



Assessment marking guide Safe Church Introduction

**** For facilitator use only - not to be distributed ****

Which of the Church's values relate to Safe Church? *Select all that are appropriate*

- Compassion Respect Justice
 Working together Leading through learning

Safe Church is a suite of resources: policy, process and tools. The primary purpose of Safe Church is to support the Church's vision, mission and ministry within the Queensland Synod. The three core elements of Safe Church are:

- A positive culture; environments that reduce opportunities for abuse and are safe; and systems which are robust and accessible.
- A combative culture; risk-averse environments; and systems which are intentionally difficult to access and understand.
- A positive culture; environments that reduce opportunities for adults to be near children; and systems which are robust and accessible.
- A surveillance culture; environments where adults are not trusted; and systems built on suspicion.

What is meant by 'culture of shared guardianship'?

- People in the Church trying to control how parents raise their children.
- People in the Church undermining the role of parents.
- Members of the community joining together to play an important role to share care and concern for children their families and each other.
- People in the Church taking over the role of the parents.

The Queensland Synod is keen to ensure the Safe Church training is culturally respectful and relevant. Should congregations or church groups be released from the requirement to adhere to the Safe Ministry with Children policy to meet cultural considerations? *Yes or no?*

- Yes No



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We expect that the people who lead and help with Church activities have been screened, trained and are committed to the physical, social, spiritual and emotional safety of vulnerable people. If adults see something which does not align with this expectation, our culture of shared guardianship would expect those adults to:

(choose the answer which is most correct, from the following options)

- Keep an eye on it and tell someone if the problem gets worse.
- Share their concern with other adults they trust and raise their concerns if the other adults agree with them.
- Feel confident to raise even small concerns about safety and wellbeing.
- Pull their own child out of the activity to ensure their child's safety and take no other action.

No matter what your role is, or how old you are, we expect you to act in a way that is safe for others. You are responsible for your own conduct and behaviour and you will be held responsible for it. Which document listed below, outlines our range of acceptable behaviours?

- Acceptable behaviours checklist
- Statement of personal commitment
- Statement of Synod Commitment
- Commitment to behaving

You need to have a clear understanding of what behaviour is acceptable in relation to young and vulnerable people, and how to interrupt and report behaviour that is not acceptable. Our range of acceptable behaviours are outlined in the Statement of Personal Commitment. What categories do we split boundaries up in to?

- Physical, emotional, behavioural, spiritual.
- Abuse, psychological harm, spiritual.
- Physical, environmental, intellectual.



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It can sometimes be difficult to stay within boundaries. Sometimes people will forget. At other times they may deliberately act in ways that are outside the boundaries. Our policy allows you to interrupt and remind others to remain in the Safe Church zone.

How can you tell why someone is acting outside the boundaries?

- By knowing the person very well and being able to trust that they have good reason for breaching boundaries.
- By observing the child or young person's response to the boundary violation. If they are upset or uncomfortable it is probably bad.
- By talking to other people I trust to see how they feel generally about the person to help decide if they are generally a good or bad person.
- It's not possible to know the reason for another person's actions. Even if you ask them, it is not possible to completely know if they are answering honestly or not.

Within your church's ministry, who has the primary responsibility to protect children, young people and those who are vulnerable?

Choose the most correct answer from the following:

- Young and vulnerable people should primarily be able to protect themselves.
- Though all care is taken, the Ministry Agents, Councils of the Church and appointed leaders and helpers are not responsible for protecting young and vulnerable people, this responsibility rests exclusively with the parents or carers of young and vulnerable people attending the church's activities.
- All adults (Ministry Agents, Church Council members, leaders, helpers etc), not just the parents or carers, involved at the Church are primarily responsible for protecting young and vulnerable people attending the church's activities.



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- Appropriate physical contact (non sexual) in clear sight of others
- Meeting mandatory leader (18+) to participant ratios for all activities
- Respecting rights of others
- Being a positive role model
- Avoiding activities that show disrespect, cause isolation or embarrassment
- Working as part of a team, within the approved plan and using approved content
- Not sharing inappropriate images or messages
- Being sober and drug free when working with young and vulnerable people
- Using positive behaviour management strategies with young and vulnerable people

Are all examples of: *(choose the answer that best suits)*

- Basic human rights from the United Nations Conventions on the Rights of the Child.
- Acceptable behaviours from the Statement of Personal Commitment.
- Acceptable behaviours from various pieces of Queensland legislation.
- Suggested behaviours to abide by from the Safe Church resources.

Thank you for taking the time to complete the Safe Church Introduction training!