

## Glossary of Terms

<p>Coercive and Controlling Behaviour</p>	<p>Controlling behaviour is: a range of acts designed to make a person subordinate and/or dependant 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.</p> <p>Coercive behaviour is: 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. (Government Definition at 2019)</p>
<p>DASH (Domestic Abuse, Stalking, Harassment) RIC (Risk Indicator Checklist)</p>	<p>A nationally recognised risk assessment tool used by domestic abuse services and the police to assess victims who are experiencing domestic abuse. There are 3 possible score outcomes; low, medium and high risk. Where a victim scores as high risk, this indicates that they are at risk of serious injury or homicide and should be referred to the local MARAC. The DASH is also a tool used by IDVA's and other DV workers to inform a safety plan with the victim.</p>
<p>Domestic Abuse (Cross Government Definition)</p>	<p>Domestic abuse, or domestic violence, is defined across Government as any incident 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 their gender or sexuality. The abuse can encompass but is not limited to : Psychological, physical, sexual, financial , emotional (also stalking, forced marriage/ honour and cyber stalking/revenge porn) (Government Definition at 2019)</p>

<p>Forced Marriage</p>	<p>Arranged marriage: Both participants give their full consent and enter the marriage willingly.</p> <p>Forced marriage: One or both participants enter the marriage without giving their consent. They go through with the wedding under duress from their families.</p> <p>Forcing someone into marriage is a criminal offence in the UK. (Source Karma Nirvana 2019)</p>
<p>Harrassment</p>	<p>Stalking and harassment occurs not only in a domestic abuse setting – people can be stalked by strangers or acquaintances too.</p> <p>Harassment offences involve a ‘course of conduct,’ or repeated actions, which could be expected to cause distress or fear in any reasonable person. This will often include repeated attempts to impose unwanted contact or communication on someone. (Source CPS at 2019)</p>
<p>Honour Based Violence or Honour Crimes</p>	<p>The concept of ‘honour’ is deemed to be extremely important for some people. To compromise a family’s ‘honour’ is to bring dishonour and shame and this can have severe consequences. The punishment for bringing dishonour can be emotional abuse, physical abuse, family disownment and in some cases even murder.</p> <p>Victims of honour crimes are not determined by age, gender, sexuality or religion. In most honour-based abuse cases there are multiple perpetrators from the immediate family, sometimes the extended family and occasionally the community at large. Mothers, sisters, aunties and even grandmothers have been known to be involved in the conspiring of honour crimes. (Source Karma Nirvana 2019)</p>

<p>IDVA (Independent Domestic Violence Advisors) also sometimes referred to as Independent Domestic Violence Advocates</p>	<p>The main purpose of independent domestic violence advisors (IDVA) is to address the safety of victims at high risk of harm from intimate partners, ex-partners or family members to secure their safety and the safety of their children. Serving as a victim's primary point of contact, IDVAs normally work with their clients from the point of crisis to assess the level of risk, discuss the range of suitable options and develop safety plans.</p> <p>They are pro-active in implementing the plans, which address immediate safety, including practical steps to protect themselves and their children, as well as longer-term solutions. These plans will include actions from the MARAC as well as sanctions and remedies available through the criminal and civil courts, housing options and services available through other organisations. IDVAs support and work over the short- to medium-term to put them on the path to long-term safety.</p> <p>(Source: Safe Lives 2019)</p>
<p>ISSP (Individualised Safety &amp; Support Plan - can also be referred to as individual safety plan. )</p>	<p>– is a victim-led plan to help her/him and their children keep safe. The risk indicators and the specific circumstances of the victim are considered in order to devise a plan for how the victim can respond to future incidents and/or their worst case scenario, such as needing to flee in an emergency. Through the process of safety planning, victims can learn about their rights, what options are available to them and create a plan of action regardless of whether they chose to stay or leave the relationship.</p>

ISVA (Independent Sexual Violence Advisors)	Offer support to victims of rape and sexual Assault including practical advice on the legal and criminal processes and help the victim decide what help and support they need by providing the full range of options available to them. They can provide support throughout the criminal justice process and liaise with the police for regular case updates
MARAC (Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference)	<p>A MARAC is a meeting where information is shared on the highest risk domestic abuse cases between representatives of local police, health, child protection, housing practitioners, Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs), probation and other specialists from the statutory and voluntary sectors.</p> <p>After sharing all relevant information they have about a victim, the representatives discuss options for increasing the safety of the victim and turn these into a co-ordinated action plan. The primary focus of the MARAC is to safeguard the adult victim. The MARAC will also make links with other fora to safeguard children and manage the behaviour of the perpetrator. At the heart of a MARAC is the working assumption that no single agency or individual can see the complete picture of the life of a victim, but all may have insights that are crucial to their safety. The victim does not attend the meeting but is represented by an IDVA who speaks on their behalf.</p> <p>(Source: Safe Lives 2019)</p>

<p>Refuge / Safe House</p>	<p>Refuge Accommodation – is a safe property where victims and their children who are experiencing domestic abuse can stay free from abuse. They are usually a single property with multiple self contained units or bedrooms with shared communal areas (kitchen, sitting room, bathroom, etc) They will likely have higher levels of support with staff attending the property daily or an emergency contact number. Safe Houses are an anonymous property in the community (flat or house). The support will usually be less frequent (possibly weekly) but again will have emergency contact telephone number. These promote independent living. Refuges and Safe Houses are unlikely to accept victims from their immediate local area as this is usually where they are most at risk of the perpetrator finding them.</p>
<p>Stalking</p>	<p>Stalking and harassment occurs not only in a domestic abuse setting – people can be stalked by strangers or acquaintances too.</p> <p>Stalking is a specific type of harassment, often described as a pattern of unwanted, fixated or obsessive behaviour which is intrusive, and causes fear of violence or serious alarm and distress. For example, a person following, watching or spying on someone else, or forcing contact with them through social media, might be considered as stalking.</p> <p>(Source CPS at 2019)</p>