

Sexual Activity of Male and Female Prisoners in Prison and The Impact on Sexual Orientation

A Systematic Review

Ely Rahmatika Nugrahani, Amalia Kusumaningsih, Nurilla Kholida, Siti Kholifah and Ah Yusuf
Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Airlangga, Kampus C Mulyorejo, Surabaya, Indonesia

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Abstract: Introduction: Psychological problems occurred in prisoners one that is sexual orientation disorder. This research has not been widely developed. The purpose of this study was to explain the difference between sexual activity of female and male prisoners as well as the impact of sexual orientation in prison. Method: Systematic review included: 1) Scopus, PubMed, Sage Journals, Springer Link, Science Direct database 2) search on 22 February-10 March 2018, publication 2012-2018 3) English language 4) focus on sexual activity of prisoners and the impact of sexual orientation during imprisonment 5) PICOS approach. Results: The review identifies that female prisoners has decline sexuality desire, while men is opposite. Sexual activity imprisoned is masturbation, stroking, kissing, while men do coercion oral sex, finger sex. Female prisoners perform homosexual, while male perform bisexual, heterosexual, homosexual. Discussion: The sexual activity of male and female prisoners has a difference. Higher men have sexual desires than female. Sexual orientation disorders affect the needs, hope, Axis I Axis II disorder, period of detention. Sexual orientation is influenced by sexual activity, religion, belief, history, drug use. Conclusion: Prisoners commit sexual perversions during the period of detention, thus affecting sexual orientation. Sexual orientation disorders can cause depression, suicidal ideation.

1 BACKGROUND

Prisons are a place that has limitations to individual freedom (Ben Ammar et al., 2015). Prisoners must follow the rules set by the prison. Lack of freedom of prisoners in activities, can trigger the occurrence of various problems during the period of detention, such as health, social, and economic problems. Prisoners are a vulnerable population and they are at risk of health problems (Carcedo, Perlman, López, Orgaz, & Fernández-Rouco, 2015). Factors at risk of increasing health problems in prisons include the onset of HIV/AIDS. Injecting drug use, as well as consensual and non-consensual activities (Jürgens, Nowak, & Day, 2013). Consensual and non-consensual activities are activities related to the willingness or coercion among prisoners in performing an activity, such as sexual activity. Sexual activity limited to prisoners in prison can be one of the trigger factors of sexual orientation disorder, but it is still unexplained.

The number of inmates in the United States who are undergoing a period of detention has increased over 30 years, about 1.6 million people (Rowell-Cunsolo, Szeto, Sampong, & Larson, 2016). Every year in the local prison there is also an increase in the number of inmates, about 11 million people (Schneider, Lancki, & Schumm, 2017). So it can be concluded that the number of inmates experienced an increase.

The period of detention is a period that has a high risk of disease transmission, one of which is due to the influence of bad health condition of prisoners (Catz et al., 2012). Life during detention also alters the pattern of sexual activity with couples (Ben Ammar et al., 2015). One study mentions that inmates actively engage in sexual activity during their time of punishment (Rowell-Cunsolo et al., 2016).

Sexual activity during the period of detention can cause problems. The problem is that the risk is high risk of contracting HIV/AIDS, or due to unhealthy

sexual activity. Sexual behavior in prison is also affected by the use of drugs (Rowell-Cunsolo et al., 2016). Sexual activity can also lead to violent behavior in the prison environment, as well as the stigmatization that still occurs to date (Rowell-Cunsolo et al., 2016). So it can be concluded that psychiatric, psychological, physical, or sexual disturbance is an important problem of prisoners to watch out for, managed, and prevented properly.

The results suggest that sexual behavior during the period of detention is a relatively common behavior performed by inmates (Gibson & Hensley, 2013). The hierarchy of sexual activity during the prison term mentioned vulnerability to coercion or non-consensual, as well as sexual harassment among prisoners in prison (Kelly-Hanku, Kawage, Vally, Mek, & Mathers, 2015). So it can be concluded that sexual activity while in prison, and supported by the freedom limitations of prison, can affect the prisoners in doing violence.

