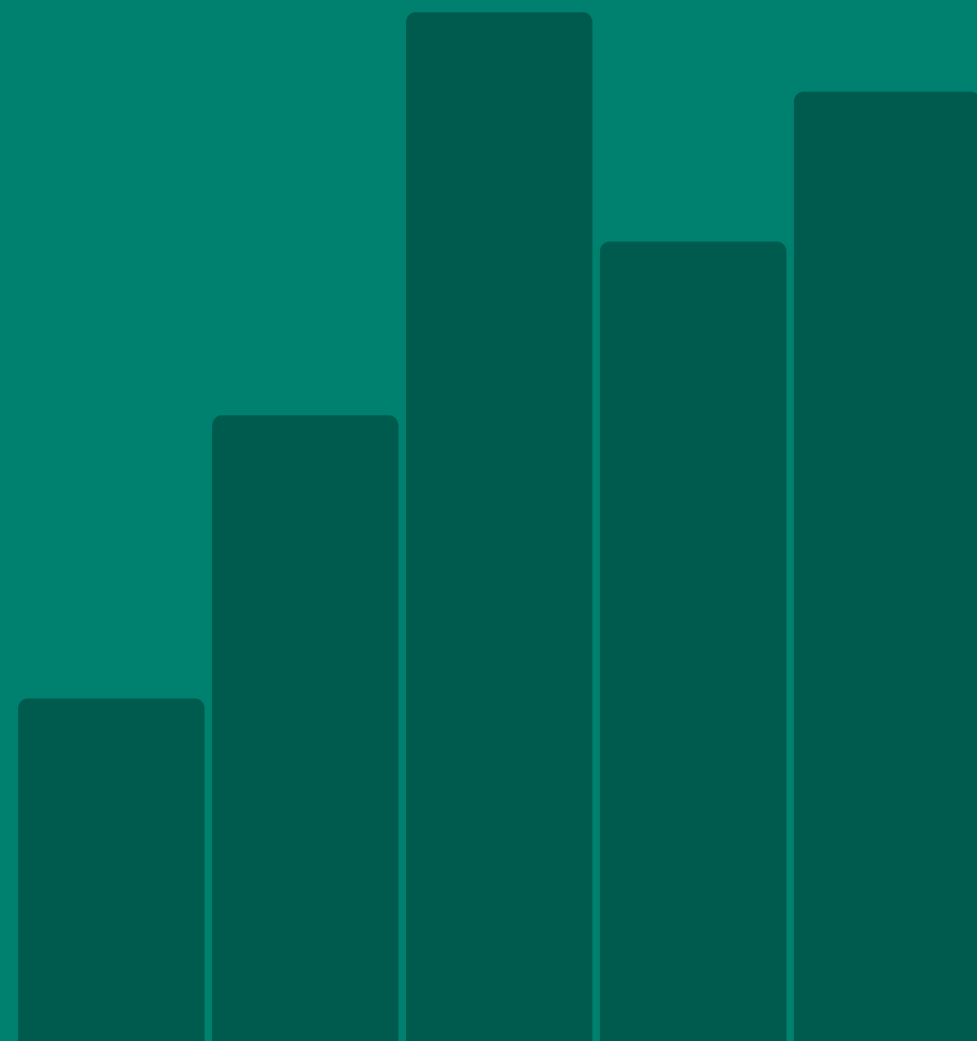


H&F SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD ANNUAL REPORT 2018/19

THE NUMBERS

Statistics showing the numbers and types of people living in the borough, safeguarding enquiries, the person-centred approach in action, and use of the Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS)



Data provided by NHS England using Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC) and local Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS) statistics



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About our residents

Population

Hammersmith & Fulham (H&F) is the third smallest London borough with 185,426 residents living in 1,640 hectares (113 people per hectare) – the London average is 57.



