

## Appendix 1 K

### Key Definitions: Abuse and Neglect

Types of Abuse	Behaviours include
Physical	<p>Hitting, slapping, pushing, kicking, misuse of medication, restraint or inappropriate sanctions.</p> <p>Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.</p>
Sexual	<p>Rape, indecent exposure, sexual harassment, inappropriate looking or touching, sexual teasing or innuendo, sexual photography, subjection to pornography or witnessing sexual acts, sharing of intimate images without consent, indecent exposure and sexual assault or sexual acts to which the adult has not consented or was pressured into consenting. Including sexual exploitation.</p> <p>Sexual abuse may involve physical contact, including penetrative or non-penetrative acts. They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, indecent images, or in watching sexual activities, using sexual language towards a child, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways. Children who experience sexual abuse may experience multiple forms of abuse and neglect within and beyond the family.</p>
Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	<p>Child sexual exploitation (CSE) is a form of child sexual abuse in which a person or persons of any age take advantage of a power imbalance to force or entice a child into engaging in sexual activity, in return for something received by the child and/or those perpetrating or facilitating the abuse. As with other forms of child sexual abuse, the presence of perceived consent does not excuse or mitigate the abusive nature of the act.</p> <p>‘Child’ in this context means child or young person up to age 18.</p>
Financial	<p>Theft, fraud, exploitation, pressure in connection with wills, property, inheritance or financial transactions, or the misuse or misappropriation of property, possessions or benefits.</p>
Neglect	<p>Ignoring medical or physical care needs, failing to provide access to appropriate health, social care, welfare benefits or educational services, withholding the necessities of life such as medication, adequate nutrition and heating.</p> <p>Neglect and poor professional practice may take the form of isolated incidents or pervasive ill treatment and gross misconduct. Neglect of this type may happen within a adult's own home or in an institution. Repeated instances of poor care may be an indication of more serious problems. Neglect can be intentional or unintentional.</p> <p>Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child’s basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child’s health or development. ‘Persistent’ means there is a pattern which may be continuous or intermittent which has caused, or is likely to cause significant harm.</p> <p>However, single instances of neglectful behaviour by a person in a position of responsibility can be significantly harmful. Early signs of</p>

	neglect indicate the need for support to prevent harm.
Self Neglect	Self-neglect entails neglecting to care for one's personal hygiene, health or surroundings and includes behavior such as hoarding. It is also defined as the inability (intentional or unintentional) to maintain a socially and culturally accepted standard of self-care with the potential for serious consequences to the health and wellbeing of the individual and sometimes to their community.
Emotional/ Psychological	<p>Emotional abuse is persistent emotional ill treatment that has severe and persistent adverse effects on a child's emotional development. 'Persistent' means there is a continuous or intermittent pattern which has caused, or is likely to cause, significant harm. Emotional abuse is present to some extent in all types of ill treatment of a child, but it can also occur independently of other forms of abuse.</p> <p>Psychological abuse includes 'emotional abuse' and takes the form of threats of harm or abandonment, deprivation of contact, humiliation, rejection, blaming, controlling, intimidation, coercion, indifference, harassment, verbal abuse (including shouting or swearing), cyber bullying, isolation or withdrawal from services or support networks.</p> <p>Psychological abuse is the denial of a person's human and civil rights including choice and opinion, privacy and dignity and being able to follow one's own spiritual and cultural beliefs or sexual orientation.</p> <p>It includes preventing an adult from using services that would otherwise support them and enhance their lives. It also includes the intentional and/or unintentional withholding of information.</p>
Institutional Harm	Institutional harm can be described as repeated instances of harm to individuals or groups of individuals through poor or inadequate service within a care organisation.
Domestic Abuse	<p>Domestic abuse is any form of physical, verbal, sexual, psychological or financial abuse which might amount to criminal conduct and which takes place within the context of a relationship.</p> <p>The relationship may be between partners (married, cohabiting, in a civil partnership or otherwise), or ex-partners. The abuse may be committed in the home or elsewhere, including online.</p> <p>Domestic abuse includes degrading, threatening and humiliating behaviour predominantly by men and predominantly towards women. It is a gendered crime and is underpinned by attitudes and inequalities between men and women that continue to be prevalent in society.</p> <p>It may be committed in the home or elsewhere; and may include online activity.</p> <p><b>Coercive Behaviour</b> is defined as an act or a pattern of acts of assaults, threats, humiliation and intimidation or other abuse that is used to harm, punish or frighten their victim.</p> <p>There is significant evidence of links between domestic abuse and emotional, physical and sexual abuse of children, and children themselves can experience domestic abuse as 'coercive control' of the whole family environment, not just of their mother/parent/carer.</p>
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is child abuse. This traditional practice is an extreme form of gender-based abuse, causing significant and lifelong physical and emotional harm. Cultural considerations and sensitivities should not override the need for

	<p>professionals to take action to protect a child at risk.</p> <p>Definition: The legal definition of FGM is to excise, infibulate or otherwise mutilate the whole, or any part, of the labia majora, labia minora, prepuce of the clitoris, clitoris or vagina (section 1 of the Prohibition of Female Genital Mutilation (Scotland) Act 2005).</p> <p>The World Health Organisation defines four types of FGM. However, it should be noted that the term FGM is often not recognised by FGM practicing communities, and practitioners should use terms such as cutting or female circumcision instead.</p>
Forced Marriage	<p>A forced marriage is a marriage conducted without the full and free consent of both parties and where duress is a factor. Duress can include physical, psychological, financial, sexual, and emotional abuse. Forced marriage is both a child protection and adult protection matter.</p> <p>This is different from arranged marriage where both parties give their full and free consent.</p>
Honor Based Violence	<p>Honour based violence (HBV) can be described as a collection of practices, which are used to control behaviour within families or other social groups to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour. Such violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code.</p>
Human Trafficking and Exploitation/ Modern Slavery	<p>Human trafficking and exploitation are crimes that involve trading human beings as commodities and exploiting them for profit or personal benefit.</p> <p>Child trafficking involves the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt, exchange or transfer of control of a child under the age of 18 years for the purposes of exploitation. Transfer or movement can be within an area and does not have to be across borders.</p> <p>Forms of exploitation include; Sexual, Labour, Domestic Servitude, Criminal and Organ Removal.</p>
County Lines	<p>County Lines refers to drug dealers from large cities who expand their operations into smaller towns. They endeavor to exploit young and vulnerable people to sell drugs, carry cash and weapons – bringing violence, coercion and abuse. They may also take over a vulnerable person's house – known as cuckooing'.</p>
Radicalisation	<p>Radicalisation is the process through which a person comes to support or be involved in extremist ideologies. It can result in a person becoming drawn into terrorism and is in itself a form of harm.</p>