Learning Network

Gender-Based Violence Terminology

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABANDONMENT

Abandonment can be physical (e.g. the person leaves) or emotional (e.g. withholding affection, lack of time spent together). Abandonment can be cause for a child abuse investigation. [1]

Footnotes:
[1] The Children's Aid Society of London and Middlesex. (n.d.). *Other reasons for child abuse investigations.* Retrieved from
https://www.caslondon.on.ca/services/prevention/other_reasons_for_child_abuse_investigations

ABLEISM

"Ableism and ableist views are ideas/beliefs that are based on the assumption that the 'able-body' is favoured/preferred over the disabled body. Similar to the experience of racism, homophobia/transphobia and sexism, socially constructed characteristics of disability position people with disabilities as an 'inferior' group to non-disabled people." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Women with Disabilities and D/deaf Women, Housing, and Violence – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Violence Against Women with DisAbilities and Deaf Women – Learning Network
- Infographic: Violence Against Women Living with Disabilities in Canada – Learning Network
- Brief: Violence Against Women with DisAbilities and Deaf Women: An Overview – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Odette, F. (2013). Ableism – A form of violence against women. In *Learning Network Issue 7: Violence Against Women with DisAbilities and Deaf Women*. Available at:
http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/issue-7-violence-against-women-disabilities-and-deaf-women

ABUSE

"Abuse is behavior used to intimidate, harm, isolate, dominate, or control another person." Abusive behavior encompasses actions, words, and neglect, and may be a pattern of occurrences or a single isolated incident. The abuse can be sexual, physical, verbal, spiritual, emotional, financial, neglectful or psychological in nature. [1] "Abuse can happen to anyone, of any age, ethnicity, sexual orientation, religion or gender. (It) can affect people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels." [2]

Footnotes:

[1] eMentalHealth. (2017). Abuse and Domestic Violence. Retrieved from https://www.ementalhealth.ca/Ontario/Abuse-and-Domestic-Violence/index.php?m=article&ID=8920

[2] Shelter Safe. (2018). Stay Safe. Retrieved from https://www.sheltersafe.ca/staysafe/

ABUSED PARTNER

An individual who is abused by their intimate partner. Used interchangeably with survivor, victimized parent, and adult victim. Many advocates prefer the term "survivor," or the fact that a person has "lived experience" of abuse, since these reflect the reality that many abused individuals cope and move on with personal strength, resourcefulness, and determination. [1]

Learn More:
- Webinar: Abuse of Older Women – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Baker, L. L., & Cunningham, A. J. (2005). Learning to Listen, Learning to Help: Understanding Woman Abuse and its Effects on Children. Retrieved from https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/obj/g4/11/1895953286_5865st.pdf

ACID ATTACK

Acid attacks, or "acid violence" is "a premeditated form of assault involving the throwing, pouring, or administering of acid, or other similarly corrosive substances, on an individual, with the intention to seriously main, disfigure, torture, or kill." [1] The United Nations recognizes acid attacks as "a widespread human rights violation most often perpetrated against women." [2]

Acid attacks do not only cause "swift and devastating" and permanent physical harm (including disfigurement, blindness, deafness, or limiting full use of hands), but also psychological, emotional, and social harm. In addition to the fear and trauma that acid attacks cause, social stigma can lead individuals to feel "afraid of showing themselves in public," and they may be ostracized by family, neighbours, and the community. [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Cambodian Acid Survivors Charity. (2010, May). Breaking the Silence: Addressing Acid Attacks in Cambodia. P. 1. Retrieved from https://web.archive.org/web/20131219010314/http://www.cambodianacidsurvivorscharity.org/docs/breaking_the_silence.pdf

[2] UN Women. (2012). Let's End Violence Against Women. Retrieved from http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/in-focus/end-violence-against-women/2012

ADVOCATE

Advocates raise public awareness of the issue of interpersonal violence and empower and help [individuals] navigate the system to access resources. [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Native Women's Association of Canada. (2012). Community resource guide. Retrieved from https://www.nwac.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/2012_NWAC_Community_Resource_Guide_MMAWG.pdf

AGEISM

Ageism is a form of discrimination against people based on age. It can be experienced at any age, but most commonly is experienced by those who are described as young or old. Ageism functions through stereotypes, marginalization, and social exclusion and can negatively affect the lives of people in many domains including their employment, housing, services, medical care, and group membership. Ageism is also connected to elder abuse.

Learn More:
- Learning Modules: Violence Against Older Women - Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Violence Against Women Who Are Older - Learning Network
- Workshop Guide: Age and Discrimination - Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario

AGENCY/AUTONOMY

Agency is an "individual's (or group's) ability to make effective choices and to transform those choices into desired outcomes." [1]

"Across all countries women and men differ in their ability to make effective choices in a range of spheres, with women at a disadvantage. Thus, agency is key to understanding how gender outcomes emerge and why they are equal or unequal. Expressions of agency include control over resources, ability to move freely, decision making over family formation, freedom from the risk of violence, and the ability to have a voice in society and influence policy. Social norms shape women's agency." [1]

Learn More:
- Forum: Gender-Based Violence Work in Context: Addressing Structural Violence and Promoting Agency – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] World Bank Group. (2012). Promoting women's agency. Retrieved from https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/4391/9780821388105_ch04.pdf?sequence=61&isAllowed=y

AGGRAVATED SEXUAL ASSAULT

According to Section 273 (1) of the *Criminal Code*, "Every one commits an aggravated sexual assault who, in committing a sexual assault, wounds, maims, disfigures or endangers the life of the complainant." [1]

The maximum penalty for Aggravated Sexual Assault is life imprisonment. [2]

Learn More:

- Issue-Based Newsletter: Sexual Violence Awareness – Learning Network
- Organization: Ontario Coalition of Rape Crisis Centres
- Brief: The Neurobiology of Sexual Assault Learn – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] *Criminal Code*, RSC, 1985, c. C-46. s. 273. Retrieved from https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-46/section-273.html

[2] Avalon Sexual Assault Centre. (n.d.). Glossary and Definitions. Retrieved from http://avaloncentre.ca/quicklinks/glossary-and-definitions/

ALLY

"A person who works to end a form of oppression that gives them privilege(s). Allies listen to, and are guided by, communities and individuals affected by oppression. Forms of oppression include: able-ism, ageism, audism, classism, biphobia, homophobia, transphobia, racism, sexism, and others." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] The519. (n.d.). The 519 glossary of terms. Retrieved from http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

ANIMAL ABUSE

"Animal abuse includes physical abuse (non-accidental injury), sexual abuse, emotional abuse, neglect, and staging animal fights. Physical abuse includes the infliction of injuries or causing unnecessary pain, including inappropriate methods of training. Sexual abuse includes any sexual conduct with animals, which may or may not result in physical injury to the animal.

Emotional abuse may include repeated or sustained 'mental violence' including withholding social interactions. Neglect is the failure to provide adequate levels of food, water, shelter, and veterinary care to animals causing poor physical condition." [1]

Animal abuse is addressed by both federal [2] and provincial [3] legislation. Animal abuse is linked to violence against women and children. [4]

Learn More:
- Infographic: Enhancing Women's Safety by Keeping Pets Safe – Learning Network
- Organization: Animal and Interpersonal Abuse Research Group (AIPARG)

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. (2019). Animal abuse. Retrieved from https://www.canadianveterinarians.net/policy-advocacy/animal-abuse
[2] Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. (2019). Federal legislation. Retrieved from https://www.canadianveterinarians.net/policy-advocacy/reporting-abuse-federal-legislation
[3] Canadian Veterinary Medical Association. (2019). Provincial legislation. Retrieved from https://www.canadianveterinarians.net/policy-advocacy/reporting-abuse-provincial-legislation
[4] Barrett, B., Fitzgerald, A., Stevenson, R., & Chung, C.H. (2017). Animal maltreatment as a risk marker of more frequent and severe forms of intimate partner violence. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, pp. 1-26. DOI: 10.1177/0886260517719542

ANTI-BLACK RACISM

"Anti-Black Racism is defined as policies and practices rooted in Canadian institutions such as, education, health care, and justice that mirror and reinforce beliefs, attitudes, prejudice, stereotyping and/or discrimination towards people of Black-African descent. Anti-Black Racism is associated with significant mental and physical negative health outcomes, poor stress-coping behaviors (e.g. substance abuse), and a reduced likelihood to seek service provided care. Black Canadians often reside in 'service deserts,' which further limits accessibility to healthcare and community services." [1]

Learn More:
- Webinar: Roots and Resilience – Yamikani Msosa & The Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Black Health Alliance. (2018). Anti-Black Racism. Retrieved from http://blackhealthalliance.ca/home/antiblack-racism/

ANTI-OPPRESSION

"The term anti-oppression reflects a number of different approaches to the work of addressing the social and institutional inequalities in our society." [1] "Anti-oppression work seeks to

recognize and develop strategies, theories, and actions which challenge systems of inequalities and injustices that are ingrained in our systems, such as institutional policies and practices that allow certain groups to dominate other groups (or the ideologies that justify such domination)." [2]

"An anti-oppression framework involves an analysis of the effects of class demarcation, power, privilege, the absence and presence of civil liberties, internalized and external classism, caste systems, gender oppression, heterosexism, homophobia, and transphobia within society for the purpose of eradicating the associated burdens imposed upon oppressed and marginalized individuals and groups. An anti-oppression framework supports oppressed and marginalized individuals and groups in building their capacity for self-determination, while also challenging those who currently wield power to enact changes toward greater social equity." [3]

Learn More:
- Forum: Gender-Based Violence Work in Context: Addressing Structural Violence and Promoting Agency – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Springtide Resources. (2008). An integrated anti-oppression framework for reviewing and developing policy: A toolkit for community service organizations. Retrieved from http://www.springtideresources.org/sites/all/files/Anti-Oppression_Framework_Community_Org_Toolkit.pdf
[2] University of Victoria. (2018, April 19). Anti-oppressive practices. Retrieved from https://www.antiviolenceproject.org/info/anti-oppressive-practices/
[3] Wong, H., Yee, J., & Ontario Child Welfare Anti-Oppression Roundtable. (2010, August). An anti-oppression framework for child welfare in Ontario. Retrieved from http://www.oacas.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/Framework.pdf

ANTI-RACISM

"Anti-racism is an active and consistent process of change to eliminate individual, institutional and systemic racism as well as the oppression and injustice racism causes. Anti-racism is an action-oriented strategy which mobilizes the skills and knowledge of racialized people in order to work for a redistribution of power in organizations and society." [1]

"To be effective, the Anti–Racism Strategies must be results-oriented and must produce long term, sustainable change that will withstand the test of time, and any change in political power." [2]

Footnotes:
[1] Community and Race Relations Committee of Peterborough. (n.d.). Racism 101 definitions. Retrieved from http://www.anti-racism.ca/node/1.html
[2] Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI). (2019, January). Proposed framework for a new anti-racism strategy for Canada. Retrieved from

http://www.ocasi.org/sites/default/files/PROPOSED_COP-COC_FRAMEWORK_for_Anti-Racism_Strategy_Jan_2019_0.pdf

ANTI-SEMITISM

"Discrimination or violence against Jews, Judaism and the cultural, intellectual and religious heritage of Jewish people leading to social, economic, institutional, religious, cultural or political discrimination. The word Semite literally refers to any of the peoples supposed to be descended from Shem, son of Noah, especially the Jews, Arabs, Assyrians and Phoenicians. However, Anti-Semitism is mostly used to refer to prejudice, discrimination, and violence directed at Jews." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Springtide Resources. (2008). An integrated anti-oppression framework for reviewing and developing policy: A toolkit for community service organizations. Retrieved from http://www.springtideresources.org/sites/all/files/Anti-Oppression_Framework_Community_Org_Toolkit.pdf

ARMED VIOLENCE

"Armed Violence refers to the use or threatened use of weapons to inflict injury, death, or psychosocial harm." [1] "In Canadian households, the presence of firearms in the home is the single greatest risk factor for lethality of domestic violence. Firearms cause harm to Canadian women in a variety of ways. Access to a firearm in the home closely correlates with risk of completed suicide and homicide. Firearm use is prevalent in spousal murder-suicides… Rural women are particularly vulnerable to homicide by firearms. Shotguns and rifles commonly kept in rural homes have been referred to as 'the weapons of choice' when it comes to domestic violence by the Canadian Association of Police Chiefs. In violent homes, these weapons have been used to intimidate and control women living in rural areas." [2]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Femicide – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] UNICEF. (2011). Linking security system reform and armed violence reduction. Retrieved from https://www.unicef.org/protection/Linking_security_system_reform_and_armed_violence.pdf
[2] Canadian Women's Foundation. (2018). Gun control & violence prevention. Retrieved from https://www.canadianwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Canadian-Womens-Foundation-Submission-to-SECU-re-Bill-C-71.pdf

ASSAULT

An unlawful act aggression, with or without a weapon, in which a person applies or threatens force upon another person without their consent. [1]

"Assault" is defined under the Canadian Criminal Code, Section 265 as follows:

265 (1) A person commits an assault when

(a) without the **consent** of another person, he applies force intentionally to that other person, directly or indirectly;

(b) he attempts or threatens, by an act or a gesture, to apply force to another person, if he has, or causes that other person to believe on reasonable grounds that he has, present ability to effect his purpose; or

(c) while openly wearing or carrying a weapon or an imitation thereof, he accosts or impedes another person or begs. [1]

Learn More:
- Brief: The Neurobiology of Sexual Assault – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] *Criminal Code*, RSC, 1985, c. C-46. s. 265. Retrieved from: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/section-265.html

ASSESSMENT

Assessment is the process of gathering information for use in making decisions. The specific assessment procedures used are determined by what is being assessed and the nature of the decisions to be made.

