

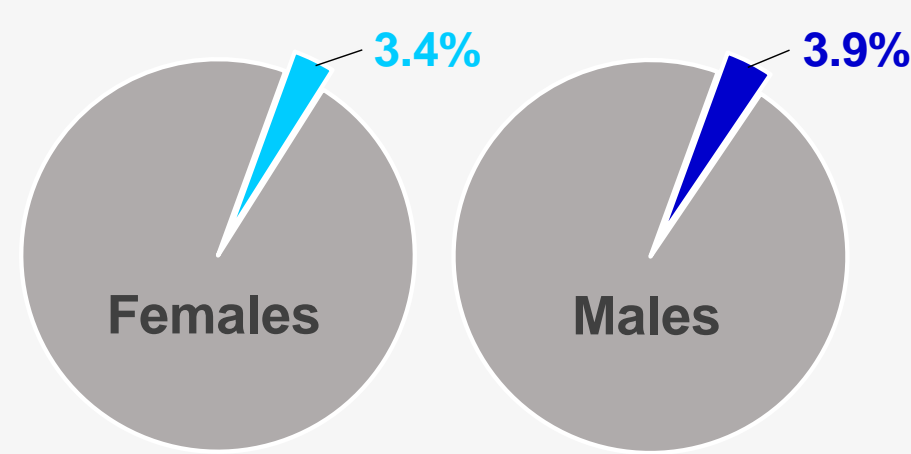
Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System, 2019

Female Male

England and Wales

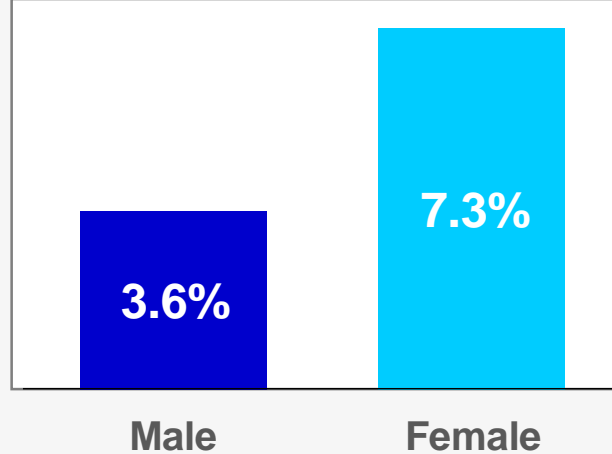
Victims of crime

A higher proportion of **males** were victims of personal crime than **females** in 2019/20.



% of adults who were victims of personal crime in the past year (Crime Survey for England and Wales)

The proportion of **females** experiencing domestic abuse in 2019/20 was twice that of **males**.



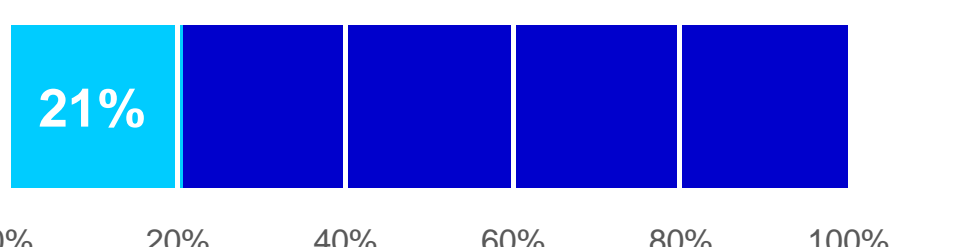
Domestic abuse is formed of partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking.

From offence to criminal court

The number of **Police Notices for Disorder (PND)** and **cautions** issued have continued to decline, and the proportion of **PNDs** and **cautions** issued to **females** have fallen slightly. The number of **arrests** has also been falling, and **males** continue to account for the majority of **arrests**.



