

Reading Safeguarding Annual Performance Report 2016/17

The 2016-17 Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC) records details about safeguarding activity for adults aged 18 and over in England. It includes demographic information about the adults at risk and the details of the incidents that have been alleged.

The Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC) is an updated version of the Safeguarding Adults Return (SAR) which collected safeguarding data for the 2013/14 and 2014/15 reporting periods so has some areas where there have been significant changes to the categories of data collected.

Section 1 - Safeguarding Activity

Concerns and Enquiries

As a result of the Care Act changes over recent years the terminology of some of the key data recorded in the Safeguarding Return in its various formats has changed. Safeguarding Alerts are now referred to as Concerns and Safeguarding Referrals are now known as Enquiries.

Another change over recent years made to the return was the mandatory requirement to collect information about 'Individuals involved in section 42 safeguarding enquiries' which replaced the collection of 'Individuals involved in safeguarding referrals'. Therefore data relating to 2015-16 onwards contained within this report relates specifically to s42 enquiries.

Table 1 shows the Safeguarding activity within Reading over the previous 3 years in terms of Concerns raised and s42 Enquiries opened and the conversion rates over the same period.

There were 2049 safeguarding concerns received in 2016/17. The number of Concerns has increased considerably over the past couple of years with a large increase of 974 over the previous year (from 1075 in 2015-16). This is partly due to changes made to the local process under the guidance of a new Service Manager which demonstrates the work being carried out in the authority to highlight the importance of recording safeguarding incidents in a more effective way. Coupled with this was the increase in Concerns passed through from the Police and Ambulance Service which may not have then needed to go on for further investigation. This follows a similar pattern identified in other authorities within West Berkshire which is being looked at generally.

481 s42 Enquiries were opened during 2016/17, with a conversion rate from Concern to s42 Enquiry of 24% which is lower than the national average which had been around 40%. This also continues the downward trajectory of this indicator as compared to previous years which had seen conversion rates of around 75% in 2014/15. This continues to demonstrate a positive shift away from the Risk Averse outlook the authority had shown historically. It is likely however that this figure has reached its lowest point and may rise again next year to maybe fall more into line with other West Berkshire authorities.

There were 416 individuals who had an s42 Enquiry opened during 2016/17 which is a decrease of 95 which is an 18.6% fall since 2015/16.

Table 1 – Safeguarding Activity for the Reporting Period 2014-17

Year	Alerts / Concerns received	Safeguarding referrals / s42 Enquiries	Individuals who had Safeguarding Referral / s42 Enquiry	Conversion rate of Concern to s42 Enquiry
2014/15	702	527	475	75%
2015/16	1075	538	511	50%
2016/17	2049	481	416	24%

Section 2 - Source of Safeguarding Enquiries

As Figure 1 shows the largest percentage of safeguarding enquiries for 2016/17 were referred from both Social Care staff (30.6%) and also by Health staff (25.6%) with Family members also providing a larger than average proportion (17.3%). The Police have also been responsible for referring 9.6% of all s42 enquiries over the past year.

The Social Care category encompasses both local authority staff such as Social Workers and Care Managers as well as independent sector workers such as Residential / Nursing Care and Day Care staff. The Health category relates to both Primary and Secondary Health staff as well as Mental Health workers.

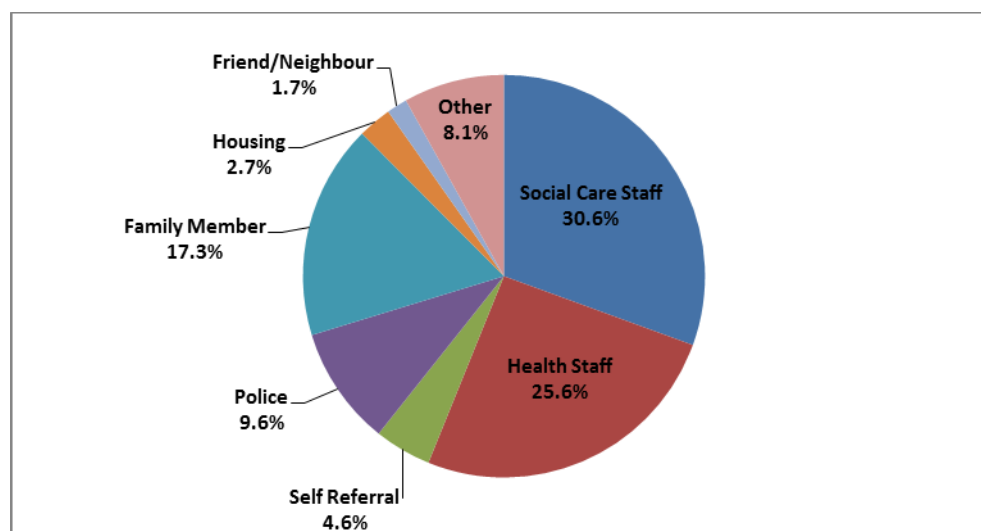
Figure 1 - Safeguarding Enquiries by Referral Source - 2016/17

Table 2 shows the breakdown of the number of safeguarding enquiries by Referral Source over the past 3 years since 2014/15. It breaks the overarching categories of Social Care and Health staff down especially into more detailed groups where available, so a clearer picture can be provided of the numbers coming in from various areas.

