Social Services Indicator Card to help identify possible child victims of sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

Child victims of sex trafficking may look like the children you help every day.

Children engaged in commercial sex are victims of trafficking.

Children rarely disclose they have been sexually exploited. Children often do not realize they are victims of trafficking. Many view their exploiter as a boyfriend, and the process of breaking that trauma bond is time and resource intensive.

Children who are trafficked may still be under the control of a pimp/trafficker, even after they are returned to foster care, a family home, or are rescued.

Children who are trafficked may have a history of repeated sexual exploitation or running away.

Trafficked children often suffer from depression, hostility, stress, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and fear of authority, as well as fear of those who victimize them.

Outward symptoms of depression, anxiety, or hostility may present as difficult behavior or resistance to assistance.

Other physical symptoms, such as pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and drug addiction, may mask the fact they have been exploited.

The presence of the indicators noted below does not definitively mean the child is a trafficking victim. These indicators serve as clues to be assessed within the broader context of all information presented.

Look for the possible trafficking indicators and red flags noted below.

- Chronic runaway/homeless youth
- Excess amount of cash in their possession (may be reluctant to explain its source)
- Hotel keys and key cards
- Lying about age/false ID
- Inconsistencies when describing and recounting events
- Unable or unwilling to give local address or information about parent(s)/guardian
- Presence or fear of another person (often an older male or boyfriend who seems controlling)
- High number of reported sexual partners at a young age
- Sexually explicit profiles on social networking sites
- Injuries/signs of physical abuse (that they may be reluctant to explain)
- Inability or fear of social interaction
- Demeanor exhibiting fear, anxiety, depression, submissiveness, tenseness, nervousness
- Is not enrolled in school or repeated absence from school
- Does not consider self a victim
- Loyalty to positive feelings toward pimp/trafficker
- May try to protect pimp/trafficker from authorities
- Prepaid cell phone

For further assistance contact the
National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® at 1.800.843.5678
National Human Trafficking Resource Center at 1.888.373.7888

Investigative Checklist for Law Enforcement When Helping Unsupervised and Runaway Children

NATIONAL CENTER FOR MISSING & EXPLOITED CHILDREN®

OJJDP Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Office of Justice Programs ♦ U.S. Department of Justice

This Checklist provides an investigative framework for officers when coming in contact with unsupervised and/or runaway children[1] while on patrol. This information is offered to enhance the officer's ability to make educated decisions when helping to safeguard unsupervised and/or runaway children. Officers are encouraged to rely on the laws in their jurisdiction as well as their intuition and experience when making decisions regarding the best interest of the child and community.

Field Interview: Initial Phase

The initial phase of the field interview should be conducted in a manner so as to establish the child's statements, which will form the basis in assessing the child's level of risk.

[ ] Conduct a field interview. If the child is in the company of other people, **separate** everyone before conducting the field interview(s).

[ ] Obtain identifying information, such as name and address, and descriptors such as height, weight, and age. Remember the child may be reluctant to provide the information or may provide incorrect information.

[ ] Query information obtained through the Federal Bureau of Investigation's (FBI) National Crime Information Center's (NCIC) database and the state/territorial law-enforcement system counterpart. If a record is located, determine the child's status, such as missing or a charged offense, and determine whether grounds exist to immediately place the child in protective custody and transport the child for proper investigative follow-up, placement, or disposition. If no record is located, proceed with the field interview.

[ ] Develop a timeline of the child's **whereabouts** and **activities** by asking
- [ ] Who have you associated with while on the street?
- [ ] What is your relationship with this/these individual(s)?
- [ ] Where have you stayed?
- [ ] With whom have you stayed?
- [ ] How long have you stayed with them?
- [ ] How long have you spent time on the street, and what have you done while on the street?

[ ] Ask the child, in a **direct** manner, if he or she is missing, he or she is a runaway, or it is **possible** someone may be looking for him or her. Focus on deviations in behavior, both verbal and non-verbal, exhibited by the child during this initial interview phase. Keep in mind the child may be deceptive or fail to disclose information due to concerns such as fear, intimidation, or threats of reprisal.
- [ ] If the child indicates **yes**, consider placing him or her in protective custody and transporting him or her for proper investigative follow-up, placement, or disposition.
- [ ] If the child indicates **no**, proceed with the second phase of the field interview.

Field Interview: Second Phase

An **in-depth** interview of the child should be conducted based on information obtained during the initial phase of the field interview in order to further **assess the child's level of risk** if allowed to remain unsupervised. Continue to look for discrepancies in information obtained in the initial phase of the field interview with information obtained during the second phase of the interview.

[ ] Obtain **detailed** information about the child including
- [ ] Full name.
- [ ] Nickname(s).
- [ ] Full physical description to include clothing, body piercings, tattoos, and any personal items such as a backpack and wireless device. **Note**: NCIC online searches should be conducted on personal items.
- [ ] Date of birth/age. **Note**: Children 13 years old or younger do not have the survival skills necessary to protect themselves from exploitation on the streets.
- [ ] Place of birth.
- [ ] Addresses, both current and prior.
- [ ] Home phone number.
- [ ] Cell phone number.
- [ ] Last time the child was **seen** at home.
- [ ] Name of school attending or has attended.
- [ ] Date last attended school.
- [ ] Employment information, if the child is employed, including name, address, and phone number of the employer.

[ ] Obtain full name, address, and home/business phone number(s) of last person/people to **see** the child at
- [ ] Home.
- [ ] School.

[1] In this Checklist the term "child" is used to refer to anyone younger than the age of 18 or the legal age of majority.

[ ] Ask the child if he or she is under the care of a doctor. If so obtain the doctor's name, address, and phone number.
[ ] Determine if the child is taking any prescription medication and/or other drugs, ranging from over-the-counter medications to illegal substances, and if he or she is in possession of any. Note any drug dependencies putting the child at risk.
[ ] Ask the child if he or she has been involved in or the victim of any crimes since leaving home. Potential risk factors and/or indicators of trafficking and exploitation include
  [ ] History of emotional, sexual, or other physical abuse.
  [ ] Signs of current physical abuse and/or sexually transmitted diseases.
  [ ] History of running away or current status as a runaway.
  [ ] Appearance of expensive gifts, clothing, or other costly items with no valid explanation of their source.
  [ ] Presence of an older boy-/girlfriend.
  [ ] Drug addiction.
  [ ] Withdrawal or lack of interest in previous activities.
  [ ] Gang involvement.
[ ] Ask the child for information about family members, both immediate and extended, including name, address, home/business phone number(s), and place(s) of employment.
[ ] Determine the relationship(s) the child has with the identified family members.
[ ] Identify and explore any dysfunctional relationships between family member(s) and the child. Keep in mind the child may have left home due to mental, physical, or sexual abuse or exploitation at the hands of a family member or individual otherwise known to the child.
[ ] Ask the child to provide names, addresses, and phone numbers of friends who live or lived nearby and those with whom he or she attends or attended school.
[ ] Identify and determine if the child is out of his or her zone of safety based on the child's age, the child's level of maturity, and environment in which the child is found. If so consider placing the child in protective custody and transporting the child for proper investigative follow-up, placement, or disposition.

Field Interview: Final Phase

Additional information must be obtained, based on the initial and secondary information gathered, in order to make a determination about allowing the child to remain unsupervised or placing the child in protective custody.

