

Workshop 1

Child Abuse in Sport: European Statistics (CASES)

Diskussion zu den Ergebnissen des Forschungsprojektes und Perspektiven der Präventionsarbeit im Sport

Prof. Dr. Bettina Rulofs^{1 &} Marilen Neeten²

1 Deutsche Sporthochschule Köln / Bergische Universität Wuppertal

2 Bergische Universität Wuppertal







Inhalte des Workshops

- Vorstellungsrunde
- Fragen u. Anmerkungen zu CASES
- Ableitungen aus CASES und Diskussion
- Ausblick





Ableitungen / Empfehlungen

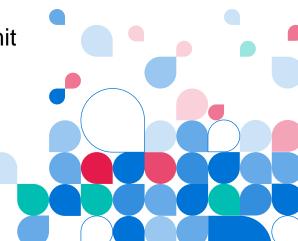
- Sportpolitik
- Sportverbände
- Schutzkonzepte u. Qualifizierungsmaßnahmen





An die (Sport-)Politik

- 1. Sport als Handlungsfeld muss elementarer Bestandteil von allgemeinen politischen Strategien zum Kinderschutz sein.
- 2. Es braucht weitere systematische, längsschnittliche Untersuchungen zur Prävalenz von Gewalt gegen Kinder im Sport
- 3. Die Sportstrukturen und -verbände müssen mit genügend Ressourcen ausgestattet werden, um Kinderschutz ausbauen zu können.
- 4. Kinder und Jugendliche benötigen niedrigschwellige Anlaufstellen für Probleme mit Gewalterfahrungen im Sport! Hierfür müssen Strukturen aufgebaut werden.

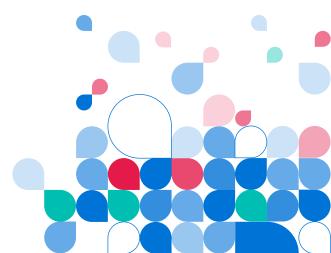


Empfehlungen



An Sportverbände:

- 1. Beim Schutz von Kindern alle Formen von interpersonaler Gewalt berücksichtigen
- 2. Es muss sicher gestellt werden, dass Präventionsmaßnahmen vor allem die Basis des Sports (Sportvereine) erreichen und sich nicht auf die Ebene der Verbände beschränken.
- 3. Die Wirksamkeit von Schutzmaßnahmen sollte durch längsschnittliche Studien evaluiert werden.





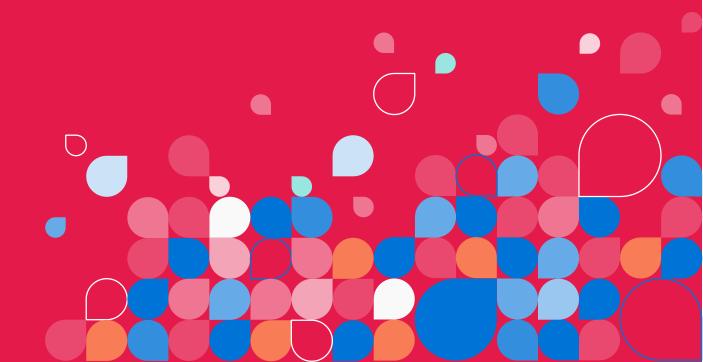


Für Schutzkonzepte und Qualifizierungsmaßnahmen im Sport

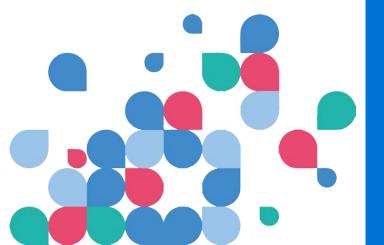
- 1. Verbindliche Qualifizierung zu allen Kategorien von interpersonaler Gewalt für alle, die mit Kindern und Jugendlichen im Sport arbeiten
- 2. Interpersonale Gewalt kann sich im Kinder- und Jugendsport in versch. Formen äußern. Peer-Gewalt und psychische Gewalt wurden wahrscheinlich bislang zu wenig berücksichtigt.
- 3. Das Risiko für interpersonale Gewalt scheint besonders dann zu steigen, wenn sich Kinder und Jugendliche in Richtung Wettkampf- und Leistungssport begeben.
- 4. Interpersonale Gewalt ist sowohl für Mädchen als auch für Jungen ein relevantes Problem im Sport die Jungen sind möglicherweise bisher zu wenig dabei berücksichtigt worden.
- 5. Kinder im Sport haben möglicherweise Gewalt außerhalb des Sports erfahren Erwachsene im Sport können daher wichtige Anlaufstellen sein und Kinder unterstützen.



