



working together
to end violence against
women and children

Guidelines for responding to
Gender Based Violence in a Youth Setting

2017

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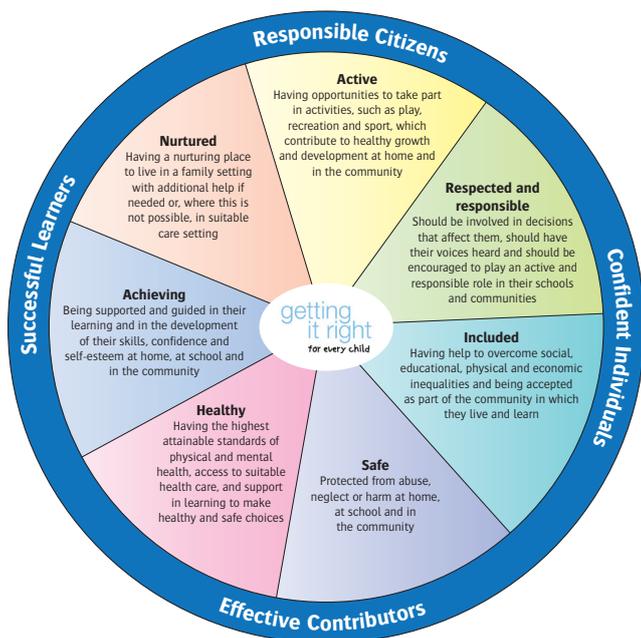
Why we need a guideline

Gender based violence is violence directed against someone on the basis of their gender.

‘Violence against women’ and ‘gender based violence’ are often used interchangeably as most gender based violence is inflicted by men on women and girls. It is important to acknowledge that not all men commit acts of gender based violence and that they too can be victims.

The guideline has been created to support staff within youth settings to respond appropriately to disclosures of gender based violence, or to concerns that this may be occurring. This also cover the use of language that encourages negative gender stereotypes, as part of a culture that condones gender based violence. It is vital that we adopt a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of gender based violence.

Within Scotland the national approach in improving outcomes and supporting the wellbeing of our children and young people is framed under Getting it Right for Every Child (GIRFEC). This framework ensures that support is offered at the right time from the right people.



Getting it Right for Every Child Framework

The wellbeing indicators, shown on the left, are a guide for families and professionals working with children and young people to identify what help a child or young person needs in order to help them access the right support or advice.

All services working with children and young people, and those who care for them, must play their part to promote, support and safeguard children and young peoples wellbeing

Why is Gender Based Violence an issue?

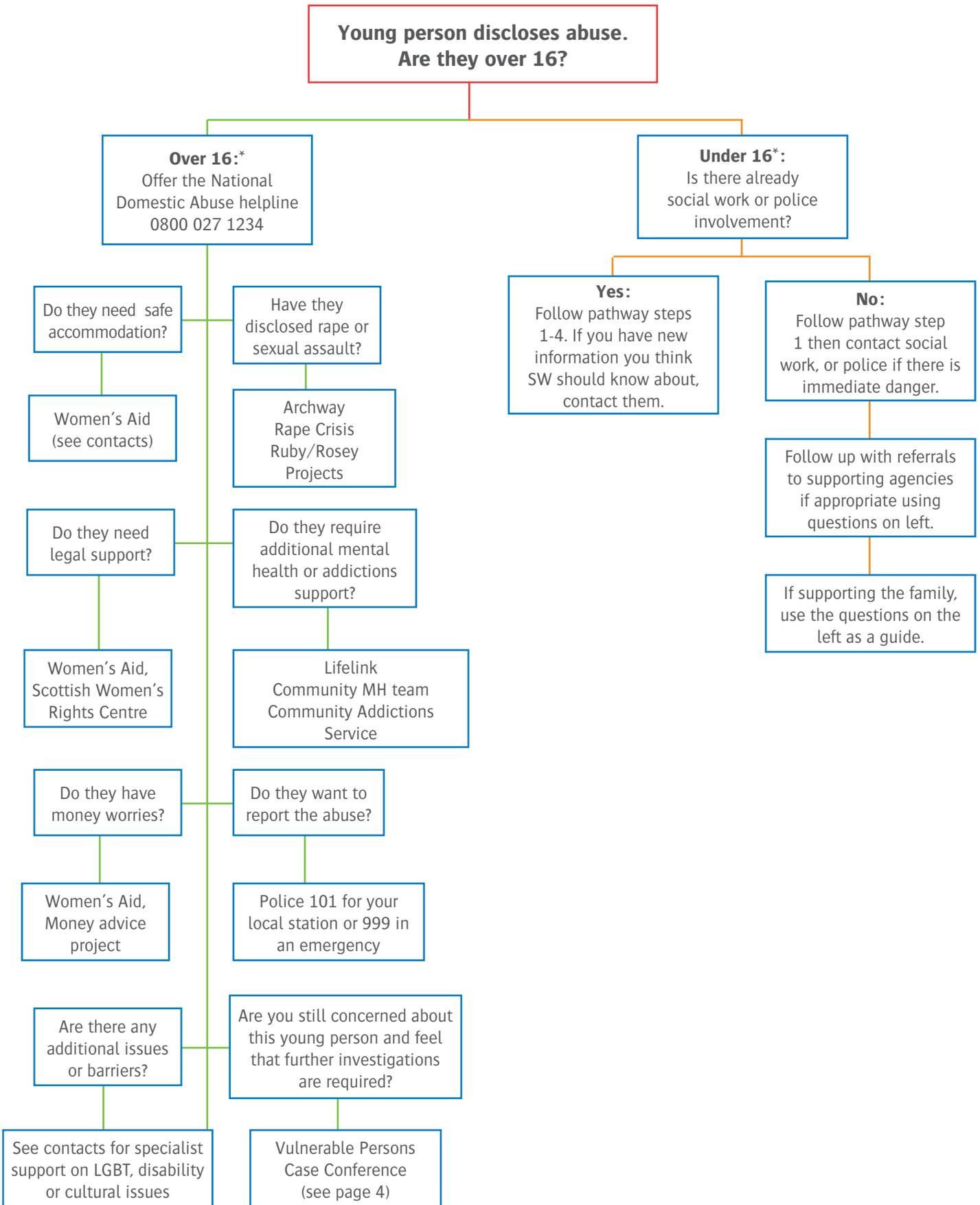
Gender based violence is a significant personal safety issue affecting many of Scotland’s women, children and young people. Police Scotland record 158 domestic abuse incidents every day and the recording of domestic abuse crimes has increased by 26%.

- It is estimated that 1 in 4 women in Scotland will experience some form of domestic abuse in their lifetime.
- It is estimated that more than 100,000 children in Scotland are currently living with domestic abuse.
- In Scotland, in 2015-2016 there were 58,104 incidents of domestic abuse reported to the police in Scotland. Of these reports 29,906 resulted in a crime being recorded. Glasgow accounts for 8,974 approximately 1/3 of all incidents of domestic abuse recorded in Scotland.
- Nationally 8,901 (18%) of domestic abuse incidents were reported by men.
- 1 million children in the UK are affected by domestic abuse.
- A quarter of girls aged 13 to 17 have experienced physical violence from a boyfriend and a third have been pressured into sexual acts they did not want.

These statistics suggest that there is a high likelihood that staff within youth settings will come across young people who are experiencing some form of abuse, either at home or within their personal relationships.

Glasgow City Gender Based Violence referral pathway for youth services

Every organisation should have their own child protection procedures which they should follow if there are concerns about the safety or wellbeing of a child or young person. Helpline numbers are in this guidance document.