[ ] Ask communications to check for any prior contact or calls for service with the child or child's family members
[ ] Check with surrounding jurisdictions for prior contact with the child and the child's family members
[ ] Check with the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® (NCMEC) at 1-800-THE-LOST® (1-800-843-5678) for previous intake or new intake of information regarding reports of missing and/or sexually exploited children
[ ] Check with the appropriate state/territorial missing-child (person) clearinghouse(s) for any prior contact with the child or the child's family members
[ ] Check with the National Runaway Switchboard at 1-800-RUNAWAY (1-800-786-2929)
[ ] Contact the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) at 1-888-373-7888 for assistance in cases of trafficking
[ ] Query NCIC utilizing non-unique identifiers
[ ] Check with social services for prior contact with the child or the child's family members
[ ] Check with homeless shelters for any prior contact with the child
[ ] Check with the person/people the child identified as the last one(s) to see him or her at home
[ ] Check with the person/people the child identified as the last one(s) to see him or her at school
[ ] Check with the child's family members to obtain additional information about the child
[ ] Check with the child's friends to obtain additional information about the child
[ ] Check with the child's school to obtain additional information about the child
[ ] Check with the child's place of employment, if employed, to obtain additional information about the child

This Checklist should be used in conjunction with NCMEC's *Investigative Checklist for First Responders* and *Missing-Child, Emergency-Response, Quick-Reference Guide for Families* to help ensure a thorough investigation. These Checklists may be viewed, downloaded, and ordered from the "More Publications" section of NCMEC's website at www.missingkids.com.

This project was supported by Grant No. 2011-MC-CX-K001 awarded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice. **This document is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or professional opinion on specific facts. Information provided in this document may not remain current or accurate, so recipients should use this document only as a starting point for their own independent research and analysis. If legal advice or other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent professional should be sought. Points of view or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the U.S. Department of Justice. Copyright © 2011 National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. All rights reserved. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® and 1-800-THE-LOST® are registered trademarks of the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children. NCMEC Order #03.**

Child Sex Trafficking Case Resources for Law Enforcement

The National Center for Missing & Exploited Children®, known as NCMEC, currently has six full-time analysts within the Child Sex Trafficking Team known as CSTT, two Missing Child Case Management teams and a Child Sex Trafficking Specialist **dedicated** to supporting law enforcement working to identify and recover children victimized through sex trafficking. This comprehensive approach provides analysis, technical assistance, victim support services and case management to **support** law enforcement in their efforts to recover victims and build strong cases against individuals involved in trafficking children.

Hours of operation:

9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday, Eastern time:

- 24/7 on-call availability for urgent and after hours requests.
- Technical assistance available after hours for large special law enforcement operations when coordinated in advance.

Contact information: CSTTreporting@ncmec.org or
1-800-THE-LOST® (1-800-843-5678)

Analytical tools and data sources:

Accurint™ by LexisNexis
CLEAR by Thompson Reuters
iTact by Neustar®
JusticeXchange™ by Appriss®
LexisNexis™ Law Enforcement Solutions
TLOxp™ by TLO
NCIC/NCIC III/NCIC Offline/Nlets
License Plate Reader Data
Social networking sites
Email searches
NCMEC's missing children database
CyberTipline® reports
Sex Offender Registries
Timeline Maker™ Professional

Child sex trafficking case resources:

Missing children - Law enforcement calling 1-800-THE-LOST (1-800-843-5678) to report a missing child, who is younger than 18 and a possible victim of sex trafficking, will have access to multiple dedicated child sex trafficking resources. Immediately upon receiving the report a Case Management Team will coordinate the creation and dissemination of posters to help generate tips and leads, while the CSTT analyst will conduct comprehensive searches for all information provided about the potential victim, companions or potential offender. As the missing child or endangered runaway case continues to develop, NCMEC's case manager will follow up with law enforcement, the legal guardian and/or social services while working with NCMEC's more than 300 corporate photo partners to disseminate a poster for that child to targeted geographic areas. All new information developed through communication with the child's parents or guardians or leads called in associated with the posters will be provided to the investigating law enforcement agency. Continuous analytical support is available to law enforcement throughout their investigation regarding any potential traffickers who may be exploiting the child as well as once the child is recovered.

Request information - Law enforcement can email or call CSTT to request analytical support about any information relevant to a child sex trafficking case regardless of whether it involves a currently missing child. Common requests for information, known as RFIs, include search requests for potential suspect names or aliases identified by law enforcement, unique tattoos, link analysis about child sex trafficking victims/potential victims, telephone numbers/addresses, online postings. Biographical reports about potential suspects identified by law enforcement and victims involved in child sex trafficking are also available. These reports include timeline and mapping resources based on an individual's NCIC offline history, showing potential travel patterns and historical law enforcement interest in an individual.

Link analysis - NCMEC is the national clearinghouse for both missing and sexually exploited children, which gives CSTT the unique ability to connect potential victims and offenders in multiple states or locations by leveraging the information available in missing child cases and CyberTipline reports. Since traffickers can be transient, this link analysis resource can be helpful in connecting information about both potential victims and offenders to other ongoing cases, as well as other missing children. Searches can also be conducted as a means of deconfliction. Details about these searches are below:

> **CyberTipline -** This online reporting mechanism was created as a way for the public and electronic service providers to report incidents of child sexual exploitation. CSTT analysts process more than 900 reports a month pertaining to possible child sex trafficking and provide the reports to law enforcement for potential investigation. CSTT analysts are able to search prior reports to identify matches based on telephone numbers, suspect names, screen names and email addresses.
>
> **Missing children database -** CSTT analysts are able to search prior cases for additional possible victims and/or suspects. Missing child photos can also be compared to images of child victims posted online in an effort to link these cases. This is another important reason to report missing and sexually exploited children to NCMEC as it can help law enforcement recover and provide insight about past and current missing children cases.

Victim service support - The Child Sex Trafficking Specialist can provide assistance with victim services planning both before and after recovery. Child sex trafficking recoveries can be complex due to potential factors such as a child's abuse history, trauma bonds with an abuser and involvement with multiple systems such as social and juvenile services. The Child Sex Trafficking Specialist can assist with system advocacy, such as within the child welfare and juvenile justice systems, in situations when the trafficked child does not have a family to return to following recovery.

Family advocacy - NCMEC's Family Advocacy Division, known as FAD, provides specialized support to the family members of children who are missing or sexually exploited. Staffed by master-level trained mental health and child welfare professionals, FAD proactively helps families, law enforcement, social service agencies and mental health agencies by providing a support network for child victims and their families both while the child is missing as well as after the child is recovered.

Family support - Team HOPE, which stands for Help Offering Parents Empowerment, is a program of NCMEC offering peer support for families with missing or sexually exploited children. Team HOPE matches families with experienced and trained volunteers who have also experienced a missing or sexually exploited child incident in their own family.

For more information about NCMEC, visit www.missingkids.com.

Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: A Fact Sheet

What is the **Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children**?

The **commercial sexual exploitation of children** is a global problem that could be happening right in your neighborhood. The commercial sex industry victimizes girls, boys, and transgendered youth.

Commercial sexual exploitation of children occurs when individuals buy, trade, or sell sexual acts with a child. **Sex trafficking** is "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purposes of a commercial sex act."[1] Children who are involved in the commercial sex industry are viewed as victims of **severe forms of trafficking in persons**, which is sex trafficking "in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, **or** in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age."[2] A **commercial sex act** is "any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person."[3]

How does a **child** become a **victim**?

