

Mandatory Safeguarding Training

Workbook

Edition 3 December 2023

Note: From 1 January 2024, the requirement is for everyone to report any concern directly to the UK HQ Safeguarding Team. This learning reflects this process. To find out more, head to the [Yellow card webpage](#).

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Note: In some parts of the UK, Scout Counties are known as Areas or Islands – and in one case it is known as a Bailiwick. But for ease of reading, this publication simply refers to Counties.

In Scotland, there is no direct equivalent to a County or Area. Instead, Scouting is organised into Districts and Regions, each with distinct responsibilities. Some County functions are the responsibility of Scottish Regions, while others lie with Scottish Districts. The focus of responsibility is outlined in Scottish variations of Policy, Organisation & Rules.

Introduction

Who is this workbook for?

Mandatory ongoing safeguarding training is required for all roles recorded in [POR Chapter 16: Roles Table](#) as requiring an appointment review. This includes all Executive Committee members. Ongoing safeguarding training must be completed at least every three years.

The workbook may be used to support individuals for whom accessing the learning electronically is not possible. This can include where 1:1 discussion is deemed the most appropriate method of learning.

Objectives

By doing this workbook you will:

- Understand the Safeguarding Policy and your responsibilities for keeping our young people, and adults at risk, safe
- Understand the Young People First Safeguarding Card Code of Conduct (Yellow Card)
- Know how to recognise abuse
- Know how to report concerns
- Know what to do to make Scouts safe

Assessment

When you have completed the learning by reading all sections of this workbook you will need to complete an assessment of your learning. The assessment is Appendix A of this document.

When you have finished the assessment you will need to have your answers checked. You need to score 100% to pass. Discuss your completed assessment with the person supporting you with this training. They will be able to confirm that you passed the assessment and record completion of this training on Compass for you. If you struggle with answering the questions, discuss this with your Training Adviser, who will support you to complete your training.

This training is required to be renewed every three years.

Lesson 1: Understanding the Safeguarding Policy and your responsibilities for keeping our young people, and adults at risk, safe

Half a million young people enjoy Scouts every week. Our Safeguarding Policy keeps young people safe from harm. The Scout code of conduct says 'Young People First', and it is at the centre of all that we do. This training will help you to understand your part in keeping our young people safe.

Here are some of the key points of our Safeguarding Policy:

It's the policy of Scouts to **safeguard** the welfare of **all young people and adults at risk**, by protecting them from **neglect**, and from **physical, sexual and emotional harm**.

Scouts define a young person as anyone who is **under 18**.

We recognise that some people may have additional or complex needs. In certain circumstances they can be particularly vulnerable to abuse.

We define an adult at risk as a person aged 18 or over who:

- needs care and support, and/or is unable to protect their own wellbeing because of their care and support needs; or
- is experiencing, or is at risk of, abuse, neglect or exploitation

So, what does this mean for you?

- Everyone in Scouts must be able to **recognise, respond to and refer** any reported **allegations or concerns** correctly.
- Everyone must **understand** their responsibility to **follow** the correct **procedures** for **protecting** young people and adults at risk from **harm**.
- The Safeguarding Policy is for **everyone** within Scouts, including all volunteers and staff. Scouts understand that **safeguarding is everyone's responsibility** and is embedded across our organisation.
- All adults must make sure that their **behaviour is appropriate at all times**, as laid out in the **Young People First Safeguarding Code of Conduct**. This is known as the **Yellow Card**.
- You can download the [Yellow Card](#) from the website, get a copy from the Scout Store or ask your line manager.

To read the [Safeguarding Policy in full click here](#).

Let's find out how we work together to make sure that safeguarding is at the centre of everything we do.

All volunteers and staff

Safeguarding is the responsibility of **all** volunteers and staff; everyone must follow the Yellow Card.

Adults running meetings and activities for young people

Adults create a safe space for all activities and events to run safely for everyone. They must be alert; they must question behaviours, and they must report any allegations or concerns.

Commissioners

Commissioners (such as District Commissioners, County Commissioners, Area Commissioners or Regional Commissioners) are responsible for putting the right people in the right roles, with the correct disclosure checks. They'll consult with the Safeguarding Team about any concerns or allegations, and will suspend where necessary.

Safeguarding Advisers

Safeguarding Advisers are there to give support to members about safeguarding and to promote a safeguarding culture.

