



Authored by Enough Is Enough¹

THE CHILDREN'S INTERNET SAFETY PRESIDENTIAL PLEDGE

- PREAMBLE -

The Internet has become a powerful educational and communications tool, placing vast new worlds of knowledge in the palm of our hands. Today's youth have fully integrated the Internet into their daily lives, using technology as a pervasive platform for education, communication, interaction, exploration, and self-expression. The Internet opens its users to a world that is reflective of contemporary human life, providing access to what is good, beneficial, and enriching, but when unrestricted, it also opens doors to what is dangerous, obscene, violent and criminal.²

Children and adolescents are particularly vulnerable to the impact of this broad spectrum of dangerous content and activity. Preventing the sexual exploitation of youth online requires a shared responsibility between the public, industry and government. A growing number of government commissions³, task forces⁴, scholars, and institutions⁵ have recognized the significant risks associated with unfettered Internet access by youth, and they have called upon governments, policy makers, caregivers, industry and educators to take action.⁶

- RECITALS -

Whereas, The First Amendment is a foundational cornerstone of the Constitution. Not all written or visual material, however, is protected under the First Amendment. The United States Supreme Court has ruled there are four categories of pornography that are not entitled to full First Amendment protection, and which can be restricted or proscribed altogether. With respect to the Internet, those categories include the obscenity and child pornography laws.

Whereas, There are existing laws in place to criminalize the online sexual predation and sex trafficking of children, as well as obscene pornography and child pornography.

Whereas, in past Administrations, The Internet obscenity laws have not been aggressively or adequately enforced. The invasion of graphic online worldwide is “the largest unregulated social experiment in human history”⁷.

Whereas, Internet Safety is now the 4th top ranked issue in the list of health concerns for U.S. children.⁸ and is a growing public health issue.⁹ Internet pornography is “deforming the sexual development of younger viewers”¹⁰

Whereas, Despite 20 years of efforts, the sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism (SECTT) has expanded across the globe and out-paced every attempt to respond at the international and national level, the increasing use of the Internet has enabled offenders to groom children online, and to exchange information and advice on how to abuse children and avoid detection...”¹¹

Now, therefore, Enough Is Enough and our NGO partners representing millions of Americans, call upon the presidential candidates in 2020 to make a pledge (or resolve to) to defend the innocence and dignity of America’s children by enforcing the existing federal laws and advancing public policies designed to 1) prevent the sexual exploitation of children online and 2) to make the Internet safer for all.

- PLEDGE -

If elected President of the United State of America, I promise to:

1) Uphold the rule of law by aggressively enforce existing federal laws to prevent the sexual exploitation of children online, including the federal obscenity laws, child pornography laws, sexual predation laws and the sex trafficking laws by:

- a. appointing an Attorney General who will make the prosecution of such laws a top priority in my administration and,
- b. Providing the intelligence community and law enforcement with the resources and tools needed to investigate and prosecute Internet crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children.

2) Aggressively enforce the Children’s Internet Protection Act (CIPA) requiring schools and public libraries using government eRate monies to filter child pornography and pornography by requiring effective oversight by the Federal Communications Commission;

3) Protect and defend the innocence of America’s children by advancing public policies that prevent the sexual exploitation of children in a manner that is consistent with the government’s compelling interest in protecting its most vulnerable citizens, within the limits set forth by the First Amendment.¹²

4) Give serious consideration to appointing a Presidential Commission to examine the harmful public health impact of Internet pornography on youth, families and the American culture and the prevention of the sexual exploitation of children in the digital age.

5) Establish public-private partnerships with Corporate America to step up voluntary efforts to reduce the threat of the Internet-enabled sexual exploitation of children by the implementation of updated corporate policies and viable technology tools and solutions.

