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Statistics on Women and the Criminal Justice System

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of the Criminal Justice Act 1991**

The Institute for Criminal Policy Research,
School of Law, King's College, London

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Criminal Justice Act 1991

Section 95

- (1) The Secretary of State shall in each year publish such information, as he considers expedient for the purpose of:
 - (a) enabling persons engaged in the administration of justice to become aware of the financial implications of their decisions; or
 - (b) facilitating the performance of such persons of their duty to avoid discriminating against any persons on the ground of race or sex or any other improper ground.

- (2) Publication under subsection (1) above shall be effected in such a manner, as the Secretary of State considers appropriate for the purpose of bringing the information to the attention of the persons concerned.

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January 2009

Criminal Justice Act 1991 – Section 95

Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991 states that:

“The Secretary of State shall in each year publish such information as he considers expedient for the purpose of facilitating the performance of those engaged in the administration of justice to avoid discriminating against any persons on the ground of race or sex or any other improper ground.”

This report, under the auspices of the Office for Criminal Justice Reform, the cross-departmental team that supports all criminal justice agencies in working together to provide an improved service to the public, brings together statistical information on the representation of women as suspects, offenders and victims within the Criminal Justice System and as employees/practitioners within criminal justice agencies.

Every effort is made to ensure that the figures presented are accurate and complete. However, these data have been extracted from large administrative data systems generated by the courts, police forces and other agencies. As a consequence, care should be taken to ensure the limitations of these data are taken into account.

The basic statistical information in this document should be considered in conjunction with research reports that are now available on related issues. Most of these reports are now published on websites such as the Home Office website, www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/index.htm the Crown Prosecution Service website, www.cps.gov.uk the Ministry of Justice website, www.justice.gov.uk and the Youth Justice Board website, www.yjb.gov.uk

The data presented is largely from published government reports, but on occasion has been supplied by criminal justice agency colleagues. It is presented either in terms of calendar years, financial years or other relevant time periods, reflecting the reporting cycles and data collection of the agencies contributing information for this publication.

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Summary

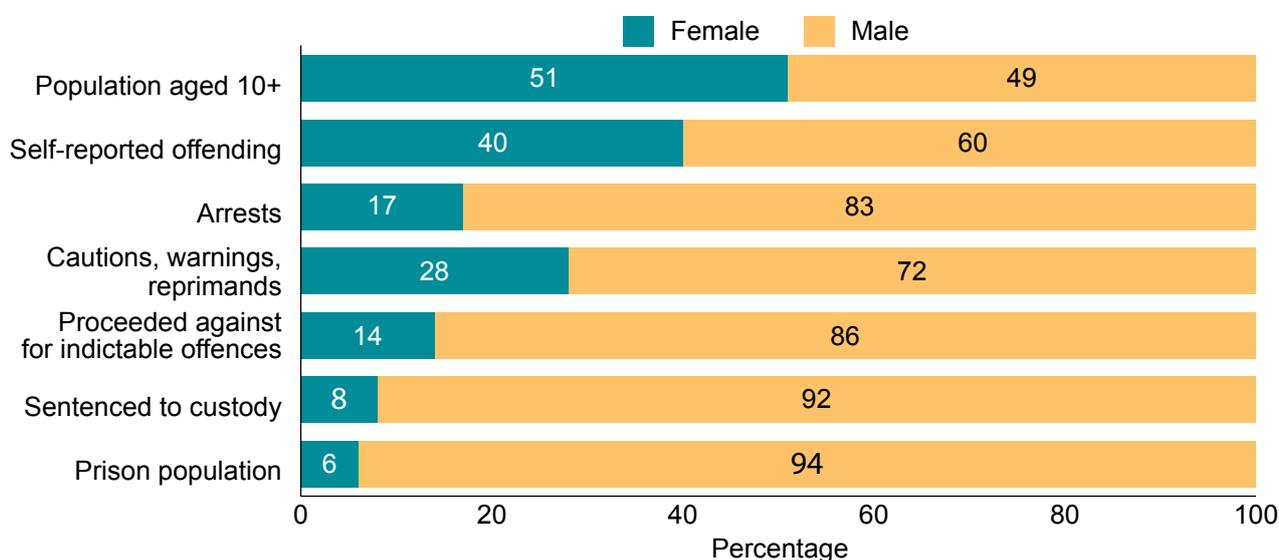
This report presents information on women's experiences in the Criminal Justice System as victims, suspects, defendants and offenders and as practitioners in criminal justice agencies. It draws on published government statistics and on relevant research about women's involvement in criminal justice. It compares their *representation* and *experiences* with those of men, and identifies if, and where, any disproportionality exists in the treatment they receive.

Disproportionality is a pointer to the *possibility* of differential treatment, but is not necessarily evidence of it. Disentangling differential experience of crime – whether as victim or as offender – from differential treatment by the criminal process is complex. It is clear that women and men differ markedly both in their experiences as victims and as offenders. As victims, they are less likely overall to be the victims of violent crime, but more at risk of sexual offences and of domestic violence.

Figure 1 is intended as a summary of differences between women and men throughout the criminal justice process. Self-report surveys show that across the general population there is extensive involvement in offending of any sort, for both sexes. Women make up half the population, and comprise 40% of those admitting any sort of offending. However it is clear that there are large differences in involvement with the formal Criminal Justice System and these differences become more marked in later stages of the criminal process. For example women constitute seventeen per cent of those arrested for notifiable crimes but only six per cent of the prison population.

Figure 1 presents a snapshot of the marked differences between the sexes in offending and experience of the criminal process. What it does not show is the degree of convergence between the sexes in this experience over time. In 2007, men are 11 times more likely than women to go to prison – but in 1994 they were 21 times more likely to do so.

Figure 1: Representation of males and females at different stages of the criminal justice process, England and Wales 2006/07



Notes: Population figures derived from 2006 ONS population estimates
 Self-reported offending (among sample of 10-59 yrs)
 Arrests; Cautions, warnings and reprimands; Proceedings; Sentenced to custody (10 years+)

Victims of Crime

- The British Crime Survey (BCS) shows that women are much less likely than men to be victims of violent crime. They are, however, the main victims of domestic violence and sexual assault.
- Female victims of violence are more likely than men to know the perpetrator, who is usually a current or former partner. Female homicide victims are also more likely than male victims to be killed by their present or former partner.
- The BCS shows that the large majority of incidents of domestic violence and sexual assault go unreported to the police. Of those rape cases that are recorded by the police only one in four results in a successful detection.

Offending

- Historically, the consistent pattern has been that women are less likely to offend than men. The overall picture to emerge from the various recent statistics and surveys on offending is that there is a degree of convergence between the sexes in less serious offending, but that males remain disproportionately involved in more serious crime.

Arrests, cautions, remands and proceedings

- Men were five times more likely than women to be arrested in 2006/07. For both groups, violence against the person was the most common reason for arrest.
- Between 2002/03 and 2006/07 the number of arrests increased each year for both sexes but the rate of increase was greater for women.
- Young offenders form a larger proportion of the total of female arrestees than young male offenders do for males and this trend has become slightly more marked over time.
- In 2007 women comprised over one in four of those given a caution. For both sexes, theft and handling stolen goods was the offence group most likely to attract a caution. The number of cautions for indictable offences has increased each year since 2002 and the rate of increase was greater for women than for men.
- In 2007, of those cautioned/proceeded against, women were more likely than men to receive a caution, irrespective of age group. They were also more likely than men to be cautioned for each offence type.
- In each year between 2002 and 2006 women were much less likely to be remanded in custody than men.

Sentencing

- In 2007, women comprised just over one fifth of all those sentenced. Between 2002 and 2007, the number of women sentenced rose by 12 per cent, compared to a three per cent fall for men.
- Three per cent of sentenced women were given custodial sentences compared to eight per cent for men, and in each year between 2002 and 2007, men were more likely than women to be given a custodial sentence. After steep rises in the numbers and proportions of women offenders sent to prison in the 1990s, both have fallen since 2002.

- Just over 10 per cent of sentenced women received a community sentence compared to 15 per cent of sentenced men. As with custodial sentences, in each year from 2002 to 2007 a greater proportion of males than females received a community sentence, with the gap widening since 2004.
- In 2007, three-quarters of all female sentences resulted in a fine compared to 64 per cent of male sentences. In each year since 2002, a greater proportion of females than males received a fine. The gap has widened since 2004, since when proportions for men have fallen, but risen slightly for women.

Community sentences

- Since 2005 numbers of community orders (including precursors) have been reducing and the use of Suspended Sentence Orders (SSOs) has grown.
- For both types of orders, women received shorter sentences than men, with fewer requirements. They were also more likely than men to have their order run its full course.
- Similar proportions of women and men on community orders failed to complete or were convicted of another offence whilst serving their sentence but a smaller proportion of women than men failed to complete or were convicted of another offence whilst serving an SSO.

Custody

- There has been much concern about the large increases in women's imprisonment during the 1990s. Recent data from the National Offender Management Service show the annual number of women received into custody on remand (pre-trial and pre-sentence) has decreased by 18 per cent since 2002; the decrease for males was 12 per cent.
- However, there has been a five per cent increase between 2002 and 2007 for women received into custody; for males over that same time period there was a decrease of four per cent for those under sentence.
- Most women and men are serving sentences of less than 12 months. However there has been an increase since 2002 in the number of women and men serving indeterminate sentences – a trend which accelerated with the introduction of Imprisonment for Public Protection by the Criminal Justice Act (2003).
- In 2007, women were most commonly serving a custodial sentence for drug offences; for men it was for violent offences.
- Women are more likely than men to be subject to proceedings for breach of prison discipline and have higher rates of self harm and suicide. Women prisoners also had greater physical and mental health needs than male prisoners and report higher rates of ill health than women in the general population.

Reconvictions

- There were reductions between 2000 and 2006 for both sexes in the proportion of offenders reconvicted in a one year follow-up period, and in the frequency of reconvictions.
- The decline in reconvictions could reflect improved criminal justice performance, but the growth in the use of pre-court disposals will also have had an impact on reconviction rates.
- Fewer women than men were reconvicted at the one year follow-up and when convicted it was for fewer offences. However, in each year between 2000 and 2006, when looking at women serving a custodial sentence the number of reconvictions per 100 offenders was higher for women than men.

- Both women and men sentenced to a court order (e.g. community sentences, community orders and suspended sentence orders) were less likely to be reconvicted than those who had served a custodial sentence.
- For both women and men, rates of reoffending have been consistently higher for those who served sentences of less than 12 months compared to those who served a longer sentence.

Practitioners in the Criminal Justice System

- While women tend to be well represented as employees/practitioners of criminal justice agencies, for some of the key agencies their representation decreases in proportion to the seniority of position.

Introduction

It is the purpose of this report to provide the necessary statistical data to assess the differences in treatment of women within the Criminal Justice System (CJS) and to highlight where disproportionality persists. This report fulfils the statutory requirement for Government to publish this type of information under Section 95 of the Criminal Justice Act 1991.

Whilst equality in the CJS is essential, both legally and morally, equal treatment does not always result in an equal outcome for men and women. This report summarises what is known about women's experiences in the CJS as suspects, defendants, offenders and victims and as practitioners in criminal justice agencies. It compares their *representation* and *experiences* with those of men, and it identifies if, and where, any disproportionality exists in the treatment they receive. Disproportionality is no more than a pointer to the *possibility* of differential treatment; it is not necessarily evidence of it. Many factors can explain apparent differences between the treatment of men and women at different stages of the criminal process. A review of this sort should be seen as a type of preliminary diagnostic process. Statistical and research information about women's involvement in criminal justice is presented here for this purpose.

There is now a considerable research and policy literature on women's experiences in the CJS and while it is not the remit of this report to review this literature, the data presented here needs to be viewed in context. That there are large differences between men and women in their involvement in crime and justice is well known. It is probably a cultural universal that men are more likely to engage in violence and conflict than women, and in every industrialised country men are disproportionately involved in crime. It follows that the degree and nature of their involvement in the CJS will look different in official statistics, but it is important to distinguish this from a criminal justice response which favours either sex.

The key questions for this report are:

- Does disproportionality exist with respect to the experiences and representation of women in the CJS as victims, suspects, defendants, offenders and employees/practitioners?
- What are the trends since the last full Section 95 women's report (Home Office 2003a) - hereafter referred to as the 'previous WCJS s.95 report' - in the key statistics with regard to the representation and experiences of women in the CJS and how does this compare with men?

Along with other research and statistics, previous reports in this series have established that:

- Women are much less likely than men to be victims of violent crime but they are the main victims of domestic violence and sexual assault (Home Office, 2008a; Home Office, 2008b).
- Women are less likely to offend than men, and less likely to commit crimes of violence (Home Office, 2003a; Hedderman, 1995).
- Women's criminal careers are shorter and tend to peak in the mid- rather than late-teens (Home Office, 2003a; Gelsthorpe *et al.*, 2008).

- Women are more likely than men to be discharged or given a community sentence for indictable offences and less likely than men to be fined or sentenced to custody. When they do go to prison, they tend to serve shorter sentences (Home Office, 2003a).
- The majority of women remanded in custody go on to receive a non-custodial sentence (Hedderman, 1995; Prison Service, 2008).
- Women prisoners are more vulnerable than men in terms of their mental and physical health and they have high rates of substance misuse (Singleton *et al.*, 1998; Borrill *et al.*, 2001; Plugge *et al.*, 2006).
- There are much higher rates of self-harm among women prisoners who comprise only 6 per cent of the prison population but just under half of all self-harm incidents (Prison Service, 2004).
- There are higher rates of suicide among women prisoners both in prison and on release from custody (Meltzer *et al.*, 2003; Prison Service, 2004; Pratt *et al.*, 2006; Home Office, 2007).
- Women offenders are much more likely than men to be victims of domestic and sexual violence and their experience of violence both in childhood and as adults is a key risk factor for their offending (Rumgay, 2004; NOMS & NPS, 2006; Hollin and Palmer, 2006).
- Women's imprisonment causes serious disruption to families as women prisoners are often the sole carers of their children (Home Office, 2004).
- Women are under represented in senior positions in criminal justice agencies, including the police force and judiciary (Home Office, 2003; Fawcett Society, 2004; 2007).

Since the previous WCJS s.95 report, there have been several significant policy developments in relation to women offenders including:

- Baroness Corston's Review (Home Office, 2007) of women with particular vulnerabilities in the CJS;
- The Women's Offending Reduction Programme (2004-2007) (WORP);
- The Gender Equality Duty (2007); and
- The Government's Response to Baroness Corston's Review (December 2007), and subsequent Progress Reports in June and December 2008 (Ministry of Justice, 2008a).

Common to all is the recognition of differences in the needs of female and male offenders. The Gender Equality Duty, for example, came into force in April 2007. It places a legal obligation on public bodies to ensure that positive actions are taken to eliminate gender discrimination and promote equality under the *Equality Act 2006*. Equality in this context does not necessarily mean that everyone should be treated the same, but rather that policy should promote the equality of outcomes. The implications of this duty for criminal justice agencies includes recognising and delivering services which take account of the different needs of male and female offenders when, for example, dealing with suspects in police custody or prison, or designing probation programmes for community-based sentences. It also requires agencies to ensure policy addresses any potential barriers to promotion for female staff. Such an approach is designed to address inequalities before they happen, making sure that public bodies take account of the differing needs of men and women and ensure that their policies promote equal outcomes.

The Corston Review (Home Office, 2007a) stressed women's vulnerability and their marginalisation in a Criminal Justice System designed largely by men for men. Like WORP (2004), the Corston Review emphasised the development of effective community-based criminal justice interventions for women offenders to offset the increased use of custody.

The Corston Review's main proposals included:

- Community-based 'Women Centres' to focus on crime prevention and reducing reoffending via support and referral for health, substance misuse and other resettlement needs.
- Residential women's centres, providing for 'conditions of residence', curfews and tagging during non-custodial sentences. These would accommodate women remanded in custody, link residents to community services and training, and include provision for small children to remain with their mothers.
- Small local custodial units for violent or dangerous women staffed by people experienced in working with women.
- The swift implementation by all criminal justice agencies of the new Gender Equality Duty.
- Better strategic coordination across government departments of policy and practice for dealing with women offenders.

The Government accepted 40 of the 43 recommendations, 'either wholly, in part or in principle' and made a commitment to improving services for women in the CJS (Ministry of Justice, 2007a). Since then a cross-governmental Criminal Justice Women's Unit has been established to coordinate work in response to the Corston Review. Progress as reported by the Ministry of Justice in June (Ministry of Justice, 2008a), includes:

- Publication of the National Service Framework for Women (NSF) (Ministry of Justice, 2008b) which sets out Government's strategic aims, objectives and ambitions for improvements to criminal justice services and interventions for women. This highlights the commitment to reducing the number of women entering the Criminal Justice System, reducing the number of women in custody by using community sentences whenever possible, reducing the use of custodial remands and reserving custody for only the most serious offenders.
- The development and expansion of community provision includes funding for the National Offender Management System to set up community-based demonstration projects for women offenders and a commitment from the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) to ensure this funding and local project plans are consistent with the aims of the Corston Review.
- The Together Women Programme was established in 2005 to support the development of effective community-based provision for women offenders. The Programme promoted a coordinated and integrated, multi-agency service delivery to meet women offenders' often complex needs. Towards the end of 2006, the Together Women projects began operating at five centres in the North West and Yorkshire and Humberside NOMS regions. A wide range of services have been provided either in-house or via the development of links with other local providers. Research on the Together Women

projects (Hedderman *et al.*, 2008) noted that the women-only provision was considered 'vital' by stakeholders and service users, especially as so many of the latter were victims of sexual and physical abuse by men.

- The Offender Management Guide to Working with Women Offenders (Ministry of Justice, 2008c) provides up-to-date information for probation staff on what is known about the needs and characteristics of women offenders and demonstrates how these should inform the assessment of risk and support needs and the preparation of pre-sentence reports. The guide supports the aims of the Corston Review, for example by encouraging the development of links with local service providers to ensure effective support and resources for women in the community and by promoting the use of bail schemes to reduce the use of remand for women offenders.
- Where women are sentenced to custody, the NSF (Ministry of Justice, 2008b) has highlighted improvements and adaptations to prison facilities and regimes to make them more appropriate to women's needs. The Gender Specific Standards for Women in Prison (Prison Service Order 4800; 2008), like the Offender Management Guide, aims to raise awareness of women's needs and guides the care and management of women prisoners by setting out practical and organisational pointers to reduce stress and anxiety for women, for example, on being transferred from court and during their first night in custody. It also stresses the need for effective partnerships with local health trusts to cater for the likely physical and mental health care needs of women prisoners and recommends training and support for staff to respond to incidents of self-harm among prisoners.
- Other changes in line with the Corston Review include the removal of women from custodial units holding men; the development of care pathways for the provision of mental health services to women across the CJS which will feed into the Offender Health Strategy expected in 2009 and staff training across the CJS to ensure gender awareness and consistency of approach for those working with women offenders (Ministry of Justice, 2008a).

The statistics presented in this report reflect the most recent publicly available information at the time the report was prepared (in late 2008). The main statistical sources are the administrative data systems maintained by criminal justice agencies, but we also present findings from surveys and other research studies. Data is predominantly presented from 2002 onwards to follow from the period examined in the previous WCJS s95 report (Home Office, 2003a).

In Chapter 1 we cover women's and men's experiences as victims of violent crime. Chapters 2 to 7 are structured to reflect offenders' journeys through the criminal justice process. Chapter 2 focuses on what we know about the extent and nature of offending among men and women. Chapter 3 examines entry to the CJS in terms of arrest, police disposal, remands and court proceedings. Chapter 4 looks at the sentencing of men and women. We focus in Chapter 5 on those who receive community penalties and in Chapter 6 on those serving custodial sentences. Reoffending among men and women is discussed in Chapter 7. Finally, Chapter 8 examines women's representation as employees / practitioners in criminal justice agencies.

1. Victims of Crime

This chapter focuses on victims of *violent* crime and includes domestic violence, sexual violence, mugging and other violence by strangers or acquaintances. Property crime is excluded because men and women are often joint victims of such offences. We draw upon data from two key sources: the British Crime Survey (BCS) and police statistics of recorded crime (see Box 1.1 for details). Further information can be found in *Crime in England and Wales 2007/08* (Home Office, 2008a).

The 2007/08 BCS had a representative sample of 46,983 adults over the age of 16. Interviews were conducted between April 2007 and March 2008 and respondents were asked about crimes they had experienced in the 12 months prior to interview. The most recent published statistics of recorded crime relate to the financial year 2007/08.

Box 1.1

British Crime Survey (BCS)	Police Recorded Crime
A large survey of a representative sample of people aged 16 and over, living in private households in England and Wales	Based on figures supplied by the police to the Home Office
Asks about people's experiences and perceptions of crime	Covers crimes which are reported to and recorded by the police
Includes questions on people's attitudes towards crime-related topics	A good measure of trends in well-reported crimes and also the less common more serious crimes
Includes a self-completion module on intimate violence (domestic violence, sexual assault & stalking)	An important indicator of police workload
Provides the most reliable measure of the extent of victimisation and of national trends for the general population aged 16 and over	
Estimates of crime are unaffected by changes in public reporting rates or in police recording practice	

Source: Home Office 2008a.

In general the BCS and police statistics track each other reasonably well, and suggest similar trends. Prior to the previous WCJS s95 report there were considerable changes in police recorded practice over the period from 1998 to 2003. The Home Office broadened the coverage of notifiable offences and altered the rules by which crimes were counted in 1998. Further changes were introduced when the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was implemented in 2002/03. The NCRS introduced a number of changes, the most important of which was to require the police to take at face value victims' accounts of crimes committed against them, rather than exercise their judgement about the accuracy of the report. The cumulative effect of all these changes was to increase substantially the proportion of reported crimes – and especially violent crimes – that found their way into police statistics.

Violent crime

Levels of violent crime as measured by the 2007/08 BCS were 12 per cent lower than the previous year. Police recorded *violence against the person* was down 8 per cent, with *most serious violent crime*¹, where life-threatening injury is inflicted, down by 12 per cent. These decreases are in the context of a general downward trend in violent crime as measured by the BCS. Since 1995 there have been large falls followed by a period of stabilisation from 2004/05 in domestic and acquaintance violence and a smaller fall in stranger violence, while muggings have remained largely stable² (Home Office, 2008a).

The BCS shows variations in the risk of victimisation by age, sex, crime type and other variables such as household and area characteristics and lifestyle. However, the relationship between risk of violence and gender has remained consistent over time.

As shown in Table 1.1 men are much more likely than women to be the victim of violent crime. Overall in 2007/08 they were nearly twice as likely as women to experience any violence in the year prior to interview (4.1 per cent and 2.3 per cent respectively). The risk of violence was highest for young men aged 16 to 24 years (13.4 per cent) and this decreased with age. For women there was a similar pattern of declining risk, but with lower risks than men for all age groups: those aged 16 to 24 had the highest risk (6.4 per cent).

Table 1.1: Proportion of adults who were victims of violence by sex/age, 2007/08, BCS

Percentages	All violence ⁽¹⁾	Type of Violence				Unweighted base
		Domestic	Acquaintance	Stranger	Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	
		% victims once or more				
Men	4.1	0.2	1.4	2.1	0.9	21,331
16-24	13.4	0.1	4.9	6.7	3	1,825
25-34	5.7	0.5	1.8	2.8	1.1	2,994
35-44	2.7	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.5	4,095
45-54	2.5	0.1	0.8	1.2	0.5	3,582
55-64	1.1	0	0.3	0.6	0.3	3,716
65-74	0.8	0	0.1	0.5	0.3	2,859
75+	0.3	0	0.1	0	0.2	2,260
Women	2.3	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	25,572
16-24	6.4	0.9	2.9	1.8	1.7	2,137
25-34	3.3	1.2	1	0.9	0.5	3,713
35-44	2.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	4,806
45-54	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	3,875
55-64	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	4,179
65-74	0.4	0.1	0	0.1	0.3	3,484
75+	0.2	0.1	0	0	0.2	3,378

Source: Home Office 2008a - Table 3.01.

Note: (1) All violence includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery.

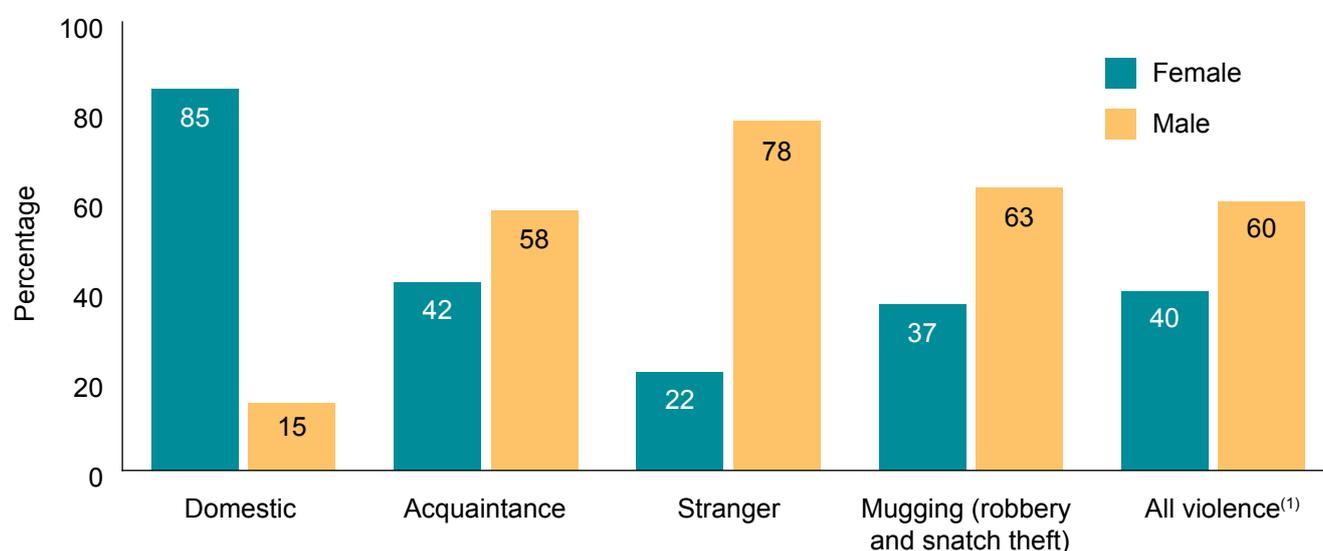
1 This category constituted 2 per cent of all violent crime.

2 The fact that the BCS has not yet included people under 16 may explain why it showed a much shallower surge in robberies over the turn of the century than police statistics, which showed a clear 'spike' in offences involving thefts of mobile phones to which teenagers were especially prone. The Home Office plans to extend the survey to those under 16 years from January 2009.

There are also some key differences in the type of violence typically experienced by men and women. For example, men are well over three times more likely to be victims of stranger violence than women: 2.1 per cent of men were victims, compared with 0.6 per cent of women (Table 1.1). However, women are much more likely to experience violence from someone they know well. In 2007/8 they were three times more likely to have suffered domestic violence³ than men (0.6 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively) with women aged between 25 to 34 years most likely to report being a victim of domestic violence.⁴

Figure 1.1 shows that men constitute the majority of victims of violence (60 per cent) and also the large majority of victims of stranger violence (78 per cent). However, for domestic violence the reverse is true: 85 per cent of victims were women.

Figure 1.1: Percentage of violent incidents by sex and type of violence, 2007/08 BCS



Source: Home Office 2008a - Table 3.03.

Note: (1) See Appendix Table A1.1

Intimate violence

One way in which women are disproportionately likely to face victimisation is in relation to *intimate violence*. Intimate violent crime is the collective term for domestic violence (partner and family non-sexual), sexual assault and stalking. Respondents may not want to disclose such sensitive information in face-to-face interviews so every year since 2004/05 (and in 1996 and 2001) the BCS has included self-completion modules on intimate violence asked of those aged 16 to 59 years⁵. These findings are from Crime in England and Wales 2007/08 (Home Office, 2008a) and Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2006/07 (Home Office, 2008b).

³ Domestic violence is defined as assaults and woundings which involve partners, ex-partners, other relatives or household members.

⁴ Domestic violence figures for 2007/08 relate only to incidents reported in face-to-face BCS interviews, so any changes should be treated with caution. Prevalence rates for domestic violence derived from the 2005/06 self-completion module discussed below were around 5 times higher for adults than those obtained from the face-to-face interviews.

⁵ Analyses of self completion figures for the 2007/08 survey are expected in 2009. Due to the small numbers of sexual offences identified by the main BCS, findings are from the self-completion module. In general, prevalence rates of intimate violence were similar to the rates based on 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS interviews.