Pimps and traffickers target vulnerable children and lure them into prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation using psychological manipulation, drugs, and/or violence. Any child may be vulnerable to such a person who promises to meet his or her emotional and physical needs. A trafficker/pimp's main purpose is to exploit the child for monetary gain. Often traffickers/pimps will create a seemingly loving and caring relationship with their victim in order to establish trust and allegiance. This manipulative relationship tries to ensure the youth will remain loyal to the exploiter even in the face of severe victimization. These relationships may begin online before progressing to a real-life encounter.

Victims are

Targeted – Pimps are predators who seek out vulnerable victims, particularly runaways or children experiencing trouble at home. They know these children have emotional and physical needs they perceive are not being met and use this to their advantage. Pimps find victims at a variety of venues such as in social-networking websites, shopping malls, and schools; on local streets; or at bus stations. While pimps often target children outside of their family, a family member may also prostitute a child.

Tricked – Pimps are willing to invest a great deal of time and effort in their victim to break down a victim's natural resistance and suspicion – buying them gifts, providing a place to stay, promising a loving relationship – before revealing their true intent. Frequently victims do not realize the deceptive nature of their trafficker's interest in them, viewing their pimp as a caretaker and/or boyfriend.

Traumatized – A pimp's use of psychological manipulation (causing the child to truly believe the pimp loves and cares for his or her well-being) coupled with physical control (threats, violence, or drug addiction) can make a victim feel trapped and powerless. This "trauma bond" is difficult to break and long-term treatment and counseling for victims is required.

Despite the seriousness of the problem, the incidence of commercial child sexual exploitation is difficult to measure. Empirical research has not conclusively defined the scope of the problem today. Below, however, are some significant findings from past studies.

Statistics

- **Pimps prey on victims as young as 12 to 14 years old.[4]**
- **One study estimates as many as 325,000 children in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico are at risk each year for becoming victims of sexual exploitation.[5]**
- **A history of physical and sexual abuse is often common among victims.[6]**
- **One study estimates 30% of shelter youth and 70% of street youth are victims of commercial sexual exploitation. They may engage or be coerced into prostitution for "survival sex" to meet daily needs for food, shelter, or drugs.[7]**

[1] *Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000* [United States of America]. Public Law 106-386 [H.R. 3244]. 28 October 2000. Section 103(9).
[2] *Ibid.,* Section 103(8).
[3] *Ibid.*, Section 103(3).
[4] *National Report on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: America's Prostituted Children*. Washington, D.C.: Shared Hope International, 2009, page 30.
[5] R. Estes and N. Weiner. *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico*. University of Pennsylvania, 2001, page 144.
[6] *National Report on Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking*, op. cit., n 4., page 31.
[7] *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico*, op. cit., n. 4, page 131. *See* also J. Greene, S. Ennett, and C. Ringwalt. (1999) "Prevalence and correlates of survival sex among runaway and homeless youth." *American Journal of Public Health*. 89(9) page 1406.

Barriers for victims

- **Psychology of Victimization –** Pimps may use force, fraud, or coercion to virtually enslave their victims. Juvenile victims have been controlled by threats of violence to their family; pornographic images taken and used for blackmail or stigmatization; physical, verbal, and sexual abuse. Child victims may be gang-raped to desensitize them to sexual activity prior to victimizing them in prostitution. Victims are taught to not trust law enforcement and may have experienced negative encounters with law-enforcement officers. Victims often remain with pimps out of fear of being physically harmed, having another victim endure physical harm, or a threat to their family members. Pimps have been convicted of plotting to murder cooperative victim witnesses and for the homicide of victims, further instilling fear.
- **"Trauma Bonding" –** This is also common among child victims exploited for commercial sex. The child experiences a strong link to the pimp/exploiter based in what the child perceives as an incredibly intense or important relationship, but one in which there has been an exploitation of trust or power. Emotional bonding is a learned tactic for survival and can be common between exploited children and the exploiter. Advocacy groups working directly with this population note reframing the trauma bond with a pimp/exploiter can take months of therapy and/or residential treatment for the child. Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is very common among children exposed to sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation and may be characterized by such symptoms as anxiety, depression, insomnia, irritability, flashbacks, emotional numbing, and hyper-alertness.[6] Victims of commercial child sexual exploitation often have unique needs given the frequent nature of multiple acts of sexual exploitation or violence, by multiple offenders, over potentially a sustained period of time.

More Statistics

- **Sex trafficking need not involve actual movement of the victim.[7]**
- **Pimps may earn hundreds of thousands of dollars every year from selling minors.[8]**
- **75% of child victims engaged in prostitution are under the control of a pimp.[9]**

What are potential indicators of trafficking and exploitation?

- History of emotional, sexual, or other physical abuse
- Signs of current physical abuse and/or sexually transmitted diseases
- History of running away or current status as a runaway
- Inexplicable appearance of expensive gifts, clothing, or other costly items
- Presence of an older boy-/girlfriend
- Drug addiction
- Withdrawal or lack of interest in previous activities
- Gang involvement

[6] M. Farley. "Bad for the Body, Bad for the Heart: Prostitution Harms Women Even if Legalized or Decriminalized." *Violence Against Women*. 2004(10), page 1104.
[7] *Fact Sheet: Distinctions Between Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking.* Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of State, Human Smuggling and Trafficking Center. January 2005, page 4.
[8] D. Hughes. *The Demand for Victims of Sex Trafficking*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of State. 2005, page 20. Hughes notes the Polaris Project, a Washington, D.C.-based nonprofit organization working with victims of human trafficking conducted an informal analysis in 2005 of a pimp's wages, based on client's direct accounts. One teenage girl was forced to meet quotas of $500 a night, seven days a week and gave the money to her trafficker each night. This particular pimp controlled three other women. Based on these numbers, Polaris Project estimates the pimp made $632,000 in one year from four young women and girls.
[9] *Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in the U.S., Canada, and Mexico*, op. cit., n. 5, page 60.

If you suspect a case of commercial child sexual exploitation or sex trafficking of children, contact the **National Center for Missing & Exploited Children® at 1-800-843-5678 or visit www.cybertipline.com**

or

the **National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) at 1-888-373-7888.**

For additional information and resources about Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Human Trafficking, please visit the **Innocence Lost National Initiative** at **http://www.fbi.gov/about-us/investigate/vc_majorthefts/cac/innocencelost**

Social Services Indicator Card to help identify possible child victims of sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.

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Children who are trafficked may still be under the control of a pimp/trafficker, even after they are returned to foster care, a family home, or are rescued.

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Trafficked children often suffer from depression, hostility, stress, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, and fear of authority, as well as fear of those who victimize them.

Outward symptoms of depression, anxiety, or hostility may present as difficult behavior or resistance to assistance.

Other physical symptoms, such as pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and drug addiction, may mask the fact they have been exploited.

The presence of the indicators noted below does not definitively mean the child is a trafficking victim. These indicators serve as clues to be assessed within the broader context of all information presented.

Look for the possible trafficking indicators and red flags noted below.

