

advance



Jargon Buster

‘By and for’ organisations/services

Primarily/exclusively led by and for a specific group, such as women, LGBTQIA+ people, Black and/or minoritised women and disabled people.

Specialist organisation

An organisation providing support through the lens of specific needs/characteristics, such as gender, race or sexuality.

For young women and girls

Support for young women and girls under the age of 25, which recognises the specific needs of this age group.

Wraparound/ holistic support

Support that addresses all aspects of a woman’s life where she may need extra help, including mental and physical health, housing, finances, substance use and domestic abuse.

Community-based support

Support provided to a woman in a designated safe space within her community, which means she doesn’t need to leave her home/ local area.

Systems change

Influencing and raising awareness among statutory agencies, such as local and national government, health services, schools and criminal justice services, and society as a whole, about domestic abuse and systemic inequality.

Coordinated community response (CCR)

Providing services that engage the entire community, working in a whole systems approach and through awareness-raising and advocacy.

Whole Systems Approach

Identifying a woman’s needs and continually assessing and addressing them, by working with a variety of services and organisations across health, children and family services, housing and criminal justice services to get her the support she needs.

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Co-location

Having advocates and keyworkers based in statutory settings, such as police stations and social care, in order to improve understanding of and response to domestic abuse.

Gendered approach

Recognising that a person's gender will have an impact on their experiences, and therefore has to be considered in a woman or girl's support.

Trauma-informed

Recognising the presence of trauma and the impact it has on women and girls' lives.

Lived experience

Direct or indirect first-hand experience of domestic abuse and/ or the criminal justice system.

Diversion services

Services that redirect women away from the criminal justice system and into specialist support services to address their underlying needs (e.g. mental health, substance use, domestic abuse).

Out-of-Court Disposal (conditional caution)

An out-of-court disposal is a way to handle minor crimes without going to court. Instead, the police or other authorities decide on a quicker solution, like giving a warning, a fine, or asking the person to attend a program or do community service.

Non-molestation order (non-mol)

A civil order, similar to a restraining order, that implements conditions to prevent a perpetrator from coming near a victim/survivor but without the involvement of a criminal court.

Protection order

Protective orders are legal measures that limit someone's actions to stop them from harming or bothering another person. The most common types are restraining orders and non-molestation orders.

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In Custody

Being held in a police station or prison, either before or after further action (e.g. being charged by the police/ CPS or sentenced by a court).

On remand/ unsentenced

In prison while awaiting trial.

Advocacy

Speaking up for a person or a cause.

Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC)

A meeting in which different services and agencies, including the police, social services, healthcare, education and third-sector organisations, come together to assess the risk posed to an individual or family through domestic abuse.

Community sentence

A sentence carried out in the community which will include specific requirements such as taking part in activities, attending rehabilitative programmes or wearing a tag.

Breach

A “breach” is when rules set in probation are broken. Breaches are taken seriously, and if a person breaches knowingly, it’s treated as a separate offence.

Probation

While on Probation, a person is serving a Sentence in the community instead of being in prison. It combines some form of mandatory engagement with activities carried out in the community.

Dual Diagnosis

When someone has both a mental health need and substance use, either with alcohol or drugs.