

INFORMATION FOR PEOPLE WHO USE SERVICES AND CARERS

Everyone has the right to live in a safe environment free from harm.

The Scottish Government has introduced new legislation to protect people from being harmed. It is called the Adult Support and Protection (Scotland) Act.

The new law respects an individual's right to have their wishes and feelings taken into account and to have the minimum amount of intervention into their personal life.

Who does the Act say is an “adult at risk” of harm?

An “adult at risk” of harm is defined as a person aged 16 or over who may be unable to protect themselves from someone harming them, or from exploitation or neglect, because of a:

- disability;
- mental disorder;
- illness; or
- physical or mental infirmity.

What do we mean by harm?

Harm is all harmful behaviour. Some of the ways in which a person might be harmed include the following:

Physical hitting, slapping, pushing, or shaking; not giving medicines properly; or by being locked in a room; tied to a chair; being kept in a house or home.

Emotional being left alone; threats; shouting; controlling or bullying behaviour; not being given the choice to make decisions; constantly being blamed or kept away from family and friends.

Financial theft of property or possessions; pressure to change a will or to give a gift or present; stopping access to money, benefits or belongings.

Neglect being prevented from going to medical or social services appointments; not being fed or cared for adequately; not being kept warm and safe, clean and tidy; not being given privacy.

Sexual inappropriate touching or kissing; use of inappropriate sexual words or imagery; any sexual behaviour that a person does not want or understand.

Institutional offering poor care by removing a person’s individuality; by strict inflexible regimes and routines; by lack of regard for individual choice, lifestyle etc.

Discriminatory being treated less well because of a person’s religion, race or sexual orientation; not being given the right foods or having beliefs criticised, laughed at or not respected.

So where might this harm take place and who might cause harm?

The person who harms is often someone who is well known. They may be:

- a partner, child or relative
- a friend or neighbour
- a member of staff in a health or care setting
- a social worker or other professional
- another resident or user of services
- an occasional visitor or a stranger.

But anyone can harm

Harm can happen anywhere – in a person's own home, in a care home, in a day centre or hospital.

What can you do?

If you think after reading this leaflet that you are worried that you or someone you know is being harmed or is suffering from neglect then you **MUST** take immediate action. You must tell someone as quickly as possible:

That person can be:

- A family member
- Someone who looks after you who you trust
- An advocate or visitor you trust.

You can also talk to the person whose name is on this leaflet...

Adult harm is everybody's business.

We can only tackle it by working together.

Name

Organisation