Child Sexual Exploitation Taskforce

NPCC
National Police Chiefs' Council

HYDRANT PROGRAMME
Supporting child protection and abuse investigation

Group Based Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Data

12 months of data from January - December 2024

December 2025

Contents

Foreword

The analysis presented in this report draws from the Complex and Organised Child Abuse Database (the COCAD) for the calendar year 2024. The data included comes from the 44 police forces in England and Wales and is rich in detail.

> **It is important to remember that this period is prior to the publication of the National Audit on Group-based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and the significant policy and operational shifts announced in January 2025. It is therefore essential to view this report as one part of a broader, evolving whole-system approach to tackling child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE).**

In January 2025, the UK government responded to mounting concern over group-based child sexual abuse and exploitation (or so called 'grooming gangs') and announced a series of measures. These included commissioning Baroness Louise Casey to undertake a National Audit on Group-Based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, and a renewed examination of all cases that were finalised with no further action being taken by police forces in England and Wales. The former Home Secretary also commissioned His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary, Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) to review progress on the policing response to group-based child sexual exploitation and abuse following its December 2023 report, alongside announcing an additional £2m investment in the Child Sexual Exploitation Taskforce.

Baroness Casey published the National Audit on Group-Based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in June 2025, which laid bare the scale, nature, and systemic failures surrounding group-based offending. The report made 12 recommendations, all of which were accepted by government. These include establishing a national inquiry, a new national police operation, a national research

programme into the drivers of group-based exploitation, and a commitment to trauma-informed care for victims and survivors.

The 2024 COCAD data shows recorded offending before the recommendations made by Baroness Casey were made and accepted. This data provides an important starting point for measuring future progress.

> **Child sexual abuse and exploitation—especially when perpetrated by organised networks—resists simple categorisation. It is complex, multifaceted, and deeply challenging to investigate, and prevent. The offending behaviours captured in the COCAD are all group-based and span familial, institutional and ritualistic contexts, often overlapping and evolving in unpredictable ways. This complexity demands more than just a procedural response—it requires a relentless focus on the needs, voices, and long-term outcomes of victims and survivors.**

To truly make a difference, agencies across policing, social care, education, health, and justice must work in coordinated partnership, ensuring that every action taken is guided by the question: "What impact will this have on those who have suffered harm?" Only by centring victims and survivors in our approach can we deliver justice, promote healing, and prevent further abuse.

> **We know, justice for victims and survivors is not straightforward. Many have endured years of silence, disbelief, and institutional failure. Yet, there is a steadfast commitment within policing—both locally and nationally—to ensure that the lived experiences of CSAE survivors inform investigative strategies and policy decisions.**

The expansion of the Child Sexual Abuse Review Panel and a central review of cases that didn't proceed to prosecution are steps toward restoring the trust and confidence of victims and survivors.

This report contributes to that effort by providing evidence that can inform future action. It is not a definitive account, nor does it claim to capture the full scale of abuse; it should be used as 'a snapshot' in time to give insight into the scale, nature and threat of group-based offending cases recorded by policing.

> **As we move forward, the challenge remains: to build a system that listens, learns, and acts. A system that places victims and survivors at its heart, confronts uncomfortable truths, and ensures that no child is left unprotected.**

The work is far from over, but with renewed focus and collective resolve, meaningful change will continue to be delivered.

Acting Chief Constable Becky Riggs

National Police Chiefs' Council Lead – Child Protection and Abuse Investigation

About the Hydrant Programme and the CSE Taskforce

This report is informed by the work of the Hydrant Programme and the Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) Taskforce, two key national policing initiatives focused on child protection and abuse investigation.

The Hydrant Programme, established in 2014, operates under the direction of the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC) Child Protection and Abuse Investigation Working Group. Initially created to coordinate the policing response to non-recent child sexual abuse, Hydrant now supports police forces across England and Wales in all areas of child protection and abuse investigation. Its core functions include:

- **Developing national policy and strategy on behalf of the NPCC.**
- **Providing best practice guidance and a learning, review and improvement capability.**
- **Delivering strategic analysis and stakeholder engagement.**

In April 2023, the CSE Taskforce was launched by then Prime Minister Rishi Sunak to strengthen the policing response to group-based child sexual exploitation and abuse. Led by the Hydrant Programme, the Taskforce works in partnership to improve:

- **Preparedness in responding to emerging threats.**
- **Protection of children from exploitation and abuse.**
- **Prevention of group-based child sexual exploitation.**
- **Prosecution of offenders and increased justice outcomes.**

The overarching aim is to enhance public and victim confidence in the policing approach to tackling child sexual exploitation.

The CSE Taskforce is supported by two additional national programmes—Tackling Organised Exploitation (TOEX) and the National Centre for Violence Against Women and Girls and Public Protection (the NCVPP), and works collaboratively with:

- **The College of Policing.**
- **The National Crime Agency (NCA).**
- **All police forces and Regional Organised Crime Units in England and Wales.**
- **The Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).**
- **The National Association for People Abused in Childhood.**
- **The Children's Society.**
- **The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC).**
- **Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse.**
- **NHS England.**
- **Jon LeFevre – Education specialist**
- **National Safeguarding Partner Multi-Agency Facilitators, Department for Education.**
- **National child safeguarding reform facilitators.**
- **NCVPP.**
- **TOEX.**

These partners contribute specialist knowledge, operational support, and strategic guidance to improve outcomes in child protection and abuse investigations.

Introduction

This publication focuses exclusively on crimes of group-based offending (committed by two or more offenders and fits the Independent Inquiry into Child Sexual Abuse (IICSA) definition). All data analysis and insight presented is derived from crimes where multiple offenders were recorded at the time of reporting.

This data covers the 2024 calendar year and was collected on a quarterly basis from 44 forces across England and Wales before being read and audited by a team of highly experienced and skilled research professionals. Following this process, the resulting data is analysed to produce a summary report.

Whilst it is too early to identify emerging trends and themes, where appropriate direct comparisons have been made between the 2023 and 2024 data – all of which relate to the seven categories offences are broken down into which are listed in the circles on the right.

These categories describe the context of the offending. Some offences could fit into multiple categories. However, for the purpose of data analysis a primary category is selected – which represents the main type of group-based crime associated with each case.

Whilst examining the data throughout this report it is important to remember the following in relation to overrepresentation and disproportionality:

Overrepresentation happens when a group shows up in a dataset more often than expected compared to the general population size.

Example:

- **Group A is 30% of the population.**
- **If Group A makes up 50% of a dataset (like victims or suspects), they are overrepresented in that particular data.**

More detail on the methodologies applied to the data collection and category definitions can be found on page 8.

Familial

Child Sexual Exploitation

Institutional

Ritualistic

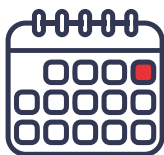**Child-on-child**

Other

Unknown

The Data Journey

Complex and Organised Child Abuse Database (the COCAD) - data collection

CPAI Database

Collected from 44 forces in England and Wales

Collected quarterly and based on date inputted on the crime system

Includes all CSA offences and those CSA offences that are flagged as CSE

The COCAD is extracted from the CPAI Database

COCAD Dataset

Group-based offending (two or more offenders)

Qualitative reading of crimes

Categorised into 7 categories as below:

1 Familial, 2 Child Sexual Exploitation, 3 Institutional, 4 Ritualistic, 5 Child-on-child, 6 Other, 7 Unknown

The **Child Protection Abuse Investigation (CPAI) Dataset** was developed as part of the policing response to four pivotal areas of work:

- **Recommendations from the IICSA in its Child Sexual Exploitation by Organised Networks report (February 2022).**

- **The Independent Review of Children's Social Care (May 2022).**

- **Final recommendations from the IICSA (October 2022).**

- **Insights from the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel.**

At its core, the CPAI dataset represents a unified crime record of reports made by the public, structured according to Home Office counting rules to ensure consistency and accuracy.

For more information visit Home Office Crime Recording Rules for frontline officers and staff - GOV.UK

This data provides insight to help support decision making and strategy development in relation to child protection and abuse investigations at a national, regional, and local level. It also informs quarterly, and annual reports shared with police forces, law enforcement agencies, and government bodies.

The Data Collection Process

Each quarter, [1]44 **police forces** contribute to the CPAI Dataset. The data includes:

- Demographic details.
- Geographic information.
- Reported offences from the previous quarter (regardless of when they occurred).
- Other relevant contextual data.

Once collected, Hydrant Programme analysts process and compile the data to populate the CPAI dataset.

What is the COCAD?

Insight, research and further data collation has been integral to populating the COCAD which includes a breakdown of five categories of abuse along with 'other' and 'unknown'.

Definitions

For the purposes of the COCAD categories, the following has been agreed and applied as below.

Investigation	Investigation means any crime which has been considered against the National Crime Recording Standards and formally recorded onto a force crime system.
Group-Based/ Network	Group-Based/Network is defined as two or more individuals (whether identified or not) who are known to (or associated with) one another and are known to be involved in or to facilitate the sexual exploitation of children. Being involved in the sexual exploitation of children includes introducing them to other individuals for the purpose of exploitation, trafficking a child for the purpose of sexual exploitation, taking payment for sexual activities with a child or allowing their property to be used for sexual activities with a child.
Child	Child - someone who has not yet reached their 18th birthday.
Victim	Victim - any person, or representative of a person, who perceives themselves to have suffered harm, loss, or injury because of a criminal act.
Suspect	Suspect is anyone named as a suspect on a crime record including those who are now deceased, and those who are, or have become a facilitator.
Recent - Offences	Recent - Offences in which a child was abused in the 12 months preceding the offence being reported.
Non-recent - Offences	Non-recent - Offences in which a child was abused more than 12 months prior to the offence being reported.

[1] 44 police forces - this refers to the 43 Home Office forces and British Transport Police.

Categories:

Familial environment	Familial environment - is defined as sexual abuse perpetrated or facilitated in or out of the home, against a child under the age of 18, by a family member, or someone otherwise linked to the family context or environment, whether they are a family member. Within this definition, perpetrators may be close to the victim (for example, father, uncle, stepfather, sibling) or less familiar (family friend, neighbour, babysitter). Less commonly, perpetrators can also be female, such as mother, aunt, cousin or stepmother, which is often overlooked.

Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)	Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) - Is a form of child sexual abuse. It occurs where an individual or group takes advantage of an imbalance of power to coerce, manipulate or deceive a child or young person under the age of 18 into sexual activity:
	
	    (a) in exchange for something the victim needs or wants, and/or
	
	    (b) for the financial advantage or increased status of the perpetrator or facilitator.
	
	The victim may have been sexually exploited even if the sexual activity appears consensual. Child sexual exploitation does not always involve physical contact; it can also occur using technology. Some of these crimes involve organised networks of individuals who systematically target and exploit victims. This coordinated activity is increasingly being referred to as so called "grooming gangs," highlighting the networked nature of the offences and the deliberate manipulation involved in the exploitation which can be seen in some of the offences within this category

Institutional or organisational	Institutional or organisational - is defined by sexual abuse that occurs within, or is facilitated by, individuals who hold a position of trust, authority or responsibility within an institution. This includes schools, councils, hospitals, prisons, churches (and other religious institutions), Cubs, Scouts, Brownies, Guides, Sea Cadets, children's homes, community centres, leisure centres, youth clubs.
Ritualistic Abuse	Ritualistic Abuse - is the organised sexual, physical and psychological abuse of children (and often adults) by a group of individuals who use rituals as a form of prolonged and repeated torture (often alongside other forms) with the aim of controlling, silencing and terrorising their victims. As part of this control, perpetrators train children into a supernatural belief system, which they may or may not believe themselves. Ritualistic abuse typically involves family members (for example, parents and their associates abusing their children) and starts when children are young.
Child-on-child offending	Child-on-child offending - A child who has not yet reached their 18th birthday who commits an offence upon another child who likewise has not yet reached their 18th birthday.
Other	Other - where the offending doesn't fit a particular category or there is insufficient detail in the crime record to determine a category.
Unknown	Unknown – where it has been identified as group-based, but the information is not sufficient for us to assess the category.

What are the caveats?

• The data received represents a moment in time of the investigation.

• Data is obtained from multiple crime software systems. It must be noted that each crime system has its own nuances in terms of how data is collected and recorded, however the principal methodologies used are the same.

• Percentage representation may display a value in a dataset higher than expected, compared to the general population size percentage where victims and suspects are counted.

What time frame does it span?

The data includes crimes relating to child sexual abuse and exploitation (fitting the categories as page 6) that were recorded on force crime systems between 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024.

Key Benefits of the CPAI and the COCAD Datasets

• **The CPAI dataset directly feeds into The National Analysis of Police-Recorded Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Crimes Report, produced by the NCVPP in addition to the National Crime Agency's National Assessment of Serious & Organised Crime.**

• **Streamlined and efficient collection of child sexual abuse crime data.**

• **Improved understanding of the scale, threat and risk of offending.**

• **A foundation for evidence-based, data-led approaches.**

• **Supports strategic planning and decision-making for policing and government.**

• **Enhances regional and local tactical responses.**

• **Fosters a shared understanding with partner organisations.**

• **Supports the IICSA recommendation for policing (CSE by Organised Networks, Feb 2022).**

• **Improves data quality and accuracy.**

• **Responds to government and HMICFRS recommendations on data requirement, quality, completion and accuracy.**

• **These insights shape national, regional, and force-level reports, guiding strategy, investigative policy, and resource allocation.**

How does the COCAD enhance national analysis?

The National Analysis of Police-Recorded Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Crimes Report 2024, developed by the NCVPP, offers a comprehensive public overview of CSAE crimes across England and Wales. It includes:

- Detailed insights into the **scale and nature** of reported CSAE.

- Analysis of **crime trends**, types, and profiles of victims and perpetrators.

The COCAD complements this by:

- Offering a clearer understanding of **group-based offending**, enhancing the national picture of CSAE recorded by the police.

- It is **contact** group based sexual offending only and anything outside of this context for instance online is all included within the 2024 National Analysis of Police-Recorded CSAE crimes report.

- Enabling Hydrant's Analysis & Research Team to identify **multi-offender crimes**, providing richer context around offender and victim demographics.

- Adding **qualitative depth** through its data cleansing process.

- COCAD data supports TOEX to identify and monitor cross-border offending, particularly involving repeat offenders and victims. This collaborative approach enhances intelligence-sharing and enables more effective disruption of organised group-based criminal activity in England and Wales.

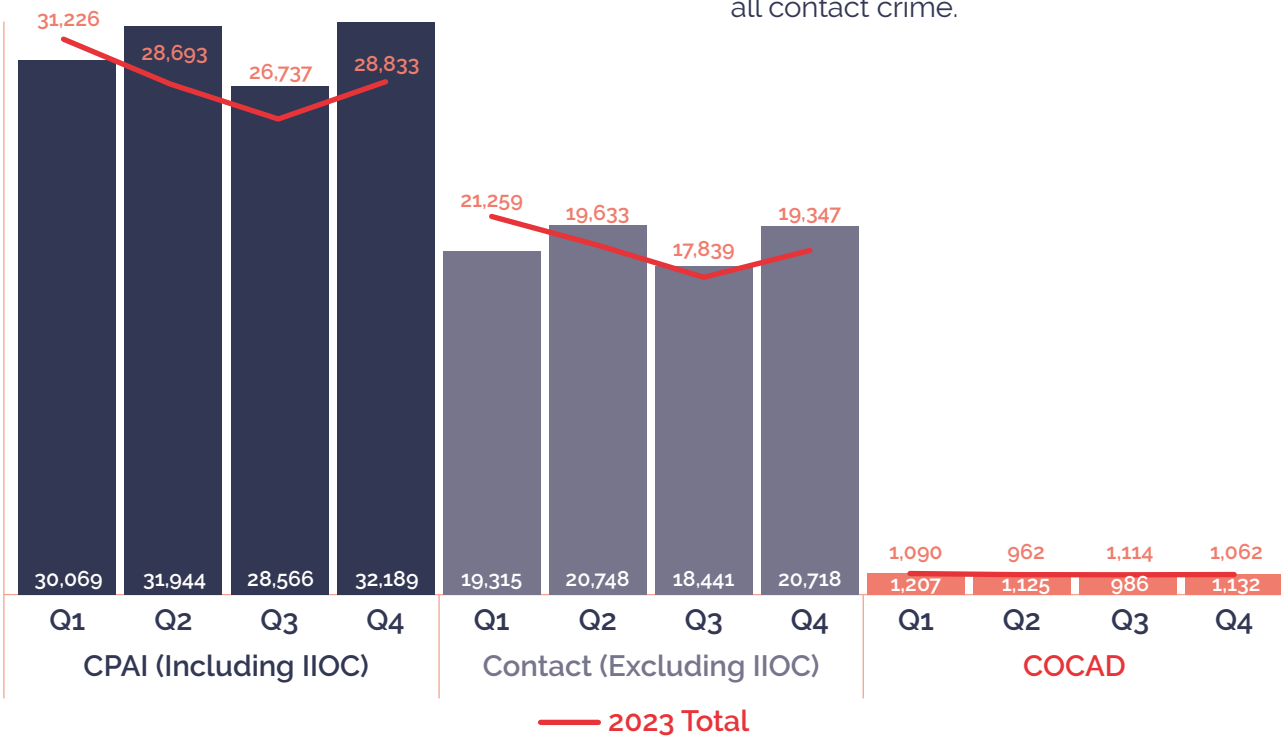# Total recorded CSAE crimes - CPAI (including online) and COCAD

> **Throughout this report you will see percentage values followed by the number this percentage represents out of the total value e.g. 3.6% (n.4,450/n.122,768 equates to 4,450 group-based crimes being 3.6% of 122,768 total CSAE crimes).**

The graph below identifies the scale of all CSAE offences and is explained as follows:

- "CPAI" dataset (dark blue) refers to all CSAE under specific Home Office offence codes relating to CSA.

