



Safeguarding Adults Annual Report 2018-19

Reading Borough Council



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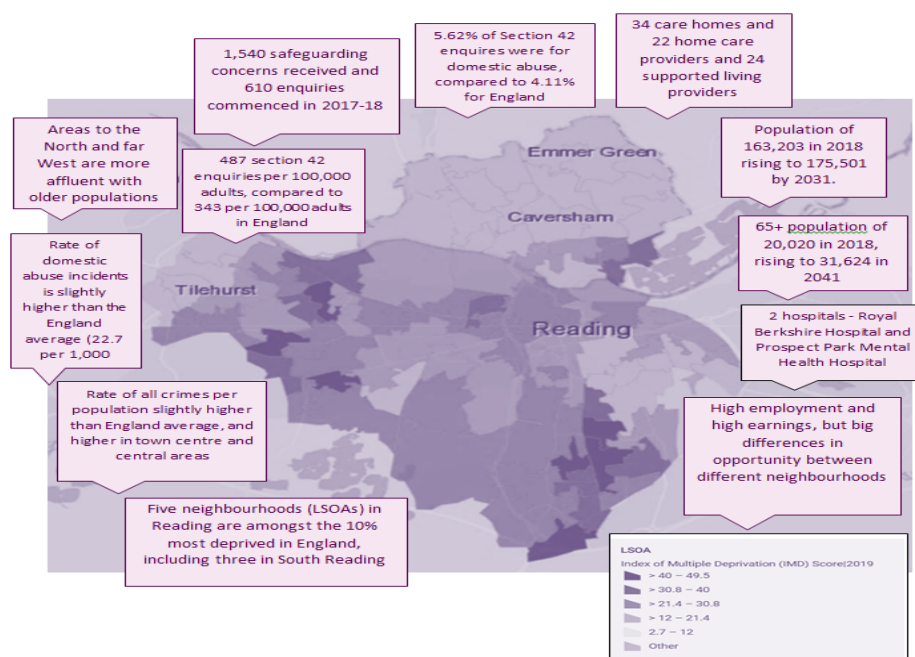
Reading Borough Council
Directorate of Social Care and Health
Annual Safeguarding Report Reading DACHS 2018/19

1.0 Introduction

Safeguarding is the responsibility of all professionals and partners engaged in working with adults who may be in need of care and support. However, the responsibility for coordinating safeguarding enquiries rests with the Local Authority; in the Directorate of Adult Care and Health Services for Reading Borough Council, although all social care teams are involved in safeguarding enquiries. These are led by the Safeguarding Adults Team who receives the majority of incoming concerns and referrals.

The safeguarding adults team receive incoming safeguarding concerns and referrals and are responsible for screening and prioritising these to identify safeguarding concerns and manage many of the concerns for adults not resident in Reading and organisational abuse enquiries. Through focused information gathering and identification of risks the team are able to direct concerns to the appropriate team for action and enquiry, or resolve and manage without the need for further progression.

2.0 How we are Safeguarding Adults in Reading



Key principles of Safeguarding practice include **Prevention** and **Empowerment**, principles that are also central to the strengths based “**Conversation Counts**” strategy for engaging with adults in Reading. The “Conversation Counts” approach that has been implemented and embedded over this year is focused on supporting adults to recognise and develop their own strengths, building resilience in individual’s lives and in communities, and improving communication between organisations, so that early responses and solutions are available to resolve situations before they deteriorate. These reflect the principles of Making Safeguarding Personal which are a cornerstone of good Safeguarding practice.

In this respect the development of the Advice and Wellbeing Hub, who receive referrals for information, advice, support and assessment for adults currently not in receipt of Local Authority services, has been a key activity in safeguarding residents locally in Reading, by preventing the escalation of risk and harm at an early stage, making appropriate advice and guidance accessible and supporting people to connect effectively with their local networks and communities, increasing independence and resilience.

One of our key activities for 2019/20 will be to align our Safeguarding Adults Team as the access point for all safeguarding adults concerns, with the Advice and Wellbeing Hub. This will support us to work more preventatively and more closely with our community and partner organisations to identify risk and prevent harm before it occurs.

The social care teams are supported through training, informal learning lunches and support and guidance from the Safeguarding Adults Team to ensure that practice is consistent, led by the adult and reflects the priorities outlined in the Care Act and further outlined by West Berkshire Safeguarding Adults Board.

3.0 Positive outcomes from Safeguarding

Where we have identified that abuse or harm is occurring to an adult, working with that person to support them to achieve their outcomes and manage the risks they are experiencing involves working in partnership with them, and their support networks, and with others to provide safer and more sustainable support arrangements.

While our safeguarding performance can be in some respects reflected in the collation of numerical data, practice and quality of safeguarding work is best evidenced through examples of the work that is being undertaken in the teams.

Some of the examples below illustrate not only how interventions by social care practitioners supported adults to manage risks and reduce harm, but also improve quality of life and achieve a positive impact in terms of social and emotional wellbeing outcomes. They indicate that even in situations where an adult is facing multiple risks and challenges to their safety and wellbeing, a person centred and partnership approach to working can support them to maintain the aspects of their life that matter to them, whilst reducing harm.

All names and identifiable details have been changed to maintain confidentiality

3.1 Archie: Working in Partnership

Archie is a young man with Learning Disabilities. It became apparent that there was a long history of verbal and psychological abuse from his mother with whom he lived. Archie's mother had advanced dementia and was struggling to continue to care for him but lacked insight into this. He was very unhappy at home and drank heavily, putting himself at risk by walking in the streets at night after arguments with his mother. He was targeted by people in his area and was financially and sexually abused as a consequence. We worked closely with him, his family, voluntary and commissioned providers, to help him address these issues. We helped him to move from his mothers' home to emergency respite, to manage the immediate risks, and from there to supported living, finding a setting that suited him and his needs for longer term support. He is now settled, has stopped drinking, is much healthier and happier and has recently returned from a joint holiday with other residents living in his accommodation. Archie's mother has accepted that she can no longer care for him and he is in regular contact with her – their relationship is much improved and she approves of the placement now.

