



**Awareness Survey:
Safeguarding vulnerable
adults 2018 report**

May 2018

Commissioned by

Nottingham City Safeguarding Adults Board
Nottinghamshire County Safeguarding Adults Board

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Introduction

In January 2018 Healthwatch Nottinghamshire and Healthwatch Nottingham were commissioned by Nottingham City Safeguarding Adults Board and Nottinghamshire County Safeguarding Adults Board to undertake 150 awareness surveys in the City and 250 in the County. The engagement objective was to find out how well people currently understood the terms safeguarding, vulnerable adults, what constitutes abuse and who they would report safeguarding concerns to. The intention is to use the findings of this report to inform the Boards communication strategy to raise awareness of the role of the Safeguarding Boards and to demonstrate, ‘*evidence of community awareness of adult abuse and neglect and how to respond.*’ *Care and Support Statutory Guidance* Issued under the *Care Act 2014*.

HWNN carried out surveys across the City and County targeting specific groups of people who may not be aware of what Adult safeguarding is. HWNN was also given a specific remit to engage with BME communities, particularly people of Asian ethnic origin.

Our approach

HWNN used the Nottinghamshire County Safeguarding Adults Board Awareness Survey from 2014 and 2016 for consistency (which included the old term ‘vulnerable adult’, since replaced with ‘adults at risk’ in line with the Care Act and local procedures and guidance) and after agreeing minor alterations with both Boards conducted this survey from 30th January - 2nd May 2018. The Safeguarding survey was translated into Punjabi and Mandarin at the request of two groups. All versions can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

An orientation workshop was held on February 2nd 2018 attended by 10 staff and 13 volunteers to fully understand the rationale for the project, refresh their knowledge and familiarise themselves with the survey and the interview schedules. Participants were briefed by County and City Safeguarding staff on what is safeguarding, what is adult abuse and how to report safeguarding concerns. In a separate session the HWNN Volunteer Manager was trained as a Safeguarding Referrer in the event that any respondent disclosed a safeguarding concern.

HWNN carried out a mapping exercise to identify groups across the City and County to ensure a demographic and geographical spread of responses. All surveys were collected through visits to groups, where the project and the survey were introduced and attendees were invited to complete the survey either on their own or with support from HWNN staff and volunteers.

HWNN targeted a diverse range of the population which included, but were not limited to, the following individuals:

-  BME communities including Chinese, people of Asian ethnic origin, refugees and asylum seekers
-  Individuals attending mental health support groups
-  Individuals who are homeless or at risk of homelessness
-  Carers
-  Individuals with long term health conditions
-  Former military personnel
-  Survivors of abuse

The demographics of the respondents can be found in [Appendix 2](#).

Our project team

Our project team included members of staff and volunteers from HWNN. All members of the team were DBS checked and took part in a project orientation workshop.

Across the project a total of 13 staff and volunteers were involved in interviewing local people, facilitating or attending activities to promote the project and securing engagement opportunities.

Data analysis and reporting

In total 485 surveys were collected in written form. The surveys were then entered into a SNAP (an online survey tool) link and then shredded. Of these 155 were from City residents, 285 from County residents and 45 were from outside Nottingham and Nottinghamshire or from an unknown location. While all of these 45 people were accessing groups in the City and County they have been removed from the analysis in this report because they cannot be assigned to the City or the County.

For each question results are presented in percentages and numbers for all respondents, City and County. The breakdown of respondents by District is shown in Table 1 below.

All responses split by district	Number	Percent
Ashfield	21	4.3%
Bassetlaw	45	9.3%
Broxtowe	49	10.1%
Gedling	62	12.8%
Mansfield	19	3.9%
Newark and Sherwood	52	10.7%
Rushcliffe	37	7.6%
Nottingham	155	32.0%
Out of area/unknown	45	9.3%
Total	485	100%

Table 1 Source all respondents (n=485)

Summary of findings

Q2 - Have you heard of the term Adult Safeguarding before?

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	204	47.1%	74	48.4%	130	46.4%
No	205	47.3%	74	48.4%	131	46.8%
Not sure	24	5.5%	5	3.3%	19	6.8%
Total	433	100%	153	100%	280	100%

Table 3 - source respondents who answered Q2 (n=433)

When asked 'Have you heard of the term Adult Safeguarding before?' 47.1% (n=204) of all respondents had heard of the term, 47.3% (n=205) had not heard of the term and 5.5% (n=24) were not sure.

48.4% (n=74) of City respondents had heard, 48.4% (n=74) had not heard of this term and 3.3% (n=5) were not sure.

Of the 280 County respondents 46.4% (n=130) had heard the term before, 46.8% (n=131) had not and 6.8% (n=19) were not sure. These results are shown in Table 3.

Q3 - If yes, how did you hear about Adult Safeguarding?

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Media	36	15.3%	15	18.1%	21	13.7%
Leaflet	7	3.0%	2	2.4%	5	3.3%
Facebook	1	0.4%	1	1.2%	0	0.0%
Twitter	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.7%
Staff	77	32.6%	25	30.1%	52	34.0%
County News	12	5.1%	3	3.6%	9	5.9%
Neighbourhood alert	8	3.4%	8	9.6%	0	0.0%
Internet	4	1.7%	1	1.2%	3	2.0%
Other	90	38.1%	28	33.7%	62	40.5%
Total	236	100%	83	100%	153	100%

Table 4 - source respondents who answered Q3 (n=236)

When asked 'How did you hear about Adult Safeguarding?' 32.6% of all respondents (n=77) had heard as 'Staff', 15.3% (n=36) through 'Media' and 38.1% (n=90) through 'Other'.