- The crimes may include those flagged as CSE including Indecent Images of Children (IIOC) offences.

- "Contact" (light blue) represents the number of contact only crimes within the CPAI Dataset.

- The "COCAD" (red) shows the total number of group-based crimes within the total number that were contact (light blue).

- 2023 data is indicated on the graph with a red colour line.

- In 2024 group-based offending (across all categories) accounted for 3.6% (n.4,450/n.122,768) of total CSAE crimes and 5.6% (n.4,450/n.79,222) of all contact crime.

Overall crime totals

Chart 1 – Overall 2024 crime totals compared to 2023

	CPAI (Including IIOC)				Contact (Excluding IIOC)				COCAD			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
2023 Total (red line)	31,226	28,693	26,737	28,833	21,259	19,633	17,839	19,347	1,090	962	1,114	1,062
2024	30,069	31,944	28,566	32,189	19,315	20,748	18,441	20,718	1,207	1,125	986	1,132

—— 2023 Total

Breakdown of the COCAD categories

The below graph illustrates the breakdown of categories within the dataset.

Chart 2 – 2024 Breakdown of the COCAD categories

Category	2024 Crime Total n. 4,450	2023 Crime Total n. 4,228
CSE	761 (17%)	717 (17%)
Familial	1,419 (32%)	1,125 (26%)
Institutional	415 (9%)	366 (9%)
Ritualistic	7 (0.2%)	0
Child on Child	1,088 (24%)	704 (17%)
Other	502 (11%)	932 (22%)
Unknown	258 (6%)	384 (9%)
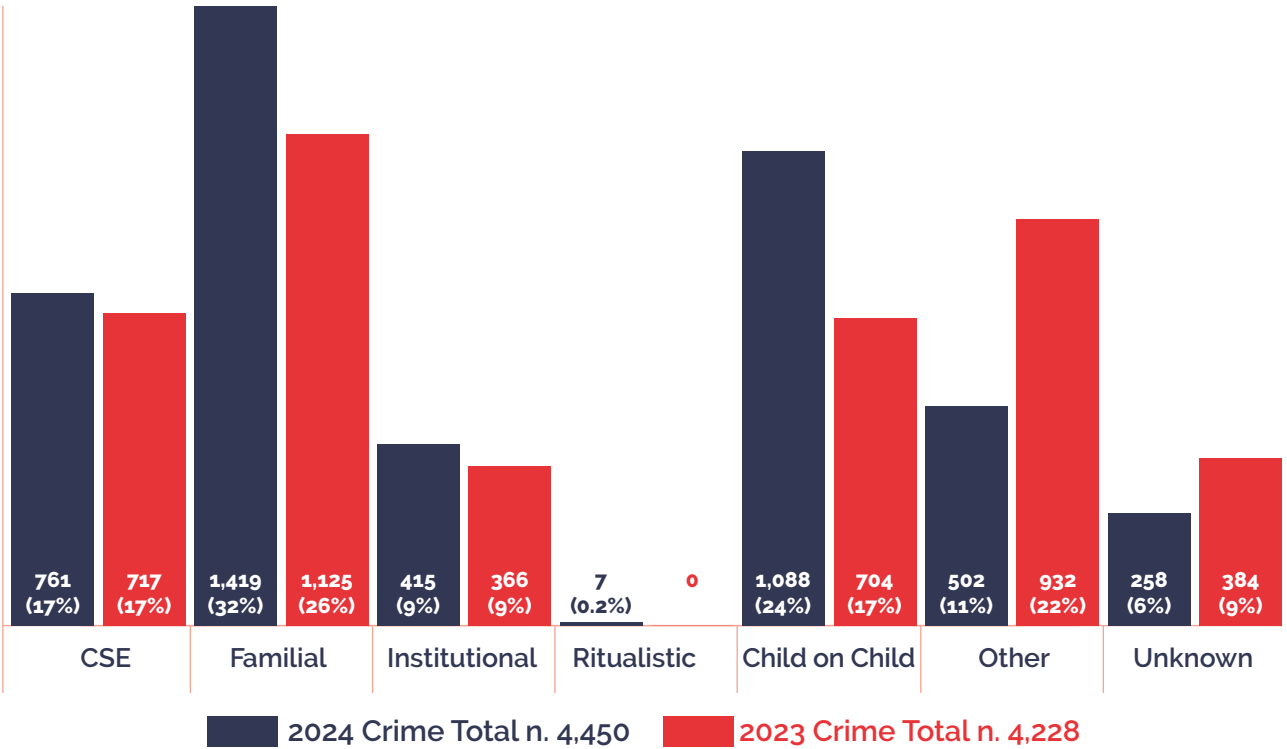
Qualitative assessment and categorisation of crime records

Each crime record is read and undergoes a qualitative assessment to determine the most appropriate categorisation based on defined category. In instances where a record exhibits characteristics of multiple categories, the predominant nature of the offending behaviour is used to guide classification.

In 2023, it was identified that a significant proportion of crimes previously grouped under the 'Other' category were related to 'Child-on-child' incidents. As a result, a separate category for 'Child-on-child' was introduced in the 2024 dataset. This reclassification accounts for the observed reduction in the number of crimes recorded under 'Other' between 2023 and 2024.

The most notable change was a 6% increase in crimes categorised as 'Familial', rising from 26% (n = 1,125 of 4,228) in 2023 to 32% (n = 1,419 of 4,450) in 2024.

All other category definitions remained consistent across both years.

In 2024 only seven crimes identified as ritualistic. This indicates that ritualistic crimes remain extremely rare within the data representing less than 0.2% of total crimes. Prevalence remains difficult to quantify due to long delays in disclosure (often decades), professional disbelief, especially when narratives seem extreme or fragmented, cultural stigma or fear of spiritual retaliation. Survivors frequently report fragmented memory linked to trauma, fear of not being believed or being blamed and concerns about being prosecuted for actions coerced during abuse.

SPOTLIGHT

Ritualistic abuse, including offences associated with witchcraft and spirit possession, represents a serious and complex safeguarding concern. These crimes frequently intersect with organised criminal activity, familial abuse, trafficking, and exploitation. Systemic challenges— such as disbelief, investigative limitations, and the intricacies of belief-based abuse—have contributed to significant gaps in recognition and response. Survivors often face profound barriers to disclosure, including trauma, coercion, and fear of being dismissed, which is reflected in the underreporting and inconsistent recording of such offences. Ongoing work is being undertaken to better understand and address this area of offending. Further information is available via the Hydrant Programme website: Ritualistic abuse | The Hydrant Programme.

What the COCAD data tells us

Offence types

% Breakdown of the COCAD offences - (based on 4,450 crimes) – 2024

> **Conclusion: The breakdown of offence types in 2024 has remained consistent (within +/- 2%) of 2023.**

- Rape of a child remains the highest recorded offence within the COCAD at 42% (n. 1,870) compared to 40% (n. 1,702) in 2023.

- Sexual assault on a child accounted for 29% (n. 1,276) compared to 28% (n. 1,200) in 2023 and sexual activity involving a child accounted for 25% (n. 1,120) compared to 26% (1,094) in 2023.

- The remaining other offences accounted for 4% (n. 184) in 2024 compared to 6% (n. 232) in 2023.

- Of the other offences type, each individual offence type accounted for is below 2% of the overall total of crimes, this was the same in 2023.

Total % of non-recent & recent offences

- Recent – any offence reported less than one year after initial incident is believed to have occurred.

- Non-recent - any offence reported more than one year after the initial incident is believed to have occurred.

Info Graphs 1 – Non-recent & recent offences

Recent
58% (n.2,585/4,450)
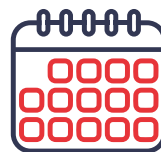
Non recent
35% (n.1,558/4,450)

Unknown
7% (n.307/4,450)

This is the same breakdown as found in 2023.

According to the IICSA's final report (2022), the average time it takes for a survivor to disclose child sexual abuse is approximately 22 years. [Disclosing...xperiences]

This delay is attributed to a range of internal and external barriers, including trauma, fear, shame, lack of trusted relationships, and concerns about not being believed. These findings underscore the importance of trauma-informed approaches and safe, supportive environments to facilitate disclosure.

COCAD data supports this with 24% (n.1,071/4,450) of non-recent reporting taking place over 10 years after the offence has been committed.

SPOTLIGHT

Chart 3 - % Breakdown of offence types by time taken to report

Chart data:

- **Rape of a Child (n = 1,870)**
  - Non-recent: 902 (48%)
  - Recent: 785 (42%)
- **Sexual Assault on a Child (n = 1,276)**
  - Non-recent: 426 (34%)
  - Recent: 774 (61%)
- **Sexual Activity involving a Child (n = 1,120)**
  - Recent: 181 (16%)
  - Non-recent: 901 (80%)

Legend: ■ Recent ■ Non-recent
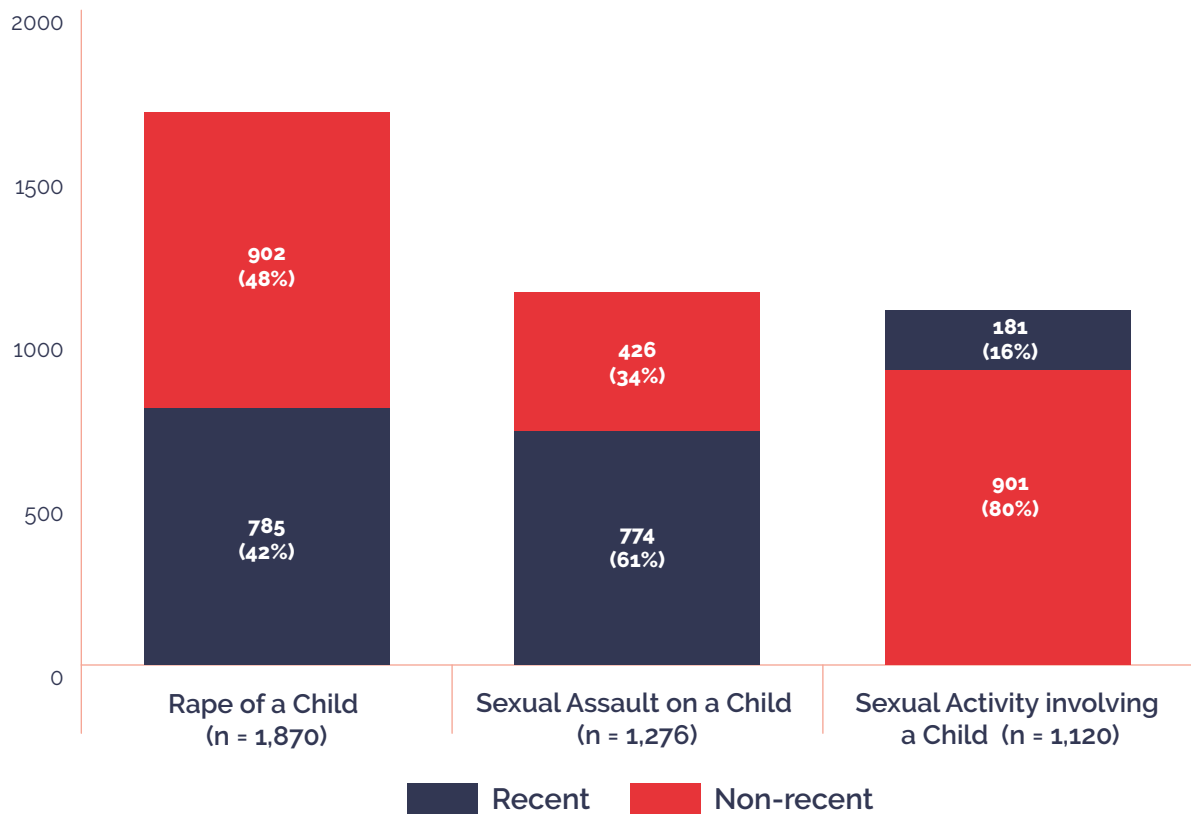
- 42% (n. 785/1,870) of Rape of Child offences were reported within a year of being committed, and 48% (n. 902/1,870) were reported more than 1yr after the initial incident is believed to have occurred.

- In contrast 80% (n. 901/1,120) of Sexual Activity Involving a Child were reported within a year of being committed and 16% (n.181/1,120) were reported more than 1yr after the initial incident is believed to have occurred.
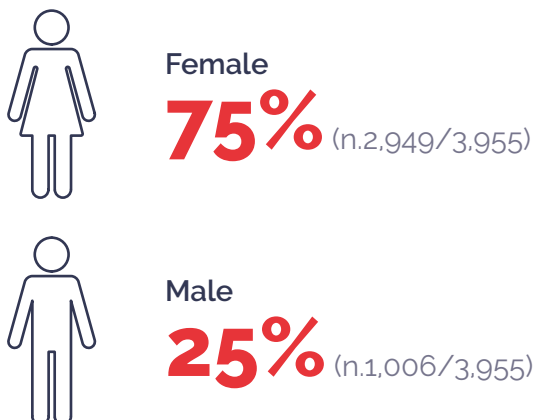
Gender of victims and suspects

A gender was recorded for 87% of victims (n.3,955/4,524).

Between 2023 and 2024 there was a slight shift in the gender breakdown of victims. In 2023, females accounted for 78% of victims, while males made up 22%. In 2024, the proportion of females decreased to 75%, with males increasing to 25%.

A gender was recorded for 75% of suspects (n.5,127/6,873).

Within the gender of suspects – a 1% decrease of females, which is not significant enough to indicate any kind of emerging trend. In 2023, 76% of suspects were male and 24% were female.

Gender breakdown of victims

Female
75% (n.2,949/3,955)

Male
25% (n.1,006/3,955)

Gender breakdown of suspects

Female
25% (n.1,268/5,127)

Male
75% (n.3,859/5,127)
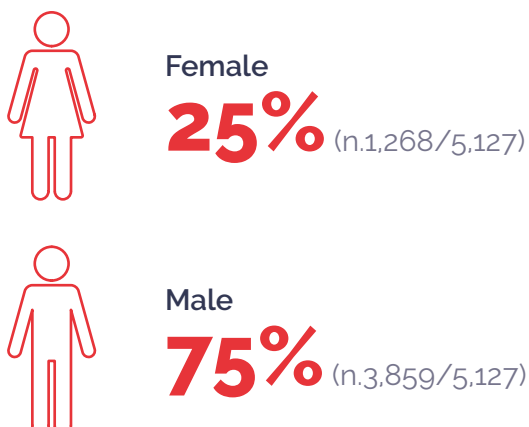
Age of victims and suspects

An age was recorded for 88% of victims (n. 3,995/4,524)

- 27% (n. 1,063/3,995) of victims were under 10 years.
- 27% (n. 1,076/3,995) of victims were aged between 10 and 13 years.
- 26% (n. 1,026/3,995) of victims were aged 14 to 15years.
- Victim age has remained similar to 2023.

