

Adapted Physical Activity is understood as having a central focus on individual differences in physical activity that require special attention. Adaptation involves modification, adjustment, or accommodation in accordance with assessment data. Individual differences include impairments, disabilities, handicaps and other special needs as delineated by various governing bodies. *Source: IFAPA website- www.ifapa.biz.

Athlete is understood as sportsmen and sportswomen participating in organized sports activities, their support personnel and sports officials as well as anyone taking part in the activities of sports organizations in any role, including the owners of sports organizations.

Autonomy of sport organizations refers to the “fundamental principles” of Olympism within the Olympic Charter (Nr. 2.5) which recognizes that sport organizations shall have the rights and obligations of autonomy, which include freely establishing and controlling the rules of sport, determining the structure and governance of their organizations, enjoying the right of elections free from any outside influence and the responsibility for ensuring that principles of good governance in accordance with national and international law. *Source: *parts taken from Olympic Charter, 2011.*

Biological/Anatomical Sex -- The physical characteristics typically used to assign a person's gender at birth, such as chromosomes, hormones, internal and external genitalia and reproductive organs. Given the potential variation in all of these, biological sex must be seen as a spectrum or range of possibilities rather than a binary set of two options. (http://www.genderspectrum.org/images/stories/Resources/Family/A_Word_About_Words.pdf)

Bullying -- a form of inter-personal violence, bullying is one of the forms of violence that affects young people and is often not considered as a form of violence. Bullying refers to aggressive behaviour which is repeated and intends to hurt someone. It can take the form of physical, psychological or verbal aggression. It can take place in any situation where human beings interact, be it at school, at the workplace or any other social place. Bullying can be direct, confronting a person face-to-face, or indirect by spreading rumours or harming someone over the Internet, for example. Although it is difficult to have clear statistics, research shows that bullying is an increasing problem. Victims often do not dare to speak out, and it is therefore extremely difficult to identify and support victims of bullying. <http://www.coe.int/en/web/compass/peace-and-violence>

Bystanding -- is having suspicions of or knowledge about sexual abuse to an athlete but failing to do anything about it. Passive attitudes/non-intervention, denial and/or silence by people in positions of power in sport (particularly bystanders) increases the psychological harm done by sexual harassment and abuse. Lack of bystander action also creates the impression among victims that sexually harassing and abusive behaviours are legally and socially acceptable and/or that those in sport are powerless to speak out or do anything to stop it (<https://www.olympic.org/sha>)

Child Safeguarding The actions we take to ensure all children are safe from harm and violence when involved in sport and play clubs and activities, to ensure safe environments.

Corruption in Sport is understood as any illegal, immoral or unethical activity that attempts to deliberately distort the result of a sporting contest for the personal material gain of one or more parties involved in that activity. *Source: *Gorse & Chadwick, 2013.*

Disability: the social model of disability counters the medical model of disability and maintains that disability results from interactions between an individual with specific physical, intellectual, sensory or mental health impairment and the surrounding social and cultural environment, rather than from the impairment itself. Disability is therefore understood to be the result of the attitudinal, environmental and institutional barriers that inherently exist within society

systematically exclude and discriminate against people with disabilities. *Source: UNICEF, Working Paper on Using the Human Rights Framework to Promote the Rights of Children with Disabilities, September 2012.

Discrimination -- is legally defined as unjustified, unequal treatment:

- **Direct discrimination** occurs when for a reason related to one or more prohibited grounds (for example, sexual orientation and gender identity) a person or group of persons is treated less favourably than another person or another group of persons is, has been, or would be treated in a comparable situation; or when, for a reason related to one or more prohibited grounds, a person or group of persons is subjected to a detriment.
- **Indirect discrimination** occurs when a provision, criterion or practice would put persons having a status or a characteristic associated with one or more prohibited grounds (including sexual orientation and gender identity) at a particular disadvantage compared with other persons, unless that provision, criterion or practice is objectively justified by a legitimate aim, and the means of achieving that aim are appropriate and necessary.
- **Experienced discrimination**, also called subjective discrimination, is the experience of being discriminated against. Experienced discrimination does not necessarily entail discrimination in the legal sense (<http://www.coe.int/en/web/sqidatabase/glossary>).

