

Cognitive Impairment and Exploitation

0:00

So yeah, just to introduce the background to this research in the way that we're sharing our results at the moment.

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As I mentioned, this has been a two year study and we have now published our main report, an executive summary of that work.

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There's a technical appendix that goes alongside where we've got some more detail about our methods, and we also have an easy read version of our summary findings, which is available.

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And all of this is available at a small website, exploitationandci.org.uk.

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On there you'll also find a film that has been put together for us by Casper, the advocacy group for people with learning difficulties.

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And that film is called What is Exploitation?

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And that's just one of the things that we are starting to develop as part of this project is materials both for practitioners and for people affected by different forms of cognitive impairment and exploitation.

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So that's the kind of taster of some of the materials that we're developing, but that is online now.

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So please do after we've done our talk today, dig into those and let us know what you think as well.

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So we will be sharing our addresses at the end as well for further context.

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Yes, slides are going to be shared.

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I know a number of people are asking about that.

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So just to give you an overview of our study objectives and and what we wanted to try and do with this research.

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This was really about understanding the evidence and connections between the exploitation of adults and different forms of cognitive impairment, and we really wanted to look at this from the point of view of looking at cognitive impairment as a potential causative factor for exploitation.

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There was quite a bit of research that had already been done around the issue of cognitive impairment as a result of exploitation and all the different ways in which exploitation can impact people's mental health and that it might cause injuries and affect their cognitive state.

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So there was quite a bit of information about that.

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But one of the things that we were really interested in was the potential for cognitive impairment to be a causative factor.

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And one of the reasons why we were we wanted to explore that.

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We'd actually undertaken a pilot study in Nottingham going back three or four years ago now, where we used data that came from Nottingham City Council Slavery and Exploitation team to look at the intersection between exploitation and other types of vulnerabilities.

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And what we found there was that nearly 1/3 of people being referred to the slavery and exploitation team in Nottingham had some form of cognitive impairment that was diagnosed.

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And actually a further 28% I think had a form of cognitive impairment potentially, but that there wasn't a clear diagnosis around.

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So, you know, this was something that we really felt was worth exploring on a wider scale.

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So we wanted to look at this England wide and this is what this project is about.

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And in addition to that, we were keen to explore the policy and practise responses that were present and that currently exist and to talk to practitioners and people with lived experience about how those responses might be improved.

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Bearing in mind that effective prevention is what we really want to aim for.

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But also knowing that intervention and support around situations of exploitation is actually absolutely critical and just, you know.

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So we set our terms that quite clearly at the start.

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I did want to say a word about definitions.

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So in both the case of cognitive impairment and exploitation, we deliberately drew our definitions quite broadly at the start of the project.

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In terms of cognitive impairment, we're aware that there aren't, there isn't good language around this.

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There are no unproblematic terms that we can use when we're trying to describe a range of different effects that might come from different cognitive conditions.

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The the medical definition of cognitive impairment is, is quite restrictive.

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In this project we have taken the definition of including developmental and acquired impairments.

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And so that includes things like intellectual disability, I mean learning disability, dementia and brain injury, thinking about autistic spectrum disorders as well both mental health disorders and substance abuse.

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So thinking about broadly things that might affect thinking and processing in relation to information, in relation to relationships and in relation to exploitation.

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We also again deliberately drew quite a wide initial net.

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My work to date has principally been around modern slavery but increasingly we'd started to realise that there are a wide range of different forms of exploitation that particularly affect people in the UK and that don't come under that heading of modern slavery necessarily.

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So thinking about things like cuckooing, for example, or home invasion as some people are now referring to it, where a person's property is taken over for criminal use and, and often the the distribution of drugs.

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Thinking about things like make crime that are often noted as affecting people with with learning disabilities, for example, where you have that sense of exploitation between people who are really familiar with each other.

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So we wanted to deliberately include that wider spectrum of exploitation within this project.

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So we drew a kind of wide definition of unfairly manipulating somebody for profit or personal gain, including financial, social or political advantage.

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So in relation to the research approach that we took, we undertook a multi method approach and it had a number of different elements and we carried it out as a sequential process.

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So we started out with a scoping review of UK and international literature in relation to exploitation as a causative factor for, sorry, cognitive impairment as a causative factor for exploitation.

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Our initial SIFT, after we put search terms into a wide range of academic databases, gave us more than 6000 references.

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By the time we've gone through that and reviewed them extensively, we came down to just twenty articles that actually dealt with this issue from the point of view that we were looking at it.

