

Policy for Protection of Children, Youth and

Other Vulnerable People (PPCYOVP)

ASCENSION LUTHERAN CHURCH, Edmonton

1. UNDERSTANDING THE NEED

REDUCING THE RISK OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF VULNERABLE PERSONS

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada (ELCIC) has a mandate to minister to individuals, families, adults, youth and children. In that context, the ELCIC stresses the sanctity of human life and the importance and worth of each individual as a child of God.

The physical and sexual abuse of children has increasingly and properly claimed the attention of our society. In response, it is the commitment of the ELCIC to provide reasonable protective care to all preschoolers, children, youth and other vulnerable people involved in ministries or programs of the ELCIC.

Childhood innocence is a gift given by God. Children are naturally trusting. Children readily place their faith in adults who care for them. It is our responsibility as a church to safeguard that trust.

IT CAN HAPPEN IN ANY CHURCH

Incidents of abuse can occur in any church – including the ELCIC. Churches have traditionally accepted the services of anyone expressing an interest in working as a volunteer with children, youth or other vulnerable persons. Churches are by nature trusting institutions. Asking sensitive questions of those who are giving their time and talent can be seen as intrusive by church leaders. No one wants to offend potential volunteers, especially longtime church members with a history of good service. These realities can make a church susceptible to incidents of abuse. There are few topics that create more emotional turmoil than that of child abuse, especially if it is sexual in nature.

IMPACT

A single incident of abuse can devastate a church. Members become outraged and bewildered. Parents question whether their own children have been victimized. The viability of the church's youth and children's programs is jeopardized. Church leaders face blame and guilt for allowing the incident to happen.

Such incidents often attract media attention – sometimes on a national scale. Television stations conduct live interviews from church property on the evening news. Front page stories hit the local paper. Community residents begin to associate the church with the incident of abuse. However, far more tragic is the emotional trauma to the victim and the victim's family, and the enormous potential legal liability the church faces. If a trial ensues, the issue stays alive in the media for months, sometimes even years.

2. UNDERSTANDING ABUSE

DEFINITIONS

Abuse is characterized as follows:

- It can be physical, emotional or sexual;
- It always involves the misuse of power;
- Misuse of power takes place when people take advantage of the authority or power they have over vulnerable people. Vulnerable people include adults with physical or mental disabilities and children.

Physical abuse is using physical force or action that results, or could result, in injury to a vulnerable person. It is more than reasonable discipline. Sometimes injury is caused by over-discipline. Injuring a child, youth or other vulnerable person is not acceptable, regardless of differing cultural standards on discipline.

- In 97 per cent of reported cases of physical abuse, parents are the perpetrators.*
- The perpetrator of physical abuse is approximately 1.5 times more likely to be male than female.*

Emotional abuse is a pattern of hurting an individual's feelings to the point of damaging their self-respect. It includes verbal attacks, insults, humiliation or rejection. A child, youth or vulnerable person who is emotionally harmed may demonstrate severe anxiety, depression, withdrawal, self-destructive or aggressive behaviour.

Sexual abuse occurs when a child, youth or other vulnerable person is used by somebody else for sexual stimulation or gratification. Sexual activity between children or youth may also be sexual abuse if older or more powerful children or youth take sexual advantage of those who are younger or less powerful.

Sexual abuse includes behaviour that involves touching and non-touching aspects.

Types of sexual abuse that involve touching include:

- Fondling
- Oral, genital and anal penetration
- Intercourse
- Rape

* Wolfe, David. Child Abuse. Implications for Child Development and Psychopathology. Newbury Park, California: Sage, 1987. P.20.

Types of sexual abuse that do not involve touching include:

- Verbal comments
- Exposure to pornography
- Obscene phone calls, e-mail or other communications

- Exhibitionism
- Allowing children to witness sexual activity

SYMPTOMS OF ABUSE AND MOLESTATION

Church volunteers and staff should be alert to the physical signs of abuse and molestation, as well as to behavioural and verbal signs that a victim may exhibit.

Physical signs may include:

- lacerations and bruises
- nightmares
- irritation, pain or injury to the genital area
- difficulty with urination
- discomfort when sitting
- torn or bloody underclothing
- venereal disease

Behavioral signs may include:

- anxiety when approaching church or nursery area
- nervous or hostile behavior toward adults
- sexual self-consciousness
- “acting out” sexual behaviour
- withdrawal from church activities and friends

Verbal signs may include the following statements:

- I don't like (names a particular person).
- (Particular person) does things to me when we're alone.
- I don't like to be alone with (particular person).
- (Particular person) fooled around with me.

