

**A Critical Evaluation of Training Needs for
Child Protection in UK Sport**

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Summary

Child protection is a relatively new topic in sport about which there was no professional education until the mid-1990s. This paper presents the findings from a study of delegates attending twelve, regional, one-day National Coaching Foundation courses for policy makers in sport during 1997 and 1998 (n= 235). The course was designed to give delegates a basic awareness of the different forms of child abuse and protection and was intended to help them develop appropriate policies and procedures for child protection. Results point to a serious training gap around child protection in sport: whereas sports personnel, at both junior and senior levels, are committed to improving child protection policy and practice they appear to lack the confidence, knowledge or organisational systems for doing this effectively.

Introduction

Child protection (CP) is a relatively new topic in sport about which there was no coach education until the mid-1990s. This is unsurprising, given the relatively recent recognition of the topic *outside* sport in social work and the therapeutic services (Finkelhor, 1986; Kahn, 1989), yet also somewhat alarming given the vast numbers of children who participate in organised sports programmes every week in the United Kingdom (UK). The first known initiative to develop CP training in sport arose through the Royal Yachting Association (RYA) in collaboration with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC). Following a legal case against a sail training instructor in the 1980s a series of four regional training events was organised, all of which had to be cancelled owing to lack of interest (Brackenridge, 1998). The NSPCC and RYA next approached the National Coaching Foundation to ask if their ideas could be developed as part of the NCF's expanding network of coach education training courses. The NCF agreed to develop generic training materials for sport (Crouch, 1995) and these were subsequently designed to focus on raising awareness of child abuse and CP issues.

This first, three hour course, was piloted in York in 1995, with a group of trainee tutors. It was added to the NCF coach education programme from that year onwards. From 1993 to 1998 public awareness of CP issues in sport grew, partly as a result of the conviction of former Olympic swimming coach, Paul Hickson, for 15 years on charges of sexual assault and rape against some of his female swimmers. As more and more sports development officers, coaches and sport administrators became acquainted with the need for CP in sport the NCF recognised that professional education needed to move beyond awareness-raising and towards the provision of policy development advice for those in positions of responsibility in sport. As a result, the NCF worked with the NSPCC to design a top-up module to follow the 3-hour awareness course, to assist those with responsibility for developing CP policies and procedures within sport governing bodies and local authority sport and leisure services departments. This new six-hour course, was first delivered through a specially marketed NCF programme between October in 1997 and March 1998 in Scotland, Northern Ireland, Wales and each of the ten Sports Council regions in England. This paper presents the findings from a monitoring exercise that was carried out on these courses.

Child Protection in Sport

The National Commission of Inquiry into the Prevention of Child Abuse (1997) indicated that over one million children in Britain suffer either sexual, physical or emotional abuse each year and that much of the abuse is perpetrated by someone who the child has come to trust most (Fletcher, 1996). In sport, this can be seen to be the case, where sexual abuse has occurred involving coaches, with the Paul Hickson case being the most notorious case in the UK. Sport therefore exists as part of a wider social system, reflecting what happens in society itself (Yorganci, 1994).

Sexual abuse and harassment in sport are not simply matters for individuals, whether athletes, parents or coaches. Other organisational stakeholders in CP also exist, including social services and police departments, national coaches' organisations, sports clubs and governing bodies of sport (Brackenridge, 1996). Indeed, the entire sport system constitutes a risk environment in which all stakeholders play some part in both causing and preventing child abuse. It is, therefore, not only the child who might suffer when abuse occurs: the institution of sport itself is brought into question. Innocent coaches and other officials may find their positions tainted by allegations within their sport, and prospective participants may even be deterred from taking part in a sport where abuse has been shown to occur. There is thus a need for training in CP issues in order to help those with responsibility for promoting child-safe sport both to recognise abusive colleagues and to protect themselves against allegations.

It may be argued that the institution of sport perpetuates the problem of child abuse, allowing it to continue because of collective denial or unwillingness to take action. The current agenda of British sport is geared towards performance and excellence (Sport England 1999). Gaining winning results represents achievement, and achievement often leads to commercial revenue and prestige. Brackenridge (1994) suggests that this focus on improving performance and promoting 'fair play' presupposes that sport itself is fair. If sport were indeed fair, then these issues would have been recognised and tackled long ago. Ensuring effective CP in sport has now become an imperative for those in positions of authority. This responsibility falls to administrators and policy makers for it is their interventions that enable preventative strategies to be implemented.

