

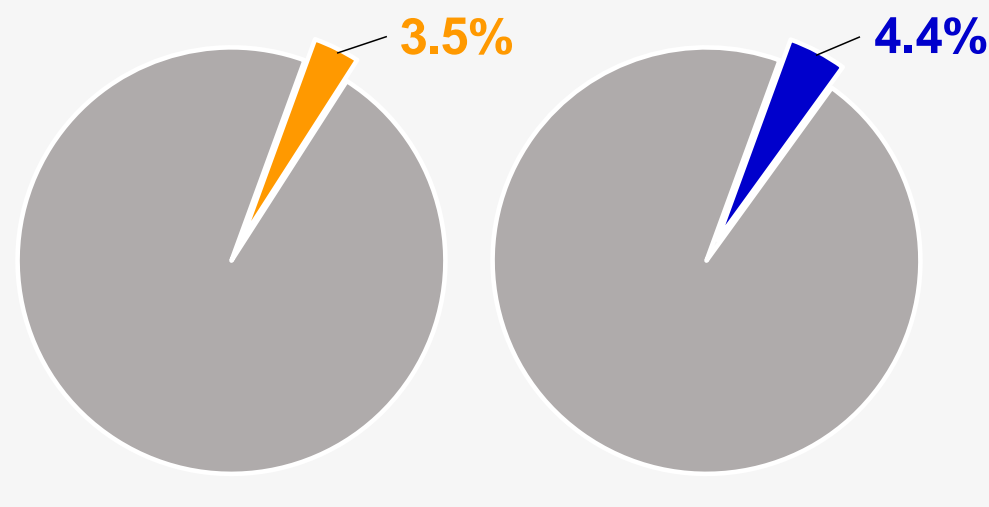
Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System, 2017

Female Male

England and Wales

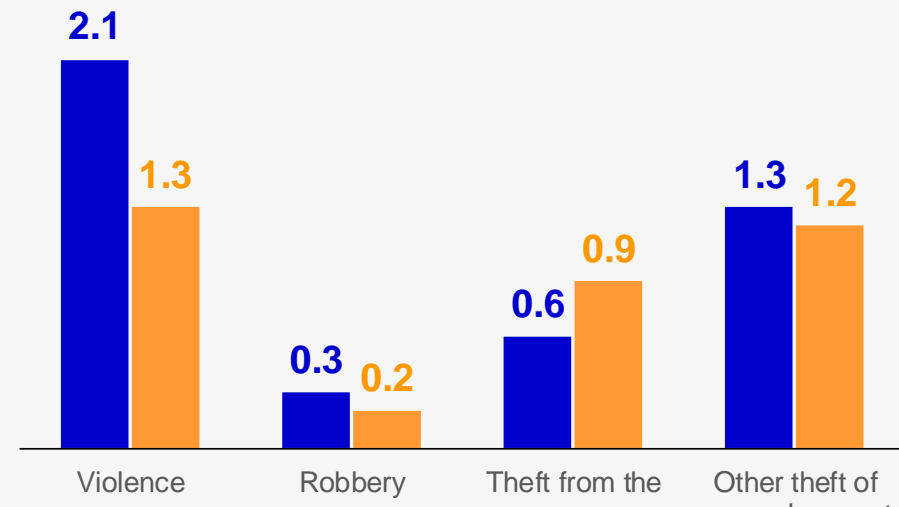
Victims of crime

A significantly higher proportion of **males** were victims of personal crime than **females** in 2017/18.



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

Males were more likely to be a victim of **violence and robbery**. A higher proportion of **females** were victims of **theft from the person**.