Pathway steps for responding to Gender Based Violence within a youth setting

Step 1 – Communicate & Consult (see page number 4)

The Youth Worker should:

- speak with the young person in a private area to retain confidentiality
- listen to and acknowledge what the young person is saying
- it is important the young person feels believed
- reassure the young person that the abuse
 - (a) is not his/her fault
 - (b) she/he has the right to feel safe
 - (c) help is available

It may be the case that as the young person's youth worker, you are the only person the young person has disclosed the abuse to.

The young person (if under 16) should know from the outset that you have a duty of care to report any disclosures to statutory agencies (i.e. social work/police). Where the young person is over 16, there is no legal obligation to report the abuse unless you feel the young person or another person is in immediate danger.

Under GIRFEC every young person will have a NAMED PERSON who's responsibility it will be to follow up on any concerns raised.

Step 2 – Assess (see page numbers 5-6)

It is important that you engage in a fuller assessment of the situation, if the young person feels safe to speak. Assessment is the only way you are able to gauge 'immediate', 'high' or 'at risk' situations.

There is no need to enter into any explicit detail of the alleged abuse. It is not appropriate for this type of assessment to take place. As the youth worker, what you should try to assess and identify is:

- that abuse is happening
- the level of risk posed to the young person
- that the young person is referred to the appropriate agency for specialist support

The young person may be asking for advice for a third party (i.e. mother, sister, father, friend etc.), therefore the young person should be referred to agencies who could assist with this issue.

Step 3 - Refer & Document (see page numbers 7-9)

If the young person is under 16, or over 16 but under 18 and in care, concerns should be passed to the appropriate named person in your organisation who is responsible for child protection procedures. It is preferable to make referrals in consultation and with the consent of the young person.

- Immediate Protection Required: if it is a child protection concern, contact the local social work department and speak to the duty manager.
- Where the young person is over 16, or is looking for information on an informal basis, it is acceptable at this stage to provide details of organisations that may be able to support the young person. Reassure that you will support with the referral process (see list of organisations, page 19 onwards).
- If the young person agrees to the referral, it is good practice for the worker to make initial enquiries on the young person's behalf. Update records as and when required, notes may be requested for evidence therefore it is good practice to keep notes. How to store and document notes is set out on page 8.

Step 4 – Manage

Once you have referred on as appropriate you are not required to do any more.

- If the young person is under 16 and approaches you with additional disclosures, or similar, you are required to update the situation to the named key contact at the external agency managing the situation (police/social work).
- If the young person is over 16 and provides you with consent, you can make contact with local support services on their behalf.
- Update records as per step 3.

It is very important that anyone disclosing any form of abuse is supported in a non-judgmental and confidential setting. It is through supportive discussion that the youth worker is able to go through possible options about what can be done or who could support the young person through the disclosure.

Providing a Supportive Environment

- Where possible, talk to the young person in a safe and private environment.
- Speak to the young person alone, unless the young person has asked for someone specifically to be with them.

Communicating with the young person

Disclosing domestic/sexual abuse is a big step and carries an element of risk for the person. They will not be sure how the disclosure will be received or what the consequences may be. Conveying a genuine attitude that is calm, caring, non-judgmental, non-blaming and respectful will help the young person develop a sense of trust in the worker. It is important for the youth worker to:

- allow the young person time to think and respond to any questions the youth worker may be asking them – no rushing.
- be supportive and sensitive to the emotional distress or fear the young person may be experiencing.
- listen actively to what the young person is saying. There is often a temptation to pre-empt what a person who is disclosing something is going to say: avoid this completely.
- acknowledge what the young person has told the youth worker, e.g. “That must have been really difficult/frightening....” or “You are right to feel the way you do, with support you will get through this”
- affirm that the young person has made the right decision in talking about the abuse.
- reinforce with the young person that the abuse/violence is not their fault; that there is no justification for abuse and responsibility lies with the perpetrator(s).
- inform the young person she/he has the right to live a life free from abuse.
- avoid using jargon or complicated terminology

Confidentiality

Establishing trust is essential to helping a young person. This must include being clear about confidentiality from the start. Young people may be concerned that information they share with you will be shared with others, resulting in embarrassment and unwanted interventions. In addition young people have the right to confidentiality except in circumstances where someone may be in danger. You should explain this to the young person as early as possible and follow up by reporting any concerns. However your role as a youth worker is not to investigate, its to listen, support, guide and refer as appropriate.

The assessment that the youth worker undertakes with the young person should not be extensive or intrusive. The only details that the youth worker needs to be aware of are:

- that abuse is happening,
- the potential level of risk posed to the young person (please see safety planning template); and
- that the young person is referred to the appropriate agency for specialist support.

The youth worker is not obliged to know the full details of the abuse – this should be worked through in an environment that is therapeutic and conducive to recovery from abuse (eg. counselling/with a support service).

Safety Planning

Safety planning occurs in discussion with the young person, to minimise risk and maximise safety. Areas to focus on should be:

- **Safe Accommodation:** identify options with the young person, i.e. are they able to stay with a relative/friend if the abuse is happening at home while they seek support? Where it is parental domestic abuse, and the young person is below 16, concerns should be reported to the police or local social work department. If young person is over 16, women's aid accommodation (refuge) is a consideration the young person may want to consider, especially where she is experiencing the abuse herself.
- **Referral:** to a service appropriate to the young person's needs. If the young person is under 16 and has disclosed domestic abuse, this would be social work. If over 16 it will depend on the situation. If the young person needs support for domestic abuse, whatever manifestation it takes (i.e. parents or own partner) the most appropriate agency to support would be Women's Aid. For sexual exploitation, Rape Crisis, Archway, FEARLESS, THRIVE or SAY Women would provide focused, person-centred assistance (see 'Support' section for details).
- A safety template like the one that follows can be completed so that the young person is prepared and equipped for abusive situations in the home.

Self Care and Safety: responding to domestic and/or sexual abuse can be stressful and difficult to listen to. It is important that the youth worker receives the opportunity to debrief and discuss the situation with a line manager or senior worker. Also, there can be apprehension in getting involved in disclosures due to the action that is required (i.e. reporting to social work/police). Any threats from extended family/friends of the young person should be documented and reported to the appropriate authority if warranted.

A fundamental role for youth workers is to assess the safety of a young person. It is important that youth workers listen to young people when determining potential level of risk. Going through the following discussion points with the young person, can assist you and them to safety plan .

Discussion points

- Believe the abuse is not your fault
- Keep a diary of events if possible
- Talk to someone you trust
- Seek support
- Have any injuries documented by your GP
- Notify the police (ask someone to support you with this if you feel unable on your own)
- Leave if you can. Know the easiest escape route and keep clear of the kitchen (sharp utensils) and bathroom (hard edges where you could be attacked)
- Identify a safe place to go and how to get there in an emergency. This includes your nearest 24 hour police station, refuge, friend or family member
- Identify and agree a codeword with supportive friends and family in case you need to call in an emergency
- Keep a list of emergency numbers e.g. police, friends, women's aid, domestic abuse hotline, Childline
- Programme emergency numbers in phone, under false names if necessary
- Keep some money, medication, clothing and important documents in a safe and easy to reach place or with someone you trust in case you need to leave in a hurry
- If the perpetrator has weapons, it is important to notify the police (ask a worker to support you with this if you are too afraid)
- Consider use of social media by blocking or changing setting to private to keep yourself safe

If a young person under 16, or over 16 but under 18 and in care has disclosed abuse that puts them or anyone else in danger then the youth worker is required to report this to the police or the social work department. Ideally this is done with the consent of the young person, however if consent is not given then the worker still has a duty to report the abuse. If the young person is over 16 then a referral to another agency will only be made with the young person's consent, unless the young person in care or the youth worker feels there is an immediate threat to the young person's life.

The youth worker may need to contact specialist agencies that can support and advise the young person. It is also advisable to share information with a senior member of staff at your organisation. The following is a guide to sharing information relating to a gender based violence disclosure with other parties.

