

Police-recorded child abduction and kidnapping 2012/13 to 2013/14

England, Wales and Northern Ireland

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2014 Parents and Abducted Children Together (PACT) sent Freedom of Information (FOI) requests to each police force in the UK. The FOI requests asked forces to provide the number of parental child abductions, non-parental child abductions and child kidnappings recorded in 2012/13 and 2013/14.

This statistical paper reports the key findings:

- Overall, child abduction and child kidnapping offences increased by 13 per cent from 2012/13 to 2013/14, to a total of nearly 900 offences across England, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- Non-parental child abductions increased at more than twice the rate of parental child abductions (14 per cent compared to 6 per cent).
- Child kidnappings increased at an even higher rate of 18 per cent over the two year period.
- Whilst increases in this type of offence are clearly alarming, the explanation for their increase may – at least in part – lie in changes to police crime-recording practices.
- It is estimated that approximately one fifth of all kidnappings recorded by police involve child victims.
- Police-recorded child abduction or kidnapping is relatively rare. 7.4 offences of child abduction or kidnapping per 100,000 children were recorded by police in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2013/14. However, many incidents go unreported to, or unrecorded by, the police.
- There is enormous variation between regions and police forces in the number, and rate, of child abduction and kidnapping offences. In each of the parental, non-parental and kidnapping categories no more than half of the police forces actually increased the number of offences they recorded between 2012/13 and 2013/14.
- The large city police forces all have higher rates of child abduction and kidnapping offences than the national average.
- However, some smaller police forces recorded even larger increases than the large city forces, with rates of offences (per 100,000 children) sometimes exceeding three times the national average.

The findings might indicate the existence of different recording practices across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Particularly high or low rates of child abduction *may* reflect where initiatives to improve recording practices have been introduced in some areas or where standards of crime recording have fallen in others.

1. INTRODUCTION

Background and aims

Government and police statistics on crime in the UK give only a superficial account of the number and type of child abduction offences recorded¹ by police.

From 2012/13 to 2013/14 child abduction and kidnappings (of adults and children) increased in England and Wales, and decreased in Northern Ireland (see Table 1).

Table 1: Government and police statistics on child abduction and kidnapping

	Number of offences in 2013/14	Increase/ decrease from 2012/13	Percentage change from 2012/13
ENGLAND AND WALES¹			
Child abduction	569	+56	+11
Kidnappings (adults and children)	1,727	+1,387	+25
NORTHERN IRELAND²			
Child abduction	40	-3	-7
Kidnappings (adults and children)	55	-1	-2

¹Office for National Statistics (2014)

²Police Service of Northern Ireland (2014).

However, these statistics don't tell us:

- what type of child abductions have been increasing (or decreasing);
- which areas have seen an increase (or decrease) in child abduction;
- how rates of child abduction compare across different parts of the country;
- how many kidnappings involved child victims rather than adults;
- whether kidnappings of children have increased at the same rate as all kidnappings.

In 2014 Parents and Abducted Children Together (PACT) collected new data from police forces across England, Wales and Northern Ireland with the aim of providing answers to these questions. This statistical paper reports the findings.

Scotland

This paper is limited to offences recorded by police in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Whilst an attempt was made to collect data from Scotland that could be used in this analysis, this ultimately proved unsuccessful.

¹ This report presents an analysis of child abductions *recorded* by police. There is ample evidence that many abductions – both familial and non-familial – go unreported to the police (see Newiss and Traynor, 2013).

Child abduction offence categories

The criminal offence of child abduction is defined by the Child Abduction Act, 1984.

Parental child abduction

The Act makes it a criminal offence for anyone ‘connected with’ a child under the age of 16 to ‘take or send’ that child out of the UK without the appropriate consent. ‘Connected with’ includes parents, guardians or a person with a residence order or custody of the child. ‘Appropriate consent’ is the consent of the mother, the father (if he has parental responsibility), the guardian or anyone with a residence order, parental responsibility or the leave (permission) of the court.

Non-parental child abduction

The Child Abduction Act also makes it a criminal offence for ‘other persons’ to ‘take or detain’ a child under the age of 16 without lawful authority or reasonable excuse. ‘Other persons’ are people other than the child’s parent, guardian or a person with parental responsibility for the child.

Kidnapping

Kidnapping exists in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, and is defined at common law as ‘the taking or carrying away of one person by another, by force or fraud, without the consent of the person taken or carried away and without lawful excuse. It must involve an attack on or loss of that person’s liberty’ (The Law Commission, 2011). There is a large overlap between kidnapping and child abduction, both legally (*ibid.*) and in the types of cases recorded under each offence (Newiss and Traynor, 2013). An offence of kidnapping (which can be recorded for children and adults) may be recorded for older child victims (those aged 16 or 17 years old) for whom the offence of child abduction cannot be recorded.

Method

Freedom of Information (FOI) requests were sent to each of the 39 territorial police forces in England, four in Wales and the single police force in Northern Ireland². The FOI asked each police force to provide a count of:

- child abductions by a parent (Home Office classification 13/1³),
- child abductions by other persons (Home Office classification 13/2), and
- kidnappings (Home Office classification 36) when the victim was aged under 18 at the time of the offence

² ‘Territorial’ police forces are forces that cover a particular police area. The list excludes non-geographic forces such as the British Transport Police, as well as ports, parks and defence police, and national police agencies. Details of the territorial police forces are given in Appendix A.

³ The Home Office classifications are contained within the Home Office Counting Rules (Home Office, 2014) which provide the framework for the classification and recording of different crimes.

for the two years 1st April 2012 to 31st March 2013 and 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. Returns were collated and analysed together with mid-2013 population statistics from the Office for National Statistics (ONS, 2014a) – see Appendix B for details.

Returns from police forces

Of the 44 police forces invited to provide data:

- 36 disclosed all data requested;
- Five gave a partial disclosure (four combined data on parental and non-parental child abductions and one declined to provide exact numbers of offences⁴);
- Two declined to provide any data (engaging 'Law Enforcement' exemptions under section 31 of the Freedom of Information Act, 2000⁵);
- One failed to respond.

Limitations

There are some important limitations to this study:

- The findings are only based upon police-recorded crime. Many incidents of child abduction go unreported to the police (Newiss and Traynor, 2013).
- Only information on crimes was collected from police. Other incidents may have been reported to police but may not have gone on to be recorded as a crime.
- Some incidents of child abduction may have been recorded as other offences (e.g. rape)⁶.

Comparisons between police forces and regions should be undertaken with caution because:

- Police forces use different IT and administrative systems for recording crime.
- Recording practices change. Recent increases in violence and sexual offences are likely, in part, to be attributable to changes in the propensity of police to record a crime (Office for National Statistics, 2015). These recording practices are very likely to differ between forces.

