

# Kent and Medway Safeguarding Adults Annual Report 2022-2023. Appendix One – Safeguarding Data

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## Medway Council Data

### 1. Background to the data

The data in this report is extracted from Medway’s electronic monitoring system – MOSAIC.

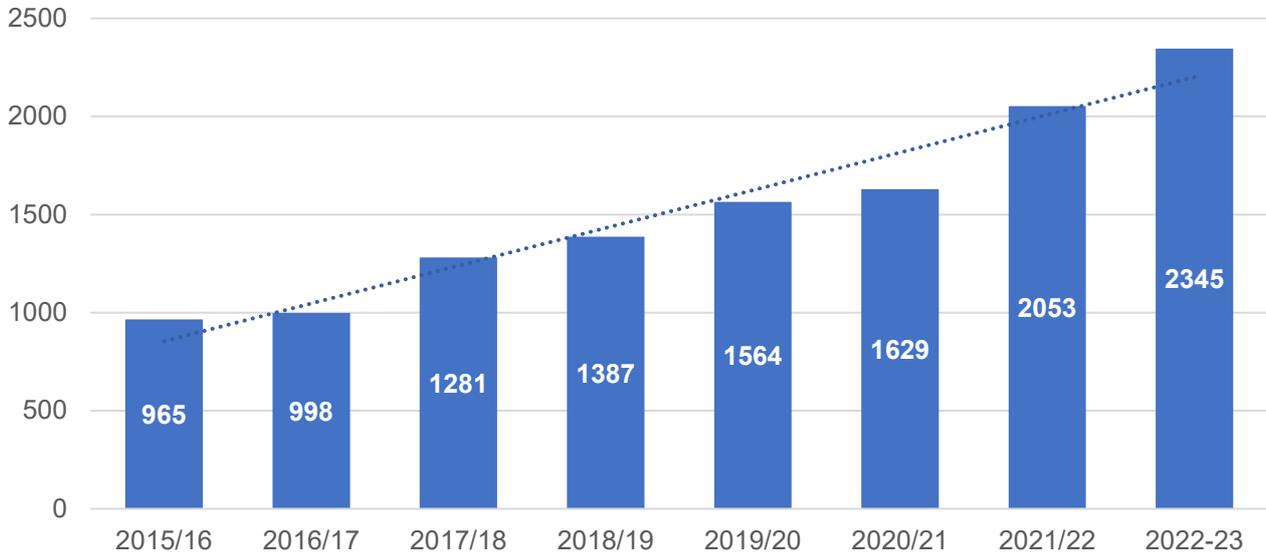
The data has been submitted to NHS Digital as part of the annual statutory return for safeguarding adults the SAC (Safeguarding Adults Collection).

## 2. New Safeguarding Concerns and Enquiries

### 2.1 New Concerns

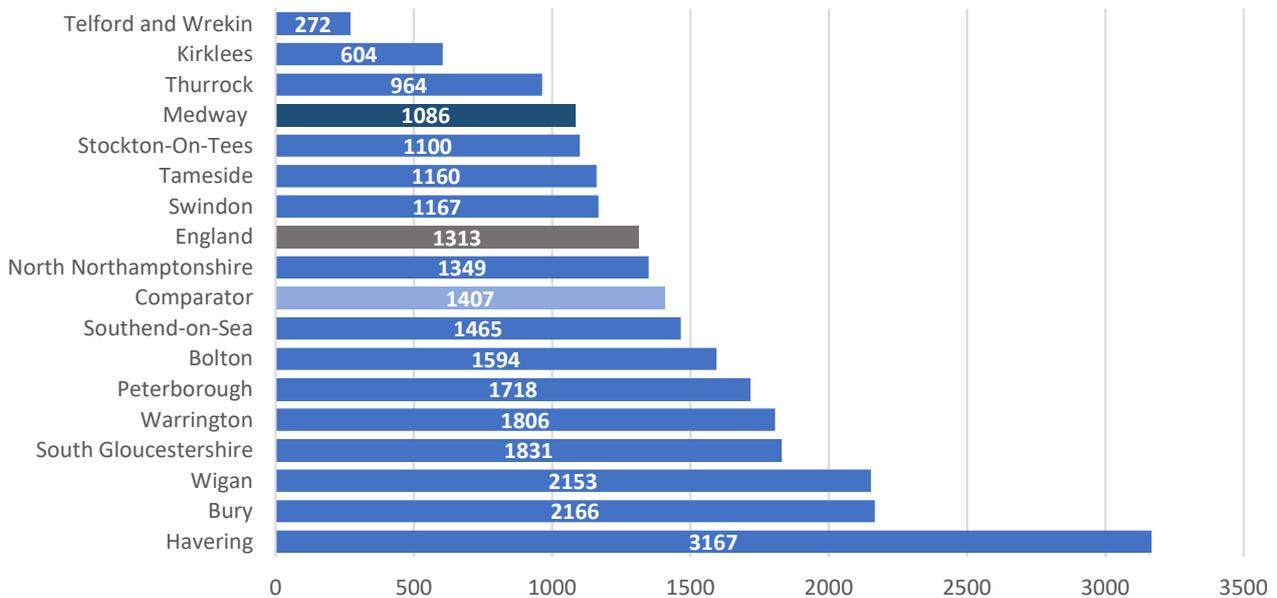
The following section looks at the number of new concerns and enquiries raised in 2022-23 and the demographics of individuals subject to a new safeguarding enquiry. The analysis covers annual trends and comparisons with other local authorities in Medway’s CIPFA (nearest neighbours model) comparator group.

Number of New Concerns in Medway



The number of new safeguarding concerns raised in Medway has seen a consistent increase since 2015-16 to 2020-21. There was a more significant increase of 26% from 2020-21 to 2021-22 and a lower increase between 2021-2022 and 2022-23 of 14%. However, the increase between 2020-21 and 2022-23 is 44% which may be reflective of a further feeling of relaxation from the Covid 19 pandemic, it is also worth considering educational channels promoting a wider awareness of abuse, what it can look like and how to report it.

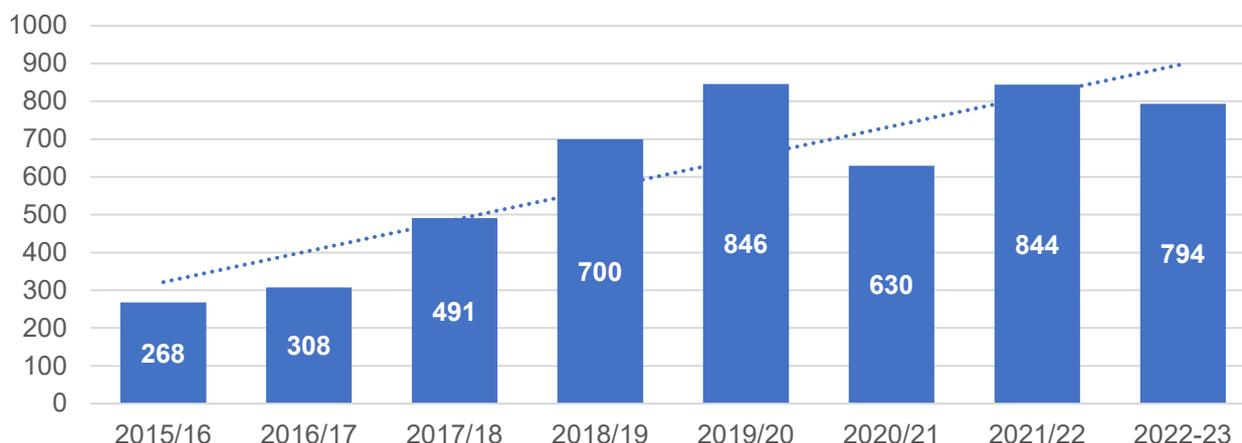
Medway Concerns per 100,000 Population 2022-23



Medway ranks 4<sup>th</sup> out of the sixteen local authorities in the CIPFA comparator group for new concerns per 100,000 population in 2022-23. This is 21% below the figure seen nationally, which is closer than in 21-22 where Medway 27% below national. We continue to assess crime reports from the police or vulnerable adult alerts from SECAMB before they are raised as a Concern.

