Welcome
IAPESGW Webinar
October 19, 2022
Rosa Dilemitüller
University of Vienna, IAPESGW

IAPESGW since 1949

- Non-governmental international membership organisation
- Members from 40 countries
- Country representatives
- Executive Board
  - Austria, Brazil, Switzerland, Spain, USA, Philippines, India, Iran, Japan, Morocco, China, UK, Venezuela

Aims

- To bring together interested scholars and practitioners of many countries to improve the position of girls and women in Physical Education (PE) and sport internationally
- To represent and promote the interests of girls and women at all levels and in all areas of PE and sport
- To co-operate with other organisations and agencies to promote the interests of girls and women in PE & sport (e.g. WSI, IWG, WSF, … ICSSPE … IOC, TAFISA, … WHO, UN, UNESCO, …)

Quadrennial World Congress History

1st 1949 Copenhagen, Denmark
2nd 1955 Paris, France
3rd 1957 London, England
4th 1961 Washington, USA
5th 1965 Köln, Germany
6th 1969 Tokyo, Japan
7th 1973 Teheran, Iran
8th 1977 Cape Town, S. Africa
9th 1981 Buenos Aires, Argentina
10th 1985 Warwick, England
50th Anniversary Congress 1999 Smith College, USA

11th 1988 Bali, Indonesia
12th 1993 Melbourne, Australia
13th 1997 Lahti, Finland
14th 2001 Alexandria, Egypt
15th 2005 Edmonton, Canada
16th 2009 Cape Town, S. Africa
17th 2013 Havanna, Cuba
18th 2017 Miami, USA
19th 2021 Tianjin, China
20th 2025 Cebu, Philippines September
70th Anniversary Congress 2019 Madrid, Spain

Regional and national conferences / anniversaries

Regional conferences
- 2014 Ankara, Turkey
- 2015 Teheran, Iran
- 2018 Havanna, Cuba

Special Symposia
- 2008 Oman – Accept & Respect

National events
- 2014: JAPEW – 60 years Japan Association of Physical Education for Women
- 2014: KAPESGW – 60 years Korean Association of Physical Education for Girls and Women
- 2014: IAPESGW – 60 years IAPESGW

What are we doing

1. Advocacy
   - Lobbying, Position statements
   - Policy and Practice

2. Networking
   - Cooperation with organisations and associations
     WSI, IWG, WSF, … ICSSPE … IOC, TAFISA, … WHO, UN, UNESCO, …
3. Dissemination - Publications

- Women in Sport
  - Muslim Women and Sport 2011 Benn, Pfister & Jawad
  - Women and Sport in Latin America 2016 Lopez de D’Amico, Benn & Pfister
  - Women and Sport in Asia 2021

- Inspirational women: Making a difference in PE, sport and dance 2016
  - Oceania Janice Crosswhite
  - Europe Rosa Diketmüller
  - Americas Beatriz Ferreira
  - Africa Anneliese Goslin
  - Asia Canan Koca & Maryam Koushkie

- History & Legacy of IAPESGW Tansin Benn

Webinars

- Lectures
  - latest research, policy, practice
- Workshops, courses
- Panel discussions
  - ...

Further development

- Membership SURVEY
  - https://forms.gle/pEQn1AgG5WufGP8x6

Next events – save the dates

- Nov 15, 2022: 2:45-3:30PM NZDT IAPESGW Session at IWG World Congress (NZ, virtual)
- Nov 24, 2022: 1:00-2:30PM CET IAPESGW Members’ Meeting - Zoom
- Dec 14, 2022: 1:00-1:30PM CET Webinar Beatriz Ferreira
- Jan 27, 2023: 1:00-2:30PM CET Webinar Maryam Koushkie

Join us @ www.iapesgw.org
Facebook www.facebook.com/IAPESGW-491381397539977/
Instagram www.instagram.com/iapesgw/

Interpersonal Violence in European Sport:
The CASES Project

Rosa Diketmüller, Anna Kohl (AT)
Mike Hartill, Melanie Lang, Daniel Sage (UK)
Tine Vertommen, Jari Kampen (BE)
Bettina Rulofs, Marilen Neeten, Mark Allroggen (GER)
Montserrat Martin, Eva Cirera (SP)
Ecaterina Stativa, Ioana Nanu (RO)

#MeToo in Sport - McKayla Maroney

“People should know it’s not just happening in Hollywood. This is happening everywhere. Wherever there is a position of power, there seems to be potential for abuse. I had a dream to go to the Olympics, and the things that I had to endure to get there, were unnecessary, and disgusting.”