For Social Care the actual numbers coming in have decreased over the year by 33 which is an 18% drop. The biggest fall in numbers is for Residential / Nursing staff which has seen a 35.4% drop over the year (from 48 in 2015/16 to 31 in 2016/17). Those referrals coming from Social Workers and Care Managers have also declined by 12 which is a 21.4% fall.

The numbers of referrals coming in from Health Staff have also declined from 144 to 123 referrals since 2015/16 (down 14.6%). This is mainly due to a 32% decrease in those coming from Mental Health staff (down 10 referrals over the year). Primary / Community Health (down 10.6%) and Secondary Health staff (down 8.5%) have also seen reductions in referrals being made since 2015/16.

In terms of other referral sources most have remained fairly consistent apart from a noticeable increase in those coming in from the Police which has risen again by 17.9% (up from 39 to 46 in the past year). We have also seen an increase, although still small numbers; for those coming via CQC (up from 2 to 4 during the year) and for Education/ Training/ Workplace Establishment (up from 0 in 2015/16 to 4 in 2016/17).

Table 2 - Safeguarding s42 Enquiries by Referral Source 2014-17

	Referrals	2014/15 (All)	2015/16 (s42 only)	2016/17 (s42 only)
Social Care Staff	Social Care Staff total (CASSR & Independent)	185	180	147
	Domiciliary Staff	26	34	36
	Residential/ Nursing Care Staff	58	48	31
	Day Care Staff	7	5	3
	Social Worker/ Care Manager	60	56	44
	Self-Directed Care Staff	3	2	3
	Other	31	35	30
Health Staff	Health Staff - Total	116	144	123
	Primary/ Community Health Staff	51	66	59
	Secondary Health Staff	31	47	43
	Mental Health Staff	34	31	21
Other sources of referral	Other Sources of Referral - Total	226	214	211
	Self-Referral	32	21	22
	Family member	84	89	83
	Friend/ Neighbour	8	9	8
	Other service user	3	1	0
	Care Quality Commission	2	2	4
	Housing	12	15	13
	Education/ Training/ Workplace Establishment	2	0	4
	Police	17	39	46
	Other	66	38	31
	Total	527	538	481

Section 3 - Individuals with Safeguarding Enquiries

Age Group and Gender

Tables 3, 4 and 5 display the breakdown by age group and gender for individuals who had a safeguarding enquiry in the last 3 years. The majority of enquiries continue to relate to the 65 and over age group which accounted for 62% of enquiries in 2016/17 which is up 5% over the year. Between the ages of 65 and 94 the older the individual becomes the more enquiries are raised. The 18-64 age cohort has seen a fall of 4% proportionately since 2015/16 whereas the other age groups have stayed fairly consistent over the past year.

Table 3 – Age Group of Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiries, 2014-17

Age band	2014-15	% of total	2015-16	% of total	2016-17	% of total
18-64	197	41%	216	42%	160	38%
65-74	55	12%	66	13%	60	14%
75-84	103	22%	97	19%	83	20%
85-94	106	22%	108	21%	96	23%
95+	10	2%	21	4%	17	4%
Age unknown	4	1%	3	1%	0	0%
Grand total	475		511		416	

In terms of the gender breakdown there are still more Females with enquiries than Males (54% compared to 46% for 2016/17). The gap however between the two has decreased over the last year i.e. it was 18% in 2015/16 whereas it is now only 8% for the current year.

Table 4 – Gender of Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiries, 2014-17

Gender	2014-15	% of total	2015-16	% of total	2016-17	% of total
Male	209	44%	208	41%	190	46%
Female	266	56%	303	59%	226	54%
Total	475	100%	511	100%	416	100%

When looking at Age and Gender together for 2016/17 the number of Females with enquiries is larger and increases in comparison to Males in every age group over the age of 65. It is especially high comparatively in the 85-94 (Females – 28.3% and Males – 16.8%) and the 95+ age groups (Females – 6.6% and Males – 1.1%). For Males there is a larger proportion in the 18-64 group which makes up 47.4% of that total whereas the proportion is only 31% for the Females in that age group.

Table 5 – Age Group and Gender of Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiries, 2016/17

Age group	Female	Female %	Male	Male %
18-64	70	31.0%	90	47.4%
65-74	31	13.7%	29	15.3%
75-84	46	20.4%	37	19.5%
85-94	64	28.3%	32	16.8%
95+	15	6.6%	2	1.1%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	226	100.0%	190	100.0%
	54%		46%	

Ethnicity

87.3% of individuals involved in s42 enquiries for 2016/17 were of a White ethnicity with the next biggest groups being Black or Black British (5.8%) and Asian or Asian British (5%). The White Group has risen this year by 4.1% (83.2% in 2015/16) as have the Black or Black British Group although only by 0.3%. The other Ethnic groups have seen small drops in their proportions of the overall total.

