occasional assault were part of prison life for women.<sup>85</sup> The Struckman-Johnson research suggested that rates of sexual coercion in facilities for women are variable and may depend on facility security level.<sup>76</sup>

### **2.3.4 Suppression**

Suppression is a form of celibacy in which an inmate refrains from any form of sexual activity while in prison. Celibacy is often an unbidden state imposed by circumstances.<sup>86</sup> Other times, it is directly coerced. Life behind bars is a state of enforced celibacy. In prison, one's sexuality is locked in a cocoon of ice or diverted into myriad survival strategies. A man or woman is tossed into prison where sex is forbidden. They accept and endure their celibacy as part of the prison experience.<sup>86</sup>

No doubt some attempt at self-control is made by some prisoners, especially by those who have a short sentence to serve, and probably in the initial period of imprisonment.<sup>86</sup> Even among those who have a long sentence to serve, the tension is relieved through nocturnal emission. But it is hardly correct to speak of this involuntary enforced physical abstinence, so far removed from satisfaction, as sublimation. It is not only inferior to it but has as well a deteriorating effect on the personality. At any rate, if the individual has a long sentence to serve, the self-control such as it is, soon breaks and is then confronted with a choice of some abnormal sexual practice. This is because sublimation and repression are impossible in prison, and the tension created by continuous privation increasingly tends to seek and find some form of release. If normal outlets are not provided, abnormal practices naturally take their place.<sup>86</sup>

Sykes portrayed the male prisoner as figuratively castrated by his involuntary celibacy and outlined the anxieties resulting from his sequestration in an exclusively male institution.<sup>86</sup> He highlighted the significance of the prison's sexual monoculture in defining its terms and experience.

Sexual practices amongst inmates while incarcerated are usually underreported due to the secrecy that is attached to such practices as well as the contradictory policies on homosexuality and sodomy in prisons.

## **2.4 Prison Argot**

Prison subculture exists. As common with all subcultures, a language is utilized in this total institution. Majority of inmates have English as a first language, but a language or slang is also developed within prison walls. This language, referred to as prison argot, is distinct from the language of non-inmates and is functional for inmates.<sup>30</sup> It is representative of a collective stand of coping with prison life and its deprivations.<sup>29</sup> As mentioned previously, incarceration results in deprivation of certain freedoms, but also leads to uncomfortable living conditions, boredom, uncertainty about the future, and adaptation to the types of peers' present in the prison environment.<sup>85</sup> Inmates have developed argot to use as a distinct language as a means of communication to avoid detection. Language is an important method of communication and a key component in socialization and development of behavioral codes.<sup>87</sup> Diverse cultures and subcultures can be identified by the language they use. Inmates can be identified by the slang they use while incarcerated, and it identifies the needs and interests of the group.<sup>34</sup> Prison argot has six functions<sup>88</sup>:

1. Uniqueness, as a distinct language allows a person to stand out.
2. Alleviation of feelings of rejection by individuals on the outside, whether friends, family, or general society.
3. Development of relationships with other incarcerated inmates within the facility.
4. Declaration of membership in the subculture, as proficiency in a language indicates affiliation with a society.

5. Identification tool indicating acceptance by a group, as only inmates are authorized to use prison argot.

6. Secrecy.

Prison argot allows for roles to be developed within the prison societies and for hierarchies of social status to be developed. It also indicates the level of respect the inmate has from other inmates and staff members.<sup>89</sup> These roles do not exclude prison sexual hierarchy, as a structure of roles is associated with sexual activities within prison walls. Males and females often adapt to prison life in different ways, including formation of sexual relationships. Men often participate in sexual relationships as a method of obtaining protection from more feared inmates while women participate in these relationships to gain companionship or form a pseudo family atmosphere. In turn, the prison argot associated with sexual habits of inmates defines their role - “father/uncle” indicating a dominating role in a female family or “fag” indicating a submissive role in a male relationship.

Joseph Fishman conducted one of the first studies on sex in a male prison facility.<sup>78</sup> At that time, homosexuality was a criminal offense. Men were sent to prisons to serve time for sexual offenses such as homosexuality, corruption of a minor, and purchasing sex from another man. These men were termed fags or fairies and wore feminine-type apparel and makeup. Aggressive inmates, labeled as wolves or top men took advantage of these more feminine male inmates and targeted them for sexual victimization. Although research between 1934 and now has expanded, the same basic trend has maintained itself in the prison system regarding aggressive inmates and passive inmates. A multitude of researchers even went to the extent of labeling inmates who participate in homosexual activity into a continuum of categories, ranging from the masculine aggressors (daddies) to the passive feminines (punks/fags).<sup>53,86</sup> Sexual aggressors or wolves in prison facilities focus on proving

masculinity and machismo to become the dominant force in a sexual relationship. Wolves assume the role not only to obtain the physical release associated with sex but also to establish a reputation and avoid victimization. Although they are participating in homosexual relationships (whether consensual or coerced), they are not labeled as such and instead earn a high place in the institutional hierarchy.<sup>90</sup> Their ability to dominate other men is not considered a manner of sexual preference but an issue of manliness and strength. There are two main roles the other counterpart of the homosexual relationship can take. Fags, the passive individuals in the homosexual relationship, are stereotyped by other inmates as playing a natural role and assumed to be the same way on the outside. They are feminine and flamboyant thus not a threat to other masculine inmates. Fags were indicated as having pussies not assholes and wore blouses not shirts.<sup>90</sup> Although these individuals do not earn as much respect as the wolves, they do earn some as they are assuming a natural role. They are given some credit for accepting the role as the passive male in the relationship. On the other hand, punks or jailhouse turnouts are given to inmates for the purpose of non-consensual sex. They do not display feminine characteristics as fags do and are not respected as they are viewed as cowards who are weak and unable to defend themselves. Hensley and colleagues stated they are men who cannot fulfill the role of a man.<sup>30</sup> Furthermore, it was asserted these men were generally younger, first-time offenders, white, and smaller in stature.<sup>90</sup> They were called canteen punks as they were not only used for sex, but more for goods and services much like a prostitute.<sup>93</sup>

Argot sexual roles were further described by distinguishing between the actual physical altercation - the insertor and insertee.<sup>60</sup> The insertee can be either a homosexual or a weaker heterosexual. Insertees were often referred to as broads, bitches, or sissies and were suggested to take on the feminine roles and even names. The insertors were those who had masculine personas that were referred to as stud, straight who uses or jockers. Calling a man, a jocker

generally indicated he was a rapist but this behavior is situational in prison and it is accepted. A male who assumes this role in the sexual relationship is assumed to be the stronger and more dominant individual.

## **2.5 Sexual Choices Among Inmates**

Sexual activities of an individual do not cease with imprisonment. This is easily understood when it is realized that the sexual urge is too elemental and instinctive to be completely controlled by confinement. Naturally and quite from the beginning, efforts are being made especially by the more normally sexually constituted prisoner to maintain his heterosexuality.<sup>92</sup> But a large number of prisoners have to reconcile themselves to a life of heterosexual privation.

Much of the external physical environment in prison favors the development of sexual abnormalities. Cells are often overcrowded. Three or more inmates may be in one cell and wardens do not bother themselves with the problem of providing the prisoner with suitable cellmates. As often as not, a young delinquent may be put in the same cell with a much older offender and it is not long before the former must give in, or else not infrequently, risk his life. The situation is even more difficult and trying when prisoners are put to sleep in dormitories instead of cells. Beds are put very close and the sight and smell of naked bodies, the parading and exposure which is unavoidable, charges the atmosphere with excessive stimulation. Time also plays heavily on the prisoner. Even if he/she is fully occupied with work during the day - and many prisons fall short of such provision – he/she is still left with a great deal of time to himself/herself. In the conversations exchanged, the favorite topics, because practically the only topics left, are crime and sex, sex and crime. When alone, there is readier fantasy indulgence compensating for unpleasant reality. This not only provides the

matrix for masturbation and homosexual indulgence but equally incapacitates the individual for life on the outside when he is discharged.

One of the cruelest aspects of imprisonment is the denial of sexual expression – outside of masturbation.<sup>84</sup> Sex in prison is a great unspoken that looms large but is never acknowledged in any meaningful way. It is no myth that in male prisons, homosexual relationships thrive – between those who are naturally inclined towards same sex and those who on the outside would never consider having sex with men but for whom the need for warm skin on warm skin intimacy is so overwhelming that they are driven to compromise. Prisoners having sex is a great taboo among prison officers yet there is no bar against prisoner couples setting up home together in a shared cell which is then referred to jovially by staff and prisoners alike as "married quarters".<sup>85</sup>

A change in sexual behavior does not necessarily equate to a change in sexual orientation. A study of 142 prisoners at a maximum-security facility in the South is one of the first to examine a shift in sexual orientation in prisons. It was found that of the sample, 24 men changed sexual orientation while incarcerated.<sup>78</sup>

Reasons for inmates engaging in sex include:

1. Needing to be part of a gang. Peer pressures of being part of the gang may make gang members to prove masculine status by raping another man.
2. Having no support from the family and seeking a sense of belonging.
3. Trading sex cigarettes and drugs.
4. Trading sex for money.
5. Engaging in sex to relieve stress and the burden of the prison sentence.
6. The myth that of becoming mad if one does not have sex for a long time.

7. The absence of partners of the opposite sex.

Within the prison, safer spaces for positive sexual expression included the showers, cells, toilets, and underneath beds. Some inmates masturbate not simply to relieve tension but because it is enjoyable while for some, it's an expression of freedom and rebellion. By choosing to engage in sexual activities that were not allowed, they felt empowered.

Some inmates are in a marriage relationship where one of the inmates is considered the man and the other the wife. Although, the man who plays the woman's role may have become involved in the relationship to be protected from other inmates but he still has power to use sex as a bargaining chip to get what he wants. These marriages reflect and perpetuate sexist discourses and are organised to distance the sex that happens within them from notions of homosexuality.<sup>93</sup>

## **2.6 Risky Sexual Behaviours**

Risky sexual behaviour is any behaviour or activity that increases the probability that an individual engaging in sexual activity with another person infected with a sexually transmitted infection (STI) will be infected, become pregnant or make a partner pregnant. High risk sexual behaviours puts people at risk for sexually transmitted infections and unplanned pregnancies. The common high risk behaviours in prison include rape, unprotected violence, sex bartering, sexual assault, multiple sexual partners, high risk partners, having anal sex or a partner who does, having sex with a partner who injects or has ever injected drugs, rampant use of drugs, exchange of sex (sex work) for drugs or money, prison marriages, practice of tattooing and toothbrush sharing.<sup>94,95</sup>

Prisoners having risky sex would include those having unsafe sex and hazardous sex. Unsafe sex occurs if a susceptible person has sex with at least one partner who has an STI without



taking measures to prevent infection. Susceptible people are not yet infected either because the infectious agent has not been successfully transmitted or because the agent has been transmitted but infection has not yet been established. The group of persons engaging in hazardous sex are those susceptible persons who either engage in unprotected sex but have not yet encountered a partner who has an STI or who have had sex with at least one partner who has an STI but have taken measures to prevent transmission like use of condoms.<sup>94</sup>

### **2.6.1 Rape**

The act of inmates raping other inmates is a problem that has received little attention in the correctional literature. Historically, both rape victims and rapists were defined as situational homosexuals.<sup>54,86,91</sup> It is still considered as situational homosexuality. Rape is an expression of masculinity and it equates with dominance, aggression and control. Women are usually at the receiving end of this violence. There is a tendency to blur the distinction between consensual sex and rape in women. Thus, such victims are considered not victimized but rather rape is just sex.<sup>95</sup>

Inmates encounter a sub-rosa environment resembling an urban slum while serving time in prison.<sup>96</sup> One finds powerful gangs, an illicit economy fueled by drugs, outnumbered and sometimes corrupted correctional officers who accommodate inmate desires in exchange for “surface” order, and a fragmented inmate population largely composed of uneducated impoverished young men.

Criminal statutes and prison regulations overlay the prison subculture, and both prohibit male rape.<sup>97</sup> However, prosecutors rarely bring charges against accused prison rapists and they usually ply their aggression with impunity.<sup>98</sup> The nation’s crowded prisons, replete with multiple occupancy cells and communal bathing areas, render many rapes undetectable.<sup>99</sup> Correctional officers hold ambivalent attitudes about male prison rape. Most officers will

protect inmates from sexual assault but many erroneously regard subtle forms of coerced sex— such as exchanging sex for protection from gang rape— as consensual.<sup>100</sup> Officers frequently fault targeted inmates who failed to vigorously defend themselves.<sup>97</sup> Allegations usually arise that prison staff set up rapes to either pacify aggressive inmates or punish troublemakers.<sup>101</sup>

### **2.6.2 Sex Bartering**

Sex bartering in prison is when an inmate is forced to have sex with another inmate or correctional staff in exchange for goods or money.<sup>101</sup> Within penal institutions, networks of black-market exchange circulate luxuries throughout the inmate population. Material objects and sexual encounters fuel these systems of illicit batter. Intimidation and fear are used to create a sex trade within the prison walls. The perpetrators target younger smaller inmates who appear vulnerable. Once an inmate has been targeted and raped by someone, many others will begin targeting that same victim.<sup>101</sup> It has also been reported that the perpetrators will sell victims for cigarette, snacks or phone calls. In exchange for exclusive sexual access to the victim, the perpetrator may offer protection from other inmates' sexual advances. This exchange of sex acts for protection is similar to 'survival sex', a phenomenon where a prostituted person trades sex acts for food, shelter and other necessities as a means of survival.<sup>99</sup>

### **2.6.3 Substance Use**

The so-called 'war on drugs' has resulted in the prosecution of drug offences in many countries with lengthy sentences for those involved in trafficking, but also for use and possession of narcotics. People charged with or convicted of offences related to the prohibition of drugs represent a sizeable proportion of people in prison both awaiting trial and serving sentences, in many countries.<sup>4</sup>

Prison statistics show that a higher percentage of women than of men are in prison for drug offences. A 2012 study revealed that more than one in four women in European and Central Asian prisons were imprisoned for drug offences.<sup>102</sup>

Use of drugs is very widespread in prisons but their availability is not usually guaranteed which makes access to drugs a sure way of maintaining some form of influence inside prison.

Health challenges arise from the fact that people who inject drugs often continue drug use inside prison. In many countries, access to proven harm-reduction measures – including syringe exchange programmes and opiate substitution therapy – is extremely limited, nonexistent or banned. Where these measures have been introduced, levels of disease have fallen among prisoners, e.g. In Moldova.<sup>103</sup> Failure to provide healthcare and harm-reduction programmes for drug injecting users facilitates transmission of diseases such as HIV and hepatitis C.<sup>104</sup> Unsterile injection equipment is often shared in the absence of the provision of needles and syringes, which are available in perhaps 60 out of 10,000 prisons worldwide.<sup>105</sup>

Research conducted amongst inmates in Nigeria indicated very low levels of use of hard drugs in prisons whereby marijuana was found to be the most popular and readily available substance inside prison.<sup>106</sup> This is similar to what was found in South Africa.<sup>107</sup>

Drug use has been shown to diminish the chances of preventive sexual behaviours especially the use of condoms and refraining from behaviours such as casual sex, multiple partners and other risky sexual behaviours amongst users.<sup>108</sup> The use of substances exposes inmates to increased danger of being exposed to STIs and HIV/AIDS.