30.1% (n=25) of City respondents stated 'Staff', 18.1% (n=15) through 'Media' and 33.7% (n=28) said 'Other'. The main reasons given for 'Other' were 'through training', 'work' and 'volunteering'.

Of County respondents 34% (n=52) 'stated 'Staff', 13.7% (n=21) through 'Media' and 40.5% (n=62) said 'Other'. The main reasons given for 'Other' were through 'church', 'training' and 'former work'. The full list of 'Other' answers can be found in [Appendix 3](#).

Q4 - Do you know what Adult Safeguarding means?

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	172	41.8%	64	43.5%	108	40.9%
No	172	41.8%	60	40.8%	112	42.4%
Not sure	67	16.3%	23	15.6%	44	16.7%
Total	411	100%	147	100%	264	100%

Table 5 source respondents who answered Q4 (n=411)

When asked, 'Do you know what Adult Safeguarding means?' 41.8% (n=172) of all respondents answered 'Yes', 16.3% (n=67) said 'Not sure' and 41.8% (n=172) said 'No'.

43.5% (n=64) of City respondents said 'Yes', 15.6% (n=23) said 'Not sure' and 40.8% (n=60) answered 'No'.

In the County 40.9% (n=108) knew what the term meant, 16.7% (n=44) were not sure and 42.4% (n=112) did not know.

Q5 - If your answer to Q4 is yes, please describe what you know

55 respondents from Nottingham City described what Adult Safeguarding means. The common themes in the responses were '*vulnerable people*', '*protect*', '*keep safe*' and '*looking after*'.

105 respondents from Nottinghamshire County described what Adult Safeguarding means, they used words such as '*protecting*', '*vulnerable adults*', and '*making sure adults are safe*'. The full list of answers can be found in [Appendix 4](#).

Q6 - Which of the following would you class as a 'vulnerable adult'?

Responses to Question 6, 'Which of the following people would you class as a vulnerable adult' are shown in Chart 1. Respondents ticked all boxes that applied.

Respondents who would class the following as a vulnerable adult - All respondents

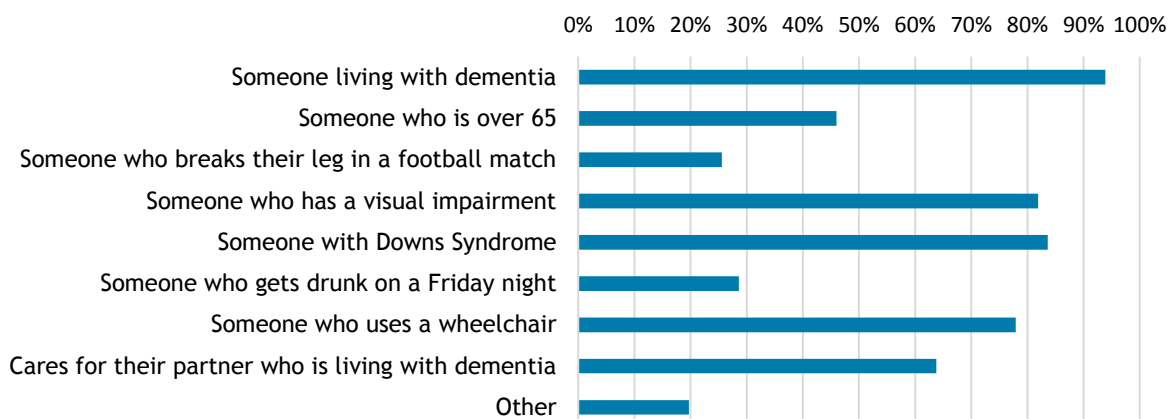


Chart 1 - source all respondents (n=426)

The top answers for all responses were 'Someone living with dementia' 93.9% (n=400), 'Someone with Downs Syndrome' 83.6% (n=356), 'Someone who has a visual impairment' 81.9% (n= 349) someone who uses a wheelchair 77.9% (n=332) and 'Someone who cares for their partner who is living with Dementia' 63.8% (n=272).

Respondents who would class the following as a vulnerable adult - City respondents

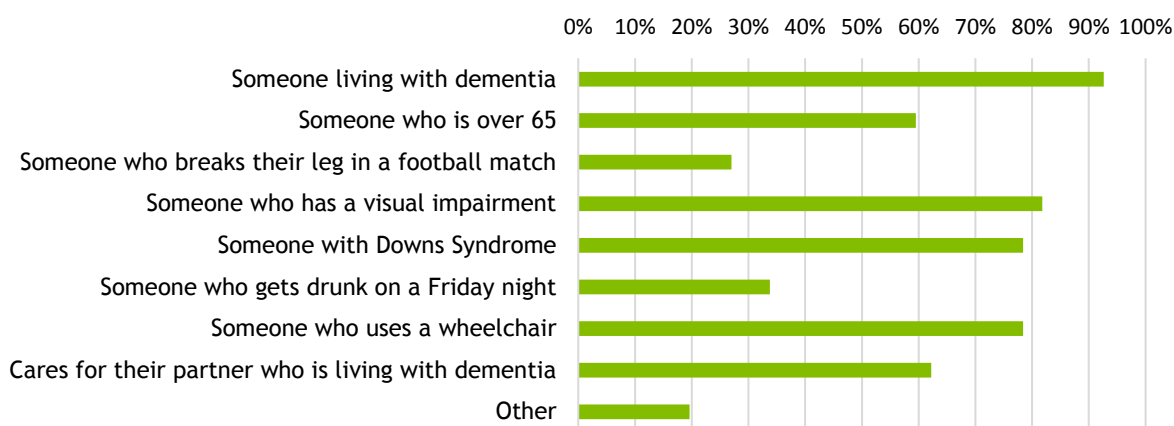


Chart 2 - source City respondents (n=148)

The top answers from City respondents were in the same order, 'Someone living with dementia' 92.6% (n=137), 'Someone with Downs Syndrome' 78.4% (n=116), 'Someone who has a visual impairment' 81.8% (n= 121), 'Someone who uses a wheelchair' 78.4% (n=116) and 'Someone who cares for their partner who is living with Dementia' 62.2% (n=92).