Entourage is understood as all people associated with athletes, including, without limitation, managers, agents, coaches, physical trainers, medical staff, scientists, sports organizations, sponsors, lawyers and any person promoting the athlete sporting career, including family members. *Source: IOC Entourage Commission.

Gender -- refers to the roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that a given society at a given time considers appropriate for men and women. In addition to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female and the relationships between women and men and girls and boys, gender also refers to the relations between women and those between men. These attributes, opportunities and relationships are socially constructed and are learned through socialization processes. They are context/ time-specific and changeable. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context. In most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, access to and control over resources, as well as decision-making opportunities. Gender is part of the broader socio-cultural context, as are other important criteria for socio-cultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnic group, sexual orientation, age, etc. (2016 definition – UN available at <https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/view.php?id=36&mode=letter&hook=G&sortkey=&sortorder=>)

Gender Discrimination -- “Any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on the basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.” [United Nations, 1979. ‘Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women’. Article 1]

Gender Equality -- Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men and girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same but that women’s and men’s rights, responsibilities and opportunities will not depend on whether they are born female or male. Gender equality implies that the interests, needs and priorities of both women and men are taken into consideration, thereby recognising the diversity of different groups of women and men. Gender equality is not a women’s issue but should concern and fully engage men as well as women. Equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition for, and

indicator of, sustainable people-centred development
(<http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus/terms/1168>).

Gender Equity -- though often used interchangeably, equality and equity are two very distinct concepts. Gender equity entails the provision of fairness and justice in the distribution of benefits and responsibilities between women and men. The concept recognises that women and men have different needs and power and that these differences should be identified and addressed in a manner that rectifies the imbalances between the sexes. This may include equal treatment, or treatment that is different but considered equivalent in terms of rights, benefits, obligations and opportunities. While international human rights treaties refer to 'equality', in other sectors the term 'equity' is often used. The term 'gender equity' has sometimes been used in a way that perpetuates stereotypes about women's role in society, suggesting that women should be treated 'fairly' in accordance with the roles that they carry out. This understanding risks perpetuating unequal gender relations and solidifying gender stereotypes that are detrimental to women. Therefore the term should be used with caution to ensure it is not masking a reluctance to speak more openly about discrimination and inequality (<http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus/terms/1175>).

Gender Expression -- refers to the ways in which people externally communicate their gender identity to others through behavior, clothing, haircut, voice, and other forms of presentation. Gender expression also works the other way as people assign gender to others based on their appearance, mannerisms, and other gendered characteristics. All people have gender expression. For example many transgender people seek to make their external appearance – their gender expression – congruent with their internal gender identity through clothing, pronouns, names, and, in some cases, hormones and surgical procedures. (adapted from http://www.genderspectrum.org/images/stories/Resources/Family/A_Word_About_Words.pdf)

Gender Identity -- one's inner concept of self as male or female or both or neither. One's gender identity can be the same or different than the gender assigned at birth. Most people become conscious of their gender identity between the ages 18 months and 3 years. Most people have a gender identity that matches their assigned gender at birth. For some, however, their gender identity is different from their assigned gender. Some of these individuals choose to live socially as the other gender and may also hormonally and/or surgically change their bodies to more fully express their gender identity. All people have gender identity, not just transgender people. (http://www.genderspectrum.org/images/stories/Resources/Family/A_Word_About_Words.pdf)

Gender Mainstreaming -- "The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies or programmes, in all areas and at all levels. It is a strategy for making women's as well as men's concerns and experiences an integral dimension of the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes in all political, economic and societal spheres so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetrated. The ultimate goal is to achieve gender equality." (ECOSOC, 1997) As such, gender equality is the overarching and long-term development goal, while gender mainstreaming is a set of specific, strategic approaches as well as technical and institutional processes adopted to achieve that goal. Gender mainstreaming integrates gender equality in national public and private organizations, in central or local policies, and in services and sectoral programmes. In the long run, it aims to transform discriminatory social institutions, laws, cultural norms and community practices, such as those limiting women's access to property rights or restricting their access to public space - (<http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/gender-mainstreaming>, See more at: <http://www.unwomen.org/en/how-we-work/un-system-coordination/gender-mainstreaming#sthash.0dmWEacl.dpuf>)

Gender Nonconforming/Gender Variant -- refers to individuals whose behaviors and/or interests fall outside what is considered typical for their assigned gender at birth. Someone who identifies as “gender nonconforming” is not necessarily transgender. To the contrary, many people who are not transgender do not conform to gender stereotypes in their appearance, clothing, physical characteristics, interests, or activities. No one should be treated differently or made to feel uncomfortable or unaccepted because they are gender nonconforming.

