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## LANZAROTE COMMITTEE

Committee of the Parties to the Council of Europe  
Convention on the protection of children against sexual  
exploitation and sexual abuse

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### **Survey of data collection mechanisms regarding data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse**

Document adopted by the Committee on 15 February 2024

### What does the Lanzarote Convention foresee in the context of data collection?

1. The Council of Europe Convention on Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse (“Lanzarote Convention”), which entered into force on 1 July 2010, requires State Parties to observe and evaluate the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, (see box below).

#### **Lanzarote Convention Article 10 National measures of co-ordination and collaboration Paragraph 2**

*“Each party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or designate:*

*b. mechanisms for data collection or focal points, at the national or local levels and in collaboration with civil society, for the purpose of observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children, with due respect for the requirements of personal data protection.”*

#### **Article 37, paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention – Recording and storing of national data on convicted sexual offenders**

*“For the purposes of prevention and prosecution of the offences established in accordance with this Convention, each Party shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to collect and store, in accordance with the relevant provisions on the protection of personal data and other appropriate rules and guarantees as prescribed by domestic law, data relating to the identity and to the genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with this Convention.”*

This Convention obligation can be fulfilled through the collection of statistical data on victims and offenders which can then be used to inform policy and target resources in a strategic way to better protect children and prevent these crimes. The collection of data is crucial to allow States to take an evidence-based approach.

### Why a questionnaire on data collection mechanisms?

In December 2022, it was agreed that the Committee of the Parties to the Lanzarote Convention (“Lanzarote Committee” or “the Committee”) should collect updated data on the occurrence of sexual violence against children in Parties to the [Convention](#). To this end the Committee [requested](#) that the Secretariat prepare a questionnaire using as a basis the survey conducted in 2010 by the European Committee on Crime Problems (“CDPC survey”) and the relevant recommendations in Chapter 2 of its [first implementation report](#) “Protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust: The framework”.

The 2010 CDPC survey was addressed to CDPC delegations and responses were received from 20 Council of Europe Member States. The survey asked four short questions on statistics. A copy of the compilation of replies to the survey was circulated to the Lanzarote Committee on 14/12/2022. The questions were silent as to the reference period to be covered in responses, therefore the responses received covered various periods (varying from 2006-2010). As a result, the comparability and compatibility of data received varied according to the responses.

During its 39<sup>th</sup> and 40<sup>th</sup> meetings, the Committee carefully examined the possibility of collecting statistical data from State Parties on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. However, due to the various challenges outlined below the Committee decided at its 40<sup>th</sup> meeting to firstly gather information about data collection mechanisms in State Parties before seeking to collect and analyse statistical data.

### **What data has already been examined by the Lanzarote Committee?**

The general overview questionnaire completed by each State Party when they ratify or accede to the Convention includes a question on the setting up or designation of mechanisms for data collection for the purposes of observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse of children (Article 10.2.b.). It also contains a question on collecting data relating to the I.D. and DNA of persons convicted of offences established under the Lanzarote Convention (Article 37). The reference period concerning data collected under this questionnaire depends on the date that the State joins the Lanzarote Convention. The dates are therefore rolling over time depending on each Party's date of ratification or accession to the Convention. This therefore does not allow for a coherent or up to date analysis of the situation in State Parties.

**The First Monitoring Round First [implementation report](#)** issued in May 2013 focused on the protection of children against sexual abuse in the circle of trust. In preparation for this report, the Committee asked State Parties if data was collected regarding sexual abuse in the circle of trust.<sup>1</sup> The monitoring was limited to examining if such mechanisms exist and did not require States to share statistical data on prevalence or trends.

Chapter II of this report recalls that Article 10.2.b. sets out an obligation of result (not means) to collect accurate and reliable data on the phenomenon of sexual abuse of children, this means that where there is a general data collection mechanism in place to collect data on child abuse and neglect it should be possible to extrapolate specific sub data sets relevant to sexual abuse of children including whether this takes place in the circle of trust. The Lanzarote Committee made nine recommendations to State Parties on how to strengthen data collection, including inviting parties to record case-based data on child sexual exploitation and abuse in the circle of trust (R15), and to disaggregate data on the basis of the gender of the child victim and of the perpetrator (R17).

It should be noted that responses examined by the Committee revealed a wide variety of types of data collection from specific registries and surveillance mechanisms in some States compared to regular administrative data sources that were non-specific to child sexual abuse or child victimisation in other States. Few States had mechanisms for interdisciplinary and intersectoral data collection whereas other States collected data from one sector only (for example: criminal justice or law enforcement statistics). The Committee noted that in some Parties data were gathered by multiple administrations in parallel and were not compatible or comparable. In some Parties data were only available in aggregative estimates whereas in other Parties case-based data on child sexual victimisation was available. The Committee also noted that in some Parties data was only collected

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<sup>1</sup> Question 1: Data on sexual abuse in the circle of trust: Please indicate whether data are collected for the purpose of observing and evaluating the phenomenon of sexual abuse of children in the circle of trust. If so, please:

- specify what mechanisms have been established for data collection or whether focal points have been identified especially with regard to statistical data on victims and offenders within the circle of trust (Article 10 (2) (b), Explanatory Report, paras. 83 and 84).
- include any relevant data in an Appendix.

in relation to some specific sexual crimes against children, for example trafficking in human beings for sexual exploitation.

The [Special Report](#) on Protecting children affected by the refugee crisis from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse requested Parties to provide data in relation to the numbers of children who were affected by the refugee crisis and the prevalence of sexual abuse in that context. The report concludes that robust systems for data collection of this type were not in place in the Parties.

The Second Monitoring Round [Implementation Report](#) focused on protecting children against sexual exploitation and sexual abuse facilitated by information and communication technologies (ICTs). The Lanzarote Committee found that there was a general lack of data collection on the number of victims of Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (OCSEA) who have received support and psychological help (§295). Further, that where data was available it was still limited and insufficient to develop evidence-based services and procedures (§298). The Committee also found that the majority of research undertaken in relation to child self-generated sexual images and/or videos (CSGSIV) took place within a wider framework and that research was not undertaken on this topic in all Parties. The Lanzarote Committee invites Parties to collect data and undertake research in this area (R XI-1 to 3) and specifically reiterates Parties' obligations to set up or designate mechanisms for data collection (R XI-4).