Respondents who would class the following as a vulnerable adult - County respondents

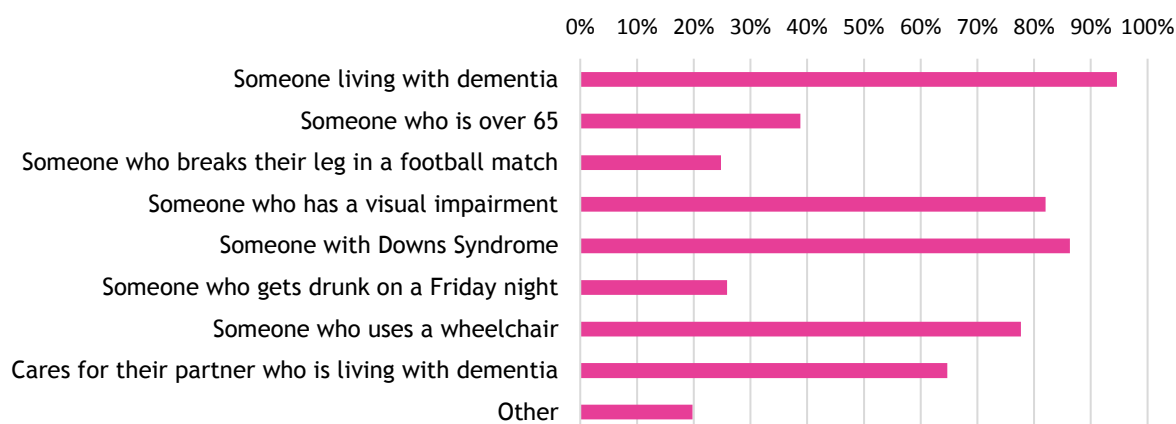


Chart 3 - source County respondents (n=278)

For the County, responses followed the same pattern, 'Someone living with Dementia' 94.6% (n=263), 'Someone with Downs Syndrome' 86.3% (n=240), 'Someone who has a visual impairment' 82% (n=228), 'Someone who uses a wheelchair' 77.7% (n=216) and 'Someone who cares for their partner who is living with Dementia' 64.7% (n=180).

The least chosen responses for all, City and County respondents were the same with 'Someone who breaks their leg in a football match' the lowest with all - 24.8% (n=109) City 25.8% (n=40) and County 24.2% (n=69) and 'Someone who gets drunk on a Friday night', all 27.7% (n=122), City 32.3% (n=50) and County 25.3% (n=72). However respondents often qualified their answers with '*it depends*' or '*in certain circumstances.*'

Q7 - Which of the following would you class as abuse of a vulnerable adult?

Question 7 asked, 'Which of the following would you class as abuse of a vulnerable adult?'
- Tick all that apply. The results for all respondents, City and County are show in Table 6.

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Force-feeding someone	351	81.6%	121	81.2%	230	81.9%
Pressurising someone into having a sexual relationship	390	90.7%	130	87.2%	261	92.9%
Humiliating or intimidating someone	395	91.9%	133	89.3%	263	93.6%
Helping someone fill out a form	49	11.4%	21	14.1%	30	10.7%
Taking money out of someone's purse	356	82.8%	121	81.2%	235	83.6%
Withholding someone's medication	391	90.9%	129	86.6%	262	93.2%
Giving someone a present	30	7.0%	12	8.1%	19	6.8%
Treating someone differently because of their disability, race or gender	358	83.3%	126	84.6%	232	82.6%
Not providing adequate care in a residential or care home	385	89.5%	128	85.9%	256	91.1%

Table 6 source respondents who answered Q7 (n=440)

The top answer for all responses was 'Humiliating or intimidating someone' with 91.9% (n=395) followed by 'Withholding someone's medication' 90.9% (n=391), 'Pressurising someone into having a sexual relationship' 90.7% (n=390) and 'Not providing adequate care in a residential or care home' with 89.5% (n=385). Between the top answer and the fourth answer there was only a difference of 10 responses, 1.4%.

The top answer for City respondents was 'Humiliating or intimidating someone' with 89.3% (n=133) followed by 'Pressurising someone into having a sexual relationship' 87.2% (n=130), 'Withholding someone's medication' 86.6% (n=129) and 'Not providing adequate care in a residential or care home' with 85.9% (n=128). Between the top answer and the fourth answer there was only a difference of 5 responses, 2.4%.

The most popular answer for County residents was 'Humiliating or intimidating someone' with 93.6% (n=263) along with 'Withholding someone's medication' 93.2% (n=262), 'Pressurising someone into having a sexual relationship' 92.9% (n=261) and 'Not providing adequate care in a residential or care home' with 91.1% (n=256). The difference in number of responses between the top answer and the fourth answer was 7, 2.5%.

Q8 - If you witnessed anything you thought was adult abuse would you report it?