Figure 2 – Ethnicity of Individuals involved in Safeguarding s42 Enquiries for 2016/17

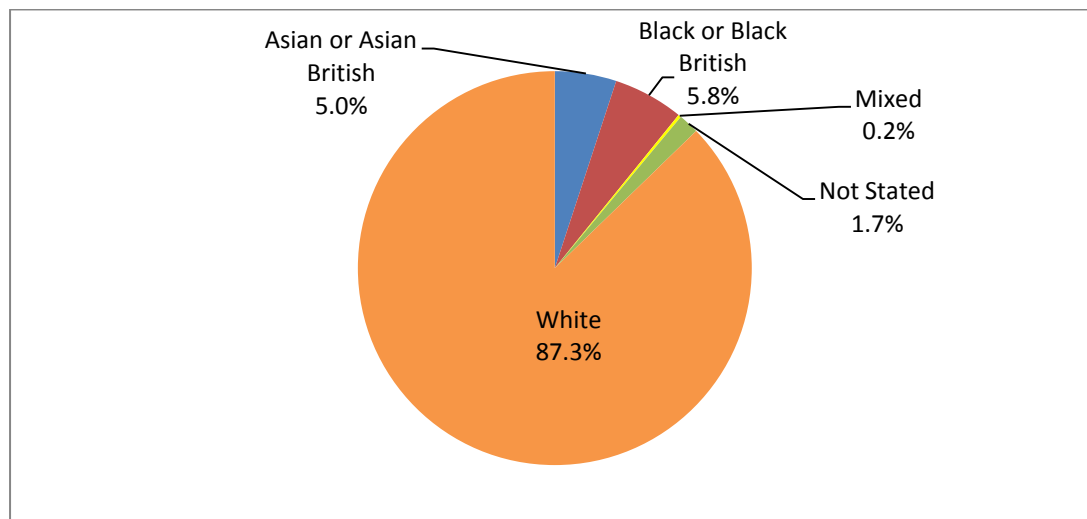


Table 6 shows the ethnicity split for the whole population of Reading compared to England based on the ONS Census 2011 data along with the % of s42 Enquiries for 2016/17 compared to 2015/16. Any Enquiries where the ethnicity was not stated have been excluded from this data in order to being able to compare all the breakdowns accurately.

Table 6 – Ethnicity of Reading Population and Safeguarding s42 Enquiries, 2014-17

Ethnic group	% of whole Reading population (ONS Census 2011 data)	% of whole England population (ONS Census 2011 data)	% of Safeguarding s42 Enquiries 2016/17	% of Safeguarding s42 Enquiries 2015/16
White	74.8%	85.5%	88.8%	86.9%
Mixed	3.9%	2.2%	0.2%	1.4%
Asian or Asian British	12.6%	7.0%	5.1%	5.5%
Black or Black British	7.7%	3.4%	5.9%	5.7%
Other Ethnic group	1.9%	1.7%	0.0%	0.4%

The numbers above suggest individuals with a White ethnicity are more likely to be referred to safeguarding. Their proportions are much higher than for the whole Reading population from the 2011 Census although are more comparable to the England Population from the 2011 Census data. It also especially shows that those individuals of an Asian or Asian British ethnicity are far less likely to be engaged in the process (12.6% in whole Reading population whereas those involved in a safeguarding enquiry is only 5.1%). Once again the Black or Black British Ethnic Group is more comparable to the local picture.

Primary Support Reason

Table 7 shows breakdown of individuals who had safeguarding enquiry by Primary Support Reason (PSR). The majority of individuals in 2016/17 had a PSR of Physical Support (50.7%) which is a similar proportion to that in 2015/16. Whilst most Primary Support Reasons have seen a small proportionate % drop over the last year, the Mental Health Support one has seen a continued rise again this year (from 16.2% in 2015/16 to 20% in 2016/17).

Table 7 – Primary Support Reason for Individuals with a Safeguarding s42 Enquiry, 2014-17

Primary support reason	2014/15	% of total	2015/16	% of total	2016/17	% of total
Physical Support	193	40.6%	262	51.3%	211	50.7%
Sensory Support	13	2.7%	8	1.6%	1	0.2%
Support with Memory and Cognition	84	17.7%	44	8.6%	35	8.4%
Learning Disability Support	83	17.5%	84	16.4%	63	15.1%
Mental Health Support	70	14.7%	83	16.2%	83	20.0%
Social Support	28	5.9%	30	5.9%	23	5.5%
No Support Reason	4	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	475	100%	511	100%	416	100%

Section 4 – Case details for Concluded s42 Enquiries

Type of Alleged Abuse

Table 8 shows concluded enquiries by type of alleged abuse over the last three years. An additional 4 abuse types (*) were added to the 2015/16 return so there are only comparator figures since then.

