



## Appendix B

### Definitions of Abuse and Neglect

**Self-neglect** - covers a wide range of behaviour, but it can be broadly defined as neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health, or surroundings. An example of self-neglect is behaviour such as hoarding.

**Modern Slavery** - encompasses slavery, human trafficking, forced labour, and domestic servitude.

**Domestic Abuse** - includes psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional abuse perpetrated by anyone within a person's family. It also includes so-called "honour" based violence.

**Discriminatory** - abuse that relates to a difference or perceived difference, particularly with respect to race, gender, disability, or any of the protected characteristics of the Equality Act.

**Organisational abuse** - refers to neglect and poor care practice within an institution or specific care setting, such as a hospital or care home, or in relation to care provided in one's own home. Organisational abuse can range from one off incidents to ongoing ill-treatment. It can be through neglect or poor professional practice as a result of the structure, policies, processes and practices within an organisation.

**Physical** - includes hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, restraint, and misuse of medication. It can also include inappropriate sanctions.

**Sexual** - includes rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and sexual assault, or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting.



**Financial or Material** - includes theft, fraud, internet scamming, and coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements, including in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions. It can also include the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions, or benefits.

**Neglect and Acts of Omission** - refers to ignoring medical or physical care needs and failing to provide access to appropriate health social care or educational services. It also includes the withdrawing of the necessities of life, including medication, adequate nutrition, and heating.

**Emotional or Psychological** - includes threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation, or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.

**Cyber (on-line) Bullying** - occurs when someone repeatedly makes fun of another person online, or repeatedly picks on another person through emails or text messages. It can also involve using online forums with the intention of harming, damaging, humiliating, or isolating another person. It includes various different types of bullying, including racist bullying, homophobic bullying, or bullying related to special education needs and disabilities. The main difference is that, instead of the perpetrator carrying out the bullying face-to-face, they use technology as a means to do it.

**Forced Marriage** - a term used to describe a marriage in which one or both of the parties are married without their consent or against their will. A forced marriage differs from an arranged marriage, in which both parties consent to the assistance of a third party in identifying a spouse. The Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 make it a criminal offence to force someone to marry.

**Mate Crime** - when a vulnerable adult is befriended by a member of the community who go on to exploit and take advantage of them. It may not be an illegal act, but it



still has a negative effect on the individual. A mate crime is carried out by someone the adult knows, and it often happens in private. In recent years there have been a number of Serious Care Reviews relating to people with a learning disability who were seriously harmed, or even murdered, by people who purported to be their friend.

**Radicalisation** - the aim is to inspire new recruits, embed extreme views and persuade vulnerable individuals to the legitimacy of a cause. This may be direct through a relationship, or through social media. The Prevent agenda is part of the UK government's strategy to prevent radicalisation and extremism. In relation to adult safeguarding, it involves identifying and supporting adults who may be vulnerable to being drawn into terrorism or extremist activities. The goal is to protect these individuals by addressing the factors that may make them susceptible, providing support, and working with relevant agencies to prevent harm while respecting their rights and choices. For further details please refer to: [What is the Prevent Agenda? - Ann Craft Trust](#)

**Female genital mutilation (FGM)** - is when a woman or girl's genitals are deliberately cut, injured or changed for no medical reason. It is also known as female circumcision or cutting. It is usually carried out on young girls between infancy and 15 years old, most commonly before puberty starts. It can also be carried out during adolescence or before a young woman gets married. It can also happen to adult women. FGM is a crime and must be reported to the police.

**Stalking** - defined as persistent and unwanted attention that makes you feel pestered and harassed. It includes behaviour that happens twice or more, directed at or towards you by another person, which causes you to feel alarmed or distressed or to fear that violence might be used against you.

**Cuckooing** - when criminals target the home of vulnerable person, often so they can use the property for criminal purposes such as drug-dealing, hiding weapons and



other criminal activities. The term comes from the behaviour of cuckoo birds who take over the nests of other birds. A criminal will often befriend a vulnerable person in order to exploit them and use their property. The person is usually intimidated and too scared to report it to anyone.

**Scamming** – the two main types of scams:

- A mass marketing scam is a misleading or deceptive business practice where the person is 'cold-called' (unsolicited or uninvited contact) by letter, email, phone or advertisement and false promises are made to obtain money.
- A doorstep scam is where victims are cold-called at their homes and persuaded to part with money.