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	379	88.3%	127	85.2%	252	90.0%
No	14	3.3%	7	4.7%	7	2.5%
Not sure	36	8.4%	15	10.1%	21	7.5%
Total	429	100%	149	100%	280	100%

Table 7 source respondents who answered Q8 (n=429)

In answer to Question 8, 'If you witnessed anything you thought was adult abuse would you report it?' 88.3% (n=379) of all respondents stated they would report it, 8.4% (n=36) were not sure and 3.3% (n=36) would not report it.

In the City 85.2% (n=127) said yes they would report it, 10.1% (n=15) were not sure and 4.7% (n=7) would not report it.

In the County 90% (n=252) would report it, 7.5% (n=21) were not sure and 2.5% (n=7) would not report it.

Q9 - If no or not sure, please explain why

The main themes given for not being sure if to report a concern for City respondents were, *'may have read the situation wrong'*, *'don't want to get involved'*, *'reporting abuse can sometimes backfire.'*

In the County, the responses were similar with *'none of your business'*, *'wouldn't like to get someone in trouble'*, *'abuse may become worse.'* All responses can be found in [Appendix 5](#)

Q10 - Would you know who to report adult abuse to?

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yes	256	61.0%	85	59.4%	171	61.7%
No	79	18.8%	30	21.0%	49	17.7%
Not sure	85	20.2%	28	19.6%	57	20.6%
Total	420	100%	143	100%	277	100%

Table 8 source respondents who answered Q10 (n=420)

The percentage of all respondents who would know who to report adult abuse to was 61% (n=256), were not sure 20.2% (n=85) and did not know who to report it to 18.8% (n=79).

In the City 59.4% (n=85) would know who to report it to, 19.6% (n=28) were not sure and 21% (n=30) would not report it.

In the County 61.7% (n= 171) would know who to report it to, 20.6% (n=57) were not sure and 17.7% (n=49) would not report it.

Q11 - Who would you report adult abuse to?

When asked to say who they would report adult abuse to the top answer for all respondents were 'The Police' 79.8% (n=257), 'Social Care' 71.4% (n=230) and 'GP, nurse or other health worker' 53.7% (n=173).

Who would you report adult abuse to - All respondents

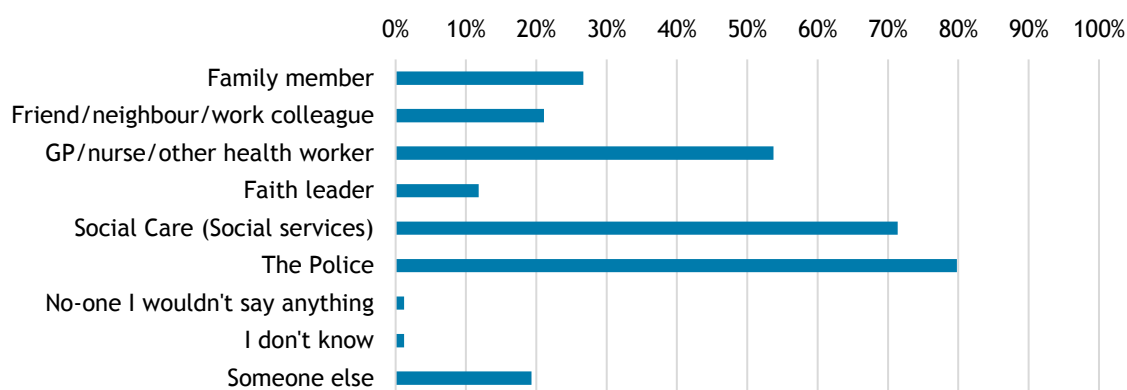


Chart 4 source All respondents (n=322)

Chart 5 shows the responses from City respondents to the same question.

Who would you report adult abuse to - City Respondents

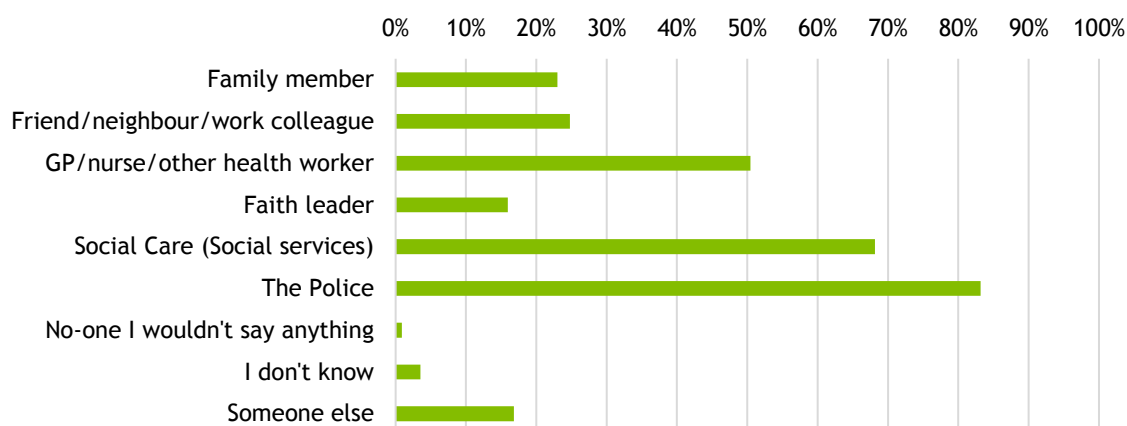


Chart 5 source City respondents (n=113)

In the City the top answers were 'The Police' 83.2% (n=95), 'Social Care' 68.1% (n=77) and 'GP, nurse or other health worker' 50.4% (n=57). The main response given for 'someone else' was, '*my manager*'.