Structure of the report

Chapter 2 provides a summary of child abduction and kidnapping offences over the two year period for the whole of England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Chapter 3 gives regional and police force data. Chapter 4 offers a brief discussion of the findings.

Individual police force returns and regional summaries can be found in Appendix A. Appendix B offers a description of how the rates of abduction/kidnappings per 100,000 children have been calculated.

⁴ The explanation given by police forces for making a partial disclosure was that they did not want individual cases to be identifiable, thus preventing offenders from establishing whether their offences had been reported to, or recorded by, the police. This applied to areas where the number of offences recorded was relatively low.

⁵ Both police forces indicated that disclosing information on the number of child abductions and kidnappings could impact on the actions of offenders or compromise ongoing investigations.

⁶ See Newiss and Traynor, 2013 for more information on the potential effect of the 'Principal Crime Rule'.

2. NATIONAL SUMMARY

From 2012/13 to 2013/14 the number of all child abduction offences recorded by police in England, Wales and Northern Ireland increased by 11 per cent, the same percentage increase reported in the ONS crime statistics for England and Wales (Office for National Statistics, 2014). The actual number of crimes recorded increased from 516 in 2012/13 to 573 in 2013/14⁷.

Table 2 shows that **non-parental child abductions increased at a higher rate (14 per cent) than parental child abductions (6 per cent)**. PACT's previous research indicates that the majority of non-parental child abductions are perpetrated by strangers (many being attempted abductions) or by offenders who are known but not related to children they are sexually exploiting. See Newiss and Traynor (2013) for a detailed review of the type of child abduction offences recorded by the police.

Table 2: Summary of child abduction and kidnapping offences recorded by police

	Number of forces supplying data	2012/13 (n=)	2013/14 (n=)	Numerical increase	% change	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Parental child abduction (E, W & NI)	36 ²	149	158	9	6	1.4
Non-parental child abduction (E,W & NI)	36 ²	352	401	49	14	3.6
All child abduction offences (E, W & NI) ³	40 ⁴	516	573	57	11	4.8
Child kidnapping	40 ⁵	271	321	50	18	2.7
All child abduction and kidnapping offences ⁶	39 ⁷	781	884	103	13	7.4

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (Appendix B).

²The following forces are excluded: Dorset, Hertfordshire, Merseyside and Dyfed Powys (figures for parental abduction were combined with non-parental abduction for one or both years); Northamptonshire (an exact number of offences was not provided).

³The figures for all child abduction offences are not the sum of the figures for parental child abductions and non-parental child abductions. This is because data from 40 forces were available to produce the figures for all child abductions. Only 36 forces separated out their child abductions into parental or non-parental offences. In effect, each row 'stands alone'.

⁴Data from Dorset, Hertfordshire, Merseyside and Dyfed Powys was included (because they provided an overall total for all child abduction offences). Data from Northamptonshire was excluded because an exact number of offences was not provided.

⁵Dyfed Powys declined to disclose data.

⁶The figures for all child abduction and kidnapping offences are not the sum of the previous rows. Each row 'stands alone'. See note 3, above.

⁷Data from Northamptonshire was excluded because an exact number of child abduction offences was not provided. Data from Dyfed Powys was excluded because the force refused to disclose data on kidnappings.

NB: The returns from each police force are shown in Appendix A.

⁷ Whilst the percentage increase in all child abductions for this study happens to match the increase reported by ONS, the actual numbers of offences recorded are different. The ONS statistics include returns from every police force in England and Wales. In contrast, not all police forces provided data for this study (see previous chapter); in some cases data could not be included in the analysis (see footnotes below each table); and this study included returns from Northern Ireland.

A total of 321 child kidnappings were recorded by police forces in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2013/14 (although this excludes returns from four police forces⁸). This compares to 1,782 offences of kidnappings (adults and children) reported in the ONS (England and Wales) statistics and the Police Service of Northern Ireland (2014) figures. Allowing for some additional kidnappings from the four missing police forces, it would appear that **approximately one fifth of all kidnappings recorded in the national statistical series involve child victims.**

The number of child kidnappings recorded by police forces across England, Wales and Northern Ireland increased by 18 per cent over the two year period (Table 2). PACT's previous research suggests that the vast majority of child kidnappings are perpetrated by strangers or people known but not related to the victims, motivated by exploitation, financial gain or revenge.

When taken together, the number of **all child abduction and child kidnapping offences recorded by police increased by 13 per cent over the two years.**

Whilst the increases in child abduction and child kidnapping offences have been relatively high, the actual incidence of these offences is still relatively rare. Parental child abductions were recorded at a rate of 1.4 per 100,000 children, rising to 3.6 per 100,000 children for non-parental abductions. Including child kidnappings, **7.4 offences of child abduction or kidnapping were recorded per 100,000 children by police in England, Wales and Northern Ireland.**

Key Q&A

Q: What's been driving the increase in police-recorded child abductions?

A: Non-parental child abductions have increased at more than twice the rate of parental abductions (14 per cent compared to 6 per cent). Child kidnappings, which share many of the same offence characteristics of non-parental child abductions, have increased at an even higher rate of 18 per cent.

Q: How many offences of kidnapping involve child victims?

A: It is estimated that approximately one fifth of all kidnappings recorded by police involve child victims.

Q: How likely is it that a child will be abducted?

A: Police recorded child abduction or kidnapping is relatively rare. 7.4 offences of child abduction or kidnapping per 100,000 children were recorded by police in England, Wales and Northern Ireland in 2013/14. However, many incidents go unreported to, or unrecorded by, the police.

⁸ Three forces didn't disclose any data in response to our FOI request. One other force provided some data on child abduction but not on child kidnappings.

3. REGIONAL AND POLICE FORCE FINDINGS

This chapter is divided into four sections:

- all child abduction and kidnapping,
- parental child abduction,
- non-parental child abduction, and
- child kidnapping.

Each section examines the increases, decreases and rates (per 100,000 children) of offences at the regional level and for individual police forces. The regional analysis is based on the division of English forces into their nine respective regions. The four Welsh police forces have been grouped together to form a Wales region. The Northern Ireland region draws on data from the Police Service of Northern Ireland.

All child abduction and child kidnapping recorded by police

The national findings disguise considerable variation between regions (Table 3). The Eastern and South East regions recorded considerable increases of 42 per cent. The South East region also saw the largest numerical increase of 32 offences over the two years. Yorkshire and the Humber (28 per cent), the North East (23 per cent) and the North West (19 per cent) regions also recorded sizeable increases.

In contrast the South West region and Northern Ireland recorded a decrease in all child abductions and kidnappings (of 10 and 9 per cent respectively).