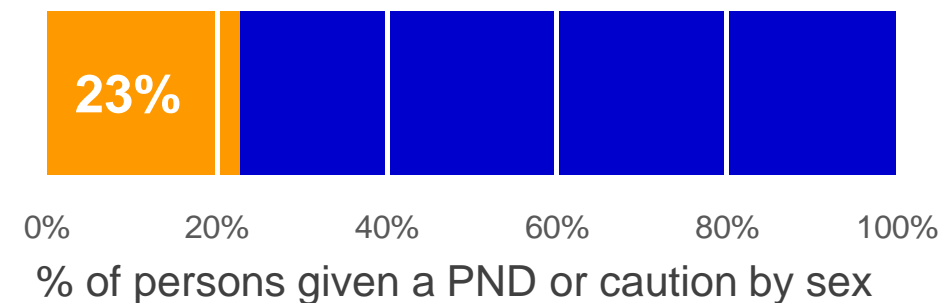


% of adults who were victims once or more of personal crime in the 2016/17

From offence to criminal court

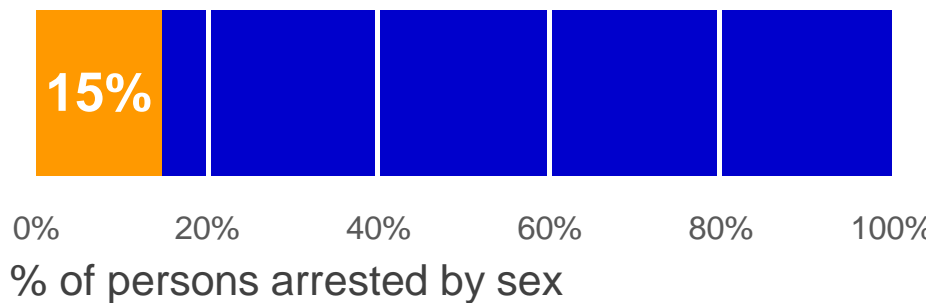
The number of **Police Notices for Disorder (PND)** and **cautions** issued have been decreasing year on year since 2007, however the proportions of **PNDs** and **cautions** issued to **males** and **females** have remained broadly stable. The number of **arrests** has also been falling, however **males** continue to account for the majority of **arrests**.