### **Specific challenges in collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse**

There is a lack of common definitions or indicators for data collection related to child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. A variety of definitions and indicators also exists at national level between administrations, professionals, researchers and sectors, for example social services generally gather case-based data which focuses on the child victim whereas criminal justice statistics focus more on aggregative data in relation to investigations, indictments, prosecutions, convictions, out of court or other disposal of cases.

In the first monitoring round, the Lanzarote Committee identified that there was a need for guidelines establishing a minimum set of variables and procedures to collect data on CSEA to make data internationally compatible and comparable (R16). This need has also been recognised in the Council of Europe [Recommendation](#) on strengthening reporting systems on violence against children.

There have been several attempts at an international level to define violence against children by UN Committee for the Rights of the Child General comment No. 13 (2011), "The right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence" [[CRC/C/GC/13 \(2011\)](#) §19-33], World Report on Violence against Children ([2006](#)), World Health Organisation and International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect ([2006](#)) and Centre for Disease Control ([2008](#)). The Luxembourg Terminology Guidelines ([2016](#)) provide guidance on terms and definitions, these are currently under review to be updated.

Several initiatives have also been taken to define a common set of indicators for reporting child sexual abuse. These are described in the section below.

Beyond these definitional difficulties, it is generally acknowledged that the vast majority of cases of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse are never reported to the police, therefore relying on criminal justice statistics alone would not provide an accurate or holistic insight into the nature and phenomenon of these crimes.

Additional sources of data include helplines and hotlines that receive reports of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse from the public and from victims themselves.

### **What data and indicators exist and are available to the Lanzarote Committee?**

The UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has been [collecting data](#) on the realisation of the sustainable development goals (SDGs). In this context a set of indicators has been developed to allow for the collection of data in a harmonised way. Of relevance to the Committee is data collected on the basis of indicator 16.2.2 “number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation”. It is possible to disaggregate the data gathered here to obtain data on the number of child victims of trafficking in human beings for the purposes of sexual exploitation. It should however be born in mind that this represents only a small fraction of the total number of child victims of sexual exploitation in a given State as not all child victims of sexual exploitation will also meet the legal definition of trafficking in human beings. The UNODC also collects data on [victims of sexual violence](#) disaggregated by the relationship to the perpetrator, however, it is not possible to disaggregate this data by age of the victim, therefore it is impossible to use this to understand how many child victims are concerned. The UNODC has developed the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes ([ICCS](#)) which provides indicators and detailed definitions of behaviours to be taken into account when collecting data. This provides clear indicators for data on child sexual exploitation however statutory rape and other sexual offences are excluded from this definition, in addition the indicators and definitions related to sexual violence are not specific to children.

UNICEF is also charged with collecting data on the realisation of the SDGs. Some limited and partial data is available via the [UNICEF data warehouse](#). Although a number of indicators used on this platform are relevant to the Committee’s work, data recorded for State parties to the Convention are only very partial. For six indicators specifically linked to the percentage of children having experienced sexual violence, partial data was available for only two State parties: Armenia and the United Kingdom. In June 2023, UNICEF published the [International Classification of Violence against Children](#) which includes statistical definitions of “sexual violence against a child”. This classification is intended for use in national statistical systems to gather data from law enforcement, health, and child protection sectors as well as population-based surveys.

EUROSTAT collects data on [police recorded offences](#) by crime including crimes of “sexual violence” disaggregated by the sex of the victim. However, it is not possible to disaggregate this data according to the age of the victim it is therefore not possible to obtain data on the number of child victims or the number of perpetrators of sexual exploitation and abuse. This data set includes information about the relationship to the offender for victims of intentional homicide only.

The European Union has been funding a project to develop a coordinated response to Child Abuse & Neglect via Minimum Data Set ([can-via-mds.eu](#)). This tool provides sets of operational definitions of child sexual abuse and includes a pre-coded registration system for multidisciplinary and intersectoral recording of child abuse in a common registration system.

The European Commission for the Efficiency of Justice (CEPEJ) regularly collects data on the efficiency of justice in Council of Europe member states. The CEPEJ [Evaluation Report 2022](#) (on 2020 data) provides insights into the numbers of Council of Europe member States that provide victims of crime in general with access to a lawyer free of charge (figure 2.25 on page 36), training for judges

and prosecutors on child-friendly justice (page 75), including specific training for prosecutors in matters related to CSEA (page 76). This report also provides insights into the provision of specific protections for children in judicial proceedings including use of Barnahus and child-friendly rooms to give evidence (page 106). The most recent [questionnaire](#) (2022) contains similar questions along with additional questions on the number of cases relating to child sexual abuse and child sexual abuse materials. Analysis of responses to this questionnaire is due to be published in 2024.

It appears that none of the data collection exercises identified above provide a clear and comprehensive insight into the phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in State parties to the Convention.

### **What are the aims and objectives of the present questionnaire?**

The present survey has been prepared with reference to the CDPC survey circulated in 2010 and the relevant recommendations of the Lanzarote Committee on this subject. The aim of the survey is to map existing mechanisms for data collection on the nature and phenomenon of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse in State Parties.

The survey seeks to examine the way that State Parties collect data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, the present survey does not seek to collect statistical data. The responses received will be used to assess the implementation of the Lanzarote Convention and to make recommendations to State Parties to strengthen implementation.

### **Definitions**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
<b>Child</b>	Person under the age of 18 years (LC Article 3.a).
<b>Child Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse</b>	Includes behaviours as referred to in Articles 18-23 of the Lanzarote Convention. (LC Article 3.b)
<b>Circle of trust</b>	“Circle of trust” includes members of the extended family, persons having care-taking functions or exercising control over the child, persons with which the child has relations, including his/her peers. Paragraph 123 of the Explanatory memorandum states that this “relates to abuse of a recognised position of trust, authority or influence over the child”. For more information see paragraphs 123-125 of the Explanatory Report of the Convention, and also 1 <sup>st</sup> Implementation Report “Protection of Children against Sexual Abuse in the Circle of Trust: The Framework”, p. 12. .
<b>Victim</b>	Any child subject to sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. (LC Article 3.c) It is important to note that the facts of the sexual exploitation or abuse do not have to be established before a child is to be considered a victim. LC Explanatory Report §51)

# Survey on mechanisms for data collection on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse

## UK Government response

**Data collection mechanisms – questions based on the Lanzarote Convention and Lanzarote Committee recommendations.**

The aim of this survey is to gather information to allow the Lanzarote Committee to assess how data is collected in State Parties and to identify promising practices for data collection.

