TIPS FOR PARENTS
SETTING PHYSICAL BOUNDARIES

Helping children understand that they have the right to “Tell people ‘NO’!” if anyone tries to hurt them or touch them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable is an important, though sometimes difficult, task. But establishing boundaries around touch is integral to keeping kids safe. Use the tips below to help guide children and other adults when setting the norms and boundaries.

KNOW THE NUMBERS

Children can be hurt by both adults and other children in many ways, though most often it is by someone they know and often trust. For example:

More than \( \frac{1}{3} \) of sexual offenses against children are committed by other minors.\(^1\)

In reports to NCMEC between 2012-2016, over 94% of children were abducted by family, friends, or other known acquaintances.\(^2\)

Almost 33% of all AMBER Alerts issued in the U.S. between 2011 and 2016 involved children abducted by non-family members.\(^3\)

In cases reported to NCMEC in 2016, more than 1/3 of those who exploit children were known to the child, such as a family member, friend, or other authority figure (e.g. babysitter, coach, etc.)\(^4\)

CONTINUE THE CONVERSATION

Having regular, open conversations about safety is one of the best ways to help keep kids safe. Make sure children understand the basic rules of safety. Let them know that you support these rules.

CHECK FIRST

Check first before going anywhere.

Take a friend when going somewhere.

Tell people "NO" if they try to touch or hurt you.

Tell a trusted adult if anyone makes you feel sad, scared, or confused.

\(^1\) Hunter, JA, Figueredo, A., Malamuth, NM, & Becker, JV, 2003
\(^2\) NCMEC, 2017
\(^3\) NCMEC, 2011-2016
\(^4\) NCMEC, 2017
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Remind children that their bodies are their own.

It’s never too early to start talking about consent. If your children don’t feel comfortable giving hugs, sitting on laps, or are uncomfortable with another type of touch, encourage them to speak up and tell people “no”.

Let children know you will listen.

Encourage children to talk about their concerns and listen respectfully. If your child discloses something troubling, try to respond calmly, and reassure children that telling you was the right thing to do.

Keep the adults in your child’s life in the loop.

Many friends or family members may not think twice before picking up your children, giving them hugs, or otherwise showing their affection. Let adults in your child’s life know that you are working on these skills and strategies. Suggest alternative options for showing affection if your child expresses discomfort, such as “How about a high five instead of a hug?”

Be a good role model.

Demonstrate what consent and boundaries look and sound like. Ask younger kids questions like “Would you like to be picked up to see better?” or “Should I help you get dressed, or would you like to do that on your own?” Take it a step further by extending this behavior to adults that you and the child interact with, for example: “I’m sorry you had a bad day Aunt Maria, can I give you a hug?”

I don’t want bearhugs anymore.

I’m sorry, I didn’t know. Of course, I’ll stop. Thank you for telling me.

How about a high five instead of a hug?

No.

How about a hug from my favorite nephew?

Should I help you get dressed, or would you like to do that on your own?