About our residents

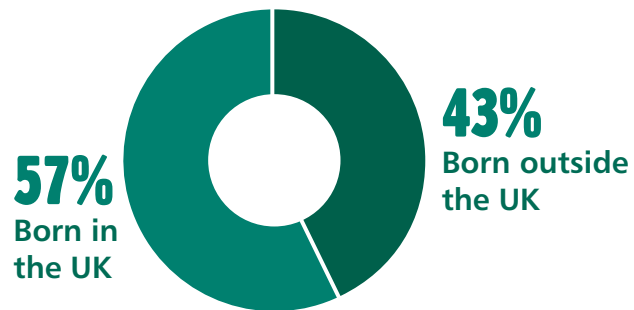
Diversity

- 59 per cent of residents are from a minority ethnic background
- 43 per cent were born outside the UK

Ethnic background

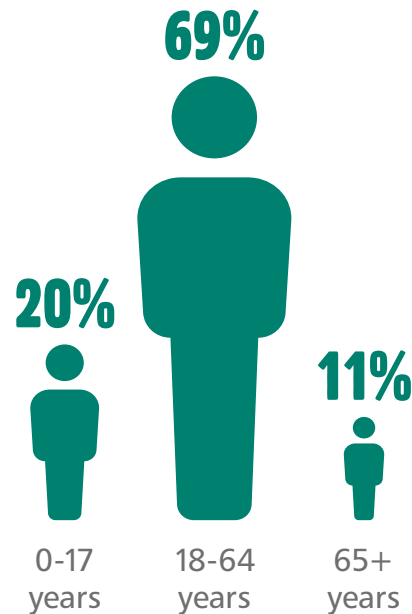


Place of birth



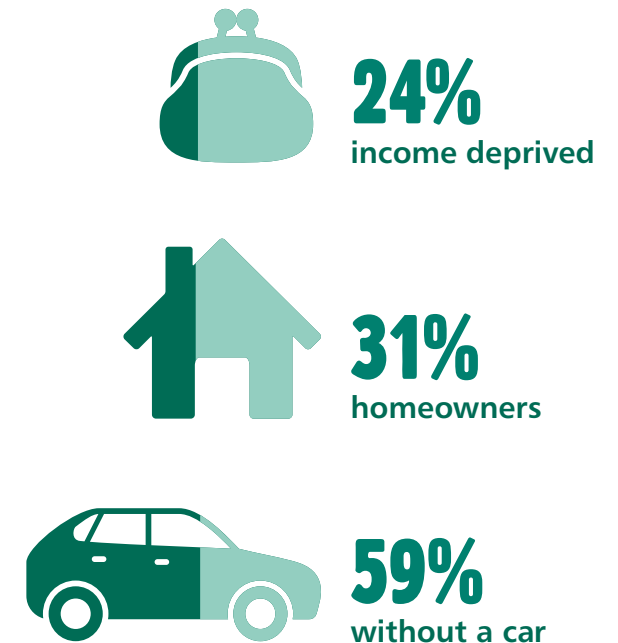
Age profile

- 20 per cent are under 17 (36,898 people)
- 69 per cent are 18 to 64 (128,675 people)
- 11 per cent are over 65 (19,853 people)



Poverty

- 24 per cent of residents are income deprived
- 31 per cent are home owners
- 59 per cent are without a car



About our residents

Population growth

- There is a projected increase of 9 per cent by 2031, to 202,000 residents
- The largest rise is projected to be in adults aged over 75 (40 per cent), followed by 65 to 74 year olds (24 per cent) and 55 to 64 year olds (17 per cent)

Population today: 185,426



Projected increase by 2031: 202,000



Largest rising age groups by 2031

**40%
MORE**

75+
year olds

**24%
MORE**

65-74
year olds

**17%
MORE**

55-64
year olds

Life expectancy

The life expectancy for male and female residents in H&F is 80 and 85 years respectively.

This compares with London: 81 years for males and 85 for females, and England: 80 years for males and 83 for females.