In Mauritania in 2012 there was an estimated HIV prevalence of 24.8% among prisoners, 40% of whom inject drugs.<sup>109</sup> The number of HIV positive prisoners in Romania increased six fold between 2008 and 2013.<sup>110</sup> Attention has also been drawn to the unacceptable high number of deaths of prisoners from overdose in the immediate post release period.<sup>111</sup> Access

to substance abuse treatment programmes, in many countries, is discriminatory towards women, available only in men's prisons or in less advantageous conditions.<sup>112,113</sup>

#### **2.6.4 Sexual Violence**

Sexual violence is defined as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.<sup>114</sup>

In prisons, forced sex can occur among inmates to establish hierarchies of respect and discipline. Such violence may take the form of prisoners being forced to have sex with others as a form of entertainment or to provide sex for the officers or officials in command.

Inmates, whether male or female and guards often use sexual assaults to silence, oppress, or control. These assaults in prisons have been noted to trigger a cascade of psychological, physiological, social and sexual problems to present with symptoms such as intrusive thoughts, flashbacks, anxiety, avoidance behaviour, depression, distorted male-female relationships and interrupted eating and sleeping patterns.<sup>7,115</sup>

Research in Kano, Nigeria revealed that cases of sexual violence were being reported but there was no registered or reported evidence of such occurrences with the Prisons Act having no provision nor prescribed punishment for perpetrators of sexual violence in the prison.<sup>13</sup>

#### **2.7 Predictors of Sexual Activity and High-Risk Sexual Behaviours**

Incarceration is associated with multiple and concurrent partnerships. The association between incarceration and risky sex partnerships may exist because incarceration disrupts stable sex or intimate partnerships most of which are protective against high risk associations.

A straightforward way of finding out whether inmates engage in risk behaviours is to ask them. But this approach has practical and ethical problems because these behaviours are illegal and many prisoners may not wish to incriminate themselves. Some factors have been found to be good predictors of risky sex in prisons. Factors found to be related include demographic, behavioural and psychosocial variables.

### **2.7.1 Demographic Variables**

Demographic measures include age, gender, religion, marital status and socio-economic status.

#### **i. Age**

Prison populations are predominantly comprised of people aged 19-35 years.<sup>116</sup> A high proportion of prison inmates at risk of HIV/AIDS are young people between the ages of 25 to 29 years.<sup>18</sup> Prisoners are being incarcerated at ever young ages for longer periods of time. Younger inmates are at greater risk of rape and sexual assault victimization than older inmates<sup>51,61,78,117</sup> Mixed evidence was found in a victimization survey of male and female inmates that combined physical coercion and verbal pressure.<sup>118</sup> Younger inmates in jail were at greater risk of victimization by staff and other inmates. Older offenders have almost as strong a preference for young people as do younger offenders.<sup>119</sup> In unpublished research, we find that the age patterns are similar regardless of the gender of offenders and victims.

Age is one of the best predictors of criminal behavior, particularly violent criminal behaviour.<sup>120-122</sup> The age pattern is even observed in prison where research shows that younger inmates are more likely to commit physical assault than older inmates.<sup>123-125</sup> Despite selection—prison samples include violent men of all ages—the age–violence relationship is not eliminated. The tendency for young inmates to commit more

violence is consistent with the importation model of prison violence.<sup>126-128</sup> This model emphasizes what prisoners bring into the institution - their personal and social attributes. It is in contrast with a deprivation model, which emphasizes the effect of the prison environment on prison violence.

A study in 44 rural and urban areas in the United States found out that male and female detainees had a high incidence and early onset of risky behaviours.<sup>129</sup>

ii. **Gender**

Gender differences in sexual behaviour as well as other risk behaviours have been reported in several populations.<sup>130</sup> Review of available data on the gender composition of the incarcerated persons worldwide indicates that prison institution in terms of the prisoners and staff population are predominantly male dominant.<sup>15</sup> It is apparent that in such gender exclusive environment, homosexual activities which are culturally, religiously, and politically unacceptable by most societies are widely spread behind the wall. However, many of these inmates who engaged in homosexual activities in the prisons are circumstantial homosexuals who would not have become involved in the practice if they were not confined. Some inmates are lured by other inmates to having conceptual anal intercourse in exchange for food and toiletries probably due to lack of basic sanitary materials and adequate nutrition in prison. Overcrowding and congestion in prison cell and inadequate prison staff also promotes these illicit sexual behaviours among inmates; and very often it takes place without the knowledge of the prison authority and inmates may not be able to report fellow inmates for fear of punishment.<sup>17</sup>

In prison, men and women spend long periods of time together and in close proximity. This increases the likelihood of sexual activity amongst them. Persons who do not identify as homosexual may nevertheless be involved in sex with other men simply

because there are no women in prison. Men are more likely to have anal intercourse and partake in sexual violence while women were more likely to partake in heterosexual intercourse while the men engaged in riskier and unsafe sexual practices.

iii. **Religion**

Religious values are the source of moral proscriptions. For many individuals, the teachings of the churches are likely to play a role in the formation of individual attitudes, values and decisions. The extent to which specific doctrines and policies of the religion influences individual attitudes and behaviour is yet to be determined. Rohrbaugh and Jessor<sup>131</sup> believed religion generates social control through four pathways (a) by embedding the individual in an organized sanctioning network that is supportive of conventional activities and opposed to unconventional ones, (b) by making the individual sensitive to moral issues and acceptable standards of behaviours, (c) by offering a deity as a source of punishment and wrath, and (d) by generating devoutness. Thus, creating an obedience orientation.

iv. **Marital status**

Incarceration is clearly disruptive of marital relationships. It has the immediate effect of removing people from their community, separating unmarried men from the pool of possible partners, and straining relationships among those already married. Incarceration also limits the participation of married men in their primary relationships. Incarceration separates men geographically and socially. Primary partnerships are protective against multiple and concurrent partnership<sup>130,132</sup> and are important determinants of STI/HIV infection. Hence, dissolution of primary relationships at the time of incarceration may contribute to high-risk partnerships among prisoners and/or their partners. During the incarceration, the prisoner's partner may seek other partners to fill an emotional or financial void.<sup>133</sup>

v. **Socio-economic status**

Despite the risks involved in higher-risk sex, individuals who derive low satisfaction from their lives are more likely to engage in risky sexual activities. A poor person may resort to prostitution to make a living and is likely to have difficulties in accessing information about safe sex. Hallman<sup>134</sup> argues that the poor are more likely to engage in higher-risk sexual activities as a result of economic hardships. This state is imported into prison where inmates partake in transactional sex to survive. Sexual behaviour is individual but develops under strong influence of cultural and other influences. It has been found that lower socioeconomic status is associated with risky sexual behaviour.<sup>135</sup>

**2.7.2 Behavioral Factors**

i. **Substance use**

People who inject drugs often continue drug use inside the prison. Many prisoners initiate injecting drugs for the first time in prison.<sup>136</sup> Unsterile injection equipment is often shared in the absence of the provision of needles and syringes.

The link between substance use and risky sexual behaviors has been explored in several so-called high-risk individuals such as injecting drug users.<sup>137</sup> Substance use amongst prisoners plays a crucial role in defining social status and group affiliations both inside and outside of prison. The use of drugs is very widespread in prisons, but their availability is not usually guaranteed, which makes access to drugs a sure way of maintaining some form of influence inside prison. Drugs are usually taken in groups, as they create a feeling of camaraderie whether through sharing a joint of marijuana or injection of drugs.<sup>138</sup> Use of injectables has serious implications for the transmission of HIV/AIDS as this practice usually involves sharing needles. Substance use patterns vary according to geographical areas and economic conditions of countries, as well as



the race and gender of prisoners.<sup>139,140</sup> Since a higher proportion of female prisoners are incarcerated for drug crimes than male prisoners, drug use behaviours that increase risks for HIV are especially troublesome for women.<sup>141</sup>

**ii. Unprotected sex**

Men in committed relationships are more likely to have unsafe sex. A reason is that unprotected penetrative sex may serve as an expression of togetherness demonstrating a commitment to the relationship.<sup>142,143</sup> AIDS knowledge and sexual behaviour of 381 inmates of Agodi prison in Ibadan Nigeria was explored. The study revealed that 46.5% of inmates engaged in risky sexual behaviours out of which 53.5% comprised of men who had unprotected sex with male partners and 20.9% with female inmates.<sup>19</sup>

**iii. Sexual orientation**

Sexual orientation could be men who have sex with men (MSM) or men who have sex with men and women (MSM/W). MSM and MSM/W refers to a wide range of distinct groups of men: those who self-identify as gay, bisexual or transgender; incarcerated self-identified heterosexual men who due to their circumstances engage in voluntary sex with other men; self-identified heterosexual men who engage in sex with other men as a means of survival during incarceration, periods of homelessness or for economic gain; men who have sex with females and/or with male-to-female transgender persons but also have sex with males; men who self-identify as same-gender loving or sexual freaks; and men who self-identify as questioning.<sup>144</sup> MSM/W represent a unique risk group within the population of MSM. Several investigators have raised the possibility that men who have sex with men and women (MSM/W) may serve as a bridge for infection between these groups.<sup>145-147</sup> Prisoners who self-identify as gay are more likely to participate in risky sexual behaviours in jail. Inmates with feminine characteristics are especially vulnerable.

Although little is known about the overall prevalence of male same-sex behaviours in African societies, the identification and characterisation of several MSM groups in Africa have been accompanied by an unprecedented surge in research activity and visible local and international advocacy movements in the past few years.<sup>148</sup> Fourteen studies of MSM populations from Senegal, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Zambia, Ghana, and Uganda during 2003–2007 were identified.<sup>149</sup> Further data from MSM populations in Zanzibar, Malawi, Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa were presented at the 2008 conference in Mexico<sup>149,150</sup> and the 2009 conference in Canada.<sup>151</sup> Important conclusions from behavioural studies of African MSM are that unprotected anal sex is commonplace,<sup>152</sup> knowledge and access to appropriate risk prevention measures are inadequate,<sup>153-155</sup> and that, in some contexts, many MSM engage in transactional sex.<sup>4</sup> Stigma, violence, detention, and lack of safe social and health resources are widely reported.<sup>156-159</sup>

**iv. Multiple sexual partners, Risky sex partner and Past sexual behaviours**

Both men and women who start sexual activity at an early age are more likely to have two or more sexual partners. Incarceration disrupts stable sexual partnerships that protects against new, multiple and concurrent partnerships.<sup>130,132,160-164</sup>

Perpetrators of rape are violent people. Inmates convicted of sex crimes are more apt in partaking in risky sex.

**2.7.3 Psycho-Social Factors**

**i. Self-esteem**

Positive self-esteem is a vital protective factor for risk behaviours. Definitions of self-esteem vary but are anchored in the notion that self-esteem is a central dimension of self-concept, are often used interchangeably and receive a variety of labels such as self-evaluation, self-schema, self-worth, self-approval and self-satisfaction among

few.<sup>165</sup> It is broadly defined as a disposition that a person has which represents his judgments of his own worthiness. In the mid-1960s, self-esteem was defined in terms of a stable sense of personal worth or worthiness.<sup>165</sup> Similarly, Branden<sup>166</sup> noted that self-esteem is the sum of self-confidence (a feeling of personal capacity) and self-respect (a feeling of personal worth).

## **ii. Depression**

The prison environment neutralizes the formation and development of basic human values, contributes to stigmatization, alters the convict's conduct and leads to temporary or even irreversible psychic sequelae.<sup>167,168</sup> Evidence suggests that imprisonment conditions can lead to anxiety, depression, self-harming or hetero-aggressive behaviour, obsessions, psychoactive substance abuse and suicide. There is no agreement in the literature on the causal relationship between confinement and mental disorders.<sup>168-170</sup> In addition to feelings of inadequacy, important feelings in imprisoned people are anticipated suffering in life outside of incarceration, fear of family abandonment, guilt for being absent from raising and educating their children, losing their right to the social importance of work, identity loss, social discrimination that impairs prospects for working outside of the criminal context and social recognition.<sup>171</sup> All these contribute to the development of depression among incarcerated people.

## **iii. Social support**

Lack of support often lead inmates to cope on their own with their psychological distress frequently in a self-destructive manner. Evidence shows that there is a higher risk of negative behaviours such as substance abuse and destructive behaviour when painful feelings are unable to be expressed or are not supported.<sup>172</sup> There are many possible reasons that these inmates did not receive treatment for mental health issues

relating to these traumatic events. These may include perceived vulnerability, fear or denial of a problem; and barriers related to a man's traditional social roles, including seeking help being unacceptable and unmanly.<sup>173</sup> Furthermore, for many young men, a lack of knowledge or access to these services may be the reason they have not received treatment.

#### **iv. Childhood trauma**

Childhood trauma is a determinant of aggression in incarcerated populations. In an Italian study of 540 prisoners, childhood trauma was suggested to represent a developmental determinant that may interact with genetic factors to predispose prisoners to aggression.<sup>174</sup> Further studies are required, however, to generalize these findings to the wider, non-forensic, mixed-gender population. Additionally, the trauma histories and stressful life events of 2279 inmates in Arizona, United States of America were studied.<sup>135</sup> They found high rates of exposure to traumatic events, especially child abuse, across gender and ethnic groups. Other research shows youth involved in the criminal justice system typically have extremely high rates of trauma exposure from early life.<sup>175,176</sup> Furthermore, incarceration itself holds the risk of continued trauma and abuse, with traumatized youth more likely to reoffend as a juvenile or an adult, and to have poor long-term economic, academic and mental health outcomes.<sup>177,178</sup>

#### **v. Mental illness**

Mental health promotion is a primary preventative strategy that can act as a barrier to the onset of mental health-related problems in people. A study of detainees and psychiatric groups found out that both groups have similar deficits in emotional intelligence (EI) and significantly lower EI than the comparison community groups.<sup>179</sup> One of the reasons why criminals have no compassion and remorse for their offenses

and victims is because they are low in EI and lack the ability to identify, use, and regulate their emotions wisely. Another trait that was found in their adolescent/youth prison sample is that they tended to be externalizers rather than internalizers. In the context of this study, an externalizer is an inmate who does not accept responsibility for his/her criminal actions or behaviours but rather rationalizes (finds excuses or makes external attributions) and blames others. They do not look internally or inwardly within themselves to see their causal contributions to problems.

## **2.8 Theoretical Models**

Researchers have formulated three models in attempting to explain the concept of prison sex: the deprivation model, the importation model and the social constructionist model.<sup>180</sup> Other models include the rational choice and exchange theories.

### **2.8.1 The Deprivation Model**

The deprivation model is based on the classic work of Clemmer, Sykes and Goffman.<sup>29,86,181</sup> Clemmer introduced the deprivation model while theorizing that inmates were deprived of their normal heterosexual sexual identity.<sup>181</sup> He described this process of adaptation as “prisonization”. Sykes coined the phrase “*pains of imprisonment*” to describe the depriving conditions of prison.<sup>84</sup> He identified five specific deprivations and suggested that inmates successfully adapt to these pains through inmate solidarity and social roles. The five pains or deprivations of prison life are deprivation of liberty, deprivation of goods and services, deprivation of heterosexual relationships, deprivation of autonomy and deprivation of security.