(http://www.genderspectrum.org/images/stories/Resources/Family/A_Word_About_Words.pdf)

Grooming -- is a tool that potential abusers may use to gain a position of trust (usually with a minor) from which to carry out the abuse. Grooming someone for sexual abuse involves slowly gaining the trust of the person before breaking down barriers against sexual involvement. Young athletes being groomed in this way can feel trapped into obedience: their compliance is assured or compelled by threats of being dropped from the team, or by being given or withholding of privileges (Bringer, Brackenridge, & Johnston, 2001)

Grooming is when someone builds an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for the purposes of sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or trafficking (<https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation/>).

Harassment -- constitutes discrimination when unwanted conduct related to any prohibited ground (including sexual orientation and gender identity) takes place with the purpose or effect of violating the dignity of a person or creating an intimidating, hostile, degrading, humiliating or offensive environment. Harassment can consist of a single incident or several incidents over a period of time. Harassment can take many forms, such as threats, intimidation or verbal abuse, unwelcome remarks or jokes about sexual orientation or gender identity (<http://www.coe.int/en/web/sogidatabase/glossary>).

Hazing -- an organised, usually team-based, form of bullying in sport, involving degrading and hazardous initiation of new team members by veteran team members (IOC Consensus Statement, April 2016 BJSM).

Health is understood as state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. * Source *World Health Organization*.

Heteronormativity -- can be defined as the institutions, structures of understanding and practical orientations that make heterosexuality seem coherent, natural and privileged. It involves the assumption that everyone is heterosexual, and that heterosexuality is the ideal and superior to homosexuality or bisexuality. Heteronormativity also includes the privileging of normative expressions of gender – what is required or imposed on individuals in order for them to be perceived or accepted as “a real man” or “a real woman” as the only available categories (<http://www.coe.int/en/web/sogidatabase/glossary>).

High-performance sport (also referred to as elite sport) is understood as structured, competitive sport requiring specific training and resources towards international performance standards.

Homophobia -- is the irrational fear of, and aversion to, homosexuality and to lesbian, gay and bisexual people based on prejudice (<http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus/terms/1243>)

Inclusion is understood as a sense of belonging, which includes feeling respected, valued for who you are, feeling a level of supportive energy and commitment from others. There should be commitment to embrace difference and value the contributions of all participants, whatever their characteristics or backgrounds. * Source: *parts from Miller and Katz, 2002*.

Insider Information is understood as any information relating to any competition or event that a person possesses by virtue of his/her position towards athletes and/or competitions. Such information includes, but is not limited to, factual information regarding the competitors, the conditions, tactical considerations or any other aspect of the competition or event but does not include such information that is already published or a matter of public record, readily acquired by an interested member of the public, or disclosed according to the rules and regulations governing the relevant competition or event. *Source: Council of Europe, 2011.

Intersex -- an estimated one in 2,000 babies are born with an “intersex” condition or Difference of Sex Development (DSD), that is, a reproductive or sexual anatomy and/or chromosome pattern that doesn't seem to fit typical definitions of male or female. These conditions include androgen insensitivity syndrome, some forms of congenital adrenal hyperplasia, Klinefelter's syndrome, Turner's syndrome, hypospadias, and many others. People with intersex conditions generally identify as men or women, just as people without intersex conditions do. Having an intersex condition does not necessarily affect a person's gender identity. (http://www.genderspectrum.org/images/stories/Resources/Family/A_Word_About_Words.pdf)

LGBT people / LGBT persons -- is an umbrella term used to encompass lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender persons. It is a heterogeneous group that is often bundled together under the LGBT heading in social and political arenas. Sometimes LGBT is extended to include intersex and queer persons (LGBTIQ).