Trustees and Executive Committees

The Board of Trustees for Scouts is responsible for making sure the Safeguarding Policy is implemented and working effectively across the UK. They may delegate some of this responsibility to the Safeguarding Committee to ensure effective quality assurance, compliance and reporting. Each Group, District and County/Area has an Executive Committee who act as the local Trustees, and who are responsible for ensuring the group, district, county or area operate within the policies of the movement.

Safeguarding is everyone's responsibility

Safer Recruitment

Scouts are committed to Safer Recruitment – and to making sure that the adults who volunteer within Scouts are appropriate people for the roles they're volunteering in.

If any adult is **not able to understand the Safeguarding Policy** and **uphold the Yellow Card**, they **cannot hold an adult appointment**.

No person aged 18 or over may be permitted to undertake any role within Scouts until the appropriate enquiries have been made. To see the [appointment process, click here](#).

It's fine for parents or carers to help occasionally, but they need to be supervised at all times and shouldn't be volunteering more than three times in a four week period.

Scouts ensures that all volunteers;

- go through a **robust application process**, including a meeting to check they understand what they're signing up for
- provide a minimum of two **references**
- take part in an **induction** that clearly explains their role and responsibilities to safeguarding within Scouts
- complete the right level of **training** for their role
- complete the appropriate **vetting** process, if needed

An adult cannot have any involvement in Scouts if a report from an appropriate professional or statutory source suggests they aren't an appropriate person to hold a position in Scouts.

Lesson 2: Understanding the Young People First Safeguarding Card Code of Conduct (Yellow Card)

The Yellow Card sets out a code of conduct that all adults in the Scouts must follow. It's a practical way of sharing the Safeguarding Policy, with all the information in one handy place.

Now that we're in a digital age, leaders need to understand how to keep online communication safe.

All online communication between adults and young people follows strict guidelines - that way we don't place anyone at risk of harm. There must be **no** individual online communication between an adult and a young person. All online communication should be within a group, age appropriate and with more than one adult involved.

Make everyone (that's young people, parents and carers, Young Leaders and other helpers) aware of our safeguarding arrangements and **share the Yellow Card**. Parents and young people need to know what to expect from adults in Scouting and so that they understand how to challenge if they are not happy. A Yellow Card poster is available which should be on display at Scout premises and meeting places. If your meeting place doesn't belong to Scouts, then put up the Yellow Card poster each time you meet.

Where there are **concerns** that an adult has not followed the Yellow Card, or where there are welfare concerns about a young person **report it** to the Safeguarding Team. They'll take any necessary action and liaise with the line manager.

It takes a lot of courage for a young person to open up about harm they may be experiencing; they deserve to be listened to and taken seriously.

If any adult is **unable** to understand or uphold the Yellow Card, they **won't** be able to hold an adult appointment.

To see the Yellow Card in full, click [here](#).

Other cards that give important safeguarding guidance are:

The Orange Card offers guidance for Explorer Scout Young Leaders. Adults must remember that Young Leaders are young people, too. To see the Orange Card, click [here](#).

The Green Card offers information and guidance for adults about alcohol. Adults must not drink alcohol when they're directly responsible for young people at any Scout event. To see the Green Card, click [here](#).

The Grey Card offers safeguarding guidance for Commissioners – it's a reminder of the procedures they must follow if any safeguarding allegation or concern arises. To see the Grey Card, click [here](#).

You can download cards from the website, get a copy from the Scout Store or ask your line manager.

Lesson 3: Knowing how to recognise abuse

Abuse can happen **any place, any time, to anyone**. It can happen in person, but also **online**, or in any virtual environment (such as social media or gaming apps).

An abuser can be anyone, but they're often an adult or another young person that the victim already knows.

Remember, it takes a lot for a young person to talk about their experience of harm. They might not recognise that what they're going through is abuse, so it's really important that they're always listened to and always taken seriously.

Types of abuse:

These are the main types of child abuse.

Physical abuse

- Hitting with hands or objects
- Pushing
- Kicking
- Burning and scalding
- Biting and scratching
- Poisoning
- Inflicting illness on someone

Emotional abuse

- Making a child feel as though they're worthless or inadequate
- Making a child feel frightened or in danger
- Letting a child witness someone else being badly treated

Neglect

- Not having enough food or warm clothes
- Not being cared for or looked after

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse could involve contact or no contact.