The deprivation of liberty is the most obvious pain with restriction of movement and isolation from family, relatives and friends. This isolation and rejection must be endured by the inmate to ensure adaptation to prison life.<sup>84</sup>

The second pain is deprivation of goods and services. It refers to the standard of living afforded to the inmate in prison. This includes basic needs of food, shelter, clothing, medical care and luxuries like cigarettes and individual cell furnishings. But most inmates live in spartan environments that are painfully depriving.<sup>84</sup>

Inmates are also deprived of heterosexual relationships. Spousal visits are usually under strict scrutiny of guards through plate glass windows by face-to-face phone communication. The absence of heterosexual relationships is frustrating for inmates with fears of homosexual threat. Sykes noted that man's masculinity is questioned when heterosexual relationships are denied.<sup>84</sup>

The loss of autonomy is the inability to make choices in terms of the ways of life of inmates totally controlled by an array of imposed rules. It is particularly painful and difficult to endure.<sup>84</sup>

The deprivation of security invokes fear of physical aggression, exploitation of persons and/or possessions, threats to inmate reputation and level of respect. The prisoner must adapt to the loss of security in prison to feel safe within.<sup>84</sup>

Goffman referred to prison as a total institution and described how inmates adapt through a process of changing of self.<sup>29</sup> He defined prison as a place of residence and work where many like-situated individuals, cut off from the wider society for an appreciable period of time, together lead an enclosed formally administered round of life. He emphasizes the barriers between the institution and the outside world, and how the social organization of prison is incompatible with elements of the outside world. The tightly scheduled and enforced lives of inmates render them incapable, even if temporary, of managing life on the outside.

But Farrington argued that prison is a "not-so-total" institution.<sup>182</sup> He implied that inmates are not as cut off from society as Goffman's ideal type suggested. For prison to be truly total,

prison staff would be separated from the outside world with no visitation from family and outside assistance with respect to the institutional needs like healthcare, food, clothing, work and education.

Total institutions re-emerged as super maximum-security prisons (supermax prisons). They house inmates too violent for the general population.<sup>183</sup> They are characterized by solitary confinement and are purposefully depriving.

The deprivation model, thus, proposes that inmate aggression is the product of stressful and oppressive conditions within the prison itself. To cope with deprivations, inmates turn towards escapist paths creating a new society within the prison structure with its own norms that will alleviate the pains of deprivation.<sup>86</sup>

### **2.8.2 The Importation Model**

The importation model was initially proposed by Irwin and Cressey.<sup>184</sup> According to this model, individual inmates own distinctive traits, and social histories external to the prison situation remain important in their adaptation to the new situation even though prison is a total institutional environment that is supposed to insulate offenders from the outside influence. Characteristics of individuals that predate confinement – attributes that are imported into prison settings such as nature of offense and race – are critical factors in determining modes of inmate adjustment.

According to Irwin and Cressey, a clear understanding of inmate conduct cannot be obtained simply by viewing prison culture or inmate culture as an isolated system springing solely from the conditions of imprisonment.<sup>184</sup> External patterns and values are instead imported into prison from the outside. They further argued that certain behaviours were more accepted among inmates because they were already exposed to and accepting of those behaviours in the subculture where they lived before they entered prison.

### **2.8.3 The Social Constructionist Theory**

The social constructionist theory defined sexuality as cultural entities which are constructed by social situations and values. Groth examined the sexual orientation and sexual lifestyle of inmates at the time of their offenses.<sup>185</sup> He explained that describing the sexual orientation of inmates as heterosexual or homosexual is inaccurate but they rather possess an underdefined sexuality that was more self-centered than interpersonal. He, thus, implied that sexuality is not only an inherent part of a person but also may be a construct of that person's society.

Likewise, Bowker and Lockwood independently concluded from their individual studies that violence in prison occurred not because of inmates' desire to commit violence but out of either a desire to obtain some reward with the prison society or to join power groups and climb the prison hierarchy.<sup>186,187</sup> Lockwood focused on sexual aggression in prison while Bowker addressed violence and victimization at large in prison populations. Prison violence thus occurred as part of the social construct of the prison society, performing acts that would exist outside of their normal lifestyles.

From a social constructionist view, these inmates may define themselves in a certain way outside of the prison society but they redefine their outer identities in an attempt to fit into the prison society without becoming victimized themselves. They create and define their identities within prison as a social construct to fit the social forces within prison.<sup>185</sup>

### **2.8.4 Rational Choice and Exchange Theories**

Few studies have examined the construction of the rational choice and exchange theories in their relevance to explaining inmate sexual behaviour. Rational choice theory regards individual values and structural elements when looking at the determinants of outcomes. Inmates appear to weigh the costs and benefits associated with engaging in sexual relations



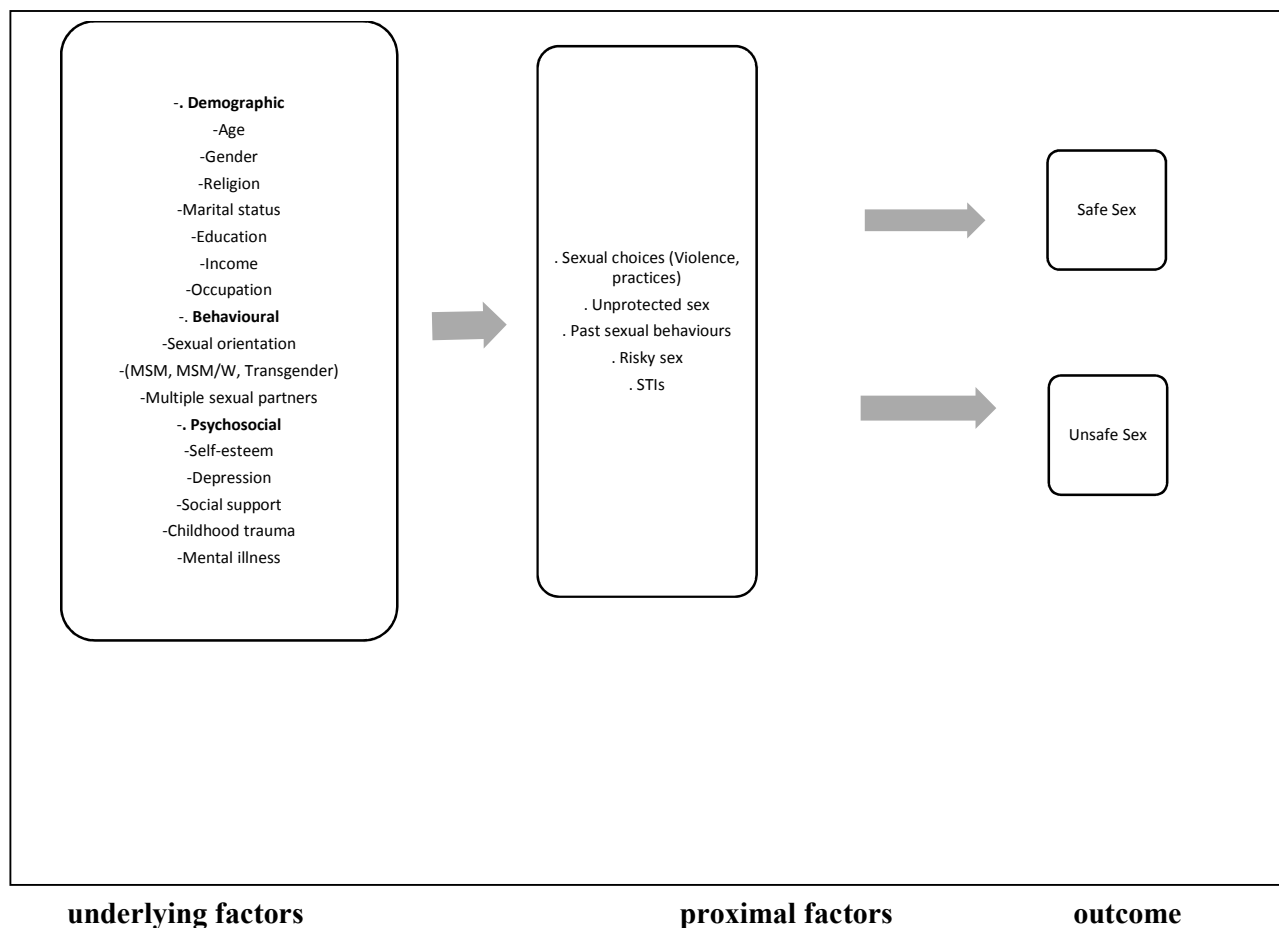
with the primary motivations being increased access to commissary and/or other tangible goods in addition to companionship. Such theory accounts for both social outcomes on the individual level of action as well as the social context.<sup>188</sup> Many exchange theorists would suggest that social behaviour is guided by one's rational calculation of an exchange of rewards and cost in their social interactions.<sup>189</sup> This decision-making process is when/where one decides to enter or terminate a relationship with another person. Therefore, individuals are strategic actors who use their resources to optimize their rewards. However, there is little to suggest whether such said theory can explain the sexual behaviour – consensual and non-consensual – of inmates.

## **2.9 Conceptual Framework**

A conceptual frame is a diagrammatic representation of assumptions, principles and rules that holds together the ideas comprising a broad concept.<sup>190</sup> It is a visual or written product that explains either graphically or in written form the main things to be studied – the key factors, concepts or variables- and the presumed relationships among them. It helps to refine goals of the study, develop realistic and relevant research questions, select appropriate methods and identify potential threats to conclusions.

The conceptual issues of this study are the sexual activities inmates partake in and associated risky sexual behaviours, the impact of such behaviours and their consequences on the health and general well-being of the inmates. This study focuses only on prison inmates. The figure below highlights such activities which are multifactorial. The underlying factors focus on sociodemographic variables such as age, religion, marital status and education; psychosocial variables such as self-esteem and social support among others; and behavioral factors such as sexual orientation and multiple partners with the recipient/partner more at risk.

The proximal factors are the impact of the underlying causes at individual level through violence and unprotected sexual practices. Ultimately, the framework provides a link between modifiable and unmodifiable risk factors.



**Figure I: Conceptual Framework for Sexual Activity and Determinants of Risky Sexual Behaviours in Prison Inmates. Source: Adapted from Mosley and Chen (1984)<sup>191</sup> and Martins-Fonteyn et al<sup>192</sup>**

Prisoners are a neglected sect globally together with their sexuality and sexual health. Research have been conducted on prison inmates and their sexuality especially in relation to HIV/AIDS. However, there is a dearth of research when it comes to the sexual activity of prison inmates, associated risky sexual behaviours and the determinants of such behaviours especially in Africa. The paucity of such studies further justifies this study.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Background to the Study Area**

Katsina State is in the North-West geopolitical zone of Nigeria. It lies between latitudes 11A°08'N and 13A°22'N and longitudes 6A°52'E and 9A°20'E to the North. The state is bounded by Niger Republic, Jigawa and Kano States to the East, Kaduna State to the South and Zamfara State to the West. The state has a total land mass of 24,971km<sup>2</sup>. The northern half is made of Sudan Savannah vegetation while the Southern half is Guinea Savannah.<sup>193</sup>

Katsina State had a population of 5,801,584 inhabitants in 2006, approximately 4.5% of Nigeria's total population. By 2018, the projected population was 8,315,271.<sup>194</sup> Of these, 1,322,650 are women of reproductive age group forming 22% of the total population.<sup>195</sup>

The overall prison population was 2,067 persons in 2016, making up 1.45% of the national prison population.<sup>8</sup>

The inhabitants are predominantly Hausa and Fulani and mostly of the Islamic faith. Their main occupation is farming and cattle rearing.<sup>193</sup>

There are 1,427 health facilities in the state; two tertiary health facilities, 21 secondary health facilities and over 900 primary health facilities.<sup>195</sup> The health policy and regulatory functions are provided by the State Ministry of Health. Each LGA provides PHC services to the

communities but the state Primary Health Care Development Agency supervises and coordinates the LGAs.<sup>195</sup>

The Nigerian Prison Service (NPS) is a government agency of Nigeria which operates the prisons. It is headquartered in Abuja and is under the supervision of the Ministry of Interior and Civil Defence Immigration and Prisons Board.<sup>22</sup> The Controller-General of the NPS is the Chief Executive Officer and takes direct responsibility for policy implementation.<sup>22</sup> He is assisted by six Deputy Controllers-General (DCGs) whom head the six broad administrative divisions called Directorates. The Directorates are specialised divisions charged with the responsibility of coordinating specific areas of prison administration.

The NPS operates a four-level command structure with National headquarters in Abuja. The structure is divided into 8 zones (Zones A to H), each zone having state commands under it. There are 36 state commands, 1 FCT command, 144 prisons including farm centres and 83 satellite prisons, 4 training schools, 1 Staff College and 2 borstal institutions.<sup>22</sup> The zones are headed by Controller- Generals of prisons. The states are headed by Controllers of prisons. The prison is the last unit of the structure. Katsina State is in Zone B together with Jigawa, Kano and Kaduna States.

There are eleven prisons in the state – Katsina central, Daura old and medium security prisons, Funtua medium security prison, Malumfashi, Jibia, Dutsin-ma, Kankia, Ingawa Farm centre and Mani prisons. The Katsina prison services is responsible for health services in prisons.<sup>23</sup> There is a clinic run by a medical doctor, nurses and health extension workers. It has a dispensary for admission and observation of sick inmates for minor ailments. Referrals are done to tertiary health centres – 21 General hospitals and Federal Medical Centre Katsina – in the state for services that are beyond those offered by the prison clinic.

### **3.2 Study Site**

### **3.2.1 Katsina Local Government Area**

Katsina, the headquarters and the capital of the state, is a city and an emirate that is traditionally ruled by an Emir. It is located on latitude 12°59'N and longitude 7°36'E. It is bounded by Kaita LGA to the North, Batagarawa LGA to the East and South, and Jibia LGA to the West.<sup>192</sup> It has a total area of 142km<sup>2</sup> and a projected population of 455,719 in 2018.<sup>194</sup>

The study was conducted in Katsina Central Prison, one of the eleven prisons in the state, because of its heterogeneity in that it contains inmates of both sexes and varied sentences as it is located in a metropolitan town. It serves both males and females with a capacity of about 400 but this has been stretched to more than 1,500 inmates in recent times.<sup>23</sup>

The Katsina Central prison has a certain peculiarity. Three separate buildings house inmates. The main building houses male inmates and is composed of five cells with one containing convicts and the remaining four keeping those awaiting trial. The kitchen and offices of the prison officials are located here too. The building that houses the female inmates is completely detached from the main building that houses male inmates and is separated by a street on its side. The female housing is made up of two cells and is guarded by a female guard. Male guards do not enter the female section except the high-ranking officials. The third building is situated opposite the main building and houses pre-trial detainees. It is composed of two cells and an infirmary.<sup>23</sup>

### **3.3 Study Design**

The study was descriptive cross-sectional in design and employed a concurrent mixed method of data collection.

### **3.4 Study Population**

The study population comprised of all inmates who have been in prison for at least a month in Katsina Central prison.

### **3.4.1 Quantitative data**

#### **3.4.1.1 Inclusion Criteria**

- i. A prison inmate, male and female, who had been in prison for at least a month.
- ii. A prison inmate who provided voluntary informed consent to participate in the study.

#### **3.4.1.2 Exclusion Criteria**

- i. Any mentally unstable inmate or one who was on treatment for psychiatric disorders.
- ii. Inmates who were very sick and/or were on admission in the prison clinic.

### **3.4.2 Qualitative data**

The study population comprised of:

- 1. Inmates who were 18 years and above.
- 2. Inmates who had been in prison for at least one month and voluntarily consented to participate in the study.

