

DISCRIMINATORY ABUSE FACTSHEET

Did you know?



The [Equality Act 2010](#) legally protects people from discrimination in the workplace and in wider society. **The four types of discrimination, as outlined by the Equality Act of 2010, include:**

- Direct discrimination
- Indirect discrimination
- Harassment
- Victimisation

What is Discriminatory Abuse?

Discriminatory abuse is the unequal treatment of an individual based on age, care experienced, disability, gender and gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex or sexual orientation.

Signs of Discriminatory Abuse

- a tendency for withdrawal and isolation.
- fearfulness and anxiety
- being refused access to services or being excluded inappropriately
- resistance or refusal to access services that are required to meet assessed needs

Examples of Discriminatory Abuse

Possible signs and symptoms of Discriminatory Abuse include:

- Unequal treatment based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex or sexual orientation (known as protected characteristics under the Equality Act 2010)
- Verbal abuse, derogatory remarks or inappropriate use of language related to a protected characteristic
- Lack of effective communication provision, for example, interpretation
- Harassment or deliberate exclusion on the grounds of a protected characteristic
- Below standard service provided relating to a protected characteristic

Report a Concern

If you believe someone may be at risk of discriminatory abuse or any other abuse/neglect raise a concern by completing a [referral form](#) or contact Knowsley MASH team on Tel: **0151 443 2600**.

If you believe a person is in immediate risk of harm, you should contact the police by ringing 999.