In the case of domestic violence risk assessment, risk assessment tools should be "comprehensive, objective, and validated," and "should consider the specific circumstances and needs of victims and be accompanied by policy, training, and evaluation." [1]

Learn More:
- Brief: Keeping Children & Mothers Safe and Engaging Men who use Abusive Behaviours: VAW and CAS Perspectives – Learning Network
- Online Training: Domestic Violence Risk Assessment and Management – Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children

Footnotes:
[1] Wood, J., Light, L., Ruebsaat, G., et al. (2008). Keeping women safe: Eight critical components of an effective justice response to domestic violence. Cited in Fairbairn, J., Yercich, S., Al Jamal, A., et al. (2015). *Domestic Violence Risk Assessment, Risk Management, and Safety Planning with Immigrant and Refugee Populations: Summary of Selected Grey Literature.* Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with

Vulnerable Populations. P. 26. Retrieved from
https://www.oaith.ca/assets/library/CDHPI%20Immigrant%20and%20Refugee%20Grey%20Literature_0.pdf

AUDISM

"Audism can be defined as the devaluation of people who are Deaf, deafened or hard of hearing. An example of this would be assuming that sign language is an inferior language and/or the cultural ways of Deaf people are somehow inferior." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Violence Against Women with DisAbilities and Deaf Women – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Lalonde, D., & Baker, L. (2019). Women with disabilities and D/deaf women, housing, and violence. *Learning Network Issue 27*. London, Ontario: Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children. ISBN # 978-1-988412-28-3. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/issuebased_newsletters/issue-7/index.html

BARRIER

Just as physical barriers can present an obstacle to physical movement or accessing physical objects, social barriers consist of social obstacles that either overtly or covertly "prevent a person from fully taking part in all aspects of society," including (but not limited to) accessing various spaces or resources. [1]

Depending on the circumstances, certain beliefs, policies, traditions, institutions, or social environments may constitute barriers that "prevent or limit a person's access to opportunities, benefits, or advantages that are available to other members of society." [1]

Learn More:
- Infographic: Barriers to reporting sexual harassment – Learning Network
- Brief: Barriers to Reporting Sexual Harassment – Learning
- Report: Overcoming Barriers and Enhancing Supportive Responses: The Research on Sexual Violence Against Women, A Resource Document – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] The 519. (n.d.). Glossary of Terms. Retrieved from: http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

BATTERERS' INTERVENTION PROGRAMS (PROGRAMMING RESPONSES FOR INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE)

Batter Intervention Programs "were first developed in the late 1970s based on concerns expressed by advocates for abused women."

The initial goals of these programs remain applicable today: "(a) Changing beliefs and attitudes that justify intimate partner violence, (b) Providing the skills to stop abusive actions, and (c) Preventing recidivism. Programs differ in their clinical approaches to helping batterers acknowledge their behavior and stop behaving abusively." [1]

Learn More:
- Webinar: Engaging Men to Reduce and Prevent Gender-Based Violence - Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Tutty, L. M., Babins-Wagner, R., & Rothery, M. A. (2019). The responsible choices for men IPV offender program: Outcomes and a comparison of court-mandated to non-court-mandated men. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 1-22. doi:10.1080/10926771.2019.1578316

BEST PRACTICES

"'Best Practices' refer to programs or components of programs or delivery methods that have been identified as most effective (i.e. produce significant reductions in poor outcomes or associated risk factors or significant increase in positive outcomes or associated protective factors) by repeated methodologically sound studies using an experimental (RCT [Randomized Controlled Trial]) or quasi-experimental design." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Calgary Women Shelter. (2014, June 12). Prevention and early intervention for domestic violence. Retrieved from https://www.calgarywomensshelter.com/images/pdf/Prevention&EarlyIntervention_DV_FCSSJune2014.pdf

BI-DIRECTIONAL VIOLENCE

"Bilateral violence is a controversial concept and experts do not agree about its characteristics. It occurs when both partners within a relationship are violent towards each other. Understanding this issue is challenging. Data on intimate partner violence are not always collected to reflect that relationships can be complex and dynamic. Data can also span a wide spectrum of behaviours, from unhealthy conflict (sometimes known as common couple violence) in a relationship to severe physical and psychological abuse (sometimes known as intimate terrorism)." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Chief Public Health Officer. (2016). *Report on the State of Public Health in Canada 2016 - A Focus on Family Violence in Canada.* Retrieved from http://www.healthycanadians.gc.ca/publications/department-ministere/state-public-health-family-violence-2016-etat-sante-publique-violence-familiale/alt/pdf-eng.pdf

BIPHOBIA

"Negative attitudes, feelings, or irrational aversion to, fear or hatred of bisexual people and their communities, or of behaviours stereotyped as bisexual, leading to discrimination, harassment or violence against bisexual people." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: LGBTQ2S Youth, Violence, and Homelessness – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence in Rainbow Communities – Learning Network
- Organization: The 519
- Poster Campaign: This is Our Community – Researching for LGBTQ2S+ Health

Footnotes:

[1] The 519. (n.d.). *The 519 Glossary of Terms.* Retrieved from http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

BULLYING

"Bullying is characterized by acts of intentional harm, repeated over-time, in a relationship where an imbalance of power exists. It includes physical actions (punching, kicking, biting), verbal actions (threats, name calling, insults, racial or sexual comments), and social exclusion (spreading rumours, ignoring, gossiping, excluding)." [1]

Learn More:
- Report: Sexual Harassment and Bullying of Youth: Sexual Violence & Individuals Who Identify as LGBTQ – Centres for Disease Control and Prevention
- Campaign: Boys Don't Cry – White Ribbon
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Sexual and Gender-Based Harassment – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] National Crime Prevention Centre. (2008). Bullying Prevention: Nature and Extent of Bullying in Canada. Ottawa, ON: Public Safety Canada. Retrieved from https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrcs/pblctns/bllng-prvntn/bllng-prvntn-eng.pdf

CAREGIVER VIOLENCE

Violence perpetrated by paid or unpaid individuals who provide help with daily activities and support. Caregivers can be family, personal support workers, home support worker, housekeepers, and respite workers. Caregiver violence can come in multiple forms including sexual abuse, financial abuse, physical abuse, and neglect. Women who are older and women living with disabilities, may be particularly targeted for caregiver violence.

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Violence Against Women Who Are Older – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Violence Against Women with DisAbilities and Deaf Women – Learning Network

CHILD ABDUCTION

"In Canada the most common form of child abduction is by a parent or guardian." [1] "Parental child abduction occurs when one parent, without either legal authority or the permission of the other parent, takes a child from the parent who has lawful custody. There may be both international and domestic aspects to child abduction. Although children may not be in physical danger, their lives are nevertheless greatly disrupted. They are deprived by the abducting parent of security, stability and continuity in their lives." [2]

Learn More:
- Resource: Parental Child Abduction: Prevention, Missing Kids – Canadian Centre for Child Protection

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Centre for Child Protection. (2019). Parental child abduction. Retrieved from https://missingkids.ca/en/how-can-we-help/parental-child-abduction/
[2] Department of Justice. (2015, August 31). Parental child abduction. Retrieved from https://www.ppsc-sppc.gc.ca/eng/pub/fpsd-sfpg/fps-sfp/tpd/p5/ch10.html

CHILD EXPOSURE TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

"Children can be exposed in a number of ways including seeing [domestic violence], hearing it, seeing the aftermath, or being told about it." [1] "Research has indicated that exposure to DV can suppress a child's IQ, lead to premature aging, and influence the functioning of the brain's emotional systems in ways that can increase vulnerability to psychopathology. Research also showed that exposure to family violence (i.e., domestic violence and child maltreatment) was associated with heightened neural activity in children's brains similar to that of soldiers exposed to violent combat situations." [2] "Children who witness violence between parents may also be at greater risk of being violent in their future relationships or being victims of violence in their future relationships. The impact of being exposed to woman abuse on children

varies depending on the child's age and development stage but also on the individual child and the circumstances of their exposure." [3]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Children Exposed to Domestic Violence – Learning Network
- Brief: Exposure to Domestic Violence and its Effect on Children's Brain Development and Functioning – Learning Network
- Report: Little Eyes, Little Ears. How Violence Against a Mother Shapes Children as They Grow—Centre for Children & Families in the Justice System

Footnotes:
[1] Baker, L., & Cunningham, A. (2007). How violence against a mother shapes children as they grow. Retrieved from https://www.canada.ca/content/dam/phac-aspc/migration/phac-aspc/sfv-avf/sources/fem/fem-2007-lele-pypo/pdf/fem-2007-lele-pypo-eng.pdf
[2] Baker, L., and Campbell, M. (2012). Exposure to Domestic Violence and its Effect on Children's Brain Development and Functioning. *Learning Network Brief (2).* London, Ontario: Learning Network, Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children. www.learningtoendabuse.ca/learningnetwork/network-areas/childrensexposure
[3] Luke's Place. (2018, April 17). How can a woman make the court understand the impact on her children of the abuse she has been subjected to? Retrieved from https://lukesplace.ca/showing-court-the-impact-of-woman-abuse-on-children/

CHILD MALTREATMENT

"The term 'child maltreatment' also called 'child abuse' refers to physical, sexual, or emotional abuse/exploitation, and/or physical or emotional neglect, and/or denial of medical care that a child or adolescent may experience while in the care of someone they either trust or depend on, such as a parent, sibling, other relative, caregiver or guardian." [1]

"**Child physical abuse** occurs when a child under the age of 18 years has experienced physical threats or physical violence by a person or persons in a position of authority or in which a relationship of trust exists." [2]

"**Child sexual abuse** includes a range of behaviours, from obvious contact offences, such as touching or fondling a child's genitalia, to less obvious non-contact offences which include exposing a child to sexually explicit material, voyeurism, luring a child online for a sexual purpose, and inviting a child to sexually touch themselves or someone else. Children can experience trauma from both contact and non-contact sexual offences." [3]

"**Child emotional abuse** is a chronic attack on a child or youth's self-esteem by a person in a position of trust or authority. Rejecting, degrading, isolating, terrorizing, corrupting, ignoring, and exploiting are all forms of emotional abuse." [4]

"**Sexual exploitation of children and youth** occurs when an older child, adolescent or adult takes advantage of a younger child or youth for sexual purposes, including for participation in prostitution, pornographic performances and in the production of pornography. Perpetrator often profits monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another." [5]

"**Child neglect** is another form of child maltreatment and is the most frequent form of abuse of children. Child neglect is the chronic inattention to provide basic life necessities such as shelter, food, hygiene, education, medical/dental care, supervision etc." [4]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Boys' Victimization & Adult IPV Perpetration – Learning Network
- Report: Preventing Revictimization and Use of Aggression Following Girls' Maltreatment: A life course approach – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Sibling Violence – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Department of Justice Canada. (2001). Child abuse: A factsheet from the Department of Justice Canada. Retrieved from http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/fv-vf/facts-info/child-enf.html
[2] WHO. (2018, February 06). Violence against children. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/violence-against-children/en/
[3] Canadian Centre for Child Protection. (2018, February). Child Sexual Abuse. Retrieved from https://protectchildren.ca/pdfs/C3P_CSAinSchoolsReport_en.pdf
[4] Canadian Red Cross. (2018, May 18). Exposure to domestic violence and its effect on children's brain development and functioning. Retrieved from https://www.redcross.ca/how-we-help/violence-bullying-and-abuse-prevention/educators/child-abuse-and-neglect-prevention/definitions-of-child-abuse-and-neglect
[5] United Nations. (2017, July 24). Glossary on sexual exploitation and abuse. Retrieved from https://hr.un.org/sites/hr.un.org/files/SEA%20Glossary%20%20%5BSecond%20Edition%20-%202017%5D%20-%20English_0.pdf

CISNORMATIVE

"Cisnormativity ('cis' meaning 'the same as') refers to the commonplace assumption that all people are cisgender and that everyone accepts this as "the norm". The term *cisnormativity* is used to describe systemic prejudice against trans. This form of systemic prejudice may go unrecognized by the people or organizations responsible." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence in Rainbow Communities – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: LGBTQ2S Youth, Violence, and Homelessness – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] The519. (n.d.). The 519 glossary of terms. Retrieved from
http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

CLASSISM

"Prejudicial or discriminatory actions, either by individuals or institutions, that advantage some people over others based on their real or perceived economic status or background." [1] This may include practices that judge or value people (positively or negatively) according to the class position they occupy (or are believed to occupy), as well as norms, language, or policies that have the effect of reinforcing class hierarchy and wealth inequality. [2]

Footnotes:

[1] Mount Sinai Hospital. Glossary of Terms. Retrieved from
http://www.mountsinai.on.ca/about_us/human-rights/ally/ally-tools/glossary

