



IWF global figures show online child sexual abuse imagery up by a third

New data shows 37% increase in child sexual abuse URLs

Figures released today (April 18, 2018) by the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF), the charity that searches for and removes online child sexual abuse imagery, show that more of this disturbing material is being found than ever before.

The data is published in the IWF's Annual Report, which provides a yearly global measure of the number of online images and videos of children being sexually abused to government, the police and the internet industry. The eagerly awaited report also contains trends in how services are being abused by offenders to host this illegal material.

Tanzania is member of the IWF global network of Reporting Portals. A Reporting Portal is a simple web-based, safe and anonymous way for citizens in Tanzania to send suspected online reports of child sexual abuse material directly to the IWF expert Analysts. They assess the reports and if applicable, have the content removed. The Reporting Portal of Tanzania is available here: https://report.iwf.org.uk/tz_en/ and <https://report.iwf.org.uk/tz>.

Key figures and trends in the Annual Report include:

- **Confirmed child sexual abuse URLs (2017) 78,589.** This is up by 37% from 57,335 in 2016.
- **Severity up.** Category A content, which includes the rape and sexual torture of children, is up by 5%, from 28% of all content to 33%.
- **Disguised website abuse in unprecedented increase.** The IWF saw a 86% rise in use of disguised websites, from 1,572 in 2016 to 2,909 in 2017. This implicates increased intelligence among offenders, who may be going to new lengths to evade detection.
- **Global hosting of child sexual abuse images:**
 - **Europe worst offender for hosting.** Europe now hosts 65% of all confirmed IWF child sexual abuse imagery. This is up from 60% last year. The Netherlands continues to be the worst country for hosting child sexual abuse material.
 - **Asia:** In 2017, 1,627 webpages containing child sexual abuse imagery were hosted in Asia (2%).
 - **Africa:** In 2017, only 20 webpages containing child sexual abuse imagery were hosted in Africa (<1%).
 - **South America:** Only 10 webpages containing child sexual abuse imagery were hosted in South America (<1%).



- **Website brands.** The number of child sexual abuse website brands rose by 112%.
- **Websites and newsgroups.** In total, 80,318 reports of confirmed child sexual abuse were processed by the IWF, up from 59,548 in 2016. This was a 35% increase.
- **New IWF Reporting Portals worldwide:** In 2017 the IWF has launched Portals in three countries: Namibia, Tanzania and Mozambique. The IWF has also been awarded a grant from the Fund to End Violence Against Children to launch 30 Reporting Portals in the world's least developed counties in the next three years, being Tanzania the first Portal under the grant.
- **636 reports from Portals:** The IWF received 636 reports from the global Portals network in 2017.
- **To read the IWF's full 2017 Annual Report go to:** www.iwf.org.uk

Susie Hargreaves OBE, IWF CEO, said: “Our Annual Report is used as a reference and information tool, to give an accurate global picture of online child sexual abuse imagery. I’m incredibly proud that our Hotline has been able to remove more webpages that contain disturbing images of children being abused, than ever before from the internet. We share our analysis of trends with our partners – in government, law enforcement and industry, so that together we can fight this horrific crime.”

Much of the analysis for the 2017 IWF Annual Report makes for uncomfortable reading, with the images and videos found having increased in their severity. The most serious Category A images, depicting rape and sexual torture, rose to 33% from 28%. Category B images rose from 19% to 21%.

Significantly, the IWF also saw an increase of 86% in disguised websites, from 1,572 websites in 2016, to 2,909 in 2017. These are websites where the child sexual abuse content is only revealed to someone who has followed a pre-set digital pathway. To anyone else, they will only show legal content. This finding indicates an increased intelligence among a select number of offenders, who are going to new lengths to evade detection.