Table 3: All child abduction and child kidnapping offences (combined), by region

	2012/13	2013/14	Difference	% change	Rate per 100,000 ¹
East Midlands ²	58	59	1	2	7.4
Eastern	45	64	19	42	5.8
London	176	184	8	5	9.8
North East	26	32	6	23	6.1
North West	98	117	19	19	7.8
South East	77	109	32	42	5.8
South West	62	56	-6	-10	5.2
West Midlands	93	101	8	9	8.1
Yorkshire & Humber	69	88	19	28	9.3
Wales ³	22	24	2	9	4.5
Northern Ireland	55	50	-5	-9	11.6
Total	781	884	103	13	7.4

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (Appendix B).

²Northamptonshire (East Midlands region) was excluded because an exact number of child abduction offences was not provided.

³Dyfed Powys (Wales region) was excluded because the force declined to disclose data on kidnappings.

The returns from each police force and region are shown in Appendix A.

Percentages have been rounded to nearest whole number.

Rates of child abduction and kidnapping were highest in Northern Ireland (11.6 offences per 100,000 children in 2013/14), compared to a national average of 7.4. This despite the reduction in offences recorded over the two years. Offences in London and in Yorkshire and the Humber were also comparatively high at rates of 9.8 and 9.3 per 100,000 children respectively in 2013/14. In contrast, Wales recorded the lowest rate of offences (4.5 per 100,000 children).

Police force variation

Whilst the largest forces (London's Metropolitan Police Service, West Midlands Police, Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire) recorded the highest number of offences, none recorded particularly high increases (either numerically or as a percentage).

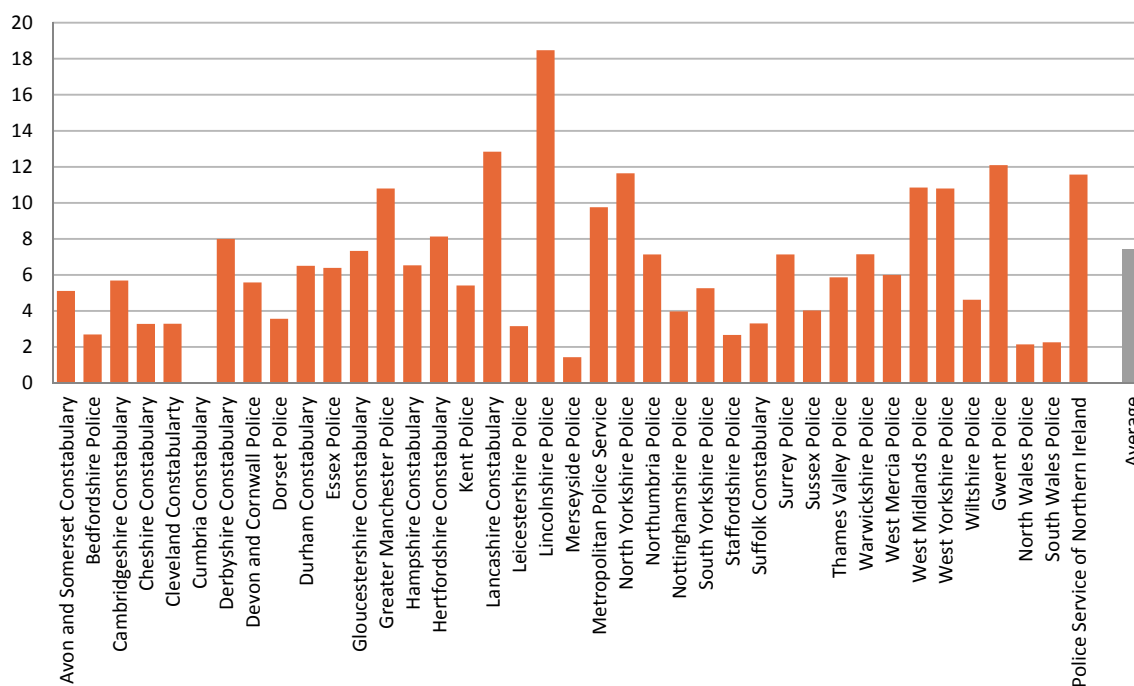
In contrast some smaller forces recorded the highest numerical increases as well as substantial percentage increases. Offences in Lancashire doubled (an increase of 20 offences) and Kent, North Yorkshire and Northumbria each recorded increases of 14 offences, at least three times the number recorded in 2012/13.

These increases in offences recorded by small and medium-sized forces have led to some surprising findings in the rates of child abduction and kidnapping. Lincolnshire has a rate of child abduction/kidnapping two and a half times the national average at 18.5 per 100,000 (Figure 1).

Other forces with noticeably higher rates of child abduction were Lancashire (12.8), Gwent (12.1), North Yorkshire (11.6) and Northern Ireland (11.6) followed by Greater Manchester, West Midlands Police and West Yorkshire each with a rate of 10.8 per 100,000 children.

15 forces recorded decreases in the number of child abduction and kidnapping offences. Leicestershire recorded 9 fewer offences (a fall of over 50 per cent from 2012/13).

Figure 1: Rates per 100,000 children (all child abduction and kidnapping) 2013/14



See notes at Table 3.

Parental child abduction recorded by police

Across England, Wales and Northern Ireland, parental child abduction increased by 6 per cent from 2012/13 to 2013/14 – an increase of nine offences.

The East Midlands, North East, North West and South East together recorded an increase of 25 offences. Five regions – Eastern, London, West Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber and Northern Ireland – recorded decreases in the number of parental child abductions totalling 16 offences. The number of offences recorded in the South West and in Wales remained the same.

Despite a decrease in offences London still has a rate of parental child abduction (2.9) that is twice the national average (1.4). The large increase in offences recorded in the North East saw the rate of parental child abduction increase to near London levels (2.5 per 100,000 children). By contrast, Wales and the Eastern and North West regions of England have a rate of parental child abduction half that of the national average (Table 4). Yorkshire and the Humber has a rate less than a quarter of the national average (0.3 per 100,000 children).

Table 4: Parental child abduction offences, by region

	2012/13	2013/14	Difference	% change	Rate per 100,000 ¹
East Midlands ²	5	11	6	120	1.4
Eastern ³	7	6	-1	-14	0.7
London	63	55	-8	-13	2.9
North East	5	13	8	160	2.5
North West ³	8	9	1	13	0.7
South East	15	25	10	67	1.3
South West ³	17	17	0	0	1.8
West Midlands	13	11	-2	-15	0.9
Yorkshire & Humber	4	3	-1	-25	0.3
Wales ³	3	3	0	0	0.6
Northern Ireland	9	5	-4	-44	1.2
Total	149	158	9	6	1.4

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

²Northamptonshire (East Midlands region) was excluded because an exact number of offences was not provided.

³ Hertfordshire (Eastern region), Merseyside (North West region), Dorset (South West region) and Dyfed Powys (Wales region) were excluded because each force provided only combined data for parental and non-parental child abduction.

