

INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM

INTERNATIONAL
PERSPECTIVES
ON
SAFEGUARDING
THE CHILD IN
SPORT



CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS

WEDNESDAY 20 SEPTEMBER 2017

ROOM 0.01
ACADEMIC BUILDING
BISHOP OTTER CAMPUS
UNIVERSITY OF CHICHESTER
UNITED KINGDOM

Editor: Dr Mike Callan

International Judo
Research Group

i-dōjō

“Children have the right to be protected from being hurt and mistreated, physically or mentally. Governments should ensure that children are properly cared for and protect them from violence, abuse and neglect by their parents, or anyone else who looks after them.”

Article 19 (Protection from all forms of violence):

United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Schedule

Time	Session	Speaker	Role	Institution	Topic
1300		Dr Mike Callan			Welcome and introduction
1305 - 1320	Session 1	Anne Tiivas	Director	Child Protection in Sport Unit, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	Safeguarding and protecting athletes in sport. Lessons from practice and current initiatives: future challenges and solutions
1320 - 1335	Session 1	Professor Katsumi Mori	Professor of Sports Humanities	National institute of Fitness and Sport. Kanoya University	The present conditions of physical punishments, abuse of children by sports leaders and disciplinary measures imposed in Japan: A comparison with the child protection system of the UK
1335 - 1350	Session 1	Dr Kish Bhatti-Sinclair and Chris Smethurst	Reader in Social Policy and Social Work and Head of Department	Department of Childhood, Social Work and Social Care, University of Chichester	Child abuse and sport: a social work perspective
1350 - 1400	Session 1	Questions			
1400 - 1415	Session 2	Dr Nikos Malliaropoulos	Senior Clinical Lecturer	The Centre for Sports and Exercise Medicine, Queen Mary University of London	Judo Injuries Prevention
1415 - 1430	Session 2	Dr Cormac Corry	Researcher	The Centre for Sports and Exercise Medicine, Queen Mary University of London	Head and Neck Injuries in Judo, a Systematic review.
1430 - 1440	Session 2	Questions			
1440 - 1500		Break			
1500 - 1515	Session 3	Dr Mike Callan	Reader in Sport Coaching and Management	Department of Sport Development and Management, University of Chichester	Physical harm caused to British and Japanese Judoka by abuse.
1515 - 1530	Session 3	Phil Crisp	Programme Leader for Sport Development and Coaching	Department of Sport Development and Management, University of Chichester	'Knock, knock it's not the coaching police'. A case study on how good practice and safeguarding in Sport England funded projects can be monitored.
1530 - 1540	Session 3	Questions			
1540 - 1555	Session 4	Professor Ryo Uchida	Associate Professor of Sociology of Education	Research Institute for Risk in Schools, Department of Educational Sciences, Nagoya University	Visualization of Risks; Safety in Schools
1555 - 1610	Session 4	Adam White	Associate Lecturer in Sport Sociology	Department of Sport and Exercise, Faculty of Business, Law and Sport, University of Winchester	Injury, Risk and Consent in Physical Education and School Sport
1610 - 1625	Session 4	Dr Suzie Everley	Reader in the Sociology of Physical Education and Activity	Department of Physical Education, University of Chichester	Researching sensitive issues in sport and physical activity: approaches to facilitate expression of 'voice'
1625 - 1635	Session 4	Questions			
1635 - 1645		Closing remarks			

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Introduction

Thank you for attending this international symposium

INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON SAFEGUARDING THE CHILD IN SPORT.

Sport transcends nations, and sport is founded on values. There can be no more important value than that of safeguarding the health and well-being of the participants. Which is of course why we see important international organisations working in the area of safeguarding, such as the United Nations, and the International Olympic Committee, and emerging organisations such as Safe Sport International.

In the spirit of transcending nations, this symposium brings together colleagues from Japan, Greece, Ireland and the UK, representing seven universities and organisations, to share understanding and a common spirit in tackling difficult issues. I'd like to thank them for their time today and their ongoing efforts.

I'd like to also thank Professor Elizabeth Pike, who was particularly supportive of the creation of this symposium, sadly, Elizabeth can't join us today. Also thanks to Professor Mike Lauder, and colleagues in the Institute of Sport for their ongoing support. Finally thanks to Hannah Lynch for all the efforts behind the scenes.

