CDPPS Workshop:

The evolution of high-risk prison regimes –
ensuring safety while respecting human rights and rehabilitation needs
Sofia, Bulgaria June 2024

Changing forms of order in high security prisons in England and Wales: finding the threshold between 'bearable' and 'meaningful' regimes

Professor Alison Liebling University of Cambridge, UK

# HMP Full Sutton inmates 'held prison guard hostage': 'Muslims are fighting back'

- Three prisoners demanded the release of radical cleric Abu Qatada while threatening to kill a prison guard they had taken hostage, a court has heard.
- The incident took place four days after soldier Lee Rigby's murder. The prisoners deny false imprisonment, making threats to kill, and causing grievous bodily harm.
- The prosecutor said it had taken place at a time when relationships between staff at the maximum security jail and some Muslim inmates had become "strained" in the wake of the killing of Fusilier Rigby. Two days before the incident K and two other inmates had walked out of Friday prayers after the imam offered condolences to the Rigby family. K told a prison guard "Muslims are fighting back" and "And that's why people are getting killed". He said the fight would continue until Sharia law was established in every country.

## HMP FULL SUTTON Dimension means by wing

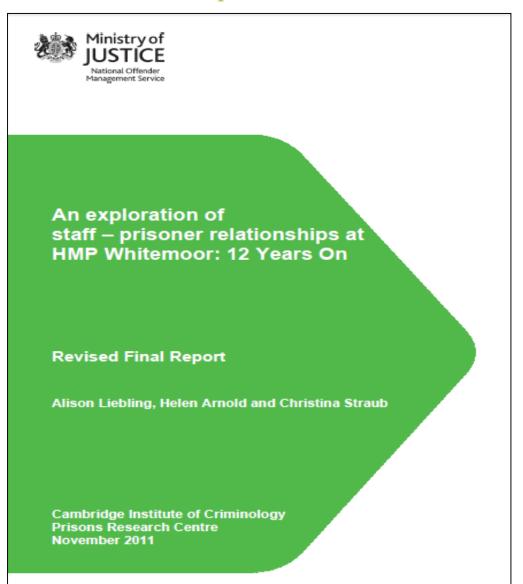
	N=19	N=22	N=19	N=19	N=23	N=23	N=9	N=2	N=7	N=143
	<b>A</b> <sup>1</sup>	В	С	D	E	F	G	Health care	Seg	Total
Entry into custody	2.90	2.64	3.19	2.60	2.73	2.65	2.87	2.80	2.67	2.77
Respect/courtesy	2.87	3.01	3.35	2.94	2.58	3.05	3.35	3.13	3.07	2.99
Staff-prisoner relationships	2.75	2.92	3.22	2.63	2.38	2.76	3.03	2.79	2.69	2.78
Humanity	2.82	2.70	3.15	2.59	2.44	2.75	2.93	2.94	2.60	2.74
Decency	2.79	2.73	3.16	2.65	2.46	2.70	2.76	2.20	2.73	2.73
Care for the vulnerable	2.95	3.02	3.32	3.21	2.88	2.87	3.18	3.10	2.93	3.03
Help and assistance	2.91	3.02	3.41	3.12	2.61	2.80	3.22	3.33	2.97	2.99
Staff professionalism	2.88	2.87	3.19	2.84	2.65	2.95	3.24	2.89	2.86	2.91
Bureaucratic legitimacy	2.12	2.15	2.54	2.36	2.01	2.28	2.16	2.79	2.22	2.24
Fairness	2.55	2.63	2.89	2.55	2.35	2.57	2.65	2.42	2.47	2.58
Organisation and consistency	2.72	2.82	3.31	2.85	2.67	2.72	2.74	2.67	2.62	2.82
Policing and security	3.52	3.47	3.62	3.54	3.57	3.75	3.31	3.67	3.65	3.56
Prisoner safety	3.05	3.18	3.76	3.18	3.25	3.21	3.18	3.32	2.85	3.24
Prisoner adaptation	3.42	2.63	4.26	3.77	3.51	3.35	3.26	3.83	3.39	3.61
Drugs and exploitation	3.10	2.98	3.39	3.09	3.26	3.35	2.62	3.50	2.65	3.14
Conditions	3.55	3.84	4.20	3.71	3.69	3.79	3.94	4.00	3.42	3.79
Family contact	2.70	2.94	3.22	3.09	2.81	2.65	2.96	2.17	2.11	2.85
Personal development	2.63	2.72	3.13	2.89	2.44	2.68	2.89	2.83	2.35	2.73
Personal autonomy	2.86	2.67	3.28	2.68	2.74	2.72	2.90	2.88	2.79	2.82
Wellbeing	2.60	2.55	3.13	2.51	2.39	2.74	2.44	2.75	2.38	2.63
Distress	3.68	3.33	3.66	3.62	3.70	3.54	3.41	3.33	3.02	3.54
Quality of life score (1-10) mean	4.53	5.40	6.69	4.78	4.14	5.05	5.13	3.00	6.00	5.05

# Prisoner, Full Sutton

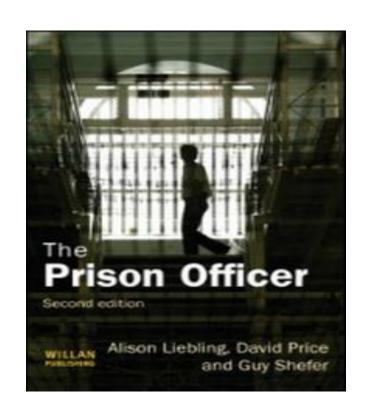
'The attack that happened ... that is hothead guys yeah, there's no doubt about that, but sometimes they just need a trigger, and the trigger was actually, the prison institution pulled the trigger'.

#### The lights go off: A 'heartbreaking' study

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\_data/f ile/217381/staff-prisoner-relations-whitemoor.pdf



# The Prison Officer and 'Whitemoor 1' (1998-9)





## Two basic prison forms:

# I-Thou (prisoners as experiencing subject) *I-It* (prisoners as experienced objects)?

Whitemoor 1 (1998): *I-Thou*Frankland (2015): *I-Thou* 

Staff-prisoner rels	'60-65%' ('good')	Staff-prisoner rels	3.19***
Humanity	?	Humanity	3.06***
Well-being	?	Well-being	2.75***

#### ▶ Whitemoor 2 (2010): *I-It*

Staff-prisoner rels	2.60
Humanity	2.55
Well-being	2.39

#### ► Full Sutton (2015): *I-It*

Staff-prisoner rels	2.71
Humanity	2.61
Well-being	2.45

# Political charge and intelligent trust: item and mean dimension scores

Political charge: anger and indignation; reactivity FrankL	Full S
My time in prison has made me angry 3.10*	2.77
The prison authorities are guiltier than I am for wrongdoing 2.94	2.77
I feel more like fighting back than giving in, in this prison 3.13*	2.81
I dislike this prison's treatment of people like me 2.73*	2.47
I feel shame for what I have done to get here 2.63*	2.54
The level of suspicion in this prison is too high 2.51*	2.21
I have become more tolerant of (other) faith groups in this prison 3.35	3.33
The problems we are facing in this prison need action now 2.05	1.99
Dimension mean score	2.61

(I)
'PowerSeeking'

- Competitive environment
- Clear prisoner leadership
- Rigid, narrow Identities

 Distant, 'oppositional', or 'unprofessional' staff (II)
'Harmonious society'

- Cooperative environment
- Clear leadership
- Communal identities, intergroup collaboration and negotiation
- Distant, 'oppositional', 'unprofessional' staff

(III) 'The Good Life'

- Diffuse, smaller groupings of prisoners
- Diffuse leadership
- Fluid identities

 Staff-prisoner relationships effective at problem-solving (IV)
'Rehabilitativ
e Culture'

- Diffuse, smaller groupings of prisoners
- Indistinct leadership
- Fluid identities

 Close staff-prisoner relationships characterized by a shared project/goals

← Staff-Prisoner Relationships →

Close

Full Sutton	Frankland
'you feel like a statistic'	'you feel like a person'
(governing-at-a-distance)	
New penology (target, risk-driven)	Old penology (care, welfare)
Heavy/distant	Lighter/present
Security as an end/'pursuit' (Zedner 2009)	Security as a means to personal development
Rigid (rule of rules)	Flexible, individualised (inefficient)
I-It ('experienced objects': as dangerous)	I-Thou ('experiencing subjects')
Certainty/perfectionism	Room for doubt (but professional confidence)
Limited engagement (mixed)?	High engagement (longer narratives)
Cynical (angry/'payback'?)	Tragic
Low trust	Some trust ('staff safety not an issue here')
Chaplaincy in conflict	Integrated chaplaincy
Like Sparks et al's Albany:	Like Long Lartin: (in Sparks et al 1996):
'Control, safety and supervision'	'Choice, responsibility and self-respect'
<i>Unlike</i> Albany:	Unlike Long Lartin:
Developed networks and power struggles	Co-operation/inter-faith mixing/curiosity

## Two basic prison forms:

# I-Thou (prisoners as experiencing subject) *I-It* (prisoners as experienced objects)?

Whitemoor 1 (1998): *I-Thou*Frankland (2015): *I-Thou* 

Staff-prisoner rels	'60-65%' ('good')	Staff-prisoner rels	3.19***
Humanity	?	Humanity	3.06***
Well-being	?	Well-being	2.75***

#### ▶ Whitemoor 2 (2010): *I-It*

Staff-prisoner rels	2.60
Humanity	2.55
Well-being	2.39

#### ► Full Sutton (2015): *I-It*

Staff-prisoner rels	2.71
Humanity	2.61
Well-being	2.45

# Aristotle's Prison: A Search for Humanity and Justice (Liebling in progress)

Low moral quality

High moral quality



Suicide

Anger

Violence

Survival

Personal growth

# A chance to change and grow in prison

Full Sutton Frankland

My time here seems like a chance to change.

2.86 (34%) 3.21 (47%)\*\*\*

I feel able to grow and develop as a human being in here. 2.63 (30%) 2.98 (41%)\*\*

I am finding ways of becoming a better person in this prison 3.09 (43%) 3.38 (58%)\*

\* p<05, \*\* p<01, \*\*\* p<005

## New Dimension: A Chance to Change and Grow

# Staff-prisoner relationships

Trusting, fair and supportive interactions between staff and prisoners

#### Humanity

An environment characterised by kind regard and concern for the person

Personal autonomy

Prisoners' feelings of agency & self-determination

0.42

0.46 al

0.45

# Help and assistance

Support and encouragement for problems, including drugs, healthcare + progression

0.46

# A chance to change and grow

Feeling able to 'become a better person'

 $R^2 = 0.83$ 

Within every thin self, there is a thick self, yearning for elaboration, largeness, freedom (Walzer 1994: 100).