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But we did look really broadly in that the the scoping review was however, framed in terms of English language publications.

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So that's one possible limitation there.

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We also undertook a quantitative analysis for the Safeguarding adults collection data, which I, Aisha will be talking about more in more detail in a moment, but we looked at that data between 2017 and 2022.

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2017 was when that data first started to systematically record the appearance of modern slavery.

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So we felt that that was significant as a point in time and in terms of that time period, it was partly pragmatic because of the time period of our research, but we have that five year.

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Covered and we actually covered the same.

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As well in looking at safeguarding adult reviews, on which we undertook both qualitative and quantitative analysis.

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So again, looking at safeguarding adult reviews that featured exploitation between 2017 and 2022, we found that there were 58 safeguarding adult reviews covering 71 people over that.

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That explicitly featured exploitation.

10:01

In addition, we undertook a survey, which was a web-based survey, which we sent out very broadly to people in safeguarding roles within local authorities and safeguarding boards.

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We sent it out to police and named it particularly specialist points of contact from the perspective of modern slavery.

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There were a number of NGOs as well that we reached out to both within modern slavery sector and people assisting people affected by different forms of cognitive impairment.

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And in response to that we got back 95 responses 24 which were all from front line practitioners in different kinds of roles.

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24 of those practitioners came back to us and agreed to have an interview in addition to the survey, and we also recruited 26 people with lived experience of cognitive impairment who wanted to take part and talk about experiences of exploitation and that didn't come through the survey.

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We actually worked with different advocacy organisations, support organisations, housing, housing support and NGOs in order to find those people, as well as putting out a general core.

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So just briefly to recap on the literature review part of that study, our initial look at the literature found that existing studies had actually taken a really narrowed focus.

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So they principally concentrated on sexual exploitation, financial exploitation and criminal exploitation and didn't look more widely at broader forms of exploitation that we know are present in England and the UK more generally.

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And the studies were often actually quite limited as well.

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So a lot of the studies that we looked at focused on sexual exploitation of women and girls.

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There was very little focus on the experiences of men and boys in terms of exploitation.

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There was no academic work that we could find at all on cognitive impairment as a causative factor for labour exploitation.

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And we also found that in relation to older adults, they tended to be not well covered within the literature as well.

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So generally it tended to be about younger people.

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But overall, the papers that were there showed that there was a potential link between cognitive impairment and exploitation, but it didn't really show to tell you much about how that link worked in practise.

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And so this was something that we wanted to explore within our study.

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And they also tended to speak more about issues like intellectual disabilities and mental health, but they tended to exclude things like substance abuse and cognitive decline more broadly.

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Autism spectrum.

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But the the the additional factor that we thought was pertinent here was that most of the papers were taking a medical model of disability and wider intersectional issues like gender, ethnicity, race, age were missing from those studies.

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So again, that was something that we were interested to explore and particularly around the idea of how a more social model of disability might be reflected.

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So I'm going to hand over to Ayesha now to tell you more about the statistical evidence that we found.

14:22

Thank you, Allison.

14:23

Hello everyone.

14:25

So just to start with the what we try to do when it comes to the quantitative aspect of the project was that we wanted to find what quantitative data sets are out there to be able to quantify the relationship between cognitive impairments and exploitation.

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So we started looking at a couple of national data sets, including a family resources survey, which contained data on impairment types, but there was nothing on exploitation.

15:04

And then which also looked at data on national referral mechanism, the statistics that are published online for modern slavery referrals and the types of exploitation that are contained within those tables.

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But we found that there was nothing published on disability or cognitive impairment or in general even the health health status of these individuals.

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So it was difficult to identify what aspects of modern slavery referrals constituted people with disability.

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So and then another potential data sets, we data set we looked at was a Crime Survey for England and Wales and that data set contains information and impairment and abuse.

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But there wasn't an explicit statement on what aspects of abuse constitute exploitation.

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So we could not use that data set, although we did find that there was something on the fact that people with disability are more likely to experience abuse compared to people without disabilities.

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Then we also looked at safeguarding adult collection data, which publishes data on safeguarding inquiries, including data on various types of abuse, neglect and exploitation that are experienced by individuals with care and support needs.

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However, we realised that despite the fact that the number of safeguarding inquiries on people with care and support needs was published separately and that of abuse and exploitation was also published separately, so they do not publish the intersection between the two our two outcomes of interest.

