

**The Local Government Ombudsman's
Annual Review**

Worcestershire County Council
for the year ended
31 March 2009

The Local Government Ombudsman (LGO) provides a free, independent and impartial service. We consider complaints about the administrative actions of councils and some other authorities. We cannot question what a council has done simply because someone does not agree with it. If we find something has gone wrong, such as poor service, service failure, delay or bad advice, and that a person has suffered as a result, the Ombudsmen aim to get it put right by recommending a suitable remedy. The LGO also uses the findings from investigation work to help authorities provide better public services through initiatives such as special reports, training and annual reviews.

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Section 1: Complaints about Worcestershire County Council 2008/09

Introduction

This annual review provides a summary of the complaints we have dealt with about Worcestershire County Council. We have included comments on the authority's performance and complaint-handling arrangements, where possible, so they can assist with your service improvement.

I hope that the review will be a useful addition to other information your authority holds on how people experience or perceive your services.

Two appendices form an integral part of this review: statistical data for 2008/09 and a note to help the interpretation of the statistics.

Changes to our way of working and statistics

A change in the way we operate means that the statistics about complaints received in 2008/09 are not directly comparable with those from 2007/08. Since 1 April 2008 the new LGO Advice Team has been the single point of contact for all enquiries and new complaints. The number of calls to our service has increased significantly since then. It handles more than 3,000 calls a month, together with written and emailed complaints. Our advisers now provide comprehensive information and advice to callers at the outset with a full explanation of the process and possible outcomes. It enables callers to make a more informed decision about whether putting their complaint to us is an appropriate course of action. Some decide to pursue their complaint direct with the council first.

It means that direct comparisons with some of the previous year's statistics are difficult and could be misleading. So this annual review focuses mainly on the 2008/09 statistics without drawing those comparisons.

Enquiries and complaints received

Our Advice Team received 66 complaints and enquiries during the year. Of these 21 were about education and 21 about transport and highways (including a multiple complaint from ten people about highway adoption). All other service areas generated a total of 24 enquiries and complaints, primarily in adult care services and children and family services.

We treated nine of those complaints and enquiries as premature and in a further three cases advice was given (usually to make a complaint direct to the Council). The remaining 54 complaints were forwarded to the investigative team either as new complaints or as premature complaints that had been resubmitted.

Complaint outcomes

I decided 46 complaints against the Council during the year. In 19 of those cases (41%) I found no evidence of maladministration. In four cases I took the view that the matters complained about were outside my jurisdiction and so they were not investigated.

Sometimes, although the Council may be at fault, I use my discretion not to pursue an investigation because there is no significant injustice to the complainant. But there still may be lessons for the Council to draw from such cases. This year I closed one case using my discretion, where I considered that the location of the complainants' home meant that they would not be significantly affected by the decision they questioned. I note that by the time the complainants came to me, the Council had already commissioned a detailed independent investigation of their concerns, and I commend this approach.

Reports

When we complete an investigation, we generally issue a report. This year we issued one report against the Council. This was about delay in adopting a main road built by a developer. The failure to adopt it within three years from its opening to public traffic meant that the complainant lost the right to claim compensation. I recommended that the Council either consider a claim out of time or pay the complainant compensation. The Council sought the advice of the District Valuer who recommended £8,000 in compensation, and the Council paid this, and an additional £250 for the complainant's time and trouble in pursuing the matter. I also recommended that the Council reviewed its procedures and the Council did so by increasing staffing to deal with similar issues.

Local settlements

A 'local settlement' is a complaint where, during the course of our investigation, the Council has agreed to take some action which we consider is a satisfactory response to the complaint. This can include such things as reconsideration of a decision, repairs carried out, policies reviewed, benefit paid, an apology or other action. In addition I may ask the Council to pay compensation. This year I agreed 21 local settlements with your Council and asked you to pay compensation of £3,250 in total.

Complaints by service area

Adult care services

The Council agreed to local settlements in all three of the complaints I decided about this service this year, paying in total compensation of £2,800 to those affected by its failings in this area. Two related to inadequate assessment of care needs, for a vulnerable young adult and for an elderly person. In one case the Council had failed to identify that a relative was the main carer, and also had needs, and did not discuss direct payments or assess social needs. The family missed day care and help over a period of nearly six months and the Council agreed to pay compensation of £300, reflecting the likely cost of the services not received. In the other case, the Council failed to assess a vulnerable young adult before he transferred from residential care to supported living. This had a significant impact on him and on his parents, causing considerable stress and anxiety. The Council agreed to apologise to the family, carry out the recommendations of its own review panel, and to pay compensation of £2,500.

Children and family services

In two of the complaints I considered in 2008/09, both of which had already been investigated by the Council, I decided that the Council was either not at fault, or had suggested a satisfactory way in which it could put matters right. Two further complaints in this area were outside my jurisdiction.

Education

All of the 19 complaints I considered about education related to school admissions and in most cases I found no fault by the Council. But in two cases the Council accepted fault in the admissions process and quickly took steps to put matters right, offering a place at the first preference school for each child. A third complaint, about an admissions appeal, was also quickly resolved when the Council offered a place at the preferred school.