### 1. Who collects data?

- i. **Is there a specific mechanism or focal point responsible for collecting data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse? If so, please provide details. (Article 10.2b of the Lanzarote Convention and R13 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round)**

In the UK there is not a specific solo mechanism or one key focal point responsible for collecting all relevant data on child sexual exploitation and abuse. However, the Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Unit within the UK Government Home Office has lead policy responsibility across government for this important issue and our work is underpinned by the [Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Strategy](#) (2021). We work across government and with relevant agencies and partners to ensure that data from across frontline and local services, the police and law enforcement, and wider sources is brought together and considered in policy, programmatic and legislative development, and delivery on these important issues. Accurate and complete data, right across the system, is paramount to improving our understanding of the scale and nature of child sexual abuse in this country; developing further operational insights and responses; and assessing what more should be driven forward to tackle this horrific crime. We have, together with delivery partners, continued to work to strengthen the data collection and how it is used, to increase awareness of this crime and understand what is working to respond and address it across the system in the UK.

- ii. **If not: Do existing general data collection mechanisms collect data on child sexual abuse? Please describe how these mechanisms collect data taking into account all forms of child sexual abuse and exploitation, including online. (Article 10.2b of the Lanzarote Convention and R14 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round)**

A number of government departments and agencies collect data relating to child sexual abuse and draw it together informally, but there is no central repository collating all instances of suspected or known abuse (as outlined above). One of the primary sources of data is cases of child sexual abuse reported to the police, known as '[Police Recorded Crime](#).'

It should be noted that, as the United Kingdom is comprised of four nation states (England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales), with each holding different devolved legislative powers from central government, this response includes reference to individual nations where specific legislative duties, regulations and/or systems only apply in that region and to the UK where legislative duties, regulations and/or apply to all four states.

### **England and Wales:**

The 43 police forces across England and Wales record offences reported to the police, including child sexual exploitation and abuse related offences. Some aspects of Police data are then disseminated to central government departments (e.g., the [Home Office](#), [Ministry of Justice](#), [Department for Education](#)), the [National Crime Agency](#) and [local authorities](#). [Aggregated, offence level data](#) is published via the [Office for National Statistics](#) on a quarterly basis.

It should be noted that, while there are a number of 'Police Recorded Crime' offence codes relevant to child sexual exploitation and abuse (detailed in the response to Question 2), 'online child sexual abuse' is not specifically defined within Police Recorded Crime offence codes. The most relevant and commonly used proxies employ codes relating to 'Obscene Publications' (which capture the possession, generation, distribution, and exploitation of Indecent Images of Children (IIOC)) and 'Grooming' offences (though not all grooming takes place online).

We also utilise data collated by the independent [Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse](#) (who are part funded by the Home Office). They produce an annual report on the scale and nature of child sexual exploitation and abuse in the UK, which is drawn from public domain data generated by local authorities, policing, criminal justice and sexual assault referral centres.

### **Scotland:**

[Inter-Agency Referral Discussion](#) (IRD) is the first stage in the multi-agency response to a [Child Protection](#) concern. [Police Scotland](#) have recently amended their approach to IRDs to ensure that they are better utilising the information held about child sexual exploitation within their [\(Interim\) Vulnerable Persons Database](#) (IVPD). An IVPD/VPD record is against a nominal (person) not an incident, therefore its efficacy is dependent on the recording officer or subject of concern (the child) being able to correctly identify that child sexual exploitation is/was a contributing factor. In the year to 30<sup>th</sup> May 2024, 968 IVPD records where child sexual exploitation was a risk factor were identified.

The Scottish Government publish annual information on the 'minimum number of sexual crimes with victim aged under 18' ([2022-23 data](#)), with 5,437 such crimes being reported in this period. This count is a subset of all sexual crimes and includes a wide range of sexual crimes where the age of the victim could be identified by the crime type (detailed in response to Question 2). The Scottish Government also produces annual estimates of online child sexual



exploitation and abuse and in 2022-23 it is [estimated that 2,060 online sexual crimes involved a victim under the age of 18](#). Police Scotland have also embedded Criminal Intelligence Analysts based in Cybercrime Investigations to extract intelligence, incidents and police recorded crime data from police systems daily, including for online child sexual exploitation and abuse.

#### **Northern Ireland:**

Northern Ireland did not provide further information.

#### **iii. Are data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse collected through a multisectoral mechanism involving more than one sector of public administration? Please list sectors involved and who operates the mechanism.**

Yes, a multi-agency approach to collating and disseminating data is taken throughout the UK.

Some mechanisms for data collation in England and Wales include the following UK Government departments - Home Office; Department for Education (Child Protection Plans); Ministry of Justice (prosecutions and convictions relating to child sexual exploitation and abuse); and the National Crime Agency. Some of these data sources are then made publicly available in aggregate form via the Office for National Statistics - [Home \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk).

In Scotland, data is collated using intelligence, incident and police recorded crime systems as well as through utilising research provided by non-governmental and civil society organisations. Information is then disseminated through the (Interim) Vulnerable Persons Database and via Inter-Agency Referral Discussions that enable knowledge sharing between Education, Health, Justice, Welfare and other agency professionals.

Northern Ireland did not provide further explanation.

