

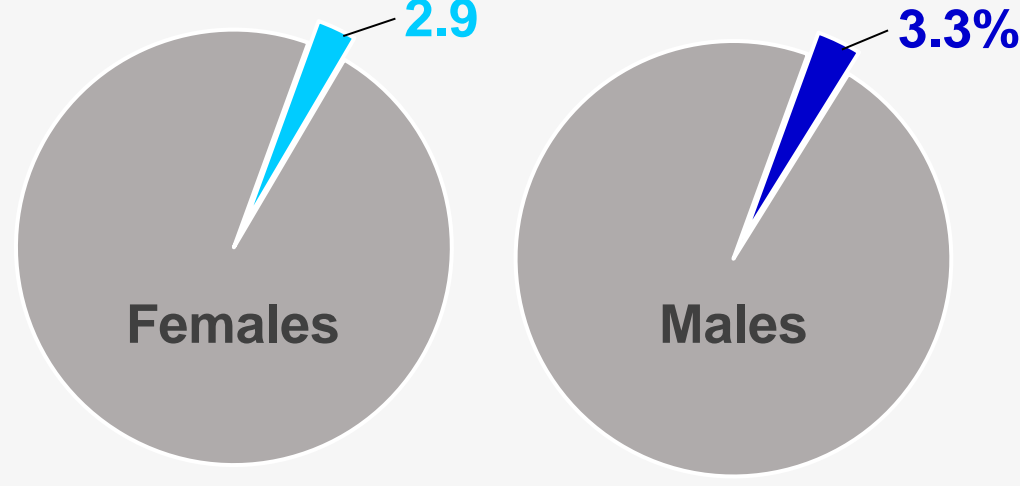
Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System, 2021

England and Wales

Female Male

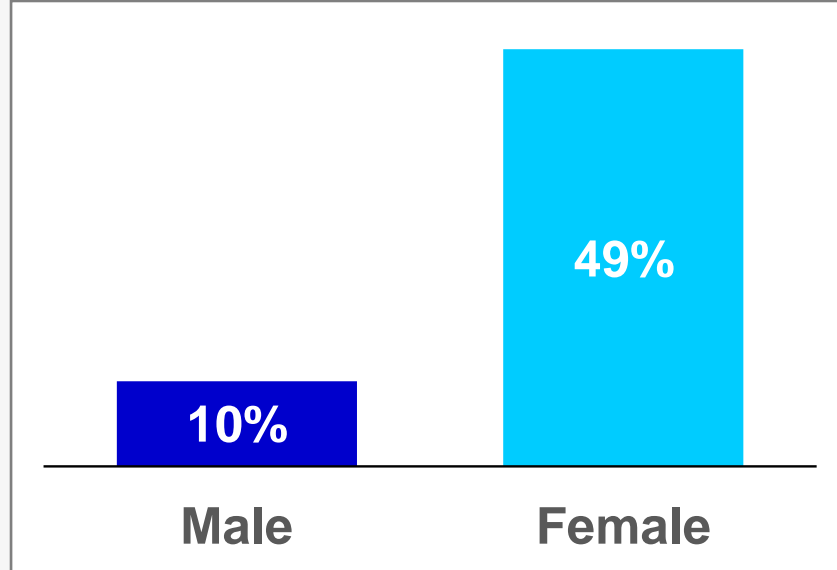
Victims of crime

A higher proportion of **males** were victims of personal crime than **females** in 2021/22.



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

Almost half (49%) of adult **female** homicide victims were killed in a domestic homicide



% homicide victims in the latest year (Home Office – Homicide Index)

From offence to criminal court

The number of **Penalty 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**.