Issued PNDs and Cautions



% of persons given a PND or caution by sex

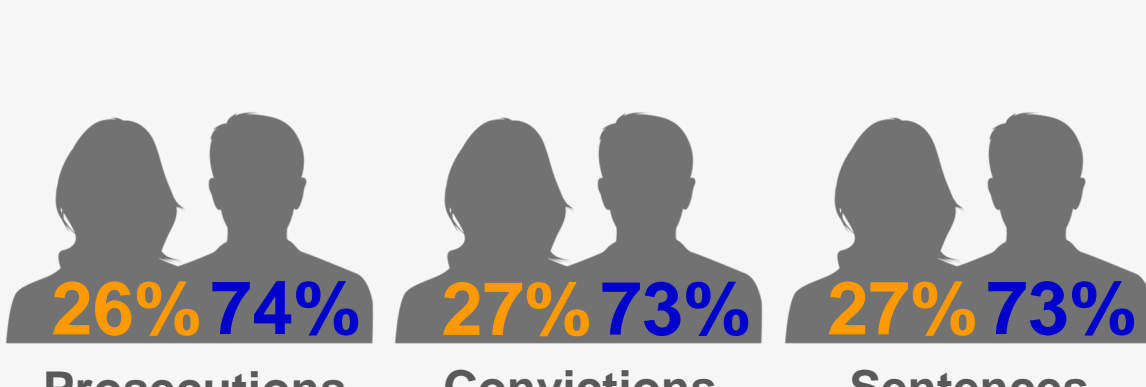
Arrests



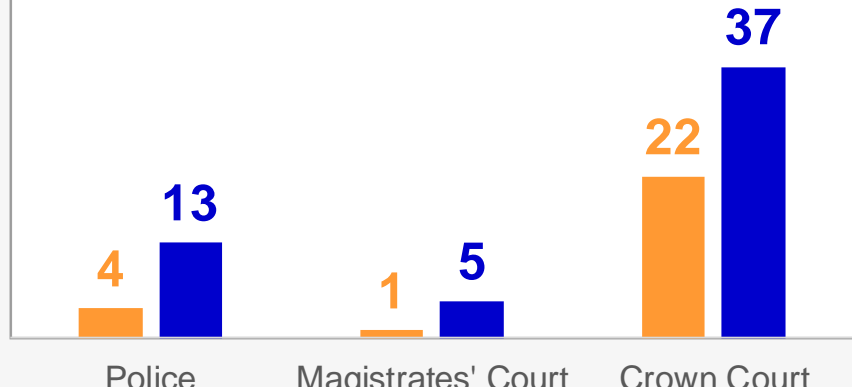
% of persons arrested by sex

At the criminal courts

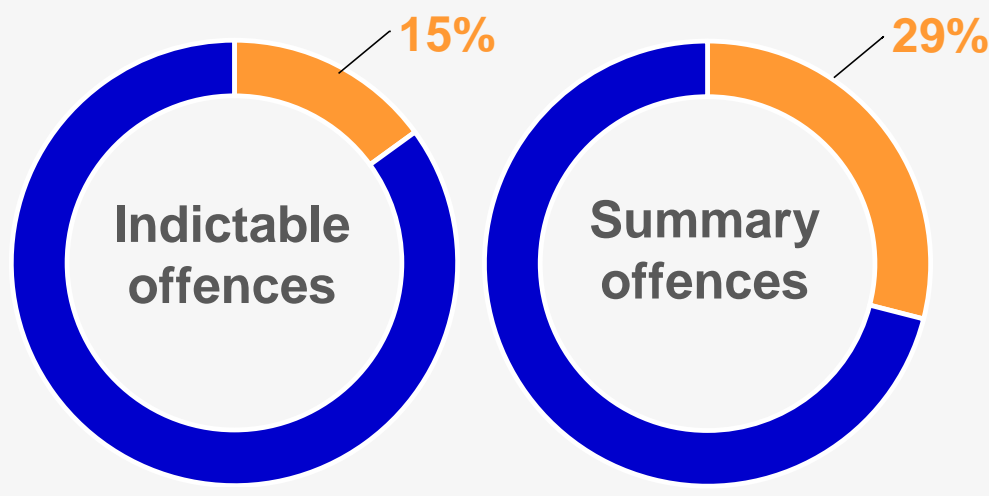
Females represented just over a quarter of all those prosecuted, convicted and sentenced.



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

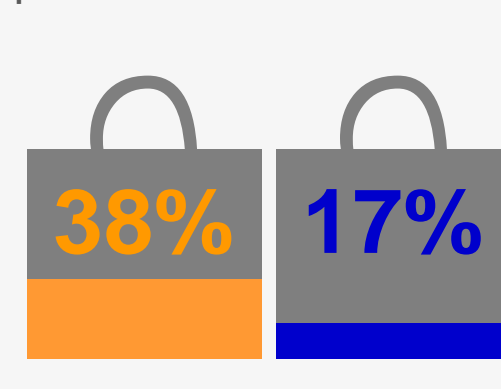


Females accounted for a higher proportion of **summary offences** than **indictable offences**.



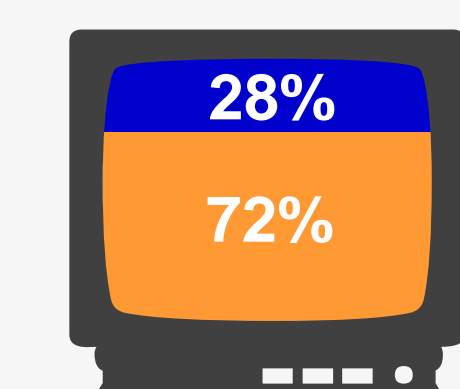
Indictable offences – serious offences that are usually dealt with at Crown Court
Summary offences – less serious offences that can be dealt with at Magistrates' Court

Shoplifting accounted for a higher proportion of all **female** indictable prosecutions.



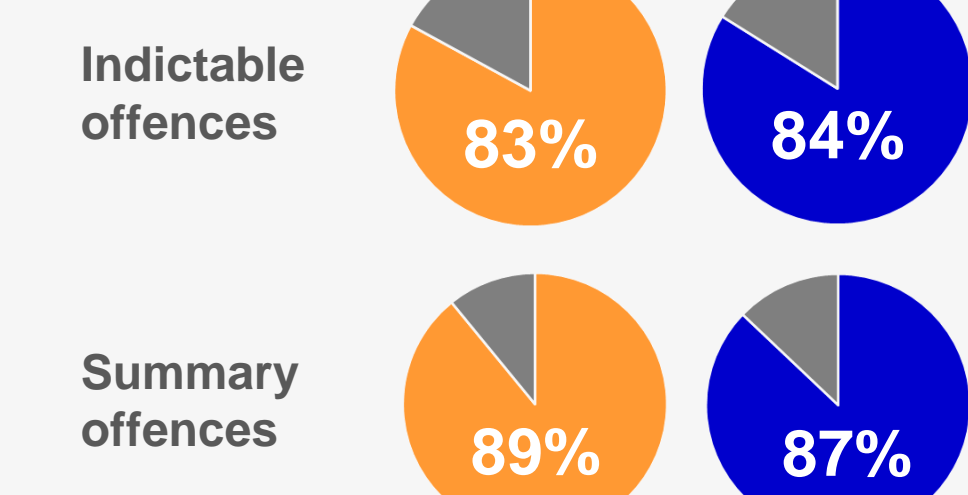
Proportion of defendants prosecuted for shoplifting offences

A larger proportion of **TV license evasion** prosecutions were for **females**.