[2] Springtide Resources. (2008). An Integrated Anti-Oppression Framework for Reviewing and Developing Policy: A Toolkit for Community Service Organizations. Retrieved from
http://www.springtideresources.org/sites/all/files/Anti-Oppression_Framework_Community_Org_Toolkit.pdf

COERCIVE CONTROL

"Coercive control 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." [1] It describes "an ongoing pattern of sexual mastery by which abusive partners, almost exclusively males, interweave repeated physical abuse with three equally important tactics: intimidation, isolation, and control." [2]

"This controlling behaviour is designed to make a person dependent by isolating them from support, exploiting them, depriving them of independence and regulating their everyday behaviour. Coercive control creates invisible chains and a sense of fear that pervades all elements of a victim's life. It works to limit their human rights by depriving them of their liberty and reducing their ability for action." [1]

Learn More:
- Brief: Defining Coercive Control in Comparison to Situational Couple Violence – Neighbors, Friends & Families

Footnotes:

[1] Women's Aid. (2018). Coercive control. Retrieved from
https://www.womensaid.org.uk/information-support/what-is-domestic-abuse/coercive-control/

[2] Stark, E. (2007). Coercive control. Retrieved from:
http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/userfiles/file/resources/nationalresources/coercive-control.pdf

COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE

"The instrumental use of violence by people who identify themselves as members of a group – whether this group is transitory or has a more permanent identity – against another group or set of individuals, in order to achieve political, economic or social objectives." [1]

"Various forms of collective violence have been recognized, including: wars, terrorism and other violent political conflicts that occur within or between states; state-perpetrated violence such as genocide, repression, disappearances, torture and other abuses of human rights; (and) organized violent crime such as banditry and gang warfare." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] World Health Organization. (2014). Chapter 8: Collective violence. *World report on Violence and health*. P. 215. Retrieved from
https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/global_campaign/en/chap8.pdf

COLONIALISM

"Colonialism is defined as a policy or set of policies and practices where a political power from one territory exerts control in a different territory. It involves unequal power relations. Colonialism and its bigger brother, imperialism, flourished between the late 1400s and the 1800s as European countries took over the Americas, Africa and most of Asia, mostly to gain access to resources such as gold, silver, furs and fish. Canada experienced settler colonialism as Europeans aggressively took lands from Indigenous peoples and over time displaced and then greatly outnumbered them. Settlement by Europeans began first on the east coast of Canada. Colonialism in Canada may be best understood as Indigenous peoples' forced disconnection from land, culture and community by another group. It has its roots in Canada's history but it is alive and well today, too." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Indigenous Women, Intimate Partner Violence & Housing – Learning Network
- Resource: Colonialism and Its Impacts – Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women Feminist Northern Network

Footnotes:
[1] FemNorthNet. (2016). Colonialism and its impacts. *Resource development in Northern communities: Local women matter.* Fact Sheet #3. Ottawa: Canadian Research Institute for the

Advancement of Women. Retrieved from http://fnn.criaw-icref.ca/images/userfiles/files/LWM3_ColonialismImpacts.pdf

COMMUNITY POLICING

"Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. Community policing comprises three key components: community partnerships, organizational transformation, and problem solving." [1]

In the context of domestic violence, "domestic violence police units network and liaise with local shelters, community/government agencies, the Crown, probation and parole services, victim witness assistance programs, local Children's Aid Societies, and other local services and community representatives responsible for responding to issues relating to domestic violence occurrences." [2]

Footnotes:
[1] Public Safety Canada. (2014). Community policing defined. Retrieved from https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/lbrr/archives/cnmcs-plcng/cn32080-eng.pdf
[2] Hamilton Police Service. (2018, March 29). Domestic violence. Retrieved from https://hamiltonpolice.on.ca/about/chiefs-office/organizational-structure/community-policing/investigative-services/domestic

COMPASSION FATIGUE

"[A] state of exhaustion and dysfunction biologically, psychologically, and socially as a result of prolonged exposure to compassion stress and all it invokes." [1] It is sometimes referred to as secondary traumatic stress.

Footnotes:
[1] Figley, C.R. (1995). Compassion fatigue: Coping with secondary traumatic stress disorder in those who treat the traumatized. Bristol, PA: Brunner/Mazel, p.253.

COMPLEX TRAUMA

"Most people with trauma-related problems have experienced multiple traumas. The term, complex trauma describes exposure to multiple traumas. It also refers to the impacts of that exposure. Complex trauma is usually interpersonal; involves 'being or feeling' trapped; is often planned, extreme, ongoing and/or repeated; often has more severe, persistent and cumulative impacts; involves challenges with shame, trust, self-esteem, identity and regulating emotions; has different coping strategies which include alcohol and drug use, self-harm, over- or under-

eating, over-work etc.; affects emotional and physical health, wellbeing, relationships and daily functioning. Complex trauma commonly occurs with repeated trauma against a child; however, complex trauma is not always the result of childhood trauma. It can also occur as a result of adults' experience of violence in the community e.g. domestic and family violence, civil unrest, war trauma or genocide, refugee and asylum seeker trauma, sexual exploitation and trafficking, extreme medical trauma and/or re-traumatization." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] National Centre of Excellence for Complex Trauma. (n.d.). Definition of complex trauma versus single incident. Retrieved from https://www.blueknot.org/Resources/Information/Understanding-abuse-and-trauma/What-is-complex-trauma

CONSENT

"When it comes to sexual assault, consent is defined as the voluntary agreement to engage in sexual activity. In other words, you must actively and willingly give consent to sexual activity. Any type of sexual activity without consent is sexual assault." [1]

Learn More:
- Video: Forum on Sexual Violence – Learning Network
- Video: Cycling Through Consent – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Ontario Government. (n.d.) *Let's stop sexual harassment and violence*. Retrieved from https://www.ontario.ca/page/lets-stop-sexual-harassment-and-violence

CONSENT CULTURE

"A culture in which the prevailing narrative of sex is centered on mutual consent. It is a culture that does not force anyone into anything, respects bodily autonomy and is based on the belief that a person is always the best judge of their own wants and needs. Consent to any activity is ongoing, freely given, informed and enthusiastic." [1]

Learn More:
- Video: Cycling Through Consent – Learning Network
- Video: Forum on Sexual Violence – Learning Network
- Toolkit: Campus Toolkit for Creating Consent Culture – Canadian Federation of Students-Ontario

Footnotes:
[1] Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children. (2019). *Responding to disclosures of sexual violence on university and college campuses in Ontario*.

Retrieved from
http://respondingtodisclosuresoncampus.com/consent/

COORDINATED COMMUNITY RESPONSE

"The implementation of new laws and policies is most effective when paired with the development of a community-wide strategy that ensures all members of the community respond in a consistent way to violence against women and can be held accountable for their responses. Coordinated community response (CCR) programs engage the entire community in efforts to develop a common understanding of violence against women and to change social norms and attitudes that contribute to violence against women. Law enforcement, civil society, health care providers, child protection services, educators, local businesses, the media, employers, and faith leaders should be involved in a coordinated community response." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] UN Women. (2010). *What is a coordinated community response to violence against women?* Retrieved from http://www.endvawnow.org/en/articles/127-what-is-a-coordinated-community-response-to-violence-against-women.html

COPING STRATEGY/MECHANISMS

"Coping mechanisms can also be described as 'survival skills'. They are strategies that people use in order to deal with stresses, pain, and natural changes that we experience in life. Coping mechanisms are learned behavioural patterns used to cope. We learn from our lived experiences how to manage our stresses. There are negative coping mechanisms and positive coping mechanisms. Many people use their coping mechanisms to benefit them in a positive way. However, we are not always able to cope with the difficulties that we face." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Equay-wuk (Sioux Lookout Women's Group). (2019, March). Coping mechanisms. Retrieved from http://www.equaywuk.ca/HFHNDVT/CopingMechanisms.pdf

CRIMINAL HARASSMENT

Criminal Harassment (stalking) is found in section 264 of the Criminal Code. It prohibits repeated acts that cause a person to fear for their safety and that may escalate into physical injury or assault. According to the Criminal Code, the intimidating acts may include:

   a) repeatedly following a person;

   b) repeatedly communicating with a person;

   c) repeatedly watching a person's home or workplace;

d) directly threatening the victim or a person known to the victim. [1]

"While many crimes are defined by conduct that results in a very clear physical outcome (for example, murder), the offence of criminal harassment prohibits deliberate conduct that is psychologically harmful to others. Criminal harassment often consists of repeated conduct that is carried out over a period of time and that causes its targets to reasonably fear for their safety but does not necessarily result in physical injury. It may be a precursor to subsequent violent and/or lethal acts." [2] Thus, "If any of [the above] activities causes a person to fear for their safety or the safety of anyone connected to him/her, it is considered to be a criminal harassment and is a criminal offence." [3]

Learn More:
- Infographic: Places where sexual harassment occurs and its potential impacts –Learning Network
- Infographic: Sexual Harassment - What is a myth and what is reality? – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Church-Duplessis, V., Evans, S. Hulays, H., et al. (2017). *Drawing the line on sexual violence: A Guide for Ontario educators, grades 9–12*. White Ribbon. P. 136. Retrieved from https://www.dtl.whiteribbon.ca/secondary-guide

[2] Department of Justice (2017). A handbook for police and crown prosecutors on criminal harassment. Retrieved from https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/har/part1.html

[3] Avalon Sexual Assault Centre (n.d.) Glossary and definitions. Retrieved from http://avaloncentre.ca/quicklinks/glossary-and-definitions/

CULTURAL HUMILITY

"Cultural humility is a process of self-reflection to understand personal and systemic biases and to develop and maintain respectful processes and relationships based on mutual trust. Cultural humility involves humbly acknowledging oneself as a learner when it comes to understanding another's experience." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] First Nations Health Authority. (2016, June). Creating a climate for change. Retrieved from http://www.fnha.ca/Documents/FNHA-Creating-a-Climate-For-Change-Cultural-Humility-Resource-Booklet.pdf

CYBER MISOGYNY

The term "cyber misogyny" encapsulates the diverse forms of gendered hatred, harassment, and abusive behaviour directed toward women and girls online. It offers a more nuanced way of describing behaviours often lumped into the catch-all term "cyberbullying" in mainstream

discourse." [1] The specification of cyber *misogyny* foregrounds patterns of particularly sexist, racist, homophobic, transphobic, and otherwise discriminatory qualities of this behaviour, as well as "the context of power and marginalization in which it occurs." [1]

Common examples of cyber misogyny include image-based sexual videos (e.g. "revenge porn"), cyberstalking, gender-based hate speech online, child sexual exploitation, and non-consensual sharing of intimate images. [1]

Learn More:
- Brief: Cyber Misogyny – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] West Coast LEAF. (2014). CyberMisogyny: Using and strengthening Canadian legal responses to gendered hate and harassment online. Vancouver, BC: West Coast LEAF. Retrieved from http://www.westcoastleaf.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/2014-REPORT-CyberMisogyny.pdf

CYBERSTALKING

"The terms 'cyberstalking' and 'online harassment' are often used to refer to three types of activities: direct communication through e-mail or text messaging; Internet harassment, where the offender publishes offensive or threatening information about the victim on the Internet; and unauthorized use, control or sabotage of the victim's computer." [1]

Learn More:
- Paper: Protection from Cyberstalking: Basic Advice – Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime
- Paper: Technology Safety for Women and Children: Legal Remedies for Stalking and Cyberstalking – BC Society of Transition Houses

Footnotes:
[1] Department of Justice (2017). A handbook for police and crown prosecutors on criminal harassment. Retrieved from https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/har/part1.html

CYCLE OF VIOLENCE

"The **cycle of violence** looks at the repetitive nature of perpetrator's actions that hinder a victim's ability to leave an abusive relationship. The **cycle of violence theory** provides an insight into this by illustrating how the behaviour of a perpetrator can change very dramatically, making it difficult for the woman to leave. Women who have experienced violence may recognise this cycle. The cycle of violence theory was developed in 1979 by Dr Lenore Walker. It describes the phases an abusive relationship moves through in the lead up to a violent event and its follow-up." [1]

"In phase 1, tension-building phase, tension between the people in the relationship starts to increase and verbal, emotional or financial abuse occurs. Phase 2, acute explosion, the peak of the violence is reached in this phase. The perpetrator experiences a release of tension and this behaviour may become habitual. Lastly Phase 3 is referred to as the honeymoon stage which is characterized by remorse, pursuit, and denial. During remorse, the perpetrator may start to feel ashamed. They may become withdrawn and try to justify their actions to themselves and others. During the pursuit phase, the perpetrator may promise to never be violent again. They may try to explain the violence by blaming other factors such as alcohol or stress at work. The perpetrator may be very attentive to the person experiencing violence, including buying gifts and helping around the house. It could seem as though the perpetrator has changed. At this point, the person experiencing the violence can feel confused and hurt but also relieved that the violence is over. Both people in the relationship may be in denial about the severity of the abuse and violence. Intimacy can increase during this phase. Both people may feel happy and want the relationship to continue, so they may not acknowledge the possibility that the violence could happen again." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] White Ribbon. (n.d.). What is the cycle of violence? Retrieved from https://www.whiteribbon.org.au/understand-domestic-violence/what-is-domestic-violence/cycle-of-violence/

DATING VIOLENCE

"A type of intimate partner violence often referred to in the context of adolescent relationships. It occurs between two people in a dating relationship and involves physical, psychological, and sexual abuse." [1]

Learn More:
* Issue-Based Newsletter: Violence Against Young Women – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Etherington, N. A., & Baker, L. (2018). Preventing Revictimization and Use of Aggression Following Girls' Maltreatment: A life course approach. *Learning Nework Issue-Based Newsletter #6*. London, Ontario: Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children. ISBN 978-1-988412-20-7 Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/reports/discussion_paper_18.html

DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination is behaviour that results from prejudiced attitudes by individuals or institutions, resulting in unequal outcomes for persons who are perceived as different. It is the unfair treatment due to a "Prohibited Ground" under the Human Rights Code, which includes race,

sex, sexual orientation, gender orientation and gender expression, same sex partner status, colour, ancestry, place of origin, ethnic origin, marital status, age, disability, citizenship, family status, or religion.