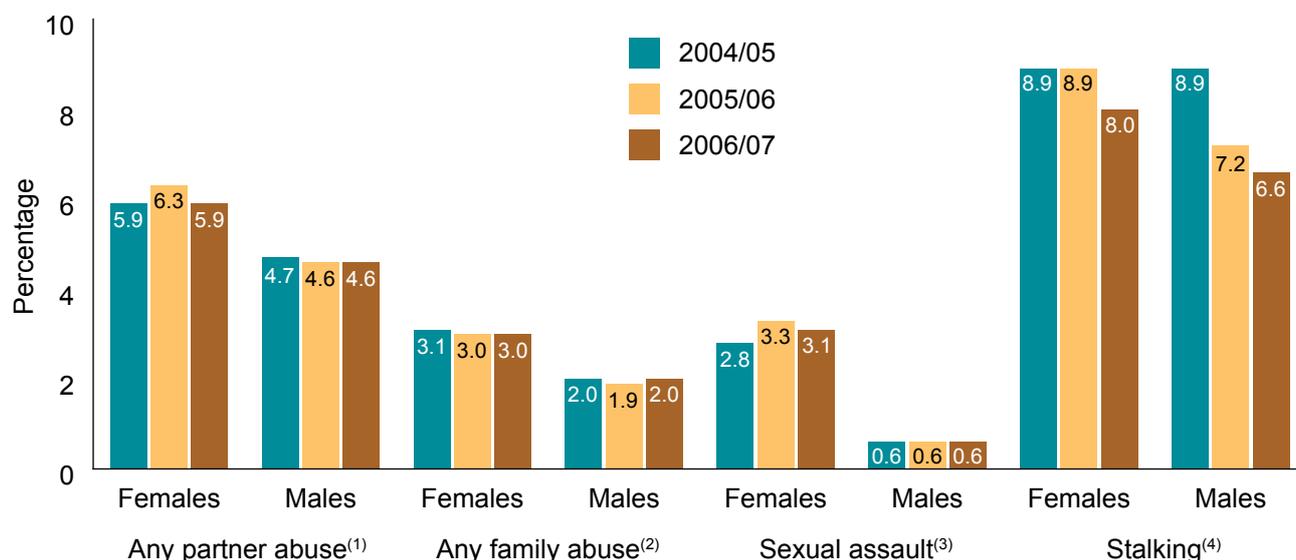
Figure 1.2 shows that trends in the prevalence of intimate violence (partner or family abuse, sexual assault and stalking) have remained fairly stable since the 2004/05 BCS, with women at higher risk than men. A similar pattern is evident for lifetime experience (since the age of 16) of intimate violence (Figure 1.3; Table A1.2).

Partner abuse

Abuse by a partner or ex-partner is the most commonly experienced type of intimate violence among both women and men. In the 2006/07 BCS over a quarter of women (29 per cent) and nearly a fifth of men (19 per cent) reported having ever experienced such abuse. Differences are smaller when focusing on experience of partner abuse in the last 12 months, with six per cent of women experiencing any partner abuse compared to five per cent of men (Table A1.2).

However, focusing specifically on physical violence, in the 2006/07 survey, 19 per cent of women aged 16-59 had experienced some type of force by their partner in their lifetime compared to 11 per cent of men. Both figures are lower than those reported in the previous WCJS s95 report, which, using 1996 BCS self-report data, reported that 23 per cent of females and 15 per cent of males had been physically assaulted by a partner. Within the last year, three per cent of women and two per cent⁶ of men had experienced some type of force by their partner. Again this was slightly lower than reported in the previous WCJS s95 report (four per cent for both men and women) (Table A1.2).

Figure 1.2: Prevalence of intimate violence in the past year among adults aged 16 to 59, 2006/07 comparisons with 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS



Source: Home Office 2008b – Table 3.03.

- Notes:
- (1) Partner abuse refers to abuse carried out by a current or former partner and includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking.
 - (2) Family abuse and partner abuse are mutually exclusive as the former refers to abuse carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother, or other relative). It includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking.
 - (3) Sexual assault includes sexual assault and rape. (Due to the small numbers of sexual offences identified by the main BCS, findings are published solely from the self-completion module. In general, prevalence rates of intimate violence were similar to the rates based on 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS interviews)
 - (4) Stalking is defined as two or more incidents that amounted to a course of action causing fear, alarm or distress. See Appendix Table A1.2.

⁶ This was the first BCS self-report module.

In the 2004/05 BCS, respondents who reported ever having experienced any partner abuse since the age of 16 were asked a series of follow-up questions relating to the extent and nature of the abuse and the impact it had (Home Office, 2008b). The key findings were:

- Women endured longer periods of abuse than men. Nearly two-fifths of female victims (39 per cent) had experienced abuse for over a year (Home Office, 2008b) compared to 23 per cent of men. Conversely half of male victims had experienced partner abuse for less than a month, compared with approximately one third of female victims (32 per cent) (Table A1.3).
- Women were more likely (58 per cent) than men (48 per cent) to have experienced physical injuries or emotional effects as a result of the abuse. Further, about a third of female victims of partner abuse had been pregnant during the violent relationship and of those, 43 per cent reported that their partner had used, or threatened to use, force while they were pregnant (Home Office, 2008b).
- Women were much more likely than men to tell someone about the abuse (83 per cent of women compared with 62 per cent of men). Most commonly women and men talked to friends, relatives or neighbours. While most domestic violence was not reported to the police (87 per cent of 1,282 victims), women were nearly twice as likely as men to contact the police about partner abuse (16 per cent of women compared to 9 per cent of men) (Table A1.4).

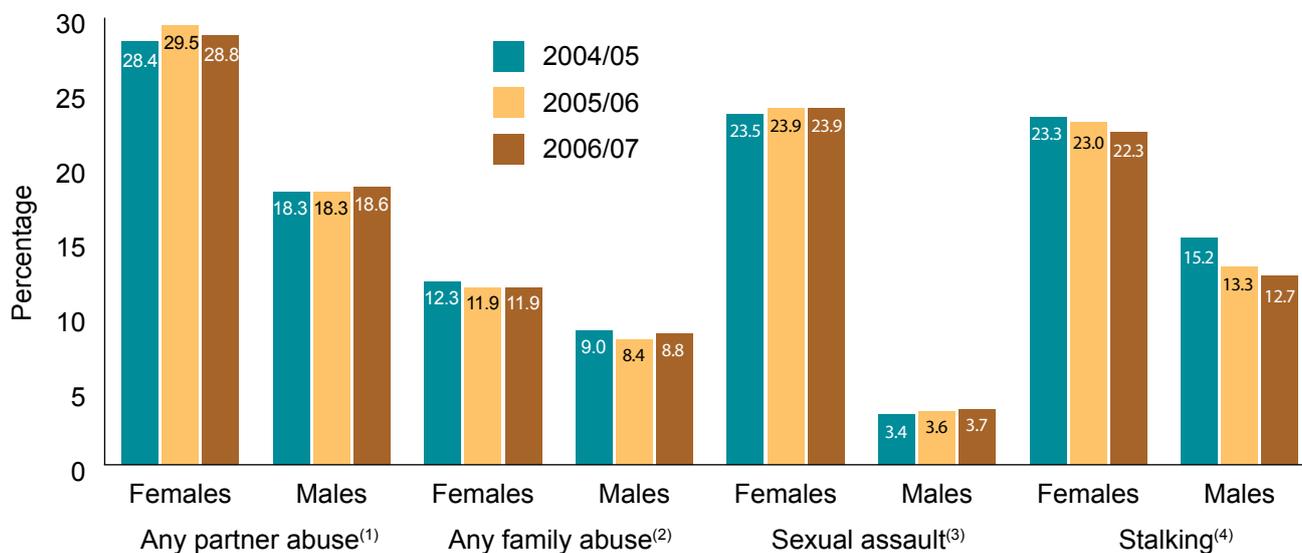
Sexual assault

Based on the 2006/07 survey, three per cent of women aged 16-59 years experienced one or more sexual assaults in the last year; an increase from the 0.9 per cent of females who reported sexual assault in the previous WCJS s95 report (based on combined 1998 and 2000 BCS). Less than 1 per cent of males experienced one or more sexual assaults in the last year (Table A1.2).

Focusing on lifetime experience, women were significantly more likely to be sexually assaulted than men. Just under a quarter of women (24 per cent) across the three survey periods (2004/05-2006/07) reported experience of sexual assault since age 16 compared to four per cent of men. Six per cent of women reported experience of sexual assault⁷, since the age of 16, compared to 0.6 per cent of men. (Table A1.2). Based on self-report data for 2005/06, four out of five female victims of serious sexual assault were between 16 and 29 years old, at the most recent incident (Home Office, 2008b).

⁷ Serious sexual assault is defined to include rape or assault by penetration, including attempts.

Figure 1.3: Prevalence of intimate violence since the age of 16 among adults aged 16 to 59, 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS



Source: Home Office 2008b – Table 3.03.

- Notes:
- (1) Partner abuse refers to abuse carried out by a current or former partner and includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking.
 - (2) Family abuse is mutually exclusive, referring to abuse carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother, or other relative). It includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking.
 - (3) Sexual assault includes sexual assault and rape. (Due to the small numbers of sexual offences identified by the main BCS, findings are published solely from the self-completion module. In general, prevalence rates of intimate violence were similar to the rates based on 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS interviews)
 - (4) Stalking is defined as two or more incidents that amounted to a course of action causing fear, alarm or distress. See Appendix Table A1.2.

Four per cent of women had experienced rape (excluding attempts) within their lifetime and this was the same across the three survey periods (from 2004/05-2006/07) (0.4 per cent of women reported being raped within the last year according to the BCS 2005/06 and 2006/07). Over the past two years from 2005/06, prevalence of sexual assaults has remained broadly static (Figure 1.2 and 1.3 and Table A1.2).

In 2007/08 the police recorded 11,648 offences of female rape (compared to 1,006 offences of male rape). This constituted an eight per cent reduction in recorded rapes since 2006/07 (Table A1.5), but a two per cent increase since the previous WCJS s95 report (Home Office, 2003). The detection rate for female rape was 25 per cent, the same as in 2006/07 (Table A1.6) but a reduction from a detection rate of 36 per cent reported in the previous WCJS s95 report (Home Office, 2003). The number of recorded indecent assaults on a female increased from 267 in 2006/07 to 768 in 2007/08, but overall, female and male recorded sexual assaults (indecent assault and sexual assault) fell by four per cent.

Reporting serious sexual assault

Based on data from the 2005/06 BCS self-report module, victims reported incidents to the police in 13 per cent of serious sexual assaults (Hoare and Jansson, 2008). Despite, a range of measures to improve the criminal justice response to sexual violence (HM Government, 2007), it seems that women continue to have little confidence in the police response to sexual assaults. The most common reasons given by women victims⁸ for not reporting the incident to the police were that they 'didn't want more humiliation' (24

⁸ This was the first BCS self-report module.

per cent); that they 'didn't think the police could help' (22 per cent); or that it was a private matter and not something the police needed to know about (19 per cent). Sixteen per cent of female victims thought the police would not believe them (Home Office, 2008b) (Table A1.7).

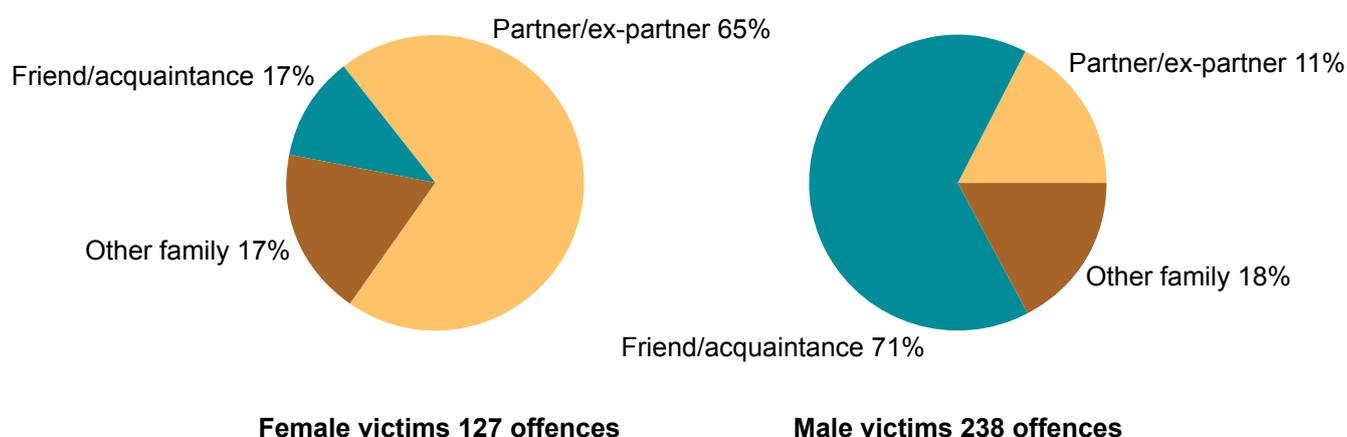
Homicides

The following findings are from *Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2006/07* (Home Office, 2008b). Women comprise the minority of homicide victims. In 2006/07, 734 offences were recorded as homicides by the police. Around a quarter of those victims (187) were women. This is a reduction compared to previous years where roughly 30 per cent of homicide victims were female (33 per cent, 242 out of 725 in 2005/06; 29 per cent, 230 out of 782 in 2004/05; and 31 per cent, 248 out of 805 in 2001/02). Figures for 2002/03 suggest that 43 per cent of 953 homicide victims were women, but this total included 172 offences committed by Dr. Harold Shipman over a period of years⁹.

Methods of killing men and women have shown stable patterns over time. For example, as in previous years, the most common method for victims of either sex was a sharp instrument (39 per cent for women and 34 per cent for men in 2006/07). The second most common method for women was strangulation or asphyxiation (17 per cent in 2006/07), whereas male victims were more likely to be killed by hitting and kicking (23 per cent) (Table A1.8).

Female victims are much more likely than male victims to have known their suspected killer. The majority of female homicide victims knew the suspect, (68 per cent (127) of women versus 44 per cent (238) of men). For female victims acquainted with the suspect, 65 per cent (83) were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover compared to only 11 per cent (27) of men.

Figure 1.4: Prior relationship between homicide victim and suspect, 2006/07



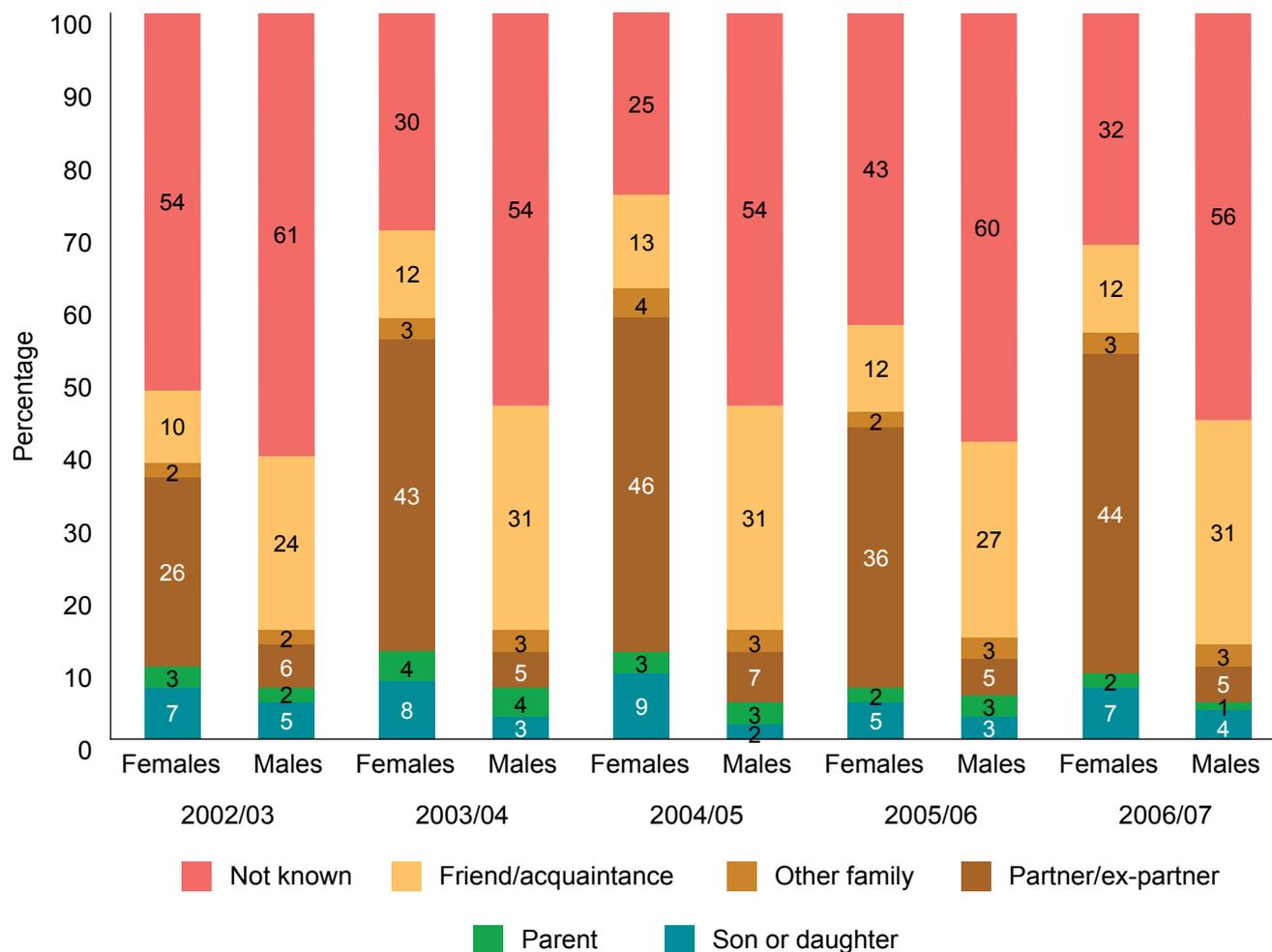
Source: Home Office 2008b –Table 1.05.

Notes: Based on cases where victim knew the suspect.
Other family includes son/daughter, parent and other relative.
See Appendix Table A1.9.
Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

⁹ Homicide cases are included in the total count for the year in which they came to light, rather than the year in which they occurred.

Figure 1.5 shows the relationship of the homicide victim to principal suspect from 2002/03 through to 2006/07. In each year those suspected of killing female victims, are most likely to be a current or former partner.

Figure 1.5: Relationship of victim to principal suspect for all currently recorded homicides¹⁰



Source: Home Office 2008b –Table 1.05.

Notes: Includes all homicide victims (adults and children).

See Appendix Table A1.9

Not known category refers to cases where the relationship of suspect to victim is not known.

Figures may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Summary

The BCS shows that overall, there have been large reductions followed by a levelling off in violent crime over the past decade. Women are much less likely to be a victim of violent crime than are men. Young men aged 16 to 24 years are the most likely victims of violence. However, when we focus on intimate violence including domestic violence and sexual assault, women are the main victims. These trends have remained consistent over time. Those committing violence against women and men also differ. Women are more likely than men to know the perpetrator, who is most commonly a current or former partner. Men, on the other hand, are more likely than women to be attacked by a stranger.

¹⁰ As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Offending

A consistent finding across different cultures and times is that women are less involved in crime than men. Key issues examined in this chapter are the scale of the differences between male and female offending, and whether the gap is narrowing. The overall picture to emerge from the various statistics is that there is a degree of convergence between the sexes in less serious offending, but that males remain disproportionately involved in more serious crime.

There are two main criminal justice agencies and self report surveys related to the experience of offending or victimisation. Official statistics are only a partial guide to involvement in offending. When people report crimes to the police, they may not know the identity – and thus the sex – of the offender. Sex is recorded in statistics of arrests and of court proceedings, but statistics on female offenders who come to official attention may be a poor indicator of offending in the overall female population. Also, changes over time may reflect the way crime is responded to as well as underlying offending.

Self-report surveys overcome this problem by asking representative population samples about their involvement in crime. They are a reasonable guide to low-level offending in the general population, although there may be gender differences in the level of willingness to disclose offending. Moreover, those who are most heavily involved in crime are unlikely to take part in such surveys, and if they do, they may be reluctant to disclose details of serious offending. The BCS can also provide some information from victims of crime about the sex of ‘their’ offender. This chapter begins by presenting results from self-report surveys and the BCS, and then considers what can be concluded from official statistics.

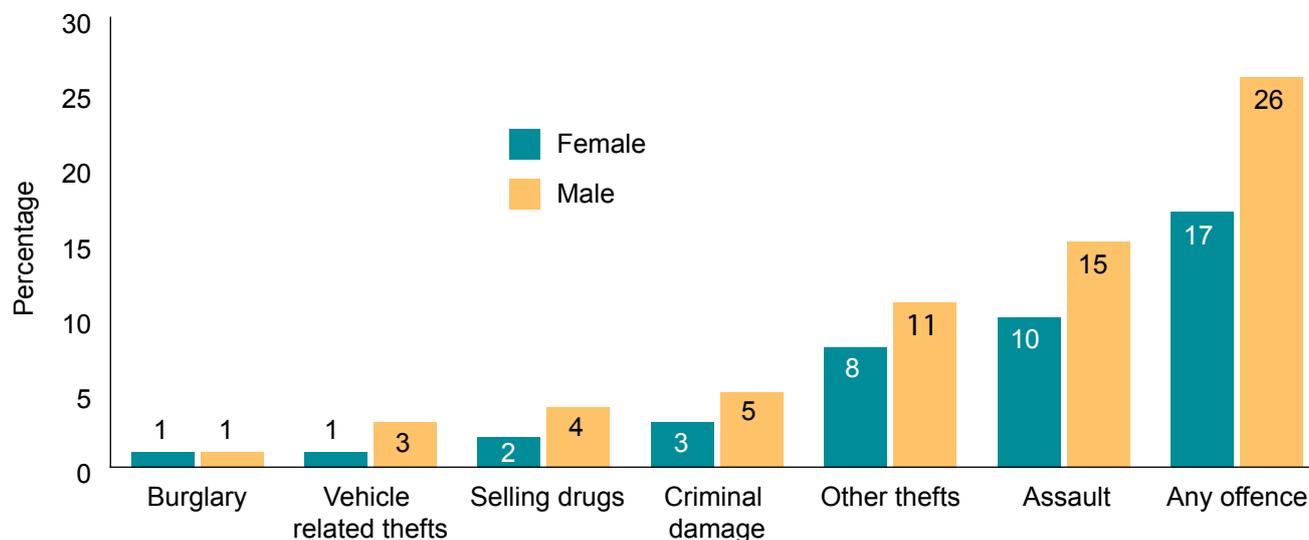
Survey-based findings

The Offending, Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) is the main source of national information on self-reported offending in England and Wales. Its samples cover people from the ages of 10 to 59, but people aged 25 or under are over-sampled, allowing the survey to focus on the age-groups most heavily involved in offending. (Few people over this age admit to offending on any scale in the previous year.) The survey asks about 20 core offences.¹¹

The OCJS shows that males were more likely than females to have offended and to have engaged in anti-social behaviour (ASB) in the previous 12 months – though the gap between the sexes is not especially large (e.g. see Home Office, 2008c). Figure 2.1 shows findings for 2006 for those aged 25 or under. Just over a quarter of males (26 per cent) admitted committing at least one of the core offences compared with 17 per cent of females. Males were more likely than females to admit to an offence in each major offence category. This was true for both 10- to 17-year-olds and 18- to 25-year-olds.

¹¹ The OCJS is a general household population survey, and does not cover those in prisons or homeless. The 2006 sweep comprised 4,951 respondents, made up of respondents who had been interviewed in one or more previous waves of the survey, and an additional sample of 10- to 25-year-olds who had not been interviewed before. The 20 offences were grouped into three types: property-related offences (domestic burglary, commercial burglary, theft of a vehicle, theft of parts off outside of a vehicle, theft of items inside a vehicle, attempted theft of a vehicle, attempted theft from a vehicle, theft from place of work, theft from school, theft from shop, theft from the person, miscellaneous thefts, damage to a vehicle, damage to other property); violent offences (robbery of an individual, robbery of a business, assault resulting in injury, non-injury assault); and drug selling (selling Class A drugs, selling other drugs).

Figure 2.1: Proportion of 10- to 25-year-olds who admitted committing a core offence in the last 12 months, by sex, 2006



Source: Home Office 2008c – Fig. 2.2

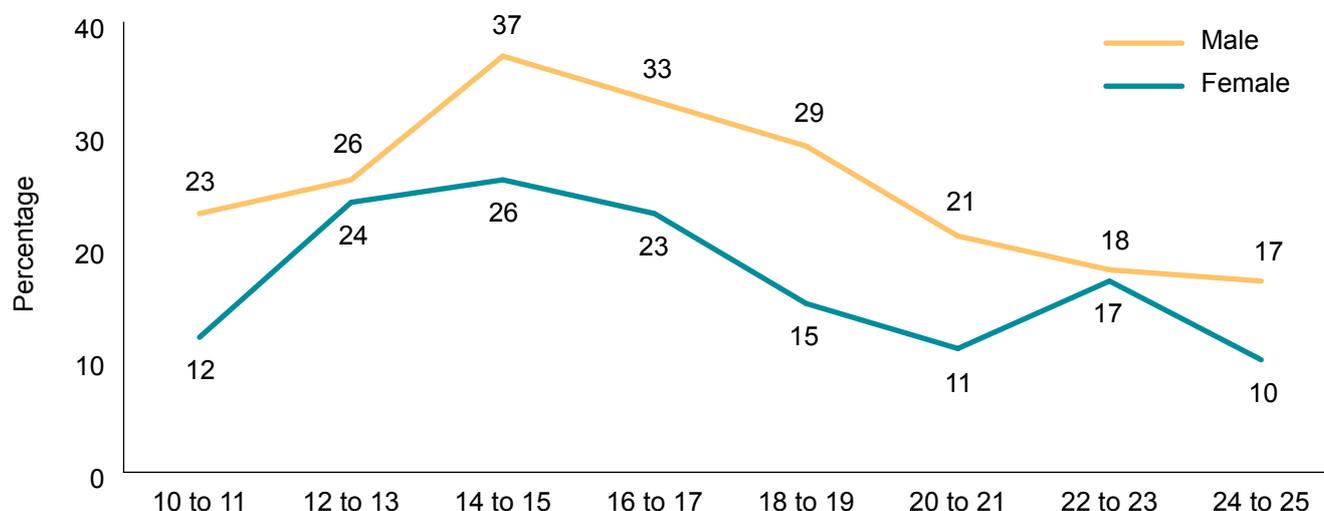
Notes: Figures for robbery not shown, as proportions totalled less than one per cent for both groups. (The differences between the sexes are statistically significant for all offences. See Appendix Table A2.1.)

Trends in offending can be derived from comparisons with the earlier Youth Lifestyles Survey (YLS) (see Flood-Page et al, 2000). Comparing the 1998/99 YLS with the 2006 OCJS, the proportion of males admitting any core offence remained the same, at 26 per cent, but the female proportion increased from 11 per cent to 17 per cent. The 2006 OCJS reported a peak age for offending of 14 to 15 for both males and females. For females, this was the same as the self-reported peak age reported in the 1998/99 YLS but for males it represented a reduction in age, from 18. It is possible that girls' willingness to admit offences has increased in tandem with society's expectations about their behaviour.

Figure 2.2 provides a breakdown of offending by age. In general, more males than females admit to offending, but the differences are not statistically significant¹² for the two youngest or the two oldest age groups. As we shall see, the scale of the difference is much smaller than occurs in official statistics.

¹² Here and throughout, unless otherwise stated, statistically significant differences are reported at the five per cent level. This means there is a one in 20 probability (or less) of the observed difference being due to chance.

Figure 2.2: Percentage who admitted to any core offence in the last 12 months, by age and sex, 2006



Source: Home Office 2008c – Table 2.4

Note: See Appendix Table A2.2.

The OCJS defines eight of the 20 core offence types as serious¹³. Males aged between 10 and 25 were more likely than females to say they had committed a serious offence (12 per cent, compared with eight per cent). They were also more likely to be classed as frequent offenders (eight per cent, compared with three per cent), and to be categorised as serious and frequent offenders (five per cent, compared with three per cent). All these differences were statistically significant. Further findings for this age group were:

- Males were more than twice as likely as females to have carried a knife (five per cent compared to two per cent);
- More males (15 per cent) than females (10 per cent) said they had committed a violent offence (defined as robbery and assault);
- Males were more likely than females to have handled stolen goods (22 per cent compared to 16 per cent); and
- Over a quarter of males (26 per cent) had committed at least one of four types of anti-social behaviour¹⁴, a higher proportion than females (18 per cent).

The 2005 OCJS shows similar patterns for handling and fraud offences (Home Office, 2007b). For various types of handling, fraud and technology offences young males were more likely to admit to offending than women. Overall 55 per cent of young males admitted such offences, compared to 36 per cent of females.

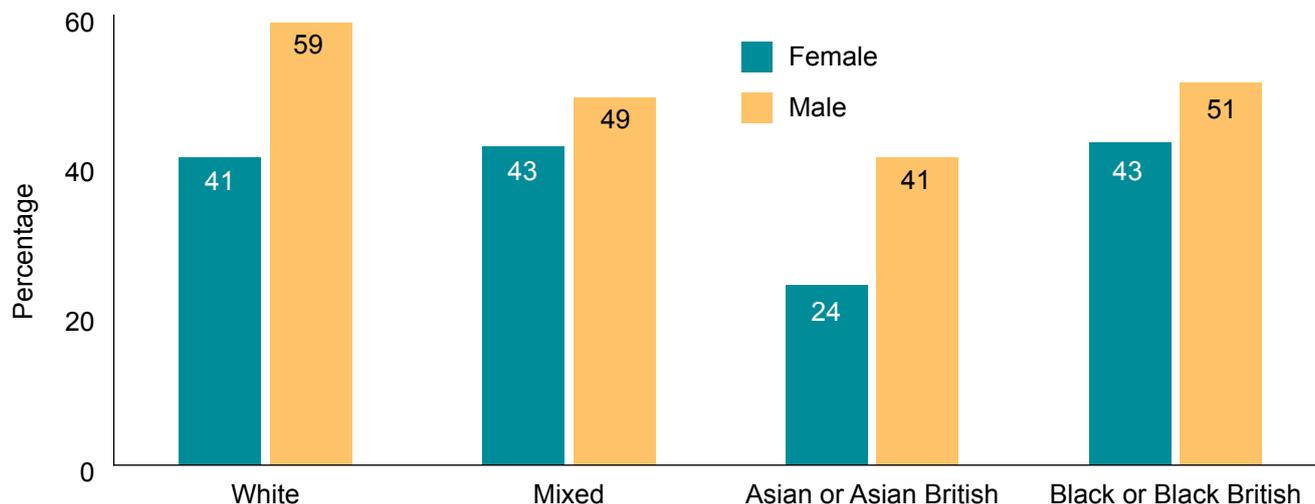
Figure 2.3 shows, for four main ethnic groups, the proportions of males and females aged 10-25 saying they had ever offended, based on the 2003 OCJS (Sharp and Budd, 2005). Figure 2.4 shows the same information for those aged 26-65. For both age groups women of all ethnic backgrounds were less likely

¹³ Serious offences are defined as: theft of a motor vehicle; domestic burglary; commercial burglary; personal robbery; commercial robbery; theft from a person; assault with injury; selling Class A drugs.