Major Sports Events are understood as a sport event with a large number of spectators, national and/or international media attention.

Manipulation of Sport Competitions means an arrangement of an irregular alteration of the course or the result of a sporting competition or any of its particular events (such as matches, races) in order to obtain an advantage for oneself or for others and to remove all or part of the uncertainty normally associated with the results of a competition. *Source: Council of Europe, 2011.

Mega Sport Events are the largest major sports events, which attract global attention and investment (e.g. Olympic Games, Paralympic Games, FIFA World Cup, UEFA EURO, Commonwealth Games, Asian Games).

National is used for the purposes of this Declaration, to describe governmental strategy and action at decision-making and policy level. Hence in federal structures, this may be applied to provincial, state or regional government administrations.

Neglect -- the failure of parents or care givers to meet a child's physical and emotional needs or failure to protect a child from exposure to danger ((IOC Consensus Statement, April 2016 BJSM).

Negligence -- acts of omission regarding athlete safety. For example, depriving an athlete of food/or drink; insufficient rest and recovery; failure to provide a safe physical training environment; or developmental age-inappropriate or physique-inappropriate training methods (IOC Consensus Statement, April 2016 BJSM).

Physical Activity: is understood as any bodily movement produced by skeletal muscles that require energy expenditure. *Source: World Health Organization.

Physical Education is understood as an area of the school curriculum concerned with human movement, physical fitness and health. It focuses on developing physical competence so that all children can move efficiently, effectively and safely and understand what they are doing, which is essential for their full development, achievement and for lifelong participation in

physical activity. *Source: *Parts from ICSSPE Position Statement on Physical Education, 2010.*

Queer -- is a term laden with various meanings and a long history, but currently often denotes persons who do not wish to be identified with reference to traditional notions of gender and sexual orientation and eschew heterosexual, heteronormative and gender-binary categorisations. It is also a theory, which offers a critical perspective into heteronormativity (<http://www.coe.int/en/web/sogidatabase/glossary>).

Racial Discrimination -- defined in international law as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin which has the purpose or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life." (2016 definition UN, <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/social-and-human-sciences/themes/international-migration/glossary/discrimination/>)

Safe Spaces are understood as secure threat-free environments that are stimulating, supportive and inclusive. *Source: *parts from UNICEF, Child Friendly Spaces, 2009.*

Sexism -- Actions or attitudes that discriminate against people based solely on their gender. Sexism is linked to power in that those with power are typically treated with favour and those without power are typically discriminated against. Sexism is also related to stereotypes since discriminatory actions or attitudes are frequently based on false beliefs or generalisations about gender, and on considering gender as relevant where it is not (<http://eige.europa.eu/rdc/thesaurus/terms/1367>)

Sexual Abuse -- is any conduct of a sexual nature, whether non-contact, contact or penetrative, where consent is coerced/manipulated or is not or cannot be given (IOC Consensus Statement, April 2016 BJSM)

Sexual Assault -- is defined as "intentional sexual contact characterized by use of force, threats, intimidation, or abuse of authority or when the victim does not or cannot consent" (DoD Directive 6495.01). Sexual assault includes rape, forcible sodomy (oral or anal sex), and other unwanted sexual contact that is aggravated, abusive, or wrongful (including unwanted and inappropriate sexual contact), or attempts to commit these acts" (DoD, 2013b, 2012).

Sexual Harassment -- is any unwanted and unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature, whether verbal, non-verbal or physical (IOC Consensus Statement, April 2016 BJSM)

Sexual Orientation -- term that refers to being romantically or sexually attracted to people of a specific gender. Our sexual orientation and our gender identity are separate, distinct parts of our overall identity. Although a child may not yet be aware of their sexual orientation, they usually have a strong sense of their gender identity. (http://www.genderspectrum.org/images/stories/Resources/Family/A_Word_About_Words.pdf)

Social Inclusion is understood as the process by which efforts are made to ensure equal opportunities - that everyone, regardless of their background, can achieve their full potential in life. Such efforts include policies and actions that promote equal access to (public) services as well as enabling citizen participation in the decision-making processes that affect their lives. *Source: UN Division for Social Policy and Development*

Socially Excluded Groups are understood to be those constrained by structural inequalities or domination by particular cultures, elites or institution practices preventing them from full participation in physical activity. Varying by region, excluded groups may include women and

girls, persons with disabilities, ethnic minorities, those of different sexual orientation, those facing poverty, the elderly, and in some cases youth.