Discrimination includes, but is not restricted to, the denial of equal treatment, civil liberties and opportunities to individuals or groups with respect to education, accommodation, health care, employment and access to services, goods and facilities. [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intersectionality – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Human Rights Commission. (2002). What is Discrimination? Retrieved from
https://www.chrc-ccdp.gc.ca/eng/content/what-discrimination

DISSOCIATION

"Dissociation is a coping strategy to manage overwhelming experiences. In the absence of stress, the mind is able to collect all the information around us – sensations, feelings, thoughts, behaviours and identity – and use it to make sense of one's experience. This means that at any given moment we know who we are, where we are, what we are thinking and feeling, and so on. However, in an overwhelming or unbearable situation, a person may dissociate, or protect herself by disconnecting from aspects of what she is experiencing. This makes the situation momentarily tolerable. When one dissociates, one or more pieces of information are cut off from the self, resulting in a fragmented or confusing sense of oneself or of the experience. When there is chronic traumatization, dissociation may become a well-practiced strategy that can lead to problems in daily life and/or increase one's vulnerability to additional harm. For example, individuals who dissociate regularly may: feel as though there are large periods of time when they don't know what happened; find themselves in places without any memory of how they got there; find evidence that they have engaged in some activity – for example, gone shopping – but not have any memory of it; be told they were acting different or strange; have others insist they know them from somewhere, but have no memory of meeting this person." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Women's College Hospital. (n.d.). Mental health signs and symptoms. Retrieved from
https://www.womenshealthmatters.ca/health-centres/mental-health/trauma/signs-and-symptoms

DOMESTIC HOMICIDE

"Domestic homicide is defined as the killing of a current or former intimate partner, their child(ren), and/or other third parties. An intimate partner can include people who are in a

current or former married, common-law, or dating relationship. Other third parties can include new partners, other family members, neighbours, friends, co-workers, helping professionals, bystanders, and others killed as a result of the incident. Domestic homicide is a form of gender-based violence rooted in historical patterns of inequality, exclusion and discrimination." [1]

Learn More:
- Brief: Children in Danger of Domestic Homicide – The Learning Network
- Fact Sheet: Domestic Homicide in Canada – Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative (CDHPI)
- Evaluating Risk: Who Needs to Know What, When & How Do You Get It – CREVAWC & CAS

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative. (2013). Domestic homicide in Canada. Retrieved from http://cdhpi.ca/sites/cdhpi.ca/files/Fact_Sheet_1_DH-in-Canada.pdf

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE COURT (DVC) PROGRAM

"In DVC programs, domestic violence cases are heard separately from other criminal law cases by specific judges who are trained about violence between intimate partners and familiar with the issues involved in these types of cases. The program also includes special training about intimate partner violence for police, Crown lawyers, probation officers and other staff that are involved in the program." [1]

"Ontario's DVC program is the most comprehensive and extensive of its kind in Canada. The DVC program has specialized processes for domestic violence cases during the investigation and prosecution. Teams of specialized professionals work together to help stop the cycle of domestic violence, improve support for victims, increase perpetrator responsibility, provide early intervention, and investigate and prosecute cases more efficiently. DVC teams include police, crown attorneys, victim/witness assistance program staff, probation services, partner assault response program staff, other community agencies, and DVC advisory committees. There is a DVC in each of the province's 54 court jurisdictions." [2]

Footnotes:
[1] Ontario Women's Justice Network. (2016, August 25). Ontario's domestic violence court program. Retrieved from http://owjn.org/2016/08/ontarios-domestic-violence-court-program/
[2] Ministry of the Attorney General (2012). Programs and services for victims of crime. Retrieved from http://www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/ovss/programs.asp

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE INTERVENTION

"Action taken to stop domestic violence, lessen its effects on the victims and their families, and hold the abuser accountable." [1] "Domestic Violence Interventions are delivered to either

victims or perpetrators after the violence has occurred so as to reduce negative impacts and prevent reoccurrence." [2]

Footnotes:

[1] Domestic Violence Prevention Committee (2009, June). Deputy Ministers' Leadership Committee on Family Violence. Retrieved from
http://www.gov.ns.ca/just/global_docs/DVPC_recommendations.pdf

[2] Buckle, L., Simpson, B., Berger, S., & Metcalfe, R. (2014, June). Prevention and early intervention for domestic violence. Calgary Women Shelter. Retrieved from
https://www.calgarywomensshelter.com/images/pdf/Prevention&EarlyIntervention_DV_FCSSJune2014.pdf

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PREVENTION

"Actions taken to prevent the onset or repetition of domestic violence. Prevention includes activities and approaches that promote safe, healthy relationships and behaviors (p. 17)." [1] "Prevention activities can be delivered to the whole population or to groups without regard to individual risk levels (i.e. universal interventions), or to particular groups that are at heightened risk of using or experiencing violence (i.e. selected interventions)." [2]

Learn More:

- Brief: Examples of Evaluated Social Marketing Campaigns addressing Woman Abuse – Learning Network
- Brief: Engaging Men & Boys to End Violence Against Women – Learning Network
- Report: Report on the Evaluation of Violence Against Women Public Education Campaigns: A Discussion Paper – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Domestic Violence Prevention Committee (2009, June). Deputy Ministers' Leadership Committee on Family Violence. Retrieved
from http://www.gov.ns.ca/just/global_docs/DVPC_recommendations.pdf

[2] Buckle, L., Simpson, B., Berger, S., & Metcalfe, R. (2014, June). Prevention and early intervention for domestic violence. Calgary Women Shelter. Retrieved from
https://www.calgarywomensshelter.com/images/pdf/Prevention&EarlyIntervention_DV_FCSSJune2014.pdf

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE RISK ASSESSMENT

"Domestic violence risk assessment involves the process of gathering information about perpetrators of domestic violence to make decisions regarding their risk of perpetrating domestic violence. While the focus of domestic violence risk assessment is on the perpetrator, victim safety planning is a very important part of this process. The primary goal of domestic

violence risk assessment is prevention of future domestic violence. To prevent future domestic violence it is critical for service providers to determine what domestic violence risks are posed by a perpetrator and what steps can be taken to mitigate domestic violence risk... Overall, domestic violence risk assessment can be defined as the process of evaluating individuals to: (1) speculate about the risks for domestic violence posed by the perpetrator; and, (2) mitigate the risks posed by the perpetrator." [1]

Learn More:
- Online Training: Domestic Violence Risk Assessment and Management Curriculum – CREVAWC

Footnotes:
[1] Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children (CREVAWC) (2012). Domestic Violence Risk Assessment and Management On-Line Training Course. Retrieved from http://onlinetraining.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/lessons/DVRAM%20full-text%20December%202012_1.pdf

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE SCREENING

"Domestic violence screening is the process of identifying warning signs for domestic violence. This process is critical for assessing and managing risk for domestic violence. Correct identification of warning signs allows us to assess risk and, where it exists, take appropriate steps to manage it; but missed identification of warning signs represent a lost opportunity to prevent domestic violence and protect potential victims/survivors." [1]

Learn More:
- Online Training: Domestic Violence Risk Assessment and Management Curriculum – CREVAWC

Footnotes:
[1] Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children (CREVAWC) (2012). Domestic Violence Risk Assessment and Management On-Line Training Course. Retrieved from http://onlinetraining.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/lessons/DVRAM%20full-text%20December%202012_1.pdf

DRUG FACILITATED SEXUAL ASSAULT

"Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault (DFSA) occurs when alcohol or other drugs are used to intentionally sedate or incapacitate a person in order to perpetrate non-consensual sexual assault. In essence, a person utilizes incapacitating substances as a weapon to facilitate the sexual assault. The Criminal Code of Canada (section 273.1) defines consent as a "voluntary

agreement of the complainant to engage in the sexual activity in question." Consent cannot be obtained if the person is incapable of consenting to the activity (i.e., the person is drunk, stoned, unconscious)...There are two types of DFSA:

1. Proactive – a perpetrator puts a drug into a victim's drink or gives a victim alcohol until she becomes inebriated and incapacitated
2. Opportunistic – a perpetrator targets an already intoxicated or incapacitated victim." [1]

Learn More:
- Brief: Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Campbell, M. (May 2014). Drug facilitated sexual assault. *Learning Network Brief (20)*. London, Ontario: Learning Network, Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/sexual-violence

ECONOMIC ABUSE/FINANCIAL ABUSE

"Financial abuse happens when someone uses money or property to control or exploit someone else. It can involve:

- taking someone's money or property without permission
- withholding or limiting money to control someone
- pressuring someone to sign documents
- forcing someone to sell things or change a will

Most forms of financial abuse are crimes, including theft and fraud." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Government of Canada Department of Justice. (n.d.). *About family violence.* Retrieved from https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/fv-vf/about-apropos.html#eld

ELDER ABUSE

Elder Abuse is defined as "a single, or repeated act, or lack of appropriate action, occurring within any relationship where there is an expectation of trust which causes harm or distress to an older person." [1]

"Elder abuse often occurs when there is an imbalance of control. The abuser either limits or takes control over the rights and freedoms of the senior. The abuse/violence is used to intimidate, humiliate, coerce, frighten or simply to make the senior feel powerless." [2]

Learn More:
- Organization: Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Violence Against Women Who Are Older – Learning Network

- <u>Issue-Based Newsletter: Femicide of Women Who Are Older – Learning Network</u>

Footnotes:
[1] World Health Organization. (n.d.). *Elder Abuse.* Retrieved from
<u>https://www.who.int/ageing/projects/elder_abuse/en/</u>
[2] Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario. (n.d.). *What Is Elder Abuse?* Retrieved from
<u>http://www.elderabuseontario.com/what-is-elder-abuse/</u>

EMOTIONAL ABUSE

"Emotional abuse is the repeated use of controlling and harmful behaviours by a perpetrator to control a victim, most likely a woman. As a result of emotional abuse, a woman lives her life in fear and repeatedly alters her thoughts, feelings, and behaviours, and denies her needs, to avoid further abuse. Emotional Abuse includes verbal abuse, stalking and harassing, isolation, threats, intimidation, sexual and financial abuse, and neglect. Emotional abuse is the greatest predictor of physical violence." [1] "It can be difficult to explain psychological abuse to other people because there are no physical signs of it and the impact of it can last long after the abuse has ended." [2]

Learn More:
- <u>Resource: Emotional Abuse Assessment Guide – Springtide Resources</u>

Footnote:
[1] Springtide Resources. (2000). Emotional abuse assessment guide. Retrieved from
<u>https://www.springtideresources.org/resource/emotional-abuse-assessment-guide</u>
[2] Luke's Place. (n.d.). What is woman abuse? Retrieved from
<u>https://lukesplace.ca/resources/what-is-woman-abuse/</u>

ENVIRONMENTAL RACISM

"Environmental racism is racial discrimination in environmental policymaking; in the enforcement of regulation of laws; in the deliberate targeting of communities of colour for toxic waste disposal and the siting of polluting industries; in the official sanctioning of the life-threatening presence of poisons and pollutants in communities of colour; and in the history of excluding people from the mainstream environmental groups, decision-making boards, commissions, and regulatory bodies. It is the intentional siting of hazardous waste sites, landfills, incinerators and polluting industries in areas inhabited mainly by Blacks, Latinos, Indigenous peoples, Asians, migrant farm workers and low-income peoples. Environmental racism is an extension of institutional racism." [1]

Learn More:
- <u>Environmental Justice in Canada, Canadian Public Health Association</u>

Footnotes:

[1] Canadian Political Science Association. (2010, May 20). Environmental racism on Indigenous lands and territories. Retrieved from https://www.cpsa-acsp.ca/papers-2010/Jacobs.pdf

EQUALITY/EQUITY

As it relates to social questions of fairness and justice, **equality** entails a principle of impartiality and sameness of treatment for all people—that is, "of ensuring equal treatment to all people, without consideration of individual and group diversities." [1]

By comparison, **equity** entails a principle "of ensuring fair, inclusive and respectful treatment of all people, with consideration of individual and group diversities." [1]

The practical differences between equality and equity emerge when social or historical factors cause *sameness* of treatment to be inconsistent with *fairness* of treatment—for instance, in cases where legacies of social inequality or systems oppression have placed groups in dominant or subordinate statuses relative to one another.