Consultation with other youth workers/senior staff

Youth workers should consult with a senior worker, or other member of staff about the outcome of the assessment. This is especially relevant when the youth worker is required to either report abuse, or refer on to another agency. This is for support for the youth worker but also for advice where the youth worker may feel unsure about the issues known. This support should be sought by telephone if a senior worker is not available in person.

Management involvement is important for youth workers in relation to guidance advice and support.

Issues to be discussed include:

- what has been discussed with the young person
- whether a referral should be made to an external agency
- what the most appropriate service is from the directory, as directed by a line manager or from previous knowledge you have of an external agency
- whether a referral should be made to the police or if the police should be consulted
- depending upon the age of the young person, whether or not child protection protocols within your service should be followed
- the specific safety and risk factors you have identified with the young person and how these should be addressed within your service

Be mindful if there are any other protected characteristics, if the young person is from a BME community or has a disability. Please see factsheet 4 for further details.

Referral to Other Agencies

POLICE

When calling the police, referrals are best made to the departments within the division who specialise in specific gender based crimes. For example, if you call the police with a child protection concern, you can ask for an officer who deals with child protection concerns. This will reduce time and access the most appropriate support for the young person. There are also units throughout Police Scotland that are specifically set up to reduce the levels of domestic abuse, and support victims in the most professional way possible. To access this service request to speak to the domestic abuse liaison officer. If you are not able to speak directly with one of the specialist officers, you are advised to highlight concerns with a general officer who has a duty to pass on your concerns.

SOCIAL WORK

As with the police, if you are reporting concerns to the local social work department, you will speak to a duty worker. They will assess the situation with the details you provide and make initial enquiries. The Social Work Standby Service is available out of office hours – see 'Services' for details.

What to expect next

Following your referral to Social Work Services, all information received is treated seriously and will be acted upon. This might include:

- checking agency records and gathering information
- speaking to the child and family and assessing the situation
- making sure the child or young person is safe

In Glasgow, the reporting agency should receive notification that the concern is being followed up.

In line with GIRFEC (Getting it right for every child) there are vulnerable young person's procedures operational in Glasgow. More information on this can be found by following this link

<https://www.glasgow.gov.uk/CHttpHandler.ashx?id=16594&p=0>

You can only action what you know of the young person's situation. Unless the young person wants to speak more, you are able to continue working with the young person knowing you have done all you can to support them. You are not an expert in domestic or sexual abuse, and no-one should expect you to end the abuse single-handedly. By making yourself aware of the legal situation regarding reporting of abuse, with the age of the young person being the differentiating factor (i.e. below or above 16), and have appropriate referral agencies at your disposal in the form of these guidelines, then you are supporting the young person in the most appropriate way.

Documentation

Young Person's records

Update records as and when required. It is good practice to keep notes as they may be requested for evidence, and will be essential if there are going to be any investigations by the police or social work. You are not required to produce complex, word for word accounts of what has been said to you by the young person. For your own information, and for that of the youth service you work for, it is important to keep records locked away in a confidential space for future reference. The following information should be taken into account when record keeping:

- Records are confidential, anonymised and kept in a secure place. For example, it is required that you put the young person's initials on forms, instead of full names. If you have young people with similar initials, use the second initial of their surname.
- External agencies with a legal/statutory duty to the young person (i.e. police and social work, courts) have the right to request these notes and they should be submitted on request.
- The young person also has the right to see his/her records.

The following details should be logged:

- Date and time of contact with the young person
- The date/time the notes were written (as this can be later than the contact with young person)
- Name and signature of the youth worker taking the notes
- The details of the disclosure, or the concerns you have identified
- Details of enquiries made to external agencies on behalf of young person, or information you have given the young person about the support available, including names of the contacts at the appropriate agencies

CONSULTATION, REFERRAL & DOCUMENTATION

- If known, the name in initials of the alleged perpetrator (this is information the police will require). However, at the initial stage of speaking to you the young person may not want to name the perpetrator. If he/she is over 16, you have to accept this decision and support by listening and suggesting agencies that could help. However, if the young person is under 16, or over 16 but under 18 and in care, concerns should be logged even where the perpetrator is unknown. It is not your duty to investigate, this is a statutory remit (i.e. social work department/police).
- You should note details about the young person's perceived mood/presentation, but it is important to remain objective i.e. as opposed to writing things like "JF was not being the happy, lively person I know", it would be better to write "JF appeared unhappy and low at the event". Opinions or judgments should not be made in notes; direct observations are all you are required to note.
- If the young person discloses that there are other children in the home under 16, or over 16 but under 18 and in care, who are at possible risk then these concerns also have to be passed on and noted as described above. It is better to highlight possible abuse to the appropriate agency, than to ignore for fear of causing offence.
- The name and contact details of agency workers you spoke to, police officer, duty social work managers etc.
- If you have completed a safety plan with the young person, place a copy in the young person's file.

DEFINITIONS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

There are many definitions of abuse, and it can take many forms. Below are the main types of abuse that are recognised as being forms of domestic abuse and/or Gender Based Violence.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is the use of physical force with the intent to harm or frighten. Actions such as restraint, punching, beating, kicking, slapping, shaking, choking or biting all constitute physical abuse. Of course, this list is not exhaustive and there are many ways a person can be harmed physically. Often, weapons are used such as knives, bats, kitchen equipment and there are several reports to suggest that guns are also used (Sanderson, 2002)

Sexual Abuse (includes child sexual abuse and sexual exploitation)

The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act (2011) creates statutory offences of rape, sexual assault by penetration, sexual assault, sexual coercion, coercing a person to be present during sexual activity, coercing a person to look at an image of sexual activity, communicating indecently, sexual exposure, voyeurism and administering a substance for a sexual purpose. It also defines consent, and provides for “protective offenses” and offences concerning sexual abuse of trust.

It is important to make the distinction between childhood sexual abuse (below 16 years, or over 16 but under 18 and in care) and sexual abuse in adult relationships.

Mental/Emotional Abuse

Psychological or emotional abuse is the systematic use of threats of physical or sexual violence, intimidation, harassment, stalking or damage to property that result in anguish and fear. It can include threats to harm or kill the victim, threats with weapons, threats to abduct or harm children and hurting or threatening to kill pets. It includes acts by partners or caregivers that result in serious behavioural, cognitive, emotional or mental health problems.

Coercive control is a pattern of behaviour which manifests over time which perpetrators of domestic abuse use to assert control over their victim. This can include threats both covert and overt; acts that humiliate and degrade; making the victim believe it is their fault; abuse of power and control; financial abuse etc. (these are just some examples, please see Page 27 Further reading and resources).The Scottish Government recognised how big issue this is for many victims and have now introduced legislation in Scotland called the Abusive Behaviour and Sexual Harm (Scotland) Act 2016. This recognises the harm caused by behaviour such as coercive control and holds the perpetrator to account by criminalising the behaviour. This act also creates a new offence of sharing private intimate images without consent.

Isolation

Isolation happens when the victim finds it difficult to connect with friends and family. This could include a wide range of behaviours but might include having their movements and contacts monitored, prevented from making contact with family and friends, having use of telephone restricted, prevented from getting or keeping a job.

Economic Abuse/Financial Exploitation

Economic abuse is the control by one person over the finances of another, stealing from or defrauding a partner of money or assets, or exploiting the person for monetary gain or profit.

