Annotated Bibliography

Graham, K., Stevens, M., Norrie, C., Manthorpe, J., Moriarty, J. and Hussein, S., 2017. Models of safeguarding in England: Identifying important models and variables influencing the operation of adult safeguarding. *Journal of Social Work*, *17*(3), pp.255-276, Available at: https://kclpure.kcl.ac.uk/portal/files/70464571/Models_of_Safeguarding_initial_findings_13.07. 15_KCL_Portal_.pdf (Accessed: 3rd November 2021)

This bibliographic study mainly focuses on the research conducted by Graham *et al.* (2017) on organisational variables and models that have effects on the operations and practices of adult safeguarding in England. The exploration of the study findings can significantly help to comprehend different managerial and operational considerations for the adult safeguarding model implications.

The study conducted by Graham *et al.* (2017) aims to identify the disadvantages and advantages of the various non-identical models of organising and practising adult safeguarding in England. At the initial stage of the research, the authors identified the existing models employed to provide safeguarding facilities to the adults at the local level. The authors also stated that the identification of these models helps to form the basis of investigating the major advantages and disadvantages of these models in terms of effectively implementing the policies and practices. It has also been reported that the safeguarding professionals were identified to be placed in centrally groups (or in area-based community workgroups) as experts.

The authors conducted a semi-structured interview using an exploratory research design approach. The authors purposefully selected a sample size of 30 respondents from the local authority. The sample population of this study includes the managers of adult safeguarding services at the local authority level. The approach was to identify the different practices, procedures and daily activities of the participants in terms of providing adult safeguarding service to the general population of England. The authors identified a common feature among the local safeguarding authorities that is the existence of strategic and tactical roles for safeguarding adults. Another crucial aspect is of the study is that it identified three different models that organise the whole safeguarding strategies and actions. The authority also has a group of people for assessing the risk severity and this significantly helps to identify the locations of concern.

The study primarily emphasizes the significance of safeguarding policies and activities to achieve mainstream social safeguarding practices for adult citizens. The study has a potential implication to identify the disparity between contemporary safeguarding work and the mainstream social practices regarding adult safeguarding. Therefore, a study can be conducted to understand the relation between these two variables.