## 2.2 New Enquiries

Number of New Enquiries in Medway

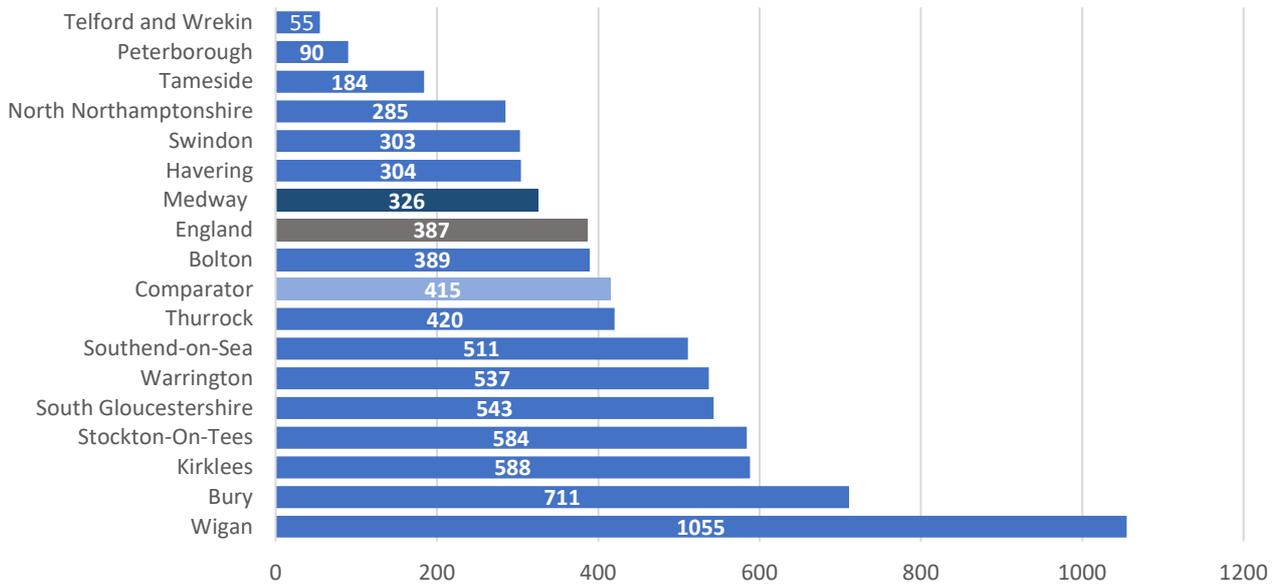


There has been a 6% decrease in the number of new safeguarding enquiries raised from 2021-22, a 26% increase from 2020-21 but a slight decrease from the figure seen before the Covid 19 pandemic. Again, careful analysis will need to be conducted to ascertain the true impact the pandemic has had on raising and recording of enquiries.

New Enquiries	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022-23
Section 42	262	281	408	627	727	501	724	704
Other	6	27	83	73	119	129	120	90
Total	268	308	491	700	846	630	844	794
% Section 42	97.8%	91.2%	83.1%	89.6%	85.8%	79.5%	85.8%	88.7%

The number of non-statutory enquiries has seen a decrease of 25%, with the number of Section 42 enquiries only decreasing by 3% and therefore remaining consistent with 2019-20 and 2021-22.

## Medway Enquiries per 100,000 Population 2022-23



The number 2022-23 of new enquiries per 100,000 sees Medway ranked 7<sup>th</sup> within the comparator group; 19% below the national figure which was at 4% in 2021-22.

### 2.3 Demographics of Adults at Risk

This section looks at the demographics of individuals subject to a new safeguarding enquiry in 2022-23.

#### Gender

##### In 2022-23

Of individuals who were the subject of an enquiry



57%

were female and



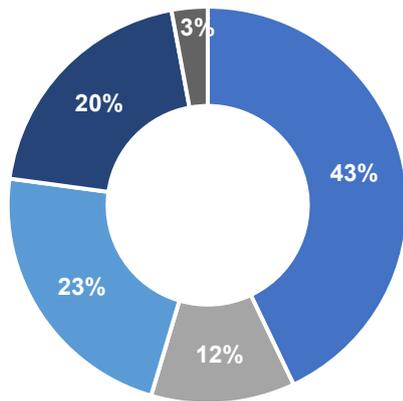
40%

were male.

There has been a consistent proportional split across genders in past reporting years. This year there were a number of unknown genders at 3%

### Age Group

■ 18-64 ■ 65-74 ■ 75-84 ■ 85-94 ■ 95+



43% of individuals subject of a new safeguarding enquiry were aged between 18-64 years. The remaining 57% were 65+ with the larger proportions of individuals within the 75-84 and 85-94 age groups jointly accounting for 43% of the total number of individuals.

### Ethnicity

Ethnicity	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
White	89.5%	86.4%	84.3%	83.8%
Mixed / Multiple	0.5%	0.9%	1.0%	1.1%
Asian / Asian British	2.5%	1.9%	1.7%	2.1%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	1.1%	1.7%	1.5%	1.9%
Other Ethnic Group	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	1.0%
Refused	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
Undeclared / Not Known	5.7%	8.2%	10.5%	10.1%

The proportional split across ethnic groups for individuals subject to a new enquiry has decreased over the years by 6% from 2019-20 to now, showing the shift of ethnic diversity within Medway. The percentage of clients where the ethnicity is unknown has increased by 44% from 2019-20 to now.

### Primary Support Reason

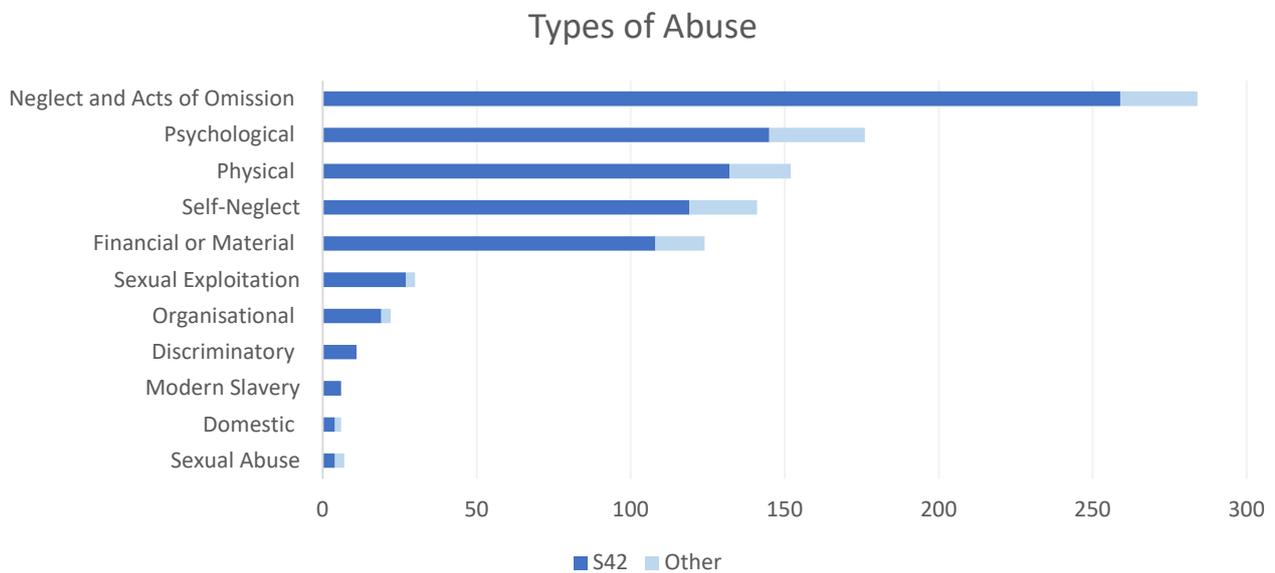
Primary Support Reason	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Physical Support	42.6%	44.3%	45.3%	40.7%
Sensory Support	0.3%	0.3%	1.0%	1.0%
Support with Memory & Cognition	2.5%	2.9%	2.0%	1.7%
Learning Disability Support	4.4%	8.2%	8.4%	7.5%
Mental Health Support	1.4%	8.2%	7.2%	5.4%

Social Support	1.4%	1.7%	2.6%	3.3%
No Support Reason	43.5%	35.0%	33.5%	40.9%
Not Known	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Historically the most prevalent Primary Support Reason (PSR) has been Physical Support. However, this reporting year we have seen those who are not currently receiving direct support from Medway adults social care services take a very slight lead on Physical Support. The proportion of individuals subject to a safeguarding enquiry who have a support reason of Learning Disability and Mental Health has decreased by 25% and 11% respectively, with Social Support seeing an increase of 27%.

