Sexism and safeguarding

Sexism can be a factor in...

- domestic abuse
- sexual violence and harassment
- harmful practices - including forced marriage and ‘honour-based’ violence
- public sexual harassment
- violence against women and girls
- misogyny and misandry
- child-on-child abuse



Sexism can be subtle, normalised and unintentional but its impact can be significant. Challenge harmful attitudes. Notice changes in behaviour. Listen to children. Follow your safeguarding procedures.

safeguarding.network/gender-violence

safeguarding network

Local contact details: