

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER ABUSE IS REPORTED?

When you report abuse, people will:

- Listen to you
- Take your concerns seriously
- Respond sensitively
- Make enquiries about the concerns
- Consider the wishes of the adult at risk
- Talk to the police if it is a criminal matter
- Support the adult at risk to achieve the changes they want, wherever possible
- Develop a plan with the adult at risk to keep them safe in the future
- Consider if anyone else is at risk

How to report abuse:

To report a crime:

In an emergency, call the police on 999

If the person is not in immediate danger, call the police on 101

To seek initial advice:

Call the Adult Safeguarding Service Consultation Line on 01865 328232 (Monday to Friday)

To report:

Go online www.osab.co.uk and click 'Concerned about an adult'



WHAT IS OXFORDSHIRE SAFEGUARDING ADULTS BOARD?

Oxfordshire Safeguarding Adults Board (OSAB) is a partnership of agencies who have come together to safeguard (protect) adults with care and support needs from abuse or neglect.

By law (Care Act 2014) main partners must be the local authority, the NHS and the police, but other agencies and groups are members, to ensure all key partners are involved.

You can visit our website

www.osab.co.uk for more information.

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Concerned about an adult?

INFORMATION FOR STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS WORKING WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE CARE AND SUPPORT NEEDS



See it. Hear it. Report it.

Report online at
www.osab.co.uk

Adult Safeguarding Service
Consultation Line - 01865
328232

THE RIGHT TO LIVE IN SAFETY, FREE FROM ABUSE AND NEGLECT

This leaflet tells you about adults who may be at risk of abuse or neglect, the kind of abuse that may happen, what to do if you have a concern and what happens when abuse has been reported.

Which adults may be at risk of abuse and neglect?

- A person over 18 years of age
- Has needs for care and support
- Is experiencing, or is at risk of abuse or neglect, and
- As a result of their needs for care and support, is unable to protect themselves against the abuse or neglect, or the risk of it

An adult with care and support needs may:

- Be elderly and frail
- Have a physical disability
- Have a learning disability
- Have a sensory impairment (sight or hearing difficulty)
- Have mental health needs, including dementia or a personality disorder
- Have issues with drugs and/or alcohol

What is abuse?

- It can be something that happens only once
- It can be something that happens more than once
- It can be unintentional
- It can be a deliberate act
- It can sometimes be a crime

Where can it take place?

- In an adult's own home
- In a supported living environment
- In a Care or Nursing Home
- In the community
- In a hospital

Abuse can be caused by anyone. It might be:

- A partner or a relative
- A friend or neighbor
- A paid or volunteer carer
- Other service users
- Someone in a position of trust
- A stranger

DIFFERENT FORMS OF ABUSE

Physical: such as being hit, locked in a room or inappropriate restraint.

Psychological: such as being shouted at, ridiculed or bullied, being made to feel frightened.

Financial: such as theft, fraud, misuse of someone else's finances or resources, such as their home.

Neglect: involves the failure to provide care or support that results in someone being harmed.

Self-neglect: when an adult fails to take adequate care of themselves and it is having a substantial impact on their wellbeing.

Sexual: such as being made to take part in a sexual activity when the adult is unable to, or has not, given their consent.

Domestic: when abuse occurs between partners or by a family member.

Modern Slavery: such as forced labour and human trafficking.

Discriminatory: involves treatment or harassment based on age, gender, sexuality, disability, race or religious belief.

Organisational: includes multiple instances of neglect and poor care in an institution such as a hospital, care home or care agency