Life expectancy in H&F compared with London and England (by age)



Dementia

In December 2018:

- 868 people were recorded as having dementia
- Dementia prevalence in older people was 4.09 per cent compared with the London average of 4.5 per cent



868
people had
dementia

4.09%
of older people
in H&F had
dementia

4.5%
of older people
in London had
dementia

Protecting adults with care and support needs from abuse and neglect – section 42 enquiries

About section 42 (s42)

A local authority is required to make enquiries or cause others to do so, if it believes that an adult with care or support needs is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse or neglect, and if so, by whom (section 42, the Care Act, 2014). The findings are used to decide if the abuse has happened and the adult needs a protection plan to keep them safe.

Some comparative data is shown in the following infographics.

How many calls led to s42 enquiries

The council received 440 calls expressing concerns about an adult believed to be at risk. After further consideration, 150 of these concerns led to section 42 enquiries to ascertain if abuse or neglect occurred (34 per cent).

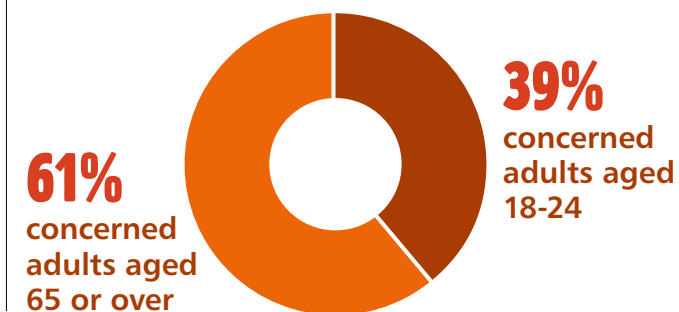
Calls that led to s42 enquiries



The age of the adult concerned

39 per cent of section 42 enquiries concerned adults aged 18 to 64, while 61 per cent concerned those aged 65 and over.

s42 enquiries by the age of the adult

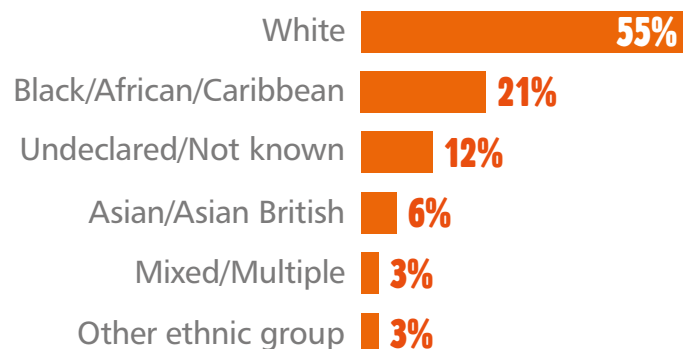


Protecting adults with care and support needs from abuse and neglect – section 42 enquiries

The ethnicity of the adult

Over half of section 42 enquiries concerned White adults (55 per cent), followed by 21 per cent Black/African/Caribbean. Only 3 per cent were of mixed/multiple ethnicity and 3 per cent identified as 'other ethnic group'. The ethnicity of 12 per cent of adults was undeclared or not known.

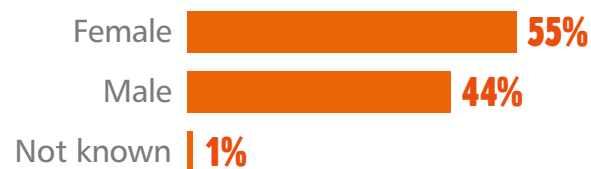
s42 enquiries by ethnicity of the adult



The gender of the adult

There were more section 42 enquiries concerning female adults than male adults (55 per cent compared to 44 per cent). In the remaining 1 per cent of enquiries the gender was not known.