THE EFFECTS OF SEXUAL ABUSE OF VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Child sexual abuse robs children of their childhood and can potentially scar its young victims for life. Too often, in the past, the effects of abuse were minimized or dismissed. Children were viewed as being resilient. Recent research has shown that children can suffer significant pain from even a single abusive incident. Church members must be aware of the pain and long term suffering that can accompany such abuse. Abused children can display a wide range of negative symptoms in the aftermath of abuse. Abuse

can result in abnormal fears, post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), aggressive behaviour, sexual “acting out,” depression and poor self-esteem. Sexually transmitted disease is also a possible outcome.

The degree of damage depends upon several factors including the intensity, duration and frequency of the abuse. In addition, the relationship of the perpetrator to the child matters. If the abuser is a known and trusted authority figure in the child’s life, the degree of impact increases dramatically.

Consequences of child sexual abuse can plague victims into adulthood. Outcome studies of adult survivors of child sexual abuse suggest the following effects: sexual dysfunction, eating disorders, substance abuse, promiscuity, disassociation from emotions, and possible perpetration of sexual abuse on others. When church leaders, pastors, and respected congregational volunteers perpetrate the abuse, lifelong religious confusion and deep feelings of enmity toward God and the church can occur.

THE PROFILE OF A CHILD MOLESTER

Who is the typical child molester? Some church leaders assume that molesters are “strangers wearing trench coats” or “dirty old men.” These stereotypes are not only inaccurate, but they also contribute dangerously to a false sense of security. Researchers in the field of child sexual abuse currently indicate that no single profile fits the various perpetrators of abuse. Church leaders can become preoccupied screening for stereotypes, while not suspecting the real molester could be an active adult or teen in the church.

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING

If abuse occurs in the church, a respected member will most likely be the molester. Emphasis upon “stranger danger” will leave the church ill prepared. While it’s uncomfortable even to consider this, the most likely assailants include Sunday School teachers, religious educators, nursery or preschool volunteers, teachers in a church operated school, camp counselors, Scout leaders, “concerned” adults who volunteer to transport children to church, and clergy. Trusted adults – male or female – can easily mislead children. Most incidents of child sexual abuse take place in the context of an ongoing relationship between the abuser and the child.

- Over 80% of the time, the abuser is someone known to the victim.
- Most abuses take place within the context of an ongoing relationship.
- The typical offender is between the ages of 20 and 30 years.
- 20% of sex offenders begin their activity before the age of 18.
- Child abusers are often married and have children.

3. THE CHURCH’S LEGAL VULNERABILITY

WHY CHURCHES ARE VULNERABLE

Churches have unique features that can make them susceptible to incidents of molestation. This risk increases dramatically for overnight activities.

A. Access

The Boy Scouts, Big Brothers, and similar organizations have instituted comprehensive programs to reduce the risk of child molestation. Child molesters are attracted to an institution in which they have immediate access to potential victims in an atmosphere of complete trust.

B. Need

Most churches struggle to get adequate help for children's and youth programs. Recruiting Sunday School teachers, for example, can become an unending effort. Turnover among volunteers is also high. A willing volunteer provides welcome relief.

Churches need to understand the extent of their liability. Churches are not "guarantors" of the safety and well-being of children. They are not absolutely liable for every injury that occurs on their premises or in the course of their activities. Generally, they are responsible only for those injuries that result from their negligence. Victims of molestation who have sued a church often allege that the church was negligent in not adequately screening applicants or for not providing adequate supervision.

The Civil and Legal Liability of the Church

Increasingly and often more dramatically, the church and its personnel (i.e. staff, Council members, officers and pastors) are being held accountable for the acts of individual abusers within the church even though neither the church, nor its leaders were aware of the abuse or condoned it. Churches are being sued in Civil Courts for damages sustained by victims and their families. Those victims and their families are attempting to hold churches accountable by alleging that:

- the church is vicariously liable for the acts of its personnel, be they paid staff or volunteers, regardless of whether the church was itself negligent or even knew of the abuse;
- the church was negligent in its hiring or accepting personnel, whether paid or volunteer;
- the church was negligent in the supervising or monitoring of its personnel or membership.

(Church and the Law Update, June 1994)

4. PROTECTION PROCEDURES

COMMITMENTS

The Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada makes the following commitments to protect children, youth and vulnerable adults, and those who minister to and with them:

- 1) Screening of those who work with children, youth and other vulnerable individuals is important.
- 2) All salaried staff will undergo a police records check.
- 3) All employees and volunteers who work with preschoolers, children and youth will be made familiar with the nature of child sexual abuse.