Sport Betting is understood as all sport betting-based games that involve wagering a stake with a monetary value in games in which participants may win, in full or in part, a monetary prize based, totally or partially, on chance or uncertainty of outcome (namely, fixed and running odds, totalisator games, live betting, betting exchange, spread betting and other games offered by sports betting operators), in particular:

- a) **Legal betting:** all types of betting that are allowed on a specific territory or jurisdiction (e.g. by license given by a regulator or recognition of licenses given by the regulator of a third country);
- b) **Illegal betting:** all types of betting that are not allowed in a specific territory or jurisdiction;
- c) **Irregular betting:** all types of betting where irregularities and abnormalities in the bets placed or the event upon which the bets are placed can be identified. *Source: Council of Europe, 2011*

Sport for All is understood as sport and physical activity directed towards the entire population, including people of all ages, both sexes, and different social and economic conditions to promote health and social benefits of regular physical activity. **Source: IOC Sport for All Commission.*

Sport is understood as all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction. These include play; recreation; organized, casual or competitive sport; and indigenous sports and games. **Source: UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development & Peace, 2003.*

Sport Movement is understood as all individuals, institutions, clubs and organizations supporting the participant, growth and development of sport.

Sport Satellite Accounts (SSA) are understood as a method of filtering National Accounts for sport relevant activities to extract all sport-related value added while maintaining its structure. The instrument of SSAs permits all sport-related economic activities to show up explicitly, rather than keeping them concealed in deeply disaggregated (low-level) classifications of the National Accounts. The remaining part of the National Accounts does no longer contain any sport-related value added. Together with the value added covered by the SSA it equals the figures of the original National Accounts. **Source: Council of Europe, 2011*

Stakeholders in Access to Sport are understood as national governments, the sport movement, UN and inter-governmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the media.

Stakeholders in Investment in Sport are understood as all involved parties, especially national governments, the sport movement, UN and inter-governmental agencies, sponsors and corporate entities, non-governmental organizations.

Stakeholders in Sport Integrity are understood as national governments, law enforcement institutions, national anti-doping agencies and laboratories, WADA, Sport Movement (e.g. International and national sport federations, athletes and their entourage), betting regulators, betting operators, supporters, sponsors, media, as well as non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations.

Supporters are understood as fans, spectators or other persons who are enthusiastically devoted to a kind of sport, a sport-club, an organization or an athlete and who support the development of this related sport.

There are different kinds of violence, including (but not limited to) physical, verbal, sexual, psychological, and socioeconomic violence.

Transgender -- sometimes used as an 'umbrella term' to describe anyone whose identity or behavior falls outside of stereotypical gender norms. More narrowly defined, it refers to an individual whose gender identity does not match their assigned birth gender. Being transgender does not imply any specific sexual orientation (attraction to people of a specific gender). Therefore, transgender people may additionally identify as straight, gay, lesbian, or bisexual.

(http://www.genderspectrum.org/images/stories/Resources/Family/A_Word_About_Words.pdf)

Transsexual -- a person whose gender identity differs from the person's assigned gender at birth. Transsexual people do not identify with their birth-assigned genders and desire to live and be treated by others consistently with their gender identity. In addition to transitioning socially, transsexual people may also physically alter their bodies surgically and/or hormonally. This physical transition is a complicated, multi-step process that may take years and may include, but is not limited to, cross-gender hormone therapy and a variety of surgical procedures. There is no cookie cutter approach. The precise treatments required vary from person to person

(http://www.genderspectrum.org/images/stories/Resources/Family/A_Word_About_Words.pdf)

Values of Sport refers to the sport movement's core values, beliefs and principles centered on fair play, respect, honesty, friendship and excellency. It is the responsibility of sport organizations to uphold and protect these values. *Source: parts taken from Olympic Charter, 2011.