3.2 Bernard: Protection and Empowerment

Bernard is an older man with a brain injury, memory issues and alcohol dependence. He was physically and financially abused and ended up being evicted from his flat after being cuckooed by drug dealers. He ended up street homeless. Following notification through safeguarding, he was offered a place of safety in a care home as an emergency, and from there was assisted to identify longer term accommodation in supported living. After a difficult transition, he has now settled really well, and is in regular contact with his family who live abroad. He is attending Ridgeway Gardening club twice a week and is going to the local church and library, having built up connections with his local community that support his interests and social needs, much improving his quality of life.

3.3 Chris: Partnership and Proportionality

Chris was referred to the local authority with concerns regarding his health, self-neglect and an unsafe living environment. His health was poor, with ulcers on his legs that were untreated, continence issues and a persistent cough. His home was cluttered, with dirty clothing and food waste, damp with a lack of heating, and a rat infestation was apparent. It was reported that he was low in mood and feeling that life was not worth living. However, Chris' main fear was that someone would take him away from his home, so he had been reluctant to allow any professionals to be involved. Chris was reassured and supported by the social worker to address the issues that concerned him the most. He allowed the worker to introduce him to Environmental Health colleagues, who were able to deal with the rat infestation, and then to clean his home. Chris agreed to visit the GP but had demonstrated capacity with regards to his health and social care needs, so did not accept some interventions despite concerns raised. However, the improvement in his home, and his sense of autonomy regarding the help he had received, enabled him to accept assistance to maintain relationships with involved professionals. He has since received treatment for his ulcers and has additional equipment in his home to support his personal care. Chris is able to access the community and visit his GP when needed.

4.0 Overview of Performance Data

Included in this report is a summary and analysis of the performance data for the period 2018/19, which supports an understanding of an overview of safeguarding activity in Reading, and how this might be more effectively delivered in coming years.

Some of the key themes from this data influence our delivery priorities for 2018/19

Most notable in the data there is the drop in number of concerns recorded, which continues a trajectory from the previous year. It was noted that robust information gathering and engagement prior to identifying a concern impacted positively on reducing concerns, and this practice has continued, supported by the proactive approach of the Conversation Counts model. The fact that the number of enquiries resulting from concerns has not fallen supports the interpretation of the figures as a

positive trend towards more accurate recognition of safeguarding, rather than a lack of identification. As an authority we have continued to undertake a number of enquiries in line with previous performance levels which would indicate that where risks of abuse and neglect is identified safeguarding intervention is taking place.

However, as part of the development of the Safeguarding Adults Team function in 2019/20, the recording of all concerns will be held centrally within the team, to be actioned as Section 42 enquiries when appropriate by the community teams, rather than be passed for screening or information gathering. This will provide greater accountability and transparency in the data and ensure concerns are consistently captured. An audit of referrals coming into the service that are closed prior to enquiry will be conducted throughout the year to ensure quality and consistency, as well as identify any learning or practice needs.

The recording of organisational abuse incidents has been raised as a point of difference in practice across the board, and the variation in incidents highlights a need to ensure that the process for identifying and responding to organisation abuse is transparent, robust and accountable, so that variances in recording are clearly understood in context.

In Reading we have begun the development of an effective partnership with commissioning teams to work proactively and jointly where concerns arise within provider organisations. This has enabled the Safeguarding Team to establish a process to complete and record enquiries effectively, and share information in a timely way with practitioners and commissioners. This ensures that Providers can be supported to improve and maintain their support and delivery of services to vulnerable people.

The outcomes of safeguarding show some decrease in people achieving any of their outcomes, in terms of adults being asked what their preferred outcomes were and whether they were achieved. It is expected that this will be addressed by the implementation of oversight from the Safeguarding team of enquiry closures, which will be transferred to an audit process once those improvements are evidenced and reflected in data.

5.0 Quality and Safeguarding

5.1 Safeguarding Adults Reviews - There have been no Safeguarding Adults Reviews (SAR's) published in 2018/19.

5.2 Other Reports – The Local Government & Social Care Ombudsman investigated a complaint regarding the quality of care provision to a vulnerable woman living in Reading. They found that care workers did not follow the correct emergency procedure to secure medical attention in a timely manner. The ombudsman wished to ensure that as a result of their findings, councils that outsource domiciliary care,

are responsible for the care delivered. Therefore Reading Borough Council were found to be at fault for the actions of the provider.

The Council devised an action plan and met with the family in order ensure that appropriate steps were taking in relation to the finding of fault.

6.0 The Future – Evolving and Improving our delivery of Safeguarding

Through 2020 the aspiration for Reading Borough Council is to streamline access for all Safeguarding activity and work towards a single point of access for all concerns. This will see closer work and integration with the Advice and Wellbeing Hub, the department's 'front door' for all Social Care queries. We believe that this will bring about some considerable customer and practice benefits such as:

- The creation of a single point of contact & improved service for the customer
- Achieving proportionate responses focused on better outcomes and underpinning of Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) principles
- Facilitation of improved partnership working with both professionals and the third sector
- Ensuring greater links with preventative approaches

In addition to the commitments already outlined in this report and in order to deliver a consistent, person centred and enabling safeguarding experience to support adults and partners in Reading, a series of practice forums for Managers and Practitioners are being established which will assist with improvement in the following areas:

- Communication with partner, statutory and voluntary organisations with regards to safeguarding referrals and joint working partnerships
- Enablement and Management of Risk, particularly where the capacity of the adult to understand the risks to them is unclear or not present.
- Recording of enquiries and outcomes to ensure our work is reflected in the records and data that we hold.
- Learning and development needs are identified and responded to at the earliest opportunity

These forums allow practitioners to explore themes around Safeguarding, ask questions and assess case studies. This can only lead to greater awareness of the wide range of Safeguarding issues and also lead to more effective practice.