An age was recorded for 72% of suspects (n. 4,954/6,873).

- 46% (n. 2,284/4,954) of suspects were aged between 12 and 17 years.
- 16% (n. 805/4,954) of suspects were aged between 18 and 29 years.
- 12% (n. 602/4,954) of suspects were aged between 30 and 39 years.
- 14% (n. 704/4,954) of suspects were aged 40+ years.
- Suspect ages have remained similar to 2023, with an increase of 3% in the age group of 12 to 17 years, in 2023 this was 43%.

Ethnicity of victims and suspects

Self-defined ethnicity (SDE) refers to the ethnic group or identity that a person chooses for themselves, based on their own perception, understanding, and sense of belonging, rather than one assigned by others.

The MacPherson Report (1999) was a landmark document in UK policing which made 70 recommendations, one of which was to improve the reporting and recording of both suspect and victim ethnicities. (link to report)

To record an individual's Self-Defined Ethnicity (SDE), officers must have identified a suspect (or suspects), made direct contact, and asked the individual to state their SDE. (Refer to Appendix 1 for the complete list of SDE categories).

In cases involving crime reporting, the victim, complainant, or third-party informant may also be asked to provide their SDE. However, the appropriateness of requesting this information depends on the complexity of the initial report and the sensitivity of the interview. Officers should exercise discretion and consider whether the timing is suitable, particularly when engaging with victims. This impacts on COCAD SDE insight, as crime data is collected within 12 weeks of being recorded.

It is important to note that individuals may provide different SDEs during separate interactions with police. This observation was highlighted in the **MacPherson Report** following the Stephen Lawrence Inquiry, which examined systemic issues in policing and investigative practices.

Victims

A self-defined ethnicity was recorded for 44% of victims (n. 1,998/4,524), this is a 3% decrease on 2023 recorded SDE.

Chart 4 - % Breakdown of victim self-defined ethnicity

- W1 British - **85%** (n.1,697)
- W9 Any other White background - **3%** (n.55)
- M9 Any other mixed - **2%** (n.35)
- B9 Any other Black background - **2%** (n.30)
- A9 Any other Asian background - **1%** (n.29)
- A2 Pakistani - **1%** (n.26)
- Other <1% - **6%** (n.126)
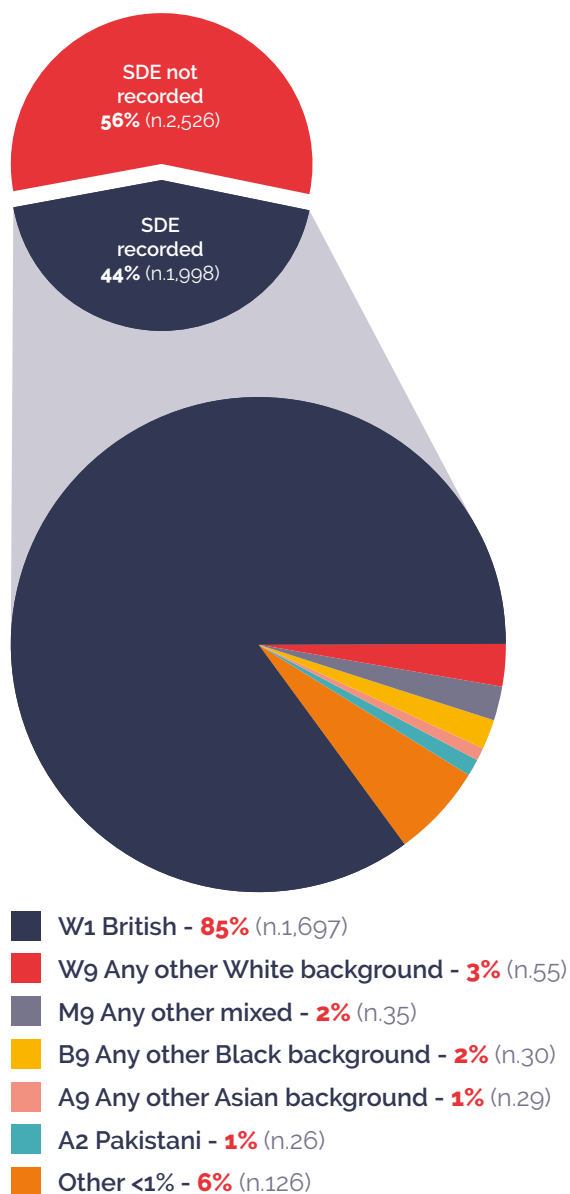
- White British individuals make up 74% of the general population (2021 Census).

- Of the known data recorded White British account for 85% of victims in the dataset.

- This 11% difference suggests overrepresentation (as referred to on page 6), meaning White British people appear more frequently in the victim data than would be expected based on their general population share.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of victims	% of victims	% of victims (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	7	0.15%	0.35%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	26	0.57%	1.30%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	8	0.18%	0.40%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	29	0.64%	1.45%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	15	0.33%	0.75%
B2 African	2.50%	21	0.46%	1.05%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	30	0.66%	1.50%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	18	0.40%	0.90%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	3	0.07%	0.15%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	13	0.29%	0.65%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	35	0.77%	1.75%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	2	0.04%	0.10%
O2 Arab	0.60%	7	0.15%	0.35%
O9 Any other	1.60%	23	0.51%	1.15%
W1 British	74.40%	1,697	37.51%	84.93%
W2 Irish	0.90%	8	0.18%	0.40%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	1	0.02%	0.05%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	55	1.22%	2.75%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	2,526	55.84%	Not applicable

Suspects

A self-defined ethnicity was recorded for 37% of suspects (n. 2,563/6,873), this is an increase of 3% on 2023 recorded SDE.

Chart 5 - % Breakdown of suspect self-defined ethnicity

- **W1 British - 78%** (n.2,000)
- **W9 Any other White background - 5%** (n.117)
- **A2 Pakistani - 4%** (n.101)
- **A9 Any other Asian background - 2%** (n.52)
- **B2 African - 2%** (n.47)
- **B1 Caribbean - 1%** (n.36)
- **Other <1% - 8%** (n.210)
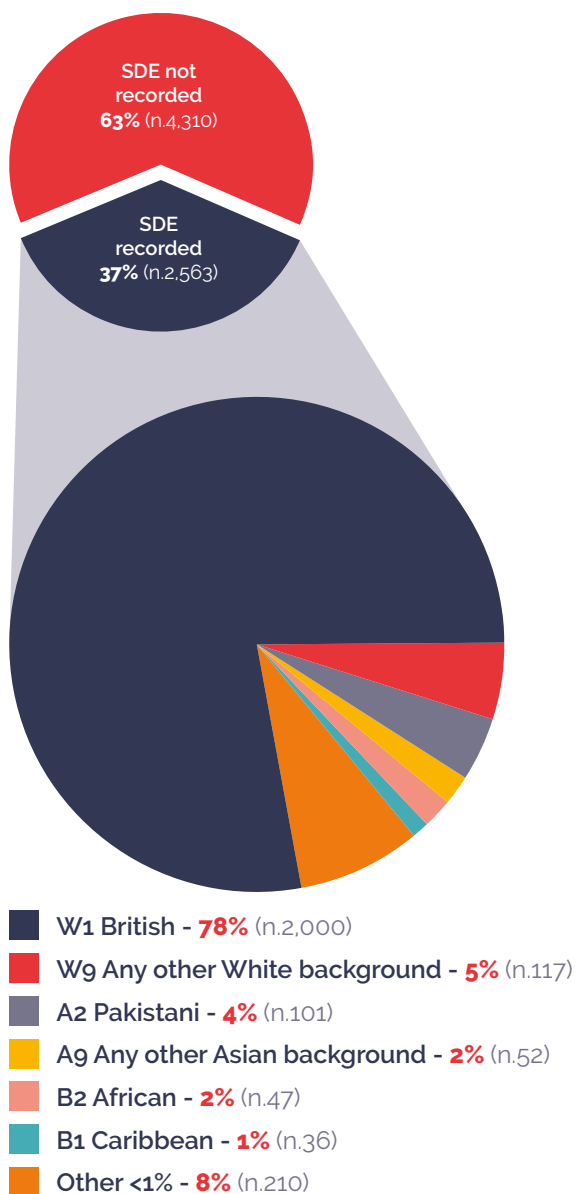
- 78% (n. 2,000/2,563) of known SDE for suspects were White British. If suspects with an SDE not yet recorded (unknown) were also included within this percentage the actual SDE for White British suspects would be 29% (n.2,000/6,873). In the 2021 census White British accounts for 74% of the population.

- 4% (n. 101/2,563) of known SDE for suspects were Pakistani. If suspects with an SDE not yet recorded (unknown) were also included within this percentage the actual SDE for Pakistani suspects accounts for 1.5% (n.101/6,873). In the 2021 census Pakistani accounts for 2.7% of the population.

Low levels of recorded self-defined ethnicity in suspect data typically reflect gaps or limitations in how the data is collected, recorded, or reported. Here are some key reasons from a data perspective:

- **Suspect not identified.**
- **Suspect too ill/deceased.**
- **SDE not requested by officer/ staff.**
- **Suspect refuses/does not answer.**
- **Suspect identified but not located.**
- **Suspect does not understand**

For 4,310 suspects that did not have a recorded self-defined ethnicity:

- 63% (n. 2,710/4,310) of suspects, no outcome was recorded or was recorded as ongoing. SDE may be recorded at any point in the investigation's progress therefore at data extraction there was no SDE available.

- 13% (n. 567/4,310) of suspects had an outcome of 'victim does not support further action'.

- 7% (n. 284/4,310) of suspects had an outcome of 'not in the public interest' of which 3% (n. 9/284) were because 'offender died'.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of suspects	% of suspects	% of suspects (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	29	0.42%	1.13%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	101	1.47%	3.94%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	10	0.15%	0.39%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	52	0.76%	2.03%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	36	0.52%	1.40%
B2 African	2.50%	47	0.68%	1.83%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	34	0.49%	1.33%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	19	0.28%	0.74%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	7	0.10%	0.27%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	7	0.10%	0.27%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	30	0.44%	1.17%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	3	0.04%	0.12%
O2 Arab	0.60%	16	0.23%	0.62%
O9 Any other	1.60%	33	0.48%	1.29%
W1 British	74.40%	2,000	29.10%	78.03%
W2 Irish	0.90%	17	0.25%	0.66%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	5	0.07%	0.20%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	117	1.70%	4.56%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	4,310	62.71%	Not applicable

Ethnicity of victims and suspects within the COCAD categories

Further insight into SDE within the COCAD group-based categories can be found in Appendix 3 (page 38)

For the purposes of this publication, it is worth noting that the pie charts within these appendices identify what is 'known/recorded' and what is 'unknown/not recorded' and how they compare to the overall SDE found within the COCAD as represented in Chart 4 and Chart 5.

Suspect relationship to victim

A suspect to victim relationship was recorded for 55% of suspects (n. 3,757/6,873).

Chart 6 - % Breakdown of suspect to victim relationship[2]

Unknown **45%** (n.3,116)

Known **55%** (n.3,757)

- Acquaintance - **29%** (n.1,085)
- Parent - **13%** (n.486)
- Stranger - **11%** (n.419)
- Sibling - **10%** (n.372)
- Spouse/Partner - **9%** (n.335)
- Crown - **7%** (n.278)
- Familial - **5%** (n.213)
- Other <5% - **15%** (n.569)

[2] See appendix 2 (page 37)

- 29% of suspects with a recorded relationship to victim were an Acquaintance (n. 1,085/3,757).

- 13% of suspects with a recorded relationship to victim were a parent[3] (n. 486/3,757)

  - 57% of those recorded, the parent was recorded as being male (n. 279/486).

  - 45% of those recorded did not specify which parent (n.218/486).

- Crown - The relationship of 'crown' refers to where the offence was against state i.e. victimless. For example, two under 16s consenting in sexual activity. However, some forces do record the relationship between the two individuals in a crown offence.

Arrest data

Arrest data has been collected from forces where it is available.

Summary of arrest data:

- 75% of police forces provided arrest data (n. 33/44).

- The overall arrest rate of suspects from forces providing arrest data is 17% (n. 807/4,840). COCAD data is received within 12 weeks of reporting, any subsequent arrests made, and additional information updated is not received for analysis.

- Primary category CSE had the second highest arrest rate at 23% (n. 140/622) after Other at 27% (n. 143/538).

Key Points

Complexity:
Group-based child sexual offences result in complex investigations and require specialist officers and interview techniques, especially when dealing with child victims and suspects.

Timing of data collection:
The crime data used in the COCAD is typically no more than 12 weeks old and can be as little as 24 hours old. This early snapshot includes cases that are still under investigation, especially complex ones.

Non-recent offences:
35% (n. 1,558/4,450) of the COCAD offences were committed over one year prior to recording. Duration of time from initial offending adds to complexities when identifying non-recent suspects.

[3] The term 'parent' includes biological, step, foster and partner of parent.

Outcomes data – within 12 weeks of the crime being recorded:

• There was an overall charged/ summonsed rate of 5% (n. 137/2,621). The familial category had the highest charged rate of 28% (n. 38/137).

• Action Undertaken by Another Agency accounted for 11% of the outcomes (n. 290/2,621). This outcome refers to action taken by a separate organisation for further investigation or handling (e.g. social services for safeguarding issues).

• Victim Does Not Support was 30% (n. 805/2621) of the outcomes, with 35% (n. 279/805) of those within the familial category. This outcome code is an administrative label and does not reflect on victims' credibility or courage; it often masks wider systemic barriers to continuing with a case.

• Evidential Difficulties was the second highest outcome with 23% (n. 588/2,621) of the outcomes known. 72% (n. 423/588) of this were recent crimes.

• Not in Public Interest provided 20% (n. 514/2,621) of outcomes, with 69% (n. 353/514) of these were categorised as Child on Child. 30% (156) of Not in Public Interest outcomes were not based on a policing decision (offender died, suspect underage, victim or suspect too ill).

Key Points:

• **Timing of data collection**
The crime data used in the COCAD is generally no more than 12 weeks old (it is collected quarterly). This early snapshot includes cases that are still under investigation. As a result, outcomes available at the time of extraction indicate a higher proportion of 'No Further Action' (NFA). The collection of additional crime data within 2025 will allow further understanding and insight into the outcomes achieved for closed and investigated group-based CSAE offences.

• **Charged/summoned status**
The COCAD data is recorded based on the date reported at the time of extraction and is captured quarterly. No subsequent updates are received after this point, meaning the data reflects only the status of the investigation at the time of extraction and is not tracked beyond that stage.

• **Evidential Difficulties:**
Refers to police not being able to compile enough evidence to build a case to proceed with prosecution, often because the evidence is insufficient or cannot be properly presented in court, even if a crime is confirmed. This outcome can occur for various reasons, such as a lack of credible evidence, the unwillingness of a key witness to testify, or issues with the quality of the evidence.

Further Insight – Child-on-Child[4]

For the purposes of this data, a child is defined as any individual who has not yet reached their 18th birthday who commits an offence upon another child who likewise has not yet reached their 18th birthday.

During 2023 it was recognised that a significant number of crimes within the 'other' category related to 'child-on-child'. In response to this, from 2024 this data was broken out as its own category.

In 2024, 1,088 COCAD crimes were categorised as child-on-child offences. There were 1,113 victims and 2,025 suspects.

A quarter of all victims recorded in the whole of the COCAD were in the category of 'child-on child'- (n.1,113/4,524).

Offence types within child-on-child

* Sexual activity involving a child accounted for 54% (n.583/1,088).

* Rape of a child accounted for 22% (n.244/1,088).

* Sexual assault on a child accounted for 22% (n.238/1,088).

* The remaining other offence types accounted for 2% in total (n.23/1,088).

