

Safeguarding adults in care homes

NICE guideline

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Your responsibility

The recommendations in this guideline represent the view of NICE, arrived at after careful consideration of the evidence available. When exercising their judgement, professionals and practitioners are expected to take this guideline fully into account, alongside the individual needs, preferences and values of their patients or the people using their service. It is not mandatory to apply the recommendations, and the guideline does not override the responsibility to make decisions appropriate to the circumstances of the individual, in consultation with them and their families and carers or guardian.

All problems (adverse events) related to a medicine or medical device used for treatment or in a procedure should be reported to the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency using the [Yellow Card Scheme](#).

Local commissioners and providers of healthcare have a responsibility to enable the guideline to be applied when individual professionals and people using services wish to use it. They should do so in the context of local and national priorities for funding and developing services, and in light of their duties to have due regard to the need to eliminate unlawful discrimination, to advance equality of opportunity and to reduce health inequalities. Nothing in this guideline should be interpreted in a way that would be inconsistent with complying with those duties.

Commissioners and providers have a responsibility to promote an environmentally sustainable health and care system and should [assess and reduce the environmental impact of implementing NICE recommendations](#) wherever possible.

Contents

Overview	6
Who is it for?	6
Context	7
The need for the guideline	7
The purpose of this guideline	8
Recommendations.....	12
1.1 Policy and procedure	12
1.2 Induction and training in care homes	17
1.3 Care home culture, learning and management	23
1.4 Indicators of individual abuse and neglect	27
1.5 Immediate actions to take if you consider abuse or neglect	37
1.6 Immediate actions to take if you suspect abuse or neglect	38
1.7 Responding to reports of abuse or neglect	41
1.8 Working with and supporting the resident at risk during a safeguarding enquiry	44
1.9 How care home providers and managers should support care home staff during an enquiry	48
1.10 How local authorities should support care homes during an enquiry	50
1.11 Meetings during a safeguarding enquiry.....	51
1.12 Indicators of organisational abuse and neglect	52
1.13 How care homes should learn from safeguarding concerns, referrals and enquiries.....	60
Terms used in this guideline.....	61
Recommendations for research	67
1 Indicators of self-neglect.....	67
2 Local authority or provider-led enquiries	67
3 Person-centred and outcome-focused enquiries.....	67
4 E-learning safeguarding training	68
5 Embedding learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews	68

Rationale and impact.....	69
Care home safeguarding policy and procedure	69
Care home whistleblowing policy and procedure.....	70
Care home and care home provider roles and responsibilities	71
Local authorities, clinical commissioning groups, and other commissioners	72
Safeguarding Adults Boards.....	73
Induction and training in care homes	74
What mandatory training should cover	75
Further training.....	76
How to conduct training	77
Evaluating training.....	79
Management skills and competence.....	80
Line management and supervision.....	81
Care home culture.....	82
Multi-agency working and shared learning with other organisations.....	83
Record-keeping	84
Indicators of individual abuse and neglect and immediate actions to take if you consider abuse or neglect.....	85
Making sure people are safe	87
Gathering information	87
Confidentiality, and discussing and reporting suspected abuse and neglect	88
Care home safeguarding leads	89
Local authorities.....	90
Working with and supporting the resident at risk during a safeguarding enquiry.....	91
Supporting care home staff who are subject to a safeguarding enquiry	93
Supporting care home staff	94
How local authorities should support care homes during an enquiry	95
Meetings during a safeguarding enquiry	95
Indicators of organisational abuse and neglect	97

How care homes should learn from safeguarding concerns, referrals and enquiries	99
Finding more information and committee details.....	101

Overview

This guideline covers keeping adults in care homes safe from abuse and neglect. It includes potential indicators of abuse and neglect by individuals or organisations, and covers the safeguarding process from when a concern is first identified through to section 42 safeguarding enquiries. There are recommendations on policy, training, and care home culture, to improve care home staff awareness of safeguarding and ensure people can report concerns when needed.

Who is it for?

- Care home providers, managers, staff and volunteers
- Other health and social care practitioners working with adults in care homes
- Health and social care commissioners of residential care for adults
- Local authorities and Safeguarding Adults Boards
- Adults living in care homes, their families, friends, carers and advocates, and the public

Context

According to the [Care Quality Commission's state of care report for 2019/20](#), there are over 10,800 residential care homes and 4,200 nursing homes in the UK. These provide support to around 410,000 older people (as estimated by the [2017 Competition and Markets Authority care homes market study](#)), and to many younger adults with disabilities, mental health issues or complex support needs. In addition to long-term residents, residential and nursing homes provide services for people who stay for shorter periods, including as day visitors. This is sometimes referred to as respite care or short break services. Many of these long- and short-term residents have high care and support needs, and this means they are at an increased risk of abuse and neglect.

The quality of care in many care homes is good, but this is not always the case. The [Care Quality Commission's report 2019/20](#) rated homes as follows:

- inadequate: 2% of nursing homes and 1% of care homes
- requiring improvement: 21% of nursing homes and 14% of care homes
- good: 72% of nursing homes and 81% of care homes
- outstanding: 5% of nursing homes and 4% of care homes.

The need for the guideline

All adult safeguarding, including safeguarding in care homes, should be underpinned by the Care Act 2014, the [Care Act 2014 statutory guidance](#), and the [Making Safeguarding Personal framework](#).

Despite the legal framework and the associated statutory guidance, safeguarding procedures and practice vary at the local level. In particular, care homes often struggle to understand:

- the difference between safeguarding issues and poor practice
- when and how to make safeguarding referrals to the local authority.

The [Safeguarding Adults 2019 Annual Report](#) reported that care homes (including homes

with and without nursing) accounted for 34% of all safeguarding enquiries conducted under section 42 of the [Care Act 2014](#).

The purpose of this guideline

This guideline makes action-orientated recommendations to improve safeguarding for residents of care homes. It covers all adult residents of care homes, including people who stay at care homes for shorter periods (for example day visitors).

The guideline is based on:

- the best available evidence on effectiveness (including cost effectiveness)
- evidence on the views and experiences of care home residents, their families and carers, and practitioners involved in care and support for residents.

The guideline is also informed by existing adult safeguarding guidance from across these different sectors, including:

- Association of Directors of Adult Social Services, Local Government Association (2019) [Making decisions on the duty to carry out Safeguarding Adults enquiries](#).
- Association of Directors of Adult Social Services, Social Care Institute for Excellence, National Health Service London, Metropolitan Police (2019) [London multi-agency adult safeguarding policy and procedures](#).
- Association of Directors of Adult Social Services North East (2011) Safeguarding threshold guidance.
- Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety (2009) Adult abuse: recognising adult abuse and what to do about it! Guidance for staff.
- Royal College of Nursing (2018) [Adult safeguarding: roles and competencies for healthcare staff](#).
- Skills for Care (2017) What do I need to know about safeguarding adults?
- Social Care Institute for Excellence (2018) Adult safeguarding practice questions.
- Social Care Institute for Excellence (2015) At a glance 69: Safeguarding adults: Types and indicators of abuse.

- Social Care Wales (2019) [The social care manager: practice guidance for social care managers registered with Social Care Wales](#).
- Volunteer Now (2010) Safeguarding vulnerable adults: a shared responsibility.

This guideline can be used together with the [Making Safeguarding Personal](#) resources published by the Local Government Association and ADASS, including understanding what constitutes a safeguarding concern and how to support effective outcomes.

How it relates to legislation, statutory guidance and other NICE guidelines

The core legal duty for adult safeguarding is found in section 42 of the [Care Act 2014](#).

The [Care Act 2014 statutory guidance](#) states that:

'Effective safeguarding is about seeking to promote an adult's rights to security, liberty and family life, as well as about protecting their physical safety and taking action to prevent the occurrence or reoccurrence of abuse or neglect. Any restriction on the individual's rights or freedom of action that is involved in the exercise of the function is kept to the minimum necessary.'

The local authority is the lead agency for adult safeguarding and should be notified whenever abuse or neglect is suspected. They will decide whether a safeguarding enquiry is necessary, and if so who will conduct it. The decision to conduct an enquiry depends on the criteria set out in the Care Act, and not on whether a person is eligible for or receiving services funded by the local authority.

Any actions taken in relation to a safeguarding concern should be based on the 6 principles set out in the Care Act statutory guidance. These principles should be known and understood by everyone working in care homes and should be part of their everyday practice:

1. **Empowerment:** People being supported and encouraged to make their own decisions and informed consent.
2. **Prevention:** It is better to take action before harm occurs.
3. **Proportionality:** The least intrusive response appropriate to the risk presented.

4. **Protection:** Support and representation for those in greatest need.
5. **Partnerships:** Local solutions through services working with their communities. Communities have a part to play in preventing, detecting and reporting neglect and abuse.
6. **Accountability:** Accountability and transparency in delivering safeguarding.

As well as the 6 principles, this guideline also recognises the importance of the wellbeing principle within the Care Act, and the safeguarding approaches based on the Making Safeguarding Personal framework. These both emphasise that people who have experienced or are at risk of abuse or neglect should be meaningfully involved in safeguarding whenever possible. Outcomes should be meaningful to the person, rather than simply following a process.

This approach is also endorsed by the Care Act statutory guidance, which states that:

'... safeguarding means protecting an adult's right to live in safety, free from abuse and neglect. It is about people and organisations working together to prevent and stop both the risks and experience of abuse or neglect, while at the same time making sure that the adult's wellbeing is promoted including, where appropriate, having regard to their views, wishes, feelings and beliefs in deciding on any action. This must recognise that adults sometimes have complex interpersonal relationships and may be ambivalent, unclear or unrealistic about their personal circumstances.'

The guideline complements statutory duties and good practice as set out in relevant legislation and guidance. The recommendations cross-refer to legislation and other guidance where appropriate. In particular, the guideline takes account of the Care Act 2014 and the Care Act 2014 statutory guidance, the Mental Health Acts 1983 and 2007, and the Health and Social Care Act 2008. It is also underpinned by the Human Rights Act 1998, notably Article 3 (No one shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment), Article 5 (Right to liberty and security) and Article 8 (Right to respect for private and family life).

Also, because many people who use care homes may lack the capacity to make certain decisions, this guidance is also informed by the Mental Capacity Act 2005 and the Mental Capacity (Amendment) Act 2019. When a care home resident lacks capacity, this guideline should be used in line with the NICE guideline on decision making and mental capacity and relevant local guidance on this issue.

NICE guidelines provide recommendations on what works. This may include details on who should carry out interventions and where. NICE guidelines do not routinely describe how services are funded or commissioned, unless this has been formally requested by the Department of Health and Social Care.

The Care Quality Commission encourages health and social care providers to use NICE guidance to improve the quality of care they provide. Evidence of use and compliance with NICE guidance will help services achieve a Good or Outstanding rating.

Recommendations

People have the right to be involved in discussions and make informed decisions about their care, as described in [NICE's information on making decisions about your care](#).

[Making decisions using NICE guidelines](#) explains how we use words to show the strength (or certainty) of our recommendations, and has information about prescribing medicines (including off-label use), professional guidelines, standards and laws (including on consent and mental capacity), and safeguarding.

1.1 Policy and procedure

Care home safeguarding policy and procedure

- 1.1.1 [Care homes](#) and [care home providers](#) must have a safeguarding policy and procedure in place, to meet the requirements of the [Care Act 2014](#) and the [Care Act 2014 statutory guidance](#) and to follow local safeguarding arrangements (overseen by the local Safeguarding Adults Board). Providers that operate across more than one area must ensure that each care home follows the local safeguarding arrangements in their area.
- 1.1.2 Care home and care home provider safeguarding policies should:
- be clearly written and in line with [Accessible Information Standard](#) requirements to meet the communication support needs of individual [residents](#)
 - be easy to find, so that all residents, [staff](#), visitors and [service providers](#) can request and read it when they need to
 - include clear and transparent arrangements for identifying, responding to and managing [safeguarding concerns](#), and involve residents (and their families and carers) in designing and reviewing these arrangements

- explain how to respond to safeguarding concerns, and how to report suspected abuse or neglect
 - be based on the principle of collaborative working, because safeguarding is everyone's responsibility.
- 1.1.3 Care homes and care home providers should have systems in place to track and monitor incidents, accidents, disciplinary action, complaints and safeguarding concerns, to identify patterns of potential harm.
- 1.1.4 Care homes should have systems in place for preserving evidence from reported safeguarding concerns, including care records, as these may be required in future, for example for local authority enquiries or police investigations.
- 1.1.5 Care homes should have a procedure for recording and sharing information (in line with data protection laws) about safeguarding concerns.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on care home safeguarding policy and procedure](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in:

- [evidence review B: barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect](#)
- [evidence review D: responding to and managing safeguarding concerns](#)
- [evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns](#).

Care home whistleblowing policy and procedure

- 1.1.6 Care homes and care home providers should have a whistleblowing policy and procedure, and make sure that staff and volunteers are aware of these.

- 1.1.7 Care home providers should have a clear procedure setting out how staff and volunteers can report a whistleblowing concern. This process must specify who people can contact, and how (for example a senior contact within a care home group, and the local authority or the Care Quality Commission). For more information, see the [Care Quality Commission guidance on whistleblowing](#).
- 1.1.8 Care home providers should consider using an external whistleblowing service. If they do, they should make sure that staff know how to contact the service.
- 1.1.9 Care homes and care home providers must ensure that whistleblowers are not victimised and do not face negative consequences for reporting or disclosing a safeguarding concern. Be aware that whistleblowers are protected by law.
- 1.1.10 Be aware that care home staff and volunteers may be afraid of the repercussions of whistleblowing, and this can prevent them from identifying and reporting abuse and neglect.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on care home whistleblowing policy and procedure](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review B: barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect](#) and [evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns](#).