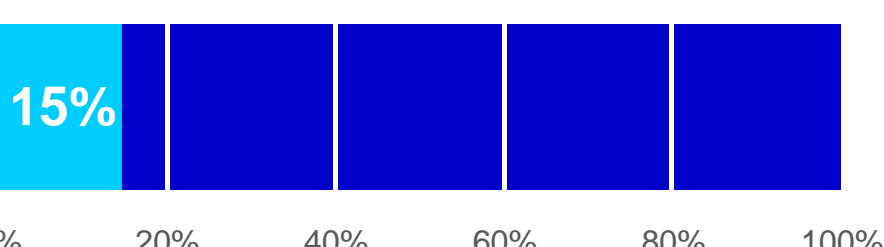
Issued PNDs and Cautions



% of persons given a PND or caution by sex, 2019



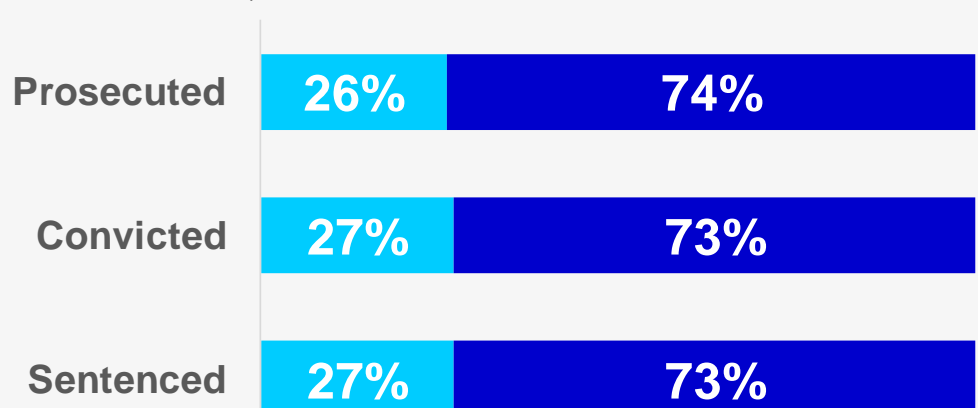
Arrests



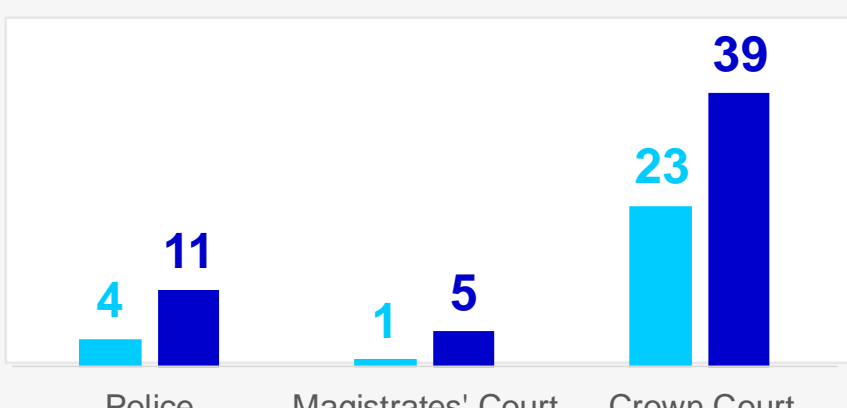
% of persons arrested by sex, 2019/20

At the criminal courts

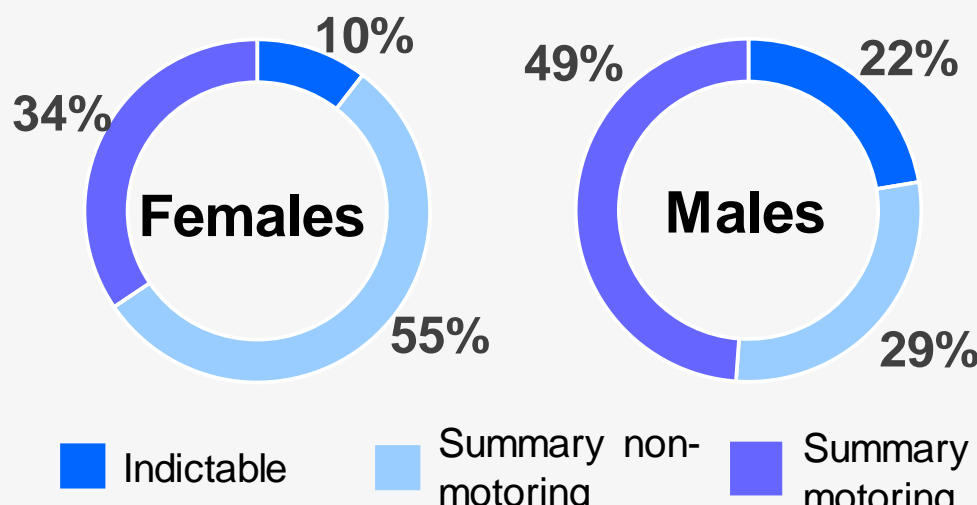
Females represented just over a quarter of all those prosecuted, convicted and sentenced.



