



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT
OF CHILDREN AND FAMILIES
MYFLFAMILIES.COM



What Parents and Caregivers Need to Know About Human Trafficking?

- **What is human trafficking?**
 - At DCF we have two human trafficking types:
 - Commercial sexual exploitation of a child, aka sex trafficking
 - Labor trafficking
 - **We are providing you with the printed brochure from Arizona State University that is an easy to read training tool for parents of teens on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of a Child to give you a great overview of:**
 - What is sex trafficking
 - How teens become victims
 - What a pimp is
 - How to protect your children
 - How to keep your teen safe on social media
 - What to do if you think your child has been a victim of sex trafficking
 - **Here are some websites that provide great information about human trafficking:**
 - www.traffickinginstitute.org
 - www.dhs.gov/blue-campaign
 - The Department of Homeland Security website that defines what human trafficking is, as well as how to identify a victim and resources.

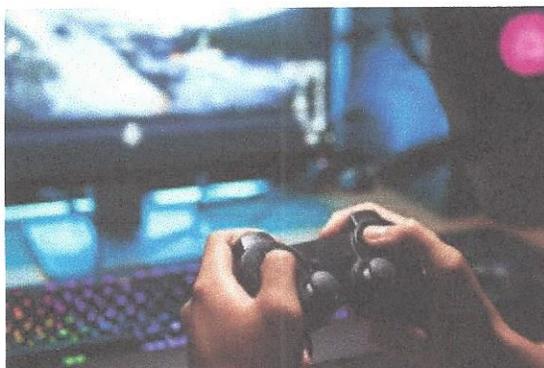
Over →



- **What resources are available for parents for education and prevention for kids 12 years or older?**
 - www.l empathize.org
 - Great information including prevention and resources regarding human trafficking of children and teens.
 - www.mtv.com
 - Great human trafficking videos for educating teens and parents.
 - www.sharedhope.org
 - Great information on what human trafficking is, how it occurs, and resources including an internet safety video.



- **How is technology playing a role in human trafficking?**
 - The internet, as well as social media of all types, is being used to lure our kids into human trafficking. It is a fast-paced changing world out there; we want you to be informed.
 - Here are some resources to educate you on social media:
 - Social media/internet
 - www.netsmartz.org
 - www.common sensemedia.org
 - www.webwise.ie/parents
 - www.sharedhope.org
 - <https://enough.org>
 - <https://family.mcafee.com>



- Gaming is another way that children are being lured into human trafficking, so monitor your child's gaming activities and take safety measures when they are going to gaming venues.
 - <http://sgschallenge.com/act-awareness-combats-trafficking/>



- **What types of security measures can I take on my child's phone?**
 - Contact your mobile phone provider to see what parental controls they offer on your child's phone.
 - Other options to learn about being able to monitor your child's phones:
 - www.mobilewatchdog.com
- **What do I need to know about labor trafficking?**
 - **We have attached the Florida Department of Business Regulation child labor law guide, so you are informed of the laws as well as a brochure on labor trafficking.**
 - Be aware that door to door sales in Florida has been designated as a hazardous occupation for our teens.

If you suspect a child is being trafficked, please call our hotline:



Florida Child Abuse Hotline
1.800.962.2873
Dial. **Save a Child**

WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW

SEX TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

A TRAINING TOOL FOR PARENTS OF TEENS

ASU School of Social Work

**Office of Sex Trafficking
Intervention Research**

THE MCCAIN INSTITUTE
for INTERNATIONAL LEADERSHIP

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

ASU School of
Social Work

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY

Many parents have a limited understanding of the issue of sex trafficking and sexual exploitation and how it might show up within your family. As the parent of a teen, you are constantly required to navigate your child's behavior, progress at school and keep a watchful eye for warning signs that could indicate your child is headed down a dangerous or destructive path or in trouble.

Most adolescents spend more time at school than anywhere else. Certain behaviors that take place before, during and after school, as well as on weekends and breaks are important for parents to monitor. Parents can begin to recognize warning signs and changes in behavior and appearance that may indicate underlying problems with teens in their care.

Daily interaction with teens gives parents the opportunity to prevent, identify and respond to sexual exploitation appropriately.

This training brochure explores the topics of sex trafficking and sexual exploitation. With proper awareness, parents can begin to understand the warning signs and help their children avoid behavior and people and places that could lead to exploitation and abuse.

For those parents who suspect their teen has already been a victim of exploitation, this brochure guides you how to seek help for your child and offer the right kind of guidance and support to avoid further risk and abuse.

According to the National Coalition to Prevent Child Abuse and Exploitation, the sex trafficking of minors is a severe form of child abuse with lasting effects on the health and wellbeing of individuals, families and society.

Sex trafficking, much like other forms of child abuse, can be difficult to detect because victims often hide their victimization and are reluctant to come forward and tell a parent or trusted person at school.

Also, common myths and stereotypes about sex trafficking can affect a parent's judgment and response. The reality is that anyone, regardless of race, age, gender, sexual preference or socio-economic status can be a victim of sex trafficking.

For sex trafficking to occur, there are two primary actors- the victim and the abuser. The abuser can be a traditional sex trafficker or a pimp. Or the abuser can be someone who has traded anything of value for sexual favors from an underage minor.

Police report instances where perpetrators have offered expensive clothing, cell phones, electronics, accessories and even food in exchange for sex acts.

Vulnerable youth can be lured into sex trafficking and other forms of sexual exploitation using promises, psychological manipulation, provision of drugs and alcohol and violence.

Teens can be commercially sexually exploited through prostitution, pornography, stripping, erotic entertainment, erotic massage or other sex acts. The commercial aspect- exchanging money or something of value- is critical to separate the crime from sexual assault, dating violence, or statutory rape.

Source: Shared Hope training materials



*Keep a watchful eye
for warning signs*

If you suspect Human Trafficking, call the National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-3737-888

HOW DO TEENS BECOME VICTIMS?

WHILE THERE IS NO COMMONLY ACCEPTED PROFILE OF A SEX TRAFFICKING VICTIM, CERTAIN POPULATIONS ARE MORE VULNERABLE THAN OTHERS.

RUNAWAY

- Pimps/traffickers target runaway or “throwaway” (A throwaway teen is one who has been forced out of the home by the parent or guardian) teens or those who are having trouble at home. These youth are at an increased risk for predators as they have few resources, may not be old enough to legally get a job, and are often running away from difficult situations.

FOSTER CARE

- Youth in foster care may move around a lot, and are prone to victimization because they may not have someone looking out for them or making sure they are safe. They may crave the attention and consistency a pimp can provide.

GANGS

- Increasingly, gangs are using prostitution as a means of income, much like selling drugs or guns. While drugs or guns can be sold just once, a human body can be sold over and over. Some girls are told they must sell their bodies as part of gang membership or initiation, for protection, or as their contribution to the gang.