### 3. Closed Enquires

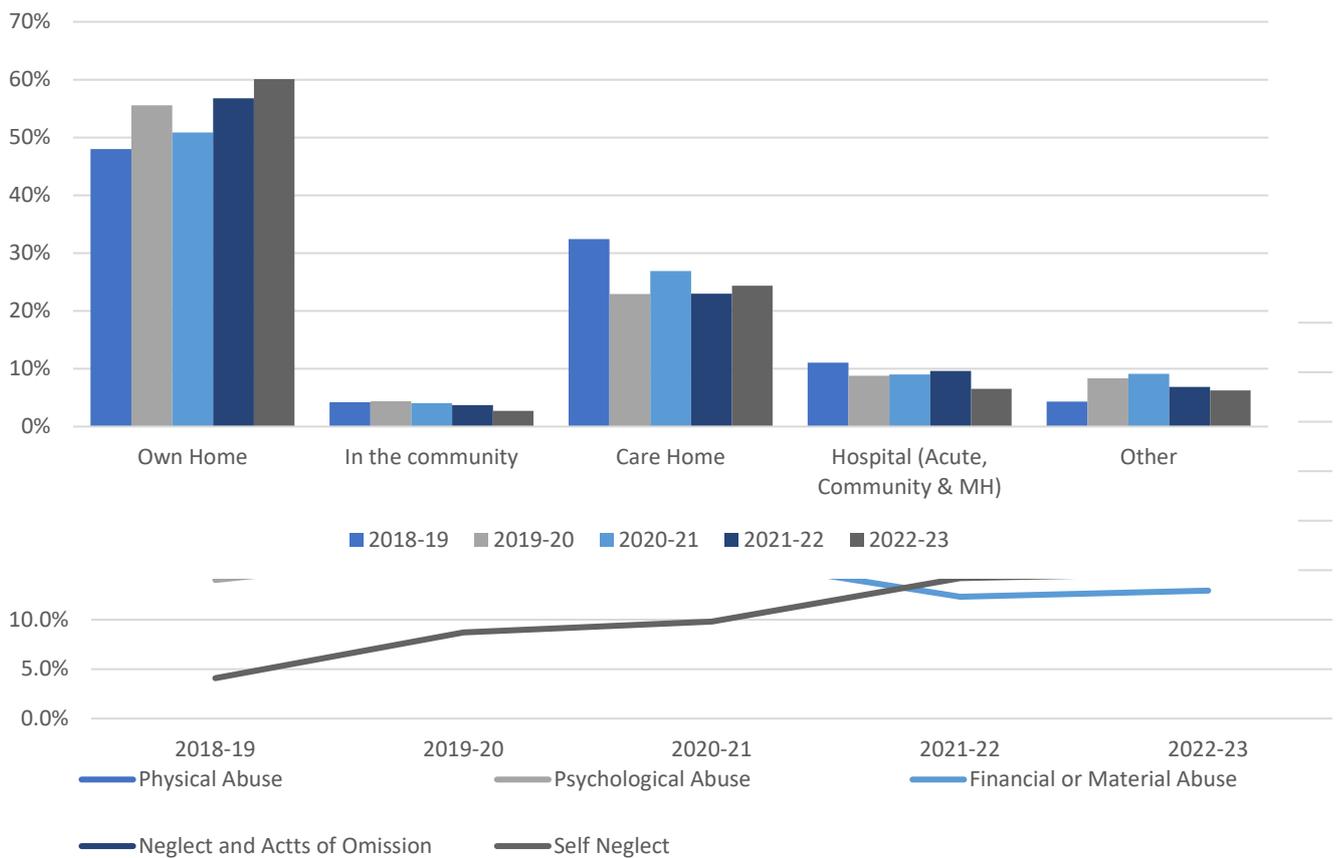
#### 3.1 Types and Location of Abuse



The types of abuse for closed enquiries in 2022-23 reveals that neglect and acts of omission was the most prominent reason presenting in safeguarding enquires. Psychological, physical abuse, self-neglect and financial are the next most prevalent types of abuse reported.

Assessing the proportions of enquires related to the five main types of abuse over the past five years shows that neglect and acts of omission have always made up the the highest proportion for types of abuse.

The average of enquiries over the time period remains at 31%. Both physical and financial abuse have seen a decline in proportions since 2017-18, whereas Phychological and self neglect have both increased. Phychological abuse has seen a gradual increase, 31% over 5 years, self negelct sees a much more distinct increase; 260% since 2018-19.



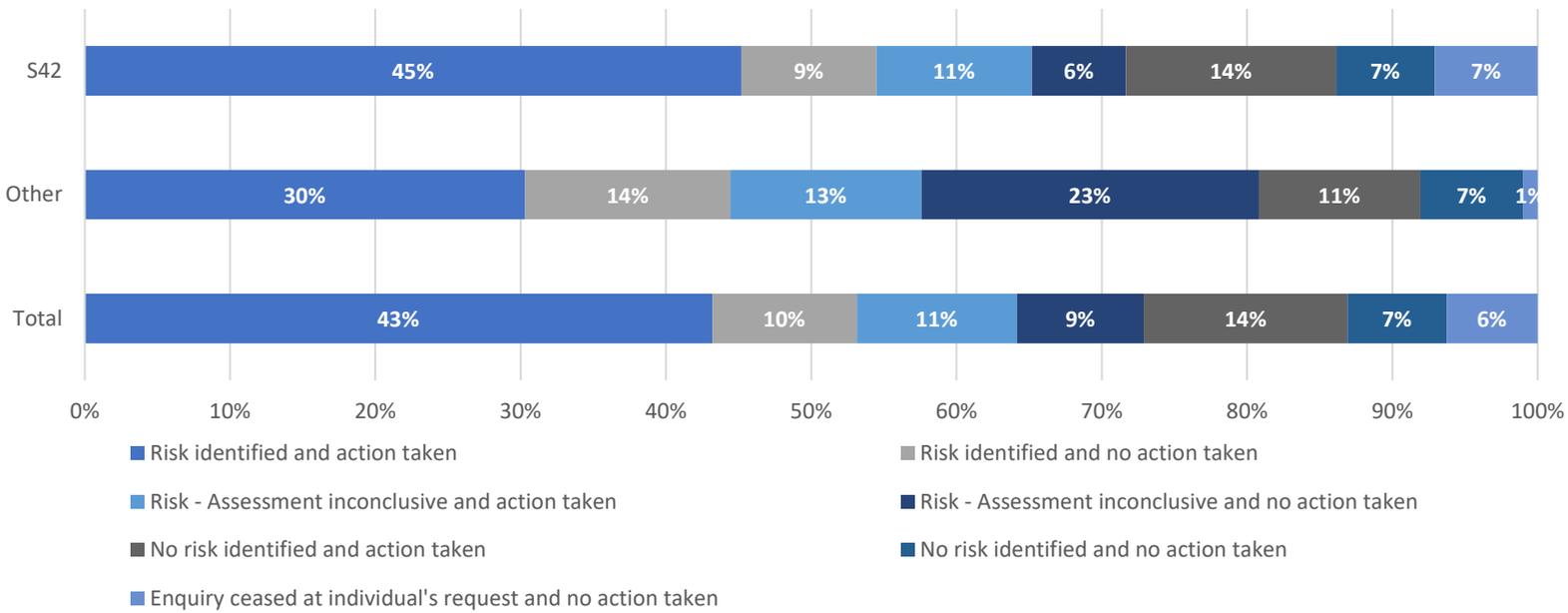
The most prevalent location of abuse has been in the victims own home and is very much on an upward trend. The proportion of incidents within hosptial settings has seen a declince since 2018/19 reducing from 11% down to 7% in 2022-23. There has been some fluctation in the proportions of safeguarding incidences in care homes. 2018-19 saw a peak of 32% but the average over the 5 years has been 26% with 24% of closed safeguarding enquiries having been recorded as happening within a care home.

