Supplementary Table S2. Definitions/conceptualisations of social care in included studies (prison settings)

a) Social care (generally)

Authors, year	Summary of definitions/conceptualisations
Alvey 2013	The author notes that the most common themes in the literature are: • needs in relation to adjustment/ coping with prison environment • age-appropriate education programmes or work schemes • maintaining family/social supports • resettlement planning Achievement of positive personal development. *Refers to the variation in definitions internationally.*
Bavidge 2020	"Support to help people live full lives. Encompasses, daily living tasks, housing support, support to work and take part in leisure activities, relationship and connections to community." Defines personal care as "Intimate physical care including help to wash, eat, use the toilet and dress" Refers to The Dilnot Commission 2011 definition.
Lee et al. 2019	Following their literature review, the authors define SC as "needing regular help looking after oneself because of illness, disability or old age, ... alleviation of social isolation and maintenance of independence, as well as hospice and palliative care". Some specific to older people living in prison: bullying; 'prison poverty' (less access to employment or family help); appropriate activities.

	Point out that medication is part of healthcare. But note, we found that <u>access</u> to medications on entry to prison was an issue and currently class that as a SC need.
Levy et al. 2019	<u>Empirical</u> Supporting the "daily living of prisoners". Personal care. Functional activities of daily living. Physical access; provision of adapted cells. Broad and holistic definitions from people living in prison and prison governors, emphasising wellbeing and the social dimensions of social care. Connectivity with 'home' (prison), family, friends, community; social life. Future aspirations. Person centred services that focus on outcomes and build on individual strengths and community assets and maintenance of independence. The concept of 'living in prison' and conceiving of prison as 'home' <u>Discussion</u> Recommend adopting the Dilnot Commission's approach: Supporting with personal care or domestic routines; employment in paid or unpaid work; education and learning; leisure and other social support systems. It supports people in building social relationships and participating fully in society. The authors also recommend their own Six Principles of Social Care. *Notes there is much work to be done on clarifying definitions of SC.*

O'Hara et al. 2015	<u>Empirical</u>: Much variation between interview respondents (social care workers) re: definitions of SC: • Routine ADLs only (e.g., getting washed or dressed) • Housing, finances, employment • Third sector org worker: referred to third sector orgs, e.g., Age UK for advice on pensions/benefits *Refers to lack of agreement re: what constitutes SC*
Scottish Government 2021	Empirical (interviews with a range of stakeholders in the SPS, NHS and with SC representative bodies outside of prisons): staff discussed "unmet social care support needs", noting there was too much focus on physical care needs and not enough attention paid to invisible disabilities. Need to reduce stigma associated with receiving support; improve accommodation; take a holistic approach. "helping people live independently, be active members of the community in which they are part of, and preserve their dignity and human rights. The social care support provided in prison should be comparable to the level provided in the community, although people in custody do not have access to family networks or community resources and support, which are often a source of social care support in the non-prison community." Should be more than personal care, e.g., should focus on "wellbeing, the need to support the exercise of agency, citizenship, and opportunities for participation." The authors adopt the Dilnot Report's definition. and emphasise that people of any age may have SC needs not just those who have frailty due to older age. *Notes "there is no universally agreed definition or conceptualisation of social care"*

Scottish Parliament 2018	Specifically in relation to people on remand in prison who have much less access to services than convicted people living in prison, specifically in terms of access to/engagement in: Work/productive activity Courses/programmes Social isolation Access to medical services
Scottish Parliament Justice Committee 2013	Recommend that the definition of purposeful activity as outlined in the 2011 Prison Rules (Scotland) should be revised to take into account the importance of contact with family.
Stewart 2018	Indirectly (in terms of defining peer support): direct practical help and support but also providing care at social and emotional as well as at the physical level.
Walton 2019	Refers to the NIHR's School for Social Care Research definitions: "The term 'adult social care' refers to provision of personal and practical care and support that people may need because of their age, illness, cognition, disability or other circumstances. It also includes support for family members or other unpaid carers." (SSCR website)."

b) 'Low-level' social care

Authors, year	**Summary of definitions/conceptualisations**
Bavidge, 2020	(Scotland). Refers to needs which "appear low level but are about everyday routine":

	Taking part in activities; moving around independently; getting to the dining room independently; receiving visits; help with remembering appointments and taking medication. Refers to high threshold of eligibility, and that the criteria are designed to be applied in the community and are heavily weighted towards physical need – meaning those with invisible disabilities and needs (e.g., due to trauma, mental health or substance use) may not be able to access support with work, education, or maintaining relationships.
Forsyth et al. 2021	The OHSCAP was designed to assess the social care needs of older people living in prison who do not meet the high threshold for social care packages set by LAs.
Levy et al. 2019	Refer to "low level care activities" in defining peer support. These include befriending; fetching meals; help tidy cells; out-of-cell activities; social interaction; help with administrative activities; buying items from the canteen; advocacy.
Scottish Government 2021	In discussing preventative SC, the authors refer to the option of working with people in prison who have "lower levels of support needs" by reducing the eligibility criteria. This could include providing "small amounts of support" such as structured group activities.
Stewart and Lovely. 2017	Refer to "low-level help and support" in defining peer support, e.g., befriending; fetching meals; helping to tidy cells.

Tucker et al. 2021	Refer to people in prison in England who do meet the eligibility criteria for social care and support under the Care Act. Note that in this situation, the Act stipulates that LAs are charged with looking at how people's general wellbeing could be improved to prevent, delay or reduce deterioration by (at a minimum) providing advice and information at an individual level Promotion of wellbeing.