



## Definitions

Term	Definition
<b>Staff and volunteers (adapt for use)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• All staff and volunteers with direct contact with children or young people their supervisors and managers;</li><li>• All senior managers with responsibility for delivering services to children or young people;</li><li>• Anyone involved in dealing with reports or allegations of child abuse or with access to children's or young people's records;</li><li>• All directors, chief executive officer, director general or equivalent staff and volunteers; and</li><li>• Includes those whom we employ directly, those we employ indirectly through other groups or organisations, and all those who are involved as volunteers.</li></ul>
<b>Bullying</b>	<p>Bullying involves the inappropriate use of power by one or more persons over another less powerful person or group and is generally an act that is repeated over time. Bullying has been described by researchers as taking many forms which are often interrelated and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Verbal</i> (name calling, put downs, threats);</li><li>• <i>Physical</i> (hitting, punching, kicking, scratching, tripping, spitting);</li><li>• <i>Social</i> (ignoring, excluding, ostracising, alienating); and/or</li><li>• <i>Psychological</i> (spreading rumours, stalking, dirty looks, hiding or damaging possessions).</li></ul>
<b>Child or young person</b>	A person under the age of eighteen years.
<b>Child Safe Code of Conduct</b>	The Child Safe Code of Conduct aims to identify and prevent behaviour that may be harmful to Members, children and young people in our sporting community. The Child Safe Code of Conduct outlines what is, and what is not acceptable behaviour or practice when working with or engaging with children and young people.
<b>Emotional or psychological abuse</b>	Emotional or psychological abuse occurs when a child does not receive the love, affection or attention they need for healthy emotional, psychological and social development. Such abuse may involve repeated rejection or threats to a child. Constant criticism, teasing, ignoring, threatening, yelling, scapegoating, ridicule and rejection or continual coldness are all examples of emotional abuse. These behaviours continue to an extent that results in significant damage to the child's physical, intellectual or emotional wellbeing and development.
<b>Family Violence</b>	Family violence occurs when children are forced to live with violence between adults in their home. It is harmful to children. It can include witnessing violence or the consequences of violence. Family violence is defined as violence between members of a family or extended family or those fulfilling the role of family in a child or young person's life. Exposure to family violence places children and young people at increased risk of physical injury and harm and has a significant impact on their wellbeing and development.



<b>Grooming</b>	<p>Grooming is a term used to describe what happens when a perpetrator of abuse builds a relationship with a child with a view to abusing them at some stage. There is no set pattern in relation to the grooming of children. For some perpetrators, there will be a lengthy period of time before the abuse begins. The child may be given special attention and, what starts as an apparently normal display of affection, such as cuddling, can develop into sexual touching or masturbation and then into more serious sexual behaviour. Other perpetrators may draw a child in and abuse them relatively quickly. Some abusers do not groom children but abuse them without forming a relationship at all. Grooming can take place in any setting where a relationship is formed, such as leisure, music, sports and religious activities, or in internet chatrooms, in social media or by other technological channels.</p>
<b>Harm</b>	<p>Harm to a child, is any detrimental effect of a significant nature on the child's physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing. It is immaterial how the harm is caused. Harm can be caused by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• physical, psychological or emotional abuse or neglect;</li><li>• sexual abuse or exploitation;</li><li>• a single act, omission or circumstance; and</li><li>• a series or combination of acts, omissions or circumstances.</li></ul>
<b>Neglect</b>	<p>Neglect is the persistent failure or deliberate denial to provide the child with the basic necessities of life. Such neglect includes the failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, adequate supervision, clean water, medical attention or supervision to the extent that the child's health and development is, or is likely to be, significantly harmed. Categories of neglect include physical neglect, medical neglect, abandonment or desertion, emotional neglect and educational neglect. The issue of neglect must be considered within the context of resources reasonably available.</p>
<b>Physical abuse</b>	<p>Physical abuse occurs when a person subjects a child to non-accidental physically aggressive acts. The abuser may inflict an injury intentionally or inadvertently as a result of physical punishment or the aggressive treatment of a child. Physically abusive behaviour includes (but is not limited to) shoving, hitting, slapping, shaking, throwing, punching, biting, burning, excessive and physically harmful over training, and kicking. It also includes giving children harmful substances such as drugs, alcohol or poison. Certain types of punishment, whilst not causing injury can also be considered physical abuse if they place a child at risk of being hurt.</p>
<b>Sexual abuse</b>	<p>Sexual abuse occurs when an adult or a person of authority (e.g. older) involves a child in any sexual activity. Perpetrators of sexual abuse take advantage of their power, authority or position over the child or young person for their own benefit. It can include making sexual comments to a child, engaging children to participate in sexual conversations over the internet or on social media, kissing, touching a child's genitals or breasts, oral sex or intercourse with a child. Encouraging a child to view pornographic magazines, websites and videos is also sexual abuse. Engaging children to participate in sexual conversations over the internet is also considered sexual abuse.</p>
<b>Sexual exploitation</b>	<p>Sexual exploitation occurs when children are forced into sexual activities that are then recorded in some way and/or used to produce pornography. Such pornography can be in the form of actual photos or videos or published on the internet. Exploitation can also involve children who are forced into prostitution.</p>