Neglect

Neglect is the failure of a caregiver to provide for the basic physical, developmental, social, medical and educational needs of a person. This type of abuse is more likely to be present when one person is dependent on another for care. Research carried out by Wise Women highlighted the increased prevalence of neglect within relationships where the woman is disabled. Their survey highlights the following:

“Physical neglect was a common theme with women commenting that personal care i.e. bathing, assistance to the toilet, eating etc were regularly withdrawn. Not being allowed contact with other people, not being informed of health appointments, ignored and silent treatment were categorised as emotional neglect”.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) includes sexual activities which objectify and harm others (usually women) such as prostitution, phone sex, stripping, internet sex/chat rooms, pole dancing, lap dancing, peep shows, pornography, trafficking, sex tourism and mail order brides. The Scottish Government includes prostitution, pornography and other forms of involvement in the ‘sex industry’ in its definition of violence against women. It considers that the exploitation of women through these forms of ‘entertainment’ legitimises negative attitudes towards women and is inextricably linked to gender inequality and sexual violence.

Harmful Traditional Practices

Harmful traditional practices are forms of violence which have been committed primarily against women and girls in certain communities and societies for so long that they are considered, or presented by perpetrators, as part of accepted cultural practice or traditional practice. The most common are:

- Forced or early marriage -can be defined as ‘a marriage in which one or both spouses do not (or, in the case of some adults with learning or physical disabilities, cannot) consent to the marriage and duress is involved’ (duress can be either overt or covert).
- So-called ‘honour’ based violence -any type of physical or psychological violence committed in the name of ‘honour’ predominantly against women for actual or perceived immoral behaviour, which is deemed to have shamed their family or community.
- Female genital mutilation or cutting (FGM) -refers to procedures that intentionally alter or injure female genital organs for non-medical reasons.

In discussions of Gender Based Violence, it is common to see the following terms:

Victim/Survivor: A person who is the target of the abuse and is subjected to excessive controlling behaviour or neglect within the context of an intimate or family relationship.

Indirect victim: A person, usually a child, who is harmed and violated by violent or abusive behaviours directed towards another, usually a female parent. With this in mind, it’s worth noting that 90% of children from homes with domestic abuse were either in the same or adjoining room during an incident of domestic abuse.

Perpetrator: A person who inflicts the violence or abuse or causes the violence or abuse to be inflicted on the victim.

Intimate Partner: This can be a current partner, including marital or common-law partner, heterosexual, same-sex partners, boyfriend or girlfriend and former marital (divorced or separated) or common-law partners.

Child Abuse: The physical, sexual or psychological/emotional abuse or neglect of a child by their parent/s, a carer or a person in a position of authority.

INDICATORS OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

It is typically the case that domestic/sexual abuse increases in frequency and becomes more damaging and severe over time. Early detection and intervention can therefore lessen the risk of more severe harm or even death.

There are many indicators of domestic/sexual abuse. One indicator in isolation may not necessarily indicate abuse therefore each indicator needs to be considered in the context of the young person's personal circumstances and presenting issues.

High Risk Indicators

There is no absolute indicator to determine the risk of serious harm. The greater the number of high risk indicators, the greater the risk of serious harm. A referral to the domestic abuse police unit with or without the young person's consent should be made when there are concerns for the young person's immediate safety or the safety of others.

For example, where the young person:

- has received life threatening injuries
- has injuries that have increased in frequency and severity over time
- has recently ended or is considering ending the relationship with the abusive partner and the abuse has escalated as a result.
- has had suicidal thoughts or feeling low
- is pregnant or has a baby
- is financially dependant on the perpetrator

Please note: separation and ending an abusive relationship is a very high risk time, this is often perceived by workers as an end to the abuse, but it is a period of time where the abuse can become higher in risk.

Also, where the perpetrator:

- has access to weapons, particularly firearms and other lethal weapons
- has ever used a weapon or object to hurt the victim
- has previously tried to harm the victim
- has previously tried/or threatened to harm/kill the victim or someone else
- has ever harmed the victim sexually
- has harmed/killed pets or other animals
- has previously threatened or attempted suicide
- has or is stalking the victim
- uses obsessive/jealous/controlling behaviour towards victim
- stops the victim from seeing friends/family or professionals
- has previously had or is in current breach of a protective order/interdict*
- has financial difficulties
- has ever had problems with drugs, alcohol or mental health
- constantly texts/contacts/follows/stalk or harrasses the victim
- tries to control everything the victim does

* Interdict - court ban that bans them from carrying out certain specified actions i.e coming within a certain distance of your home or place of work

If any of the above symptoms/signs are happening more often or getting worse, this indicates a higher level of risk.

Physical Signs and Symptoms

A young person may present with:

- Injuries to the head, face, neck, chest, abdomen or other visible marks/injuries
- Unexplained physical injuries
- Patterns of repeated injury
- Bruising of various ageing, and multiple injuries such as bruises, burns and scars in different stages of healing
- Signs of hair pulled out
- Lethargy
- Eating disorders
- Illnesses including – headaches/migraines, dizziness, insomnia, chronic pain, gastrointestinal disorders.

The presence of these symptoms do not in themselves prove that abuse is happening, however if young people display any of the above for a length of time and behave in a way that the youth worker feels is possibly symptomatic of abuse, whether it be physical, sexual, emotional, youth workers have a responsibility to ask the young person quietly and confidentially if they are OK. Signs and symptoms are often overlooked for fear of offending or misjudging a situation. It is better to attempt to open up the opportunity for the young person to access support for the possible abuse, than to never give the opportunity in the first place.

Mental and Emotional Indicators

There is evidence that suggests recurring abuse can lead to physical and emotional problems that on the face of things appear unrelated to gender based violence. However, if youth workers are aware of all of the indicators, including the physical symptoms, they are able to formulate a better assessment of what may or may not be affecting the young person. Mental and emotional indicators can include:

- post traumatic stress disorder involving
 - increased hyperarousal (i.e. where the young person appears to be very anxious or on 'red alert')
 - intrusive thoughts, lack of concentration
 - sleeping difficulties and nightmares
 - disassociation (this is a psychological term for what is basically coming out of one's own thoughts/ disconnecting from painful feelings)
- emotional distress such as anxiety, indecisiveness, confusion, hostility, panic attacks
- depression
- self-harming behaviours
- suicidal thoughts and/or attempts
- drug and alcohol abuse

The youth worker's assessment can only be based upon what they know about the young person, and this of course will vary for each service user. It is important not to ask too many questions as this can be very overwhelming for the young person; it is better to ascertain whether or not the young person is at immediate risk.

- If he/she is, then follow the consultation, referral & documentation guidance on page 7-9.
- If the young person is at a lower risk, but there are still concerns, then it is far more effective and supportive to allow the young person space and time to build up feelings of trust and safety which will ultimately allow him/her to access or be referred to the appropriate help.

Presentation and History

Other signs that might indicate abuse come from your knowledge and observations of the young person and their behaviour. The young person might:

- be hesitant or evasive when describing injuries
- minimise injuries/pain
- display distress which is disproportionate to injuries, e.g. client shows extreme distress over minor injury
- offer explanation which is inconsistent with injury. i.e. "I walked into a door"
- make excuses for the violent behaviour
- substantially delay seeking medical treatment
- have financial worries/problems (often due to financial abuse inflicted by perpetrator of abuse)
- be reluctant to leave when day/evening activities come to an end

intimidation, incest, date rape human trafficking

sexual abuse

female genital mutilation

rape stalking

marital-rape Domination child sexual abuse

commercial sexual exploitation

domestic abuse

prostitution and pornography

sexual harassment

forced marriage psychological violence
physical violence

The NSPCC defines sexual bullying as:

“Any bullying behaviour, whether physical or non-physical, that is based on a person’s sexuality or gender. It is when sexuality or gender is used as a weapon by boys or girls towards other boys or girls - although it is more commonly directed at girls. It can be carried out to a person’s face, behind their back or through the use of technology.”

Young people may use overt, offensive and degrading sexualised language and behaviour towards one another, particularly in youth settings where they feel comfortable and at ease. Any language that degrades people of either gender or any sexual orientation is unacceptable. It is important that there are clear expectations of conduct. The use of this kind of language and behaviour is part of a culture that condones gender based violence and it is therefore vital that we adopt a zero-tolerance approach.