JUVENILE JUSTICE SYSTEM

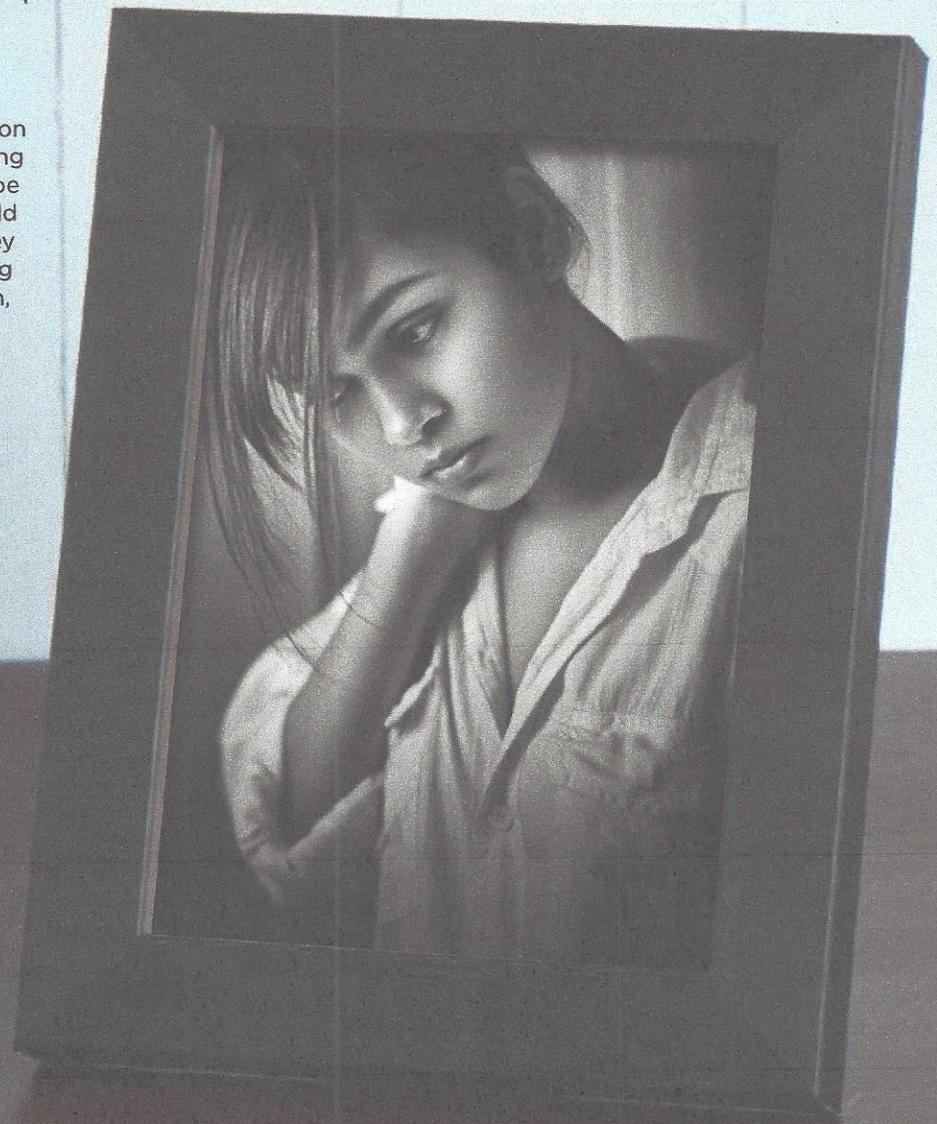
- Youth who have been arrested or are currently on probation may be at a higher risk for trafficking. Juveniles are most commonly arrested for related crimes such as loitering, curfew, runaway or minor in possession of drugs or alcohol.

LGBTQ youth account for a disproportionate rate of the runaway and homeless youth population, and experience disproportionately high rates of victimization. According to the 2016 Youth Experiences Survey, 54.5% of sex trafficked young adults identified as LGBTQ. These young adults are significantly more likely to report having been trafficked for drugs, money, and a place to stay.

Source: Roe-Sepowitz et al, 2016

HOW TEENS ARE LURED INTO PROSTITUTION

- Recruitment by a “Romeo/boyfriend” pimp who convinces the victim that he loves and cares for them
- Kidnapped by a “gorilla pimp” who forces them into the life
- Gang related prostitution either as a means of entry into the gang, gang initiation, as work to provide money for the gang, or for protection by the gang
- A parent or family member pimps out their child for drugs, money or needs such as food or rent
- Running away and living on the streets and are forced to exchange sex acts for basic needs such as food, clothing and shelter.



Adolescents who are unsupervised by their family or caregivers are most at risk for being exploited.

WHAT IS A PIMP?

THE THREE T'S OF TRAFFICKING

TARGETED

Pimps shop for their victims online, in shopping malls, bus stops, at schools, at after school programs or hang-out locations like a popular fast food restaurant or park, near foster homes and other places where teens gather.

TRICKED

Pimps invest a lot of time and effort forming a bond with their victims. They often buy gifts, provide a place to stay, and give affection before revealing their real intent – to sell them for sex.

TRAUMATIZED

The pimp's use of psychological manipulation, physical violence and rape can make the victim feel trapped and powerless.

The "trauma bond" between the trafficker and the victim is very difficult to break and may require intensive long term treatment and counseling.

Source: National Center for Missing and Exploited Youth, 2012



Under federal law, the crime of sex trafficking is defined as the harboring, transportation, provision or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act where such an act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not yet obtained 18 years of age.

Source: Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000

PIMPS ARE PREDATORS AND REFERRED TO AS TRAFFICKERS, AS THEY COMMIT THE CRIME OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING.

A pimp is someone who forces another person into prostitution, and then keeps some or all of their earnings. The pimp makes arrangements for customers to have sex with their victim. Traffickers often brand their victims with a tattoo or mark to show they are property, much like a rancher might brand their cattle.

PIMPS/TRAFFICKERS CAN LOOK LIKE AN ORDINARY GUY OR GIRL.

They can also be non-traditional, like a family member who pimps out their child for food, money or drugs. Pimps can also be female, and often pimps will work as couples trying to recruit young girls- where the female might act as a mentor, friend or big sister.

TRAFFICKERS ARE MASTER MANIPULATORS.

They are talented actors and salespeople and target girls who are emotionally vulnerable. From promising to help pay for basic needs or provide extravagances, pimps are skilled and accomplished at reading people and knowing just what to say and offer to get a girl's attention. A pimp can make a girl may feel loved, beautiful and spoiled with indulgences like trendy clothes and shoes, expensive hairstyling, manicures and pedicures, tattoos, designer purses, hotel stays and eating at restaurants, or travel to new and exciting places. Ultimately, the girl feels like she owes him something in return.