In November 2018 for National Safeguarding Adults Week there were a series of talks, events and learning opportunities across key areas of Safeguarding practice. These reflected the priorities of the West Berkshire Safeguarding Adults Board and

supported our practitioners and partners to ensure a comprehensive and joined up response to safeguarding across the Borough. The intention is to continue to grow and expand 'Safeguarding Week', showcase the work that we do in Safeguarding adults and bring this to a wider audience both internally and outside of the Council.

7.0 Reading Annual Performance Report 2018/19

The 2018-19 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) has been collected since 2015/16 and is an updated version of the Safeguarding Adults Return (SAR) which collected safeguarding data for the 2013/14 and 2014/15 reporting periods.

Section 1 - Safeguarding Activity

Concerns and Enquiries

As a result of the Care Act 2014, changes over recent years the terminology of some of the key data recorded in the Safeguarding Return in its various formats has changed. The data relating to 2016-17 onwards contained within this report therefore relates specifically to Concerns and s42 Enquiries.

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

There were 1109 safeguarding concerns received in 2018/19. The number of Concerns has decreased considerably over the past 2 years with a decrease of 433 over the previous year (from 1542 in 2017-18).

549 s42 Enquiries were opened during 2018/19, with a conversion rate from Concern to s42 Enquiry of 50% which is higher than the national average was for 2017/18 which had been around 38%. This also continues the upward trajectory of this indicator for Reading as compared to previous years although it does bring us more into line with other West Berkshire authorities.

There were 458 individuals who had an s42 Enquiry opened during 2018/19 which is only an increase of 1 over the year and shows that whilst Concerns received was falling the number of s42 Enquiries has remained quite stable over the previous year.

Table 1 – Safeguarding Activity for the past 3 Years since 2016/17

Year	Safeguarding Concerns received	Safeguarding s42 Enquiries Started	Individuals who had Safeguarding s42 Enquiry Started	Conversion rate of Concern to s42 Enquiry
2016/17	2049	481	416	23%
2017/18	1542	542	457	35%
2018/19	1109	549	458	50%

Section 2 - Source of Safeguarding Enquiries

As Figure 1 shows the largest percentage of safeguarding enquiries for 2018/19 were referred from both Social Care staff (32.8%) and also by Health staff (32.1%) with Family members also providing a larger than average proportion (12.8%). The Police have also been responsible for referring 7.3% 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 - 2018/19

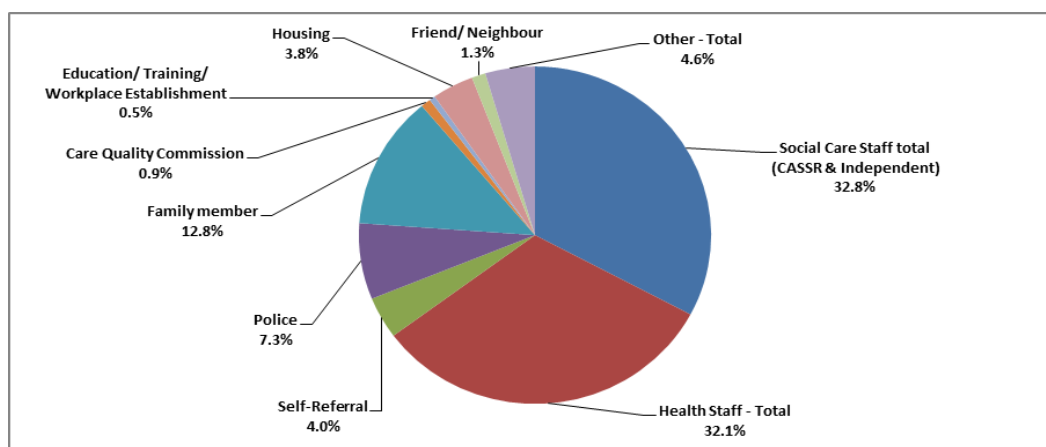


Table 2 shows the breakdown of the number of safeguarding enquiries by Referral Source over the past 3 years since 2016/17. It breaks the overarching categories of Social Care and Health staff down especially into more detailed groups where

available, so a clearer picture can be provided of the numbers coming in from various areas.

For Social Care actual numbers coming in have decreased over the year by 34 which proportionately makes this group 32.8% of the total (down from 39.5% in 2017/18). The biggest decrease in numbers can be found for both Domiciliary and Residential / Nursing staff which have seen a 33% and 43% decrease in numbers over the year respectively. Referrals coming in from Day Care Staff are the only group in this area where referrals have increased (up from 6 to 15 referrals).

The numbers of referrals coming in from Health Staff have increased from 137 to 176 since 2017/18. Proportionately it now makes up 32.1% of the total (up from 25.3% in 2017/18). This is mainly due to a 62.1% increase in numbers coming from Secondary Health staff (up 41 referrals over the year) and a 77.8% increase in those coming from Mental Health staff (up 14 referrals over the year). Primary / Community Health referrals however have fallen over the year (down 16 referrals over the year).

Other Sources of Referral over the year have remained fairly stable in terms of numbers and make up 35.1% of the total. There has been an increase in those coming in from the Police (up 2.1%) and for Self-Referrals (up 0.9%). We have also seen a slight decrease for those coming via Family (down 1.6%), Friends (down 0.9%) and Housing (down 1.4%).

