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pornographic materials involving children. In addition, the **Child Sexual Abuse and Pornography Act** of 1986 provides for federal prosecution of individuals engaged in child pornography, including parents who permit their children to engage in such activities (Otto & Melton, 1990).

According to a 2012 U.S. Congress report, there are at least 5 million child pornographic images available on the Internet at any given time (U.S. Sentencing Commission, 2012). Studies of the number of images in offenders' collections included an average of 15,099 in one study (Long, Alison, & McManus, 2013). In recent years, the advent of the Internet has revolutionized the viewing, distribution, and production of pornographic images of children, exacerbating the problem on a global scale (Wolak, Liberatore, & Levine, 2014). According to the Internet Watch Foundation (www.iwf.org.uk), there were 13,182 Web pages containing child pornography being hosted on 1,660 domains worldwide in 2013.

Some have objected to the use of the term *child pornography*, arguing that the term trivializes its inherently abusive content, implies consensual activity, and fails to recognize that such materials are not the same as adult pornography or erotica (Holmes & Holmes, 2009). Indeed, the Internet Watch Foundation (IWF) argues that "The use of such language acts to legitimize images which are not pornography, rather, they are permanent records of children being sexually exploited and as such should be referred to as ***child sexual abuse images***" (www.iwf.org.uk; emphasis theirs). Child pornography, then, is clearly abusive in and of itself, but it also likely contributes to the problem of CSA by stimulating adult sexual interest in children (Merdian et al., 2013). In addition, child pornography contributes to the exploitation of children by creating a market for the victimization of children and by serving as a tool that perpetrators use to groom victims for contact abuse or to blackmail victims into maintaining secrecy about abusive activities (A. Burgess & Hartman, 1987; P. Hunt & Baird, 1990; Seto, Hanson, & Babchishin, 2011; R. Tyler & Stone, 1985; Wolak, Finkelhor, & Mitchell, 2011).

Child prostitution is another form of CSEC and is defined by the United Nations Optional Protocol as "the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration" (United Nations Optional Protocol, 2000, article 2[b]). The commercial element in child prostitution can include any form of compensation, financial or otherwise, where the child or youth is treated as a commodity. Closely related to child prostitution is *child sex trafficking*, defined by the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 (P.L. 106-386) and its reauthorizations in 2003, 2005, 2008, and 2013, as "the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for the purpose of a commercial sex act." The use of the term *trafficking* is somewhat misleading because it implies physical movement of the child, which is not a requirement of most definitions (Miller-Perrin & Wurtele, 2017a). That transportation is not a requirement reflects current recognition that child sex trafficking is defined by exploitation, rather than by movement (Rafferty, 2013). Thus, prostitution of minors is essentially equivalent to child sex trafficking (see Reid & Jones, 2011).

Although child victims of prostitution and sex trafficking have historically been characterized as "child prostitutes" or "juvenile delinquents," most experts now argue that these minors should be viewed as victims of CSEC, regardless of whether or not they seem to be engaging in sexual acts willingly (IOM & NRC, 2013). Traditional views of prostituted children as voluntarily engaging in sex acts in exchange for something of value, for example, imply that children possess the maturity and