Within this data there are a range of offences, from sexual behaviours that may be considered developmentally typical to serious contact offences. For behaviours that are assessed as non-aggravated, or experimental, processes are in place for policing to ensure that non-criminal outcomes are recorded, such as diversionary or educational interventions.

Education is key when working with children and the adults around them. Providing age-appropriate, targeted information from an early age can help reduce risk by increasing children's understanding of what is and is not okay, and by making it clear that abuse is never their fault. For some children, this may include knowing that there are safe, trusted adults outside the family – such as teachers, youth workers or other professionals – who they can talk to and who have a duty to act. As children grow older, continued education, especially at the senior school level, can address the higher-risk age group and act as a form of prevention. Visit **Child sexual abuse and exploitation - National Crime Agency** to find out more.

It's essential that adults take responsibility for recognising, preventing and responding to harmful sexual behaviour. Education must therefore extend to parents, carers and guardians, while also recognising that not all children live in safe or supportive family environments. In those circumstances, professionals and wider services have a crucial role in providing safe, trusted points of contact so that children feel supported and empowered to speak up.

In child-on-child abuse, there are notable contextual factors, including the increasing accessibility of violent pornography and the ubiquity of smartphones, which can shape attitudes and peer dynamics. These influences interact with wider gender norms and inequalities, and are particularly visible in cases where boys commit offences against girls. Further work is needed to understand these drivers and to support schools, parents, and services to respond. For more information, please read the **Independent review of pornography** Baroness Bertin, February 2025.

[4] This section is based on COCAD Primary Child-on-child Category.

Gender of Child-on-Child victims and suspects

Info Graphs 3 – Child-on-child gender breakdown of victims and suspects

Gender Breakdown of Child-on-Child victims

A gender was recorded for 65% of victims (n.725/1,113)

Female
77% (n.557/725)

Male
23% (n.168/725)
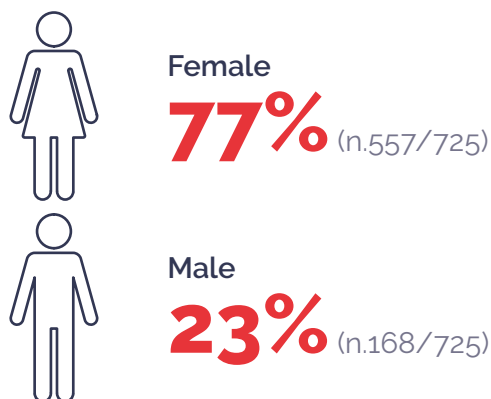
Gender Breakdown of Child-on-Child suspects

A gender was recorded for 91% of victims (n.1,850/2,025)

Female
31% (n.566/1,850)

Male
69% (n.1,284/1,850)
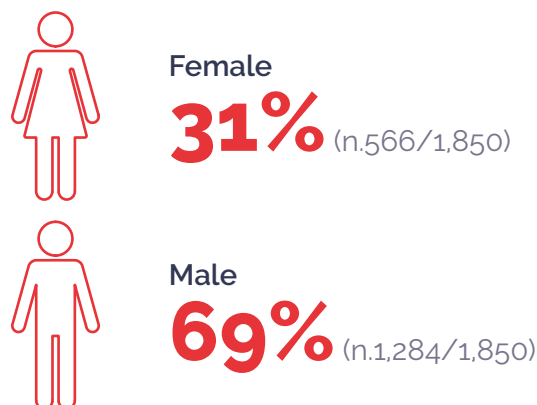
Age of child-on-child victims and suspects

An age was recorded for 66% of child-on-child victims (n. 738/1,113).

- 36.9% (n. 272/738) - aged 14 to 15 years.
- 27.9% (n. 206/738) - aged 12 to 13 years.
- 12.9% (n. 95/738) - aged 16 to 17 years.
- 10.8% (n. 80/738) - aged 10 to 11 years.
- The remaining 11.2% (n.83/738) - aged 0 to 9 years.
- 0.3% (n. 2/738) - aged over 18 years.

18 and over, can indicate that the force have inputted the age of the suspect at the time the offence was recorded, rather than the age when the crime was committed., or if the investigation includes a combination of child and adult suspects.

An age was recorded for 92% of child-on-child suspects (n.1,862/2,025).

Chart 7 - % Breakdown of child-on-child suspect age
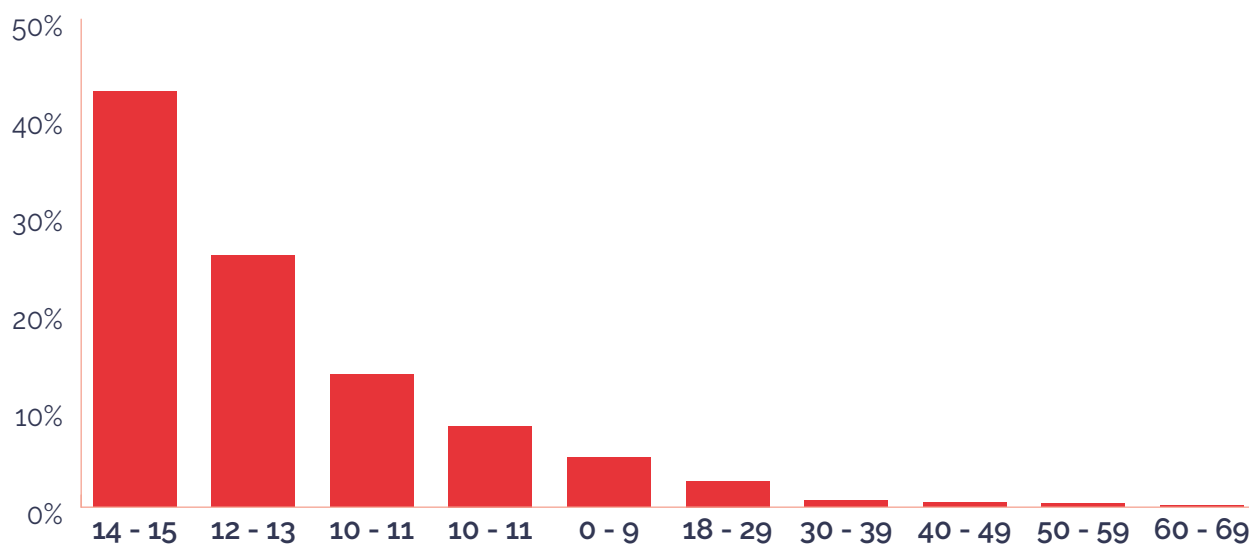
Child-on-child suspect age is significantly higher between the ages of 12 – 15 years within the group-based data, which is in line with the findings of the NCVPP National Analysis of Police-Recorded Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Crimes Report and the VAWG Strategic Threat Assessment (STRA). Both identified a cross-cutting theme of an emerging cohort of suspects aged under 18 for CSAE and some wider VAWG offending.

To provide greater understanding of the nature of teenage relationship abuse, the NCVPP are conducting analysis on this area, to be published in the forthcoming 2025 VAWG and Public Protection STRA.

Child-on-child - Category Complexities

In addition to the 1,088 child-on-child crimes, there were crimes with a child-on-child element in the following categories:

- 28% of familial (n. 396/1,419).

- 60% of institutional (n. 251/415).

  – 89% (n. 224/251) of institutional with a child-on-child element was linked to educational institutions.

- 16% of CSE (n. 123/761).

The statistics above highlight the importance of education for children which has been explored and explained in the spotlight on page 28.

Further Insight – Familial

COCAD group-based crimes are complex and typically contain more than one category of offending for example CSE as well as familial.

This insight is based on suspects of all COCAD crimes with a familial element. It includes crimes where familial was assessed within one or more of our group-based categories. Additional reading was completed to enrich suspect information covering gender, age, and relationship[5]. The insight provided focuses on suspect/relationship data and the analysis is based around this extraction.

- 1,446 crimes in 2024 contained a familial element.
- 2,210 suspects were recorded as committing an offence containing a familial element.

The National Analysis of Police-Recorded CSAE crimes report 2024 details where a relationship was known, 26% are recorded as familial CSAE offending. The COCAD group-based familial offending is recorded as 32% and is the highest proportion of offending within the overall COCAD categories.

Gender of Familial Suspects

A gender was identified for 96% of suspects (n. 2,118/2,210), this is significantly higher than recorded for all the COCAD suspects at 75% (n. 5,127/6,873).

Info Graph 4 – Gender breakdown of familial suspects

Female
27% (n.567/2,118)
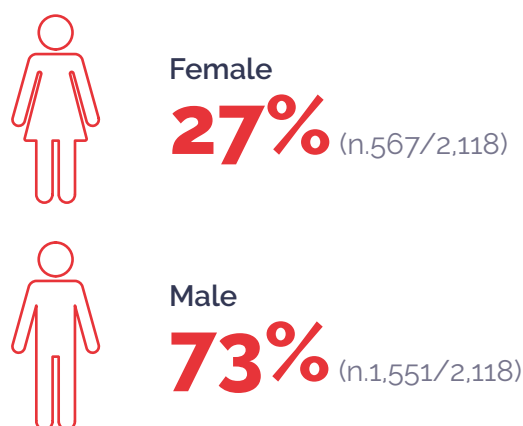
Male
73% (n.1,551/2,118)

73% male suspects is slightly lower than all COCAD suspects (75%).

[5] Some forces only record data on victims and suspects when they have complete information, but they may include incomplete details in the crime text.

Among those who experienced sexual abuse, approximately one-third reported that the perpetrator was a family member. For those whose abuse involved penetration or rape, the proportion was closer to half.

These figures mirror the pattern seen in earlier surveys but confirm that family involvement remains significant in the most severe cases of abuse. [ons.gov.uk]

Fathers and stepfathers are the relatives most convicted of intra-familial child sexual abuse. (Seto et al, 2015).

Abuse by mothers and female carers is much less common. When women do sexually abuse children, it is more likely to be their own children, or others regularly in their care. (Gerke et al, 2021; Gerke et al, 2020; Williams and Bierie, 2015).

SPOTLIGHT

Age of Familial Suspects

An age was identified for 77% (n. 1,692/2,210) of familial suspects, this is slightly higher than recorded for all the COCAD suspects at 72% (n. 4,954/6,873).

Chart 10 – Age breakdown of familial suspects

Unknown
23% (n.518)

Known
77% (n.1,692)

- 0 to 9 - **8%** (n.135)
- 10 to 11 - **4%** (n.74)
- 12 to 13 - **5%** (n.81)
- 14 to 15 - **4%** (n.72)
- 16 to 17 - **2%** (n.41)
- 18 to 29 - **16%** (n.266)
- 30 to 39 - **21%** (n.363)
- 40 to 49 - **12%** (n.205)
- 50 to 59 - **8%** (n.133)
- 60+ - **19%** (n.322)
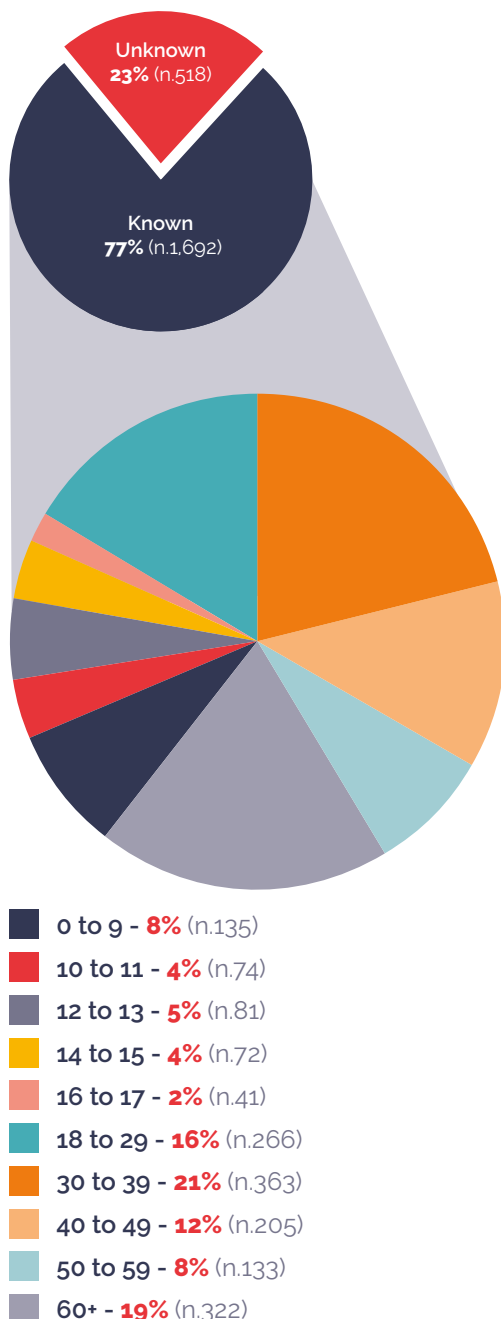
The highest % age group of familial suspects is 30 to 39 years at 21% (n. 363/1,692), which is different to all COCAD suspects, where the same age group accounts for 9% (n. 602/4,954).

Familial Suspect Relationship to Victims

A suspect relationship to victim was identified for 93% (n. 2,054/2,210) of familial suspects, this is significantly higher than recorded for overall COCAD suspect relationship to victim at 55% (n. 3,757/6,873). With contact offences in the family environment, it is most likely to involve a known perpetrator compared to non-contact offences.

- 38% (n. 785/2,054) of known familial suspects were identified to have a parent relationship.

- 21% (n. 429/2,054) of familial suspects were identified to be a sibling.

Key Findings

Prevalence and trends

- In 2024, **group-based offending** accounted for:

    3.6% of all CSAE crimes (n. 4,450/122,768).

    5.6% of all contact CSAE crimes (n. 4,450/79,222).

- **Rape of a child** remains the most reported offence, 42% (n. 1,870/4,450) of the COCAD crimes.

- **Familial abuse** increased from 26% (n. 1,125/4,228) in 2023 to 32% (n. 1,419/4,450) in 2024.

Victim and suspect demographics

Victims:

- 27% (n. 1,063/3,995) were under 10 years old where age was known.

- 58% (n. 2,585/4,450) of crimes were recent.

- 35% (n. 1,558/4,450) were non-recent.

- 7% (n. 307/4,450) were not available at time of data extraction.

Suspects:

- 29% (n. 2,025/6,873) of COCAD suspects were involved in child-on-child offences.

- 46% (n. 2,284/4,954) of COCAD suspects, where an age is recorded were aged 12–17 years.

Child-on-child offending

- 25% (n.1,113/4,524) of victims are within the child-on-child category.

- 54% (n. 583/1,088) of these offences were sexual activity involving a child.

- 43% (n.794/1,862) of suspects were aged 14–15 years, where age was recorded.

Outcomes and arrests (within first 12 weeks of an investigation)

- The overall arrest rate of suspects from forces providing arrest data is 17% (n. 807/4,840).

- Victim does not support was 30% (n. 805/2,621) of the outcomes, with 35% (n. 279/805) of those within the familial category.

- There was an overall charged/ summonsed rate of 5% (n. 137/2,621). The familial category had the highest charged rate of 28% (n. 38/137).

Data quality and complexity

- SDE - ethnicity data is incomplete for a large proportion (63% (n. 4,310/6,873)) of suspects. This information gap can impact on the level of insight provided. This is going to be a key priority during 2025 following recommendations made in the National Audit on Group-based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

Highlighted Risks

Under-reporting and the hidden nature of CSAE

- Police-recorded data captures a fraction of actual abuse. Estimates suggest around 500,000 children are sexually abused annually, yet in 2024 the number of CSAE offences recorded was 122,768.

  The Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse estimate at least one in 10 children in England and Wales are sexually abused before the age of 16 and the Crime Survey for England and Wales 2024 estimate 9.1% of people aged 18 years or over experienced sexual abuse before the age of 18. **Child sexual abuse in 2023/24: Trends in official data**.

- Many victims do not disclose abuse due to fear, shame, or coercion, meaning recorded figures underestimate prevalence. [**gov.uk**].