Transport and highways

I decided 15 complaints about this service area, in addition to the one on which I issued a report. Ten complaints were made by others similarly affected by the maladministration identified in that report and I closed these on the basis that the Council agreed to consider the complainants' claims for compensation along similar lines to that recommended in my report.

The Council also agreed to local settlements for two other complaints in this area. In one, the Council made an order restricting parking but mistakenly added to the seven day parking restriction zone the street in which the complainant's business was based. The Council was very willing to help and agreed to revoke part of the order and refund any Sunday parking fines incurred before the order is changed.

A complaint about the costs associated with a diversion order had already prompted the Council to amend its administrative procedures and change the advice it gives to applicants at the start of the process. I also asked the Council to consider waiving £1,000 of the charge, as the Council had failed to inform the complainants that the costs were mounting significantly beyond the original indicative figure. The Council agreed to do this, and also agreed to the complainants' request to pay part of the remaining charge in instalments by standing order. I am pleased that the Council made such efforts to put matters right, and was willing to be flexible in doing this.

One complaint about this service area was outside my jurisdiction and in two cases I found no maladministration.

Other

I considered three other complaints, all about delay in making improvements to highway drainage, and in each case the Council agreed to a satisfactory local settlement. In two cases the Council brought forward its plans to carry out the necessary works, and in the third the Council agreed to undertake regular maintenance, consider an expert suggestion for improvement, and respond in good time to future complaints. The Council also paid compensation totalling £450 in respect of the inconvenience and time and trouble arising from these complaints.

Liaison with the Local Government Ombudsman

The number of complaints on which we made written enquiries increased by 75% on last year. Despite this, we saw a slight improvement in the Council's average response time, from 34 to 33 days. But our target response time is 28 days so there is still room for further improvement. I hope the Council will now put in place mechanisms to respond to enquiries within our target time.

Training in complaint handling

Part of our role is to provide advice and guidance about good administrative practice. We offer training courses for all levels of local authority staff in complaints handling and investigation. All courses are presented by experienced investigators. They give participants the opportunity to

practise the skills needed to deal with complaints positively and efficiently. We can also provide customised courses to help authorities to deal with particular issues and occasional open courses for individuals from different authorities.

I have enclosed some information on the full range of courses available together with contact details for enquiries and bookings.

Conclusions

I welcome this opportunity to give you my reflections about the complaints my office has dealt with over the past year. I hope that you find the information and assessment provided useful when seeking improvements to your Council's services.

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June 2009

Section 2: LGO developments

Introduction

This annual review also provides an opportunity to bring councils up to date on developments – current and proposed – in the LGO and to seek feedback. It includes our proposal to introduce a ‘statement of reasons’ for Ombudsmen decisions.

Council First

From 1 April 2009, the LGO has considered complaints only where the council’s own complaints procedure has been completed. Local authorities have been informed of these new arrangements, including some notable exceptions. We will carefully monitor the impact of this change during the course of the year.

Statement of reasons: consultation

The Local Government and Public Involvement in Health Act 2007 made provision for the LGO to publish statements of reasons relating to the individual decisions of an Ombudsman following the investigation of a complaint. The Ombudsmen are now consulting local government on their proposal to use statements of reasons. The proposal is that these will comprise a short summary (about one page of A4) of the complaint, the investigation, the findings and the recommended remedy. The statement, naming the council but not the complainant, would usually be published on our website.

We plan to consult local authorities on the detail of these statements with a view to implementing them from October 2009.

Making Experiences Count (MEC)

The new formal, one stage complaint handling arrangement for adult social care was also introduced from 1 April 2009. The LGO is looking to ensure that this formal stage is observed by complainants before the Ombudsmen will consider any such complaint, although some may be treated as exceptions under the Council First approach. The LGO also recognises that during the transition from the existing scheme to the new scheme there is going to be a mixed approach to considering complaints as some may have originated before 1 April 2009. The LGO will endeavour to provide support, as necessary, through dedicated events for complaints-handling staff in adult social care departments.

Training in complaint handling

Effective Complaint Handling in Adult Social Care is the latest addition to our range of training courses for local authority staff. This adds to the generic Good Complaint Handling (identifying and processing complaints) and Effective Complaint Handling (investigation and resolution), and courses for social care staff at both of these levels. Demand for our training in complaint handling remains high. A total of 129 courses were delivered in 2008/09. Feedback from participants shows that they find it stimulating, challenging and beneficial in their work in dealing with complaints.

Adult Social Care Self-funding

The Health Bill 2009 proposes for the LGO to extend its jurisdiction to cover an independent complaints-handling role in respect of self-funded adult social care. The new service will commence in 2010.

Internal schools management

The Apprenticeship, Skills, Children and Learning Bill (ASCL) 2009 proposes making the LGO the host for a new independent complaints-handling function for schools. In essence, we would consider the complaint after the governing body of the school had considered it. Subject to legislation, the new service would be introduced, in pilot form, probably in September 2010.