I draw your attention to an important initiative covering the life and work of Professor Celia Brackenridge OBE. www.changemakers.chi.ac.uk/ Congratulations to colleagues involved in that initiative.

This symposium is the first to be organised by the newly created International Judo Research Group at the University of Chichester, the i-dojo. Founded on one of the important principles of judo, *jita-kyoei*, mutual welfare, we aim to work in a spirit of collaboration to conduct world leading research related to the physical, mental and moral education of judo. We look forward to many more research activities over the coming years.

Thank you again, and I wish you an informative and successful symposium.

Dr Mike Callan

Reader in Sport Coaching and Management
Institute of Sport



Safeguarding and protecting athletes in sport. Lessons from practice and current initiatives: future challenges and solutions: Anne Tiivas

Director, Child Protection in Sport Unit, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Following the recent high profile cases of abuse in sport reported in the media in the last year, safeguarding athletes is now established as an issue of public concern and the highest priority for the majority of sports bodies in the UK. What is less well known is the work that had already been going on, both in the UK and globally, to put in place safeguards for children and for adults involved in sport.

The presentation will cover: a very brief summary of the state of safeguarding in sport in the UK; key national and international developments to put safeguards in place; current thematic issues such as safeguarding those most at risk of abuse in sport –including talented and elite young athletes, disabled young people; sport's role in supporting children and young people who are experiencing difficulties in their family or community; future challenges to ensure safe sport for all.

The present conditions of physical punishments, abuse of children by sports leaders and disciplinary measures imposed in Japan: A comparison with the child protection system of the UK: Professor Katsumi Mori

Professor of Sports Humanities, National Institute of Fitness and Sport, Kanoya University

In this lecture, I examine the present conditions of physical punishments and abuse of children by sports leaders in Japan, and the preventive measures taken to safeguard them. I compare this with the child protection system of the UK.

It is first necessary to pay attention to the differences in the way children or young people play sports in these countries, in order to compare the problems of physical punishments and abuse of children by sports leaders in Britain and Japan.

In Japan, children participate in sports activities mainly within school athletic clubs in junior high schools and high schools, whereas in the UK, children engage in sports activities in local sports clubs.

In Japan, the student captain of the basketball team of Sakuranomiya Senior High School in Osaka committed suicide in December 2012 after being physically punished by his coach. This incident brought the subject of physical punishment up for national discussion. It also led the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology, and sports organisations, to take measures to prevent physical punishments and the use of violent language by sports leaders.

In this lecture, I try to use comparison to examine the measures taken by the Japanese government, or sports organisations in Japan, and the child protection system in UK, to prevent physical punishments and abuse of children by sports leaders, and propose what further measures are necessary in Japan.

Child abuse and sport: a social work perspective: Dr Kish Bhatti-Sinclair¹ and Chris Smethurst²

¹Reader in Social Policy and Social Work

²Head of Department

Department of Childhood, Social Work and Social Care, University of Chichester

This paper has three aims, the first is to examine, from a social work perspective, the abuse of children by authority figures in a range of sports. Second to consider how professional responsibility for child protection may be interpreted by sports organisations. The final aim is to reflect on how social work policy and practice can inform both sectors.

The management of sport and child care is held in social institutions supported by ethical codes of conduct, national standards and training programmes. The knowledge on child protection in social work is rooted in public enquires and serious case reviews on abuse, neglect and serious harm to young people up to the age of 18 and, in the case of historic child abuse, beyond the age of 18. Emotional, physical and sexual abuse is widely documented (Rhind, et al, 2015) in sports literature and, in high profile cases, reported in the media. The official responses and consequences for children are similar in both sectors, i.e. denial and procrastination (Brackenridge, 2017), resulting in cases which have been missed, delayed or impeded (HMIC, 2016b).

The findings suggest that poor implementation of safeguarding policies and practices has meant that children and young people continue to be profiled as complicit rather than innocent, disempowered, vulnerable and victimised. Also that strategic leadership, resources and training remain inconsistent. Finally, that information on child abuse cases remain localised, and where it is in one place (such as the NSPCC archive of serious case reviews), it is produced in an individualised format which makes cross professional learning difficult to access.