A consistently smaller proportion of **females** were remanded in custody.

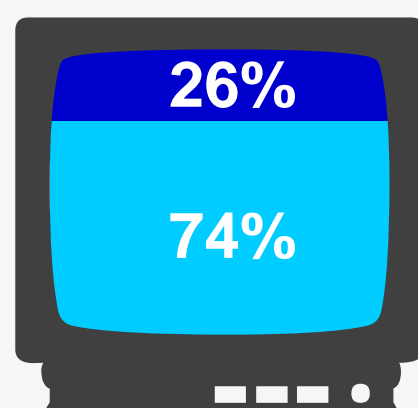


Over half of the prosecutions for **females** were for summary non-motoring offences.



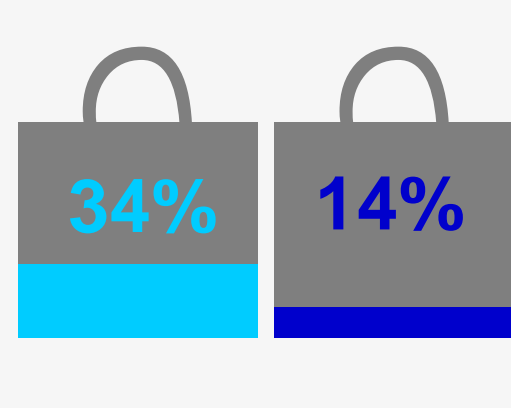
Indictable offences – serious offences that are usually dealt with at Crown Court
Summary offences – less serious offences that can be dealt with at Magistrates' Court

TV licence evasion was the most common offence for which **females** were convicted.



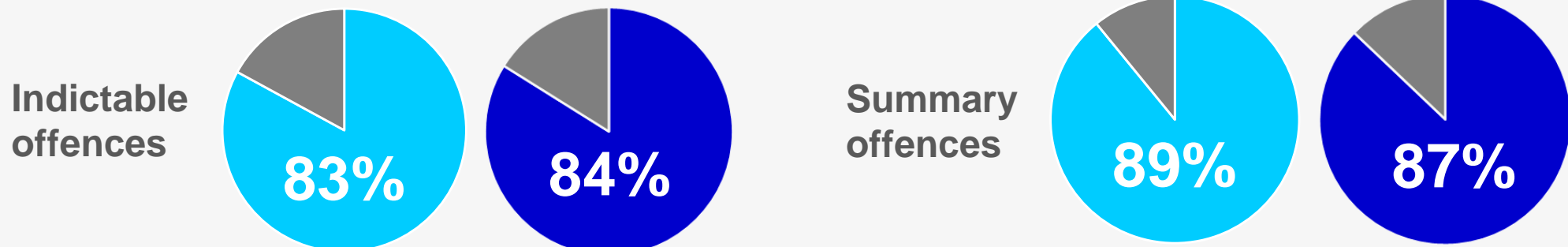
Proportion of TV licence evaders convicted for TV licence evasion, 2019

Theft from shops was the most common indictable offence for which **females** were convicted.



Proportion of shoppers convicted for shoplifting offences, 2019

Convictions ratios were similar for **females** and **males**.



Female offenders had a lower custody rate for **indictable** offences than **male** offenders.