### **3.5 Sample Size Determination**

**A. Quantitative Study:** The sample size for quantitative aspect was calculated using the Fisher's formula for descriptive cross-sectional studies.<sup>196</sup>

$$n = \frac{Z^2 Pq}{d^2}$$

Where:

n = Minimum sample size for the study

Z= Standard normal deviate corresponding to the probability of type I error ( $\alpha$ ) at 5%

= 1.96

P = Prevalence of sexual activity among prison inmates (14.9%) obtained from a previous study.<sup>13</sup>

$$= 0.149 \approx 0.15$$

q = Complementary probability which is 1-p

$$= 1 - 0.15 = 0.85$$

d = Degree of precision of 5%

Therefore

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times (0.15 \times 0.85)}{(0.05)^2} = 196$$

10% was added to the minimum sample size to account for non-response; hence a total of 216 eligible respondents will be recruited into the study.

**B. Qualitative Study:** Participants for in-depth interview (IDI) were purposively selected. In-depth interviews with inmates to a point of saturation was carried out.

### 3.6 Sampling Technique

#### 3.6.1 Selection of Respondents for Quantitative Study

A multistage sampling technique was used to select the study respondents.

- I. **Stage I: Selection of cells.** There were seven cells in the male section with one cell housing inmates sentenced to life imprisonment, four cells housing other convicts and two cells housing those awaiting trial. There were two cells in the female sections. Half (50%) of cells from the male section were randomly selected by balloting (that is 3.5 ≈ 4 out of the 7 cells). Similarly, 50% of the 2 cells (1 cell) in the female section were also be randomly selected.
- II. **Stage II: Selection of Respondents.** Systematic sampling was used to select individual respondents in the selected cells. From the selected cells, serial numbers allocated to inmates using the prison register were used as a sampling frame (daily

count of 1010 inmates on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2018). Thus, the sampling fraction was obtained using sample size and sampling frame.

$$\text{Sampling fraction} = \frac{\text{Sample size}}{\text{Sampling frame}} = \frac{216}{1010} = 0.21$$

$$\text{Sampling interval} = \frac{1}{\text{Sampling fraction}} = \frac{1}{0.21} = 4.76 \cong 5$$

The reciprocal of the sampling fraction yielded a sampling interval of 5. Hence, the first inmate was identified by selecting a random number between one and 5. Subsequent inmates were then identified by adding the 5 to the serial number of the first sampled inmate. Any ineligible inmate was skipped and the next inmate was selected.

### **3.6.1 Selection of Respondents for Qualitative Study (In-depth Interview)**

For the qualitative data collection, a non-probability sampling technique, purposive sampling technique, was used.

## **3.7 Data Collection Methods**

The study employed both quantitative and qualitative (concurrent) mixed methods of data collection.

Four research assistants were recruited for this study. They were drawn from the health workers in the prison who are conversant with the inmates. They were fluent in Hausa language and sensitive to the local culture. Training sessions lasted for three days and covered the following areas:

- i) Overview of sexual activity and risky sexual behaviours of inmates.
- ii) How to administer and fill questionnaires appropriately
- iii) How to take notes in IDIs and interpret body language



Major terms were translated to Hausa and explained to the research assistants so as to standardize the process of data collection. All the four assistants were fully involved in questionnaire administration while two out of the four assisted with in-depth interviews.

### **3.7.1 Study Instruments**

#### **1. Quantitative Data Collection**

An interviewer administered, pre-tested, semi-structured questionnaire adapted from a study in New South Wales<sup>197</sup> and modified to suit the objectives of this study was used to collect data from eligible respondents.

The questionnaire had four sections and sought information on:

- i. socio-demographic characteristics of inmates,
- ii. sexual activity by inmates,
- iii. risky sexual behaviours, and
- iv. sexual violence.

It was translated into local (Hausa) language by a professional Hausa tutor and back translated to English by another independent English tutor to ensure accuracy.

#### **2. Qualitative Data Collection**

For the qualitative data, a total of 22 in-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted. Each session involved a moderator, a note taker, a recorder and a single participant. The candidate

moderated the discussion using the IDI guide (Appendix VII). Consent was obtained before the commencement of the interview.

The moderator and participant sat facing each other while the note taker and recorder sat on the side. The note taker assisted with taking notes on verbal and non-verbal responses while the recorder recorded the discussion and kept time. Each session lasted for 45 minutes to 1 hour. The moderator asked open-ended questions and guided the discussion sessions. As interesting themes emerge, the moderator was quick to probe further by asking questions about them. The respondent was encouraged to talk frankly and at length about the topic until saturation was achieved.

### **3.7.2 Pre-testing**

The questionnaire was pre-tested using 10% (22) of estimated sample size at Daura old security prison, Katsina, following the pre-test, adjustment was made with respect to interpretation of few questions. This also tested the ability of trained research assistants to administer questionnaires.

## **3.8 Data Management**

### **3.8.1 Measurement of Variables**

#### **1. Quantitative Data**

All data were entered into a Microsoft excel sheet and rechecked to avoid entry errors. The data was cleaned prior to analysis. When necessary, the questionnaire was resorted back to for verification of inconsistent or missing data. Data was analysed using IBM Statistical Package for Social Sciences software (SPSS) Version 20 after verification and consistency checks.

Frequency distribution of variables were presented in tables and charts. Chi square test and Fischer's exact-test were used for comparisons of variables as appropriate. Factors that were statistically significant at bivariate level were entered into a logistic regression model and analysed to adjust for confounding. A probability level of  $\leq 0.05$  was considered as significant for all tests of significance. At multivariate level, all variables found to have a  $p < 0.05$  and those that were found to be predictors of sexual activities and risky sexual behaviours were entered into the binary logistic regression model. Binary logistic regression model was used to obtain adjusted odds ratio with 95% confidence intervals for predictors of sexual activities and risky sexual behaviours.

## **2. Qualitative Data**

Thematic analysis was used to summarize data. Common themes were extracted from notes and recordings taken from the twenty-two IDIs. All IDIs were conducted in Hausa then transcribed and translated into English literarily to the nearest meaning. A narrative format was used for reporting the findings.

### **3.9 Ethical Considerations**

Ethical approval for the study was obtained from the Ethical Health Research Committee of Katsina State Ministry of Health (Appendix X). An informed written consent (Appendices II & VII) was obtained from all respondents using consent forms. All necessary information was explained in simple terms to the respondents. It was translated to Hausa language and given to those who can read for signing before commencement of interviews. For non-literate inmates, details of the consent form were explained to them and they were requested to thumb print the consent form in the presence of a witness. The Helsinki declaration<sup>198</sup> was respected throughout the study.

### **3.10 Limitation**

1. Falsification of information by inmates out of fear of retribution by the prison officials.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **RESULTS**

#### **4.0.1 Quantitative Method**

All the 216 prison inmates approached agreed to be interviewed, giving a response rate of 100%.

#### **4.0.2 Qualitative Method**

Twenty-two in-depth interviews (IDIs) were conducted with. The findings were organized into three themes:

- i. Sexual practices and choices.
- ii. Risky sexual behaviours.
- iii. Sexual violence.

#### 4.1 Socio-demographic Characteristics of Respondents.

**Table 1: Socio-demographic characteristics of inmates in Central prison of Katsina**

<b>Socio-demographic Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency (n)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Age (Years)</b>		
Mean Age $\pm$ SD	31.5 $\pm$ 10.9	
< 24	55	25.5
25 – 34	97	44.9
35 – 44	38	17.6
45 – 54	17	7.8
>55	9	4.2
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	203	94
Female	13	6
<b>Religion</b>		
Islam	197	91.2
Christianity	19	8.8
<b>Tribe</b>		
Hausa	179	82.9
Fulani	16	7.4
Others	21	9.7
<b>Marital Status</b>		
Married	110	50.9
Single	91	42.1
Widowed/Divorced	15	7
<b>Level of Education</b>		
Quranic	56	25.9

Primary	12	5.6
Secondary	96	44.4
Tertiary	49	22.7
Adult Education	3	1.4
<b>Occupation</b>		
Civil servants	11	5.1
Trading/Business	119	55.1
Unemployed	86	39.8

- **Others = Ibo, Yoruba, Birom, Igbira, Kanuri**
- **Trading/Business = Farmers, Welders, Carpenters, Masonry, Drivers, Electricians, Plumbers, Herdsmen, Labourers, Petty Traders**
- **Tertiary Education = Diploma, Undergraduate degree, Postgraduate degree**

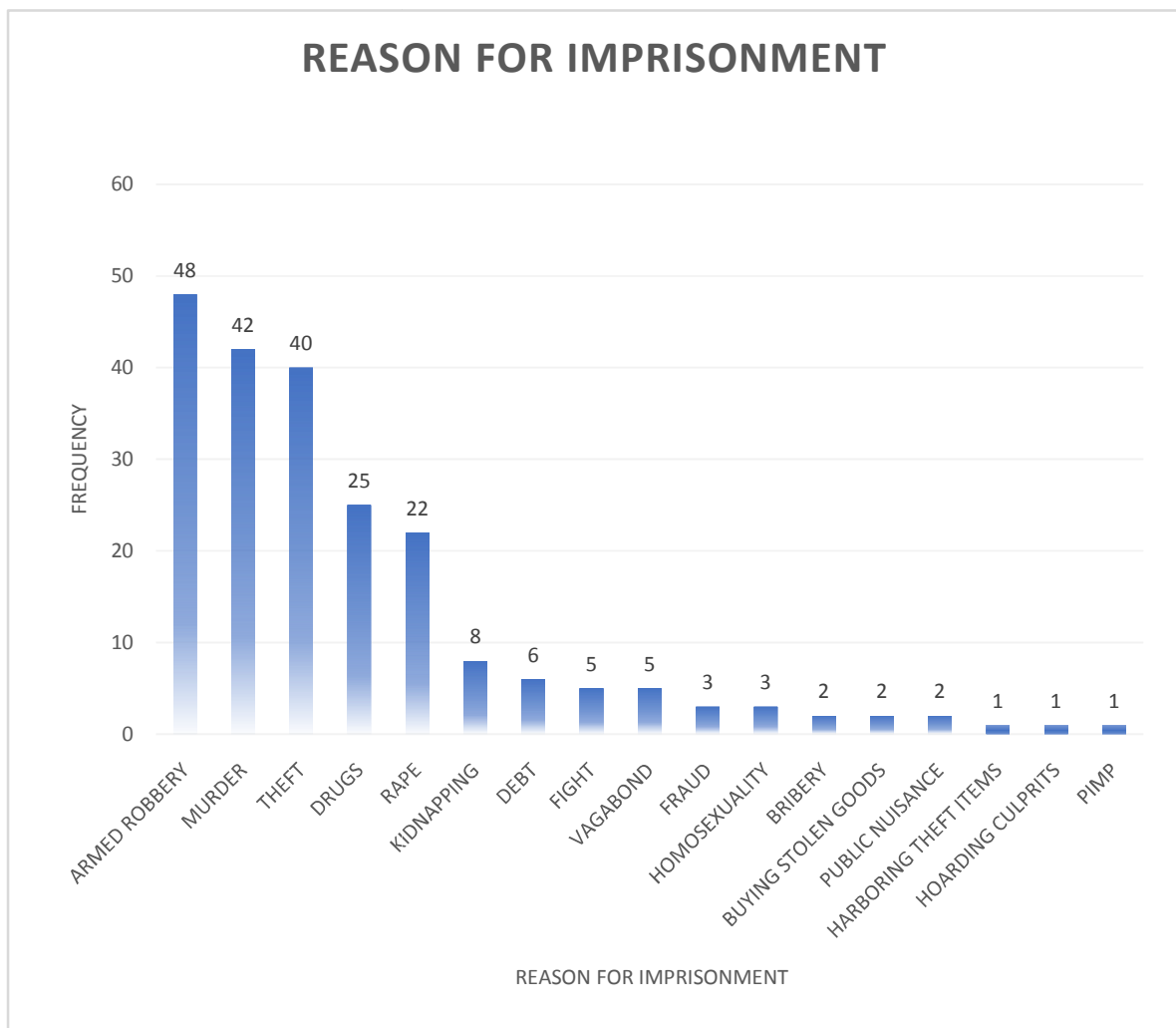
The age of the respondents ranged from 17-85 years with a mean age ( $\pm$  Standard Deviation, SD) of  $31.5 \pm 10.9$  years. Most (94%) of the respondents are males. Majority (91.2%) of the respondents were Muslims, of the Hausa tribe (82.9%) and married (50.9%). About half of the respondents (44.4%) had secondary level of education while a quarter (25.9%) had only Qur'anic education. Less than a quarter (22.7%) of them had tertiary education. Most respondents (55.1%) were into trading or business while over a third (39.8%) were unemployed.

**Table 2: Length of Sentence of Prison Inmates**

<b>Length of sentence</b>	<b>Frequency (n)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Awaiting trial	164	75.9
Misdemeanour	20	9.3
Felony	12	5.6
Life	10	4.6
Death sentence	10	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>100</b>

- **Misdemeanour: 6 months – 3 years, Felony: 37 months – 21 years.**

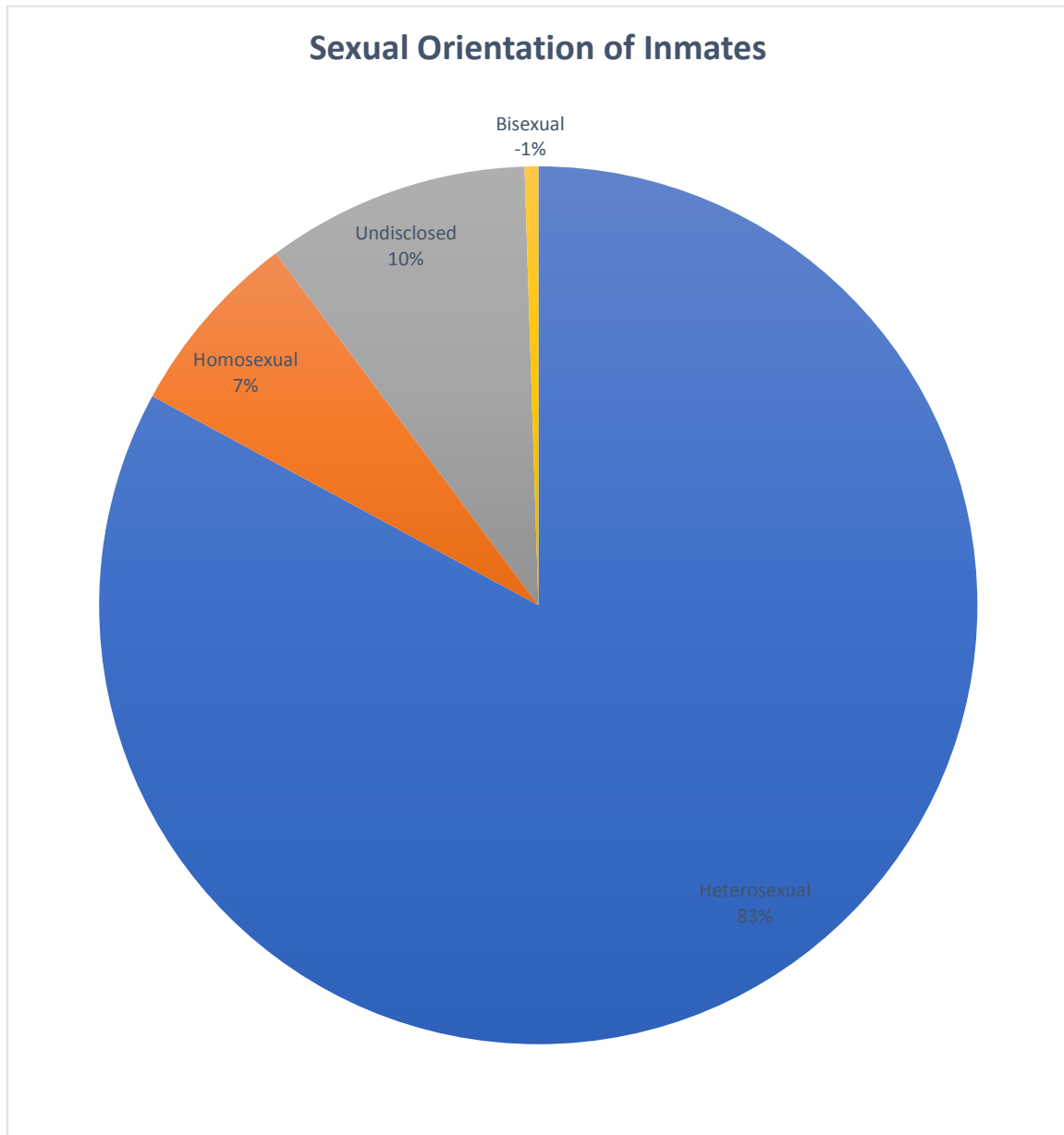
Table 2 displays the length of sentence among inmates. Majority (75.9%) of inmates were awaiting trial while 9.3% and 5.6% of them were incarcerated for misdemeanour and felony respectively. Inmates serving life and death sentences accounted for 4.6% each of the overall prison population sampled.





