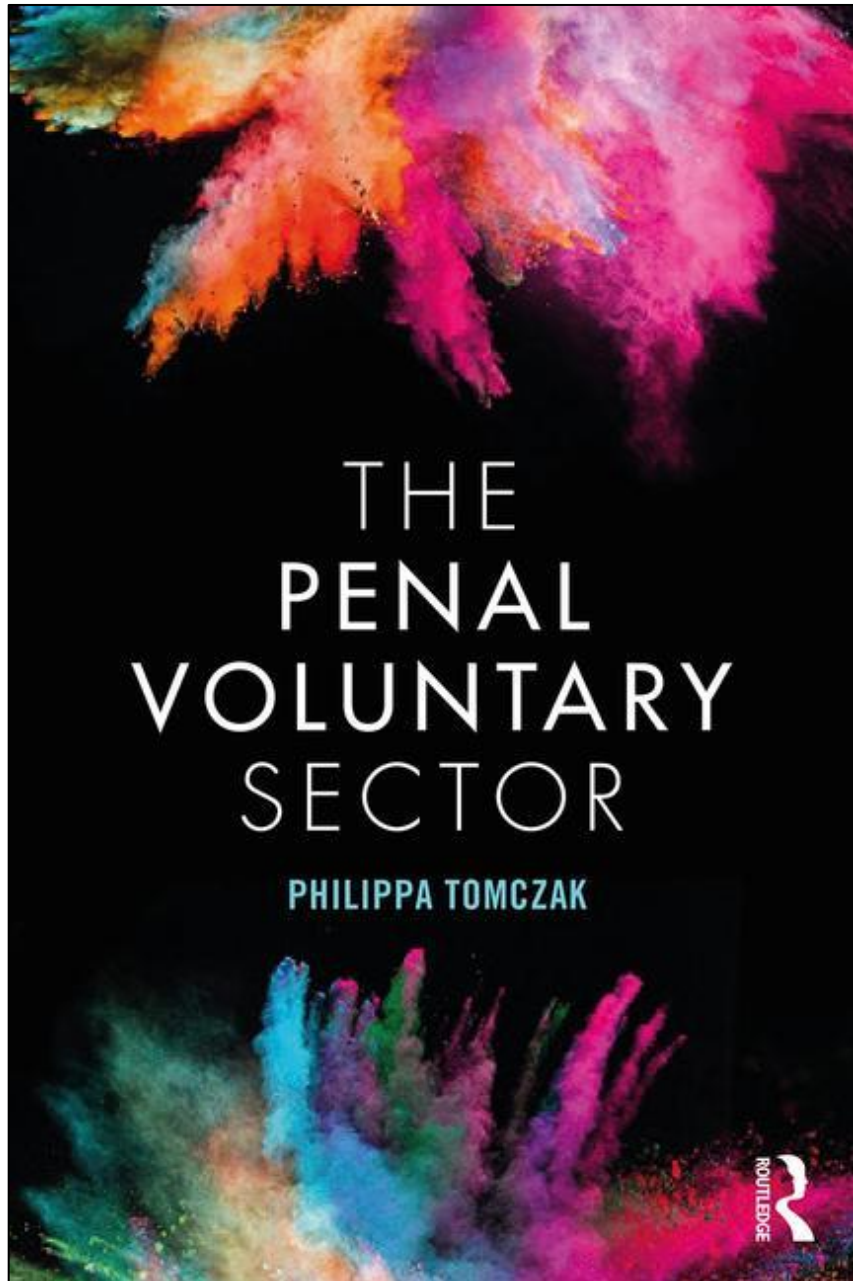


Prison Regulation for Safer Societies: Participatory, Effective, Efficient?

Dr Philippa Tomczak



Winner of the 2017 British Society of Criminology Book Prize

Regulation

‘steering the flow of events and behaviour’ ([Braithwaite et al., 2007a](#)), concerned with improving performance

encompasses sanctioning and supporting activities, most frequently involving education and persuasion but potentially escalating to litigation and prizes ([Braithwaite et al., 2007b](#))

can influence conditions and treatment in institutions ([Braithwaite et al., 2007b](#))

‘Good regulation can control problems that might otherwise lead to bankruptcy and war, and can emancipate the lives of ordinary people... Regulation matters, and therefore the development and empirical testing of theories about regulation also matter.’

Longstanding interest in (untapped) potential of prison regulation/ oversight

Existing prison regulation apparatuses are extensive and hold substantive, yet unrealized potential to (re)shape imprisonment; for example, by seeking to improve prison health and safety for the benefit of prisoners, staff, families and the societies from which prisoners come and almost always return.