Data fragmentation and quality issues

- The HMICFRS report provides recommendations that cover all aspects of CSAE recorded data and its future plans for improvement across national policing **An inspection of the effectiveness of the police and law enforcement bodies' response to group-based child sexual exploitation in England and Wales - His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services.**

- High levels of missing data on suspect ethnicity and relationships hinder comprehensive analysis. Further understanding of CSAE and how to recognise this within the crime data to provide insight and future projections. Reference recommendations 3 and 4 **National Audit on Group-based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse - GOV. UK**.

Victim withdrawal

- A major contributor to NFA outcomes, indicating potential issues with victim support or confidence in the justice process.

Responding to the National Audit on Group-based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

The National Audit on Group-based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse was published in June 2025. Its implications are significant and have prompted a reassessment of how police recorded data is interpreted, presented, and progressed.

We acknowledge the importance of the national audit and its recommendations and have worked with the current available data to reflect both what is known and what remains unknown at the time of extraction. This includes recognising limitations in the completeness and consistency of certain datasets, particularly where investigative or arrest processes may affect the ability to collect SDE information from suspects.

In response, we are actively progressing the development of additional data sets. This work aims to address gaps identified by the national audit and improve the robustness of our reporting. Specifically, we are refining how SDE data is captured and represented, acknowledging that operational factors—such as the nature and timing of arrests—can impact whether this information is reliably obtained.

As we move forward, we anticipate that police recorded data will improve in line with Baroness Casey's recommendations. This includes enhanced transparency, clearer categorisation of ethnicity data, and improved mechanisms for identifying and addressing disparities. Our commitment is to ensure that future datasets are not only more complete but also more reflective of the realities and complexities highlighted by the review.

Focus for the next 12 months

Enhanced victim support initiatives

Victim withdrawal is a common outcome in complex group-based offending cases, often shaped by trauma, fear of repercussions, and previous experiences of not being believed. Over the next year, several developments are expected to strengthen support for victims and improve opportunities for engagement, should they choose to continue with the process.

Trauma-informed engagement

National and local policing bodies will be encouraged to expand trauma-informed training, enabling officers to recognise trauma responses, avoid re-traumatisation, and build trust with victims.

Reducing disengagement through early support

Forces will be encouraged to prioritise early and sustained support during disclosure and investigation phases, working closely with third sector partners to ensure victims are supported from the outset.

Improved referral pathways

Operation Beaconport, a national policing operation targeting systemic failures in the investigation and prosecution of group-based CSAE will be launched. Overseen and led jointly by the National Crime Agency (NCA) and the NPCC, CSE Taskforce, and TOEX Programme, Beaconport aims to embed victim-centred practice across all 44 police forces.

Increased reporting of non-recent offences

Continued disclosures of non-recent offences is anticipated, driven by growing public awareness, improved support, and legal reform.

Greater public awareness and education

Media coverage of high-profile cases and institutional abuse failures continue to empower survivors on their individual route to justice. Campaigns focused on trauma, consent, and victim rights are helping individuals recognise that what they experienced was criminal.

In April 2025, the Child Sexual Abuse Review Panel (CSARP) expanded its remit to include cases post-2013, provided the victim has not exercised their Victims' Right to Review. A national awareness campaign is scheduled for 2026 to promote this enhanced route to justice.

Reduced stigma and shame

National policing will work with local forces, government agencies and third sector organisations who support victims and survivors to continue to drive a shift in societal attitudes. Survivors will increasingly feel supported and confident they will be believed.

Improved support services

Trauma-informed approaches in policing, healthcare, and third sector services are making the reporting process safer and more accessible.

Legal and policy changes

The intention behind mandatory reporting is to help create a culture of openness and honesty rather than cover-ups and secrecy. It also aims to empower professionals and volunteers to take prompt, decisive action to report sexual abuse, as well as demonstrating to children and young people that if they come forward, they will be heard. And anyone who seeks deliberately to prevent someone fulfilling their mandatory duty to report child sexual abuse will face the full force of the law. International evidence suggests that mandatory reporting duties must be accompanied by robust training, supervision and investment in specialist support services, so that increases in reporting lead to safer, more consistent responses for children rather than unintended harms.

Institutional investigations and inquiries

In June 2025, the UK Government announced a full National Inquiry into Group-Based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse, following the National Audit led by Baroness Casey. Established under the Inquiries Act 2005, the inquiry will have statutory powers to compel evidence and aims to deliver long-overdue truth, justice, and accountability for survivors.

Greater focus on child-on-child offending

The increasing recognition of child-on-child offending as a distinct category within group-based abuse reflects a growing understanding of the unique dynamics and safeguarding challenges it presents. This shift has significant implications for both policing and third sector organisations.

Policing perspective

Forces are adapting investigative approaches to account for developmental and contextual factors influencing child perpetrators, including trauma-informed interviewing and multi-agency collaboration.

The CSE Taskforce will continue to work with the NCVPP, supporting the policing response to CSAE.

Data and risk profiling

The separation of child-on-child offending in crime recording systems allows for more accurate data collection and risk assessment, supporting targeted interventions.

Education initiatives targeting children, parents, and professionals around harmful peer behaviour, consent, and healthy relationships will continue to be vital.

Safeguarding in practice

Third sector organisations play a key role in identifying concerns that may not meet statutory thresholds, acting as a bridge between communities and formal services and supporting a whole system safeguarding approach.

Improved data collection frameworks

The development of a standardised framework for CSE problem profiles by the Hydrant Programme will support forces in providing accurate insight into this area of investigation.

Improved strategic planning

Forces will be better positioned to align operational priorities with national trends, using robust and comparable data to inform regional action plans.

Facilitating multi-agency coordination

A shared language and structure for problem profiles will enhance communication and joint working with safeguarding boards, education, and health services.

Ethnicity and demographic data improvements

In line with recommendations from the National Audit on Group-based Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and HMICFRS, improvements in recording practices—particularly around suspect ethnicity and relationships—are anticipated to support more equitable reporting.

Ethnicity recording for transparency and fairness

Accurate and consistent recording of suspect ethnicity will help identify disproportionality, address bias, and inform both operational decisions and public trust.

Enhanced analytical capability

Improved data quality will enable more sophisticated analysis of group offending typologies, strengthening intelligence-led policing and national coordination.

Improved multi-agency coordination

Clear and consistent recording of relationships and group structures will enhance joint working across police, social care, education, and health services. These improvements will also contribute to rebuilding trust and confidence among communities, particularly where historical underreporting or over-policing have caused harm.

Conclusion

The data presented in this report offers a vital snapshot of group-based child sexual abuse and exploitation (CSAE) across England and Wales in 2024. It reflects both the scale and complexity of offending prior to the implementation of the Baroness Casey national audit recommendations and the wider reforms introduced in early 2025. As such, it serves as a critical baseline against which future progress can be measured.

Several key insights have emerged:

- **Group-based offending remains a small but significant proportion of CSAE crimes, accounting for 3.6% of all CSAE and 5.6% of contact CSAE offences.**

- **Familial abuse has increased notably, now representing 32% of group-based crimes.**

- **Child-on-child offending, newly tracked as a distinct category, comprises of 25% of victims and 29% of suspects.**

- **60% of institutional group-based offending involves child-on-child elements.**

- **Analysis identifies that over half of offences are recent, yet a substantial proportion of victims continue to report non-recent offending.**

- **Suspect data reveals gaps in ethnicity and relationship recording, which limit the depth of analysis and underscore the need for improved data collection practices.**

The report also reflects the inherent complexity, impact of trauma, and duration of CSAE investigations and the challenges of analysing police recorded data.

Looking ahead, the next 12 months will be shaped by the implementation of national reforms, improved data frameworks, and a growing emphasis on trauma-informed approaches. The Hydrant Programme's work to standardise problem profiles and enhance ethnicity recording will be central to this progress.

Ultimately, this report reinforces the need for a coordinated, victim-centred response — one that is informed by evidence, shaped by survivor voices, and committed to continuous improvement. The journey toward justice and protection is ongoing, but with collective resolve, meaningful change is within reach.

Appendices

1. Self-defined ethnicity definition

Self-defined ethnicity refers to the ethnic group or identity that a person chooses for themselves, based on their own perception, understanding, and sense of belonging, rather than one assigned by others. For police to record self-defined ethnicity, they need to have had contact with the individual and asked them what their self-defined ethnicity is.

The full list is usually referred to as 18+1 (the 1 being Unknown) but as can be seen from below there are currently 19 being used by Police, the additional being W4 Roma. Below is full list currently being used by Police for SDE:

A1 Indian

A2 Pakistani

A3 Bangladeshi

A9 Any other Asian background

B1 Caribbean

B2 African

B9 Any other Black background

M1 White and Black Caribbean

M2 White and Black African

M3 White and Asian

M9 Any other mixed

O1 Chinese

O2 Arab

O9 Any other

W1 British

W2 Irish

W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller

W4 Roma

W9 Any other white background

2. Relationships

Below is the current list of relationship categories recorded; we do record subcategories for more in-depth analysis:

Acquaintance - Catch all for other relationships when suspect is known prior and not a stranger i.e. fellow school pupil.

Aunt/Uncle/Nephew/Niece

Babysitter

Care Home Resident

Care Worker

Childminder / Nanny

Child's partner/ex-partner

Co-habitee

Colleague/employer/employee

Cousin (inc. step/adopted)

CROWN

Familial - Family other not already defined i.e. Great Aunt.

Family Friend

Friend

Grandparent (inc. step/adopted/foster/ partner)

Lodger

Neighbour

Parent (inc. step/adopted/foster/partner)

Position of Trust

Religious

Sibling (inc. step/adopted/half/foster)

Siblings Friend

Social Worker

Stranger

Teacher

Tutor

UNKNOWN

3. SDE – COCAD Categories Self Defined Ethnicity

Within the main publication the totals of recorded SDE within the COCAD are presented for both victim and suspect data. (Charts 4 and 5).

The breakouts below are the SDE when recorded that sit within the categories of the COCAD.

- Familial
- CSE
- Child on Child
- Institutional
- Other
- Unknown

Ritualistic as a category does not have SDE recorded within this appendix due to the small number of crimes recorded.

Familial

Victims

% Breakdown of Familial victim self-defined ethnicity

Unknown
52% (n.753)

Known
48% (n.683)

- W1 British - **82%** (n.558)
- M9 Any other mixed - **3%** (n.22)
- W9 Any other white background - **3%** (n.18)
- A2 Pakistani - **3%** (n.18)
- A9 Any other Asian Background - **2%** (n.15)
- Other <1% - **7%** (n.52)
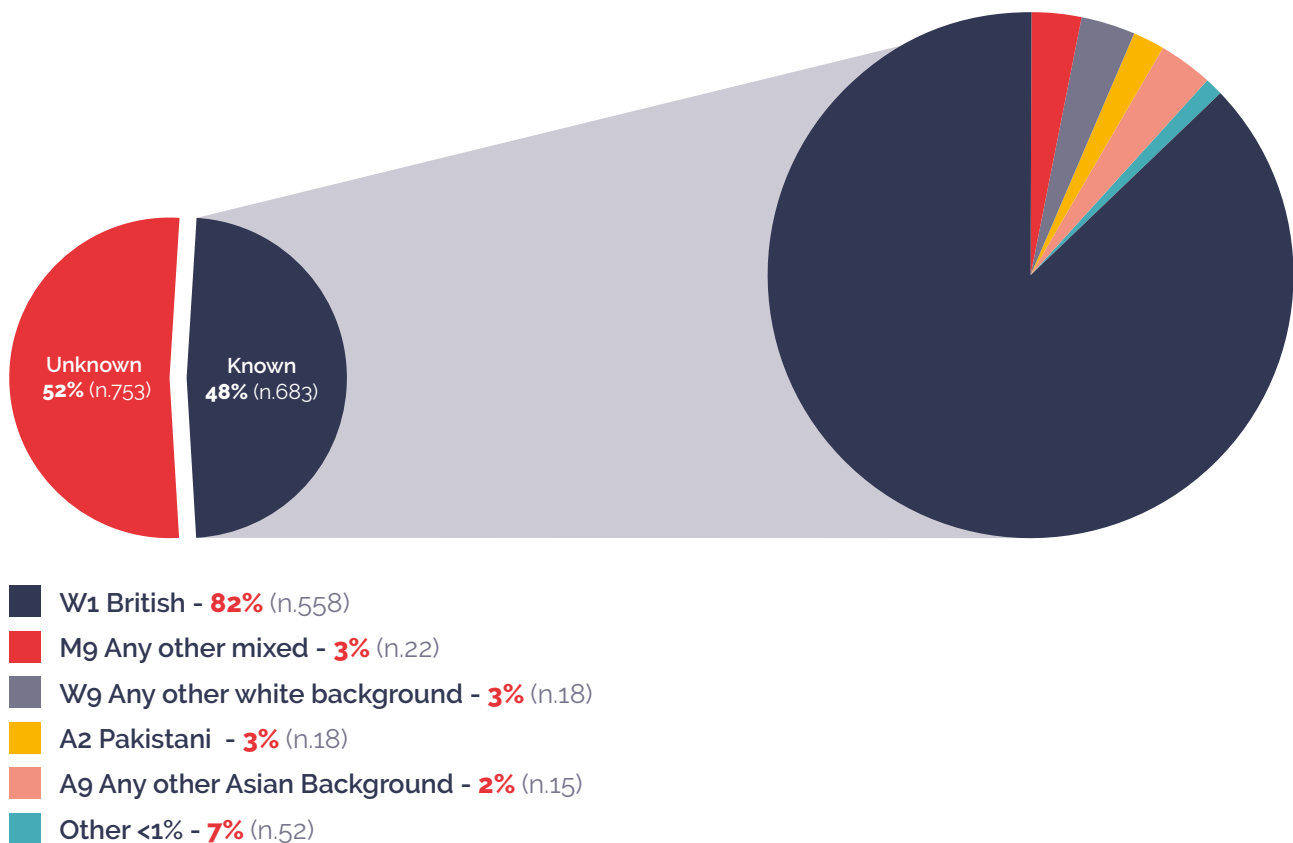
- The victim's SDE for Familial crimes is consistent with the breakdown of SDE for overall crimes with White British being the highest recorded SDE.