If a worker witnesses degrading language being used in the youth setting they should challenge this with the young people concerned. They should on no account indicate that they find it amusing or acceptable as this serves to normalise and condone a practise that confirms and reproduces the kinds of stereotypes and prejudices that underlie gender based violence. Even where the young person who is the target states that they ‘don’t mind’, the worker should still take the opportunity to explore the use of, and attitudes towards, such language.

Dealing with unacceptable language and behaviour

- On witnessing it, immediately state that such language/behaviour is unacceptable within the youth setting and ask the young people to stop using it
- Depending on the situation, decide whether to explore the issue with the young people concerned, either immediately or at a later, more appropriate time, and as a group or individually
- At the appropriate time use the resources on sexual bullying listed in the ‘Support’ section.
- Discuss with all those who attend the organisation (staff, volunteers and young people) if you have a policy or guidance on sexual bullying. If so, its worth considering whether it needs reviewed.

What do we mean by consent?

A young person under the age of 16, or over 16 but under the age of 18 and in care, cannot consent to sexual activity in Scots Law. Consent in law is defined as ‘free agreement’ and there needs to be reasonable belief that consent exists. Just because someone consents to ‘kissing’ does not mean that they have consented to ‘fondling’ and so on, consent can be withdrawn at any time. Consent cannot be given if a person is sleeping, under the influence of drugs or alcohol, has a learning difficulty, has a mental incapacity or if threats implied or direct have been used to achieve consent.

The law is also very clear about the sharing of personal intimate images. It is an offence to share a personal revealing image of someone without their permission. This means if young people share or threaten to share an image of a current or former girl/boyfriend without their permission, even if the person shared it with consent originally, they will have committed an offence which is punishable in law.

Digital Technology

Digital technology including the range of social media platforms has meant that our young people are now connected to the world. This allows great access to lots of helpful resources but new technology also means that pornography and other sexual images are readily available to everyone including young people. There is growing evidence that sexting is becoming increasingly normalised and is viewed as harmless by young people. It is important that we support young men and young women to become critical thinkers about what imagery is being shown to them and to challenge normalisation of sexualised behaviours.

What is sexual imagery?

Sexual imagery has a very wide definition and includes using sexual imagery to sell goods e.g alcohol or perfume, right through to pornography. Daily exposure to sexual imagery has an impact on everyone, we become desensitised to the images. The drip, drip exposure of young people to sexual images distorts their thinking and there is growing evidence to support that the consumption of sexual images increases the likelihood of women and girls being viewed as sexual objects and the acceptance of dominant and aggressive attitudes as the norm.

Sexual coercion and abuse

Sexual coercion is when pressure, trickery or manipulation is used to achieve consent to sexual activity. Using coercion to achieve sexual intimacy is a crime. It is important to remember that abuse is at the very centre of sexual coercion. Sexual coercion relates to a wide range of behaviours and would usually involve the use of 'pressure' and emotional manipulation.

Impact on young people

When gender inequality combines with sexual imagery, language and bullying it creates a toxic environment for young people to learn and understand what a healthy respectful relationship is. This has a negative impact on both young women and young men. There is pressure on young men to 'want' sex as part of masculine behaviour and pressure on young women to make themselves available for sex, conversely young women are often 'slut shamed' if they are sexually active.

Cultural Background

The needs and support required for young people who are from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities may differ according to their individual needs, cultural beliefs and backgrounds. There are a number of additional issues you should be aware of in these circumstances.

In some BME communities, there may be added pressure to remain in abusive situations and make no attempt to leave or access support for the following reasons:

- Fear of bringing shame and dishonour to the family (and possible consequences of this in terms of honour crimes)
- Fear of isolation and rejection from extended family if the young person challenges the abuse
- Fear of being deported depending on the status of the young person, e.g. if he/she is an asylum seeker
- There are potentially communication/language barriers which can result in the abuse continuing for longer. Access to specialised services or translator services can overcome these barriers (see 'Services').

Some other issues within the gender based violence spectrum that may be experienced by BME women include forced marriage (which is illegal in Scotland and must be distinguished from arranged marriage which is a system for introducing potential partners) and female genital mutilation, also an illegal practice. For more information on these issues see the contacts in the 'Services' section that specialise in BME issues.

It is important to remember that regardless of the traditional practices, values and beliefs in a community, gender based violence is always unacceptable. Worries about offending people's cultural or religious practices should not detract from the duty of care where abuse is suspected.

Cultural acceptance does not mean accepting the unacceptable.

Disability

- Young people with disabilities, whether they are physical, learning or complex disabilities, are at much higher risk of domestic/sexual abuse. The issues are more complex for people with a disability as they may be more dependent on perpetrators of abuse (family members) for basic health or social needs which if ignored, result in neglect.
- Research by Wise Women in 2008 revealed that 1 in 3 disabled women (including young women aged 16-25) experienced domestic abuse, as opposed to 1 in 4 able-bodied women.
- In other situations, the young person may be subject to threats such as being sent to an institution or having services of care withdrawn.
- In addition, communication difficulties or lack of awareness that abuse has taken place can make reporting abuse less likely.
- People with learning disabilities are often considered to be unreliable witnesses and therefore cannot seek redress through legal processes. Disclosures are often not believed or not acted on, as was found in the Independent Longcare Enquiry.
- Families may try to prevent or delay a young person's independent living status because the benefits that young person is entitled to have become part of the family income.

The approach you use with young people with disabilities should be the same as for young people without a disability, but youth workers need to be aware of the additional issues that exist for young people with disabilities.

Sexuality and Gender Relationships

People who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgender (LGBT) can also experience abuse within relationships. Power and control are the common features in all abusive relationships. Emotional abuse experienced by LGBT people may include threatened or actual 'outing' (revealing the sexuality or gender identity) of the victim as the main form of abuse. This can result in the victim fearing or experiencing both the loss of significant relationships and further discrimination and abuse, for example at their school or college.

Organisations which do not offer specialised services on violence against women - but offer a range of services for women

AMINA

The Muslim Women's Resource Centre (Monday - Friday 10am til 4pm)

To promote the welfare of Muslim women and overcome social exclusion through provision of direct helping services and work with mainstream services.

Tel: (Office):0141 212 8420

Tel: (Helpline):0808 801 0301

Fax: 0141 423 7700

e-mail: info@mwrc.org.uk

website: www.mwrc.org.uk

GLASGOW ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

To promote the health and welfare of people with mental health problems and their carers who live in the Glasgow area, and to promote an understanding of mental health and mental illness.

Tel: 0141 552 5592

Fax: 0141 552 6625

e-mail: info@gamh.org.uk

website: www.gamh.org.uk

GLASGOW WOMEN'S LIBRARY

Glasgow Women's Library is a vibrant information hub housing a lending library, archive collections, contemporary and historical artifacts relating to women's lives, histories and achievements.

Tel (Office): 0141 550 2267

e-mail: info@womenslibrary.org.uk

Website: www.womenslibrary.org.uk

LGBT DOMESTIC ABUSE PROJECT

The LGBT Domestic Abuse Project aims to ensure that every LGBT person experiencing domestic abuse gets a good response, regardless of which service provider they access. We do this through training and awareness raising.

Tel: 0141 552 7425/0131 555 3940

e-mail: info@lgbtyouth.org.uk

Website: www.lgbtdomesticabuse.org.uk

LGBT HELPLINE

To provide information and emotional support to lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people and their families, friends and supporters across Scotland.

Tel: 0300 123 2523

e-mail: helpline@lgbthealth.org.uk

Website: www.lgbt-helpline-scotland.org.uk

LIFELINK

LifeLink provides a crisis intervention service for people who are self harming and/or are at risk of suicide. We offer mental, emotional, practical and therapeutic support as close to the initial point of contact as possible. Online referrals possible.