#### 4. Outcomes of Closed Enquiries

The following section looks at the outcomes for closed enquiries covering the identification of risk and actions taken. For those where risk was identified whether the risk remained or was reduced or removed. There are

cases where risk will legitimately remain after a safeguarding enquiry has been completed e.g. an individual may want to maintain contact with a family member who was identified as a source of risk.

#### 4.1 Identification of Risk

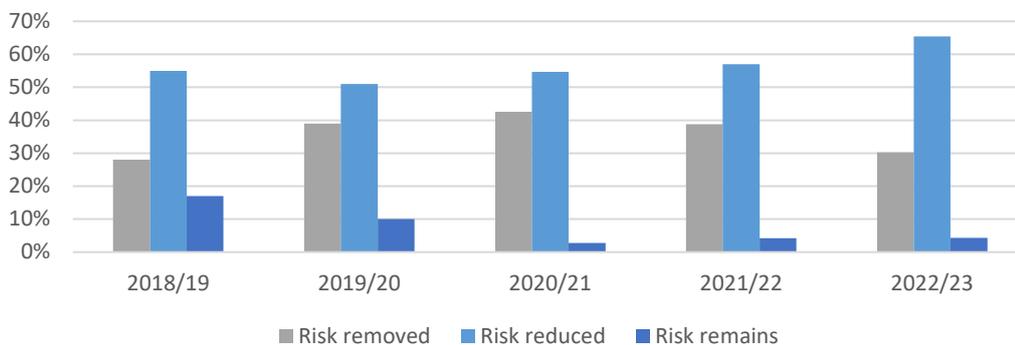


In 2022/23 53% of all closed Enquiries had a risk identified (substantiated) and 21% had no risk identified, this is in line with last year's figures of 50% and 24%. 34% of non-statutory Enquiries were inconclusive compared to 17% of S42.

68% of closed Enquiries had action taken in 2022/23 whether a risk was identified or not, compared to 72% in 2021/22.

#### 4.2 Outcome

##### Outcome where risk identified



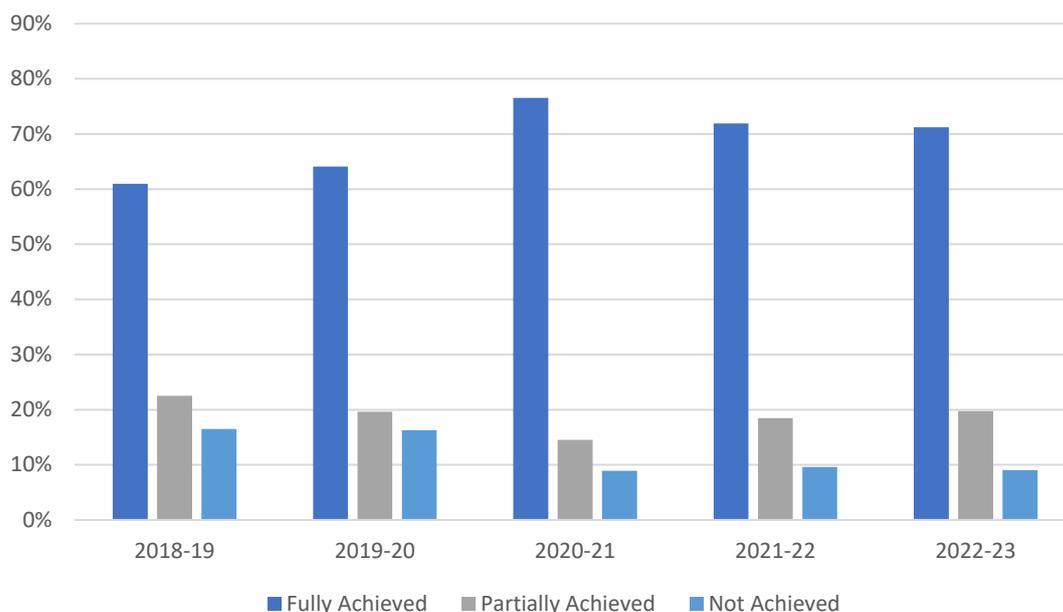
Where a risk was identified in a closed enquiry, 30% saw the risk removed, a decrease from 2021-22's 39%, and in 65% of cases the risk was reduced an increase on 2021-22's 57%. In the remaining 4% of cases the risk remained. This still represents a significant reduction in the proportion of cases where risk remained from 2018-19 to 2019-20 where the risk remained in 10%-17% of cases.

### 4.3 Making Safeguarding Personal

Making Safeguarding Personal aims to put the person and their desired outcomes at the centre of safeguarding enquiries so safeguarding becomes a process completed with the alleged victim as opposed to something done to them.

For any safeguarding enquiry, an individual or their representative is asked what their desired outcome of the investigation would be. Over the past 3 years an average of 81% of individuals (or their representative) were asked and expressed outcomes. An average of 18% were not asked and the remaining 1.6% were not recorded.

In 2022-23 for those who did express outcomes:



Over the past five years there has been a consistent decline in the proportion of those asked for their outcomes where those outcomes were not achieved and higher proportions of cases where the outcomes were fully achieved. In 2022-23 71.2% of individuals had their outcomes fully achieved, which is in line with the 2022-22 national figure of 67.1%.

## Kent County Council Data

### 5. Background to the data

The data in this report is extracted from Kent's electronic monitoring system – MOSAIC.

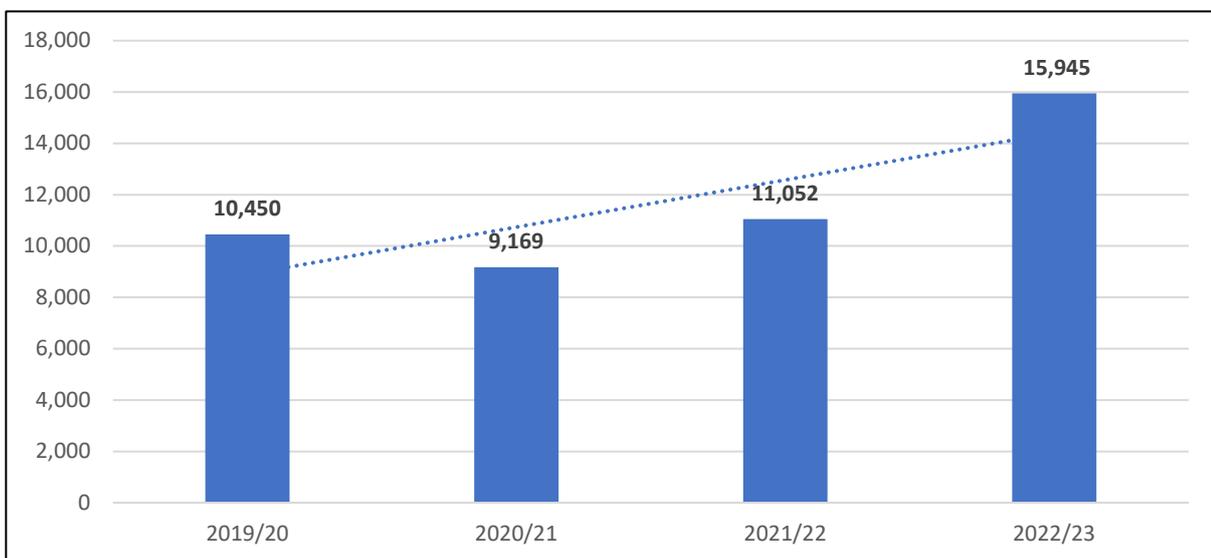
The data has been submitted to NHS Digital as part of the annual statutory return for safeguarding adults, the SAC (Safeguarding Adults Collection).