- Chronic runaway/homeless youth
- Excess amount of cash in their possession (may be reluctant to explain its source)
- Hotel keys and key cards
- Lying about age/false ID
- Inconsistencies when describing and recounting events
- Unable or unwilling to give local address or information about parent(s)/guardian
- Presence or fear of another person (often an older male or boyfriend who seems controlling)
- High number of reported sexual partners at a young age
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Comprensión de los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas

La comprensión de la mentalidad de los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas es vital para ayudarlos a restablecer sus vidas.

Las razones para emigrar a los Estados Unidos son diversas, pero, sistemáticamente, estos niños sucumben a la explotación bajo la apariencia de una oportunidad, ya que pueden venir con la idea de que se reunirán con su familia, de que trabajarán en un empleo legal o de que concurrirán a la escuela. Además, los niños pueden estar sometidos a intimidación psicológica o a amenazas de daños físicos a ellos o a miembros de su familia.

Los niños sometidos a la trata de personas enfrentan serios problemas. Con frecuencia sometidos al abuso físico y sexual, estos niños presentan necesidades específicas de atención médica y psicológica que deben tratarse antes de que ingresen en la adultez. A menudo desconfían del sistema, ya que quienes los someten les enseñan a temer a las autoridades, y en particular a las autoridades judiciales y de inmigración.

La mente de un niño es sumamente influenciable y el camino para lograr su recuperación es largo. Comprender su mentalidad y fortalecer su confianza a través de un diálogo abierto es el primer paso para rescatar y restablecer su fe en un nuevo comienzo.

DEPARTAMENTO DE SALUD Y SERVICIOS HUMANOS DE EE.UU.
Administración para la Niñez y las Familias

Apoyo a los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas

Si sospecha que un niño es víctima de la trata de personas, llame al Centro Nacional de Recursos Para Combatir La Trata de Personas para informar y dar referencias sobre casos la trata de personas al **1.888.3737.888** para obtener información y acceder a los servicios de apoyo que concede la ley de protección a las víctimas de la trata de personas del 2000 (Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, en inglés). Esta línea directa ayudará a las víctimas a reconstruir sus vidas de forma segura brindándoles una conexión con prestadores de servicios básicos relacionados con:

- Acceso inmediato a alojamiento u hogares de guarda especializados
- Atención médica
- Asistencia para inmigrantes
- Alimentos
- Asistencia legal

Los niños que hayan sido víctimas de la trata de personas pueden acceder a la visa T, que les permite permanecer en los Estados Unidos y regularizar su situación para, al cabo de tres años, adquirir la categoría de residente permanente legal. A través del Departamento de Salud y Servicios Humanos de los EE.UU. (HHS, siglas en inglés), aquellos niños que se encuentren desamparados también podrán acceder al Programa de Refugiados Menores Desamparados (Unaccompanied Refugee Minors, en inglés), que les brinda una amplia variedad de servicios y les gestiona alojamiento en hogares de guarda culturalmente adecuados o en hogares colectivos, o realiza gestiones para que vivan en forma independiente, de acuerdo con sus necesidades de desarrollo.

Si desea obtener más información sobre la trata de personas, visite el sitio en Internet: www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking.

¿Puede reconocer a niños que sean víctimas de la trata de personas entre la gente a la que asiste diariamente?

Como autoridad judicial, profesional de la salud o proveedor de servicios sociales, usted puede ayudar a rescatar y restablecer el futuro de las víctimas de la trata de personas.

La trata de personas es una forma moderna de esclavitud

La trata de personas es una forma moderna de esclavitud. Las víctimas la trata de personas se ven sometidas a la fuerza, el fraude o la coerción a los fines de explotación sexual o trabajo forzado. Entre las víctimas se encuentran niños, adolescentes, hombres y mujeres.

Según los cálculos del gobierno estadounidense, a través de las fronteras internacionales se trafican ilegalmente alrededor de 600.000 a 800.000 personas por año, de las cuales entre 14.500 y 17.500 ingresan a los Estados Unidos. Según el Departamento de Estado de los EE.UU., **más de la mitad de estas víctimas son niños**.

Los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas a menudo se ven sometidos a la explotación para fines sexuales, incluyendo la prostitución, la pornografía y el turismo sexual. También se los somete a trabajos forzados, incluso la servidumbre doméstica, trabajos en fábricas con jornada abusiva y tareas agrícolas migratorias.

Los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas se pueden encontrar en:

- Sexo con fines comerciales
- Servidumbre doméstica (sirvientes)
- Fábricas con jornadas abusivas
- Construcción
- Tareas agrícolas o jardinería
- Actividades pesqueras
- Industrias hoteleras o de turismo
- Mendicidad
- Trabajo en porterías
- Servicios gastronómicos

Identificación de los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas

Es posible confundir a los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas con trabajadores de la prostitución, jóvenes perturbados, trabajadores agrícolas migratorios o empleados domésticos. Si mira más allá de lo superficial, advierte las señales correctas y formula las preguntas adecuadas, podrá descubrir niños que están siendo explotados.

- Los niños explotados con frecuencia están hambrientos o desnutridos, al punto en que posiblemente nunca alcancen una estatura normal, la formación de su dentadura sea deficiente o presenten piezas dentales cariadas.
- Los niños sometidos a explotación sexual pueden presentar evidencias de enfermedades de transmisión sexual no tratadas, incluso VIH/SIDA, infecciones en el tracto urinario y problemas renales.
- Los factores relacionados con el entorno también pueden ser de ayuda para identificar a los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas, entre ellos, el hecho de que el niño viva en el lugar de trabajo o con el empleador, que viva con muchas personas en un lugar reducido o que no asista a la escuela, que asista esporádicamente o que presente períodos significativos de inasistencia a clase dentro del sistema educativo de los Estados Unidos.
- El trabajo forzado puede exponer a los niños a abusos físicos o dejarles secuelas tales como cicatrices, dolores de cabeza, pérdida de la audición, problemas cardiovasculares o respiratorios y amputación de miembros. También pueden desarrollar problemas crónicos de columna, visuales y respiratorios derivados de la realización de tareas agrícolas, de construcción o de manufactura.
- Los efectos psicológicos de la explotación son la dependencia, la vergüenza y la humillación, la conmoción, el rechazo y la incredulidad, la desorientación y la confusión, así como los trastornos de ansiedad, incluidos el trastorno por estrés postraumático, las fobias, los ataques de pánico y la depresión.

Comunicación con los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas

Al establecer una comunicación con niños que han sido explotados, es importante recordar que tienen necesidades especiales y que es posible que se culpen por lo que les ha sucedido. Con frecuencia, y debido a las experiencias sufridas, los niños que son víctimas de la trata de personas suelen tener dificultades para confiar en los demás. Es posible que, en cierta manera, hayan sido entrenados para responder las preguntas que usted les formule. Con la guía y la colaboración de un experto en asistencia de menores, las siguientes preguntas le pueden ayudar a determinar si está ante un niño que ha sido víctima de la trata de personas:

- ¿Por qué viniste a los Estados Unidos? ¿Qué esperabas encontrar cuando llegaste? ¿Estabas asustado?
- ¿Tienes algún documento de identidad? ¿Quién lo tiene?
- ¿Vas a la escuela? ¿Tienes trabajo? ¿Te puedes ir si quieres?
- ¿Dónde vives? ¿Quién más vive allí? ¿Tienes miedo de irte?
- ¿Alguien te ha amenazado alguna vez para impedir que te fueras?
- ¿Alguien te ha tocado o lastimado alguna vez?