Care home and care home provider roles and responsibilities

- 1.1.11 Care homes should:
- have a [safeguarding lead](#) **and**
 - make sure everyone knows who this is, what they do, how to contact them, and who to speak to if they are unavailable.

- 1.1.12 Care homes and care home providers should make it clear who is accountable for different aspects of safeguarding within the home, in addition to the roles and responsibilities of the safeguarding lead.
- 1.1.13 Safeguarding responsibilities should be included in the job description of all care home staff, including at board level.
- 1.1.14 Care homes and care home providers should ensure that all staff understand how to meet their safeguarding responsibilities in their day-to-day work within the care home (see the [recommendations on induction and training](#) for more information).
- 1.1.15 Care homes should maintain and regularly audit care records (in addition to external checks, such as audits or Care Quality Commission inspections) and ensure that they are complete and available, in case they are needed if a safeguarding concern is raised.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on care home and care home provider roles and responsibilities](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review B: barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect](#) and [evidence review F: barriers and facilitators to effective strategic partnership working](#).

Local authorities, clinical commissioning groups, and other commissioners

- 1.1.16 Local authorities and other commissioners should ensure that all care homes they work with are fulfilling their statutory and contractual safeguarding responsibilities.
- 1.1.17 Commissioners should contribute to improving safeguarding practice in the care homes they work with, by:
- sharing key messages from [Safeguarding Adults Reviews](#) **and**

- helping care homes to learn from their own experience of managing safeguarding concerns.

1.1.18 Commissioners should:

- ensure that care homes are maintaining records about safeguarding
- make record-keeping responsibilities clear as part of contract management.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on local authorities, clinical commissioning groups, and other commissioners](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review B: barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect](#) and [evidence review F: barriers and facilitators to effective strategic partnership working](#).

Safeguarding Adults Boards

- 1.1.19 Safeguarding Adults Boards should be assured that local authorities and clinical commissioning groups have clear lines of communication in place with safeguarding leads in care homes.
- 1.1.20 Safeguarding Adults Boards should include specific objectives about safeguarding in care homes as part of their strategic planning.
- 1.1.21 Safeguarding Adults Boards should cover issues relevant to safeguarding in care homes as part of their annual report.
- 1.1.22 Safeguarding Adults Boards should share recommendations and key learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews with key stakeholders (including care home providers, staff, residents and their families and carers).
- 1.1.23 Safeguarding Adults Boards should be assured that partner organisations are working together to support residents during [safeguarding enquiries](#).
- 1.1.24 Safeguarding Adults Boards should ensure that their escalation

procedures for resolving safeguarding disputes are applicable to care homes.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on Safeguarding Adults Boards](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review E: support and information needs](#) and [evidence review F: barriers and facilitators to effective strategic partnership working](#).

1.2 Induction and training in care homes

1.2.1 All directly employed [staff](#) working in [care homes](#) should:

- read and understand the safeguarding policy and procedure during their induction
- complete mandatory training on safeguarding as soon as possible, and no later than 6 weeks after they start.

1.2.2 Care home managers must ensure that agency staff working at the home have completed the necessary safeguarding training for their role, and that they understand the local safeguarding policy and procedure.

1.2.3 Care home managers should assess staff safeguarding knowledge annually, and run refresher training if needed.

1.2.4 Safeguarding Adults Boards, their subgroups and partnership members should work with partner organisations to:

- ensure that mandatory safeguarding training includes elements of multi-agency working
- ensure that mandatory training reflects the safeguarding responsibilities of each member of staff (so staff with more responsibilities receive more comprehensive training)

- encourage [care home providers](#) to arrange opportunities for staff and [residents](#) to learn together from recent [Safeguarding Adults Reviews](#) and other experiences of safeguarding.

1.2.5 Care homes should give staff protected time for induction and mandatory safeguarding training. They should ensure that staff have enough time to read and understand the induction and training materials and improve their knowledge and confidence about safeguarding.

1.2.6 Care home managers should:

- assess staff understanding of safeguarding after induction and mandatory safeguarding training, to identify areas for improvement
- request feedback on induction and training
- help staff to understand the indicators of abuse and neglect, so they can identify [safeguarding concerns](#) more accurately
- help staff increase their confidence in managing safeguarding concerns.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on induction and training in care homes](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in:

- [evidence review B: barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect](#)
- [evidence review H: the effectiveness and acceptability of safeguarding training](#)
- [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

What mandatory training should cover

1.2.7 At a minimum, mandatory safeguarding training should include:

- safeguarding and legal principles under the [Care Act 2014](#)

- the 6 core principles of safeguarding and the Making Safeguarding Personal framework
 - specific responsibilities and accountabilities for safeguarding in the care home
 - how to recognise different forms of abuse and neglect, including organisational abuse and neglect
 - how to understand the differences between poor practice and abuse and neglect
 - the care homes whistleblowing policy and procedure, including what support and information is available in this situation
 - how to act on and report suspected abuse or neglect
 - how to deal with and preserve evidence
 - how to raise safeguarding concerns within the care home and how the care home should respond
 - how to escalate concerns (for example, to appropriate helplines or the local authority) if staff feel that the response taken was not appropriate or effective, or if the concern relates to the actions of the care home manager
 - confidentiality and data protection
 - the importance of being open and honest when things go wrong (the duty of candour)
 - duties under the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998
 - other training that is needed, based on the staff member's role and their specific safeguarding responsibilities.
- 1.2.8 Mandatory safeguarding training should include reflective learning at the individual, team and organisational level, and include opportunities for problem-solving.
- 1.2.9 Mandatory safeguarding training should include an explanation of safeguarding concepts and terminology, including translations of specific terminology if needed (to ensure that training is accessible to all staff).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on what mandatory training should cover](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in:

- [evidence review B: barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect](#)
- [evidence review H: the effectiveness and acceptability of safeguarding training](#)
- [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

Further training

1.2.10 Further training could cover:

- how to ask about abuse and neglect in a sensitive and non-judgemental manner
- how frequently to assess and ask about abuse and neglect
- the wide range of situations and circumstances in which abuse and neglect can potentially occur
- less obvious indicators of abuse and neglect, and more complex safeguarding concerns (for example organisational abuse and neglect)
- risk assessments and their relationship to safeguarding
- the skills needed to support a resident through a [safeguarding enquiry](#).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on further training](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review E: support and information needs](#) and [evidence review H: the effectiveness and acceptability of safeguarding training](#).

How to conduct training

- 1.2.11 Provide mandatory safeguarding training face-to-face whenever possible. This can be delivered either in person or remotely. It should be live and interactive, and e-learning should only be used when face-to-face training is not possible.
- 1.2.12 Include case studies and reflective practice in training and learning at the team and organisational level (for example, at team meetings and handovers).
- 1.2.13 Use case studies and examples to teach staff how safeguarding relates to personalised care and the human rights of residents.
- 1.2.14 Incorporate recommendations and other learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews into training as quickly as possible after they are available.
- 1.2.15 Training should be directly applicable to the responsibilities and daily practices of the person being trained, and to the care and support needs of the residents they are working with.
- 1.2.16 Tailor training to reflect the safeguarding responsibilities of each member of staff, so staff with more responsibilities receive more comprehensive training.
- 1.2.17 If using e-learning, be aware of the limitations (for example, the lack of opportunity for discussion and asking questions, and the difficulty in ensuring that people have understood the training).
- 1.2.18 If using e-learning, care home managers should assess staff literacy levels and IT skills to ensure the training is appropriate. If staff cannot use it, find an alternative e-learning programme or another way to conduct training.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on how to conduct training](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review H: the effectiveness and acceptability of safeguarding training](#).

Evaluating training

- 1.2.19 Care home managers and [safeguarding leads](#) should ensure that staff are learning from training and using it to improve their practice. This could be done by:
- checking that training is completed, and that this is done within an agreed timeframe
 - follow-up conversations with staff
 - periodic checks that staff are adhering to safeguarding procedures.
- 1.2.20 Care home managers should evaluate changes in understanding and confidence before and after training. Assess this:
- immediately after the training
 - annually
 - in regular long-term evaluations (for example, as part of supervision sessions).
- 1.2.21 Line managers should encourage staff to complete and apply learning from their training, for example during staff appraisals. This could include recognising and acknowledging new skills and competences, and changes in attitudes and behaviours.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on evaluating training](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review H: the effectiveness and acceptability of safeguarding training](#) and [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

1.3 Care home culture, learning and management

Management skills and competence

- 1.3.1 [Registered managers](#) and providers of regulated care must comply with all safeguarding requirements in regulations 12 and 13 of the [Health and Social Care Act 2008 \(regulated activities\) Regulations 2014](#).
- 1.3.2 Care home managers and [safeguarding leads](#) should lead by example in maintaining up-to-date knowledge on safeguarding.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on management skills and competence](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

Line management and supervision

- 1.3.3 Be aware that [staff](#) may be reluctant to challenge poor practice or raise concerns about potential abuse or neglect, particularly if they feel isolated or unsupported.
- 1.3.4 Care home managers and supervisors should promote [reflective supervision](#) to help staff understand how to identify and respond to potential abuse and neglect in care homes. Consider making this

independent of line management.

- 1.3.5 Line managers should provide feedback (through supervision and appraisals) acknowledging how staff have learned from their experience of identifying, reporting and managing [safeguarding concerns](#).
- 1.3.6 Care home managers should encourage staff to discuss care home culture, learning and management in relation to safeguarding (e.g. in exit interviews) when leaving employment with the care home.
- 1.3.7 Be aware of the potential for under-reporting of safeguarding concerns by staff who may be afraid of losing their job (for example staff who have their housing or work permit linked specifically to their current role).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on line management and supervision](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review B: barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect](#) and [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

Care home culture

- 1.3.8 [Care home providers](#) (including trustees and company directors) and managers should:
- promote a culture in which safeguarding is openly discussed and abuse and neglect can be readily reported
 - ensure that support is readily available for people raising concerns, for example, by appointing [safeguarding champions](#).
- 1.3.9 Staff should be encouraged to watch out for changes in the mood and behaviour of [residents](#), because this might indicate abuse or neglect (see [indicators of individual abuse and neglect](#)).

1.3.10 Staff should record and share relevant and important information about changes in mood or behaviour or other issues of concern in a timely manner (for example, at every shift handover or transfer of care). In cases of possible abuse or neglect, see the [recommendations on immediate actions to take if you consider or suspect abuse or neglect](#).

1.3.11 Care home managers should make sure there are regular opportunities (for example in team meetings or one-to-one supervision) for all staff to:

- share best practice in safeguarding, including learning from [Safeguarding Adults Reviews](#)
- challenge poor practice or discuss uncertainty around practice
- discuss the differences between poor practice (which is not necessarily a safeguarding issue) and abuse or neglect (which are safeguarding issues).

Care home managers should make particular efforts to involve staff who work alone or who get very little direct oversight (for example night staff).

1.3.12 Care home managers should ask for feedback about safeguarding from residents (and their families, friends and carers) and other people working in care homes. They should:

- ask them about their experience of safeguarding concerns and how these have been identified, reported, managed and resolved
- respond to feedback and tell people about any changes made in response to their comments.

This could be done using surveys, meetings and where appropriate, other community engagement (such as open days and visits).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on care home culture](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review B: barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect](#) and [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

Multi-agency working and shared learning with other organisations

- 1.3.13 Care homes, local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and other local agencies should work together to establish local strategic partnership arrangements that cover safeguarding adults in care homes, and that specifically include:
- information sharing and communication protocols
 - roles, responsibilities and accountability for safeguarding within each organisation
 - procedures for raising and managing a safeguarding concern, the decision-making process and the procedure for enquiries
 - definitions of good practice and poor practice
 - the indicators of abuse and neglect that should result in safeguarding action (based on the indicators in sections 1.4 and 1.12 of this guideline).
- 1.3.14 Local health, social care and other practitioners working with care homes should use a multi-agency approach to safeguarding, bringing together a wide range of skills and expertise to keep residents safe.
- 1.3.15 Care home managers and providers should be aware that some staff may be apprehensive about external oversight, and may need time to build relationships with external agencies before effective multi-agency working and shared learning can take place.
- 1.3.16 Care home managers and providers should participate in local Safeguarding Adults Board arrangements for sharing experiences about managing safeguarding concerns in care homes.
- 1.3.17 Care home managers and providers should share relevant information from Safeguarding Adults Board meeting minutes and reports with their staff.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on multi-agency working and shared learning with other organisations](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in:

- [evidence review D: responding to and managing safeguarding concerns](#)
- [evidence review F: barriers and facilitators to effective strategic](#)
- [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

Record-keeping

- 1.3.18 Care home managers should ensure that actions taken to safeguard residents are recorded, and shared with other staff as necessary.
- 1.3.19 Care home managers should ensure that all safeguarding records are focused on the wellbeing of the individual resident. Records should be clear and easily accessible for purposes such as performance management, audits, court proceedings, Care Quality Commission inspections, or learning and development.
- 1.3.20 Care home managers should regularly review safeguarding records for accuracy, quality and appropriateness.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on record-keeping](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

1.4 Indicators of individual abuse and neglect

This section describes indicators that should alert people to the possibility of abuse or

neglect of individuals within a care home. This section (and the sections on immediate actions to take if you consider or suspect abuse or neglect) applies to anyone in contact with care home residents. This includes staff, volunteers, visiting health and social care practitioners, other residents, family and friends, and any other visitors to the care home. Local authorities may wish to adapt and incorporate these indicators as part of their referral guidance or criteria.

The terms 'consider' and 'suspect' are used to define the extent to which an indicator suggests abuse or neglect, with 'suspect' indicating a stronger likelihood of abuse or neglect.

- To 'consider' abuse or neglect means that this is one possible explanation for the indicator.
- To 'suspect' abuse or neglect means a serious level of concern about the possibility of abuse or neglect.