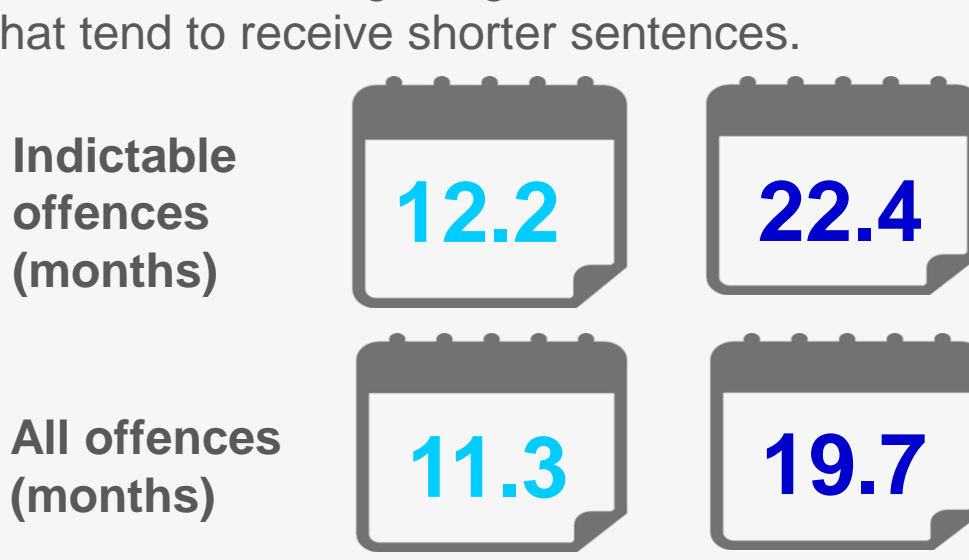
19 out of 100 females sentenced for indictable offences received immediate custody.



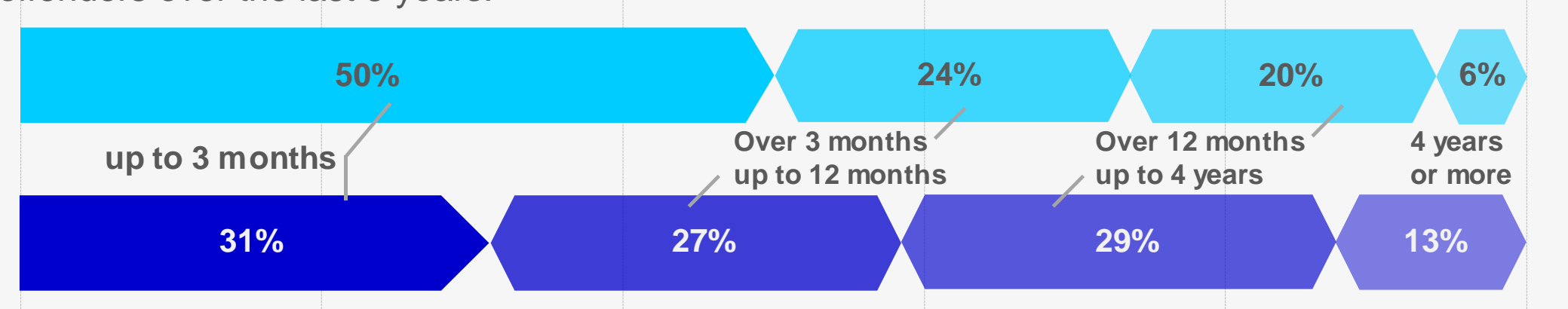
35 out of 100 males sentenced for indictable offences received immediate custody.

Female offenders had lower average custodial sentence lengths than **male** offenders.

This is driven in part by a higher proportion of **female** offenders getting sentenced for offences that tend to receive shorter sentences.



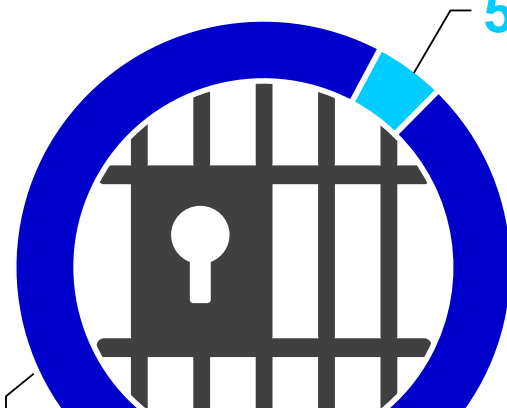
A higher proportion of **female** offenders sentenced to custody received **sentences of up to and including 3 months**, and these proportions have been **decreasing** for both **female** and **male** offenders over the last 5 years.