The same pattern emerged for County residents in response to this question.

Who would you report Adult abuse to - County respondents

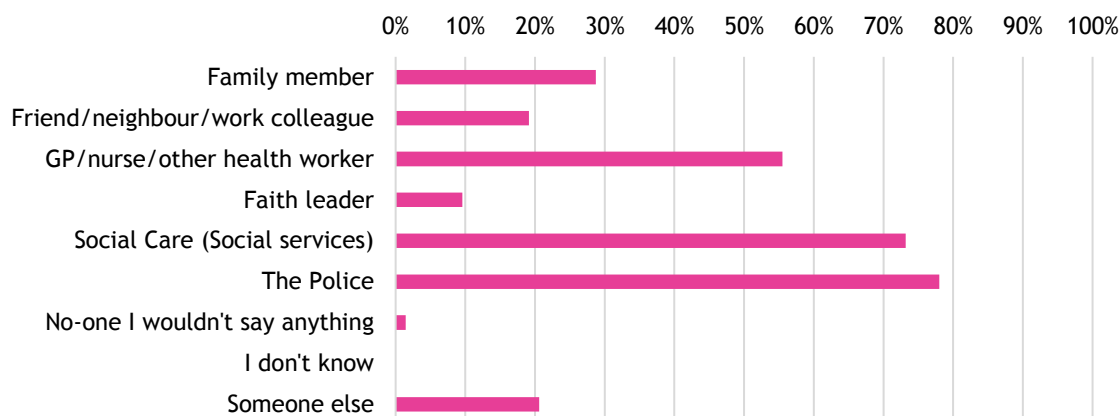


Chart 6 source County respondents (n=209)

The top answers for County respondents were 'The Police' 78.0% (n=163), 'Social Care' 73.2% (n=153) and 'GP, nurse or other health worker' 55.5% (n=116). The main response given for 'someone else' was '*Centre Manager*' and '*Safeguarding Officers*'.

Q12 - If you would not report it, what would stop you?

The answers given by City respondents to 'If you would not report it, what would stop you?' included '*not knowing who to report it to*', and '*fear of reprisal*'.

The answers given by County Residents for 'If you would not report, what would stop you?' included '*wouldn't know who to report it to*' and '*none of your business*'. See [Appendix 5](#) for full list.

Q13 - What would be the best way to inform people about Adult Safeguarding?

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Leaflet through the post	270	64.1%	91	62.3%	179	65.1%
Poster campaign	219	52.0%	77	52.7%	142	51.6%
Internet	226	53.7%	86	58.9%	140	50.9%
Information events	245	58.2%	99	67.8%	146	53.1%
Local media (newspaper and radio)	274	65.1%	103	70.5%	171	62.2%
Short film	172	40.9%	81	55.5%	91	33.1%
Social media	202	48.0%	80	54.8%	121	44.4%
Information in GP surgeries and hospitals	338	80.3%	115	78.8%	221	81.1%
Information in libraries	270	64.1%	91	62.3%	179	65.1%
Other	61	14.5%	32	21.9%	29	10.5%

Table 9 source respondents who answered Q13 (n=421)

The final question of the Awareness survey asked ‘What would be the best way to inform people about Adult Safeguarding?’ The top answer for all respondents was ‘Information in GP Surgeries and hospitals’ with 80.3% (n=338), followed by ‘Local media’ 65.1% (n=274), ‘Information in libraries’ and ‘Leaflets through the post’ with 64.1% each (n=270).

The most popular answer from City respondents was ‘Information in GP surgeries and hospitals’ with 78.8% (n=115), followed by ‘Local media’ 70.5% (n=103) and ‘Information events’ 67.8% (n=99).

The highest answer for County respondents was ‘Information in GP surgeries and hospitals’ with 81.1% (n=221), followed by ‘Leaflet through the post’ and ‘Information in libraries’ both with 65.1% (n=179) and ‘Local media’ with 62.2% (n=171).

Conclusions

HWNN used the Nottinghamshire County Safeguarding Adults Board Awareness Survey from 2014 and 2016 for consistency (which included the old term 'vulnerable adult', since replaced with 'adults at risk' in line with the Care Act and local procedures and guidance) and after agreeing minor alterations with both Boards conducted this survey from 30th January - 2nd May 2018.

Just over half of respondents in Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County claimed they knew what Adult Safeguarding means. Those that did know ticked 'Staff' or 'Other' and described that they had learnt about Safeguarding through former training, work or volunteering. 35% of City respondents described what the term means using words such as '*keep safe*', '*vulnerable*' and '*protect*'. 36% of County residents described Safeguarding using similar terms such as, '*looking after*' '*keeping adults safe*' '*protecting vulnerable people*'. It can be inferred from the responses that staff and volunteer respondents have a good working knowledge of the term Safeguarding. Just under 60% of overall respondents stated that they did not or were not sure what the term meant. This suggests a lack of awareness or lack of confidence to state their understanding of the term.

Respondents to this survey from both the City and County demonstrate a good level of understanding of who may be identified as an adult at risk, with their answers mainly being 'people living with dementia', 'with Downs Syndrome', people 'with a visual impairment' and 'people in a wheelchair'. Respondents generally did not believe that an adult who gets drunk on a Friday night or someone who had broken their leg would be an adult at risk of abuse. However some respondents felt that these circumstances would make an adult at risk. This indicates a lack of understanding amongst some members of public of what constitutes safeguarding duties under the Care Act.