None of the indicators are proof of abuse or neglect on their own. Instead, they are signs that the pathway set out between sections 1.4 and 1.11 of this guideline should be followed. See the indicators of individual abuse and neglect visual summary for a summarised view of this pathway.

This process is in line with the Department of Health and Social Care statutory guidance on adult safeguarding.

Some behavioural and emotional indicators of abuse and neglect may be due to past trauma, including non-recent incidents such as adverse childhood experiences, or past experience of domestic violence or modern slavery.

Some indicators of abuse and neglect can be similar to signs of distress or behaviours arising from other causes. In particular, there can be similarities with behaviours that may be associated with dementia, autism, learning disability or acute mental distress. However, the possibility of abuse or neglect should always be considered as a cause of behavioural and emotional indicators, even if they are seemingly explained by something else. This is particularly important for residents who do not communicate using speech.

Physical, sexual, psychological and financial abuse may be perpetrated by volunteers, visitors, and family members and carers, as well as by care home staff. When it is perpetrated by someone who is personally connected to the resident, this is considered to

be domestic abuse. In some cases, this can be a continuation of past relationships of domestic violence or abuse.

- 1.4.1 Health and social care practitioners should provide information to residents and their families and carers, covering what abuse and neglect look like and how to recognise warning signs.
- 1.4.2 When responding to all indicators of abuse and neglect:
- follow the principles of the Making Safeguarding Personal framework
 - ensure that any actions are guided by the wishes and feelings of the resident
 - for guidance on mental capacity, see the NICE guideline on decision making and mental capacity.
- 1.4.3 If a resident is in immediate danger or if there is a risk to other residents (for example if the alleged abuser is a person in a position of trust):
- follow immediate actions to take if you suspect abuse or neglect **and**
 - report suspected abuse or neglect (see recommendation 1.6.13) as soon as is practical.
- 1.4.4 If a resident does not want any safeguarding actions to be taken, but you suspect abuse or neglect:
- you should still follow the recommendations in this guideline from immediate actions to take if you suspect abuse or neglect onwards
 - a safeguarding referral must still be made.
- 1.4.5 If there are multiple indicators, and at least one is a 'suspect' indicator, you should suspect abuse or neglect (see immediate actions to take if you suspect abuse or neglect).
- 1.4.6 If you are not sure if an indicator is a 'consider' or a 'suspect' indicator, speak to your safeguarding lead and/or seek further advice from the local authority about whether to make a safeguarding referral (see also recommendation 1.7.3 for guidance on what safeguarding leads should do if they suspect abuse or neglect).

Neglect

1.4.7 Consider neglect when residents:

- are not supported to present themselves the way they would like (for example haircuts, makeup, fingernails and oral hygiene and care)
- are given someone else's clothes to wear
- occasionally have poor personal hygiene or are wearing dirty clothes
- are wearing clothing that is unsuitable for the temperature or the environment
- have lost or gained weight unintentionally
- do not have access to food and drink in line with their dietary needs
- have repeated urinary tract infections
- are not getting care to protect their skin integrity, potentially leading to pressure ulcers (see the [NICE guideline on pressure ulcers](#), and the [quick guide on preventing pressure ulcers in care homes](#))
- do not have opportunities to spend time with other people, either virtually or in person
- uncharacteristically refuse or are reluctant to engage in social interaction
- do not have opportunities to do activities that are meaningful to them
- do not have access to medical and dental care
- are occasionally denied access to communication and independence aids (such as hearing aids) contrary to their care and support plan
- have not received prescribed medication, or medication has been administered incorrectly (for example, the wrong dose, timing, method, or type of medication)
- do not have access to outdoor space, fresh air and sunlight
- are not given first aid when needed.

1.4.8 Suspect neglect when residents:

- do not have an agreed care and support plan
- are not receiving the care in their agreed care and support plan
- have deteriorating physical or mental health or mental capacity, and there is a lack of response to this from staff
- live in a dirty, unhygienic or smelly environment
- repeatedly have poor personal hygiene or are wearing soiled or dirty clothes
- are malnourished
- are frequently and uncharacteristically not engaging with other people, or in activities that are meaningful for them
- have only inconsistent or reluctant contact with external health and social care organisations
- have restricted access to food or drink, if this is not part of their agreed care and support plan
- are not kept safe from everyday hazards or dangerous situations
- repeatedly do not receive prescribed medication, or medication has been repeatedly administered incorrectly (for example the dose, timing, method, or type of medication)
- are denied communication or independence aids (such as hearing aids, glasses or dentures), contrary to their care and support plan.

1.4.9 Be aware that some indicators of neglect may result from self-neglect.

When deciding how to respond to self-neglect:

- think about why the resident may be refusing support
- think about whether the resident has capacity to understand the possible impact of their self-neglect on themselves and others (see the [NICE guideline on decision making and mental capacity](#))
- if the resident is refusing support, ask them why, and ask if they would like a different kind of support

- make an assessment based on the risks and needs specific to the resident, in line with the [Care Act 2014 statutory guidance](#).

Physical abuse

1.4.10 Consider physical abuse when residents:

- have unexplained marks or injuries (for example, minor bruising, cuts, abrasions or reddened skin)
- tell you or show signs that they are in pain, and the cause is unexplained (for example, the pain is not caused by a pre-existing medical condition).

1.4.11 Suspect physical abuse when residents:

- have multiple or repeated marks or injuries (for example, bruising, cuts, lesions, loss of hair in clumps, bald patches, burns and scalds)
- have injuries that are very unlikely to be accidental (for example, grip marks, cigarette burns or strangulation marks)
- are being restrained without authorisation (either by direct restraint or by being confined to a particular area)
- flinch when approached, or change their behaviour (for example, acting subdued) in the presence of a particular person
- have fractures that cannot be explained
- have their activity limited by misuse of medication, or covert administration when not medically authorised.

1.4.12 Act immediately to safeguard residents and contact the police if you witness an assault or are told that a resident has been assaulted (see [making sure people are safe](#)).

1.4.13 Be aware that injuries can be caused by other residents.

Sexual abuse

1.4.14 Be aware that residents have the right to engage in sexual activity if they

have the mental capacity to consent. For more information, see:

- the [Care Quality Commission guidance on relationships and sexuality in adult social care services](#)
- the [NICE guideline on decision making and mental capacity](#).

1.4.15 Consider sexual abuse when residents:

- are spoken to or referred to using sexualised language
- experience any instances of sexualised behaviour or teasing
- show unexplained changes in their behaviour, such as:
 - resisting being touched
 - becoming aggressive or withdrawn
 - having trouble sleeping
 - using sexualised language
 - showing highly sexualised behaviours
- show changes in their relationships (for example, being afraid of or avoiding particular residents, family members or members of staff).

1.4.16 Suspect sexual abuse if a resident has an intimate relationship with a member of staff.

1.4.17 Suspect sexual abuse when residents who lack capacity to consent to intimate or sexual relationships:

- report being inappropriately touched or experience unwanted sexualised behaviours
- have unexplainable physical symptoms that may be associated with sexual activity, such as itching, bleeding or bruising to the genitals, anal area or inner thighs
- have unexplained bodily fluids on their underwear, clothing or bedding

- are involved in a sexual act with another person, including their husband, wife, partner or another resident
- have a sexually transmitted infection
- become pregnant.

Psychological abuse

1.4.18 Consider psychological abuse when residents:

- are addressed rudely or inappropriately on any occasion (verbally or non-verbally)
- are prevented from speaking freely
- are deliberately and systematically isolated by other residents and/or staff
- have information about their own care systematically withheld from them by the care home
- are not involved in planning their own care, or when changes are made to their care without discussion or agreement
- are denied a choice on any occasion (for example, around activities of daily living or freedom of movement)
- are denied unsupervised access to others
- show significant and otherwise unexplainable changes in their behaviour, including:
 - becoming withdrawn
 - avoiding or being afraid of particular individuals
 - being too eager to do anything they are asked
 - compulsive behaviour
 - not being able to do things they used to be able to do
 - not being able to concentrate or focus.

1.4.19 Suspect psychological abuse when residents:

- are repeatedly addressed rudely or inappropriately (verbally or non-verbally)
- are shouted at or verbally threatened
- are repeatedly humiliated, belittled, or have their opinions or beliefs undermined
- are getting married or entering a civil partnership, if you are concerned that they have not consented or lack capacity to consent to this.
- are denied access to independent advocacy
- are repeatedly denied choices (for example, around their activities of daily living or freedom of movement).

Financial and material abuse

1.4.20 Be aware that not having systems to take care of residents' money and possessions is a form of organisational abuse and can lead to financial abuse.

1.4.21 Consider financial and material abuse when residents:

- do not have their money or possessions appropriately recorded by the care home
- lose money or possessions
- do not have access to their money, or to possessions that they want or need
- are not routinely involved in decisions about how their money is spent (for example if they do not get a personal allowance), or how their possessions are used
- appear to have bought things they do not need or invested money in things where they may lack capacity to make informed decisions
- find the person managing their financial affairs to be evasive or uncooperative
- family or others show unusual interest in their assets

- have unusual difficulty with their finances, and are uncharacteristically protective of money and things they own.

1.4.22 Suspect financial and material abuse when residents:

- have their money spent or their possessions or property used by other people, in a way that does not appear to benefit the resident (for example, their personal allowance being used to fund staff gifts, or misuse of loyalty card points)
- have treasured personal items constantly go missing
- get married or enter a civil partnership, if they are likely to lack capacity to consent to this
- change a will under duress or coercion
- sign a lasting power of attorney when they do not have the mental capacity to make this decision
- personal financial information is not kept confidential.

Discriminatory abuse

1.4.23 Consider discriminatory abuse when residents:

- are denied choices about the care and support that they receive
- are receiving care and support that does not take account of their personal or cultural needs, or other needs associated with protected characteristics under the [Equality Act 2010](#)
- show any of the indicators of psychological abuse in recommendation 1.4.18, if these are associated with protected characteristics.

1.4.24 Suspect discriminatory abuse when residents:

- are not treated equitably and do not have equal access to available services
- experience humiliation, violence or threatening behaviour related to protected characteristics

- are not provided with the support they need, for example, relating to their religious or cultural beliefs
- are denied access to independent advocacy
- show any of the indicators of psychological abuse in recommendation 1.4.19, if these are associated with protected characteristics.

1.5 Immediate actions to take if you consider abuse or neglect

1.5.1 If you 'consider' abuse or neglect:

- Seek medical attention for the resident at risk if needed.
- Record what you have found.
- Seek advice from a safeguarding lead (unless they are implicated in the alleged abuse or neglect).
- Check whether other indicators have previously been recorded.
- Discuss the welfare of the resident at risk with a manager or supervisor and:
 - if you work in the care home, address the problem yourself
 - if you cannot address the problem yourself or you do not work in the care home, ask the manager or supervisor to address the problem.
- Monitor to see if the problem persists or is repeated, and to check for any other indicators. Think whether new information gives cause for your level of concern to rise from 'consider' to 'suspect'.
- After taking these steps, decide whether there is now a serious concern about the possibility of abuse or neglect. If there is, and if you 'suspect' abuse and neglect, see immediate actions to take if you suspect abuse or neglect.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on indicators of individual abuse and neglect and immediate actions to take if you consider abuse and neglect](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns](#).

1.6 Immediate actions to take if you suspect abuse or neglect

Making sure people are safe

- 1.6.1 If you suspect abuse or neglect, you must act on it. Do not assume that someone else will.
- 1.6.2 If you suspect abuse or neglect, make sure that no one is in immediate danger. If there is immediate danger, call 999 and stay with the [resident at risk](#) until help arrives.
- 1.6.3 If a crime is suspected but the situation is not an emergency, encourage and support the resident to report the matter to the police. If they cannot or do not wish to report a suspected crime (for example, because they have been coerced or lack capacity), report the situation to the police yourself.
- 1.6.4 Depending on the risks the resident is facing, and who the alleged abuser is, think about who should be immediately notified. For example:
 - the care home manager
 - a healthcare professional or the NHS 111 service if there is a serious medical issue
 - the police or other emergency services if the resident is in immediate danger or you suspect a crime.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations, see the [rationale and impact section on making sure people are safe](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns](#).

Gathering information

- 1.6.5 As soon as the resident is safe, start gathering information about the suspected abuse or neglect. Write down:
- what happened
 - when it happened
 - where it happened
 - who was involved (the [resident at risk](#), any other person who has told you about the abuse or neglect, and the alleged abuser).
- 1.6.6 When talking to the resident (or any other person who has told you about the abuse or neglect):
- give them the chance to speak freely about what has happened
 - use simple and open questions, and ask in a non-leading way
 - write down what they tell you, in their own words
 - if the resident does not communicate with speech, help them explain what has happened as far as possible, and report the situation to the [safeguarding lead](#) (see [recommendation 1.7.1 for safeguarding lead responsibilities in this situation](#)).
- 1.6.7 Explain the safeguarding process to the resident (or to any other person who has told you about the abuse or neglect) and discuss the next steps.
- 1.6.8 Provide emotional support to the resident (or to any other person who has told you about the abuse or neglect).

- 1.6.9 Do not contact the alleged abuser about the incident yourself, unless this is essential (for example, if a manager needs to immediately suspend a member of staff).
- 1.6.10 Do not investigate the situation yourself, because this could cause problems for police or other investigations and enquiries. Preserve any physical evidence as far as possible (for example, ask the resident to not wash or bathe), and gather information as specified in recommendations 1.6.5 and 1.6.6.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on gathering information](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns](#).

Confidentiality and discussing suspected abuse and neglect

- 1.6.11 If someone discloses abuse or neglect, tell them that you have a responsibility to report your concerns. Tell them who you will report to, why, and when.
- 1.6.12 If someone discloses abuse or neglect, do not agree to keep secrets or make promises you cannot keep.