Examples include:

- Sexual touching or rape
- Making a child undress or touch someone else
- Forcing a child to take part in sexual activities
- Exposing a child to sexual acts or pornography
- Any activity that involves indecent images of children

Be aware: both adults and young people alike can commit sexual abuse.

Young people who harm other young people

Young people can abuse or harm other young people, something that's often referred to as peer on peer abuse or harmful behaviour. We must understand that bullying is always harmful and should always be challenged. If it continues, report it.

These are some of the issues young people face today. By being able to recognise these and reporting your concerns, you can help to keep young people safe.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

- Child sexual exploitation is a type of sexual abuse. When a child or young person is exploited they're given things, like gifts, drugs, money, status and affection, in exchange for performing sexual activities. Children and

young people are often tricked into believing they're in a loving and consensual relationship. They may trust their abuser and not understand that they're being abused.

- Children and young people can be trafficked into or within the UK to be sexually exploited. They're moved around the country and abused by being forced to take part in sexual activities, often with more than one person. Young people in gangs can also be sexually exploited.
- Sometimes abusers use violence and intimidation to frighten or force a child or young person, making them feel as if they've no choice. They may lend them large sums of money they know can't be repaid or use financial abuse to control them.
- Anybody can be a perpetrator of CSE, no matter their age, gender or race. The relationship could be framed as friendship, someone to look up to or romantic. Children and young people who are exploited may also be used to 'find' or coerce others to join groups.

Criminal Exploitation (gangs)

Criminal Exploitation is child abuse where children and young people are manipulated and coerced into committing crimes.

The word 'gang' means different things in different contexts, the government in their paper 'Safeguarding children and young people who may be affected by gang activity' distinguishes between peer groups, street gangs and organised criminal gangs.

Peer group

A relatively small and transient social grouping which may or may not describe themselves as a gang depending on the context.

Street gang

Groups of young people who see themselves (and are seen by others) as a discernible group for whom crime and violence is integral to the group's identity.

Organised criminal gangs

A group of individuals for whom involvement in crime is for personal gain (financial or otherwise). For most crime is their 'occupation'.

It's not illegal for a young person to be in a gang – there are different types of 'gang' and not every 'gang' is criminal or dangerous. However, gang membership can be linked to illegal activity, particularly organised criminal gangs involved in trafficking, drug dealing and violent crime.

What is County Lines?

County Lines is the police term for urban gangs exploiting young people into moving drugs from a hub, normally a large city, into other markets - suburban areas and market and coastal towns - using dedicated mobile phone lines or "deal lines". Children as young as 12 years old have been exploited into carrying drugs for gangs. This can involve children being trafficked away from their home area, staying in accommodation and selling and manufacturing drugs. This can include:

- Airbnb and short term private rental properties
- budget hotels
- the home of a drug user, or other vulnerable person, that is taken over by a criminal gang- this may be referred to as cuckooing.

Modern slavery and human trafficking

Trafficking is where children and young people tricked, forced or persuaded to leave their homes and are moved or transported and then exploited, forced to work or sold. Child trafficking is a form of modern slavery. Children are trafficked for:

- sexual exploitation
- benefit fraud
- forced marriage
- domestic slavery like cleaning, cooking and childcare
- forced labour in factories or agriculture
- committing crimes, like begging, theft, working on cannabis farms or moving drugs
- illegal adoption

Trafficked children experience many types of abuse and neglect. Traffickers use physical, sexual and emotional abuse as a form of control. Children and young people are also likely to be physically and emotionally neglected and may be sexually exploited.

Radicalisation

It can be hard to know when extreme views become something dangerous and the signs of radicalisation aren't always obvious. Radicalisation can be really difficult to spot. Signs that may indicate a child is being radicalised include:

- isolating themselves from family and friends
- talking as if from a scripted speech
- unwillingness or inability to discuss their views
- a sudden disrespectful attitude towards others
- increased levels of anger
- increased secretiveness, especially around internet use.

Children who are at risk of radicalisation may have low self-esteem, or be victims of bullying or discrimination. Extremists might target them and tell them they can be part of something special, later brainwashing them into cutting themselves off from their friends and family.

However, these signs don't necessarily mean a child is being radicalised – it may be normal teenage behaviour or a sign that something else is wrong.