## **2. What data is collected?**

### **i. Does your State collect data in relation to all of the offences covered by Articles 18-23 of the Convention?**

Article	Data collected yes/no/partially?	Can data on this be easily produced? (less than 3 weeks) Yes/No	Explanation / Equivalents
Sexual abuse ( <a href="#">Article 18</a> )	Yes, through 'Police Recorded Crime', across the UK.	No - Police recorded crime figures are published quarterly. These only provide the number of offences	Police Recorded Crime statistics in the UK for sexual abuse can be recorded against a number

		reported, so any offence details would need to be gathered from individual police forces, which would take <b>more than three weeks</b> to access.	of different offences e.g., rape, sexual assault, grooming etc.  <i>For reference: Offences and legislative provisions that are applicable in England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland can be found in Tables I, II, III, and IV below.</i>
Offences concerning child prostitution ( <a href="#">Article 19</a> )	Yes (but not recorded as child prostitution), through 'Police Recorded Crime', across the UK.	No - Police recorded crime figures are published quarterly. These only provide the number of offences reported, so any offence details would need to be gathered from individual police forces, which would take <b>more than three weeks</b> to access.	'Child prostitution' is a term deemed not appropriate and no longer used in the UK. This offence type will, in most cases, be investigated and prosecuted under offence codes which describe (in relation to children) solicitation, incitement, exploitation, and payment for sexual services amongst others.  <i>For reference: Offences and legislative provisions that are applicable in England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland can be found in Tables I, II, III, and IV below.</i>
Offences concerning child pornography ( <a href="#">Article 20</a> )	Yes (but not recorded as child pornography), through 'Police Recorded Crime', across the UK.	No - Police recorded crime figures are published quarterly. These only provide the number of offences reported, so any offence details would need to be gathered from individual police forces, which would take <b>more than three weeks</b> to access.	'Child pornography' is a term deemed not appropriate and not used in the UK. The UK primarily uses the terms ' <i>child sexual abuse material</i> ' (CSAM) and ' <i>indecent images of children</i> ' (IIOC) and 'obscene publications' instead.  <i>For reference: Offences and legislative provisions that are applicable in England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland can be found in Tables I, II, III, and IV below.</i>

Offences concerning the participation of a child in pornographic performances ( <a href="#">Article 21</a> )	Yes (but not recorded as participation of a child in pornographic performances), through 'Police Recorded Crime', across the UK.	No - Police recorded crime figures are published quarterly. These only provide the number of offences reported, so any offence details would need to be gathered from individual police forces, which would take <b>more than three weeks</b> to access.	The UK does not use the term ' <i>participation of a child in pornographic performances</i> .' As described above, this would instead be covered by reporting against child sexual abuse material and indecent images of children, obscene publications offences and other offences such as causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity - detailed in Tables I, II, III and IV below.
Corruption of children ( <a href="#">Article 22</a> )	Yes, through 'Police Recorded Crime', across the UK.	No - Police recorded crime figures are published quarterly. These only provide the number of offences reported, so any offence details would need to be gathered from individual police forces, which would take <b>more than three weeks</b> to access.	Police Recorded Crime statistics in the UK can be recorded against a number of offences. Corruption of a child (through witnessing sexual abuse or sexual activities, even without having to participate) is most likely to fall under sexual activity involving a child or causing or inciting a child type of offences.  <i>For reference: Offences and legislative provisions that are applicable in England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland can be found in Tables I, II, III, and IV below.</i>
Solicitation of children for sexual purposes ( <a href="#">Article 23</a> )	Yes, through 'Police Recorded Crime', across the UK.	No - Police recorded crime figures are published quarterly. These only provide the number of offences reported, so any offence details would need to be gathered from individual police forces, which would take <b>more than three weeks</b> to access.	Across the UK, 'solicitation' offences are covered by offence codes referencing 'abuse of children through sexual exploitation', 'sexual grooming', 'paying for sexual services', 'solicitation' and other preparatory offences.  <i>For reference: Offences and legislative provisions that are applicable in England and Wales, Northern Ireland, and Scotland can be found in Tables I, II, III, and IV below.</i>

The following tables (I, II, III, and IV) are included to demonstrate the number of relevant offence codes that can be used to investigate and prosecute child sexual exploitation and abuse within the individual legislative landscapes of England and Wales, Northern Ireland and Scotland.

### **England and Wales:**

\* Due to no direct access to case level data at a central government level, official statistics on police recorded child sexual exploitation and abuse only use a subset of defined police offence codes where it is certain that the case involves a child. For example, offence codes such as ‘Incest or familial sexual offences’ or ‘Rape of a female aged 16 and over’ include both adult and child victims. This results in an undercount in some cases but avoids bringing in cases involving adults.

<b>Table I</b>	
<b>Offence code</b>	<b>Offence description</b>
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over
17B *	Sexual assault on a male child under 13
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over
19D *	Rape of a female child under 16
19E *	Rape of a female child under 13
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over
19G *	Rape of a male child under 16
19H *	Rape of a male child under 13
19J	Rape of a female – multiple undefined offenders
19K	Rape of a male – multiple undefined offenders
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over
20B *	Sexual assault on a female child under 13
21 *	Sexual activity involving a child under 13
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent
22B *	Sexual activity involving a child under 16
23	Incest or familial sexual offences

70	Sexual activity etc with a person with a mental disorder
71 *	Abuse of children through sexual exploitation
73 *	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature
86 *	Obscene publications (proxy for IIOC)
88A *	Sexual grooming
88C	Other miscellaneous sexual offences
88D	Unnatural sexual offences
88E	Exposure and voyeurism

Listed below are offences that relate, specifically, to sexual abuse within the circle of trust in England and Wales:

<b>Table II</b>	
<b>Offence code</b>	<b>Offence description</b>
02304	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over – penetration
02305	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02306	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged under 18 - no penetration
02307	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged under 18 - no penetration
02308	Inciting a female child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02309	Inciting a male child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02310	Inciting a female child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender aged under 18 or over at time of offence and victim aged 13 to 17
02311	Inciting a male child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender aged under 18 or over at time of offence and victim aged 13 to 17
02312	Sex with an adult relative aged 18 or over - offender aged 16 or over - penetration
02313	Sex with an adult relative aged 18 or over - offender aged 16 or over - consenting to penetration
02314	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02315	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - penetration
02316	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged under 13 - offender aged under 18 - no penetration
02317	Sexual activity with a male child family member - offender not 18 or over at time of offence and victim under 13
02318	Inciting a female child family member aged under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over - penetration