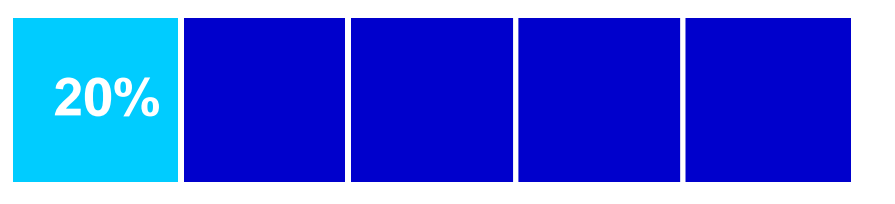


Issued PNDs and Cautions



Arrests

Male Female



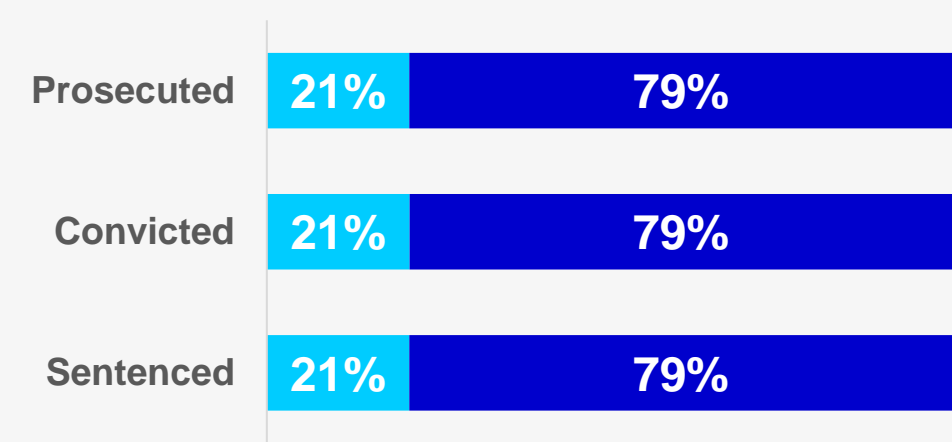
% of persons given a PND or caution by sex, 2021



% of persons arrested by sex, 2021/22

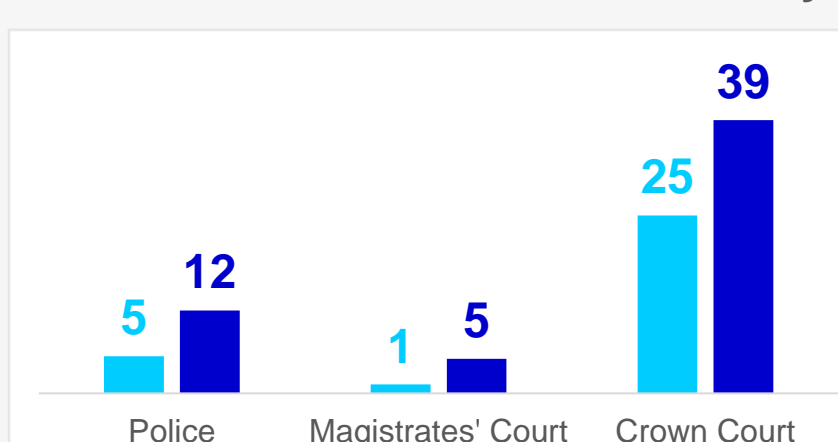
At the criminal courts

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



% of persons dealt by stage, 2021

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



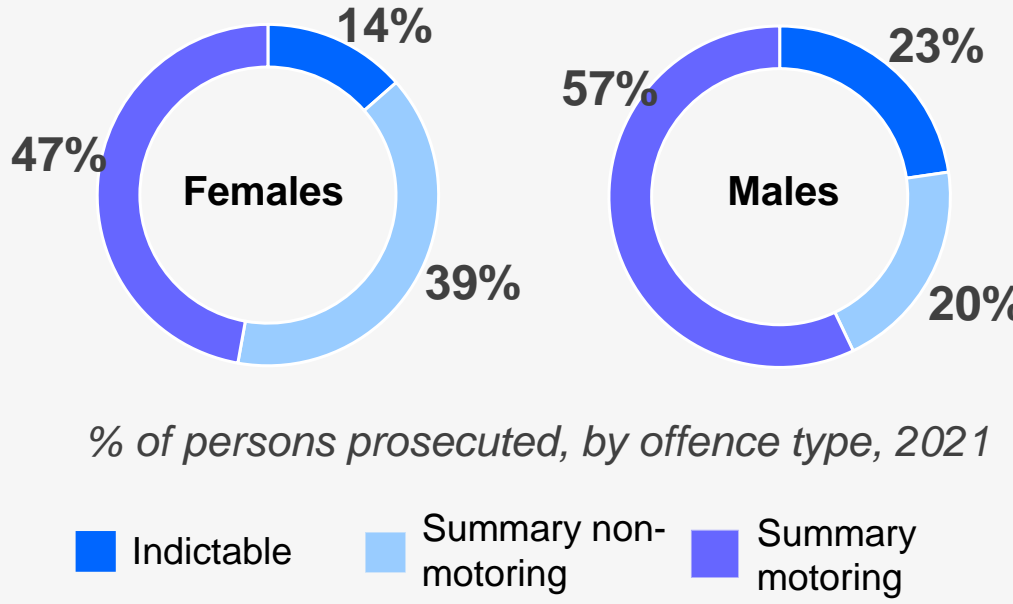
% of persons remanded in custody by sex, 2021

