

**Prisons &
Probation**

Ombudsman
Independent Investigations

Introducing the Prison and Probation Ombudsman for England and Wales

Nigel Newcomen
Ombudsman

Alternatives to imprisonment: identification and exchange of good practice
Milan, 12 March 2016

Agenda

- History
- Role and vision
- Independence
- Staff and resources
- Complaint investigations
- Fatal incident investigations
- The future

History of PPO

- Following prison riots in 1990, a judicial inquiry said part of cause was lack of prisoner confidence in complaint processes and lack of any independent adjudication
- To restore legitimacy, an independent prison Ombudsman was established in 1994
 - In 2006, role expanded to complaints from offenders on probation and immigration detainees
- In 2004, in response to Article 2 ECHR, responsibility for investigating all deaths in prison added
 - In 2006, deaths in immigration detention and probation hostels added

Role and vision

- Independent investigation of:
 - Complaints by prisoners, young people in detention, immigration detainees and offenders on probation
 - Deaths of prisoners, young offenders, immigration detainees and offenders living in probation hostels
- Vision:
 - To carry out independent investigations to make custody and community supervision safer and fairer

Independence

- The boundaries of independence must be patrolled
 - Ombudsman a “public appointment” approved by Parliament (staff are civil servants)
 - Published Terms of Reference (administrative)
 - Completely separate from services investigated
 - Budget “sponsored” by Ministry of Justice/Home Office
 - Unfettered access to people, places and records, and of publication (but no legal duty to cooperate)

Staff and resources

- I am the 4th Ombudsman and was appointed in 2011
- I have a budget of around £5 million (Euro 8m)
- I have over 100 staff
 - 3 Deputy Ombudsman
 - 9 Assistant Ombudsman
 - 29 Fatal Incidents Investigators
 - 3 Family Liaison Officers
 - 35 Complaint Investigators
 - 25 Assessors, support staff, including 3 researchers

Jurisdiction

- England and Wales
- 140 public and (13) private prisons
 - 85,700 prisoners
- 11 public and (8) private immigration removal centres
 - 3,500 detainees
- National Probation Service
 - 30,000 high risk offenders
- 21 Community Rehabilitation Companies (private\voluntary\social)
 - 200,000 low/medium risk offenders
- 101 Approved Premises
 - 2,000 residents

Complaints

Why is an independent element in complaints important?

- Article 3 ECHR
- Allow legitimate means to ventilate concerns
- Help prevent unfairness
- Provide redress
- BUT also assure public about staff behaviour
- Encourage learning of lessons – avoid future complaints

Numbers

- Apex of system
 - PPO deals with only about 1% of complaints in prison
- 5000 complaints received in 2014-5 (up 2%)
- About 50% eligible for investigation
 - Must exhaust internal complaint system
 - Must complain within 3 months of end of internal process
 - Must be within remit
- 2400 investigations 2014-15 (up 13%)
- Investigation targets
 - Assess complaints within 10 working days
 - Investigate within 12 weeks
 - Serious complaints 20 weeks.

Complaints: issues

- Most complaints (97%) from prisoners
 - 27% from long term and high security prisoners
 - 2% complaints from probation
 - 1% from immigration detainees
- Juveniles, women and those on short-sentences rarely complain
- Huge range of complaints from assaults by staff (0.2%), other staff behaviour (2%), administration (9%), adjudications (7%) and property (28%)

Complaints: outcomes

- 39% upheld in favour of complainant (up 4%)
 - Of which 13% mediated
- Local and national recommendations
 - Apology
 - Compensation
 - Policy change
 - Disciplinary action against staff
- 99% accepted
- Action plans for improvement

Fatal incidents

Why independent investigations of fatal incidents?

- Article 2 ECHR
- Establish circumstances and good\bad practice
- Give answers to bereaved families
- Assist coroner
- Improve safety in custody by encouraging learning of lessons

Fatal incidents: issues

- I investigated 250 deaths in 2014-15:
 - 155 (62%) natural causes
 - 76 (30%) self-inflicted
 - 4 (2%) homicide
 - 15 (6%) other (mainly drug related)

- 241 in prison
- 7 in probation hostels
- 2 in immigration detention

Fatal incidents: outcomes

- Bereaved families central to investigation
 - consulted and involved
 - supported by Family Liaison Officers
- Local and national recommendations
 - 99% accepted - if rejected, Head of service writes personally to the Ombudsman
 - Action plans required
 - Recommendations followed up by inspectors

Learning Lessons

- Since appointment I have placed a new emphasis on encouraging services to learn lessons from investigations
- Aim: avoid preventable deaths and avoid the next complaint
- Thematic studies 2016 (on web-site):
 - Mental health of prisoners (January 2016)
 - Deaths in the early days in custody (February 2016)
 - Complaints of assault by prisoners (March 2016)
 - Dementia among prisoners (March 2016)

The future

More complaints

- Highest prison population per head in EU (148 per 100,000)
- More long-term prisoners
- More to complain about?
 - 28% reduction in prison staff
 - Reductions in regime
 - Radical reform of probation
- Less legal aid – more use of Ombudsman

The future

More deaths

- More deaths from natural causes
 - Prisoners ageing: 12,000 over 50; 4000 over 60
 - Fastest growing segment of prison population over 60
 - Longer sentences and late in life prosecutions for historic sex offences
- Sharp 30% increase in suicide and doubling of homicides 2015-16
 - Mental ill-health
 - New psychoactive substances (“legal highs”)
 - Stresses in system

The future

- No sign of reduction in complaints or deaths
- No sign of reduction in demand for independent investigations
- But reduction in resources
- Need for smarter investigations and more thematic learning
- And the ***audacity of hope*** that lessons from investigations will be learned, and complaints and preventable deaths avoided