

## What should you do if someone tells you they are being harmed or abused?

### DO

- ✓ Stay calm and listen to them.
- ✓ Take what you are being told seriously.
- ✓ Offer support to help them stop the abuse happening.
- ✓ Be aware that medical or other evidence might be needed so keep the evidence safe.
- ✓ Write down what the person tells you in their own words.
- ✓ Contact Adult Social Services or the Police at once.

### DO NOT

- ✗ Ask the person for more details.
- ✗ Assume that someone else is aware of the situation and will take action.
- ✗ Contact the person alleged to have caused harm.
- ✗ Promise to keep it a secret.
- ✗ Be afraid to contact Adult Social Services or Police to discuss it.
- ✗ Delay.

If you are being abused or harmed or suspect someone is being abused/harmed you can discuss your concerns by contacting Adult Social Services or the Police.

You can ask someone you trust to contact them for you.

If you think someone may be at immediate risk of serious harm contact the Police.



### Contact Adult Social Care

Bournemouth and

Christchurch ☎ 01202 454 979

Poole ☎ 01202 633 902

Dorset Council ☎ 01305 221 016

To contact the Police ring 999 in an **emergency** and 101 at all other times.

### Out of Hours Service

Evenings and Weekends

Bournemouth, Christchurch & Poole

☎ 01202 657279

Dorset

☎ 01305 858250



### Accessing this information

To request this information in a format suitable for the visually impaired, in other languages or in Easy Read please contact the above telephone numbers.

## Keeping Adults Safe



## What do we mean by harm or abuse?

Abuse is when someone does something to another person which damages their quality of life or puts them at risk of harm. Abuse can happen once or repeatedly. It may be deliberate or unintentional.

## Which adults may be at risk of abuse?

Some people over 18 years of age may be more at risk than others. This can include people who:

- Depend on others for their care.
- Are older, frail or unable to protect themselves.
- Have mental health problems.
- Have a learning disability.
- Have a physical disability.
- Have a sight or hearing loss
- Have dementia or memory loss.
- Misuse alcohol or drugs.
- Have long term health needs.
- Are carers.

## Who can abuse or harm?

Anyone can cause harm. It is usually someone the person knows.

## Where does it happen?

Abuse can happen anywhere: at home, in a care home, hospital, day centre or in a public place.

## Types of abuse

Abuse can take many forms and may include:

- **Physical**  
Hitting or injuring someone.  
Restraining someone inappropriately.
- **Psychological or emotional**  
Intimidating, threatening, or humiliating.  
Abusing racially, verbally or psychologically. Exploiting someone.
- **Sexual**  
Involving a person in sexual activity which is unwanted or not understood.  
Giving unwanted sexual attention.
- **Modern Slavery**  
This includes human trafficking, being forced to work and sexual exploitation.
- **Organisational**  
Neglect and poor care practices within an institution or care setting like a hospital or care home, or care within a person's own home.
- **Neglect or acts of omission**  
Not providing food, drink, clothing, attention or care. Withholding aids or equipment for continence, walking, hearing or sight. Putting someone at risk of infection.  
Failing to provide access to health or social care. Misusing, overdosing or withholding medication.

- **Financial or economic**  
Stealing or misusing money, property or possessions.  
Pressure in connection with wills, property or inheritance.
- **Discriminatory**  
Treating someone less favourably and unfairly because of race, religion or belief, age, gender, disability or sexual orientation.
- **Self neglect and/or hoarding**  
A wide range of behaviour neglecting to care for ones hygiene, health or surroundings and may include behaviour such as hoarding.
- **Sexual exploitation**  
Where an actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability or trust for sexual purposes is carried out on a vulnerable person.
- **Internet/cyberbullying**  
When technology, and in particular mobile phones and the internet, is used to deliberately harm, upset, harass or embarrass a person.
- **Domestic violence or abuse.**  
This includes controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour or violence between intimate partners or family members.