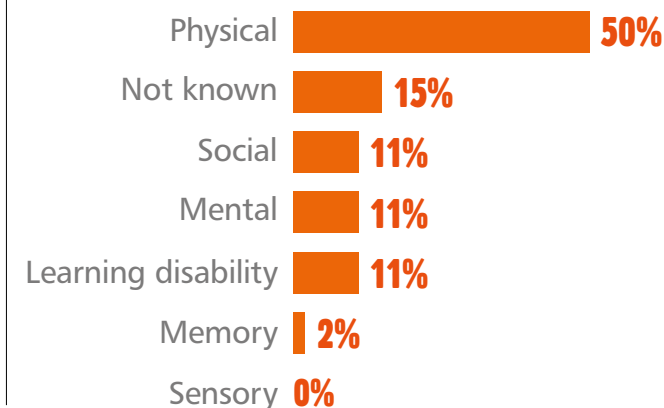
s42 enquiries by gender of the adult



The primary support needs of the adult

Half of section 42 enquiries concerned an adult with physical support needs. The number of adults needing either social, mental or learning disability support was the same, at 11 per cent. 2 per cent needed support with memory, while none needed sensory support. In 15 per cent of cases the support needs were not known.

s42 enquiries by support needs of the adult

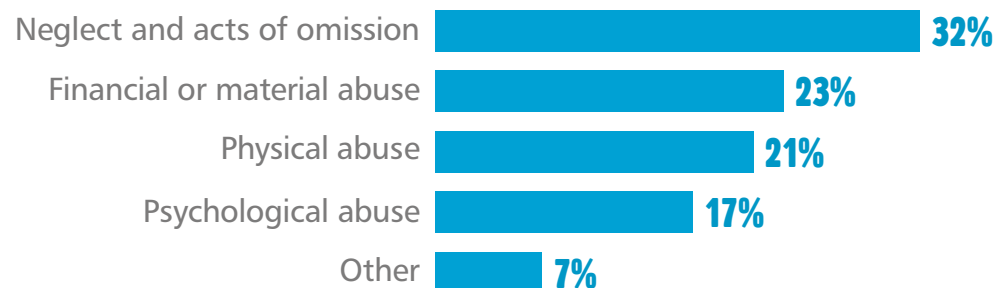


s42 enquiries – the reason for investigation and the location of the alleged abuse

The reasons for investigation

The most common types of alleged abuse suffered by the adult prompting a s42 enquiry were neglect and acts of omission (32 per cent), followed by financial or material abuse (23 per cent). 21 per cent allegedly suffered physical abuse and 17 per cent psychological abuse. Other types of abuse include sexual exploitation, organisational abuse, modern slavery.

s42 enquiries – the reasons for investigation



The board's response

This data is being collated in a new dashboard which aims to identify trends, patterns and themes. It will inform the board's actions. For example, our response to financial abuse ('scamming') has been to emphasise to residents 'what is out there' to prevent them becoming victims such as YouTube films, the police's Little Book of Big Scams and the promotion of national campaigns.

The most common types of abuse

Neglect and acts of omission includes ignoring medical, emotional or physical care needs, the withholding of the necessities of life.

Financial or material abuse includes theft, fraud, internet scams, misuse of benefits.

Physical abuse includes assault, hitting, restraint, misuse of medications.

Psychological abuse includes emotional abuse, threats, controlling behaviour, verbal abuse, intimidation.

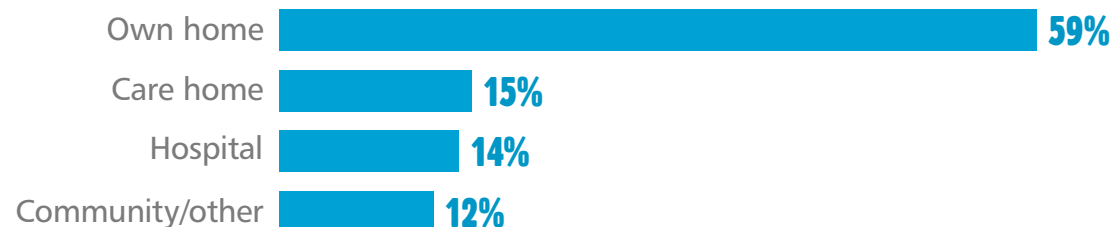
s42 enquiries – the reason for investigation and the location of the alleged abuse

Where the alleged abuse took place

Over half of the alleged abuse took place in the adult's own home. Roughly equal amounts of alleged abuse took place in a care home or a hospital (15 per cent and 14 per cent respectively).