¹⁴ The four types were: being noisy or rude in a public place so that people complained; behaving in a way that resulted in a neighbour complaining; graffiti in a public place; and threatening or being rude to someone because of their race or religion.

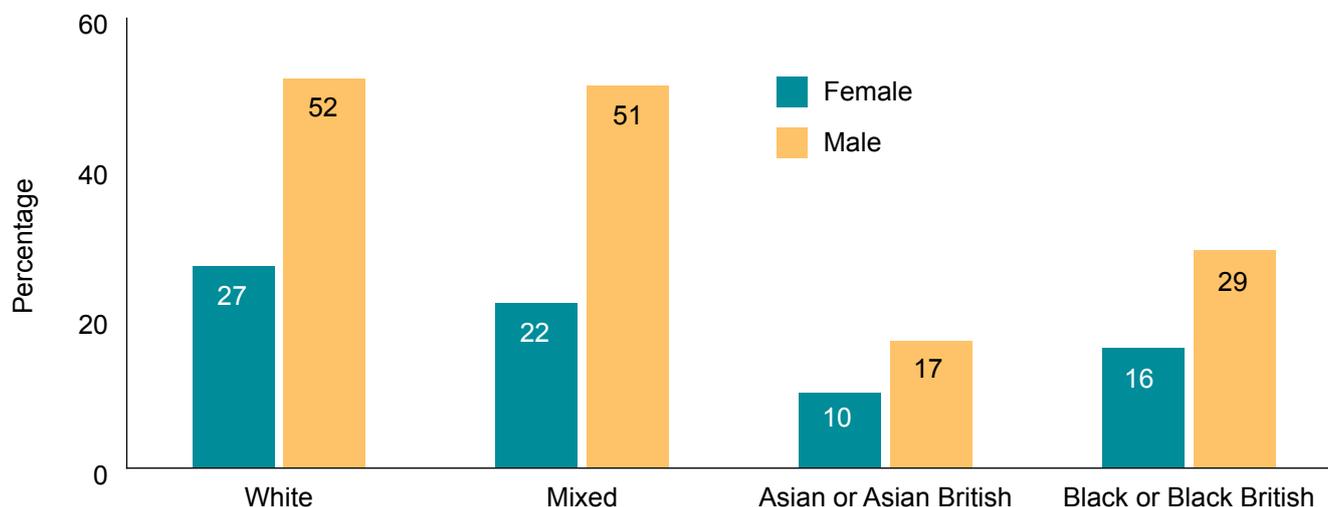
than their male counterparts to report having ever offended. Differences were greatest between sexes for White and Asian or Asian British people in the 10-25 age group, and for Mixed and White people among those aged 26-65.

Figure 2.3: Percentage of males and females who reported ever offending, by ethnicity, ages 10-25, 2003



Source: Home Office 2005 – Table A2.4
Note: See Appendix Table A2.3

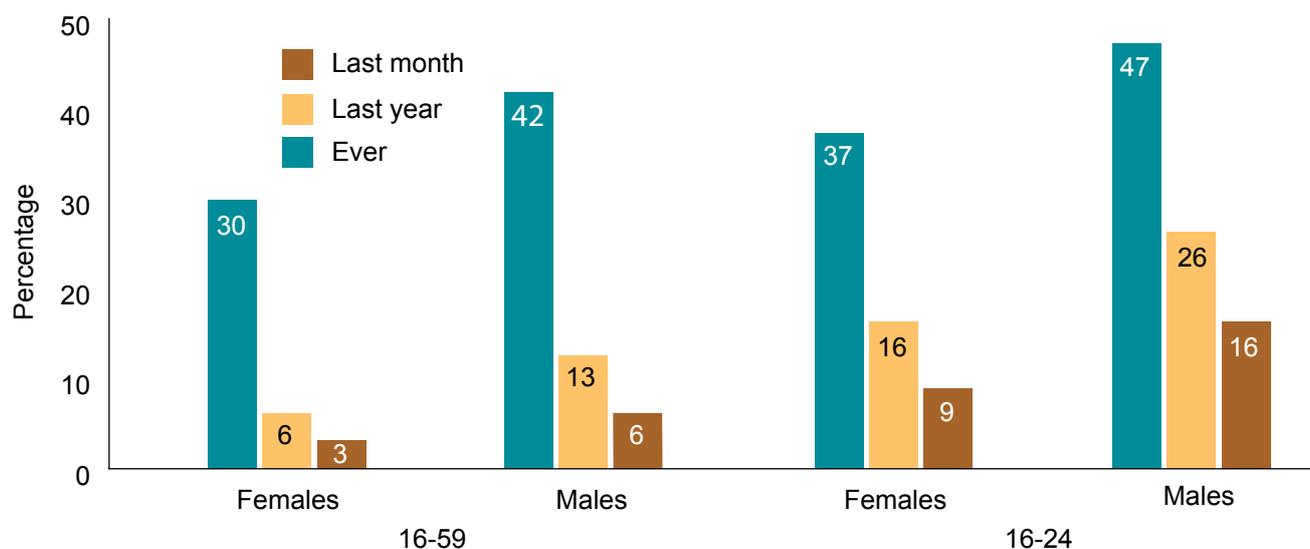
Figure 2.4: Percentage of males and females who reported ever offending, by ethnicity, ages 26-65, 2003



Source: Home Office 2005 – Table A2.4
Note: See Appendix Table A2.3

Self-report findings on drug use

For many years the BCS has included a self-report module on the use of illicit drugs. Respondents are asked to say if they have used various drugs ever, last year or last month. The most commonly reported drug used is cannabis. Figure 2.5 shows that for those aged 16-59 there are large differences between the sexes – but rather smaller differences for the under 25s. Thus 47 per cent of young males and 37 per cent of young females report having ever used illicit drugs, and 26 per cent and 16 per cent report having used last year.

Figure 2.5: Self-reported drug use, British Crime Survey, 2007/08

Source: Home Office 2008d – Fig 4.5

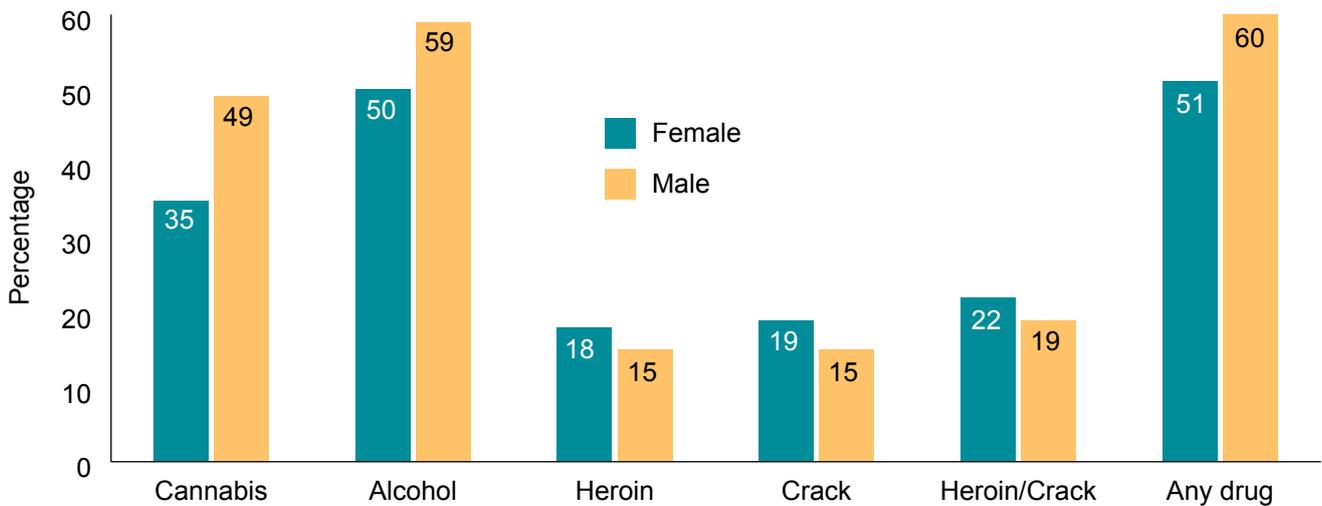
The Arrestees Survey

The Arrestee Survey was intended to be a nationally representative survey of self-reported crime and drug use amongst arrestees in England and Wales. Unfortunately there were problems in achieving representative samples and results should therefore be treated with caution.¹⁵ Sample sizes were large in 2005/06 – 7,867 respondents. Sixteen per cent of interviewed arrestees were female. Figure 2.6 shows that for this sample of arrestees, there is little difference between the sexes in illicit drug use. Indeed, in contrast to general population samples, female arrestees in the sample are more likely than males to report Class A drug use¹⁶, suggesting that for the minority of women who do become involved in offending, dependent drug use may be a more significant factor than for men.

¹⁵ The survey used a systematic sampling procedure. Only some categories of offence were sampled, and for the last survey in the series, only 23 per cent of eligible respondents were interviewed. Whilst survey weights were produced to adjust for non-contact and non-response, it is very likely that there are biases in the results, with some groups under-represented compared with the population being studied, and others over-represented. For example, estimates of offender behaviour that may be linked to alcohol are at great risk of under-estimation in the survey because of unfitness for interview due to inebriation.

¹⁶ The smaller sample size for females (1,220) relative to males (6,647), and the consequent lower overall involvement in crime and drug taking in terms of *numbers* (51 per cent of 1,220 totals 622 females; 60 per cent of 6,647 totals 3,988 males), should be borne in mind when considering these proportions.

Figure 2.6: Self-reported drug use amongst arrestees in last year, by sex, 2005/06

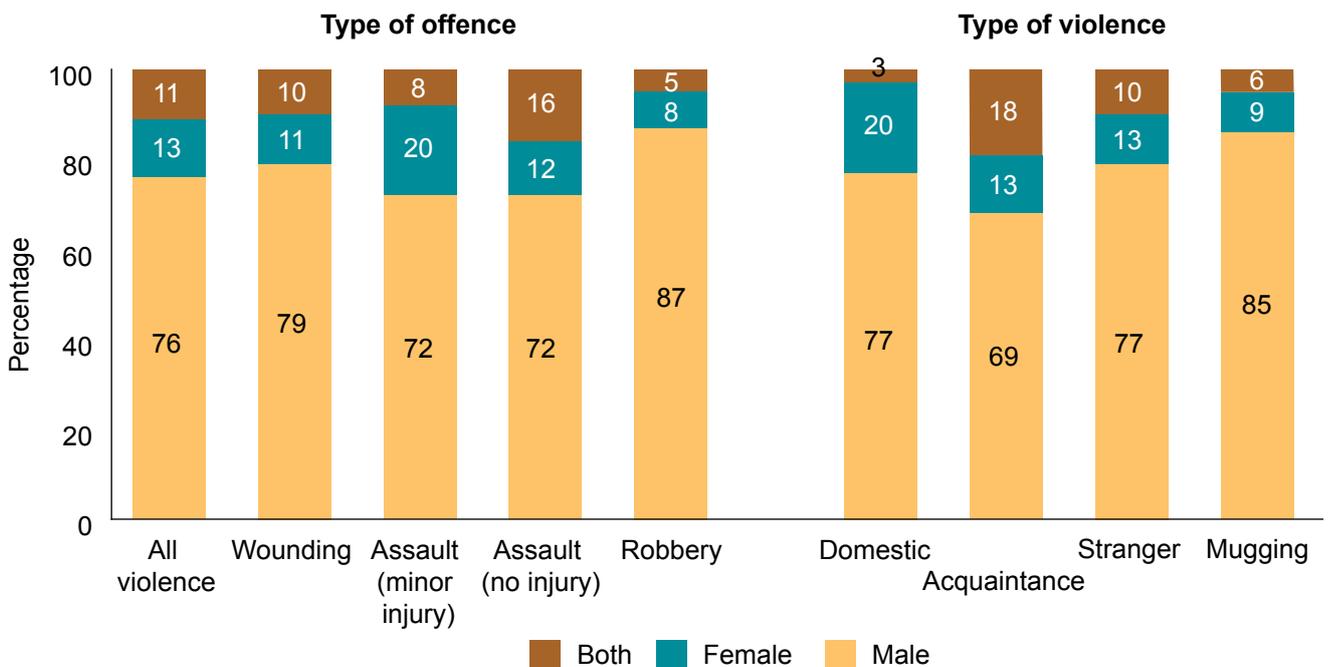


Source: Home Office 2007b – Table 3.2

Information about offenders provided by BCS victims

The main purpose of the BCS is to collect information about victimisation, including information on crimes experienced by victims. Victims are asked for details about their offender, where known. For some categories of crime, especially those involving violence, victims are able to provide full and accurate details. Figure 2.7 shows the sex of offenders. For each category of violence the vast majority of offenders are male.

Figure 2.7: Sex of offenders, according to victims of violence, 2007/08



Source: Home Office 2008a – Table 3.04

Notes: 'All violence' comprises wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery. BCS violence types are based on the relationship between victim and offender. Mugging is comprised of robbery and snatch theft. 'Both' indicates that at least one offender of each sex was involved. Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Official statistics

Collectively, excluding the arrestee survey, the survey findings presented so far provide useful information about differences between the sexes involvement in crime, for the general population. For more serious crimes – and various other categories of crime poorly measured by household surveys – administrative statistics gathered by criminal justice agencies (the ‘official statistics’) can be a better source of information about differences between the sexes in offending.

Homicide

Murder, manslaughter and infanticide (collectively known as homicide) are rare relative to other crimes.¹⁷ The latest figures at the time of writing showed that, for suspects where proceedings in 2007 had concluded, 213 were male and 21 female (Home Office, 2008b). Of the males, just over three-quarters (77 per cent) were convicted of either murder or manslaughter; for females the proportion was lower, at 62 per cent. However, more complete statistics from previous years are a better guide to the outcome of court proceedings as, at the time of the analysis, more than two-thirds of the suspects in 2006/07 had not yet been before the courts.

Table 2.1 shows the total numbers of homicide convictions for men and women from 2002/03 through to 2005/06, and the percentage change for each year compared with 2002/03. For both sexes, numbers fluctuated across the four years, but were lower in 2005/06 than in 2002/03. The fall was greater for women than for men. Over the period, only around one in ten of those convicted were female. It should be noted that female percentage fluctuations are more heavily influenced by the smaller numbers.

Table 2.1: Homicide convictions, by sex, 2002/03-2005/06

Period	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage change on 2002/03	Number	Percentage change on 2002/03
2002/03	535	-	54	-
2003/04	565	+6	59	+9
2004/05	575	+7	57	+6
2005/06	447	-16	31	-43

Source: Home Office 2008b – Table 1.09.

The much steeper fall for women in 2005/06 may reflect the fact that, as a result of the Appeal Court decision in *R v (Morgan) Smith*, juries may be instructed to take account of a defendant’s whole personality when applying the test of a partial defence to murder, meaning that the defence of provocation has been widened (see Sentencing Advisory Panel, 2005)¹⁸.

¹⁷ There were no cases of infanticide in 2007.

¹⁸ In assessing the standard of the reasonable man under Section 3 of the Homicide Act 1957, the jury should be allowed to take into account the peculiar characteristics of the accused, in order to meet the justice of each individual case. Under the previous definition, if for example, a person subject to racial taunts lost self-control and killed, the judge would direct the jury to consider whether, in comparable circumstances, a person of similar racial group, having ordinary powers of self-control, might have reacted similarly. The jury would decide what powers of self-control might reasonably be expected from an ordinary person as a result of the provocation, and were entitled to take into account, in addition to characteristics affecting its gravity, the age and sex of the defendant.
source: http://www.doughtystreet.co.uk/news/news_detail.cfm?iNewsID=124

Sexual offences

The majority of offences categorised under the term 'sexual assault' are committed by men. Statistics on proceedings in 2006, covered in more detail later in this report, show that of just over 9,000 persons proceeded against, 103 (one per cent) were female.¹⁹

Fraud and Technology

Official statistics for 2006 show that, for all ages, 0.7 males per 1,000 population were cautioned or found guilty of fraud. The rate for women was 0.4 per 1,000 population.

Serious drug offences

Whilst surveys probably provide the best indicators of differences between the sexes in drug use, they cannot produce robust information for more serious drug offences involving supply, production and trafficking, and administrative statistics are a better guide. According to official statistics on drug offending in 2004 women committed 11 per cent of possession offences, 15 per cent of dealing offences and 17 per cent of production/import/export offences (Home Office, 2005a). In keeping with findings for most known offenders, females under 30 comprised the majority of all females who were found guilty of unlawful supply (55 per cent), possession with intent to supply or export (53 per cent) and unlawful possession (62 per cent). These proportions were similar to those for males.

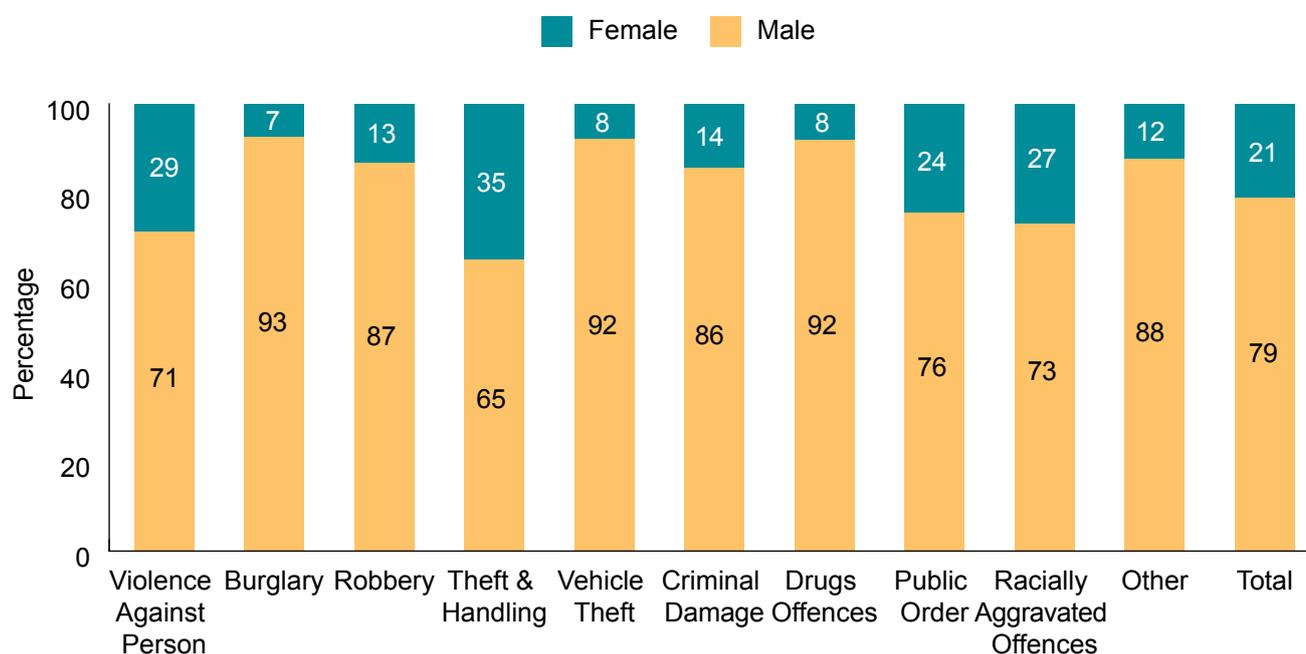
Young offenders

Statistics on offences dealt with by Youth Offending Teams (YOTs) are collated by the Youth Justice Board (YJB).²⁰ Figure 2.8 shows the proportion of female offenders for different offence types in 2007/08. Of the 277,986 offences resulting in a disposal, females were responsible for 21 per cent of offences.

19 The British Crime Survey can provide only very imprecise estimates of serious sexual assault (defined as "rape or assault by penetration including attempts"), but figures for 2004/05 show that, where a serious sexual assault was carried out by one offender, in less than half of one per cent of cases, the sole offender was female (Hoare and Jansson, cited in Povey et al, 2008).

20 The information presented in Youth Justice Board workload data publications does not come from the police, courts, Ministry of Justice or the Home Office, and may differ from information published in other government documents as different counting rules and data sets are used.

Figure 2.8: Offences dealt with by Youth Offending Teams involving people aged 10-17, by sex, 2007/08



Source: Gender split supplied by Youth Justice Board Statistics.

Notes: Overall totals: males 220,024; females 57,962.

Includes cases that led to a pre-court disposal (Reprimand or Final Warning) or a court disposal.

Most figures present the number of offences and not the number of young people. One young person may commit multiple offences.

Table 2.2 shows indexed trends from 2003/04 onwards for offences committed by male and female offenders in contact with YOTs. For females, the four years saw an increase of 22 per cent in the number of offences dealt with. For males, over the same period, there was a nine per cent reduction in the number of offences.

Table 2.2: Offences dealt with by Youth Offending Teams involving people aged 10-17, by sex, 2003/04-2007/08

Period	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage change on 2003/04	Number	Percentage change on 2003/04
2003/04	240,525	-	47,358	-
2004/05	234,175	-3	52,838	+12
2005/06	243,450	+1	58,410	+23
2006/07	235,893	-2	59,236	+25
2007/08	220,024	-9	57,962	+22

Source: Gender split supplied by Youth Justice Board Statistics.

Notes: Includes cases that led to a pre-court disposal (Reprimand or Final Warning) or a court disposal.

Most figures present the number of offences and not the number of young people. One young person may commit multiple offences.

Comparing selected offences²¹ from YJB statistics for 2007/08 with those for 2003/04, the largest increases in offences committed by females were:

- racially aggravated offences (up by 113 per cent, rising from 351 to 748);
- violence against person (up by 48 per cent, rising from 10,412 to 15,413); and
- public order offences (up by 37 per cent, rising from 4,273 to 5,852).

²¹ See Appendix Table A2.4 for full details.

The increase in racially aggravated offences here may indicate improved recording of these offences and greater willingness to report these offences on the part of victims and improved recording of them rather than a change in underlying behaviour.

The largest decreases between 2003/04 and 2007/08 were for:

- vehicle theft (down by 44 per cent, falling from 1,155 to 643);
- burglary (down by 15 per cent, falling from 1,010 to 862); and
- drug offences (down by 12 per cent, falling from 1,220 to 1,078).

Summary

Surveys on self-reported offending consistently show that females are less involved in offending than males. These differences vary from offence to offence, and there is some evidence of convergence in offending rates over time. These surveys are a good guide to differences in low-level offending amongst the general population.

Official statistics are a better guide to more serious offending. Whilst they show the same overall pattern of lesser female involvement in crime, the differences between the sexes tend to be more marked. There is, however some evidence of convergence in offending rates between the sexes for certain offences.

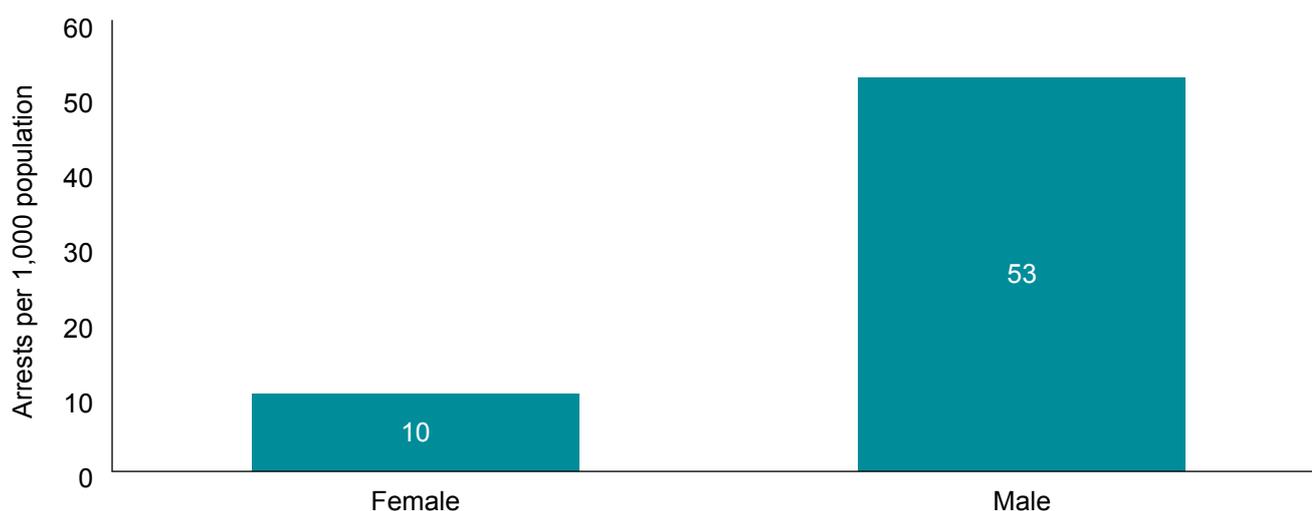
3. Arrests, cautions, remands and court proceedings

This chapter focuses on women's experience as suspects and defendants at various points in the Criminal Justice System (CJS). It begins by examining statistics on arrests for men and women. It then looks at cautions for both groups, and remand data for those who are in custody awaiting the start or continuation of their trial. It then presents statistics on court proceedings, and on the proportion of men and women found guilty at court.

Arrests

Figure 3.1 shows arrests for notifiable²² offences per 1,000 population. In 2006/07, men were five times more likely than women to be arrested for a notifiable offence.

Figure 3.1: Persons arrested for notifiable offences per 1,000 estimated resident population, by sex, 2006/07



Sources: Ministry of Justice 2008d – Table AA; Mid-2007 population estimates, published by ONS as experimental statistics. <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

Notes: Population totals: males 23,376,000; females 24,458,000 (excluding those under 10).

For arrest totals see Appendix Table A3.1.

Arrest totals are estimated as four police forces were unable to supply full data.

Table 3.1 shows the offence types for which men and women were arrested in 2006/07. For both groups, the single most common offence type was violence against the person. This accounted for around a third of all arrests of both men and women. Women were almost as likely to be arrested for theft or handling stolen goods (32 per cent), which was the offence category for which they were most commonly arrested in 2005/06. For men, theft and handling accounted for a fifth (21 per cent) of arrests.

²² Notifiable offences (recorded crime) cover a wide spectrum of crimes from homicide to minor thefts.

Table 3.1: Persons arrested for notifiable offences and offence categories, by sex, England and Wales, 2006/07

Offences and offence categories	Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%
Violence against the person	400,900	33	87,200	35
Theft and handling stolen goods	263,400	21	80,200	32
Criminal damage	145,800	12	22,100	9
Drugs	77,100	6	12,100	5
Fraud and forgery	21,600	2	7,800	3
Burglary	92,100	7	8,800	3
Robbery	36,400	3	4,400	2
Sexual	31,200	3	900	<1
Other	162,100	13	28,100	11

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008d – Table AA.

Note: Percentages and numbers are rounded and based on figures for individual police force areas.

Table 3.2 shows arrests for notifiable offences from 2002/03 through to 2006/07, and the percentage change for each year on 2002/03. Across the period, arrests for notifiable offences have increased each year for both men and women. However, the rate of increase was greater for women than for men.

Table 3.2: Arrests for notifiable offences, percentage change on the 2002/03 totals, by sex, 2003/04-2006/07

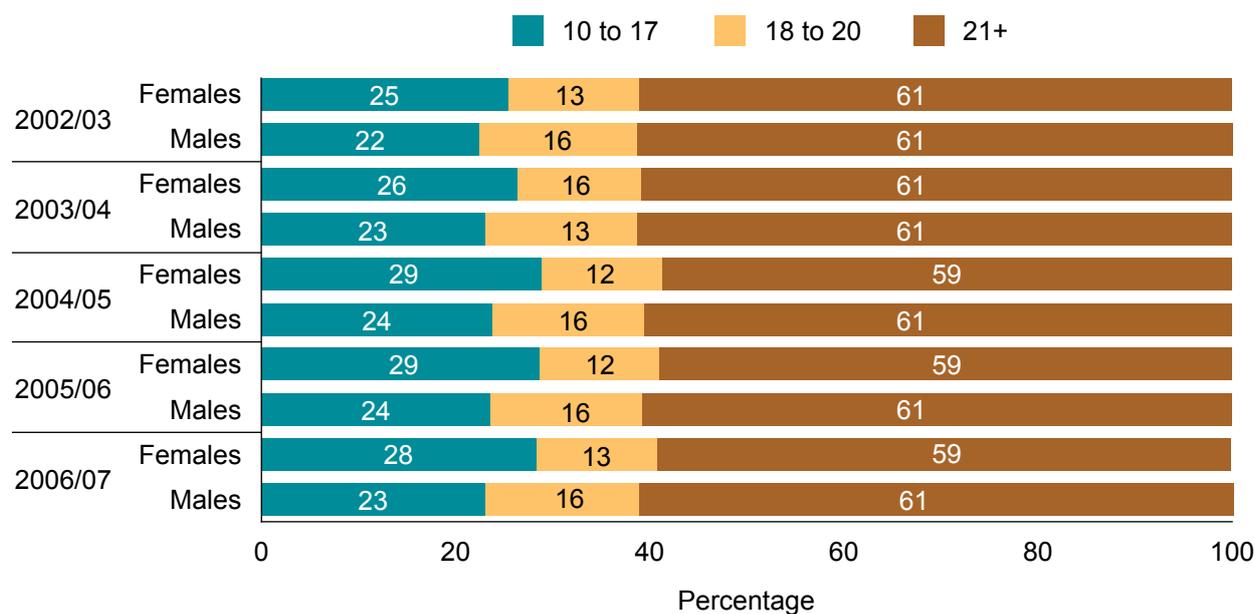
Period	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage change on 2002/03	Number	Percentage change on 2002/03
2002/03	1,100,600	-	212,500	-
2003/04	1,109,600	+1	220,900	+4
2004/05	1,120,500	+2	232,900	+10
2005/06	1,182,100	+7	247,700	+17
2006/07	1,230,700	+12	251,500	+18

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008d – Table AA.