Signed,

Name

Date

- RESEARCH -

Peer-reviewed research and medical science confirms Internet pornography is a fueling factor in the sexual exploitation and abuse of children, violence against women, addiction, decreased mental and physical well-being, compromised development of youth, the breakdown of marriage, sexual predation and sex trafficking.¹³¹⁴

- Any child with open Internet access can view, either intentionally or accidentally, sexually exploitive material, ranging from adult pornography, prosecutable obscenity including graphic sex acts, live sex shows, orgies, excretory functions, bestiality, and violence and child pornography.
- Sexting is now the 6th top ranked issue in the list of health concerns for U.S. children.¹⁵ Sexting behaviors are significantly associated with consuming pornography.¹⁶
- A third of 11 to 14 year olds have watched porn on a mobile device.¹⁷
- 42% of sextortion victims met their abuser online.¹⁸
- Porn sites get more visitors each month than Netflix, Amazon, and Twitter combined.¹⁹ Searches for “teen porn” tripled 2005 – 2013.²⁰
- The average age of first exposure to pornography is 12.2 years. By age 10, 3.2% of children in the sample had been exposed to pornography. The impact of

exposure to children 9 and younger: more sexually questionable acts, more sexual arousal to violence, and more time using pornography later in life.²¹

- 53% of boys and 28% of girls (ages 12-15) use sexually explicit pornography, most via Internet²²; 98.9% of boys and 73.5% of girls have viewed pornographic sites.²³
- 88.2% of top-rated porn scenes contain physical aggression (spanking, gagging, slapping, etc.); 48.7% contain verbal aggression (name calling). Perpetrators were usually male, 94% of the targets were women.²⁴
- For some adults and youth, pornography increases the risk of sexually aggressive behavior²⁵, and is one factor contributing to sexual dysfunction, including sexually deviant tendencies, sexual offenses, and difficulty with intimacy and acceptance of rape myths.²⁶
- Juvenile sex offenders are more likely to have been sexually abused, have atypical sexual fantasies, or had early exposure to pornography.²⁷
- Children as young as 5 are imitating sex acts at school because they are allowed to stay up late and watch pornography.²⁸
- Just 28% of parents have installed software on computers to prohibit certain website violation, only 17% have such software on mobile devices, and just 15% on gaming consoles.²⁹
- The bi-partisan Congressionally appointed Child Online Protection Commission made recommendations to Congress including:
 - **(that) “Government at all levels should fund aggressive programs to investigate, prosecute, and report violations of federal and state obscenity laws, including efforts that emphasize the protection of children from accessing materials illegal under current state and federal obscenity law... The investigation and prosecution program should supplement the Government’s existing effort to investigate and prosecute child sexual exploitation, sexual abuse and child pornography ... and be of sufficient magnitude to deter effectively illegal activity on the Internet...”**³⁰
- A Google Trends analysis indicates that searches for “Teen Porn” have more than tripled from 2005–2013. Total searches for teen–related porn reached an estimated 500,000 daily in March 2013 — one–third of total daily searches for pornographic web sites.³¹ Dr. Dines also analyzed the content of the three most popular “porntubes,” the portals that serve as gateways to online porn, and found that they contained 18 million teen–related pages—again, the largest single genre and about one–third of the total content.
- PornHub, one of the industry’s biggest providers, claim their site streamed 75 GB of data a second last year—enough to fill 175 million 16 GB iPhones—a total of 87.8 billion views, up ten billion from 2014, another 15 billion over 2013. An

estimated 87% of college-age men—and around 30% of women—double click for sex either weekly or every day.³²

- “There has been a 774% increase in the number of child pornography images and videos reviewed through the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children’s Child Victim Identification Program from 2005 (1.98 million images/videos) to 2011 (17.3 million images/videos).³³ Most victims of child pornography are prepubescent with a growing trend towards depicting younger children, including infants.”³⁴
- As of December 2012, NCMEC’s child victim identification program has reviewed and analyzed more than 80 million child pornography images since it was created in 2002.³⁵
- Child pornographers, sex traffickers, and other criminal enterprises use sophisticated anonymizing tools to try to cover their tracks and often gravitate to “Deep Web” sites that cater to their perversion which accept payment in unregulated virtual currencies such as Bitcoin.³⁶
- Federal officials warn that public Wi-Fi hotspots create criminal safe havens for sexual predators to operate with anonymity;
- “Porn users demand a constant stream of new, increasingly violent and fetishized content. In order to keep up with this demand, more women and children become prostituted and trafficked.”³⁷
- Researchers have found a correlation between brain activity and age – the younger the age, the greater level of activity in the ventral striatum of the brain in response to pornography.³⁸
- Everyday children in the United States are sold for sex, often over the Internet on sites like backpage.com. In a 2014 amicus brief, The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC) 331 stated that Backpage has “rejected most proposals to meaningfully reduce the selling and buying of children for unlawful sex through its website. A majority of the child sex trafficking cases being reported to NCMEC now involve ads posted on backpage.com.”³⁹ In 2013 , The National Association of Attorneys General (49 Attorneys General) called on Congress to make a two word amendment to a federal law (CDA) which would enable state prosecutors to help fight prostitution and child sex trafficking. Congress has yet to take action.⁴⁰
- 50% of 11- to 13-year-olds, 65% of 14- to 15-year-olds and 78% of 16- to 17-year-olds reported having seen pornography. Given that 63% of children aged 11 to 13 who had seen pornography said their first exposure had been unintentional, age-verification is likely to have a significant impact.⁴¹
- 88.2% of pornography scenes analyzed contained physical aggression, spanking, gagging, and slapping of women.⁴²
- Average age of first perpetration of sexual violence is 15 -16 yrs. old; associated with exposure to pornography.⁴³
- Kids under 10 years old:⁴⁴
 - comprise of 22% of online porn use of minor consumers