The returns from each police force and region are shown in Appendix A.

Percentages have been rounded to nearest whole number.

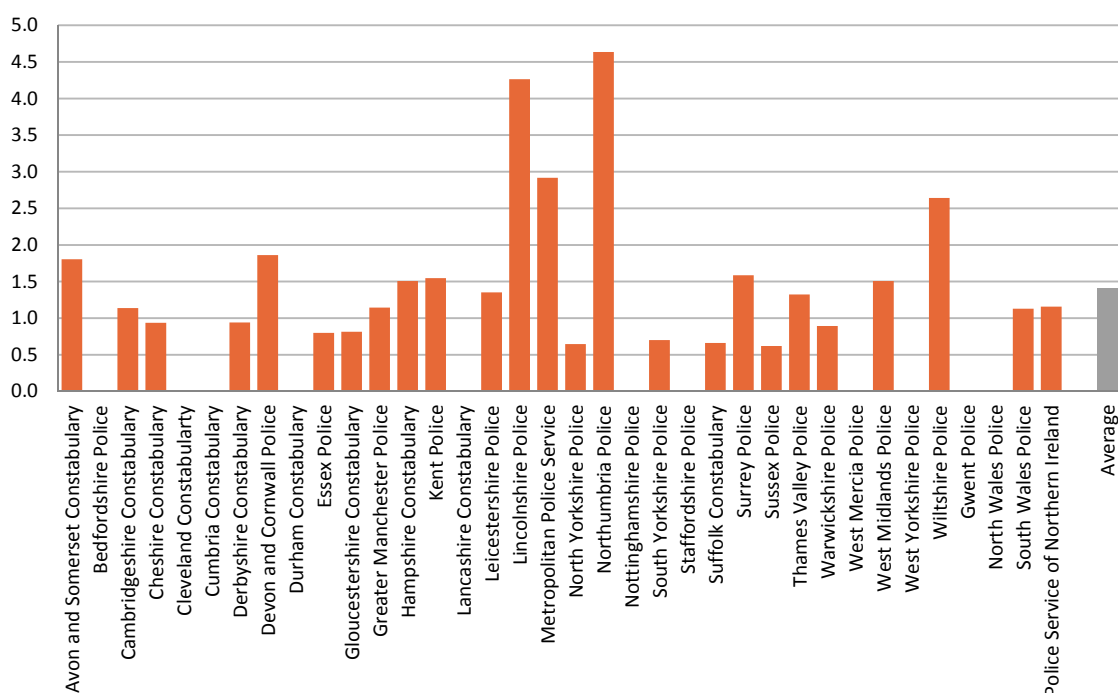
Police force variation

Crimes of parental child abduction are still only rarely recorded by individual police forces. Only London (55), Northumbria (13) and West Midlands (10) recorded 10 or more offences in 2013/14. Greater Manchester recorded only seven offences in 2013/14 and, surprisingly, West Yorkshire Police recorded no offences.

From 2012/13 to 2013/14, 13 police forces recorded increases in the number of parental child abductions, 13 recorded decreases, and 10 remained the same. Of the large city forces only Greater Manchester recorded an increase in parental child abduction (an increase of just one offence). West Midlands Police remained the same, and London and West Yorkshire recorded decreases of eight and three offences respectively. Only London recorded a substantially higher rate of offences per child population (2.9 per 100,000) compared to the national average (1.4). The rate in West Midlands Police was 1.5 per 100,000, whilst Greater Manchester was 1.1 and West Yorkshire was zero.

Perhaps surprisingly, the forces which recorded the largest increases in numerical terms were Northumbria (9), Kent (6), Lincolnshire (5) and Surrey (4). As a result, Northumbria and Lincolnshire now have rates of parental child abduction that are over three times the national average (4.6 and 4.3 per 100,000 children respectively).

Figure 2: Rate per 100,000 children (parental child abduction) 2013/14



See notes at Table 4.

Non-parental child abduction recorded by police

Table 5 shows that non-parental child abduction increased in eight of the 11 regions, by a combined total of 58 offences. Only two regions, the East Midlands and South West, recorded decreases (of six and three offences respectively).

The largest increase was recorded in the South East, where 22 more offences were recorded; a rise of two-thirds from 2012/13 to 2013/14. Despite this, the South East still records a relatively low rate of non-parental child abduction (2.9 per 100,000 children, compared to 3.6 nationally).

Table 5: Non-parental child abduction offences, by region

	2012/13	2013/14	Difference	% change	Rate per 100,000 ¹
East Midlands ²	32	26	-6	-19	3.2
Eastern ³	16	17	1	6	2.0
London	49	54	5	10	2.9
North East	17	17	0	0	3.2
North West ³	63	75	12	19	6.1
South East	33	55	22	67	2.9
South West ³	25	22	-3	-12	2.4
West Midlands	37	45	8	22	3.6
Yorkshire & Humber	35	43	8	23	4.5
Wales ³	11	12	1	9	2.3
Northern Ireland	34	35	1	3	8.1
Total	352	401	49	14	3.6

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

²Northamptonshire (East Midlands region) was excluded because an exact number of offences was not provided.

³ Hertfordshire (Eastern region), Merseyside (North West region), Dorset (South West region) and Dyfed Powys (Wales region) were excluded because each force provided only combined data for parental and non-parental child abduction. The returns from each police force and region are shown in Appendix A.

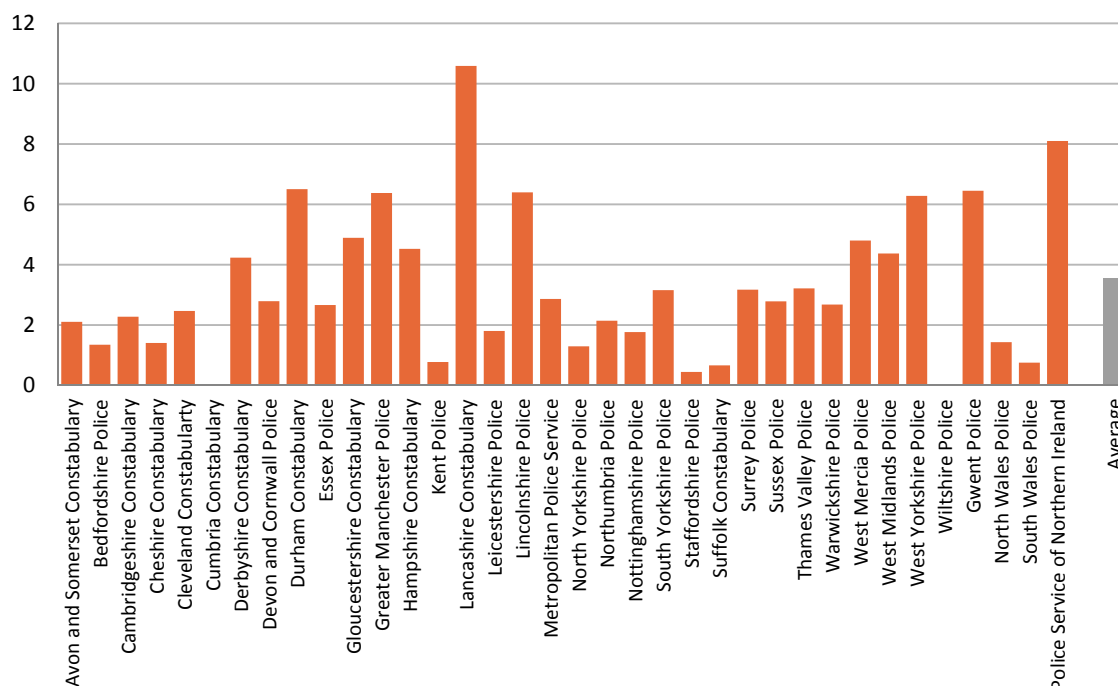
Percentages have been rounded to nearest whole number.