### Rates of Violence in a Minimally Safe Moral Quality Threshold Prison

		Mean Incidence Rates Per 1,000 Prisoners Per Year					
		Serious Prisoner					
	Safe Threshold	on Prisoner Assaults	Serious Assaults on Staff	Self-Harm Incidents	Self- Inflicted Deaths	Homicides	
Harmony Dimensions							
Entry into Custody	3.15	8.59	1.17	13.63	0.28	0.00	
Respect/courtesy	3.65	5.98	0.00	8.33	0.38	0.00	
Staff-prisoner relationships	3.55	5.13	0.00	9.85	0.30	0.00	
Humanity	3.35	5.01	0.25	10.15	0.25	0.00	
Decency	3.45	3.37	0.00	6.22	0.12	0.00	
Care for the vulnerable	3.55	11.31	0.00	18.84	0.59	0.00	
Help and assistance	3.65	14.42	0.00	14.42	0.00	0.00	
Professionalism Dimensions							
Staff professionalism	3.15	13.62	2.20	20.96	0.61	0.01	
Bureaucratic legitimacy	3.05	3.74	0.00	6.17	0.21	0.00	
Fairness	3.30	3.23	0.00	3.27	0.35	0.00	
Organisation and consistency	3.20	4.49	0.00	9.23	0.34	0.00	
Security Dimensions	•					1	
Policing and security	3.45	5.47	0.14	11.09	0.37	0.00	
Prisoner safety	3.75	4.43	0.26	10.8	0.11	0.00	
Prisoner adaptation	3.85	3.74	0.11	7.82	0.10	0.00	
Drugs and exploitation	3.55	3.35	0.00	8.63	0.32	0.00	
Conditions and Family Contact D	imensions						
Conditions	3.75	12.10	2.66	21.52	0.32	0.03	
Family contact	3.05	20.81	5.42	27.09	0.78	0.04	
Wellbeing and Development Dim							
Personal development	3.40	3.71	0.00	6.81	0.34	0.00	
Personal autonomy	3.60	3.56	0.00	5.47	0.00	0.00	
Wellbeing	3.30	3.53	0.00	4.92	0.15	0.00	
Distress	3.75	6.39	0.97	8.44	0.17	0.00	

# Rates of Violence in a Low Moral Quality Threshold Prison

		Mean Incidence Rates Per 1,000 Prisoners Per Year					
		Serious Prisoner					
	Lower Threshold	on Prisoner Assaults	Serious Assaults on Staff	Self-Harm Incidents	Self- Inflicted Deaths	Homicides	
Harmony Dimensions							
Entry into Custody	2.55	30.00	11.56	38.72	1.94	0.05	
Respect/courtesy	2.65	51.78	36.77	18.15	0.94	0.09	
Staff-prisoner relationships	3.05	27.36	10.57	30.51	1.12	0.05	
Humanity	2.80	33.11	10.76	43.12	1.72	0.08	
Decency	2.40	35.59	17.53	36.60	1.60	0.08	
Care for the vulnerable	2.85	33.11	10.76	43.12	1.72	0.08	
Help and assistance	2.75	34.99	15.38	39.52	1.54	0.16	
Professionalism Dimensions							
Staff professionalism	2.95	28.61	11.64	33.87	1.06	0.08	
Bureaucratic legitimacy	2.25	20.69	11.61	20.11	1.01	0.00	
Fairness	2.65	27.99	11.25	31.69	1.14	0.06	
Organisation and consistency	2.55	31.95	11.54	34.78	1.23	0.07	
Security Dimensions						,	
Policing and security	3.00	36.90	12.43	40.04	1.30	0.07	
Prisoner safety	3.15	36.95	14.28	40.19	1.30	0.08	
Prisoner adaptation	3.25	33.83	10.63	38.42	1.71	0.09	
Drugs and exploitation	2.85	29.17	8.89	34.49	1.15	0.06	
Conditions and Family Contact Di	imensions						
Conditions	3.05	37.36	17.85	37.91	1.74	0.08	
Family contact	2.75	38.44	23.59	32.26	0.88	0.05	
Wellbeing and Development Dime	ensions						
Personal development	2.75	28.72	11.88	34.12	1.35	0.08	
Personal autonomy	3.00	25.81	9.4	30.66	1.18	0.05	
Wellbeing	2.30	31.97	12.35	33.13	1.91	0.08	
Distress	3.00	32.56	9.86	45.17	1.45	0.09>	



#### What is a 'good enough' prison? An empirical analysis of key thresholds using prison moral quality data<sup>1</sup>

European Journal of Criminology 1–29 © The Author(s) 2024 Control of the Author of

Artide reuse guidelines: sagepub.com/journals-permissions DOI: 10.1177/14773708241227693 journals.sagepub.com/home/euc



Katherine M. Auty D and Alison Liebling
Institute of Criminology, Cambridge University, UK