Further information: You can get further information on radicalisation from [ACT Early](#) and training available through the government [PREVENT e-learning training package](#). Don't forget that any concern for a Scouts member relating to radicalisation must be reported to the Safeguarding Team.

Honour based abuse

Honour based abuse is a collection of practices used to control behaviour within families in order to protect perceived cultural and religious beliefs and/or honour.

Violence can occur when perpetrators perceive that a relative has shamed the family and/or community by breaking their honour code.

Honour based abuse cuts across all cultures, nationalities, faith groups and communities, usually where a culture is heavily male dominated. Relatives, including females, may conspire, aid, abet or participate in honour based abuse, for what might seem a trivial transgression.

Forced marriage

A forced marriage is where one or both people do not consent to marriage. They are pressurised or abused to force marriage. It's recognised in the UK as a form of domestic or child abuse; a serious abuse of human rights.

The pressure put on people to marry against their will may be:

- physical: for example, threats, physical violence or sexual violence; and
- emotional and psychological: for example, making someone feel like they are bringing 'shame' on their family.

Female genital mutilation (FGM)

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is when a female's genitals are deliberately altered or removed for non-medical reasons. It's also known as 'female circumcision' or 'cutting', but has many other names.

FGM is a form of child abuse. It's dangerous and a criminal offence in the UK. We know:

- there are no medical reasons to carry out FGM
- it's often performed by someone with no medical training, using instruments such as knives, scalpels, scissors, glass or razor blades
- children are rarely given anaesthetic or antiseptic treatment and are often forcibly restrained
- it's used to control female sexuality and can cause long-lasting damage to physical and emotional health.

FGM can happen at different times in a girl or woman's life, including:

- when a baby is new-born
- during childhood or as a teenager
- just before marriage
- during pregnancy.

[The Safeguarding Policy](#) gives more detail about these types of abuse.

Some common signs of concern are:

- Unexplained changes in behaviour or personality
- Becoming withdrawn
- Seeming anxious
- Becoming uncharacteristically aggressive
- A lack of social skills and few friends, if any
- A poor bond or relationship with a parent
- A knowledge of adult issues inappropriate for their age
- Running away or going missing
- Always choosing to wear clothes which cover the body

These signs aren't exhaustive – they don't always mean that a child is experiencing abuse.

Grooming

Grooming can be involved in most types of abuse of a young person by an adult, who will often try befriending a young person in order to cause them harm. Following the Yellow Card helps stop opportunities for grooming.

As society changes other types of harm have been recognised for young people. We don't expect you to be experts in them all but if you have concerns about a young person, contact the [Safeguarding Team](#) for advice.

Mental Wellbeing

Mental wellbeing is not, in itself, a safeguarding issue, but some young people (and adult volunteers) may struggle with their mental health. If you're worried about anyone's mental health within the movement, support is available from your line manager or the [Safeguarding team](#).

We recognise that some young people might have additional or complex needs, for instance, limited communication skills. In certain circumstances, those in need of extra care can be particularly vulnerable to abuse.

Lesson 4: Knowing how to report concerns

What should I do if I have a safeguarding concern?

First of all, don't panic. It's your duty to report safeguarding concerns, whether you're told about them directly or indirectly, as soon as possible (always within 24 hours). If you're not sure what to do, or you are not sure if a concern has been reported, contact the Safeguarding Team, who are there to help you.

The [Yellow Card](#) gives you guidance on what to do if a young person tells you about a concern.

You must:

1. Allow them to speak without interruption, and accept what they say
2. Be understanding and reassuring, but do not give your opinion
3. Tell them you will try to help but must pass the information on
4. Write careful notes of what was said using the actual words used. Don't ask leading questions or try to find out whether the concern is justified.
5. Make sure that Scout activities do not cause further risk to their welfare
6. Contact the Safeguarding Team

If you're concerned about the welfare of a child or young person, or if there is a concern, complaint or allegation, about you or another adult, inside or outside of Scouts, you must:

- **Write careful notes of what was said using the actual words**
- **Do not ask leading questions or try to find out whether the concern is justified**
- **Make sure that Scouting does not cause further risk to your or their welfare**
- **Contact the Safeguarding Team**

When you report a concern, give as much detail as you can. Include details about the young person and their parents or carers and find out when the people involved will next be at a Scout meeting or activity.

How do I report to the Safeguarding Team?