Reporting suspected abuse and neglect

- 1.6.13 If you suspect abuse or neglect, tell a senior member of [staff](#) and the safeguarding lead as soon as is practical (unless the alleged abuser is the only senior member of staff or the safeguarding lead). If you do not feel confident reporting within your organisation, contact:
- the [local authority](#) **or**
 - a whistleblowing helpline, if you are a member of staff or a volunteer (for more information, see the [Care Quality Commission guidance on whistleblowing](#)).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on confidentiality, and discussing and reporting suspected abuse and neglect](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns](#).

1.7 Responding to reports of abuse or neglect

Care home safeguarding leads

- 1.7.1 When abuse or neglect is reported, the safeguarding lead should treat it as a [safeguarding concern](#) and:
- ask the [resident at risk](#) what they would like to happen next
 - ensure that they have access to communication support
 - explain that you have a responsibility to report your concerns to the local authority, and tell them who you will report to, why, and when.
- 1.7.2 When a safeguarding concern has been reported, the safeguarding lead should look at the broader context rather than assessing the concern in isolation. Take into account:
- if any other people (including children) are at risk as well as the resident you are concerned about
 - if there have been repeat allegations
 - if there could be a criminal offence
 - if there is a current or past power imbalance in the relationship between the resident and alleged abuser.
- 1.7.3 If the safeguarding lead suspects abuse or neglect, they should make a [safeguarding referral](#) to the local authority, in line with the [Care Act 2014](#) and [Care Act 2014 statutory guidance](#).

- 1.7.4 If the safeguarding lead is not sure whether to make a safeguarding referral to the local authority (because they are not sure whether they suspect abuse or neglect), they should discuss it with the local authority first.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on care home safeguarding leads](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns](#).

Local authorities

- 1.7.5 Local authorities should ensure that there is a process for [care homes](#) to discuss safeguarding concerns with social workers or other qualified safeguarding practitioners without formally making a [safeguarding referral](#).
- 1.7.6 Local authorities should consider providing a single point of contact for care homes, local agencies and practitioners, so they can seek expert advice on safeguarding in care homes (for example, to help decide whether a referral should be made).
- 1.7.7 Local authorities should be aware that safeguarding referrals may come from a care home's openness and awareness of the safeguarding policy, as well as being possible signs of poor care.
- 1.7.8 Local authorities and other organisations involved in assessing safeguarding referrals should use professional judgement, supported by the [recommendations on indicators of individual abuse and neglect](#). They should not be limited in their view of what abuse or neglect is, and should always consider the circumstances of the individual case.
- 1.7.9 When a safeguarding referral is made, the local authority should decide as quickly as possible whether this meets the [legal criteria for a section 42 safeguarding enquiry](#) (as defined in the Care Act). As soon as this is

done, they should tell the resident and the care home safeguarding lead what they have decided.

1.7.10 If a section 42 safeguarding enquiry is not needed, the local authority should:

- discuss what other support is needed with the care home and the resident
- provide advice and support to help improve outcomes for the resident (for example, by reviewing the care and support plan and risk management procedures).

1.7.11 If a section 42 safeguarding enquiry is needed, the local authority should decide who needs to be informed or consulted, depending on the individual context. This might include:

- the resident
- their family and carers
- anyone holding lasting power of attorney for the resident
- the care home and care home provider
- advocacy organisations
- voluntary organisations
- the police
- the organisation commissioning care
- the Office of the Public Guardian, if the safeguarding concern relates to lasting power of attorney
- the Department for Work and Pensions, if the safeguarding concern relates to an appointee for the resident's benefits
- specialist helplines or online support, for advice and information
- GPs or other healthcare professionals
- the Care Quality Commission or other regulators

- banks (for financial abuse).
- 1.7.12 The local authority should set up an initial planning discussion about the safeguarding enquiry with relevant people, and (if appropriate) involve staff from the care home or care home provider.
- 1.7.13 The local authority should appoint an enquiry lead to coordinate the work of the enquiry and act as a main point of contact.
- 1.7.14 For more information about conducting a section 42 safeguarding enquiry see Making Safeguarding Personal.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the rationale and impact section on local authorities.

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in:

- evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns
- evidence review E: support and information needs
- evidence review G: multi-agency working at the operational level in the context of safeguarding.

1.8 Working with and supporting the resident at risk during a safeguarding enquiry

- 1.8.1 At the start of the safeguarding enquiry, the enquiry lead should ask the resident at risk what they would like the enquiry to achieve and how they would like to be involved.
- 1.8.2 The enquiry lead should ensure that the resident at risk has the chance to review and revise their desired outcomes throughout the process (if needed using speech and language therapy, non-instructed advocacy or other communication and decision-making aids).

- 1.8.3 Involve the resident at risk (and their family or an appropriate advocate) throughout the enquiry process, in line with their wishes and mental capacity, unless there are exceptional circumstances that justify their exclusion.
- 1.8.4 For more guidance about supporting decision making for residents who may lack capacity, see the [NICE guideline on decision making and mental capacity](#).
- 1.8.5 Make reasonable adjustments to enable residents to fully participate in the safeguarding enquiry, in line with the [Equality Act 2010](#).
- 1.8.6 Safeguarding Adults Boards should be assured that local authorities have auditing processes in place to monitor how residents and their advocates are included in safeguarding enquiries.

Sharing information

- 1.8.7 The enquiry lead should ask the resident at risk:
- if they would like to be kept up to date during the enquiry
 - how much detail they want
 - what format they would prefer this in
 - who they would like to contact them.
- 1.8.8 If the police are involved in a safeguarding enquiry, the enquiry lead should hold early discussions with the case officer on the rules of communication and information recording.
- 1.8.9 When safeguarding enquiries finish, the enquiry lead should provide feedback for the resident (and their family and advocates) that:
- summarises the enquiry, and includes the relevant outcomes and recommendations
 - gives them the information needed to decide whether they wish to take any further action (for example, informing the Care Quality Commission or making a

complaint to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman).

Working with advocates

- 1.8.10 For guidance on finding out how residents want to be supported in decision making, see [recommendation 1.2.1 in the NICE guideline on decision making and mental capacity](#).
- 1.8.11 All organisations involved with safeguarding adults in care homes should:
- understand the role of advocacy in relation to safeguarding, and that the advocate is the only person who acts solely according to instructions from the resident
 - think about the resident's needs and know when to refer people for advocacy
 - involve an independent advocate for the resident, when this is required by the [Care Act 2014](#) and [Care Act 2014 statutory guidance](#) or the [Mental Capacity Act 2005](#)
 - ensure that anyone supporting the resident as an informal or independent advocate has been identified in line with the resident's statutory rights to advocacy under the Care Act and the Mental Capacity Act.
- 1.8.12 Care homes should tell residents:
- how advocates can help them with safeguarding enquiries
 - that they may have a legal right to an advocate, and what the criteria for this are.
- 1.8.13 Practitioners involved in managing [safeguarding concerns](#) should build effective working relationships with advocates and other people supporting the resident.
- 1.8.14 Local authorities and [commissioners](#) should monitor:
- whether care homes are telling residents about advocacy and the criteria for accessing this **and**

- how advocates are involved in the management of safeguarding concerns.

Support during a safeguarding enquiry

- 1.8.15 Ask the resident at risk who they would like to support them through the enquiry (in addition to any legal rights to advocacy).
- 1.8.16 Provide practical and emotional support to the resident at risk:
- while the enquiry is taking place
 - when the enquiry has finished, to help deliver the outcomes the person wishes to achieve
 - as needed after the enquiry (for example, by updating the care and support plan or protection plan, conducting risk assessments, or through future reviews).
- 1.8.17 Consider referring the resident for other specialist support (such as psychological support) after the enquiry.
- 1.8.18 Provide information and support to informal advocates chosen by the resident at risk (for example, family and friends).
- 1.8.19 Everyone involved with a safeguarding enquiry should remember that the resident is entitled to and may benefit from support (regardless of their mental capacity).
- 1.8.20 Ensure that the same level of support is offered to residents who self-fund their care and to residents whose care is publicly funded.
- 1.8.21 Be aware that when the alleged abuser is another resident, they may also need support (including advocacy). Manage the risks between residents while any enquiry takes place and work with relevant commissioners.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on working with and supporting the resident at risk during a safeguarding enquiry](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review D: responding to and managing safeguarding concerns](#) and [evidence review E: support and information needs](#).

1.9 How care home providers and managers should support care home staff during an enquiry

Supporting staff who are subject to a safeguarding enquiry

1.9.1 [Care home providers](#) and managers should:

- be aware of how safeguarding allegations can affect the way other [staff](#) and [residents](#) view a person subject to a [safeguarding enquiry](#)
- take steps to protect the person from victimisation or discriminatory behaviour.

1.9.2 When a member of staff is subject to a safeguarding enquiry, care home providers and managers should:

- tell them about any available Employee Assistance Programme
- tell them about professional counselling and occupational health services (if available)
- nominate someone to keep in touch with them throughout the enquiry (if they are suspended from work).

1.9.3 Staff who are subject to a safeguarding enquiry should be able to request that the nominated person be replaced, if they think there is a conflict of interest.

1.9.4 The nominated person should not be directly involved with the enquiry.

- 1.9.5 If the police are involved, care home providers and managers should tell them who the nominated person is.
- 1.9.6 For members of staff who return to work after being suspended, care home providers and managers should:
- arrange a return-to-work meeting when the enquiry is finished, to give them a chance to discuss and resolve any problems
 - agree a programme of guidance and support with them.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on supporting care home staff who are subject to a safeguarding enquiry](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review E: support and information needs](#).

Supporting care home staff

- 1.9.7 Unless they are subject to the safeguarding enquiry themselves, care home managers should:
- find out from the local authority what they can share with staff at each stage of the enquiry
 - communicate as much as possible with all staff about the enquiry, and be open to answering questions.
- 1.9.8 During safeguarding enquiries, care home managers should:
- acknowledge that enquiries are stressful and that morale may be low
 - think of ways to support staff (such as one-to-one supervision and team meetings)
 - provide extra support to cover absences as part of the enquiry, and to help staff continue providing consistent and high-quality care.

- 1.9.9 If a care home manager is subject to a safeguarding enquiry, the care home or care home provider should put an acting manager in their place.
- 1.9.10 If staff are concerned about working with a resident who has made allegations, care home managers should:
- provide support, additional training and supervision to address these concerns
 - ensure that the resident is not victimised by staff.
- 1.9.11 Care home managers should direct staff to sources of external support or advice if needed.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on supporting care home staff](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review E: support and information needs](#).

1.10 How local authorities should support care homes during an enquiry

- 1.10.1 Local authorities should ensure that there is a single point of contact to keep the care home informed about the progress of the [safeguarding enquiry](#).
- 1.10.2 Local authorities should be aware of the reputational impact on the care home's business (for example, on recruitment, resourcing and financial losses), and ensure that their actions are timely and proportionate.
- 1.10.3 Local authorities should be aware that care home [staff](#) may be anxious about their job security because of a safeguarding enquiry.
- 1.10.4 Local authorities should offer:
- positive feedback to care homes when they handle [safeguarding concerns](#) well

- practical support to care home staff, to help with safeguarding enquiries.

1.10.5 Local authorities should share the outcomes of safeguarding enquiries with [commissioners](#), so that they can incorporate the findings into their own decisions (for example, whether to lift a placement embargo).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on how local authorities should support care homes during an enquiry](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review E: support and information needs](#).

1.11 Meetings during a safeguarding enquiry

- 1.11.1 Only exclude people from a safeguarding meeting if this is in accordance with the safeguarding policy. If people have to be excluded from a meeting, explain why and give them a chance to share their views in another way.
- 1.11.2 If the care home manager and the care home provider [safeguarding leads](#) are not at a safeguarding meeting, the chair of the meeting should ensure they are informed of the outcome and the reasons behind it.
- 1.11.3 Keep the [resident at risk](#) informed about the outcome of the meetings. If the outcome is not what the resident was expecting, the chair of the meeting should take particular care to explain the reasons behind it.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on meetings during a safeguarding enquiry](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review D: responding to and managing safeguarding concerns](#) and [evidence review G: multi-agency working at the operational level in the context of safeguarding](#).

1.12 Indicators of organisational abuse and neglect

This section describes indicators that should alert people to the possibility of organisational abuse or neglect within a care home, and immediate actions that should be taken. It does not go into detail about the process for raising a concern, making a referral or conducting an enquiry. This process will vary depending on the nature of the allegations, and the local arrangements in place for responding to such allegations.

This section is for anyone in contact with care home residents, including staff, volunteers, visiting health and social care practitioners, other residents, family and friends, and any other visitors to the care home.

Local authorities and others involved in care home quality assurance may wish to adapt and incorporate these indicators into notification and safeguarding referral guidance or quality assurance frameworks.

There is no one size fits all approach for managing and responding to organisational abuse. This is because of the huge range of actions and inactions that may contribute to organisational abuse, at all managerial and financial levels within organisations. Organisational abuse can also be caused by a single act of neglect or omission. However, commissioners should be alert to any allegations of organisational abuse within care homes, as part of their responsibility for monitoring standards of care against contractual requirements.

Organisational abuse (also known as institutional abuse) is distinct from other forms of abuse or neglect, because it is not directly caused by individual action or inaction. Instead, it is a cumulative consequence of how services are managed, led and funded. Some aspects of organisational abuse may be hidden (closed cultures), and staff may act differently when visitors are there (disguised compliance). Organisational abuse can affect one person or many residents. Therefore, it is important to consider each unique case, and the impact on individual residents as well as the whole care home.

The terms 'consider' and 'suspect' are used to define the extent to which an indicator suggests abuse or neglect, with 'suspect' indicating a stronger likelihood of abuse or neglect.

