

ABUSE POLICY

PREAMBLE

Curl PEI is committed to creating an environment free of Abuse for all of its participants.

DEFINITIONS

1. The following terms have these meanings in this Policy:
 - a) “*Abuse*” – Child/Youth Abuse or Vulnerable Adult Abuse as described in this Policy;
 - b) “*Individuals*” – All participants in Curl PEI’s events including, but not limited to, championships, clinics and programs, and all individuals employed by, or engaged in activities with Curl PEI including, but not limited to, volunteers, managers, administrators, committee members, and Directors and Officers of Curl PEI;
 - c) “*Minor*” – any Individual who is under the age of majority at the time and in the jurisdiction where the alleged breach of any Curl PEI policy has occurred. Adult Individuals are responsible for knowing the age of a Minor. For the purpose of protection in PEI, the age of majority is defined as 18 years old; and
 - d) “*Vulnerable Individuals*” – Includes Children / Youth (Minors) and Vulnerable Adults (people who, because of age, disability or other circumstance, are in a position of dependence on others or are otherwise at a greater risk than the general population of being harmed by people in positions of trust or authority).

PURPOSE

2. Curl PEI is committed to a sport environment free from abuse. The purpose of this Policy is to stress the importance of that commitment by educating and informing Individuals about abuse, outlining how Curl PEI will work to prevent abuse, and how abuse or suspected abuse can be reported to and addressed by Curl PEI.

ZERO TOLERANCE STATEMENT

3. Curl PEI has zero tolerance for any type of abuse. Individuals are required to report instances of abuse or suspected abuse to Curl PEI to be immediately addressed under the terms of the applicable policy or, where required, for Curl PEI to report to the appropriate public authorities.

EDUCATION – WHAT IS ABUSE

4. Vulnerable Individuals can be abused in different forms.
5. The following description of Child / Youth Abuse has been modified and adapted from Ecclesiastical’s *Guidelines for Developing a Safety & Protection Policy for Children / Youth / Vulnerable Adults*:

Child / Youth Abuse

6. “Child abuse” refers to the violence, mistreatment or neglect that a child or adolescent may experience while in the care of someone they depend on or trust. There are many different forms of abuse and a child may be subjected to more than one form:

- a) **Physical abuse** involves single or repeated instances of deliberately using force against a child in such a way that the child is either injured or is at risk of being injured. Physical abuse includes beating, hitting, shaking, pushing, choking, biting, burning, kicking or assaulting a child with a weapon. It also includes holding a child under water, or any other dangerous or harmful use of force or restraint.
 - b) **Sexual abuse** and exploitation involve using a child for sexual purposes. Examples of child sexual abuse include fondling, inviting a child to touch or be touched sexually, intercourse, rape, incest, sodomy, exhibitionism, or involving a child in prostitution or pornography.
 - c) **Neglect** is often chronic, and it usually involves repeated incidents. It involves failing to provide what a child needs for his or her physical, psychological or emotional development and well being. For example, neglect includes failing to provide a dependent child with food, clothing, shelter, cleanliness, medical care, or protection from harm.
 - d) **Emotional abuse** involves harming a child's sense of self-worth. It includes acts (or omissions) that result in, or place a child at risk of, serious behavioural, cognitive, emotional, or mental health problems. For example, emotional abuse may include aggressive verbal threats, social isolation, intimidation, exploitation, or routinely making unreasonable demands. It also includes exposing the child to violence.
7. An abuser may use a number of different tactics to gain access to children, exert power and control over them, and prevent them from telling anyone about the abuse or seeking support. The abuse may happen once, or it may occur in a repeated and escalating pattern over a period of months or years. The abuse may change form over time.
8. Abuse of children or youth in sport can include emotional maltreatment, neglect, and physical maltreatment.
- a) **Emotional Maltreatment** – A coach's failure to provide a developmentally-appropriate and supportive environment. Emotional abuse is at the foundation of all other forms of maltreatment (sexual, physical and neglect). In sports, this conduct has the potential to cause emotional or psychological harm to an athlete when it is persistent, pervasive or patterned acts (i.e., yelling at an athlete once does not constitute maltreatment). Examples of emotional maltreatment include:
 - i. Refusal to recognize an athlete's worth or the legitimacy of an athlete's needs (including complaints of injury/pain, thirst or feeling unwell)
 - ii. Creating a culture of fear, or threatening, bullying or frightening an athlete
 - iii. Frequent name-calling or sarcasm that continually "beats down" an athlete's self-esteem
 - iv. Embarrassing or humiliating an athlete in front of peers
 - v. Excluding or isolating an athlete from the group
 - vi. Withholding attention
 - vii. Encouraging an athlete to engage in destructive and antisocial behaviour, reinforcing deviance, or impairing an athlete's ability to behave in socially appropriate ways