Arguably, the greatest positive impact on CP in sport may be made by the involvement of those who run sport organisations, for it is they who define the rules of play both on and off the field, and they who establish and maintain the overall ethos of their sports. For example, coaching associations and National Governing Bodies (NGBs) can choose whether or not to set common standards for all coaches to adopt. Monitoring of coaches could be implemented and procedures for dealing with allegations formulated, as they now have been in some other countries like the Netherlands (Cense, 1997), Canada (McGregor, 1998) and Australia (Australian Sports Commission, 1998). Communication of policies would be likely to increase knowledge and awareness amongst athletes and coaches (Masteralexis, 1995) and thus to raise both the level of resistance to abuse and individuals' readiness to report incidents of athlete abuse. Although the advantages of such actions are clear, sporting organisations have been slow to respond. This may be due to a number of reasons including: denial of the existence of child abuse in a sport; refusal to act for fear of losing winning coaches; or the lack of an overall system for handling the issue within British sport (Brackenridge, 1998).

In 1989 the then British Institute of Sports Coaches (now renamed National Association of Sports Coaches) Code of Ethics and Conduct for Sports Coaches (NCF/BISC undated) included the following two items:

1. [Coaches] Must respect the rights, dignity and worth of every performer and their ultimate right to self-determination. Everyone must be treated equally regardless of sex, ethnic origin, religion, or political persuasion.
2. [Coaches] Should be concerned primarily with the well-being, health and future of the individual and only secondarily with the optimisation of performance.

Both these clauses, which were still included in the later revision of the code (NCF/NASC, undated), suggest that BISC/NASC placed/places great importance on the care of athletes. Despite having some serious limitations (McNamee, 1996), codes of ethics are now seen as one essential element in the battery of CP measures to be adopted by sport organisations (Brackenridge, 1998). The practical implementation of codes is problematic, however, since it often requires NGBs to challenge the coaching practices or leadership styles of their most successful staff. The current stress on sports to produce 'results', in the form of tangible medal successes (Sport England, 1999) requires coaches and organisations to put their energies into performance enhancement and this often undermines the humanitarian ethos or 'spirit' of codes that emphasise athlete development and welfare. Coaches and authority figures in sport may well be caught in the conflict between meeting the standards of a code of practice and yet also trying to push athletes to the highest levels of achievement.

Greater CP knowledge is required by all the stakeholders in the sport system. In particular, sports administrators and sport development staff need to be educated further before progress towards effective CP can be made. Before progress can be evaluated, it is first necessary to establish the current level of CP knowledge amongst these personnel.

The Study

Between October 1997 and March 1998, a series of one-day workshops was held in various venues across the United Kingdom. The workshops were initially designed and organised by the National Coaching Foundation (NCF) in collaboration with the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC). "Protecting Children from Abuse" was targeted towards sport organisation policy makers and was intended to help local authorities, NGBs and other organisations to develop and implement CP policies in sport (NCF, 1997).

At the start of each course, delegates were asked to complete and hand in a questionnaire. The “Child Protection in Sport – Training Needs Research” questionnaire consisted of 17 questions and was developed to explore the delegates’ current levels of knowledge of CP in sport. Questions 1-10 dealt with the demographics of those attending the courses and questions 11-15 referred specifically to their knowledge and awareness of CP issues. The final two questions ask respondents to indicate the importance placed by them on CP compared with other sporting issues, and to indicate their own concerns about the problems of sexual harassment and abuse in sport. The questionnaires were completely anonymous. An estimated response rate of 80% - 90% was achieved (precise attendance figures were not available).

Discussion of Results

Results indicate that CP has received increased attention in recent years although overall the level of knowledge and awareness within sports organisations and local authorities remains low (see Table 1). Most people (69%) indicated that they know ‘Something’ about the topic; the depth of their knowledge, however, may be questioned. Trend analysis of the responses to the questions “What previous training have you had on this topic?” and “What have you read about this topic before today?” suggest that the majority of participants’ knowledge was superficial (see Table 2). The number of participants decreases as the training or reading gets longer or more detailed. In the case of reading, ‘Articles’ (67%) proved to be the most common form of material consulted. Significantly fewer Administrators/policy makers (7.5%) had taken part in a ‘Half-day course’ of CP training compared with ‘Sports Development Officer’ (SDO) (23%) ($p < 0.05$).