Offence analysis

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

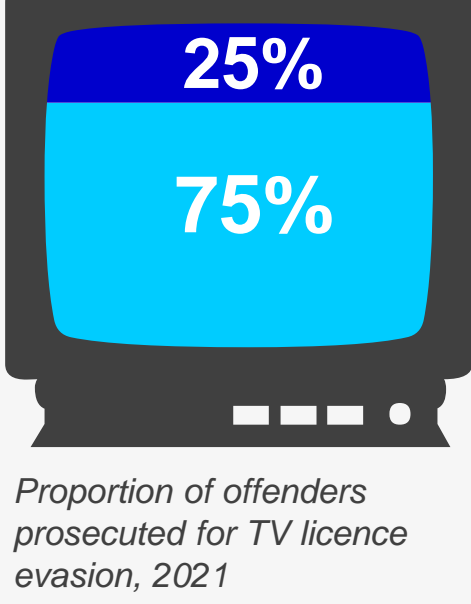
Theft from shops was the most common **indictable** offence for which **females** were prosecuted.

Just under half of the prosecutions for **females** were for **summary motoring** offences.

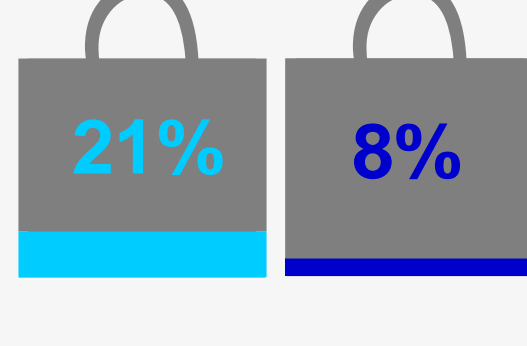


% of persons prosecuted, by offence type, 2021

Indictable offences – serious offences, usually dealt with at Crown Court
Summary offences – less serious offences, usually dealt with at Magistrates' Court



Proportion of offenders prosecuted for TV licence evasion, 2021

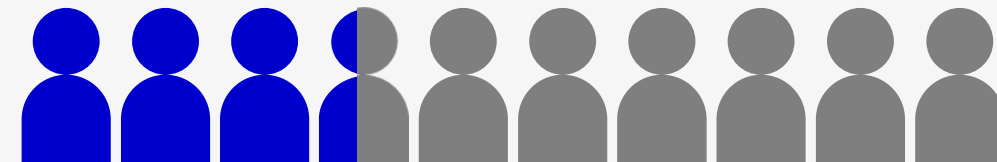


Proportion of offenders prosecuted for shoplifting offences, 2021

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



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



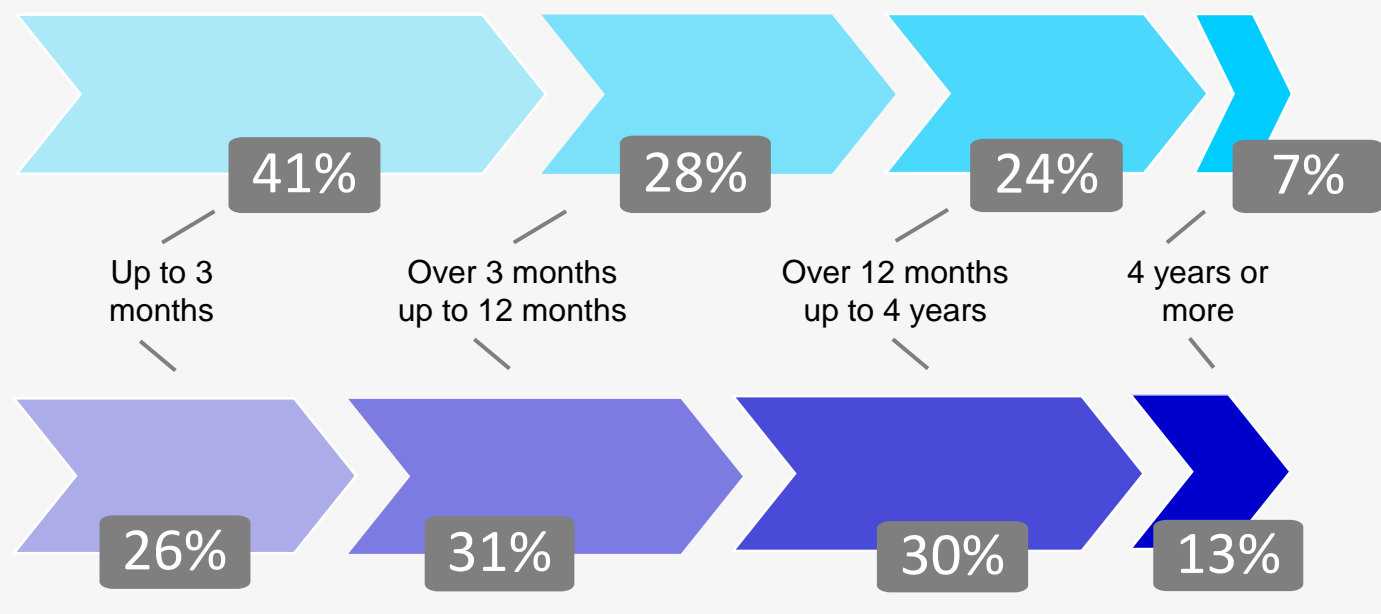
34 out of 100 males sentenced for indictable offences received immediate custody.