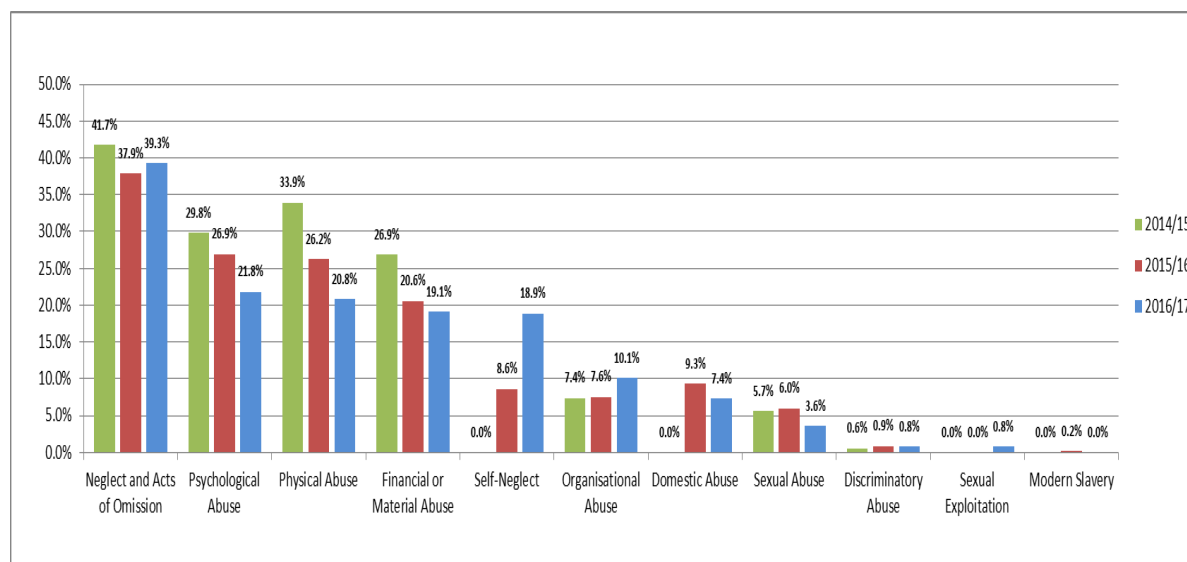
The most common types of abuse for 2016/17 were still for Neglect and Acts of Omission (39.3%), Psychological Abuse (21.8%) and Physical Abuse (20.8%) although the latter two types have seen yet another decrease since last year (5.1% and 5.4% respectively).

The main 2 types of abuse that saw increases since last year are Self-Neglect (up 10.3%) and Organisational Abuse (up 2.5%). Self-Neglect was one of the newer abuse types added in 2015/16 so it has highlighted an important safeguarding area of interest in its own right.

Table 8 – Concluded Safeguarding s42 Enquiries by Type of Abuse, 2014-17

Concluded enquiries	2014/15	%	2015/16	%	2016/17	%
Neglect and Acts of Omission	214	41.7%	215	37.9%	187	39.3%
Psychological Abuse	153	29.8%	153	26.9%	104	21.8%
Physical Abuse	174	33.9%	149	26.2%	99	20.8%
Financial or Material Abuse	138	26.9%	117	20.6%	91	19.1%
Self-Neglect *	0	0.0%	49	8.6%	90	18.9%
Organisational Abuse	38	7.4%	43	7.6%	48	10.1%
Domestic Abuse *	0	0.0%	53	9.3%	35	7.4%
Sexual Abuse	29	5.7%	34	6.0%	17	3.6%
Discriminatory Abuse	3	0.6%	5	0.9%	4	0.8%
Sexual Exploitation *	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	0.8%
Modern Slavery *	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%

Figure 3 – Type of Alleged Abuse over past 3 Years since 2014/15



Location of Alleged Abuse

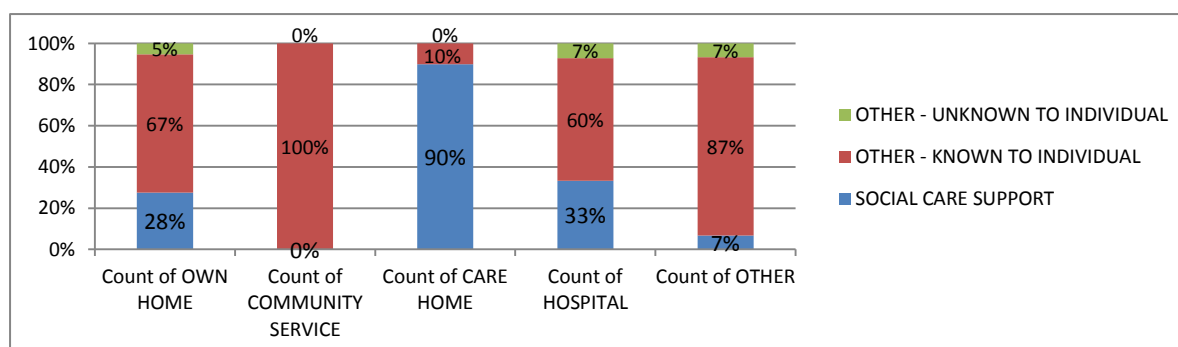
As shown in Table 9; as with previous years, still by far the most common location where the alleged abuse took place for Reading clients has been the individuals own home (67.9% in 2016/17) which has shown a 2.8% rise proportionately as compared to last year. The other locations have either increased or decreased by very small percentages.