Under such circumstances, "access to services, supports and opportunities and attaining economic, political and social fairness cannot be achieved by treating individuals in exactly the same way. Equity honours and accommodates the specific needs of individuals/ groups." [1]

Learn More:

- Issue-Based Newsletter: Gender Equality – Learning Network Brief

Footnotes:

[1] The519. (n.d.). The 519's Glossary of terms, facilitating shared understandings around equity, diversity, inclusion and awareness. Retrieved from http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

ETHNOCENTRISM

"An uncompromising loyalty to one's own cultural values as natural, normal and necessary. Difficulties arise when these standards are used to evaluate the behaviour of other groups as inferior, backward or irrational." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Elliot, L. & Fleras, A. (1992). Unequal Relations. An Introduction to Race and Ethnic Dynamics in Canada. Prentice-Hall, Scarborough. Cited by Public Service Alliance of Canada. (2006). P. 330. Retrieved from http://psac-ncr.com/human-rights-terminology

EUROCENTRISM

Presupposes the supremacy of Europe and Europeans in world culture, and relates history, policies, legislation, practices, structures, and societal norms according to a European perception and experience. [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Stoetzer, O. R., & Schaefer, R. T. (1996). *Sociology: An introduction*, 1st Canadian edition Richard T. Schaefer (1st ed.). Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson.

FAILURE TO PROTECT

"Failure to protect is a form of child neglect. It implies that the neglecting parent has failed to protect a child when it was possible to do so. While this may sometimes be the case, the term is very controversial when applied to parents who are also victims themselves, such as in the case of victimized women. As viewed by advocates of domestic violence, this term is a key charge by which child protective services find mothers who are victims of domestic violence neglectful under state law, by failing to protect or endangering their children through exposure to domestic violence against them. The consequence of such a finding can lead to children being removed from the home and placed in foster care." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Jerry Silverman, G. (2008). Failure to protect. In C. M. Renzetti & J. L. Edleson (Eds.), *Encyclopedia of interpersonal violence* (Vol. 1, pp. 233-234). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc. doi: 10.4135/9781412963923.n157

FEMINISM

Feminism has a rich and complicated history, and it can entail different meanings and applications for many people. Nevertheless, the influential feminist bell hooks offers the following "simplified," "open-ended" way of thinking about this term:

"Simply put, feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression... I liked this definition because it did not imply that men were the enemy. By naming sexism as the problem it went directly to the heart of the matter. Practically, it is a definition which implies that all sexist thinking and action is the problem, whether those who perpetuate it are female or male, child or adult. It is also broad enough to include an understanding of systemic institutionalized sexism. As a definition it is open-ended. To understand feminism it implies one has to necessarily understand sexism." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Gender Equality – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] hooks, bell. (2000). *Feminism is for Everybody: Passionate Politics.* Cambridge, MA: South End Press.

FEMME

Femme is "an identity that encapsulates femininity that is dislocated from, and not necessitating, a female body/identity, as well as a femininity that is embodied by those whose femininity is deemed culturally unsanctioned." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Blair, K. L., & Hoskin, R. A. (2015). "Experiences of femme identity: Coming out, invisibility and femmephobia." *Psychology & Sexuality*, 6(3): 229–244, p. 232.

GASLIGHTING

"Gaslighting involves (i) the attempt by the gaslighter to undermine his victim's self-trust: her conception of herself as an autonomous locus of experience, thought, and judgment. The gaslighter's (ii) motivation is a strong desire to neutralize his victim's ability to criticize him and to ensure her consent to his way of viewing things (specifically with regard to issues relevant to the relationship, perhaps in general), and thus to maintain control over her. The gaslighter (iii) pursues this goal by means of a strategy of manipulation, fabrication, and deception that (iv) specifically relies upon his victim's trust in him as a peer or authority in some relevant sense." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Spear, A. D. (2018). Gaslighting, confabulation, and epistemic innocence. *Topoi*, doi:10.1007/s11245-018-9611-z

GENDER/GENDER NORMS

"Gender is based on the expectations and stereotypes about behaviours, actions, and roles linked to being a 'man' or 'woman' within a particular culture or society. The social norms related to gender can vary depending on the culture, and can change over time.

The gender binary influences what society considers 'normal' or acceptable behaviour, dress, appearance and roles for women and men. Gender norms are a prevailing force in our everyday lives. Strength, action, and dominance are stereotyp-ically seen as 'masculine' traits, while vulnerability, passivity, and receptiveness are stereotypically seen as 'feminine' traits. A woman expressing masculine traits may be chastised as 'overly aggressive,' while a man expressing 'feminine' traits may be labelled as 'weak.' Gender norms can contribute to power imbalances and gender in equality in the home, at work, and in communities." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue: Gender Equality – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] The 519. (n.d.). *The 519 glossary of terms.* Retrieved from
http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

GENDER EQUALITY

"Gender equality means that women and men enjoy the same status and the same conditions in which to fully realize their human rights and their potential to contribute to national, political, economic, social, and cultural development, as well as to benefit from the results of that development. Gender equality means that society values the similarities and differences between women and men and the various roles they play." [1]

[See for comparison: Gender Equity]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Gender Equality – Learning Network Brief

Footnotes:
[1] Trépanier, E. & Bouchard, M. G. (2011). Promoting gender equality: From theory to practice. A training kit for international cooperation organizations. Montreal, QC: Association Qébécoise des Organismes de Coopéraction Internationale. P. 162. PDF retrieved from:
https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwielfe5k fHiAhVPbKwKHabqAcYQFjAAegQIAhAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.aqoci.qc.ca%2FIMG%2Fpdf %2Ftrousse_efh_vang.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0lHOB54Saz7MX2LlwsmzJr

GENDER EQUITY

"The process of being fair to women and men. To ensure fairness, strategies and measures must often be available to compensate for the historical and social disadvantages that have kept women from enjoying equal opportunity. Equity contributes to equality." [1]

Since "access to services, supports and opportunities and attaining economic, political and social fairness cannot be achieved by treating individuals in the same way" [2], "equity work analyses and challenges unfair systems and practices" and works towards creating outcomes and access that are fair for everyone. [2]

[See for comparison: Gender Equality]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Gender Equality – Learning Network Brief

Footnotes:

[1] Trépanier, E. & Bouchard, M. G. (2011). Promoting gender equality: From theory to practice. A training kit for international cooperation organizations. Montreal, QC: Association Qébécoise des Organismes de Coopéraction Internationale. P. 162. PDF retrieved from: https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwielfe5k fHiAhVPbKwKHabqAcYQFjAAegQIAhAC&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.aqoci.qc.ca%2FIMG%2Fpdf %2Ftrousse_efh_vang.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0lHOB54Saz7MX2LlwsmzJr

[2] The519. (n.d.). The 519's Glossary of terms, facilitating shared understandings around equity, diversity, inclusion and awareness. Retrieved from http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

GENDER EXPANSIVE

"An umbrella term sometimes used in place of 'gender non-binary' or 'gender non-conforming', to describe individuals with gender identities and expressions that expand and broaden definitions of cisnormative and gender normative identities." [1]

Learn More:

- Issue-Based Newsletter: LGBTQ2S Youth, Violence, and Homelessness – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence in Rainbow Communities – Learning Network
- Organization: The 519

Footnotes:

[1] Abramovich, Alex. (2019). Creating LGBTQ2S inclusive, affirming, and safe PiT counts. Retrieved from https://www.homelesshub.ca/resource/creating-lgbtq2s-inclusive-affirming-and-safe-pit-counts

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

Gender-based violence is a term that recognizes that violence occurs within the context of women's and girl's subordinate status in society and serves to maintain this unequal balance of power.

Gender-based violence is sometimes used interchangeably with "violence against women" although the latter is a more limited concept. The United Nations (UN) defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life." [1, 2]

The UN also notes that "While gender-based violence can happen to anyone, anywhere, some women and girls are particularly vulnerable - for instance, young girls and older women,

women who identify as lesbian, bisexual, transgender or intersex, migrants and refugees, indigenous women and ethnic minorities, or women and girls living with HIV and disabilities, and those living through humanitarian crises." [3] The existence and impact of gender-based violence are therefore often interconnected with other systems of inequality and/or vulnerability.

Learn More:
- Organization: World Health Organization
- Organization: Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children
- Organizations: Learning Network Provincial Resource Group
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Sexual and Gender-based Harassment — Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Gender Equality — Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] United Nations. (1993). Declaration on the elimination of violence against women. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations. Retrieved from https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ViolenceAgainstWomen.aspx

[2] United Nations. (n.d.). Violence against women. Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, United Nations. Retrieved from https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Women/WRGS/Pages/VAW.aspx

[3] United Nations. (n.d.). International day for the elimination of violence against women. United Nations. Retrieved from https://www.un.org/en/events/endviolenceday/

GENOCIDE
"Deliberate decisions and actions made by one nation or group of people in order to eliminate, usually through mass murder, the entirety of another nation or group. The term has also been used to refer to the destruction of the culture of a people, as in cultural genocide." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Race Relations Foundation. (n.d.). CRRF glossary of terms. Retrieved from https://www.crrf-fcrr.ca/en/resources/glossary-a-terms-en-gb-1

HARASSMENT
"Persistent, ongoing behavior conveying negative attitudes towards an individual or group to make them feel intimidated and humiliated. Harassment is an exercise of power. It includes any action that a person knows, or should know, is not welcome. Harassment includes name-calling, jokes, slurs, graffiti, insults, threats, rudeness and crude gestures, verbal or physical abuse. Human Rights Codes in most provinces prohibit harassment based on race, religion, sex, ethnicity and the other prohibited grounds for discrimination." [1]

For legal definition of Harassment, see "Criminal Harassment."

Learn More:
- Infographic: Places where sexual harassment occurs and its potential impacts – Learning Network
- Infographic: Sexual Harassment - What is a myth and what is reality? – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Springtide Resources. (2008). An integrated anti-oppression framework for reviewing and developing policy: A toolkit for community service organizations. Retrieved from http://www.springtideresources.org/sites/all/files/Anti-Oppression_Framework_Community_Org_Toolkit.pdf

HEALING CENTERED ENGAGEMENT

"A healing centered approach is holistic involving culture, spirituality, civic action and collective healing. A healing centered approach views trauma not simply as an individual isolated experience, but rather highlights the ways in which trauma and healing are experienced collectively. The term healing centered engagement expands how we think about responses to trauma and offers more holistic approach to fostering well-being." [1]

Learn More:
- Webinar: Roots and Resilience – Yamikani Msosa & The Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Adoption Council of Ontario. (2018, May 31). The future of healing: Shifting from trauma informed care to healing centered engagement. Retrieved from https://www.adoption.on.ca/developmental-trauma/about

HETEROSEXISM

"The assumption that everyone is heterosexual and that heterosexuality is superior and preferable. The result is discrimination against bisexual, lesbian and gay people that is less overt, and which may be unintentional and unrecognized by the person or organization responsible for the discrimination." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: LGBTQ2S Youth, Violence, and Homelessness – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence in Rainbow Communities – Learning Network

- Organization: The 519

Footnotes:
[1] The 519. (n.d.). *The 519 glossary of terms.* Retrieved from
http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

HOMELESSNESS

Homelessness refers to "the situation of an individual or family without stable, permanent, appropriate housing, or the immediate prospect, means, and ability of acquiring it."[1] Homelessness could be visible (e.g. sleeping outside, staying at an emergency shelter), hidden (e.g. sleeping at a friend's house, engaging in survival sex in exchange for housing), or it could be that the housing is unaffordable, inaccessible, and/or unsafe. [2]

Violence (e.g. intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child maltreatment) and discrimination (e.g. anti-Indigenous discrimination, homophobia, transphobia) contributes to homelessness. Homelessness also increases vulnerability to experiencing violence.

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Women, Intimate Partner Violence, & Homelessness – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Voices of Our Sisters: Poems on experiences of violence and homelessness – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: LGBTQ2S Youth, Violence, and Homelessness – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Indigenous Women, Intimate Partner Violence & Housing – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Women with Disabilities and D/deaf Women, Housing, and Violence – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Observatory on Homelessness. (2012). *Canadian Definition of Homelessness*. Retrieved from http://www.homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/COHhomelessdefinition.pdf
[2] Baker, L., Lalonde, D., & Tabibi, J. (2017). Women, Intimate Partner Violence, & Homelessness. *Learning Network Newsletter, Issue 22*. London, Ontario: Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/issuebased_newsletters/issue-22/index.html

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is internationally recognized as a human rights violation.

Since establishing the "Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children" in 2000 (sometimes known as the "Palermo Protocol"), the United Nations has defined human trafficking according to three distinct elements:

1. The Act: ***Recruiting, transporting, sheltering, or receiving people…***
2. The Means: …***through the use (or threat) of force, coercion, fraud, or deception…***
3. The Purpose: …***for sexual exploitation, forced labour, or organ removal.*** [1]

The Canadian Criminal Code [2] also outlaws human trafficking, which it defines as follows:

279.01(1) Every person who recruits, transports, transfers, receives, holds, conceals or harbours a person, or exercises control, direction or influence over the movements of a person, for the purpose of exploiting them or facilitating their exploitation is guilty of an indictable offence.