Non-consensual or coercive activities by inmates in sexual activity in prison are offensive (Young, J. E., Rygh, J. L., Weinberger, A. D., & Beck, 2014). The non-consensual sexual activity perpetrated by inmates in prison is a medium for the satisfaction of sexual desires. Characteristics such as race, age, sexual orientation, and gender can consistently affect sexual activity while in prison (Gibson & Hensley, 2013).

The sexual activity of prisoners in prison may be affected by the type of kelami. Sexual behavior while in prison between female prisoners and male prisoners is different. The study found that 46% of male prisoners were actively engaged in sexual activity while in prison, while 44% of female detainees performed sexual activity during imprisonment (Rowell-Cunsolo et al., 2016). In addition to gender, past sexual activity, and sexual orientation prior to prison, it may be possible to influence sexual activity during the period of detention (Rowell-Cunsolo et al., 2016).

Disturbance of sexual orientation in prisoners, may be affected by the prisoners being held by prisoners. The longer the convict is serving a sentence and staying in prison, the greater the likelihood that the individual may experience a deviant sexual orientation. The longer the inmates stay in jail, the more likely the prisoner will engage in sexual activity with a deviant sexual orientation (Gibson & Hensley, 2013).

The sexual orientation of prisoners can be influenced by three models, including import

models, social construction models, and deprivation models (Gibson & Hensley, 2013). The existence of failure in heteronormative sexual identity, causing prisoners tend to engage in sexual activity of sea cucumbers, that is a homosexuals. Prisoners who experience the failure of heteronormative sexual identity cause prisoners to create independent subcult social values within the prison. Building social situations and values related to sexual activity is also done by inmates while in prison.

Sexual orientations that deviate to prisoners in prison may cause some problems. Depression is a serious problem experienced by prisoners undergoing detention. Depression can cause a person to desire suicide, if the problem he or she faces is not resolved. The study says that as many as two-fifths (21%) inmates have serious thoughts of committing suicide, while one in 10 inmates has attempted suicide (Piselli et al., 2015). Thus it can be concluded that inmates who experience sexual orientation disorders in meeting their sexual activity, can be at risk of committing suicide. So in this case researchers are interested to examine the differences between female prisoners and male prisoners in sexual activity during imprisonment, as well as the impact on sexual orientation during the detention period.

The output of this study was to analyze differences in prisoner sexual activity as well as the impact on their sexual orientation. This study is important to do to improve knowledge about sexual activity of prisoners in prison. In addition, this study is expected to be a source of reference information for health workers in this case nurses, to develop the world of nursing in the realm of the mental health, maternity, and community. This study is also expected to change the view in the fulfillment of the sexuality of inmates to be viewed as one of the basic human needs. Finally this study is expected to prevent the existence of sexual orientation disorder in prisoners, sexual violence between inmates, and suicide prevention.

2 METHODS

2.1 Search Strategy

The search strategy of the journal begins by asking the research question, "how is the difference between the sexual activity of male with female prisoners in the prisoner, and the impact on their

sexual orientation?". The results of research on all indexed journals related to sexual activity in prison as well as impacted on sexual orientation.

The database used for journal searching is the Scopus, PubMed, Sage Journals, Springer Link, and Science Direct databases. Keywords used are TITLE-ABS-KEY (sexual AND activity AND in AND prison) AND DOCTYPE (ar) AND PUBYEAR>2011; TITLE-ABS-KEY (sexual AND orientation AND in AND prison) AND DOCTYPE (ar) AND PUBYEAR>2011; TITLE-ABS-KEY (sexual AND activity AND sexual AND orientation AND in AND prison) AND DOCTYPE (ar) AND PUBYEAE >2011. The journal searching begins on February 22-March 10, 2018. Study characteristics are selected from 2012 to 2018. The language chosen on the characteristics of this study is using the English language.

Data extraction is done by first searching the journals related to the variables to be studied. Researchers then select the appropriate areas and titles to the variable of the variable sexual activity in men and women and then sexual orientation. Then the researcher reviewed the abstracts, the contents of the journal, and finally found the appropriate journal.

The first step of the researcher identified the search through 5 databases, that are Scopus, PubMed, Sage Journals, Springer Link, and Science Direct databases. Found as many as 167 displayed and matching titles. A total of 101 journals are according with abstract to the title of sexual activity and sexual orientation. Then the researchers do the assessment on full text and obtained results as many as 29 appropriate. Then the researchers went on the search and got 17 journals that compare the male and female prisoners.