## **Figure II: Bar Chart showing Reason of Imprisonment of Inmates**

Figure II is a bar chart showing the reasons for imprisonment of inmates in the central prison of Katsina. The most common reasons were armed robbery (22.2%), murder (19.4%), theft (18.5%) and drugs (11.6%) while the least common include harbouring theft items, hoarding culprits and pimping each accounting for 0.5% each.



**Figure III: Pie Chart showing Sexual Orientation of Inmates**

Figure III shows the sexual orientation of inmates. Majority (82.9%) of the inmates were straight while 6.9% of them indicated that they were homosexuals, while 9.7% were undisclosed about their sexual orientation being. Only 1 (0.5%) inmate identified himself as bisexual.

#### 4.2: Sexual Practices and Choices of Inmates.

**Table3: Summary of Sexual Experiences of Inmates in Prison**

<b>SEXUAL VARIABLE</b>	<b>Frequency(n)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Feeling sexual desire</b>		
Yes	213	98.6
<b>Sexual desire with whom</b>		
Both men and women	16	7.4
Men	20	9.3
Women	180	83.3
<b>Mode of sexual desire</b>		
Celibacy	26	12
Consensual sex	1	0.5
Exposing nakedness to others	10	4.6
Masturbation	82	38
Touching of genitals	1	0.5
Watching nakedness of others	96	44.4
<b>Mode of satisfaction</b>		
Anal sex	5	2.2
Celibacy	26	11.3
Mutual anal insertion	1	0.4
Masturbation	87	37.8
Putting fingers in anus	3	1.3
Masturbation, anal sex	2	1.0
Masturbation, anal sex, oral sex, putting fingers in anus	1	0.4
Masturbation, oral sex	2	1.0
Masturbation, putting fingers in anus	1	0.4
Touching of genitals	10	4.3
Watching nakedness of others	89	38.7
Watching nakedness of others, anal sex	1	0.4
Watching nakedness of others, fingers in anus	1	0.4
Watching nakedness of others, masturbation	1	0.4

---

***Table 3: Summary of Sexual Experiences of Inmates in Prison continued***

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<b>Arousal</b>		
Yes	125	42.1
No	91	57.9
<b>How they got aroused?</b>		
Sexual talks	29	13.4
Watching others naked	55	25.5
Sexual thoughts	27	12.5
Looking at others	2	0.9
Seeing women in clinic	1	0.5
Wet dreams	1	0.5
Nil	100	46.3
Touching each other	1	0.5
<b>Motive for sexual relations within the prison</b>		
Celibacy	1	0.5
Coercion	2	0.9
Curiosity	39	18.1
Economic Manipulation	6	2.8
Loneliness	37	17.1
Nil	127	58.8
Peer Pressure	4	1.9

---

Table 3 depicts the sexual experiences of inmates within the confines of the central prison in Katsina metropolis. Two hundred and thirteen inmates (98.6%) admitted to feeling sexual desire with 83.3% of them for women, 20% for men and 16% for both men and women. Less than half (44.4%) of the inmates confessed to feeling sexual desire by watching the nakedness of others and one-third (38%) by masturbation. About two-third of inmates admitted to satisfying their desires by watching the nakedness of others (38.7%) and masturbating (37.8%). A fraction of inmates (6.1%, 14 out of 216) admitted to multiple methods of satisfying themselves. A substantial proportion (42.1%) of inmates were aroused in prison by

watching the nakedness of others. It is the most common method (25.5%) of getting aroused followed by sexual talks (13.4%). The motives for sexual relations within the confines of prison ranged from curiosity (18.1%), to loneliness (17.1%) and coercion (0.9%).

### 4.3: Risky Sexual Behaviours

**Table4: Summary of Risky Sexual Behaviours**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Frequency(n)</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
<b>Drug use</b>		
Yes	173	80.1
No	43	19.9
<b>Time of drug use</b>		
Before Imprisonment	154	71.3
In prison	1	0.5
Both	19	8.8
Nil	42	19.4
<b>Type of drug used</b>		
Oral	150	69.4
Injectables	5	2.3
Both	19	8.8
Nil	42	19.4
<b>Use of new syringe</b>		
Yes	16	7.4
No	2	0.9
Not applicable	198	91.7
<b>Needle sharing</b>		
Yes	2	0.9
No	214	99.1
<b>Use of unsterilized sharps</b>		
Yes	201	93.1
No	15	6.9
<b>Unprotected oral, anal and/or vaginal sex</b>		
Yes	171	79.2
No	45	20.8
<b>Commercial sex</b>		
Yes	28	13
No	188	87
<b>Sexual partners</b>		
Regular partner	55	25.5
Casual Partner	114	52.8
Both	3	1.4
Not Applicable	44	20.4
<b>Sexual contact with STI-infected inmate</b>		
Yes	1	0.5
No	215	99.5
<b>HIV status of inmates</b>		
Positive	1	0.5
Negative	215	99.5

---

**Table 4: Summary of Risky Sexual Behaviours Contd.****Number of sexual partners**

None	52	24.1
1	79	36.6
2	58	26.8
>2	27	12.5

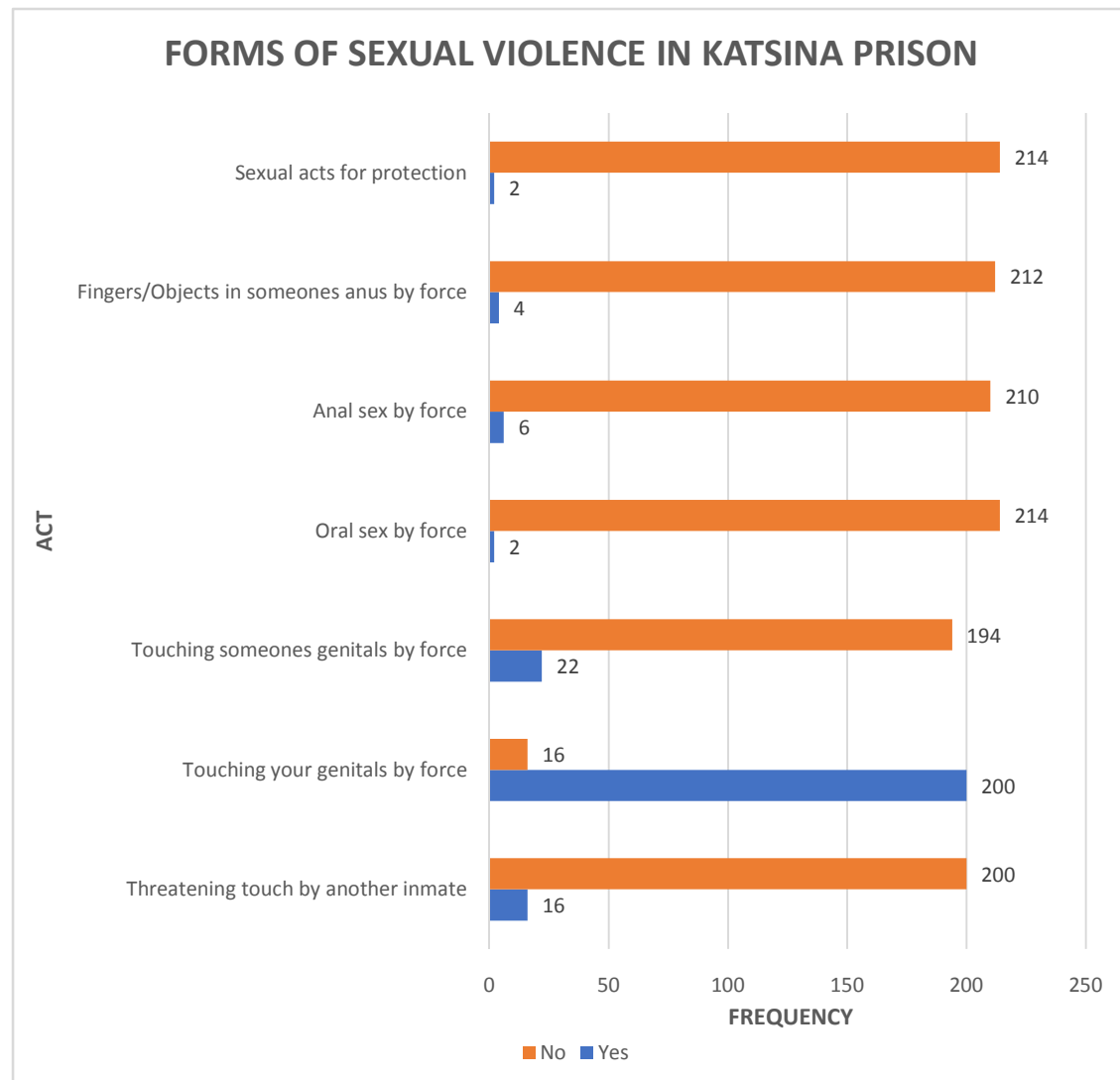
**Use of sex toys**

No	215	99.5
Yes	1	0.5

---

Table 4 depicts a summary of risky behaviours amongst inmates. Drug use among inmates was quite common (80.1%) with 71.3% of them using it before imprisonment and 1 inmate confessed to using drugs within the confines of prison. Almost two-thirds (69.4%) of drug use was via oral route, 2.3% via injectables and 8.8% via both routes. Majority of inmates neither had access to a syringe (91.7%) nor shared needles (93.1%). Greater than thirds (79.2%) of inmates admitted to having unprotected oral, anal and/or vaginal sex before imprisonment with only 13% of them using a commercial sex worker and 52.8% with a casual partner. Almost all inmates (99.5%) did not have contact with other inmates that had sexually transmitted infections. Only 1 inmate acknowledged been HIV positive. One-eighth (12.5%) of inmates acknowledged having more than two sexual partners and only 1 inmate had the liberty of using a sex toy.

#### 4.4: Sexual Violence



**Figure IV: Bar Chart depicting Forms of Sexual Violence in Prison.**

Figure IV depicts a summary of forms of sexual violence among within the confines of central prison of Katsina. Sixteen out of two hundred and sixteen inmates agreed to have been touched in a threatening manner by other inmate(s) and forced to touch their own genitals. Anal and oral sex accounted for 2.8% (6 out of 216 inmates) and 0.9% (2 out of 216 inmates) respectively. Two inmates (0.9%) participated in sexual acts for protection while 4 out of 216 inmates inserted fingers and/or objects into someone's anus by force.



#### 4.5: Predictors of Sexual Activity and Risky Sexual Behaviour

**Table 5: Predictors of Sexual Activity and Risky Sexual Behaviour (Bivariate Analysis)**

Sexual activity						
VARIABLES	Non-penetrative sex (%)	Penetrative (%)	sex	Total (%)	χ <sup>2</sup>	P-value
Age Group (Years)						
< 35	120(73.6)	43(26.4)		163(75.5)	4.69	0.03*
≥ 36	30(56.6)	23(43.4)		53(24.5)		
Gender						
Male	195(96.1)	8(3.9)		203(93.9)	0.43†	
Female	12(92.3)	1(7.7)		13(6.1)		
Ethnic Group						
Hausa/Fulani	186(95.4)	9(4.6)		195(90.3)	0.63†	
Non-Hausa/Fulani	21(100)	0(0)		21(9.7)		
Religion						
Islam	188(95.4)	9(4.6)		197(91.2)	1.00†	
Christianity	19(100)	0(0)		19((8.8)		
Marital status						
Currently single	106(95.5)	5(4.5)		111(51.4)	1.00†	
Currently married	101(96.2)	4(3.8)		105(48.6)		
Level of Education						
Formal	154(96.2)	6(3.8)		56(25.9)	0.70†	
Informal	53(94.6)	3(5.4)		160(74.1)		
Occupation						
Employed	125(96.2)	5(3.8)		130(60.2)	0.74†	
Unemployed	82(95.3)	4(4.7)		86(39.8)		
Drug Use						
Yes	164(94.8)	9(5.2)		173(80.1)	0.21†	
No	43(100)	0(0)		43(19.9)		
Unsterilized sharps						
Yes	192(95.5)	9(4.5)		205(94.9)	1.00†	
No	15(100)	0(0)		15(5.1)		
Unprotected Oral, Anal or Vaginal Sex						
Yes	161(94.7)	9(5.3)		170(78.7)	0.21†	
No	46(100)	0(0)		46(21.3)		
Commercial Sex						
Yes	27(96.4)	1(3.6)		188(87.1)	1.00†	
No	180(95.7)	8(4.3)		28(12.9)		

**Table 5: Predictors of Sexual Activity and Risky Sexual Behaviour (Bivariate Analysis)**

*Contd.*

<b>Number of Sexual Partners</b>					
0-1	49(62.1)	30(37.9)	79(36.6)		
≥2	60(43.8)	77(565.2)	137(63.4)	5.95	0.01*
<b>Reported HIV Status</b>					
Positive	1(100)	0(0)	1(0.5)		
Negative	206(95.8)	9(4.2)	215(99.5)		1.00†
<b>Use of Sex Toys</b>					
Yes	1(100)	0(0)	1(0.5)		
No	206(95.8)	9(4.2)	215(99.5)		1.00†

† Fishers Exact, \* Statistically significant

At bivariate level analysis, sexual activity was significantly associated ( $p < 0.05$ ) with age range and number of sexual partners.

**Table 6: Predictors of Sexual Activity and Risky Sexual Behaviour (Multivariable Analysis)**

Variable	Sexual Activity	Crude OR	Adjusted OR (95% CI)	p-value
Age				
<35	163 (75.5)	0.26	1.30 (0.72-2.34)	0.38
≥35	53 (24.5)	1		
Sexual Practice				
0 – 1	79 (36.6)	1.03	0.36 (0.20-0.63)	0.01*
≥2	137 (63.4)	1		

**\* Statistically significant**

Two (2) factors with a p-value of <0.05 (Age and Number of sexual partners) were further subjected to multivariate analysis to adjust for confounding variable as shown in the above table.