Materialien aus dem CASES-Projekt



Poster





















The prevalence and characteristics of interpersonal violence against children (IVAC) inside & outside sport in six European countries

Introduction

Recent years have seen unprecedented attention on the abuse of children and athletes in sport. Strategic responses are critical and must be informed by robust evidence on the scale and nature of these abuses. The CASES project aimed to provide strong data on the prevalence of violence and harm experienced by children (people under the age of 18) inside or outside sport, across different national contexts. To deliver this overarching aim, and given the international dimension of the study, CASES drew on the concept of 'interpersonal violence' as adopted by the World Health Organisation and the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child to ensure a broad and inclusive approach to harm experienced by children (those under the age of 18).

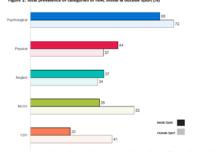
Research Question

What is the prevalence of interpersonal violence against children active in organised sport, inside and outside sport?

Method

- Convenience sample of 10,302 adults (aged 18-30) (from Austria, Belgium, Germany, Romania, Spain & UK).
- Online Questionnaire structured around the four main categories of violence:
- physical violence
- psychological violence
- sexual violence (contact and non-contact)
- 35 central items were grouped into the 5 categories: neglect (6 items), psychological violence (9 items), physical violence (5 items), non-contact sexual violence (9 items) and contact sexual violence (6 items).
- The questionnaire, survey invitation, and privacy notice were translated into the respective national languages.
- Fieldwork between 22 October and 14 December 2020

Figure 1. Total prevalence of categories of IVAC inside & outside sport (%)



widespread problem. Despite adults who played sport in their youth having an overwhelmingly positive experience, the CASES study demonstrates that violence, harassment and abuse in sport is still often ignored and those affected by forms of violence only seldom report their experiences. Addressing interpersonal violence and child abuse in sport requires cultural change in sport. Proactive leadership is urgently needed to address this situation, from inside sport and from national and

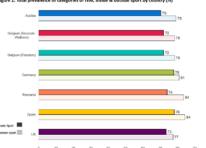
Hartill, M., Rulofs, B., Lang, M., Vertommen, T., Allroggen, M., Cirera, E., Diketmueller, R., Kampen, J., For more information see Kohl, A., Martin, M., Nanu, I., Neeten, M., Sage, D., Stativa, E. (2021). CASES: Child abuse in sport: European Statistics - Project Report. Ormskirk, UK: Edge Hill University.

Edge Hill University or scan the QR Code:

Kev Findings

- 1. Adults who played sport in their youth are overwhelmingly positive about their overall experience of sport.
- 2. The experience of interpersonal violence in children's and youth sport is a widespread problem.
- 3. The prevalence of IVAC inside sport is marginally lower than outside sport (75% vs. 82%).
- 4. The prevalence of specific categories of IVAC inside sport varies: psychological violence (65%); physical violence (44%); neglect (37%); non-contact sexual violence (35%); contact sexual violence (20%).
- 5. The prevalence of IVAC inside sport is broadly similar across national contexts.
- 6. The prevalence of IVAC inside sport is higher for boys than girls
- 7. The prevalence of IVAC and the risk of experiencing longer durations increase with the level of performance.
- 8. IVAC occurs across the full range of organisational sport settings, but most often in the sport club.
- 9. The perpetrators of IVAC inside sport were predominantly identified as male.
- 10. IVAC is perpetrated by both adults and peers.
- 11. The perpetrators of IVAC are usually known to the child (unknown adult: only 6%).
- 12. The majority of respondents experiencing IVAC inside sport did not disclose their most serious experience and a disclosure to someone in sport was rare.

Figure 2. Total prevalence of categories of IVAC inside & outside sport by country (%)



Conclusion

The CASES study shows that IVAC in sport is a serious and federal governments.





Prevalence of Interpersonal Violence against Children

Participants, Goals, Development...

Recent years have seen unprecedented attention on the abuse of children and athletes in sport. Strategic responses are critical and must be informed by robust evidence on the scale and nature of these abuses. The project "Child Abuse in Sport -European Statistics" (CASES) is designed to support this endeavour.

