

Name: Mr Anonymous
 Your Selection of Expected Response: 84%
 All Staff Average: 71%
 Other group average: 68%

	Expected Answer Selected?	All Staff average	Other average
2) Who is able to make a referral to Children's Social Care?	✓	64%	33%
3) If a staff member has a concern about another member of staff, they should talk to...	✓	56%	33%
9) Which of the following is NOT true when a disclosure is shared:	✓	74%	100%
15) Identify the type of abuse: "may be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child"	✓	74%	83%
18) Contextual Safeguarding is where...	⚠	67%	67%
20) Which of the following is NOT true of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	✓	74%	67%
22) Female Genital Mutilation, Forced Marriage, Breast Ironing are all specific examples of...	✓	44%	50%
24) Upskirting is...	✓	59%	67%
25) What is the title given to the person who you should talk to if you have a concern and is also responsible for raising awareness and making referrals?	✓	90%	83%

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Key: Your Selection
Expected Answer

2) Who is able to make a referral to Children's Social Care?

Designated Safeguarding Lead Families Anybody The Headteacher Don't know ✓

Page 5, point 9 of Part 1 KCSIE:
 Any staff member who has a concern about a child's welfare should follow the referral processes ... Staff should expect to support social workers and other agencies following any referral.

3) If a staff member has a concern about another member of staff, they should talk to...

The Headteacher Designated Officer (LADO) Safeguarding Lead (DSL) The Chair of Governors Don't know ✓

Page 14, point 49 of Part 1 KCSIE:
 If staff have safeguarding concerns, or an allegation is made about another member of staff (including volunteers) posing a risk of harm to children, then this should be referred to the headteacher or principal.

9) Which of the following is NOT true when a disclosure is shared:

Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse Only involve those who need to be involved, for example Designated Safeguarding Lead All staff should know what to do when a pupil shares they are being abused At the start of a disclosure, staff should immediately pass on a child to senior staff Don't know ✓

Page 6, point 17 of Part 1 KCSIE:
 All staff should know what to do if a child tells them he/she is being abused or neglected. Staff should know how to manage the requirement to maintain an appropriate level of confidentiality. This means only involving those who need to be involved, such as the designated safeguarding lead (or a deputy) and children's social care. Staff should never promise a child that they will not tell anyone about a report of abuse, as this may ultimately not be in the best interests of the child.

15) Identify the type of abuse: "may be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child"

Emotional Physical Sexual Neglect Don't know ✓

Page 7, point 22 of Part 1 KCSIE:
 Physical abuse: a form of abuse which may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or carer fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.

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Expected Answer

18) Contextual Safeguarding is where...

there are unusual reasons for abuse	factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare	the people involved in the abuse are described in detail	the location of the abuse is described in detail	Don't know
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Page 10, point 32 of Part 1 KCSIE:
Safeguarding incidents and/or behaviours can be associated with factors outside the school or college and/or can occur between children outside the school or college. All staff, but especially the designated safeguarding lead (and deputies) should be considering the context within which such incidents and/or behaviours occur. This is known as contextual safeguarding, which simply means assessments of children should consider whether wider environmental factors are present in a child's life that are a threat to their safety and/or welfare.

20) Which of the following is NOT true of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)

Can take place in person or via technology	Is not abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual	Is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse	May occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge	Don't know	✓
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Page 79, Annexe A, of KCSIE:
Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact, it can also occur through the use of technology. Like all forms of child sex abuse, child sexual exploitation:

- can affect any child or young person (male or female) under the age of 18 years, including 16 and 17 year olds who can legally consent to have sex;
- can still be abuse even if the sexual activity appears consensual;
- can include both contact (penetrative and non-penetrative acts) and noncontact sexual activity;
- can take place in person or via technology, or a combination of both;
- can involve force and/or enticement-based methods of compliance and may, or may not, be accompanied by violence or threats of violence;
- may occur without the child or young person's immediate knowledge (e.g. through others copying videos or images they have created and posted on social media);
- can be perpetrated by individuals or groups, males or females, and children or adults. The abuse can be a one-off occurrence or a series of incidents over time, and range from opportunistic to complex organised abuse; and
- is typified by some form of power imbalance in favour of those perpetrating the abuse. Whilst age may be the most obvious, this power imbalance can also be due to a range of other factors including gender, sexual identity, cognitive ability, physical strength, status, and access to economic or other resources.

22) Female Genital Mutilation, Forced Marriage, Breast Ironing are all specific examples of...

Sexual Abuse	Honour Based Violence	Domestic Abuse	Physical Abuse	Don't know	✓
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Page 83, Annexe A, of KCSIE:
So-called 'honour-based' violence (HBV) encompasses incidents or crimes which have been committed to protect or defend the honour of the family and/or the community, including female genital mutilation (FGM), forced marriage, and practices such as breast ironing.

24) Upskirting is...

the criminal act of lifting a person's skirt or dress	the criminal act of taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing	the act taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing	the criminal act of taking a picture up a person's skirt	Don't know	✓
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Page 89, Annexe A, of KCSIE:
'Upskirting' typically involves taking a picture under a person's clothing without them knowing, with the intention of viewing their genitals or buttocks to obtain sexual gratification, or cause the victim humiliation, distress or alarm. It is now a criminal offence.