The remaining 12 per cent of cases took place in the community or other unspecified locations.

s42 enquiries – the locations where the alleged abuse took place



Locations compared with 2017-18

Neglect within the home was the highest type of abuse in 2018-19 – similar to the type and location of s42 enquiries recorded for 2017-18.

Use of the concept of Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP)

What is Making Safeguarding Personal?

Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP) means that all interventions require the practitioner to **talk and listen** to the person about how best to respond to **their** safeguarding situation in a way that enhances their involvement, choice and control as well as improving quality of life, wellbeing and safety.

If the conversation reveals an **agreed** risk to that person's safety, what do **they want** to do about it?

The Safeguarding Adults Board are committed to this person-centred approach and it is a key theme of our strategy.

The infographics on the following two pages show the application of MSP to the s42 enquiries shown on pages 6 and 7 of this report.



Use of the concept of Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP)

The application of MSP to s42 enquiries – how a person’s desired outcome is assessed, actioned and achieved

1. Asking what the person wants

In 133 total cases, 92 individuals (or their representative) were asked about their desired outcome from the enquiry. The rest did not wish to express an outcome or lacked the mental capacity to do so.

2. Listening to their views

79 out of the 92 people who were asked what they wanted went on to express a view about their preferred outcome from the enquiry.

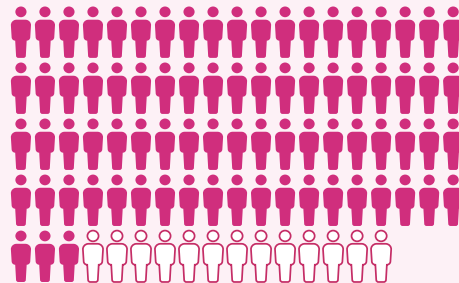
3. Achieving their desired outcome

75 out of the 79 people who were asked what they wanted and who expressed a view had their desired outcomes achieved by the enquiry.

69% of 133 people were asked about their desired outcome



86% of those asked expressed a view



95% of the desired outcomes were achieved



Use of the concept of Making Safeguarding Personal (MSP)

The application of MSP to s42 enquiries – how a risk is identified, acted upon, and removed or reduced

1. Identifying if a risk exists

In 133 total cases, 113 people (or their representative) said that they felt at risk, i.e. afraid of harm and abuse. This was irrespective of whether they expressed a view about the outcome of their enquiry.

2. Deciding whether to take action

Once the cause of the risk became known, 74 out of 113 cases had action taken to do something about it.

3. Successfully removing/reducing the risk

In 72 of the 74 cases where action was taken in accordance with the person's wishes, the risk to their safety was removed or reduced.

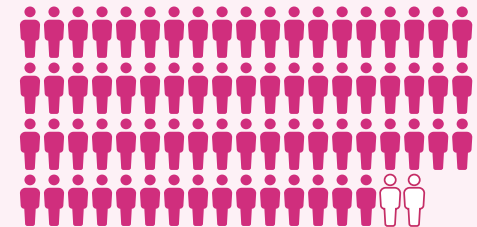
In **85%** of 133 cases a risk of harm or abuse was identified



In **65%** of those cases, action was taken



In **97%** of those cases, the risk was removed or reduced



About Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards and mental capacity

What is The Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards (DoLS)?