Learn More:
- Issue Based Newsletter: Human Trafficking – Learning Network
- Organization: Canadian Human Trafficking Hotline

Footnotes:
[1] Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime, U.N.G.A. Res. 55/25, Annex II at 31-39, U.N. Doc. A/55/25 (15 November 2000), entered into force 25 December 2003. Retrieved from: http://www.unodc.org/pdf/crime/a_res_55/res5525e.pdf

[2] *Criminal Code*, SC, 2005, c. 43. s. 279. Retrieved from: https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/c-46/section-265.html

HYPERSEXUALIZATION

The prefix of "hyper" to sexualization is used to distinguish this form of sexualization as one that focuses on children and youth.

"Hypersexualization of girls can refer to girls being depicted or treated as sexual objects. It also means sexuality that is inappropriately imposed on girls through media, marketing or products directed at them that encourages them to act in adult sexual ways." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Women's Health Network. (2012). Hypersexualization of young girls: Why should we care? Retrieved from http://www.cwhn.ca/en/hypersexualizationprime

INDIGENOUS

"There are three constitutionally defined Indigenous groups in Canada including First Nations, Metis, and Inuit (FNMI). To reflect the diversity of Indigenous peoples and to include all, regardless of status, nationhood, membership or community affiliation, the terms Indigenous

and FNMI are applied interchangeably. It is acknowledged that many FNMI people refer to themselves differently and in their own languages." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Indigenous Women, Intimate Partner Violence & Housing – Learning Network
- Webinar: Missing and Murdered Indigenous Women – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Ontario Native Women's Association. (2018) Indigenous women, intimate partner violence and housing. *Learning Network Newsletter Issue 25*. London, Ontario: Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children. ISBN # 978-1-988412-19-1. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/issuebased_newsletters/Issue-25/index.html

INTERGENERATIONAL TRAUMA

"Intergenerational trauma is the transmission of historical oppression and its negative consequences across generations." [1] It is "[a] collective complex trauma inflicted on a group of people who share a specific group identity or affiliation-ethnicity, nationality, and religious affiliation. It is the legacy of numerous traumatic events a community experiences over generations and encompasses the psychological and social responses to such events." [2]

Learn More:
- Webinar: Indigenous Cultural Responsiveness Theory (ICRT): A New Tool for Improving Health Outcomes for FNMI (First Nations, Metis and Inuit) Peoples – Learning Network
- Webinar: Intergenerational Trauma, Aboriginal Worldviews and Education

Footnotes:
[1] University of Calgary. (2012). Intervention to Address Intergenerational Trauma: Overcoming, Resisting and Preventing Structural Violence. Retrieved from https://www.ucalgary.ca/wethurston/files/wethurston/Report_InterventionToAddressIntergenerationalTrauma.pdf
[2] Evans-Campbell, T. (2008). Historical Trauma in American Indian/Native Alaska Communities. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence,23*(3), 316-338. doi:10.1177/0886260507312290

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

"Describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy." [1]

"Although women can be violent against their male partners and violence may be found in male-male and female-female partnerships, it is well accepted that the overwhelming burden of partner violence around the world is borne by women at the hands of men." [2]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence Against Immigrant and Refugee Women — Learning Network & Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI)
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Indigenous Women, Intimate Partner Violence & Housing — Ontario Native Women's Association (ONWA)
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Women, Intimate Partner Violence, & Homelessness — Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Sexual Violence — Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence in Rainbow Communities — Learning Network
- Webinar: Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Implications of the Co-occurence of PTSD & TBI — Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Centres for Disease Control and Prevention. (2018). Intimate partner violence. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Division of Violence Prevention, US Department of Health and Human Services. Retrieved from https://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/intimatepartnerviolence/index.html

[2] Rutherford, A., Zwi, A., Grove, N., & Butchart, A. (2007). Violence: A glossary. Journal of Epidemiology and Community Health. 61, 8. Pp. 676–680. Retrieved from https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2652990/

ISLAMOPHOBIA

Islamophobia is a form of racism and consists of "a fear or hatred of Muslim people that results in discrimination, exclusion and violence against Muslims. Islamophobia is based on false and toxic ideas that Muslims are less than human, demonic, terrorists, or trying to take over the country. These toxic ideas are spread through the media and social media. Islamophobia mostly affects Muslims, but Sikhs and other groups who have been mistaken as Muslim can also face Islamophobia." [1]

Islamophobia can be gendered in its portrayal of Muslim women as victims of their religion, exotic and hyper-sexualized, and weak or passive. [2]

Learn More:
- Brief: Unlearning Islamophobia in Anti-Violence Against Women Work
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence Against Immigrant and Refugee Women by the Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Ahmad, Sidrah. (2018). *Rivers of hope: A toolkit on Islamophobic violence by and for Muslim women.* Access through: https://www.riversofhopetoolkit.ca/

[2] Ahmad, Sidrah. (2018). Unlearning Islamphobia in anti-violence against women work. *Learning Network Brief 34.* London, Ontario: Learning Network, Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/briefs/brief-34.html

LATERAL VIOLENCE

"Lateral violence takes on a number of different toxic behaviours, and it is any action that is meant to discourage or make a person feel bad in the workplace. If you are the target of lateral violence the constant barrage of negative behaviours can be likened to harassment and bullying. In its extreme form, lateral violence can be conscious, deliberate act of meanness with the overall intention to harm, hurt and induce fear in a co-worker. In other forms of lateral violence, the individual perpetrating the negative behaviour may not be aware of the meanness they are exhibiting and they may not be doing these actions intentionally." [1]

"Although the most common place for lateral violence is in the workplace, it does cross the line into the community and home..." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Native Women's Association of Canada. (2011). Aboriginal Lateral Violence. Retrieved from https://www.nwac.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/2011-Aboriginal-Lateral-Violence.pdf

LEGAL COACHING

 "Legal coaching is not legal representation: the legal coach does not go on the record for the client. Legal coaching allows a litigant to retain a lawyer to provide her with behind the scenes guidance and mentorship. The lawyer assists the client to develop strategies for her case, shares their knowledge and offers practical tools for the client to use. The lawyer can also provide tips about courtroom etiquette and decorum. The legal coach can offer assistance throughout the case on all issues or can provide that support at key moments in the family court process. A lawyer who has been retained to provide legal coaching can offer advice, draft documents, review documents that have been drafted by the client as well as assist the client prepare for court appearances. In their role as legal coach, the lawyer can assist the client to assess the strengths and weaknesses of her own case as well as that of her ex-partner. The lawyer can also help the client set realistic goals and can do legal research for the client's case.

"Legal coaching can be empowering for the client, who may learn new skills as well as increase her confidence through her relationship with her lawyer. The lawyer/client relationship can be more of a partnership than is likely in a traditional retainer where the lawyer speaks for the client in the legal process. The goal is to maximize the client's capacity to take on the next steps on her own." [1]

Learn More:
- Organization: Luke's Place

Footnotes:
[1] Luke's Place. (2019, May 7). What is legal coaching? Retrieved from
https://lukesplace.ca/what-is-legal-coaching/

LETHALITY

Lethality refers to the possibility of something causing death. The Domestic Violence Death Review Committee with the Office of the Chief Coroner, Province of Ontario found that the top risk factors for lethal violence include:
- History of domestic violence
- Actual or pending separation
- A perpetrator who was depressed
- Obsessive behavior by the perpetrator
- Prior threats or attempts to end their life [1]

Learn More:
- Organization: Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative

Footnotes:

[1] Office of the Chief Coroner, Province of Ontario. (2018). Domestic violence death review committee: 2017 annual report. Retrieved from http://cdhpi.ca/sites/cdhpi.ca/files/2017-DVDRC-Report.pdf

MASCULINITIES

"Masculinities refer to the culturally constructed social norms for behavior, comportment, and characteristics assigned to men and boys. Scholars talk about multiple masculinities instead of a singular masculinity because the category varies according to context, culture, geographic location, and historical period." [1]

Hypermasculinity refers to "the overexpression of male stereotypes, including callous attitudes towards women, the valorization of violence as an expression of manliness, and danger-seeking behaviours." [2]

Learn More:
- Organization: White Ribbon

Footnotes:

[1] Dragiewicz, M. (2008). "Masculinities" in *Encyclopedia of interpersonal violence.* Renzetti, C. M., & Edleson, J. L. (eds.). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications Inc, *2.* doi: 10.4135/9781412963923. Retrieved from http://sk.sagepub.com/reference/violence/n301.xml

[2] Church-Duplessis, V., Evans, S., Hulays, H., et. al. (2017). *Drawing the line on sexual violence: A guide for Ontario educators*. White Ribbon. P. 137. Retrieved from https://www.dtl.whiteribbon.ca/secondary-guide

#METOO MOVEMENT

Tarana Burke founded the #MeToo movement in 2006.

"In October 2017, the hashtag #MeToo made headlines internationally, prompting women from around the world to publicly share their experiences of sexual assault or harassment. The #MeToo Movement has been called a watershed moment in the advancement of gender equality, giving a powerful platform to women and demonstrating the extent of sexual assault and harassment across society. In Canada, the Movement has had implications not only for survivors, but also for support service providers, educators, law enforcement, employers, and the government. The #MeToo Movement has prompted women across Canada to share experiences of sexual assault, harassment, or discrimination in a rage of fields including politics, theatre, journalism, music, comedy, sports, food and wine, and the airline industry… Participants called for meaningful change in the behaviours that surround sexual assault and harassment and advocated for improved services for survivors of sexual violence." [1]

Learn More:
- Video: Sexual Violence & Consent – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Women's Foundation. (2016). The #MeToo movement in Canada. Retrieved from https://www.canadianwomen.org/the-facts/the-metoo-movement-in-canada/

MISOGYNOIR

Misogynoir was coined by Moya Bailey to describe "the particular brand of hatred directed at black women in American visual & popular culture." [1] "The term is a combination of misogyny, the hatred of women, and noir, which means black but also carries film and media connotations. It is the particular amalgamation of anti-Black racism and misogyny in popular media and culture that targets Black trans and cis women. Representational images contribute to negative societal perceptions about Black women, which can precipitate racist gendered violence that harms health and can even result in death." [2]

Learn More:
- Webinar: Roots and Resilience – Yamikani Msosa & The Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Bailey, M. (2010, March 14). They aren't talking about me. Crunk Feminist Collective. Retrieved from http://www.crunkfeministcollective.com/2010/03/14/they-arent-talking-about-me/
[2] Bailey, M. (2016). Misogynoir in medical media: On Caster Semenya and R. Kelly. Catalyst: Feminism, Theory, Technoscience, 2(2), 1-31. doi:10.28968/cftt.v2i2.28800. Retrieved from https://catalystjournal.org/index.php/catalyst/article/view/28800

MISOGYNY

Misogyny is "primarily a property of social environments in which women are liable to encounter hostility due to the enforcement and policing of patriarchal norms and expectations – often, though not exclusively, insofar as they violate patriarchal law and order. Misogyny hence functions to enforce and police women's subordination and to upload male dominance, against the backdrop of other intersecting systems of oppression and vulnerability, dominance and disadvantage, as well as disparate material resource, enabling and constraining social structures, institutions, bureaucratic mechanisms, and so on."

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Femicide – Learning Network
- Brief: Cyber Misogyny – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Manne, K. (2018). *Down girl: The logic of misogyny.* New York: Oxford University Press.

NEGLECT

"Neglect happens when a family member, who has a duty to care for you, fails to provide you with your basic needs.

This can involve:

- not providing proper food or warm clothing
- failing to provide adequate health care, medication and personal hygiene (if needed)
- failing to prevent physical harm
- failing to ensure proper supervision (if needed)

Spouses and common-law partners have a duty to care for each other. Adults have a duty to care for their dependent children as well as their dependent parents.

Some forms of neglect are crimes in Canada, including failure to provide the necessities of life and child abandonment. If a child is neglected, child protection authorities could intervene and remove the child from his or her parents." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Government of Canada Department of Justice. (n.d.). *About family violence.* Retrieved from https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/cj-jp/fv-vf/about-apropos.html#neg

PATRIARCHY

"A social system in which men are the primary authority figure, central to social organization, and where fathers hold authority over women, children, and property."

Learn More:

- Issue-Based Newsletter: Engaging Men and Boys to End Violence Against Women – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Minerson, Todd, H. Carolo, T. Dinner, C. Jones. (2011). *Issue brief: Engaging men and boys to reduce and prevent gender-based violence*. Status of Women Canada. Retrieved from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiqubD_kcLlAhUDhOAKHfDyDS0QFjAAegQIBhAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.whiteribbon.ca%2Fuploads%2F1%2F1%2F3%2F2%2F113222347%2Fwrc_swc_issuebrief.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2FEb4gFUPD1x_4UlIvhip6

PEOPLE OF COLOUR

"Any person who is not White or [Indigenous]. This term was first adopted in the United States by racialized people who were trying to name themselves with a positive identity, rather than as non-whites, coloured, ethnics, or racial minorities." [1]

Learn More:

- Resource: An Integrated Anti-Oppression Framework for Reviewing and Developing Policy – Springtide Resources

Footnotes:

[1] Springtide Resources. (2008). An integrated anti-oppression framework for reviewing and developing policy: A toolkit for community service organizations. Retrieved from http://www.springtideresources.org/sites/all/files/Anti-Oppression_Framework_Community_Org_Toolkit.pdf

PERPETRATOR

A perpetrator, or offender, is an individual who has been determined to have caused or knowingly allowed the maltreatment of another individual. [1] Perpetrators of domestic violence come from various age, socio-economic, cultural, sexual orientation, ethnic, and religious demographics. Perpetrators of domestic violence are most commonly male. [2]

Footnotes:

[1] What is the Administration for Children & Families. (2000). NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT DATA SYSTEM (NCANDS). Retrieved from https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/cb/ncands_glossary.pdf
[2] World Health Organization. (2012). Understanding and addressing violence against women. Retrieved from https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/77432/WHO_RHR_12.36_eng.pdf;jsessionid=042854A7203578BAD1C689B2388F74E4?sequence=1

POST-SEPARATION VIOLENCE

"One of the most serious and troubling issues for many women who have left an abusive relationship is the misapprehension held by many professionals in the family court system that the abuse ends at the time of separation. In fact, post-separation violence – any tactics used by an abuser that stop a woman from leaving, retaliate for her departure or force her return – can have significant long-term consequences and can even result in death.