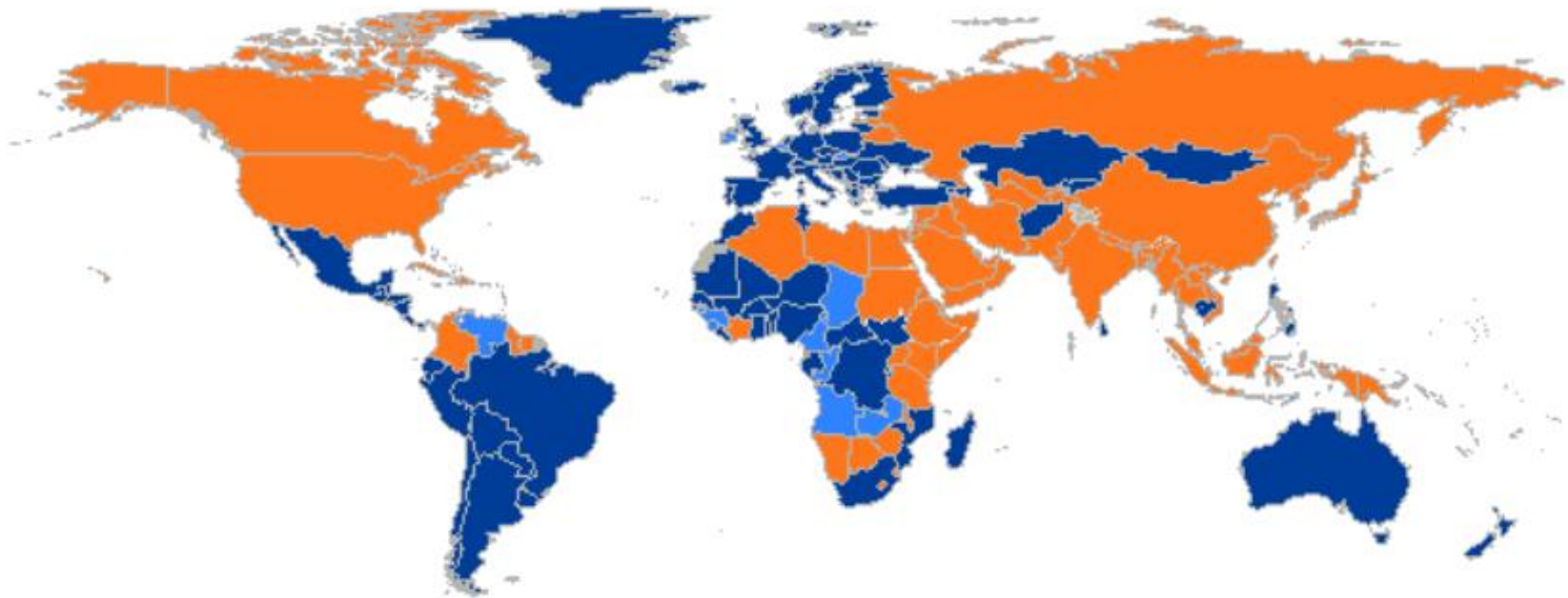
SCALES	STATUTORY PRISON REGULATION	VOLUNTARY SECTOR REGULATION	F A M I L I E S	C O U R T S	P R I S O N E R S
LOCAL	Independent Monitoring Board	(e.g. Local Communities Against Prison Expansion, OUT THERE)			
NATIONAL	Inspectorate, Ombudsmen, Coroner	INQUEST, Prison Reform Trust (Howard League, Women in Prison, Zahid Mubarek Trust)			
REGIONAL	European Committee for the Prevention of Torture	(e.g. European Prison Observatory)			
INTER-NATIONAL	UN Subcommittee for the Prevention of Torture; UN Human Rights Committee	(e.g. Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International, Penal Reform International)			

Engaging more imaginatively and expansively with prison oversight in theory and practice could form a productive means for scholars, oversight bodies and community partners to *do more* than documenting the harms of mass incarceration, and thereby map a more optimistic, socially beneficial way ahead (Tomczak, 2021). Utopian perspectives/ processual sociology.

**11 million
people are now
imprisoned
globally**

- 2006 Optional Protocol to the United Nations Convention against Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (UN OPCAT)

- 90 **ratifiers** must regularly examine detention treatment and conditions



Country Status



Why do unsafe prisons = unsafe societies?

Criminal reoffending costs > **£18 billion** annually (*Newton et al 2019*)

Lower reoffending rates correlate with:

- higher **quality of prison life** (*Auty and Liebling 2019*)
- prisoner **health** (*Link et al 2019*)

England and Wales' prisons:

- are **now less safe than ever**
- 2016's *record suicide numbers* drained **~£385 million** from public funds



Prison regulation is a missing piece of the global societal safety puzzle

Criminologists have exhaustively examined the disproportionate regulation of marginalised groups *through* criminal justice, but largely overlooked **the regulation of criminal justice itself**

Proliferating imprisonment involving poor treatment is not inevitable

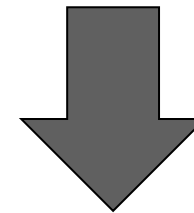
Inefficient, ineffective prison regulation is not inevitable



Innovative methodology

GLOCAL SCALES	(QUASI-)STATUTORY REGULATION
LOCAL	INDEPENDENT MONITORING BOARDS
NATIONAL	HM INSPECTORATE OF PRISONS
	PRISONS AND PROBATION OMBUDSMAN
INTER-NATIONAL	European and UN Committees for the Prevention of Torture, Human Rights Committees; Rules

Developing existing static, **state-centric** accounts



to illustrate how state and **multisectoral** actors (could) regulate imprisonment across scales

SCALES	STATUTORY PRISON REGULATION	VOLUNTARY SECTOR REGULATION	FAMILIES	COURTS	PRISONERS
LOCAL	Independent Monitoring Board	(e.g. Local Communities Against Prison Expansion, OUT THERE)			
NATIONAL	Inspectorate, Ombudsmen, Coroner	INQUEST, Prison Reform Trust (Howard League, Women in Prison, Zahid Mubarek Trust)			
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