Table 2 - Safeguarding s42 Enquiries by Referral Source over past 3 Years since 2016/17

	Referrals	2016/17 (s42 only)	2017/18 (s42 only)	2018/19 (s42 only)
Social Care Staff	Social Care Staff total (CASSR & Independent)	147	214	180
	Domiciliary Staff	36	60	40
	Residential/ Nursing Care Staff	31	51	29
	Day Care Staff	3	6	15
	Social Worker/ Care Manager	44	60	52
	Self-Directed Care Staff	3	7	5
	Other	30	30	39
Health Staff	Health Staff - Total	123	137	176
	Primary/ Community Health Staff	59	53	37
	Secondary Health Staff	43	66	107
	Mental Health Staff	21	18	32
Other sources of	Other Sources of Referral - Total	211	191	193

referral	Self-Referral	22	17	22
	Family member	83	78	70
	Friend/ Neighbour	8	12	7
	Other service user	0	3	0
	Care Quality Commission	4	1	5
	Housing	13	28	21
	Education/ Training/ Workplace Establishment	4	1	3
	Police	46	28	40
	Other	31	23	25
	Total	481	542	549

Section 3 - Individuals with Safeguarding Enquiries

Age Group and Gender

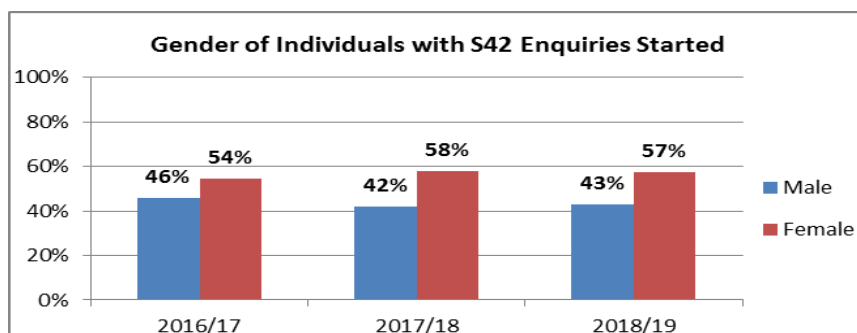
Table 3 displays the breakdown by age group for individuals who had a safeguarding enquiry started in the last 3 years. The majority of enquiries continue to relate to the 65 and over age group which accounted for 58% of enquiries in 2017/18 which is exactly the same as last year. Between the ages of 65 and 84 the older the individual becomes the more enquiries are raised. Overall most age groups have stayed fairly consistent over the past year.

Table 3 – Age Group of Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiries over past 3 Years since 2016/17

Age band	2016-17	% of total	2017-18	% of total	2018-19	% of total
18-64	160	38%	192	42%	191	42%
65-74	60	14%	65	14%	66	14%
75-84	83	20%	95	21%	91	20%
85-94	96	23%	90	20%	93	20%
95+	17	4%	15	3%	17	4%
Age unknown	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Grand total	416		457		458	

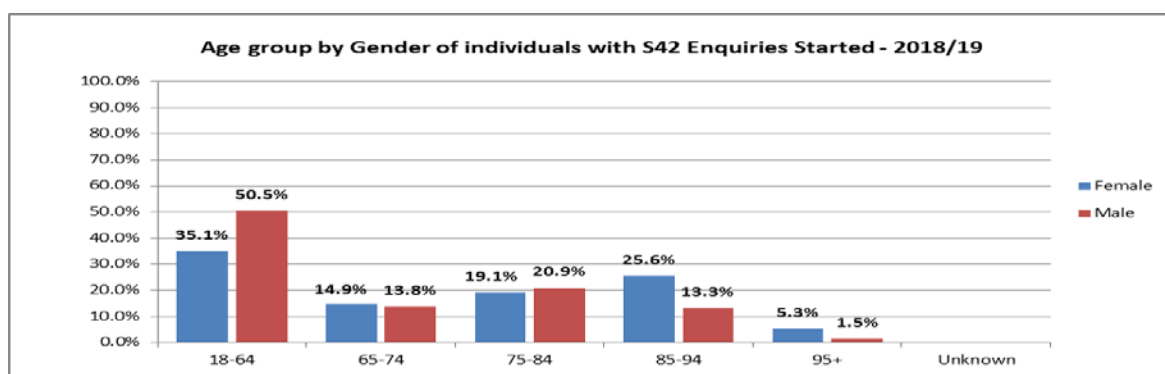
In terms of the gender breakdown there are still more Females with enquiries than Males (57% compared to 43% for 2018/19). The gap however between the two has stayed fairly stable over the past 2 years having doubled initially between 2016/17 and 2017/18. This is shown in Figure 2 below (*See Table A in Appendix A for actual data*).

Figure 2 – Gender of Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiries over past 3 Years since 2016/17



When looking at Age and Gender together for 2018/19 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 – 25.6% and Males – 13.3%) and the 95+ age groups (Females – 5.3% and Males – 1.5%). For Males there is a larger proportion in the 18-64 group which makes up 50.5% of that total whereas the proportion is only 35.1% for the Females in that group. This is shown below in Figure 3 (See Table B in Appendix A for actual data).

Figure 3 – Age Group and Gender of Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiries – 2018/19



Ethnicity

82.7% of individuals involved in s42 enquiries for 2018/19 were of a White ethnicity with the next biggest groups being Black or Black British (6.8%) and Asian or Asian British (6.8%). The White Group has fallen this year by 4.4% (87.1% in 2017/18) whereas the Mixed / Multiple and Asian or Asian British Groups have risen by 2% and 1.7% respectively. The Black British and Other Ethnic Groups have remained at a similar proportion over the past year. This is shown in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4 – Ethnicity of Individuals involved in Started Safeguarding s42 Enquiries - 2018/19

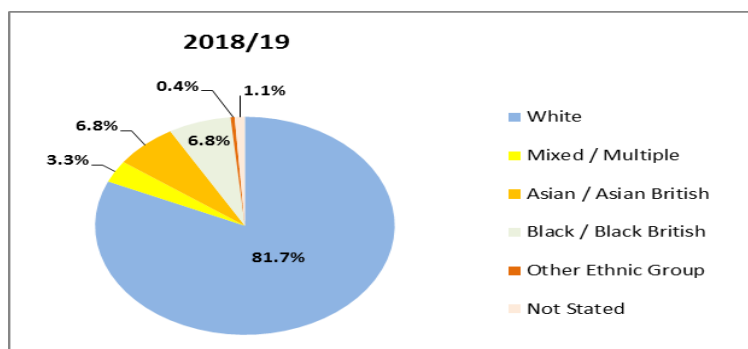


Table 4 shows the ethnicity split for the whole population of Reading compared to England based on the ONS Census 2011 data along with the % of s42 Enquiries for 2018/19 compared to 2017/18. Any Enquiries where the ethnicity was not stated have been excluded from this data in order to be able to compare all the breakdowns accurately.