Facebook www.facebook.com/IAPESGW
Instagram www.instagram.com/iapesgw/
Larry Nassar
sentenced to 40 to 175 years in prison
for sexual assault of at least 260 young women and girls

Rosa Dietrichler, Vienna, Austria

CASES builds on previous work

Previous research

Authors
Leahy, Pretty & Tenenbaum (2002)
Fasting et al. (2010)
Alexander et al. (2011)
Fasting, Huffmann & Sand (2015)
Vertommen et al. (2016)
Ohlert et al. (2018)
Kerr, Wilson, & Stirling (2019)

Concept / Focus
sexual abuse
sexual harassment
child abuse
gender-based violence
interpersonal violence
sexual violence
maltreatment

Sample
athletes in Australia
female sport students in Norway, Greece, Czech Republic
pupils at secondary schools in UK
Athletes and coaches in Zambia
panel of the population in Belgium (Flanders) and the Netherlands (18-50 years)
competitive and elite athletes in Germany
current and retired athletes in Canada

Previous research

Aims of CASES study

• Investigate violence and abuse against children (under age 18) in sport in various European countries
• Development of a joint questionnaire to allow country-comparison
• Study a large, possibly representative sample of young people
• Including various organisational contexts in sport
• Comparison of violence experiences in sport with outside sport
• Include various forms of abuse, violence, harassment and harmful behaviours

» based on different questionnaires, methods, samples, countries ...
Methodology

Approach

UN Committee on the Rights of the Child (2011: 8):
All forms of violence against children, however light, are unacceptable. ... Frequency, severity of harm and intent to harm are not prerequisites for the definitions of violence.

World Health Organisation (WHO)
- Self-directed, interpersonal, collective
- 4 Categories
  1. Physical, (2) sexual, (3) psychological, (4) deprivation or neglect

(Krug et al., 2002, p.6)

CASES
Interpersonal violence against children (IVAC)
physical, sexual, psychological, neglect

Research Question

What is the prevalence of interpersonal violence against children (active in organized sport) inside and outside sport?

Sub-questions:
- What are the characteristics of 'victims'?
- What are the characteristics of 'perpetrators'?
- What are the other characteristics of the experience?

No a child is defined as anyone under the age of 18 years.

Instrument

Self-administered, online questionnaire
Interpersonal Violence Against Children in Sport Questionnaire (IVACS-Q)

1. Socio-demographics and sport participation
2. Experiences of violence
   - Neglect
   - Psychological/interpersonal violence
   - Physical violence
   - Contact sexual violence
   - Non-contact sexual violence
3. Follow-up questions on most serious experience characteristics (age, perpetrator, duration, location, disclosure, etc.)

List of items (summary)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Neglect</th>
<th>Psychological violence</th>
<th>Physical violence</th>
<th>Non-contact sexual violence (MSCV)</th>
<th>Contact sexual violence (CSVV)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>inadequate support</td>
<td>humiliation</td>
<td>exercise as punishment</td>
<td>sexual comments</td>
<td>non-critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inadequate medical care</td>
<td>criticised about appearance</td>
<td>intentional harm involving physical abuse</td>
<td>sexual looks</td>
<td>sexual touching</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insufficient supervision</td>
<td>ignored or excluded, required</td>
<td>taking supplements</td>
<td>sexual images</td>
<td>anal sex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inadequate equipment</td>
<td>not praised for efforts</td>
<td>inappropriate sexual intercourse, initiation rites involving physical harm</td>
<td>sexual images</td>
<td>non-critical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presence from school</td>
<td>sexual aggression/harms detrimental to performance</td>
<td>physical assault</td>
<td>share</td>
<td>participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unsuitable conditions</td>
<td>unrealistic expectations</td>
<td>undressing/for others</td>
<td>games/initiation (sexual contact)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inappropriate conditions</td>
<td>unrealistic expectations</td>
<td>undressing/for others</td>
<td>games/initiation (sexual contact)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inadequate training</td>
<td>unrealistic expectations</td>
<td>undressing/for others</td>
<td>games/initiation (sexual contact)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Definition of “sport” in the questionnaire

