



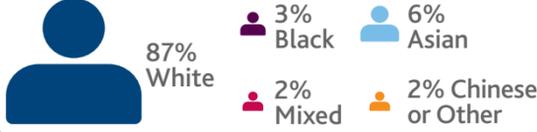
Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System 2014

England and Wales



Population ethnic diversity

Census 2011 population aged 10+*



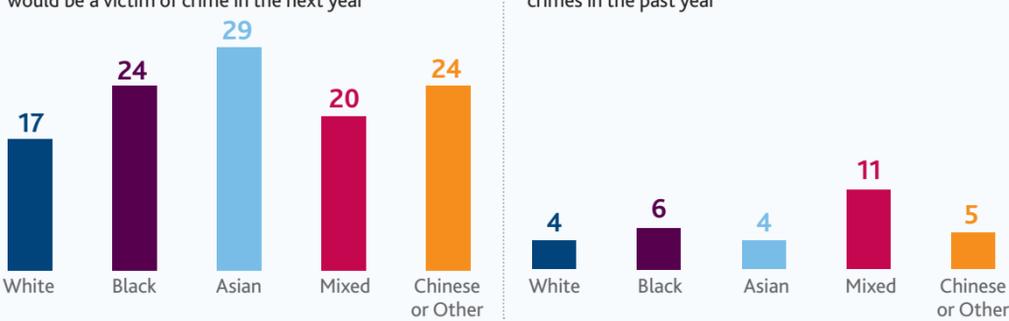
*Adapted from data from the Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v3.0

Victims: Perceptions vs. reality

The Mixed ethnic group were more likely to be victims of crime, despite the relatively low perceived likelihood

% of adults who believe it is very or fairly likely they would be a victim of crime in the next year

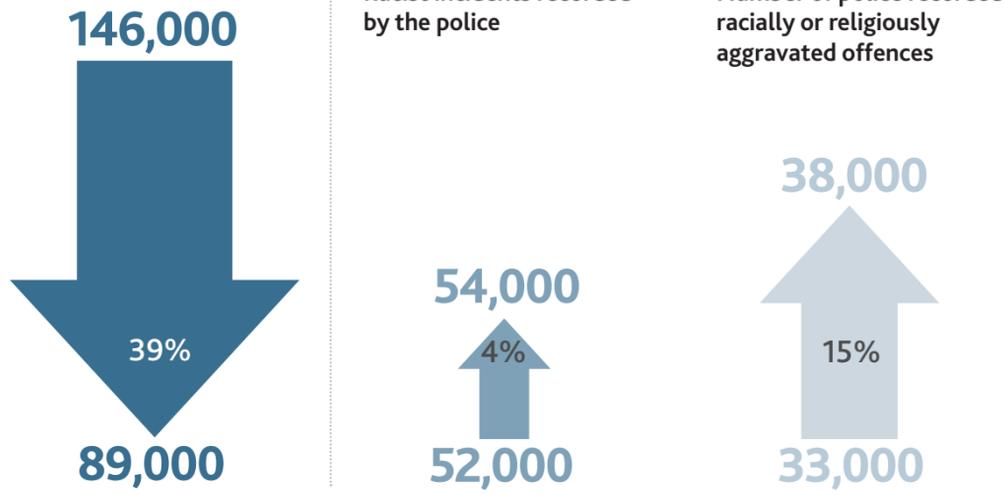
% of adults who were a victim of one or more personal crimes in the past year



Incidents and offences with a racial or religious motivation or aggravation

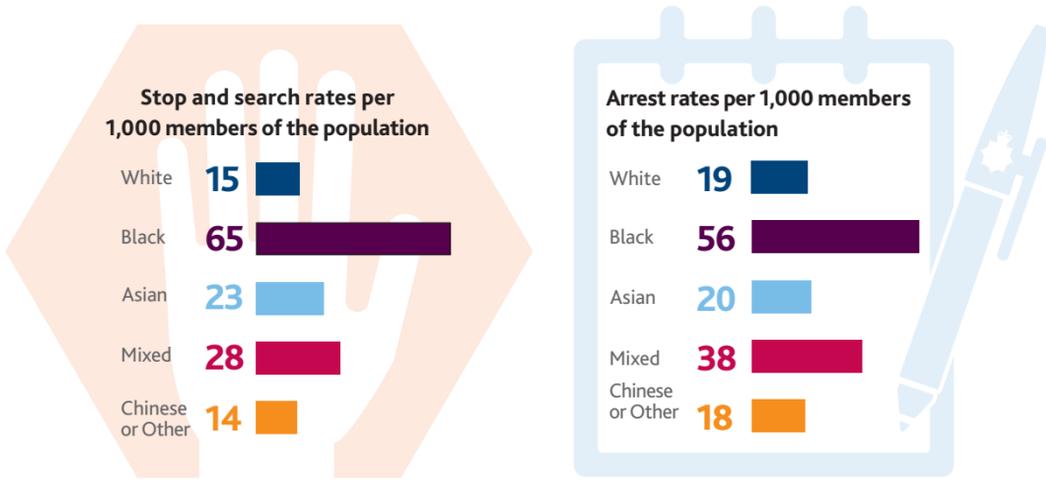
There has been a decrease in racially motivated incidents over the past 5 years, as estimated by the Crime Survey for England and Wales