Table 4 – Ethnicity of Reading Population / Safeguarding s42 Enquiries over 2 Years since 2017/18

Ethnic group	% of whole Reading population (ONS Census 2011 data)	% of whole England population (ONS Census 2011 data)	% of Safeguarding s42 Enquiries 2017/18	% of Safeguarding s42 Enquiries 2018/19
White	74.5%	85.6%	87.1%	82.7%
Mixed	3.7%	2.3%	1.3%	3.3%
Asian or Asian	12.6%	7.7%	5.1%	6.8%
Black or Black	7.3%	3.4%	6.3%	6.8%
Other Ethnic group	1.9%	1.0%	0.2%	0.4%

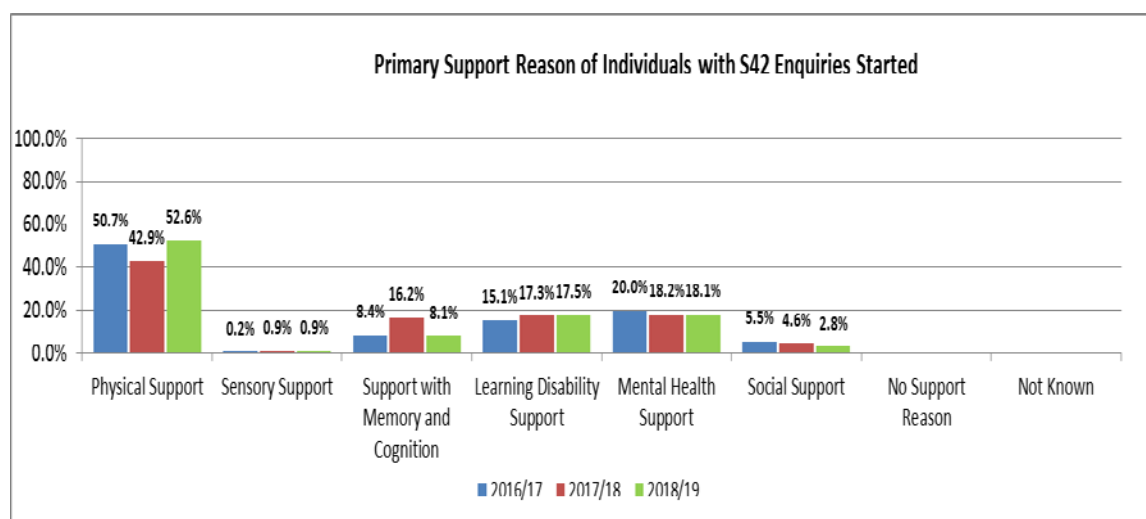
The numbers above suggest individuals with a White ethnicity are more likely to be referred to safeguarding. Their proportions are much higher than for the whole Reading population although are now slightly lower in comparison to the England Population from the 2011 Census data.

It also especially shows that those individuals of an Asian or Asian British ethnicity are less likely to be engaged in the process especially at a local level although this has improved over the past year (12.6% in whole Reading population whereas those involved in a safeguarding enquiry is still only 6.8%). Once again the Black or Black British Ethnic Group is more comparable to the local picture but is higher than that at a national level.

Primary Support Reason

Figure 5 shows the breakdown of individuals who had a safeguarding enquiry started by Primary Support Reason (PSR). The largest number of individuals in 2018/19 had a PSR of Physical Support (52.6%) which has seen a big increase in its proportion of 9.7% over the year. Most Primary Support Reasons have seen a small proportionate drop or increase of approximately 1-2% over the last year, whereas the Support with Memory and Cognition one has halved this year (from 16.2% in 2017/18 to 8.1% in 2018/19) which brings it more in line with the 2016/17 proportions. (See Table C in Appendix A for actual data).

Figure 5 – Primary Support Reason for Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiry over past 3 years



Section 4 – Case details for Concluded s42 Enquiries

Type of Alleged Abuse

Table 5 and Figure 6 show 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.

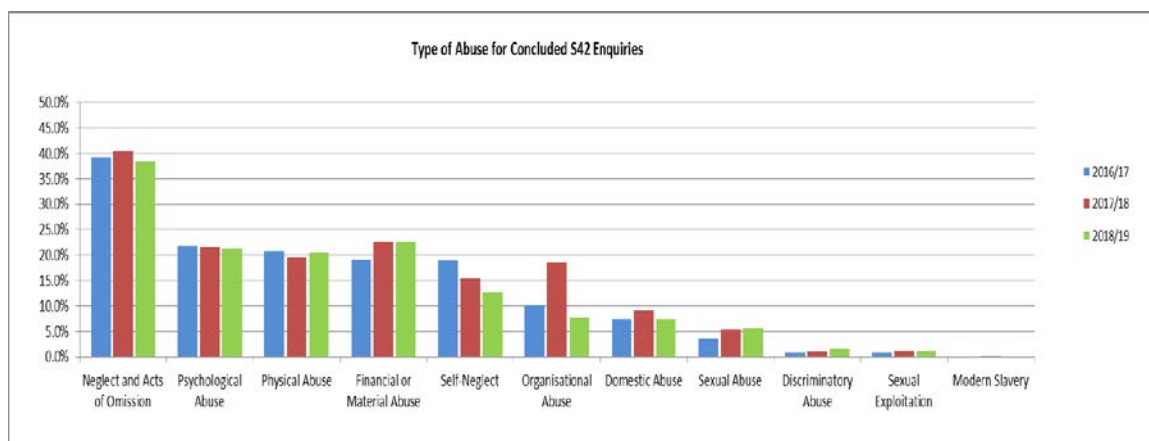
The most common types of abuse for 2018/19 were still for Neglect and Acts of Omission (38.3%), Financial or Material Abuse (22.6%) and Psychological Abuse (21.3%) with the former decreasing since last year by 2.2%.