- To 'consider' abuse or neglect means that this is one possible explanation for the indicator. See actions to take if you consider organisational abuse or neglect.

- To 'suspect' abuse or neglect means a serious level of concern about the possibility of abuse or neglect. See [actions to take if you suspect organisational abuse or neglect](#).

None of the indicators are proof of abuse or neglect on their own. Instead, they are signs that the [recommendations on actions to take if you consider or suspect organisational abuse](#) should be followed. See the [indicators of organisational abuse and neglect visual summary](#) for a summarised view of this pathway.

When to consider abuse or neglect

Lack of safeguarding policy, procedure, accountability or governance

1.12.1 Consider organisational abuse when:

- safeguarding leadership or governance arrangements are unclear (for example, there is no [registered manager](#) or delegated safeguarding lead)
- managers rarely or never observe their staff at work, or are rarely or never available to speak to residents (or their families and carers), staff, or other professionals
- managers are overly controlling, constantly interfere when staff are working, and stop staff from trying to improve resident safety or care
- the care home does not have policies and procedures covering:
 - safeguarding
 - whistleblowing
 - complaints
- the care home has policies and procedures covering safeguarding, whistleblowing and complaints, but does not use them
- the care home policy and procedure on safeguarding is inconsistent with the [Care Act 2014](#) or this guideline
- residents, visitors, staff and other people working in care homes do not have access to policies and procedures covering safeguarding, whistleblowing and complaints

- the care homes enforces blanket procedures and decisions, regardless of residents individual needs, wishes and circumstances and which generally conflict with safeguarding policies and procedures
- the care home does not explain the concepts of safeguarding, abuse and neglect to residents
- residents are not involved in how the care home is run.

Not meeting contractual or regulatory requirements.

1.12.2 Consider organisational abuse when care homes:

- do not meet contractual safeguarding requirements
- do not meet national regulations, including the fundamental standards of quality and safety monitored by the Care Quality Commission
- fail to improve or respond to actions or recommendations arising from inspections or audits by professionals, commissioners and regulators (for example clinical commissioning groups, local authorities, the Care Quality Commission and Healthwatch)
- fail to sustain improvements
- do not monitor the quality of their care using the Care Quality Commission's key lines of enquiry and prompts to ensure that the service is safe, effective, caring, responsive and well led.

Mismanagement of safeguarding concerns and poor record-keeping

1.12.3 Consider organisational abuse when:

- safeguarding issues are not always reported
- no audits or actions are taken after a disclosure
- there is no clear safeguarding policy or information about how to raise a safeguarding concern
- serious incidents are not reported (for example, unexplained deaths, serious

fires, or infectious disease outbreaks)

- there is a lack of safeguarding concerns recorded or referrals made
- the care home has poor or outdated records
- there are inconsistent patterns of safeguarding concerns logged (for example, if all concerns originate from 1 member of staff, then other staff may not be taking enough responsibility for safeguarding)
- safeguarding concerns have been reported via complaints procedures rather than through safeguarding procedures
- the care home does not comply with Mental Capacity Act requirements on deprivation of liberty and liberty protection safeguards (when enacted).

Staffing

1.12.4 Consider organisational abuse when:

- the care home does not have clear, safe recruitment processes (including reference checks and enhanced Disclosure and Barring Service checks)
- staff are not properly supervised and supported, or there is no documentation that this is happening
- there is no evidence that safeguarding training or induction is taking place
- there are high rates of staff absence
- staff work excessive hours without enough breaks
- staff are working under poor conditions
- there is high staff turnover and high dependency on contract or temporary staff.

Quality of care and service provision

1.12.5 Consider organisational abuse when:

- there is evidence of poor medicines management (for example, excessive use

of 'as needed' medicines)

- restrictive practice is used:
 - residents are prevented from moving around the home freely or independently
 - staff teams have inflexible and non-negotiable routines that do not take account of what individual residents want or need
 - staff do not help residents live as independently as they can
- meaningful and structured activities for residents are not available or accessible
- behaviours of concern are mismanaged (for example, overuse of restrictive practices, including misuse of medication)
- care and support plans are changed suddenly, without discussion with residents or others involved with their care
- residents do not receive person-centred care, for example care is focused on completing tasks and ignores individual circumstances and preferences (including cultural preferences)
- staff routinely make assumptions about residents or their needs, and miss hidden needs or disabilities
- staff do not respond to requests from residents, or interfere with residents' preferences and choices
- residents are reluctant to ask for changes or to make complaints
- certain residents routinely receive preferential treatment over others
- there are general inconsistencies in the standard of service provision.

Failure to refer for appropriate care or support

1.12.6 Consider organisational abuse when:

- residents miss appointments or are not referred to other professionals or services (such as GPs or dentists)

- people who require independent advocacy are denied access to it.

Financial mismanagement and lack of investment

1.12.7 Consider organisational abuse when:

- there are not enough staff on each shift to meet the needs of residents
- there are problems with care home equipment:
 - it does not meet the needs of residents
 - it is poorly maintained
 - there is not enough equipment for all residents
- the care home admits or accepts referrals for residents that staff do not have the skills to care for
- there is a lack of investment in the services the care home provides, compared with the fees it charges
- resources (such as one-to-one support) for residents with assessed needs are not provided, despite funding being allocated for this
- residents' money is not adequately protected (for example, they do not have personal allowances).

Physical signs and lack of openness to visitors

1.12.8 Consider organisational abuse when:

- the care home is dirty or smelly, or is not compliant with basic infection control (for more information about infection control see the [NICE quick guide on helping to prevent infection](#))
- call bells have been removed or deactivated, or are routinely overused
- there is a lack of engagement with visitors, or places in the care home that visitors are not allowed to see
- the care home discourages visitors without justification

- there is a lack of engagement with the organisation the care home is part of.

Actions to take if you consider abuse or neglect

1.12.9 For indicators starting with 'consider'

- raise the matter with the care home manager, in writing if possible
 - if the care home manager is believed to be part of the problem, go to the group manager, regional manager, owner or board of trustees
 - if the care home manager is the sole owner, follow the [actions to take if you suspect abuse or neglect](#)
- explain the impact on residents, or the likely impact if the situation continues
- ask for a response within a specified period of time (for example 2 weeks)
- if the manager agrees to make changes, make sure these happen
- after taking these steps, if the situation does not improve, raise your level of concern to 'suspect'.

When to suspect organisational abuse or neglect

1.12.10 Suspect organisational abuse when:

- incidents of abuse or neglect are not reported, or there is evidence of incidents being deliberately not reported
- there is evidence of redacted, falsified, missing or incomplete records
- there have been multiple hospital admissions of residents, resulting in [safeguarding enquiries](#)
- there are repeated cases of residents not having access to nursing, medical or dental care
- there is frequent, unexplained deterioration in residents' health and wellbeing
- residents' money is being misused by the care home (for example, to purchase gifts for staff or other residents without permission)

- there is a sudden increase in safeguarding concerns in which abuse or neglect has been identified
- residents are repeatedly evicted or threatened with eviction after making complaints
- repeated instances of residents, families and carers feeling victimised if they raise safeguarding concerns
- the care home fails to improve or respond to actions or recommendations in local inspections or audit frameworks from clinical commissioning groups or the local authority, or reviews and inspections by the Care Quality Commission or Healthwatch, **and** deteriorates over time.

Actions to take if you suspect abuse or neglect

1.12.11 If you 'suspect' abuse or neglect:

- Contact your local authority and tell them that you want to make an adult safeguarding referral.
- When local authorities receive adult safeguarding referrals:
 - they should gather information, under section 4 of the Care Act
 - they must decide if there is reasonable cause to suspect that an adult with care and support needs is experiencing abuse or neglect and is unable to protect themselves from harm
 - if this criteria is met, they must conduct a section 42 enquiry.
- If many residents of a care home are affected, local authorities may conduct a large-scale enquiry, following their own local procedures.
- If you are not satisfied with the response from your local authority, you can make a complaint to the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman and give feedback to the Care Quality Commission.

1.12.12 When organisational abuse or neglect is identified, plan what individual or collective support is needed for residents, staff, and other people who might be affected.

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on indicators of organisational abuse and neglect](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review C: tools to support recognition and reporting of safeguarding concerns](#).

1.13 How care homes should learn from safeguarding concerns, referrals and enquiries

- 1.13.1 Care home managers and managers from local agencies should help their organisations to identify key lessons from the outcome of any safeguarding concern, referral, enquiry, or [Safeguarding Adults Review](#).
- 1.13.2 Care home managers should incorporate learning from safeguarding concerns, referrals and enquiries into the care home culture at all levels:
- individual staff, for example through changes to support, supervision, retraining, and performance management)
 - care home, for example through:
 - observations of practice, discussion and watching people work across the home
 - changing practices, procedures, policy and learning, and group training (including training from other health and social care practitioners)
 - [care home provider](#), for example through policy changes).

In addition, see the [recommendations on care home culture, learning and management](#).

For a short explanation of why the committee made these recommendations and how they might affect practice, see the [rationale and impact section on how care homes should learn from safeguarding concerns, referrals and enquiries](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

Terms used in this guideline

This section defines terms that have been used in a particular way for this guideline. For other definitions see the [NICE glossary](#) and the [Think Local, Act Personal Care and Support Jargon Buster](#).

Care homes

Residential care homes (with or without nursing care) that are registered with and regulated by the Care Quality Commission.

Care home providers

Companies that own and operate one or more care homes that are regulated by the Care Quality Commission.

Commissioners

Local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and other public sector commissioners who oversee contracts for care and support services provided by care homes that pay for care home residents who are eligible for public funding. The term 'commissioner' does not apply to individuals who pay privately for their care.

e-learning

Induction, training and assessment that people undertake on a computer or mobile device, without interacting with other people.

Enquiry lead

Sometimes referred to as the lead enquiry officer or enquiry officer. This person is appointed by the local authority when a safeguarding enquiry begins. They may be a local authority social worker or a designated member of staff from the care home or care home provider. They are responsible for coordinating responses to the enquiry, coordinating decision making and acting as the main point of contact. They make sure that enquiry actions are undertaken in accordance with Care Act duties, related statutory guidance and the recommendations in this guideline.

Face-to-face learning

Induction, training and assessment that is undertaken one-to-one, or in groups led by either in-house staff experts, managers or external trainers. It may take place with participants all in the same room, or using video or telephone conferencing. It may include online materials, but participants are able to ask questions, discuss, reflect on current practice and use case studies and examples. This type of training looks at how safeguarding relates to the particular role of the person being trained, and to the personalised care and support needs of residents.

Multi-agency

Organisations working together in the context of safeguarding adults in care homes. Relevant organisations include:

- local authorities and health and social care services
- the police and other organisations in the criminal justice system
- education and learning services
- advocacy services
- local voluntary and community groups.

National organisations or complaints services can also be included (such as the Local Government and Social Care Ombudsman).

Reflective practice and reflective supervision

Opportunities for staff to:

- reflect on previous practice
- talk about why they made the decisions they made, and why they acted or behaved in particular ways
- talk about their emotional responses to their actions and the actions of others
- engage in continuous learning.

Reflective practice and supervision may also provide insight into personal values and beliefs, and help staff understand how these influence action and decision making within the care home.

Registered managers

Care homes registered with the Care Quality Commission must have a registered manager, in line with the Health and Social Care Act 2008. The registered manager is responsible for leading and running the care home and making sure that standards are upheld. Note that other managers may also work within care homes and have responsibilities for staff supervision, line management, or other aspects of running the home. However, the registered manager is the person accountable to the Care Quality Commission for the standards of care and safeguarding within the home.

Residents

Adults aged 18 and over who live in and receive care and support in care homes, or who use care homes to access care and support from time to time (for example respite care, including day care).

Resident at risk

The resident at the centre of a safeguarding concern, when:

- abuse or neglect is considered or suspected **or**
- a safeguarding referral has been made to a local authority **or**

- a section 42 safeguarding enquiry is taking place.

Safeguarding adults reviews

Must be arranged by Safeguarding Adults Boards if:

- there is reasonable cause for concern that partner agencies could have worked more effectively to protect an adult **and**
- when serious abuse or neglect is known or suspected **and**
- if certain conditions are met, in line with section 44 of the Care Act 2014 and related statutory guidance.

Safeguarding champions

Safeguarding champions are staff already working within the care home, with good knowledge of safeguarding policy and procedure, who help ensure that procedures are followed and are available for discussion. They also ensure reflective learning about best practice in preventing abuse and neglect. Champions may also offer practical and emotional support to those worried about the impact of raising concerns. They are not a replacement or alternative to the safeguarding lead.

Safeguarding concern

For the purposes of this guideline, a safeguarding concern is defined as a consideration, suspicion or indication of abuse or neglect of a resident, or residents within a care home. Anybody who works in, lives in or visits the home may have a safeguarding concern, either because of something they have seen or because of something they were told. All safeguarding concerns should be responded to in line with this guideline. Note that this definition relates to concerns in care home settings. For a more general definition, see the [Local Government Association and ADASS definition in their report on understanding what constitutes a safeguarding concern.](#)

Safeguarding enquiry

If the local authority agrees that the safeguarding referral falls within the duty set out within section 42 of the Care Act 2014 and related statutory guidance, they must

undertake an enquiry into the suspected abuse or neglect. Note that this definition relates to enquiries about abuse and neglect in care homes. For a more general definition, see the [Local Government Association and ADASS definition in their report on understanding what constitutes a safeguarding concern](#).

Safeguarding lead

This may be the care home registered manager or someone with delegated responsibility for safeguarding within the care home. It is a statutory requirement for care homes to have a designated safeguarding lead. Safeguarding leads should have had training in safeguarding, and should have the relevant skills and competencies to ensure the safety and protection of residents, in line with Care Quality Commission guidance.