Si bien estas preguntas son el principio de un diálogo que representa un desafío, es vital recordar que debe dirigirse al niño de una manera que sea adecuado para su edad, desarrollo, cultura, idioma y a la naturaleza de su experiencia particular.

Understanding Child Victims of Human Trafficking

Understanding the mindset of child human trafficking victims is important to helping them restore their lives.

Their reasons for coming to the U.S. vary, but consistently, children succumb to exploitation under the guise of opportunity—children may believe they are coming to the United States to be united with family, to work in a legitimate job or to attend school. Additionally, children may be subject to psychological intimidation or threats of physical harm to self or family members.

Child victims of human trafficking face significant problems. Often physically and sexually abused, they have distinctive medical and psychological needs that should be addressed before advancing into adulthood. Taught by those who traffick them to fear government officials—and in particular, law enforcement and immigration officers—they are often distrustful of the system.

Children have the most impressionable minds, and the road to recovery is long. Understanding their mindset and building trust through open dialogue is the first step to rescuing and restoring their faith in a new beginning.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Administration for Children and Families

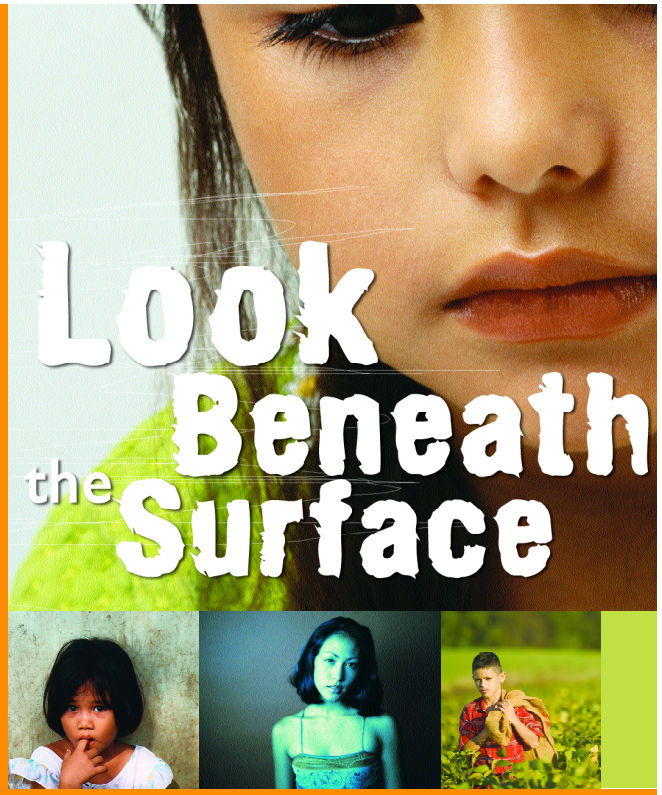
Support for Child Victims of Human Trafficking

If you suspect a child is a victim of human trafficking, call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center at **1.888.3737.888** to obtain information and to access supportive services through the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2006 (TVPRA). This hotline will help victims safely and securely rebuild their lives by connecting them to basic services related to:

- Immediate shelter/specialized foster care
- Health care
- Immigration assistance
- Food
- Legal assistance

Child victims of trafficking may be eligible for the T visa, which allows them to remain in the U.S. and may adjust their status to lawful permanent resident after three years. Through the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), unaccompanied trafficked children also are eligible for the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) program, which provides a comprehensive range of services for children and places them in culturally appropriate foster homes, group homes, or independent living arrangements, appropriate to their developmental needs.

For more information about human trafficking, visit www.acf.hhs.gov/trafficking.



Can you recognize child victims of human trafficking among the people you help everyday?

As a law enforcement officer, a health care professional or a social service provider, you can help rescue and restore the future for victims of human trafficking.

Human Trafficking is Modern-Day Slavery

Human trafficking is a modern-day form of slavery. Victims of human trafficking are subjected to force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of sexual exploitation or forced labor. Victims are young children, teenagers, men and women.

Approximately 600,000 to 800,000 victims annually are trafficked across international borders worldwide according to U.S. government estimates. **More than half of these victims worldwide are children,** according to the U.S. Department of State.

Child victims of trafficking are often exploited for sexual purposes, including prostitution, pornography and sex tourism. They are also exploited for forced labor, including domestic servitude, sweatshop factory work and migrant farming.

Child victims of trafficking can be found in:

- Commercial sex
- Domestic servitude (servants)
- Sweatshop factories
- Construction
- Farming or landscaping
- Fisheries
- Hotel or tourist industries
- Panhandling
- Janitorial services
- Restaurant services

Identifying Child Victims of Human Trafficking

Children who are victims of human trafficking may be mistaken for prostitutes, runaway youth, migrant farm workers or domestic servants. By looking beneath the surface, picking up on the right clues and asking the right questions, you may uncover children who are being exploited.

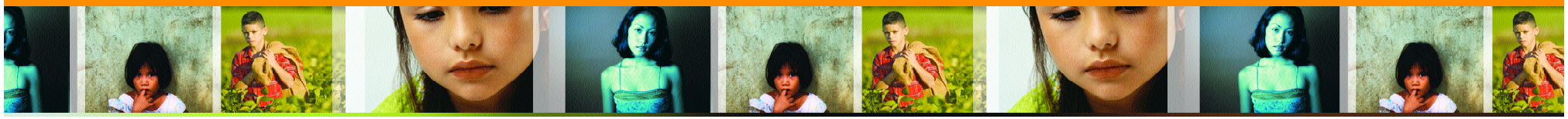
- Children exploited for labor are often hungry or malnourished to the extent they may never reach their full height or they may have poorly formed or rotting teeth.
- Children exploited for sexual purposes may show evidence of untreated sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, urinary tract infections, and kidney problems.
- Children who are victims of trafficking can also be identified by environmental factors, including whether the child is living at the workplace or with an employer, living with multiple people in a cramped space, or not in school, attends school sporadically or has a significant gap of schooling in the U.S.
- Forced labor may expose children to physical abuse or leave signs such as scars, headaches, hearing loss, cardiovascular/respiratory problems and limb amputation. They may also develop chronic back, visual and respiratory problems from working in agriculture, construction or manufacturing.
- The psychological effects of exploitation include helplessness, shame and humiliation, shock, denial and disbelief, disorientation and confusion, and anxiety disorders including post traumatic stress disorder, phobias, panic attacks and depression.

Communicating with Child Victims of Human Trafficking

When communicating with children who have been exploited, it is important to remember child victims have special needs and may assume what has happened to them is their own fault. Often, child victims of trafficking may not establish trust easily due to their experiences. They may have been coached to answer your questions in a certain way. With the guidance and involvement of a child welfare expert, asking some of the following questions may help you determine if you are dealing with child victims of trafficking:

- Why did you come to the U.S.? What did you expect when you came? Were you scared?
- Do you have any papers? Who has them?
- Are you in school? Are you working? Can you leave if you want?
- Where do you live? Who else lives there? Are you scared to leave?
- Has anybody ever threatened you to keep you from running away?
- Did anyone ever touch you or hurt you?