### 6. Safeguarding Concerns and Enquiries

#### 6.1 Safeguarding Concerns

In 2022/23, KCC received 15,945 safeguarding concerns, this was an increase of 43% on the previous year.

Figure 1: The number of safeguarding concerns received in Kent

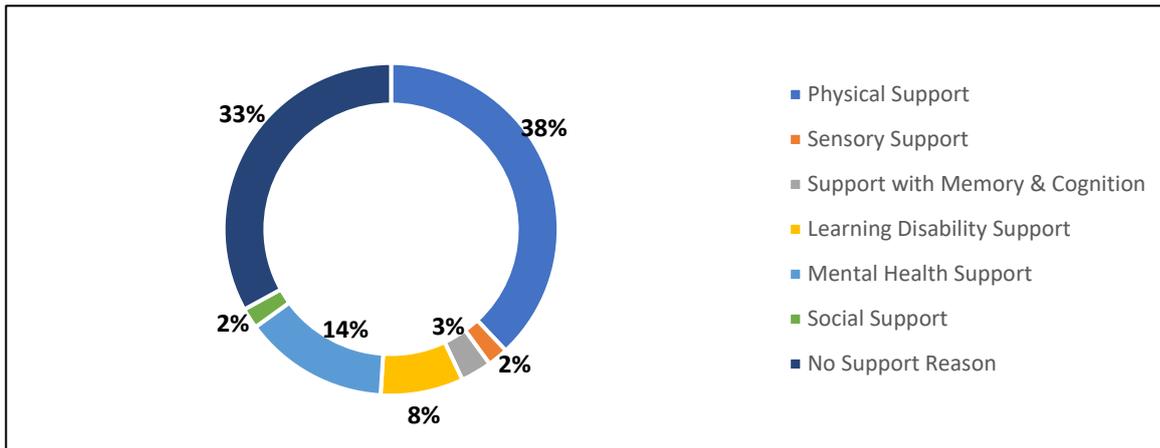


At a national level, the number of safeguarding concerns increased by 9% compared to 2021/22.

Adult Social Care (ASC) offered a safeguarding consultation service until December 2021. There was an increase in concerns being raised via the KASAF forms once this service stopped. In addition, in March 2022, ASC introduced an online safeguarding referral form for members of the public and professionals to use and ceased the use of the Kent Adult Safeguarding Alert Forms (KASAF) forms. There is a significant upturn in safeguarding concerns received via the online form. It has been noted that not all safeguarding concerns submitted require a safeguarding response and that the online form could be used incorrectly for a Care Needs Assessment or other contact from ASC. This has been noted when a person is waiting for a care needs assessment.

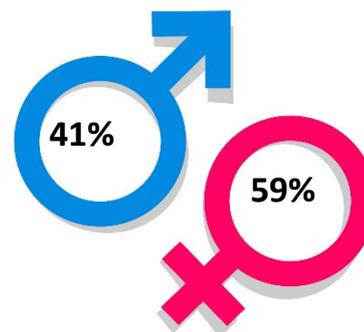
Physical Support remains the most prominent primary support reason, for 38% of individuals, followed by 33% with no support need.

Figure 2: Primary support reasons for safeguarding concerns



Primary Support Reason	2022/23 figures	2022/23 Proportion	% change from 2021/22
Physical Support	4,321	38%	4%
Sensory Support	259	2%	-1%
Support with Memory & Cognition	329	3%	2%
Learning Disability Support	865	8%	-
Mental Health Support	1,547	14%	-
Social Support	209	2%	-
No Support Reason	3,708	33%	-5%

Breakdown of Females and Males with a Safeguarding concern in 2022/23. There has been no significant change when compared to last year's figures.



Age Band	Kent (Census 2021)	2022/23 Concerns	2022/23 Proportion	% change from 2021/22
18-64	74.2%	47%	47%	-1%
65-74	13.7%	11%	11%	2%
75-84	8.7%	19%	19%	1%
85-94	3.1%	19%	19%	-
95+	0.3%	4%	4%	-1%

The majority were female, mainly aged over 65 years old, and on ethnicity, white, however there was a large proportion where ethnicity was unknown or refused.

Ethnicity	Kent (Census 2021)	2022/23 Concerns Proportion	% change from 2021/22
Asian / Asian British	3.8%	2%	-1%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	2%	2%	-
Mixed / Multiple	1.1%	1%	-
Other Ethnic Group	0.7%	1%	-
White	90.9%	78%	2%
Not known / Refused	1.5%	16%	-1%

The levels of unknown ethnicity across Safeguarding and other areas of Adult Social Care have been raised and discussed with the Directorate Management Team.

When looking at the published figures from the national Safeguarding Adults Collection (SAC), Kent has consistently been below the National rate, which has been increasing since 2020/21. However, the accelerated increase seen in 2022/23 could put Kent above the National rate.

Figure 3: the rate per 100,000 of safeguarding concerns received by Kent and Nationally (source: NHS Digital)

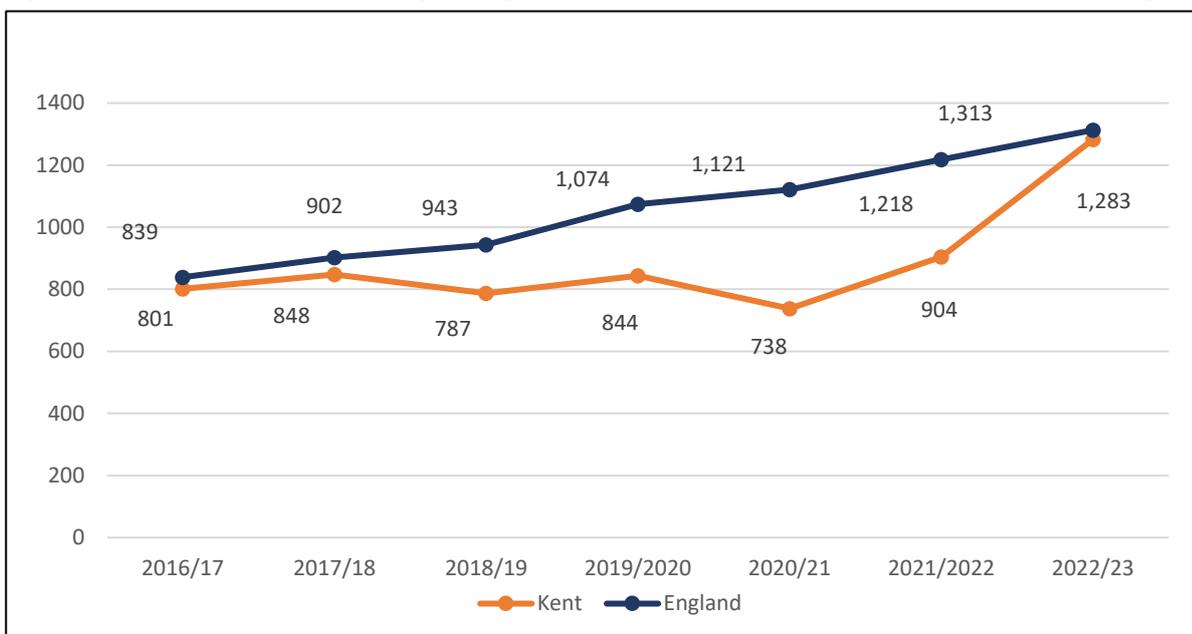
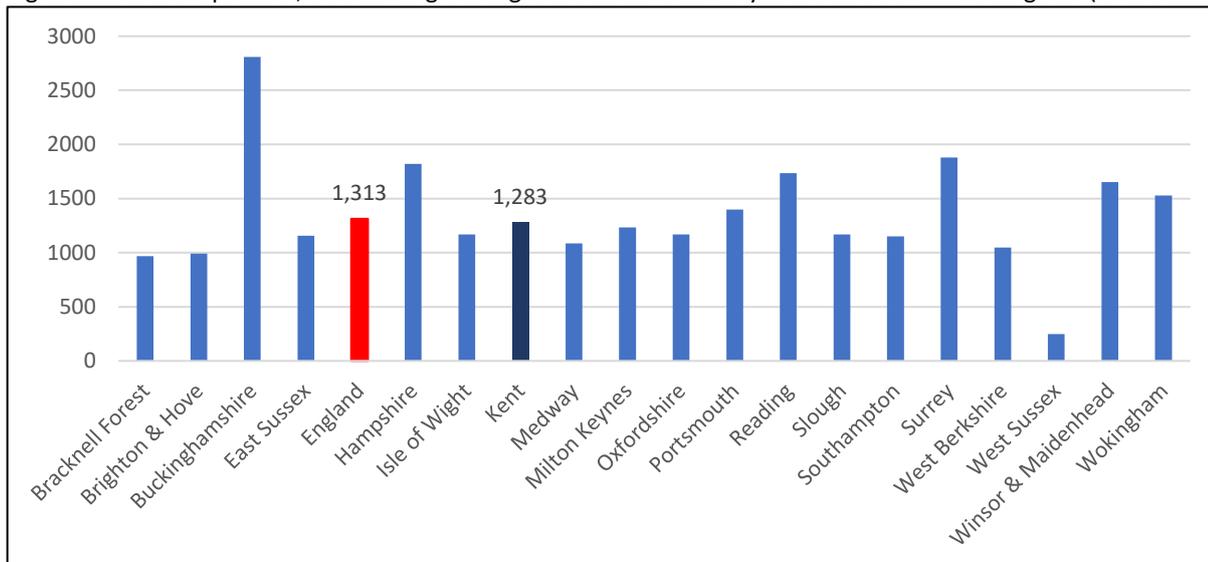