The main type of abuse that saw a decrease since last year is for Organisational Abuse (down 10.8%). Self-Neglect was one of the newer abuse types added in 2015/16 and has seen a proportionate decrease for the second year running (down 2.8% to 12.7% of all concluded enquiries).

Table 5 – Concluded Safeguarding s42 Enquiries by Type of Abuse over past 3 Years since 2016/17

Concluded enquiries	2016/17	%	2017/18	%	2018/19	%
Neglect and Acts of Omission	187	39.3%	233	40.5%	236	38.3%
Psychological Abuse	104	21.8%	125	21.7%	131	21.3%
Physical Abuse	99	20.8%	113	19.6%	126	20.5%
Financial or Material Abuse	91	19.1%	130	22.6%	139	22.6%
Self-Neglect *	90	18.9%	89	15.5%	78	12.7%
Organisational Abuse	48	10.1%	107	18.6%	48	7.8%
Domestic Abuse *	35	7.4%	52	9.0%	46	7.5%
Sexual Abuse	17	3.6%	31	5.4%	34	5.5%
Discriminatory Abuse	4	0.8%	6	1.0%	9	1.5%
Sexual Exploitation *	4	0.8%	7	1.2%	7	1.1%
Modern Slavery *	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	0	0%

Figure 6 – Type of Alleged Abuse over past 3 Years since 2016/17



Location of Alleged Abuse

Table 6 shows concluded enquiries by location of alleged abuse over the last two years only.

As shown below; 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 (64.9% in 2018/19) although this has seen a 1.1% decrease proportionately as

compared to last year. The only other abuse locations which have seen larger proportionate changes are for Mental Health Hospitals and Residential Care Homes which have both decreased proportionately (1.7% and 2.5% respectively).

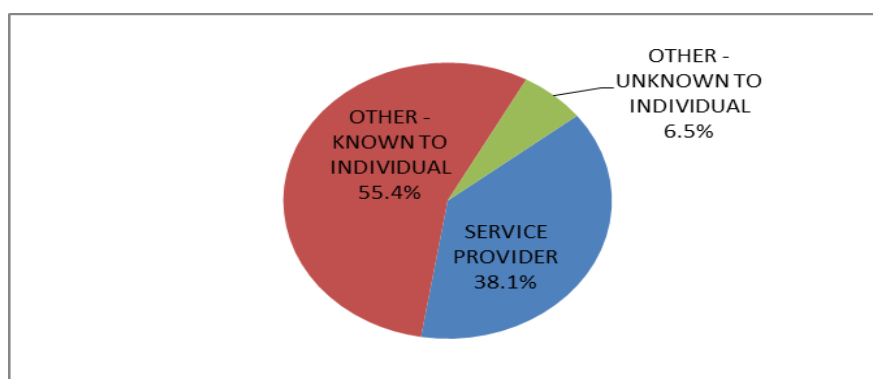
Table 6 – Concluded S42 Enquiries by Abuse Location Type over past 2 Years since 2017/18

Location of abuse	2017-18	% of total	2018-19	% of total
Care Home - Nursing	42	7.3%	42	6.8%
Care Home - Residential	63	10.9%	52	8.4%
Own Home	380	66.0%	400	64.9%
Hospital - Acute	31	5.4%	36	5.8%
Hospital – Mental Health	25	4.3%	16	2.6%
Hospital - Community	3	0.5%	4	0.6%
In a Community Service	5	0.9%	4	0.6%
In Community (exc Comm Svs)	40	6.9%	43	7.0%
Other	21	3.6%	19	3.1%

Source of Risk

The majority of concluded enquiries involved a source of risk ‘Known to the Individual’ which is 2.4% up on last year (currently 55.4%) whereas those that were ‘Unknown to the Individual’ only make up 6.5% (was 4% in 2017/18). The ‘Service Provider’ category which was formerly known as ‘Social Care Support’ refers to any individual or organisation paid, contracted or commissioned to provide social care. This makes up 38.1% of the total (down 4.9% on 2017/18). This is shown below in Figure 7.

Figure 7 – Concluded Enquiries by Source of Risk 2018/19



Action Taken and Result

Table 7 below shows concluded enquiries by action taken and the results for the last three years whereas Figure 8 compares the last 2 years directly in terms of the concluded enquiry outcomes.

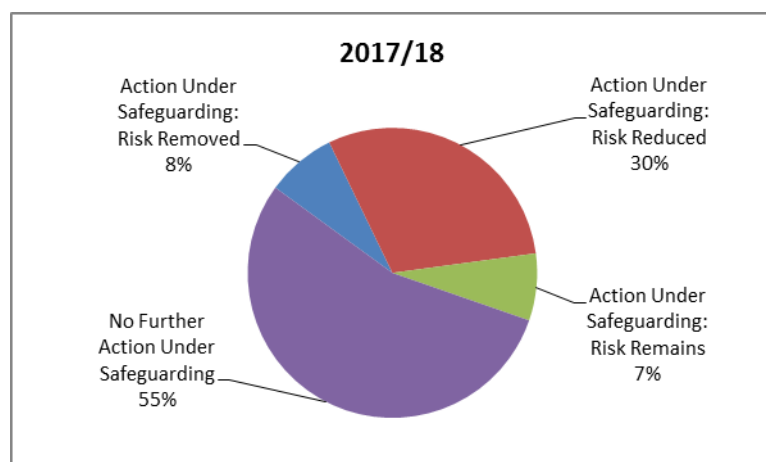
As predicted in 2017/18 the data has changed significantly due to the outcomes of concluded enquiries being looked at closely for the current year. As a result those with 'No Further Action' have reduced considerably to 20% of all concluded enquiries as compared to being 55% of the total in 2017/18.

