



# Establishing the prevalence of sibling sexual abuse as reported to and recorded by police forces across England and Wales

**RCEW National Sibling Sexual Abuse Project**

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June 2022



**SIBLING SEXUAL  
ABUSE PROJECT**

## Executive summary

From 2020 to 2022, Rape Crisis England & Wales (RCEW) in partnership with two universities and two rape crisis centres, is undertaking a ground-breaking project to support victims and survivors of recent and historic sibling sexual abuse. The two-year project is the largest Government funded project on sibling sexual abuse to date in the UK. Funded by the Home Office and Ministry of Justice, it is also the first England and Wales wide project on sibling sexual abuse.

The project considers this Freedom of Information (FOI) request to be the first national (England and Wales) piece of research into prevalence rates of sibling sexual abuse.

This report outlines research into sibling sexual abuse incidents as recorded by police forces across England and Wales and does not include incidents dealt with by social services, the NHS, or schools where cases were not treated as a crime. This is the first piece of research of its kind and the first to attempt to gain a national picture of sibling sexual abuse as recorded by the police.

The purpose of the research was:

- a) to identify whether all police forces were recording specific incidents of sibling sexual abuse and
- b) to gain insight into the prevalence of sibling sexual abuse compared with other intrafamilial abuse and
- c) where possible to analyse the gender and age of the child who was harmed and the child who harmed.

A FOI was submitted to each of the **43** police forces across England and Wales. Data was received from **27** police forces – in various formats, however only data from **21** of the **27** police forces was clear enough to be reliably used; **14** police forces refused to provide the data – for a number of reasons; and **2** police forces did not reply by the time of publication of this report – although some of these did acknowledge the request.

## Key findings

# 11,840

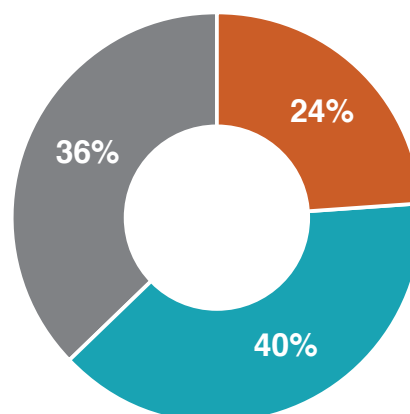
Across **21** police forces in England and Wales, between the years **2017-2020** there were **11,840** police recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults, where the victim was under 18.

### Of the 11,840 recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults:

**4,287** were other family member relationship – accounting for 36%

**2,869** were recorded as a sibling relationship – accounting for 24%

**4,684** were parent-child relationship – accounting for 40%

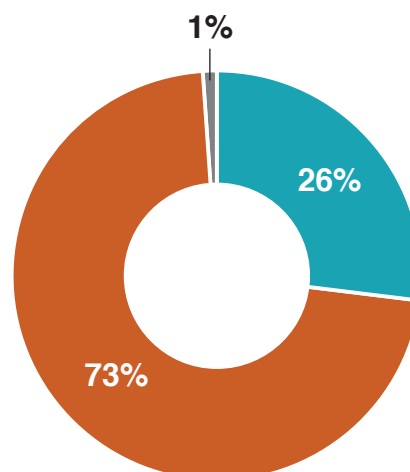


### 16 police forces were able to provide a breakdown of sibling sexual abuse by gender. Of the recorded incidents of siblings who have been harmed:

**505** siblings were recorded as Male – accounting for 26%

**1,422** siblings were recorded as Female – accounting for 73%

**31** siblings were recorded as Other/Unknown – accounting for 1%

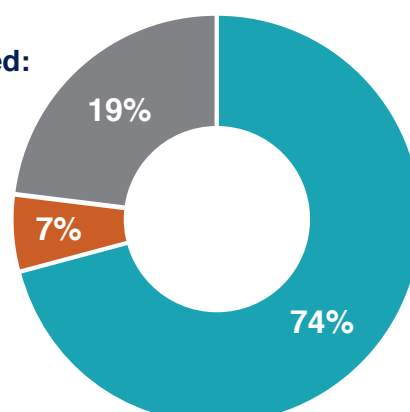


### Of the recorded incidents of siblings who have harmed:

**1,463** siblings were recorded as Male, accounting for 74%

**146** siblings were recorded as Female, accounting for 7%

**368** siblings were recorded as Other/Unknown, accounting for 19%



## Definition of Sibling Sexual Abuse

A 2020 definition of the abuse states:

*'Sibling<sup>1</sup> sexual abuse consists of sexual acts initiated by one sibling toward another without the other's consent, by use of force or coercion, or where there is a power differential between the siblings. It may involve children of similar or different ages; aggression, coercion, or force; harm or potential for harm; occur frequently or infrequently; and may include minor or advanced sexual behaviours. This includes sexual behaviour that the harmed child is not developmentally prepared for, is not transitory, and does not reflect age-appropriate curiosity. It may or may not involve physical touching, coercion, or force. Non-contact sibling sexual abuse may include behaviour that is intended to sexually stimulate the harmed sibling or the offender. It can include unwanted sexual references in conversation, indecent exposure, forcing a sibling to observe others' sexual behaviour, taking pornographic pictures, or forcing a sibling to view pornography. It also may include sibling sexual contact perceived as non-abusive by both victim and offender, which nonetheless meets these criteria (Caffaro. 2020. p.7).'*

There is no universally accepted definition of sibling sexual abuse. This lack of consistency and clarity contributes significantly to the challenges in identifying the abuse with the risk that vague definitions will provide poor guidance to professionals.