“Here, ‘sport’ means any sporting activity that you played within the context of an organisation (e.g. sports club or facility, fitness centre), it includes after-school sport teams but does NOT include timetabled PE lessons.”

[Image of the pages]
**Procedure: Testing & Translation**

- Development of mother version (ENG)
- Pre-test with 30 UK adults
- Development of online version
- Pilot test with 300 UK respondents
- Translation and back translation: Dutch, French, German, Spanish & Romanian

**Fieldwork**

Sampling & data collection by Ipsos MORI

- Panel members aged 18-30 in each country who had participated in organised sport when under 18
- Net response of 1472 in each country
- Samples quoted by gender (male/female) and age group (18-24/25-30)

**Sample Description**

Total sample = 10,302
Aged 18 - 30 years old (avg. 24)

- 49%
- 50%

- 82% Heterosexual
- 7% Bisexual
- 3% Homosexual
- 2% Lesbian
- 2% Other
- 5% Prefer not to say

- 6% indicated a disability
- 11% belonged to minority ethnic group

**Results**

Characteristics of Sport Participation

- Organisational context (n=10,302; in %)

**Organisational context (n=10,302; in %)**

- Elite training centres
- Non-sport club
- Sports centre
- Fitness centre
- Private setting
- Extra-curricular school sports

**Most Popular Sports**

- Female
- Male
- Dance
- Football
- Swimming
- Baseball
- Rugby
- Tennis
- Volleyball
- Swimming

**Highest Level of Participation (%)**

- International
- National
- Club/Local
- Recreational
Key Findings on Prevalence

Prevalence of IVAC: national context
‘at least one experience’ (n=10,302; in %)

- 75% reported at least one experience inside sport.
- 82% reported at least one experience outside sport.

Inside sport, prevalence varies from 70% in Austria (lowest) to 80% in Belgium Brussels-Wallonia (highest).

85% of respondents rated their overall experience of sport as either ‘good’ (42%) or ‘very good’ (43%).

The most common experience in sport is psychological violence. The least common is contact-sexual violence. Sexual violence is experienced significantly more often outside sport than inside sport.

79% of male respondents and 71% of female respondents reported at least one experience of any type of interpersonal violence against children.

Prevalence of IVAC: male & female (n=10,302; in %)

Prevalence of categories of IVAC (n=10,302; in %)

- Psychological
- Physical
- Neglect
- Contact-Sexual violence
- Combined violence

Prevalence of IVAC: general experience of sport (n=10,302; in %)

- Very Poor
- Poor
- Neutral
- Good
- Very Good

The most common experience in sport is psychological violence. The least common is contact-sexual violence. Sexual violence is experienced significantly more often outside sport than inside sport.

79% of male respondents and 71% of female respondents reported at least one experience of any type of interpersonal violence against children.
In all categories, men report more experiences of violence in sport than women.

- Prevalence of IVAC in sport per category: male & female (n=10,302; in %)
  - The prevalence is lowest for respondents in recreational sport and highest for those who competed in international sport.

The prevalence is lowest for respondents in recreational sport and highest for those who competed in international sport.