#### **Abstract**

Performance thresholds and minimum standards in prison have preoccupied policy makers and practitioners alike for some time. These standards are based on widely accepted statements of principle, but benchmarks are rarely set or explored empirically. Nor has there been any attempt to describe or define higher-end thresholds; the point at which outcomes become positive, or stated principles are achieved. In this study, we provide an empirical demonstration of how quality of life thresholds may be determined using data from 518 Measuring the Quality of Prison Life (MQPL) surveys conducted in prisons in England and Wales (2009-2020) and examine their relationship to five violence outcomes: serious prisoner on prisoner assaults, serious assaults on staff, self-harm incidents requiring hospital treatment, self-inflicted deaths, and homicides. The results suggested that thresholds exist for most of the MQPL dimensions. A set of lower 'unsafe' and higher 'minimally safe' thresholds were produced. We found that the scores of prisons below the lower threshold had a very strong relationship with each of our five serious forms of violence in prison. Similarly, prisons that did not manage to cross the 'minimally safe' threshold also had strong relationships with incidents of violence in their prison but were at slightly lower risk of those incidents occurring. Striking differences in mean incidents rates were found when comparing prisons below the lower threshold to prisons above the 'minimally safe' threshold. Our findings suggest that to operate a safe enough (and therefore legitimate) prison, a combination of harmony, security and professionalism dimensions above a certain threshold should be achieved.

#### Keywords

Moral climate, prison culture, prison rules, quality of life, thresholds

### **Further Reading**

- Auty, K., & Liebling, A. (2020). Exploring the Relationship between Prison Social Climate and Reoffending. *Justice Quarterly*, 37 (2), 358-381.
- Auty, K., Liebling, A. (2024) 'What is a 'good enough' prison? An empirical analysis of key thresholds using prison moral quality data', *European Journal of Criminology*, DOI: 10.1177/14773708241227693
- ▶ Williams, R. and Liebling, A. (2022) 'Do prisons cause radicalisation? Order, leadership, political charge and violence in two maximum security prisons', *British Journal of Criminology* 63(1): 97-114
- Liebling, A. and Williams, R. (2017) 'The new subversive geranium: some notes on the management of additional troubles in maximum security prisons' *British Journal of Sociology* 69(4): 1194-1219
- Liebling, A. and Williams, R. (2020) 'More Mind Games: How 'The Action' and 'The Odds' have Changed in Prison', *British Journal of Criminology* 60(6): 1648–1666
- Liebling, A. and Arnold, H. (2012) 'Social relationships between prisoners in a maximum security prison: violence, faith, and the declining nature of trust', *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 40(5): 413-424.

### Public podcasts

- Liebling (2024) The Future Mind: A conversation with Alison Liebling on a lifetime in prisons research, with Alex Gómez-Marin, The Pari Centre <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qIUoqL\_sGw0">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qIUoqL\_sGw0</a>
- Liebling (2021) <a href="https://lockedupliving.podbean.com/e/alison-liebling-reflects-on-how-the-quality-of-prison-life-can-be-seen-and-how-it-changes-over-time/">https://lockedupliving.podbean.com/e/alison-liebling-reflects-on-how-the-quality-of-prison-life-can-be-seen-and-how-it-changes-over-time/</a>
- ► Liebling (2020) <a href="https://www.justicefocus.org/podcast">https://www.justicefocus.org/podcast</a> No. 21: Prof. Alison Liebling Appreciative Inquiry and the moral performance of prisons. Justice Focus <a href="https://example.com/By Omar Phoenix Khan">By Omar Phoenix Khan</a> Oct 14, 2020
- Liebling (2018) <a href="http://socialsciencebites.libsyn.com/alison-liebling-on-successful-prisons">http://socialsciencebites.libsyn.com/alison-liebling-on-successful-prisons</a>
- Liebling (2014) Trusting Inmates <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b080t0ph">https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b080t0ph</a>
- See also Iain McGilchrist: e.g. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vkmYzbwrufg