[Tables 1, 2 and 3 about here]

The same trend was evident for both ‘Lecture/Presentation’ and ‘Short Workshop’ although these effects did not reach statistical significance. Nevertheless, a significantly higher proportion of ‘Administrator/ Policy maker’ participants (52%) had no previous training compared with SDOs (28%) ($p < 0.05$). This suggests there may be a lack of training knowledge among people in higher positions in sport organisations. If this is the case for all policy makers then clearly more widespread education among senior staff of sporting organisations is a priority. Organisers of training initiatives may need to implement follow-up programmes where more information can be made available at the request of local authorities or sporting organisations. Good practice awards for CP might also provide appropriate incentives for organisations who are seen to be adopting their own policies, practices and training schemes (Brackenridge, 1998).

The lack of training however, does not mean that sportspeople are not concerned about CP, as indicated by results from the question “How important would you say child protection is in relation to tackling other problems in sport?”. Nonetheless, results tend to suggest that is a

certain level of 'selective ignorance' towards CP. In answer to the question "What are your main concerns about sexual harassment/abuse in sport?", one delegate wrote "Head in the sand syndrome. Lack of uniformity across the nation". Brackenridge (1997a) suggests that sports officials are reluctant to admit that sexual abuse might occur in their organisations and that coaches and athletes are sometimes hesitant about speaking out on this issue. However, this survey indicates that there is now recognition of the need for CP procedures in sport: for example, when asked "Explain briefly why you are here", one delegate wrote "Finally realised the subject has to be addressed – no longer enough to put it under the carpet."

'Administrators/Policy makers' (45%) made up the greatest proportion of the roles represented on the course with 55% represented by other roles. Considering that the course was aimed specifically at policy makers this suggests that many of them either did not know of the course or chose not to attend it. It may also suggest that policy makers delegate others to attend in their place. Indeed, several responses to "Explain briefly why you are here?" (such as "Asked to attend"), indicated that delegation might well have occurred. The possibility that delegation had occurred was also supported by the analysis of the age profile of delegates. More of the younger age group (18%) than older age group (7%) reported having had previous training about CP in sport yet the older people were be more likely to hold positions of authority within organisations. This indicates that, when CP policy development is required, those in the best position to promote change are least likely to have sufficient expertise to do so, and therefore that change might not take place.

The amount of previous training on CP undertaken by participants shows the lack of knowledge on this issue. Forty percent claimed to have had no training at all which, in terms of the topic, is a very worrying statistic. If training levels within sport organisations are low, then education should be aimed at all employees and not just those in higher positions. Incentives could be made available for willing participants, and initiatives started to reward organisations that are seen to promote good education programmes (Brackenridge, 1998).

Policy makers were less likely to discuss CP or, conversely, were more likely to remain cautious when talking about the topic ($p < 0.05$). If openness about CP within an organisation is lacking then dissemination of information and training may also be less likely to take place. Research by Summers (in progress) suggests that relatively little is known about the dissemination of information from national level down to club level but that what is known indicates that it is extremely poor. This 'policy vacuum' can create a false sense of security amongst national bodies who believe that they have covered the issue, and themselves, safely. However, policy development is only one step towards child safe sport: without strong implementation and CP monitoring procedures at *all* levels of sports provision then CP is unlikely to be more than simply rhetoric.

National sports organisations and governing bodies should take the lead in providing appropriate structures and models for others to follow. Ideally, in turn, these bodies should be able to CP look with confidence to the their national reference points, the Sports Councils, for centrally co-ordinated information and advice. Funding from the National Lottery could well be used to provide the sources of information, training and knowledge that are required. In addition, the introduction of specific criteria for CP procedures to be in place as a prerequisite for grant aid or Lottery funding would inevitably pressurise those sport organisations that currently have no CP policy in place (Brackenridge, 1998).

Sport-specific voluntary sector organisations, such as clubs and NGBs, are perhaps most in need of CP training, yet they were under-represented on the courses (17%) in comparison with the public sector (72%). Having policy makers as well as others from the voluntary sector trained in CP issues might well benefit these organisations and could lead to the wider dissemination of relevant information amongst coaches, parents, volunteers and athletes themselves.