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So what we found was that quantitative evidence on the link between cognitive impairment and exploitation is quite fragmented and gives a partial picture of the the relationship between cognitive impairment and exploitation.

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So we found that the safeguarding adult reviews gave us a good chance to look at to what extent people with cognitive impairment and other support needs might be exposed to exploitation and we complemented this with data from frontline practitioners.

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So just to provide a key in the key insights from Safeguarding Adults collection was that we found that modern slavery related safeguarding inquiries have been increasing over time.

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As we could see between 2017 and 2022, the number of modern slavery related inquiries ranged between 245 to 545.

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So this might be related to increased awareness of modern slavery as as a form of exploitation in its own and as an extreme form of exploitation in its in its own right, but also the case that maybe authorities are also paying or picking up these issues over time.

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So but another important aspect we finding of of of this analysis was that people with undocumented support needs are showing an optic and safeguarding inquiries.

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And this means that these individuals are potential are potentially vulnerable, but they are slipping through the net due to higher thresholds for services and they are only coming to the attention of authorities when abusive or exploitative incidences occur.

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So we also realised that there's a potential for conflation in recording abuse versus exploitation.

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For example, cases of sexual exploitation could be recorded as sexual abuse and or cases of financial related exploitation could be recorded within the category of financial abuse.

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So this tends to give a sort of partial picture of exploitation prevalence rates.

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So we start to digging into additional data.

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So, as I mentioned in digging further, we used safeguarding adult reviews which are serious cases, case reviews that serve as a learning when an adult with care and support needs experiences severe harm.

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So we identified 58 safeguarding adult reviews which are in exploitation and within these reviews there were about 71 individuals.

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Of these 71 individuals, 96% had cognitive or mental health conditions which are listed in the chart with under on the chart amount on the left hand side.

20:56

So mostly where anxiety or depressive disorders, personality disorders, psychosis, ATC.

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So these we will we could say that about 66% had more than one kind of condition and more than half had mental health issues that were documented and this also included intellectual disability.

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So now what we also try to seek from the perspective of practitioners is to what extent the came across exploitation within their practise.

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And 1/3 of practitioners said they have seen exploitation at least once per week among people with cognitive impairment.

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Another another third also said they experienced they've witnessed cases of exploitation at least once per month.

22:01

So and we asked what types of what forms of exploitation they came across and majorly the the respondents mentioned financial and criminal exploitation as the most common aspects as the most common forms of exploitation.

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And in reviewing the safeguarding adult reviews, we also found that there was a similar pattern in the most prevalent forms of exploitation among people with cognitive impairment.

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A large majority of, of, of practitioners said that they felt that the exploitation of people with cognitive impairment is underreported.

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And most of the times.

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Another key finding was that the, the, the various forms of exploitation that that was experienced could happen, could could, could occur.

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So it wouldn't necessarily be that someone experiences only financial exploitation, but it could be a combination of various forms, maybe, for example, financial and criminal.

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And the evidence we found from safeguarding adult reviews was that 62% of individuals featuring in these reviews may have experienced more than one form of exploitation.

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And one important finding was that exploitation does not necessarily happen in isolation.

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It might be accompanied by physical abuse mainly or self neglect in many cases.

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But there are other forms of abuse that could also be prevalent.

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So they often Co occur quite frequently with exploitation.

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So what we try to also identify the most prominent risk factors for exploitation.

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And we found that a key factor was could be picked from interpersonal relationships.

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So many of these cases which are featuring in SAS.

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SAS had limited or no family support and a sizeable share, about 65% were involved or had harmful, harmful social networks, which could have contributed significantly to their risk of experiencing exploitation.

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But a large share of these individuals also had substance misuse issues.

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Some of them also had experienced traumatic traumatic incidences including adverse

childhood experiences and like about half or more than that also had economic issues of additional physical needs or homelessness.

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And some of them were also identified to have been to have difficulties to be to engage with services.

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So we asked respondents, respondents from the practitioner survey, what are the signs they could detect that a person is being exploited as apart from the most commonly identified signs.

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And they mention that deteriorating living conditions or sudden changes in behaviour could be a α , a marker to look out for.

25:39

And when if there are increased supervisions during appointments or abrupt introductions of new individuals to a person's life, or if someone is involved in a criminal network or gang involvement, or maybe there is a sudden deterioration in their health conditions, that could be potential signs to look out for.

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In some cases, when an individual with support needs suddenly begins to request for more food parcels could also be assigned.