-sites most viewed are ‘extreme brutal gang bang,’ ‘sleep assault,’ ‘domestic discipline,’ and ‘crying in pain.’

- Sites most visited by children under 10 include xvideos, xnxx, and pornhub, according to internal intelligence of the Parental Control feature of Bitdefender’s security solutions

-10-14 year old’s make up 36% of minor consumers

- Pornography use is linked to decreased grey matter and reduced functional connectivity in the brain in children.⁴⁵
- More than 17 states have passed (or introduced) resolutions declaring pornography a “public health crisis.”⁴⁶
- In 2018, tech companies reported over 45 million online photos and videos of children being sexually abused — more than double what they found the previous year.⁴⁷
- In 2019, reports to the CyberTipline included 69.1 million files with 27,788,328 images, 41,280,816 videos, and 89,053 other files.⁴⁸
- In 2019, Pornhub was visited 42 billion times. That is approximately 115 million visits per day. That breaks down to 115 million per day. 39 billion searches were entered; 6.8 million graphic pornography videos were uploaded.⁴⁹
- The United States remains the largest producer and consumer of child abuse content in the world.⁵⁰
- Sex and labor trafficking industry is second only to drug trafficking as the world’s largest criminal industry.⁵¹
- Child sex trafficking jumped 846% between 2010 and 2015.⁵²
- In 2018, over half (51.6%) of the criminal human trafficking cases active in the U.S. were sex trafficking cases involving only children.⁵³
- Minors who became victims of sex trafficking in 2015, 55 percent met their traffickers through a website or mobile app.⁵⁴
- Internet- dominant business model sex traffickers used to solicit buyers of commercial sex.
- 95% of teens have access to a smartphone, and 45% say they are online ‘almost constantly’.⁵⁵
- Teachers report that cyberbullying is their #1 safety concern in their classrooms.⁵⁶
- Nearly half of young people (47%) have received intimidating, threatening or nasty messages online. There is a connection between intensive social media use and mental ill health. Of children currently experiencing a mental health problem, over 2/3 (68%) say they experienced cyberbullying in the last year.⁵⁷
- Youth who are bullied are at increased risk for depression, anxiety, sleep difficulties, lower academic achievement, and dropping out of school.⁵⁸
- Self-generated imagery now accounts for almost a third of web pages featuring sexual images of children that they take down, and more than a third of those images feature 11 to 13-year-old children, of which the majority is girls.⁵⁹

- ‘Sexts’ typed out by children in the UK have risen 183% during lockdown compared to before measures were imposed, with a 55% rise in sexts drafted during normal school hours. Eleven-year-old girls and 13-year-old boys attempted to send the highest proportion of sexts and messages identified as cyber-bullying, but the [SafeToNet] app stopped messages being sent from girls as young as six and boys aged nine.⁶⁰

¹ Enough Is Enough[®] is a national non-partisan, non-profit organization who has led the fight to make the Internet safer for children and families since 1994. EIE's efforts are focused on combating Internet pornography, child pornography, sexual predation, sex trafficking and cyberbullying by incorporating a three-pronged prevention strategy with shared responsibilities between the public, Corporate America, and the legal community. www.enough.org

² Donna Rice Hughes, “The Internet Pornography Pandemic: ‘The Largest Unregulated Social Experiment In Human History’,” *Christian Apologetics Journal* 12, no. 1 (2014): 13-14.