PIMPS USUALLY BEGIN CONTACT WITH A COMPLIMENT.

Pretending to be a talent scout, or modeling agent, initial contact may start with "Girl, you are so pretty, you should be a model." Or, "I know a guy who is looking for a girl just like you to be in his music video." Compliments turn to romantic attention, then graduate to physical affection, and ultimately earn "boyfriend status" with includes physical intimacy. Eventually, the pimp will "flip the switch" and ask his girl to sell sex.

TRAFFICKERS OFTEN INVEST A LOT OF TIME AND ENERGY INTO FINDING THE PERFECT VICTIM.

They have been known to frequent areas where teen girls like to hang out – the mall, concerts, park, bus stops outside of high schools, popular fast food establishments, bars and coffee shops. Pimps also shop for their victims online. They are mass consumers of popular social media and "friend" or "follow" or "like photos" of potential victims on Facebook, Twitter, Instagram or other popular sites.

If you suspect Human Trafficking, call the National Human Trafficking Hotline at 1-888-3737-888

TOP 10 WAYS TO PROTECT YOUR CHILDREN FROM BECOMING A SEX TRAFFICKING VICTIM:

- 1. LISTEN AND BE PROACTIVE:** Talk to your teenager and ask questions about how they feel about their peers and the people around them. Teens sometimes struggle with peer pressure, bullying, and other social pressures like drinking or using drugs. All of these issues will increase their vulnerability.
- 2. ENCOURAGE EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES:** Athletics, arts, and organized volunteer activities can all serve to help a child build their self-esteem, self-worth and to develop empathy.
- 3. TEACH MEDIA LITERACY:** Teach your teen how to identify, analyze and evaluate media messages in TV shows, movies, song lyrics, magazine articles and photos, apps, commercials, slogans or social media posts. Teens should be able to understand that many images they see have been edited, and do not represent a "real" or healthy body.
- 4. KNOW WHO IS REACHING OUT TO YOUR CHILD:** Knowing who your teen is talking to regularly or spending time with will help protect them and allow you to give them guidance about someone who may be a negative influence. Traffickers have contacted their victims online through social media or in locations where teens gather.
- 5. KNOW ITS OKAY TO SAY "NO":** Teach your teen that it is always ok to say "no" and there is no situation that is so terrible that you would not be there to help. Have a contact plan that includes a way for them to ask for your help to get out of a bad situation, without getting in trouble.

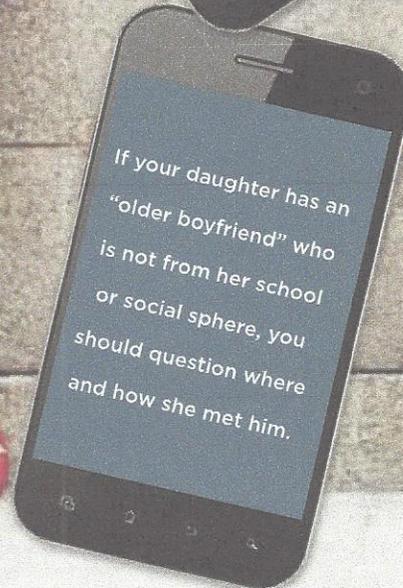
6. TEACH YOUR CHILD ABOUT SEX By reinforcing and supplementing what your teen learns in school, you can help your teen develop important attitudes and information about healthy sexuality. Teens are naturally curious and are likely to search for information about sex online, and

be exposed to sexually explicit pornography either as a search result or by accident. Also teach your child that it is okay to say "no" to sex and that it is not okay to have sex out of feelings of obligation or fear.

- 7. SPEND TIME WITH YOUR TEEN:** Teens require quality time with their parents (without distractions) so they can talk about what is going on in their daily lives and so you can assure your child that you are there to help them resolve problems. Time driving in the car is a good place to talk, or so is going for a walk without cell phones. Volunteering together is another way to spend quality time and teach about empathy and perspective about other people's circumstances and suffering.
- 8. KNOW WHERE AND HOW YOUR TEEN GETS NEW THINGS:** Sex traffickers will use the things that your teen wants to lure them. Take a regular inventory of your teen's belongings and ask questions if you see expensive electronics, clothing, purses, makeup, hairstyles, nails or items that you did not pay for or that you know your teen cannot afford.

- 9. TEACH ABOUT THE WORLD:** Traffickers will use seeing the world or getting out of town as a lure with teens. Expose your child to other places, cultures, and languages so they don't feel isolated or ignorant about the world around them. Many teens do not know their parents phone numbers, and rely on electronic contacts. Make sure your teen knows how to ask for help or contact you if taken to another location or separated from their cell phone.
- 10. GET COUNSELING IF ITS NEEDED.** If your child's symptoms of depression or anger are disrupting school or home life, get professional help. Ignoring your child's signals for help will only drive them further away and possibly lead to them seeking comfort from a stranger.

Source: Adapted from "Tips for Parents to Protect Children from Predators" from the book "Walking Prey" written by survivor Holly Austin Smith



HOW TO KEEP YOUR TEEN SAFE ON SOCIAL MEDIA

- Make sure your child knows your phone number by heart. Phones can get lost or confiscated and your child needs to know how to contact you.
- Teach your child to never use his/her full name in creating an account. Make sure names are generic in name and key biographical data like a birthdate and full address.
- Many teens collect followers or even pay for them to increase their popularity among peers. Teach your child only to accept "friend requests" or "follow" people they know personally. It is doubtful that a 15-year old girl would have 1000+ "friends."
- Make sure your child knows that anything posted on the internet lasts FOREVER. There is no such thing as a way to permanently delete a posting, picture or video from social media.
- Make sure your child knows never to post a nude or racy photo on snapchat or email or even live chat services such as FaceTime, as these photos can be recorded via a screen shot or other mechanisms and used for blackmail or to manipulate the teen into doing something to avoid the photo being circulated.
- Monitor your child's accounts by creating your own account for each type of social media

your child has. If she has Facebook, you should also have Facebook and be her "friend" so you can see what she is posting and who her "friends" are. Same goes for Twitter, Instagram and SnapChat. Make sure your teen does not "block" you on these accounts or only allow you partial access.

- Know your child's passwords for all her devices. Make this mandatory or you will no longer continue to provide a cell phone, computer or internet privileges.
- Make sure your child is instructed to never allow location services functions inside games, apps or social media.
- Teach your child never to post something that indicates trouble at home or with a friend such as, "I just ran away" or "I hate my parents." "I hate school" "I want to get out of here." These are the types or messages pimps are looking for so they can quickly become a person to "help."