Tel (Office): 0141 552 4434

Fax: 0141 548 1353

e-mail: info@lifelink.org.uk

Website: www.lifelink.org.uk

NORTH WEST WOMEN'S CENTRE

Courses from educational to leisure and recreational Counselling. Help and advice. Volunteering Programme.

Tel: 0141 576 1400

Fax: 0141 576 1300

e-mail: info@womenscentreglasgow.org.uk

Website: www.womenscentreglasgow.org.uk

SPECIAL NEEDS IN PREGNANCY SERVICE

Total maternity care for pregnant women.

Support for vulnerable mothers and babies in the community.

Tel: (Maternity): 0141 211 5366

Tel: (non pregnant women): 0141 211 5366

Organisations which do not offer specialised services on violence against women - but offer a range of services for women

THE SANDYFORD

Sandyford is Greater Glasgow and Clyde's flagship sexual, reproductive and emotional health service. It provides a range of confidential and specialised services for men and women, including a service for young people aged 17 and under.

Tel: 0141 211 8130

Email: sandyford@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

Website: www.sandyford.org

WHAT IF PROJECT (Female Service)

Provide non-emergency supported accommodation with intensive support for homeless young women with complex needs.

Tel: 0141 946 1116

Fax: 0141 946 1288

e-mail: whatiffemaleservice@quarriers.org.uk

website: www.quarriers.org.uk

YOUNG WOMEN'S CENTRE

A caring, nurturing environment, supporting young women who are at risk of sexual exploitation, abuse or escalation through the judicial system.

Tel: 0141 276 1874

MONEY ADVICE SERVICE

Advice and support with debt and other money worries. GEMAP (Glasgow East Money Advice Project) have specialist training to support women who are leaving or have left abusive relationships and are consequently facing financial difficulties. Some of the agencies listed here specialise in ethnic minority law or other legal matters relating to survivors of domestic abuse.

North East: GEMAP: 0141 773 5850

South: Castlemilk Law & Money Advice Centre:

Tel: 0141 634 0313

Govan Law Centre: 0141 440 2503

North West:

Drumchapel Money Advice Centre: 0141 944 0507

Citywide/Other:

Clydeside Action on Asbestos: 0141 552 8852

Ethnic Minorities Law Centre: 0141 204 2888

Legal Services Agency: 0141 353 3354

Money Matters, Money Advice Centre: 0141 445 5221

Citizens Advice Bureau:

Offices in Glasgow Centre; Bridgeton; Parkhead; Castlemilk; Greater Pollok; Drumchapel; Maryhill & Possilpark. Contact details at

<http://www.cas.org.uk/bureaux>

Citizens Advice Direct:

<https://www.citizensadvisedirect.org.uk/>

COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH TEAM

The teams offer talking therapies such as counselling, and materials to help you manage your mental health. The people working in the Primary Care teams have a background in psychology, counselling or nursing.

Primary Care Mental Health Teams:

North East : 0141 342 3200

North West: 0141 232 9270

South: 0141 577 7729

COMMUNITY ADDICTIONS SERVICE

These teams bring specialist nursing and social work staff together to provide comprehensive, local and accessible community based services for people with drug and alcohol problems. Community Addiction Teams are the first point of contact for people with drug and alcohol problems and can refer individuals onto other services. They include services for people under 18 and their families.

Community Addictions Teams:

West: 0141 276 4330/4580

East: 0141 565 0200

North East: 0141 276 3420

South East: 0141 276 5040

South: 0141 420 8100

Greater Pollok: 0141 276 3010

South West: 0141 276 8740

Homeless Addiction Team: 0141 552 9287

TRANSLATOR SERVICES

Statutory organisations have access to translator services. If you are referring a young person for whom language is a barrier to disclosure, please advise the service of this requirement.

Organisations which offer specialised services on violence against women, children and young people

ARCHWAY GLASGOW

To reduce the short and long term effects of Rape and Sexual assault on survivors by supporting them emotionally and practically. To increase rate of disclosure of sexual assault by providing person centred holistic care in a supportive environment. To reduce the number of survivors who withdraw from the criminal justice system. To increase the rate of reporting to the police by supporting clients to engage with the police if they wish to do so.

Services:

We provide emotional and practical support to survivors of recent Rape and Sexual assault; forensic examinations samples to detect evidence; medical care, treatment and advice to prevent sexually transmitted infections and unwanted pregnancy.

Tel: 0141 211 8175

Helpline No: 0141 211 8175 (24/7 - 365 Days)

Fax: 0141 211 6705

e-mail: archway@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

Website: www.glasgowarchway.com

ASSIST (Advice, Support, Safety & Information Services Together)

Assist offers advocacy and support to survivors of domestic abuse where the person accused is appearing in the specialist Domestic Abuse Courts or within Glasgow Sheriff Court. Assist aims to ensure that victims of domestic abuse, including children, are safe, informed and supported throughout the court process and beyond.

Services:

Crisis support with practical needs, court information, risk assessment and safety planning. Information about increasing safety through civil legal options. Multi agency co-ordination of services, safety planning and risk assessment conferences. Support throughout the whole court process. Signposting and referral to community services that can provide ongoing support.

Tel: 0141 276 7710

Email: Assist@drs.glasgow.gov.uk

BASE 75

To provide a non-judgemental, easily accessible service to women involved in street prostitution. To assist women to exit prostitution. Also provide some outreach services.

Services:

Drop-In Services: Medical services, needle exchange, condoms; Advice, support and advocacy; Short term rape counseling; Access to long term rape counseling; Sandwiches and hot drinks

Daytime Services: Assist access to methadone prescribing; Scatter flats and crisis accommodation; Individual key worker in specific situations; Advice and support relevant to women in prostitution; Personal safety advice; Women's support Group

Tel: 0141 276 0737

Fax: 0141 276 0736

BREAKTHROUGH FOR WOMEN

To empower women to protect themselves and their children, to reduce the sense of isolation, shame, stigma and self blame experienced by women. This is a women only service. Women can be referred by other agencies or can self refer. First contact with this service must be in English.

Services:

Information, advice, support and counselling to female victims of sexual violence over 16 years of age, who live in Glasgow; Group work programme; Information, advice, support and counselling to women from ethnic minority communities regarding any issue.

Tel: 0141 276 3981

Fax: 0141 276 3985

CASTLEMILK LAW CENTRE - WOMEN'S RIGHTS SOLICITOR

Tel: 0141 634 0313

Fax: 0141 634 1944

E-mail mail@castlemilklawcentre.co.uk

CLYDEBANK WOMEN'S AID

Tel: 0141 952 8118

Organisations which offer specialised services on violence against women, children and young people.

CEDAR PROJECT

The CEDAR project is hosted by Glasgow Women's Aid. The Cedar programme takes place over 12 weeks with groups for children, young people and their mothers running in parallel. The groups provide an opportunity to explore feelings with an emphasis on providing fun and creative activities that keep children engaged and interacting with each other. A key aim of the programme is to help mothers to support their children in their recovery. Cedar accepts referrals from children and young people and their mothers, or from any agencies that may already be working alongside a family, providing they have the mother's informed consent.

DRUMCHAPEL WOMEN'S AID

We offer support and temporary accommodation to women and their children (if any) who are suffering domestic abuse from a partner or ex-partner. This service is run by women for women.

Services:

Telephone support; Refuge accommodation; Drop in service; Awareness raising and training.

Tel. (Support): 0141 944 0201

Fax: 0141 944 0201

GLASGOW EAST WOMEN'S AID

To provide information, support and safe accommodation for women, children and young people who are living with, or have experienced domestic abuse.