Notes: Percentages and numbers are rounded and based on figures for individual police forces.

All figures except those for 2003/04 are estimated as four forces were unable to supply full data.

Figure 3.2 provides a breakdown of male and female arrestees' ages. Young offenders form a larger proportion of the total for females, and this trend has become slightly more marked over time.

Figure 3.2: Arrests for notifiable offences, by sex and age group, 2002/03-2006/07

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008d – Table A2.

Notes: Data for all years are based on rounded totals for individual police forces.

All figures are estimated as five forces were unable to supply full data

Arrests of those under ten constituted less than one per cent of the total in all five periods for both sexes. These figures have been excluded, as have arrests where age is unknown.

For arrest totals see Appendix Table A3.1.

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Cautions²³

Once arrested, the majority of suspects are either charged and then prosecuted at court, or given a formal warning. For those over 17 this warning takes the form of a caution; younger offenders either receive a reprimand or a final warning. Differences in cautioning rates between the sexes could reflect several things:

- differences in the severity of offences
- differences in the mix of offences committed
- differences in the length of criminal histories
- differences between the sexes in preparedness to admit the offence
- differences in treatment of the sexes by the police and the CPS

In 2007 205,100 offenders were given a caution for an indictable offence. Of these, 56,600 (28 per cent) were female and 148,500 (72 per cent) male. Table 3.3 shows indictable offences for which men and women were cautioned in 2007. For both sexes, theft and handling stolen goods was the single most common offence category for which a caution was received. These offences accounted for over half (55 per cent) of all cautions received for women, and over a quarter (28 per cent) of those given to men. Almost as great a proportion of cautions for men (27 per cent) were for violence against the person, while 22 per cent of cautions for women were for this offence. Drug offences accounted for a greater percentage of cautions received by men (25 per cent) compared with women (10 per cent). Table 3.3 shows the offence mix for male and female offenders.

²³ The statistics exclude cannabis warnings, which are usually given on the street.

Table 3.3: Persons cautioned for indictable offences and offence categories, by sex and offence category, England and Wales, 2007

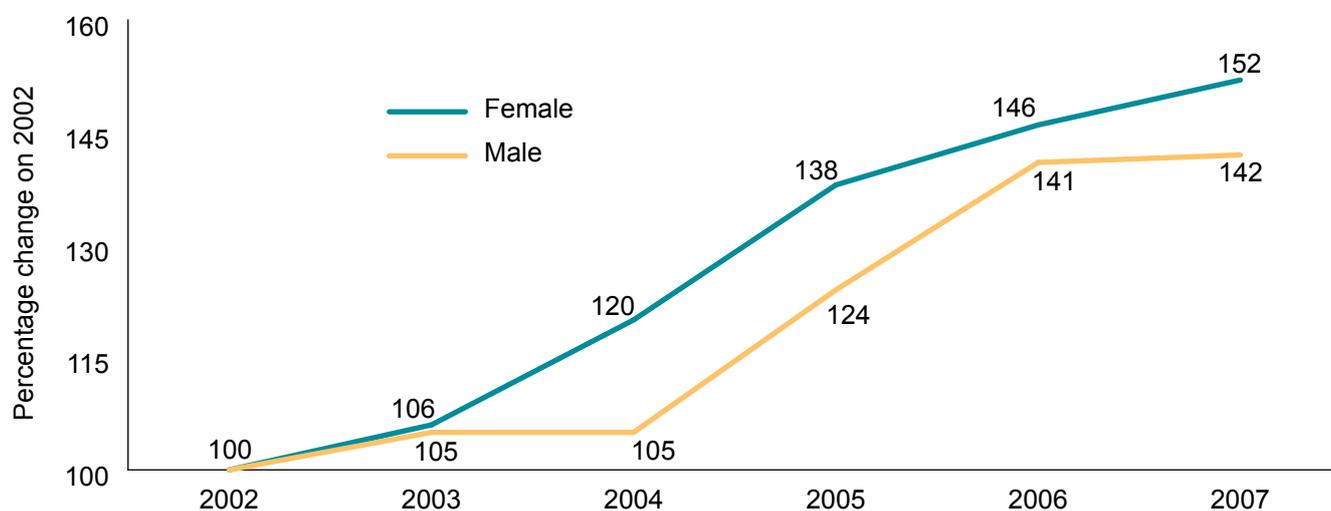
Offences and offence categories	Males		Females	
	Number	%	Number	%
Violence against the person	39,600	27	12,700	22
Theft and handling stolen goods	41,800	28	31,000	55
Criminal damage	7,400	5	1,400	2
Drugs	37,600	25	5,400	10
Fraud and forgery	5,600	4	3,000	5
Burglary	6,200	4	800	1
Robbery	500	<1	100	<1
Sexual	1,900	1	100	<1
Other	7,800	5	2,100	4
Total	148,500	100	56,600	100

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008e.

Notes: Excludes motoring offences.

Numbers and percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Figure 3.3 shows indexed trends in the total numbers of cautions, warnings and reprimands²⁴ for indictable offences for males and females from 2002 through to 2007, with the 2002 figures indexed at 100.²⁵ Across the period, the number of cautions for indictable offences has increased each year for both males and females.

Figure 3.3: Cautions and final warnings/reprimands for indictable offences, percentage change on the 2002 totals, by sex, 2003-2007

Sources: Ministry of Justice 2008e – Table 3.2.

Note: For yearly totals see Appendix Table A3.2.

Figures for 2002 to 2007 show that, for all offences²⁶, this increase is due to a rise in both reprimands/final warnings for young people, and cautions for adults. For males, the rise in cautions has been greater than for reprimands/final warnings. For females, reprimands/final warnings have increased at a greater rate than female cautions, and at a greater rate than reprimands/final warnings for males.

²⁴ Since June 2000, reprimands and final warnings have been issued to persons aged under 18 instead of cautions.

²⁵ Indexing does not indicate that the rate in 2002 was the same for males and females. Rather, the index point represents two values – the number of cautions, warnings and reprimands for indictable offences for females in 2002, and the number for males. The subsequent pairs of data points for the five years from 2003 to 2007 therefore represent the percentage changes on the 2002 totals, with one showing changes for females based on the 2002 total for females, and the other showing changes for males based on the 2002 total for males.

²⁶ Age breakdowns are not available for all years for the statistics examining indictable offences.

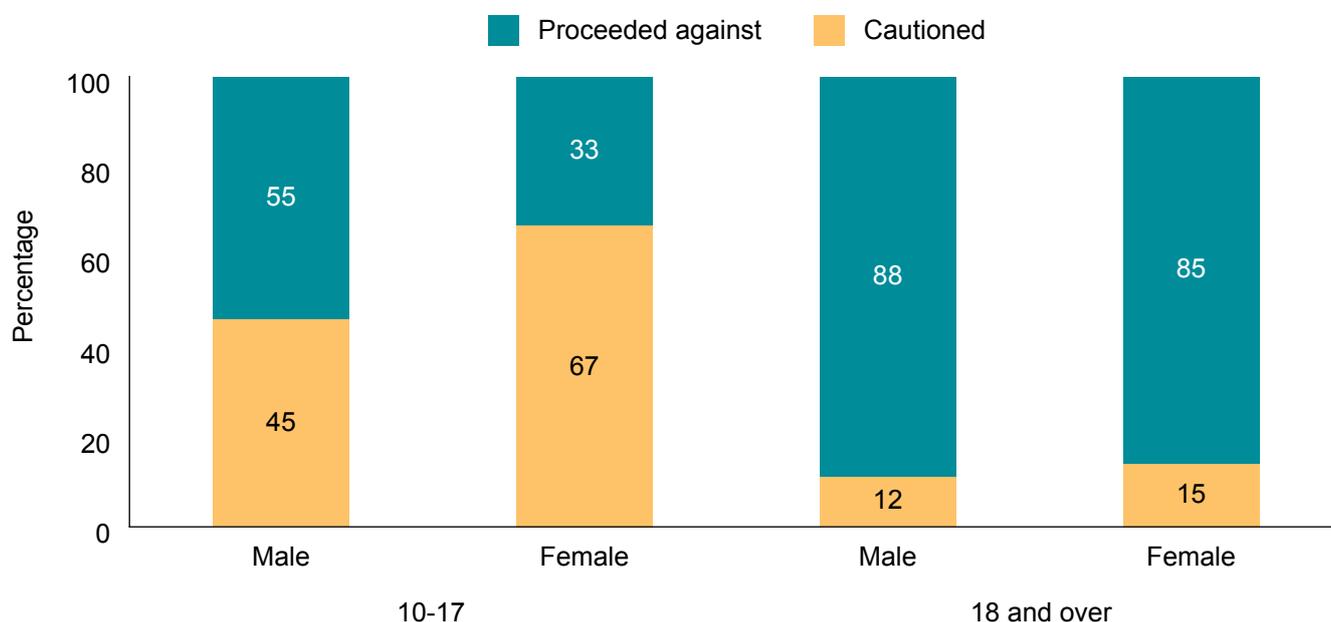
Table 3.4: Cautions and final warnings/reprimands for all offences, percentage change on the 2002 totals, by sex, 2003-2007

Period	Males reprimanded/ warned		Females reprimanded/ warned		Males cautioned		Females cautioned	
	Number	Percentage change on 2002	Number	Percentage change on 2002	Number	Percentage change on 2002	Number	Percentage change on 2002
2002	63,600	-	23,000	-	104,600	-	34,100	-
2003	66,900	+5	25,000	+9	113,700	+9	36,100	+6
2004	74,500	+17	30,500	+33	111,500	+7	39,300	+15
2005	83,200	+31	35,700	+55	134,300	+28	45,800	+34
2006	91,100	+43	38,000	+65	168,500	+61	52,400	+54
2007	88,800	+40	38,500	+67	179,800	+72	55,700	+63

Sources: Office for Criminal Justice Reform.

Note: Percentages and numbers are rounded and based on figures for individual police forces.

Figure 3.4 presents cautioning rates for all offences broken down by sex and by young and adult offenders for 2006. These show that, as a proportion of all those cautioned/warned and proceeded against, females are more likely to receive a caution than males, irrespective of age group. For both sexes, cautioning rates for those aged 18 and over are around a quarter of those for offenders aged 10 to 17.

Figure 3.4: Cautioning rates for all offences, for young and adult offenders, 2007

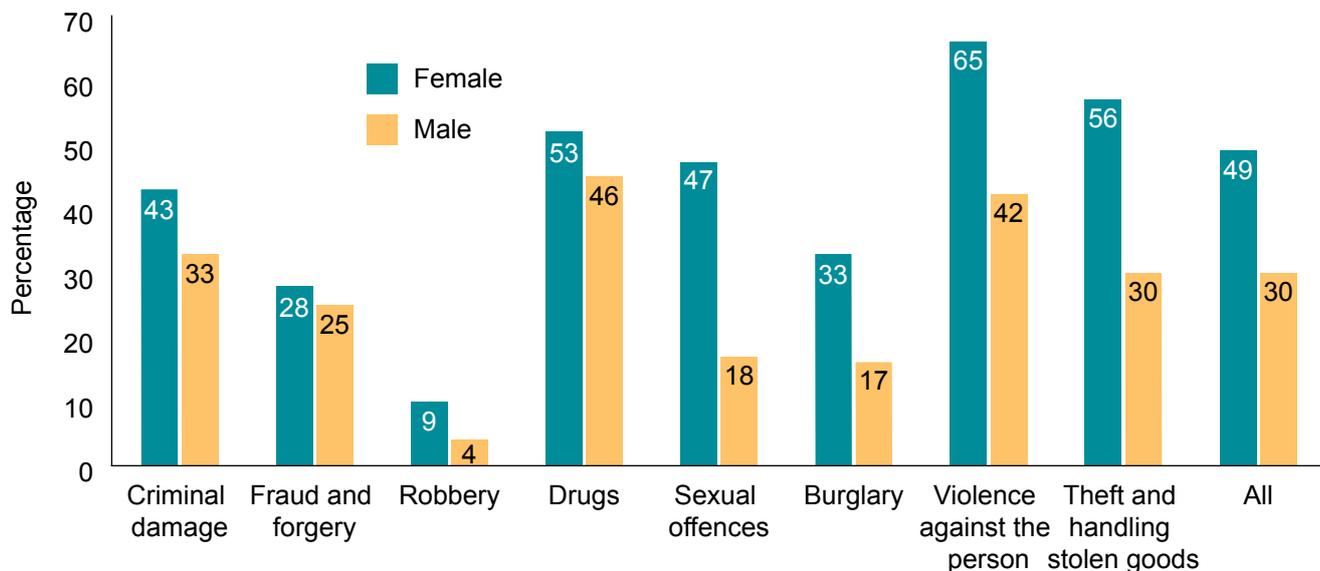
Sources: Office for Criminal Justice Reform.

Note: For raw totals see Appendix Table A3.3.

Figure 3.5 presents details of those cautioned as a percentage of those cautioned and proceeded against, for selected offences. Females were more likely than males to be cautioned for each offence type. The difference was most marked for sexual offences, for which 47 per cent of cases involving females resulted in a caution (a 29 percentage point difference from males) followed by theft and handling (a 26 percentage point difference from males) and violence against the person (a 23 percentage point difference from males). However, it is not possible to say whether these figures reflect differences between female and male offending, or differential

treatment of females and males. In addition to offence type and the likely penalty if found guilty at court, the decision to caution depends on several factors, such as the detainee's willingness to admit guilt, whether the detainee is believed by the police to have shown remorse and local cautioning policy and practice.

Figure 3.5: Percentage cautioned as a proportion of all those cautioned and proceeded against, by sex and offence type (indictable offences) 2007



Source: Ministry of Justice 2008e.

Note: See Appendix Table A3.4.

Remands

Whether an arrestee is remanded in custody when awaiting trial or sentence, is an important stage of the criminal justice process.²⁷ The statistics distinguish between those who are either awaiting trial or have decided to plead guilty (untried offenders), on the one hand, and those who are remanded following trial and conviction but before sentence, on the other.

Table 3.5 shows the total numbers of receptions into custody for untried men and women on remand from 2002 through to 2006, and the percentage change for each year on 2002. Rates have fluctuated over the period, but in three of the years there has been a percentage increase for women and a percentage decrease for men. In 2004, remands in custody fell for both groups. In the most recent year, 2006, the number of remands was higher for women than it had been in 2002, but lower for men.

²⁷ Bowling and Phillips (2002) have noted that this can affect the likelihood of being sentenced to custody if subsequently found guilty. Hood's 1992 study of Crown Courts also found that Black males were more likely to be given a custodial sentence and that this could be attributed in part to their greater likelihood of being remanded in custody before sentence.

Table 3.5: Remands into custody for untried prisoners on receptions, percentage change on the 2002 totals, by sex, 2003-2006

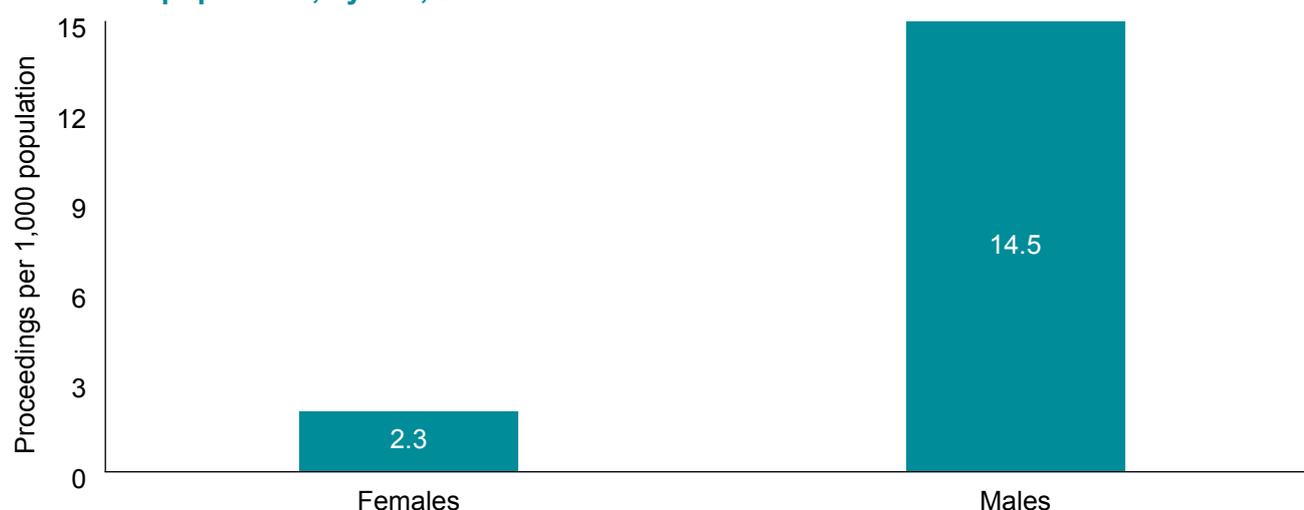
Period	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage change on 2002	Number	Percentage change on 2002
2002	53,754	-	4,954	-
2003	53,458	-1	5,238	+6
2004	49,840	-7	4,716	-5
2005	50,282	-6	5,173	+4
2006	50,448	-6	5,361	+8

Source: Ministry of Justice 2007b – Table 7.1 .

To anticipate the findings in the next chapter, a similar pattern occurs from 2005 onwards for sentencing, with rates increasing for women and decreasing for men. Similarly, a higher number of women were sentenced in 2007 compared with 2002, while the number of men sentenced in 2007 was lower than in 2002.

Proceedings

This section examines statistics on court proceedings, combining information from magistrates' courts and Crown Courts. In 2007, a total of 339,716 men, and 57,434 women were proceeded against at either court for indictable offences (excluding motoring offences). Figure 3.6 shows the proceedings rate for men and women per 1,000 population. The rate for males was six times that for females – in contrast to an arrest rate that was five times greater. The widening gap could reflect the fact that females are more likely than males to be diverted from prosecution, for example through reprimands, final warnings or cautions.²⁸

Figure 3.6: Persons proceeded against for indictable offences per 1,000 estimated resident population, by sex, 2007

Sources: Office for Criminal Justice Reform; Mid-2007 population estimates, published by ONS as experimental statistics <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/statbase/Product.asp?vlnk=15106>

Notes: Population totals: males 23,376,000; females 24,458,000 (excluding those under 10).

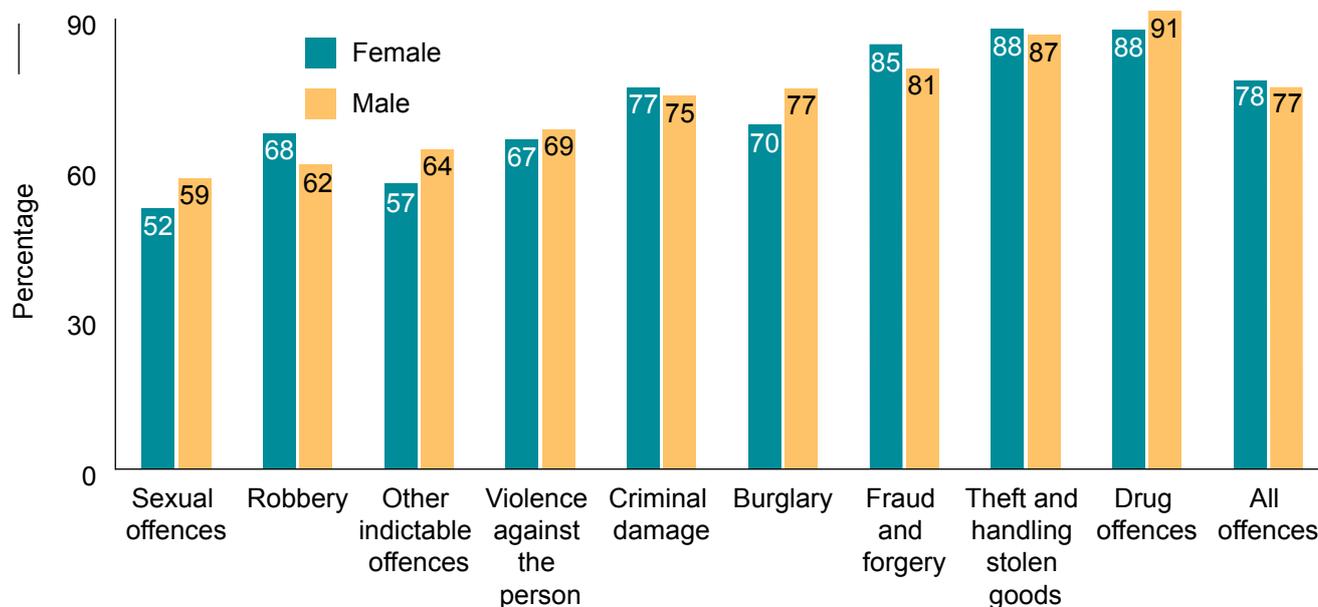
For proceedings totals see Appendix Table A3.5.

The estimated resident population of an area includes all people who usually live there, whatever their nationality.

²⁸ However, figures for arrests for recorded crime are not strictly comparable with published Cautions and Court Proceedings data. This is mainly because the aggregated offence categories for notifiable offences do not directly compare with indictable (including triable-either-way) offence groups. In addition, Court Proceedings figures relate to the year of the final court decision, rather than the year of arrest, which may be different.

Figure 3.7 presents figures on men and women found guilty²⁹ at all courts for an indictable offence, as a proportion of those proceeded against. Although there are clear differences between offence groups, differences between the sexes are not large, with no difference exceeding ten percentage points.

Figure 3.7: Percentage found guilty at all courts as a proportion of those proceeded against, by sex (indictable offences) 2007



Sources: Office for Criminal Justice Reform.

Note: See Appendix Table A3.5.

Summary

In 2006/07, men were five times more likely than women to be arrested for a notifiable offence. For both groups, the single most common offence group leading to arrest was violence against the person. Young offenders formed a larger proportion of the total number of females who were arrested than did young offenders for males. Between 2002/03 and 2006/07, the number of arrests for notifiable offences increased each year for both men and women. The rate of increase was greater for women than for men.

In 2007, 28 per cent of those given a caution, warning or reprimand for an indictable offence were female. For both sexes theft and handling stolen goods was the single most common offence for which a caution, warning or reprimand was received. Between 2002 and 2007 the number of cautions, warnings and reprimands for indictable offences increased each year for both men and women. Figures for 2002 to 2007 show that, for all offences, this increase is due to a rise in both reprimands/final warnings for young people, and cautions for adults. For females, reprimands/warnings have increased at a greater rate than female cautions, and at a greater rate than reprimands/final warnings for males.

In 2007, as a proportion of all those cautioned/warned and proceeded against, females were more likely than males to receive a caution, irrespective of age group. This was true across all offence types.

²⁹ These may be affected by differences in plea.

Numbers of custodial remands fluctuated between 2002 and 2006. In 2006, the number of remands was higher for women than it had been in 2002, but lower for men.

Combining all indictable offence categories (excluding motoring), just over three-quarters of both men (77%) and women (78%) proceeded against were found guilty.

4. Sentencing

Within the criminal justice process, sentencing is probably the most complex of all decisions made, taking into account the characteristics of the offence, the offender, and the mitigating and aggravating circumstances relating to both (see Hearnden and Hough, 2004). This chapter presents data on sentencing decisions for males and females drawn from the most recent year available, 2007. It also examines trends from 2002 onwards. Where possible, the important sub-category of indictable offences is examined separately. This is because the full range of offences covered by the Criminal Justice System includes a great many low-level offences – speeding offences, for example – where there are few differences in how men and women are treated. The main point to emerge is that since 2002, following the steep rises in the numbers and proportions of women offenders sent to prison in the 1990s, both have fallen. However, for some indictable offences there has been an increase in the proportions of women sent to prison, as there has been for all indictable offences for which men were sentenced.

Numbers sentenced

In 2007, women comprised 21 per cent (289,500) of all those sentenced (1,406,800). The total number of males sentenced was 1,117,300. Table 4.1 shows the number of males and females sentenced from 2002 through to 2007, and the percentage change for each year compared with 2002. Numbers have fluctuated for men but, in 2007, they were 3 per cent lower than in 2002. For women, numbers in 2007 had risen by 12 per cent since 2002.

Table 4.1: Numbers sentenced, percentage change on the 2002 totals, by sex, 2002-2007

Period	Males		Females	
	Number	Percentage change on 2002	Number	Percentage change on 2002
2002	1,151,900	-	258,600	-
2003	1,219,200	+6	260,600	+1
2004	1,257,300	+9	279,500	+8
2005	1,190,700	+3	282,600	+9
2006	1,135,200	-1	277,700	+7
2007	1,117,300	-3	289,500	+12

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008f – Table 1.5.

Note: Percentages and numbers are rounded.

Summary offences (excluding motoring) formed the largest group of offences for which females were sentenced in 2007 (53 per cent). For males, summary motoring offences were the most common group (46 per cent). When indictable offences only are considered, theft and handling stolen goods account for almost half (46 per cent) of the offences for which women were sentenced in 2007. Theft and handling also accounted for the greatest proportion of offences for which men were sentenced, though this was lower, at 32 per cent.³⁰

³⁰ See Appendix Table A4.1.

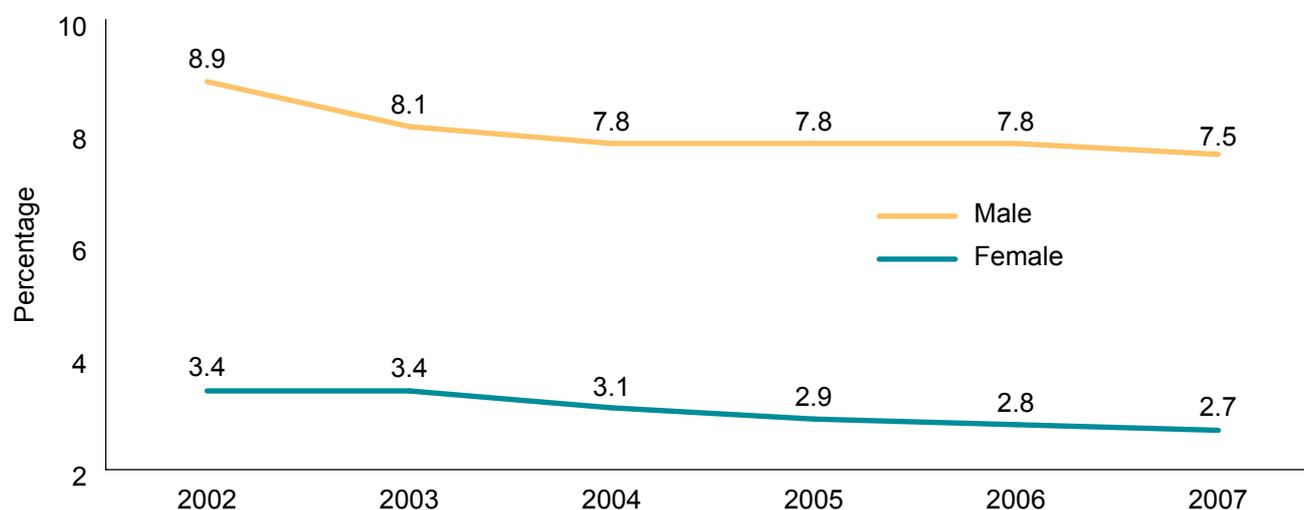
Custodial sentences

It will be remembered that men were five times more likely to be arrested than women, and six times more likely to be prosecuted. They are twelve times more likely to go to prison³¹. Whilst the difference between men and women becomes more marked the further they progress through the criminal process, this gap has remained relatively stable in the last five years after a big change from 1994. In 2002 men were twelve times more likely to go to prison than women, and in 1994 they were twenty-one times more likely to do so.

In 2007, 7,800 females were given immediate custody. This comprised 3 per cent of all sentences imposed on females. The total number of males given immediate custody was 87,400, which comprised 8 per cent of all male sentences. Figure 4.1 shows the percentage of sentences which resulted in an immediate custodial sentence for both sexes between 2002 and 2007, as a proportion of all sentences received. In each year, a greater proportion of males than females received immediate custody. The gap of four-to-five percentage points has remained consistent over this period.