- Turn on the "find my friends" location services and be sure to follow your child's location at all times.
- Check the apps on your child's phone and make sure she is not utilizing a location "spoof" program to trick you into thinking she is at one location, but actually is at another place. Most of these apps have a map or world icon. A google search will list the top options.

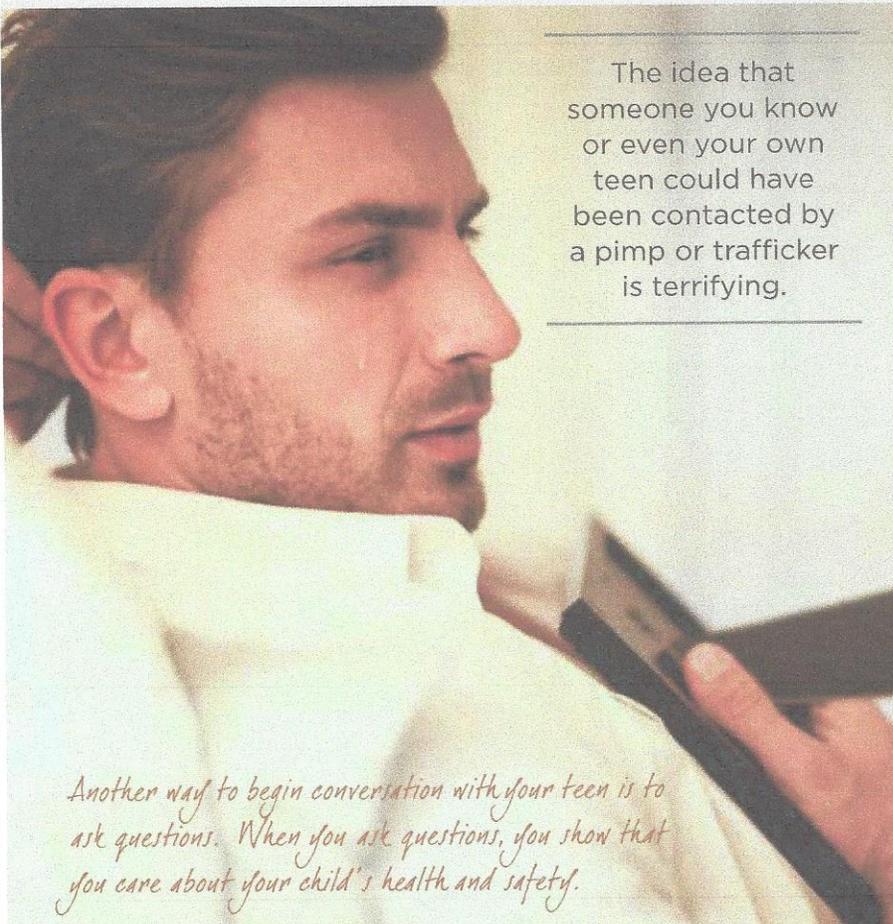


Pimps hide behind compliments and their listening skills. Teach your child about dating violence and coercive relationships, as there are many similarities and overlap with dating violence and the issues of control, coercion and manipulation.

Parents should trust their instincts

Parents should trust their instincts. If something “feels” wrong with their child, it probably is. If something seems too good to be true, it probably is. “What if?” questions are a great opportunity to practice scenarios with your teen. Role playing is a powerful way to teach kids how to handle difficult situations. These “what would you do” conversations may help ease apprehension about the topic.

“What would you do if a good looking guy came up to you at the mall and told you that he wanted you to take some pictures for his modeling business?” You will probably hear, “Oh mom, seriously?” In the end, it is better to upset your teen so that she thinks twice when potentially faced with a dangerous situation.



The idea that someone you know or even your own teen could have been contacted by a pimp or trafficker is terrifying.

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

1. “What would you do if a good looking older guy came up to you at the mall and said he thought you were pretty enough to be a model?”
2. “Would you give someone you just met your phone number?”
3. “Is it ok for a stranger to take pictures of you?”
4. “Have you ever known someone at school that had an much older boyfriend?”
5. “Have any of your friends ever talked about getting paid to go on dates?”
6. “Do you know what sexting is?”
7. “Has anyone ever sent you a picture that made you feel uncomfortable?”
8. “What would you do if someone sent you an inappropriate picture or asked you for one?”

Another way to begin conversation with your teen is to ask questions. When you ask questions, you show that you care about your child's health and safety.

RED FLAGS FOR PARENTS

- missed a lot of school without your permission and/or running away and unexplained periods of time away from home
- presence of, or reference to, older boyfriend
- sudden possession of expensive clothing, purses, or electronics that you did not purchase and she cannot afford
- sudden change in dress/appearance
- unusual new tattoo
- unexplained cash
- “second” cell phone in her purse or wallet
- hotel room keys in her purse or wallet
- fake ID in purse or wallet
- reference to new “modeling job” or music video job
- sudden change in behavior such as new signs of depression, anger or appearance
- sudden academic decline
- surprising change in friendships/relationships with peers
- uncharacteristically promiscuous behavior or references to sexual situations either in person or on social media
- signs of physical abuse or restraint (cuts or bruises)
- signs of self mutilation (cutting)
- sexually transmitted infection/disease
- use of terminology like “the game” “the life” “daddy” “manager” “date/trick”
- suicide attempt
- starts using drugs
- starts drinking alcohol
- gang affiliation

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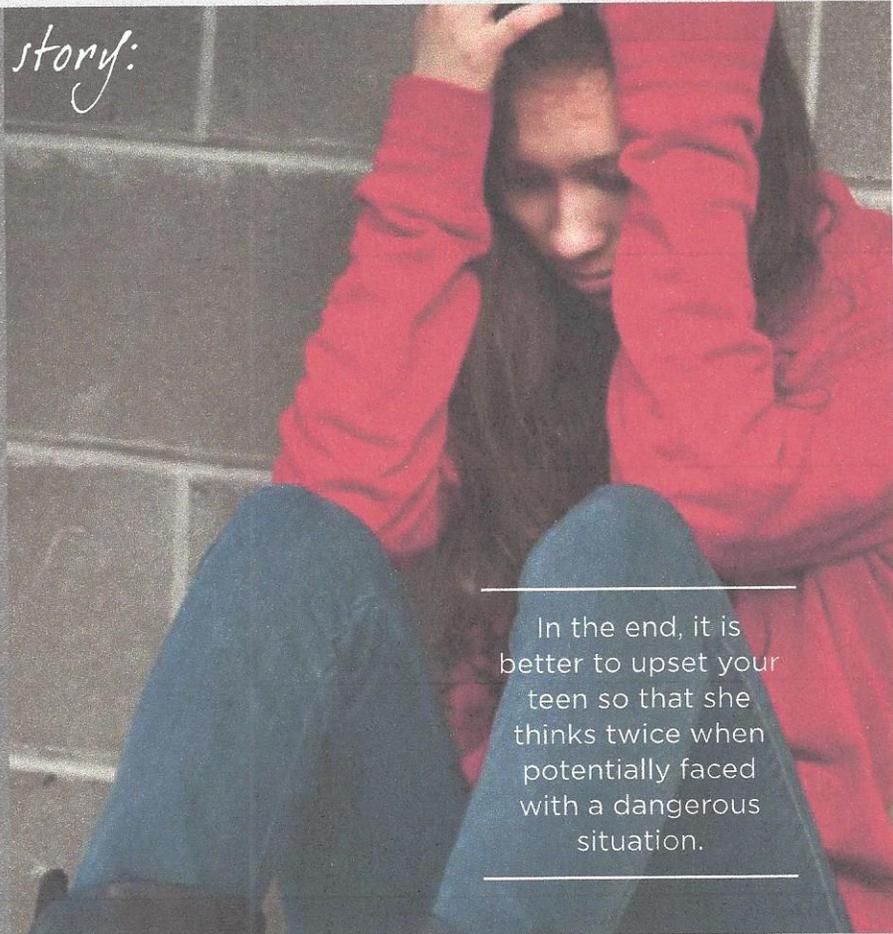
A LOT OF VICTIMS DO NOT IDENTIFY AS VICTIMS.