In the project a study was carried out within six European countries (Austria, Belgium -Brussels - Wallonia, Belgium - Flanders, Germany, Romania, Spain and the UK). The aim was: (1) to develop insights to support strategic efforts to prevent child abuse, exploitation and violence in sport; and (2) to develop resources for the sport sector that will support sport organisations to safeguard children's welfare. This was done through collecting scientifically robust evidence on the scale, dynamics and constellations of interpersonal violence against children in sport (IVACS).

The constructed online survey, was based on the following categories of IVACS:

· Psychological violence: non-physical acts that

may cause harm to the psychological health or the mental or social development of a young person, e.g. humiliating, threatening, or isolating behaviours.

- Physical violence: physical acts that may result in harm, e.g. hitting, kicking, shaking or forcing athletes to use drugs or play when injured.
- · Sexual violence: a continuum of unwanted or coerced sexual behaviours with or without body-contact (e.g. verbal, visual or digital/online sexual harassment to violent sexual contact (e.g. rape).
- Neglect: including failures to meet a child's basic physical or psychological needs, e.g. failing to ensure that children perform their sport in safe conditions, risking their health by not providing the necessary supervision or medical treatment.

The survey was directed at adults and enquired about their experiences in organised sport, as children and teenagers (before age 18).

A total sample of 10302 individuals (age 18-30 years), took part in the study.

find all factsheets here: https://sites.edgehill.ac.uk/cpss/projects/child-abuse-in-sport-european-statistics-cases

factsheet 1 page 1/2

factsheet 1 - Prevalence of IVAC

factsheet 2 - Prevalence of IVAC: Gender and Sport Level

factsheet 3 - Prevalence of IVAC: Perpetrators and Location

factsheet 4 - Prevalence of Psychological Violence

factsheet 5 - Main Recommendations





Erasmus+ Programme















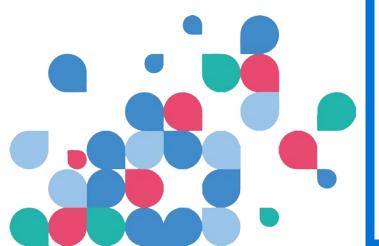
















The data shows 3 out of 4 respondents reported at least one experience of IVAC within sport before the age of 18.

The difference in the prevalence of IVAC within the countries referenced was no bigger than 10 points percentage.

The highest percentage prevalence can be seen in Belgium (Brussels-Wallonia) with 80% followed by Germany and Spain (78%) while the lowest is Belgium (Flanders) with 72% and

Overall Prevalence of IVAC by Country



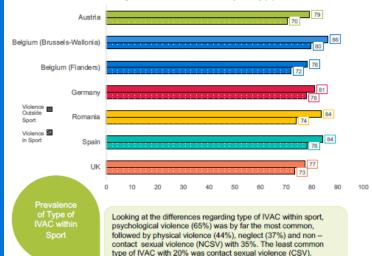
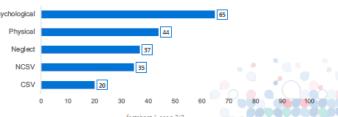


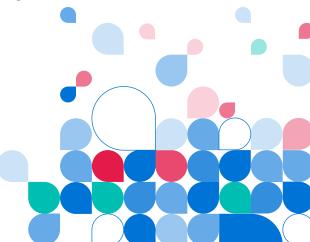
Figure 2: Prevalence of Type of IVAC in Sport (%)



Dokumentation Workshop



- ➤ Die Sportstrukturen und -verbände müssen mit genügend Ressourcen ausgestattet werden, um Kinderschutz gewährleisten sowie ausbauen zu können
- Interpersonale Gewalt betrifft sowohl Mädchen als auch Jungs
- Ausbau niedrigschwelliger Anlaufstellen für Probleme mit Gewalterfahrungen im Sport für alle auf allen Ebenen nötig.
- Verbindliche Qualifikationen zu allen Gewaltformen nötig
 - Hier kam die Frage auf, ob dies nicht auf Widerstand/taube Ohren stoßen könnte ("was sollen wir noch alles leisten?")
 - Möglicher Ansatz: Gewalt als gesamtgesellschaftliches Problem/Aufgabe angehen und kommunizieren, um die Rechte von Kinder/Jugendlichen zu wahren





Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit!

Gibt es Fragen?

Kontakt:

Prof. Dr. Bettina Rulofs (Co-Leitung): rulofs@dshs-koeln.de

Marilen Neeten: neeten@uni-wuppertal.de



