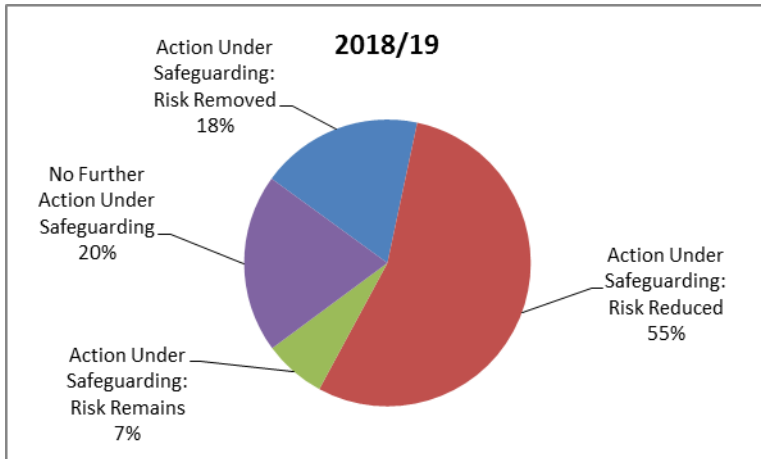
The risk was only reduced or removed in 38% of concluded enquiries in 2017/18 whereas this has increased to 73% of the total in 2018/19.

Table 7 – Concluded Enquiries by Action Taken and Result over past 3 Years since 2016/17

Result	2016-17	% of total	2017-18	% of total	2018-19	% of total
Action Under Safeguarding: Risk Removed	41	9%	45	8%	113	18%
Action Under Safeguarding: Risk Reduced	139	29%	173	30%	336	55%
Action Under Safeguarding: Risk Remains	31	7%	43	7%	43	7%
No Further Action Under Safeguarding	265	56%	315	55%	124	20%
Total Concluded Enquiries	476	100%	576	100%	616	100%

Figure 8 – Concluded Enquiries by Result, 2017/18 and 2018/19





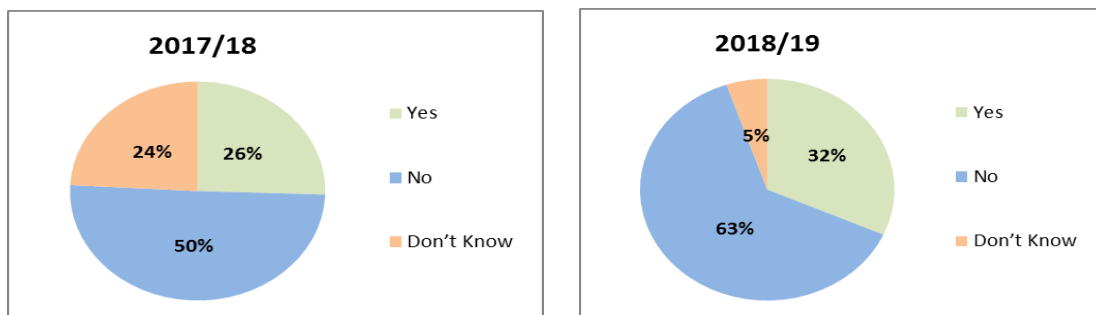
Section 5 - Mental Capacity

Figure 9 shows the breakdown of mental capacity for concluded enquiries over the past 2 years since 2017/18 and shows if they lacked capacity at the time of the enquiry.

The data shows that over time those that lacked capacity has increased slowly year on year with a 6% increase since 2017/18. Those who do not lack capacity however have also increased but at a higher rate. For 2018/19 only 63% now did not lack capacity whereas in 2017/18 it was at 50%.

These figures are in some part due to the large reduction in those concluded enquiries where the Mental Capacity was still not fully identified. In 2017/18 approximately 24% of cases still had an unknown level of Mental Capacity whereas by 2018/19 this figure had reduced to 5% of the total.

Figure 9 – Concluded S42 Enquiries by Mental Capacity over past 2 Years since 2017/18

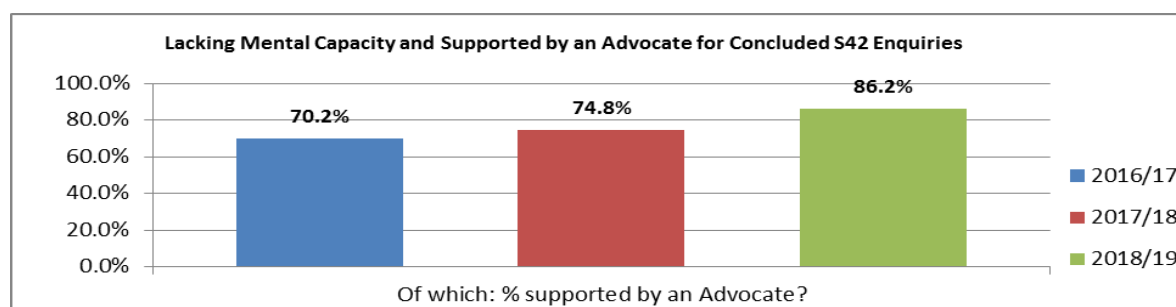


Of those 195 concluded enquiries where the person involved was identified as lacking capacity during 2018/19 a larger proportion (86.2%) are being supported by an advocate, family or friend than in the previous years (up 11.4% for the current year and up 16% in total since 2016/17). Table 8 and Figure 10 show how the numbers and proportion have continued to rise over the previous 3 years due to a focus on this area locally.