- Victims may feel shame, self-blame and feelings of unworthiness of a better life
- Victims may be coached to lie and often give scripted stories
- Victims are often fearful and distrust law enforcement and government services out of fear of arrest
- Victims may have formed a trauma bond with their exploiter and may have deep loyalties and positive feelings for their abuser
- Victims often fear their own safety and the safety of their family and friends due to threats of violence
- Victims are often fearful and distrust law enforcement and government services out of fear of arrest
- Drugs often play a role in sex trafficking situations- sometimes as a way to cope or victims sometimes enter "the life" to support a drug habit

Ashlynn's story:

A 16-year old sophomore honors student in high school was having a fight with her parents. She left the house and walked to a nearby restaurant for some time to think. While she was crying at a table, a nice older and good looking guy in his 20's approached her, was really friendly, offered to buy her dinner and then suggested she stay at his place, just for one night. "Teach your parents what will happen if they treat you like that...you just won't come home."

He drove her 50 miles from her home to a part of town that she had never been to before. He took her cell phone. She didn't know how to reach her parents or how to get home. She had no money on her. He was really sweet and gave her a drink laced with drugs. He had sex with her and then eventually told her she owed him and began selling her for sex. She was too ashamed to call the police until getting beaten so so badly she thought she might die. She was able to convince one of her customers to allow her to use his phone in the bathroom of the motel, and she called 911.



In the end, it is better to upset your teen so that she thinks twice when potentially faced with a dangerous situation.

The idea that someone you know or even your own teen could have been contacted by a pimp or trafficker is terrifying. Chances are, this will never happen to your family, but if it does, you should know exactly what to do. In addition, all teens and parents should be trained, "If you see something or hear something, say something."

Adults who work with teens are mandatory reporters in instances of child abuse or neglect, including sexual exploitation of any kind, meaning that they are legally required to report when abuse is observed or suspected. If your teen has overheard something upsetting at school, or witnessed something suspicious, they should tell a trusted adult at school.

Each teen will have their own level of trust and comfort with some favorite adult in their life. Teachers, counselors, school nurses, coaches, school resource officers, doctors, nurses

and even police officers who work on campus are trained to know exactly what to do if they hear of an instance of abuse.

It is important that teens understand that real friends look out for each other. They should be taught never to try to handle the situation on their own. It's simply too dangerous.

If someone is in immediate danger, call 911. Pimps and traffickers are often violent criminals, and any suspected contact with a teen or recruiting behavior should be treated as an emergency situation.

To report an incident or ask for help, you can always call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (NHTRC) 1-888-3737-888 or text the Polaris BeFree Texting Helpline at "BeFree" (233733). This National Human Trafficking Hotline is staffed round the clock and a real person will answer 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, every day of the year. They can alert authorities in your local area for you, in a non-emergency situation where you do not want to call 911. You can also submit a tip.

FOR PARENTS WHO THINK THEIR CHILD MIGHT HAVE BEEN A VICTIM OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING:

Step 1. CALL THE POLICE. Report your suspicions with as much supporting evidence as possible. Pimps are violent and dangerous criminals and your child is not safe in his/her presence. Think about the physical safety of your child and your family. Teens often will reconnect with their trafficker. Explain how this is a bad idea and consider restricting or monitoring all communication channels.

Step 2. LEARN ALL YOU CAN ABOUT YOUR CHILD'S RIGHTS AS A VICTIM. Continue to offer nonjudgmental support, compassionate listening and let your child know that they are a victim of a crime and that you love them no matter what. Sex trafficking victims have endured a high level of trauma and require specialized services and interventions. Victims of trauma can experience extreme stress that impacts the person's ability to cope and function.

Step 3. HAVE YOUR CHILD TESTED for sexually transmitted infections right away. If left untreated, normally curable diseases can cause long-term complications and infertility.

Step 4. SEEK LONG-TERM COUNSELING with a trusted provider who is trauma informed and has some experience working with victims of sex trafficking.

Step 5. THINK ABOUT PSYCHOLOGICAL SAFETY. You can help your child feel safe by helping them identify things that instill the feelings of safety, and stay away from people, places and things that make them feel unsafe. If your child is involved with people at school who are influencing her behavior, consider changing schools to avoid daily interactions and pressure from peers.

Step 6. MONITOR SOCIAL MEDIA OR CONSIDER A BREAK FROM ALL SOCIAL MEDIA. Monitor internet usage and website/data history.

Step 7. BE PREPARED TO DEAL WITH DRUG ADDICTION, PTSD, DEPRESSION, ANXIETY, LOW SELF ESTEEM AND FEELINGS OF WORTHLESSNESS DURING THE RECOVERY PROCESS. Avoid blaming your child for his/her role in the abuse. Do not use words that suggest his/her or behavior caused the trauma.

Step 8. FIND SUPPORT IN YOUR LOCAL COMMUNITY WITH A PEER MENTORING PROGRAM. Peer support and group therapy is helpful and sex trafficking victims can be coached to feel less like a victim and more like a resilient survivor. These interactions with other survivors can foster feelings of strength and help empower youth to rebuild self-esteem and make positive choices going forward.



TIPS:

Be aware that during the abuse, your child lost control of his or her body. It is important that your child eventually begin to take back power and control and be an active part of the long term plan and solution for healing.

Know that many sex trafficking victims will return to their abuser. Be prepared to notify police if this happens and continue with the above steps upon recovery.

