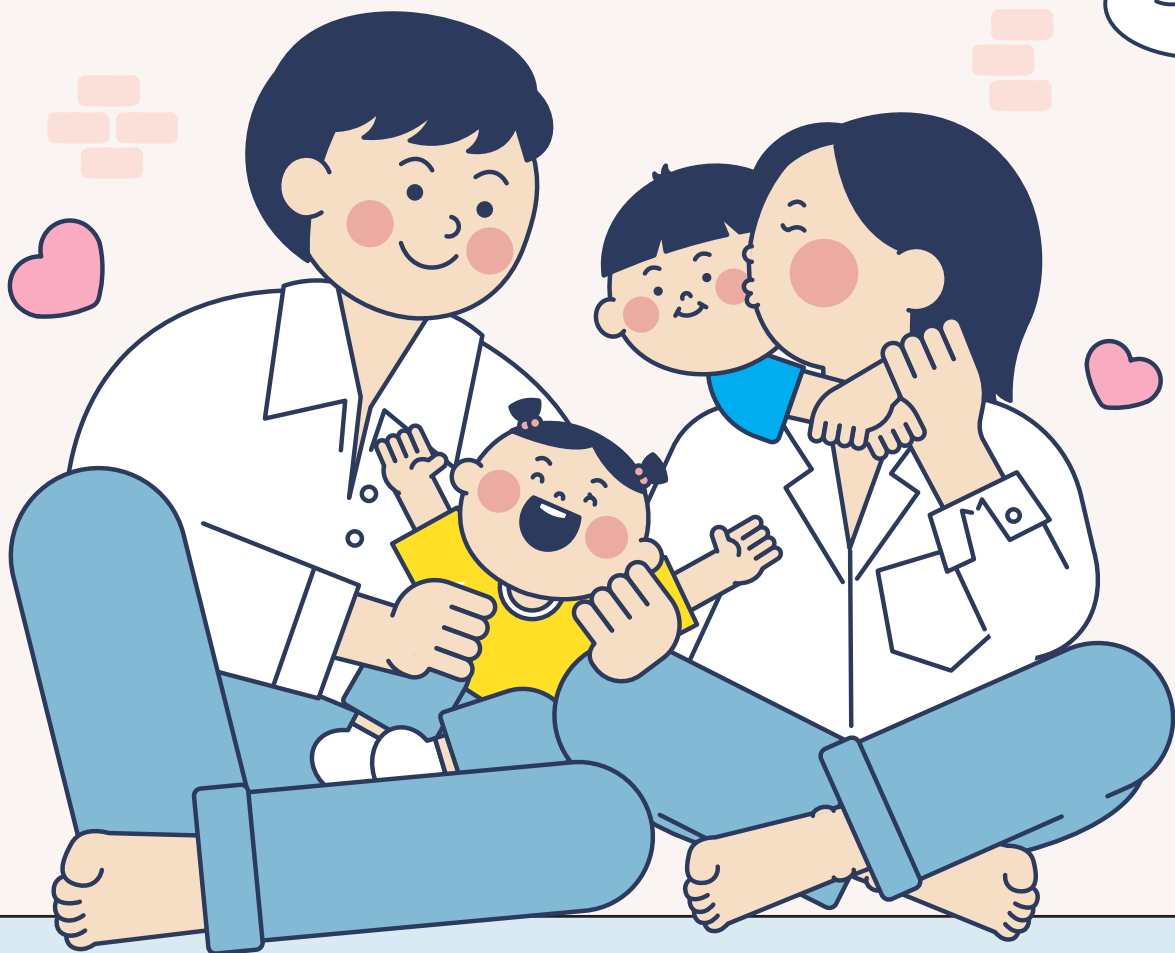


Positive Parenting, Protected Together

When You Need Help, Do This!

: For Children :



Ministry of Health
and Welfare



NCRC National Center
for the Rights of the Child

Learning About Child Abuse

What is child abuse?

It means an adult hurting your body or your feelings, or stopping you from growing up healthy. It also means a parent or guardian who should look after you leaving you alone or not taking care of you.

All of these count as child abuse!

1. Things that hurt your body Physical abuse

This means someone hitting you or hurting you on purpose, not by accident.



- Hitting you with hands or feet, or biting you
- Hitting you with an object, or using force to frighten you
- Burning you with hot water, or hurting your body with harmful drugs or chemicals

2. Things that hurt your feelings emotional abuse

This means words or actions that frighten you or compare you with other children, and anything else that makes you sad or scared.



- Saying unkind things that hurt your pride, or putting you down
- Comparing you with brothers, sisters, or friends, and treating you unfairly or unkindly
- Frightening you, or making you watch adults fight at home

3. Things that make you feel ashamed or uncomfortable sexual abuse

This means an adult not treating your body with respect and using you for their own bad purposes.



- Touching your body when you have said no, or forcing you to touch theirs
- Teasing you with embarrassing or strange words or gestures
- Forcing you to look at sexual pictures or videos that make you uncomfortable, or taking photos or videos of your body

4. Things that leave you without care neglect

This means not giving you the things you need to grow up safely, and leaving you on your own.



- Stopping you from going to school, or keeping you home again and again
- Leaving you alone at home or at a hospital and going away
- Not giving you enough food, or not taking you to a doctor when you are sick

What Happens After Child Abuse Is Reported

When you are brave enough to speak up, here is how we help!



1. Report received

Someone who notices child abuse, or the child themselves, asks for help.

- You can call 112 any time, day or night, and ask adults for help.

2. On-site investigation

A police officer and a child protection counselor come to see you.

- They ask you what happened and go through it with you, step by step.



3. The child who was hurt

You are moved somewhere safe and looked after.