There are lots of ways to report to the Safeguarding Team. You can:

- use the reporting form on the Scouts website
- call on +44(0)20 8433 7164 (9am to 5pm, Monday to Friday)
- email safeguarding@scouts.org.uk

If the young person is at immediate risk of significant harm, call 112 or 999 and request the police. Just make sure to let the Safeguarding Team know once you've done this.

In an emergency outside the above times, you can contact the Safeguarding Team by calling the Scouts Support Centre on +44(0)345 300 1818.

Once you've made your report, follow the Safeguarding Team's advice and take no further action unless they tell you to. Ask questions if you're not sure what to do.

Remember, all this information – and much more – is on the [Yellow Card](#). Keep it with you – it's there to help.

What should I do if there is a concern or allegation made about an adult – or about me?

Any concern surrounding an adult who's involved in Scouts must be reported to the Safeguarding Team as soon as possible, and always within 24 hours. This includes if the concern is about you.

You must understand as a volunteer in Scouts you're in a position of trust. This means that you have authority over the young people in the movement. The Yellow Card sets out that you must never abuse this position.

If there are any areas in your personal life that might affect your role in Scouts, it's best to talk to the Safeguarding Team. For example, if the police have been called to your home for a potential offence, you'd have to let the Safeguarding Team know.

If you're ever contacted by a statutory agency – the police or children's services, etc. – relating to a matter that concerns your role in the Scouts or a current Scout (even if the matter is not recent) this must be reported to the Safeguarding Team.

Please note: The Wales Safeguarding procedures are not statutory guidance, but good practice. The Scouts current "duty to report" set out in The Yellow card discharges an individual's expectation to report.

The effects of abuse

Victims of abuse can be left traumatised and the effects can last throughout their lives, including:

- Negative effects on health, relationships and education
- Adults who were abused as children may find it hard to cope with life's stresses, get a good job, or be a good parent
- Mental health problems, drug or alcohol issues, criminal behaviour – or showing signs of harmful behaviour themselves.

Lesson 5: Knowing what to do to make Scouts safe

Most young people's experience within Scouts are very happy ones.

By doing this Safeguarding training, you will help to make sure that young people are kept safe as they move through their Scout journey.

Remember:

- To create an environment where young people feel safe, are treated with respect, and are listened to
- To report any concerns about young people or the behaviour of any adults to the Safeguarding Team
- To keep your training up to date
- To act in the best interests of young people at all times and follow the [Yellow Card](#)

Remember, our code of conduct says 'Young People First' and that is at the centre of all that we do.

Appendix A

Mandatory Safeguarding Learning Assessment

Question 1: Match the two halves of these sentences accurately about Scouts' Safeguarding Policy by writing the correct number in the gap.

	Number	
A: It is the policy of Scouts to safeguard the welfare of all children, young people and adults at risk.....		1.appropriate at all times, as laid out in the Code of Conduct, "Young People First" (Yellow Card).
B: Everyone must be able to recognise, respond to and refer.....		2.to follow the correct procedures for protecting young people and adults at risk from harm.
C: Everyone must understand their responsibility.....		3.by protecting them from neglect and from physical, sexual and emotional harm.
D: The Safeguarding Policy is for everyone within Scouts and includes all volunteers and staff. Scouts understand that safeguarding is.....		4.any reported allegations or concerns correctly.
E: All adults must make sure that their behaviour is.....		5.everyone's responsibility, and is embedded across the movement.

Question 2: These sentences are from the Yellow Card Code of Conduct. Fill in the gaps using the words in the box.

never	alone	sexual relationships	bullying	role model	safe	respect
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A: Do remember that you are a _____ at ALL times, inside and outside Scouting. Set a good example for others to follow.

B: Do treat everyone with dignity and _____ in line with the Scouting Values.

C: Do not plan to be _____ with a young person.

D: Do not overstep the boundaries between yourself and young people by engaging in friendships or _____.

E: Do create an environment where young people feel _____ to voice their concerns.

F: Do not allow activities that encourage _____ behaviour including initiation ceremonies, dares or forfeits.

G: Do not drink alcohol when you are directly responsible for young people and _____ allow young people on Scouting activities to drink alcohol.

Question 3: Read the scenario and tick the correct answer.

