

Definitions and Terminology

Definitions are important. They help us have shared language and understanding as we advocate to keep kids safe from sexual violence.

The definitions below are not all-encompassing. You may even use different language in your own work and that's okay. These are simply the definitions the Brave Movement uses.

Childhood Sexual Violence

Sexual violence against children and adolescents is complex, can take many forms, and is influenced by various factors. It can be perpetrated by both adults and peers, those known and previously unknown to the child, by individuals working alone or in groups and gangs, and in diverse settings inside and outside the home, school, and the wider community.

Sexual violence against a child includes items such as inappropriate approaches and touches, harassment, grooming (preparing a child with the intention of committing acts of sexual violence against them), pressuring or forcing someone into sexual acts, offering money or some other compensation in exchange for sexual acts.

To learn more about childhood sexual violence and its many nuances from [Together for Girls](#), [click here](#).

Technology-facilitated child sexual abuse and exploitation

Technology-facilitated child sexual abuse and exploitation includes a wide range of behaviors and situations. Most commonly, this includes grooming, live streaming, producing and consuming child sexual abuse material, and coercing and blackmailing children for sexual purposes.

To learn more about addressing online child sexual abuse and exploitation from the [Australian Centre to Counter Child Exploitation](#), [click here](#).

Child Sexual Abuse Material

Child sexual abuse material is any content that depicts sexually explicit activities involving a child. Visual depictions can include photographs, videos, or computer-generated images indistinguishable from children and youth.

To learn more about child sexual abuse material (CSAM) from [Thorn](#), [click here](#).