- 4) All employees and volunteers who work with preschoolers, children and youth will be made familiar with the guidelines contained in the Policy for Protection of Children, Youth and Other Vulnerable People.
- 5) The policies to prevent sexual abuse are regarded seriously and will be enforced.
- 6) All volunteers will sign a VOLUNTEER MINISTRY COVENANT, agreeing to comply with church policies and guidelines.
- 7) In general, two unrelated adults, preferably one male and one female, will be present during activities involving children and youth.
- 8) In general, volunteers will be permitted to work with preschoolers, children or youth only after they have been active participants of an ELCIC congregation, ministry or office for a period of six months. (This provision may be waived where the person is transferring in from another church and/or has a letter of recommendation signed by a minister of that church.)
- 9) References for volunteers applying for any position involving work with preschoolers, children or youth will be checked. The right to require a police records check is reserved. A police records check will always be required in those instances where someone is a new resident or unknown to the church community or where an applicant's credentials cannot be verified.
- 10) A directory of names and addresses of parents and children will be carefully maintained.

WASHROOM GUIDELINES

Parents are to be encouraged to take their children to visit the washroom prior to each class or service. This recommendation is to be communicated to parents at the beginning of each new school year, and throughout the year to newcomers.

A. Nursery

As a general rule, volunteers in the nursery will not be expected to change diapers. However in the event that this becomes necessary the following rules will apply:

- Diaper changing must always take place in such a way that another nursery volunteer or responsible adult can see the child being changed.
- Young volunteers must be of confirmation age or older, with appropriate training, before being permitted to change diapers.

B. Preschool

- For a group of preschoolers, two adults will escort the children to the washroom.
- If just one child must go to the washroom, the adult volunteer should escort the child to the washroom and prop the outside door open. The volunteer should then remain outside the washroom door and wait for the child before escorting him or her back to the classroom. The

volunteer should call the child's name if they are taking longer than seems necessary.

- The volunteer should never be alone with a child in an unsupervised washroom and never go into a washroom cubicle with a child and shut the door.
- When preschool children need assistance in the washroom, an adult may enter the washroom cubicle to assist only when a second adult is within visual contact. If this is not possible, inform another adult when taking a child to the washroom and when returning.
- A second adult should be within visual contact. If this is not possible, inform another adult when taking a child to the washroom and when returning.
- In light of the fact that most abusers are male, and for the protection of male volunteers, it would be wise for men to avoid assisting boys or girls of any age in the washrooms. It is suggested that only women assist children in the washrooms.

C. Ages 5-7

- A child seven years of age or younger should not be sent to the washroom alone, but should be accompanied by an adult volunteer.
- For children seven years of age and under, the adult volunteer should escort the child to the washroom, and prop the door open to make sure that everything is in order. The volunteer should then remain outside the washroom door and wait for the child before escorting him or her back to the classroom.
- The volunteer should call the child's name if they are taking longer than seems necessary.
- The volunteer should never go into a washroom cubicle with a child/youth and shut the door.

PROPER DISPLAY OF AFFECTION

Touch is an essential responsibility in nurturing lives. Volunteers need to be aware of, and sensitive to, differences in sexual development, cultural differences, family backgrounds, individual personalities, and special needs. Physical contact with children should be age and developmentally appropriate. The following guidelines are recommended as healthy and positive displays of God's love:

1. Appropriate Touch

Love and caring can be expressed in the following appropriate ways:

- Bend down to the child's eye level and speak kindly; listen to him or her carefully;

- Take a child's hand and lead him or her to an activity;
- Put an arm around the shoulder of a child who needs quieting or comforting;
- Take both of the child's hands as you say, "You did such a good job!" (or "I'm so glad to see you. We've missed you!" etc.);
- Pat a child on the head, hand, shoulder or back to affirm him or her;
- Hold a child by the shoulders or hand to keep his or her attention while you redirect the child's behavior;
- Gently hold a child's chin to help him or her focus on what you are saying;
- Hold and console a preschool child who is crying.

2. Inappropriate Touch

Staff and volunteers should avoid:

- Kissing a child or coaxing a child to kiss you;
- Extended hugging;
- Tickling;
- Touching a child in any area that would normally be covered by a bathing suit (except when assisting a child with toileting as outlined previously);
- Carrying older children or having them sit on your lap;
- Being alone with a child.

STAFFING AND SUPERVISION GUIDELINES

Church staff and volunteers should always conduct themselves appropriately, being an example of integrity, respect and honesty to those in their care. The desire is to provide a safe and loving environment where children and youth feel comfortable and are protected.