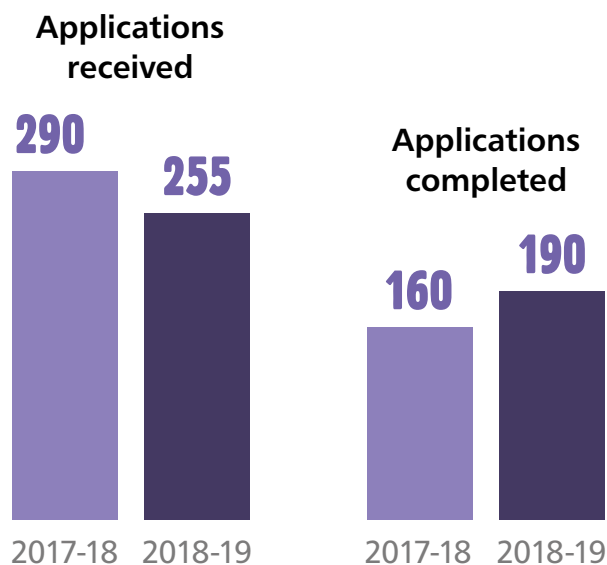
DoLS are an amendment to the Mental Capacity Act 2005.

DoLS can only be used if the person will be deprived of their liberty in a care home or hospital. In other settings the Court of Protection can authorise a deprivation of liberty.

Further information is available from the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services website at <https://bit.ly/2VxUhV4>

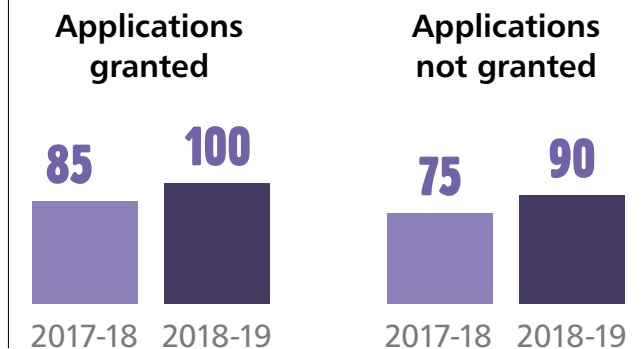
How many DoLS applications were received and completed

- 255 applications were received in 2018-19, which was 12 per cent lower than the previous year
- 190 applications were completed, this was 19 per cent more than the previous year



How many DoLS applications were granted

- 100 applications were granted in 2018-19, which was 18 per cent more than the previous year
- 90 applications were not granted, this was 20 per cent more than the previous year



About Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards and mental capacity

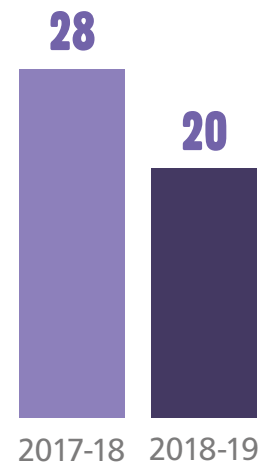
What is mental capacity?

Mental capacity means being able to make your own decisions. If someone lacks capacity then someone should act on their behalf.

How many s42 enquiries involved adults who lacked mental capacity

In 2018-19, 20 cases of s42 enquiries involved adults who lacked mental capacity, compared to 28 cases in 2017-18.

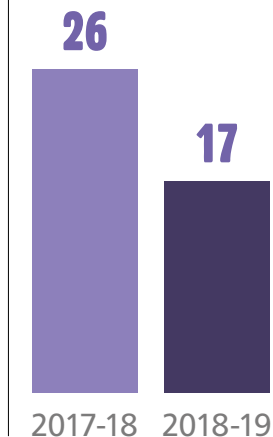
The number of s42 enquiries involving an adult who lacked mental capacity



How many of those enquiries involved support from an advocate

In 2018-19, 85 per cent of people who lacked mental capacity were supported by an advocate such as a friend or relative (17 out of 20 cases), compared to 93 per cent in the previous year (26 out of 28 cases).

The number of s42 enquiries involving support from an advocate



Safeguarding Adults Reviews

What is a Safeguarding Adults Review?

A Safeguarding Adults Review (SAR) is a multi-agency review process which seeks to determine what relevant agencies and individuals involved could have done differently that could have prevented harm or a death from taking place.

How many Safeguarding Adults Reviews took place

No individuals were involved in SARs in 2018-19. This was the same for 2017-18.



H&F SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD

ANNUAL REPORT 2018/19

To read the full annual report visit
www.lbhf.gov.uk/safeguardingadults