³ “Report to Congress,” *Commission on Child Online Protection (COPA)*. (2000): 10, 43-44. http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/sites/cyber.law.harvard.edu/files/COPAreport_0.pdf

⁴ Angela Hawke and Alison Raphael, “The Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism,” Thailand: ECPAT International, 2016.

⁵ Victor C. Strasburger, Amy B. Jordan, and Ed Donnerstein, “Health Effects of Media on Children and Adolescents,” *American Academy of Pediatrics* 125, no. 4 (2010)

⁶ Jill C. Manning. “The Impact of Internet Pornography on Marriage and the Family: A Review of the Research,” *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity: The Journal of Treatment & Prevention* 13, no. 2-3 (2006): 131-165.; Eric W. Owens, et al. “The Impact of Internet Pornography on Adolescents: A Review of the Research,” *Sexual Addiction & Compulsivity: The Journal of Treatment & Prevention* 19, no. 1072-0162 (2012): 19, 99-112.

⁷ Michael C. Seto. *Internet Sex Offenders*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2013.

⁸ “Sexting and Internet safety climb top 10 list of health concerns for children across the U.S.,” *Mottchildren.org*, Last modified August 10, 2015. Accessed December 29, 2105. <http://www.mottchildren.org/news/archive/201508/sexting>.

⁹ “S.C.R. 9 Concurrent Resolution on the Public Health Crisis,” *Utah State Legislature*, 2016. <http://le.utah.gov/~2016/bills/static/SCR009.html>.

¹⁰ Mary Eberstadt and Mary Ann Layden, “The Social Cost of Pornography: A Statement of Findings and Recommendations” *The Witherspoon Institute*. 2014. <http://www.internetsafety101.org/upload/file/Social%20Costs%20of%20Pornography%20>.

¹¹ Angela Hawke and Alison Raphael, *The Global Study on Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism*. Thailand: ECPAT International, 2016.

¹² “It is evident beyond the need for elaboration that a State’s interest in ‘safeguarding the physical and psychological well-being of a minor’ is ‘compelling.’” (*New York v. Ferber*, 458 U.S. 747, 756-57 (1982))

¹³ Mary Eberstadt and Mary Ann Layden, “The Social Cost of Pornography: A Statement of Findings and Recommendations” *The Witherspoon Institute*. 2014. <http://www.internetsafety101.org/upload/file/Social%20Costs%20of%20Pornography%20>.

¹⁴ Report.pdf (June 6, 2014); The Internet Pornography Pandemic: The Largest Unregulated Social Experiment in History, Donna rice Hughes, etc <http://enough.org/objects/christian-apologetics-journal-spring2014.pdf>

¹⁵ Strasburger, V. C., Jordan, A. B., & Donnerstein, E, "Health Effects of Media on Children and Adolescents," *American Academy of Pediatrics* 125, no. 4 (2010).

¹⁶ Van Ouytsel Joris, Ponnet Koen, and Walrave Michel, "The Associations Between Adolescents' Consumption of Pornography and Music Videos and Their Sexting Behavior," *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking* 17, no. 12 (2014): 722-728.

¹⁷ Jonathan Blake, "Mobile porn access 'damaging' children and teenagers," *bbc.co.uk*, Last modified February 10, 2014. Accessed February 11, 2014. <http://www.bbc.co.uk/newsbeat/26122390>.

¹⁸ "Child Pornography Statistics," *wearethorn.org*, Accessed December 29, 2015. <https://www.wearethorn.org/child-pornography-and-abuse-statistics/>.

¹⁹ "Porn Sites Get More Visitors Each Month Than Netflix, Amazon And Twitter Combined," *The Huffington Post*, Last modified May 4, 2013. Accessed December 29, 2015.

²⁰ "Google Trends," Accessed December 29, 2015. <https://www.google.com/trends/explore#q=teen%20porn>.

²¹ Bente Skau, "Who Has Seen What When? Pornography's Contribution to the Social Construction of Sexuality During Childhood and Adolescence," *Theses and Dissertations (Comprehensive)*. (2007).

²² Jane D. Brown, and Kelly L. L'Engle, "X-rated: Sexual attitudes and behaviors associated with U.S. early adolescents' exposure to sexually explicit media," *Communication Research* 36, no. 1 (2009): 129–151.