The RCEW National Project on Sibling Sexual Abuse uses, when appropriate, the following summary definition of sibling sexual abuse:

*A form of harmful sexual behaviour or activity involving the misuse of power and victimising intent or outcome between children who self-identify as siblings.*

## Project summary

From 2020 to 2022, Rape Crisis England & Wales (RCEW) in partnership with two universities and two rape crisis centres, is undertaking a ground-breaking project to support victims and survivors of recent and historic sibling sexual abuse. The two-year project is the largest Government funded project on sibling sexual abuse to date in the UK. Funded by the Home Office and Ministry of Justice, it is also the first England and Wales wide project on sibling sexual abuse.

## The main aims of the project are to:

- improve the provision of specialist support for both recent and historic victims and survivors of sibling sexual abuse across England and Wales to enable them to recover, heal and rebuild their lives;
- improve the continuity, consistency, and quality standards of specialist support for recent and historic victims and survivors of sibling sexual abuse across England and Wales.

## The project has worked with:

- two universities who have carried out academic research;
- an advisory group made up of professionals in the field and those with lived experience of sibling sexual abuse;

## Footnotes

<sup>1</sup>The majority of children in the UK grow up with siblings (Office for National Statistics, 2012). There are many forms of sibling relationship: biological brothers and sisters, step-siblings, half-siblings, adoptive siblings, foster siblings and social siblings – children not biologically or legally related but who have been brought up together or in close proximity and share an enduring bond. In some cultural and social contexts, extended family relationships exist that share many of the characteristics of what may be conceptualised as that between siblings.

- professionals and practitioners from across England and Wales, 713 of whom participated in a survey regarding sibling sexual abuse.

From this range of activities involving many individuals it became obvious that there are no national statistics showing the prevalence of sibling sexual abuse.

Rebecca Pritchard from Avon & Somerset Constabulary forwarded statistics relating to sibling sexual abuse, recorded by the database for her area. This provided useful data and it was decided to try to access the same data from other police forces to gain a fuller picture of sibling sexual abuse across England and Wales.

## Acknowledgements

Thank you to all the England and Wales police forces who provided the project with the requested FOI data. And thank you to Avon & Somerset Constabulary who provided the first FOI dataset and helped the project formulate subsequent FOI questions used for the remaining police forces.

## Data disclaimer

It should be noted that the datasets provided by each police force varied in quality and clarity and some of police forces did not supply rich metadata. Further, the findings provided within this report have derived from secondary data sources; because of this there may be data errors that the project has no control over, for example a number of police forces stated that the quality and accuracy of the FOI data is subject to police officers correctly recording incidents from the onset. Thus, the findings provided in this report are only as accurate as the original police FOI datasets.

## Terms of reference

The language used by England and Wales police forces differs from language used by the RCEW National Project on Sibling Sexual Abuse. When referring to sexual abuse involving siblings who are under the age of 18 years the project refers to this as 'harmful sexual behaviour/s' involving 'siblings who have harmed' and 'siblings who have been harmed'. Whereas police forces adopt legal terminology to refer to sibling sexual abuse and use terms such as 'victim' and 'offender' or 'suspect'. This is why when formulating the FOI questions legal terminology was adopted, however when discussing the findings within the report the terminology used by the project has been implemented.

## Aims and objectives of data collection:

Police forces have a significant role in keeping children safe. They can often be the first organisation to identify children who may be at risk from abuse. They have the responsibility to investigate alleged offences against children and to make enquiries in order to safeguard and secure the welfare of any child within their area who is suffering or likely to suffer significant harm.

The aim of this research was to identify how many recorded incidents of sexual offences and assaults where the relationship was labelled as 'sibling' have been recorded by police forces across England and Wales between 2017- 2020 to establish:

- a) whether sibling sexual abuse is being recorded by police forces, and
- b) the prevalence of sibling sexual abuse as reported to and recorded by the police.

The Objective: To send a Freedom of Information request (based on the questions and statistics provided by Avon & Somerset Police Force) to all police forces across England and Wales asking:

For the years *2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020*

- How many sexual offences involved a victim under 18?
- How many offences recorded the suspect as a parent?

- How many offences recorded the suspect as a sibling?
- What was the breakdown of gender for victim/suspect?
- What was the breakdown of age for victim/suspect?

*Note that recorded offences of parents and other family members has been included only to show the prevalence of sibling sexual abuse in comparison to other forms of intrafamilial sexual abuse.*

## The questions asked by the project:

A Freedom of Information request was put into all 43 police forces across England and Wales.

- See Appendix 1: List of police forces from the FOI Directory;
- See Appendix 2: Questions asked as part of the FOI request.