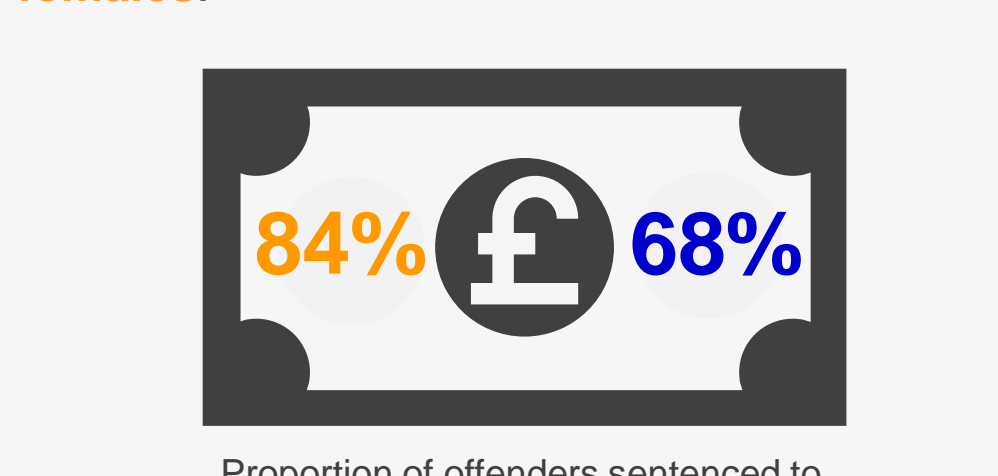


Proportion of defendants prosecuted for TV license evasion

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



Fines were the most common **sentence** at all courts over the last decade for both **males** and **females**.



Proportion of offenders sentenced to a fine

Male offenders had a higher **custody rate** for **indictable offences** than **female** offenders.

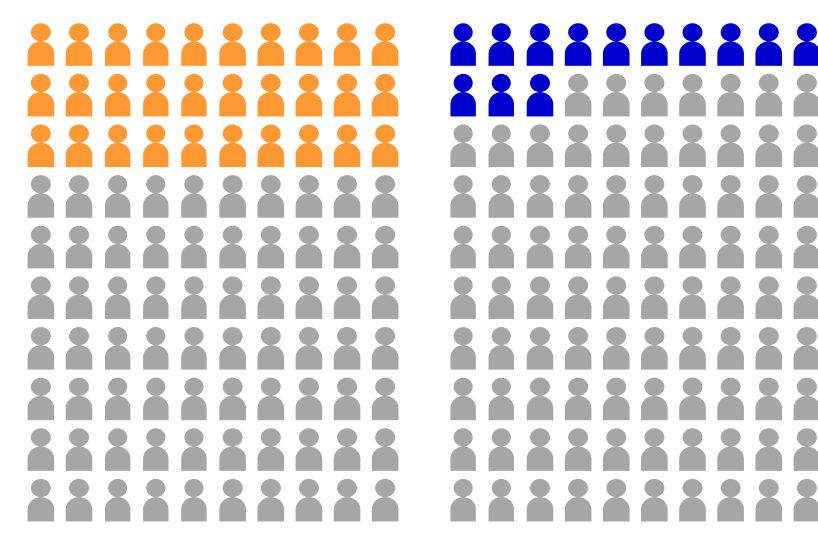
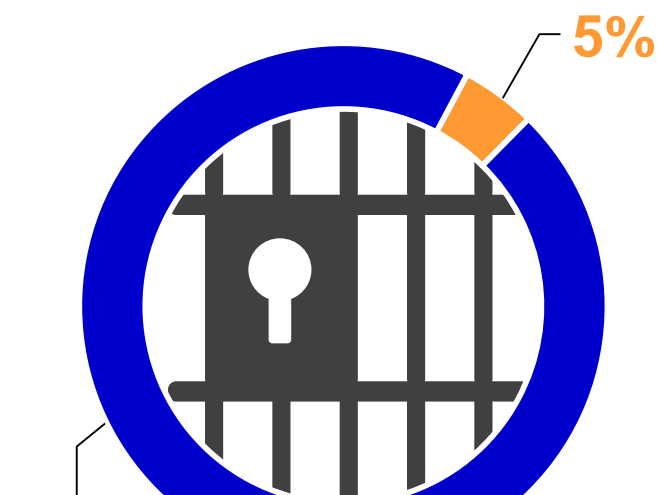


Male offenders had higher **average custodial sentence lengths** than **females**.