- If the adults think it is not safe for you to stay at home, they take you to a shelter, another home where you will be safe, or a hospital if you need treatment, so that you can rest.

4. Punishing the adult who hurt you

We make sure they cannot do bad things again.

- Police officers make sure the adult who hurt you cannot come near you or hurt you again.
- That adult may have to live apart from you, or take counseling or classes so they do not hurt you again.



5. Case management

You can keep getting help.

- For you (the child who was hurt), we treat the hurt to your body and your feelings, and help you follow your dreams.
- For the adult who hurt you (the abuser), they receive classes and treatment so they do not put you in danger or make life hard for you.
- For your family (the family of the child who was hurt), we give counseling so your home can be peaceful, and if money is tight, we provide living costs and the things you need, so that everyone in your family can be happy.

Protection for People Who Report



People who report are kept safe.



1. Keeping it secret

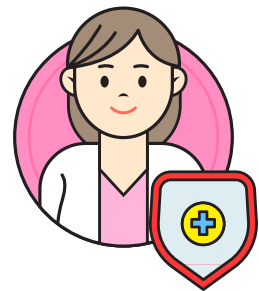
No one is told who made the report.

If someone tells others who made the report, or spreads it around, the law punishes them severely.

2. Protection from harm

No one will be scolded or harmed for making a report.

No one may leave someone out, bully them, or treat them badly because they reported. The law protects people who are brave enough to ask for help, and stops others from treating them badly.



3. Keeping you safe

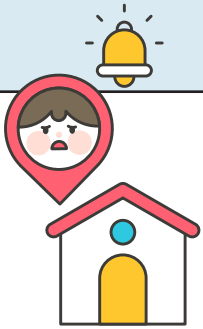
You are kept safe from danger.

During the investigation, a different name can be used instead of your real name, so no one finds out who you are. If someone comes to bother you, police officers will patrol around your home often and make sure you can stay somewhere safe.

It is okay to report. Do not hesitate!

If someone is being hit, is scared, or is struggling alone, it is okay to tell an adult you trust, call 112, or contact a counseling center. Telling the truth as far as you know it is an important way to keep you and your friends safe.





About Child Safety Houses

What is a Child Safety House?

Child Safety Houses include your school and nearby places such as stationery shops, 24-hour convenience stores, and pharmacies. If you are in danger or need help, go inside. They will keep you safe and take you to the police.

Ask a Child Safety House for help in these situations!

If a stranger speaks to you in any of these situations, never go with them. If you need help, go to the nearest Child Safety House and ask for help.



1

**“I’m a friend of your mom’s.
She’s with me, so come along.”**

Never go with anyone without your parents’ permission! Say you will call your family first, and do not go with them.

2

(From a car) “Can you help me find the school (or a hospital, a private academy, and so on)?” or “We’re going the same way. I’ll give you a ride.”

Never get into a stranger’s car!
Say “I have to go home” or “I can go by myself.”

3

“I live upstairs. Let’s take the elevator together.”

Never go with someone who seems suspicious!
Say you have an errand to run, and walk away.

4

(Showing a game console, snacks, and so on) “I’ll buy you one. Want to come with me?” or “There’s a new private academy giving out presents. Let’s go together.”

Never accept presents from a stranger!
Say you do not need it, and walk away.

5

Always remember your name, age, address, phone number, and your parents’ names.

Keep necklaces, bracelets, name tags, and anything else showing your contact details out of sight.



※ Also ask the nearest Child Safety House for help if you are in danger for any other reason: if you get lost, become separated from your guardian, suddenly feel sick or get hurt, or face bullying at school.

Finding a 'Child Safety House' in your neighborhood

You can find 'Child Safety Houses' near you on the SAFETY Dream website!



go to the SAFETY Dream website
(www.safe182.go.kr)



click 'Child Safety House'



click 'Find a Child Safety House'

How to Report Child Abuse



Tell someone if you need help!



**Call 112
to report**



**129
to talk**

1. When should you tell an adult? (Report in these situations!)



- When you see someone hurting you or a friend, or you feel worried that it is happening
- When you keep hearing a child next door or nearby crying hard, screaming, or sounding hurt
- When a friend has a lot of bruises or cuts and hesitates when you ask how they got hurt
- When a friend wears clothes that do not suit the season, or wears very dirty clothes all the time

2. What should you say when you report? (Tell them these things!)



- Your name and phone number
- The gender, age, and address of the child who needs help
- Anything you know about the person hurting them, such as their name, gender, age, and address

※ You can report even if you do not know the exact details about the child who needs help or the person hurting them!



Where to Get Help



Where can you get help?



+ Police (112)

Helps you right away when you call in a dangerous situation.

+ Ministry of Health and Welfare Call Center (129)

Connects you to a trained counselor about child abuse when you call and press 6.

+ Si/Gun/Gu (city, county, or district) office

Visits the child who needs help, looks into the situation, and keeps the child safe.

+ Child Protection Agency

Gives children counseling and helps them stay somewhere safe.

+ Agency for the Advocacy of Persons with Disabilities (1644-8295)

Connects children with disabilities to a trained counselor about child abuse.

+ Danuri Helpline (1577-1366)

Helps multicultural families with abuse and domestic violence,
including interpretation and protection.



Places where you and your family can get help!



+ National Center for the Rights of the Child (02-6454-8500, www.ncrc.or.kr)

Makes good policies so that every child can grow up happy

+ i-Sarang (02-1566-3232, www.childcare.go.kr) and the Central Support Center for Childcare (1577-0756, <https://central.childcare.go.kr>)

Give parents information on pregnancy, childbirth, and childcare, and provide expert counseling

+ Family Center (1577-9337, www.familynet.or.kr)

Provides family counseling and fun programs to help families get along better



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