Safeguarding referral

As outlined in this guideline, if abuse or neglect is suspected this must be reported to the local authority. This is called making a safeguarding referral.

Service providers

Other organisations providing services within care homes or contracted by care homes to provide services. These include health and social care services (for example, GP services, clinical psychology and occupational therapy), and other services such as cleaning, catering, gardening, transport, education, learning or activities.

Staff

Anyone paid to work in a care home and involved either directly or indirectly in the care and support of residents. This includes care workers, nurses, managers, administrative staff, cleaners, caterers, gardeners or anyone else who the care home employs directly or via agencies or contractors, on a casual, part-time, full-time, temporary or permanent basis.

Contract or temporary staff

Staff who are not employed on a permanent contract with the care home, who may be supplied by an employment agency on a short-term basis, or who might be employed on a

zero hours contract or on a casual labour basis.

Recommendations for research

The guideline committee has made the following key recommendations for research.

1 Indicators of self-neglect

What are the indicators of self-neglect among care home residents, and what should the responses be?

For a short explanation of why the committee made the recommendation for research, see the [rationale and impact section on indicators of individual abuse and neglect and immediate actions to take if you consider abuse or neglect](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review A: indicators of abuse and neglect](#).

2 Local authority or provider-led enquiries

What is the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of local authority versus provider-led safeguarding enquiries?

For a short explanation of why the committee made the recommendation for research, see the [rationale and impact section on meetings during a safeguarding enquiry](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review D: responding to and managing safeguarding concerns](#).

3 Person-centred and outcome-focused enquiries

To what extent are safeguarding enquiries in care homes person-centred and outcomes-focused, and what improvements could be made?

For a short explanation of why the committee made the recommendation for research, see the [rationale and impact section on working with and supporting the resident at risk during a safeguarding enquiry](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review D: responding to and managing safeguarding concerns](#).

4 E-learning safeguarding training

What is the effectiveness, cost effectiveness and acceptability of e-learning safeguarding training compared with face-to-face?

For a short explanation of why the committee made the recommendation for research, see the [rationale and impact section on how to conduct training](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review H: the effectiveness and acceptability of safeguarding training](#).

5 Embedding learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews

What are the barriers and facilitators in care homes to embedding learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews?

For a short explanation of why the committee made the recommendation for research, see the [rationale and impact section on how care homes should learn from safeguarding concerns, referrals and enquiries](#).

Full details of the evidence and the committee's discussion are in [evidence review I: embedding organisational learning about safeguarding](#).

Rationale and impact

These sections briefly explain why the committee made the recommendations and how they might affect practice. They link to details of the evidence and a full description of the committee's discussion.

Care home safeguarding policy and procedure

[Recommendations 1.1.1 to 1.1.5](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

These recommendations are based on:

- qualitative themes from research evidence
- the committee's own expertise and experience
- health and social care guidance
- the [Care Act 2014](#) and [Care Act 2014 statutory guidance](#).

Overall, the committee's confidence in the research evidence was low. The main issues with the evidence were that the included studies provided only limited data and reported research conducted in a range of settings, making it difficult to determine whether each finding was directly relevant to care home contexts. There were also concerns regarding the methods used in some of the included studies, for example their recruitment processes and how they considered the wider research context.

The committee also reviewed existing non-NICE UK health and social care guidance. There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work, and used it to inform the recommendations, alongside their own expertise and experience. The guidance highlighted some of the challenges faced by individuals and organisations when there is no clear safeguarding procedure. This has implications for:

- the safety and wellbeing of residents, because abuse or neglect may go unreported

- the wellbeing of staff, because they can feel anxious and unsupported when they do not know what to do about safeguarding concerns.

The committee were keen to highlight the obligations of individuals (including visitors) and organisations, to ensure that everyone knows what to do when a safeguarding concern arises. The committee made a recommendation on ensuring that the safeguarding policy is accessible, easy to find and understand because safeguarding is everyone's responsibility, and people with little experience of safeguarding (such as visitors) may need to read it.

While having policies and procedures in place is important, care homes and care home providers can have problems ensuring that staff follow these. The committee believed it was important to have systems in place to make sure policies and procedures are followed. They made recommendations on how these systems should be used to record and share information.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Care homes should already have a safeguarding policy and procedure, and the recommendations reflect statutory requirements. However, some care homes may need to change their policy and procedure so that they fully comply with these recommendations. This may involve extra work for care home managers. Care homes may need to update their systems to ensure that safeguarding concerns (and patterns of concerns) can be monitored. Care home staff may also need training to improve their understanding of safeguarding policy and procedure, and to show them how to preserve evidence from reported safeguarding concerns.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Care home whistleblowing policy and procedure

[Recommendations 1.1.6 to 1.1.10](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

The committee used qualitative themes from research evidence on identifying abuse and neglect to make the recommendations. There were several issues with this evidence. The main concern was relevance, as it was not always clear whether the data reported came from research conducted in a care home setting. There were also concerns regarding the

methods used in some of the studies, for example in relation to their recruitment and data analysis processes.

The committee also reviewed existing non-NICE UK health and social care guidance, and legislation and care law about whistleblowing. There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work, and used it to inform the recommendations. The guidance highlighted the challenges associated with whistleblowing and the impact whistleblowing can have on care homes, staff and volunteers. The committee felt that this was an important area, and built on the evidence using their own expertise. Good whistleblowing policies are important and help support a culture in which staff feel able to report concerns.

Based on their own knowledge, the committee decided to emphasise the legal protections for whistleblowers. This is because whistleblowers are vulnerable to victimisation.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Care homes may need to revise and update their whistleblowing policy and procedure. They may also need to do more to promote more positive attitudes about whistleblowing among staff, and to encourage an open culture to help staff feel more confident raising concerns. In turn, this should help reduce the under-reporting of safeguarding concerns. There may be a cost for care homes who choose to provide external whistleblowing services, which is why the committee only ask care homes to consider using this service.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Care home and care home provider roles and responsibilities

[Recommendations 1.1.11 to 1.1.15](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

Qualitative themes were identified from the research evidence, covering the challenges associated with governance, roles and responsibilities, and lines of communication. There were a number of issues that limited how the committee could use the findings. The main

issues were the adequacy of the data and the relevance of the evidence, as it was not always clear whether data had been collected in a care home setting.

In addition, there were concerns about methods used in some of the studies, for example in relation to data analysis processes and how the researchers took account of ethical issues.

The evidence did, however, highlight the uncertainties and misunderstandings surrounding the roles, responsibilities and accountabilities for safeguarding within care homes and care home providers. The committee agreed that this is a crucial area and they built on the evidence with their own expertise.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Care homes will need to ensure they implement relevant, up-to-date policies and procedures. This should only require minor changes to current practice because it is already a statutory requirement.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Local authorities, clinical commissioning groups, and other commissioners

[Recommendations 1.1.16 to 1.1.18](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

The committee agreed that it is important to reiterate the responsibilities of local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and other public sector commissioners, because they can use contract monitoring and other statutory monitoring processes to ensure that care homes are meeting their safeguarding responsibilities.

The committee also wanted to emphasise the important role of commissioners in working with care homes. Commissioners can help care homes implement lessons from Safeguarding Adults Reviews and ensure that good safeguarding records are maintained.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Local authorities, clinical commissioning groups and other commissioners should already be monitoring safeguarding in care homes as part of contract management, so this should not represent a significant change in practice. Commissioners may need to do more to promote good communication and working relationships with care homes, but this could be achieved without additional resources.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Safeguarding Adults Boards

[Recommendations 1.1.19 to 1.1.24](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

The committee made the recommendations based on a limited amount of qualitative evidence on the roles and responsibilities of Safeguarding Adults Boards. There were a number of concerns with this evidence, around:

- the methods used, for example in relation to data analysis and sampling strategies
- the relevance of the themes in the evidence, as some of the studies were conducted in care settings other than care homes
- adequacy, as the themes were based on relatively limited data.

The evidence highlighted the challenges associated with partnership working, and the difficulties in communicating with care homes. The evidence also indicated that there may sometimes be confusion around:

- lines of communication about safeguarding and safeguarding concerns
- who is responsible for each part of the process
- how and when care homes should be working with the local Safeguarding Adults Board.

How the recommendations might affect practice

There is wide variation in the way Safeguarding Adults Boards operate and communicate. The recommendations should lead to greater consistency. Safeguarding Adults Boards should not need additional resources, but some will need to change the way they work. If they are not already doing so, they will need to promote a positive culture and encourage greater collaboration between their members and partner organisations, especially care homes.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Induction and training in care homes

[Recommendations 1.2.1 to 1.2.8](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

Quantitative and qualitative data were available on training in the care sector, but the committee's confidence in this evidence was low. For the quantitative data, this was mostly because of the use of non-randomised trials and imprecision in effect estimates. For qualitative findings there was a shortage of evidence, with only limited data from a small number of studies. In addition, there were issues with the relevance of the qualitative data, because some studies may have been conducted outside of care homes, and some findings may not have been specifically related to safeguarding.

As a result of the limitations of the evidence, the committee also used their own expertise, and their knowledge of statutory guidance requirements, to make a recommendation. They believed this is important because good-quality training can have a big impact on safeguarding practice and the safety and wellbeing of care home residents.

The evidence highlighted the need for basic training for all staff employed by or contracted to work within the care home, to make sure they have a good understanding of what safeguarding is, how it is everyone's responsibility and how it might relate to their job within the care home.

Mandatory training is required to fulfil [section 14.225 of the Care and support statutory guidance 2020](#), and each organisation is responsible for ensuring that staff receive effective training. This includes ensuring that agency staff have the necessary training.

The committee discussed whether it is possible to specify how soon new staff should have mandatory safeguarding training. Although there was no evidence on this the committee agreed it would be helpful to specify that this should take place within 6 weeks of starting work. This is in line with standards that already exist, such as [Adult Safeguarding: Roles and competencies for Health Care Staff 2018](#), but there is still inconsistent practice in this area. Evidence suggested that improvements in safeguarding practice were not always maintained in the longer-term, and the committee agreed that it was important to run refresher training if needed.

How the recommendation might affect practice

Care Quality Commission standards cover basic safeguarding training for all staff ([CQC: Regulation 13 - Safeguarding service users from abuse and improper treatment](#) and [CQC: Safeguarding Adults - Roles and responsibilities in health and care services](#)) so this is not a new requirement and is unlikely to lead to significant resource implications. However, the content of training may vary across care homes, and some care homes may need to adapt their training programmes to make sure that safeguarding forms part of all new employee inductions within 6 weeks of starting work. Training programmes may also need to be adapted so that staff have protected time to ensure they fully understand the actions they need to take if they ever have a safeguarding concern.

There may also be minor resource implications associated with improved safeguarding practice. For example, if staff have a better understanding of abuse and neglect, they may raise more concerns and there may be an increase in safeguarding referrals and enquiries.

[Return to recommendations](#)

What mandatory training should cover

[Recommendations 1.2.7 to 1.2.9](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

The strength of the evidence was limited, but the committee made recommendations in areas where the evidence aligned with their own experience and expertise.

The committee had low confidence in the quantitative outcomes, because of concerns

about bias (as most studies were not randomised) and imprecision in effect estimates. They were also concerned about the short follow-up periods the studies used.

There were also issues with the qualitative evidence. This was mainly due to the relevance of the data, because it was not always clear whether findings related specifically to safeguarding. There were also concerns regarding the adequacy of data, as most of the themes in the evidence were based on limited data.

The evidence suggested that in some care homes, training only covers a basic understanding of adult protection policies and procedures, which staff may not then know how to apply in their daily work. To address this and ensure that staff have a more thorough understanding of safeguarding, the committee specified the different areas that need to be covered in training programmes for all staff.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Care homes may need to change their safeguarding training programmes to make sure they cover the areas included in this guideline. They may need to make training programmes applicable to the daily practice and responsibilities of staff and particularly to safeguarding in the care home environment. Care homes will need to make sure that specific safeguarding concepts and terminology is clearly understood by all staff, regardless of literacy levels or language skills, and this may require some additional resources.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Further training

[Recommendation 1.2.10](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was quantitative and qualitative evidence available, but the committee had limited confidence in this.

The quantitative evidence had issues with bias (as most studies were not randomised) and imprecision in effect estimates. In addition, the studies only used short-term follow-up

periods.

There were issues with the relevance of the qualitative data, as it was not always clear whether findings related specifically to safeguarding. There were also concerns regarding adequacy, as most themes were based on limited data.

Because of the limitations with the evidence, the committee also used their expertise when making recommendations on further training.

Evidence on training suggested that improvements in safeguarding practice were not always maintained in the longer-term, and that there should be opportunities for further and more advanced learning. As a result, the committee agreed that it is important to emphasise that training should not be a one-off event. Their recommendations included advice about further training that may be beneficial for some staff. More detailed information on safeguarding training and the competencies that different staff need is covered in [Adult Safeguarding: Roles and competencies for Health Care Staff 2018](#). Because of this, the committee did not make recommendations about who should have further training or when this should happen.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Ensuring that care home staff can regularly take part in safeguarding training may lead to an increase in resource use, particularly if care homes choose to use external organisations to deliver these programmes. However, increased costs will be justified given the improvements in safeguarding practice that are likely to occur.

There may be an increase in the number of requests for training. There may also be cost implications if practitioners need training of their own in order to conduct training for staff. In addition, some staff posts may need to be backfilled while training takes place. However, any additional costs may be justified by the improvements in staff knowledge, competence and confidence, which will provide better quality of care for residents.

