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concerns,' said Marjorie Wallace, chief executive of mental health charity SANE. 'This can leave them, and in some cases the general public, at risk.'

All the reports we analysed suggest this is the case with Oxleas.

Father-of-two Richard Price, 23, who did charity work for Great Ormond Street Hospital where he worked, was beaten to death in an alleyway in Bromley in 2009 following an argument in a pub with 38-year-old Jagtar Johal.

At the time, Johal, 38, who had a history of violence and drug abuse, was under the care of Oxleas' community health team.

An independent report followed, which stated: 'Our only criticism is that they (the forensic team) perhaps focused too much on Mr U (Johal) being a potential victim of violence, to the exclusion of considering the risk he posed to others.

Conclusion: As this incident could not have been foreseen or prevented, 'there were no actions or interventions by the Trust's mental health services that could have prevented its occurrence.

Five months earlier, in Blackheath, Abdullah Barre Jama, 45, was subjected to a frenzied attack with an axe by his cousin and housemate Ahmed Ali just five days after Ali had been released from the mental health unit at Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Woolwich.

He left a note beside his victim's body saying: 'I told doctors I am not safe

An internal Oxleas investi-

gation found that Ali, 39, was not thoroughly assessed before leaving hospital. Conclusion: The killing 'could not have been predicted.' In June 2008, 18-year-old Faridon Alizada was stabbed

to death and two 16-yearolds he was with were wounded in Bexley when they were attacked by Lee James, 32, who was in a druginduced psychosis.

James, a former bare knuckle fighter, had a history of violence and had been receiving treatment from Oxleas psychiatrists for a personality disorder since 1998, including repeated referrals to the Bracton

## He left a note: 'I told doctors I'm not safe'

Centre. Conclusion: The killing 'could not have been predicted or prevented.'

Paul Geddes, 32, was beaten to death 'with appalling savagery' by schizophrenic Nabeel Aljubori during a night-long burglary rampage at his home in Plumstead in 2003. Aljubori, 24, had been under the care of Oxleas between November 2001 and December 2002 but 'no clear recognisable mental illness' was diagnosed at that stage.

Conclusion: There was nothing to suggest that 'this man was likely to present a

significant risk to others'.
Oxleas NHS Foundation Trust issued a statement yesterday in the wake of the issues raised in this article. 'As an organisation, we provide a wide range of mental and physical health services and we care for more than 30,000 people each month,' the statement said.

'All serious incidents involving our patients are fully investigated to identify any improvements in care and how we might change our practice to reduce the risk of similar incidents in the future.

'In addition, independent inquiries are held if a homicide is carried out by a person with mental illness under our care.

'The decision to undertake an independent inquiry is made by NHS England, who consider if the person was under the care of specialist mental health services or had been in the six months before the incident.

'Where possible, family members of the victim are involved in the inquiry ... each suicide or homicide is a personal tragedy and we know the devastating impact they can have on families and communities.'

This will be small comfort to the family of Ronald Parsons.

'Whenever this happens, Oxleas say they have changed their procedures from what went on before,' said his nephew Steven. 'But it has happened again and again.'

Mr Parsons, as already stated, was briefed by health officials yesterday about the findings of the independent inquiry into his uncle's death. But an internal investigation by Oxleas has already concluded that the killing 'could not have been predicted'.

## Work till you're 71!

## Millennials face longer wait for state pension, experts warn

THE younger generation face working until they reach 71, official forecasters warn.

The state pension age will need to rise by about a year every decade, a report by the Government Actuary's Department said.

It means millennials, who are aged around 20, will have to work to 71 before being able to draw the state pension. Those in their 30s must wait till 69

To cope with an ageing population, the Actuary's Department also said National Insurance (NI) rates may have to soar to keep the pension pot sustainable. It said the fund would not remain in balance unless NI rates rose by 5 percentage points, adding £1,000 to the average worker's annual tax bill.

Ministers announced last summer that the state pension age would rise to 68 from 2037 – a decade earlier than originally planned. This change affects people currently around the age of 50. Ministers have not said what will hap-

pen after 2037, and any changes will need to be approved by Parliament. But raising the age again would be controversial as it would force the **By Daniel Martin** 

**Policy Editor** 

young to work longer to fund the pen-

sions of those who are already retired. Former pensions minister Baroness Altmann said: 'Difficult decisions will need to be taken to deal with the future increases in state pension costs that are forecast for coming decades.

The Actuary's Department said that between 2047 and 2049, the pension age would have to rise to 69, which would affect people aged around 39.

Between 2057 and 2059 the age will have to hit 70, affecting those around 29 and younger. And in the two years from 2068 it will have to increase to 71, affecting those aged around 20. On top of this, taxes would have to rise to ensure the NI Fund is topped up.

The department warned that the 5

percentage point rise on NI which may be required to balance the fund would see payments go up to 17 per cent – equivalent to almost £1,000 a year for the average worker on £28,000.

A spokesman for the Treasury said: 'We expect the fund to have a surplus for the foreseeable future.

