

Discriminatory Abuse

Discriminatory Abuse focuses on a difference or perceived difference. It can involve race, gender, disability, or any of the [protected characteristics of the Equality Act](#).

In UK law, it's illegal to discriminate against anyone based on these protected characteristics:

- Age
- Gender reassignment
- Marriage status (including civil partnerships)
- Being pregnant or on maternity leave
- Disability
- Race (including skin colour, nationality, or a person's ethnic or national origin)
- Religious belief
- Sex, and sexual orientation



Types of Discriminatory Abuse

- Unequal treatment based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex or sexual orientation.
- Verbal abuse, derogatory remarks or inappropriate use of language related to a protected characteristic
- Denying access to communication aids, not allowing access to an interpreter, signer or lip-reader
- Harassment or deliberate exclusion on the grounds of a protected characteristic
- Denying basic rights to healthcare, education, employment and criminal justice relating to a protected characteristic
- Substandard service provision relating to a protected characteristic

Signs and Indicators

- The person appears withdrawn and isolated
- Expressions of anger, frustration, fear or anxiety

Help and Support

- If someone is in immediate danger call the Police on 999.
- To make a safeguarding referral visit: [Report abuse/neglect of a vulnerable adult](#) or contact the Community Adult Front Door on 01942 828777.
- You can contact citizens advice for guidance: [Citizens Advice Wigan Borough](#)

Discriminatory Abuse

What is Discriminatory Abuse?

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Key Characteristics

- Unequal treatment based on age, disability, gender reassignment, marriage and civil partnership, pregnancy and maternity, race, religion and belief, sex or sexual orientation.
- Verbal abuse, derogatory remarks or inappropriate use of language related to a protected characteristic
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Signs and Indicators of Discriminatory Abuse

- ✓ Withdrawal, isolation, or reluctance to engage with others
- ✓ Expressions of fear, anxiety, anger, or frustration
- ✓ Low self-esteem or dejection, especially in specific settings
- ✓ Harassment or deliberate exclusion

Legal Framework

- ❖ The Care Act 2014
- ❖ Equality Act 2010