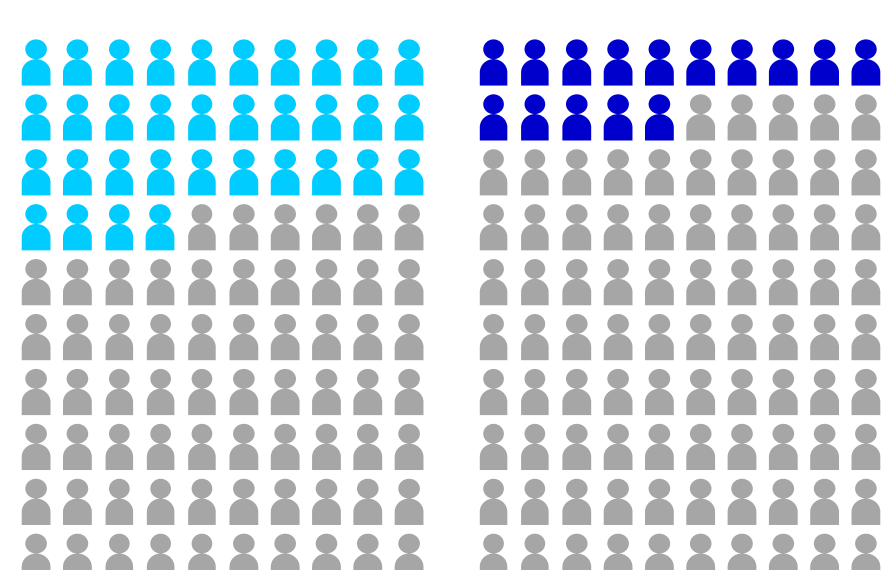
Proportion of offenders sentenced to immediate custody in 2019

Offenders in prison

The proportion of the prison population that are **females** has remained consistent over time.



95%

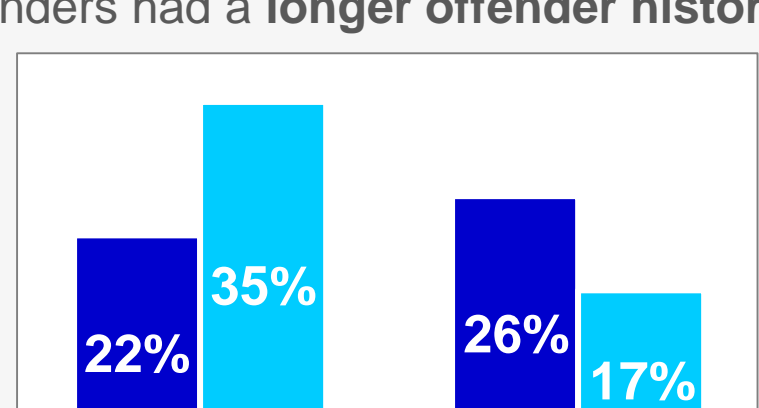


For every 100 female prisoners, 34 self harmed.

For every 100 male prisoners, 15 self harmed.

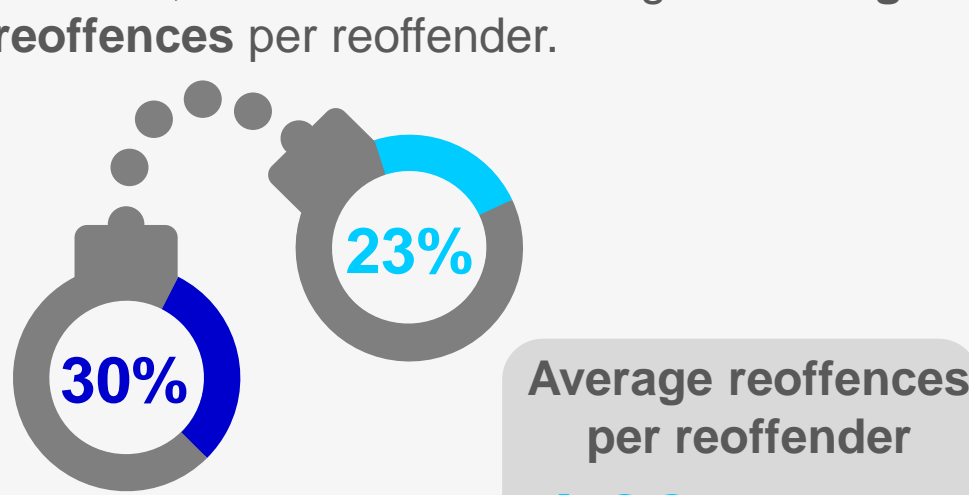
Offender characteristics

A larger proportion of **female** offenders were **first time offenders** compared to **male** offenders, and a higher proportion of **male** offenders had a **longer offender history**.