Table 4.2 shows immediate custody as a percentage of all sentences, for males and females in the period from 2002 to 2007, for young offenders, young adult offenders and adults. Females of all age groups were less likely to be sentenced to custody than males.

Figure 4.1: Percentage of sentences which resulted in immediate custody, all offences, by sex, 2002-2007



Source: Ministry of Justice 2008f – Table 2.9.

Notes: See Appendix Table A4.2.

Includes life and indeterminate sentences.

³¹ Expressed as the ratio between the number of women and men per 1,000 population sentenced to immediate custody in 2007.

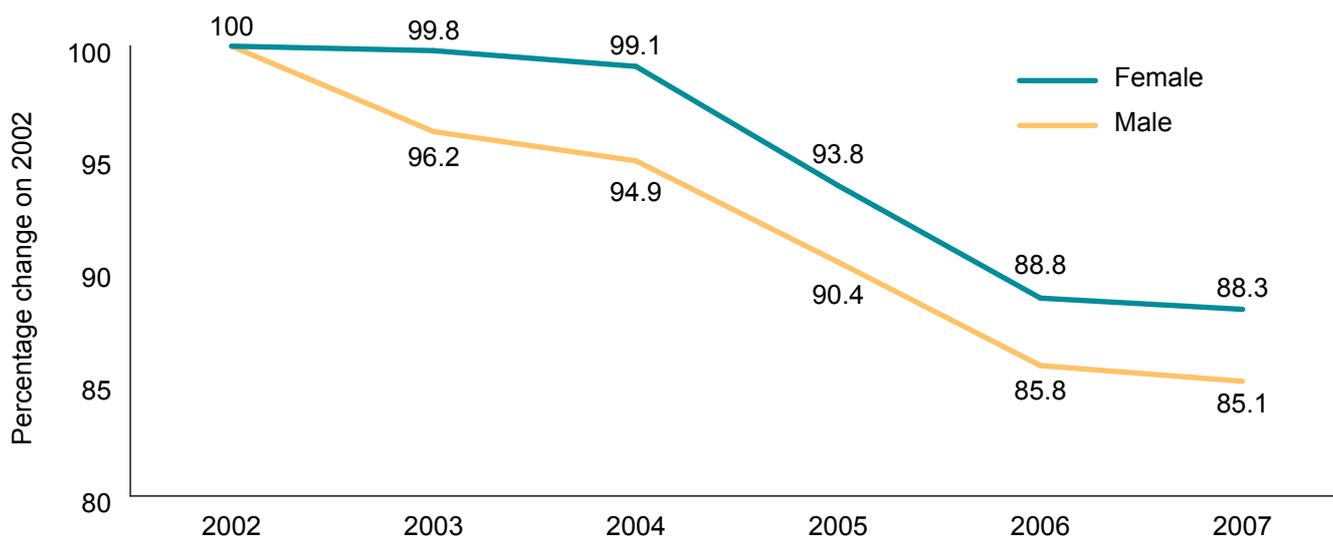
Table 4.2: Immediate custodial sentences as a percentage of all sentences, all offences, by age and sex, 2002-2007

Age	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007	
	Male	Female										
10-17	8.3	4.7	7.1	3.6	7.1	3.5	6.7	3.7	7.2	3.3	6.5	3.2
18-20	11.6	5.8	10.1	5.2	10.0	4.4	10.5	4.7	10.5	4.5	11.2	4.1
21+	8.6	3.2	7.9	3.2	7.5	3.0	7.6	2.8	7.5	2.7	7.5	2.6

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008f – Table 2.9.

Notes: Includes life and indeterminate sentences.
See Appendix Table A4.2

Figure 4.2 shows indexed trends in the number of custodial sentences for both sexes from 2002 to 2007, with the 2002 figure indexed at 100. For females, the number of immediate custodial sentences fell by 12 per cent from 2002, compared with a fall for males of 15 per cent over the same period.

Figure 4.2: Immediate custodial sentences, percentage change on the 2002 totals, by sex, 2003-2007

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008f – Table 2.9.

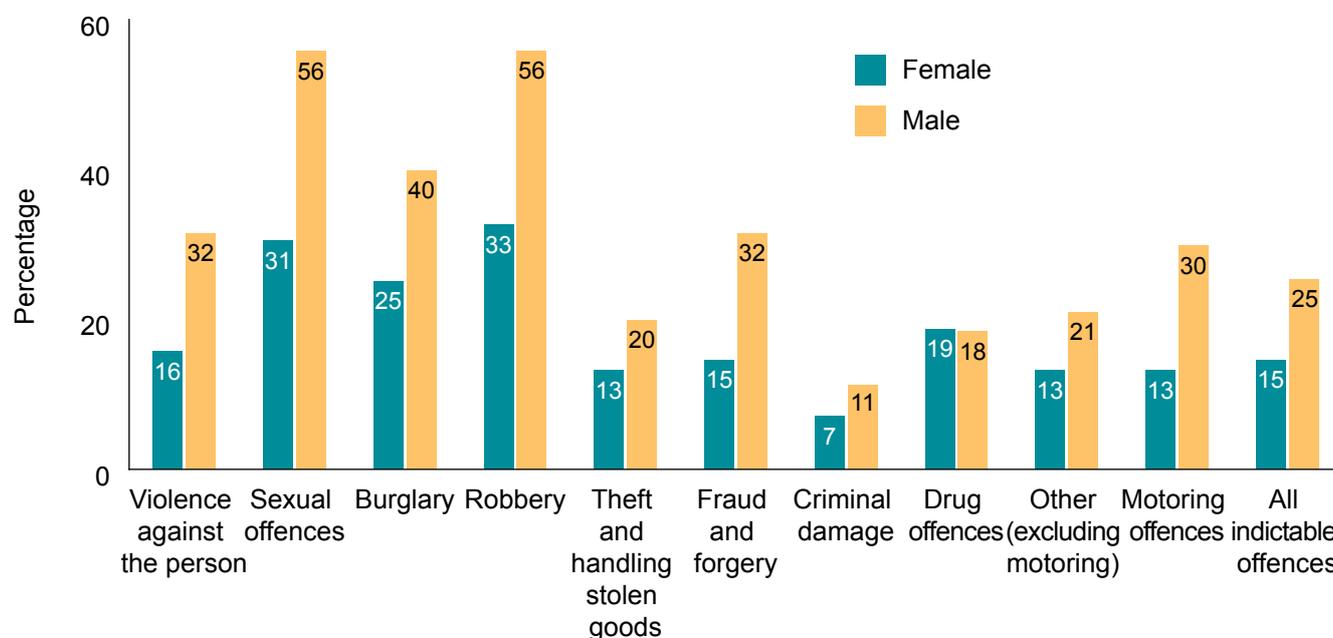
Notes: Includes life and indeterminate sentences.
See Appendix Table A4.2.

When the three age groups in Table 4.2 are examined, females aged 18-20 had the largest decrease in immediate custodial sentences between 2002 and 2007, of 25 per cent. Among males of the same age group, the decrease in immediate custodial sentences in this period was 17 per cent.

Figure 4.3 shows immediate custody rates by sex and offence category in 2007, for indictable offences only. Males were more likely than females to be sentenced to immediate custody (for males, 25 per cent of sentences for indictable offences resulted in immediate custody in 2007, compared with 15 per cent for women). Among individual offence categories, the largest difference was for sexual offences (56 per cent of offences for which men were sentenced, compared with 31 per cent for women). Drug offences comprised the only category for which women were more likely than men to receive a custodial sentence (18.7 per cent versus 18.4 per cent). This figure includes foreign nationals, who account for one in five women in prison. Offender Management Caseload Statistics for 2007 show that, of all immediate sentences

of women for drug offences, 398 out of 687 (58 per cent) involve foreign nationals, compared with 32 per cent of men, (2,153 out of 6,801).

Figure 4.3: Percentage sentenced to immediate custody for indictable offences only, by sex and offence, 2007



Source: Ministry of Justice 2008f – Table 2.13.

Table 4.3 shows the proportions of both sexes given a custodial sentence for indictable offences between 2002 and 2007. It shows that the pattern for drug offences occurred in each year, and that between 2003 and 2006 the largest percentage point gap was for robbery offences rather than sexual offences.

Table 4.3: Percentages given a custodial sentence for indictable offences, by sex and offence type, 2002-2007

Sex and year	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other (excluding motoring)	Motoring offences	Total Indictable Offences
Males											
2002	33	59	51	78	24	25	11	16	19	27	27
2003	32	58	47	73	24	25	11	15	19	28	26
2004	33	59	45	70	23	27	11	20	21	29	27
2005	33	57	43	65	22	29	11	20	22	31	27
2006	31	57	41	62	21	29	11	19	21	29	26
2007	32	56	40	56	20	32	11	18	21	30	26
Females											
2002	19	30	35	58	14	11	8	22	10	8	16
2003	17	40	34	50	14	13	7	20	10	8	15
2004	18	46	34	44	14	13	8	22	13	9	15
2005	17	41	29	40	13	15	9	21	14	9	15
2006	15	37	27	36	14	13	7	21	15	8	15
2007	16	31	25	33	13	15	7	19	13	13	15

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008f – Table 2.13.

For all offences, females were given an average custodial sentence length³² of 9.4 months in 2007 – less than the equivalent figure for males of 12.7 months. For males, this represented no change from 2002; for females it was a decrease from 10.3 months. For indictable offences only, the disparity was wider, with an average custodial length of 15.6 months for males and 10.6 months for females³³. Lengths for both groups had fallen since 2002, from 15.9 months for males, and from 11.4 months for females. However, these falls in average custodial sentence length are small and reconviction rates for short sentences are higher than for longer ones.

Interpretation of these figures should be undertaken with caution, as they necessarily exclude sentence lengths for indeterminate sentences. A new indeterminate sentence – Imprisonment for Public Protection – was introduced in 2005 (Criminal Justice Act, 2003); it is intended for serious crimes of violence which previously would have attracted significant determinate sentences. In 2007, the average length of a custodial sentence was longer for women than for men for criminal damage (by 5.4 months) and for motoring offences (by 0.1 months). For all other offences, the average length of a custodial sentence was longer for men.

Between 2002 and 2006 the difference was most marked for robbery, for which the average custodial sentence length was around a year higher for men than for women. In 2007, the greatest gap was for sexual offences (an average of 8.8 months: 42.9 months for men; 34.1 months for women), although the gap had fluctuated across the period, largely due to a sharp drop for women (to 22.6 months) in 2004, followed by a rise to 42.5 months in 2006 (at which time the average custodial sentence length was 1.5 months longer than for men).

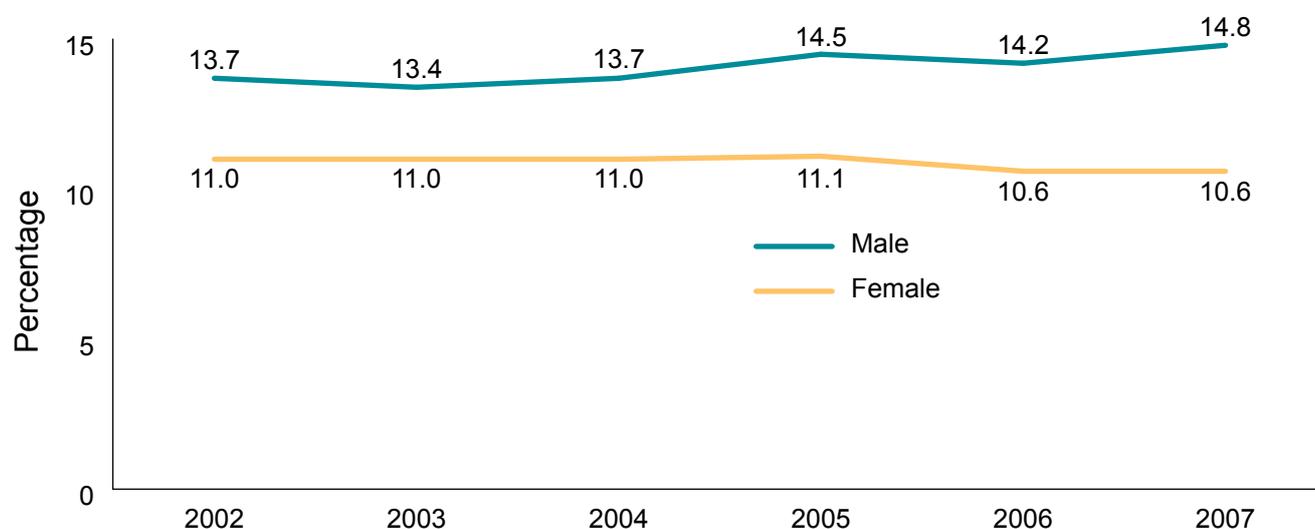
Community Sentences

In 2007, 30,600 females were given a community sentence. This comprised 11 per cent of all sentences of females. The total number of males given a community sentence was 165,800, or 15 per cent of all male sentences. Figure 4.4 shows the percentage of sentences resulting in a community sentence between 2002 and 2007, as a proportion of all sentences received. In each year, as with custodial sentences, a greater proportion of males than females received a community sentence. This is noteworthy in the light of previous analysis of sentencing statistics (Hedderman; cited in McIvor, 2003) which showed that the proportion of offenders receiving community sentences was higher for females than males³⁴.

32 See Appendix Table A4.4. These figures exclude life and indeterminate sentences, as these sentence lengths are not specified at the point of sentence.

33 In Magistrates Courts in 2007, the average sentence length for indictable offences was 2.9 months for men and 2.4 months for women. At the Crown Court the average sentence length was 24.9 months for men and 20.4 months for women.
<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/criminalannual.htm>

34 In 1992, 21 per cent of women received a community sentence compared with 18 per cent of men. In 2000, the proportions were 33 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

Figure 4.4: Percentage of sentences resulting in a community sentence, by sex, 2002-2007

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008f – Table 3.4.

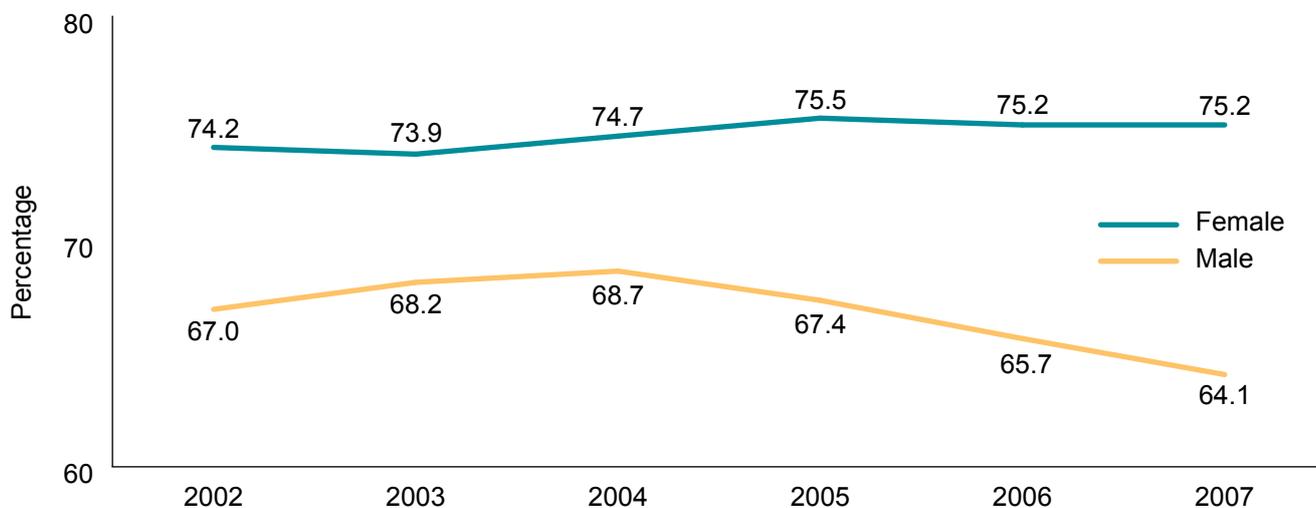
Notes: Community sentences include: Community Rehabilitation Orders (introduced April 2001 – previously Probation Orders; Supervision Orders; Community Punishment Orders (introduced April 2001 – previously Community Service Orders); Attendance Centre Orders; Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Orders (introduced April 2001 – previously Combination orders); Curfew Orders; Reparation Orders; Action Plan Orders; Drug Treatment and Testing Orders; Referral Orders (implemented from April 2002); and Community Orders (introduced April 2005). See Appendix Table A4.6.

A different pattern occurred for those aged 18-20 (19 per cent of sentences of males resulted in a community sentence, compared with 15 per cent of sentences of females) and for those aged 21 and over (10 per cent of sentences of males were community sentences, compared with 7 per cent of sentences on females; see also Table A4.6).

Fines

In 2007, 217,800 females were given a fine. This comprised 75 per cent of all female sentences. The total number of males given a fine was 716,000, which comprised 64 per cent of all male sentences (see also Table A4.7). Figure 4.5 shows the percentage of sentences which resulted in a fine for both sexes between 2002 and 2007, as a proportion of all sentences received. In each year, a greater proportion of females than males received a fine. The gap has widened since 2004.

In 2007, 6 per cent of sentenced young females (aged 10-17) were fined. This was lower than for young males (10 per cent). For older age groups the pattern was reversed; 63 per cent of young adult women (18 to 20) were fined compared to 52 per cent of males in that age group, while 80 per cent of sentenced women aged 21 and over were fined, compared with 70 per cent of men. Since 2002, these rates have fallen for all male age groups, but have risen for young adult women and for adult women (see also Table A4.7).

Figure 4.5: Percentage of sentences resulting in a fine, by sex, 2002-2007

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008f – Table 4.4.

Note: See Appendix Table A4.7.

Summary

In 2007, women comprised 21 per cent of those sentenced for all offences. Between 2002 and 2007, there was a 12 per cent increase in the number of women sentenced, while there was a three per cent decrease in the number of men sentenced.

In 2007, the percentage of sentences resulting in a custodial sentence continued to be higher for men than for women, repeating the pattern for each year since 2002. The difference was typically greatest during this period between offenders aged 21 and over. After the steep rises in the numbers and proportions of women female offenders sentenced to prison in the 1990s, both have fallen since 2002.

Looking at indictable offences only, males were more likely than females to be sentenced to immediate custody in 2007. Among individual offence categories, the largest difference was for sexual offences. Drug offences was the only category for which a greater proportion of women (19 per cent) than men (18 per cent) received a custodial sentence. This pattern occurred in each year from 2002 to 2007.

In 2007, 30,600 females were given a community sentence – 11 per cent of all sentences of females. The total number of males given a community sentence was 165,800, which comprised 15 per cent of all male sentences. In each year from 2002 to 2007, as with custodial sentences, a greater proportion of males than females received a community sentence.

In 2007, 217,800 females were given a fine. This comprised 75 per cent of all sentences. The total number of males given a fine was 716,000 – 64 per cent of all male sentences. In each year since 2002, a greater proportion of females than males received a fine. The gap has widened since 2004.

5. Community sentences

Offender management caseload statistics are collated by the Prison and Probation Statistics section of the Offender Management and Sentencing Analytical Service (OMSAS). Here we focus on statistics on probation supervision of community sentences for adult offenders. These can be found at:

<http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/omcs2007.pdf> ³⁵

The community sentence³⁶

The Community Order, introduced by the Criminal Justice Act 2003, replaced all other community sentences³⁷ for adults (aged 18 or over). The provisions took effect in April 2005. The Community Order was intended to give sentencers more flexibility in constructing orders. Each order must specify between one and four³⁸ requirements from a list of twelve, such as supervision, unpaid work, or drug or alcohol treatment. The Criminal Justice Act also introduced the Suspended Sentence Order (SSO) in which a custodial sentence is suspended for between 6 months and 2 years, with the court specifying requirements similar to the Community Order. Thus SSOs operate in much the same way as community orders, except that there is a clearer presumption that breach of the order will result in a prison sentence.

In 2007 162,648 people commenced a court order supervised by the probation service and of those, 15 per cent (24,388) were women. Of these women, 5,951 received an SSO, and 19,347 received a community sentence³⁹. The vast majority were given a Community Order (18,287); the remainder were sentenced under provisions predating the 2003 Act (see Table A5.1).

Figure 5.1 shows the proportion of community sentences which were given to female offenders between 2002 and 2007 has remained stable at around 15 per cent. While the overall number of women serving court orders under probation supervision grew between 2005 and 2007, there was an eight per cent reduction in the number of women receiving Community Orders or their precursors. This reflected the courts' use of the new SSO, which is increasingly substituting for Community Orders: the number of SSOs for women grew from 723 in 2005 to 5,951 in 2007 and for men from 5,125 to 38,470 (see Table A5.1). As noted above, breach of an SSO is more likely to result in a prison sentence than breach of a Community Order.

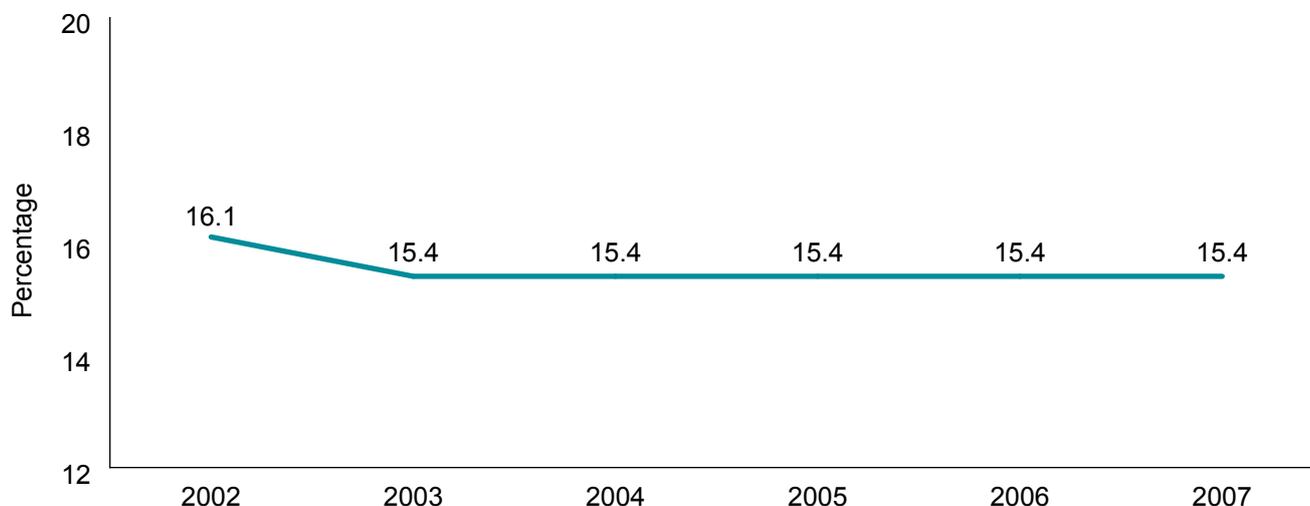
³⁵ Caveats have been issued about data quality for all tables in the Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2007 (see page 124 of the Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2007).

³⁶ Includes community orders and all precursors (see 3) and excludes fines.

³⁷ E.g. Community Punishment Order (CPO); Community Rehabilitation Order (CRO); Community Punishment and Rehabilitation Order (CPRO); Drug Treatment and Testing Order (DTTO).

³⁸ Though it is possible to specify more than four requirements, this is very rarely done.

³⁹ These numbers exceed the total of all court orders as each person is counted only once in the total even if they started several types of supervision in the year.

Figure 5.1: Percentage of community sentences started by females 2002-2007

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 3.1.

Notes: Each person is counted only once in the total even if they started several types of supervision in the year. See Appendix Table A5.1.

Length of Community Order

In 2007, the majority of women (61 per cent) and men (59 per cent) were serving Community Orders of one year's duration. A higher proportion of women compared to men, however, were serving orders lasting less than a year (8 per cent compared to 4 per cent) and fewer women were serving an order of three years or more (3 per cent compared to 5 per cent). On average, women spent less time on a Community Order than men - 15.7 months compared to 17.6 months (Table A5.2)

Almost two thirds of those placed on SSOs in 2007 were given two-year orders (62 per cent of women and 64 per cent of men). Over a third (36 per cent of women and 35 per cent of men) were on one-year orders. Two per cent of women and one per cent of men received an order of less than a year, and the remainder (0.2 per cent of women and 0.5 per cent of men) received one of three years or more (Table A5.2).

Index offence for Community Orders and SSOs

Disregarding the catch-all category of Other Summary Offences⁴⁰, the most common offences leading to Community Orders and SSOs for women in 2007 were Theft and Handling which accounted for 27 per cent and 24 per cent of the respective totals (see Table 5.1). Eight per cent of women and nine per cent of men receiving a Community Order had committed violent offences; SSOs were used more often than community orders for violence, accounting for 14 per cent and 17 per cent of the respective totals for women and men.

⁴⁰ A full list of summary offences is available at <http://www.justice.gov.uk/docs/crim-stats-2007-tag.pdf> in Appendix 4.

Table 5.1: Percentage of men and women starting court order supervision by the Probation Service by type of offence 2007

Offence	Males		Females	
	Community Order	SSO	Community Order	SSO
Violence against the person	9	17	8	14
Sexual offences	1	1	<1	<1
Robbery	<1	1	<1	1
Burglary	5	6	2	2
Theft and handling	17	13	27	24
Fraud and forgery	3	4	11	13
Criminal damage	4	2	2	1
Indictable motoring offences	1	2	<1	1
Other indictable offences	10	14	8	15
Summary motoring offences	21	17	14	9
Other summary offences	30	21	28	19
Total (%)	100	100	100	100
Total (n)	99,573	38,470	18,287	5,951

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 3.3.

Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Age and ethnicity of those receiving community orders and SSOs

Table 5.2 shows the ages of those starting a Community Order or SSO in 2007. The data shows, young adult males and females are well represented in probation workloads.

Table 5.2: Persons starting court order supervision by the Probation Service in 2007 by age⁽¹⁾ and sex

England and Wales

Age and sex	Community Order		SSO	
	2007	%	2007	%
Males	99,573		38,470	
18-20	19,343	19	6,353	17
21-24	18,947	19	7,631	20
25-29	17,773	18	7,172	19
30-39	24,989	25	9,755	25
40-49	13,569	14	5,431	14
50-59	3,980	4	1,657	4
60 and over	972	1	471	1
Females	18,287		5,951	
18-20	2,628	14	713	12
21-24	2,967	16	955	16
25-29	3,273	18	1,025	17
30-39	5,347	29	1,766	30
40-49	3,156	17	1,096	18
50-59	805	4	334	6
60 and over	111	1	62	1

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 3.4

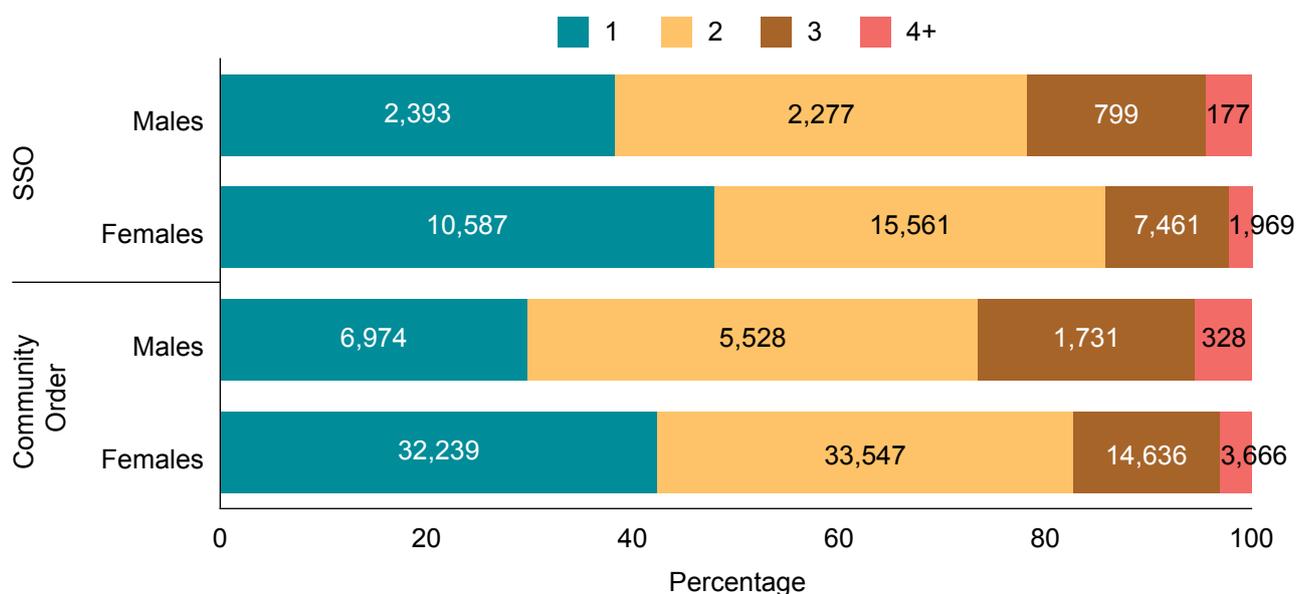
Note: (1) Age at start of order.

Eleven per cent of females and 14 per cent of males starting a Community Order in 2007 were from an ethnic minority background; Black or Black British offenders comprised the largest minority ethnicity group for both males (6 per cent) and females (5 per cent). For females, those of mixed ethnicity were the second largest ethnic group (3 per cent) and for males it was Asian or Asian British (5 per cent) (See Appendix Table A5.3).