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But at the same time, practitioners mentioned that with any protected characteristic that an individual identifies with could also be a potential marker or sign to watch out for exploitation.

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So we aspect of the quantitative research, we sought to delve deeper more firmly formally into risk and resilience factors that are linked to exploitation.

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And we used a method known as qualitative comparative analysis.

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It is a statistical method that enables the identification of the various factors that may lead to the occurrence of a complex phenomenon and in this case for us it's exploitation.

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So as part of the analysis, we looked at key factors that might create resilience or risk for exploitation.

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And one one of the factors was not being believed, which was quite highlighted by people with lived experience during the interviews and experiences of coercive control and presence of education and skills and also supportive networks.

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So just to mention that the data set we used was the qualitative the the interviews that were carried out with people with lived experience.

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So we were able to identify the key explanatory condition.

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So what we found was that using the 5% level of statistical significance for for people who are familiar with quantitative analysis, is that at the 5% level of significance, we found that the presence of coercive control and absence of strong educational skills as well as access to social network may contribute to the exploitation of people with cognitive impairment.

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We also found that not being believed by services can also potentially contribute to this risk.

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And these four factors in combination could explain risk or resilience against exploitation.

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I would stop here and hand over to Alison who would shed more light on the risk and resilience factors as well as the qualitative insights from the project.

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Thank you.

28:56

Thank you, Aisha.

28:57

Yeah.

28:58

And I mean, just to follow up on that and start in the middle of my slide, as it were, one of the the fact that social networks could be both a risk and a resilience factor was, I think a little bit of a surprise to us in the project because a lot of people had talked about the influence of social isolation on individuals as a risk factor.

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So we were thinking that that networks could be protective.

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But actually, when you think about it, it does make sense that when people are in a situation where they have networks actually that can provide an opportunity for somebody to experience exploitation or for somebody to be targeted.

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So in a way it makes sense.

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But this was an important thing I think that that came out for us and to bear in mind.

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And, you know, importantly, practitioners were telling us, and also our data sets were telling us that often it was those who have moderate disabilities who were most at risk and who were in situations where they potentially had less support.

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So those with, for instance, you know, kind of more severe learning difficulties or who had a lot of support around them were often in a more protected situation.

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It was adults who did not have those supports around them or perhaps had complex needs or a deteriorating health condition that were particularly at risk.

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Other risk practises included things like early life difficulties, but they weren't a determinative factor.

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You know, we, we did come across examples within our qualitative work where people had had a quite difficult start in life, but they'd actually over managed to overcome that through good support later on.

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Another thing that came up, which was an interesting kind of tension within our, our research was about I, the ability to identify exploitation.

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And from a practitioner perspective, they often did express concern that people weren't able to identify the exploitation they could potentially be subject to.

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But our lived experienced interviewees quite often did tell us that they did understand when they were being exploited, but they were feeling that they often weren't listened to and that when they tried to report problems, they, they weren't being taken into account.

31:54

So here's an example of the number of of quotes that that came from the research.

32:00

I had a social worker.

32:01

I spoke to the social worker, but they didn't believe me.

32:04

They were taking money off me and got me into debt.

32:07

Somebody else said I went home.

32:09

There was an agency worker at the house.

32:11

She didn't take me seriously.

32:13

Another case, my dad reported it, then nobody didn't believe me.

32:17

Then another case it's I think it's the way of people who have said it's the way people see your disabilities.

32:25

They don't believe you because you've changed what you've said.

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In my case, I change what I say because I can't remember.

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So a way in which their their condition was affecting their ability to say what was happening to them.

32:39

But that did mean that the the credibility of what they were saying was always being disputed and people feeling as well that that they weren't listened to.

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Thinking more broadly about resilience factors as well, things that came through were the importance of strong family and social support, having confidence and being able to be assertive about when you met challenges and and knowing how to tackle those challenges.

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And often that confidence came from good strong contacts with other people in similar situations.

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So one of the things that I think really came through our study was the significance and importance for people with lived experience of cognitive impairment of support groups of advocacy groups and specialist services such as as mental health care, learning disability services and speech and language therapists and so forth.

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And these were all kind of critical factors in building people's resilience and ensuring that if they came across situations that were potentially exploitative, they knew what to do about them.

34:02

And the quotes that are here are just, you know, people talking about the importance of the services that they're receiving, whether it's day centre services or the ability to to gain counselling and support for mental health.

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These are really critical factors and I want to come back to those and recommendations.