Services:

Crisis and ongoing support, information and advocacy; 5 self contained refuge flats, one is wheelchair accessible; Therapeutic structured and unstructured groups; Court reports for women - civil and criminal; Training available on a single or multi agency basis; Research.

Tel (Office): 0141 781 0230

Tel (Support): 0141 773 3533

Fax: 0141 771 4711

e-mail: collective@gewa.org.uk

Website: www.gewa.org.uk

GLASGOW WOMEN'S AID

To offer support, information and temporary accommodation to women, children and young people who are being, or have been physically, emotionally or sexually abused by a partner, ex-partner or someone close. Service is run by women for women.

Services:

Information on law, housing, contact and residence; Drop-in service; Temporary, safe accommodation (space permitting) for women and their children.

Tel (Support): 0141 553 2022

Fax: 0141 553 0592

e-mail: admin@glasgowwomensaid.org.uk

Website: www.scottishwomensaid.org.uk



**POLICE
SCOTLAND**
Keeping people safe

POLICE SCOTLAND

Call 999 in an emergency. Domestic Abuse Liaison Officers ensure a close monitoring of reported incidents, liaison with other agencies and will provide a personal link to victims to explain police procedures and provide you with information regarding your legal rights and options.

To be put through to your local police station: 101

In an emergency: 999

Organisations which offer specialised services on violence against women, children and young people

HEMAT GRYFFE WOMEN'S AID

To provide safe temporary refuge accommodation, support and information primarily to women, children and young people from the black and minority ethnic community who experience domestic abuse and girls who face forced marriage situations. We operate an open door policy and will turn no woman away.

It is our aim to treat women, children and young people as individuals and to value and respect their specific cultural sensitive needs and rights. To have privacy and proper respect, receive the time and space and facilities needed, free from intrusion provided it is safe for you and everyone else.

Services:

Safe temporary refuge accommodation;

Outreach services for women, children and young people;

Drop in and Appointment service for women, children and young people and information and support on a wide range of issues; Culturally sensitive counseling; Welfare benefits; Immigration issues; Legal issues information

Tel (Support): 0141 353 0859

Fax: 0141 564 1316

e-mail: hemat.gryffe@ntlbusiness.com

Website: www.hematgryffe.org.uk

(English and 5 different languages) including Bengali, Cantonese, Hindi, Punjabi, Urdu

RAPE CRISIS CENTRE

To provide free and confidential support to women, girls and their family members who have been raped, sexually assaulted and/or sexually abused, no matter when or how. Women can be referred to the Rape Crisis Centre by other agencies or can contact the project direct.

Services: Ongoing telephone, letter and e-mail support; Face to face support; Accompany women to medical tests, police, court etc. Group work, Training, consultation and specialist services.

The Rosey Project offers support and advocacy services to young women and girls from aged 13 years who have experienced rape, sexual assault, sexual abuse or exploitation no matter when this has happened in their lives. The project also carries out a programme of prevention work in schools and youth projects focusing on the issues of consent, respect in relationships, sexting and challenging attitudes and behaviours that condone or collude with sexual abuse.

The Ruby Project offers support and advocacy services to women and girls from BME communities in and around Glasgow, who have experienced rape, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or female genital mutilation. The project also offers Independent Sexual Violence Advocacy to survivors of sexual violence and abuse who are in the asylum process and who have been raped in their country of origin or in transit to the UK.

The Juno Project is a new initiative offering a range of group work programmes for survivors of sexual violence and abuse and their family members.

Tel (Support): 0808 800 0014

Tel (Office): 0141 552 3201

Textphone: 0141 552 4244

Fax: 0141 552 3204

Email: (office):

info@rapecrisiscentre-glasgow.co.uk

Email: (support):

support@rapecrisiscentre-glasgow.co.uk

Website: www.rapecrisiscentre-glasgow.co.uk

Organisations which offer specialised services on violence against women, children and young people

RESPONSE (Hamish Allan centre)

The RESPONSE service provides a flexible daytime and out of hours service to women, with or without children, fleeing domestic abuse who are at risk of homelessness.

Tel (Office): 0808 202 1162

Fax: 0141 287 1894

ROUTES OUT (Case Management Service)

To support women to exit prostitution. Emotional and practical support, advocacy, individual plans and personal development.

Services:

Individual emotional and practical support; Individual personal plans and personal development; Access to training and education tutors; Awareness raising

Tel: 0141 276 0737

SAY WOMEN

To provide safe and supported accommodation and related services to young homeless women, aged from 16-25 years, who are survivors of childhood sexual abuse or rape/sexual assault. The Resource Service is available to young men who are survivors of childhood sexual abuse, rape or sexual assault. This service is staffed by women.

Services:

Supported accommodation project and scatter flats; Follow on resettlement support

Resource service - immediate and short term counseling; Training and consultancy.

Tel (Office): 0141 552 5803

Fax (Office): 0141 552 9751

Tel (Accom): 0141 778 4777

Fax (Accom): 0141 778 5333

Textphone: 0141 778 4777

Email: enquiries@say-women.co.uk

Website: www.say-women.co.uk

FEARLESS

FEARLESS WORKS WITH SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC ABUSE OVER 16 YEARS OLD OF ALL RACES, RELIGIONS OR BELIEFS, ABILITIES, TRANSGENDER IDENTITIES, SEXES OR SEXUAL ORIENTATIONS.

Fearless workers offer you mentoring and support in areas such as: healthcare, housing, emotional support, practical support, safety planning, addictions and assistance to access appropriate benefits. A dedicated case worker is assigned to work with you and all support is individually tailored to suit your personal needs. You can make a confidential self-referral to the service. Referrals are also accepted from professional agencies working with survivors.

Tel: 0131 624 7266

Email: fearlessinfo@sacro.org.uk

Website: www.fearless.scot

SOCIAL WORK SERVICES

Family Support Project:

This service supports survivors of child sexual abuse and their families. The project works with children as well as adult men and women. There are projects in the North East and North West of the city.

Social Work Departments:

For local social work office contact details please see: www.glasgow.gov.uk (see social work departments) If contacting for the first time about someone, please call Social Care Direct on 0141 287 0555.

Emergency out of hours service: 0300 343 1505

Organisations which offer specialised services on violence against women, children and young people

THE DAISY PROJECT

To raise awareness of issues around domestic abuse through inter agency working and to address needs identified by local women. This is a women only service.

Services:

Support, information and advocacy for women who are living with, or have experienced violence or abuse; Inter agency connecting; Mentoring; Work with local peer support group; Training and awareness raising

Tel: 0141 634 4053

Fax: 0141-634-4053

E-mail: office@thedaisyproject.org.uk

The TARA Project

The TARA Project was established in 2005 as a service to help identify and support women who may have been trafficked to/within the UK for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. TARA can also offer support to women who have experienced sexual violence as a result of being trafficked for other forms of exploitation.

Services:

TARA provides comprehensive assessment of needs including risk and offers a range of support services, including help to access crisis accommodation, emergency health checks, emergency clothing packs, emotional support and advocacy.

TARA can also provide support to frontline staff by sharing information, advice and good practice. TARA also responds to relevant Government policy and strategic developments at local, national and UK level.

Additional services include information gathering, awareness raising and training, capacity building and group work programmes.

Tel (Office): 0141 276 7724

Fax: 0141 276 7599

e-mail: commsafetyTARA@glasgow.gov.uk

Website: www.communitysafetyglasgow.org

W.A.V.E.S.

(Women Against Violent Environments)

WAVES can be contacted through The Daisy Project and aims to provide peer support to women who are living with, or have experienced domestic violence. WAVES provides time, space and information for women to make informed choices about their lives and offers support to women who wish to remain in the area. It aims to help women to access all services from one point of contact.

The group meets every Monday. For further information telephone The Daisy Project for more details.

WISE WOMEN

To proactively address women's experiences and fears of violence by providing accessible information, advice, workshops and courses on personal safety and confidence building.

