

Violence and weapons were not a significant factor in Norfolk offences. However threats / intimidation were seen in 1 in 5 CSA cases. Blackmail was also identified on occasion.

Images were physically sent in around half of offences (both IIOC and as part of CSA offences). Images are predominantly still, although some videos and streaming have also been sent.

Key 'volume' crime classifications are:

- 79 x Take or to make or to distribute indecent photographs or pseudo- photographs, of children
- 41 x Possession of an indecent or pseudo indecent photo of a child
- 20 x Causing or inciting a female child under 16 to engage in sexual activity No Penetration - Offender 18 or over
- 11 x Engage in sexual communication with a child

## **VICTIMS**

There were 71 identifiable CSA victims, and 9 IIOC. The peak age was 14, and the peak age range was between 12 and 15 (81% of victims).

89% of CSA victims were female, and 7 of the 9 identifiable IIOC victims were female (59%). Where recorded the vast majority of victims were classified at White British or Northern European ethnicity, and all were identified as British nationality.

Whilst the element of subjectivity should be stressed, vulnerabilities most commonly identified amongst CSA victims included learning difficulties (10%) and other mental health issues (13%). IIOC victims were also identified on occasion as having used drugs (10%). Some victims in both categories were also identified as being from a 'chaotic home environment' (but please note this is a more subjective categorisation than the others).

Some prior victimisation was seen in both sexual offences (24% CSA) and other offences (24% CSA).

A number of victims had previous 'child protection investigations' on their records (48% CSA).

Victims most commonly make initial disclosures of offences to their family, followed by schools.