

Abuso sexual infantil en el deporte:
Una introducción y una perspectiva desde el
Reino Unido

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National Headlines 2000-2002

- “Abuse risk for swimming youngsters”
- “With 90 per cent of the ASA's 300,000 members under 16, swimming has long been considered a prime target for paedophiles.”
- “Swimming Chiefs investigate 20 claims of abuse”
- “The poolside perverts must be stopped”

Wider Problem

“Karate club paedophile is caged for life”

(News of the World, 2001)

“Youngsters in Britain face a growing danger of being sexually abused by their sports coaches”

(The Observer, 2002)

“Top football clubs hit by child abuse allegations 70 banned over 'threat to children fears”

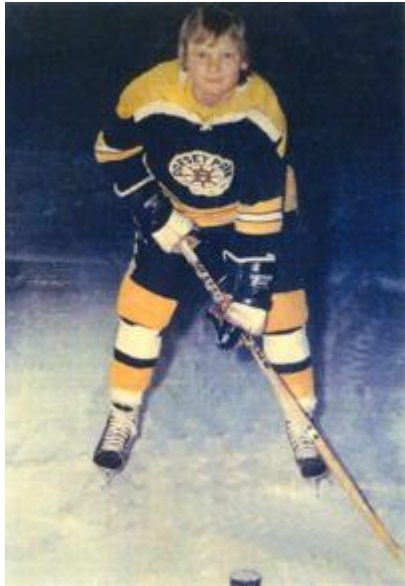
(The Guardian, 2005)

Amateur Swimming Association

- "In at the Deep End" report reviewed ASA case files on 78 coaches accused of child abuse between 1997 and 2000.
- Sexual abuse occurred in 68% of the complaints.

Canada

Martin Kruze



Sheldon Kennedy-Theo Fleury



**Gordon
Stuckless**



**Graham
James**



USA Swimming

"To be honest, I was not surprised people knew about it and did nothing. But when I learned for sure there was actual knowledge, it makes me want to throw up."

Kelly Currin (Sept.2012)

“USA Swimming’s leaders have repeatedly demonstrated that they are utterly incapable of taking affirmative action until pressured to do so by the media and/or victim advocates. ... in the sexual molestation of minor swimmers ... a blind eye is perpetually turned.”

Currin’s attorney, Robert Allard.

Munich, 1972

“The truth was that many of the gymnasts were not just sport machines, but sexual slaves to their trainer” (Olga Korbut, 1999).

Key Questions for Sports Leaders:

- What RESPONSES will you have for:
 - Victims?
 - Parents & Athletes?
 - Coaches?
 - Volunteers?
 - External scrutiny (media, politicians, legal)?
- How do YOU intend to lead on THIS issue?
 - Policy?
 - Structures?
 - Guidance?
 - Education/Training?
 - Support?

Key Questions you must address:

- What is **your** position on this issue?
- What do you *want* to know?
- What do you *need* to know?
- Who can *help* you?

United Kingdom Response

- 2000: **National Action Plan for Child Protection in Sport** = Sport **Task Force** on Policy and Standards
- 2000: "so what?" ...Attitudes of the voluntary sector towards child protection in sports clubs.
 - In 2000 less than 50% of governing bodies had a child protection policy.
 - (Brackenridge et al., 2002)
- 2001: **Child Protection in Sport Unit**: Play sport, stay safe, enjoy & achieve

- “those within and outside of sport need to recognise that the significant changes in culture and practice that are required will take both time and resources”
 - Steve Boocock (2002) Director, CPSU
- Children Act 2004 (Section 11)
 - Imposes a duty on agencies working with children and young people to safeguard and promote their welfare.

- 2006: All funded sports in England have child protection policies and procedures.
- In the UK "policy has moved from a narrow child protection focus on children who have been abused, toward a wider focus on **safeguarding** and protecting all children."

National Standards

Purpose:

- To help create a safe sporting environment for children and young people and protect them from harm.
- To provide a benchmark to assist those involved in sport to make informed decisions.
- To promote good practice and challenge practice that is harmful to children.

Principles:

1. Children and young people have a right to enjoy sport, free from all forms of abuse and exploitation.
2. All children and young people have equal rights to protection from harm.
3. All children and young people should be encouraged to fulfil their potential and inequalities should be challenged.
4. Everybody has a responsibility to support the care and protection of children.
5. Sporting organisations have a duty of care to children and young people who take part in sport.

Overview of Standards

1. Policy
2. Procedures and systems
3. Prevention
4. Codes of practice and behaviour
5. Equity
6. Communication
7. Education and training
8. Access to advice and support
9. Implementation and monitoring
10. Influencing

STANDARD 1: POLICY

What?

- Any organisation providing services or activities for children and young people under the age of 18 should have a child protection policy.
- This is a statement of intent that demonstrates a commitment to safeguard children involved in sport from harm.

STANDARD 1: POLICY

Why?

- A child protection policy makes clear to all what is required in relation to the protection of children and young people.
- It helps to create a safe and positive environment for children and to show that the organisation is taking its duty of care seriously.

England Basketball

- Is committed to working in partnership with all agencies to ensure that information and training opportunities are available to ensure best practice when working with children and young people.
- Adopting best practice will help to safeguard these participants from potential abuse as well as reducing the likelihood of allegations being made about coaches and other adults in positions of responsibility in basketball.

Rugby Football League



UNICEF Report 2010: Protecting Children from Violence in Sport

Key recommendations -improvements should be made in:

1. data collection and knowledge generation about violence to children in sport;
2. development of structures and systems for eliminating and preventing violence to children in sport;
3. education, awareness raising and training on this subject;
4. promotion of ethical guidelines and codes of conduct as part of the prevention system.

UN Office of Sport for Development & Peace

- In sport, where children and youth participation is predominant, child protection becomes everyone's responsibility.
- It is essential for clubs, schools and every sporting environment to have and implement child protection guidelines and policies.

International Standards

1. Policy
2. Procedures & Systems
3. Minimising Risks to Children
4. Guidelines on Behaviour
5. Equity
6. Communication
7. Education & Training
8. Engagement with Advice & Support
9. Working with Partners
10. Involving Children
11. Monitoring & Evaluation