Requirements of Community Orders and SSOs

As shown in Figure 5.2, in 2007, the proportion of females who received just one requirement on their Community Order was higher than males (48 per cent compared to 38 per cent) and similarly for SSOs (42 per cent compared to 30 per cent). For both women and men, Community Orders were more likely to have a single requirement attached than were SSOs. This is likely to reflect differences in the average gravity of the offences committed by the two groups (Table A5.4).

Figure 5.2: Number of requirements in Community Orders and SSOs commencing in 2007



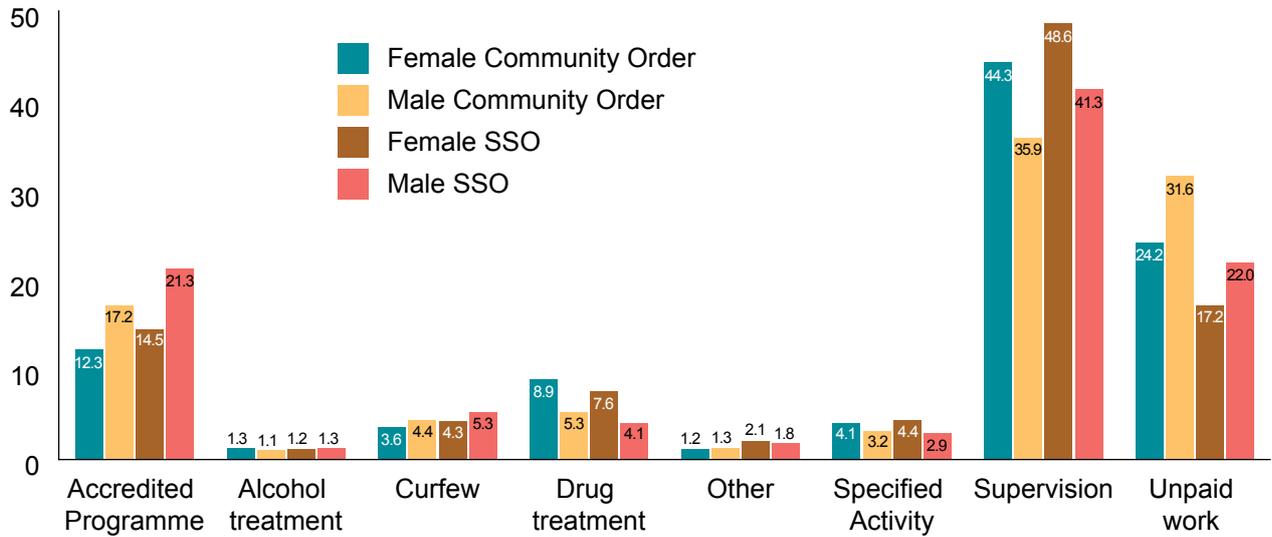
Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 4.10.

Note: See Appendix Table A5.4.

Figure 5.3 presents requirements attached to Community Orders and SSOs in 2006⁴¹. The most common type of requirement for women on Community Orders and SSOs in 2006 was supervision (44 per cent and 49 per cent respectively), followed by unpaid work (24 per cent and 17 per cent). A similar pattern existed for males. A higher proportion of females received a drug treatment requirement (9 per cent Community Order and 8 per cent SSO) compared to males (5 per cent Community Order and 4 per cent SSO), while for both orders, men were more likely than women to be asked to complete an 'Accredited Programme'⁴² or undertake unpaid work (Table A5.5).

41 These statistics were not presented by sex in the Offender Management Caseload Statistics, 2007.

42 There are few accredited programmes available specifically for women, although some programmes are for male and female offenders.

Figure 5.3: Type of requirements in Community Orders and SSOs commencing in 2006 by sex

Source: Ministry of Justice 2007b - Table 6.5.

Notes: Other includes Attendance Centre, Exclusion, Mental Health, Prohibited Activity, Residential
Does not include a count of unknown requirements
See Appendix Table A5.5

Completions and termination of community sentences

Figure 5.4 shows that in 2007, reasons for the early termination of a Community Order or SSO were most commonly due to failure to comply with requirements. A higher proportion of women than men completed their sentence successfully, or had their sentence terminated for good progress on both Community Orders (60 per cent) and SSOs (57 per cent). For men, the figures were 56 per cent and 51 per cent respectively. Similar proportions of women (31 per cent) and men (34 per cent) on a Community Order had their order terminated for failure to comply with requirements or conviction of an offence. For the SSO the equivalent figures were 32 per cent and 41 per cent respectively.

Figure 5.4: Reasons for termination of court order in 2007 by sex

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 5.1.

Note: See Appendix Table A5.6.

Summary

Since 2005 the number of community sentences (Community Orders and their precursors) has fallen, as the use of SSOs has grown. 'Theft and handling stolen goods' was the most common detained offence committed by women receiving a Community Order or SSO. For both community orders and the SSO, women received shorter sentences than men with fewer requirements. They were also more likely than men to complete their sentence successfully. Similar proportions of women (to men) on Community Orders failed to complete or were convicted of another offence whilst serving their sentence and a higher proportion of men than women failed to complete or were convicted of another offence whilst serving an SSO.

6. Custody

Here we present data from the Offender Management Caseload Statistics to describe prison flows and characteristics of the female and male custodial population. We examine changes over time in the number of women receiving custody, the type of offences for which they are sentenced and the length of custodial sentence they receive. These statistics are largely drawn from the Offender Caseload Management Statistics 2007 (Ministry of Justice 2008g). In addition to these administrative statistics, we present findings from research studies that highlight the vulnerability and resettlement needs of women in prison.

Prison population

The prison population comprises: untried⁴³, convicted un-sentenced⁴⁴, sentenced⁴⁵ and non criminal prisoners. 'First receptions' are used to provide an indication of the total number of new prisoners in a given annual period⁴⁶. The number and composition of the custodial population will be affected by any changes in rates of sentencing to custody or over the longer term by an increase or decrease in the average length of custodial sentence (Ministry of Justice 2008g).

Between 2002 and 2007, the annual number of women received into custody decreased by 18 per cent for remands (there was an increase of nine per cent for untried remands and a decrease of 33 per cent for convicted unsentenced prisoners⁴⁷) but increased by five per cent for those under sentence. For males there was a decrease of 12 per cent over that period for remands (seven per cent for untried remands and 17 per cent for convicted unsentenced) and of four per cent for those under sentence (Table A6.1).

43 Awaiting commencement or continuation of trial prior to verdict.

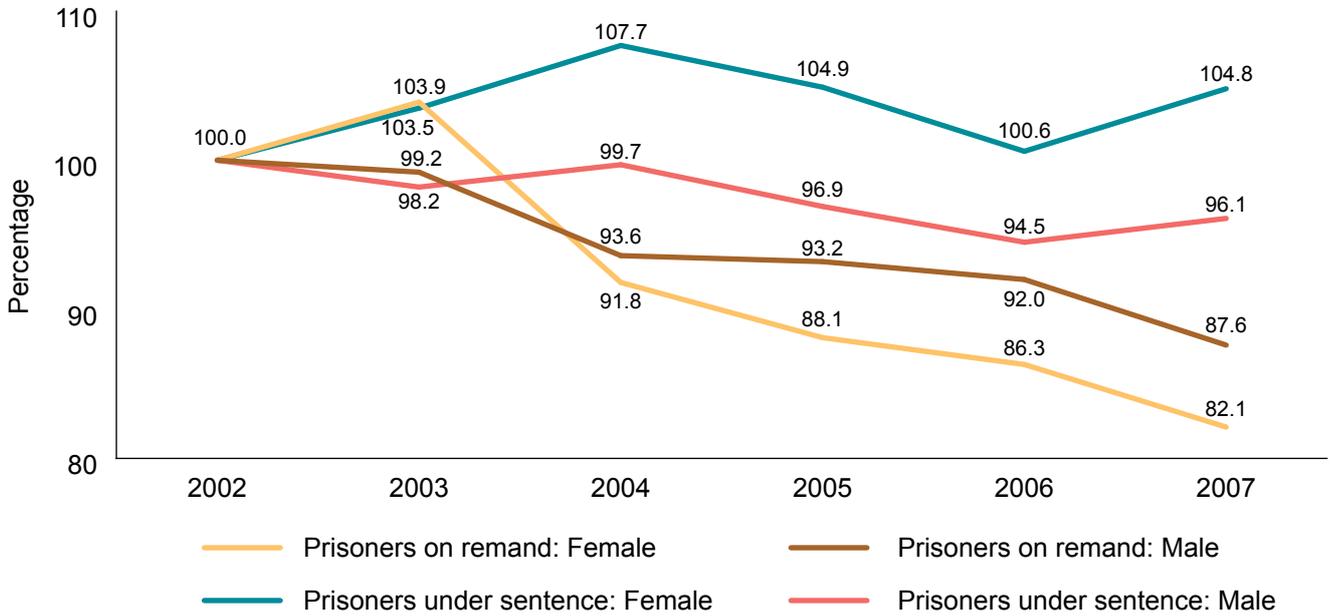
44 Awaiting sentence.

45 Held in custody as a result of receiving sentence in a criminal court, normally includes fine defaulters. Immediate custodial sentenced numbers do not include fine defaulters.

46 A person received into prison under sentence may previously have been received on remand after conviction prior to sentence and before that as a remand prisoner awaiting trial. First receptions will count that prisoner only once.

47 An individual may appear in both categories if remanded before trial and again after conviction but before sentence.

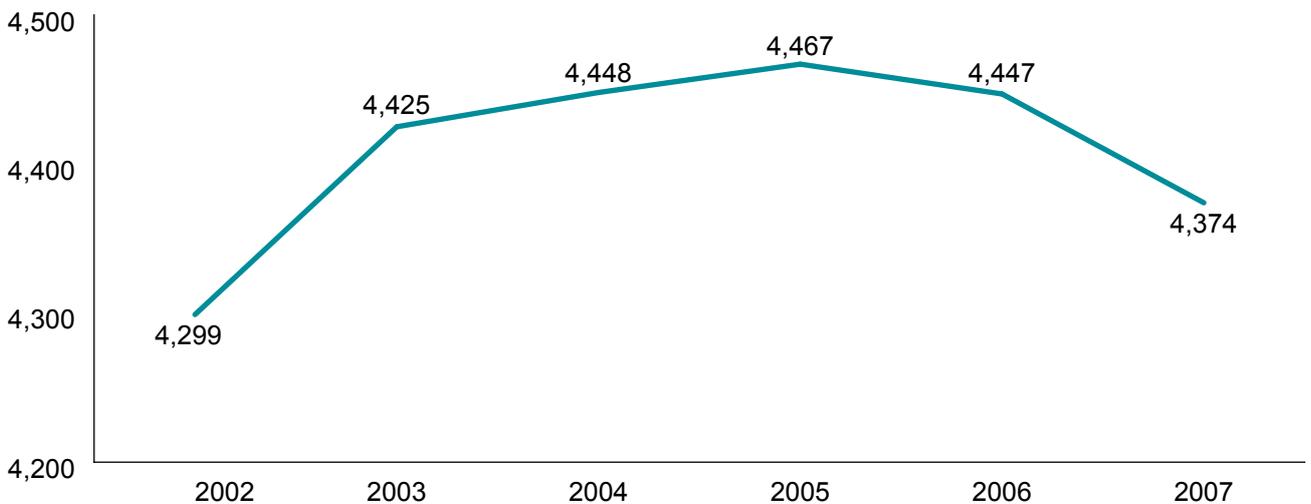
Figure 6.1: Index of annual receptions by custody type and sex 2002-2007 (2002=100)



Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 6.1M, Table 6.1F; and Ministry of Justice 2007b -Table 7.1.
 Notes: Remand category includes untried and convicted unsentenced.
 See Appendix Table A6.1.

Women comprised five per cent of the prison population in 2007 (Table A6.2). Figure 6.2 shows the annual average female prison population between 2002 (4,299) and 2007 (4,374). Numbers peaked in 2005 (4,467) and between 2005 and 2007 the annual average female prison population has decreased by 2 per cent to 4,374. In that same time period, the average male prison population increased by 6 per cent from 71,512 in 2005 to 75,842 in 2007.

Figure 6.2: Average female Prison Population 2002- 2007

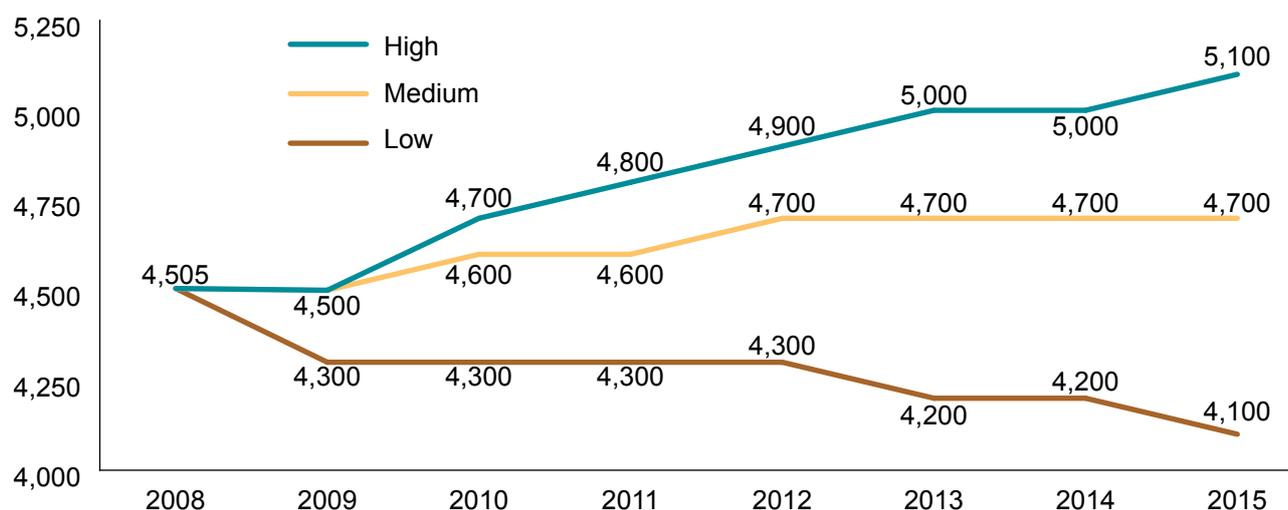


Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 7.5.
 Note: See Appendix Table A6.2.

Population projections

Projections of the prison population are based on assumptions about future sentencing trends and these take account of any known changes to policy and sentencing legislation. Figure 6.3 provides three possible scenarios for the female prison population to 2015 (low, medium and high)⁴⁸.

Figure 6.3: Projected prison population for females, 2008-2015



Source: Ministry of Justice 2008h, Table A2.

Notes: Figures are given for the end of June in each year. Figures for 2008 are actual figures. All figures are rounded to the nearest 100. See Appendix Table A6.3.

Offence groups

Table 6.1 shows the offence group for sentenced women and men received into custody in 2007 and for those serving custodial sentences as at June 2007. Theft and handling accounted for almost one third of female receptions and was the most common offence category for female receptions. The residual offence category of *other offences* accounted for 25 per cent of female receptions. For men, violent offences accounted for a fifth (20 per cent) and other offences for nearly a quarter (24 per cent) of receptions.

Breach accounted for the majority (58 per cent) of 'other offences' (Ministry of Justice 2008g). While information was not presented separately for males and females, the caseload statistics for 2006 noted that within the 'other offence category, breach comprised 60 per cent of *other offences* received for women and 42 per cent for men (Ministry of Justice 2007b).

⁴⁸ Medium scenario assumes observed recent sentencing trends continue into the future. The High and the Low scenarios reflect a 1 percentage point per annum increase or decrease respectively in changes in custody rates and 0.5 percentage points per annum increase/decrease respectively on changes in the average custodial sentence lengths included in the Medium scenario. Other impacts included in the projections such as those of legislation and processes are applied equally to all scenarios.

Table 6.1: Immediate custodial sentences, Receptions and population into prison establishments by offence group, 2007

	Percent			
	Receptions into prison establishments		Population in prison establishments	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Violence against the person	20	14	27	21
Sexual offences	3	<1	12	1
Robbery	5	3	14	9
Burglary	9	3	12	6
Theft and handling	17	31	5	11
Fraud and forgery	4	11	2	7
Drug offences	8	10	15	31
Motoring offences	9	3	2	1
Other offences	24	25	9	12
Offence not recorded	1	1	1	1
Total	100	100	100	100
Total number	82,205	8,056	62,188	3,346

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 6.2, Table 7.2.

Note: Excludes police cells

The two most common offences for female and male sentenced prisoners in custody in 2007 were drug offences and violence against the person. Drug offenders accounted for just under one third of sentenced female prisoners (31 per cent) and 15 per cent of sentenced men. Over one quarter of men (27 per cent) and just over a fifth of women (21 per cent) had been sentenced for violent offences.

Table 6.2 shows the percentage change between 2002 and 2007 in the male and female sentenced population in prison by offence group. There were increases in the number of prisoners of both sexes serving sentences for violent offences, sexual offences, fraud and forgery and *other offences*. The percentage increases were greater for women for all these offence categories except violence. Numbers fell for both sexes in respect of burglary, theft and handling and motoring offences and for women, for drug offences.

Table 6.2: Percentage change in the population in prison serving an immediate custodial sentence, by sex and offence type, 2002 to 2007

	Males			Females		
	2002	2007	% change	2002	2007	% change
Violence against the person	11,674	16,929	45	538	687	28
Sexual offences	5,270	7,287	38	23	48	109
Robbery	7,208	8,437	17	314	311	-1
Burglary	8,917	7,723	-13	239	197	-18
Theft and handling	4,278	3,332	-22	461	374	-19
Fraud and forgery	921	1,512	64	119	227	91
Drug offences	8,749	9,569	9	1,317	1,044	-21
Motoring offences	2,223	1,453	-35	36	31	-14
Other offences	3,686	5,598	52	225	392	74

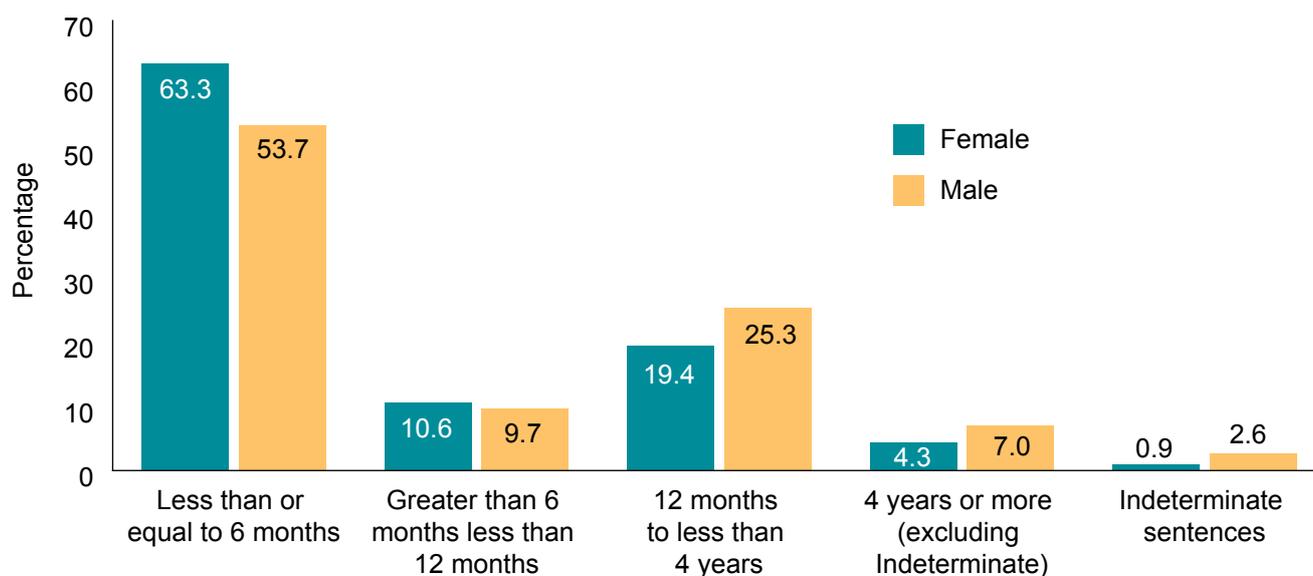
Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 7.2.

Notes Excludes police cells.

Sentence Length

The majority of sentenced women and men received into custody in 2007 were serving short sentences of six months or less – 63 per cent of women and 54 per cent of men. Figures for less than 12 months were 74 per cent and 63 per cent respectively (Table A6.1).

Figure 6.4: Receptions into prison establishments - prisoners under sentence, by length of sentence, 2007



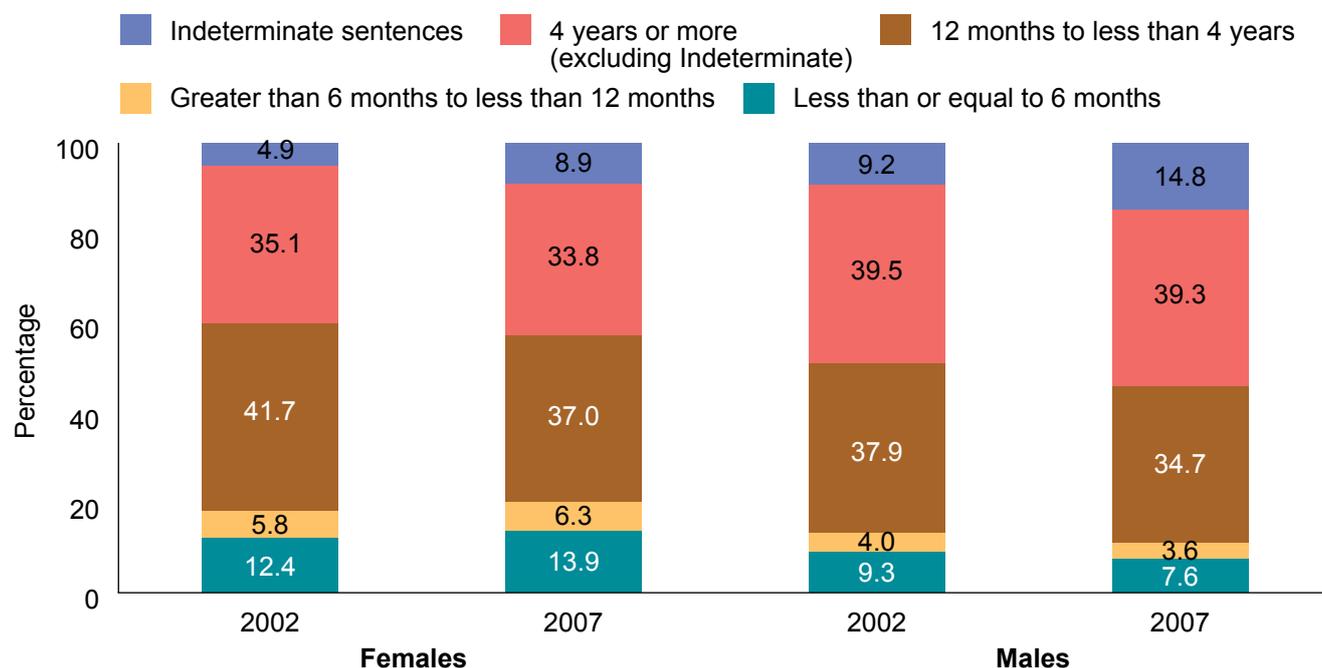
Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 6.1M, Table 6.1F.

Notes: Excludes police cells.
See Appendix Table A6.1.

Figure 6.5 compares the population in prison by length of sentence in 2002 and 2007. For both sexes there were large increases in the proportion serving indeterminate sentences (for women - five per cent in 2002 to nine per cent in 2007 and for men - nine per cent in 2002 to 15 per cent in 2007). This largely reflects the introduction of Imprisonment for Public Protection (s. 225, Criminal Justice Act 2003) in 2005. The proportion of women serving sentences of 12 months or less increased from 18 per cent to 20 per cent between 2002 and 2007, suggesting SSOs are not substituting for short prison sentences for women. The equivalent figures for men fell from 13 per cent to 11 per cent (Table A6.4).

Age of prison population

Table 6.3 presents the age composition of the male and female prison population between 2002 and 2007 (Table A6.5). The prison population is ageing. The proportion of female prisoners aged 40 or over rose from 18 per cent in 2002 to 25 per cent in 2007; the equivalent figures for men were 20 per cent in 2002 to 25 per cent in 2007.

Figure 6.5: Population in prison establishments by sentence length, comparing midpoint of 2002 and 2007

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 7.1M and Table 7.1F.

Note: See Appendix Table A6.4.

Table 6.3: Population in prison establishments⁽¹⁾ under sentence⁽²⁾ by age and sex, 2002 to 2007

England and Wales 30 June

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males						
15-17	4%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
18-20	11%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
21-24	18%	18%	18%	17%	16%	16%
25-29	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
30-39	29%	29%	30%	29%	28%	27%
40-49	12%	13%	14%	15%	16%	16%
50-59	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	6%
60 and over	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	53,967	55,962	57,523	58,780	59,981	62,250
Females						
15-17	3%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%
18-20	11%	9%	9%	8%	8%	8%
21-24	18%	19%	18%	18%	16%	14%
25-29	20%	20%	21%	20%	20%	20%
30-39	31%	32%	31%	31%	31%	30%
40-49	13%	14%	15%	17%	17%	18%
50-59	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	6%
60 and over	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total	3,339	3,477	3,453	3,477	3,512	3,351

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g - Table 7.3.

Notes (1) Excludes police cells.
(2) Including persons committed in default of payment of a fine.
Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Ethnicity of prison population

In 2007, foreign nationals comprised over one in five (22 per cent) of the female prison population and 13 per cent of the male prison population. Among British nationals, 16 per cent of female prisoners and 19 per cent of male prisoners were from ethnic minority backgrounds. Black or Black British was the largest non-white ethnic group, accounting for around one in ten of female and male prisoners. (For a fuller discussion of the ethnic breakdown of the prison population, see Ministry of Justice, 2008i) (Table A6.6).

Fifty-eight per cent of female foreign nationals were serving a custodial sentence for drug offences compared to 24 per cent of females of British nationality. Drug offences were also the most common offence for which male foreign nationals were serving custody (32 per cent). For male British nationals the most common offence was violence against the person (28 per cent) (Table A6.7).

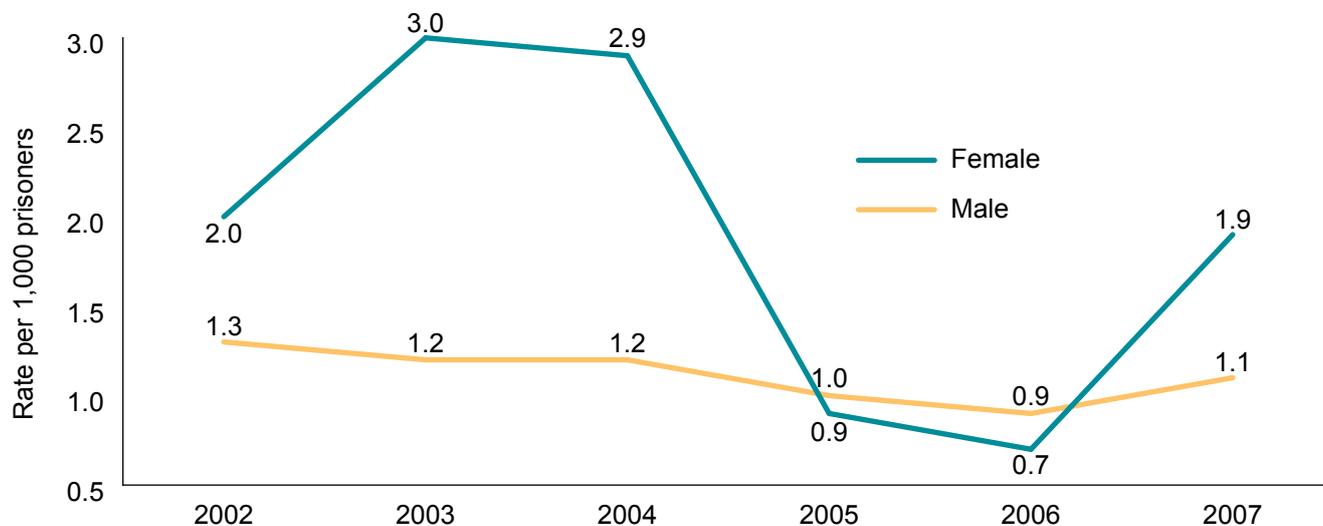
Breach of prison discipline

Female prisoners are subject to higher rates of disciplinary proceedings than males (Table A6.8). For example, in 2007, there were 189 proven breaches against discipline per 100 female prisoners compared with 133 per 100 male prisoners. The most common types of breach for both sexes was 'disobedience or disrespect', where women had a higher rate of breach (93 per 100 female prisoners compared to 54 per 100 male prisoners), followed by 'unauthorised transactions or possessions', where men had a higher rate of breach (31 per 100 female prisoners and 36 per 100 male prisoners). Rates for violent offences in prison were higher for women (30 compared to 22 per 100 prisoners). There could be various reasons for these differences: they may reflect a greater intolerance of disciplinary breaches in female establishments, they may reflect higher levels of indiscipline among women or women may be less willing or less able (due for example to mental health issues) to conform to prison rules.

Deaths in custody and other self harm

There were 51 self-inflicted deaths of women prisoners between 2002 and 2007 – an average of 8.5 per year (Table A6.9). Figure 6.6, expressing these numbers as rates per 1,000 prisoners, shows that in most of these years, women had rates that were higher than for men – and almost three times higher in 2003. The latest data, for 2007, show rates of 1.9 and 1.1 respectively.