Figure 4: the rate per 100,000 of safeguarding concerns received by Kent and South East Regions (source: NHS Digital)



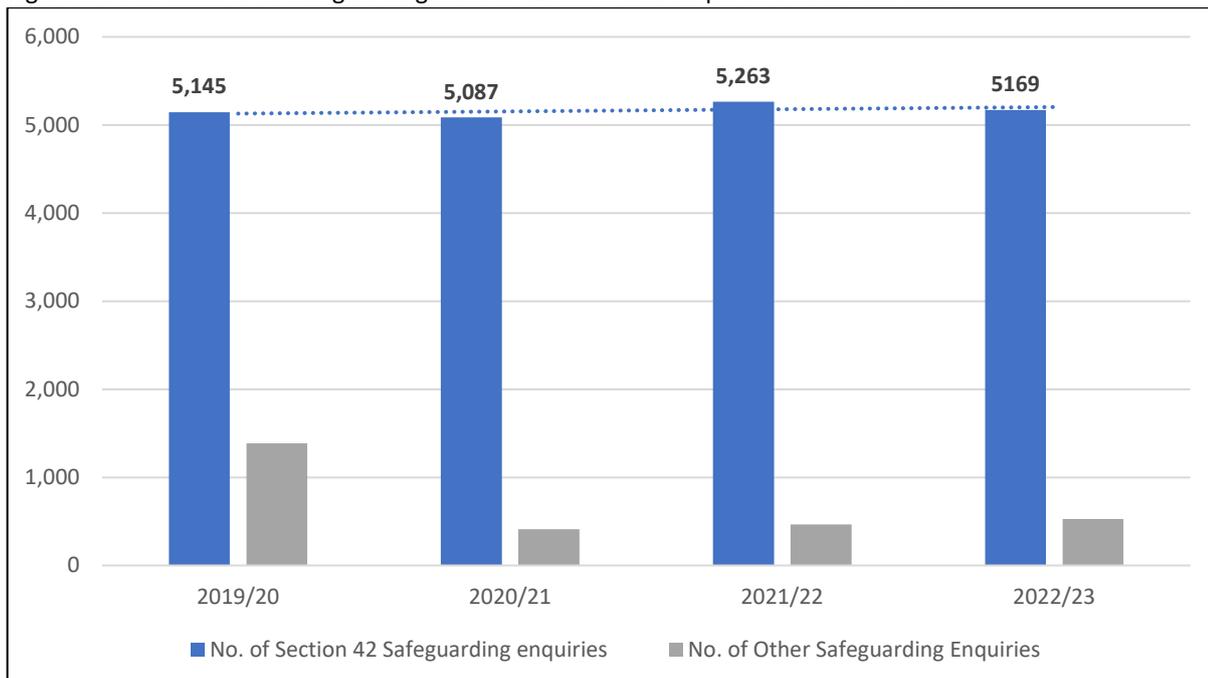
### 6.2 Conversions from Concerns to Enquiries

In 2022/23 the rate of conversion from concern to enquiry was 36%, which is a decrease from 52% the previous year, and 60% the year before that. As highlighted previously, not all safeguarding concerns received require a safeguarding response and this could account for why the conversion rate from concern to enquiry has decreased. Nationally, the amount of concerns that later became enquiries was 29% in 2022/23, which was a slight decrease of 1% compared to 2021/22.

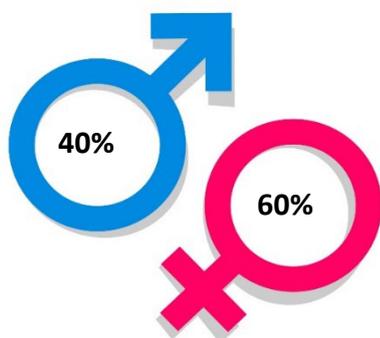
### 6.3 Safeguarding Enquiries Commenced

A total of 5,697 enquiries were commenced in 2022/23 which was a 1% decrease on the previous year. However, at a national level, the amount of section 42 enquiries increased by 7% compared to 2021/22 and the number of other safeguarding enquiries decreased by 21%. For the total amount of enquiries nationally, the amount increased by 4%.

Figure 5 : The number of safeguarding Section 42 and Other enquiries received in Kent



Looking at S42 enquiries only, there was no gender or age difference in those going onto a S42 Enquiry, there were proportionally more with a Physical Support reason and less with No Support reason.



Breakdown of Females and Males with a safeguarding enquiry in 2022/23.

The split between males and females remains largely the same with a small increase of 2% for females and a decrease of 1% for males.

45% of individuals subject of a safeguarding enquiry were aged between 18-64 years. The remaining 55% were aged 65+.

Age Band	Kent (Census 2021)	2022/23 Enquiries Proportion	% change from 2021/22
18-64	74.2%	45%	-2%
65-74	13.7%	11%	2%
75-84	8.7%	21%	-
85-94	3.1%	20%	-
95+	0.3%	4%	-1%

Most people were White (81%) with a 2% increase compared to last year. 13% of people did not have a recorded ethnicity.