Table 9 – Location of Abuse, 2014-17

Location of abuse	2014-15	% of total	2015-16	% of total	2016-17	% of total
Care home	112	21.8%	100	17.6%	88	18.5%
Hospital	51	9.9%	56	9.9%	42	8.8%
Own home	307	59.8%	370	65.1%	323	67.9%
Community service	14	2.7%	7	1.2%	3	0.6%
Other	56	10.9%	60	10.6%	45	9.5%

Figure 4 shows the breakdown of location of alleged abuse by source of risk. Where the alleged abuse took place in the persons ‘Own Home’, for the majority of cases (67%), the source of risk was an individual known to the adult at risk. This group was also the most common for those taking place in a ‘Hospital’ (60%), in ‘Community Services’ (100%) and in ‘Other’ locations (87%). For those taking place in a ‘Care Home’ the biggest source of risk by far was from Social Care Support staff (90%).

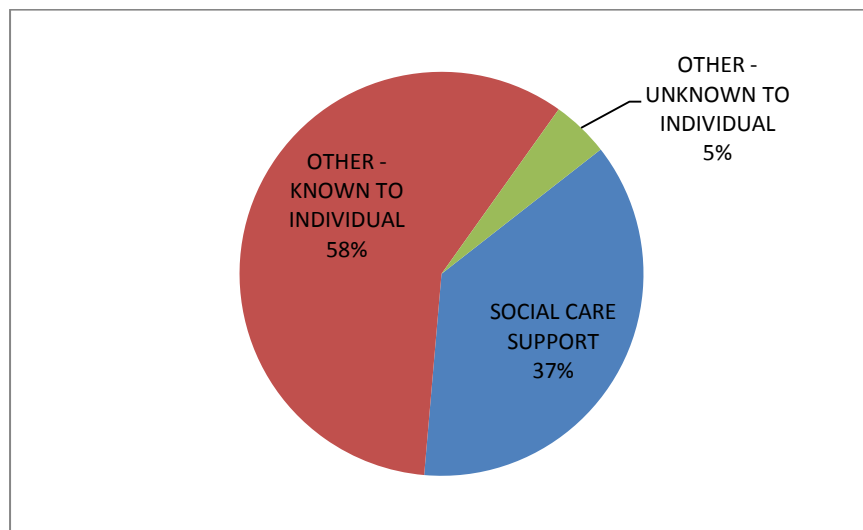
Figure 4 – Concluded Enquiries by Location of Alleged Abuse and Source of Risk for 2016/17



Source of Risk

The majority of concluded enquiries involved a source of risk 'Known to the Individual' (58%) whereas those that were 'Unknown to the Individual' only make up 5% (was 10% in 2015/16). The 'Social Care Support' category refers to any individual or organisation paid, contracted or commissioned to provide social care. This now makes up 37% of the total (up 4% on 2015/16). This is shown below in Figure 5.

Figure 5 – Concluded Enquiries by Source of Risk 2016/17



Action Taken and Result

Table 10 below shows concluded enquiries by action taken and the results for the last three years.

The figures for those cases where the risk was removed or remained saw a slight decrease again this year (down 1% and 3% respectively on 2015/16). Those with a risk reduced have seen a larger than proportionate decrease year on year from 55% in 2014/15 to 38% in 2015/16 and then to 29% in 2016/17. Those with no further action have increased proportionately each year since 2014/15 (from 21% to 42% between 2014/15 and 2015/16 and then up to 56% of the total in 2016/17).

Table 10 – Concluded Enquiries by Action Taken and Result 2014-17

Result	2014-15	% of total	2015-16	% of total	2016-17	% of total
Action Under Safeguarding: Risk Removed	75	15%	54	10%	41	9%
Action Under Safeguarding: Risk Reduced	284	55%	214	38%	139	29%
Action Under Safeguarding: Risk Remains	48	9%	58	10%	31	7%
No Further Action Under Safeguarding	106	21%	242	42%	265	56%
Total Concluded Enquiries	513	100%	568	100%	476	100%

Figure 6 shows concluded enquiries by result for 2016/17. No further action was taken under safeguarding in 56% of cases, while the risk was reduced or removed in 38% of cases.