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There was a great deal of complexity around this issue from a practitioner perspective.

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So one of the key difficulties that practitioners raised with us was a sense of a lack of clarity around the legislative tools and powers they could bring to deal with potential situations of exploitation.

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So obviously we have the Modern Slavery Act 2015, but that does mainly deal with exploitation.

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That is quite extreme exploitation and there are many forms, as I said at the start, that are not currently taken into account by that act.

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And it's also a little bit unclear how things like financial exploitation and some cases of sexual exploitation relates to the Modern Slavery Act.

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And it's in also, you know, the numbers of prosecutions have been low and have remained low, which reflects the the complexities of prosecuting using that act.

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Domestic abuse legislation was another example given to us.

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And of course, you know, you have the legislation there around coercive control, but because it only applies within family or intimate partnerships, things, situations that between friends or social networks were outside of scope.

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So what we've found, and we ran a workshop both at the start of the the research but also when we had early findings, was that people were actually using many creative approaches to trying to deal with situations of exploitation, things like closure orders to tackle cuckooing.

36:16

We heard about examples of injunctions, looking at human rights legislation and so forth, but it was very unclear and it was often very reliant on the knowledge and discipline of the practitioners involved.

36:30

There was also some real challenges, as Aisha has already mentioned, around the ideas of the conflation between exploitation and abuse.

36:41

And this could mean that cases of exploitation firstly weren't recorded as exploitation, but often also that people didn't always know what to do with cases of exploitation, for instance, how or where within the system they were best referred.

37:02

There was also a suggestion perhaps coming through from some of our activity, our interviews with practitioners, that there was, although the exploitation of minors is now well recognised and the potential for mechanisms and sort of exploitation like grooming to be picked up through red flags were were kind of well recognised in relation to children, that this was less recognised with adults.

37:35

And, you know, exploitation was often hidden or it was wrapped up with other forms of abuse.

37:43

And just to underline the point that, you know, access to appropriate forms of referral onto other services and support.

37:53

You know, these were some of the the points that were made to us by practitioners that the kinds of cases coming through weren't appropriate for national referral mechanism referrals, which are mainly for victims of modern slavery.

38:09

That often the sort of evidence that was coming forward in relation to cases of exploitation wasn't comprehensive enough in order to meet thresholds for adult safeguarding referrals.

38:22

And these buried anyway across areas in terms of what the thresholds were that they they

might be not be appropriate cases for domestic abuse services and that there weren't specialist multi agency forums in general addressing exploitation of modern slavery.

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Although there were some stand out exceptions to that rule.

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And at the same time, often other key support services such as mental health supports, access to appropriate housing and support with substance misuse were extremely difficult to access.

39:01

And there was nobody necessarily coordinating access in the cases of those individuals who were were facing exploitation.

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So you know this, this was a kind of key set of gaps, if you like, into which people, adults who are being exploited often seem to to fall.

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We often as well came across, particularly in the safeguarding adult reviews, examples of stigmatisation and some of the language used in those reviews just highlighted that sometimes the appearance of exploitation could be that it was somebody's personal choice to be in that situation.

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And there were assumptions made sometimes that people who were in situations of exploitation because they were adults with complex needs coming from perhaps, you know, using substances or other having other criminal background or or something of that line that they would experience stigma.

40:17

And this can sometimes be a barrier to getting the support that was needed.

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And critically, one of the the issues that came across was that the impact of coercive control on people's ability to make choices about their life and the situations that they were facing was not always well understood.

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And the tendencies tended to be for responsabilizing victims for their situations rather than looking for examples of of perpetrators.

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So here are some examples from safeguarding adults reviews that we picked up and the highlighted words you know, you notice that you know.

41:05

In relation to Lee Irving, he was known to agencies he presented as more troublesome than troubled, a nuisance offender, an abuser of alcohol and drugs who chose a lifestyle that laid him open to risk and the fact that he did not have mental capacity to make such choices was not recognised.

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Also this case to from the Isle of Wight.

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Sorry that White spelt wrong there.

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I should have changed that on my side his his use was behaviour.

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His alcohol use was seen as a behaviour of choice or in the case of Molly from 20/22 she was seen as a working prostitute.

41:49

Again, this idea that choice was coming into these situations and the issue of capacity was, and capacity assessments was frequently flagged to us by professionals as as being a real challenge.

42:04

And so obviously there was some cases which came out safeguarding adult reviews where capacity assessments have been missed, Deprivation of liberty safeguards could have been used appropriately, inappropriately and sectioning was used inappropriately.