- viii. Over-pressuring; whereby the coach imposes extreme pressure upon the athlete to behave and achieve in ways that are far beyond the athlete's capabilities
 - ix. Verbally attacking an athlete personally (e.g., belittling them or calling them worthless, lazy, useless, fat or disgusting).
 - x. Routinely or arbitrarily excluding athletes from practice
 - xi. Using conditioning as punishment
 - xii. Throwing sports equipment, water bottles or chairs at, or in the presence of, athletes
 - xiii. Body shaming – making disrespectful, hurtful or embarrassing comments about an athlete's physique
- b) **Neglect** - acts of omission (i.e., the coach should act to protect the health/well-being of an athlete but does not). Examples of neglect include:
- i. Isolating an athlete in a confined space or stranded on equipment, with no supervision, for an extended period
 - ii. Withholding, recommending against, or denying adequate hydration, nutrition, medical attention or sleep
 - iii. Ignoring an injury
 - iv. Knowing about sexual abuse of an athlete but failing to report it
- c) **Physical Maltreatment** - involves contact or non-contact behaviour that can cause physical harm to an athlete. It also includes any act or conduct described as physical abuse or misconduct (e.g., child abuse, child neglect and assault). Almost all sport involves strenuous physical activity. Athletes regularly push themselves to the point of exhaustion. However, any activity that physically harms an athlete—such as extreme disciplinary actions or punishment—is unacceptable. Physical maltreatment can extend to seemingly unrelated areas including inadequate recovery times for injuries and restricted diet. Examples of physical maltreatment include:
- i. Punching, beating, biting, striking, choking or slapping an athlete
 - ii. Intentionally hitting an athlete with objects or sporting equipment
 - iii. Providing alcohol to an athlete under the legal drinking age
 - iv. Providing illegal drugs or non-prescribed medications to any athlete
 - v. Encouraging or permitting an athlete to return to play prematurely or without the clearance of a medical professional, following a serious injury (e.g., a concussion)
 - vi. Prescribed dieting or other weight-control methods without regard for the nutritional well-being and health of an athlete
 - vii. Forcing an athlete to assume a painful stance or position for no athletic purpose, or excessive repetition of a skill to the point of injury
 - viii. Using excessive exercise as punishment (e.g., stretching to the point of causing the athlete to cry, endurance conditioning until the athlete vomits)

9. Importantly, emotional and physical maltreatment does not include professionally-accepted coaching methods (per the NCCP) of skill enhancement, physical conditioning, team building, discipline, or improving athletic performance.

10. Potential warning signs of abuse of children or youth can include:

- a) Recurrent unexplained injuries

- b) Alert behaviour; child seems to always be expecting something bad to happen
- c) Often wears clothing that covers up their skin, even in warm weather
- d) Child startles easily, shies away from touch or shows other skittish behaviour
- e) Constantly seems fearful or anxious about doing something wrong
- f) Withdrawn from peers and adults
- g) Behavior fluctuates between extremes (e.g., extremely cooperative or extremely demanding)
- h) Acting either inappropriately beyond their age (like an adult; taking care of other children) or inappropriately younger than their age (like an infant; throwing tantrums)
- i) Acting out in an inappropriate sexual way with toys or objects
- j) New adult words for body parts and no obvious source
- k) Self-harm (e.g., cutting, burning or other harmful activities)
- l) Not wanting to be alone with a particular child or young person

Vulnerable Adult Abuse

11. Although individuals may be abused at virtually any life stage – childhood, adolescence, young adulthood, middle age, or old age – the nature and consequences of abuse may differ depending on an individual's situation, disability, or circumstance.

12. Abuse of vulnerable adults is often described as a misuse of power and a violation of trust. Abusers may use a number of different tactics to exert power and control over their victims. Abuse may happen once, or it may occur in a repeated and escalating pattern over months or years. The abuse may take many different forms, which may change over time:
 - a) **Psychological abuse** includes attempts to dehumanize or intimidate vulnerable adults. Any verbal or non-verbal act that reduces their sense of self-worth or dignity and threatens their psychological and emotional integrity is abuse. This type of abuse may include, for example
 - i. Threatening to use violence
 - ii. Threatening to abandon them
 - iii. Intentionally frightening them
 - iv. Making them fear that they will not receive the food or care they need
 - v. Lying to them
 - vi. Failing to check allegations of abuse against them

 - b) **Financial abuse** encompasses financial manipulation or exploitation, including theft, fraud, forgery, or extortion. It includes using a vulnerable adult's money or property in a dishonest manner or failing to use a vulnerable adult's assets for their welfare. Abuse occurs any time someone acts without consent in a way that financially or personally benefits one person at the expense of another. This type of abuse against a vulnerable adult may include, for example:
 - i. Stealing their money, disability cheques, or other possessions
 - ii. Wrongfully using a Power of Attorney
 - iii. Failing to pay back borrowed money when asked

