

Type of Abuse	Non-Reportable	Requires Consideration	Reportable
DISCRIMINATORY ABUSE	Low Risk No Impact	Medium Risk Some harm or risk of harm	High Risk Significant harm or risk of harm
INCLUDING HATE CRIME Ill-treatment experienced by people based on age, disability, gender, gender reassignment, marriage/civil partnership, pregnancy, maternity, race, religion and belief, sex or sexual orientation	Lower-level concern where the threshold for a safeguarding enquiry is unlikely to be met at this stage. Incidents should still be taken seriously, recorded, and monitored. Where there are repeated incidents, emerging patterns, or increasing impact on the individual, consideration should be given as to whether the threshold is met for a safeguarding enquiry.	Incidents at this level should be recorded, and internal policies and procedures followed. Consultation should be undertaken internally as well as through the South Tyneside Safeguarding Adults Policy and Procedures. www.southtynesidesafeguardingapp.co.uk Action should be taken to reduce risk and a discussion with the local adult social care service. Consideration should be given to the impact on the adult's wellbeing, including access to services, safety, and dignity, and whether risks are increasing or cannot be effectively managed. After the conversation, they may request you formally report the concern as a safeguarding.	Incidents at this level should be reported to Adult Social Care for consideration under safeguarding procedures. This may include situations where discrimination, harassment or hate crime results in harm, significant distress, or restriction of access to essential services. Consideration should also be given as to whether the police or other emergency services need to be contacted. Ensure whole family approaches if children or other adults may be impacted.
	Examples: • Incident not caused by a Person in a Position of Trust • Relevant and appropriate risk assessments/action plan in place • Risks can be managed by current professional oversight or universal services • Isolated incident when an inappropriate prejudicial remark is made to an adult and no distress is caused • Care planning fails to address an	Examples: • Repeated incidents/patterns of similar concerns • Recurring discriminatory remarks/taunts motivated by prejudicial attitudes with no significant impact • Risk can/cannot be managed appropriately with current professional oversight or universal services • Recurring failure to meet specific care/support needs associated with equality and diversity that causes minimal or no distress Incident not caused by Person in a Position of Trust	Examples: • Incident caused by Person in a Position of Trust • Humiliation or threats motivated by prejudices • Harm motivated by prejudice • Compelling a person to participate in activities inappropriate to their faith or beliefs • Movement or threat to move into a place of exploitation or take part in activities against their will • Being refused access to

	adult's culture and diversity needs for a short period	• Service provision does not respect equality and diversity principles • Recurring failure to meet specific care/support needs associated with diversity that causes little distress • Denial of civil liberties • Neighbourhood disputes targeting a person with care and support needs	essential services as a result of prejudices • Honour based violence • Hate crime resulting in injury / medical treatment / fear for life • Recurring failure to meet specific care and support needs associated with prejudice and / or lack of equality and diversity that causes distress
Actions/Outcomes to consider at every stage	• Information and education around expected standard of conduct, respect, equality, diversity and inclusion • Use of risk management processes. Review of existing care plans / risk assessments training • Review policies (Equality Act 2010, national guidance)	• Share concerns with Anti-social Behaviour teams / Police / Commissioning • Consider complaints and PREVENT referral • Consider the Provider Concerns process as outlined in the safeguarding adults' policies and procedures. • Where there is an indication of a hate crime or criminal offence, the police should be considered and contacted in line with local procedures.	RAISE SAFEGUARDING CONCERN If there is an indication a criminal act has occurred, the police MUST be consulted. Immediate safety plans must be implemented.