42:24

However, sometimes capacity assessments were also being used as a kind of a gatekeeping mechanism which helps to determine whether services could or should remain engaged when adults were in the situation where they were interpreted as being choosing situations of exploitation.

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And the the point was, was that actually it really the the issue of whether or not they were being coerced into that situation was not being fully taken into account.

43:00

And the issue of whether or not they had capacity to make a decision about that situation wasn't taking into account the fact that actually they might not have a real choice in that situation due to the coercion they were experiencing.

43:18

So getting towards the end now, just to summarise some of the key things that have come out of our research.

43:26

Firstly, that fact that key data sets were missing opportunities to collect and publish data and that with a few tweaks actually we could draw together more data on this subject to give us a better picture of how these issues intersect.

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Secondly, people are often exploited in multiple ways and alongside other forms of abuse.

43:51

And therefore it's really important that when we come across evidence of certain forms of exploitation that actually we do look carefully at cases in order to understand is that the whole picture or are we missing things potentially at multiple forms of exploitation that might be present.

44:12

We found that risks that arose for people came strongly from their conditions, obviously, but also the social effects of their conditions.

44:22

And just to reiterate, Aisha's work that the presence of coercive and controlling relationship was absolutely key there in relation to multi agency processes in response to exploitation, practitioners were keen to see clearer and if possible dedicated multi agency processes similar to Marrick style processes.

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I mentioned in Nottingham we have a slavery and exploitation risk assessment conference that's used by the the slavery and exploitation team.

44:59

They were talking about those kinds of processes in order to help identify exploitation more effectively.

45:08

The confusion about offences, legal powers and appropriate interventions was widespread.

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And these points about exploitation often interpreted as unwise life choices.

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And so the key thing that lived experienced participants wanted to put across to us was the importance of being heard to be believed and the value for them of those specialised supports mechanisms.

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So we have a number of recommendations within our reports.

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The recommendations start with the issue around data collection and how we can improve that.

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And, and as I mentioned, I think with with relatively minor adjustments to existing instruments that it could be possible to publish more intersecting data to give us a wider picture.

46:04

We also think it's important to give clearer guidance under the Care Act on differentiating between exploitation and wider forms of abuse.

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And that will help with the recording as well.

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And we think it's it's really important as well to start establishing some dedicated lead officers and processes, reporting and dealing with exploitation at local authority level.

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In addition, we wanted to highlight the importance of advocacy organisations and voluntary groups serving out with a wide range of forms of cognitive impairment.

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I think in the last few years with the spending cuts, these in some ways have been Cinderella services.

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They are vulnerable and we were very conscious with many of the organisations we were working with how much of their work was done on a shoestring.

47:03

So we think this is a really important issue and it's preventative to stop people from getting into situations of exploitation and to help them to navigate potentially difficult relationships that could lead to exploitation.

47:21

We also think that the point about increasing people's confidence is critical and therefore there's a value in developing more accessible information for people with various forms of impairment to let them know about the risk and what they can do about it.

47:40

Training is obviously critical around the issues we've highlighted around coercive control, capacity and choice, and we'd like the Home Office and other central government departments to undertake a full review of intervention powered in order to clarify that for practise.

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And finally, our study was England only.

48:00

So overall we suspect that this may also be relevant in other parts of the UK.

48:07

We don't know the full extent of that or and we are still yet to explore the ways in which the different legislative bases in the devolved nations might make things different in those situations.

48:22

But we'd love to see more exploration of that and whether that's relevant.

48:29

And so just to wrap up, in terms of additional tools that we're developing at this project, this isn't the end in terms of what we've got online already.

48:39

We've already got our short film online, but we're planning to produce more practise resources as well, which might include the things that you see here.

48:51

One critical piece we're putting together at the moment is the guide around capacity assessment in the context of potential exploitation.

49:00

And we're working with a number of frontline safeguarding professionals around that.

49:05

We're going to also dig a little bit more into existing legal instruments and tools and, and produce a sort of road map of different things that people are using at the moment in case that's abuse, as well as additional information, materials, working with some of the people and advocacy groups that we've had the pleasure to meet through this research.

49:30

Sorry, that has been a very long explanation of our research.

49:35

I hope there are elements in there that you found interesting and that have been relevant to your areas, but we'd be really interested in questions, comments, additional ideas, practise resources and your suggestions around future research.

49:53

Thank you very much.