Europe now accounts for 65% of all child sexual abuse imagery the IWF sees, up from 60% last year. It continues to be the worst continent for child sexual abuse material. The top hosting countries of child sexual abuse URLs are the Netherlands, USA, Canada, France and Russia. The Netherlands now hosts 36% of child sexual abuse content, down from 37% last year, while North America has decreased by more than 4% from 22% to 18%. Overall, 87% of all child sexual abuse URLs identified globally in 2017 were hosted in just these top five countries.

Susie Hargreaves OBE, IWF CEO, said: “We are now receiving more reports of child sexual abuse content than ever before. This year we’re seeing offenders getting smarter and finding new ways to abuse legitimate internet services. Our trends analysis tracks this development. It’s concerning that





offenders appear to be increasingly using concealed digital pathways to prevent law enforcement and hotlines around the world detecting these criminal websites. We are making huge technological advances, which we'll be announcing later in the year, but we also need to continue to work globally, in partnership, to fight this disturbing crime. This battle cannot be won in isolation.

“The child victims of sexual abuse online are revictimised again and again, every time their picture is shared. The experience they go through at such a young age is unimaginably horrific, and they frequently take this pain into adulthood with them. That’s why at the IWF we fight every day to make sure these images and videos are removed from the internet, so that victims are no longer forced to live with the torment of others seeing the images of their abuse online.

“While I’m so proud of our Hotline for the sheer number of child sexual abuse URLs they’re removing online, these figures show what a vast amount of content is out there. Sadly, this could just be the tip of the iceberg.”

Jenny Thornton, IWF International Development Manager, said: “There is a global disparity in the availability of mechanisms for tackling child sexual abuse imagery online. To address this unevenness, in a world where child sexual abuse imagery online is a crime that disregards international borders, we are dedicated to equipping the least developed countries with a Reporting Portal. It’s important to do this now, before these countries are targeted because of their vulnerability.”

More top stats and trends from IWF’s 2017 Annual Report:

- In 2017, IWF Analysts assessed a webpage every four minutes. Every 7 minutes, that webpage showed a child being sexually abused. In 2016, Analysts saw a child being sexually abused every 9 minutes.
- In total, 80,318 reports of confirmed child sexual abuse were processed by the IWF, up from 59,548 in 2016. This was overall a 35% increase. This figure includes URLs and newsgroups.
- In 2017, the IWF’s Analysts found 78,589 URLs containing child sexual abuse material, and 571 [newsgroups](#) – of which 43,767 individual posts were removed from public access.
- Image hosting sites continue to be the most abused service at 69% of content.
- More images featured children aged 0 to 10 than last year, rising from 53% to 55%, with images featuring 11 to 15 year-olds dropping from 45% to 43%. Children aged two or under accounted for 2% of content. The last 2% were pages with links to child sexual abuse content.
- Of the victims, 86% were girls, 7% were boys and 5% featured both genders.
- A total of 77,082 unique URLs were included on the [IWF’s URL list](#), a 44% increase on 53,552 included in 2016.
- With a 57% increase on last year, more domain names than ever before are being used to host images and videos of children being sexually abused. With 3,791 domains being found





this year, compared to 2,416 in 2016, 1,991 in 2015 and 1,694 in 2014, there has been a rise of 124% in four years.

- In 2017, the IWF took action against 5,002 URLs on websites using new generic top-level domains (gTLDs). These URLs were located across 1,063 different domains and 50 different new gTLDs. In 2016, action was taken to remove 1,559 URLs from websites using new gTLDs.
- During 2017, the IWF added 130,671 hashes to its [Hash List](#). At the end of 2017, the list contained hashes relating to 295,389 individual images. Of these hashes, 76,459 relate to the worst forms of abuse – images of rape or sexual torture of children.
- Each of the IWF's 13 Analysts saw 10,889 child sexual abuse images when adding to the IWF's Hash List, alongside reviewing public reports and actively searching for child sexual abuse images and videos.
- Exactly 50% of the IWF's reports were proactively sourced while the other 50% were sent in by the public.



Tanzania Reporting Portal:

The United Republic of Tanzania launched their Reporting Portal in October, covering the Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar Island, which has its own police force and customs.