²³ Melissa Farley, Jan Macleod, Lynn Anderson, et al., "Attitudes and social characteristics of men who buy sex in Scotland," *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy* 3, no. 4 (2011): 369-383.

²⁴ Chyng Sun , Ana Bridges, Robert Wosnitzer, et al. "A Comparison of Male and Female Directors In Popular Pornography: What Happens When Women Are At The Helm?," *Psychology of Women Quarterly* 32, no. 3 (2008): 312-325.

²⁵ Gert M. Hald, Neil M. Malamuth, and Carlin Yuen, "Pornography and attitudes supporting violence against women: revisiting the relationship in nonexperimental studies," *Aggressive Behavior* 36, no. 1 (2009): 14-20.

²⁶ Elizabeth O. Paolucci, Mark Genuis, and Claudio Violato, "A Meta-Analysis of the Published Research on the Effects of Pornography," *National Foundation for Family Research and Education*, n C. Violato, E. Paolucci-Oddone, & M. Genius (Eds). *The Changing Family and Child Development* (pp. 48-59). Aldershot, England: Ashgate Publishing.

²⁷ Michael C. Seto, and Martin L. Lalumière, "What is so special about male adolescent sexual offending? A review and test of explanations through meta-analysis," *Psychological Bulletin* 136, no. 4 (2010): 526-575.

²⁸ John A. Hunter, Aurelio J. Figueredo, Neil M. Malamuth, "Developmental pathways into social and sexual deviance," *Journal of Family Violence* 25, no. 1 (2009): 141–148.

Get Issue number not sure if its no. 1

²⁹ "Tween Internet safety survey," *Cox Communications*, Last modified June 2012. Accessed June 9, 2014. <http://www.cox.com/wcm/en/aboutus/datasheet/takecharge/tween-internet-safety-survey.pdf>.

³⁰ "Report to Congress," *Commission on Child Online Protection (COPA)*. (2000): 9. http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/sites/cyber.law.harvard.edu/files/COPAreport_0.pdf

³¹Gail Dines, "A rare defeat for corporate lobbyists," *counterpunch.org*, Last modified August 1, 2013. Accessed June 6, 2014. <http://www.counterpunch.org/2013/08/01/a-rare-defeat-for-corporate-lobbyists/>.

³² Adam Popescu, "Falling In Love With Screens: The science behind how double-clicking for sex rewires our brains—and affects us all," *SMASHD*, Last modified March 4, 2016. <http://smashd.co/falling-in-love-with-screens/>.

³³ NCMEC data illustrate the explosion. Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP), 2005 - reviewed 1.98 million child pornography images and videos. 2008 - 8.6 million, a fourfold increase in three years. 2010 - 13.6 million, 2011- 17.3 million.

³⁴ Donna Rice Hughes and Pamela Campbell, *Kids Online: Protecting Your Children in Cyberspace* (Grand Rapids, MI: Revell, (1998): 55-57; "What is Pornography?: An Introduction," *Internet Safety 101*, <http://www.internetsafety101.org/whatispornography.htm>.

³⁵ "2013 Annual Report," *National Center For Missing & Exploited Children*. http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/publications/NC171.pdf.

³⁶ NCMEC data illustrate the explosion. Child Victim Identification Program (CVIP), 2005 - reviewed 1.98 million child pornography images and videos. 2008 - 8.6 million, a fourfold increase in three years. 2010 - 13.6 million, 2011- 17.3 million.

³⁷ "Pornography + Sex Trafficking: The Facts," *National Center on Sexual Exploitation*, Accessed December 29, 2015. <http://stoptraffickingdemand.com/facts/>.

³⁸ "Brain activity in sex addiction mirrors that of drug addiction," *University of Cambridge*, Last modified July 11, 2014. <http://www.cam.ac.uk/research/news/brain-activity-in-sex-addiction-mirrors-that-of-drug-addiction>.

³⁹ "Amicus Curiae Brief of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children," *The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children*, no. 4492-02-II (2014): 3. http://www.missingkids.com/en_US/documents/AMICUS_NCMEC_Backpage.pdf.

⁴⁰ Elizabeth, Heichler "U.S. states' attorneys general to take aim at Internet 'safe harbor' law," *IDG News Service*, Last modified June 18, 2013. Accessed July 11, 2016. <http://www.pcworld.com/article/2042351/us-states-attorneys-general-to-take-aim-at-internet-safe-harbor-law.html>.