Table 8 – Concluded S42 Enquiries by Mental Capacity over past 3 Years since 2016/17

Lacking Capacity to make Decisions?	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Yes	114	147	195
<i>Of which: how many supported by an Advocate?</i>	80	110	168
<i>Of which: % supported by an Advocate?</i>	70.2%	74.8%	86.2%

Figure 10 – Concluded S42 Enquiries by Mental Capacity over past 3 Years since 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, 84% of all clients for whom there was a concluded case were asked about the outcomes they desired (either directly or through a representative) although 9% of those did not express an opinion on what they wanted their outcome to be (in 2017/18 this figure was 79% of which 10% did not express what they wanted their outcomes to be). This is shown below in Figure 11.

Figure 11 – Concluded Enquiries by Expression of Outcome over past 3 Years since 2016/17

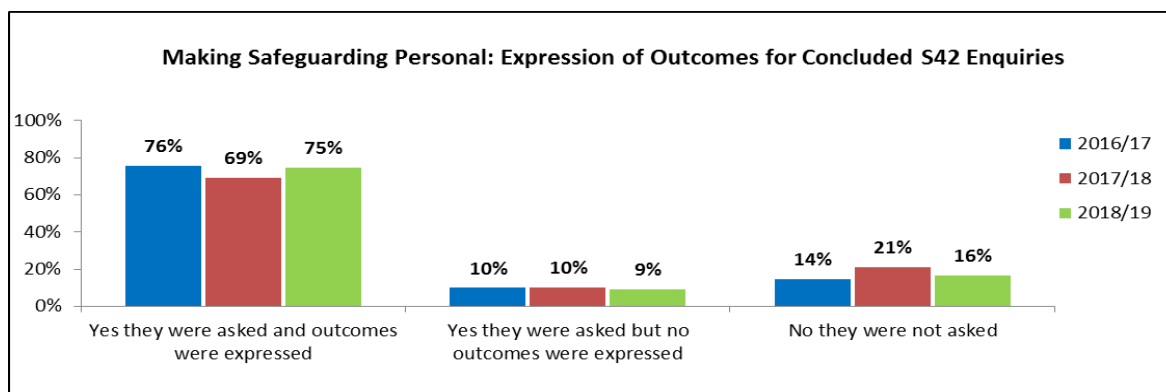
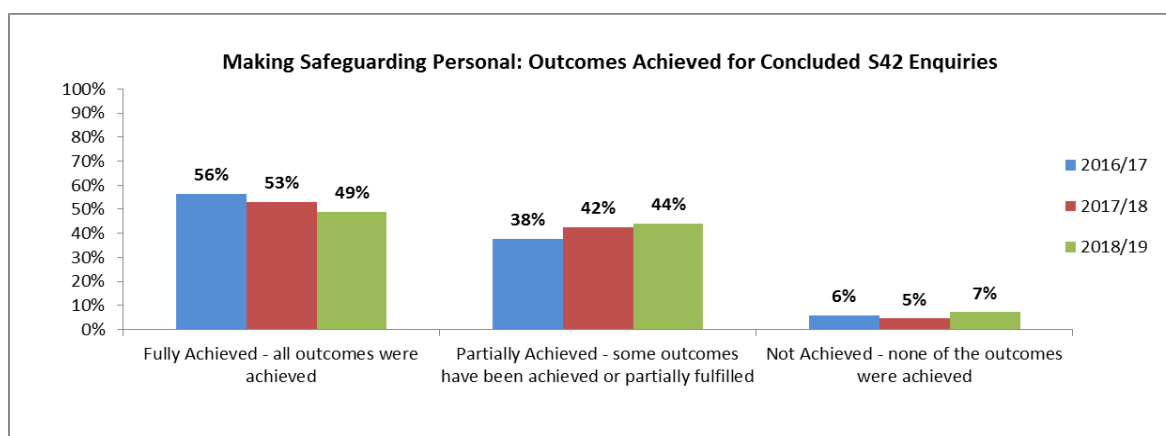


Figure 12 – Concluded Enquiries by Expressed Outcomes Achieved over past 3 Years since 2016/17



Of those who were asked and expressed a desired outcome, there has been a drop of 4% (from 53% in 2017/18 to 49% in 2018/19) for those who were able to achieve those outcomes fully, as a result of intervention by safeguarding workers.

However a further 44% in 2018/19 (up 2% since 2017/18) managed to partially achieve their stated outcomes meaning 7% did not achieve their outcomes during the previous year which is a 2% increase. This is shown above in Figure 12.

Appendix A

Table A – Gender of Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiries over past 3 Years since 2016/17

Gender	2016-17	% of total	2017-18	% of total	2018-19	% of total
Male	190	46%	192	42%	196	43%
Female	226	54%	265	58%	262	57%
Total	416	100%	457	100%	458	100%

Table B – Age Group and Gender of Individuals with Safeguarding s42 Enquiries - 2018/19

Age group	Female	Female %	Male	Male %
18-64	92	35.1%	99	50.5%
65-74	39	14.9%	27	13.8%
75-84	50	19.1%	41	20.9%
85-94	67	25.6%	26	13.3%
95+	14	5.3%	3	1.5%
Unknown	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	262	100.0%	196	100.0%
	57%		43%	

Table C – Primary Support Reason for Individuals with a Safeguarding s42 Enquiry over past 3 years

Primary support reason	2016/17	% of total	2017/18	% of total	2018/19	% of total
Physical Support	211	50.7%	196	42.9%	241	52.6%
Sensory Support	1	0.2%	4	0.9%	4	0.9%
Support with Memory and Cognition	35	8.4%	74	16.2%	37	8.1%
Learning Disability Support	63	15.1%	79	17.3%	80	17.5%
Mental Health Support	83	20.0%	83	18.2%	83	18.1%
Social Support	23	5.5%	21	4.6%	13	2.8%
Total	416	100%	457	100%	458	100%