Further developments

I hope this information gives you an insight into the major changes happening within the LGO, many of which will have a direct impact on your local authority. We will keep you up to date through LGO Link as each development progresses but if there is anything you wish to discuss in the meantime please let me know.

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June 2009

Appendix 1: Notes to assist interpretation of the statistics 2008/09

Introduction

This year, the annual review only shows 2008/09 figures for enquiries and complaints received, and for decisions taken. This is because the change in the way we operate (explained in the introduction to the review) means that these statistics are not directly comparable with statistics from previous years.

Table 1. LGO Advice Team: Enquiries and complaints received

This information shows the number of enquiries and complaints received by the LGO, broken down by service area and in total. It also shows how these were dealt with, as follows.

Formal/informal prematures: The LGO does not normally consider a complaint unless a council has first had an opportunity to deal with that complaint itself. So if someone complains to the LGO without having taken the matter up with a council, the LGO will usually refer it back to the council as a 'premature complaint' to see if the council can itself resolve the matter. These are 'formal premature complaints'. We now also include 'informal' premature complaints here, where advice is given to the complainant making an enquiry that their complaint is premature. The total of premature complaints shown in this line *does not include* the number of resubmitted premature complaints (see below).

Advice given: These are enquiries where the LGO Advice Team has given advice on why the Ombudsman would not be able to consider the complaint, other than the complaint being premature. For example, the complaint may clearly be outside the Ombudsman's jurisdiction. It also includes cases where the complainant has not given enough information for clear advice to be given, but they have, in any case, decided not to pursue the complaint.

Forwarded to the investigative team (resubmitted prematures): These are cases where there was either a formal premature decision, or the complainant was given informal advice that their case was premature, and the complainant has resubmitted their complaint to the Ombudsman after it has been put to the council. *These figures need to be added to the numbers for formal/informal premature complaints (see above) to get the full total number of premature complaints. They also needed to be added to the 'forwarded to the investigative team (new)' to get the total number of forwarded complaints.*

Forwarded to the investigative team (new): These are the complaints that have been forwarded from the LGO Advice Team to the Investigative Team for further consideration. The figures may include some complaints that the Investigative Team has received but where we have not yet contacted the council.

Table 2. Investigative Team: Decisions

This information records the number of decisions made by the LGO Investigative Team, broken down by outcome, within the period given. **This number will not be the same as the number of complaints forwarded from the LGO Advice Team** because some complaints decided in 2008/09 will already have been in hand at the beginning of the year, and some forwarded to the Investigative Team during 2008/09 will still be in hand at the end of the year. Below we set out a key explaining the outcome categories.

MI reps: where the LGO has concluded an investigation and issued a formal report finding maladministration causing injustice.

LS (local settlements): decisions by letter discontinuing our investigation because action has been agreed by the authority and accepted by the Ombudsman as a satisfactory outcome for the complainant.

M reps: where the LGO has concluded an investigation and issued a formal report finding maladministration but causing no injustice to the complainant.

NM reps: where the LGO has concluded an investigation and issued a formal report finding no maladministration by the council.

No mal: decisions by letter discontinuing an investigation because we have found no, or insufficient, evidence of maladministration.

Omb disc: decisions by letter discontinuing an investigation in which we have exercised the Ombudsman's general discretion not to pursue the complaint. This can be for a variety of reasons, but the most common is that we have found no or insufficient injustice to warrant pursuing the matter further.

Outside jurisdiction: these are cases which were outside the Ombudsman's jurisdiction.

Table 3. Response times

These figures record the average time the council takes to respond to our first enquiries on a complaint. We measure this in calendar days from the date we send our letter/fax/email to the date that we receive a substantive response from the council. The council's figures may differ somewhat, since they are likely to be recorded from the date the council receives our letter until the despatch of its response.–

Table 4. Average local authority response times 2008/09

This table gives comparative figures for average response times by authorities in England, by type of authority, within three time bands.

LGO Advice Team

Enquiries and complaints received	Adult care services	Children and family services	Education	Planning and building control	Transport and highways	Other	Total
Formal/informal premature complaints	2	1	0	3	2	1	9
Advice given	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Forwarded to investigative team (resubmitted prematures)	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
Forwarded to investigative team (new)	4	3	21	3	19	1	51
Total	8	6	21	6	21	4	66

Investigative Team

Decisions	MI reps	LS	M reps	NM reps	No mal	Omb disc	Outside jurisdiction	Total
01/04/2008 / 31/03/2009	1	21	0	0	19	1	4	46

Average local authority response times 01/04/2008 to 31/03/2009

Response times	FIRST ENQUIRIES	
	No. of First Enquiries	Avg no. of days to respond
1/04/2008 / 31/03/2009	42	33.4
2007 / 2008	24	34.1
2006 / 2007	12	26.9

Types of authority	<= 28 days %	29 - 35 days %	> = 36 days %
District councils	60	20	20
Unitary authorities	56	35	9
Metropolitan authorities	67	19	14
County councils	62	32	6
London boroughs	58	27	15
National park authorities	100	0	0