2.2 Selection Procedures and Data Extraction

Selection of study and criteria this Systematic Review by PICOS approach.

2.2.1 Population

The selected population is adult inmates (18-45 years) who are stay in prison.

2.2.2 Intervention

This study does not use an intervention, but conducts interviews of inmates associated with sexual activity during imprisonment and the impact on sexual orientation.

2.2.3 Comparison

The study compared sexual activity between male with female prisoners as well as the impact of sexual orientation on them while in prison.

2.2.4 Output

Studies had to report that there is a difference between sexual activity in both men and women. Sexual activity describes the desire for sexual desire, the frequency of sexual intercourse, the purpose of sexual activity imprisoned, the impact on sexual orientation, and other effects from sexual orientation disorder in prison.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Study Review Results

3.1.1 Characteristics of Population Studies

The results of the study found that most female prisoners have an average age of 30 years. Education level is a general high school graduation. The previous work was either housewife or also did not work. The socioeconomic level of inmates is the average standard (Ben Ammar et al., 2015) Fifty percent are mostly prisoners in jail for the first time, which is over a period of 5-10 years.

Characteristics of population studies on male prisoners are mostly aged 18-45 years. The level of education is high school. The job before imprisonment is as the head of the family. Most of the inmates have been imprisoned for 5-10 years (Banbury, Lusher, & Morgan, 2016).

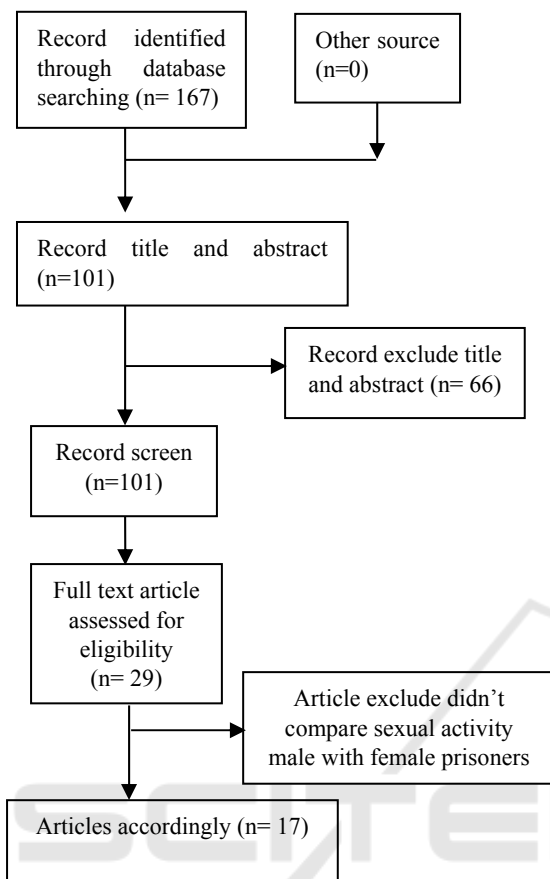


Figure 1: PRISMA flow Diagram Sexual Activity and Sexual Orientation.

3.1.2 Sexual Activity before Imprisonment

The results obtained that most female inmates do sexual activity in adolescence. Prisoners describe their sexual activity mostly as a husband-wife activity, partly due to pleasure, the rest to meet physiological needs, and for the needs of bonds. Most inmates have had sexual activity at least once a month. Inmates engage in masturbation activities before detention, and a small proportion have committed homosexuality (Ben Ammar et al., 2015).

Sexual activity before imprisonment, obtained the result that most male prisoners perform sexual activity in adolescence. During the last six months inmates engaged in sexual activity (Rowell-Cunsolo, Szeto, Sampong, & Larson, 2016). Most of the sexual activities of inmates are influenced by narcotic drugs.

