

SAFEGUARDING



GOD'S CHILDREN

*For Parents and
Congregations*

445 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10016
To order: (800) 242-1918

© 2003 Church Pension Group All rights reserved

This section may be reproduced for participants in the training program. Commercial or large scale reproduction, or reproduction for sale is prohibited.

Group Discussion



How do perpetrators of abuse gain access to children?

What keeps children who are abused from telling?

How common is child sexual abuse?



Separating the Facts from the Myths

Myth: Strangers are responsible for most child sexual abuse.

Fact: 10% of abuse is perpetrated by strangers
30% is perpetrated by family members
60% is perpetrated by others known to the child.



Myth : Most child molesters are homosexual.

Fact: Most child molesters are heterosexual.

Myth: Children usually lie about sexual abuse.

Fact: Less than 5% of all allegations turn out to be false.

Watch for warning signs...

in adults.



There are three types of sexual offenders of children.

Type I. Preferential Offenders

Type II. Situational Offenders

Type III. Indiscriminant or Sadistic Offenders

Watch for warning signs...

in adults.

Physical Boundary Violations are one type of warning sign in adults.

What are some examples of Physical Boundary Violations?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Why do perpetrators of abuse use Physical Boundary Violations?



Watch for warning signs...

in adults.

Emotional Boundary Violations are another type of warning sign in adults.

What are some examples of Emotional Boundary Violations?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Why do perpetrators of abuse use Emotional Boundary Violations?

Watch for warning signs...

in adults.

Behavioral Boundary Violations are a third type of warning sign in adults.

What are some examples of Behavioral Boundary Violations?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Why do perpetrators of abuse use Behavioral Boundary Violations?



Watch for warning signs...

in children.

The warning signs we have identified represent some of the short-term effects of abuse, other short-term effects of sexual abuse could include the following:

1. Anxiety
2. Shame
3. Self-blame
4. Guilt
5. Feeling different
6. Feeling dirty
7. Feeling used
8. Difficulty concentrating



Some of the long-term effects of sexual abuse:

1. Suspicion of others
2. Depression
3. Difficulty with intimacy
4. Fearfulness
5. Eating disorders



Factors that effect healing

1. Duration.
2. Frequency
3. Intensity
4. Betrayal

Act when you see warning signs...

what you can do.

Why is it essential to **ACT** when you see warning signs instead of waiting until you know for sure that abuse has occurred?

What are some things you can do if you spot warning signs in a particular adult?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



What are some things you can do if you spot warning signs in a child or young person?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Teach your children ways to protect themselves...

when you're not there.

What can we teach children about body parts?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

It is important that the child has words to identify the private parts of the body so that he or she will later learn how to protect those parts.

Remember, what you call a child's body parts is up to your family to decide. Parents and guardians should be comfortable enough with the words that they will actually use them with their children.



Teach your children ways to protect themselves...

when you're not there.

What can we teach children about what to do if someone tries to violate their boundaries?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Even with training, many children will not tell an adult when their boundaries have been violated.

It is important for children to have **alternative** skills for responding to boundary violations.

and

Adults must be the primary protectors of children.

Local contact information...

If you have a concern, talk to someone.

Who to call in my program...

Who to call in my parish or school...

Who to call in my diocese or institution...

If you suspect abuse, report to the police or protective services...

Police...

Protective services...

Child abuse hotline...



Sponsored by



CHURCH PENSION GROUP

Serving the Episcopal Church and Its People

Materials developed by



Praesidium Religious Services

Protecting from harm

www.praesidiuminc.com

SAFEGUARDING



GOD'S CHILDREN

For Ministries

445 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10016
To order: (800) 242-1918

© 2003 Church Pension Group All rights reserved

This section may be reproduced for participants in the training program. Commercial or large scale reproduction, or reproduction for sale is prohibited.

Group Discussion

Why would a church be a place that could be targeted by perpetrators of abuse?

Why do we have an even greater responsibility to protect children when we're involved in ministry?

What are the steps we must take to keep ministries safe?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



Screening is your first opportunity to prevent.



Why is **screening** an essential element to keeping children safe?

What steps are involved in careful screening?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

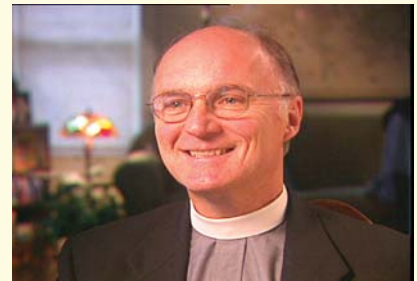


Interacting should be guided by clear standards known to everyone.

Why are guidelines for **interacting** essential for keeping children safe?

What interactions are **appropriate** for ministry?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.



What interactions are **not appropriate** for ministry?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

Interacting should be guided by clear standards known to everyone.