When asked what they would consider was adult abuse, respondents demonstrated a sound knowledge. 'Humiliating or intimidating someone' came out as the highest answer followed very closely (within 10 responses) by 'Pressurising someone into having a sexual relationship', 'Withholding someone's medication', 'Not providing adequate care in a residential or care home'. 'Help filling in a form' and 'Giving someone a present' scored very low. This indicated that the majority of people understand what constitutes adult abuse, as defined by the Care Act.

The most common answer given for who to report a concern to was 'The Police' followed by 'Social Care' and 'GP/nurse/other health worker'.

85.2% of City and 90% of County respondents would report an Adult Safeguarding concern. Respondents who said they would not report an incident expressed the reason for not reporting was often '*due to fear*', '*not being sure they had understood the situation correctly*' or '*not knowing where to go*'.

In terms of getting the messages out to the public, respondents recommended providing information in GP surgeries, leaflets through the post and via libraries.

Recommendations

- Raise more awareness of the term ‘Adult Safeguarding’ (particularly to seldom heard groups).
- Raise awareness of when and to whom the Care Act safeguarding duties could apply.
- Continue to raise awareness of how and to whom safeguarding concerns can be reported.
- Ensure that people are aware that if a safeguarding concern occurs within Nottingham/ Nottinghamshire and they live out of area that they should report to Nottingham/ Nottinghamshire.
- The Board should assure itself that it supports all possible referrers to understand what constitutes adult abuse and how to raise a safeguarding concern. For example, this might include faith leaders, charity leaders, and leaders of voluntary organisations supporting those with care and support needs
- Increase awareness about Adult Safeguarding by putting accessible information in GP surgeries, hospitals, libraries and leaflets through the post (some groups would need to be spoken to personally notably those whose first language is not English - the Chinese Forum expressed a particular interest).
- Add to the next print run of leaflets ‘available in other languages at request’

Appendix 1. Data collection survey - English, Punjabi and Mandarin translation

Awareness survey: Safeguarding vulnerable adults 2018 (English)

<https://hwnn.co.uk/safeguarding-survey-2018/>

Awareness survey: Safeguarding vulnerable adults 2018 (Mandarin)

<https://hwnn.co.uk/safeguarding-survey-2018-mandarin/>

Awareness survey: Safeguarding vulnerable adults 2018 (Punjabi)

<https://hwnn.co.uk/safeguarding-survey-2018-punjabi/>

Appendix 2. Demographics of service type user and respondents

Service Type User

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Carer or relative of user of adult social care or healthcare services	104	25.0%	28	18.3%	66	25.1%
User of adult social care	107	28.1%	49	32.0%	55	20.9%
User of healthcare services	363	87.3%	132	86.3%	200	76.0%
Total	440	100%	155	100%	285	100%

Gender

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Female	263	59.8%	97	62.6%	166	58.2%
Male	155	35.2%	52	33.5%	103	36.1%
Gender Fluid	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
Not collected	16	3.6%	6	3.9%	10	3.5%
Prefer not to say	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
Total	440	100%	155	100%	285	100%

Sexuality

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Asexual	19	4.3%	6	3.9%	13	4.6%
Bisexual	11	2.5%	2	1.3%	9	3.2%
Heterosexual	302	68.6%	113	72.9%	189	66.3%
Homosexual	11	2.5%	5	3.2%	6	2.1%
Lesbian	8	1.8%	3	1.9%	5	1.8%
Not collected	49	11.1%	16	10.3%	33	11.6%
Prefer not to say	40	9.1%	10	6.5%	30	10.5%
Total	440	100%	155	100%	285	100%

Gender Identity

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Gender identity same as birth	398	97.8%	139	98.6%	259	97.4%
Gender identity not the same as birth	4	1.0%	2	1.4%	2	0.8%
Prefer not to say	5	1.2%	0	0.0%	5	1.9%
Total	407	100%	141	100%	266	100%

Disability

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
None	200	45.5%	67	43.2%	133	46.7%
Have a disability	240	54.5%	88	56.8%	152	53.3%
Total	440	100%	155	100%	285	100%

Disability Type

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Visual impairment	80	16.7%	28	14.8%	52	17.9%
Hearing impairment	73	15.2%	25	13.2%	48	16.6%
Learning impairment	44	9.2%	19	10.1%	25	8.6%
Social impairment	25	5.2%	13	6.9%	12	4.1%
Mental Health condition	99	20.7%	46	24.3%	53	18.3%
Physical impairment	106	22.1%	36	19.0%	70	24.1%
Prefer not to say	16	3.3%	10	5.3%	6	2.1%
Other	36	7.5%	12	6.3%	24	8.3%
Total	479	100%	189	100%	290	100%

Carers

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Carer	308	74.0%	29	19.7%	79	29.4%
Not a Carer	108	26.0%	118	80.3%	190	70.6%
Total	416	100%	147	100%	269	100%

Cared for

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Not cared for	309	77.4%	114	78.1%	195	77.1%
Cared for	90	22.6%	32	21.9%	58	22.9%
Total	399	100%	146	100%	253	100%

Employment status

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Full time	36	8.6%	10	6.7%	26	9.7%
Not in employment	75	17.9%	42	28.2%	33	12.3%
Part time	36	8.6%	13	8.7%	23	8.6%
Prefer not to say	4	1.0%	2	1.3%	2	0.7%
Retired	193	46.2%	44	29.5%	149	55.4%
Student	6	1.4%	5	3.4%	1	0.4%
Unable to work	68	16.3%	33	22.1%	35	13.0%
Total	418	100%	149	100%	269	100%