Figure 6 – Concluded Enquiries by Result, 2016/17

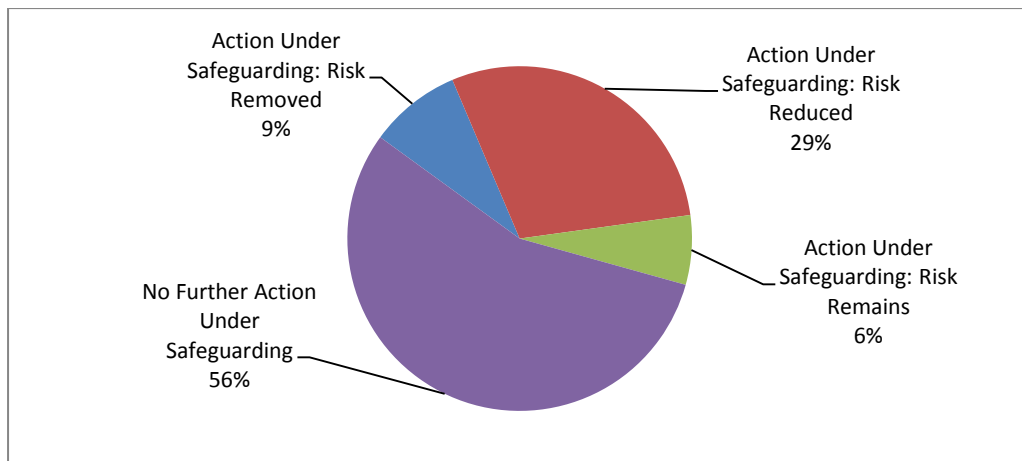
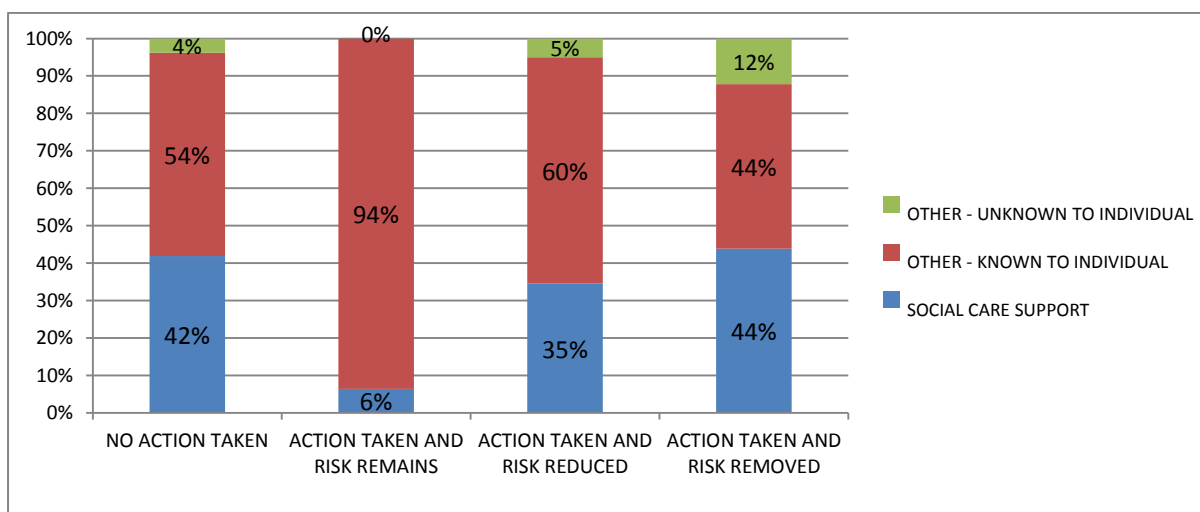


Figure 7 shows a breakdown of the results of action taken for concluded enquiries by source of risk for 2016/17. For the majority of cases where action was taken and the risk was reduced or remained the main source of risk was other individuals known to that individual. This is especially noticeable in cases where the risk remains (94% of alleged perpetrators were known to the individual).

Cases where the risk has been removed show an equal proportion in the Social Care Support and Other individuals known to that individual groups (44% each) which is a shift from 2015/16 when Social Care Support made up 50% of that total.

Where No Action was taken the largest proportion (54%) which is an increase proportionately of 3%, was attributed to people known to the individual so probably relates to family members for example where an enquiry was raised but not substantiated.

Figure 7 – Concluded Enquiries by Result of Action Taken and Source of Risk 2016/17

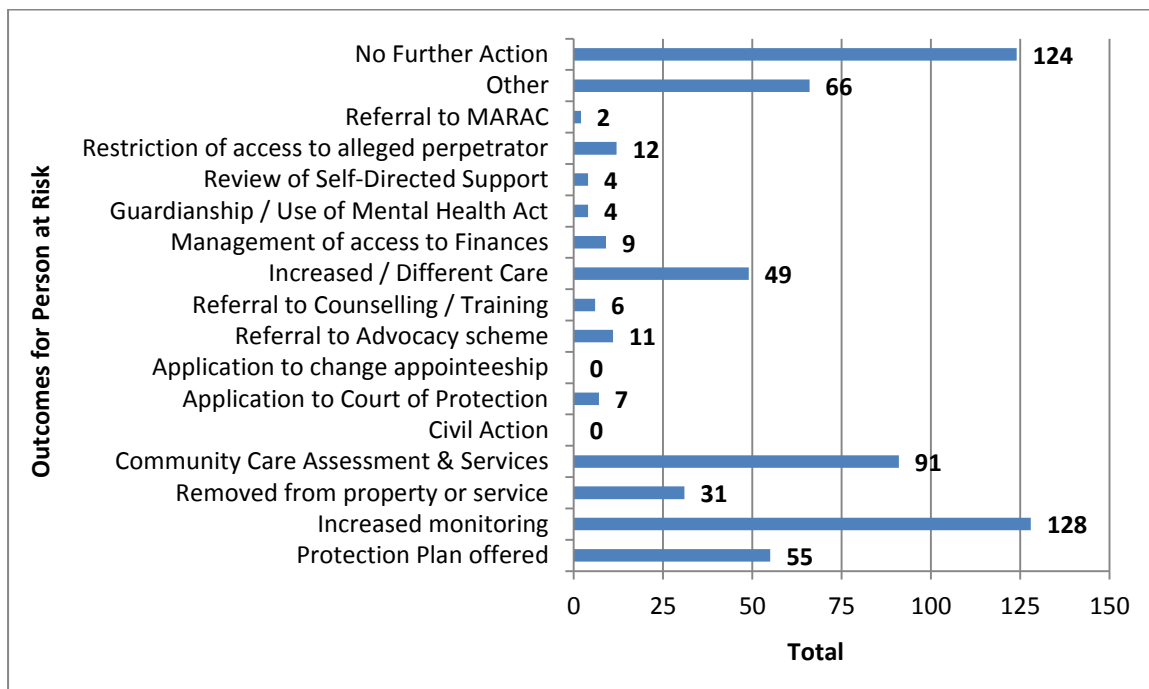


Outcomes for the Person at Risk

Figure 8 shows the Outcomes for the person at risk for concluded enquiries for 2016/17.