Clearly, those in policy-making positions have greater access to information sources than those lower down the sport administration hierarchy. If knowledge on CP is to be increased across all sectors of the sport and leisure industry then information about the issue needs to be made available to a much wider range of personnel, from SDOs, to coaches and club officials alike. Professional bodies for people working in sports development may be one medium for the communication about CP on a national basis and indeed both the Institute for Leisure and Amenity Management (ILAM) (1988) and the Institute of Sport and Recreation Management (ISRM) (1997) have made available materials on this topic. This kind of information is not only useful for industry professionals. As has been found during a recent CP in sport campaign in the Netherlands, the provision of well-targetted information might also stimulate healthier interaction between athletes, club officials and coaches (Cense, 1997).

Limitations

This survey has provided information about the levels of knowledge of CP in sporting organisations. However, a number of limitations to the data collection exercise should also be noted. For example, improvements to the questionnaire design would have allowed more extensive and detailed information to be gained and clearer response choices in some items would have allowed more thorough statistical analysis. Details about the specific work contexts of those attending the course would have assisted the major national agencies, such as the Sports Councils and National Coaching Foundation, in circulating better quality, more appropriate and more focussed information after the courses.

There was no pressure on delegates to complete this questionnaire: it was printed on yellow paper and was administered completely separately from the white, NCF end-of-course evaluations completed at the end of each day. With such a sensitive issue as child protection, however, there is always the possibility that delegates might have felt either reluctant to complete the questionnaire, or that they should give the 'right', that is expected answers as opposed to their true feelings on the subject. The high response to the CP training needs questionnaire suggests that delegates were relaxed about completing it and were willing participants. The time constraints of training courses, however, do not readily allow for more expansive or private data collection methods such as focus groups or semi-structured interviews. Further research is clearly needed about the hopes, fears and aspirations of sport personnel around this issue and future investigations should seek to use a wider range of methods and to collect more and richer qualitative information than was possible in this study.

Conclusions

The results of the training needs survey showed that CP knowledge and training levels are low among most employees of sporting organisations. This was especially true for those in administrative positions where 52% reported no previous training. This finding suggests a training gap between those in positions of authority and those lower down the employment scale. Instances of delegation by senior staff to more junior staff may occur and therefore a 'training gap' may arise. However, if employees report back to their organisations what they have learned, then delegation may be justified. Further research would be required to establish why administrators might delegate others to attend.

Changes in the information and the training currently employed may be necessary. The higher participation levels in reading articles and attending lectures or presentations (that is, the shortest forms of information and training) reported in the survey might support this. Importance placed on CP issues was high amongst the majority of participants. If this is the case then this should encourage the Sports Councils and other national sport agencies to invest in the generation of further information and undertaken and preventative strategies initiated. Importantly, this would also signal the intent of the sporting authorities to address ethical as *well as* performance issues.

Sports organisations may claim to have an 'athlete first' approach, yet it appears that many are still reluctant to deal with the issues of child abuse or harassment of athletes (Brackenridge, 1997a; 1997b). Standardisation of CP in sport could begin to encourage all sports governing bodies to raise knowledge and training levels, thus making all sports safer and healthier environments for participants. National structures should be put in place that also standardise procedures for implementation and monitoring, thus reforming the current, disparate nature of CP provision within sport (Brackenridge, 1998).

The inclusion of CP within sport policy creates a 'quality of service' to which all participants should be entitled. However, sports organisations may feel that addressing CP is not always possible in practice. For instance, with respect to sex offenders, current police vetting procedures only cover previous offenders who already have a conviction or against whom there is substantial evidence (Bowen, 1997). The Data Protection Act (1984) does not allow information about offenders to be passed on to any enquirer and serious problems have arisen in communities in which 'naming and shaming' of sex offenders has occurred. The weaknesses in vetting system are under review by the government (1) but there are current 'loopholes' in the system that may lead to a sport organisation employing an offender unwittingly. Vetting remains one of the most controversial elements of CP procedures, both within and beyond sport. For this reason, some sport organisations might prefer to avoid it: but the Home Office proposals could bring about a major change in the regulations for employing both paid *and volunteer* labour in sport organisations (Williams 1999). The work, legal and vetting structures on which sports organisations depend are themselves difficult to apply. Even though there may be the 'will' amongst senior staff or officers, implementation cannot be guaranteed if the structures are inappropriate. Furthermore, where gaining good performance and prestige through sport becomes the priority, then the importance of issues like CP may decrease (Brackenridge, 1997a; Volkwein, Schnell, Sherwood & Livezey, 1997).