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**.



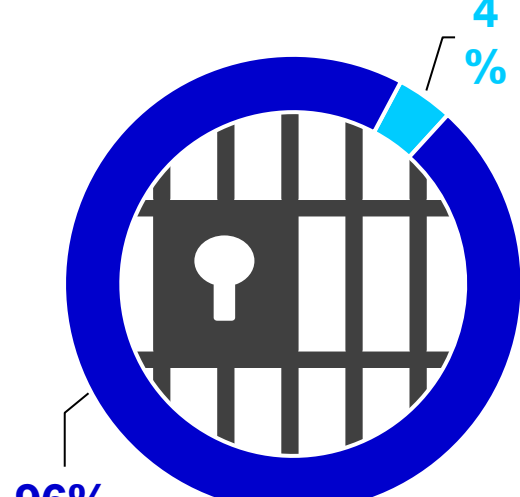
A higher proportion of **female** offenders sentenced to custody received **sentences of up to and including 3 months**.



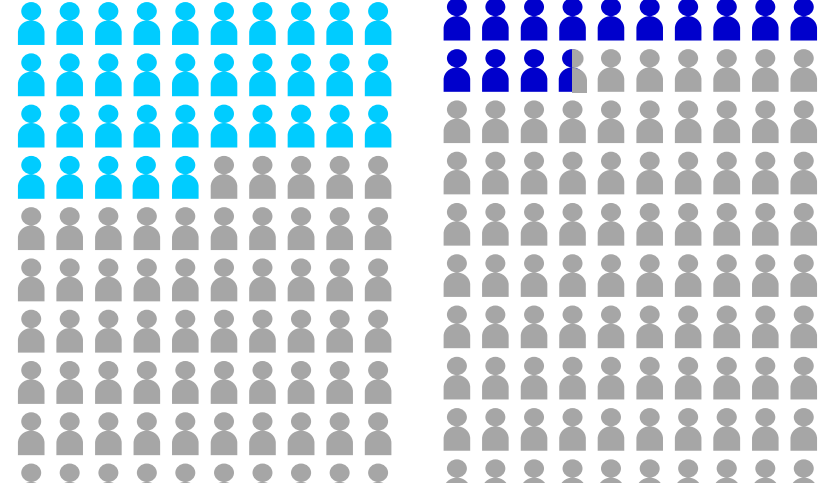
Proportion of offenders sentenced to immediate custody in 2021

Offenders in prison

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



96%



For every 100 female prisoners, 35 self harmed.

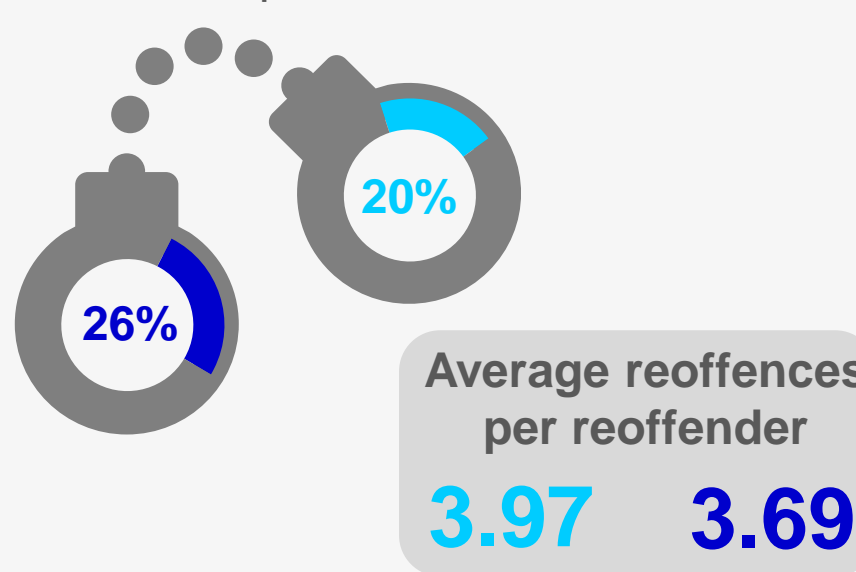
For every 100 male prisoners, 13.5 self harmed.