Religion

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Buddhist	9	2.2%	3	2.0%	6	2.3%
Christian	259	62.9%	75	50.3%	184	70.0%
Hindu	9	2.2%	6	4.0%	3	1.1%
Jewish	4	1.0%	1	0.7%	3	1.1%
Muslim	19	4.6%	14	9.4%	5	1.9%
None	79	19.2%	36	24.2%	43	16.3%
Prefer not to say	9	2.2%	2	1.3%	7	2.7%
Sikh	14	3.4%	9	6.0%	5	1.9%
Other	10	2.4%	3	2.0%	7	2.7%
Total	412	100%	149	100%	263	100%

Ethnicity

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Arab	1	0.2%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%
Asian	42	10.2%	26	17.4%	16	6.1%
Black	21	5.1%	17	11.4%	4	1.5%
Mixed	11	2.7%	7	4.7%	4	1.5%
Prefer not to say	17	4.1%	6	4.0%	11	4.2%
South Asian	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	3	1.1%
White	312	75.5%	89	59.7%	223	84.8%
African	4	1.0%	3	2.0%	1	0.4%
Irish	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
Total	412	100%	149	100%	263	100%

Age

Response	All		City		County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Under 18	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.4%
18-24	6	1.4%	3	2.1%	3	1.1%
25-34	9	2.1%	3	2.1%	6	2.2%
35-44	13	3.1%	9	6.3%	4	1.4%
45-54	19	4.5%	13	9.1%	6	2.2%
55-64	30	7.1%	15	10.5%	15	5.4%
65-74	47	11.2%	19	13.3%	28	10.1%
75-84	7	1.7%	2	1.4%	5	1.8%
85+	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%
Unknown	286	68.1%	79	55.2%	207	74.7%
Total	420	100%	143	100%	277	100%

Appendix 3: Q3 Where did you hear about Adult Safeguarding - Other

Nottingham City

- As part of my job role
- At work in the NHS
- Board member Nottingham, City Homes for 8 years (I have husband hasn't)
- CARERS
- Church
- Doctor
- Disability Direct
- Emmanuel House, Friary
- Facebook & Neighbourhood alert
- Figured it out
- Framework hostel
- Friends
- I am a volunteer at MHI (university of Nottingham) working on the Aqueduct Trial for Crisis management of Dementia based crises/ I have a dementia based illness and live with it
- I heard when I started training to become a Healthwatch volunteer
- I just know that when someone is struggling sometime they need someone to talk on their behalf because their brain does not take things in
- I used to work in adult social care and received training
- I used to work in care as a care assistant so know about safeguarding
- make a referral made arrangements
- Mandatory training
- NVQ level 2 course
- PEG meeting
- Studies - Mental health and capacity module
- Through Disability Direct as a volunteer
- Through my church where all working with children have to be checked and those involved in pastoral care
- Used to be senior worker in a care home
- Volunteer Duncan Macmillan House
- We both work as carers

Nottinghamshire County

- Ambulance service
- As a referring nurse
- As part of setting up the Community Group to develop Policy for group
- Baptist church
- Baptist Union Training
- Baptist Union-being a managing trustee of a Baptist church
- Breathe Easy group
- Church
- Church
- Church activities-shared with children's safeguarding
- Church and Renew Well Being Cafe
- Church requirement
- College Training - mandatory for staff
- Course at the Archers Project

- Course on volunteering at Newark library
- Daughter works for ambulance service
- Done the training for my jobs
- Ensuring that all adults are treated with respect, they are safe and not threatened and live comfortably despite any disabilities / Ensure all adults do not feel threatened by others in whatever way
- Foster caring training
- From Carers Group (local)
- General talking with people with children and vulnerable adults Part of my training as a Tai Chi for Health Instructor
- I am on our surgery's PP Group
- I have worked with children in various settings, Sure-start, schools etc. and had training
- I worked in the NHS as a nurse
- In training and as a carer with employing pa's we have had to ensure they receive training and put policies and procedures in place
- I've been aware for a long time Discussed with Ed Lowe - Volunteer Support Worker
- Learnt about safeguarding at university
- Meeting at the COPD
- My daughter - she does a safeguarding job
- Not sure
- Not sure
- Occupation
- Part of my work role
- Police
- Previously worked with older people
- Rosewood involvement Centre
- Rosewood Involvement Centre in Ollerton which is an NHS centre
- Rosewood Involvement Centre, Ollerton
- Rosewood Involvement Centre, New Ollerton
- Rosewood Involvement Centre, Ollerton
- Run a carers group and worked in the NHS
- School, church
- Solicitor
- Somewhere online
- Talk at Breathe Easy, Nottingham West
- The group we belong to 'Care for Dementia Carers'
- The lady and gentleman came to visit carers hub at Toton
- Through a course
- Through being an employee with the county council
- Through Rosewood Involvement Centre and given a training session
- Through volunteering
- Through work
- Through work used to work in care home
- training course at place of work
- Try to use it but no help
- Used to manage Adult/Elderly Care in Leicester
- via work
- Volunteering
- When working in NHS
- Work
- Work
- Work experience