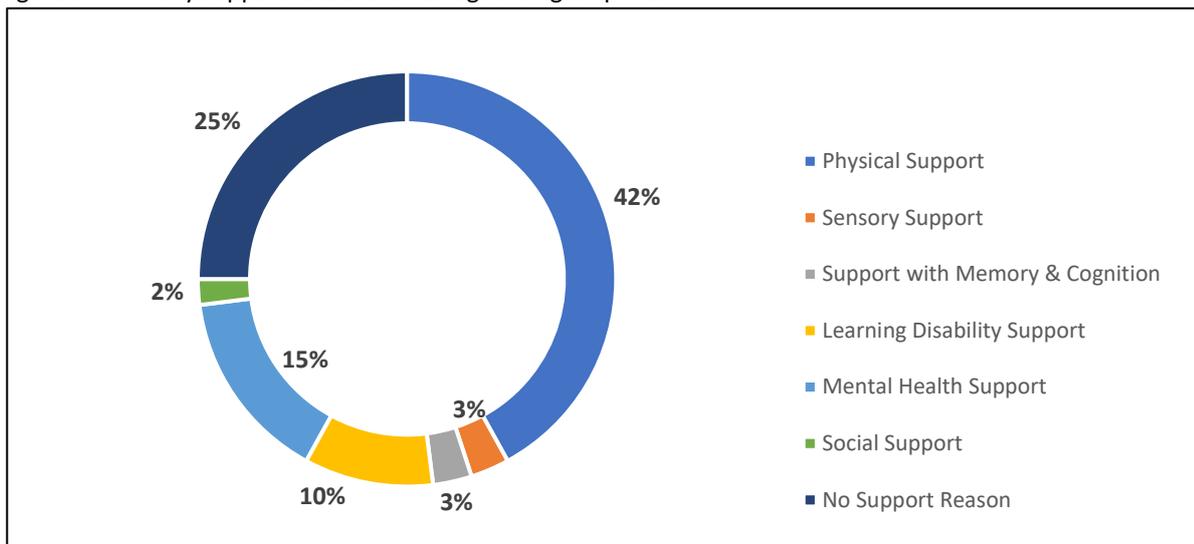
Ethnicity	Kent (Census 2021)	2022/23 Enquiries Proportion	% change from 2021/22
Asian / Asian British	3.8%	2%	-1%
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	2%	2%	-
Mixed / Multiple	1.1%	1%	-
Other Ethnic Group	0.7%	1%	-
White	90.9%	81%	2%
Not known / Refused	1.5%	13%	-

Nationally, most people who had a safeguarding enquiry were females, aged 85 or over and were White. Also, as with the Kent data, there was also a large percentage (13%) of people who did not have their ethnicity recorded.

The most common Primary Support Reason this year was Physical Support with 42%. This is followed by people who had no support reason, which accounted for 25% of people. This is also seen at a national level with 38% of people receiving physical support followed by 17% of people not receiving support.

The proportion of people with a safeguarding enquiry who have a support reason of either Physical Support or Memory and Cognition have seen the highest increases of 3% compared to last year.

Figure 6 : Primary support reasons for safeguarding enquiries



Primary Support Reason	2022/23 figures	2022/23 Proportion	% change from 2021/22
Physical Support	1,830	42%	3%
Sensory Support	114	3%	-2%
Support with Memory & Cognition	152	3%	3%
Learning Disability Support	424	10%	-3%
Mental Health Support	663	15%	1%
Social Support	77	2%	-1%
No Support Reason	1,099	25%	-2%

### 6.4 Safeguarding Enquiries Concluded

In total 5,815 enquiries were concluded in 2022/23, 5,394 were S42 and 421 were other Enquiries.

Figure 7: the rate per 100,000 of safeguarding enquiries concluded by Kent and Nationally (source: NHS Digital)

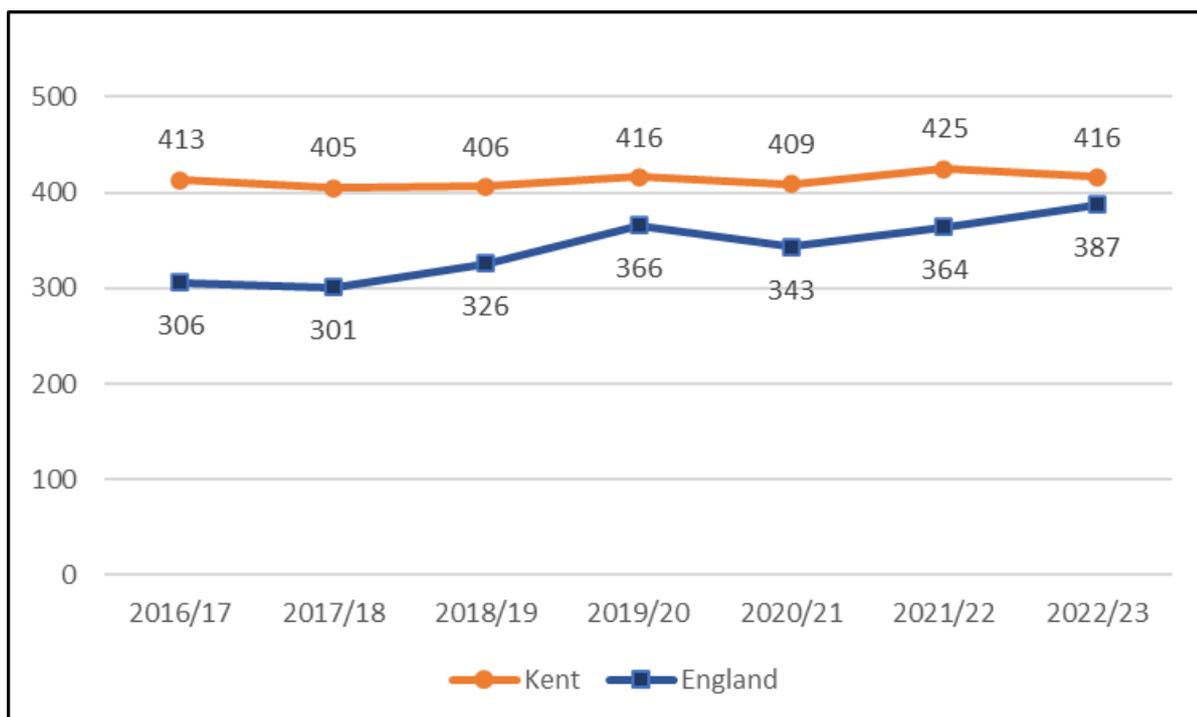
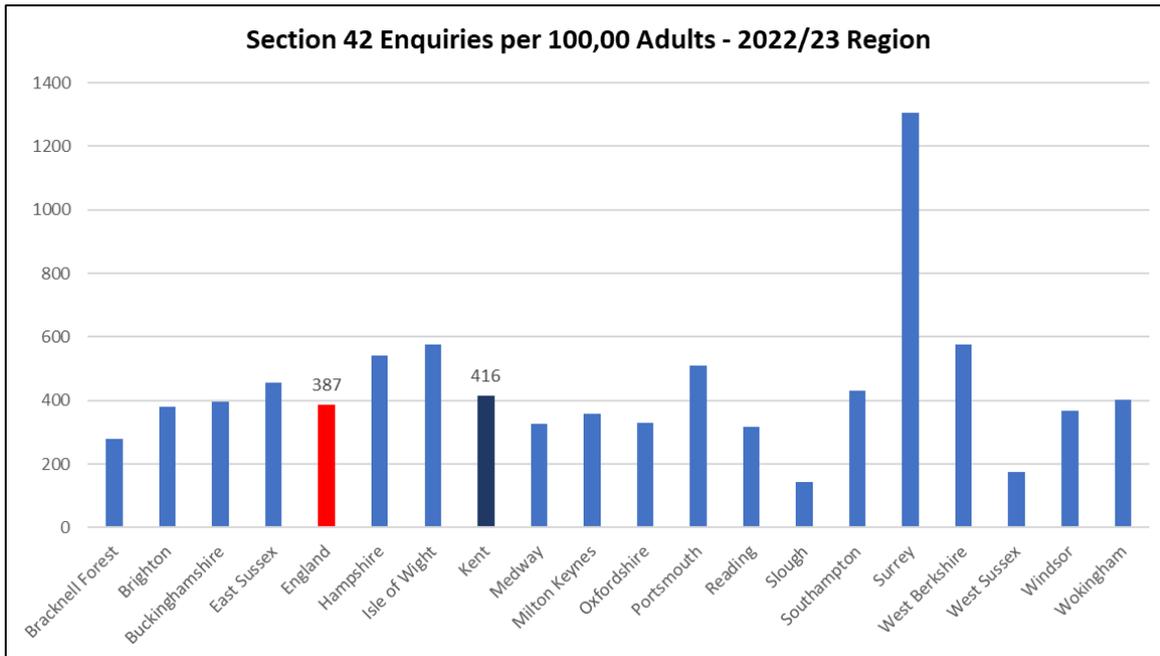