The initial period of separation, when the violence continues and possibly escalates, is also when separated couples are the most likely to be involved in difficult and contested family court proceedings. These proceedings can take on a deadly tone for families where there has been a history of woman abuse." [1]

Learn More:

- Brief: It Shouldn't Be This Hard: Family Law, Family Court and Violence Against Women – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Cross, P. (2012). It Shouldn't Be This Hard: Family law, family court and violence against women. *Learning Network Brief 1.* London, Ontario: Learning Network, Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/briefs/brief-01.html

POWER/POWER IMBALANCE

In its simplest sense, power entails the capacity of an individual (or group) to influence the behaviour of others, even against opposition or resistance. [1] As a social relation, this capacity may be exercised through many different forms, such as authority, coercion, status, the control over resources, or through the leverage afforded by social institutions, policies, norms, ideologies, etc. As a result, power imbalances may occur at the level of individual interactions (such as between intimate partners), and/or as a direct result of "historic, social, economic, and political events." [2]

Depending on the degree of mutuality and consensus (or, on the other hand, manipulation or coercion) within a given context, power may be seen as a more or less productive or destructive force, capable of both realizing and repressing the interests of individuals or groups. Advocates for gender equity and social justice aim to *empower* individuals and communities by seeking to replace existing *power imbalances* with power relations that are based on fairness, consent, and mutual respect.

Footnotes:

[1] Walliman, I., Tatsis, N., & Zito, G. (1977). On Max Weber's definition of power. *The Australian and New Zealand journal of sociology*. 13(3): 231-235. Retrieved from https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/144078337701300308

[2] Canadian Race Relations Foundation. (n.d.). CRRF glossary of terms. Retrieved from https://www.crrf-fcrr.ca/en/resources/glossary-a-terms-en-gb-1

POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL

The Power and Control wheel was developed by The Domestic Abuse Intervention Project pertaining to heterosexual couples and was later adapted by different groups. The wheel identifies power and control as the main cause of abusive behaviors and highlights different coercive techniques used by perpetrators of partner abuse.

Power and Control Wheels:

- Power and Control Wheel

- Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans Power and Control Wheel
- Children Coping with Family Violence Wheel
- Immigrant Power and Control Wheel
- People with Disabilities Relationship Wheel
- Violence Against Indigenous Women Wheel

PRIVILEGE

"Systemic advantages based on certain characteristics that are celebrated by society and preserved through its institutions. In North America, these can include being white, having money, being heterosexual, not having a disability, etc. Frequently people are unaware that these characteristics should be understood as privileges as they are so effectively normalized." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intersectionality – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Federation of Students-Ontario. (2017). *Campus toolkit for building consent culture*. Retrieved from https://cfsontario.ca/campaigns/gender-based-violence/

QUEER

"Formerly derogatory slang term used to identify LGBT people. Some members of the LGBT community have embraced and reinvented this term as a positive and proud political identifier when speaking among and about themselves." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: LGBTQ2S Youth, Violence, and Homelessness – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence in Rainbow Communities – Learning Network
- Organization: The 519

Footnotes:
[1] The 519. (n.d.). *The 519 glossary of terms.* Retrieved from http://www.the519.org/education-training/glossary

RAPE

"Rape is an act of power and control, in which the victim is humiliated, degraded, and left with feelings of shame, guilt, and anger. The Criminal Code of Canada does not specifically define 'rape' in terms of specific acts. The crime of sexual assault is codified within the general assault provision (s. 265(2)), which makes it a crime to intentionally apply force to another person without their consent." [1]

Learn More:

- Organization: Ontario Coalition of Rape Crisis Centres

Footnotes:

[1] Canadian Federation of Students-Ontario. (2017). *Campus toolkit for building consent culture*. Retrieved from https://cfsontario.ca/campaigns/gender-based-violence/

RAPE CULTURE

"Many prevailing societal attitudes justify, tolerate, normalize and minimize sexual violence against women and girls. While often subtle, these persistent attitudes are integrated with and rooted in rape myths, stereotypes, and oppressive beliefs. This phenomenon is popularly referred to as 'rape culture'.

Rape culture impacts various groups of women differently. For instance, while influencing all of us, rape culture sets up some groups as more likely to be targeted for sexual violence and to be disbelieved or blamed for the violation they experience (e.g., women of colour, impoverished women, women living with disabilities, trans-identified women and other women)." [1]

Learn More:

- Brief: Sexual Violence Prevention: Are we increasing safety or reinforcing rape culture? – Learning Network
- Infographic: Rape Culture Is… – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Learning Network. (2014). Sexual violence awareness. *Learning Network Issue 9.* London, Ontario: Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/issuebased_newsletters/issue-9/index.html

REPRODUCTIVE VIOLENCE/COERCION

"Restricting or denying a woman's ability to make her own decisions about her body is an attempt to maintain power and control over a woman. Behaviour that has the intention of controlling a woman's reproductive health decision-making is known as reproductive coercion."

[1] "Reproductive coercion includes pregnancy coercion, birth control/contraception sabotage, forced sterilization and control of pregnancy options." [2]

Learn More:
- Report: Exploring the Intersections of Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] White Ribbon. (n.d.). What is reproductive coercion? Retrieved from https://www.whiteribbon.ca/understand-domestic-violence/types-of-abuse/reproductive-coercion/
[2] Norman, W. (2016, February). Exploring the intersections of domestic violence and sexual violence: A discussion paper informed by the February 2016 Knowledge Exchange. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/reports/report_2016_1.html

RESILIENCE
"The process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats or significant sources of stress — such as family and relationship problems, serious health problems or workplace and financial stressors. Resilience is multidimensional and is associated with individual, relationship, community, cultural and environmental factors." [1]

Learn More:
- Webinar: Roots and Resilience – Yamikani Msosa & The Learning Network
- Podcast: Resilience and Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence – Make Resilience Matters
- Graphic Novel: Immigrant Women's Resilience, Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI)

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Mental Health Association. (2018, March 09). Building Resilience. Retrieved from https://cmhahkpr.ca/building-resilience/

REVENGE PORN
The term "revenge porn" has been argued to be problematic so the term "non-sexual sexual videos" is preferred. [1]

Non-consensual sexual videos involve pornographic materials produced and/or distributed in order to humiliate an individual. It constitutes a form of sexual violence, and is most frequently perpetrated as a form of violence against women:

"Because young women's social status has historically been closely tied to chastity and modesty, women are particularly vulnerable to humiliation when their private sexual life is made public." [2]

Learn More:
- Infographic: What You Need to Know About Nonconsensual Sexual Deepfakes – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Learning Network. (2019). What you need to know about nonconsensual sexual deepfakes. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/infographics/index.html

[2] Fairbairn, J. (2015). *Cyberviolence Against Women & Girls.* Ottawa Coalition to End Violence Against Women. P. 16. Retrieved from: https://www.octevaw-cocvff.ca/sites/default/files/CyberViolenceReport_OCTEVAW.pdf

SEGREGATION

"The social, physical, political and economic separation of diverse groups of people, particularly referring to ideological and structural barriers to civil liberties, equal opportunity and participation by minorities within a majority racial, ethnic, religious, linguistic or social group. Segregation may be a mutually voluntary arrangement but more frequently is enforced by the majority group and its institutions." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Canadian Race Relations Foundation (2015). CRRF glossary of Terms. Retrieved from: https://www.crrf-fcrr.ca/en/resources/glossary-a-terms-en-gb-1/item/22877-segregation

SELF DEFENSE

The Self-Defense Act of Canada states *"A person is not guilty of an offence if they believe on reasonable grounds that force is being used against them or another person or that a threat of force is being made against them or another person; the act that constitutes the offence is committed for the purpose of defending or protecting themselves or the other person from that use or threat of force; and the act committed is reasonable in the circumstances."* [1]

"Most legal definitions of self-defense consider violent conduct on an incident by incident basis. This is a problem in a domestic violence context since domestic violence operates, in pattern and effect, in a cumulative fashion. When people, who have been targeted repeatedly by abuse and violence, ultimately respond themselves with violence, that violence is commonly a reaction to the cumulative effects of prior patterns of abuse and violence in the relationship rather than a response to an immediate, imminent threat. This type of violence will seldom be classified, in law, as self-defense. The problem is compounded by criminal definitions that define crimes of violence as incidents rather than as a pattern of behavior." [2]

Footnotes:
[1] Department of Justice. (2019, May 23). Consolidated federal laws of Canada, Citizen's Arrest and Self-Defence Act. Retrieved from https://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/annualstatutes/2012_9/fulltext.html
[2] Department of Justice, & Research and Statistics Division. (2017, January 18). Enhancing safety: When domestic violence cases are in multiple legal systems (Criminal, family, child protection), a family law, domestic violence perspective. Retrieved from https://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/fl-lf/famil/enhan-renfo/p3.html

SEX WORK

"Sex work includes various activities such as soliciting on the street or in other public areas, nude dancing with or without contact, providing erotic massages, visiting or receiving through an escort service, acting in pornographic movies, animating erotic phone or webcam conversations, and offering specific or specialized services like domination or fetishism. Sex work is diverse and may apply to sexual or erotic activities for payment. It therefore goes beyond prostitution, which exclusively describes the exchange of sexual services for payment... The morally charged term, 'prostitution', has been associated with deviance, corruption and criminality, and still is today. The use of the terms like 'prostitution' and 'prostitute', restrict a person's identity to the activities she engages in. The negative labels or words like 'prostitute' and 'whore' reduce a person to one dimension: engaging in sexual activities for money… Using the term sex work therefore helps draw a distinction between the economic activity and the person's identity." [1]

More recently, there has been a move by some individuals and organizations to use the term "people who do sex work" in order to not reduce individuals to their profession.

Learn More:
- Webinar: How Law & Stigma Harm People Who Do Sex Work – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Maggie's Toronto. (2007). Sex work: 14 answers to your questions. Retrieved from http://maggiestoronto.ca/uploads/File/8.2.Stella.pdf

SEXTING

"'Sexting' commonly refers to sending messages that are meant to be sexually exciting through text, email, or social media (Facebook, Instagram, Snapchat, etc.). 'Sexting' can also include sending someone sexual pictures and/or videos. Sharing a sexual/intimate image of yourself or someone else can have big impacts.

If a sexual picture/video is taken, shared or posted online without the permission of the person in the picture/video, it is against Canadian criminal law. For youth under 18 years old, taking

and sharing sexual images can also be against the law, even if the youth agrees to have the images shared with others or if the images are of yourself."