After adjusting for covariates (Age and Number of sexual partners), the number of sexual partners of respondents was found to be a significant predictor of sexual activity. Inmates who had one (1) partner or none are 64% less likely to partake in sexual activity within the confines of the prison (AOR = 0.36, 95% CI = 0.20 – 0.63, p = 0.01).

## **4.6: Results of In-Depth Interviews**

### **4.6.1: Sexual Orientation of Inmates**

*“I like my God-given sexual orientation as a man” (35 years, male).*

### **4.6.2: Sexual Desires**

Sexual desires were felt by almost all inmates. A discussant said –

*“If a person is walking in front of me, I feel desire by looking at his backside or frontside” (24 years, male).*

But on the contrary, another discussant said –

*“ .... No sexual desires as far as I am in prison” (41-year-old male).*

### **4.6.3: Sexual Activity**

With regards to sexual activity, some of the inmates denied the presence of sexual activity in prison, like three inmates said –

*“In fact, I can only say that the prisoners are not sexually active because I have not set eyes on any for the best of my knowledge” (28 years, male).*

*“I don’t know because I have never seen any” (26 years, female).*

*“There is no way for prisoners to practice sexual intercourse because there is law in prison and men’s section is different from women section, and there is security” (25 years, female).*

While others agreed to sexual activity occurring in prison –

*“ .... Some inmates are sexually active while they are in captivity and they are always attracted to their fellow men. Sometimes, they are involved in anal sex” (36 years, male).*

*“Many prisoners are sexually active and many of them deal with their desires by engaging in homosexual” (35 years, male).*

*“You should know that partaking in homosexuality is a big offence in prison” (36 years, male).*

All the women spoken to during the IDI agreed to being celibate but had different ways of satisfying themselves as reported by some:

*“We have no contact with men in this prison. Even our security guards are females” (25 years, female).*

*“Lesbianism is frowned upon in prison. I pray or touch myself” (26 years, female).*

*“I don’t get satisfied even if I touch my intimate part to come” (30 years, female).*

Another discussant condemned forms of satisfying sexual desires by saying

*“Putting fingers in anus is dirtiness” (48 years, male).*

Motives for sexual relations within the confines of the four walls of prison was discussed with reasons being loneliness, poverty, curiosity, etc, as elucidated by some discussants –

*“There are many – uneducated, lack of self-control, covetousness” (29 years, male).*

*“The factors are loneliness, curiosity, sexual urge, lack of money” (53 years, male).*

*“The reason why some prisoners involve in sexual practice is illiteracy, likeness of money and poverty” (33 years, male).*

Another was so eloquent that –

*“Prisoners involve themselves in immoral sex mainly because of overstaying in confinement without their spouse or girlfriend to have legitimate sex with. They cannot control their sexual emotion. Therefore, they conceive evil and partake in anal sex with their fellow men around them” (58 years, male).*

#### **4.6.4: Risky Sexual Behaviours**

Discussants were asked about risky sexual behaviour. One discussant identified them as –

*“... immoral sexual acts that can cause disease among inmates” (41 years, male).*

Another defined it as –

*“... habits that are illegal means of having sex with a partner like oral or anal sex. The consequences could be disastrous because you may contact sexually transmitted disease and the commonest type of this behaviour is anal sex.” (58 years, male).*

A discussant refuted that risky sexual behaviour was common in the prison: -

*“..... is not common in prison” (25 years, female).*

None of the inmates considered drugs and sharing of unsterilized sharps as a risky behaviour-

*“I didn’t know that using drugs and sharing of razor blades is a high-risk behaviour” (21 years, male).*

Other discussants said -

*“Getting drugs inside of prison is very hard because everything that is brought from home is checked very well. Even cooked food must be tasted by the person that brought it talk less of getting drugs” (28 years, male).*

*“If you are caught with any drugs apart from the one given to you in clinic, you will be in deep trouble and will be punished” (24 years, male).*

#### **4.6.5: Sexual Violence**

All the interviewed inmates except one, vehemently denied the presence of sexual violence in prison. One said –

*“If you see the punishment of homosexuality when someone is caught, you will never allow yourself to do it or be caught” (21 years, male).*

The one exception said –

*“I touch other inmates genital forcefully so as to calm down my desire” (33 years, male).*

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **DISCUSSION**

The socio-demographic characteristics of inmates in central prison of Katsina shows a preponderance of males. This is in keeping with what is obtained locally and globally.<sup>19,22,57,115,199,200</sup> The overall pattern is that two-thirds of inmates in the index study are below the age of 35 years which are thought to be the most sexually active as well as the ones most likely to engage in risky sexual behaviours. This portrays the characteristic age range of prisoners in Nigeria.<sup>25</sup> They are also within the productive age (work force) and is in concordance with the epidemiology of crime. This is similar to findings from studies in Nigeria and USA.<sup>16,201-204</sup> Majority of the inmates are of the Hausa-Fulani descent. This may be attributed to the locality of which the study took place. About half (50.9%) of the inmates in this study are married while a large proportion of the remainder (42.1%) are single. Most of the inmates were Muslims (91.2%). This is because majority of the inmates were from the immediate environment that the study took place which is predominantly an Islamic population and reflects the pattern of the dominant religion of the area.

More than half (44.4%) of inmates have secondary level of education before incarceration and are into trading and/or business while about a third of them are unemployed. This is in contrast to what was found by Audu et al in Kaduna State North-western Nigeria and Fadare et al in Akure, Ondo State Nigeria where about 51.4% and 51% of inmates respectively were secondary school dropouts but with a very high level of unemployment before incarceration.<sup>203,205</sup> An previous study by Odujinrin and Adebajo in Lagos State Nigeria in



1997 revealed a similar finding to the index study where 52% of inmates had secondary school education.<sup>20</sup>

It is saddening on the length of stay of inmates in Nigerian prisons. The index study revealed that 75.9% of inmates are awaiting trial. This is similar to what is found in other parts of Nigeria.<sup>206-208</sup> This is probably due to delay and complexity of the judiciary system in the country. Available data on the rate of awaiting trial persons for different countries show that the Nigerian figure is high – Japan (11.3%), Malawi (12.3%), United Kingdom (12.9%), South Africa (20.2%), USA (21.5%), Malaysia (21.6%), Ghana (22.6%), Egypt (41.4%) and Cameroon (60.7%).<sup>4</sup> Five of the ten countries in the world with most pre-trial detainees are African countries.<sup>209</sup>

The three highest occurring offences were armed robbery, murder and theft in index study. This is similar to a study by Armiya'u et al in Jos, Nigeria that revealed identical findings.<sup>200</sup> The high proportion of violent crimes may be explained by the fact that the study was conducted in a medium security prison. A similar finding was found in a hospital-based study where murder was the commonest offence.<sup>210</sup> In contrast, findings from other studies in Nigeria differed from index study.<sup>201,211,212</sup>

Sexual desire is, at its most literal, the feeling that accompanies an unsatisfied state. According to clinical psychologist, sexual desire is a bodily urge more analogous to hunger or the blood's need for oxygen.<sup>213</sup> It is thus one of the – if not the – strongest of human needs.<sup>213</sup> In a book review, a researcher described sexual desire as an existential need that is universal for all types of gender and leaves a person with an emptiness that is usually fulfilled through a desired gender.<sup>48</sup> This study revealed that almost all the respondents (98.6%) reported having sexual desire with about three-quarters of them having it for women. This is similar to what

was found in a study conducted in Kano central prison, North western Nigeria where 82.5% of inmates reported having frequent sexual desire.<sup>13</sup>

Sexual activity inside prison occurs with utmost secrecy and low levels of disclosure and openness on the subject amongst inmates, more especially to outsiders.<sup>214</sup> The four most common means by which inmates in the index study express their sexual desire were touching of genitals (self or others), masturbation, celibacy and exposing their nakedness to others. This is similar to what was found in other studies across Nigeria.<sup>13,16,19,22,57,203</sup> The options for satisfying this desire was majorly by watching the nakedness of others followed by masturbation, celibacy and touching of others. This is in keeping with what was found in the Kano study.<sup>13</sup> Homosexuality was rare in this study. This may be attributable to the fact that many inmates were unwilling to admit to such behaviour for fear of disciplinary action as homosexuality is criminal offence in Nigeria and carries an additional 14 years jail term unlike in many Western countries where it is legal. Various studies, some of which are from Scottish prisons and Arthur road jail India, also reported a low rate of homosexuality which they attributed to non-acceptance of homosexuality in prison population and limited opportunity for sexual activity in prison.<sup>28,106,203,215</sup> However, some studies in Nigerian prisons revealed homosexuality as the commonest sexual practice.<sup>19,21,57</sup>

Sex is currency in prison and a crucial component of the intricate systems of power.<sup>14</sup> The motives for sexual relations majorly ranged from loneliness, curiosity and coercion. More than half of the inmates in this study did not admit to any motive. This may be because sex is a complex private activity. In 1999, Foreman reported transactional sex occurring in prison.<sup>138</sup> Local and international studies also concurred.<sup>17,96,203,216,217</sup>

Prisoners engage in a range of sexual risk behaviours. There are few studies on risky sexual behaviours in prison. Most of these studies reported a low prevalence except for studies based

around MSM.<sup>160</sup> Sexual risk behaviours are generally low in the index study. This is because sexual activity in a prison setting is always between same sex individuals. As such, it is possible that the prevalence of such activities in the context of prison are usually higher than reported. Several studies also reported low levels – Jamaica 0%<sup>217</sup>, Togo 0.3%<sup>218</sup>, Iran 0.6%<sup>219</sup>, USA 0.7-1.1%<sup>118</sup>. In contrast, high levels were reported in some parts of USA (53%)<sup>220</sup> and Spain (34.7%)<sup>221</sup>.

Substance use patterns vary by geographical location and economic conditions of countries as well as race and gender of prisoners.<sup>106,140,222</sup> In this study, more than three-quarters of the respondents admitted to using drugs, with most of them using it before imprisonment and via the oral route. High levels of drug use before imprisonment were recorded in numerous studies.<sup>223-227</sup> However, low levels were also noted in various studies.<sup>217,228-230</sup> Again, drug use was found to be low in studies across the African regions, some parts of Asia and Europe as in index study.<sup>231-234</sup> This may be attributed to unavailability of access to drugs within the confines of prison. Research conducted amongst inmates in Nigeria and South Africa indicated low levels of injectable drug use in prisons, where marijuana was found to be the most popular and readily available substance.<sup>106,235</sup>

Using unsterilized sharps was quite high in index study. This is possibly due to inaccessibility to such in prison. Previous studies reported similar trends.<sup>21,57</sup> The act of needle sharing was also very low in index study. A combined study across Queensland and New South Wales revealed low levels of needle sharing, however, a higher level was reported in 3 Australian studies.<sup>236,237</sup> The high level noted may be because majority of inmates were younger and more likely to be involved in such risky behaviours.

Inmates belong to a group that have a tendency for risk taking behaviours and face a high risk of getting infected with sexually transmitted diseases including HIV.<sup>108,238</sup> Sexual contact with

an inmate having a sexually transmitted infection (STI) is not a common finding among participants (n=1) in index study. This is may be because sexual relations are prohibited in prison and only occur in secret. This contrasts with what was found among inmates in other countries even though the prevalence of these infections were reported to be five times higher than rates found in the general populations.<sup>106,239-242</sup>

Most persons entering correctional facilities have a pre-incarceration history of high-risk sexual behaviours that involve sex with female partners. About one-third of inmates in index study reported having 2 or more sexual partners prior to incarceration. Studies in prisons spread across USA among men revealed that almost three-fourths of the men reported multiple sex partners.<sup>243</sup> Other studies from Quebec city, Canada; and Osun and Lagos States, Nigeria show similar findings.<sup>21,57,244</sup>

Unprotected sex prior to incarceration was the norm in this study. This trend is also seen in several studies.<sup>57,205,243</sup> This may be attributed to the co-presence of other risky behaviours that mar judgement, thus, allowing them to engage in such behaviours. Another possible explanation is that they choose sex partners who are likely to engage in sexual behaviours similar to their own.

Sexual assault was low in index study. This may be attributed to the consequences of being caught and trickiness of sexual activity in prison. Similar trends were reported across the globe.<sup>21,25,57,115,224,245-247</sup>

### **Predictors of Sexual Activities and Risky Sexual Behaviours**

There was a significant association between age of inmates and sexual activity. Inmates that were 35 years and above were more likely to engage in sexual activity in prison. This contrasts with the findings from Kano, Nigeria where inmate's age was not associated with sexual activity.<sup>13</sup>

There was also a significant association between number of sexual partners prior to incarceration and sexual activity in prison. Inmates who had one partner or none were 64% less likely to engage in sexual activity within the confines of prison. This is similar to a study in Ogbomoso, Oyo State Nigeria where 34.7% of respondents had sexual relation with one regular partner or none.<sup>21</sup> This contrasts with what was found in a multicentre pilot study of European prisons and other similar studies across the globe where more than half of the inmates declared they had multiple sex partners.<sup>248-250</sup>

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

#### **6.1 Conclusion**

Even though sex in prison is an under-researched subject, this study showed that it does occur within the confines of prison. This study has found that nearly all inmates (98.6%) reported having sexual desire with watching the nakedness of others (44.4%) and masturbation (38%) as the commonest means of sexual expression and satisfaction of sexual desire within prison. Age of inmates and number of sexual partners were found to be significant predictors of sexual behaviours of inmates. Inmates partake in a range of risky sexual behaviours. Suitable environment with respect to conjugal visitations for married inmates will reduce the need for improper ways of sexual relief.

#### **6.2 Recommendations**

Based on the results of this study, the following recommendations are made:

##### **I. Penal/Judiciary System**

- i. Clear sentencing guidelines penal policies to holistically address the treatment and judgement of offenders at each stage of their journey.
- ii. Suitable environment for conjugal visitations/furloughs should be made available to reduce the need for seeking improper ways of relieving sexual desire.

##### **II. Prison Officials**

- i. Improve on existing programs aimed at improving the sexual health of inmates and changing their risky behaviours.
- ii. Ensure regular health education programs targeting offenders.
- iii. Re-enforce appropriate discharge planning, rehabilitation and reintegration training into society to develop job skills and reduce recidivism.
- iv. Regular refresher training to improve the knowledge of prison custodial staff on health-related issues.

