

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS



Coercive control

Coercive control is when someone hurts or scares another person to control them.

It is harmful and serious abuse that builds up over time.

It can be hard to tell if someone is going through this.

Often, the person using coercive control is someone's partner.

Coercive control can be emotional, financial or cultural.

It can also be physical or sexual.

Sometimes, it can be different types of abuse happening at once.

Coercive control can happen long before physical violence starts in a relationship.

Consent



Consent is when you say it is OK for something to happen. You can say yes or no. It is up to you.

If you say yes, it means you give your consent for something to happen.

People may be using this term when talking about having sex.

In Victoria it is against the law to take part in sex when there is no consent.

Affirmative consent



Affirmative consent means checking if the person you are having sex with gives consent.

You need to make sure that the other person is okay with what's happening.

Each person needs to confirm that they agree to have sex.

It is not consent if a person:

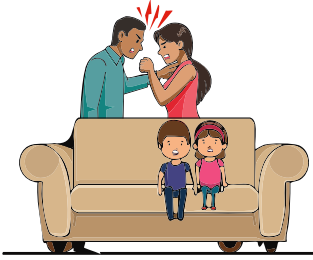
- agrees to have sex out of force or fear
- feels like they can't say no during sex
- is under 16 years old
- is asleep or has passed out
- is drunk or drugged
- doesn't understand what is happening
- is mistaken about who they're having sex with

You can say no to things even if you are in a relationship.

You can change your mind during sex at any time, even if you gave consent before.



Family violence



Family violence is when a person close to you:

- Hurts you
- Makes you feel scared
- Makes you feel unsafe

The person doing this could be a family member or partner. It could also be a carer.

Or it can be other people, for example an ex-partner.

Family violence can also be called domestic violence, partner violence or DV.

There are different types of family violence:

- physical: for example hitting



- emotional: for example bullying



- sexual: for example forcing you to have sex



- stalking: for example spying on you



- financial: for example controlling your money

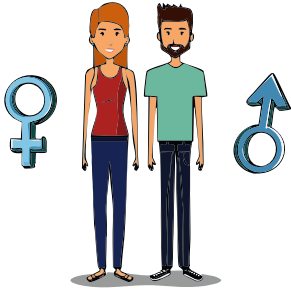


- isolation: for example stopping you from being with friends





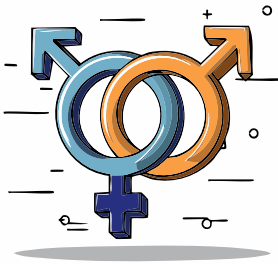
- damaging property: for example breaking things



Gender

Gender is a word that helps us describe different types of people.

It is often used to talk about whether someone is male or female.



Gender identity

Gender identity is how you see yourself, not just what body parts you have.

You could be a man or a woman.

Or you could be neither a man nor a woman.

Or you could feel in between.



Gender roles

Gender roles mean how society expect people to behave or think because they are a man or a woman.

Strict rules around gender roles can hold us back from being healthy and feeling free.

This is true for people of all genders.



Gender-based violence

Gender-based violence is hurting someone because of unfair ideas about gender.

Gender-based violence can be physical or emotional.

People may use this term when talking about men hurting women and girls.



Gender equality

Gender equality is not about ignoring gender or erasing all gender stereotypes.

Everyone should have the same rights, chances, and feel safe.

This should not change because of someone's gender or the sex they were born with.



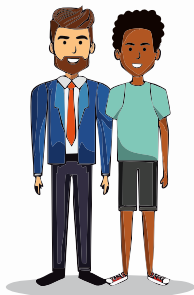
Gender pay gap

Men and women must get paid the same money for the same job. This is law in Australia since 1969.

The **gender pay gap** is the difference between what women and men make at work. It can be harder for women to earn money because of people's ideas about:

- who can do which jobs. For example, mining is men's work. Or that caring professions are women's work.
- women being managers and leaders.
- who takes time away from work to look after others. For example, women being expected to take time off to look after sick kids or elderly parents.

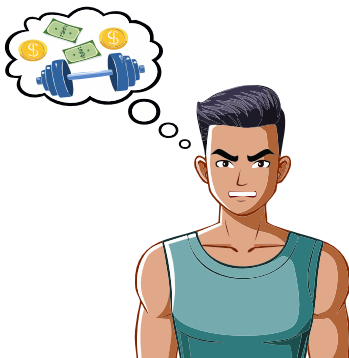
The pay gap means, as a group, women have less money than men when they work and after they retire.



Masculinity

Masculinity is about being a boy or a man.

It is also about some things that people expect from boys and men. For example, being strong or caring for their family.



Toxic masculinity means the negative pressures on men that hurt men and the people around them. For example, to always be strong or in control.



Social pressures

Social pressure means following strict gender rules.

It can be expectations from family, friends and community.

It can be messages from media or tradition.

Sometimes, these pressures are not bad. But they can keep us from making choices for ourselves.



Respect

Respect means showing you care about people's feelings with your words and actions.

It is accepting every person for who they are.

Everyone has the right to be treated with respect.