Violence -- is a complex concept. Violence is often understood as the use or threat of force that can result in injury, harm, deprivation or even death. It may be physical, verbal or psychological. The World Health Organisation (WHO) defines violence as "intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, maldevelopment or deprivation".¹ This definition emphasises intentionality, and broadens the concept to include acts resulting from power relationships.

An expanded understanding of violence includes not only direct "behavioural" violence, but also structural violence, which is often unconscious. Structural violence results from unjust and inequitable social and economic structures and manifesting itself in for example, poverty and deprivation of all kinds.

Forms of violence can be categorised in many ways. One such classification includes:

- direct violence, e.g. physical or behavioural violence such as war, bullying, domestic violence, exclusion or torture
- structural violence, e.g. poverty and deprivation of basic resources and access to rights; oppressive systems that enslave, intimidate, and abuse dissenters as well as the poor, powerless and marginalised
- cultural violence, e.g. the devaluing and destruction of particular human identities and ways of life, the violence of sexism, ethnocentrism, racism and colonial ideologies, and other forms of moral exclusion that rationalise aggression, domination, inequity, and oppression <http://www.coe.int/en/web/compass/peace-and-violence>.

Violence, Gender-based (GBV)

GBV is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between females and males. The nature and extent of specific types of GBV vary across cultures, countries and regions. Examples include sexual violence, including sexual exploitation/abuse and forced prostitution; domestic violence; trafficking; forced/early marriage; harmful traditional practices such as female genital mutilation; honour killings; and widow inheritance.

There are different kinds of violence, including (but not limited to) physical, verbal, sexual, psychological, and socioeconomic violence.

- **Physical violence:** Physical violence is an act attempting to or resulting in pain and/or physical injury. It includes beating, burning, kicking, punching, biting, maiming, the use of objects or weapons, or tearing out hair. At its most extreme, physical violence may lead to femicide, or the gender-based killing of a woman. Some classifications also include trafficking and slavery in the category of physical violence because initial coercion is often experienced, and the young women and men involved end up becoming victims of further violence as a result of their enslavement.
- **Verbal violence:** Verbal abuse can include put-downs in private or in front of others, ridiculing, the use of swear-words that are especially uncomfortable for the other, threatening with other forms of violence against the victim or against somebody or something dear to them. Other times the verbal abuse is related to the background of the victim, insulting or threatening her on the basis of religion, culture, language, (perceived) sexual orientation or traditions.
- **Sexual violence:** Sexual violence includes many actions that are equally hurtful to every victim and are used similarly in the public and private sphere. Examples include rape (sexual violence including some form of penetration of the victim's body), marital rape and attempted rape. Other types of forced sexual activities include being forced to watch somebody, forcing somebody to in front of others, forced unsafe sex, sexual harassment, and, in the case of women, abuse related to reproduction (forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced sterilization).
- **Psychological violence:** Psychological violence can include, for example, threatening behaviors that do not necessarily involve physical violence or even verbal abuse. It can include actions that refer to former acts of violence, or purposeful ignorance and neglect of the other. Psychological violence may also be perpetrated through isolation or confinement, withholding information, disinformation, etc.
- **Socio-economic violence:** Socio-economic violence is both a cause and an effect of dominant gender power relations in societies. Some of the most typical forms of socio-economic violence include taking away the victim's earnings, not allowing her to have a separate income (forced 'housewife' status, working in the family business without a salary), or making her unfit for work through targeted physical abuse. In the public sphere this can include denial of access to education or (equally) paid work (mainly to women), denial of access to services, exclusion from certain jobs, denial of the enjoyment and exercise of civil, cultural, social, or political rights.

(Source: UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women. "Gender Equality, UN Coherence and You". Available at <https://trainingcentre.unwomen.org/mod/glossary/view.php?id=36&mode=letter&hook=G&sortkey=&sortorder=>)

Violence, Non-accidental -- Used to distinguish between violent behavior deemed to be a normal part of a game, from that considered to overstep the ethical mark, i.e. deliberate or non-accidental violence, i.e. maltreatment through harassment and abuse (Brackenridge 2010)