Figure 8: the rate per 100,000 of safeguarding enquiries concluded by Kent and South East Regions (source: NHS Digital)

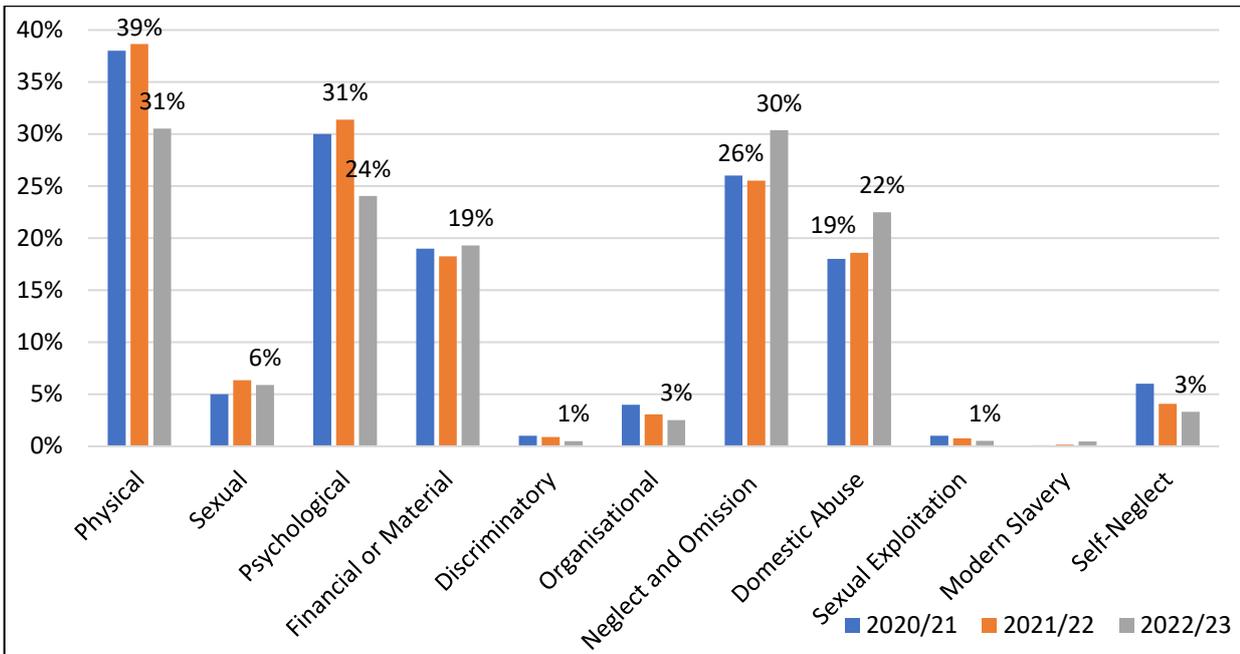


This section looks at both S42 and Other concluded enquiries together. Physical abuse continues to account for the main risk, although this has decreased by 8% on the previous year. KCC has seen an increase in the number and proportion of Neglect and Acts of Omission, which is now at a similar level to Physical Abuse. There was another increase in Domestic Abuse, with a decrease in psychological abuse.

It is not known why there is a decrease in the number of physical abuse enquiries for the year 2022/23. Further analysis would need to be undertaken to see if there is a reason behind this change if it is also noted for 2023/24. The increase in neglect and acts of omission could be as a result of better reporting following awareness raising of safeguarding. Targeted work has also been undertaken on clearer recording and raising awareness of Domestic Abuse, which could account for the increase shown in the table below.

Nationally, Neglect and Acts of Omission is the main source of risk, followed by Physical Abuse. This is the same position as last year. There was a, 11% increase for Neglect and Acts of Omission and a 7% increase for Physical Abuse. The source of risk with the highest increase is Discriminatory Abuse, which has risen by 42%. There were no sources of risk which saw a decrease in 2022/23 for England.

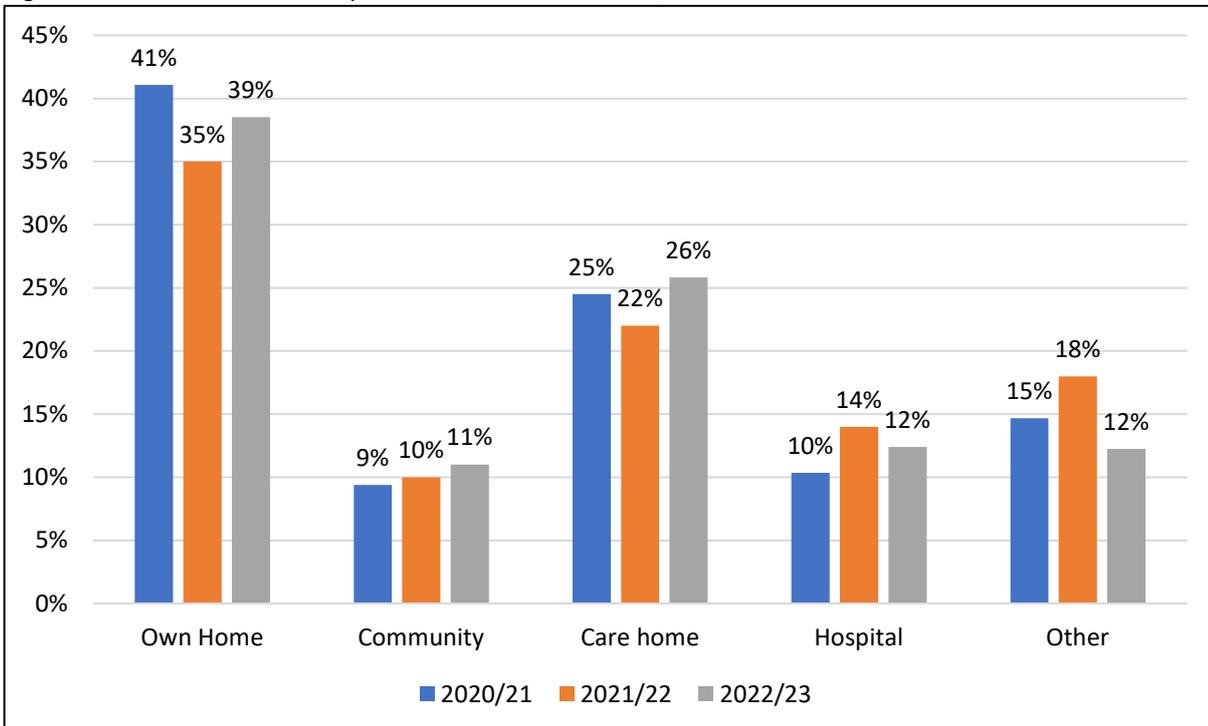
Figure 8: Type of risk for enquiries from 2020/21 to 2022/23



As with previous years, Own Home (39%) was the most prevalent location of abuse, followed by Care Homes (26%). The decrease in Other is following targeted work in 2021/22 by the mental health safeguarding teams concluding safeguarding enquiries in a Mental Health Hospital setting.

At a national level, as with the Kent, the most common location of abuse was Own Home (47%), followed by Care Homes (33%). No decreases in any locations of abuse were seen at a national level.

Figure 9: Location of risk for enquiries from 2020/21 to 2022/23



Risk Assessment Outcomes: where a risk was identified action was taken, and even if no risk was identified action was still taken.

Following identification of a risk, 35% the risk was removed (a 1% increase), for 58% the risk was reduced (no change) and only 7% the risk remained (a 1% decrease).

At a national level, 24% saw the risk removed (4% increase) after it had been identified. 66% saw the risk reduced (7% increase) and 9% had the risk remain (15% increase).

Figure 10: Outcomes where the risk was identified 2020/21 to 2022/23

