



## MODULE 2 SECTION B

# ABUSE



### LEARNING OUTCOME

Understand the different types of abuse and how to recognise, prevent and report them.

### THERE ARE 4 RECOGNISED TYPES OF ABUSE

-  Psychological / Emotional
-  Physical
-  Sexual
-  Neglect

**i** We put psychological/emotional first because where there is Physical or Sexual abuse or Neglect there is also Psychological abuse.



Abuse is never acceptable.  
Everyone has the right to feel safe and respected.



### TYPES OF ABUSE – DEFINITIONS



#### PSYCHOLOGICAL ABUSE

Means any unwelcome act including confinement, isolation, verbal assaults/insults, humiliation, intimidation, infantilizing, or any other treatment which may diminish the sense of identity, dignity, and self-worth. It is accepted that coaches have a responsibility to ensure that their athletes develop a strong sense of self-worth and "emotional toughness" however coaches need to be guarded against the above-mentioned examples.



#### PHYSICAL ABUSE

Means any deliberate and unwelcome act – such as punching, beating, kicking, biting and burning – that causes physical trauma or injury. Such acts can also consist of forced or inappropriate physical activity (e.g., age-, or physique- inappropriate training loads; or excessive training when injured or in pain), forced alcohol consumption, or forced doping practices.



#### SEXUAL ABUSE

Means any conduct of a sexual nature, whether non-contact, contact or penetrative, where consent is coerced/manipulated, is not or cannot be given.



#### NEGLECT

Means the failure of a coach or another person with a duty of care towards the athlete to provide a minimum level of care to the athlete, which is causing harm, allowing harm to be caused, or creating an imminent danger of harm.



**REPORT IT**  
Don't ignore it.

If you see or experience abuse or have a concern, speak to a trusted adult or report it through the PSIS Guardian Reporting System.



**REPORT A CONCERN**



## LEGAL FRAMEWORK



Different forms of abuse may constitute criminal offences under United Kingdom law including:



### **CHILDREN ACT 1989**

Establishes the legal framework for the protection and welfare of children.



### **CHILDREN ACT 2004**

Strengthens safeguarding of children and places a duty on organisations to promote their welfare.



### **SAFEGUARDING VULNERABLE GROUPS ACT 2006**

Provides a framework for safeguarding and protecting vulnerable groups.



### **EQUALITY ACT 2010**

Protects individuals from discrimination, harassment and victimisation.



### **PROTECTION FROM HARASSMENT ACT 1997**

Makes harassment a criminal offence and provides protection for victims.



### **SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT 2003**

Covers a wide range of sexual offences and protects children and vulnerable adults.



### **HUMAN RIGHTS ACT 1998**

Protects the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals.



### **WORKING TOGETHER TO SAFEGUARD CHILDREN GUIDANCE**

Statutory guidance for organisations and professionals to safeguard and promote the welfare of children.



These laws help protect children, young people, and vulnerable adults from abuse, neglect, exploitation, harassment, discrimination, and unsafe sporting environments.

