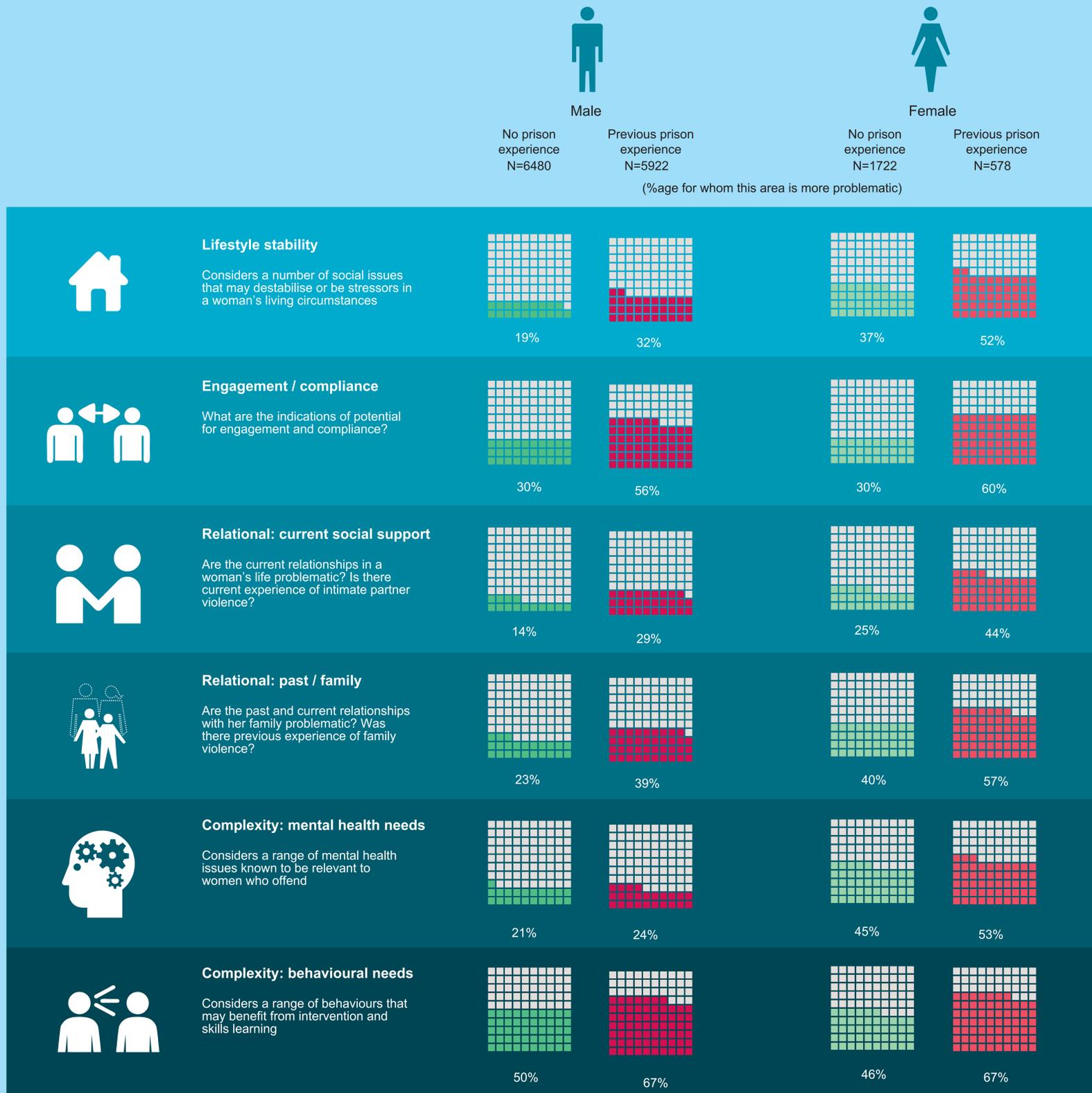


The proportion of men and women who experience higher than average problems in each of the needs groups

This diagram shows the proportion of men and women who experience higher than average problems in each of the 'needs groups'. We can see that engagement / compliance and behavioural needs occur as problems at a similar frequency for men and women, though higher for those who have been in prison. However, the 'needs groups' that reflect vulnerability and relational issues are more frequently problematic for women, and women with experience of prison in particular.



What do these data results mean?

Similarities

Regardless of gender, individuals without previous imprisonment reported fewer vulnerabilities across the six needs factors when compared to those who had experienced previous imprisonment (χ^2 analyses, all $p < .001$).

That is, both men and women with previous incarceration were considered more vulnerable, risky and with more needs than men and women who had never been incarcerated before.

Differences

However, when considering the interaction with gender, women with previous imprisonment were identified as significantly more vulnerable, with more needs and risks than men across all needs groups except for behavioural needs and engagement / compliance.

That is, equal proportions of men and women with incarceration history were identified with behavioural needs and engagement / compliance issues (χ^2 analyses, all $p > .05$).

What we did next

1. Cluster analysis which shows three distinct and meaningful groups with different need patterns
2. Regression analysis to explore the link between the 'needs groups' and imprisonment