## Responses from police forces:

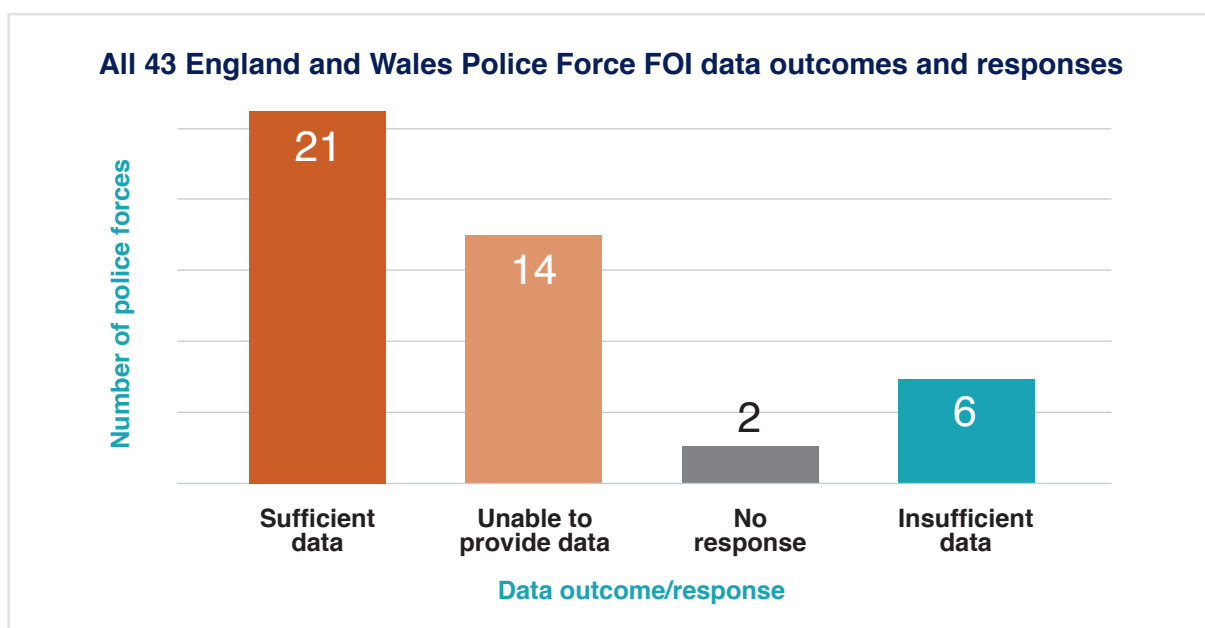
All 43 police forces across England and Wales were asked to provide FOI data outlined in Appendix 2. Of the 43 police forces, **21** provided sufficient data which has been included within the report; **2** did not respond to the FOI request; **6** provided FOI data, however the data was insufficient and was not used within the report, data insufficiencies include missing data and data inconsistencies; and **14** responded to the FOI request but were unable to provide FOI data; response issues include the FOI request exceeded the appropriate 18 hour time and £450 cost limit and the FOI data requested was not recorded by the police force or could not easily be retrieved.

Findings in relation to FOI request include:

- there is a list of sexual offences that police forces are required to record, but sibling sexual abuse is not specifically listed;
- recording of sibling sexual abuse is at the discretion of each police force and varies greatly from force to force;
- recent changes in recording systems used by some forces will allow relationships to be recorded;
- COVID-19 has affected the ability of some FOI Teams to respond within the 20 days.

For more information about reasons for refusal, see **Appendix 1**.

**See bar graph below for a visual summary of this data:**



## Findings from the FOI data

### Overall findings:

Below is a summary of England and Wales police recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults, where the victim was under 18.

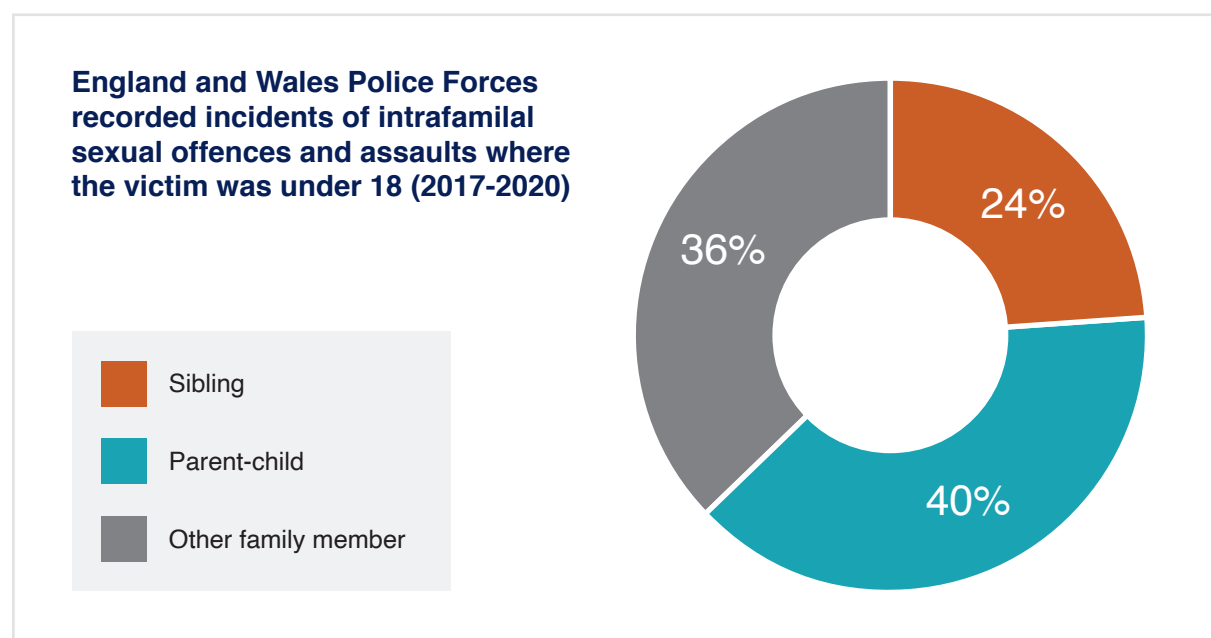
Between the years **2017-2020** there were **11,840** police recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults, where the victim was under 18. This data has been collated and grouped using FOI data provided by **21** police forces across England and Wales.