Learn More:
- Online Resource: Sexting: Privacy and the Law – Kid's Help Phone

Footnotes:
[1] Ontario Women's Justice Network (2019). Sexting and the law about sharing intimate images. Retrieved from http://owjn.org/2019/05/sexting-and-the-law-about-sharing-intimate-images/

SEXUAL ASSAULT

"Any unwanted touching of a sexual nature is sexual assault. This can range from touching of sexual parts of the body to vaginal or anal penetration. As with other assaults, if weapons are involved or there is serious physical injury, the charge can become either sexual assault with a weapon or aggravated sexual assault." [1]

"[Sexual assault] is an act of power and control over the victim. Sexual assault is a crime of violence because the victim is subjected to the aggression of the assailant. It is *not* a crime of sex. The feelings associated with sexual assault are disgust, shame, humiliation and powerlessness. It not only violates someone physically but may also affect a person's sense of safety and ability to control their own life." [2]

Learn More:
- Brief: Sexual Violence Awareness – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Cross, P. (2016). Criminal Charges in Violence Against Women. Retrieved from https://lukesplace.ca/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Criminal-Glossary.pdf

[2] Avalon Sexual Assault Centre. (n.d.). Glossary and Definitions: What Is Sexual Assault? Retrieved from http://avaloncentre.ca/quicklinks/glossary-and-definitions/

SEXUAL HARASSMENT

"Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favours, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature when:

- Submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment, or
- Submission to or rejection of such conduct by an individual is used as a basis for employment decisions affecting such individual, or

- Such conduct has the purpose or effect of unreasonably interfering with an individual's work performance or creating an intimidating, hostile, or offensive working environment." [1]

"(Sexual harassment) can be coercive or subtle in nature. Sexual harassment is an abuse of power and is often used as a way of controlling or intimidating someone. Sexual harassment can happen in schools, universities, workplaces or even on the street." [2] Some examples of sexual harassment include:

- Threats/intimidation
- Untrue sexual comments said about a person
- Remarks about a person's sexual identity (i.e. gay bashing)
- Displaying sexist or demeaning pictures [2]

Learn More:
- Infographic: Places where sexual harassment occurs and its potential impacts – Learning Network
- Infographic: Sexual Harassment - What is a myth and what is reality? – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] World Health Organization. (2017, March). *Sexual exploitation and abuse prevention and response.* Retrieved from https://www.who.int/about/ethics/sexual-exploitation_abuse-prevention_response_policy.pdf

[2] Avalon Sexual Assault Centre. (n.d.). Glossary and definitions: What is sexual assault? Retrieved from http://avaloncentre.ca/quicklinks/glossary-and-definitions/

SIBLING VIOLENCE

"Sibling violence is the physical, emotional, and/or sexual abuse of one sibling by another. It is **not** the everyday squabbles, rivalry, or physical playing between siblings. Sibling violence often involves a power imbalance that makes it difficult for the harmed child to protect or defend themselves." [1]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Sibling Violence – Learning Network

Footnote:
[1] Tabibi, J., Baker, L., & Lalonde, D. (2017). Sibling violence. *Learning Network Issue 21.* London, Ontario: Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children. Retrieved from http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/our-work/issuebased_newsletters/issue-21/index.html

SOCIAL DETERMINANTS OF HEALTH

"The social determinants of health are the conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work and age. These circumstances are shaped by the distribution of money, power and resources at global, national and local levels. The social determinants of health are mostly responsible for health inequities - the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] World Health Organization. (2017, September 25). About social determinants of health. Retrieved from https://www.who.int/social_determinants/sdh_definition/en/

SOCIAL JUSTICE

Social justice is about: "transforming the way resources and relationships are produced and distributed so that all can live dignified lives in a way that is ecologically sustainable. It is also about creating new ways of thinking and being and not only criticizing the status quo." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Potts, K. & Brown, L. (2005). Becoming an anti-oppressive researcher. In L. Brown & S. Strega (Eds.), *Research as resistance: Critical, Indigenous, and anti-oppressive approaches.* Pp. 255–268. Toronto: Canadian Scholars' Press.

STALKING

"Stalking is defined as repeated and unwanted attention that causes a person to fear for their personal safety or for the safety of someone they know, a definition which qualifies as criminal harassment under the *Criminal Code* of Canada (s. 264). While stalking, by definition, makes someone feel unsafe, it can take the form of actions that do not include overt threats of physical violence. Examples include threats to divulge sensitive personal information and unwanted romantic advances that make the person feel unsafe, despite not including threats of physical harm. Stalking can encompass a range of behaviours, such as someone waiting outside a person's home, school or work, physical or electronic surveillance, damage to property and various kinds of unwanted communication, as further outlined in the *Criminal Code* (ss. 372(2) and (3)). Stalking often involves a pattern of repeated behaviour, as opposed to one occurrence of a harassing phone call, email, or other action." [1]

Learn More:
- Website: Outside of the Shadows by Julie Lalonde

Footnotes:
[1] Burczycka, M. (2016). *Stalking in Canada, 2014.* Statistics Canada. Retrieved from https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/85-002-x/2018001/article/54893/01-eng.htm

STATE VIOLENCE

"State violence is the use of legitimate governmental authority to cause unnecessary harm and suffering to groups, individuals, and states. State violence stems from the desire of official state actors to reach the organizational goals of a state or governmental agency. The goals may be implicit or explicit and are often related to building or preserving hegemony and control, racial and ethnic exclusivity, imperialism, or facilitating the accumulation of capital or scarce resources such as oil.

"The most common forms of state violence are human rights violations, crimes against humanity, war crimes, genocide, torture, prisoner abuse, and the oppression of racial, ethnic, gender, religious, or political minorities. These acts are prohibited by several international laws and agreements (e.g., the UN Charter and Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Geneva and Genocide Conventions) and some domestic legal codes" (such as the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms). [1]

Footnotes:
[1] Kauzlarich, D. (2008). State violence. *Encyclopedia of interpersonal violence*. Renzetti, C. & Edleson (eds.). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications Inc. Retrieved from
http://sk.sagepub.com/reference/violence/n499.xml

STEREOTYPE

"Stereotypes are taken to mean simplistic and uncritical judgements of people based on such characteristics as gender, age, race, ethnicity and skin colour ascribing to them attributes learnt early in life from society. [1] As such, there is a tendency to believe in the 'correctness' or 'truth' of the judgements with disregard for evidence to the contrary. Stereotypes not only serve to categorize, organize and simplify the amount of complex information that we receive, they also operate to essentialize people – attributing sameness to them, as well as evaluating and generalizing about them as a group.

In Canada, stereotyping is practised in a context informed by a multicultural discourse that tends to mask the fact that race, ethnicity, language, accent, religion and other demographic factors are used to ascribe particular cultural practices to various members of society." [2]

Footnotes:
[1] Paul, A.M. (1998). Where bias begins: The truth about stereotypes. *Psychology Today*, pp. 52-56. Retrieved from https://www.psychologytoday.com/ca/articles/199805/where-bias-begins-the-truth-about-stereotypes
[2] James, C. (n.d.). *Stereotyping and its consequence for racial minority youth*. Ontario Human Rights Commission. Retrieved from http://www.ohrc.on.ca/en/race-policy-dialogue-papers/stereotyping-and-its-consequence-racial-minority-youth

STRUCTURAL INEQUALITY

Structural inequality consists of hierarchical relations that are embedded within the organization of a society and its dominant institutions (e.g. law, education, economic systems, government, healthcare). It also consists of the processes that reinforce and perpetuate the dominant and subordinate statuses conferred to individuals, or to the roles, opportunities, resources, or identities they hold.

Structural inequality may be examined in terms of a *specific arrangement* of institutions or structures (i.e., the *systems* through which inequality takes place) or it may refer to a *specific form* of inequality (such as the unequal power often ascribed to people of different ethnicities or different levels of wealth). In practice, structural inequality is often reinforced through the interconnections of multiple institutions and multiple systems of domination

Learn More:
- Brief: Intersectionality – Learning Network

SURVIVOR

Any individual can be a survivor of interpersonal violence regardless of age, race, economic status, gender, religion, sexual orientation, or ethnicity. "The term 'survivor' is preferred to victim as it reflects the reality that many abused individuals cope and move on with personal strength, resourcefulness, and determination." [1]

Some individuals and organizations have also proposed using "experiencer" as a general term encompassing all individuals with lived experiences of violence. This term encompasses those who might also identify as survivors and those who may legally be defined as "victims." It also recognizes those who identify with neither of these terms, and those that did not survive this experience. [2]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Voices of Our Sisters: Poems on experiences of violence and homelessness – Learning Network
- Brief: Learning from Women with Lived Experience – The Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] Baker, L., & Jaffe, P. (2007). Woman Abuse Affects our Children. Retrieved from https://www.springtideresources.org/sites/all/files/Educators_Guide_to_Woman_Abuse.pdf
[2] Nonomura, R., Baker, L, & Lalonde, D. (forthcoming). Trafficking at the Intersections. *Learning Network Brief*. Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women & Children. London, Ontario: Learning Network.

SYSTEMIC DISCRIMINATION

"The institutionalization of discrimination through policies and practices which may appear neutral on the surface but which have an exclusionary impact on particular groups, such that various minority groups are discriminated against, intentionally or unintentionally." [1]

Additionally, "while it does not necessarily exclude *all* of a group's members," and while any individual policy or practice may not appear *overtly* prejudicial, the *effect* of systemic discrimination is a process and pattern of exclusion, marginalization, or barriers faced by people based on the social group they belong to (such as women, non-white, immigrant, disAbled, LGBTQ2S, poor, working class, etc.). [1, 2]

Footnotes:

[1] Canadian Race Relations Foundation. (n.d.). CRRF glossary of terms. Retrieved from https://www.crrf-fcrr.ca/en/resources/glossary-a-terms-en-gb-1

[2] Springtide Resources. (2008). An integrated anti-oppression framework for reviewing and developing policy: A toolkit for community service organizations. Retrieved from http://www.springtideresources.org/sites/all/files/Anti-Oppression_Framework_Community_Org_Toolkit.pdf

TRAUMA- AND VIOLENCE-INFORMED APPROACHES

[*Also known as: Trauma- and violence-informed care.*] Trauma- and violence-informed (TVI) approaches "(expand) the concept of trauma-informed care to emphasize the intersecting impacts of systemic and interpersonal violence and structural inequities on a person's life. This shift acknowledges both historical and ongoing interpersonal violence and their traumatic impacts and helps to emphasize a person's experiences of past and current violence so that problems are not seen as residing only in their psychological state but also in social circumstances." [1]

The specification of *violence* in TVI approaches therefore draws direct attention to the broader structural and social *conditions*, as well as forms of ongoing and/or "institutional violence," and the need for service providers to conduct their work in full recognition of these contexts. [1]

Learn More:
- Organization: Knowledge Hub

Footnotes:

[1] Varcoe, C. M., Wathen, C. N., Ford-Gilboe, M., Smye, V., & Browne, A. (2016). VEGA briefing note on trauma- and violence-informed care. VEGA Project and PreVAiL Research Network. Retrieved from https://vegaproject.mcmaster.ca/docs/default-source/pdf/briefing-note-trauma-and-violence-informed-care.pdf?sfvrsn=e9e58971_0

TRANSITIONAL HOUSING

"Transitional housing refers to a supportive – yet temporary – type of accommodation that is meant to bridge the gap from homelessness to permanent housing by offering structure, supervision, support (for addictions and mental health, for instance), life skills, and in some cases, education and training." [1] "Transitional housing is conceptualized as an intermediate step between emergency crisis shelter and permanent housing. It is more long-term, service-intensive and private than emergency shelters, yet remains time-limited to stays of three months to three years. It is meant to provide a safe, supportive environment where residents can overcome trauma, begin to address the issues that led to homelessness or kept them homeless, and begin to rebuild their support network." [2]

Learn More:
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Partner Violence, & Homelessness – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Homeless Hub. (2013). Transitional housing. Retrieved from https://www.homelesshub.ca/solutions/housing-accommodation-and-supports/transitional-housing

[2] Government of Ontario. (2016). Legislative framework for transitional housing. Retrieved from http://www.mah.gov.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=15806

VICTIM BLAMING

"Victim blaming is a devaluing act that occurs when the victim(s) of a crime or an accident is held responsible — in whole or in part — for the crimes that have been committed against them. This blame can appear in the form of negative social responses from legal, medical, and mental health professionals, as well as from the media and immediate family members and other acquaintances." [1]

Learn More:
- Brief: Barriers to Reporting Sexual Harassment – Learning Network
- Issue-Based Newsletter: Sexual Violence Awareness – Learning Network

Footnotes:
[1] The Canadian Resource Centre for Victims of Crime. (2009). *Victim blaming*. Retrieved from https://crcvc.ca/docs/victim_blaming.pdf

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The United Nations defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life." [1]

Footnotes:
[1] United Nations. (1993). *Declaration on the elimination of violence against women*. New York: UN. Retrieved from https://www.ohchr.org/EN/ProfessionalInterest/Pages/ViolenceAgainstWomen.aspx

WHITE SUPREMACY

"White supremacy generally refers to a nineteenth-century Euro-American doctrine that positioned specific racialized groups—'whites'—and the societies they developed—"the West"—as superior to other peoples, nations, or communities." [1]

Accordingly, it is a system based on the assumption of the "rightness of Whiteness" in which political, economic and social systems result in White people having more privilege and power than racialized people. [1]

Although this doctrine is often associated with the discriminatory *attitudes and behaviours* of individuals and relatively small groups, critical race theorists have shown that it emerges from a broader *system of domination* in society:

"[White supremacy] does not require individuals to hold racist ideas but rests upon a structuring of the interests of white-dominated societies as superior to others and on a

systemic exploitation and control of other racialized groups and societies. It operates to maintain and defend a system of white wealth, power, and privilege — an ideology and not a skin color — that also takes for granted the role of those who adhere to the ideology as national and global leaders, thinkers, creators, authorities, and decision makers… Moreover, white supremacy does not always require a distancing, exclusion, or hatred of the racial Other. When steeped in neoliberalism, it can express a longing for the presence of, or a desire to help, the Other, neither of which unsettle unequal racialized relations of power." [1]

Footnotes:

[1] Kempadoo, K. (2015). The modern-day white (wo)man's burden: Trends in anti-trafficking and anti-slavery campaigns. *Journal of human trafficking*. 1:1: 8-20. P. 13. Retrieved from https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/23322705.2015.1006120

[2] Springtide Resources. (2008). An integrated anti-oppression framework for reviewing and developing policy: A toolkit for community service organizations. Retrieved from http://www.springtideresources.org/sites/all/files/Anti-Oppression_Framework_Community_Org_Toolkit.pdf

XENOPHOBIA

"An unreasonable fear or hatred of foreigners or strangers, their cultures and their customs." [1]

Learn More:

- Issue-Based Newsletter: Intimate Partner Violence Against Immigrant and Refugee Women – Learning Network

Footnotes:

[1] Canadian Race Relations Foundation. (n.d.). CRRF Glossary of Terms. Retrieved from https://www.crrf-fcrr.ca/en/resources/glossary-a-terms-en-gb-1