The most common outcomes for concluded enquiries by far were ‘Increased monitoring’ (26.9%), ‘No Further Action’ (26.1%) and ‘Community Care Assessment & Services’ (19.1%). As the chart below includes concluded enquiries which were not substantiated or inconclusive, this would explain some of the No Further Action outcomes for the person at risk.

Figure 8 - Outcomes for Person at Risk, 2016/17



Section 5 - Mental Capacity

Figure 9 shows the breakdown of mental capacity for concluded enquiries. In 24% of cases the individual was found to lack capacity which is a 4% rise on 2015/16.

80 of the 114 individuals (70.2%) assessed as lacking capacity were supported by an advocate, family or friend which was an 11% rise on 2015/16.

Figure 9 – Does the Individual Lack Capacity – 2016/17?

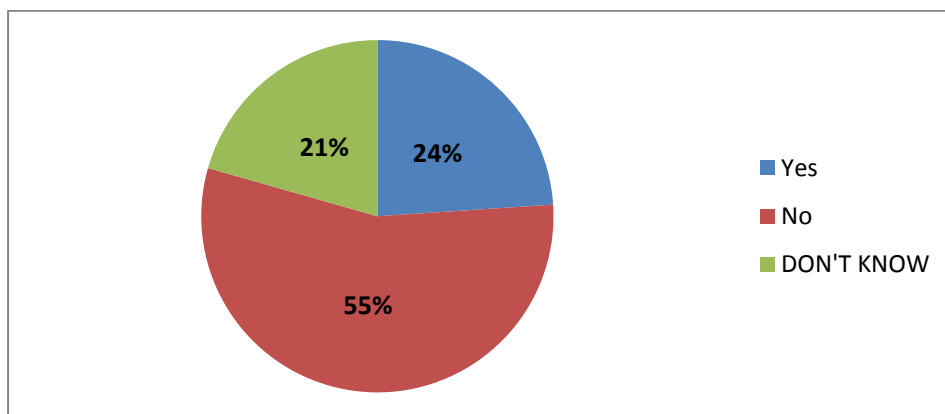
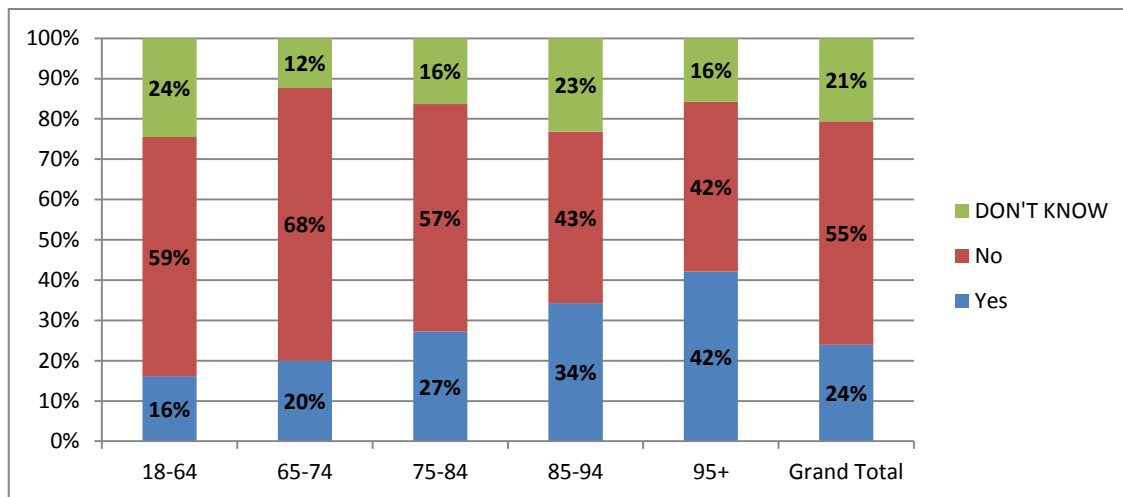


Figure 10 shows a breakdown of individuals lacking mental capacity of the person at risk by age group. The figure shows the likelihood of the person lacking capacity increases significantly at each age group, with people aged 75+ being most likely to lack capacity.

The proportions of people lacking capacity have also increased significantly this year. In 2015/16 the figure lacking capacity in the 65-74 age group was 15% but is now up to 20% and the 75-84 age group has also seen a 2% rise in this area (up from 25%). The biggest rises however have been seen in the 85-94 and 95+ age groups where those lacking capacity have seen rises of 6% and 13% respectively as compared to 2015/16 (had been 28% and 29% proportionately).