Of the **11,840** recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults **2,869** were recorded as a 'sibling' relationship (including brother and sister, step/half, adopted and foster siblings). Incidents involving a '**sibling**' relationship account for **24%** of all police recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults, where both the sibling who has harmed and the sibling who has been harmed was under 18.

Of the **11,840** recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults **4,684** were recorded as 'a parent-child' relationship (including father and mother, step, adopted and foster parents). Incidents involving a '**parent-child**' relationship account for **40%** of all police recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual and offences and assaults, where the victim was under 18.

Of the **11,840** recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults **4,287** were recorded as 'other family member'. Incidents involving a '**other family member**' relationship (including cousins, uncles and aunts, grandparents, nephews and nieces, other family and unknown) account for **36%** of all police recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults, where the victim was under 18.

**See the pie chart below for a visual summary of the overall data:**



**Notes** - From police forces who provided age related data, 221 of the 2,480 sibling incidents involved a sibling offender aged 18 and above, and the victim was under 18.

The findings of this research appear to contradict those of other academic research papers into to overall prevalence of sibling sexual abuse where the conclusion has been that:

- sibling sexual abuse is considered the most common form of child sexual abuse in our homes (Krienert & Walsh, 2011; Yates & Allardyce, 2021);
- it is estimated to be three to five times more likely that a child will be sexually abused by a sibling than a parent/step-parent (Smith & Israel, 1987).

The project supports these academic findings for the following reasons:

- sibling sexual abuse has lower disclosure rates than other forms of child sexual abuse (Yates & Allardyce, 2021);
- intrafamilial abuse carried out by an adult perpetrator is more likely to be reported to the police than abuse carried out by a child who is a sibling;
- sibling sexual abuse may not be processed through the criminal justice system due to factors including the age of the children involved and the context of the abuse;
- the figures offered within this research represent only the number of sibling sexual abuse cases that were reported to police forces in England and Wales between 2017 and 2020.

Thus, the prevalence rate offered within this report holds importance, yet is unlikely to represent the true extent of sibling sexual abuse cases. However, findings from this report are the first time any form of evidence-based national prevalence of sibling sexual abuse has been collated on such a scale, therefore the prevalence can be described as significant.

## Findings on gender:

Below is a summary of police recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults involving a 'sibling' relationship, organised by gender.

From the FOI data provided by **21** police forces across England and Wales, **16** police forces provided information regarding the gender of siblings who have been harmed and siblings who have harmed. Of this data there were **1,958** police recorded incidents where the gender of siblings who have been harmed could be identified; and **1,977** police recorded incidents where the gender of siblings who have harmed could be identified.

Of the **1,958** police recorded incidents where the gender of siblings who have been harmed by a sibling could be identified

- **505** siblings were recorded as **Male**, accounting for **26%**
- **1,422** siblings were recorded as **Female**, accounting for **73%**
- **31** siblings were recorded as **Other/Unknown**, accounting for **1%**

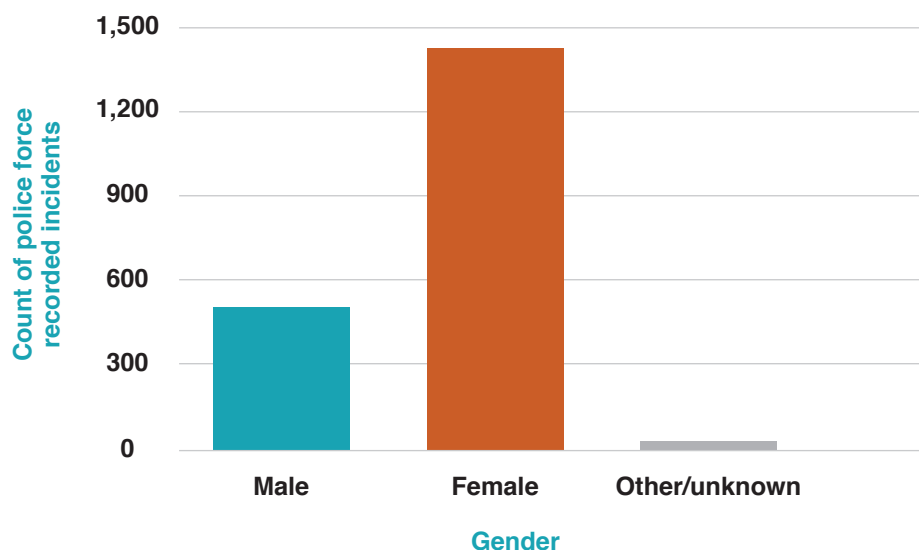
Of the **1,977** police recorded incidents where the gender of siblings who have harmed a sibling could be identified