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Intervention Research**

For more information, please contact:
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Phone (602) 496-0093 | Dominique.Roe@asu.edu
<http://www.sextraffickinghelp.com>

Know your child's

CYBERWORLD

Tips for Parents

1 Maintain open communication with your child about technology and the appropriate uses of it.

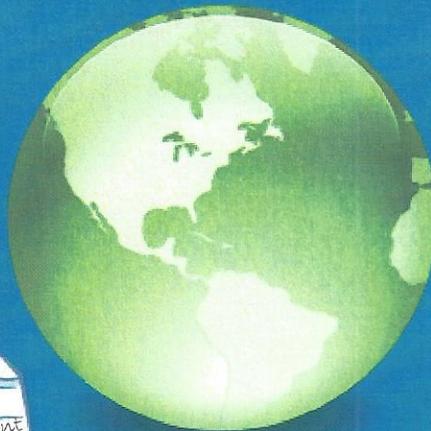


2 Make sure your child knows they cannot be anonymous on the Internet.



3 Talk to your child about what should never be posted online and the dangers of posting too much information.

4 Explain that posting online is just like writing in permanent marker – it cannot be erased.



5 Engage your child in continuous conversations about how to behave online.



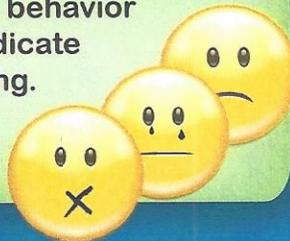
6 Complete a “use agreement” with your child and talk about respecting others online. Establish and enforce household rules for technology usage.



7 Discuss why strong passwords are important, how to create them and the need to keep them private. Obtain all passwords for devices and apps.

8 Stay informed on your child's Internet habits, review their user history and observe their social media activity. Know who their friends and followers are.

9 Be aware of changes in your child's behavior that may indicate cyberbullying.



10 Never threaten to take away your child's phone or Internet access. This could prevent them from approaching you in the future about online problems.



Do you have a question about your child's cyberworld habits, activities or language? Call the Attorney General's E-Info Hotline at 1-888-414-7678 or email an Internet Safety Specialist at e-info@atg.state.il.us. All questions are welcome.

www.ebully411.com



LISA MADIGAN
ILLINOIS ATTORNEY GENERAL

Apps Parents and Professionals working with youth should know about

Apps Parents Should Know About

-  [Instagram](#) – Photos are public unless adjusted. Location issues. Messenger feature.
-  [Snapchat](#) – Images cannot “disappear” as claimed. Makes sexting seem risk-free.
-  [Tumblr](#) – Pornography easy to find. Privacy Issues. Re-posts.
-  [Vine](#) – Full of inappropriate videos, nudity, drug use. Videos and posts default to public.
-  [Kik Messenger](#) – Allows chats with strangers/finds people to chat with. Explicit Photos.
-  [Periscope](#) – Live video streaming. “Followers” watch live video and comment.
-  [Line](#) – Texts, images, video and audio. Group chats, hidden chats, messages disappear.
-  [Yik-Yak](#) – Anonymous. Local posts (nearest 500). Cyberbullying, threats, location.
-  [WhatsApp](#) – Designed for age 16 plus. Auto connects to everyone in contacts using it.
-  [Omegle](#) – Video users paired with strangers. Filled with people looking for sexual chats.
-  [Tinder](#) – “Dating” app with photo and messaging. Links to nearby profiles. Location.

Other Apps / Networks / Sites

-  [4chan.org](#) – Image posting site. Anonymous Users. All types of bad content. Child Porn.
-  [9Gag.com](#) – Image/social board. Easy to find inappropriate content.
-  [AfterSchool](#) – Anonymous app. Post within 2 miles. Sexual/graphic images, bullying.
-  [Burn Note](#) – Texting app that erases messages after viewed.
-  [Groupme](#) – Group text messaging app. Pictures, videos, web links shared in groups.
-  [Meet Me](#) – Social networking site. Search strangers by age/geography. View Profiles.
-  [PhotoSwap](#) – Anonymous photo exchanging with a large amount of sexual content.
-  [Whisper](#) – Confessional app. Anonymous but has a “meet up section.” Sexual images.
-  [Skout](#) – Flirting app based on age – no age verification. Fake profile risks.
-  [Ask.fm](#) – Anonymous questions/answers. Cyberbullying, sexual content.
-  [ChatRoulette.com](#) – Randomly finds total strangers to anonymously video chat with.

Other Sites / Apps / Networks

-  [Senduit.com](#) – Secure file sharing app. One use only and time is set. Child pornography.
-  [Hidden Text](#) – Secret messages hidden within text messages.
-  [SecretSMS](#) – Locked text messages. Reviews from kids about hiding info from parents.
-  [Telegram](#) – Messaging app. Broadcast up to 5000 people. Cyberbullying/Sexual Images
-  [ChatSecure](#) – Fully interoperable with other clients. Accessible on the dark net.
-  [Surespot](#) – Mass encrypted messages (200 people). Cyberbullying
-  [Let's Date](#) – Develop a dating card. Sexual conduct, nudity, drug use.
-  [Clipchat](#) – Similar to Snapchat.
-  [Oneshar.es](#) – Self created link. One time use. User sets expiration for destruction.
-  [Tango](#) – Imagine every messaging service available in apps, roll them together.
-  [Cyber Dust](#) – Disappearing messages. End-to-End encryption. Screen shot detection

Other Sites / Apps / Networks

-  [Coverme](#) – Recall and remotely wipe sent messages. Embedded self-destruct option.
-  [Down to Lunch \(DTL\)](#) – Social networking. References of alcohol and narcotics use.
-  [High There!](#) – Social media for marijuana enthusiasts.
-  [Keek](#) – Video sharing with message capabilities. Unfiltered graphic content.
-  [Chance](#) – Chat with complete strangers from around the world.
-  [Sneek](#) – Anonymous video and pic sharing. Send to friends or strangers nearby.
-  [Jiggler](#) – Adult app to explore fantasies and desires. “Giggle while you jiggle.”
-  [Secret](#) – “A place for you to speak freely without judgement.” Adult content.
-  [Digicalc](#) – Calculator app for hidden storage.
-  [Slingshot](#) – Facebook app for photo sharing. Similar to Snapchat.
-  [Zoosk](#) – Dating service app for adults. Anonymous chatting.

Other Sites / Apps / Networks

-  [Charm](#) – Dating service app where you can send 3-10 second videos.
-  [Backchat](#) – Anonymous messaging app. No cell service required.
-  [Hot or Not](#) – Social picture sharing app. Kids vote “hot” or “not.”
-  [Lulu](#) – Private app for girls to read and create reviews of guys they know.
-  [Glide](#) – “Why send text messages, when you can send videos”.
-  [Snap Hack](#) – Capture and save pictures from Snapchat.
-  [Tiny Chat](#) – Video chat rooms. Explicit content and Not Suitable for Work (NSFW).
-  [Down](#) – Facilitate “hook-ups.” Down to have sex.
-  [Jackd](#) – Chatting with homosexual men around the world. Has GPS locators.
-  [Trakka](#) – Directory for adult nightlife locations.
-  [Swipe](#) – Chat rooms. Mutual interests are based upon posted pictures.