[Return to recommendations](#)

How to conduct training

[Recommendations 1.2.11 to 1.2.18](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was only limited evidence that focused specifically on safeguarding training in the care sector. There was no evidence comparing the effectiveness of different modes of training (for example e-learning programmes compared with group sessions). The committee provided anecdotal evidence of concerns about the efficacy of e-learning, in particular when there is no opportunity for discussion and human interaction. They agreed that further research is needed to evaluate the most effective modes of training, and to clarify whether e-learning training can meet best practice standards. To address this, the committee made a [research recommendation to look at the effectiveness, cost effectiveness and acceptability of e-learning safeguarding training](#), compared with face-to-face training.

There was some limited economic evidence on training. This evidence did not demonstrate any differences in costs or effectiveness between 2 different programmes. An economic analysis showed that face-to-face training could be cost-effective relative to e-learning, under certain assumptions. Other evidence that was available highlighted the positive outcomes achieved with some training methods (such as case studies and examples), and the challenges associated with other types of training (such as e-learning). The committee supported this evidence with their own expertise.

The recommendations should help care home managers identify the most appropriate training methods for their staff, which will improve care home practice.

How the recommendations might affect practice

There is some variation across the UK in the way care homes conduct training, although the contracts that providers have with local authorities will tend to encourage best practice and standardisation.

There may be an increase in the number of requests for training. There may also be cost implications if practitioners need training of their own in order to conduct training for staff, or if external organisations are used to deliver training. However, any additional costs will be justified by the improvements in staff knowledge, competence and confidence, which will provide better quality of care for care home residents.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Evaluating training

Recommendations 1.2.19 to 1.2.21

Why the committee made the recommendations

Although there was some quantitative evidence on the effectiveness of safeguarding training, there were concerns with this evidence. The main concerns were around bias (as most studies were not randomised) and imprecision in effect estimates. There were also concerns regarding the short-term follow-up periods used by the studies.

The qualitative evidence also had problems. There was a lack of detail regarding study methodology, making quality assessment difficult. The committee had concerns about the adequacy of the findings, which were based on 'thin' data. And it was unclear whether the data related specifically to safeguarding.

Because of the shortage of good-quality evidence, the committee made recommendations partly based on their own expertise and experience.

Despite the limitations of the evidence, the qualitative data indicated that training can improve staff safeguarding skills. This was also reflected in the qualitative evidence, which indicated that practitioners recognised the value of safeguarding training. However, this evidence also suggested that managers may be unwilling to implement learning from training programmes or make changes to care home procedures, which may negate any benefits associated with training. To address this, the committee made a recommendation on how managers should encourage staff to complete training.

The evidence on training only included short-term measurements of effectiveness. To address this potential issue, the committee made a recommendation on assessing how well training is working and whether it is being used to improve practice. For example, care home managers could assess this through follow-up conversations with staff, and by evaluating changes immediately after training and at further longer-term follow-up.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Care home managers may need to re-assess how they engage with safeguarding training. They will need to find ways to identify positive changes from training, and implement these across the care home. This may mean that managers have to place greater

emphasis on reflective practice and shared learning among staff. The structure of staff supervision sessions may need to be changed, to ensure that positive learning is acknowledged and reinforced.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Management skills and competence

[Recommendations 1.3.1 to 1.3.2](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

Some qualitative evidence was available, but the committee had limited confidence in it. This was mostly due to issues with:

- the study methods, such as the processes used to analyse the data
- the relevance of the data, as it was not clear whether data was specific to safeguarding (rather than more general quality of care) or whether data had been generated in care settings other than care homes
- the adequacy of the data, which was considered to be limited (and did not include any quotations).

As a result, the committee drew on their own expertise to supplement the evidence and make recommendations.

The evidence indicated that care home managers can play a key role in influencing the attitudes of their staff and colleagues towards training. Some staff may also need more support to benefit from training. Staff may not benefit from training if managers are unable or unwilling to allow staff to implement what they have learned within the care home and share their experience with other members of staff.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Managers will need to make sure their safeguarding knowledge is up to date. This has been a legal requirement for some time so should not represent a change in practice.

There is variation in how much care home managers do to encourage other staff to learn more about safeguarding. The recommendations will help standardise practice, and ensure that managers promote safeguarding training and learning in care homes.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Line management and supervision

[Recommendations 1.3.3 to 1.3.7](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was a good amount of qualitative evidence on identifying abuse and neglect in care homes, and the barriers and facilitators to this. In particular, the evidence looked at the concept of whistleblowing and the reasons why care home staff may be reluctant to report concerns (for example, fear of losing their job).

There were some problems with this evidence. There were issues with the methods used by some studies, such as their recruitment strategies and data analysis processes. Some of the included research was not conducted in care home settings, so there were concerns about how relevant it was. And some of the studies provided limited data, which led to issues with the overall adequacy of the data.

The committee therefore drew on their own experiences when drafting recommendations, with the aim of helping managers to increase staff confidence in identifying and raising safeguarding concerns.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Reflective supervision is already a key feature of broader social work, but the extent to which it takes place in care homes is extremely varied. These recommendations will help standardise the use of reflective supervision. Care home managers may need to do more to support staff who are reluctant to raise concerns.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Care home culture

Recommendations 1.3.8 to 1.3.12

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was a good amount of qualitative evidence on the barriers and facilitators to identifying abuse and neglect in care homes. There were concerns with:

- the appropriateness of some methods used by the studies, such as recruitment strategies and data analysis processes
- the relevance of the data, because some of the research was not conducted in care home settings
- the adequacy of the data, because some of the included studies provided limited data.

This research did not specifically evaluate the impact that care home culture can have on staff willingness to report safeguarding concerns. However, the committee agreed that the culture of a particular care home (and the role played by managers in shaping this) is a key factor in enabling and encouraging care home staff to report safeguarding concerns.

The committee suggested 'safeguarding champions' as a way to provide more informal support for people worried about the impact of raising concerns. This is in addition to the formal and mandatory role of a safeguarding lead.

The evidence also included data on how to reduce the risk or incidence of abuse and neglect by learning from past safeguarding issues in the care home. The committee agreed that this should be encouraged at all levels, to help create a care home culture where safeguarding is central and transparency is established. The committee also wanted care homes to reflect on and learn from Safeguarding Adults Reviews.

The committee recommended that care homes should ask for feedback from residents and families to find out what they thought about the way that safeguarding issues were addressed and managed in the home. It is important that this is used routinely to help improve safeguarding practices.

Staff are encouraged to watch out for changes in the mood and behaviour of residents, because many indicators of abuse and neglect are quite subtle physical or emotional

changes or traits.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Some care homes have a positive, open culture, in which staff and others are supported to reflect on, identify and report safeguarding concerns. For care homes where this is not the case, care home managers and care home providers will need to make major changes in leadership style. Additional resources should not be needed for care homes to appoint safeguarding champions, because the champions are expected to be existing staff members.

Creating a culture in which everyone can learn from safeguarding concerns should not represent a significant change. However, it will bring care homes in line with best practice, particularly in terms of supervision and continuing professional development.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Multi-agency working and shared learning with other organisations

[Recommendations 1.3.13 to 1.3.17](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

Qualitative evidence indicated that multi-agency working and learning can help to improve safeguarding practice. There were issues with this evidence (mainly with the methods used for recruitment and data analysis processes, and the limited adequacy and relevance of the data), but it did align well with the committee's own experience.

The recommendation covering staff apprehensions about external oversight was made because the committee are aware that staff can feel criticised and undermined by people delivering training (especially people from external agencies). The effectiveness of training and learning with other organisations is likely to be improved if positive relationships are established.

The committee made a recommendation on sharing information from Safeguarding Adults Boards with care home staff because they thought it could improve accountability, and

help staff understand the responsibilities of other practitioners and organisations in relation to safeguarding.

How the recommendations might affect practice

In some care homes, staff already have the opportunity to share good practice and challenge poor practice. However, it is not uncommon for staff to work in a climate of suspicion and defensiveness. These recommendations encourage openness about lessons learned across agencies, and emphasise the factors that might help care homes to make their culture more positive.

Managers will need to give staff time for these discussions to take place, and will need time themselves to promote the reflective and transparent approach to safeguarding.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Record-keeping

[Recommendations 1.3.18 to 1.3.20](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

Qualitative evidence suggested that recording actions or preventative measures and sharing these with colleagues can help staff to safeguard residents more effectively. Although there were concerns about this evidence (mainly regarding the adequacy and relevance of the data), the committee also drew on their own expertise to make the recommendations. In their experience, the way that safeguarding records are used and reviewed can play a key role in embedding learning and improving safeguarding practice.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Standards of documentation and record-keeping within care homes vary widely, so these recommendations are expected to help standardise practice.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Indicators of individual abuse and neglect and immediate actions to take if you consider abuse or neglect

Recommendations 1.4.1 to 1.4.24 and 1.5.1

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was no research evidence about the indicators that should alert people to abuse and neglect in care homes. Instead, the committee based these recommendations on a review of existing non-NICE UK health and social care guidance (see [the context and evidence review C for details of the guidance](#)). There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work, and used it to make recommendations, alongside their own expertise and experience.

Most of the indicators are adapted from the guidance the committee reviewed, and others were added by the committee based on their knowledge and expertise.

The aim of these recommendations is to help people better understand when a safeguarding referral should be made and when a referral should not be made. The committee felt that some indicators are more serious or urgent than others. This is because, in their experience, those indicators represented a higher likelihood of abuse and neglect. To reflect this, the indicators are split into 2 categories ('consider' and 'suspect'), with different actions based on the likelihood of abuse or neglect. The 'suspect' indicators need to be reported to a safeguarding lead and referred to the local authority.

Some of the indicators of neglect may also be indicators of self-neglect. The guidance the committee reviewed made little mention of this. Based on this lack of coverage the committee felt it was important to make a [research recommendation on self-neglect in care homes](#). They also included a consensus-based recommendation on self-neglect as they agreed that this issue is especially important, because self-neglect in care homes raises questions about the balance between individual choice and the home's duty of care. It also affects the safety, health and wellbeing of other residents, staff and visitors, and can lead to false allegations of abuse and neglect against staff and care homes.

Medication misuse can be a sign of neglect or physical abuse, so the committee included

slightly different indicators in both sections.

The committee agreed that indicators of sexual abuse are particularly important because residents may feel embarrassed and ashamed, and therefore reluctant to tell someone and because care homes need to uphold the rights of residents to engage in sexual activity in line with their mental capacity to consent. Care home staff need to be able to recognise these indicators and act upon them.

All types of abuse involve some level of psychological abuse, and psychological abuse may be a sign that other forms of abuse are also happening. Psychological abuse affects the safety, health and wellbeing of other residents, staff and visitors.

Recommendations on financial and material abuse are needed because, while staff are often experienced at recognising other types of abuse, they may find it more difficult to recognise certain types of financial and material abuse.

Discriminatory abuse is important to highlight because it may be difficult to recognise, and may also involve other types of abuse or neglect. It affects the safety, health and wellbeing of residents, because their care may not meet their needs.

How the recommendations might affect practice

The recommendations are based on existing non-NICE UK guidance, so staff should be familiar with the indicators in this guideline. Some, such as being denied freedom of movement, are also enshrined in law (for example the Human Rights Act, Article 5: right to liberty and security).

Care homes may need to do more to help their staff understand these indicators. But doing so will help care homes manage safeguarding issues more proactively, and deal with early warning signs of potential neglect.

Acting early may improve the quality and safety of care and support for residents. The recommendations may also help to reduce the number of section 42 enquiries involving the care home, local authority and others.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Making sure people are safe

[Recommendations 1.6.1 to 1.6.4](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

No directly relevant research evidence was identified on what to do if abuse or neglect is suspected. Instead, the committee used existing non-NICE UK health and social care guidance on recognising and reporting abuse and neglect in care homes. There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work and used it to inform recommendations on:

- ensuring that no one is in immediate danger
- thinking about who needs to be informed or consulted
- keeping the person at risk involved in the safeguarding process.

The existing guidance did not cover all the areas that the committee thought were important, so they also used their own knowledge and expertise when agreeing the recommendations.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Gathering information

[Recommendations 1.6.5 to 1.6.10](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was no research evidence identified in this area. Instead, the committee used existing non-NICE UK health and social care guidance about information gathering when abuse or neglect is suspected. There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work, and used it to inform the recommendations, alongside their own expertise and experience. The guidance highlighted the importance of writing down carefully what the person discloses using their

own words, but not interviewing them, and encouraging the resident to preserve any physical evidence if a crime may have been committed.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Inconsistent or poor-quality records could impact on future enquiries. To ensure staff understand how to gather and record information correctly, care homes and care home providers may need to provide extra training.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Confidentiality, and discussing and reporting suspected abuse and neglect

[Recommendations 1.6.11 to 1.6.13](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was no research evidence identified on confidentiality and suspected abuse and neglect. Instead, the committee used existing non-NICE UK health and social care guidance on recognising and reporting abuse and neglect in care homes. There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work, and used it to inform the recommendations.

When the existing guidance did not cover all the areas the committee thought were important they also used their own expertise and experience to make the recommendations.

The committee used their experience and expertise to make the recommendation on reporting suspected abuse and neglect, and who to contact if the problems are with the management of the care home. The committee felt it was important to be clear that if you suspect abuse and neglect you must tell someone in a responsible and accountable position about this.

How the recommendations might affect practice

There may be uncertainty within care homes around confidentiality, and when to share information. Care homes may need to provide staff with training on the importance of sharing information and the potential risks of not doing this correctly. There may be an impact on staff time and resources. But this would be outweighed by the benefits of making staff aware of who to share concerns with, which should increase the speed of responses to safeguarding.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Care home safeguarding leads

[Recommendations 1.7.1 to 1.7.4](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was no research evidence identified on safeguarding leads. Instead, the committee reviewed existing non-NICE UK sector guidance on recognising and reporting abuse and neglect in care homes. There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work, and used it to inform the recommendations, alongside their own expertise and experience.

