

Safeguarding Policy – Appendix 1

1.0 Categories of Safeguarding Abuse – Definitions

1.1 The definitions for the other forms of safeguarding abuse which are referenced in the Safeguarding Policy, include:

- **Mate Crime** - Mate Crime is defined as the exploitation, abuse or theft from any person at risk from those they consider to be their friends. Those that commit such abuse or theft are often referred to as 'fake friends'. People with disabilities, particularly those with learning disabilities, mental health problems, substance misuse and older people are often the targets of this type of crime.
- **Hate Crime** – Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on a person's disability or perceived disability; race or perceived race; or religion or perceived religion; or sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation or transgender identity or perceived transgender identity.
- **Cuckooing** – When an abuser takes over the person's home, and visits or stays there, despite the person not wanting them to.
- **Peer-on-peer abuse** - Peer-on-peer abuse can also be known as child-on-child abuse. It is when a child places harm or abuse on another child. This can be a very difficult form of abuse to address because the abuse is harmful to both the perpetrator (the child committing the abuse) and the victim (the child being abused).
- **Bullying and cyber-bullying** - Bullying is when people repeatedly and intentionally use words or actions against someone or a group of people to cause distress and risk their wellbeing. **Cyber Bullying** is the use of technology to harass, threaten, embarrass or target another person.
- **Substance misuse** - The use of alcohol, illegal drugs, or over the counter / prescription medications in a way that they are not meant to be used and could be harmful to the individual or others around them.
- **Teenage relationship abuse** - Abuse in teenage relationships is a pattern of abusive behaviour that someone uses against a partner. Abuse doesn't have to be physical: it can take many forms, including threats, emotional abuse, insults, isolation from friends and family and controlling what someone wears or who they socialise with.
- **Sexting** - Sending, receiving, or forwarding sexually explicit messages, photographs, or videos, primarily between mobile phones

- **Radicalisation and/or extremist behaviour** – The process by which people come to support terrorism and extremism and, in some cases, to then participate in the terrorist groups.
- **Racial harassment** - An incident or a series of incidents intended or likely to intimidate, offend or harm an individual or group because of their ethnic origin, colour, race, religion or nationality, and a racist incident is any incident that is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person (MacPherson Report 1999).
- **Disability Abuse** - Any incident / crime which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's disability or perceived disability.
- **Homophobic or Transphobic Abuse** – “Any incident/criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice based on a person's sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation” / “Any incident / criminal offence which is perceived, by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by a hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender”.
- **Gang Activity or Youth Violence** - Youth Violence is the intentional use of physical force or power to threaten or harm others by young people ages 10 - 24. It can include things like fighting, bullying, threats with weapons, and gang-related violence. A young person can be involved with youth violence as a victim, offender or witness.
- **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)** - Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons.
- **Forced Marriage** - A forced marriage is where one or both people do not, or cannot, consent to the marriage and pressure or abuse is used to force them into the marriage.
- **Fabricated or induced illness** – A rare form of child abuse. It happens when a parent or carer exaggerates or deliberately causes symptoms of illness in the child.
- **Poor Parenting** – Includes a failure to meet the physical, emotional, social, financial and intellectual needs of children.