Other Sites / Apps / Networks

-  [Bang With Friends](#) – Pick a friend to meet for intercourse.
-  [Blink](#) – Capture and save pictures from Snapchat. Sexual content and profanity.
-  [Mocospace](#) – Mobile game community. Sexually explicit images and content. “Hook-up.”
-  [Appme](#) – Messaging app with group messages. GPS locators to track “friends.”
-  [Grindr](#) – Geosocial networking app geared towards gay, bisexual, and bi-curious men.
-  [iDelete](#) – Similar to Snapchat, but no screen captures.
-  [Badoo](#) – Dating service app for adults. Fake profiles. Low privacy rating.
-  [Let me Tweet That For You](#) – False tweets from other people. Cyberbullying.
-  [Foursquare](#) – Location based social networking. Bad for younger children.
-  [GROWLr](#) – Homosexual social network app. Explicit pictures and cyberbullying.
-  [CocoPPA](#) – Disguised pathway to apps that kids don’t want parents to find.

Dangerous Apps

You may be thinking your children are downloading apps because they are just a simple way for them to keep in contact with their friends. This is certainly true for most children, but unfortunately, even innocent use of most of these apps can land a child in a situation he/she never intended to be in. Here are some potentially dangerous apps that are popular among children:



1. Tinder: An app that is used for hooking-up and dating. Users can rate profiles and find potential hook-ups via GPS location tracking. 450 million profiles are rated every day! The good news is, this app pulls information from user's Facebook profiles, so it is more authenticated than other apps.

Problem: It is easy for adults and minors to find one another. Also, due to the rating system, it is often used for cyber-bullying, because a group of children can target another child and purposefully make his/her rating go down.



2. Snapchat: This app allows a user to send photos and videos to anyone on his/her friend list. The sender can determine how long the receiver can view the image and then the image "deconstructs" after the allotted time.

Problem: It is the #1 app used for sexting, mostly because people think it is the safer way to sext. However, the "snaps" can easily be recovered and the receiver can take a screen shot and share it with others. Also, a lot of images from Snapchat get posted to revenge porn sites, called "snap porn."



3. Kik Messenger: An instant messaging app with over 100 million users that allows users to exchange videos, pics and sketches. Users can also send YouTube videos and create memes and digital gifs.

Problem: Children using the app for sexting and sending nude selfies through the app is common. The term "sext buddy" is being replaced with "Kik buddy." Kids use Reddit and other forum sites to place classified ads for sex by giving out their Kik usernames. Also, Kik does not offer any parental controls and there is no way of authenticating users, thus making it easy for sexual predators to use the app to interact with minors.



4. Whisper: Whisper is an anonymous confession app. It allows users to superimpose text over a picture in order to share their thoughts and feelings anonymously. However, you post anonymously, but it displays the area you are posting from. You can also search for users posting within a mile from you.

Problem: Due to the anonymity, kids are posting pics of other kids with derogatory text superimposed on the image. Also, users do not have to register to use Whisper and can use the app to communicate with other users nearby through GPS. A quick look at the app and you can see that online relationships are forming through the use of this app, but you never know the person behind the computer or phone. Sexual predators also use the app to locate kids and establish a relationship. One man in Seattle, Wash., was charged with raping a 12-year-old girl he met on this app in 2013.



5. Ask.fm: Ask.fm is one of the most popular social networking sites that is almost exclusively used by kids. It is a Q&A site that allows users to ask other users questions while remaining anonymous.

Problem: Kids will often ask repeated derogatory questions that target one person. Due to the anonymity of the badgering, it creates a virtually consequence-free form of cyber-bullying. Ask.fm has been associated with nine documented cases of suicide in the U.S. and the U.K.



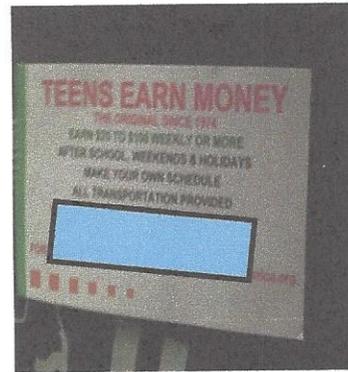
6. Yik Yak: An app that allows users to post text-only "Yaks" of up to 200 characters. The messages can be viewed by the 500 Yackers who are closest to the person who wrote the Yak, as determined by GPS tracking.



Texting/Social Networking Slang

<p>304: "ho" 420: marijuana 50: police AF: "___ as fuck" AML: all my love BB: bareback BBL: be back later BBS: be back soon BDSM: bondage/domination/sadism/masochism BF: boyfriend BFF: best friends forever BJ: blow job BTW: by the way BRB: be right back CYA: cover your ass D8: date DDF: disease and drug free DM: direct message DT: deep throat DTF: down to fuck FB: Facebook; also "follow back" FS: full service FYM: "[What the] fuck you mean?" FWM: fuck with me G2G: got to go GF: girlfriend GFE: Girlfriend Experience GL: good luck GM: good morning GN: good night GR8: great HH: half hour HMU: hit me up IDC: I don't care IDK: I don't know IG: Instagram IMO: in my opinion</p>	<p>JK: just kidding L8R: later LH6: let's have sex LMAO: laughing my ass off LMK: let me know LMS: like my status LOML: love of my life LRT: last re-tweet MSG: message NBD: no big deal NF: new follower NP: no problem OMW: on my way OTP: on the phone PLZ: please PM: private message PSE: Porn Star Experience QT: cutie QV: quick visit RL: real life ROTFL: rolling on the floor laughing RT: re-tweet SMD: suck my dick SMDH: shaking my damn head SMH: shaking my head SN: sidenote SOL: shit out of luck Str8: straight T: john/client TBH: to be honest TMI: too much information TY: thank you WTH: What the hell? WTF: What the fuck? WYD: What're you doing? WY@: Where you at? YAK: you already know YOLO: you only live once</p>
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Bogus charities advertise “Teen Jobs” and exploit children.



During summer and holidays, youth peddling is at its peak. Youth peddling is the hiring of children and teenagers to go door to door to sell products, often candy, candles or magazine subscriptions under the auspices of raising funds to support a charity or business. This is a lesser known form of child labor.

Door to door sales is listed as a hazardous occupation by the Florida Law and Child Labor Rule. Children under 14 years of age may not participate in door to door sales. Children ages 14 and 15 must be supervised by eye sight at all times and must receive, at minimum, \$8.46 per hour and work no more than 15 hours per school week.