Judo Injuries Prevention: Dr Nikos Malliaropoulos

Senior Clinical Lecturer, The Centre for Sports and Exercise Medicine, Queen Mary University of London

Judo is a popular and commonly practiced Japanese martial art and an Olympic combat sport. During the Olympic Games in 2008 and 2012, a total injury rate of about 11-12% as well as an overall time-loss injury rate of about 6-9% have been observed.

Injury prevention is a priority for sports medicine and of great importance for athletes, coaches, sports and society. As judo is a contact sport there is a relative risk for an injury as in every other contact sport. During this lecture, as an example I will present a structured training programme “The Judo 9+”. The intervention consists of sports specific exercises focusing on, balance, dynamic stabilisation, and core stability. The sports specific exercises were chosen not just to make the programme more suitable for the warm up but also to teach proper knee control, and core stability during commonly performed techniques used while practicing Judo.

Comprehensive knowledge about the risk of injury during sport activity and related risk factors represents an essential basis to develop effective strategies for injury prevention. Thus, the introduction of an ongoing injury surveillance system in judo will be of utmost importance.

References:

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Review. Judo, the gentle way. Malliaropoulos N, Callan M, Pluim B. *Br J Sports Med.* 2013 Dec;47(18):1137

Head and Neck Injuries in Judo, a Systematic review: Dr Cormac Corry

Researcher, The Centre for Sports and Exercise Medicine, Queen Mary University of London

Background: Head and neck injuries in judo are a rare but serious issue. The mechanism and risk factors of such injuries have been proposed in the literature as well as suggestions for prevention.

Aim: Summarise and critique studies of judo head and neck injuries and evaluate the suggestions for prevention of such injuries.

Study Design: Systematic literature review.

Methods: PubMed, Web of Science, Scopus and the grey literature were searched from inception using key terms related to head and neck injuries in judo. The articles were critiqued and compared against each other.

Results: Studies related to head and neck injuries in judo were identified. Head injuries in judo were associated with judoka (players) of a younger age while neck injuries were associated with judoka of greater experience. Rotational acceleration contributes to the rupturing of parasagittal veins leading to acute subdural hematoma (ASH) in head injuries. Returning to play after a head injury may cause secondary impact syndrome and a return to play criteria should be implemented in judo. Adolescent and novice judoka exhibit *ukemi* (falling) technique more likely to cause injury compared to experienced judoka.

Conclusions: Mastering of *ukemi* technique and strengthening neck muscles may help prevent head and neck injuries in judo. After experiencing head injury in judo, a strict return to play criteria should be implemented. Future epidemiological research should involve larger cohort studies and future experimental research should investigate different judo techniques and mechanisms of neck injury.

Keywords: Injury Prevention; Judo; Martial Arts; Sporting Injuries, Sporting Head and Neck Injuries

Physical harm caused to British and Japanese Judoka by abuse: Dr Mike Callan

Reader in Sport Coaching and Management, Department of Sport Development and Management, University of Chichester

Judo is a form of budo, or martial way, developed in Japan by Professor Jigoro Kano (1860–1938) and originally called Kodokan Judo (Bennett, 2009). The three fundamental tenets of judo are described as: physical education, contest proficiency and mental training with the ultimate goal of making the individual a value to society (Sasaki, 2006).

Harm can occur to participants during competition or whilst training (Pocecco et al., 2013). The most common types of judo injuries among judo athletes in Japan, United Kingdom (UK) and elsewhere are contusion / abrasions fractures, sprains and strains (Malliaropoulos et al., 2013; Pierantozzi, Muroi, & Lubisco, 2010; Pocecco et al., 2013).

However, since 1988, One hundred and twenty judo athletes have been involved in catastrophic accident cases in Japan, in which the athletes have subsequently died or are in a permanent vegetative state (Kamitani, Nimura, Nagahiro, Miyazaki, & Tomatsu, 2013; Uchida, 2011). The Japanese Judo Accident Victims Association, (JJAVA, 2011) assert that a proportion of those injuries to Japanese athletes were as a result of abusive behaviours from authority figures.

