**Table S3:**Factors contributing to risk and their outcomes

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Participants** | **Reference** | **Factor(s)** | **Outcome(s)** |
| Family carers | Pickering et al (2019)P13 | • Disruptions in the daily routine  • Stress of the carer  • Consequent behavioural symptoms of the care recipient | Increased risk of abusive and neglectful behaviour. |
| Participating in a meaningful activity with the care recipient when it occurs twice in a day | Protective factor against neglect behaviour, but not for abusive behaviour. |
| Stevenson & Taylor (2018)P16 | • Progression of dementia  • Environmental conditions  • Comorbidities | Contextual elements influencing risk |
| Healthcare professionals | Evans et al (2016)P9 | • The physical environment  • Balancing the needs of the individual with the needs of other residents. | Challenges to person-centred care, a tension between safety and accessibility to the outside world |
| Stevenson & Taylor (2017)P17 | • Dementia progression  • Family support and living arrangements | Reduction in risks such as agitation, falling, ‘wandering’ or driving |
| Mixture of family and healthcare professionals | Behrman et al (2017)P3 | • Unclear pathway through services (lack of guidance and information)  • Services not coherent (discontinuity and poor communication)  • Services not person-centred  • Poor medication management  • Carer stress and burnout  • Lack of engagement  • Safety issues specific to dementia (getting lost and violence) | Where safety failures lie - these factors present overall threat to safety of both People with dementia and Carers. |