- **1,463** siblings were recorded as **Male**, accounting for **74%**
- **146** siblings were recorded as **Female**, accounting for **7%**
- **368** siblings were recorded as **Other/Unknown**, accounting for **19%**

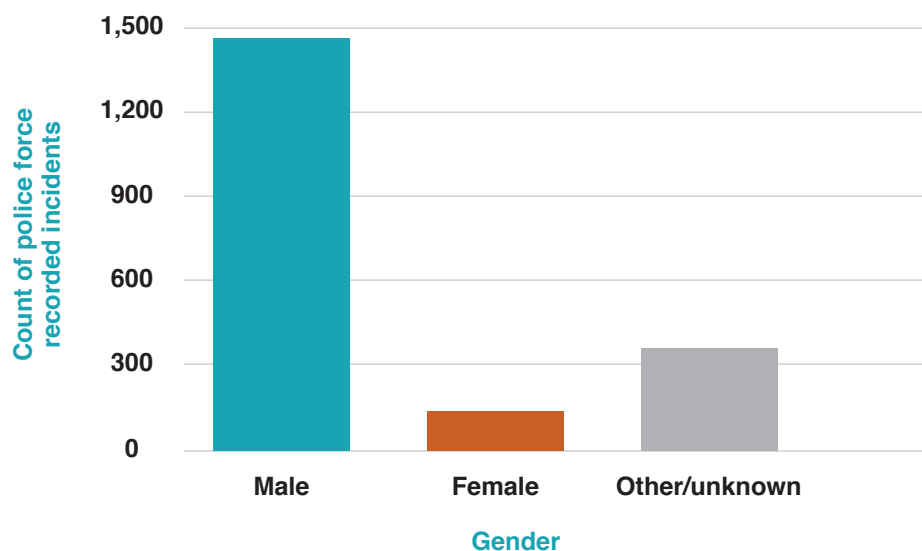


See bar graphs below for a visual summary of the gender data:

**England and Wales Police Forces recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults where the relationship was recorded as a 'sibling'.  
A summary of siblings who have been harmed organised by gender (2017-2020)**



**England and Wales Police Forces recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults where the relationship was recorded as a 'sibling'.  
A summary of siblings who have harmed organised by gender (2017-2020)**



## Findings on age:

As part of the FOI request the age of siblings who have harmed and siblings who have been harmed was requested. A small number of police forces did provide this age-related data, however many of the police forces did not provide this data; therefore it was decided not to include this data within the report.

The main reasons for not including data on age are:

- police forces could not provide the data because of **S40 (personal information)** and **S12 (cost limit exceeded)** of the FOI Act
- There were inconsistencies across the data with regards to how age was recorded therefore it was not possible to group data relating to age for analysis

Note: Some police forces did not provide age related data and no reason was given.

## Conclusion and recommendations

The aim of this report was to examine, for the first time, whether police forces across England and Wales are recording incidents of sibling sexual abuse, and what the prevalence of sibling sexual abuse as reported and recorded by the police is. This report has demonstrated that sibling sexual abuse as recorded by police forces is significantly prevalent, with the data showing that from **21** police forces across England and Wales there was **2,869** recorded incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences and assaults labelled as a 'sibling' relationship, between 2017-2020 - and that this accounts for **24%** of recorded incidents.

Additional findings within the report shows that there is a gender divide between siblings who harm and sibling who have been harmed, with males more likely to be recorded as having harmed a sibling – accounting for **74%**, and females more likely to be recorded as having been harmed by a sibling – accounting for **73%**. However, it should be noted that males accounted for **26%** of siblings who have been harmed by a sibling, highlighting that both males and females are at risk of being harmed by a sibling.

In coming to a conclusion surrounding whether police forces across England and Wales are recording incidents of sibling sexual abuse, it is evident from the data that a significant proportion of police forces are recording sibling sexual abuse incidents, with more than half of police forces, **27/43** providing the requested FOI data (data from 6 police forces was not used). However, it has also been clarified within this research that a number of police forces are not capturing data relating to sibling sexual abuse and that there are several inconsistencies across police forces with regards to how sibling sexual abuse is being captured and recorded.

Finally, given the evident significance and prevalence of sibling sexual abuse as recorded by England and Wales police forces, the project considers that there is an urgent need for a wider statutory and non-statutory collation of statistics and data on this abuse. An example of this 'data blackhole' is the Office of National Statistics (ONS) Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW). The ONS does not categorise 'sibling sexual abuse' or 'sibling' as a standalone 'perpetrator' category making it difficult for sibling sexual abuse to be adequately recognised or to understand the prevalence of it nationally<sup>2</sup>.

This report has made steps to provide a prevalence rate of sibling sexual abuse across England and Wales. However, in coming to an accurate conclusion about the prevalence of sibling sexual abuse, it is difficult to assume that the **24%** of police recorded incidents as suggested within this report is an accurate national figure for the following reason:

- many cases of sibling sexual abuse are also dealt with by other agencies: such as the NHS, social services and schools, and not reported to the police as a crime
- sibling sexual abuse has low disclosure rates

Thus, the percentage of sibling sexual abuse police recorded incidents offered within this report is likely to only be a small reflection of the true extent of sibling sexual abuse across England and Wales, further research taking a multi-agency approach (i.e. police forces, NHS, social services and schools) is needed to ascertain a more accurate national figure.