SportscoachUK (SportscoachUK, 2013) assert that as a result of abuse children may die, suffer pain and distress, develop behavioural difficulties, experience school related problems, develop low self-esteem, suffer depression or inflict self-harm which may lead to suicide attempts, become withdrawn or introverted or suffer temporary or permanent injury. Categories of abuse listed by the British Judo Association (BJA, 2014) are; physical, sexual, emotional, neglect and bullying.

The British Judo Association define neglect within a Judo situation as occurring when “a young player is exposed to an unacceptable risk of injury” (BJA, 2014). As one hundred and twenty deaths or serious injuries to young people have occurred within Japanese Judo between 1983 and 2015 (Kamitani et al., 2013; Pocecco et al., 2013), participants could be considered to be at an unacceptable risk of injury. The judo situation in Japan could be defined as neglectful.

Serious injuries considered in this study include but are not restricted to Acute Subdural Hematoma (ASDH) (Affla, Omiya, Iteya, Kamitani, & Tomatsu, 2012), and Second Impact Syndrome (SID) (Cantu, 2016), which on occasion result in permanent vegetative state, or death. These injuries are associated with Japanese Judo activity (JJAVA, 2011) but are not evident within UK Judo (BJA, 2014). This study seeks to explore possible reasons why this might be.

‘Knock, knock it’s not the coaching police’. A case study on how good practice and safeguarding in Sport England funded projects can be monitored: Phil Crisp

Programme Leader for Sport Development and Coaching, Department of Sport Development and Management, University of Chichester

Sport and physical activities for young people have been identified as important for various physical, cognitive, social and developmental processes throughout the academic and policy literature (Holt, 2008; DCMS, 2012) These benefits are mirrored, within the UK and many other countries, with a commitment to public spending on youth sport outside of the field of compulsory education. And as per other areas of government spending, in particular those within the context of young and vulnerable people, a regulatory role for the state has continued to develop. In the UK, since the 1990’s sport started to refer to the myriad elements relating to child welfare through the framework of ‘safeguarding’ (Lang and Hartill, 2015). Added to this, the 2003 green paper Every Child Matters was published to strengthen all preventative services (i.e. Education, Police, Social Services) by focusing on ensuring necessary intervention took place before any crisis points were reached in child safety. However, despite these interventionary and regulatory frameworks there has been a succession of child abuse scandals emerging over recent time in the UK, with sport - in particular football - also suffering from repeated instances of historical abuse.

In the UK responsibility for the public spend on community and youth sport is distributed through the mechanism of Sport England. In this way various sport participation programmes, such as Sportivate and Satellite Clubs, are overseen by the County Sports Partnerships (CSP). Whilst all CSPs work in partnership with the Child Protection in Sport Unit (CSPU) and will operate some form of service level agreement (including checks for insurance details and that DBS checks have been carried out for staffing) much of the work carried out through participation programmes is undertaken through self-reporting mechanisms. In light of this, Active Sussex (the Sussex CSP) sought to extend their quality assurance and welfare mechanisms by visiting a select number of their funded projects to check the robustness of various elements related to safeguarding. This paper presents the findings that resulted from over 30 site visits between April and June 2017.

Visualization of Risks; Safety in Schools: Professor Ryo Uchida

Associate Professor of Sociology of Education, Research Institute for Risk in Schools,
Department of Educational Sciences, Nagoya University

In recent years, keeping children safe from dangerous strangers or from homicides has become a major issue in Japan, and much manpower, materials and monetary resources have come to be spent on protecting children. At times, school safety seems to have become equivalent to the prevention of harm from strangers. But is it only damage from strangers that children suffer at school?

Though it is clear that many incidents take place in daily school life, few attempts have so far been made on what kind of incidents occur and how often. To answer this question we began to count all the death cases, of which process is called "visualization of risks".

Counting cases of death in schools for a period of about 30 years, we found that the probability of murder by a stranger was the least likely of all types of incidents. On the other hand, we also found the most common cause of death was sports and especially judo had the highest rate among them.

The number of death cases in judo got to zero for 3 years after the "visualization of risks" through media. It seems the instructors considered safety of the children in judo activities in response to the warning sent by the judo community, educators, medical experts and the media.

