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

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| **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. |