There was clear national leadership and ownership of the Portal from the start. Additionally, it's crucial with every launch that we understand the country we're working with in order to make the Portal a success.

Language

Two versions of the Reporting Portal were developed, in English and in Kiswahili to reflect the languages spoken. Accurate translations of terminology were essential for wide understanding and we worked with partners in Tanzania to guide this.

National politics

In 2017, a new Tanzanian law was passed to regulate online content producers including social media users. Citizens were encouraged to report illegal online content. Therefore, the Portal launch received much support from the government and media on the mainland, and in Zanzibar.

Magdalena Aguilar, Co-Chief Executive, Child Helpline International, said about Reporting Portal launch in Tanzania: "Child Helpline International and the Internet Watch Foundation are working together to ensure that children are protected online and offline. Both organisations believe that child helplines should not only support children and young people who suffer abuses online, but also refer and report cases to local authorities and Portals so that their rights can be restored. As a result of our partnership, in 2017 C-Sema, Child Helpline Tanzania, became the host for the Tanzanian Portal, while Linha Fala Crianca in Mozambique and Lifeline/Childline in Zambia participated in the roundtable discussions held in Maputo and Lusaka respectively."

An Analyst's story:

The IWF works with global partners and hotlines to ensure that wherever child sexual abuse images are stored, shared or distributed, the charity is able to act against them.

Our international partners work with us to help survivors of child sexual abuse move on from their experiences and to provide reassurance that images and content depicting their abuse are taken down. We work internationally to provide reassurance both to UK and overseas survivors that we are doing everything possible to get content featuring them taken down.

Our Analysts work every day with incredibly challenging situations and material. One of them, Kate, spoke about a report we received just before Christmas from a frightened and worried young girl who we'll call Georgia.

This isn't her real name and we've changed a few details to protect her identity. Georgia had found the images of herself online.

Kate said: "The images were very disturbing. They showed the youngster being sexually abused by a much older man. One of the pictures was particularly graphic and I classified it as category A – which is the 'worst of the worst' level of abuse.

"Importantly, because I could legally search for child sexual abuse imagery online, I could track down all the disturbing material. It took me two and a half days to scour the web for more instances of her images. In total, I found 164 URLs. Sadly, the webpages also contained photographs of other children being horribly abused. Some were really, really young.

"It took two and a half days to get all the images taken down across the world. But I hope the work I did had an important impact for Georgia. I know that our team can't take the abuse away. The victims we help are real children. They've been horribly abused and exploited. Their suffering is very real.

"But we can remove the online images of their abuse. And for young women like Georgia, we do make a real difference."

Ends

Notes to editors:

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What we do:

We make the internet a safer place. We help victims of child sexual abuse worldwide by identifying and removing online images and videos of their abuse. We search for child sexual abuse images and videos and offer a place for the public to report them anonymously. We then have them removed. We're a not for profit organisation and are supported by the global internet industry and the European Commission.

For more information please visit www.iwf.org.uk.

To read more about the IWF Reporting Portals, visit <https://www.iwf.org.uk/what-we-do/how-we-assess-and-remove-content/our-international-reporting-portals>. IWF's Portals are a low-cost and quick-to-set-up solution that allows countries to tackle online child sexual abuse images and videos thus keeping their citizens safe. To access the Portal in Tanzania and report child sexual abuse imagery online, go to https://report.iwf.org.uk/tz_en/ or <https://report.iwf.org.uk/tz>. The process can be completely anonymous and takes only seconds.

The IWF is part of the [UK Safer Internet Centre](#), working with [Childnet International](#) and the [South West Grid for Learning](#) to promote the safe and responsible use of technology.

The IWF works globally to stop child sexual abuse imagery on the internet. If you ever stumble across a sexual image or video of someone you think is under 18, [please report to the IWF](#). Reporting can be done anonymously and confidentially – we don't need your details, just your help.