Dave has been a part of Scouts for years and is well known for being friendly and helpful. You've recently felt uncomfortable because he's been offering lifts in his car on his own to Ibrahim, a seven-year-old Cub. You've tried speaking to Dave about it and he says it's fine because Ibrahim's mum says it's ok. You should:

- A. Ignore it. Dave's just helping out and he's a trusted member of Scouts
- B. Report it
- C. Speak to Ibrahim about it and see what he says
- D. Offer a lift in your car to a Cub who lives on your street. It must be normal practice if Dave's doing it

Question 4: Read the scenario and tick the correct answer.

Kirsty is an Explorer leader and has received a request from a young person to connect on her personal social media.

Kirsty should:

- A. Accept the request; it's great that young people are being friendly and want to connect with their leaders
- B. Accept the request and try to connect with other young people in the group in this way
- C. Speak to the young person and their parents and explain why they can't connect on social media
- D. Ignore the request entirely

Question 5: Read the scenario and tick the correct answer.

At an overnight camp, seven-year-old Beaver, Federico, talks to you at breakfast. He says that another Beaver in his tent, Jayden, put his hand in Federico's pants last night and asked him to do something he didn't want to. He's upset and doesn't want to tell you any more. You should:

- A. Wait and see if he says anything else about it, then decide what to do
- B. Talk to Federico's parents when they come to collect him and see if he will tell them more
- C. Report it to the UK HQ Safeguarding Team and make sure both sets of parents are told about what's been said as soon as possible
- D. Speak to Jayden and get his side of the story

Question 6: Read the scenario and tick the correct answer.

A parent arrives to drive their child home from Beavers. They smell strongly of alcohol and appear to be drunk. The parent insists they're fine and plans to drive home, but you don't think they're in a fit state to drive. You should:

- A. Leave it. You tried your best to follow procedures
- B. Call 999 because you believe the child is at risk of harm
- C. Physically stop the parent from leaving with their child
- D. Keep calling your GSL and DC

Question 7: Read the scenario and tick the correct answer.

You overhear a 14 year old Explorer Scout saying he's met a new group of friends and they've introduced him to someone who wants him to do something for quick cash. He's been asked to deliver a parcel. You should:

- A. Report it to the UK HQ Safeguarding Team
- B. Ask the Explorer what's in the parcel
- C. Find out more about this new group of friends
- D. Leave it; it's good for young people to earn some extra money

Question 8: Read the scenario and tick the correct answer.

You've just joined a new section that's led by Jenny, a very experienced leader. You've noticed that Jenny hugs all Cubs when they arrive and leave. You should:

- A. Tell Jenny to stop, as it's not appropriate. Then report it directly to the UK HQ Safeguarding Team
- B. Ask the young people if they mind
- C. Encourage it; it's nice to see Jenny be so welcoming to the young people
- D. Start doing this yourself; it seems like a nice way to greet and say goodbye to the young people

Question 9: Read the scenario and tick the correct answer.

You hear a group of young people talking about a photo they've seen today making the rounds on social media. It's of a topless 13-year-old girl. You should:

- A. Ask to see it so that you have all the facts
- B. Call the police directly
- C. Do nothing – you don't think it's one of the girls in your troop in the picture
- D. Report it immediately to the UK HQ Safeguarding Team

Question 10: What should you do if a young person confides abuse to you?

Fill in the gaps using the words in the box.

promise happens report speak investigate information parents opinion

A: Allow them to _____ without interruption, and accept what they say

B: You shouldn't _____ to keep it a secret

C: Be understanding and reassuring – do not give your _____

D: Tell them you will try to help but must pass the _____ on

E: Don't wait to see if it _____ again

F: You should _____ it

G: Don't _____ it yourself

H: You shouldn't tell the _____ immediately

Question 11: What can you do to keep young people safe in Scouts?

Match the two halves of these sentences accurately by writing the correct number in the gap.

	Number	
A: Share the Yellow Card with parents and young people and.....		1. where young people feel safe, are treated with respect and listened to.
B: It's important that.....		2.we follow the correct procedures for protecting young people and adults at risk from harm.
C: Create an environment		3. make sure there's a culture of transparency and openness.
D: Adults must act.....		4. in the best interests of young people at all times.

Question 12: What effects can child abuse have on a victim?

- A: Long-term difficulty with relationships
- B: Drug or alcohol problems
- C: Mental health problems

When you have completed the assessment, share your answers with the person supporting you with your training.