

Appendix 9: Additional definitions and types of abuse

The main categories of abuse are described in Sections 3 and 4 of the handbook but some new and specific definitions are now being used as well. Some of the more commonly used ones are described here along with links taking you to the source of the definitions and to find more information.

CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (CSE)ⁱ

Is a form of sexual abuse that can include sex or any form of sexual activity with a child (up to the age of 18 years old); the production of indecent images and/or any other indecent material involving children

- Involves some form of exchange it can include the giving or withdrawal of something, such as the withdrawal of violence or threats to abuse another person.
- There may be a facilitator who receives something in addition to or instead of the child who is exploited.
- Children may not recognise the exploitative nature of the relationship or exchange. Children may feel that they have given consent.

GROOMINGⁱⁱ is when someone (often an adult or older young person) builds a relationship, trust and emotional connection with a child or young person so they can manipulate, exploit and abuse them. Any child is at risk of being groomed. It can take place online or offline and will often involve the groomer providing the child with a relationship in which they feel understood or important. Grooming may involve the provision of material goods or experiences. Groomers work to develop a situation where the child trusts them and/or feels that the groomer can provide them with something they cannot get from anyone else. This could be friendship, a relationship which the child believes is a romantic relationship, a sense of belonging or a sense of importance where they are given status or goods which impress their peers.

CHILD CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION (CCE)ⁱ Occurs when a child under the age of 18 years is involved in criminal activities including the movement of drugs or money which results in personal gain for an individual, group or organised criminal gang. It involves an element of exchange and can still be exploitation even if the activity appears consensual. CCE involves force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and is often accompanied by violence or threats of violence. It is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the exploitation

BULLYINGⁱⁱⁱ is behaviour that hurts someone else. It includes name calling, hitting, pushing, spreading rumours, threatening or undermining someone. It can happen anywhere – at school, at home or online. It's usually repeated over a long period of time. Bullying can take different forms. It could include:

- physical bullying: hitting, slapping or pushing
- verbal bullying: name calling, gossiping or threatening someone
- non-verbal abuse: hand signs or text messages
- emotional abuse: threatening, intimidating or humiliating someone
- exclusion: ignoring or isolating someone
- undermining, constant criticism or spreading rumours
- controlling or manipulating someone
- making silent, hoax or abusive calls

The following types of bullying are also HATE CRIME: racial, sexual, transphobic or homophobic bullying, bullying someone because they have a disability

CYBERBULLYING / ONLINE ABUSEⁱⁱⁱ is bullying that takes place online. Unlike bullying offline, online bullying can follow the child wherever they go, via social networks, gaming and mobile phone. Cyberbullying can include:

- sending threatening or abusive text messages
- creating and sharing images or videos
- trolling – the sending of menacing or upsetting messages on social networks, chat rooms or online games

- excluding children from online games, activities or friendship groups
- shaming someone online
- setting up hate sites/ groups about a child
- encouraging young people to self-harm
- voting for or against someone in an abusive poll
- creating fake accounts, hijacking or stealing online identities to embarrass or cause trouble
- sending explicit messages, also known as sexting
- pressuring children into sending sexual images or engaging in sexual conversation

DOMESTIC ABUSE or VIOLENCE^{iv} is abusive behaviour taking place in a relationship as a way for one person in that relationship to gain or maintain control over another. It includes physical sexual emotional psychological and financial abuse. **COERCIVE CONTROL** is a purposeful pattern of incidents that occur over time in order for one individual to exert power, control or coercion over another. Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 provides for the offence of controlling or coercive behaviour, where the perpetrator and the victim are personally connected. Victims who experience the type of behaviour that stops short of serious physical violence, but amounts to extreme psychological and emotional abuse, can bring their perpetrators to justice.

SPIRITUAL ABUSE^v is characterised by an ongoing, systematic pattern of coercive control within a religious context (Oakley, 2017). Key elements of this experience are manipulation, exploitation, control through the misuse and abuse of scripture and divine position, censorship of decision-making, pressure to conform, enforced accountability, requirement of obedience, and isolation... characterised by perpetuating patterns of behaviour that include blaming, shaming, intimidation and controlling behaviour(Oakley 2009, Oakley and Kinmond 2013). As in all other types of abuse, spiritual abuse will sometimes co-exist with and be used to legitimise other forms of abuse and harmful cultures. As already stated, there will always be an emotional or psychological element and as such it can be considered a subcategory of psychological abuse. In some more extreme cases, there may also be physical and sexual abuse occurring allied to the spiritually abusive elements.

NON-RECENT CHILD ABUSE / HISTORICAL ABUSE^{vi} is when an adult was abused as a child or young person under the age of 18. Sometimes adults who were abused in childhood blame themselves or are made to feel it's their fault.

MODERN SLAVERY^{vii} is the illegal exploitation of people for personal or commercial gain. It covers a wide range of abuse and exploitation including sexual exploitation, domestic servitude, forced labour, criminal exploitation and organ harvesting. Victims of modern slavery can be any age, gender, nationality, or ethnicity. They are tricked or threatened into work and may feel unable to leave or report the crime through fear or intimidation. They may not recognise themselves as a victim.

RADICALISATION^{viii} is the term that describes the process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, participate in terrorist groups.

FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM)^{ix} is when a female's genitals are deliberately altered or removed for non-medical reasons. It's also known as 'female circumcision' or 'cutting', FGM is a form of child abuse. It's dangerous and a criminal offence in the UK

These definitions are based on information sourced from the following websites and the panel acknowledges that these are not our original definitions. All were sourced in 07/2022

ⁱ Child sexual criminal exploitation and criminal exploitation <https://safeguarding.wales>

ⁱⁱ Grooming <https://safercommunities.wales> <https://safeguarding.wales>

ⁱⁱⁱ Bullying and cyberbullying www.nspcc.org.uk/what-is-child-abuse/types-of-abuse/bullying-and-cyberbullying/

^{iv} Domestic abuse / coercive control <https://safeguarding.wales/glossary.html> Domestic Abuse Bill 2020: GOV.UK

^v Spiritual Abuse [spiritual-abuse-position-statement.pdf](https://www.thirtyoneeight.org/spiritual-abuse-position-statement.pdf) (thirtyoneeight.org)

^{vi} Historical Abuse www.nspcc.org.uk/what-is-child-abuse/types-of-abuse/non-recent-abuse/

^{vii} Modern Slavery <https://safercommunities.wales/modern-slavery-exploitation/>

^{viii} Radicalisation | <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/safeguarding-child-protection/radicalisation>

^{ix} Female Genital Mutilation | <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/child-abuse-and-neglect/fgm>