

## CATEGORIES AND INDICATORS OF ABUSE

The Care Act, 2014 recognises 10 types of abuse. Some of these categories are the same as those used in relation to children and others are unique to adults. What matters is to recognise and pass on any concerns.

NO.	CATEGORIES	INDICATORS OF ABUSE AND BEHAVIOURS THAT MIGHT BE SEEN IN OUR PROGRAMMES. THESE MIGHT ALSO BE DISCLOSED BY A PERSON OR REPORTED BY SOMEONE.
1	<b>Self-neglect</b> – not looking after own personal hygiene, health or surroundings or hoarding.	You might notice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poor personal hygiene, need for dental care or glasses.</li> <li>• Consistently dirty playing kit.</li> <li>• Untreated medical conditions.</li> </ul>
2	<b>Domestic abuse</b> – including psychological, physical, sexual, financial, and emotional abuse. Includes so called 'honour'-based violence.	You might notice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A person is withdrawn, fearful or anxious when a carer or partner or family member comes to collect them.</li> <li>• Lack of money for drinks/kit.</li> <li>• Bruising, grip marks or other signs of physical harm.</li> </ul>
3	<b>Discriminatory abuse</b> due to race, gender or disability or any of the other protected characteristics of the Equality Act, 2010.	We might: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hear 'jokes' about disability or other discriminatory comments.</li> <li>• Become aware of discriminatory language on or offline.</li> <li>• See mocking behaviour.</li> <li>• Be told about discriminatory behaviour.</li> </ul>
4	<b>Organisational abuse</b> – including neglect or poor practice in a care setting.	We might: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hear a player describe conditions where they live e.g., being forced to go to bed at a specific time, missing medication or not having choices about what and when they eat.</li> <li>• Notice an individual has deteriorated in health or wellbeing after moving to a different establishment.</li> </ul>
5	<b>Physical abuse</b> – includes hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate sanctions.	We might become aware of settings with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular over training, lack of breaks.</li> <li>• Punishment such as intentionally hitting or kicking a player.</li> <li>• Bruising, repeated injuries, fearfulness, anxiety, or fear.</li> </ul>

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6	<p><b>Sexual abuse</b> – adults with care and support needs can consent to sexual activity but can still be abused. This includes sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, indecent exposure and rape.</p>	<p>We might:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Become aware of someone demanding sexually explicit pictures from a participant.</li> <li>• Hear an individual comment on behaviours they don't like from other adults or young people.</li> <li>• Notice or hear about sexually inappropriate behaviours.</li> <li>• Adults can be sexually exploited so be aware of strangers collecting people, alcohol abuse and fearfulness.</li> </ul>
7	<p><b>Financial or material abuse</b> – including theft, fraud, internet scamming or coercion in relation to an adult's financial affairs or arrangements.</p>	<p>We might become aware of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Someone demanding an individual buys them a ticket for a game for example.</li> <li>• An individual, appears to be hungry or report being unable to pay rent.</li> <li>• An adult reporting loss of money, loans they can't repay or that their belongings have been taken.</li> </ul>
8	<p><b>Neglect</b> – including ignoring medical or physical care needs, failure to provide access to appropriate health, social care or educational services, the withholding of medication, food or heating.</p>	<p>We might notice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical conditions are untreated.</li> <li>• A person is consistently underweight and hungry.</li> <li>• Medication is out of date.</li> </ul>
9	<p><b>Emotional or psychological abuse</b> – this could include threats of harm or abandonment, humiliation, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, harassment, verbal abuse, isolation or withdrawal from services or supportive networks.</p>	<p>We might notice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An individual threatening a person with physical harm or persistently blaming an individual for poor performance.</li> <li>• Harassment after work.</li> <li>• Bullying behaviour.</li> <li>• We might be told about cruelty or punishment at home.</li> </ul>
10	<p><b>Modern slavery</b> – slavery, human trafficking, forced labour and domestic servitude. Traffickers and slave masters use whatever means they have at their disposal to coerce, deceive, and force individuals into a life of abuse, servitude, and inhumane treatment.</p>	<p>A person may work long hours but be without money or food or living in very poor conditions. They may not be getting health care. They are likely to be afraid. Modern slavery does happen and adults with care and support can be forced into this position or trafficked from abroad.</p>

You should also be aware of the following behaviours, which are not in the Care Act:

- **Bullying** – Bullying is the repetitive, intentional hurting of one person or group by another person or group, where the relationship involves an imbalance of power. This imbalance of power can be between players, not just from staff and volunteers. It can happen face-to-face or through cyberspace and comes in many different forms.
- **Cyber-bullying** – using technology to bully people.
- **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. The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014 makes it a criminal offence to force someone to marry. The adult may report gifts of gold jewellery, planned trips abroad or disclose anxiety about an event.
- **Mate crime** – is when vulnerable people are befriended by people who then take advantage of them. This is sometimes called 'fake friends'. It may not be an illegal act but still has a negative effect on the individual.
- **Cuckooing** – is an expression used when the adult's home is used for criminal purposes.
- **Radicalisation** – the aim of radicalisation is to attract people to a cause, inspire new recruits and embed extreme views. Vulnerable individuals may be targeted. This may be direct through a relationship, or through social media. There is a free online course provided by the government (see link below) which covers the 'Prevent' programme.

<https://www.support-people-vulnerable-to-radicalisation.service.gov.uk/>

Sometimes concerning behaviours that might be indicators of abuse could be due to other things. Other causes may include a medical condition, a bereavement, deterioration in mental health or any other significant change in a person's life.

**The important thing is to pass your concerns on to the County Cricket Board and/or the Lord's Taverners Safeguarding Lead.**