Previous research has shown that the structure of sport is not conducive to the recognition or implementation of CP policies (Tomlinson and Yorganci, 1997). Indeed, sport is arguably very conservative in its approach to ethical problems, such that sport organisations only see the good in what they do and fail to recognise their weaker areas. It has been shown that administrators explain away problems as if they are interruptions to performance plans (Spencer, 1995). In these circumstances, gaining recognition for CP will be difficult because the institution of sport is not well-equipped to deal with the issue. Admitting that child abuse may exist in sport would be to admit that sport itself has flaws. Currently, sport organisations have much to lose commercially from revelations about child abuse and much to gain from emphasising the value placed on good performance (Brackenridge, 1994).

The situation may be compounded further by a reliance on volunteer workers. It is this 'voluntary workforce' that currently causes legal problems for sports organisations, where they are not subject to the same scrutiny as those who are in paid employment. However, sporting organisations may need volunteers in order to carry out their work, so a conflict of interest can occur. Volunteers should be treated no differently from other workers where access to children is concerned. Indeed, if volunteer workers have the safety of the child at heart, then they should feel obliged to go through such procedures. Indeed, volunteer vetting procedures may well be imposed on sport if current Home Office proposals become law (1).

Those sport organisations that are seen to take a lead on CP issues should be encouraged to set the standards of good that will provide appropriate examples to others. Information and training programmes should be formulated that are accessible and relevant to all organisations and employees. Further research could be beneficial in establishing the distinctive problems and CP needs of local authorities and governing bodies, so that future programmes are appropriate and practical in both organisational settings.

If child protection were to be integrated into wider, service quality mechanisms then some of the problems of pressure and responsibility associated with the issue might be alleviated. However, embedding CP within existing quality systems might also be a way of hiding them from view and the collective consciousness of organisations. The debate about whether to 'permeate or highlight' ethical issues been addressed in sport before with reference to both race and gender equity. Sport organisations could combine their efforts to achieve a national structure for child protection of which every organisation becomes a part. This would enable dissemination of ideas and information on a national scale and promote uniformity of approach in all organisations. It might also facilitate national policy links between sport and other areas of service provision, such as education, community welfare, health and housing. This would enable organisations better to prevent offenders from moving between authorities and activities.

Coaches should be subject to more training and standards in CP as a condition of their employment. Issues such as abuse definitions and identification, complaints procedures, and codes of conduct could be integrated into sports organisations' awards schemes. Not only would coaches achieve an award in their chosen sport, but they would also gain reward for good practice, hence enhancing their abilities in relation to technical issues *and* their duty of care. However, Hardcastle (1998) recognises that many local authorities have their own versions of codes of conducts, which are largely uncoordinated, thus leading to every organisation attempting to 're-invent the wheel'. This again points to the need for standardisation in the way coaches and other types of authority figures in sport become accredited in relation to CP.

The benefits of a national register of qualified coaches have been discussed for some years within the National Coaching Foundation, the National Association for Sports Coaches, various NGBs and some local authorities. None of these organisations underestimates the technical and logistical difficulties of compiling and maintaining such a register. Substantial financial resources would be required for such an initiative and it would be extremely difficult to ensure the inclusion of all those with unsupervised access to children through sport. Notwithstanding these difficulties, a register could help facilitate standards of training, recruitment, monitoring and 'fitness for purpose' of sports coaches and leaders.

Although this study has highlighted a variety of different problems regarding CP, there is still much more to understand. Further studies would need to be carried out in order to extend this very limited information about training needs for CP in sport and to help define identify weak areas in CP policy. In particular, case study analysis could demonstrate some of the practical problems met in the course of implementing CP policies and procedures.

The profile of CP has undoubtedly risen over the last few years, whilst sport-specific research has attempted to illuminate the issues surrounding sexual abuse and harassment in sport (Kirby & Greaves, 1996; Brackenridge, 1997b; Volkwein *et al.*; Cense, 1997). Yet continued progress must be made before procedures are in place to prevent further incidents. Weak areas in both awareness of and training for CP have been found in this study. Many individuals view CP as more important than a range of other ethically problematic issues in sport, giving scope for administrators and national sports organisations to promote the issue of CP more actively. Sport England's slogan (1998) "More people, More places, More medals" continues to highlight *quantity* of achievement. It may now be time to acknowledge that the *quality* of athletes' experiences is at least as important a national priority.