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### Footnotes

<sup>2</sup> In the CSEW ONS dataset Table 12a: Relationship of perpetrator to adults who experienced abuse before the age of 16, by type of abuse and sex, year ending March 2019 CSEW siblings are categorised under 'Other Family Member'.

## Recommendations:

- For siblings to be identified as a separate ‘perpetrator’ category in the next ONS Crime Survey England & Wales on CSA.
- To develop a clear definition and understanding of sibling sexual abuse across England and Wales police forces and other organisations dealing with sibling sexual abuse.
- For police forces to develop a consistent and standardised recording system for all intrafamilial sexual abuse including sibling sexual abuse incidents.

## Recommendation for future research:

- In order to improve police force recording standards and analysis of prevalence, future research could be carried out to ascertain whether there is a consistent breakdown of incidents to include ethnicity, disability, age and gender for both harmed and harming siblings.

## References

- Caffaro, J. V. (2020) Sibling abuse of other children. In R. Geffner, V. Vieth, V. Vaugh-Eden, A. Rosenbaum .Hamberger, & J. White (Eds.), *Handbook of interpersonal violence across the lifespan* (pp.1 – 28). Springer
- Krienert, J., & Walsh, J. (2011). Sibling Sexual Abuse: An Empirical Analysis of Offender, Victim, and Event Characteristics in National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) Data, 2000–2007. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 20, 353–372. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2011.588190>
- Smith, H., & Israel, E. (1987). Sibling incest: A study of the dynamics of 25 cases. *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 11(1), 101–108. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134\(87\)90038-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/0145-2134(87)90038-X)
- Yates, P., & Allardyce, S. (2021). Sibling sexual abuse: A knowledge and practice overview. Centre of Expertise on Child Sexual Abuse., January.

# Appendix 1

## Refusal to provide data

Of the **43** police forces across England and Wales, **14** sent a refusal to provide data. Police forces use the phrase 'refusal to provide data'; this generally means there is an inability to provide the data either because it would require more than 18 hours of work to retrieve or the data set is so small that an individual could be identified and this would be a breach of their privacy under GDPR.

### Under Section 16: (advice and assistance)

Section 16(1) says that **a public authority should provide advice and assistance**, 'so far as it would be reasonable to expect the public authority to do so', to anyone who has made or is thinking of making a request for information.

The responses received provided helpful advice for future FOI requests for example:

'Further advice & assistance may be available for specified intrafamilial sex offences (e.g. sexual activity with a child family member). Providing a list of the offences of interest may allow data to be returned within the time/cost limit.'

The project was able to learn from the refusals because most FOI teams were helpful in explaining the reasons why they were unable to provide the data. These reasons included:

### Under Section 12: (time/cost)

'The requested data is not already held statistically nor is it held in a format that would allow its retrieval within the permitted 18 hour threshold.'

Replies gave an indication of the number of records and the time it would take, e.g.:

'In excess of 9,500 crimes would require a manual review, and this has been estimated as exceeding 475 hours'

The time estimated to check each record varied from 2 to 10 mins per record.

The figures were given to justify the decision *not* to provide the data and did not indicate the category of crime, or over what period of time.

### Under Section 40 (2): GDPR:

A small number of police forces said the number of cases was so small that to provide a breakdown of gender and age would potentially allow an individual to be identified.

### Recording systems:

Recording systems vary between police forces. One has started using the new Athena recording system which does have a field available for 'victim/suspect' relationship.

One police force did have a system that recorded 'relationship' but 'the tag is linked to the occurrence rather than an individual [therefore] it cannot be known whether the tag is in relation to the victim or the offender'.

Another said systems changed in 2019 when 'further options were added which allowed officers to identify specifically the relationship between suspect and victim'.

One police force uses the Connect system which records offender/suspect details i.e. age, gender and ethnicity.

Even when cases are recorded on a database, one suspect may be recorded several times due to multiple offences, so the data would not be reliable. To obtain accurate data, police forces would 'have to manually review all sexual offence crimes to see if it stated and recorded in the free text [whether] family members were involved and relevant to [the] request.'

### **Recording error:**

In addition, one police force volunteered that 'to provide details of the familial relationship between the victim and offender would require a manual read-through of all relevant crimes with a possible family relationship as this information is down to interpretation of the recording officer and therefore can be recorded incorrectly'.

### **Interpretation of crime:**

One police force explained that crimes are recorded under the Home Office Code 23 when both parties are willing participants. 'Unfortunately, we are unable to supply the data requested by the applicant due to inconsistencies and limitations in how some of the relationship crime data has been recorded, as although there is a Home Office code of "23 Incest or Familial Sexual Offences", this specific offence can only be recorded where both parties are willing participants. Therefore, for other Familial sexual offences such as rape offences, Sexual assault & activity, we would need to identify both the Aggrieved and Offender relationship for every crime.'

## **Findings from the refusals**

- There is a list of sexual offences that police forces are required to record, but sibling sexual abuse is not specifically listed.
- Recording of sibling sexual abuse is at the discretion of each police force and varies greatly from force to force.
- Every police force records crimes in a different way.
- Recent changes in recording systems used by some forces will allow relationships to be recorded.
- Police forces acknowledge there are a large number of sexual offences where the victim is Under 18, ranging from 730 (Dyfed-Powys) to 9000 (Northumbria – population approx. 1.5m).
- Time to check each record varies from 2 mins to 10 mins per record.
- Police emphasise that responses are unique and not to be compared with other forces.
- COVID-19 has affected the ability of some FOI Teams to respond within the 20 days

## Appendix 2

Taken from FOI Directory | Freedom of Information Act guide and help which was set up by Matthew Burgess, a journalist, in 2012. We verified the list with Avon & Somerset Constabulary who confirmed this was probably the most up-to-date information to use. The Directory also provided advice and guidance on submitting an FOI Request.