In Florida, many of these commercial enterprises are not legitimate and support bogus charities. These bogus charities recruit children as young as eight years old with the promise of monetary compensation (teen jobs), adventure, valuable job skills and a positive atmosphere that keeps kids off the streets. The incentives are not delivered as promised, the children are exploited for profit and become victims of labor exploitation and at times, labor trafficking.

These bogus charities place children at high risk. They are transported by van to distant cities or even across state lines and kept from home for long hours. They are required to knock on strangers' doors in unfamiliar or high-crime neighborhoods without adult supervision and often without food or water. Many are crammed into vans without seats or seat belts. There have been incidents where minors have been assaulted and incidents where the minor child has required medical attention due to dehydration. Some have become victims of, or participants in, criminal activity and some have been deserted for not meeting sales quota.

(It is important to note that there are several legitimate charities such as Boys Scouts, Girl Scouts and school sponsored groups but they do not expose the minors to the same risk nor do they promise monetary compensation.)

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR REDUCING WORKPLACE INJURIES

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that employers take the following steps to protect minors and minimize accidents.

- > Know and comply with child labor laws and occupational safety and health regulations that apply to your business. Post these regulations for workers to read.
- > Assess and eliminate the potential for injury or illness associated with tasks required of adolescents.
- > Provide training to ensure that adolescents recognize hazards and are competent in safe work practices.
- > Routinely verify that the adolescents continue to recognize hazards and employ safe work practices.
- > Evaluate equipment that adolescents are required to operate to ensure that it is both legal and safe for use by adolescents.
- > Ensure that adolescents are appropriately supervised to prevent injuries and hazardous exposures.
- > Involve supervisors and experienced workers in developing an injury and illness prevention program and in identifying and solving safety and health problems.

Be responsible, follow the law, and stay safe!

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

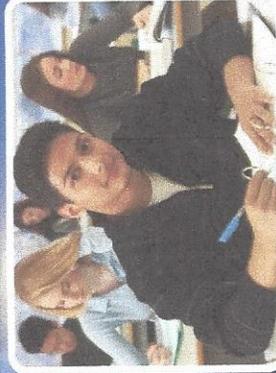
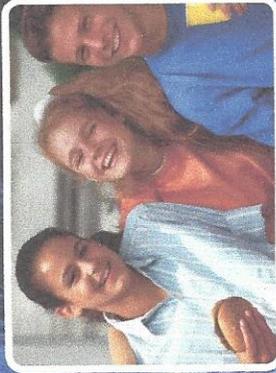
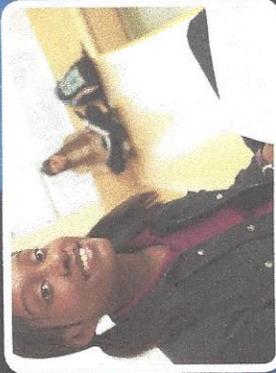
Please contact us for more information about **Florida's Child Labor Law**, to file a complaint about an employer, or to schedule a presentation about the **Child Labor Law**, call Toll-Free **1-800-226-2536** or **850-488-3131**.



License efficiently. Regulate fairly.
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Protecting Youth Workers Florida's Child Labor Law



While work provides numerous benefits for young people, it can also be dangerous.

Nationally, each year, more than 70,000 youth are injured on the job seriously enough to seek emergency room treatment.

There are both state and federal laws governing the hours that minors can work and the types of jobs they can perform. The following hour limitations represent the application of both state and federal laws.

Work Hours for Teens

	Minors 14 & 15	Minors 16 & 17
WORK HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	May not work before 7am or after 7pm from Labor Day – June 1 * May not work during normal school hours	May not work before 6:30am or after 11pm when there is school the next day
MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS IN SESSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 hours a week • 3 hours per day on school days • 8 hours a day Saturday, Sunday and non-school days, when school days do not follow, until 7pm 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 hours a week but not more than 8 hours a day when a school day follows (Sunday-Thursday) • No more than six consecutive days
MAXIMUM HOURS WHEN SCHOOL IS NOT IN SESSION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 hours per week • 8 hours per day • May not work before 7am or after 9pm from June 1 – Labor Day 	No hour limitations when school is not in session
BREAKS AND SIX DAY LIMITATIONS	All minors should work no more than 4 consecutive hours without a 30-minute uninterrupted break and no more than six consecutive days. These limitations apply when school is in session, as well as when school is not in session.	

Florida does not require "Work Permits" and/or "Working Papers" and neither schools nor any governmental agencies issue them. However, most states do require work permits and many popular teen employers use applications that contain questions such as, "if you are under 18, can you supply a Work Permit?" While this is a legal question to ask, it is not applicable in Florida. State law requires Florida employers to keep proof of age for all minors they employ. As such, minors are encouraged to take proof of age and their social security number when they are job hunting.

*Minors should not work during regular school hours unless they are enrolled in a cooperative education program or have a waiver either from the public school they attend or from the Department of Business and Professional Regulation's Child Labor Program.



Hazardous Limitations* Prohibited Occupations for 14 and 15 year-olds:

- > Operating power-driven machinery other than office machines, including all power mowers and cutters.
- > Maintaining or repairing machines, equipment and/or an establishment.
- > Loading and unloading trucks.
- > Conducting door-to-door sales of products (some exceptions apply).
- > Working in construction.
- > Cooking using electric or gas grills that involve cooking over an open flame; cooking using deep fat fryers that are not equipped with devices that automatically lower and raise the baskets into the grease; cleaning surfaces and equipment that is not power driven, including the filtering and dispensing of oil or grease when the temperature of the surfaces, equipment, oil and grease exceeds 100 degrees F; and all baking.
- > Work involving ladders, scaffolds or their substitutes.

Prohibited Occupations for All Minors:

- > Operating motor vehicles on public highways.
- > Working with electrical apparatus or wiring.
- > Operating circular saws, band saws and guillotine shears.
- > Operating certain power-driven bakery machines, metal forming and punching machines, and hoisting apparatus.
- > Working in demolition, wrecking or excavation.
- > Working on roofs, scaffolding or ladders above six feet.
- > Operating power driven meat processing equipment, including meat-slicing machines, grinders and choppers.
- > Working in mining operations.
- > Working in logging or sawmilling operations.
- > Working in or around toxic substances or corrosives including pesticides or herbicides.
- > Operating or assisting to operate tractors over 20 PTO horsepower, forklifts, earthmoving equipment, any harvesting, planting, or plowing machinery, or any moving machinery.

* This is not a complete list of hazardous limitations. For additional information, please visit <http://www.myfloridalicense.com/dbpr/reg/childlabor/index.html> or

call the **Child Labor Program** toll-free at **1.800.226.2536**.