⁴¹ Bbfc. (2020, January). Young People, Pornography and Age Verification. <https://www.revealingreality.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/BBFC-Young-people-and-pornography-Final-report-2401.pdf>

⁴² Bridges AJ, Wosnitzer R, Scharrer E, Sun C, Liberman R. Aggression and sexual behavior in best-selling pornography videos: a content analysis update. *Violence Against Women*. 2010;16(10):1065-1085. doi:10.1177/1077801210382866

⁴³ Ybarra, F. L., & Thompson, R. (2017, 7). Predicting the emergence of sexual violence in adolescence. Johns Hopkins University. <https://jhu.pure.elsevier.com/en/publications/predicting-the-emergence-of-sexual-violence-in-adolescence>

⁴⁴ MUREȘAN, R. (2016, September 29). One in 10 visitors of porn sites is under 10 years old. *HOTforSecurity*. <https://hotforsecurity.bitdefender.com/blog/one-in-10-visitors-of-porn-sites-is-under-10-years-old-16675.html>

⁴⁵ Kuhn, S., Gallinat, J. Brain Structure and Connectivity Associated with Pornography Consumption, *JAMA Psychiatry*, May, 2014

⁴⁶ Pornography: Public Health Crisis Resolution – National Decency Coalition. Retrieved June 25, 2020, from <https://nationaldecencycoalition.org/updates/>

⁴⁷ Keller, M.H. & Dance, G. (2019, Sept 28), "The Internet Is Overrun With Images of Child Sexual Abuse. What Went Wrong? *New York Times*.

⁴⁸ In 2019, reports to the CyberTipline included 69.1 million files with 27,788,328 images, 41,280,816 videos, and 89,053 other files

⁴⁹ Silver, C. (2019, December 11). Pornhub 2019 year in review report: More porn, more often. Forbes. <https://www.forbes.com/sites/curtissilver/2019/12/11/pornhub-2019-year-in-review-report-more-porn-more-often/#199248cb4671>

⁵⁰ Child trafficking and sexual exploitation in the United States. (2014, June 25). Thorn. <https://www.thorn.org/blog/child-trafficking-exploitation-in-the-united-states>

⁵¹ Homeland Security digital library. (2004). Homeland Security Digital Library. <https://www.hsdl.org/?abstract&did=23329>

⁵² Testimony of Yiota G. Souras, Senior Vice President & General Counsel, National Center for Missing & Exploited Children, Nov. 2015. <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/CHRG-114shrg98445/pdf/CHRG-114shrg98445.pdf>

⁵³ 2018 Federal Human Trafficking Report. Retrieved June 25, 2020, from <https://www.traffickingmatters.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/2018-Federal-Human-Trafficking-Report-Low-Res.pdf>

⁵⁴ Survivor insights: Sex trafficking & the role of tech. (2018, January). Thorn. <https://www.thorn.org/survivor-insights/>

⁵⁵ Currier, A. (2017, October 26). 2018 Federal Human Trafficking Report. Human Trafficking Institute – Getting to the root of the problem. <https://www.traffickinginstitute.org/federal-human-trafficking-report-2018/>

⁵⁶ Google Survey, 2018. https://services.google.com/fh/files/blogs/parent_teacher_survey_us.pdf

⁵⁷ Safety Net: The Impact of Cyberbullying on Children and Young People's Mental Health. The Children's Society and Young Minds, 25 Feb. 2018, www.childrenssociety.org.uk/what-we-do/resources-and-publications/safety-net-the-impact-of-cyberbullying-on-children-and-young.

⁵⁸ (2018). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/bullying-factsheet508.pd>

⁵⁹ "The Dark Side of the Selfie: IWF Partners with the Marie Collins Foundation in New Campaign to Call on Young Men to Report Self-Generated Sexual Images of under 18s." IWF, www.iwf.org.uk/news/dark-side-of-selfie-iwf-partners-marie-collins-foundation-new-campaign-to-call-on-young-men-to.

⁶⁰ "Girls as Young as Six Sexting during Pandemic, Cyber Safety Research Suggests." ITV News, 24 June 2020, www.itv.com/news/2020-06-25/girls-as-young-as-six-sexting-during-pandemic-cyber-safety-research-suggests/.