The committee emphasised the importance of asking the resident at risk what they would like to happen next, to ensure that the response to safeguarding was in line with the principles of [Making Safeguarding Personal](#). They also agreed that care homes should build good relationships with local authorities, seeking advice if needed, in order to better judge when referrals should be made.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Care homes will have to check that their safeguarding leads have the relevant skills and competencies to assess and act on concerns. If they do not, training may be needed. Care homes may also have to change the way they work with the local authority, to ensure they have a good relationship and can seek advice and support when needed. The implications for care home resources should not be significant, and some of the ways of working suggested may already be in place in some or most care homes.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Local authorities

[Recommendations 1.7.5 to 1.7.14](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

The committee used evidence from a number of sources to make recommendations specifically for local authorities. These included qualitative themes from research evidence on progressing safeguarding concerns and information needs, and existing non-NICE UK health and social care guidance on recognising and reporting abuse and neglect in care homes.

The committee had low confidence in the qualitative evidence about this issue. The main limitations were:

- relevance – in some studies it was not always clear whether research findings related specifically to care homes
- limited data.

There were also methodological concerns regarding some of the studies, for example in relation to recruitment strategies and data analysis processes.

The committee also reviewed existing health and social care guidance. There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work, and used it to inform the recommendations. The committee also used their own expertise and experience to make recommendations. In addition, they linked the recommendations to Care Act statutory requirements for local authorities. The committee emphasised what care homes find most important when they make a safeguarding referral to a local authority, and at the beginning of a section 42 enquiry.

The evidence highlighted the value that care homes place on local authorities as a key source of support and transparent advice. To reflect this, the recommendations emphasise how local authorities should work with other organisations and support care homes to promote best practice.

Local authorities also use guidance on section 42 enquiries from the Association of Directors of Adult Social Services and the Local Government Association. This guideline aims to complement these other sources of guidance, rather than duplicate them.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Existing relationships between care homes and local authorities may vary. Depending on how well local authorities already work with other organisations, they may need to do more to develop good ongoing relationships about safeguarding with care homes and to promote multi-agency working. More resources may be needed for a multi-agency approach to safeguarding, but it should improve the quality and safety of care and support.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Working with and supporting the resident at risk during a safeguarding enquiry

[Recommendations 1.8.1 to 1.8.21](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

The committee used qualitative themes from research evidence on responding to and managing safeguarding concerns in care homes, and support and information needs for everyone involved in safeguarding concerns in care homes.

The evidence showed that residents benefit when they are involved and kept informed throughout the safeguarding process. The evidence also emphasised the value that residents place on support from family, friends or advocates in helping them achieve their desired outcomes. However, the committee had some concerns about the quality of the data, which had some methodological limitations as well as questionable relevance (it was not always clear whether findings related specifically to care home settings).

The committee therefore also used the [Making Safeguarding Personal framework](#) and the [Care Act 2014](#). These sources highlight the importance of involving people fully as possible in decisions and giving them the information and support they need to participate.

The evidence matched the committee's experience of practice. They agreed that involving people in decision making will help them achieve the outcomes they want, and make it more likely that they will receive safe and effective care after the enquiry ends. Although the committee were able to draw on their own knowledge and experience, they felt that the gap in the evidence indicated that a research recommendation was needed about the views of care home residents in relation to their experiences of safeguarding enquiries. Getting the views of residents will ensure that their needs are understood and that subsequent care can be person-centred and outcomes-focused.

The committee recognised that there should be a clear difference and understanding of the roles of the practitioners and independent advocate involved in safeguarding. Although the practitioner might be acting in the best interest of the person, they may be operating within the constraints of their role. It is only the independent advocate who acts according to instruction from the person.

Residents will often need emotional and practical support while an enquiry is taking place. In addition, they may need this support to continue afterwards, and their needs should be reassessed after the enquiry.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Organisations may need to do more to involve people at risk and their independent advocates in safeguarding enquiries. Implementing the recommendations may involve minor changes to existing practice.

The recommendations could also lead to greater demand for support (for example, speech and language therapists) from people at risk. This may have cost implications, but access to support is a statutory right under the Care Act 2014 and is part of the Making Safeguarding Personal framework.

There is variation in how support is currently provided. Some organisations will need to review how they provide support. This may have resource implications for care homes, who will be responsible for ensuring that support is available in the short and long term and that it is tailored to each person's needs.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Supporting care home staff who are subject to a safeguarding enquiry

Recommendations 1.9.1 to 1.9.6

Why the committee made the recommendations

A small amount of qualitative evidence provided findings relating to the information and support that care home staff need during safeguarding enquiries. However, there were concerns with the adequacy of this data, limitations arising from the data analysis processes used in the studies, and issues with selection bias.

Despite the limitations of the evidence, the committee recognised that this is a crucial issue, in particular for staff who are subject to a safeguarding enquiry. The committee used their own expertise to support the evidence and make recommendations.

The recommendations should reduce the potential psychological and emotional distress on affected staff. They should also encourage staff to report safeguarding problems in the future, as it would be clear to them that everyone would receive support regardless of their involvement.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Some care home providers already fund access to employee assistance programmes, so would not significantly need to change practice. There could be cost implications for care home providers that do not have employee assistance programmes, unless alternative programmes or funding are available for staff already. The committee did not believe that holding return-to-work meetings would be a substantial change in practice. These meetings already commonly occur, so they may just need more emphasis on guidance and support for the affected member of staff.

Care homes do not currently nominate people to provide support to staff accused of abuse or neglect. However, as this can be an existing member of staff, the committee were confident that there would be no significant resource impact.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Supporting care home staff

Recommendations 1.9.7 to 1.9.11

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was a small amount of qualitative evidence relating to the information and support needs of care home staff during a safeguarding enquiry. There were concerns around the adequacy of the data, issues with the methods used to analyse the data, and problems with how the study authors addressed potential bias. Despite these limitations, the committee agreed on the importance of support for care home staff, and built on the evidence with their own expertise. These recommendations are important because:

- managers have a key role in helping staff obtain support and advice
- care homes need to have a more honest and open culture when it comes to potential safeguarding issues
- quality of care can be undermined when staff are treated negatively for raising safeguarding concerns, or when staff are afraid to work with residents who have raised or been involved in safeguarding concerns.

How the recommendations might affect practice

During a safeguarding enquiry, care home managers will need to allocate time to hold discussions with staff and direct them to external information and advice. Managers will also need time to provide one-on-one support to anxious staff, and to make changes to policies, processes and training in response to the outcome of safeguarding enquiries.

In many care homes, managers already do all of this. However, in care homes where this is not the case, managers will need to spend more time supporting staff and learning from safeguarding enquiries.

[Return to recommendations](#)

How local authorities should support care homes during an enquiry

Recommendations 1.10.1 to 1.10.5

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was a small amount of qualitative evidence about the impact of safeguarding enquiries on care homes and the support that care homes, managers and staff need. There were concerns regarding the adequacy and relevance of the data, as it was not clear whether all of the findings were from a care home context. The committee built on this evidence with their own expertise.

The committee made these recommendations because the business impact of safeguarding enquiries is often overlooked, but can be detrimental to care homes. There can be a financial impact, as well as problems with staff recruitment and retention. The recommendations should help reduce these risks. In addition, improved information sharing and trust between care homes and local authorities will help to reduce the stress of the enquiry process.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Local authorities will need to identify a single point of contact for care homes, which in some cases will be a change in practice. Local authorities may also need to learn more about the reputational risks to care homes and effects on staff morale when they are involved in safeguarding enquiries. Finally, local authorities will need to offer feedback and practical support to care homes.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Meetings during a safeguarding enquiry

Recommendations 1.11.1 to 1.11.3

Why the committee made the recommendations

There was a small amount of qualitative evidence on effective multi-agency working, and

on responding to and managing safeguarding concerns. This evidence had various problems:

- issues with the methods used in the studies, such as the way they addressed bias and ethical issues, and their recruitment strategies
- the adequacy of the findings, as the studies provided only limited data
- the relevance of the evidence, as the studies presented findings from domiciliary settings and it was not always clear when findings related specifically to the care home context.

However, the committee recognised the importance of these issues and were able to build on this evidence using their own expertise.

The evidence suggested that some people felt excluded from important safeguarding meetings. While this is sometimes justifiable, the committee wanted to reduce suspicion about possible bias and increase transparency and collaboration by ensuring that people are always given an explanation and a chance to contribute in another way.

Safeguarding meetings should be opportunities for different organisations to share information and discuss the needs of adults at risk. Because of the multiple organisations involved and the complexity of the process, communication is important, so the committee made recommendations to ensure that everyone involved is kept informed about the process.

No evidence was identified on the management of safeguarding concerns. Because of the lack of evidence, and the potential variation in practice across the country, the committee made a research recommendation on the effectiveness and cost effectiveness of the different approaches to investigating safeguarding concerns.

How the recommendations might affect practice

There is currently wide variation in what is communicated during safeguarding enquiries and how clear the outcomes are. These recommendations should lead to greater consistency and higher standards, by ensuring that everyone affected by the safeguarding enquiry is kept informed.

The recommendations do not require specific additional resources, but the chairs of

meetings may need to take greater care in their documentation and communication.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Indicators of organisational abuse and neglect

[Recommendations 1.12.1 to 1.12.12](#)

Why the committee made the recommendations

No research evidence was identified about the indicators that should alert people to organisational abuse and neglect in care homes. Instead, the committee based these recommendations on a review of non-NICE UK health and social care guidance, (see [evidence review C for details of this guidance](#)). There were uncertainties around the methods used to develop much of this guidance. However, the committee found the guidance to be highly relevant as a source of evidence to support their work, and used it to make recommendations, alongside their own expertise and experience.

Most of the indicators are based on a synthesis of findings from the review of health and social care guidance documents, and others were agreed by the committee based on their experience.

The aim of these recommendations is to help people better understand when a safeguarding referral should be made and when a referral should not be made. The committee felt that some indicators would warrant more urgent or more significant action than others. This is because, in their experience, those indicators represented a higher likelihood of organisational abuse and neglect. To reflect this, the indicators are split into 2 categories ('consider' and 'suspect'), with different actions based on the likelihood of abuse or neglect. The committee particularly wanted to emphasise the key role of local authorities in relation to organisational abuse or neglect. This is true for their proactive role (monitoring care standards locally), and in their responsibility for starting and running section 42 enquiries (including large-scale enquiries when needed).

A wide range of people are involved in enquiries into organisational abuse and neglect. The committee agreed, based on their own expertise and experience, that local authorities needed to plan ahead for the support that these people might need (this would be especially important for large-scale enquiries). This is so that the support is in place at the right time during the enquiry.

Organisational abuse is distinct from other types of abuse or neglect because it is generally not directly caused by individual action or inaction. Instead, it is more likely to be a cumulative consequence of how services are managed, led and funded. Abuse and neglect are more likely to happen when staff are poorly trained, poorly supervised, unsupported by management, and when the care home has a culture that does not promote openness and good communication. Therefore, the committee made recommendations focusing on these issues.

Organisational abuse and neglect both involve some level of psychological or medical and physical abuse, and may be a sign that other types of abuse and neglect are also happening.

How the recommendations might affect practice

The recommendations are based on a review of existing guidance, so staff should be familiar with the indicators referred to in this guideline.

Care homes may need to do more to help staff, residents and visitors understand these indicators. However, doing so will help care homes manage safeguarding issues more proactively, and deal with early warning signs of potential organisational abuse and neglect. Acting early may help to reduce the number of section 42 enquiries involving the care home. The recommendations may also improve the safety and quality of care and support for care home staff, residents and visitors.

Care homes may also need to change their recruitment processes, to ensure that applicants are suitable and have been properly vetted.

Staff may also need more training and support, to ensure that they understand their duty of care and to improve their confidence in identifying and reporting potential organisational abuse and neglect.

Identifying organisational abuse and neglect is likely to have other benefits for the care home, in reducing staff turnover and staff absences. This should in turn improve the safety, health and wellbeing of care home residents.

[Return to recommendations](#)

How care homes should learn from safeguarding concerns, referrals and enquiries

Recommendations 1.13.1 to 1.13.2

Why the committee made the recommendations

Although evidence on implementing learning in care homes was available, this did not focus specifically on using findings from past safeguarding referrals and enquiries in the care home. However, the committee agreed that these findings can be a key source of learning material for care home providers, and they regularly use information from Safeguarding Adults Reviews in their own work. As a result, they felt that it was important to make specific recommendations on this, to ensure that this learning is more widely promoted. The recommendations are for care home managers and local agencies, to ensure that organisations can implement this at the local level.

Given the limited evidence about the use of Safeguarding Adults Reviews, the committee made a research recommendation to identify how the findings from these reviews affect practice in care homes. This includes:

- staff experiences in using findings from these reviews
- the views of Safeguarding Adults Boards and commissioners on how care homes have learned from Safeguarding Adults Reviews
- the barriers and facilitators to embedding learning from Safeguarding Adults Reviews in care homes.

The committee agreed that this research is important to identify how care homes understand Safeguarding Adults Reviews and what they learn from them. If the research allows care homes to better utilise these reviews to improve practice, the safety and wellbeing of care home residents will improve.

How the recommendations might affect practice

Managers may need to dedicate time specifically to collating data and sharing findings with staff. However, this is unlikely to take a significant amount of time, as there should already be systems in place to record and share this information.

[Return to recommendations](#)

Finding more information and committee details

To find NICE guidance on related topics, including guidance in development, see the [NICE topic page on care homes](#).

For full details of the evidence and the guideline committee's discussions, see the [evidence reviews](#). You can also find information about [how the guideline was developed](#), including [details of the committee](#).

NICE has produced [tools and resources to help you put this guideline into practice](#). For general help and advice on putting our guidelines into practice, see [resources to help you put NICE guidance into practice](#).

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