

# Glossary

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## Child Sexual Exploitation

Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a type of sexual abuse in which children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. Children or young people may be tricked into believing they're in a loving, consensual relationship. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol. They may also be groomed online. Some children and young people are trafficked into or within the UK for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Sexual exploitation can also happen to young people in gangs.<sup>1</sup>

## Domestic Violence and Abuse

The cross-Government definition of domestic violence and abuse was changed in September 2012 (and was implemented in March 2013). The definition was widened to 'domestic violence and abuse' and also to include those aged 16-17 and coercive control for the first time.

The definition of domestic violence and abuse now states:

*Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behaviour, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass, but is not limited to, the following types of abuse:*

- *psychological*
- *physical*
- *sexual*
- *financial*
- *emotional*

*Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependent by isolating them from sources of support, exploiting their resources and capacities for personal gain, depriving them of the means needed for independence, resistance and escape and regulating their everyday behaviour.*

*Coercive behaviour is: an act or a pattern of acts of assault, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish, or frighten their victim.*

This definition, which is not a legal definition, includes so-called 'honour' based violence, female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage, and is clear that victims are not confined to one gender or ethnic group.

## Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation (FGM) comprises "all procedures involving partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> NSPCC, 'Child Sexual Exploitation', available at: <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation/what-is-child-sexual-exploitation/> (last accessed 20.07.16)

<sup>2</sup> WHO, (2010), Female Genital Mutilation, World Health Organization Fact Sheet No. 241, available at: <http://tinyurl.com/lvsil> (last accessed 20.07.16)

## Forced Marriage

‘A forced marriage is where one or both people do not (or in cases of people with learning disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used. It is an appalling and indefensible practice and is recognised in the UK as a form of violence against women and men, domestic/child abuse and a serious abuse of human rights.’<sup>3</sup>

## Forced Prostitution, Trafficking and Exploitation

Women are forced, coerced or deceived to enter into prostitution and/or to keep them there. Trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation and exploitation of women and children for the purposes of prostitution and domestic servitude across international borders and within countries (‘internal trafficking’).

## Gender Equality

Gender equality is when men and women have equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities across all sectors of society, including at home, at work, and in education. It does not mean that women and men are the same, but that an individual’s rights will not depend on whether they are born male or female. Gender equality is also when society equally values the different behaviours, aspirations and needs of women and men. (see also: Patriarchy)

## Gender Identity

Gender identity is a person’s internal sense of their own gender, whether male, female or choosing not to identify with one or the other (non-binary).

## Gender/Male Privilege

Privilege refers to the advantages that some people benefit from based solely on their social status; not through their individual actions. Living in a patriarchal society (see also: Patriarchy), manhood is defined by how much power and control men have, especially over women, and particularly over women’s bodies. This male privilege gives men a sense of entitlement to controlling women’s bodies and is the foundation of violence against women and girls.

## Patriarchy

Patriarchy is a term used to describe a system where men largely hold more power in society than women, and where women are disadvantaged or oppressed by this system. A patriarchal society is where men hold more power and influence in places such as in government, business, politics, media, education, religion and the family. Patriarchy is not necessarily the fault of one individual, but rather about general attitudes and structures that we all operate in. For example, in the UK, up to 30,000 women are sacked each year simply for being pregnant<sup>4</sup> and each year an estimated 440,000 women lose out on pay or promotion as a result of pregnancy.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> FCO and Home Office (2015) ‘Forced Marriage’, available at: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/forced-marriage> (last accessed 20.07.16)

<sup>4</sup> Equal Opportunities Commission (2005) ‘Greater Expectations: Final Report of EOC investigation into discrimination against new and expectant mothers in the workplace’ available at: [http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded\\_files/eoc\\_pregnancygfi\\_summary\\_report.pdf](http://www.equalityhumanrights.com/uploaded_files/eoc_pregnancygfi_summary_report.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> Fawcett Society (2009) Not having it all: How motherhood reduces women’s pay and employment prospects, p9.

## Sexual Agency

Sexual agency refers to the right an individual has to choose whether or not to engage in any sexual activity, to choose to practice safe sex or birth control, the freedom to define their own sexuality (such as gay, straight, bi-sexual, asexual) and the right to define their own gender.

## Sexual Harassment and Sexual Bullying

Sexual harassment is usually defined as any unwanted sexual attention, requests for sexual favours or unwanted verbal or physical behaviour of a sexual nature. It can take many forms including sexually explicit remarks, flashing, obscene and threatening calls and online harassment. It can take place anywhere, including the workplace, schools, streets, public transport and social situations.

## Sexual Violence and Abuse

The World Health Organization (WHO) has defined sexual violence as:

*“Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, or otherwise directed, against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting, including but not limited to home and work.”<sup>6</sup>*

It includes rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment/ bullying, sexual exploitation (coercion and exploitation in the sex industry), and trafficking.

## So-called ‘Honour’ Based Violence (also known as crimes committed in the name of ‘honour’)

So-called ‘honour’ based violence is a term used to describe violence committed against a woman where her family or the community feels that she has not followed what they believe is acceptable behaviour and has brought dishonour or shame to the family. It is based on the belief that women are commodities and the property of male relatives and women’s bodies are the repositories of the family’s honour.<sup>7</sup>

## Stalking and Harassment

Although harassment is not specifically defined it can include *‘repeated attempts to impose unwanted communications and contacts upon a victim in a manner that could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person.’*<sup>8</sup> Again, there is no strict legal definition of stalking but the Protection from Harassment Act (as amended by the Protection of Freedoms Act 2012) sets out what examples of what can constitute stalking: physical following; contacting, or attempting to contact a person by any means (this may be through friends, work colleagues, family or technology); or, other intrusions into the victim's privacy such as loitering in a particular place or watching or spying on a person.

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<sup>6</sup> WHO (2002) *World Report on Violence and Health*, Geneva: World Health Organization, page 149

<sup>7</sup> For a wider discussion of so-called ‘honour based violence see: for example: Brandon, J. and Hafez, S., (2008), *Crimes of the Community: Honour-Based Violence in the UK*, London: Centre for Social Cohesion; Watts, C. and Zimmerman, C. (2002), ‘Violence against women: global scope and magnitude’, *The Lancet*, 359; Welchman, L. and Hossain, S. (2005), *‘Honour’: Crimes, Paradigms, and Violence against Women*, London, Zed Books and Terman, R. (2010), ‘To specify or single out: Should we use the term “Honor Killing”?’’, *Muslim World Journal of Human Rights*, 7(1)

<sup>8</sup> CPS (2012) *Stalking and Harassment: Guidance for Prosecutors*, London: Crime Prosecution Service