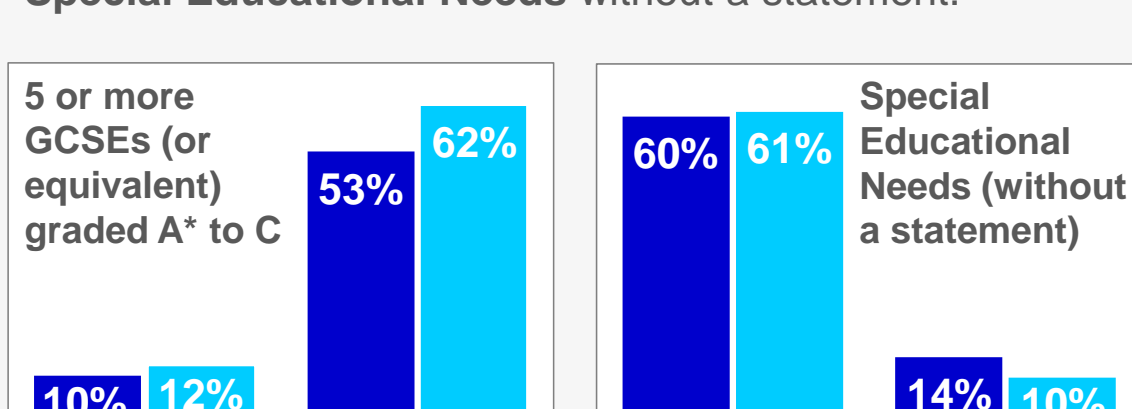
Male Female

Males had a higher **reoffending rate** than **females**, but **females** had a higher **average of reoffences per reoffender**.

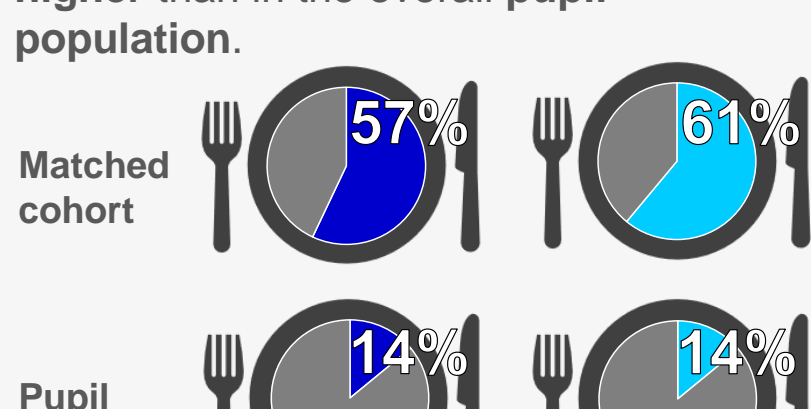


Reoffending rate and average reoffences per reoffender (2017/18 cohort)

Attainment for the **offender cohort** was lower compared to the **pupil population** and **over half of the cohort** had **Special Educational Needs** without a statement.



Over half of the **offender cohort** were eligible for **Free School Meals**, which was **higher** than in the overall **pupil population**.



Findings from a recent data sharing exercise between the MoJ and the Department for Education (DfE) are presented here, with analysis on a matched cohort of those who were in Year 6 in either 2008/09 or 2009/10 and who were aged ten at the start of those academic years. To avoid inconsistency in the length of their offending histories, for those with an academic year of 2008/09 their offending data has been considered up to 31 August 2016 and for those with an academic year of 2009/10 it has been considered up to 31 August 2017. Pupil population is from 2014/15 and includes both offenders and non-offenders.

Practitioners

Less than a third of **police officers** and **court judges** were female, compared to around two thirds of those working in the **Ministry of Justice** and the **Crown Prosecution Service**.