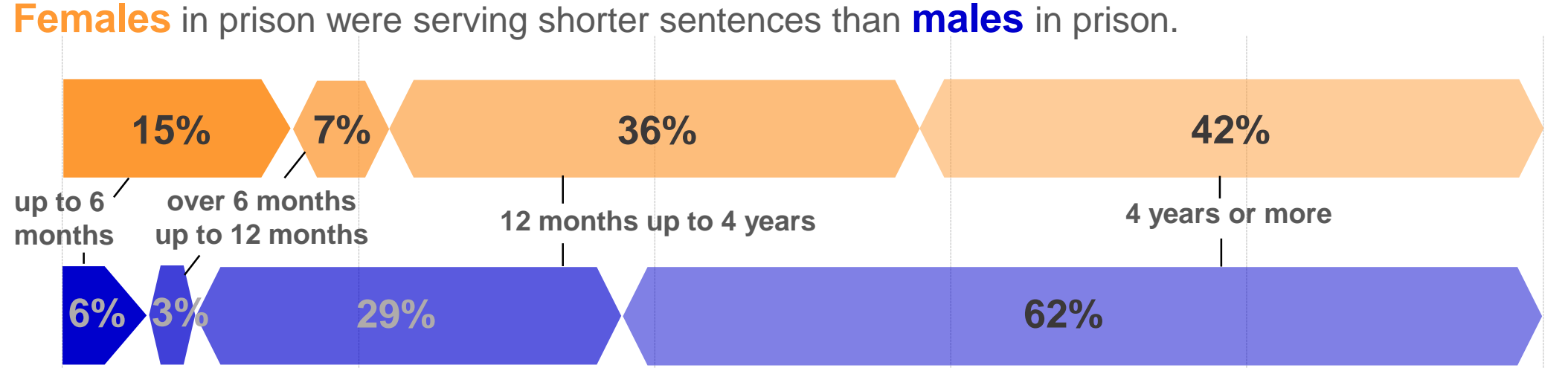


Offenders in prison

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



Females in prison were serving shorter sentences than **males** in prison.

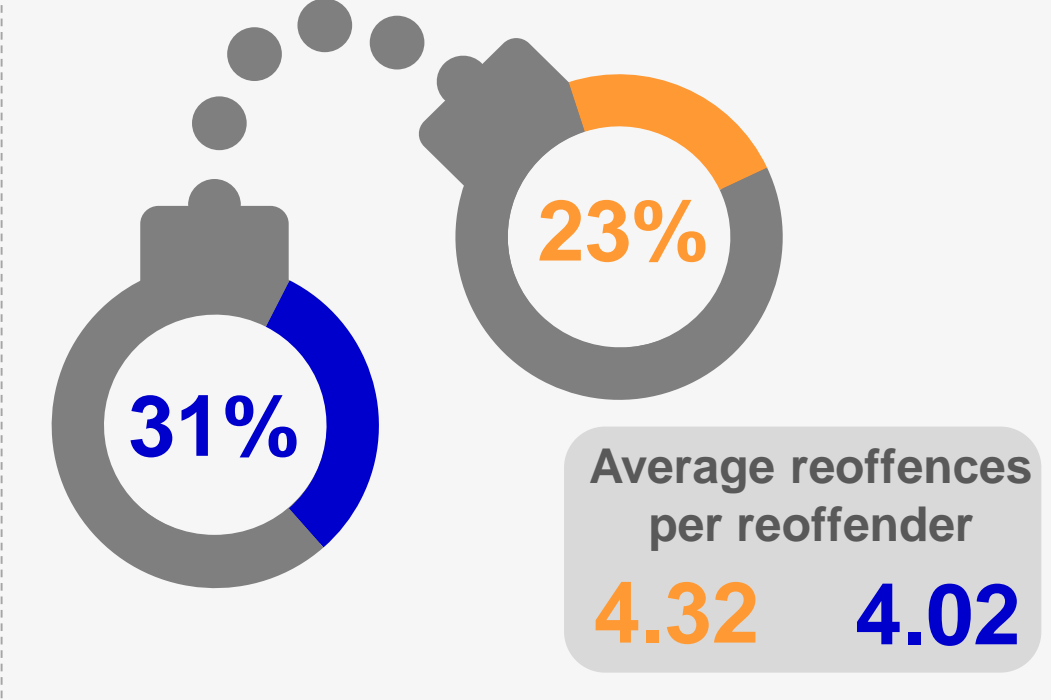


Offender characteristics

A larger proportion of **female** offenders were first time offenders compared to **male** offenders, and a higher proportion of **males** 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 (October to December 2016 cohort)

Practitioners

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