- There is a slight deviation from the overall totals with Pakistani in Familial crimes being 3% (n. 18/683) compared to the overall crimes percentage of 1.3% (n. 26/1,998). This also means that of all the Pakistani victims, 69% (n. 18/26) were relating to a Familial crime.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of victims	% of victims	% of victims (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	5	0.35%	0.73%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	18	1.25%	2.64%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	6	0.42%	0.88%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	15	1.04%	2.20%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	9	0.63%	1.32%
B2 African	2.50%	3	0.21%	0.44%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	8	0.56%	1.17%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	5	0.35%	0.73%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	1	0.07%	0.15%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	22	1.53%	3.22%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	5	0.35%	0.73%
O9 Any other	1.60%	8	0.56%	1.17%
W1 British	74.40%	558	38.86%	81.70%
W2 Irish	0.90%	1	0.07%	0.15%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	1	0.07%	0.15%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	18	1.25%	2.64%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	753	52.44%	Not applicable

Familial

Suspects

% Breakdown of Familial suspect self-defined ethnicity

- **W1 British - 84%** (n.683)
- **A2 Pakistani - 3%** (n.27)
- **W9 Any other white background - 5%** (n.38)
- **M9 Any other mixed - 1%** (n.10)
- **Other <1% - 7%** (n.54)

- The SDE of suspects within the familial category is consistent with the overall breakdown of suspect ethnicity. The highest recorded ethnicity within the familial category is white British as it is when looking at overall totals, albeit with a slightly higher percentage of 84% (n.683/812) in the familial category.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of suspects	% of suspects	% of suspects (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	3	0.15%	0.37%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	27	1.35%	3.33%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	4	0.20%	0.49%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	8	0.40%	0.99%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	5	0.25%	0.62%
B2 African	2.50%	8	0.40%	0.99%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	9	0.45%	1.11%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	4	0.20%	0.49%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	3	0.15%	0.37%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	1	0.05%	0.12%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	10	0.50%	1.23%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	3	0.15%	0.37%
O9 Any other	1.60%	5	0.25%	0.62%
W1 British	74.40%	683	34.22%	84.11%
W2 Irish	0.90%	1	0.05%	0.12%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	38	1.90%	4.68%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	1,184	59.32%	Not applicable

CSE
Victims

% Breakdown of CSE victim self-defined ethnicity

Unknown
44% (n.336)

Known
56% (n.433)

- ■ **W1 British - 85%** (n.370)
- ■ **W9 Any other white background - 3%** (n.11)
- ■ **B2 African - 2%** (n.8)
- ■ **M9 Any other mixed - 2%** (n.7)
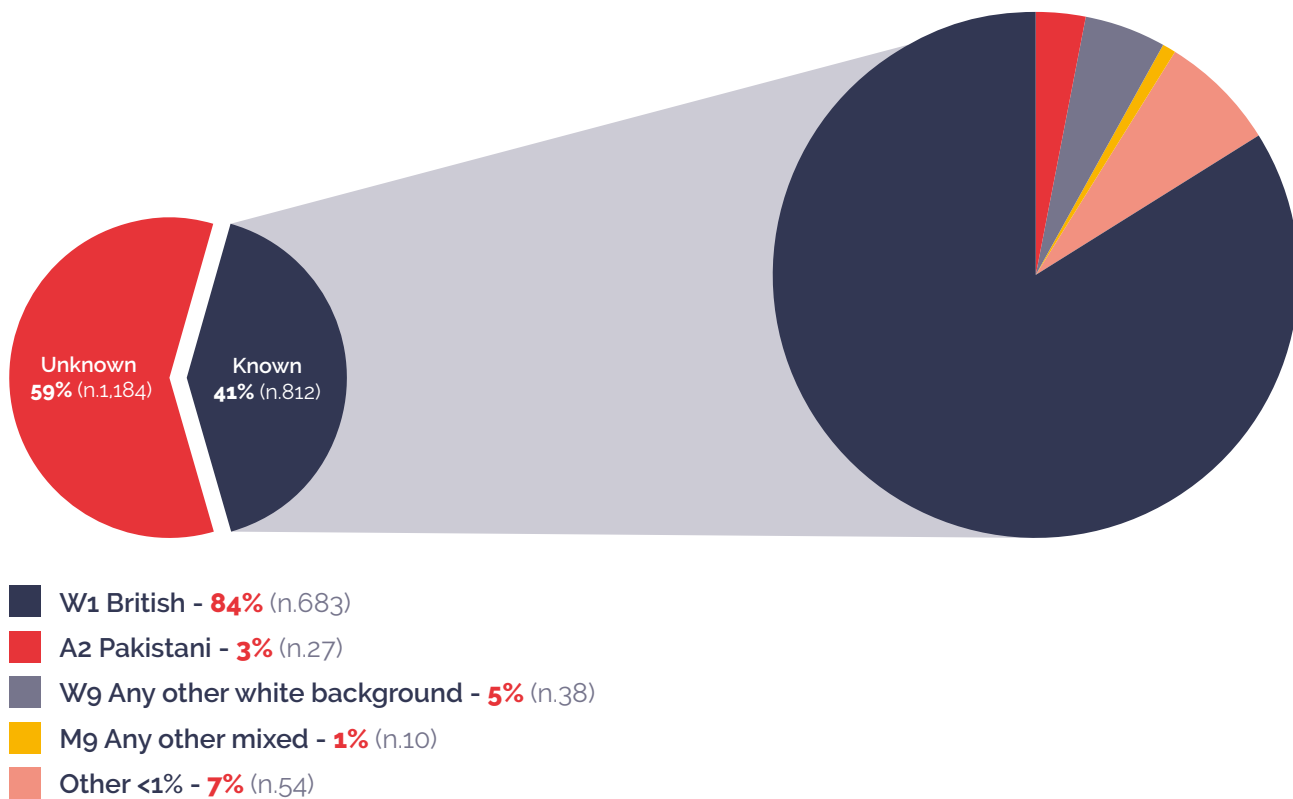- ■ **M1 White and Black Caribbean - 2%** (n.7)
- ■ **Other <1% - 6%** (n.30)
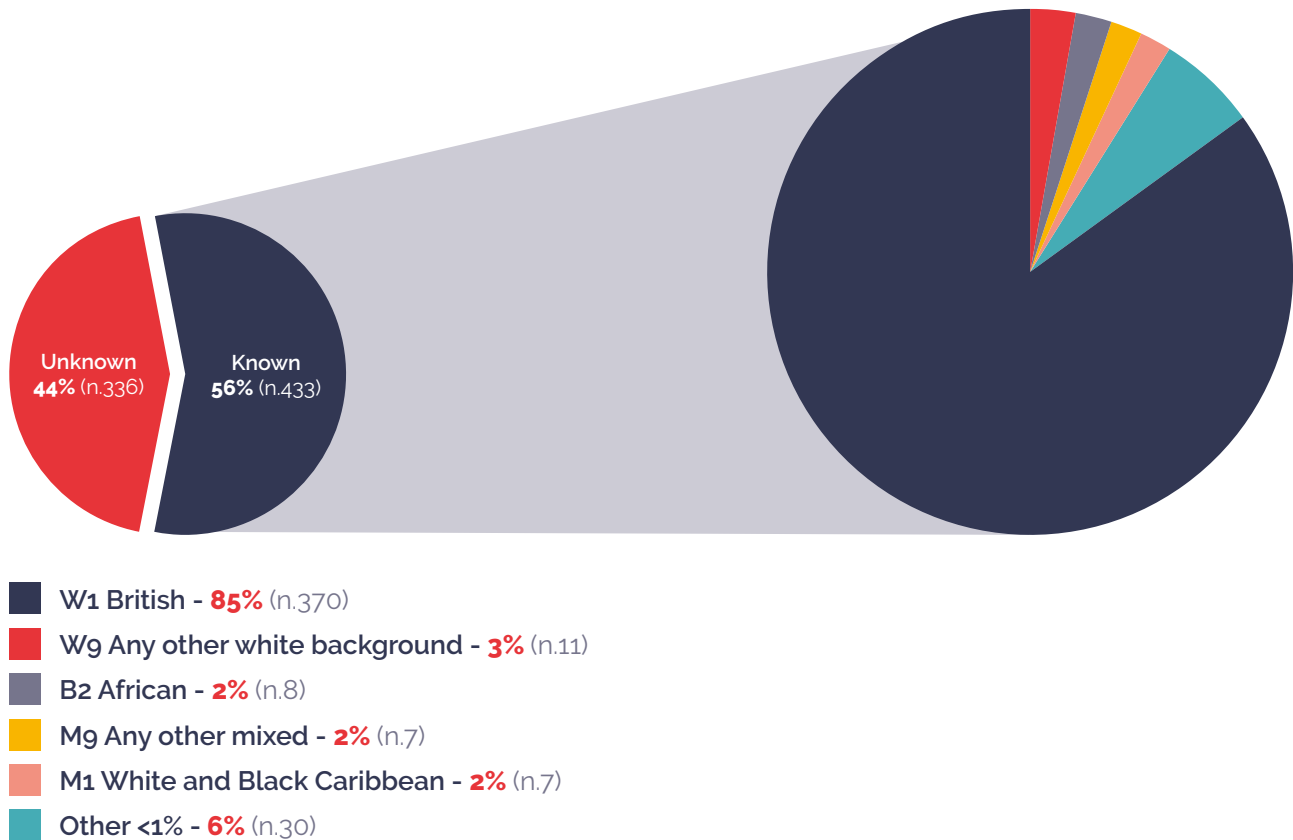
- The victim's SDE for CSE crimes is consistent with the breakdown of SDE for overall crimes with White British being the highest recorded SDE. However, there is a higher percentage of known victims SDE within CSE crimes when compared to the overall crimes.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of victims	% of victims	% of victims (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	1	0.13%	0.23%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	1	0.13%	0.23%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	4	0.52%	0.92%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	3	0.39%	0.69%
B2 African	2.50%	8	1.04%	1.85%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	5	0.65%	1.15%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	7	0.91%	1.62%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	1	0.13%	0.23%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	6	0.78%	1.39%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	7	0.91%	1.62%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	2	0.26%	0.46%
O2 Arab	0.60%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O9 Any other	1.60%	6	0.78%	1.39%
W1 British	74.40%	370	48.11%	85.45%
W2 Irish	0.90%	1	0.13%	0.23%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	11	1.43%	2.54%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	336	43.69%	Not applicable

CSE

Suspects

% Breakdown of CSE suspect self-defined ethnicity

Unknown
69% (n.696)

Known
31% (n.310)

- ■ **W1 British - 55%** (n.171)
- ■ **A2 Pakistani - 13%** (n.40)
- ■ **W9 Any other white background - 6%** (n.20)
- ■ **A9 Any other Asian background - 4%** (n.13)
- ■ **O9 Any Other - 4%** (n.11)
- ■ **Other <1% - 18%** (n.55)
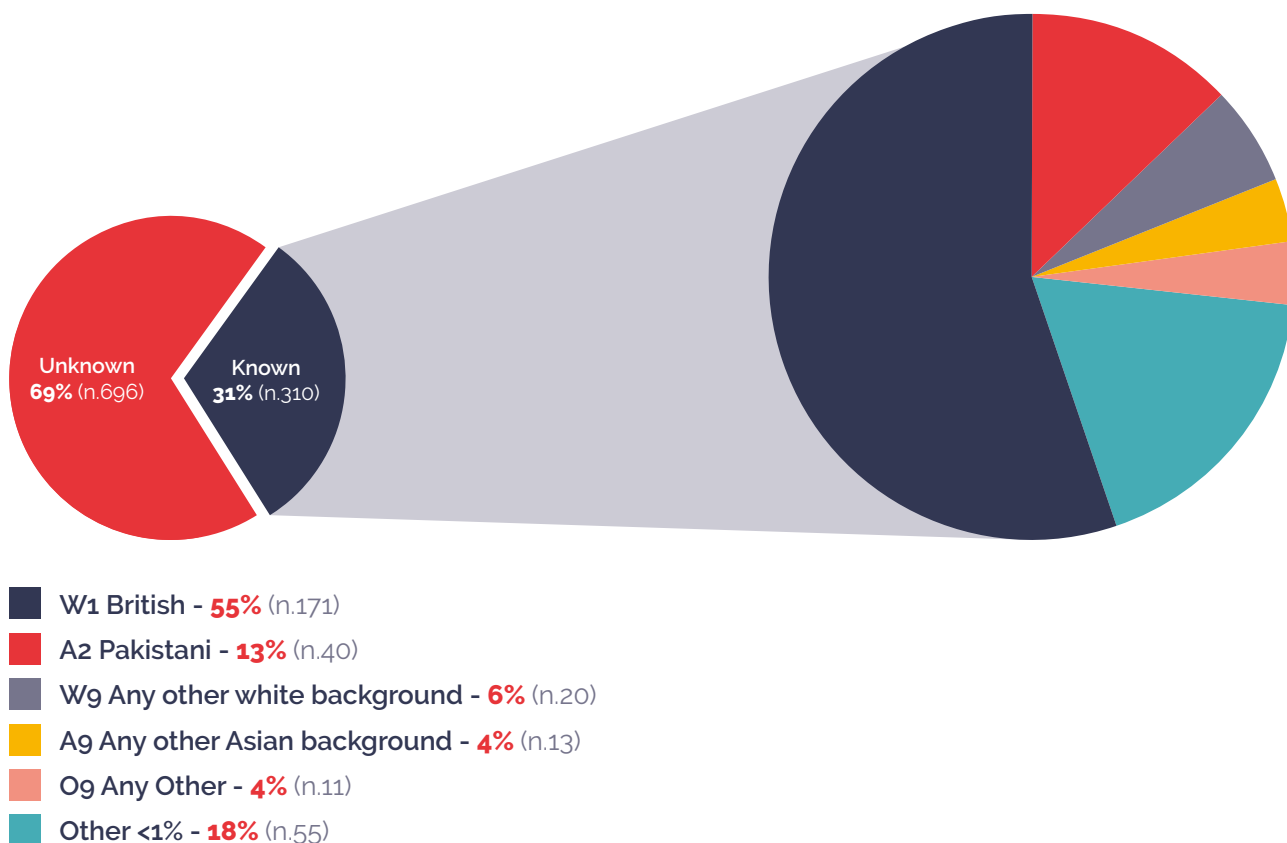
- In comparison to overall SDE suspects - there is a lower percentage of white British suspects involved in CSE with 55% (n. 171/310) in CSE compared to 78% (n. 2,000/2,563) overall. If suspects with an SDE not yet recorded were also included within this percentage the actual SDE for CSE White British would account for 16.9% (n.171/1,006). In the 2021 census White British accounts for 74% of the population.

- The next highest category is 13% (n. 40/310) of known SDE CSE suspects being of Pakistani ethnicity. If suspects with an SDE not yet recorded (unknown) were also included within this percentage the actual SDE for CSE Pakistani suspects accounts for 3.9% (n.40/1,006). In the 2021 census Pakistani accounts for 2.7% of the population. CSE category identifies 13% Pakistani (n. 40/310) in CSE compared to 4% (n. 101/2,563) in overall SDE across COCAD.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of suspects	% of suspects	% of suspects (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	9	0.89%	2.90%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	40	3.98%	12.90%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	3	0.30%	0.97%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	13	1.29%	4.19%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	8	0.80%	2.58%
B2 African	2.50%	8	0.80%	2.58%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	2	0.20%	0.65%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	5	0.50%	1.61%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	1	0.10%	0.32%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	6	0.60%	1.94%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	5	0.50%	1.61%
O9 Any other	1.60%	11	1.09%	3.55%
W1 British	74.40%	171	17.00%	55.16%
W2 Irish	0.90%	5	0.50%	1.61%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	3	0.30%	0.97%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	20	1.99%	6.45%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	696	69.18%	Not applicable

Child on Child

Victims

% Breakdown of Child-on-Child victim self-defined ethnicity

- ■ **W1 British - 92%** (n.321)
- ■ **W9 Any other white background - 2%** (n.7)
- ■ **B9 Any other black background - 2%** (n.6)
- ■ **Other <1% - 4%** (n.14)
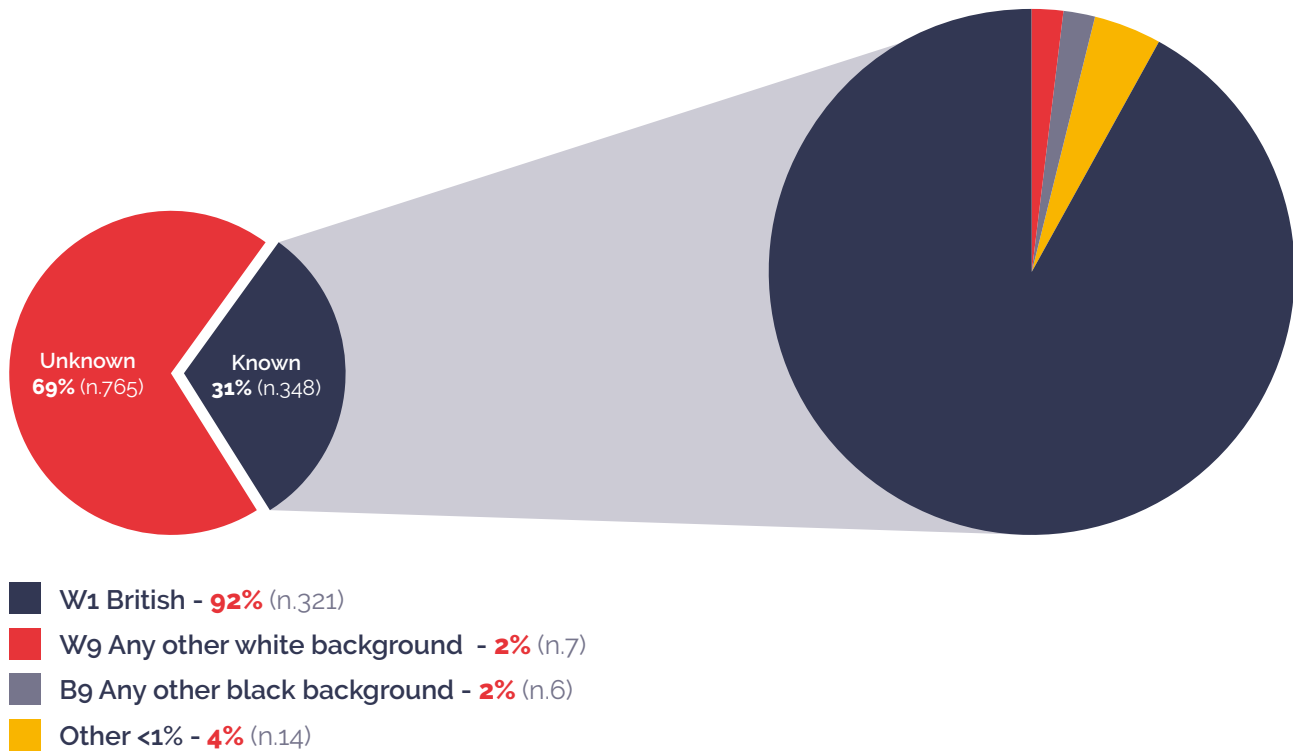
- The victim's SDE for child on child crimes is consistent with the breakdown of SDE for overall crimes with White British being the highest recorded SDE and within this category this percentage is even higher. However, there is a lower percentage of known victims SDE within child on child crimes when compared to the overall crimes.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of victims	% of victims	% of victims (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	2	0.18%	0.57%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	1	0.09%	0.29%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	0	0.00%	0.00%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
B2 African	2.50%	3	0.27%	0.86%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	6	0.54%	1.72%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	2	0.18%	0.57%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	1	0.09%	0.29%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	3	0.27%	0.86%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O9 Any other	1.60%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W1 British	74.40%	321	28.84%	92.24%
W2 Irish	0.90%	2	0.18%	0.57%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	7	0.63%	2.01%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	765	68.73%	Not applicable