While these questions provide a beginning to a challenging dialogue, it is vital to remember that the child should be approached in a manner that reflects his or her age, development, culture, language and what is known about the nature of his or her experience.



tips to prevent SEXTING FOR TEENS

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THINK ABOUT THE CONSEQUENCES

of taking, sending, or forwarding a sexual picture of someone else, even if it's of you. You could get kicked off of sports teams, face humiliation, lose educational opportunities, and even face a police investigation.

NEVER TAKE

images of yourself that you wouldn't want everyone—your classmates, your teachers, your family, or your employer—to see.

BEFORE HITTING SEND

remember that you can't control where this image may travel. What you send to a boyfriend or girlfriend could easily end up with their friends, and their friends' friends, and so on…

IF YOU FORWARD

a sexual picture of someone without their consent, you are violating their trust and exposing them to potential ridicule. It's not up to you to decide who should see their body, so don't forward the image to anyone.

IF ANYONE PRESSURES

you to send a sexual picture, don't give in and talk to an adult you trust. Remember that anyone who tries to get you to do something you are uncomfortable with is probably not trustworthy.

Watch Real-Life Stories at **NSTEENS.ORG**

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Consejos para prevenir

SEXTING PARA ADOLESCENTES

NetSmartz.org/TipSheets

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PIENSA EN LAS CONSECUENCIAS

de tomar, enviar o reenviar una fotografía con contenido sexual de otra persona, incluso si es tuya. Podrían expulsarte de equipos deportivos, podrías enfrentarte a humillación, perder oportunidades educativas e incluso ser objeto de una investigación policial.

NUNCA TOMES

imágenes de ti mismo que no querrías quetodos (tus compañeros de clase, tus profesores, tu familia o tu empleador) viesen.

ANTES DE ENVIAR ALGO

recuerda que no puedes controlar a dónde puede llegar. Lo que le envías a un novio o una novia podría terminar fácilmente entre sus amigos y los amigos de sus amigos, y así sucesivamente…

SI REENVÍAS

una fotografía con contenido sexual de alguien sin su consentimiento, estás violando su confianza y exponiéndolos a un posible ridículo. No eres tú el que decide quién debería ver su cuerpo, así que no reenvíes la imagen a nadie.

SI ALGUIEN TE PRESIONA

para que envíes una fotografía con contenido sexual, no cedas y habla con un adulto en el que confíes. Recuerda que alguien que intenta conseguir que hagas algo con lo que no te sientes cómodo, probablemente no es de confianza.

Mire videos de Historias de la vida real en **NSTEENS.ORG**

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PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM ABDUCTION

Did you know?

Most abduction attempts:

- Involve a suspect driving a vehicle.
- Occur between 2:00 p.m. – 7:00 p.m.
- Occur when the child is traveling to or away from school.
- Involve girls and older children.

4 rules to teach your child

1. **Check first** with you or another trusted adult before going anywhere.
2. **Take a friend** with them wherever they go.
3. **Say "NO"** to adults who offer gifts or rides.
4. **Tell a trusted adult** if anything happens.

If your child is missing, call your local law enforcement agency immediately. Then report to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children at

1.800.THE.LOST®

What you can do

- Know the routes your children take, especially to and from school.
- Don't label children's clothing with their names. Would-be abductors might see and pretend to know them.
- Talk to your school or daycare about its pick-up policy. No one should pick up your child without your permission.
- Create a "pick-up password." Children should ask for this password before going anywhere with anyone.
- Make sure your children know their full names, addresses, phone numbers and how to dial 9-1-1.
- Teach children to run away, yell, kick and attract attention when grabbed or approached by someone they don't know. It's more important to stay safe than it is to be polite.
- Use role-playing to help children learn how to recognize and respond to risky situations.
- Keep a child ID kit with a recent color photo and descriptive details, such as age, height and weight.

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PROTEGIENDO A LOS NIÑOS DEL SECUESTRO

¿Sabía que...?

La mayoría de los intentos de secuestro:

- Involucra a un sospechoso que conduce un vehículo.
- Ocurre entre las 2 p.m y las 7 p.m.
- Sucede cuando un niño va o vuelve de la escuela.
- Involucra a niñas y niños mayores.

Cuatro reglas para enseñarles a sus hijos

1. Consultar primero con usted u otro adulto de confianza antes de ir a cualquier lugar.
2. Llevar a un amigo con ellos dondequiera que vayan.
3. Decir "NO" a los adultos que ofrecen regalos o aventones.
4. Contarle a un adulto de confianza si algo sucede.

Si su hijo ha desaparecido, llame de inmediato a su organismo de cumplimiento de la ley local. Luego haga una denuncia al Centro Nacional Para Menores Desaparecidos y Explotados (National Center for Missing & Exploited Children) al

1.800.THE.LOST®

Qué puede hacer usted

- Conozca las rutas que sus hijos toman, especialmente para ir y volver de la escuela.
- No coloque el nombre de sus hijos en su ropa. Los posibles secuestradores pueden verlo y fingir conocerlos.
- Hable con la escuela o la guardería acerca de la política para recoger a los niños. Nadie debería recoger a su hijo sin su permiso.
- Crea una "contraseña para recogerlos". Los niños deberían pedir esta contraseña antes de ir a cualquier lugar con alguien.
- Asegurarse de que sus hijos sepan sus nombres, direcciones, números de teléfono completos y cómo marcar 9-1-1.
- Enseñe a los niños a escapar, gritar, patear y llamar la atención cuando alguien que no conocen los agarra o se les acerca. Es más importante mantenerse seguro que ser amable.
- Use juego de roles para ayudar a los niños a reconocer y responder ante situaciones riesgosas.
- Mantenga una tarjeta de identificación de su hijo con una fotografía de color reciente y detalles descriptivos, como edad, altura y peso.

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PROTECTING YOUR KIDS ONLINE

TAKE CHARGE

Set some ground rules.

Establish basic guidelines like when your kids can go online, what sites they can visit, and how many texts they can send a month, so everyone is on the same page.

Research before you buy.

Did you know that handheld games can connect to the Internet or that many laptops have built-in webcams? Understand what technology you're bringing into your home.

Don't just sit there– REPORT!

If your kids are dealing with cyberbullies or potential predators, report them to the website, cell phone service, law enforcement, or www.cybertipline.com.

MONITOR

Supervise Internet use.

If you can see what your kids are doing, they're less likely to get in trouble.

Safeguards ≠ Safe Kids.

Installing CIA-level monitoring software on your kids' computers does not guarantee they'll be safe online. Technology can't replace your time and attention as a parent or guardian.

Don't go overboard.

It's smart to keep an eye on your kids' social networking profiles, but it's never cool when you post embarrassing messages or pictures to their page.

COMMUNICATE

Talk to your kids; they're not as mysterious as you think.

Your kids might not tell you everything, but that doesn't mean you shouldn't ask. Get involved so you're not the last to know.

Challenge them to a duel.

If you have kids who like to play video or computer games, ask if you can play, too. When you respect their interests, they're more likely to respect your rules.

Don't pull the plug.

Taking away your kids' Internet access because they've done something wrong doesn't solve the problem. Talk to them about protecting themselves and respecting others online.

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CÓMO PROTEGER A SUS HIJOS EN LÍNEA

HÁGASE CARGO

Establezca algunas reglas básicas.

Establezca pautas básicas para sus hijos respecto de cuándo pueden conectarse al Internet, qué sitios pueden visitar y cuántos textos pueden enviar por mes, de manera que todos respeten las mismas reglas.