A report by the Prison Service (2004) found that the gender gap in levels of self-harm was very large: 30 per cent of women in prison self-harmed in 2003 compared to 6 per cent of men. On average, each woman who injured herself did so on several occasions. Though they account for six per cent of the prison population, women accounted for 46 per cent of all self-harm incidents.

Figure 6.6: Rate of self inflicted deaths per 1,000 prisoners in custody by sex, 2002 to 2007

Source: Ministry of Justice 2008g, Table 9.12.

Note: See Appendix Table A6.9.

Physical and mental health of female prisoners

Female prisoners have greater physical and mental health needs than male prisoners and report higher rates of ill health than women in the general population. In a survey conducted with 505 women in two remand prisons in England during 2004 and 2005, Plugge and colleagues (2006) reported the following findings:

- The sample's subjective health ratings were much poorer than those of women in social class 5,⁴⁹ the group within the general population with the poorest health. For example, 83 per cent reported a long-standing illness compared to 32 per cent of women in the general population, and 73 per cent were taking some form of prescribed medication.
- They were less likely to be registered with a GP or to make use of preventative health services (e.g. cervical and breast screening) than women in the general population.
- Prior to imprisonment, most were smokers (85 per cent), three-quarters had used illegal drugs, and over two-fifths drank alcohol in excess of the recommended limits.
- Six focus group interviews with women prisoners (N=37) highlighted some positive impact of prison on health, including regular meals and shelter, and protection from violence. However, they also noted criticism of the prison environment and regime, including poor hygiene, poor diet, few opportunities for exercise and a perception that access to medication and medical care was difficult (Plugge et al, 2006).

Resettlement needs

- Lewis et al (2003), in their study of initiatives designed to reduce reoffending through resettlement work with prisoners while in custody and post-release, found that the female prisoners in their sample had more severe problems, as assessed by 'Crime-Pics'⁵⁰ than any of the six male groups. Problems with employment and drugs were prominent among the female prisoners.

49 Registrar General's classification of social class by 5 occupational categories with 1 = the highest occupational level (e.g. professionals) and 5 = the lowest (e.g. manual occupations).

50 CRIME-PICS II is an instrument which measures both attitudes to crime and the level of practical and emotional problems that offenders face (P score). The full list of problems comprises: accommodation; drugs; alcohol; thinking skills; employment; education and training; attitudes; financial management; emotional; lifestyle and associates; relationships; inter-personal skills; motivation; and 'other'.

- Findings from the Prisoner Resettlement Survey 2001 (Niven and Olagundoye, 2002), showed women were less likely than men to have paid employment (9 per cent versus 25 per cent) arranged for their release from custody, although in part this is because fewer women than men said they were looking for paid work. A More recent survey (conducted in 2003) combining education and training and employment (ETE) found that 22 per cent of women and 29 per cent of men had ETE arranged for their release (Niven and Stewart, 2005).
- A key factor in having ETE arrangements made for release from custody, was also having stable accommodation post-release. Fewer female than male prisoners were returning to rented or owned property and more to temporary accommodation with family or friends (Niven and Stewart, 2005).
- Tate (2005) interviewed 346 women who had served a custodial or community sentence about their views and experiences of ETE. She noted a number of barriers to effective provision for women during sentence, including shortages of staff and equipment, an over-emphasis on basic skills and a lack of advice, information and support about potential employment opportunities. Women serving short sentences were particularly disadvantaged in terms of access to ETE. In addition, finding secure accommodation and rebuilding relationships with children and families were often given higher immediate priority by women than arranging ETE.

Summary

The annual number of women received into custody on remand has decreased by 18 per cent since 2002 but increased by 5 per cent for those under sentence. For males over that same time period there was a decrease of 12 per cent for remands and 4 per cent for those under sentence. Most women and men are serving sentences of less than 12 months, although there has been some increase over time in the number of women and men serving indeterminate sentences.

In 2007, most women were received into custody for theft and handling, Drug offences and violent offences were the most common offence categories for those women serving custodial sentences in 2007.

Women are more likely than men to be subject to proceedings for breach of discipline and have higher rates of self harm and suicide. Women prisoners had greater physical and mental health needs than male prisoners and reported higher rates of ill health than women in the general population. There is also some evidence to suggest that they are less prepared than men for their release from custody in terms of their access to ETE and accommodation.

7. Reconvictions

The Government publishes annual statistics on 'reoffending rates'. The current series provides data from 2000⁵¹. The new reoffending rates are used as a performance indicator for the work of the National Offender Management Service. This requires that changes in the characteristics of those given community and prison sentences over time are taken into account. The indicator for adult reoffending is based on a sample of all offenders leaving custody or starting a community sentence in the first quarter of the year. Offenders' details are matched to the Police National Computer (PNC) database, which provides information on all previous and subsequent offences which have come to official attention. The reoffending indicator defines as 'proven reoffending' cases which result in a court conviction. A similar indicator is produced for young offenders. The follow-up period for both adult and youth reoffending is now a year⁵². Two new measures of frequency and severity of reoffending have also been introduced⁵³.

Reoffending data can be analysed to see whether offenders have been dealt with at court for *any* further offences in the follow-up period and to count how many offences (*frequency*) have been committed. The findings presented here come from Ministry of Justice (2008j, 2008k)

Adults

Between 2000 and 2006 there was a reduction in the proportion convicted in court for further offences⁵⁴ for both men (from 45 per cent to 40 per cent) and women (37 per cent to 33 per cent). In each of these years, the proportion of women dealt with for further offences was lower than for men. In 2006, the proportion of female offenders who had been reconvicted at the one year follow-up (33 per cent) was lower than was predicted⁵⁵ (36 per cent) and lower than in any other year back to 2000 (See Figure 7.1 and Table A7.1). Interpreting this downward trend is complex. The trend may reflect improvements in the performance of the prison and probation services but it may also reflect an increasing tendency to deal with offences using pre-court disposals such as fixed penalty notices, cautions and final warnings rather than prosecution. The use of such disposals has grown rapidly since 2002.

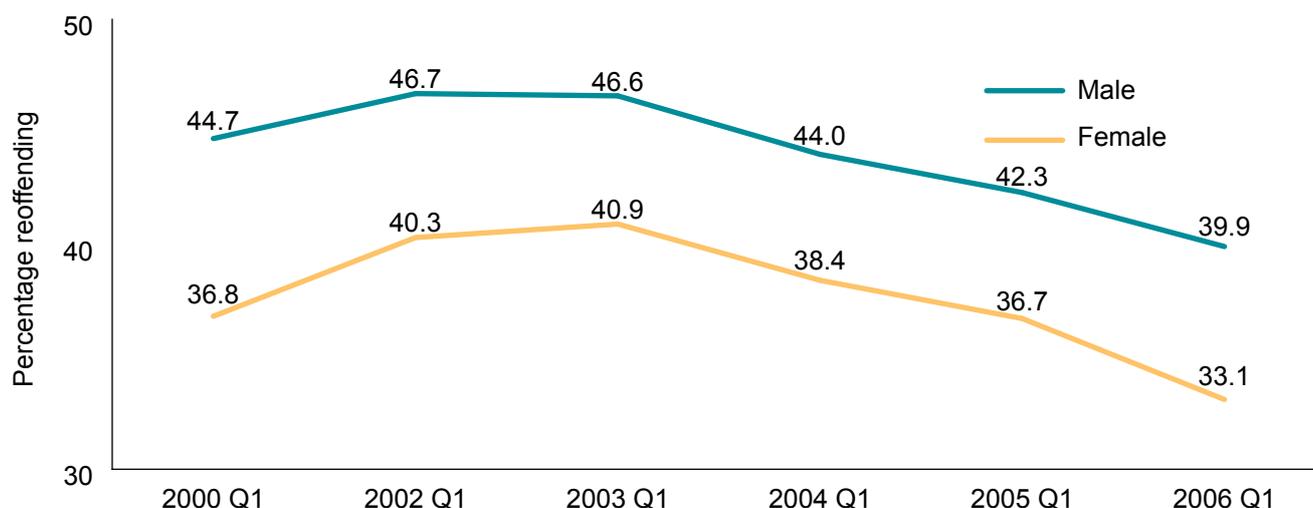
51 No data were available for 2001.

52 Strictly speaking, neither is a true measure of reoffending; they indicate the extent of reconvictions, and much offending goes undetected and unprosecuted. Simply to be consistent with Ministry of Justice reports, we have referred here to 'reoffending' and to 'reoffending rates'.

53 Measures provide information about extent and nature of reoffending, to help better understand the impacts of interventions which may not lead to desistance by offenders, but may reduce the volume/seriousness of reoffences committed.

54 The actual number in the cohort offending at least once during the one year follow-up period, where the offence resulted in a conviction at court.

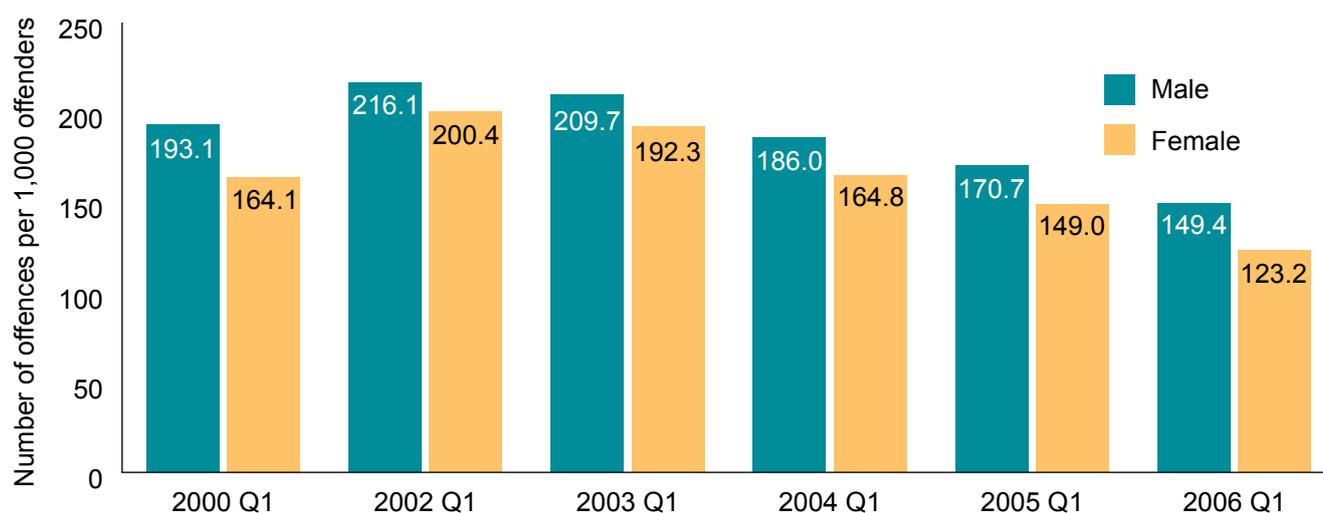
55 Predicted rates for actual reoffending (yes/no) "controls for changes in offender characteristics between the different cohorts of offenders" Ministry of Justice 2008. Page 3.

Figure 7.1: Proportion offenders dealt with for further offending, by sex, 2000 to 2006

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Table A1.

Notes: See Appendix Table A7.1.

Figure 7.2 shows that in each year between 2000 and 2006 males who reoffended are dealt with at court for more offences, on average, than females, although both show reductions between the 2000 and 2006 period (Figure 7.2 and Table A7.1). The frequency rate for males fell by 23 per cent from 193 offences per 100 offenders for the 2000 cohort to 149 offences per 100 offenders for the 2006 cohort, and for females it fell by 25 per cent from 164 to 123.

Figure 7.2: Number of offences per 100 offenders by gender, 2000-2006

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Table A1.

Note: See Appendix Table A7.1

Age of those reoffending at one year follow-up

For almost all age groups, males had a higher reoffending rate than females (Table 7.1). In 2006, for females the highest proportion of reoffending (42 per cent) was among those aged between 25 and 29; for males it was greatest among those aged between 18 and 20 (50 per cent).

Table 7.1: Actual and frequency of reoffending by age, 2006

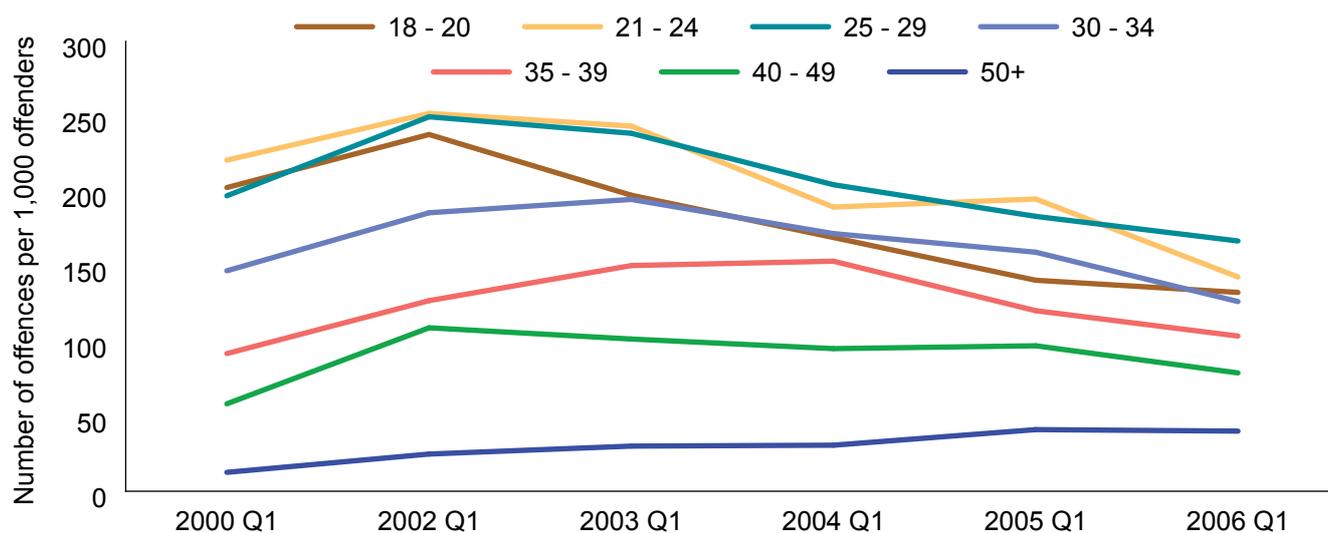
2006 Age	Actual reoffending rate		Number of offences per 100 offenders	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
18 – 20	50	35	186	133
21 – 24	42	39	156	143
25 – 29	42	42	163	167
30 – 34	41	35	157	126
35 – 39	37	29	131	103
40 – 49	28	23	102	79
50+	20	13	80	40

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Tables A2(F) and A2(M).

Note: Percentages and numbers have been rounded.
See Appendix Table A7.2.

A similar age pattern can be seen in terms of the volume of offences dealt within the one-year follow up; for women, the highest number of re-offences (167 per 100 offenders) was among the 25-29 age group and for men it was among those aged 18-20 (186 per 100 offenders).

Men are reconvicted of a larger number of offences than women for all age groups except for those aged between 25 and 29, where women committed four more offences per 100 re-offenders than men. Compared to 2000, there has been a reduction in those reoffending and in the frequency of reoffences by women for all age groups under 34. For men, those aged under 29 reduced their frequency of reoffending whilst those over 30 increased their frequency of reoffending (A7.2).

Figure 7.3: Number of offences per 100 female offenders by age, 2000-2006

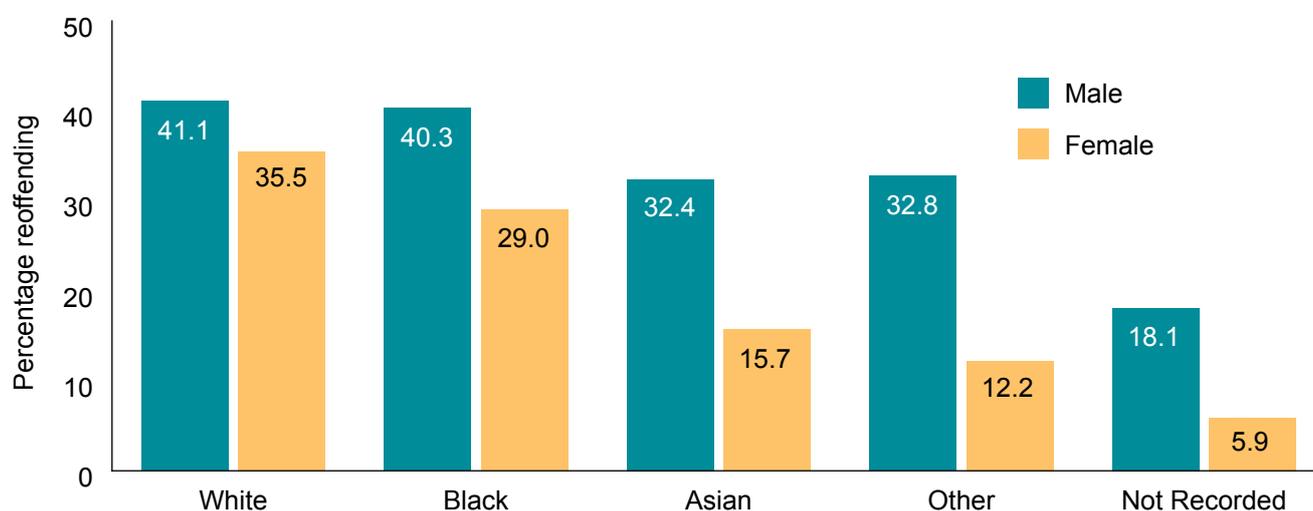
Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j –Table A2(F).

Ethnicity of those reoffending at one year follow-up

The highest reoffending rate was among White females and males (36 per cent and 41 per cent respectively see Figure 7.4). The proportion of any reoffending among Black, Asian and Other ethnicity females was lower than among White females.

A similar pattern can be found for the frequency of reoffending, with White females committing more re-offences (134 offences per 100 offenders) than Black, Asian or Other females (Table 7.2).

Figure 7.4: Proportion of offenders reoffending (actual yes/no rate) by sex and ethnicity, 2006



Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j – Table A6(F) and A5(M).

Notes: See Appendix Table 7.2.

Information on ethnicity should be treated with caution as ethnicity is based on police officer's views of ethnicity and not by self classification.

Table 7.2: Actual and frequency of reoffending by ethnicity, 2006

Ethnicity	Actual reoffending rate		Number of offences per 100 offenders	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
White	41	36	156	134
Black	40	29	140	98
Asian	32	16	107	54
Other	33	12	110	27
Not Recorded	18	6	70	19
Total	40	33	149	123

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j – Table A6(F) and A6(M).

Young offenders

In 2006, young male offenders had a higher reoffending rate than females (Table 7.3). The highest reoffending rate among young females was 28 per cent, for offenders aged 14 and 15. Among males, the highest reoffending rate was for 17 year-olds (45 per cent).

Table 7.3: Actual and frequency of reoffending for those 17 or under, 2006

Age	Actual reoffending rate		Number of offences per 100 offenders	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	33	10	96	23
11	34	20	89	39
12	37	25	107	64
13	40	26	137	68
14	43	28	137	75
15	44	28	140	76
16	44	25	152	70
17	45	25	150	67
Total	43	26	141	70

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008k – Table A2(F) and A2(M).

Adult reoffending at one year follow-up by type of disposal

For both sexes, reoffending rates were higher for those who had served a custodial sentence than those who received a community penalty (i.e. a court order)⁵⁶ (Table 7.4). In 2006, 45 per cent of females who received a custodial sentence reoffended compared to 30 per cent of those serving a community penalty. The equivalent data for men was 47 per cent and 37 per cent respectively.

Table 7.4: Actual and frequency of reoffending by disposal, 2000-2006

2006 Disposal	Actual reoffending rate		Number of offences per 100 offenders	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Court Orders⁽¹⁾				
2000 Q1	41	34	163	138
2002 Q1	42	36	177	164
2003 Q1	43	38	176	164
2004 Q1	40	34	152	129
2005 Q1	39	33	141	122
2006 Q1	37	30	125	102
Custody				
2000 Q1	52	48	244	263
2002 Q1	55	56	284	341
2003 Q1	54	54	277	305
2004 Q1	52	54	250	285
2005 Q1	49	49	227	245
2006 Q1	47	45	208	219

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j – Table A5(F) and A5(M).

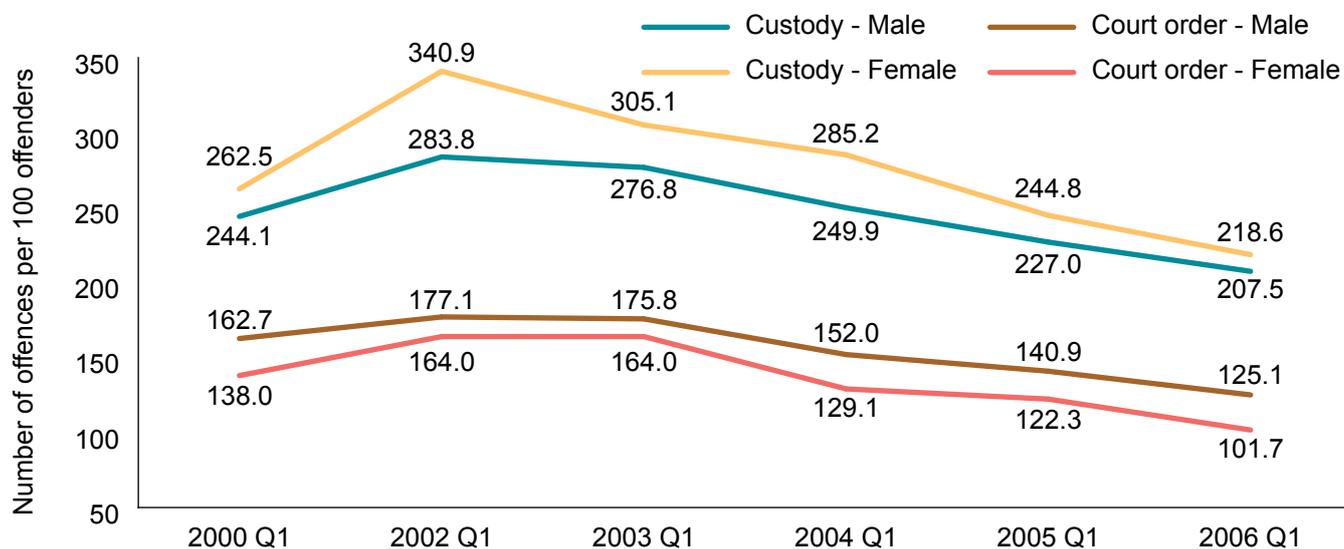
Notes: (1) Court orders include pre-CJA 2003 community sentences, new community orders and suspended sentence orders. Percentages and numbers are rounded.

Figure 7.5 shows that the number of reoffences per 100 offenders was lower in 2006 than in 2000 for both males and females and for custodial and community disposals. Also, the number of reoffences for those sentenced to a community penalty was lower than for custody across the whole period for both sexes.

⁵⁶ Court orders include community sentences, community orders and suspended sentence orders but exclude pre and post release supervision.

In each year for those sentenced to custody the number of reoffences per 100 offenders was higher for women than for men. The reverse was true in each year for those sentenced to community disposals.

Figure 7.5: Number of offences per 100 offenders by sex and type of disposal, 2000-2006



Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Table A5(F) and A5(M).

Note: See Appendix Table 7.4.

In 2006, for both sexes, reoffending rates were highest for those who had served a custodial sentence of less than 12 months (Table 7.5) with females committing more offences than males. Rates and frequency of offences were greater for males than females for all sentences over 12 months.

Table 7.5: Actual and frequency of reoffending by custodial sentence length, 2006

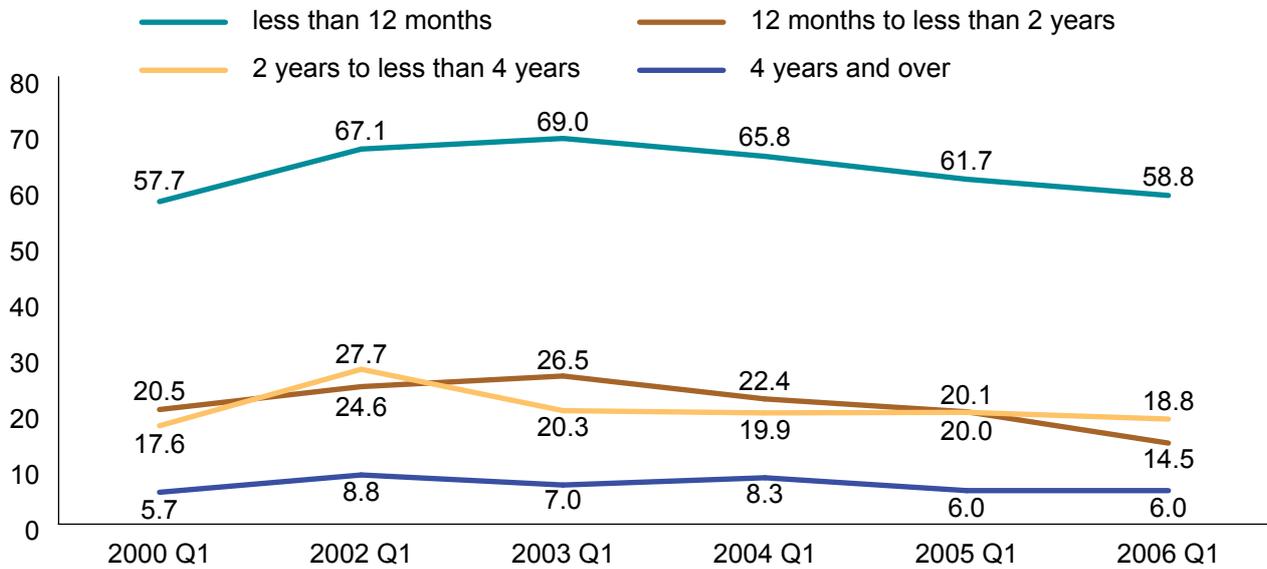
	Actual reoffending rate		Number of offences per 100 offenders	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	2006 Q1			
Less than 12 months	59	59	281	300
12 months to less than 2 years	31	15	107	48
2 years to less than 4 years	26	19	83	42
4 years and over	18	6	47	*

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Table A5(F) and A5(M).

Note: * Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.

Since 2000, rates of reoffending for females have been consistently higher for those who received sentences of less than 12 months compared to those receiving a longer sentence. A similar pattern was seen for males (Table A7.3). This highlights the issue of the lack of post-release supervision and support for women (and men) serving sentences of less than 12 months⁵⁷.

⁵⁷ Custody Plus which was intended to provide such post-release supervision for those on short sentences was postponed indefinitely in 2005

Figure 7.6: Female actual reoffending rate by custodial sentence length, 2000-2006

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Table A5(F) and A5(M).
 Note: See Appendix Table A7.3

Summary

Reoffending rates have fallen for both sexes since 2002 but this may reflect the greater use of pre-court disposals over this period. Overall fewer women than men are reconvicted over a one-year follow-up period, and when they are, they are convicted of fewer offences. This is in the context of reductions in reoffending and in the frequency of reoffences between 2000 and 2006 for both sexes. Among women offenders, those aged between 25 and 29 are most likely to reoffend whereas for males reoffending was greatest in the 18-20 age group. Greater proportions of White women and men reoffend than those from other ethnic groups. All those sentenced to a community sentence were less likely to re-offend than those who had served a custodial sentence. In each year for those sentenced to custody the number of reoffences per 100 offenders was higher for women than for men. For community disposals, the reverse was true with women committing fewer re-offences than men. For both women and men rates of reoffending have been consistently higher for those who served sentences of less than 12 months compared to those who served a longer sentence.

8. Practitioners in the Criminal Justice System

This section provides a summary relating to the employment of women in various criminal justice agencies based on the latest available information .

Before considering the data presented, it is important to bear in mind the challenge of seeking to understand the complex nature of potential disproportionality within employment practice. Although the statistics derived from various administrative data systems will provide an important foundation to our understanding, they need to be supplemented with material relating to issues of career progression, grading and maternity matters. This is beyond the scope of this chapter.

To complement the administrative statistics presented, work undertaken by the Fawcett Commission - a gender equality campaign group - is also considered.

Figure 8.1 shows the sex breakdown for police forces. Women comprised 27 per cent of police constables, 16 per cent of sergeants, 14 per cent of inspectors and chief inspectors, 11 per cent of superintendents and chief superintendents and 14 per cent of ACPO ranks. Comparative figures for 2003, presented in the previous WCJS s95 report, show some increases over time in the representation of women across all ranks (in 2003 women comprised 21 per cent of constables, 11 per cent of sergeants, 9 per cent of inspectors and chief inspectors and 8 per cent of superintendents and above).