3.1.3 Sexual Activity in Prison

The results of most female prisoners say that sexual activity is essential for psychological and physiological well-being. The restraint of imprisoned sexuality is something that can be frustrating (Ben Ammar et al., 2015). Most of the inmates said that the lack of sexual activity had an impact on prisoners to violent behavior. Some inmates experience a decrease in sexuality desire. Most say that sexual activity conducted in prison is massive masturbation, homosexual, stroked, and kissing (Catz et al., 2012). Compared with women, sexual activity is imprisoned in men more actively engaged in sexual activity (Ben Ammar et al., 2015). Unlike women who experience a decrease in sexual desire, male prisoners tend to continue to have these desires. Sexual activity in male prisoners may include rape, oral sex, fondling, sex through fingers, as well as sexual activity affected by drugs (Banbury et al., 2016).

3.1.4 Sexual Orientation

The results suggest that there are limitations to sexual activity, causing female prisoners to engage in homosexual activity. Most inmates commit homosexuality due to lack of heterosexual couples. The inmates say that the relationship is not important because of the lack of men, fellow women are more gentle in sexual activity, the need for affection between prisoners, and a small proportion of inmates who choose to homosexual due to fear of contracting the disease (Ben Ammar et al., 2015).

Sexual orientation in prison on male prisoners is likely during the last 6 months of sexual misconduct. Unlike female prisoners who tend to engage in homosexual sexual activity, male prisoners are more likely to engage in bisexual sexual activity. Homosexual sexual activity is also done, but more on heterosexual or bisexual (Carcedo et al., 2015).

4 DISCUSSION

Prisons are a place that has a very complex problem. Women prisoners engaged in sexual activity in prison in different ways. Sexual activity is a human need and a cramped shortage can lead to violence.

The need for sexuality between men and women has a difference. Men have sexual needs more often than women (Brenot & Wunsch, 2016). Men want

sexual fulfillment done to try new things and be more active in their frequency. Whereas in women sexual desire is lower. Women need more understanding, tenderness and affection in the fulfillment of sexual needs (Brenot & Wunsch, 2016). The above statement can be concluded that sexual activity between men and women have differences.

The sexual activity of inmates during imprisonment has limitations, causing impaired inmates in sexual orientation. Sexual orientation can be caused by anxiety and love needs (Hart & Howard, 2016). Due to the anxiety and the need for affection, will affect the emergence of intimate desire and hope that ultimately affects a person's sexual orientation.

Poor mental health contributes to a person's sexual orientation disorder. The results of the study indicate that inmates suffer from Axis I and II disorders, as much as 65% (Piselli et al., 2015). Axis I is a mental health disorder associated with clinical syndrome, cognitive impairment, and psychotic disorders, while Axis II is associated with personality disorders. The presence of these two disorders can cause a person to experience sexual orientation disorder.

Changes in sexual orientation to prisoners may change with length of stay in prison. Research says that there is a change of sexual orientation while in prison. A total of 79.1% of inmates changed sexual orientation to bisexual, whereas previously 70% of inmates committed heterosexuals (Gibson & Hensley, 2013). It can thus be concluded that the period of detention may alter the sexual orientation of the prisoners.

Most female prisoners engage in sexual activity in prisons by massive masturbation. Masturbation is chosen by inmates to replace sexual activity, and avoid sexual intercourse that can adversely affect their physical and mental health. Active masturbation activity is also influenced by the religious level of inmates, where masturbation is considered a dirty and forbidden activity. Broadly speaking the sexual activity of women in prison decreased sexual desire. Prisoners no longer engage in sexual activity out of joy, but with some embarrassment and guilt they do to a limitation and suffering.

Homosexuals are chosen by inmates to prevent sexual harassment behavior on them. It is a form of loving and tender fulfillment, unlike actual sexual relationships. In general, prisoners who engage in

homosexual activity in female prisoners are more affected by past histories prior to the period of detention.

Female prisoners who engage in sexual activity are more likely to engage in prisoners' interactions. They prefer to have consensual sexual intercourse, in which there is no coercion and self-will (Jürgens et al., 2013).

In contrast to women, male prisoners of sexual activity are essential to be met. This is consistent with the results of research that prisoners will remain actively pursuing inappropriate relationships with the correctional staff (Rowell-Cunsolo et al., 2016). Male prisoners are more active and aggressive in the mobilization of their needs through coercion of other inmates or prison staff. To overcome this, the prison provides sagging to meet with his wife, as a form of maintaining harmony and preventing any deviant sexual orientation.