02319	Inciting a male child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence and victim under 13 - penetration
02320	Inciting a female child family member aged under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged under 18 - no penetration
02321	Inciting a male child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender not 18 or over at time of offence and victim under 13
02322	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration
02323	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration
02324	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration
02325	Sexual activity with a male child family member aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over - no penetration
02326	Inciting a female child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence - no penetration
02327	Inciting a male child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence - no penetration
02328	Inciting a female child family member aged under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence - no penetration
02329	Inciting a male child family member to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over at time of offence and victim under 13 - no penetration
02330	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged under 13 - offender aged under 18 - penetration
02331	Sexual activity with a male child family member under 13 - offender under 18 - penetration of anus, vagina or mouth by penis or other part of body
02332	Sexual activity with a female child family member aged 13 to 17 - offender aged under 18 - penetration
02333	Sexual activity with a male child family member 13 to 17 - offender under 18 - penetration of anus, vagina or mouth by penis or other part of body
02334	Inciting a female child family member under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18 - penetration of anus, vagina or mouth by penis or other part of body
02335	Inciting a male child family member under 13 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18 - penetration of anus, vagina or mouth by penis or other part of body
02336	Inciting a female child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18 - penetration
02337	Inciting a male child family member aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender under 18 - penetration
07301	Abuse of position of trust: sexual intercourse with person aged under 18 - offender aged 18 or over (historic)
07302	Abuse of position of trust: sexual activity other than intercourse with person aged under 18 - offender aged 18 or over (historic)
07303	Sex offender failing to notify police name on initial registration (historic)
07304	Sex offender failing to notify police of home address on initial registration (historic)

07305	Sex Offenders Act 1997 S.3(1a) notifies police with false name or names
07306	Sex offenders notify police with false information as to home address on initial registration (historic)
07307	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a female child aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over
07308	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a male child aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over
07309	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a female child aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over
07310	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a male child aged 13 to 17 to engage in sexual activity - offender aged 18 or over
07311	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child aged 13 to 17 - offender aged 18 or over
07312	Abuse of a position of trust: causing a child aged 13 to 17 to watch a sexual act - offender aged 18 or over
07313	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a female child aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over
07314	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a male child aged under 13 - offender aged 18 or over
07315	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a female child to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over and victim aged under 13)
07316	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a male child to engage in sexual activity (offender aged 18 or over and victim aged under 13)
07317	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child (offender aged 18 or over and victim aged under 13)
07318	Abuse of a position of trust: causing a child to watch a sexual act (offender aged 18 or over and victim aged under 13)

### **Northern Ireland:**

Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse offences are enforced by the Police Service of Northern Ireland and underpinned by legislation including the Protection of Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1978, the Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008, the Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022, and others. Some of the relevant articles include:

<b>Table III</b>		
<b>Article</b>	<b>Article Description</b>	<b>Legislation</b>
Article 3	Indecent photographs of children	Protection of Children (Northern Ireland) Order 1978
Article 12	Rape of a child under 13	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 13	Assault of a child under 13 by penetration	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 14	Sexual assault of a child under 13	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 15	Causing or inciting a child under 13 to engage in sexual activity	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 16	Sexual activity with a child (under 16)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008

Article 17	Causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity (under 16)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 18	Engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child (under 16)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 19	Causing a child to watch a sexual act (under 16)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 20	Sexual offences against children committed by children or young persons	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 21	Arranging or facilitating commission of a sex offence against a child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22	Meeting a child following sexual grooming etc	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22a	Sexual communication with a child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22b	Communicating with a person with a view to grooming a particular child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22c	Communicating with a group with a view to grooming a particular child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22d	Communicating with a person with a view to grooming any child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 22e	Communicating with a group with a view to grooming any child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 23	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity with a child (under 18)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 24	Abuse of a position of trust: causing or inciting a child to engage in sexual activity (under 18)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 25	Abuse of a position of trust: sexual activity in the presence of a child (under 18)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 26	Abuse of a position of trust: causing a child to watch a sexual act (under 18)	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 27	Abuse of a position of trust: acts done in England and Wales or Scotland	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 32	Sexual activity with a child family member	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 33	Inciting a child family member to engage in sexual activity	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 34	Family relationships	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 37	Paying for the Sexual Services of a child	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 38	Causing or inciting abuse: payment for sexual services and involvement in indecent images	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 39	Controlling a child: payment for sexual services and involvement in indecent images	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 40	Arranging or facilitating abuse: payment for sexual services and involvement in indecent images.	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 42	Indecent photographs of persons aged 16 or 17	Sexual Offences (Northern Ireland) Order 2008
Article 4	Sexual grooming: pretending to be a child	Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
Article 5	Abuse of position of trust: relevant positions	Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022



Article 25	Qualifying offences for sexual offences prevention orders	Justice (Sexual Offences and Trafficking Victims) Act (Northern Ireland) 2022
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### Scotland

Sexual crimes with victims aged under 18 is a subset of all Sexual crimes and includes a wide range of sexual crimes where the age of the victim could be identified. The list below gives a breakdown of the crimes included in this calculation by the Scottish Government Justice Directorate (SGJD). It should be noted that this is most likely an under count of sexual crimes with a victim under 18, as some of these crimes may be classified as a crime which does not specify the age of the victim. This will include where the perpetrator targets someone they believed to be a child (for example, through cyber-enabled sexual crime).

<b>Table IV</b>	
<b>Scottish Government Justice Directorate Offence Code</b>	<b>Scottish Government Justice Directorate Offence Description</b>
201200	Incest
201301	Illegal homosexual acts
201302	Bestiality (pre-April 2011)
201303	Assault to commit unnatural crimes
201400	Rape (common law, pre-Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009)
201401	Rape – Male (over 16)
201402	Rape – Female (over 16)
201403	Rape – Male (13-15)
201404	Rape – Female (13-15)
201405	Rape – Male (under 13)
201406	Rape – Female (under 13)
201500	Assault with Intent to rape or ravish (common law, pre-Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009)
201501	Assault with Rape – Male (over 16)
201502	Assault with Rape – Female (over 16)
201503	Assault with Rape – Male (13-15)
201504	Assault with Rape – Female (13-15)
201505	Assault with Rape – Male (under 13)
201506	Assault with Rape – Female (under 13)
201600	Sexual assault (common law, pre-Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009)

