

DEFINITIONS

The following abbreviated definitions will be used to determine the grounds on which the complaint is made and the process to address it. For the complete definitions please see Section 4 of the OWHA Harassment, Abuse, Bullying and Misconduct Policy.

Misconduct

Misconduct refers to the behaviour or a pattern of behaviour that is found, by a formal (for example an independent investigation) or informal process (i.e. for example an internal fact finding), to be contrary to the OWHA Code of Conduct and that is not harassment, abuse or bullying.

Bullying

Bullying describes behaviours that are similar to harassment, but occur between children that are not addressed under human rights laws. Bullying is intentionally hurting someone in order to insult, humiliate, degrade or exclude him or her. Bullying can be broken down into six categories: Physical, Verbal, Relational, Reactive, Discriminatory and Cyber.

Harassment

Harassment is defined as conduct, gestures or comments which are insulting, intimidating, humiliating, hurtful, malicious, degrading or otherwise offensive to an individual or group of individuals which create a hostile or intimidating environment for work or sports activities, or which negatively affect performance or work conditions. **Any of the different forms of harassment must be based on a prohibited ground of discrimination in Human Rights Legislation, including race, ethnicity, colour, religion, age, sex, marital status, family status, disability, pardoned conviction and sexual orientation..**

Hazing

Hazing is an initiation practice that may humiliate, demean, degrade or disgrace a person regardless of location or consent of the participant(s).

Abuse

Child abuse is any form of physical, emotional and/or sexual mistreatment or lack of care, which causes physical injury or emotional damage to a child. A common characteristic of all forms of abuse against children is an abuse of power or authority and/or breach of trust.

Abuse is an issue of child protection. Protection refers to provincial, territorial or Aboriginal band-appointed child protective services. A child may be need of protection from harm if abuse or neglect is suspected. Information about one's legal duty to report and circumstances under which reporting must occur according to child protection legislation is available at www.hockeycanada.ca.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is a chronic attack on a child's self-esteem; it is psychologically destructive behaviour by a person in a position of power, authority or trust. It can take the form of name-calling, threatening, ridiculing, berating, intimidating, isolating, hazing or ignoring the child's needs.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is when a person in a position of power or trust purposefully injures or threatens to injure a child. This may take the form of slapping, hitting, shaking, kicking, pulling hair or ears, throwing, shoving, grabbing, hazing or excessive exercise as a form of punishment.

Neglect

A general definition of neglect is the chronic inattention to the basic necessities of life such as clothing, shelter, nutritious diets, education, good hygiene, supervision, medical and dental care, adequate rest, safe environment, moral guidance and discipline, exercise and fresh air. Neglect may apply in a hockey setting where there is a chronic inattention in the hockey context, for example when a player is made to play with injuries.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is when a child is used by a child or youth with more power or an adult for his or her own sexual stimulation or gratification. There are two categories of sexual abuse: contact and non-contact.