Child on Child
Suspects

% Breakdown of Child-on-Child suspect self-defined ethnicity

Unknown
54% (n.1,085)

Known
46% (n.940)

- ■ **W1 British - 86%** (n.805)
- ■ **W9 Any other white background - 4%** (n.34)
- ■ **B2 African - 1%** (n.13)
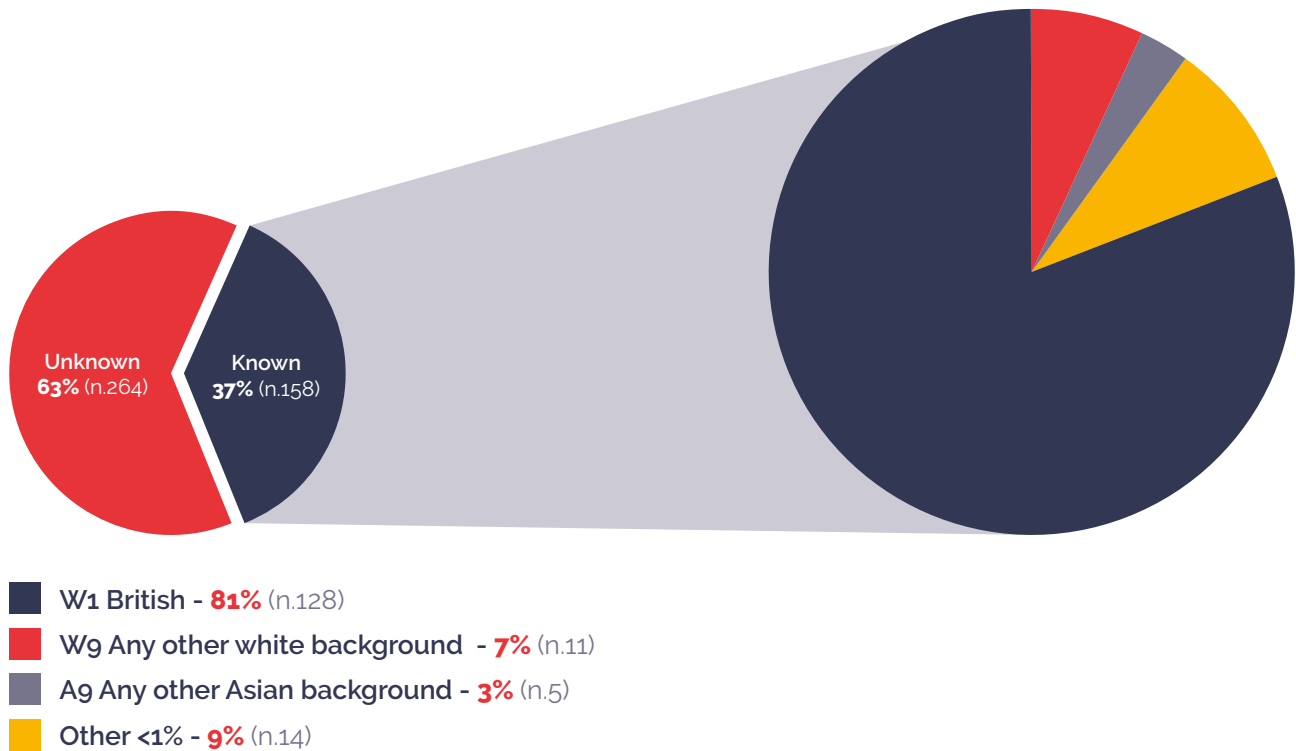- ■ **Other <1% - 9%** (n.88)
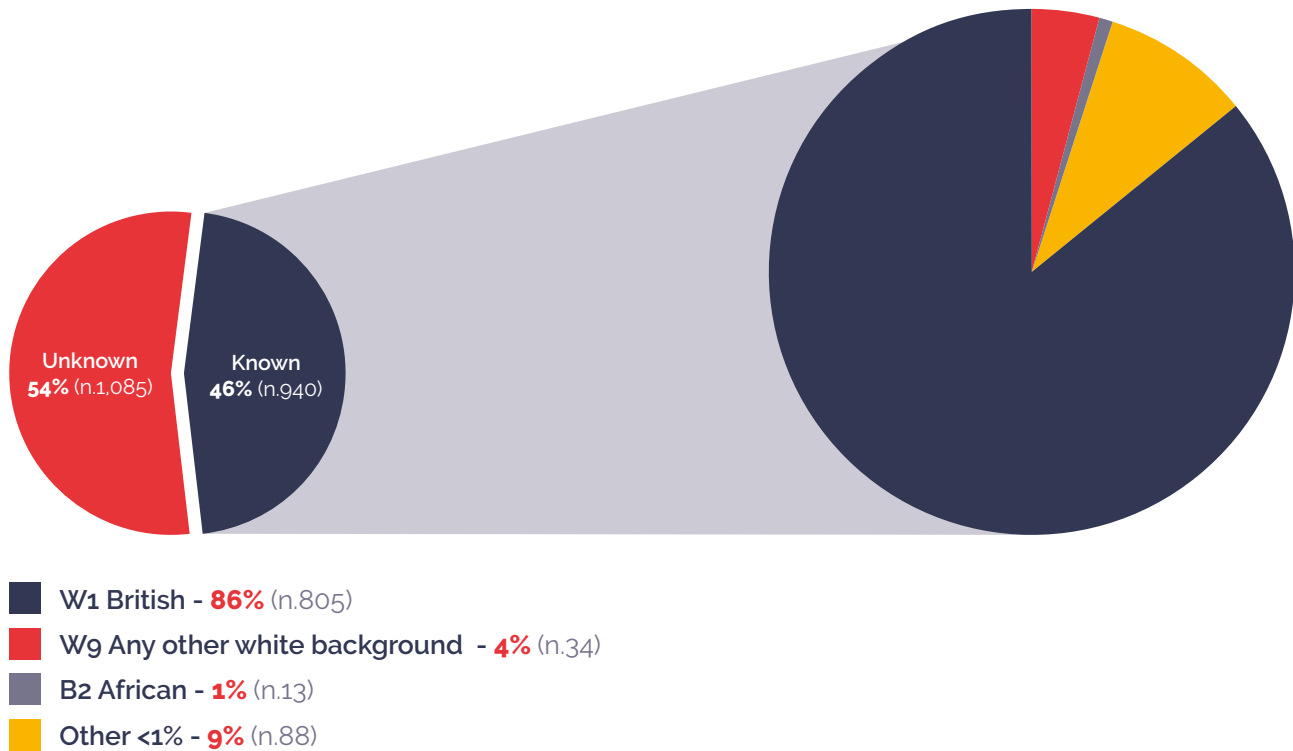
- The SDE of suspects within the child on child category is consistent with the overall breakdown of suspect ethnicity. The highest recorded ethnicity within the child on child category is white British as it is when looking at overall totals, albeit with a higher percentage of 86% (n. 805/940) in the child on child category.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of suspects	% of suspects	% of suspects (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	1	0.05%	0.11%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	9	0.44%	0.96%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	1	0.05%	0.11%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	9	0.44%	0.96%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	6	0.30%	0.64%
B2 African	2.50%	13	0.64%	1.38%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	12	0.59%	1.28%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	8	0.40%	0.85%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	3	0.15%	0.32%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	4	0.20%	0.43%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	11	0.54%	1.17%
O1 Chinese	0.70%		0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	3	0.15%	0.32%
O9 Any other	1.60%	10	0.49%	1.06%
W1 British	74.40%	805	39.75%	85.64%
W2 Irish	0.90%	9	0.44%	0.96%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	2	0.10%	0.21%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	34	1.68%	3.62%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	1,085	53.58%	Not applicable

Institutional

Victims

% Breakdown of Institutional victim self-defined ethnicity

- ■ **W1 British - 81%** (n.128)
- ■ **W9 Any other white background - 7%** (n.11)
- ■ **A9 Any other Asian background - 3%** (n.5)
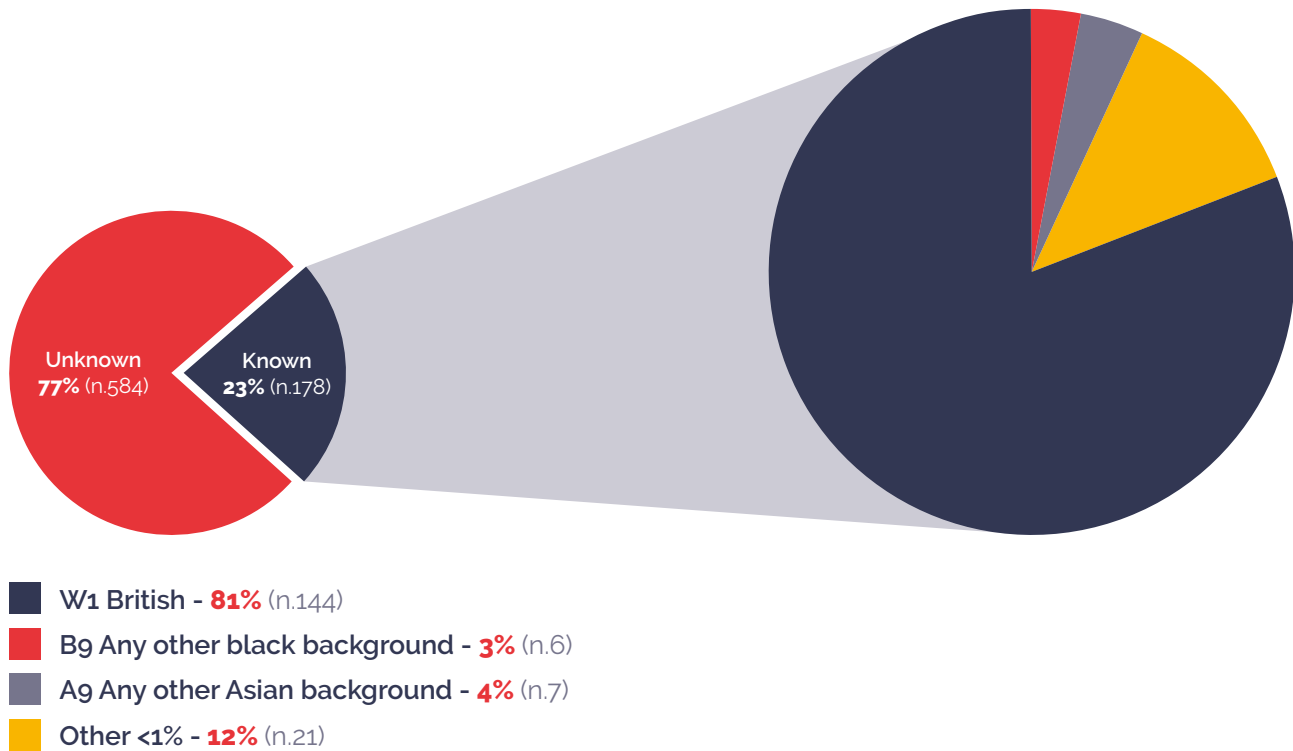- ■ **Other <1% - 9%** (n.14)

- The victim's SDE for institutional crimes is consistent with the breakdown of SDE for overall crimes with White British being the highest recorded SDE. However, there is a lower percentage of known victims SDE within institutional crimes when compared to the overall crimes.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of victims	% of victims	% of victims (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	3	0.71%	1.90%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	5	1.18%	3.16%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
B2 African	2.50%	3	0.71%	1.90%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	3	0.71%	1.90%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	2	0.47%	1.27%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	1	0.24%	0.63%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O9 Any other	1.60%	1	0.24%	0.63%
W1 British	74.40%	128	30.33%	81.01%
W2 Irish	0.90%	1	0.24%	0.63%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	11	2.61%	6.96%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	264	62.56%	Not applicable

Institutional
Suspects

% Breakdown of Institutional suspect self-defined ethnicity

Unknown
77% (n.584)

Known
23% (n.178)

- W1 British - **81%** (n.144)
- B9 Any other black background - **3%** (n.6)
- A9 Any other Asian background - **4%** (n.7)
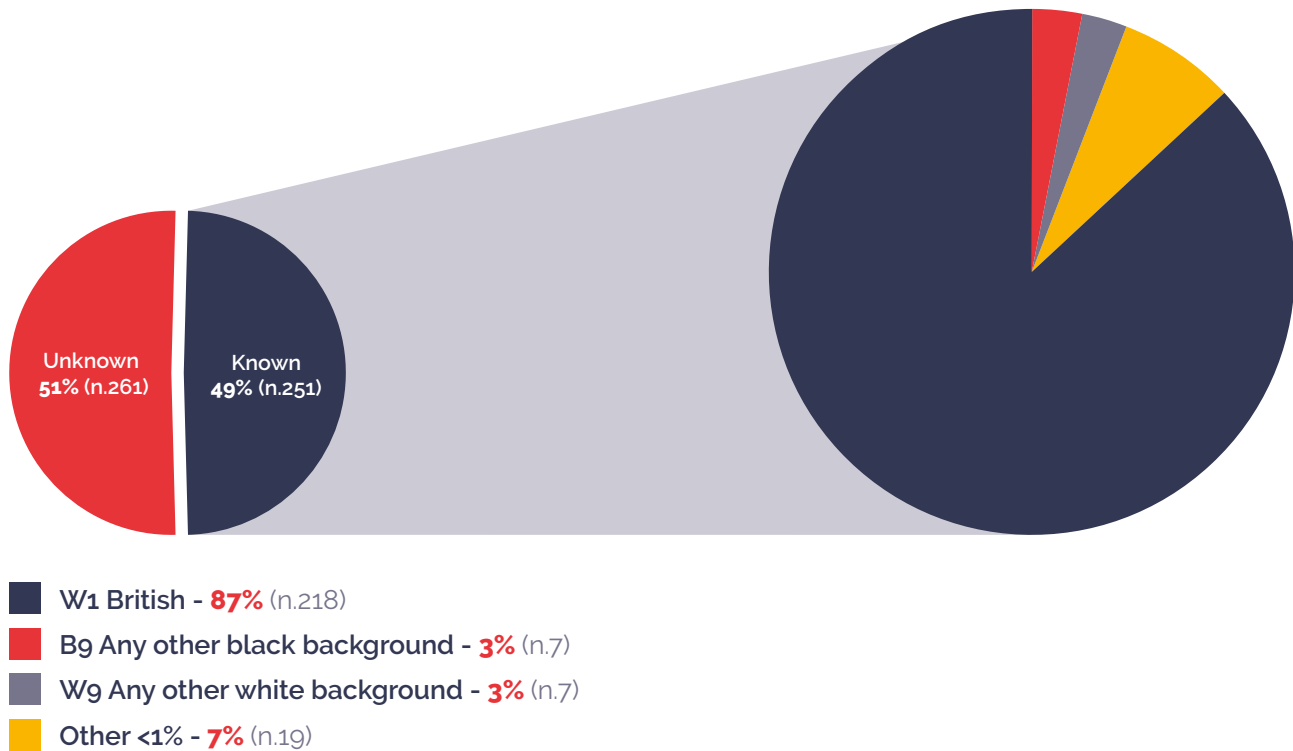- Other <1% - **12%** (n.21)