Appendix 4: Q5 Describe what you know Adult Safeguarding means

- A framework to report any concerns about an adult, vulnerable or not to start a process of investigation into alleged concern
- Adults safeguarding help people who have been abused
- Always watch closely things happening, keep safe
- As far as I know safeguarding is a practice that has been put in place to protect vulnerable adults, children, the homeless and also ourselves
- Aware of abuse
- Being able to pick up on distress and to act accordingly
- Caring and looking after vulnerable adults
- close the gate to keep the garden safe
- Do not put vulnerable people in a position of risk
- Ensuring that (vulnerable) adults are not subjected to abuse (physical, sexual, mental) - being aware of who may be vulnerable and alert for possibilities of abuse
- Ensuring that carers etc. have been DBS screened/ That vulnerable adults are aware of
- Ensuring that vulnerable persons are not mistreated or abused in any way
- Ensuring the health and safety of vulnerable members of the community, those with mental health conditions, disabilities long term health conditions
- Ensuring vulnerable people, vulnerable for whatever reason are kept safe and well
- Finding ways in which care can be maintained safely for the carer and the person being cared for
- Hopefully any vulnerable person will receive the care and attention they deserve
- I am aware of safeguarding in respect of the work I do
- I presume it means keeping people out of the path of violent people
- If there's something going wrong at home or outside to phone the police
- It is a method of providing people living with health difficulties (mental or physical) or are living in inadequate circumstances or difficult environmental conditions an option of contacting help
- It's protecting -adult vulnerable children and the elderly in the care
- It's to help make sure people are safe and no being abused if they are in care
- Keeping adults safe
- Like someone who looks after you. My carer is my safeguardian
- Look out for each other, keep each other safe
- Looking after adults with a disability
- Looking after the safety and welfare of adults
- Looking to ensure vulnerable adults are being taken care of adequately
- Make me safe
- Make sure male carers don't abuse female carers
- Making adults safe from abuse, getting robbed
- Making sure adult safe - everything is in order
- Making sure adult safe - everything is in order
- Making sure adults are OK and not being abused
- making sure people are alright
- making sure someone is safe
- People who are vulnerable, safeguard them from physical, mental harm - to impact on their lives
- Protecting people
- Protecting people from psychological, physical or financial harm
- Protecting the service users and yourself also knowing the right services to use
- Protecting vulnerable adults, keeping adults safe
- Protection of vulnerable adults and care services

- Protects the elderly and adults
- Providing policies and procedures to ensure harm does not come to vulnerable people
- Reporting any issue of abuse/ If working in care environment ensure safety of service users
- Safe street and people
- Safeguarding against falls, accidents, abuse of disabled people/ Helping keep them safe at home in homes facilities/ When out also people with specific problems/illnesses
- Safeguarding is about ensuring that vulnerable adults accessing or receiving services are kept safe from abuse
- Safeguarding means when a person may need help as they may lack capacity to understand or have a limited ability to process information or learning disability that prevents them from making decisions
- Safeguarding refers to ensuring that adult service users are in an environment which is safe for them and ensures that they come to no harm/
- The procedures that should be followed or the regulation that make sure vulnerable people will be protected
- The protection of vulnerable people
- They are to protect vulnerable or elderly people from being abused in any sort of circumstances
- They could put their selves in a dangerous positions or could try to kill them because they feel there is no way out
- To help other people and care

Appendix 5: Q12 Reasons for not reporting abuse

Reason for prevention of reporting Nottingham

- If would not report or not sure, please explain why
- A lot of times I don't want to get involved in things
- Because I may have read situation wrong
- Because it could be family
- Because it not nice doing that to other people
- Because maybe the adult's ages is difficult -not understand things?
- Because of fear, don't want to get involved in trouble because you can get hurt by the abuser
- Because sometimes it is none of your business or you might be wrong
- But would think about it
- depends what position I am in relation to the person
- Due to not being taken seriously
- have issue with social services when reported tell or inform the person reported that I had
- reported them and social services hide abuse
- I think it's to see how much advice is out about safeguarding
- If I witnessed it on the go i.e. on the bus or passing I wouldn't know the nearest reporting centre'/ If it were in an organisation or institution I would raise awareness
- No friendly personality is good
- Reporting abuse can sometimes backfire i.e. the ;person reporting could sometimes be
- abused by original person (personal experience)

- Would not know who to go to
- You would have to make sure it was abuse

Reason for prevention of reporting - Nottinghamshire

- Anxiety of consequences
- Confidentiality
- Could not be bothered
- Don't know
- Familiarity
- Fear
- Fear of abuse getting worse for the individual
- Getting involved by thinking one has tried to help a situation
- I feared for my life
- I never seen anything like that
- I suppose it would depend where the abuse took place
- I would be worried that I would be in trouble too
- I would look online to find the best way to report an issue or speak to a health worker
- I wouldn't want to cause any trouble
- If a danger to myself
- If directly spoke to person - tackling the person only if they were a professional
- If he asked person abusing to stop - they stopped - explained and apologized to other person we would leave it/
- If I was unsure of whether it constituted abuse, if I was overloaded
- If they will not my confidentiality/ If there is no action taken
- If you don't report people get further abuse
- Just have to report it
- Lack of knowledge
- My own position at the time/ I might be in a vulnerable position myself and subject to abuse
- Need to be careful with GP or nurse as my wife thinks they will take her in care/ I defer to her
- Need to be very sure what I was doing
- Not having the tel numbers with you
- Only had a suspicion and not have evidence
- peer pressure, retaliation, fear of losing job
- Possibly fear of reprisal - depends on who and what
- repercussions for adult concerned and myself
- Scared of repercussions
- Something private
- The answers to question 11 would be dependent upon the event and circumstances surrounding it
- The perpetrator (i.e. family person) could stop the complainant from seeing their relative i.e. bullying
- Try to
- Unsure if behaviour is actually abuse
- Women's aid phone number in phone
- Yes

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