Interacting resource: Sample Guidelines

Appropriate displays of affection

- Asking permission before touching.
- Hugs.
- Pats on the shoulder or back.
- Hand-shakes.
- “High-fives” and hand slapping.
- Verbal praise.
- Touching hands, faces, shoulders and arms.
- Arms around shoulders.
- Holding hands during prayer or when a person is upset.
- Holding hands while walking with small children.
- Sitting close to small children.
- Kneeling or bending down for hugs with a small child.
- Holding or picking up children 3 years old and younger.

Inappropriate displays of affection

- Any form of unwanted affection.
- Full frontal hugs or “bear hugs”.
- Touching bottoms, chests or genital areas.
- Lying down or sleeping beside children.
- Massages.
- Patting children on the thigh, knee or leg.
- Tickling or wrestling.
- Touching or hugging from behind.
- Games involving inappropriate touching.
- Kisses on the mouth.
- Showing affection in isolated areas of the program such as bedrooms, closets, restricted areas or other private rooms.
- Compliments that relate to physique or body development.



Monitoring is absolutely essential for safe ministries.

Why is **monitoring** essential for keeping children safe?

What steps are involved in monitoring?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



Monitoring is absolutely essential for safe ministries.

Monitoring resource: Sample Supervisory Plan

Church Nursery

Personnel: Only screened volunteers may work in the nursery. No one under the age of 15 may be alone with children in the nursery.

Nursery volunteers are not permitted to allow unscreened friends or family members to assist in the nursery without applying to be volunteers.

Supervision: Director of Religious Education will conduct random spot visits to the nursery no less than once each week. Visits will be documented by date, time and the DRE's initials. Once each month, the DRE will spend at least 10 minutes observing program. Observations will be documented by DRE in notebook in the office.

Ratio: One adult volunteer per 5 children.

Physical Environment: No paper, foil or decorations may be placed over windows. Nursery room doors and room across the hall must remain open anytime there is only one adult in the nursery.

Bathroom procedure: Children 4 and over will be walked to the bathroom at the beginning of the hour, and the volunteer will stand in the door. Parents will be informed in writing that their children will not be assisted with toileting so they can properly prepare their children. Assisting younger children will be conducted by volunteers with one volunteer assisting and another standing in the door. When only one volunteer is present, the volunteer will be assisted by the receptionist, the DRE or another screened parent.

Diapering will be conducted in the observable diapering area only.

Reporting Concerns: Concerns about the nursery program should be reported to: Tom Campbell at 222.222.2222 ext. 222

Training provides everyone with the tools to keep children safe.

Why is **training** essential for keeping children safe?

What should be trained?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.



Who should be trained?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

Training provides everyone with the tools to keep children safe.

Training resource: Preventing False Allegations

Behaviors that have led to false allegations of abuse

Meeting alone in isolated places.

Showing favoritism.

Engaging in physical contact that was misinterpreted.

Wearing provocative or revealing attire.

Meeting in homes and in bedrooms without others present.

Being nude in front of children.

Sleeping in bed with children.

Giving special or secret gifts.

Graphically discussing sexual activities or encouraging others to do so.

Keeping “secrets” about relationships.

Failing to adhere to uniform or accepted standards of affection.

Showing affection when no one else is around.

Staring while others were dressing.

Commenting on children’s bodies.

Taking pictures while children are dressing or showering.

Shaming or belittling an individual.

Responding quickly gives you the power to protect children.

Why is **responding** quickly essential for keeping children safe?

What can be done to respond?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



Responding quickly gives you the power to protect children.

Responding resources: Barriers and Disclosures

Barriers to reporting sexual abuse.

Denial. We don't want to believe that abuse occurs

Loyalty. We have allegiance to the alleged perpetrator or the organization.

Fear. We could be wrong, or we may not want to be identified.

Protection. We want to protect the victim from embarrassment or pain.

Avoidance. We don't want to get caught in the middle.

Guilt. We should have known or we might be implicated.

If a child discloses abuse.

Listen.

Be sensitive to vague disclosures.

Avoid expressing shock or outrage.

Don't threaten or condemn the alleged perpetrator.

Let the person know you believe him or her.

Tell the person he or she was right to disclose.

Assure the person the abuse was not his or her fault.

Reassure the person that he or she will be safe.

Avoid questions that could make the person feel responsible.

Collect essential details for the report.

Write down exactly what the person said.

Follow reporting procedures.



Sponsored by



CHURCH PENSION GROUP

Serving the Episcopal Church and Its People

Materials developed by



Praesidium Religious Services

Protecting from harm

www.praesidiuminc.com

Safeguarding God's Children: Workshop Evaluation

Please take your time to answer the following questions. Your feedback is truly appreciated!

Your program or ministry: _____

Your role: _____

Please rate the following:	Poor		Average		Excellent
First Video: <i>Safeguarding God's Children: A Guide for Parents and Congregations</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Second Video: <i>Safeguarding God's Children: A Guide for Ministries.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Skills of the trainer.	1	2	3	4	5
Information gained from the workshop.	1	2	3	4	5
Overall.	1	2	3	4	5

The most useful part of this workshop was _____

The least useful part of this workshop was _____

Are there things you will do differently as a result of this training?

Other comments or suggestions? _____

Thank you for your assistance.