We need to carefully watch the actual rates of incidents. This is the best way to defend children effectively with limited resources.

Injury, Risk and Consent in Physical Education and School Sport: Adam White

Associate Lecturer in Sport Sociology, Department of Sport and Exercise, Faculty of Business, Law and Sport, University of Winchester

Recent attention has focused upon the role and function of contact sport, most specifically rugby union and rugby league, within the school physical education curriculum. In fact, in March 2016 the Sport Collision Injury Collective, with the backing of over 70 doctors, called for government to remove the tackle and harmful contact from physical education. This request was founded upon the high and serious risk of injury, particularly head trauma, and the lack of informed consent, choice and children's rights afforded to children in this educational context.

Recognising that the welfare of the child is paramount and that safeguarding should be a proactive prevention of harms, there is a conflict between the policy or rhetoric of safeguarding in sport and the practice of keeping children safe in the school sport context.

From a sample of 287 state schools across England, I will outline the latest data on compulsion and choice within school physical education and how this may be a safeguarding issue for the future.

Researching sensitive issues in sport and physical activity: approaches to facilitate expression of 'voice': Dr Suzie Everley

Reader in the Sociology of Physical Education and Activity, Department of Physical Education, University of Chichester

The entitlement of children has improved significantly in recent decades (Nairn and Clarke, 2012) and their rights form an essential part of considerations we make when supporting participation in sport. However, experiences of organized activities are not 'always positive' and abuse or harm can result from institutional or personal practices (McPherson, Long, Nicholson, Cameron, Atkins and Morris, 2017).

Child welfare policy therefore seeks to address the need to safeguard children and provide inclusive opportunities. However, this is largely derived from an adult perspective and may not incorporate potentially critical aspects of children's experiences. Within Human Rights children have the prerogative to be consulted on policy making issues that directly affect them (Cremin, Mason and Busher, 2011) and their perspectives should therefore be specifically incorporated into sports based research.

Understanding experience is complex and ethically sensitive but ultimately crucial in work that claims to represent children (Everley and Macfadyen, 2015). By its nature, negative experience of sport is likely to be concealed and may not become evident through conventional approaches to research. This paper explores the potential value of utilizing creative methods and methodologies to give children voice in sport. In particular, it will explore issues of power and the emancipatory potential of research in the field.

Notes

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About the i-dojo

The i-dojo is a newly established International Research Group within the Institute of Sport at the University of Chichester.

The “I” is an abbreviation for international, and a dojo is a place to study the way. The particular way that we study is the way of *jyu*, or gentleness. Although we are open to collaboration with colleagues investigating other forms of *budo*, martial ways, and combat sports.



Founded on one of the important principles of judo, *jita-kyoei*, mutual welfare, we aim to work in a spirit of collaboration to conduct world leading research related to the physical, mental and moral education of judo.

The group is headed by Dr Mike Callan, Reader in Sport Coaching and Management. There are three University of Chichester postgraduate students in the group currently (Slavisa Bradic from Croatia, Geert Claes from Belgium and George Bountakis from Greece), with two more to start in October 2017 (Temba Hlasho from South Africa and Darren Warner from UK).

There are also five other postgraduates that we support and collaborate with, Darren Challis and Paul Robertson from Anglia Ruskin University, Lolita Dudeniene from Lithuanian Sports University, Amanda Spenn from University of Wolverhampton, and Andrew Burns from University of Winchester.

Founding international colleagues are Professor Katumi Mori from the National Institute of Fitness and Sport at Kanoya University, Professor Leonardo Mataruna from the Technical University, Munich, and Dr Nikos Malliaropoulos from Queen Mary University London and the European College of Sports and Exercise Physicians.

We are proud of our excellent relationships with the International Association of Judo Researchers, the Japanese Academy of Budo, the Solidarity of International Judo Education, and the International Judo Federation. For technical matters relating to judo we are pleased to have strong support from Tokai University and the Kodokan in Japan.

“That the welfare, safety and rights of all athletes is the central consideration in the administration and delivery of sport.”

First Principle; Safe Sport International

www.safesportinternational.com/principles/

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