Note

1. Home Office proposals currently under discussion include measures for a national Criminal Records Agency and database of sex offenders, and for compulsory vetting of all paid and volunteer workers in positions of trust with young people. The Protection of Children Bill has been passed by the House of Commons and was introduced in the House of Lords on 4th May 1999. The Bill can be read in full at the following website: <http://www.parliament.the-stationery-office.co.uk/pa/pabills.htm>.

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Table 1. Summary table of selected results from the Child Protection survey

Question	Response choice	No. (%) n = 235	Question	Response choice	No. (%) n = 235
1 Type of Organisation	Sport specific	17	9 Impairment*	No response	79
	Local authority	72		None	18
	Educational	3		Age	1
	Self	1	Visual	1	
	Other	7	10 Why here**	Develop/learn	44
2 Main Role	Coach	2		Policy development	31
	Sports development	40		Good practice	9
	Administrator/policy	45	Job/teach others	13	
	Player/performer	2	11 Topic knowledge**	Great deal	3
	Other	11		Something	69
3 Main Sport*	Invasion	29		Very little	25
	Net/wall	11		Nothing	3
	Race/time/distance	12	12 Previous training***	Lecture/presentation	19
	Target	3		Short workshop	17
Aesthetic	6	Half-day course		14	
4 Where learned of course**	Publications/advert	19		Day course	9
	Work/colleague	23		None	40
	LA/association/NGB	6	13 Knowledge of others' training**	Yes	49
	NCF	27		No	30
	Sports Council	20		Don't know	18
5 Attendance funding**	Other	4	14 Previous reading***	Articles	67
	Employer	88		Reports	44
6 Age group	Other	10			Books
	Under 20	0		Nothing	9
	20-29	25		Other	7
	30-39	36	15 Topic openness**	Very openly	51
	40-49	28		Discussed rarely	33
	50+	11		Never discussed	7
7 Gender**	Male	52	17 Concerns**	Ignorance	21
	Female	46		Damage	13
	Not answered	2		Need for structure	15
8 Ethnic group**	White (UK)	91.5		Safety	15
	Pakistani	4.3		Prevention/protection	8
	Black	1.3		Checks/vetting	8
	Indian	0.4		Other	2
	Other	1.3			

* statistically small or mixed categories not reported

** non responses not reported

*** only 'yes' responses reported

Table 2. Importance of child protection in relation to other sport issues

ISSUE	CP more important	CP about the same importance	CP less important (%) n = 235
Doping	53	38	0
Overtraining	64	23	3
Eating disorders	55	34	0
Cheating	69	17	3
Fraud	72	15	2

**Table 3. Summary table of selected cross tabulations
from the child protection survey**

Question		Group 1 (%)	Group 2 (%)	Sig. @ p<0.05
	ROLE (Q.2)	SDO (n=93)	Admin/Policy (n=107)	
12 Previous training>	half-day course	23	8	*
	none	28	52	*
15 Openness to CP in own organisation	discussed very openly	57	49	*
	discussed rarely	37	31	*
	TYPE OF SPORT (Q.3)	Invasion (n=68)	Race/Time/Dist.(n=29)	
13 Knowledge of others' training~	yes	63	34	*
	no	24	54	*
	don't know	10	28	*
14 Previous reading>	articles	75	52	*
	TYPE OF SPORT (Q.3)	Invasion (n=68)	Net/Wall (n=26)	
14 Previous reading>	nothing	6	19	*
16 Importance of CP~ in relation to...	Eating disorders: more important	63	85	*
	about same	26	15	*
	TYPE OF SPORT (Q.3)	Net/Wall (n=26)	Race/Time/Dist.(n=29)	
15 Topic openness~	discussed very openly	38	65	*
	discussed rarely	54	14	*
16 Importance of CP~ in relation to...	Eating disorders: more important	85	55	*
	about same	15	24	*
	TYPE OF SPORT (Q.3)	Net/Wall (n=26)	Aesthetic (n=13)	
16 Importance of CP~ in relation to...	Doping: more important	69	31	*
	about same	31	61	*
	Overtraining: more important	81	23	*
	about same	19	69	*
	Eating disorders: more important	85	54	*
	about same	15	31	*
	AGE (Q.6)	<20-39 (n=144)	40+ (n=91)	
12 Previous training>	half-day course	18	7	*
	none	35	48	*
14 Previous reading>	reports	37	55	*

- ~ non responses not reported
- > only 'yes' responses reported

CB/Malkin 2/30.7.99
5777 words