Asesórese antes de comprar.

¿Sabía que los juegos electrónicos manuales pueden conectarse al Internet o que muchas computadoras portátiles tienen cámaras web incorporadas? Conozca la tecnología que lleva a su casa.

No se quede sentado, ¡DENUNCIE!

Si sus hijos están tratando con hostigadores cibernéticos o posibles depredadores, denúncielos al sitio web, al servicio de telefonía móvil, a las autoridades encargadas del cumplimiento de la ley, o hágalo en www.cybertipline.com.

CONTROLE

Supervise el uso del Internet.

Si usted puede ver lo que hacen sus hijos, es menos probable que se metan en problemas.

Seguridad ≠ Niños protegidos.

Instalar un software de control del nivel de la CIA en las computadoras de sus hijos no garantizará su protección mientras estén en línea. La tecnología no puede reemplazar el tiempo y la atención de un padre o tutor.

No exagere.

Es conveniente que vigile los perfiles de contactos sociales de sus hijos, pero no es agradable que publique fotografías o mensajes vergonzosos en la página de ellos.

COMUNÍQUESE

Hable con sus hijos; no son tan misteriosos como usted piensa.

Quizás sus hijos no le cuentan todo, pero eso no significa que no debe preguntarles. Involúcrese para no ser el último en enterarse.

Desafíelos a un duelo.

Si les gustan los juegos de computadora o video, pregúnteles si usted también puede jugar. Cuando usted respeta sus intereses, es más probable que ellos respeten sus reglas.

No les quite acceso al Internet.

Quitarles acceso al Internet a sus hijos porque han hecho algo malo no resuelve el problema. Hábleles acerca de cómo protegerse y respetar a los demás cuando estén conectados al Internet.

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PARENTS' GUIDE TO SMARTPHONE SAFETY

SMART OR SCARY?

Smartphones are essentially little computers, so you might be a little worried when handing one over to your child. Take some time to understand the risks and implement a few safeguards so that you can help your child use smartphones safely.

About 1 in 4 teens report owning a smartphone.

Lenhart, Amanda.
Teens, Smartphones & Texting.
Pew Internet & American Life Project,
March 19, 2012.

THE RISKS

- **CYBERBULLYING**
  With the constant connectivity of smartphones, your child may be more susceptible to cyberbullying or have more opportunities to cyberbully others.
- **GEOLOCATION**
  A GPS-enabled smartphone can reveal your child's location through online posts and uploaded photos.
- **INAPPROPRIATE CONTENT**
  With smartphones, your child has mobile access to content you may consider inappropriate, such as pornography or violent videos.
- **SEXTING**
  Your child may use the Internet and social apps to send, receive, or forward revealing photos.
- **VIRUSES & MALWARE**
  Just like a computer, a smartphone is vulnerable to security attacks if your child accesses unsecured websites and apps.

5 WAYS TO BE SMARTER THAN THE SMARTPHONE!

1. **Be a parent and a resource.**
   Establish clear guidelines, including time limits and consequences for inappropriate behavior, but be open so your child will come to you with any problems.
2. **Set up password protection.**
   This will keep everyone but you and your child from accessing personal information stored on the phone.
3. **Update the operating system.**
   New versions often contain important security fixes.
4. **Approve apps before they are downloaded.**
   Make sure you understand their capabilities and approve their content.
5. **Understand location services.**
   GPS features are useful when using maps, but you'll want to disable location-tagging when your child posts anything online.

For more resources visit NetSmartz.org/TipSheets

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GUÍA PARA PADRES ACERCA DEL USO SEGURO DE SMART PHONES

¿INTELIGENTE o ATERRADOR?

Los smartphones (teléfonos inteligentes) son básicamente computadoras pequeñas; por lo tanto, es posible que le preocupe un poco darle uno a su hijo. Dedique tiempo a comprender cuáles son los riesgos e implemente algunas medidas de protección para ayudar a que su hijo use los smartphones de manera segura.

Alrededor de uno de cada cuatro adolescentes informa que posee un smartphone.

Lenhart, Amanda.
Teens, Smartphones & Texting
(Adolescentes, smartphones y mensajes de texto).
Pew Internet & American Life Project,
19 de marzo de 2012.

LOS RIESGOS

- **HOSTIGAMIENTO CIBERNÉTICO**
  Debido a la conectividad constante que ofrecen los smartphones, es posible que su hijo sea más susceptible al hostigamiento cibernético o que tenga más oportunidades de ejercerlo sobre otros.
- **GEOLOCALIZACIÓN**
  Un smartphone con GPS activado puede revelar la ubicación de su hijo a través de publicaciones en línea o fotografías cargadas.
- **CONTENIDOS INAPROPIADOS**
  A través de un smartphone, su hijo tiene acceso móvil a contenidos que usted puede considerar inapropiados, como pornografía o videos violentos.
- **SEXTING**
  Es posible que su hijo use el Internet y aplicaciones sociales para enviar, recibir o reenviar fotografías provocativas.
- **VIRUS Y MALWARE**
  Al igual que una computadora, un smartphone es vulnerable a ataques de seguridad si su hijo accede a sitios web o aplicaciones inseguros.

¡5 FORMAS DE SER MÁS INTELIGENTE QUE EL SMARTPHONE!

1. **Sea un padre y un recurso.**
   Establezca pautas claras, incluidos límites de tiempo y consecuencias para los comportamientos inadecuados, pero tenga una actitud abierta para que su hijo acuda a usted si tiene un problema.
2. **Establezca contraseñas**
   Esto evitará que otras personas, además de usted y su hijo, accedan a la información personal que guarda en el teléfono.
3. **Actualice el sistema operativo.**
   A menudo las nuevas versiones incluyen importantes parches de seguridad.
4. **Apruebe las aplicaciones antes de que las descarguen.**
   Asegúrese de que comprende las capacidades y evalúe su contenido.
5. **Comprenda los servicios de localización.**
   Las características del GPS son útiles cuando utiliza mapas, pero le conviene desactivar las etiquetas de localización cuando su hijo publica algo en línea.

Para obtener más recursos visite NetSmartz.org/TipSheets

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Talking To Teens About Personal Safety

Raising teenagers can be nerve-wracking, especially once they start becoming more independent. They might be spending more time out with their friends and less time at home under your watchful eye. You might not always be there to protect them, but you can help them protect themselves by teaching them some basic safety tips.

1 2 3 4 5

5 tips to share with your teen

Don't be a horror movie victim.

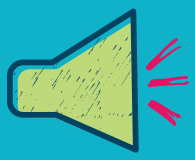
You know that scene in the horror movie where the girl goes into the basement alone to investigate a mysterious noise? It may sound old-fashioned, but there really is safety in numbers. Don't go out alone, and don't let your friends do it either.

Check in at home.

Nobody likes getting the 3rd degree when they just want to go out with friends, but letting someone know where you are is important. Leave a note; send a text…anything, so your family and friends will know how to find you.

Put up your guard.

You have the right to say "NO" to unwanted contact and sexual pressure. It's your body, so protect it from teasing, touching, bullying and anything else that makes you uncomfortable.



Talk it out and REPORT.

If someone has hurt you or touched you in an inappropriate way, talk to an adult you trust. Together, you can report it to the police and get help.

Stand up for your friends.