201601	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (over 16)
201602	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (over 16)
201603	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (13-15)
201604	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (13-15)
201605	Sexual Assault – Male (over 16)
201606	Sexual Assault – Female (over 16)
201607	Sexual Assault – Male (13-15)
201608	Sexual Assault – Female (13-15)
201609	Sexual Coercion – Male (over 16)
201610	Sexual Coercion – Female (over 16)
201611	Sexual Coercion – Male (13-15)
201612	Sexual Coercion – Female (13-15)
201613	Coercing a person into being present/ looking at sexual activity
201614	Communicating indecently
201615	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Male (under 13)
201616	Sexual Assault by Penetration – Female (under 13)
201617	Sexual Assault – Male (under 13)
201618	Sexual Assault – Female (under 13)
201619	Cause to Participate Sexual Activity – Male (under 13)
201620	Cause to Participate Sexual Activity – Female (under 13)
201621	Cause to be Present Sex Act/To Look at Sex Image – Male and Female (under 13)
201622	Communicate Indecently/Cause see/hear Indecent Communication –Male and Female (under 13)
201623	Sexual Exposure – Male and Female (under 13)
201624	Voyeurism – Male and Female (under 13)
201625	Intercourse with Child – Male (13-15) (Consensual)
201626	Intercourse with Child – Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201627	Penetrative Sex Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)
201628	Penetrative Sex Activity – Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201629	Sexual Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)
201630	Sexual Activity – Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201631	Cause to Participate Sex Activity – Male (13-15) (Consensual)
201632	Cause to Participate Sex Activity – Female (13-15) (Consensual)

201633	Engage while Older Child in Sex Conduct/Consensual Sexual Conduct – Male
201634	Engage while Older Child in Sex Conduct/Consensual Sexual Conduct – Female
201635	Cause to be Present during Sex Act/Look at Sex Image – Male and Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201636	Communicate Indecently/Cause see/hear Indecent Communication – Male and Female (13-15) (Consensual)
201637	Sexual Exposure – Male and Female (13-15)
201638	Voyeurism – Male and Female (13-15)
201639	Threatening to disclose an intimate image
201640	Disclosure of an intimate image
201641	Communications Act 2003 (sexual)
201701	Lewd and libidinous practices (pre-Apr 2011)
201702	Public indecency
201703	Sexual exposure
201704	Voyeurism
201801	Procuration - excluding homosexual acts
201802	Defilement of girl under 13
201803	Defilement of girl under 16
201804	Carnal knowledge of mentally defective or lunatic person
201805	Householder permitting carnal knowledge of mentally defective
201806	Abducting girls under 18 or mentally defective or lunatic women
201807	Brothel keeping
201808	Person with custody and care of a girl or other, causing her seduction
201809	Immoral traffic
201810	Offences related to prostitution
201812	Procuration of Homosexual Acts
201813	Conspiracy to commit sexual acts outside the UK
201814	Grooming of children for the purposes of sexual offences
201815	Procuration of sexual services from children under 18
201816	Procuration of a child under 18 for pornography
201817	Soliciting services of a person engaged in prostitution
201818	Taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children (from Apr 2011)
201819	Sexual Abuse of Trust (Children)
201820	Sexual Abuse of Trust of a Mentally Disordered Person

201821	Bestiality (from Apr 2011)
201822	Lewd and Libidinous (from Apr 2011)
201823	Administering a substance for sexual Purposes
201824	Possession of extreme pornography

**If you have indicated “no” or “partially” please provide more information:**

Not applicable, as we have not answered “no” or “partially” to Question 2i.

**ii. Does your State collect case-based data for child sexual abuse in the circle of trust, including specific aspects mentioned in the table below? (R15 of the first implementation report of the first monitoring round)**

Case-based data is collected within specific agencies (e.g., Social Services and Police Forces), but these are not accessible to Central Government (offence codes 73 and 23 mentioned above are used instead).

The government publishes [annual statistics](#) on children in need in England, including child protection plans, and referrals to and assessments completed by children’s social care services. Each reporting year covers the financial year, 1 April to 31 March. Children in Need are a legally defined group of children (under the [Children Act 1989](#)) assessed as needing help and protection as a result of risks to their development or health. This group includes children on child in need plans, children on child protection plans, children looked after by local authorities, care leavers and disabled children. It should be noted that children in need include young people aged 18 or over who continue to receive care, accommodation or support from children’s services, and unborn children. This data includes [factors identified at the end of assessment by local authority’ in England](#).

The [Crime Survey in England and Wales](#) (CSEW) has a question on abuse by those in a position of trust/other breakdowns.

Northern Ireland and Scotland did not provide further explanation.

	<b>Data collected? Yes/No/partially</b>	<b>Can data on this be easily produced? (less than 3 weeks) Yes/No</b>	<b>Explanatory notes</b>

a. Number of children (under 18) that were victimized, disaggregated by sex/gender	Partially	No	<p>Local Authorities have a legal duty to share Serious Incident Notifications with the Child Safeguarding Practice Review Panel, and by extension the UK Department for Education and OFSTED (Office for Standards in Education, Children's Services and Skills) within 5 working days of an incident where a child dies or is harmed, and abuse or neglect is known/suspected.</p> <p>Case based data, particularly with regard to victims, is not available within the Court Proceedings Database (CPD) as this sits with individual police forces and is not accessible centrally.</p> <p>Data may also be published by research-based reporting conducted by civil society organisations (e.g., the Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse who are part funded by the Home Office). They collate public domain data from local authorities, policing, criminal justice and sexual assault referral centres into an annual report.</p>
b. Number of children (under 18) that were victimized in the context of: i. reports ii. prosecutions iii. convictions	No	N/A	<p>The Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) provides numbers of victims but is an estimate based on an annual survey that was last formally undertaken in 2019. (The 2022-23 survey covered a span of 8-months, therefore cannot be utilised as an accurate or representative example of reporting).</p> <p>The Crown Proceedings Database contains data on prosecutions, convictions and sentences for any particular crime, including the details of the offender, but does not contain details on victims – these are not centrally collated.</p>