Figure 10 – Mental Capacity by Age Group of Person at Risk, 2016/17



Section 6 - Making Safeguarding Personal

Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) was a national led initiative to improve the experiences and outcomes for adults involved in a safeguarding enquiry. This initiative was adopted by the Government and can be found within the Care Act 2014.

As at year end, 86% of all clients for whom there was a concluded case were asked about the outcomes they desired (either directly or through a representative) although 10% of those did not express an opinion on what they wanted their outcome to be (In 2015/16 this figure was 82% of which 7% did not express what they wanted their outcomes to be).

Figure 11 – Concluded Enquiries by Expression of Outcome, 2015/16 to 2016/17

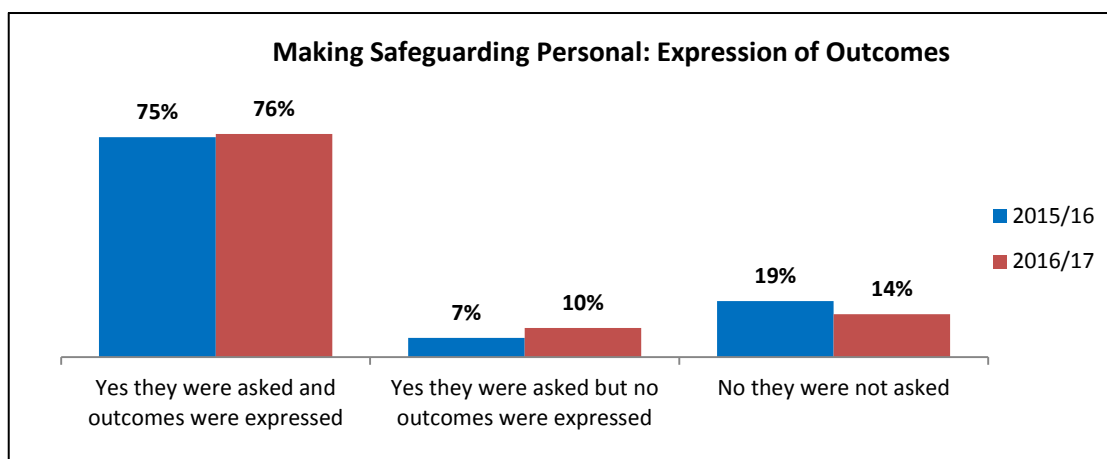
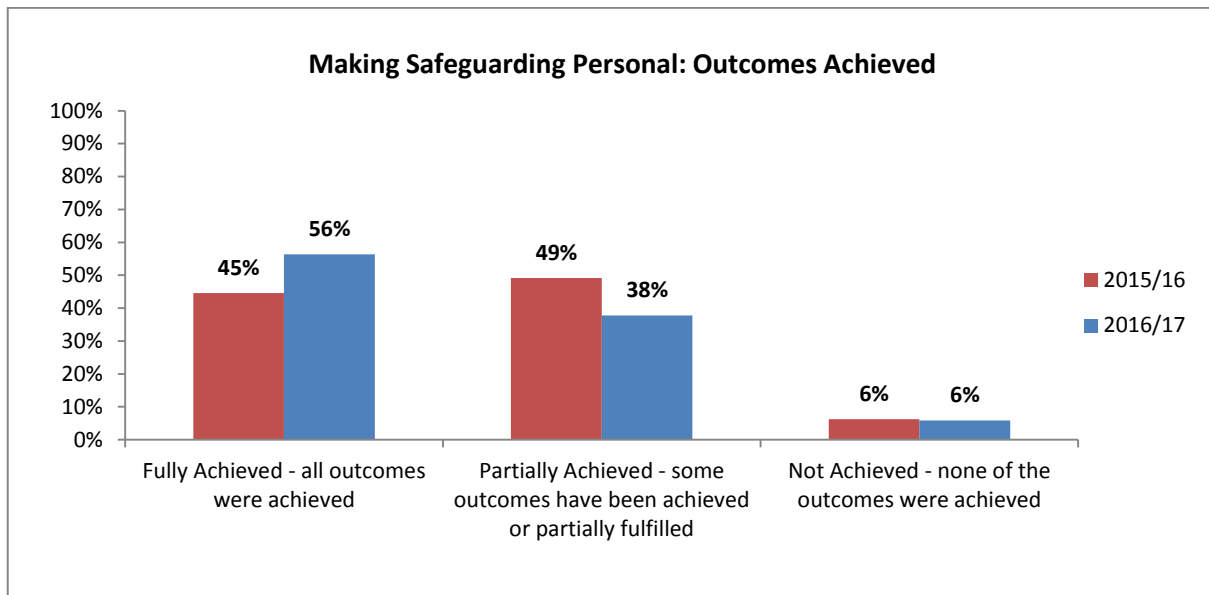


Figure 12 – Concluded Enquiries by Expressed Outcomes Achieved, 2015/16 to 2016/17



Of those who were asked and expressed a desired outcome, there has been a rise of 11% (from 45% in 2015/16 to 56% in 2016/17) for those who were able to achieve those outcomes fully, as a result of intervention by safeguarding workers.

A further 38% in 2016/17 managed to partially achieve their stated outcomes meaning only 6% did not achieve their outcomes during the previous year.