- c) **Physical abuse** includes any act of violence – whether or not it results in physical injury. Intentionally inflicting pain or injury that results in either bodily harm or mental distress is abuse. Physical abuse may include, for example:
 - i. Beating
 - ii. Burning or scalding
 - iii. Pushing or shoving
 - iv. Hitting or slapping
 - v. Rough handling
 - vi. Tripping
 - vii. Spitting

- d) All forms of sexual abuse are also applicable to vulnerable adults

13. Potential warning signs of abuse of vulnerable adults can include:

- a) Depression, fear, anxiety, passivity
- b) Unexplained physical injuries
- c) Dehydration, malnutrition, or lack of food
- d) Poor hygiene, rashes, pressure sores
- e) Over-sedation

Preventing Abuse

14. Curl PEI will enact measures aimed at preventing abuse. These measures include screening, orientation, training, practice, and monitoring.

Screening

15. Individuals who: coach, volunteer, officiate, or deliver developmental programs; who are affiliated with provincial teams or accompany a team to an event/competition; who are paid staff or otherwise engage with Vulnerable Individuals involved with Curl PEI will be screened according to the organization's *Screening Policy*.
16. Curl PEI will use the *Screening Policy* to determine the level of trust, authority, and access that each Individual has with Vulnerable Individuals. Each level of risk will be accompanied by increased screening procedures which may include the following, singularly or in combination:
- a) Completing a Screening Declaration Form
 - b) Providing a Criminal Record Check ("CRC") and/or Vulnerable Sector Check ("VSC")
 - c) Providing a driver's abstract (for Individuals who transport Vulnerable Individuals)
 - d) Other screening procedures, as required
17. An Individual's failure to participate in the screening process or pass the screening requirements as outlined in the Curl PEI *Screening Policy*, will result in the Individual's ineligibility for the role.

Orientation and Training

18. Curl PEI may deliver orientation and training to those Individuals who have access to, or interact with, Vulnerable Individuals. The orientation and training, and their frequency, will be based on the level of risk, as described in the *Screening Policy*.
19. Orientation may include, but is not limited to: introductory presentations, facility tours, equipment demonstrations, parent/athlete meetings, meetings with colleagues and supervisors, orientation manuals, orientation sessions, and increased supervision during initial tasks or periods of engagement.
20. Training may include, but is not limited to: certification courses, online learning, mentoring, workshop sessions, webinars, on-site demonstrations, and peer feedback.
21. At the conclusion of any orientation and training, Individuals may be required to acknowledge, in written form, that they have received and completed the training.

Practice

22. When Individuals interact with Vulnerable Individuals, it is strongly encouraged that they abide by certain practical approaches to these interactions as outlined in the *Athlete Protection Policy*. These include, but are not limited to:
 - a) Limiting physical interactions to non-threatening or non-sexual touching (e.g., high-fives, pats on the back or shoulder, handshakes, specific skill instruction, etc.)
 - b) Ensuring that Vulnerable Individuals are supervised by more than one adult.
 - c) Ensuring that parents/guardians are aware that some non-personal communication between Individuals and Vulnerable Individuals (e.g., coaches and athletes) may take place electronically (e.g., by texting), especially with older Vulnerable Individuals (e.g., teenagers). Individuals are aware that such communication is subject to Curl PEI's *Code of Conduct and Ethics* and *Social Media Policy*.
 - d) Including parents/guardians in all communication (e.g., electronic, telephonic) with Vulnerable Individuals
 - e) No Individual may drive a vehicle with Vulnerable Individuals alone unless the Individual is the Vulnerable Individual's parent or guardian - if it cannot be avoided, the Vulnerable Individuals must ride in the back seat;
 - f) An Individual may not share a room or be alone in a hotel room with Vulnerable Individuals unless the Individual is the Vulnerable Individual's parent or guardian.

Monitoring

23. Curl PEI will regularly monitor those Individuals who have access to, or interact with, Vulnerable Individuals. The monitoring will be based on the level of risk, as described in the *Screening Policy*.
24. Monitoring may include, but is not limited to: regular status reports, logs, supervisor meetings, supervisor on-site check-ins, feedback provided directly to the organization (from peers and parents/athletes), and regular evaluations.

REPORTING ABUSE

25. Individuals who receive reports of abuse that are shared confidentially by a Vulnerable Individual shall report the incident to the Vulnerable Individual's parents/guardians and Curl PEI.
- a. Individuals must respond to such reports in a non-judgemental, supportive, and comforting manner, and must also explain that the report will be made to the Vulnerable Individual's parent/guardian and may need to be escalated to the proper authority.
 - b. Depending on the nature of the alleged abuse, Curl PEI shall determine if the matter must be reported to the police or another public authority.
 - c. Unless the case is being investigated by the police or other public authorities, complaints or reports that describe an element of **abuse** will be addressed by the process(es) described in Curl PEI's *Discipline and Complaints Policy* and the *Investigations Policy - Discrimination, Harassment and Abuse*.