c. Number of perpetrators under investigation, disaggregated by sex/gender	No	N/A	The UK reports against the number of Police Recorded Crimes, rather than the number of individuals currently under investigation. This information may be obtainable from local police forces, but this would take time and be resource intensive. It is not easily accessible by Central Government.
d. Number of convicted perpetrators, disaggregated by sex/gender	Yes	No	<p>The UK can report against data on offenders disaggregated by sex and/or gender, where there was a prosecution or conviction. Police forces are instructed to record an individual's sex in the legal sense that is based on their birth certificate or Gender Recognition Certificate. Separately, an individual's gender identity can be collected.</p> <p>A defendants' sex, as recorded by the police, is transferred throughout the stages of the criminal justice system - meaning the sex first recorded by the police will mirror what is on court records and in criminal justice data relating to charges, prosecutions, convictions and sentencing decisions.</p> <p>The data is available via published tools every 6 months.</p>
e. Number of cases where the person convicted was a minor, disaggregated by sex/gender	Partially	No	<p>The Ministry of Justice (England and Wales) publishes data on the age of offenders, disaggregated by age group (10-11 years old, 12-14 years old, and 15-17 years old), which can be further disaggregated by the sex recorded by the police.</p> <p>Information on child-on-child and adult-on-child physical and sexual abuse was collected and reported</p>

			on by the Department for Education (England and Wales) for the third time in 2023. Previously physical abuse and sexual abuse was collected and reported on (irrespective of whether it was child on child or adult on child) and some local authorities have provided information on the old basis only, or a mixture of the old and new basis, since 2021.
f. Number of cases where the victim and the perpetrator had a prior acquaintance.	No	No	There are no regularly updated UK figures on victim-perpetrator relationships and this information is instead largely only provided through research-based answers (e.g., the Crime Survey of England and Wales). Some details may be available within crime reports but this would be on a case-by-case basis not a standard data collection item.
g. Number of cases where the victim and the perpetrator were strangers.	No	No	In England and Wales, there are not regularly updated, official figures on victim-perpetrator relationships and this information is instead largely only provided through research-based answers (e.g., the Crime Survey of England and Wales).
h. Number of cases committed within the family (including extended family) of the child victim	Partially	No	<p>Police recorded crime figures can be produced on prosecutions, convictions and sentencing, relating to cases committed within the family (intra-familial abuse) across the UK.</p> <p>Data on intra-familial sexual abuse, criminal exploitation/trafficking and sexual exploitation is collected by the Department for Education through Serious Incident Notifications and published as official statistics annually.</p>

			However, it should be noted that this data may not cover 'extended family'.
i. Information on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator	No	No	<p>There are not regularly updated, official figures on victim-perpetrator relationships and this information is instead provided largely through research-based answers (e.g., the Crime Survey of England and Wales).</p> <p>Information could be obtained directly from local police forces, but this would be time and resource intensive would not be in a standardised collection format. This is not accessible by Central Government.</p> <p>An additional bespoke collection of data is used to provide a national snapshot into the scale and nature of CSEA, trends in offending (including crime types and where they were committed) and present both victim and perpetrator profiles. The report includes some data on the relationships between victims and offenders. The published report can be found here - <a href="#">National Analysis of Police-Recorded Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Crimes Report 2022   Vulnerability Knowledge and Practice Programme (vkpp.org.uk)</a></p>
j. Information on the environment in which the child sexual abuse was alleged to be committed (home, school, workplace, other)	No	No	There are not regularly updated, official figures on victim-perpetrator relationships and this information is instead provided largely through research-based answers (e.g., the Crime Survey of England and Wales).
k. Information about the age of the child victim and the perpetrator	Partially	No	The Ministry of Justice (England and Wales) publishes data on the age of offenders, disaggregated by age group (10-11 years old, 12-14 years old, and 15-17 years



			<p>old) and on victims age (depending on the correct offence codes being applied).</p> <p>An additional bespoke collection of data is used to provide a national snapshot into the scale and nature of CSEA, trends in offending (including crime types and where they were committed) and present both victim and perpetrator profiles. The report does not disaggregate the ages of victims and offenders, instead grouping them into two categories: 10-14 and 15-19 years old. This is limiting as it combines children and adults in one category and does not represent children under the age of 10. The published report can be found here - <a href="https://vkpp.org.uk">National Analysis of Police-Recorded Child Sexual Abuse and Exploitation Crimes Report 2022   Vulnerability Knowledge and Practice Programme (vkpp.org.uk)</a></p>
<p><b>iii. I. If you have responded “partially” to any of the questions above please indicate what data is not collected –</b></p> <p>Please see the commentary in the ‘explanatory notes’ column.</p>			

**iv. Is data collected by relevant agencies specifically on CSEA?**

Yes, departments across the four nations responsible for Education, Justice, Law Enforcement and Public Safety collect data on child sexual exploitation and abuse. Below are some of the available mechanisms utilised:

- **Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA):** The purpose of MAPPAs is to assess and manage the risks posed by sexual and violent offenders and provide guidance to the police, prison service and probation trusts. The data they collect includes information on registered sex

offenders, however the data available is only categorised by the category of offender e.g., Category 1 (registered sexual offenders), and doesn't provide a breakdown on those who have offended against adults and/or children. [Multi-agency public protection arrangements \(MAPPA\): Guidance - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)

- **Department for Education** (UK Government Department responsible for children's services and education): Their data includes a number of assessments that have a CSEA element identified, and number of children on protection plans for sexual abuse.
- **National Referral Mechanism (NRM)**: The NRM is a government framework for identifying and referring potential victims of modern slavery and ensuring they receive the appropriate support. The NRM publishes information on children's sexual exploitation and other types of child exploitation that may include a sexual element. [National referral mechanism guidance: adult \(England and Wales\) - GOV.UK \(www.gov.uk\)](#)
- **The (Interim) Vulnerable Persons Database (IVPD/VPD)**: The IVPD/VPD is a system used to share information on child victims between multiple partners/agencies, in Scotland.
- **Inter-Agency Referral Discussion (IRD)**: The IRD is an opportunity for multiple agencies to share information and make decisions on how best to protect children.
- **Civil Society and NGO Children's Services**: various UK-based NGO's publish data on child sexual exploitation and abuse. For example, the Lucy Faithfull Foundation, Internet Watch Foundation, National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and others.

**v. Does your State collect aggregative data on child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse?**

No. The UK develops an understanding of the scale, nature and volume of child sexual exploitation and abuse, as well as relevant criminal justice outcomes, by using a number of sources/tools and offence statistics to produce a measure of this crime.