Don't sit by quietly if you know a friend is in trouble, hurt or being bullied. Take action! Get help from an adult you trust.

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HABLANDO CON ADOLESCENTES ACERCA DE LA SEGURIDAD PERSONAL

Educar a los adolescentes puede ser exasperante, especialmente una vez que comienzan a ser más independientes. Posiblemente pasen más tiempo fuera de casa con amigos y menos tiempo en casa bajo su atenta mirada. Es posible que usted no siempre pueda estar para protegerlos, pero puede ayudarlos a protegerse dándoles algunos consejos básicos de seguridad.

1 2 3 4 5

5 consejos para compartir con su hijo adolescente

No seas la víctima de una película de terror.

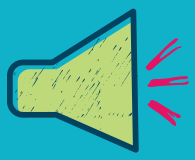
¿Conoces la escena de las películas de terror donde la niña va sola al sótano para investigar un ruido misterioso? Puede sonar anticuado, pero realmente es más seguro permanecer en grupos numerosos. No salgas solo y tampoco permitas que tus amigos lo hagan.

Avisa en casa.

A nadie le gusta responder a un interrogatorio cuando solo quiere salir con amigos, pero avisarle a alguien que conoces dónde estás es importante. Deja una nota, envía un mensaje, cualquier cosa, para que tus familiares y amigos sepan cómo encontrarte.

Mantén la guardia en alto.

Tienes derecho a decir "NO" a las presiones sexuales y al contacto no deseado. Es tu cuerpo, por eso debes protegerlo del hostigamiento, el contacto físico, la intimidación y cualquier otra cosa que te haga sentir incómodo.



Habla sobre el tema y DENÚNCIALO.

Si alguien te ha lastimado o te ha tocado de una forma inapropiada, habla con un adulto en el que confías. Juntos, pueden informárselo a la policía y buscar ayuda.

Defiende a tus amigos.

No te quedes sentado sin hacer nada si sabes que un amigo se encuentra en problemas, está herido o es víctima de hostigamiento. ¡Actúa! Pide ayuda a algún adulto en el que confías.

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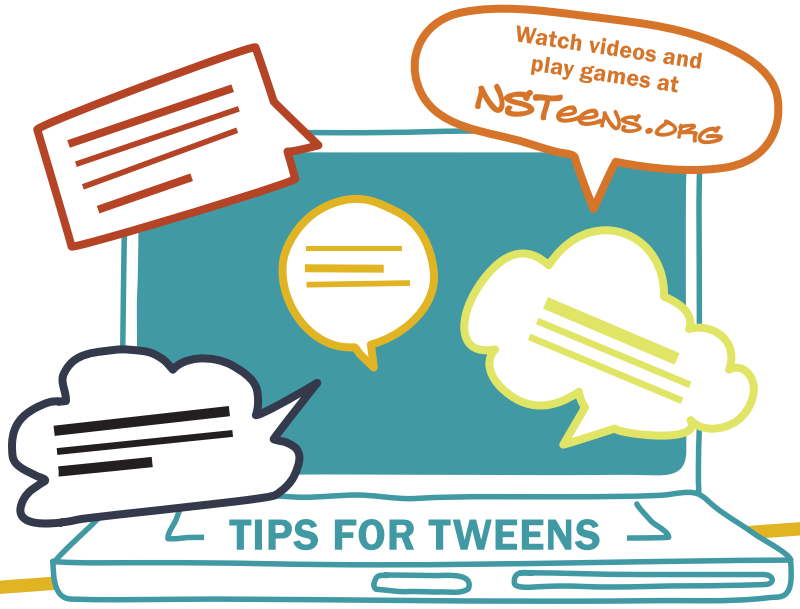
YOUR NETSMARTZ



CYBERBULLYING

Don't be mean.
Gossiping doesn't make you cool.

Ignore. Block. Tell.
Ignore mean or threatening messages, block the sender, and tell a trusted adult who can help you report them.

Speak up
if your friends are cyberbullying someone.

ONLINE PREDATORS

Recognize the difference between cute and creepy.
An older guy who wants to date someone much younger is just creepy.

Don't just sit there – REPORT
anyone who asks to meet you in person to the police and www.cybertipline.com.

SHARING TOO MUCH

Avoid TMI.
Don't post anything too personal or embarrassing.

Protect your space.
Use privacy settings and don't accept just anyone as a friend.

Don't be that kid
who gets suspended for posting something stupid online.

TRUSTED ADULTS

Talk to your parents or guardians
about what you're doing online. They're not as bad as you think.

NetSmartz.org/TipSheets

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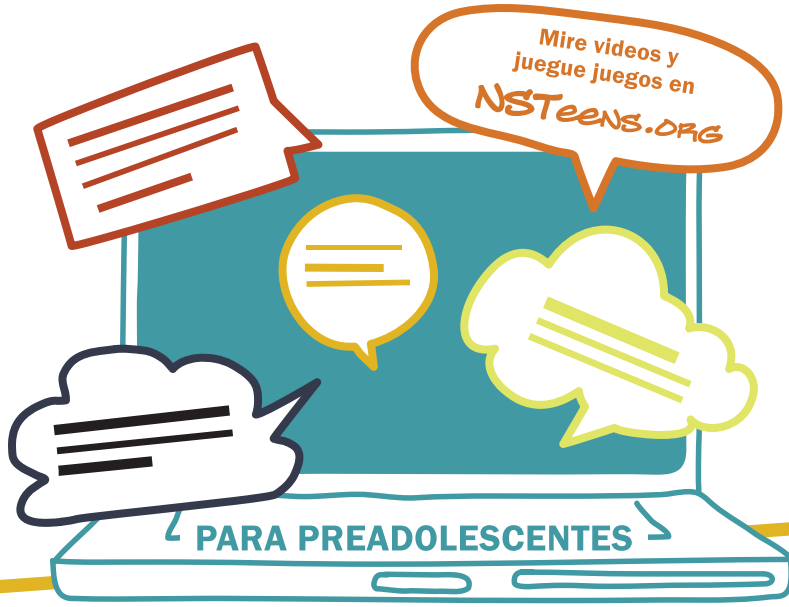
CONSEJOS DE NETSMARTZ



HOSTIGAMIENTO CIBERNÉTICO

No seas malo.
Divulgar chismes no te hace una persona genial.

Ignora. Bloquea. Cuenta.
Ignora mensajes ofensivos o amenazadores, bloquea al remitente y cuéntale a un adulto de confianza que pueda ayudarte a denunciarlo.

Habla con un adulto
si tus amigos están hostigando cibernéticamente a alguien.

PREDADORES EN LÍNEA

Reconoce la diferencia entre bonito y repulsivo.
Un hombre mayor que desea salir con alguien mucho menor es simplemente repulsivo.

No te quedes sin hacer nada: DENUNCIA
a la policía y en www.cybertipline.com a toda persona que te pida conocerte en persona.

COMPARTIR DEMASIADA INFORMACIÓN

Evita compartir demasiada información.
No publiques nada demasiado personal o vergonzoso.

Protege tu espacio.
Usa las configuraciones de privacidad y no aceptes a cualquier persona como amigo.

No seas el niño
a quien suspenden por publicar algo estúpido en línea.

ADULTOS DE CONFIANZA

Habla con tus padres o tutores
sobre lo que haces en línea. Ellos no son tan malos como tú crees.

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