Northern Ireland recorded 8.1 offences per 100,000 children, more than twice the national rate of non-parental child abduction. The North West region (6.1) and Yorkshire and the Humber (4.5) also recorded higher rates than the national average.

Police force variation

17 police forces (less than half) recorded an increase in non-parental child abduction. Most were modest numerical increases. However, Lancashire recorded an increase of 15 offences (rising from 18 abductions in 2012/13 to 33 in 2013/14). The next largest increases were recorded in West Yorkshire (increase of nine offences), Hampshire (eight offences), Thames Valley (six offences) and Surrey (six offences).

Lancashire's increase gave the force the highest rate of non-parental child abductions: 10.6 per 100,000 children, a rate three times the national average (see Figure 3). Other police forces with comparatively high rates of offences were Northern Ireland (8.1 per 100,000 children), Durham (6.5), Greater Manchester (6.4), Lincolnshire (6.4), Gwent (6.4) and West Yorkshire (6.3).

Figure 3: Rate per 100,000 children (non-parental child abduction) 2013/14

See notes as per Table 5.

Child kidnapping recorded by police

All but three regions reported an increase in child kidnapping (Table 6). The exceptions were the South East, which reported no change; Northern Ireland, which saw a decrease of two offences (from 12 to 10 in 2013/14); and the North East which recorded two offences in 2013/14 compared to four the previous year.

Child kidnapping in the Eastern region almost doubled from 19 offences in 2012/13 to 36 in 2013/14; though the rate of 3.2 offences per 100,000 children was not dramatically higher than the average. Yorkshire and the Humber and London recorded increases of 12 and 11 offences respectively; giving both regions the highest rate of offences (4.4 and 4.0 per 100,000 children respectively).

The North East region recorded just 0.4 offences per 100,000 children, nearly seven times less than the national average.

Police force variation

Half of the police forces recorded increases in child kidnapping offences. London saw an increase of 11 offences (17 per cent). North Yorkshire recorded the same increase (11 offences), but this nearly quadrupled the force's returns from four offences in 2012/13 to 15 offences in 2013/14.

Other police forces which recorded notable increases were Greater Manchester (up by 8 offences to 20 in 2013/14); Hertfordshire (up 7 to 16); Essex (up 6 to 11); Kent (up 6 to 12); Lancashire (up 6 to 7); and Gwent (up 5 to 7).

15 police forces recorded decreases, the most substantial being Cheshire (down 5 to 2 offences in 2013/14), and Leicestershire (down 5 to 0). Durham and Cumbria also recorded zero offences in 2013/14; Cumbria recorded zero offences in both years. Four other police forces recorded no change in the number of child kidnappings, including the two large forces of West Midlands Police (33 offences both years) and West Yorkshire (23 both years).

Table 6: Child kidnapping offences, by region

	2012/13	2013/14	Difference	% change	Rate per 100,000 ¹
East Midlands	26	27	1	4	2.8
Eastern	19	36	17	89	3.2
London	64	75	11	17	4.0
North East	4	2	-2	-50	0.4
North West	23	32	9	39	2.1
South East	29	29	0	0	1.5
South West	13	14	1	8	1.3
West Midlands	43	45	2	5	3.6
Yorkshire & Humber	30	42	12	40	4.4
Wales ²	8	9	1	13	1.7
Northern Ireland	12	10	-2	-17	2.3
Total	271	321	50	18	2.7

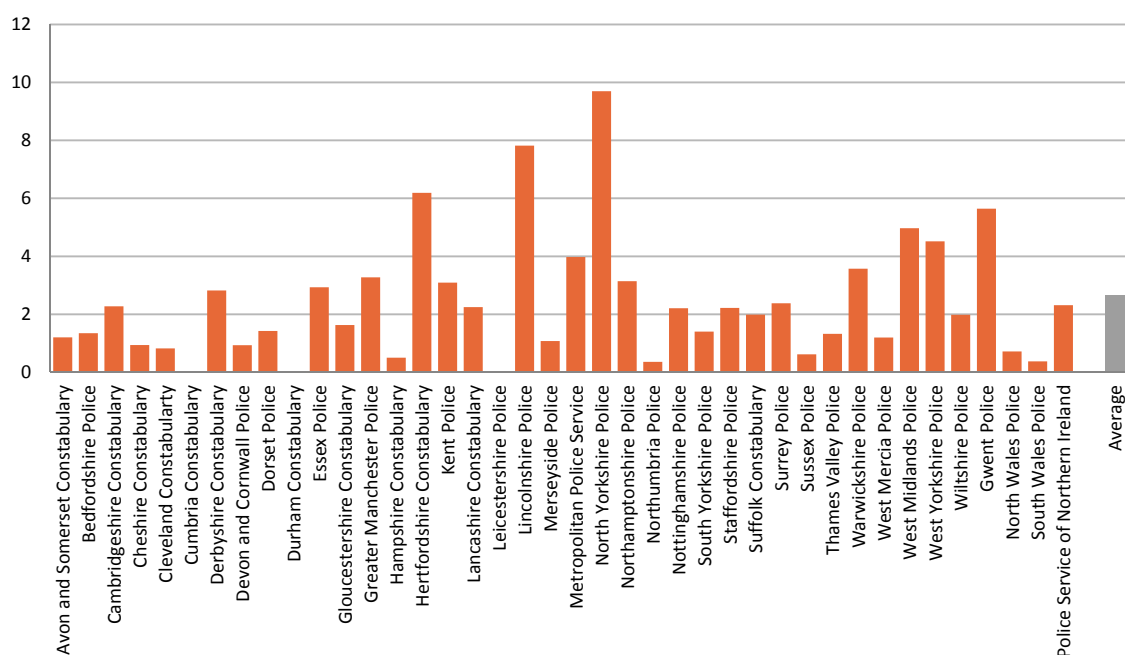
¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

²Dyfed Powys (Wales region) was excluded because the force declined to disclose data on kidnappings.