Police Forces - Freedom of Information

Created by: FOI Directory		(http://foi.directory)	
Public Authority	Country	Category	FOI Email
Avon and Somerset Constabulary	England	Police Force	FOIREQUESTS@avonandsomerset.police.uk
Bedfordshire Police	England	Police Force	foi@Bedfordshire.pnn.police.uk
British Transport Police	Non-geographic	Police Force	foi@btp.pnn.police.uk
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	England	Police Force	foi@camb.s.pnn.police.uk
Cheshire Constabulary	England	Police Force	foi@cheshire.pnn.police.uk
City of London Police	England	Police Force	foi@city-of-london.pnn.police.uk
Civil Nuclear Constabulary	Non-geographic	Police Force	foi@cnc.pnn.police.uk
Cleveland Police	England	Police Force	foi@cleveland.pnn.police.uk
Cumbria Constabulary	England	Police Force	freedomofinformation@cumbria.police.uk
Derbyshire Constabulary	England	Police Force	FOI@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary	England	Police Force	foi@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk
Dorset Police	England	Police Force	foi@dorset.pnn.police.uk
Durham Constabulary	England	Police Force	freedomofinformation@durham.pnn.police.uk
Dyfed-Powys Police	Wales	Police Force	foi@dyfed-powys.pnn.police.uk
Essex Police	England	Police Force	info.rights@essex.police.uk
Gloucestershire Constabulary	England	Police Force	FOI@gloucestershire.pnn.police.uk
Greater Manchester Police	England	Police Force	freedomofinformation@gmp.police.uk
Gwent Police	Wales	Police Force	foi@gwent.pnn.police.uk
Hampshire Constabulary	England	Police Force	public.access@hampshire.pnn.police.uk
Hertfordshire Constabulary	England	Police Force	foi@herts.pnn.police.uk
Humberside Police	England	Police Force	InformationComplianceUnit@humberside.pnn.police.uk
Kent Police	England	Police Force	freedomofinformation@kent.pnn.police.uk
Lancashire Constabulary	England	Police Force	FOI@Lancashire.pnn.police.uk
Leicestershire Constabulary	England	Police Force	Foi@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk
Lincolnshire Police	England	Police Force	FOI@lincs.pnn.police.uk
Merseyside Police	England	Police Force	foi@merseyside.police.uk
Metropolitan Police Service	England	Police Force	foi@met.police.uk
Ministry of Defence Police	Non-geographic	Police Force	MDP-FOI-DP@mod.uk
Norfolk Constabulary	England	Police Force	freedomofinformation@norfolk.pnn.police.uk
North Wales Police	Wales	Police Force	FreedomofInformationTeam@nthwales.pnn.police.uk
North Yorkshire Police	England	Police Force	CivilDisclosure@northyorkshire.pnn.police.uk
Northamptonshire Police	England	Police Force	freedomofinformation@northants.police.uk
Northumbria Police	England	Police Force	freedom.info@northumbria.pnn.police.uk
Nottinghamshire Police	England	Police Force	freedomofinformation@Nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk
Police Scotland	Scotland	Police Force	foi@scotland.pnn.police.uk
Police Service of Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland	Police Force	foi@psni.pnn.police.uk
Port of Dover Police	Non-geographic	Police Force	police@doverport.co.uk
South Wales Police	Wales	Police Force	foi@south-wales.pnn.police.uk
South Yorkshire Police	England	Police Force	foi@southyorks.pnn.police.uk
Staffordshire Police	England	Police Force	foi@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk
Suffolk Constabulary	England	Police Force	information@suffolk.pnn.police.uk
Surrey Police	England	Police Force	foi@surrey.pnn.police.uk
Sussex Police	England	Police Force	foi@sussex.pnn.police.uk
Thames Valley Police	England	Police Force	publicaccess@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk
Warwickshire Police	England	Police Force	Freedom.Information@warwickshire.pnn.police.uk
West Mercia Police	England	Police Force	information@westmercia.pnn.police.uk
West Midlands Police	England	Police Force	foi@west-midlands.police.uk
West Yorkshire Police	England	Police Force	foi@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk
Wiltshire Police	England	Police Force	disclosure@wiltshire.pnn.police.uk



## Appendix 3

Here is a summary of the FOI request as used by Avon & Somerset Constabulary. Followed by the same request broken down into individual questions.

### Summary of the FOI request:

For the years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020 can I have figures broken down by year regarding sexual offences where the victim was under 18. And any information on the Familial relationship.

Where recorded can I have I similar breakdown of those offences where the suspect was recorded as a sibling, and separately for where the suspect was recorded as a parent.