Services:

Personal safety and confidence building courses/workshops

Information and resources on all aspects of personal safety

Courses for women who are socially excluded because of discrimination and information and training for workers

Tel (Support): 0141 550 7557

Textphone: 0141 550 7558

Fax: 0141 550 4443

E-mail: info@wisewomen.org.uk

Website: www.wisewomen.org.uk

Helplines

[AMINA](#)

The Muslim Women's Resource Centre

Tel: 08088 01 03 01

Helpline open:

Monday to Friday 10.00 am until 4.00 pm

[ARCHWAY GLASGOW](#)

Tel: 0141 211 8175

Accessible 365 days a year, 24 hours a day.

[DRUMCHAPEL WOMEN'S AID](#)

Tel: 0141 944 0201

Support 24 hours a day, 7 days a week

[GLASGOW EAST WOMEN'S AID](#)

Tel: 0141 773 3533

Monday and Friday – 9.30 am to 1.30 pm

Tuesday to Thursday – 9.30 am to 3.30 pm

[GLASGOW WOMEN'S AID](#)

Tel: 0141 553 2022

Helpline 9.30 am to 4.30 pm Monday to Friday

[HEMAT GRYFFE WOMEN'S AID](#)

Tel: 0141 353 0859

Monday to Friday – 9.00 am to 5.00 pm

[RAPE CRISIS CENTRE](#)

Tel: 08088 00 00 14

Helpline every day from 11.00 am to 2.00 pm
and Monday to Thursday 5.30 pm to 7.30 pm

[RESPONSE](#)

Tel: 0808 202 1162

Out of hours service weekdays 5.00 pm to 9.00 am
Weekend and Public Holidays

[THE TARA SERVICE](#)

Tel: 0141 276 7724

Support available 9.30 am to 4.30 pm

Scottish and UK Helpline Numbers

[BREATHING SPACE](#)

Tel: 0800 8385 87

Helpline open Monday to Thursday 6.00 pm
until 2.00 am and 24 hours at weekends

[BRISTOL CRISIS SERVICE FOR WOMEN](#)

Tel: 0780 047 2908 (text only)

TESS text and email service for young women up to
25 years who self-injure

[FGM HELPLINE](#)

Tel: 0800 028 3550

Helpline open 24 hours a day,
365 days of the year

[FORCED MARRIAGE HELPLINE \(Scotland\)](#)

Tel: 0800 027 1234

Helpline open 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

[FORCED MARRIAGE HELPLINE \(UK\)](#)

Tel: 0800 5999 247

Helpline open 9.00 am until 9.00 pm
365 days a year.

[IN CARE SURVIVORS](#)

Tel: 0800 121 6027

[RAPE CRISIS SCOTLAND](#)

Tel: 08088 01 03 02

Helpline open 6.00 pm until Midnight
365 days of the year

[SCOTTISH DOMESTIC ABUSE HELPLINE](#)

Tel: 0800 027 1234

Helpline open 24 hours a day, 365 days of the year.

Further reading and resources

ACTION AGAINST ABUSE (P)

This educational pack is a lesson plan resource used in Glasgow secondary schools to support the delivery of gender based violence education as part of the school curriculum.

Available within Glasgow secondary schools.

CARE VERSUS CONTROL (Girl Guiding, 2013) (R)

A girlguiding report into attitudes of girls towards inequality and relationships.

http://girlsattitudes.girlguiding.org.uk/pdf/2025_Care_Versus_Control.pdf

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT 2010 (A)

Act information.

Provides for a specific criminal offence of stalking

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/crimes/harassment/stalkingoffence>

CRUSH (P)

A pack that focuses on young people and relationship abuse. Includes DVD and lesson plans for use with young people.

<http://www.zerotolerance.org.uk/resources/crush-screenplay-and-resource-pack?destination=node%2F340&vaw=1>

EQUALLY SAFE (S)

Scotland's strategy for preventing and eradicating violence against women and girls

Equally Safe is Scotland's strategy to take action on all forms of violence against women and girls.

<http://www.gov.scot/Resource/0049/00498256.pdf>

FORCED MARRIAGE ETC. (A)

(Protection and Jurisdiction) (Scotland) Act 2011

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2011/15/contents/enacted>

GLASGOW VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN TRAINING GUIDANCE (G)

This document provides information on a range of violence against women training opportunities. For an up to date copy contact:

North East Glasgow

Email: Barbara.Adzajlic@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

North West Glasgow

Email: Sarah.Brady@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

South Glasgow

Email: Siobhan.Boyle@ggc.scot.nhs.uk

GOOD PRACTICE GUIDELINES BOOKLET FOR WORKING WITH MUSLIM WOMEN (G)

The guidelines have been developed in partnership with the Greater Glasgow Training Consortium, and is a source book for staff that will highlight: Cultural issues and barriers which can make it difficult for Muslim women to leave an abusive or oppressive situation; the range of violence which may be faced; misconceptions and myths; the distinction between culture and faith.

Contact Amina for further information.

Telephone: 0141 212 8420

INFORMATION ON SEXTING (W)

For more information and further reading on sexting, please follow the links below:

<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/keeping-children-safe/sexting/>

<http://www.digital-trust.org/>

COERCIVE CONTROL (W)

For more information and further reading on coercive control, please follow the links below:

<http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/userfiles/file/resources/nationalresources/coercive-control.pdf>

<https://www.cedarnetwork.org.uk/about/supporting-recovery/what-is-domestic-abuse/what-is-coercive-control/>

<https://www.disrespectnobody.co.uk/>

NATIONAL GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND HEALTH PROGRAMME (G) (W)

An NHS Scotland/ Scottish Government website including guidance for health workers on a range of GBV-related issues.

<http://www.gbv.scot.nhs.uk/>

PARTNER EXPLOITATION AND VIOLENCE IN TEENAGE INTIMATE RELATIONSHIPS (NSPCC 2009) (R)

Research by NSPCC into young people's attitudes towards abuse in teen relationships which revealed alarmingly high acceptance of coercion and violence.

<http://www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/research-reports/partner-exploitation-violence-teenage-intimate-relationships-summary.pdf>

Further reading and resources

RESPECT EDUCATION RESOURCE PACK (P)

A pack developed by Zero Tolerance promoting positive relationships and exploring the links between violence against women and wider gender equality issues. Primary and Secondary packs available free online.

<http://www.zerotolerance.org.uk/resources/respect-education-resource?destination=node%2F358>

RESPONDING TO VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (G)

Multi-Agency Guidelines for Staff Highland Community Partnership 2010

Copy of Multi Agency Guidelines.

<http://www.womenssupportproject.co.uk/userfiles/file/VAW%20Multi-Agency%20Guidance.doc>

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S AID (W)

For information, advice and legal perspectives on all issues of domestic abuse as it relates to children and young people.

<http://www.scottishwomensaid.org.uk/>

SEXUAL BULLYING (P)

Name It and Shame It West Dunbartonshire Violence Against Women Partnership 2011

A resource pack including DVD for those working with young people, exploring the issue of sexual bullying.

Available free from 01389 738680 or email:
Shona.Bruce@west-dunbarton.gov.uk

SEXUAL OFFENCES (SCOTLAND) ACT 2009 (A)

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2009/9/contents>

THE HIDEOUT (W)

(Website created by Women's Aid)

This website is specifically for children and young people experiencing domestic abuse and is very user friendly.

<http://thehideout.org.uk/>

*** Please note types of information :**

A=Act, G=Guidelines, P=Pack, R=Research, S=Strategy, W=Website.

THIS IS A SUGGESTED READING LIST



working together
to end violence against
women and children

Glasgow Violence Against Women Partnership

Working in partnership with



Working in partnership for a safer Glasgow

Thanks to all those who contributed