The returns from each police force and region are shown in Appendix A.

Percentages have been rounded to nearest whole number.

The large city forces all recorded rates of child kidnapping above the national average of 2.7 per 100,000 children (based on their 2013/14 figures). The rate in Greater Manchester was 3.3; London was 4.0; West Midlands Police was 5.0; and West Yorkshire was 4.5. Whilst many of the small to medium sized forces recorded lower rates of child kidnapping there were some notable exceptions. The highest rate of all forces was recorded in North Yorkshire (9.7 offences per 100,000 children; three and a half times the national average), followed by Lincolnshire (7.8) and Hertfordshire (6.2).

Figure 4: Rate per 100,000 children (child kidnapping) 2013/14

See notes as per Table 6.

Key Q&A

Q: Doesn't most child abduction and kidnapping happen in the large city forces?

A: London, West Midlands Police, Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire all have higher rates of child abduction and kidnappings offences than the national average. However, the pattern is not always consistent. For example, the rate of parental child abduction in West Yorkshire had fallen to zero in 2013/14. Additionally, some smaller police forces have even larger rates of offences.

Q: Isn't it the same large city forces that have been driving the increase in child abduction and kidnapping?

A: London, West Midlands Police, Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire recorded relatively modest increases compared to some of the smaller police forces. In some instances their numbers fell; for example West Yorkshire and London both recorded a decrease in parental child abduction.

Q: How much variation in child abduction and kidnapping is there between regions and different police forces?

A: There is enormous variation between regions and police forces in the number, and rate, of child abduction and kidnapping offences. In each of the parental, non-parental and kidnapping categories no more than half of the police forces actually increased the number of offences they recorded between 2012/13 and 2013/14.

4. DISCUSSION

Increases in child abduction

Child abduction offences recorded by police in England, Wales and Northern Ireland increased by 11 per cent from 2012/13 to 2013/14. This is the same increase reported in the ONS statistics covering England and Wales.

Non-parental child abduction increased more than parental child abduction; 14 per cent compared to 6 per cent. Child kidnapping increased further still, by 18 per cent. These results bring to an end the trend over the last decade of falling numbers of child abduction and kidnapping offences (Newiss and Traynor, 2013).

Whilst increases in this type of offence are clearly alarming, the explanation for their increase may – at least in part – lie in changes to police crime-recording practices. Whilst all police-recorded crime has fallen considerably since the early 2000s, recently there has been a large increase in violent and sexual crimes (ONS, 2015). The ONS claims that changes to police crime-recording practices have played a significant part in these patterns (*ibid.*)

Rates of child abduction

Despite large increases, the rate of child abduction offences recorded by police is still relatively low. Forces across England, Wales and Northern Ireland recorded 7.4 offences of child abduction or kidnapping per 100,000 children.

Non-police data sources suggest the actual incidence of child abduction is much higher. Charities and government bodies record at least four times as many parental child abductions than the police typically do (Newiss and Traynor, 2013). Surveys of children indicate their experiences of stranger abduction or attempted abduction vastly outnumber the cases that come to be reported to, or recorded by, the police (*ibid.*).

If changes to recording practices mean that police now record abductions whereas previously they didn't, then this should be welcomed.

Variation between regions and police forces

National increases in parental child abduction, non-parental child abduction and child kidnapping have not been shared across all police forces or regions. In each of these categories no more than half of the police forces actually increased the number of offences they recorded between 2012/13 and 2013/14. There is considerable variation between regions and little consistency in each region's returns for each of the offence categories.

Generally, in the large city forces rates of child abduction and kidnapping are greater than the national average. However, the pattern is not consistent. The rate of parental child abduction is twice the national average in London, and yet in West Yorkshire it has decreased to zero. Whilst Greater Manchester and West Yorkshire have rates of non-parental child abduction approaching twice the national average, the rate in London is a fifth less than the national average.

The increases in, and rates of, child abduction in the large city forces have been over-shadowed by changes in crimes recorded by smaller police forces. For example, Northumbria and Lincolnshire recorded comparatively large increases in parental child abductions which took their rates of offences to more than three times the national average.

Likewise, Lancashire and North Yorkshire recorded large increases in non-parental child abduction and kidnapping respectively, producing rates three times the national average.

Part of the explanation for these findings most probably lies in the relatively small numbers involved. In some cases an increase of 10 or fewer offences has produced a dramatic percentage change, and has substantially altered the rate of offences recorded. This reflects the generally low rate of child abduction and kidnappings.

However, the findings might also indicate the existence of different recording practices across England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Particularly high or low rates of child abduction *may* reflect where initiatives to improve recording practices have been introduced in some areas or where standards of crime recording have fallen in others.

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APPENDIX A: POLICE FORCE RETURNS

East Midlands region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Derbyshire	2	2	0.94	11	9	4.23	2	6	2.82	15	17	7.99
Leicestershire	2	3	1.35	9	4	1.80	5	0	0.00	16	7	3.15
Lincolnshire	1	6	4.26	6	9	6.40	8	11	7.82	15	26	18.48
Northamptonshire ²	<5	<5		>5	<5		5	5	3.14	<i>Insufficient data</i>		
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0.00	6	4	1.77	6	5	2.21	12	9	3.97
REGION	5	11	1.37	32	26	3.24	26	27	2.81	58	59	7.36
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

²Northamptonshire was excluded from the regional and national totals of parental, non-parental and all child abduction and kidnapping offences because an exact number of child abduction offences was not provided. Northamptonshire's data on child kidnapping offences was included in the regional and national totals.

Eastern region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Bedfordshire	0	0	0.00	1	2	1.35	4	2	1.35	5	4	2.69
Cambridgeshire	2	2	1.14	4	4	2.27	0	4	2.27	6	10	5.69
Essex	3	3	0.80	10	10	2.66	5	11	2.93	18	24	6.39
Hertfordshire ²	2012/13: 3; 2013/14: 5 parental and non-parental combined						9	16	6.19	12	21	8.13
Norfolk	<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>		
Suffolk	2	1	0.66	1	1	0.66	1	3	1.98	4	5	3.31
REGION	7	6	0.71	16	17	2.00	19	36	3.25	45	64	5.77
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

²Hertfordshire was excluded from the regional and national totals of parental and non-parental child abduction because only the combined number of offences was provided for both years. The combined parental and non-parental data could be used to include Hertfordshire data in the 'all child abduction and kidnappings' section.