### **III. Community**

- i. Enhance effective collaborative partnerships between prison facilities and community-based service providers on rehabilitation, transition and re-integration of inmates back into the society.
- ii. Encourage the society to make job provisions for ex-inmates to reduce recidivism.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: TABLE OF SUMMARY

AUTHOR	YEAR OF STUDY	LOCATION AND SETTING	STUDY DESIGN	SAMPLE SIZE	MODE OF INFORMATION COLLECTION	NAME OF STUDY
Lawan et al	2016	Kano, Nigeria	Cross-sectional study	180	Semi-structured self-administered questionnaire and In-depth interviews	Sexual health of prison inmates: A case study of Kano Central Prison, North Western Nigeria.
Rowell-Cunsolo et al	2016	New York, USA	Cross-sectional study	1369	Structured questionnaire	Predictors of sexual behaviour among men and women in New York city area prisons.
Fadare et al	2016	Ondo, Nigeria	Cross-sectional	200	Pre-tested structured questionnaire	Prevalence of HIV and Risk Factors among prison inmates

						in Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria
Jacquet et al	2016	Lome, Togo and Dakar, Senegal	Cross-sectional	680	Standardized questionnaire	HIV infection, viral hepatitis and liver fibrosis among prison inmates in West Africa
Simpson et al	2016	Australia	Cross-sectional	2000	Computer assisted telephone interview	Factors associated with sexual coercion in a representative sample of men in Australian prisons
Wright et al	2015	England	Cohort	267	Interviewer administered questionnaire	Injecting drug use in prison: prevalence and implications for needle exchange policy
Staton-Tindall et al	2015	Appalachia	Cross-sectional	136	Face-to-face interview	An exploratory study of mental health and HIV risk behavior among drug-using rural women in jail
Ravlija et al	2014	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Cross-sectional study	620	Standardized questionnaire	Risk behaviour of prison inmates in relation to HIV/STI
Huang YF	2014	Taiwan	Cohort	4357	In-depth Interview	Changes in HIV incidence among people who inject drugs in Taiwan following introduction of a harm reduction program: a

						study of two cohorts
Saliu et al	2013	Oyo, Nigeria	Cross-sectional study	167	Pre-tested structured interviewer-administered questionnaire	Knowledge, Attitude and preventive practices among prison inmates in Ogbomosho prison at Oyo State, South West Nigeria.
Worley et al	2013	Texas, USA	Cross-sectional study	32	In-depth Interviews	Inmate public autoerotism uncovered: Exploring the dynamics of masturbatory behaviour within correctional facilities.
Armiyau et al	2013	Jos, Nigeria	Cross-sectional	608	Self-administered questionnaire	Prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among inmates in Jos maximum security prison
Audu et al	2013	Kaduna, Nigeria	Cross-sectional	107	Focus group discussion	. Sexual Risk Behaviour and Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among male prison inmates in Kaduna State, North Western Nigeria
Azbel et al	2013	Ukraine	Cross-sectional	402	Self-administered questionnaire	Burden of infectious diseases, substance use disorders, and mental illness

						among Ukrainian prisoners transitioning to the community
Ekouevi et al	2013	Togo	Cross-sectional	1342	Standardized questionnaire and In-depth Interview	HIV seroprevalence among inmates in Togo
Roshanfekr et al	2013	Iran	Cross-sectional	2200	Interviewer administered questionnaire	The effectiveness of harm reduction programs in seven prisons of Iran
Olugbenga-Bello et al	2012	Osun, Nigeria	Cross-sectional study	209	Semi-structured questionnaire	Assessment of reproductive health status of adult prison inmates in Osun state, Nigeria.
Corbeto et al	2012	Catalonia, Spain	Cross-sectional study	478	Standardized questionnaire	Sexual behaviour of inmates with Chlamydia trachomatis infection in the prisons of Catalonia, Spain
Harawa et al	2010	Los Angeles, USA	Cross-sectional study	201	Interviewer administered questionnaire and In-depth interview	Sex and condom use in a large jail unit for men who have sex with men (MSM) and male-to-female transgenders
Feng et al	2010	Taiwan	Cross-sectional correlational study	908	Structured questionnaire	Prevalence and knowledge of sexual transmitted infections, drug abuse, and

						AIDS among male inmates in a Taiwan prison
Andrinopoulous et al	2010	Jamaica	Cross-sectional study	298	Quantitative Survey	HIV coping self-efficacy: a key to understanding stigma and HIV test acceptance among incarcerated men in Jamaica
Butler et al	2010	Queensland and New South Wales	Cross-sectional study	1034	Computer assisted telephone interview, In-depth interviews	Sexual health and behaviour of Queensland prisoners with Queensland and New South Wales comparisons
Chima et al	2009	6 states of Nigeria	Cross-sectional study	1387	In-depth Interview	High HIV sero-prevalence rates in prisons in Nigeria: a case of double sentencing for prison inmates.
Khan et al	2005	North Carolina, USA	Cross-sectional study	333	In-depth interview	Dissolution of primary intimate relationships during incarceration and associations with post-release STI/HIV risk behaviour in a South-eastern city
Khan et al	2005	North Carolina, USA	Cross-sectional	373	In-depth interview (IDI)	Incarceration and risky sexual partnerships in a Southern US city.



Sifunda et al	2005	South Africa	Cross-sectional study	357	Interviewer-administered questionnaire	Psychosocial determinants of risky sexual behaviour among South African prison inmates.
Sifunda et al	2005	South Africa	Cross-sectional study	357	Interviewer-administered questionnaire and Focal Group Discussion (FGD)	The relationship between alcohol & drug use and sexual behaviour among prison inmates in developing countries: The case of South Africa.
Durosaro et al	2002	Nigeria	Cross-sectional study	200	Questionnaire	Counselling needs of female prisoners in Nigeria.
Struckman et al	2002	USA	Cross-sectional study	363	Questionnaire	Sexual coercion reported by women in three Midwestern prison.
Philps et al	2001	Boston, USA	Cross-sectional	20	In-depth Interview	Cultural construction of manhood in prison.
Gear	2001/2000	South Africa	Cross-sectional study	23	Focus Group Discussions and In-depth Interviews	Behind the bars of masculinity: male rape and homophobia in and about South African men's prisons.

Hensley et al	2000	USA	Cross-sectional study	245	Self-administered questionnaire	Inmate-to-inmate sexual coercion in a prison for men.
Hensley et al	2000	USA	Cross-sectional study	142	Self-administered questionnaire	Exploring the dynamics of masturbation and consensual same-sex activity within a male maximum-security prison.
Woodyard et al	2000	USA	Cross-sectional study	76	Semi-structured questionnaire	“Let us go into the House of the Lord”: Participation in African-American churches among young men who have sex with men.
Gibson	2000	USA	Cross-sectional study	142	Structured questionnaire	The social construction of sexuality in prison.
Einat et al	2000	Israel	Cross-sectional study	30	In-depth Interview	Inmate argot as an expression of prison subculture: The Israeli case.
Dial et al	1999	Texas, USA	Self-report surveys	367	Self-report surveys	Crossing the line: A quantitative analysis of inmate boundary violators in a southern prison system.

Hensley et al	1999/1998	Oklahoma, USA	Cross-sectional study	174	Face-to-face interviews	Characteristics of prison sexual assault targets in male Oklahoma correctional facilities.
Agbahowe et al	1998	Benin, Nigeria	Cross-sectional study	100	Self-administered General Health Questionnaire (GHQ)	Prevalence of psychiatric morbidity among convicted inmates in a Nigerian prison community
Chonco et al	1989	USA	Case study	40	In-depth Interview	Sexual assaults among male inmates: a descriptive study.
Greer	1997	USA	Cross-sectional study	35	In-depth semi-structured interview	The changing nature of interpersonal relationships in a women's prison.
Odujinrin et al	1997	Lagos, Nigeria	Cross-sectional study	250	Structured questionnaire	Social characteristics, HIV/AIDS knowledge, preventive practices and risk factors elicitation among prisoners in Lagos, Nigeria.
Okochi et al	1997	Ibadan, Nigeria	Cross-sectional	381	Interviewer-assisted	Knowledge about AIDS and sexual

			study		questionnaire	behaviours of inmates of Agodi prison in Ibadan, Nigeria.
Mathews et al	1997/1996	United Kingdom	Cross-sectional study	268	Self-report questionnaire	Psychological consequences of sexual assault among female attenders at a genitourinary medicine clinic.
Goldbaum et al	1996	Washington, USA	Cross-sectional study	266	Focal Group Discussion (FGDs)	Non-gay identifying men who have sex with men: Formative Research Results from Seattle, Washington.
Morris et al	1991	44 rural areas of USA	Cross-sectional study	1801	Interviewer administered questionnaire	Health risk behavioural survey from 39 juvenile correctional facilities in the United states.

## **APPENDIX II: CONSENT FORM**

I am Dr Asma'u Usman, a postgraduate student of Bayero University Kano conducting a research on Sexual activities and determinants of risky sexual behaviours among inmates of Katsina central prison of Katsina LGA in Katsina State in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of MSc Public Health of the university. The research will be used to determine the prevalence of risky sexual activity, predictors of sexual activity and the consequences of such sexual choices in prison inmates in Katsina.

Your participation in this research and opinion given will be highly appreciated and respected. Your identity and responses will be anonymous and kept confidential. The findings from this study is meant to add to knowledge and further create understanding about the topic. This will be used to influence programme managers and policy makers in Katsina State and beyond on the appropriate strategies to tackle risky sexual behaviours and their

consequences amongst prison inmates. With me is a questionnaire or guide that will take about 30mins of your time. Some of the questions in the questionnaire may seem very personal to you but I assure you that any information obtained during this survey shall be treated with strict confidentiality.

Kindly sign in the space provided below if you agree to respond to the questions or discussions. Participation is entirely voluntary. Thank you.

Name of respondent: ----- Sign/Thumbprint: -----

Date: -----

### **APPENDIX III: TAKARDAR IZINI**

Ni, Likita Asma'u Usman, maikaratundigirinabiyu a jami'ar Bayero, Kano nagudanan da bincike a kanabubuwan da sukashafijima'i da dalilan da kesa a aiwatar da ire-irenjima'imasuhadari a tsakaninfursononi da kegidanyari a garin Katsina da kecikinjiyar Katsina don cikawanibangarenashaidar kamala karatundigirinabiyu a fanninlafiyaral'umma (MSc Public Health).

Bayanin da ra'ayoyin da kukabadazasutaimakawabincikenkumazasutaimakadangane da Karin ilimiakanal'amarin. Sannankumazasutaimakawamahukunta da masuruwa da tsaki a bangaren, sufito da hanyoyin da zasumagance ko hanafaruwarhakan a gidajenyarinaJihar Katsina. Tare da niakwai 'yantambayoyovnabincikewadandaba za sucimakulokaciba.

Wadansudagacikintambayoyin sun kasancen sirri ne ga mutuum  
amma inatabbatermakucewabawandazaigaabun da ka/kikarubuta, watozantsaremakusirrinku.  
Don Allah ka/kisanyahannu ko ka/kiyidangwale a wurin da aka tanadaidan ka/kin yarda za  
ka/kiamsatambayoyin.

Nagode.

Suna \_\_\_\_\_

Sa hannu/ Dangwale \_\_\_\_\_

Kwananwata \_\_\_\_\_

#### **APPENDIX IV: QUESTIONNAIRE**

##### **SEXUAL ACTIVITIES AND DETERMINANTS OF RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS AMONG INMATES OF CENTRAL PRISON KATSINA**

I am Dr Asma'u Usman of Bayero University Kano. I am conducting a research on the above title. An interviewer will administer this questionnaire to you which should take about 30mins. The information provided in this questionnaire will be treated as confidential and used only for the purpose of this research. Your correct answers are very important. Please answer each question carefully and honestly

Name of Interviewer.....

Date.....

**Screening Question: How long have you being in prison?**

**1. Less than 1month [ ]**

**2. More than 1 month [ ]**

If more than a month in prison, continue with the questions.

**SECTION I: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

**1. Age [ ]**

**2. Sex: i. Male [ ] ii. Female [ ]**

**3. Religion: i. Islam [ ] ii. Christianity [ ] iii. Traditional [ ] iv. Others [ ]**

**4. Ethnicity: i. Hausa [ ] ii. Fulani [ ] iii. Yoruba [ ] iv. Igbo [ ] v. others [ ]**

**5. Marital Status: i. Married [ ] ii. Divorced [ ] iii. Widowed [ ] iv. Separated [ ] v.**

**Single [ ] vi. Others [ ]**

**6. Number of children if any \_\_\_\_\_**

**7. Which of the following best describes your work status before you came into prison:**

**i. Employed full-time (includes self-employed) [ ] ii. .Employed part-time (includes self-employed) [ ] iii. Unemployed [ ] iv. Student [ ] v. Retired [ ] vi. Others [ ]**

**8. What is the highest educational qualification you have completed?:i. None [ ] ii.**

**Qur'anic only [ ] iii. Primary school education [ ] iv. Primary school dropout [ ] v.**

**Completed secondary school [ ] vi. Secondary school dropout [ ] vii. Certificate or**

**Diploma [ ] viii. Undergraduate university degree [ ] ix. Postgraduate university**

**degree [ ] x. Adult education [ ]**

**9. What was your usual job before you came into prison? \_\_\_\_\_**

If unemployed or retired, use type of work done previously or last employment.



## SECTION II: SEXUAL ACTIVITY/EXPERIENCES IN PRISON

1. Is this your first time in prison? Yes [ ] No [ ]
2. How long have you been in this prison? \_\_\_\_\_
3. What was your offence? \_\_\_\_\_
4. How long is your sentence? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Do you think of yourself as
  - i. Heterosexual or straight [ ]
  - ii. Homosexual [ ]
  - iii. Bisexual [ ]
  - iv. Not sure/ Undecided [ ]
6. Do you feel sexual desires? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]
7. Who do you feel sexually attracted to?
  - i. Only males, never to females [ ]
  - ii. More often to males, and at least once to a female [ ]
  - iii. About equally often to males and females [ ]
  - iv. Only females, never to males [ ]
  - v. I have never felt sexually attracted to anyone at all [ ]
8. How do you express your sexual desires? i. Masturbation [ ] ii. Watching others who are naked [ ] iii. Exposure of genitals to others [ ] iv. Consensual sex [ ] v. Non-consensual sex [ ] vi. Others \_\_\_\_\_
9. How do you satisfy your sexual desire? i. Watching others who are naked [ ] ii. Masturbation [ ] iii. Touching of genitals [ ] iv. Putting fingers or objects in each other's anus [ ] v. Putting fingers or objects in each other's vagina [ ] vi. Oral sex [ ] vii. Anal sex [ ] viii. Heterosexual intercourse ix. Others \_\_\_\_\_
10. Do other inmates arouse you? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

11. If yes, how? \_\_\_\_\_
12. What is your motive for involvement in sexual relationships? i. Loneliness [ ] ii. Curiosity [ ] iii. Economic manipulation [ ] iv. Peer pressure [ ] v. Coercion [ ]
13. Are you allowed to have sex during private family visits? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

### SECTION III: RISKY SEXUAL BEHAVIOURS

1. Have you ever used drugs? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]
2. If Yes, i. Before imprisonment [ ] ii. In prison [ ] iii. Both [ ]
3. What type of drugs? i. Oral [ ] ii. Both [ ]
4. If injectables, are the syringes new? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]
5. Do you share needles with other inmates? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]
6. Do you use unsterilized sharps (blades and clippers) for trimming nails and haircuts? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]
7. Have you ever had unprotected oral, anal or vaginal sex with  
i. Regular partner? Yes [ ] No [ ]  
ii. Casual partner? Yes [ ] No [ ]
8. Have you ever had sex in exchange for goods, money or protection, drugs or work? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]
9. If yes, for which? i. Goods [ ] ii. Money [ ] iii. Protection [ ]
10. How many sexual partners do you have ? i. One [ ] ii. Two [ ] iii. More [ ]
11. Have you ever had sexual contact with inmate[s] known to have sexually transmitted infection – HIV, HBV, HCV? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]
12. Do you know your HIV/AIDS status? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]
13. If yes, what is your HIV status? i. Positive [ ] ii. Negative [ ]
14. Do you use sex toys? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

15. Have you ever used a sex toy previously used by someone else? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

#### **SECTION IV: SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

1. Have you ever been touched, felt or grabbed in a way that you felt was threatening by another inmate? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

2. Have you ever tried or succeeded in touching your genitals? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

3. Have you ever tried or succeeded in touching someone else's genitals? i. Yes [ ]  
ii. No [ ]

4. Has another inmate ever tried or succeeded in getting you to touch someone else's genitals when you didn't want to? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

5. If yes, why? \_\_\_\_\_

6. Has another inmate ever made you have oral sex by using force or threat of force? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

7. Has another inmate ever made you have anal sex by using force or threat of force? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

9. Has another inmate ever made you put your fingers or objects in someone else's anus against your will, by force or using threats? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

10. Have you ever been made to have oral or anal sex against your will but penetration did not occur? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

11. Have you ever been required to perform sexual acts as a way to protect yourself from future harm? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

12. Have you ever been assaulted sexually by an official? i. Yes [ ] ii. No [ ]

13. How? \_\_\_\_\_

**THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR HIS/HER TIME**

**RATAYE NA BIYAR (APPENDIX V): TAMBAYOYIN BINCIKE**

**SHA'ANIN JIMA'I DA KASADAR YIN HULDAYYA TA IRE-IREN JIMA'I MASU  
HADARI TSAKANIN FURSUNONI DA KE GIDAN YARI A GARIN KATSINA.**

Ni, Likita Asma'u Usman, daliba a jami'ar Bayero Kano, inagudanar da bincike a kan taken da kesama. Wanda zaiyitambayoyizairrabamakutakarda da kedauke da tambayoyinbincikewandazakuamsacikinkimaninmintunatalatin ko kasa da haka.