Drug use may also affect the sexual orientation of prisoners. The results showed that personality disorder is a common disorder in prisoners due to the use of substances, about 80% (Piselli et al., 2015). The duration of detention is also associated with sexual behavior in prison (Rowell-Cunsolo et al., 2016). Thus, it can be concluded that users of illicit drugs will be at risk of having psychiatric disorders.

Male prisoners are more likely to engage in aggressive action in their sexual activities. If prisoners get enough of the drugs they want, then it will protect the group's members, but if the inmates do not get enough medicine, it will have an impact on violent behavior, or sexual violence (Banbury et al., 2016). So it can be concluded that drugs have an important effect on sexual activity on male prisoners.

One of the prevention of transmission of HIV / AIDS as one of impact of existence of deviant sexual orientation is by using condom. The use of condoms intended to reduce the transmission of infectious diseases does not show appropriate results. Besides it is a condom that is able to help search for agreement on sexual activity in prison. Sexual violence to prisoners is still present in prison (Pardue, Arrigo, & Murphy, 2013). Thus condoms are presented to reduce the existence of sexual violence behavior.

Condoms used as an alternative to prevention of non-consensual activities do not help much. In fact there are still many non-consensual and sexual violence activities among prisoners. The study says

as much as 1-2% of sexual activity in prisons is conducted by consensual means (Jürgens et al., 2013). Thus it can be concluded that sexual activity imprisoned is still mostly done by non consensual.

There are still many inmates who engage in non-consensual sexual activity. Condoms are not a tool that can affect sexual activity in prisoners (Butler, Richters, Yap, & Donovan, 2013). In this case it can be concluded that the use of condoms on prisoners has no effect on consensual sexual activity, even non-consensual.

Deviation of sexual orientation, can cause inmates depressed. The study represent that prisoners may experience depression while in prison due to inadequate sexual fulfillment. Female prisoners are one-off more at risk of depression when subjected to detention related to sexual dysfunction (Baltieri, 2014). Male prisoners who experience sexual orientation disorders may experience depression and anxiety (Schneider et al., 2017). Thus it can be concluded that inmates who experienced deviations sexual orientation both men and women vulnerable to depression.

The worst impact of depression resulting from inadequate sexual needs that leads to a disorder of sexual orientation is death. Depressed prisoners tend to have suicidal ideas. The results show prisoners have a serious idea to commit suicide, about 21%. Prisoners who have attempted suicide, as many as one in 10 inmates (Piselli et al., 2015). The study represent, based on sex of inmates who conducted suicide attempts, diantaranya are 93% men and 7% women (Fazel, Ramesh, & Hawton, 2017). Thus it can be concluded that male prisoners are at risk of committing suicide in prison.

Limitations in this study are the presence of a small sample. This limitation makes the results can not be summed up globally. The second limitation is the use of different languages with researchers, although English is an international language, but did not rule out in interpreting the sentence by the researchers are not in accordance with what is to be conveyed by the journal.

4.1 Implications

Based on the results of research that has been done a study, it can be concluded that the results of the journal can be applied in the realm of Nursing Soul. Aspects of Nursing The broad mind needs to touch specific places one of them is prison. Nurses of the

soul are expected to do so as a form of nursing development development of the soul.

Innovation in the world of nursing, especially mental health, maternity, and community of nursing are needed to support science. Overview of sexual activity imprisoned is an important phenomenon that should always be developed to improve the coverage of soul nursing goals, to obtain maximum results. In the application of continuous innovations related to the phenomenon, it is necessary to conduct a special study related to the conformity characteristics of clients in Indonesia.

5 CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions The results of this study indicate that sexual activity does exist in the prison environment, albeit in various ways. Women prisoners tend to engage in sexual activity in prisons to seek affection and tenderness, with male prisoners tending to find satisfaction and channeling sexual desires. Sexual orientation while in prison is impaired. Women tend to be sexually oriented homosexual, while men tend to be bisexual, but did not close the possibility for both heterosexual. Orientasi sexual disorder that can cause depression even the most severe is suicide. Further research suggestions to undertake research related to the impact that can be inflicted on prisoners who have a sexual orientation disorder and how appropriate interventions to do.

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