London region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
City of London	<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>		
Metropolitan Police	63	55	2.92	49	54	2.86	64	75	3.98	176	184	9.76
REGION	63	55	2.92	49	54	2.86	64	75	3.98	176	184	9.76
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

North East region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Cleveland	0	0	0.00	5	3	2.47	3	1	0.82	8	4	3.29
Durham	1	0	0.00	10	8	6.51	1	0	0.00	12	8	6.51
Northumbria	4	13	4.64	2	6	2.14	0	1	0.36	6	20	7.13
REGION	5	13	2.48	17	17	3.24	4	2	0.38	26	32	6.09
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

North West region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Cheshire	0	2	0.94	3	3	1.41	7	2	0.94	10	7	3.28
Cumbria	1	0	0.00	2	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	3	0	0.00
Greater Manchester	6	7	1.14	40	39	6.38	12	20	3.27	58	66	10.79
Lancashire	1	0	0.00	18	33	10.59	1	7	2.25	20	40	12.84
Merseyside ²	2012/13: 3; 2013/14: 1 parental and non-parental combined						3	3	1.07	7	4	1.43
REGION	8	9	0.73	63	75	6.10	23	32	2.12	98	117	7.75
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

²Merseyside was excluded from the regional and national totals of parental and non-parental child abduction because only the combined number of offences was provided for both years. The combined parental and non-parental data could be used to include Merseyside data in the 'all child abduction and kidnappings' section.

South East region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Hampshire	4	6	1.51	10	18	4.52	5	2	0.50	19	26	6.53
Kent	0	6	1.55	1	3	0.77	6	12	3.09	7	21	5.41
Surrey	0	4	1.59	2	8	3.17	5	6	2.38	7	18	7.14
Sussex	4	2	0.62	9	9	2.79	4	2	0.62	17	13	4.02
Thames Valley	7	7	1.32	11	17	3.21	9	7	1.32	27	31	5.86
REGION	15	25	1.32	33	55	2.91	29	29	1.53	77	109	5.77
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

South West region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Avon And Somerset	4	6	1.80	7	7	2.10	3	4	1.20	14	17	5.11
Devon and Cornwall	8	6	1.86	9	9	2.79	1	3	0.93	18	18	5.58
Dorset ²	2012/13: 7; 2013/14: 3 parental and non-parental combined						0	2	1.43	7	5	3.56
Gloucestershire	2	1	0.81	9	6	4.89	4	2	1.63	15	9	7.33
Wiltshire	3	4	2.64	0	0	0.00	5	3	1.98	8	7	4.62
REGION	17	17	1.83	25	22	2.37	13	14	1.31	62	56	5.24
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

²Dorset was excluded from the regional and national totals of parental and non-parental child abduction because only the combined number of offences was provided for both years. The combined parental and non-parental data could be used to include Dorset data in the 'all child abduction and kidnappings' section.

West Midlands region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Staffordshire	0	0	0.00	2	1	0.44	4	5	2.22	6	6	2.66
Warwickshire	2	1	0.89	2	3	2.68	2	4	3.57	6	8	7.15
West Mercia	1	0	0.00	8	12	4.80	4	3	1.20	13	15	6.00
West Midlands	10	10	1.51	25	29	4.37	33	33	4.97	68	72	10.85
REGION	13	11	0.88	37	45	3.60	43	45	3.60	93	101	8.07
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

Yorkshire and the Humber region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Humberside	<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>		
North Yorkshire	0	1	0.65	0	2	1.29	4	15	9.70	4	18	11.64
South Yorkshire	1	2	0.70	12	9	3.16	3	4	1.40	16	15	5.26
West Yorkshire	3	0	0.00	23	32	6.28	23	23	4.52	49	55	10.80
REGION	4	3	0.32	35	43	4.53	30	42	4.42	69	88	9.27
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

Wales region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Dyfed-Powys ²	<i>2012/13: 1; 2013/14: 5 parental and non-parental combined</i>						<i>No data provided</i>			<i>No data provided</i>		
Gwent	0	0	0.00	6	8	6.45	2	7	5.64	8	15	12.09
North Wales	1	0	0.00	0	2	1.43	4	1	0.71	5	3	2.14
South Wales	2	3	1.13	5	2	0.75	2	1	0.38	9	6	2.26
REGION	3	3	0.57	11	12	2.26	8	9	1.70	22	24	4.53
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

²Dyfed-Powys was excluded from the regional and national totals of parental and non-parental child abduction because only the combined number of offences was provided for both years. As no data was provided on the number of kidnapping offences, the total number of 'all child abduction and kidnappings' in Dyfed-Powys could not be calculated.

Northern Ireland region

	Parental child abductions			Non-parental child abductions			Child kidnappings			All child abduction and kidnaps		
Police force area	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹	2012/13	2013/14	Rate per 100,000 ¹
Police Service of Northern Ireland	9	5	1.16	34	35	8.10	12	10	2.31	55	50	11.57
ENGLAND, WALES & NI	149	158	1.40	352	401	3.56	271	321	2.65	781	884	7.40

¹Rate per 100,000 calculations based on 2013/14 figures and mid-2013 population estimates for 0 to 17-year-olds in each force area (see Appendix B).

APPENDIX B: CALCULATION OF POLICE FORCE, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL RATES PER 100,000 CHILDREN

In this appendix, the table sets out the calculations for the rates per 100,000 children for individual police forces, regions and for England, Wales and Northern Ireland as a whole.

Police force calculations

The child population of each police force area was derived from ONS mid-2013 population estimates for England, Wales and Northern Ireland (Office for National Statistics, 2014a). ONS mid-2013 population estimates are available for local authority areas and regions. The under-18 populations of each local authority were compiled into their respective police force areas using ONS Community Safety Partnership tables (Office for National Statistics, 2014b).

The rates for each offence category (parental child abduction, non-parental child abduction, child kidnapping, and all child abduction and kidnapping) were calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Number of offences}}{\text{Police force child population}} \times 100,000$$

Regional calculations

Regional rates were calculated using the same formula. However, population data from police forces not providing data, or providing unusable data, were excluded from the regional population totals. In some cases, this has resulted in the regional population figures changing according to the offence category for which rates have been produced.

For example, in the East Midlands population data for Northamptonshire has been excluded from the regional population total when producing rates per 100,000 for parental child abduction and non-parental child abduction. Because Northamptonshire provided usable child kidnapping data, the forces population figures have been included in the regional child population total when calculating rates of child kidnapping per 100,000.

England, Wales and Northern Ireland calculations

The same approach to calculating regional rates was used for the England, Wales and Northern Ireland total rates. The calculations only include the police force/regional population data that has usable offence data. This has produced different national totals for the parental/non-parental child abduction, child kidnapping and all child abduction and kidnapping categories.