Za ayiamfani da bayanan da aka samudagaamsoshin da kukabayar don taimakawabincikenkuma za aasirtara'ayoyin da kukabayar. Don Allah a amsatambayoyin da hakikaningaskiya.

Sunanmaitambaya \_\_\_\_\_

Kwananwata \_\_\_\_\_

**Tambayoyintancewa: Tun yausha ka/kike a gidanyari?**

**1. Kasa da watadaya { }**

**2. Fiye da watadaya { }**

**Idanya/ta wucewatadaya a kurkuku, sai a cigaba da tambaya**

**SASHI NA DAYA: BAYANI AKAN MUTUM**

1. Shekaru \_\_\_\_\_

2. Jinsi: i) Namiji { } ii) Mace { }

3. Addini: i) Musulunci { } ii) Kristanci { } iii) Addiningargajiya { } iv)  
Waniaddinidabam { }

4. Yare: i) Hausa { } ii) Fulani { } iii) Yoruba { } iv) Ibo { } v) Wani yare dabam { }

5. Matsayinaure: i) Mai aure { } ii) Bazawari/Bazawara { } iii)  
Wanda/waddamatarshi/mijintayarasu { } iv) Wanda/ wadda aka raba aurensi/ta { } v)  
Saurayi/Budurwa { } vi) Wanimatsayinaurendabam { }

6. Yaranka/kinawa \_\_\_\_\_

7. Wane dagacikinwadannanyabayyanairinaikin da kake/kike yikafinshigar ka/kigidanyari

i) Aikicikakke (yahadadogaro da kai) { }

ii) Aikin wucingadi (yahadadogaro da kai) { }

iii) Ba a samuaikiba { }

iv) Dalibi/Daliba { }

v) Ritaya { }

vi) Waniaikidabam \_\_\_\_\_

8. Wane matakinailimi ka/ki ka kai:

i) Ban yiilimiba { }

ii) IliminAlkur'anikadai { }

- iii) Makarantarfiramare { }
- iv) Ba'agamafirmareba { }
- v) Iliminmakarantarsakandare { }
- vi) Ba'agamasakandareba { }
- vii) ilimingaba da sakandare: Difloma { }, Digirinafarko { }, Digiri na biyu { }
- viii) Iliminmanyar/Yaki da jahilci { }

9. Wane irinaiki ka/kikeyikafin ka/kishigagidanyari? Idanba ka/ki yin aiki ko ka/kin yiritaya, ka/ki .fadiaikin da ka/kikeyi a da.

### **SASHE NA BIYU: YANAYIN JIMA'I**

1. Shin ka/kin tabazamagidanyari? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
2. Tun yausha ka/kike a gidanyari? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Wane laifi ka/kikaaikata? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Ajalin wane tsawonlokaci aka yankamaka/maki? \_\_\_\_\_
5. A wane matsayi za ka/kisakakanka/kidagacikinwadannan
  - i) Jinsin ka/kibayaburge ka/ki { }
  - ii) Dan Luwadi { }
  - iii) Mai dauke da al'aurarmata da maza a tare
  - iv) Ban tabbatarba { }
6. Shin Ka/Ki najinsha'awarjima'i? i) e { } ii) a'a { }
7. Da wane jinsi ka/ki ka fi jinsha'awar
  - i) Mazakawai ban da mata { }
  - ii) Na fi sha'awarmazaammawanilokaciinasha'awarmata { }
  - iii) Mazan da matanduka { }
  - iv) Mata kadaibandamaza { }
  - v) Bana sha'awarkowanedagaciki { }

8. Ta wacehanya ka/kikebayyanakamuwa da sha'awa?
- i) Biyawa kai bukata { }
  - ii) Kallontsiraicinwasu { }
  - iii) Gwadatsiraicin ka/kigawasu { }
9. Ta wacehanya ka/kikebiyawakanka/kibukata?
- i) Kallontsiraicinwasu { }
  - ii) Tabaal'aura { }
  - iii) Sa yatsu a cikinduburarjuna { }
  - iv) Saka yatsu ko waniabu a cikinal'aurarjuna { }
  - v) jima'i ta baki { }
  - vi) jima'i ta dubura { }
  - vii) yin jima'i da mace ko namiji { }
10. Shin wasufursunanatayarmaka/kisha'awa? i) e { } ii) a'a
11. Idansunatadamaka/kisha'awa, ta yaya? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Wane dalili ne yasaka/ki yin hulda ta jima'i? i) kadaici { } ii) dominsanin yadda abunyake { } iii) tursasawarabokai { } iv) talauci { } v) fin karfi
13. Ana barinku yin jima'iidan an kawomakuziyara? I) E { } ii) A'a { }

#### **SASHE NA UKU: HALAYEN JIMA'I MASU HADARI**

- 1. Ka/kin tabaamfani da kwayoyi? i) E { } ii) A'a
- 2. Idan ka/kin taba, yausha ? i) kafin ka shigagidanyari { } ii) a gidanyari { } iii) duka biyu { }
- 3. Wace irinkwaya? i) ta hadiya { } ii) ta allura { } iii) duka { }
- 4. Idan ta allura ka/kikeyi, to sirinjinsabo ne? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
- 5. Ka/kinaamfani da sirinjidaya da sauranfursunoni? i) E { } ii) A'a { }

6. Ka/Kina amfani da reza ko askaraskiwadandaba'atafasabadomin kasha cutarsuidanzaka/kiyaski ko yankeakaifa/kumba? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
7. Shin ka/kin taba yin jima'i ta baki ko ta dubura ko ta farjiba tare dakariyaba da i)Dadironka/kinayau da kullum? E { } A'a { } ii) Dadironka/kinawucingadi? E { } A'a { }
8. a. Shin ka/kin taba yin jima'i don a biya ka/ki da kaya, kudi, ko don nemankariya ko don a bakakwaya? i) E { } ii) A'a { }  
b. Idan ka/kin taba, me aka baka/ki? i) kaya { } ii) kudi { } iii) kariya { }
9. Abokanjima'in ka/kinawa ne? i) daya { } ii) biyu { } iii) fiye da biyu { }
10. Shin ka/kin tabajima'i da wani ko watafursuna da kedauke da cuttukadanginkanjamau – HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
11. Ka/kin san matsayinka/kidangane da cutarkanjamau? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
12. Idan ka/kin sani, to me ne matsayinka/kidangane da cutar i) Ina dauke da cutar { } ii) Ba nidauke da cutar { }
13. Ka/kin tabaamfani da mazakunta ko farjinarobawandawani ko watayayiamfani da shi? i) E { } ii) A'a { }

#### **SASHE NA IV: JIMA'I TA AMFANI DA KARFI**

1. Wani ko watayatabataba ko shafa ka/kiba da son ranka/kiba? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
2. Shin ka/kin tabacinnasararwajentabaal'aurar ka/ki? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
3. Shin ka/kin tabacinnasarastabaal'aurarwani ko wata? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
4. Wani/watafursanaya/ta tabatursasa ka/kitabaal'aurarwani/wataba tare da son ranka/kiba? i)E { } ii) A'a { }



5. Idan ka/kin tabaTabawa, me yasa? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Wani/watafursunaya/ta tabatilasta yin jima'i ta baki da ke/kai ta hanyarkarfi ko tsoratarwa? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
7. Wani/watafursunaya/ta tabatilasta yin jima'i ta dubura da ke/kai ta hanyarkarfi ko tsoratarwa? i) E { } ii) A'a { }
8. Shin wani/watafursunaya/ta tabatilastamaka/makiturayatsu ko waniabucikinduburarwani/wataba tare da son ranka/kiba ta hanyartilastawa ko tsoratarwa? i)E { } ii) A'a { }
9. Antabatilastamaka/ki yin jima'i ta baki ko ta duburaba tare da son ranka/kibakumaba'asamubiyankataba? i)E { } ii) A'a { }
10. An tabasa ka/ki yinhuldayya ta jima'idomin ka/kikarekan ka/kidagacutarwa? i)E { } ii) A'a { }
11. Shin wani ko watama'aikaci/ ma'aikaciyaya/ta tabatilasta ka/ki yin jima'i da shi/itai)E { } ii) A'a { }
12. Ta wacehanya ?\_\_\_\_\_

## NA GODE KWARAI DA LOKACIN DA KA/KI KA BANI

#### **APPENDIX VI: CONSENT FORM FOR IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW**

I am Dr Asma'u Usman, a postgraduate student of Bayero University Kano conducting a research on sexual activities and determinants of risky sexual behaviours among inmates of Katsina central prison. The research will be used to determine the prevalence of risky sexual activity, predictors of sexual activity and the consequences of such sexual choices in prison inmates in Katsina.

Your participation in this research is voluntary and opinion given will be highly appreciated and respected. The interview will be recorded but your identity and responses will be anonymous and kept confidential. I hope you will be honest with me with respect to all questions even though the questions might not be pleasing.

I understand this information and agree to participate fully in lieu of the above conditions.

-----  
Signature/Thumbprint

-----  
Date

#### **APPENDIX VII: TAKARDAR IZINI TA HIRA**

Ni, Likita Asma’u Usman, dalibamaikaratundigirinabiyu a Jami’ar Bayero Kano nagudanar da bincike a kanhuldodin da sukashafijima’i da dalilan da sukesafursunoni yin irinjima’idaban-dabanmasuhadari tare da sakamakonaikatahakan. Za ayiamfani da binciken don ganodalilian da sukekawoyawaita yin nau’o’inhuldayyadaban-dabanwadandake da hadarigaal’umma, da sakamakonaikatahakandagafursunoni a gidanyaringarin Katsina.

Sa hannunku a wannanbincikenasakainekumara’ayinkuzaizamacikinsirri. Ina fatan za kubanihadin kai ta hanyaramsamanitambayoyi bias gaskiyaduk da nasancewawasutambayoyinsuna da nauyi.

Na amince da ka’idojin da sukagabata.

Sa hannu/dangwale \_\_\_\_\_

Kwananwata \_\_\_\_\_



## **APPENDIX VIII: IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW (IDI) GUIDE**

The moderator will greet the discussant, and introduce herself and the two research assistants. The purpose of the IDI will then be explained. “Good morning/afternoon, my name is Asma’u Usman, an MPH student at Bayero University Kano. I am conducting a research on Sexual activity and determinants of risky sexual behaviour among inmates of central prison Katsina. The aim of the research is to explore sexual activities, prevalence and determinants of risky sexual behaviour among inmates in central prison Katsina. I will guide the discussion and with me is (say his/her name) to assist in taking notes of all your responses but without your names. A tape recorder will also be used in case we miss out anything in writing. I will like to mention at this point that all what we discuss here will be treated as confidential and only be used for the purpose of this study. This session will last about 45 minutes to 1 hour. Consent forms are being passed around for you to sign or thumb print to indicate your agreement to participate in this discussion.

Ground rules will then be set. The interview will start with an ice-breaker thrown to relax the discussants. The following questions will be discussed:

1. Are prisoners sexually active? How do they deal with their sexual desires? What type of sexual activities do they partake?
2. What is your perception of risky sexual behaviours? Are they common among prisoners? Which among them are the commonest?
3. What are the reasons for the type of sexual practices prisoners participate in? What are the consequences of such choices?
4. What are the factors that determine a prisoner’s sexual choices and the type of risky sexual behaviours they partake in? And why?
5. Are drugs readily available in prison? Do you consider drugs and unsterilized sharps as risky behaviours? Why?

Wrap up the discussion. Ask if participants have suggestions or questions that can be answered. Thank them for their response.

## APPENDIX IX: JAGORAR TATTAUNAWA

Mai bincike za ta gaishe da wadanda za a tattauna da sukuma ta gabatar da kanta tare da masutaimakamata, “ Barkanku da kwana/rana/yini/dare. Sunana Asma’u Usman, daliba a Jami’ar Bayero Kano. Ina gudanar da bincike a kanal’amuran da sukashafijima’ida yinhulda ta ire-irenjima’imasuhadaritsakaninfursunoni da kegidanyarinagarin Katsina. Dalilin yin binciken shine don a ganoal’amuranajima’i tare da abubuwan da kekawo yin tarayyamasuhadari a tsakaninfursunoni a gidanyarinagarin Katsina. Ni zanishugabancitattaunawar tare da (sunanmataimaki) wandazayataimakamaniwajenrubutabayanan da kukabayarammabaza a rubutasunayenkuba. Za ayiamfani da rediyomaidaukar Magana domin a daukibayanan da kukabayardominkadaayimantuwa. Ina son tabbatarmakucewa za ayiamfani da bayanan da kukabayarwajen kamala wammanbincikenkada. Tattaunawar za ta daukimintunaarba’in da biyar (45 minutes) zuwaawadaya (1 hour). Za a rarrabamakutakardunamincewadomin kusa hannu ko kuyidangwaledomin in tabbatar da kunyarda a tattauna da ku. Za a farajawowadanda za a tattauna da su a jiki ta hanyarkwantarmasu da hankali. Za a tambayiwadannantambayoyin:

1. Shin fursunonisuna da kuzainajima’i? Ta yayasuyi (tinkara) da sha’awarsu ta jima’i? Wadanneirin hidimomisukeyiwadandasukadangancijima’i.
2. Me ka/ki ka hanga game da huldayya ta jima’imaihadari? Shin fursunoninayinsu? Wannedagacikinefursunonisukafiyi?
3. Wadannedalilai ne kesafursunonisushigairinwadannanhalayenajima’i? Menenesakamakonaikatahakan?
4. Wadannedalilai ne kekayyadewafursunazaben ire-irenjima’i da halayenajima’imasuhadari da sukeyi? Kuma me yasa?

An zo karshentattaunawar. A tambayiwadanda aka yihirar da suidansuna da shawarwari ko tambayoyi da za aamsamasu. Ayimasugodiyasabodalokacinsu da su ka bada.