**vi. Does your state use standardised operational definitions and indicators of CSEA to classify data across administrations and sectors at national level?**

There are multiple pieces of UK legislation that define what constitutes child sexual exploitation and abuse offences. The Tackling Child Sexual Abuse Strategy (2021) also defines core terms which are used across the UK in policy, programmatic activity and operational responses, including in statutory guidance for frontline professionals working with children.<sup>2</sup> The UK Government Home Office has also agreed an operational definition of Child Sexual Exploitation with Health and Social Care Trusts, as part of the [Child Sexual Exploitation Disruption Toolkit](#) which has been widely adopted across the UK.

**vii. Does your State use internationally agreed definitions and indicators, such as the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes, to gather data related to child sexual exploitation?**

The UK does not have a singular child sexual exploitation offence and gathers data across multiple offence codes.

**viii. Does your State collect data on the number of persons convicted of any form of sexual exploitation or sexual abuse of a child committed outside your territory but convicted in your country?**

The National Crime Agency (England and Wales) does collect data on persons that have committed extra-territorial child sexual exploitation and abuse offences but been convicted within the UK, however this data is partial and non-exhaustive and held by local and regional Management of Sexual or Violent

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<sup>2</sup> Child Sexual Abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. The activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration (for example, rape or oral sex) or non-penetrative acts such as masturbation, kissing, rubbing and touching outside of clothing. They may also include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at, or in the production of, sexual images, watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming a child in preparation for abuse. Sexual abuse can take place online and technology can be used to facilitate offline abuse. Sexual abuse is not solely perpetrated by adult males. Women can also commit acts of sexual abuse, as can other children. This definition is consistent with the definition used in the statutory 'Working Together to Safeguard Children' guidance.

Offenders (MOSOVO) Managers. The Police Service of Northern Ireland does hold data of any investigation where Member States are able to provide investigative assistance to secure the conviction of a suspect in Northern Ireland. Scotland did not provide further information.

- ix. Does your State collect data on the number of persons convicted of any form of child sexual exploitation or sexual abuse committed outside your territory and convicted outside your territory? Please specify if this includes your nationals and persons with habitual residence in your country.**

The National Crime Agency (England and Wales) does collect data on persons that have committed and been convicted of child sexual exploitation and abuse offences extra territorially, however this is dependent on the countries in which the offenders have committed and been convicted of their crimes notifying the UK which is not a mandatory requirement currently.

- x. Does your State collect data on the numbers of suspected cases of CSEA which are not substantiated after investigation?**

No. The UK holds data relating to Police Recorded Crimes that lead to charges under an offence; prosecutions data which provides information on the number of defendants proceeded against; and convictions data which details the number of offenders found guilty.

- xi. Does your State collect data relating to the identity and genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention? (Article 37 paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention)**

Yes. Biometric data (identity and genetic profile) of offenders is collected during the custody process and subsequently sent for profiling before being added to the National DNA Database.

- xii. Is it possible for information about the identity and genetic profile (DNA) of persons convicted of the offences established in accordance with the Convention to be transmitted to the competent authority of another Party? (Article 37 paragraph 3 of the Lanzarote Convention)**

The UK signed up to the Prüm Convention in 2019, which allows the sharing of biometric data, namely DNA profiles and fingerprints with European Member States. All unidentified DNA Crime stains and offender DNA profiles that are retained on the National DNA Database are routinely automatically checked against the DNA databases of all the other Prüm member states. All other Prüm member states unidentified DNA Crime scene stains and offender DNA profiles are ‘washed’ against UK National DNA Database. The UK will receive notification of a match if a UK nominal (person) has matched to a Member State scene or if a UK crime scene is matched to a Member State nominal (person). When a UK crime scene stain hits against a Member State offender, the UK will be given the opportunity to request a full intelligence package from the Member State, including the nominal’s name, other demographic information, facial image, fingerprints and offending history.

- xiii. Does your State collect the data referred to above in accordance with relevant provisions on the protection of personal data? (as provided for by Articles 10 paragraphs 2 and 37 paragraph 1 of the Lanzarote Convention)**

Yes. All the data referred to above is collected and stored in accordance with the UK General Data Protection Regulation under the Data Protection Act 2018 (DPA). Biometric data is considered as ‘personal data’ and as such the processing is subject to Part 3 of the DPA 2018.

### **3. Use of data collected**

- i. Does your State provide data on CSEA to international organisations such as: Council of Europe, World Health Organisation, EUROSTAT, UN Office of Drugs and Crime and UNICEF?**

The UK Government fulfils its monitoring and evaluation requirements under international agreements we have ratified. We also routinely provide data and information about the UK Government's approach to tackling child sexual exploitation and abuse, as appropriate, in response to questions and through engagement with international partners, including: the Council of Europe, UNODC, UNICEF and others and regularly participate in Calls for Evidence on topical studies relating to child sexual exploitation and abuse and other international events.

**ii. Has your State appointed a national or local agency tasked with providing periodic reports on aggregated data or recording information on child sexual abuse committed in the circle of trust? Please specify the agency responsible. (R20 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round).**

No. Whilst the overall cross-government approach to tackling child sexual exploitation and abuse policy is managed by the Home Office, the Sexual Offences Act 2003 is owned by the Ministry of Justice and regulatory frameworks on safeguarding children in education and non-education settings are owned by the Department for Education. As a result, there is no single national or local agency with reporting responsibility on child sexual exploitation and abuse offences and instead all relevant departments collaborate and coordinate information and data, as appropriate and relevant.

#### **4. Evaluation of data collection mechanisms**

**i. How does your State evaluate the effectiveness of the mechanisms or focal points for data collection (for example through audits) as regards the accuracy and reliability of the data collected, including any issues of under-reporting? (R21 of the first implementation report of first monitoring round)**

Accredited official statistics are independently reviewed by the [Office for Statistics Regulation](#) (OSR). They comply with the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#). Accredited official statistics are called National Statistics in the [Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007](#). Accreditation signifies their compliance with the authority's [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) which broadly means these statistics are: managed

impartially and objectively in the public interest; meet identified user needs; produced according to sound methods; and well explained and readily accessible.

**ii. Is there a system in place to validate the data?**

Our statistical practice is regulated by the Office for Statistics Regulation (OSR). OSR sets the standards of trustworthiness, quality and value in the [Code of Practice for Statistics](#) that all producers of official statistics should adhere to.