Offender characteristics

Male Female

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**.

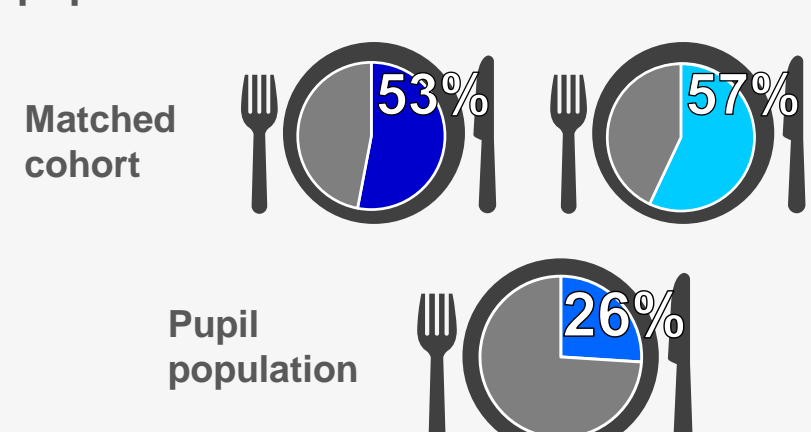
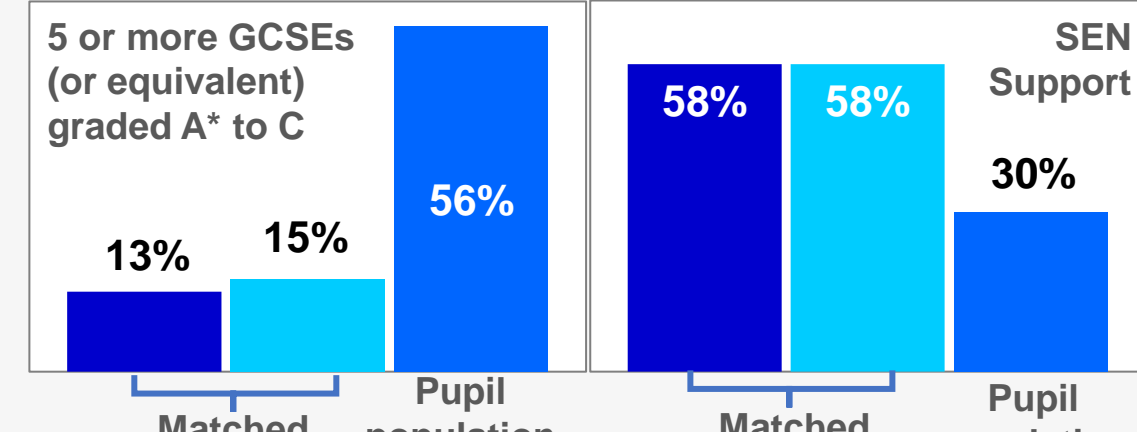
Males had a higher **reoffending rate** than **females**, but **females** had a higher **average of reoffences per reoffender**.



Reoffending rate and average reoffences per reoffender (2019/20 cohort)

Educational attainment for the offender cohort was lower compared to the **pupil population** and over half of the cohort had **Special Educational Needs (SEN)** support.

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 a KS2 academic year of 2008/09 their offending data has been considered up to 31 December 2019 and for those with a KS2 academic year of 2009/10 it has been considered up to 31 December 2020. Pupil population is from 2013/14 and 2014/15 and includes both offenders and non-offenders.

Practitioners

Whilst most organisations' consisted of over 50% female staff, with **CPS** and **MoJ** staff at around two thirds, **police officers** (33% female) and **courts and tribunal judges** (41% female) remained lower.