### Breakdown of the request into separate questions:

#### For each of the years 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020:

1. How many incidents of intrafamilial sexual offences where the victim was under 18 have been recorded?

##### Including a breakdown of:

- a. The age of both the victim and offender
- b. The type of sexual offence (i.e. rape and other sexual offences)
- c. The familial relationship between the victim and offender
- d. The gender of both the victim and offender

2. How many of these incidents recorded the offender as a parent (where the victim was under 18)?

##### Including a breakdown of:

- a. The age of both the victim and offender
- b. The type of sexual offence (i.e. rape and other sexual offences)
- c. The familial relationship between the victim and offender (mother/father)
- d. The gender of both the victim and offender

3. How many of these incidents recorded the offender as a sibling (where both the victim and offender were under 18)?

##### Including a breakdown of:

- a. The age of both the victim and offender
- b. The type of sexual offence (i.e. rape and other sexual offences)
- c. The familial relationship between the victim and offender (sister/brother)
- d. The gender of both the victim and offender



## Appendix 4

Responses to FOI Request sent out by email on 5/8/2021.

Police Force	Country	FOI Email	Ref	Data received
Avon and Somerset Constabulary	England	FOIREQUESTS@avonandsomerset.police.uk		Yes
Bedfordshire Police	England	foi@Bedfordshire.pnn.police.uk	2021/04918	02/09/2021
British Transport Police	E&W	katie.hullond@btp.police.uk	21/631	02/09/2021
Cambridgeshire Constabulary	England	foi@cambs.pnn.police.uk	21/04919	02/09/2021
Cheshire Constabulary	England	foi@cheshire.pnn.police.uk	14158	Refused
City of London Police	England	foi@city-of-london.pnn.police.uk	2021/00916	Refused
Cleveland Police	England	foi@cleveland.pnn.police.uk	2021/00916	No reply
Cumbria Constabulary	England	freedomofinformation@cumbria.police.uk	693/21	24/08/2021
Derbyshire Constabulary	England	FOI@derbyshire.pnn.police.uk	4238-21	03/09/2021
Devon and Cornwall Constabulary	England	foi@devonandcornwall.pnn.police.uk	3335/21	02/09/2021
Dorset Police	England	foi@dorset.pnn.police.uk	2021/711	02/09/2021
Durham Constabulary	England	freedomofinformation@durham.pnn.police.uk	671/21	Refused
Dyfed-Powys Police	Wales	foi@dyfed-powys.pnn.police.uk	665/2021	Refused
Essex Police	England	info.rights@essex.police.uk	16029	05/04/2022
Gloucestershire Constabulary	England	FOI@gloucestershire.pnn.police.uk	2021/0747	03/09/2021
Greater Manchester Police	England	freedomofinformation@gmp.police.uk		20/08/2021
Gwent Police	Wales	foi@gwent.pnn.police.uk	2021/24379	31/08/2021
Hampshire Constabulary	England	public.access@hampshire.pnn.police.uk	HC/2028/21	02/09/2021
Hertfordshire Constabulary	England	foi@herts.pnn.police.uk	2021/04913	03/09/2021
Humberside Police	England	InformationComplianceUnit@humberside.pnn.police.uk	002682/2	03/09/2021
Kent Police	England	freedomofinformation@kent.pnn.police.uk	00157/21	Refused
Lancashire Constabulary	England	FOI@Lancashire.pnn.police.uk	271121	17/11/2021
Leicestershire Constabulary	England	Foi@leicestershire.pnn.police.uk		15/09/2021
Lincolnshire Police	England	FOI@lincs.pnn.police.uk	3724/21	08/09/2021

Merseyside Police	England	foi@merseyside.police.uk	SH-2021-0919	15/09/2021
Metropolitan Police Service	England	foi@met.police.uk	21/020634	13/09/2021
Norfolk Constabulary	England	freedomofinformation@norfolk.pnn.police.uk	2729/21	13/09/2021
North Wales Police	Wales	FreedomofInformationTeam@nthwales.pnn.police.uk		31/08/2021
North Yorkshire Police	England	CivilDisclosure@northyorkshire.pnn.police.uk	0410/2021	Refused
Northamptonshire Police	England	freedomofinformation@northants.police.uk	005028/21	16/02/22
Northumbria Police	England	freedom.info@northumbria.pnn.police.uk	1081/21	Refused
Nottinghamshire Police	England	freedomofinformation@Nottinghamshire.pnn.police.uk	5337/21	No reply
South Wales Police	Wales	foi@south-wales.pnn.police.uk	926/21	08/09/2021
South Yorkshire	England	foi@southyorks.pnn.police.uk	20211675	27/09/2021
Staffordshire Police	England	foi@staffordshire.pnn.police.uk	13517	Refused
Suffolk Constabulary	England	information@suffolk.pnn.police.uk	2729/21	13/09/2021
Surrey Police	England	foi@surrey.pnn.police.uk	003468/21	03/09/2021
Sussex Police	England	foi@sussex.pnn.police.uk	2599/21	Refused
Thames Valley Police	England	publicaccess@thamesvalley.pnn.police.uk		Refused
Warwickshire Police	England	Freedom.Information@warwickshire.pnn.police.uk	681-2021	Refused
West Mercia Police	England	information@westmercia.pnn.police.uk	105113	Refused
West Midlands Police	England	foi@west-midlands.police.uk	1175A/21	01/09/2021
West Yorkshire Police	England	foi@westyorkshire.pnn.police.uk	825673/21	Refused
Wiltshire Police	England	disclosure@wiltshire.pnn.police.uk	2021/652	Refused