Overlap

Country comparison: Range of prevalence rates in sport

- Physical violence: 32% in Austria up to 52% in Belgium (Brussel-Wallonia)
- Non-contact sexual violence: 30% in UK up to 41% in Belgium (Brussel-Wallonia)
- Contact sexual violence: 16% in Austria up to 26% in Germany

Prevalence data for Austria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Ethnic</th>
<th>Disability</th>
<th>Heterosexual</th>
<th>Non heterosexual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPV inside Sport</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychological</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglect</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NC sexual</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact sexual</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Most serious experience – Follow-up questions

Most serious experience = "the one experience that had the most impact on you, either physically or psychologically"

The following results only refer to experiences in sport!

Duration of experiences
(n=1321-4718, in %)

The duration of experiences varies

- Females experience IVAC over longer periods than males
- The higher the level of participation, the longer the duration

Characteristics of perpetrator: gender
(n=1256-5264, in %)

In all categories males are reported more often as perpetrators than females.

Characteristics of perpetrator: role
(n=2035-8374, in %)

Psychological and sexual violence is most often perpetrated by team mates and peers.

Neglect by coaches & instructors.

Physical violence by coaches & peers.

Organisational context of violence experience
(n=2116-7974 in %)

The sport club is the most often reported organisational context of violence.

The sport club is the most often reported organisational context of violence.
Disclosure (part I) (n=5124-7277, in %)

Disclosure (part 2) (n=2075-3635, in %)

Disclosure

• The majority of respondents (28-46%) reports that they did not disclose at all
• Family, friends and peers were the most frequent chosen contact points to disclose IVAC
• Only a small proportion (4-6%) chose to disclose to someone from the field of sport

Key Findings

1. Adults who played sport in their youth are overwhelmingly positive about their overall experience of sport.
2. The experience of interpersonal violence against children in sport is a widespread problem.
3. The prevalence of interpersonal violence against children who participate in sport is marginally lower inside sport than outside sport.
4. The prevalence of specific categories of IVAC inside sport varies.
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 in all categories and in most countries.
7. The prevalence of interpersonal violence against children is lowest for respondents in recreational sport and highest for those who competed in international sport.

Conclusion & Recommendations

Summary of Key Findings
Conclusions

- A serious and widespread problem
- Prevention strategies are informed by independent evidence
- Cultural change required; strong, proactive leadership

Recommendations

- Government
- Sport federations
- Training and Education
- Prevention strategies & Safeguarding Children

Programmes & Models of good practice

- 1. Policy and procedures for responding to concerns
- 2. Operating systems
- 3. Prevention
- 4. Codes of ethics and conduct
- 5. Equity
- 6. Communication
- 7. Education and training
- 8. Access to advice and support
- 9. Implementation and monitoring
- 10. Influencing

FIFA - toolkit

- https://resources.fifa.com/image/upload/toolkit-fifa-guardians.pdf?cloudid=nz1lyz3ykaioy7gwfmgs

NEPCC Child Protection in Sport Unit (CPSU), 2018
„We take care of each other“

1. Respect
2. Communication & clear roles
3. Supervision and 6-eyes-principle
4. Sporting assistance & physical touches

In which situations do we have to act?

- children are mocked, outsiders, or ridiculed.
- individual children are repeatedly selected for certain activities, receive gifts or receive special attention
- SMS, messages, etc. with personal content unrelated to sports
- increasing private training sessions/meetings, often alone with children
- Touches not related to sport, “accidental” touches repeating
- jokes & stories with a sexual background told to the children;
  inappropriate comments about the physical appearance
- children change and show abnormalities (close / distance),
  negative or overly critical physical awareness (eating disorders),
  excessive sport, avoiding sport, withdrawing from team

How to strengthen children and young people?

Remove taboos
- Knowing their rights
- What is appropriate and what not
- Developing self and body confidence
- How to speak about the body
- Protecting their boundaries
- When and how to say NO
- Having a person of trust
- Where to go to / to speak up if anything is not ok
- Sensitize parents

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Resources

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

Thank you very much for your attention!

Rosa Diketmüller, Vienna, Austria

Mike Hartill (lead)
Centre for Child Protection & Safeguarding in Sport, Edge Hill University, UK
& the whole CASES team

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