Differences and Similarities Between Abuse, Bullying and Harassment

To respond effectively to violence, first identify what type(s) of violence is (are) occurring.

	ABUSE AND NEGLECT	BULLYING	HARASSMENT
Basis for Violence:	• Misuse of power	• Misuse of power	• Misuse of power
Types of Violence:	• emotional abuse • physical abuse • neglect • sexual abuse	• verbal • physical • relational • cyber	• racism • disability • harassment • sexual harassment • abuse of power and authority • criminal harassment
Legislation and Policies:	• UN Convention on the Rights of the Child • provincial/territorial Child Protection Acts • Criminal Code of Canada • organization's policies	• UN Convention on the Rights of the Child • Criminal Code of Canada • organization's policies • Provincial or Territorial By-Laws	• UN Convention on the Rights of the Child • Human rights legislation: federal, provincial and territorial • Criminal Code of Canada • organization's policies
Person Targeted:	• any child or youth as defined by Child Protection Acts	• any person, but most frequently are children and youth • LGBTQ and children and youth with exceptionalities are at greater risk	• any person in Canada 12 years of age and older • LGBTQ youth at greater risk
Person Using Violent Behaviours:	• people who are in positions of trust and authority over children and youth	• any person, but most frequently are children and youth	• any person in Canada 12 years of age and older
Mandate:	• protection issue • justice issue if criminality has occurred	• relationship issue • human rights issue • justice issue if criminality has occurred	• human rights issue • justice issue if criminality has occurred
Philosophy:	• Violence is NEVER the fault of the person targeted	• Violence is NEVER the fault of the person targeted	• Violence is NEVER the fault of the person targeted