Incidents and offences with a racial or religious motivation or aggravation recorded by the police increased over the past 5 years



Police activity

Both arrest and stop and search rates vary greatly between ethnicities, with the highest rates for Black individuals

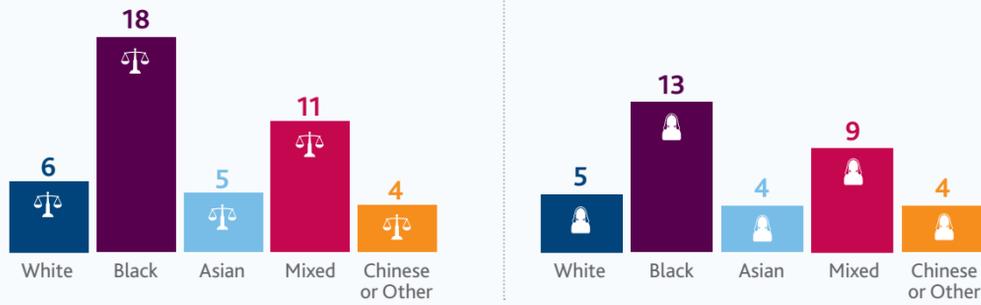


Prosecutions

Black and Mixed defendants had the highest number of prosecutions per 1,000 members of the population, for indictable offences

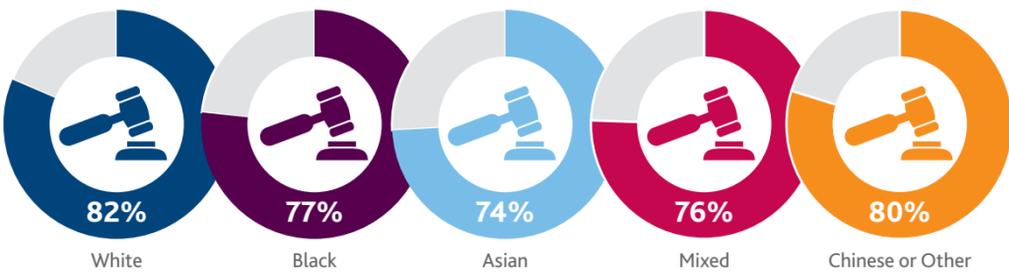
Sentencing

Black and Mixed defendants were more likely to be sentenced per 1,000 members of the population, for indictable offences



Conviction ratio

White offenders had the highest conviction ratio, for indictable offences



Custody rate

BAME defendants are slightly more likely to receive a custodial sentence, possibly associated with variations in offence types between ethnicities



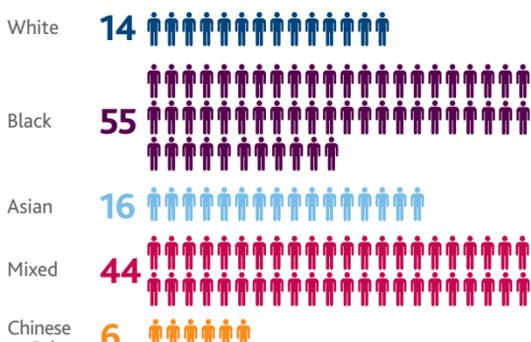
Average custodial sentence length

Asian and Black defendants received the longest average custodial sentence lengths, possibly associated with variations in offence types between ethnicities



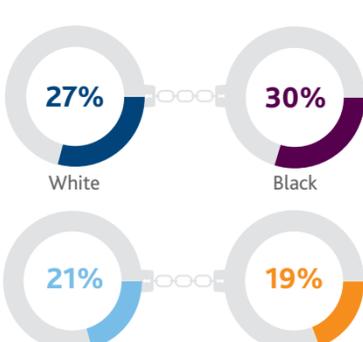
Prisons

There were more Black and Mixed individuals in prison compared to other ethnicities, per 10,000 members of the population aged 15 or over



Re-offending

Re-offending rates are just over ¼ overall, and slightly higher for Black offenders



Practitioners

Compared to the working-age population, CJS practitioners are typically less likely to be BAME