A. Supervision

Programs that involve children and youth must always include adequate supervision. Supervision should also be maintained before and after the event until all children are in the custody of their parents or legal guardians.

B. Two Adults

In general, there are to be two unrelated adults in any enclosed room with children or youth. Family (couple) ministry teams work well and are encouraged as a method of staffing. However, for the protection of this family, we recommend the presence of at least one other volunteer not related to the family.

C. Parental Permission

Consent of a parent must be obtained before transporting or being alone with a child or youth. Children and youth must also have written parental permission for involvement in confirmation ministry programs, Ascension Lutheran Youth, or other church-sponsored field trips or outings. See ACTIVITY PERMISSION FORM (Document G).

D. Day Trips

- Activities conducted away from church property should be pre-approved by the congregational pastor or the manager or director of the ministry, program or office.
- Parents should be notified at least one week prior to the outing.
- A completed ACTIVITY PERMISSION FORM (Document G) and MEDICAL PERMISSION FORM (Document H) are required for each child participating in day trips.
- Day trips must be supervised by a minimum of two approved, unrelated adult leaders.
- All supervising adults must be approved volunteers.
- When transporting children is involved in an activity, all drivers must have a valid driver's license and current automobile insurance. The number of persons per car must never exceed the number of seat belts.

E. Overnight Events

- Overnight activities should be pre-approved by the congregational pastor or the manager or director of the ministry program or office.
- Parental permission should be secured in writing for over-night events.
- A completed ACTIVITY PERMISSION FORM (Document G) and MEDICAL PERMISSION FORM (Document H) are required for each child participating in overnight events.
- Overnight trips must be supervised by a minimum of two approved, unrelated adult leaders.
- Overnight activities should have a minimum ratio of one adult leader for every five children or one adult leader for every nine youths. Each leader should have an assigned group of children/youth for whom they will be responsible during the overnight event.
- All supervising adults must be approved volunteers.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

A. What Does this Mean for Nursery, Sunday School and Confirmation Ministry?

- All Sunday School and Nursery staff must wear name tags so that they can be easily identified.
- Two unrelated adults should be with any group of children. If it is necessary for an adult to be alone with children, there must be a window in the door providing an unobstructed view of the children or the door must be left open.
- Each Sunday, the Sunday School Coordinator (or designate) should make regular visits to ensure each class is properly staffed and supervised.
- Should there be a nursery staffed by volunteers, a sign-up sheet indicating child's name, parent's name and parent's location should be provided in the nursery.
- Children should not be dropped-off in a pre-school classroom without a teacher or care-giver present.
- Pre-school children should be released only to a parent or adult family member known to the staff-person.
- For nursery and for pre-school classes, follow the washroom guidelines.
- Observe the guidelines for proper display of affection.
- For day trips or special events, follow guidelines.
- When in doubt, confer with the congregational pastor or manager or director of the ministry or office.

B. What Does this Mean for Youth Group Leaders?

- Two unrelated adult leaders should always be present at any youth group activity.
- Obtain parental permission for youth to be transported or involved in youth group activities. See the ACTIVITY PERMISSION FORM (Document G).
- Observe the guidelines for proper display of affection.
- For day trips or special events, follow guidelines.
- When in doubt, confer with a pastor, manager or director.

C. What Does this Mean for Mentors?

- To the extent possible, meet in such public environments as Tim Horton's, a park setting, a congregational fellowship room, a community centre, etc.
- Consider meeting in a group with one or more fellow mentors and youth.
- Always obtain parental permission to transport youth or to be alone with them.
- Observe the guidelines for proper display of affection.
- When in doubt, confer with a pastor, manager or director.

D. What Does this Mean for Other Volunteers?

- Follow the staffing and supervision guidelines
- Observe the guidelines for proper display of affection.
- When in doubt, confer with a pastor, manager or director.

5. RECRUITMENT OF VOLUNTEERS

All prospective volunteers for ministry with children and youth must meet the following requirements:

- active participation in an ELCIC congregation or ministry for at least six months, or a letter of recommendation from a former pastor;
- attendance at an session to review this policy;
- signing of a VOLUNTEER MINISTRY COVENANT (Document A);
- completion of a VOLUNTEER APPLICATION FORM (Document B);
- participation in an interview;
- a reference check;
- a police records check if required.

REVIEW OF THE POLICY

All prospective volunteers for ministry with children and youth must attend an introductory session to review this policy. These sessions will be offered by the congregation, ministry or office for groups or individuals as required. A copy of the Policy for Protection of Children, Youth and Other Vulnerable People will be provided to all prospective volunteers with the expectation that they read the material and become familiar with the contents.