- The SDE of suspects within the institutional category is consistent with the overall breakdown of suspect ethnicity.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of suspects	% of suspects	% of suspects (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	5	0.66%	2.81%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	7	0.92%	3.93%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	5	0.66%	2.81%
B2 African	2.50%	4	0.52%	2.25%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	6	0.79%	3.37%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	1	0.13%	0.56%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	1	0.13%	0.56%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	1	0.13%	0.56%
O2 Arab	0.60%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O9 Any other	1.60%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W1 British	74.40%	144	18.90%	80.90%
W2 Irish	0.90%	2	0.26%	1.12%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	2	0.26%	1.12%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	584	76.64%	Not applicable

Other

Victims

% Breakdown of Other victim self-defined ethnicity

Unknown
51% (n.261)

Known
49% (n.251)

- W1 British - **87%** (n.218)
- B9 Any other black background - **3%** (n.7)
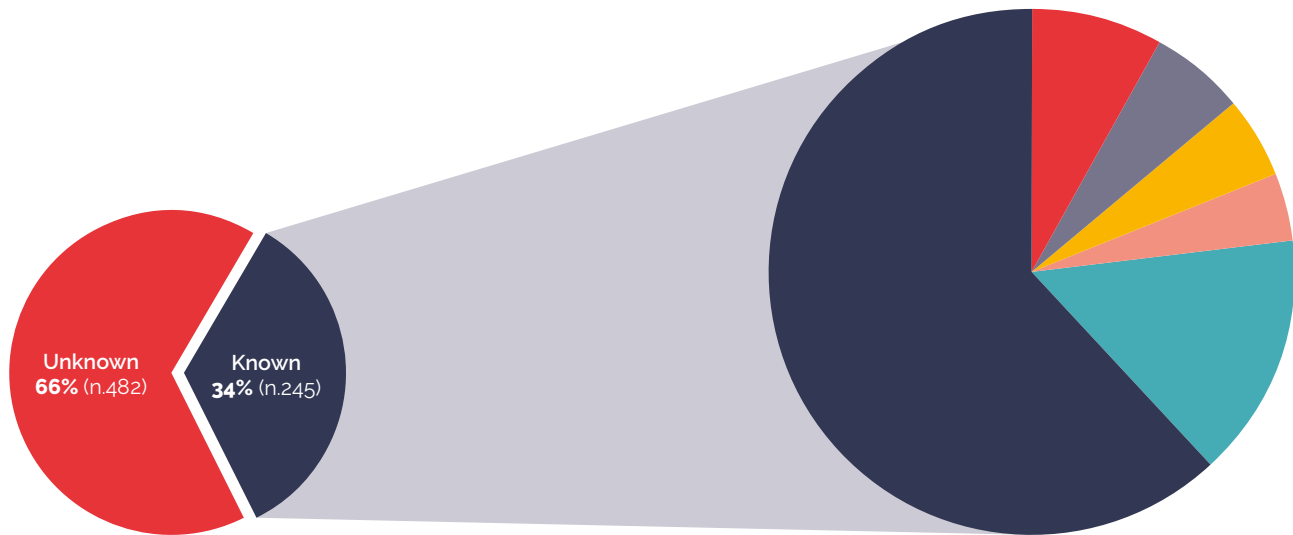- W9 Any other white background - **3%** (n.7)
- Other <1% - **7%** (n.19)

- The victim's SDE for 'other' crimes is consistent with the breakdown of SDE for overall crimes with White British being the highest recorded SDE.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of victims	% of victims	% of victims (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	1	0.20%	0.40%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	2	0.39%	0.80%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	1	0.20%	0.40%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	0	0.00%	0.00%
B2 African	2.50%	2	0.39%	0.80%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	7	1.37%	2.79%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	2	0.39%	0.80%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	2	0.39%	0.80%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	1	0.20%	0.40%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	2	0.39%	0.80%
O9 Any other	1.60%	3	0.59%	1.20%
W1 British	74.40%	218	42.58%	86.85%
W2 Irish	0.90%	3	0.59%	1.20%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	7	1.37%	2.79%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	261	50.98%	Not applicable

Other

Suspects

% Breakdown of Other suspect self-defined ethnicity

Unknown **66%** (n.482)

Known **34%** (n.245)

- W1 British - **62%** (n.151)
- W9 Any other white background - **8%** (n.19)
- A2 Pakistani - **6%** (n.14)
- A1 Indian - **5%** (n.13)
- A9 Any other Asian background - **4%** (n.11)
- Other <1% - **15%** (n.37)

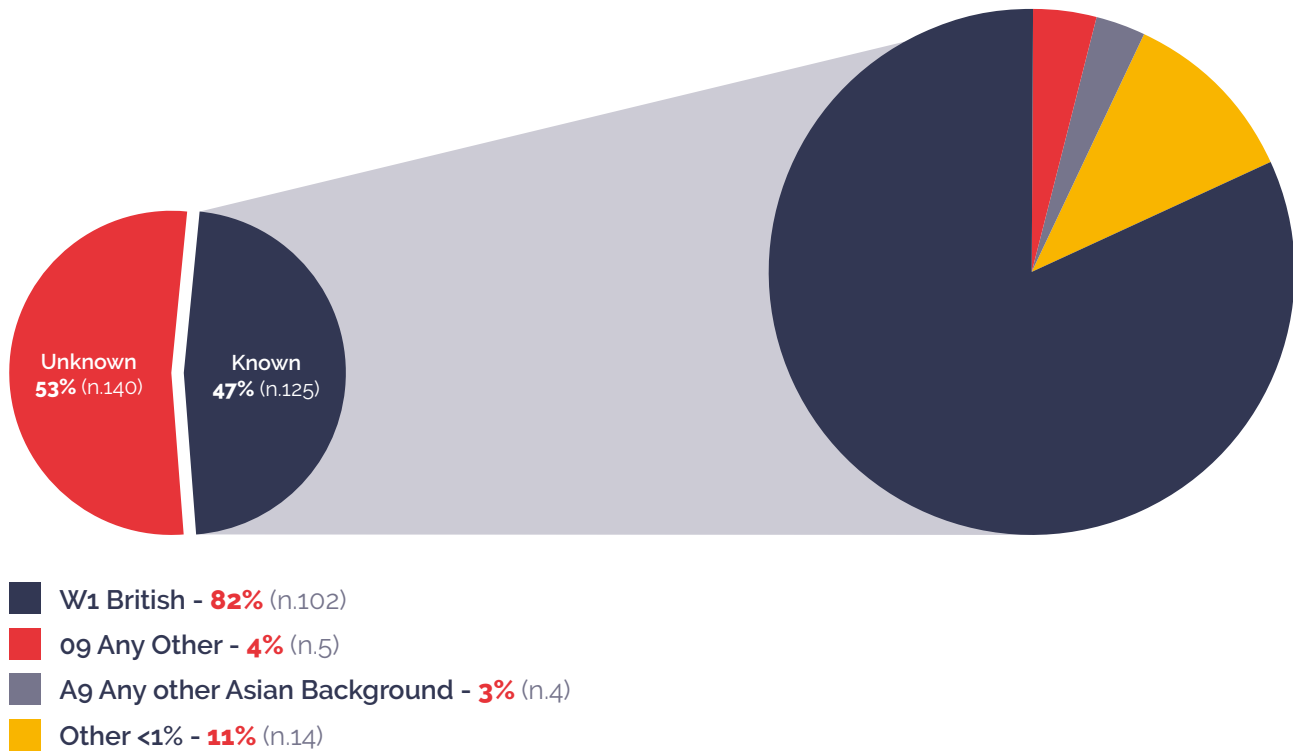- There is a lower percentage of white British suspects within the 'Other' category 62% (n. 151/245) compared to overall total 78% (n. 2,000/2,563). There is a higher percentage of Indian, Pakistani, Any other Asian background and Any other white background when comparing to the overall total, however it should be noted that these are based on low numbers which then leads to a bigger percentage change.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of suspects	% of suspects	% of suspects (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	13	1.79%	5.31%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	14	1.93%	5.71%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	11	1.51%	4.49%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	10	1.38%	4.08%
B2 African	2.50%	8	1.10%	3.27%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	4	0.55%	1.63%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	1	0.14%	0.41%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	2	0.28%	0.82%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	2	0.28%	0.82%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	4	0.55%	1.63%
O9 Any other	1.60%	6	0.83%	2.45%
W1 British	74.40%	151	20.77%	61.63%
W2 Irish	0.90%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	19	2.61%	7.76%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	482	66.30%	Not applicable

Unknown

Victims

% Breakdown of Unknown victim self-defined ethnicity

Unknown
53% (n.140)

Known
47% (n.125)

- **W1 British - 82%** (n.102)
- **09 Any Other - 4%** (n.5)
- **A9 Any other Asian Background - 3%** (n.4)
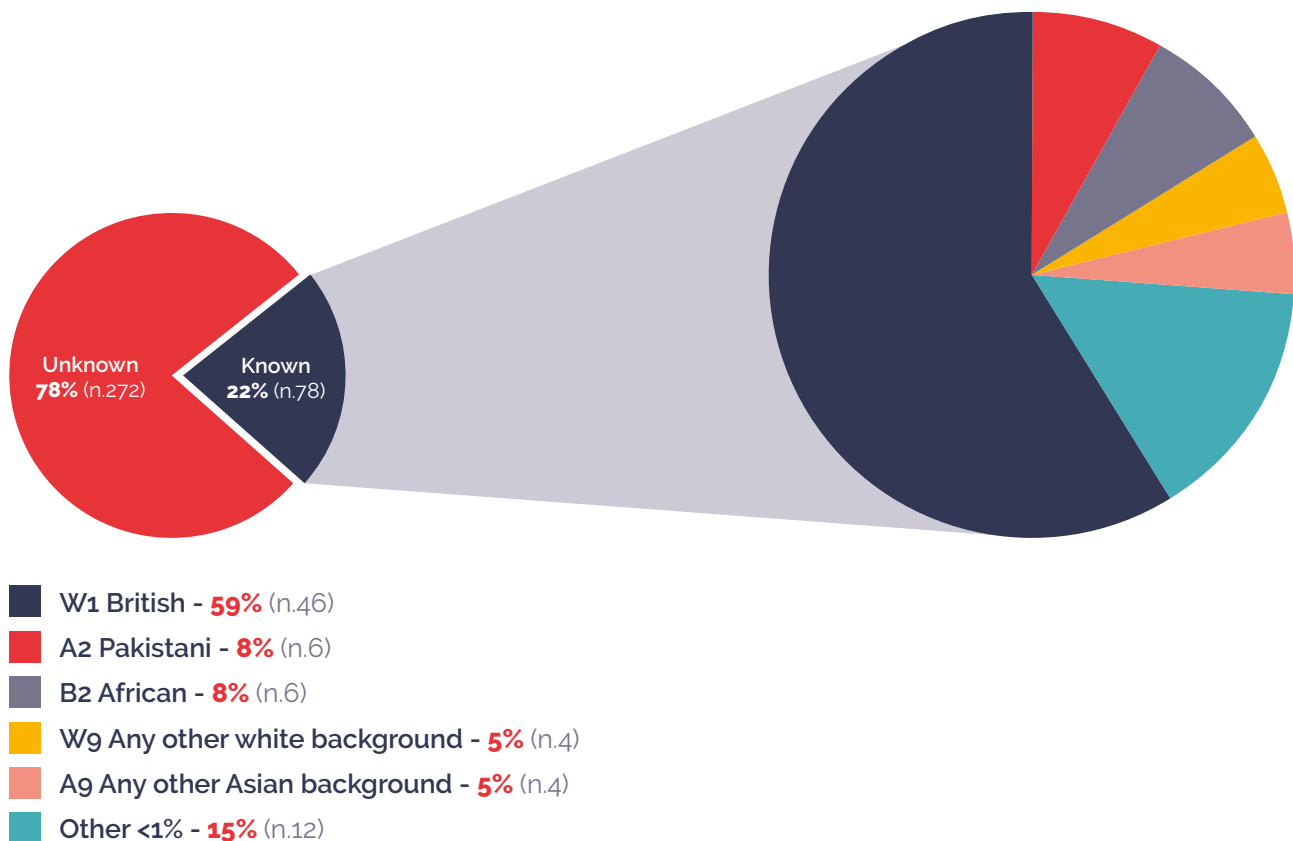- **Other <1% - 11%** (n.14)

- The victim's SDE for 'other' crimes is consistent with the breakdown of SDE for overall crimes with White British being the highest recorded SDE.

- It is important to note at this point in the unknown category, the crime report is more likely to have insufficient data to yet establish a category and or detail.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of victims	% of victims	% of victims (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	1	0.38%	0.80%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	4	1.51%	3.20%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	3	1.13%	2.40%
B2 African	2.50%	2	0.75%	1.60%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	1	0.38%	0.80%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	2	0.75%	1.60%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	3	1.13%	2.40%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	1	0.38%	0.80%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O2 Arab	0.60%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O9 Any other	1.60%	5	1.89%	4.00%
W1 British	74.40%	102	38.49%	81.60%
W2 Irish	0.90%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	1	0.38%	0.80%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	140	52.83%	Not applicable

Unknown

Suspects

% Breakdown of Unknown suspect self-defined ethnicity

Unknown
78% (n.272)

Known
22% (n.78)

- W1 British - **59%** (n.46)
- A2 Pakistani - **8%** (n.6)
- B2 African - **8%** (n.6)
- W9 Any other white background - **5%** (n.4)
- A9 Any other Asian background - **5%** (n.4)
- Other <1% - **15%** (n.12)

• There is a lower percentage of white British suspects within the 'Unknown' category 59% (n. 46/78) compared to overall total 78% (n. 2,000/2,563). There is a higher percentage of African, Pakistani, Any other Asian background and Any other white background when comparing to the overall total, however it should be noted that these are based on low numbers which then leads to a bigger percentage change.

Self-defined Ethnicity (SDE)	% of population, Census 2021	Number of suspects	% of suspects	% of suspects (SDE recorded)
A1 Indian	3.10%	3	0.86%	3.85%
A2 Pakistani	2.70%	6	1.71%	7.69%
A3 Bangladeshi	1.10%	2	0.57%	2.56%
A9 Any other Asian background	1.60%	4	1.14%	5.13%
B1 Caribbean	1.00%	2	0.57%	2.56%
B2 African	2.50%	6	1.71%	7.69%
B9 Any other Black background	0.50%	1	0.29%	1.28%
M1 White and Black Caribbean	0.90%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M2 White and Black African	0.40%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M3 White and Asian	0.80%	0	0.00%	0.00%
M9 Any other mixed	0.80%	0	0.00%	0.00%
O1 Chinese	0.70%	2	0.57%	2.56%
O2 Arab	0.60%	1	0.29%	1.28%
O9 Any other	1.60%	1	0.29%	1.28%
W1 British	74.40%	46	13.14%	58.97%
W2 Irish	0.90%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W3 Gypsy or Irish Traveller	0.10%	0	0.00%	0.00%
W9 Any other white background (incl: White Roma)	6.40%	4	1.14%	5.13%
Self-defined Ethnicity unknown or not recorded	Not applicable	272	77.71%	Not applicable

For more information on the work of the CSE Taskforce and Hydrant Programme

Contact:

HydrantEnquiries@southyorkshire.police.uk
or visit
www.hydrantprogramme.co.uk

Child Sexual
Exploitation
Taskforce