Calculations for the rates per 100,000 children

	Parental child abduction			Non-parental child abduction			Child kidnapping			All		
Police force area / REGION	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000
EAST MIDLANDS												
Derbyshire	212,634	2	0.94	212,634	9	4.23	212,634	6	2.82	212,634	17	7.99
Leicestershire	221,912	3	1.35	221,912	4	1.8	221,912	0	0	221,912	7	3.15
Lincolnshire	140,725	6	4.26	140,725	9	6.4	140,725	11	7.82	140,725	26	18.48
Northamptonshire	N/A			N/A			159,224	5	3.14	N/A		
Nottinghamshire	226,494	0	0	226,494	4	1.77	226,494	5	2.21	226,494	9	3.97
REGION	801,765	11	1.37	801,765	26	3.24	960,989	27	2.81	801,765	59	7.36
EASTERN												
Bedfordshire	148,444	0	0	148,444	2	1.35	148,444	2	1.35	148,444	4	2.69
Cambridgeshire	175,855	2	1.14	175,855	4	2.27	175,855	4	2.27	175,855	10	5.69
Essex	375,522	3	0.8	375,522	10	2.66	375,522	11	2.93	375,522	24	6.39
Hertfordshire	N/A			N/A			258,414	16	6.19	258,414	21	8.13
Suffolk	151,146	1	0.66	151,146	1	0.66	151,146	3	1.98	151,146	5	3.31
REGION	850,967	6	0.71	850,967	17	2	1,109,381	36	3.25	1,109,381	64	5.77
LONDON												
Metropolitan Police	1,885,956	55	2.92	1,885,956	54	2.86	1,885,956	75	3.98	1,885,956	184	9.76
REGION	1,885,956	55	2.92	1,885,956	54	2.86	1,885,956	75	3.98	1,885,956	184	9.76
NORTH EAST												
Cleveland	121,656	0	0	121,656	3	2.47	121,656	1	0.82	121,656	4	3.29
Durham	122,976	0	0	122,976	8	6.51	122,976	0	0	122,976	8	6.51
Northumbria	280,414	13	4.64	280,414	6	2.14	280,414	1	0.36	280,414	20	7.13
REGION	525,046	13	2.48	525,046	17	3.24	525,046	2	0.38	525,046	32	6.09

Calculations for the rates per 100,000 children (continued)

Police force area / REGION	Parental child abduction			Non-parental child abduction			Child kidnapping			All		
	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000
NORTH WEST												
Cheshire	213,504	2	0.94	213,504	3	1.41	213,504	2	0.94	213,504	7	3.28
Cumbria	94,005	0	0	94,005	0	0	94,005	0	0	94,005	0	0
Greater Manchester	611,399	7	1.14	611,399	39	6.38	611,399	20	3.27	611,399	66	10.79
Lancashire	311,541	0	0	311,541	33	10.59	311,541	7	2.25	311,541	40	12.84
Merseyside	N/A			N/A			279,072	3	1.07	279,072	4	1.43
REGION	1,230,449	9	0.73	1,230,449	75	6.1	1,509,521	32	2.12	1,509,521	117	7.75
SOUTH EAST												
Hampshire	397,915	6	1.51	397,915	18	4.52	397,915	2	0.5	397,915	26	6.53
Kent	387,877	6	1.55	387,877	3	0.77	387,877	12	3.09	387,877	21	5.41
Surrey	252,270	4	1.59	252,270	8	3.17	252,270	6	2.38	252,270	18	7.14
Sussex	323,081	2	0.62	323,081	9	2.79	323,081	2	0.62	323,081	13	4.02
Thames Valley	529,031	7	1.32	529,031	17	3.21	529,031	7	1.32	529,031	31	5.86
REGION	1,890,174	25	1.32	1,890,174	55	2.91	1,890,174	29	1.53	1,890,174	109	5.77
SOUTH WEST												
Avon And Somerset	332,650	6	1.80	332,650	7	2.1	332,650	4	1.2	332,650	17	5.11
Devon and Cornwall	322,356	6	1.86	322,356	9	2.79	322,356	3	0.93	322,356	18	5.58
Dorset	N/A			N/A			140,285	2	1.43	140,285	5	3.56
Gloucestershire	122,734	1	0.81	122,734	6	4.89	122,734	2	1.63	122,734	9	7.33
Wiltshire	151,409	4	2.64	151,409	0	0	151,409	3	1.98	151,409	7	4.62
REGION	929,149	17	1.83	929,149	22	2.37	1,069,434	14	1.31	1,069,434	56	5.24

Calculations for the rates per 100,000 children (continued)

Police force area / REGION	Parental child abduction			Non-parental child abduction			Child kidnapping			All		
	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000	Child population	2013/14 n=	per 100,000
WEST MIDLANDS												
Staffordshire	225,306	0	0	225,306	1	0.44	225,306	5	2.22	225,306	6	2.66
Warwickshire	111,929	1	0.89	111,929	3	2.68	111,929	4	3.57	111,929	8	7.15
West Mercia	249,992	0	0	249,992	12	4.8	249,992	3	1.2	249,992	15	6
West Midlands	663,719	10	1.51	663,719	29	4.37	663,719	33	4.97	663,719	72	10.85
REGION	1,250,946	11	0.88	1,250,946	45	3.6	1,250,946	45	3.6	1,250,946	101	8.07
YORKSHIRE & HUMBER												
North Yorkshire	154,648	1	0.65	154,648	2	1.29	154,648	15	9.7	154,648	18	11.64
South Yorkshire	285,191	2	0.70	285,191	9	3.16	285,191	4	1.4	285,191	15	5.26
West Yorkshire	509,391	0	0	509,391	32	6.28	509,391	23	4.52	509,391	55	10.8
REGION	949,230	3	0.32	949,230	43	4.53	949,230	42	4.42	949,230	88	9.27
WALES												
Dyfed-Powys	N/A			N/A			N/A			N/A		
Gwent	124,059	0	0	124,059	8	6.45	124,059	7	5.64	124,059	15	12.09
North Wales	139,979	0	0	139,979	2	1.43	139,979	1	0.71	139,979	3	2.14
South Wales	265,905	3	1.13	265,905	2	0.75	265,905	1	0.38	265,905	6	2.26
REGION	529,943	3	0.57	529,943	12	2.26	529,943	9	1.70	529,943	24	4.53
NORTHERN IRELAND												
PSNI	432,015	5	1.16	432,015	35	8.10	432,015	10	2.31	432,015	50	11.57
REGION	432,015	5	1.16	432,015	35	8.10	432,015	10	2.31	432,015	50	11.57
ENGLAND, WALES AND NORTHERN IRELAND	11,275,640	158	1.40	11,275,640	401	3.56	12,112,635	321	2.65	11,953,411	884	7.40