Figure 8.1: Police rank by sex, March 2008

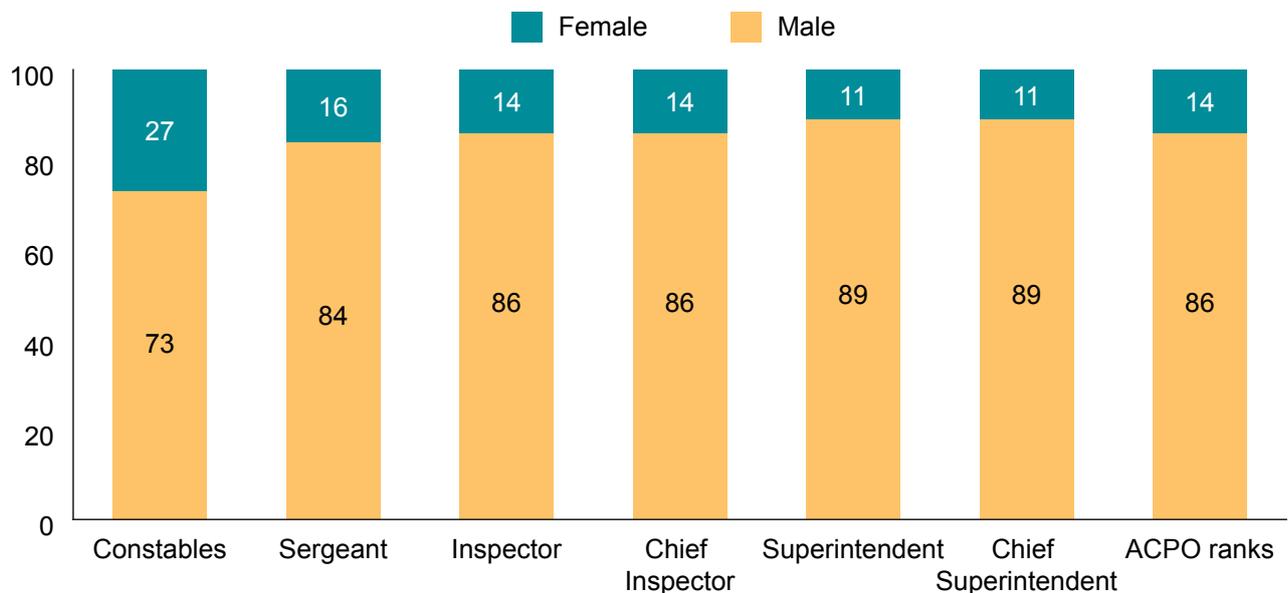


Figure 8.2 shows women held under one quarter (23 per cent) of governor or equivalent grades in the Prison Service an increase from 19 per cent in 2003.

Figure 8.2: Prison Service by rank, March 2008

Table 8.1 presents the most up-to-date statistics on the number of employees, broken down by sex, at a number of criminal justice agencies. Where available, position/grade splits have been included. In Table 8.1a it can be seen that women were well represented in legal grades in the Crown Prosecution Service, but were still more likely to be in the junior positions. Women were well represented overall in the former Department of Constitutional Affairs HQ (now part of the Ministry of Justice) – 57 per cent, and at the more senior grades, where almost half the staff were women (Table 8.1b). The Judiciary has few female practitioners – 11 per cent (Table 8.1c) and only nine per cent of High Court Judges and eight per cent of Lord Justices of Appeal are women. The Magistracy (Table 8.1d), has an equal 50/50 split in its employment figures. However it is not known whether this is reflected in senior positions because no grade breakdown is available. In Table 8.1h it can be seen that males make up the majority of the staff (59 per cent) at the Serious Fraud Office but are even more highly represented in the more senior grades (67 per cent). Females are well represented in the managerial positions of the Youth Offending teams (Table 8.1i). They also comprise the majority of staff at the witness service and other services provided by Victim Support (table 8.1j). Measuring the nature and extent of change here compared to the previous WCJS s95 report is problematic. Changes in HR databases; in grading structures; and in agency make-up, have all impacted on the availability of consistent data. Looking at the general picture in 2007/08 suggests that, whilst in general the representation of women still decreases in proportion to seniority of position, there appears to have been some increases in the percentage of women employees / practitioners since 2002/03 and also an increase in the numbers in more senior posts.

Table 8.1: Female Practitioners in the Criminal Justice System

a: Crown Prosecution Service	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Level D & above (Legal)	333	226	559	60	40	100
Level D & above (Admin)	83	89	172	48	52	100
Legal Grades	1,093	1,511	2,604	42	58	100
Level B & below	1,446	4,145	5,591	26	74	100
Total	2,955	5,971	8,926	33	67	100

As at 1st April 2008

Table 8.1: Female Practitioners in the Criminal Justice System (continued)

b: Former Department for Constitutional Affairs Headquarters	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Grades Span 7 & below	709	1,038	1,747	41	59	100
Grade Span 8 & over	279	264	543	51	49	100
Total	988	1,302	2,290	43	57	100

As at 31 March 2008

c: Judiciary	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Lords of Appeal in ordinary	11	1	12	92	8	100
Heads of Division (excl LC)	4	0	4	100	0	100
Lord Justices of Appeal	34	3	37	92	8	100
High Court Judges	98	10	108	91	9	100
Circuit Judges	566	73	639	89	11	100
Total	713	87	800	89	11	100

As at 1st April 2007

d: Magistracy	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	14,672	14,747	29,419	50	50	100

As at 31 March 2008

e: Parole Board	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total	106	66	172	62	38	100

As at 31 March 2008

f: Police	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Constables	79,658	29,390	109,048	73	27	100
Sergeants	18,779	3,569	22,348	84	16	100
Inspector	6,262	982	7,244	86	14	100
Chief Inspector	1,672	263	1,935	86	14	100
Superintendent	954	113	1,067	89	11	100
Chief Superintendent	455	58	513	89	11	100
ACPO	180	29	209	86	14	100
Total	107,960	34,404	142,364	76	24	100

At 31st March 2008. Police officer strength England and Wales (including secondments)

g: Prison service	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Prison Officer grades	19,710	5,793	25,503	77	23	100
Governor grades & equivalent new Prison Service grades	1,170	348	1,518	77	23	100
Other grades	11,926	12,292	24,218	49	51	100
Total	32,806	18,433	51,239	64	36	100

2007/8 figures as at 31 March 2008

h: Serious Fraud Office	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
HEO equivalent & below	89	81	170	52	48	100
SEO equivalent and above	92	45	137	67	33	100
Total	181	126	307	59	41	100

2007/8 figures as at 1 April 2008

Table 8.1: Female Practitioners in the Criminal Justice System (continued)

i: Youth Offending Teams	Numbers			Percentages		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Managers Strategic	138	121	259	53	47	100
Managers Operational	351	451	802	44	56	100
Senior practitioners (FT)	268	336	604	44	56	100
Senior practitioners (PT)	16	45	61	26	74	100
Practitioners (FT)	1,913	3,149	5,062	38	62	100
Practitioners (PT)	260	806	1,066	24	76	100
Administrative	209	1,463	1,672	13	88	100
Sessional	810	1,084	1,894	43	57	100
Students/ trainees	54	150	204	26	74	100
Volunteer	2,280	5,322	7,602	30	70	100
Total	6,299	12,927	19,226	33	67	100

j: Victim Support	Numbers				Percentages			
	Male	Female	Not Known	Total	Male	Female	Not Known	Total
Volunteers								
Community service & Witness Service	1,064	4,034	47	5,145	21	78	1	100
Support line	2	24	0	26	8	92	0	100
Support Members (previous trustees)	84	96	3	183	46	52	2	100
Staff								
Community/Witness Service staff/Support line	84	1,079	3	1,166	7	93	0	100
National Office	25	33	4	62	40	53	6	100
Total	1,259	5,266	57	6,582	19	80	1	100

The Fawcett Society's Commission on women and the Criminal Justice System (2004) looked in some detail at the representation of women working in criminal justice agencies. In brief they found that women were represented in all sectors but concentrated in the lower levels of each sector.

Their review of progress (The Fawcett Society, 2007) states that "*the number of women at a senior level in the Criminal Justice System remains disappointingly low*" (p.27) but noted the following:

- During 2005-6, 41 per cent of new judges appointed were female
- In 2006 52 per cent of new barristers were female compared to 49 per cent in 2005
- In 2006 women continue to be underrepresented in the police service and the proportion of women in senior ranks remains low
- The vast majority of prison staff are male and again women continue to be poorly represented in senior positions

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Appendix A1: Victims of Crime

Table A1.1: Number of violent incidents against men and women by violence category. 2007/08 BCS

	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
	Number of incidents (000s)			Percentage of incidents by violence type ⁽²⁾			Percentage of incidents by sex		
All violence⁽¹⁾	1,292	875	2,164	100	100	100	60	40	100
Wounding	268	200	467	21	23	22	57	43	100
Assault with minor injury	285	197	481	22	23	22	59	41	100
Assault with no injury	525	379	903	41	43	42	58	42	100
Robbery	215	99	313	17	11	14	68	32	100
Domestic	52	288	342	4	33	16	15	85	100
Acquaintance	445	321	765	34	37	35	58	42	100
Stranger	581	167	744	45	19	34	78	22	100
Mugging (robbery + snatch theft)	247	145	391	19	17	18	63	37	100

Source: Home Office, 2008a. Table 3.03

Notes: (1) 'All violence' includes wounding, assault with minor injury, assault with no injury and robbery.

(2) Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding and also, within the bottom half of the table, the inclusion of the snatch theft category within 'mugging'.

Table A1.2: Prevalence of intimate violence among adults aged 16-59, 2006/07 comparisons with 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS

Percentages victims once or more	Males					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)⁽¹⁾	18.3	18.3	18.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)⁽¹⁾	9.0	8.4	8.8	2.0	1.9	2
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force) - non-sexual⁽¹⁾	17.8	17.5	18	4.1	4	4.3
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	10.9	10.8	11.3	2.6	2.6	2.8
Threats ⁽²⁾ or force	10.9	10.7	11.2	2.1	1.9	2.2
Threats ⁽²⁾	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Force	10.6	10.4	10.9	2.0	1.8	2.2
Minor	4.8	4.4	4.5	1.0	0.8	0.9
Severe	8.8	8.7	9.3	1.6	1.3*	1.7
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force) - non-sexual⁽¹⁾	9.2	8.6	9.0	2.0	1.9	2.1
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	5.1	4.9	5.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
Threats ⁽²⁾ or force	5.4	5.1	5.4	1.0	1.0	0.9
Threats ⁽²⁾	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1
Force	5.0	4.5	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.9
Minor	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Severe	3.8	3.3	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	3.4	3.6	3.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rape including attempts ⁽³⁾	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Rape excluding attempts ⁽³⁾	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Assault by penetration including attempts ⁽⁴⁾	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1*	0.0	0.0
Assault by penetration excluding attempts ⁽⁴⁾	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less serious sexual assault	3.1	3.4	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Stalking⁽⁵⁾	15.2*	13.3	12.7	8.9*	7.2	6.6
Unweighted base	10,546	11,271	11,184	10,294	11,158	11,087

Source: Home Office, 2008b. Table 3.03

- Partner abuse** refers to abuse carried out by a current or former partner; family abuse is mutually exclusive, referring to abuse carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother, or other relative). The apparent anomaly between prevalence rates of non-sexual family abuse and any family abuse is due to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals from the analysis (only valid responses are included) which affects base sizes and thus prevalence rates.
- Threats** are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.
- Rape (2003)** is the legal category of rape introduced in legislation in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus without consent and penetration of the mouth by a penis without consent.
- Assault by penetration (2003)** is a legal offence introduced in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus with an object or other body part without consent.
- Stalking** is defined as two or more incidents that amounted to a course of action causing fear, alarm or distress.

* Indicates a statistically significant change at the 5% level; the asterisk appears between the years being compared. The bases given are for any partner abuse; the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

Table A1.2: Prevalence of intimate violence among adults aged 16-59, 2006/07 comparisons with 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS (continued)

Percentages victims once or more	Females					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)⁽¹⁾	28.4	29.5	28.8	5.9	6.3	5.9
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)⁽¹⁾	12.3	11.9	11.9	3.1	3.0	3.0
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force) - non-sexual⁽¹⁾	27.9	28.1	28.0	5.6	5.7	5.6
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	19.4	19.1	19.0	3.7	3.6	3.5
Threats ⁽²⁾ or force	20.5	20.8	21.1	3.3	3.5	3.4
Threats ⁽²⁾	10.4	10.4	10.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Force	18.9	19.1	19.2	2.7	3.0	2.7
Minor	14.7	15.2	14.6	1.9*	2.4*	1.9
Severe	13.9	13.7	14.0	1.8	1.8	1.8
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force) - non-sexual⁽¹⁾	11.9	11.5	11.6	3.1	3.1	3.2
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	7.2	7.2	7.2	1.7	1.8	1.8
Threats ⁽²⁾ or force	7.5	7.4	7.4	1.7	1.9	1.9
Threats ⁽²⁾	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.7
Force	6.5	6.4	6.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Minor	4.2	4.0	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.9
Severe	4.3	4.5	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.9
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	23.5	23.9	23.9	2.8	3.3	3.1
Serious sexual assault including attempts	5.6	5.7	5.5	0.5	0.7	0.6
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Rape including attempts ⁽³⁾	5	5	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.5
Rape excluding attempts ⁽³⁾	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.2	0.4	0.4
Assault by penetration including attempts ⁽⁴⁾	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
Assault by penetration excluding attempts ⁽⁴⁾	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Less serious sexual assault	22.3	22.8	22.9	2.6	2.9	2.9
Stalking⁽⁵⁾	23.3	23.0	22.3	8.9	8.9*	8.0
Unweighted base	13,038	13,480	12,909	12,510	13,301	12,751

Source: Home Office, 2008b. Table 3.03

- Partner abuse** refers to abuse carried out by a current or former partner; family abuse is mutually exclusive, referring to abuse carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother, or other relative). The apparent anomaly between prevalence rates of non-sexual family abuse and any family abuse is due to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals from the analysis (only valid responses are included) which affects base sizes and thus prevalence rates.
 - Threats** are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.
 - Rape (2003)** is the legal category of rape introduced in legislation in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus without consent and penetration of the mouth by a penis without consent.
 - Assault by penetration (2003)** is a legal offence introduced in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus with an object or other body part without consent.
 - Stalking** is defined as two or more incidents that amounted to a course of action causing fear, alarm or distress.
- * Indicates a statistically significant change at the 5% level; the asterisk appears between the years being compared. The bases given are for any partner abuse; the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

Table A1.2: Prevalence of intimate violence among adults aged 16-59, 2006/07 comparisons with 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS (continued)

Percentages victims once or more	All					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)⁽¹⁾	23.4	23.9	23.7	5.3	5.5	5.3
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)⁽¹⁾	10.7	10.2	10.4	2.6	2.5	2.5
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats force) - non-sexual⁽¹⁾	23.0	22.9	23.1	4.9	4.9	5.0
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	15.2	15.1	15.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Threats ⁽²⁾ or force	15.8	15.9	16.3	2.7	2.7	2.8
Threats ⁽²⁾	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Force	14.9	14.8	15.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
- Minor	9.9	9.9	9.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
- Severe	11.4	11.2	11.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats force) - non-sexual⁽¹⁾	10.6	10.1	10.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	6.2	6.1	6.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
Threats ⁽²⁾ or force	6.5	6.3	6.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Threats ⁽²⁾	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Force	5.8	5.5	5.5	1.1	1.2	1.2
- Minor	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
- Severe	4.0	3.9	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	13.5	13.9	14	1.7	1.9	1.8
Serious sexual assault including attempts	3.1	3.2	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rape including attempts ⁽³⁾	2.7	2.8	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rape excluding attempts ⁽³⁾	2.1	2.1	2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Assault by penetration including attempts ⁽⁴⁾	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assault by penetration excluding attempts ⁽⁴⁾	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Less serious sexual assault	12.8	13.3	13.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
Stalking⁽⁵⁾	19.3*	18.2	17.5	8.9*	8.1*	7.3
Unweighted base	22,996	24,751	24,093	22,750	24,459	23,838

Source: Home Office, 2008b. Table 3.03

1. **Partner abuse** refers to abuse carried out by a current or former partner; family abuse is mutually exclusive, referring to abuse carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother, or other relative). The apparent anomaly between prevalence rates of non-sexual family abuse and any family abuse is due to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals from the analysis (only valid responses are included) which affects base sizes and thus prevalence rates.
 2. **Threats** are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.
 3. **Rape (2003)** is the legal category of rape introduced in legislation in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus without consent and penetration of the mouth by a penis without consent.
 4. **Assault by penetration (2003)** is a legal offence introduced in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus with an object or other body part without consent.
 5. **Stalking** is defined as two or more incidents that amounted to a course of action causing fear, alarm or distress.
- * Indicates a statistically significant change at the 5% level; the asterisk appears between the years being compared. The bases given are for any partner abuse; the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

Table A1.3: Length of time victims within the last five years experienced partner abuse, by sex 2004/05 BCS

Percentages	Males	Females	All
Less than a week	43	25	32
Between a week and a month	7	6	7
Between one and six months	19	20	19
Between seven and 12 months	6	7	7
Between one and five years	17	28	24
Six or more years	6	11	9
Abuse is still occurring	2	2	2
Unweighted base	603	1,333	1,936

Source: Home Office, 2008b. Table 3.08

Note: Partner abuse includes non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force, plus less serious sexual assault and stalking.

Table A1.4: Who victim of partner abuse (last year) told about abuse, by sex 2004/05 BCS

Percentages	Male	Female	All
Victim told someone	62	83	74
Friend, relative or neighbours	41	64	55
Someone at work	15	12	13
Police	9	16	13
Counsellor/Therapist	4	10	7
Health professional	3	9	6
Legal professional	4	4	4
Women's refuge, group or centre	0	3	2
Helpline	1	2	2
Victim Support	1	2	2
Government Agency	0	2	1
Someone else	10	9	10
Victim told no one	38	17	26
Unweighted base	439	843	1,282

Source: Home Office, 2008b. Table 3.13

Notes: Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force sexual assault and stalking
Figures can add to more than 100 as more than one response is possible

Table A1.5: Sexual offences sanction detection rates by individual offence, 2006/07 and 2007/08

		Numbers and percentages						
Offence		2006/07			2007/08			% point change 2006/07 to 2007/08
		Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	Number of offences	Number of sanction detections	Sanction detection rate %	
17	Indecent assault on a male	76	43		209	71		
17A	Sexual assault on a male aged 13 and over	1,450	397	32	1,315	351	29	-3
17B	Sexual assault on a male child under 13	1,237	441		1,118	354		
19A	Rape of a female	25	29		145	61		
19C	Rape of a female aged 16 and over	8,222	1,743		7,613	1,567		
19D	Rape of a female child under 16	2,853	805		2,418	680		
19E	Rape of a female child under 13	1,524	553		1,472	591		
Rape of a female		12,624	3,130	25	11,648	2,899	25	0
19B	Rape of a male	18	7		10	4		
19F	Rape of a male aged 16 and over	413	58		334	49		
19G	Rape of a male child under 16	261	83		235	109		
19H	Rape of a male child under 13	458	148		427	175		
Rape of a male		1,150	296	26	1,006	337	33	8
20	Indecent assault on a female	267	136		768	267		
20A	Sexual assault on a female aged 13 and over	16,883	4,354	28	15,790	4,082	28	0
20B	Sexual assault on a female child under 13	4,245	1,494		3,976	1,445		
21	Sexual activity involving a child under 13	1,936	636	33	1,836	659	36	3
22	Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16	67	26		33	11		
22B	Sexual activity involving a child under 16	3,208	1,058	33	3,100	1,035	33	0
22A	Causing sexual activity without consent	224	58	26	217	57	26	0
70	Sexual activity etc. with a person with a mental disorder	163	43	26	128	43	34	7
71	Abuse of children through prostitution and pornography	101	51	50	110	38	35	-16
72	Trafficking for sexual exploitation	43	22	51	56	25	45	-7
74	Gross indecency with a child	64	38	59	150	62	41	-18
Most serious sexual crime		43,738	12,223	28	41,460	11,736	28	0
16	Buggery	35	13	37	49	15	31	-7
18	Gross indecency between males	12	5	42	17	7	41	0
23	Incest or familial sexual offences	1,344	406	30	1,125	429	38	8
24	Exploitation of prostitution	190	145	76	183	120	66	-11
25	Abduction of female	21	1	5	4	3	75	70
27	Soliciting for the purpose of prostitution	1,290	1,232	96	1,258	1,217	97	1
73	Abuse of position of trust of a sexual nature	361	265	73	327	234	72	-2
88A	Sexual grooming	322	125	39	272	124	46	7
88B	Other miscellaneous sexual offences	10,209	2,652	26	8,845	2,438	28	2
Other sexual offences		13,784	4,844	35	12,080	4,587	38	3
Total sexual offences		57,522	17,067	30	53,540	16,323	30	1

Source: Home Office, 2008a. Table 7.01

Notes: Offences detected in the current year may have been initially recorded in an earlier year and for this reason some percentages may exceed 100.

Numbers of recorded crimes and percentages will be affected by changes in reporting and recording.

Some forces have revised their 2006/07 data and totals may not agree with those previously published.

Table A1.6: Sexual offence sanction detection rates, 2002/03 to 2007/08 and percentage point change

Offence	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	% point change 2002/03 to 2007/08	% point change 2006/07 to 2007/08
Most serious sexual crime	31	29	27	29	28	28	-3	0
Sexual assault on a female	30	28	27	29	28	28	-2	0
Rape of a female	30	26	25	25	25	25	-5	0
Other sexual offences	34	33	32	35	35	38	4	3
Total sexual offences	32	30	28	31	30	30	-1	1

Source: Home Office, 2008a. Table 7.02

Table A1.7: Reasons for not reporting serious sexual assault to the police, by sex 2005/06 BCS

Percentages	Females	All
Didn't want more humiliation	24	24
Didn't think the police would help	22	22
Private/family matter/not police business	19	20
Too trivial, not worth reporting	16	17
Didn't think police would believe	16	16
Feared more violence as a result of involving police	15	15
Didn't think the police would be sympathetic	8	9
Didn't want to go to court	8	8
Police did not come when called	1	1
Dislike/ Fear police	0	1
Some other reason	15	15
Unweighted base	638	667

Source: Home Office, 2008b. Table 3.24.

Notes: Base is all who experienced sexual assault who did not report to police.
If victim has experienced more than one, refers to most recent incident.

Table A1.8: Offences currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim: England and Wales 2001/02 to 2006/07

Apparent method	2002/03	%	2003/04	%	2004/05	%	2005/06	%	2006/07	%
Male victims										
Sharp instrument	182	34	183	33	187	34	162	34	185	34
Blunt instrument	26	5	53	10	49	9	40	8	33	6
Hitting, kicking, etc.	110	20	111	20	110	20	89	18	126	23
Strangulation ⁽²⁾	20	4	18	3	16	3	14	3	23	4
Shooting ⁽³⁾	55	10	61	11	60	11	38	8	53	10
Explosion ⁽⁴⁾	4	1	-	-	2	0	24	5	1	0
Burning	7	1	19	3	18	3	16	3	13	2
Drowning ⁽⁵⁾	4	1	20	4	9	2	3	1	7	1
Poison or drugs ⁽⁶⁾	66	12	11	2	18	3	20	4	24	4
Motor vehicle ⁽⁷⁾	17	3	16	3	16	3	11	2	3	1
Other	29	5	21	4	28	5	17	4	28	5
Not known	22	4	41	7	39	7	49	10	51	9
Total	542	100	554	100	552	100	483	100	547	100
Female victims										
Sharp instrument	83	20	59	27	72	31	57	24	73	39
Blunt instrument	22	5	20	9	17	7	19	8	8	4
Hitting, kicking, etc.	38	9	26	12	16	7	20	8	14	7
Strangulation ⁽²⁾	46	11	49	22	48	21	41	17	31	17
Shooting ⁽³⁾	20	5	6	3	10	4	11	5	6	3
Explosion ⁽⁴⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	12	-	-
Burning	15	4	9	4	15	7	11	5	15	8
Drowning ⁽⁵⁾	2	0	4	2	4	2	1	0	1	1
Poison or drugs ⁽⁶⁾	135	33	9	4	9	4	10	4	1	1
Motor vehicle ⁽⁷⁾	4	1	7	3	6	3	2	1	4	2
Other	21	5	15	7	13	6	7	3	15	8
Not known	25	6	18	8	20	9	34	14	19	10
Total	411	100	222	100	230	100	242	100	187	100

Source: Home Office, 2008b. Table 1.03

- (1) As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.
- (2) Year 2005/06 includes 52 victims of the 7 July London bombings; Year 2003/04 includes 20 cockle pickers who drowned in Morecambe Bay; Year 2002/03 includes 172 victims of Dr Shipman
- (3) Excluding death by careless/dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle taking.
- (4) Year 2005/06 includes 52 victims of the 7 July bombings.
- (5) Year 2003/04 includes 20 cockle pickers who drowned in Morecambe Bay.
- (6) Year 2002/03 includes 172 victims of Dr Shipman.
- (7) Excluding death by careless/dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle taking.

Table A1.9: Homicides currently⁽¹⁾ recorded for all victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 2002/03 to 2006/07,

	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Male Victims						
Son or daughter	31	28	19	13	15	22
Parent	10	12	23	15	14	5
(ex)Partner	31	31	27	40	22	27
Other family	13	10	15	15	15	17
Friend Acquaintance	144	130	170	169	128	167
Total Known	229	211	254	252	194	238
Victim/suspect not acquainted						
Stranger ⁽²⁾	222	241	233	242	222	211
Non suspect	106	90	67	58	67	98
Not Known	328	331	300	300	289	309
Total	557	542	554	552	483	547
Female Victims						
Son or daughter	11	27	18	20	13	14
Parent	12	11	9	7	5	3
(ex)Partner	117	106	96	106	88	83
Other family	9	7	7	9	4	5
Friend Acquaintance	31	40	26	30	28	22
Total Known	180	191	156	172	138	127
Victim/suspect not acquainted						
Stranger ⁽²⁾	42	186	49	42	78	38
Non suspect	26	34	17	16	26	22
Not Known	68	220	66	58	104	60
Total	248	411	222	230	242	187

Source: Home Office, 2008b. Table 1.05

Notes: (1) Figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by police and courts as further information becomes available.
(2) Includes not known.

Appendix A2: Offending

Table A2.1: Offending in the last 12 months by core offence type, age and sex (2006 OCJS)

Percentage	10 to 17	18 to 25	Male	Female	All 10 to 25
Any property offence	16*	10	16*	9	12
Burglary	1*	0	1	1	1
Domestic burglary ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial burglary ⁽¹⁾	1*	0	1	0	1
Vehicle-related thefts	2*	1	3*	1	2
Theft of a motor vehicle ⁽¹⁾	1	1	1*	0	1
Attempted theft of a motor vehicle	0	0	0	0	0
Theft from a vehicle (outside)	1*	0	1*	0	1
Theft from a vehicle (inside)	1*	0	1*	0	0
Attempted theft from a vehicle	1	0	1*	0	0
Other thefts	11*	8	11*	8	10
Theft from person ⁽¹⁾	1*	0	1	0	0
Theft from work	1*	6	5*	2	4
Theft from school	7*	2	5*	4	4
Theft from shop	3*	2	2	3	3
Miscellaneous theft	2*	1	2*	1	2
Criminal damage	5*	3	5*	3	4
Damage to a motor vehicle	2	2	3*	1	2
Other damage	3*	2	4*	2	3
Any violent offence	17*	9	15*	10	13
Robbery	0	0	0	0	0
Personal robbery ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Commercial robbery ⁽¹⁾	0	0	0	0	0
Assault	17*	8	15*	10	12
Assault with injury ⁽¹⁾	10*	6	10*	7	8
Assault no injury	11*	5	10*	6	8
Any drug selling offence	2*	4	4*	2	3
Sold Class A drugs ⁽¹⁾	0*	1	1	1	1
Sold other drugs	2*	3	4*	1	3
Serious offender ⁽²⁾	12*	8	12*	8	10
Frequent offender ⁽³⁾	7*	5	8*	3	6
Any property offence	15*	10	16*	9	12
Any violent offence	17*	9	15*	10	13
Any drug selling offence	2*	4	4*	2	3
Any core offence	26*	17	26*	17	22
Unweighted base	2,727	2,089	2,363	2,453	4,816

Source: Home Office, 2008c. Table 2.1.

Notes: * indicates a significant difference between 10- to 17-year-olds and 18- to 25-year-olds and between males and females.

(1) indicates a serious offence.

(2) Serious offences: those committing theft of a vehicle; burglary; robbery; theft from the person; assault resulting in injury; selling Class A drugs.

(3) Frequent offenders are those committing six or more offences, of any type, in the last 12 months.

'0' indicates less than 0.5% or no response in that particular category. No significance testing was undertaken where both figures were less than 0.5%.

Table A2.2: Proportions who admitted to any core offence in the last 12 months, by age and sex (2006 OCJS)

Percentage	Vehicle-related thefts	Other thefts	Criminal damage	Assault	Selling drugs	Any core offence	Unweighted base
Males	3*	11*	5*	15*	4*	26*	2,363
10 to 11	0	7	3	11	0	23	84
12 to 13	2	11	3	21	0	26*	344
14 to 15	6*	19	12*	24*	4	37*	512
16 to 17	5*	15*	5	20*	8*	33*	472
18 to 19	4*	10	9*	18*	7*	29*	339
20 to 21	2*	9*	5*	12	5	21*	279
22 to 23	2	11	2	7	5	18	177
24 to 25	1	7	3	8	5	17	156
10 to 17	4*	13*	6*	19*	3*	30*	1,412
18 to 25	2*	10*	5*	11*	5*	21*	951
Females	1	8	3	10	2	17	2,453
10 to 11	0	2	0	9	0	12	62
12 to 13	0	11	3	15	0	24	307
14 to 15	2	14	7	17	2	26	460
16 to 17	1	9	3	13	2	23	486
18 to 19	0	8	2	6	3	15	391
20 to 21	0	4	1	6	3	11	282
22 to 23	0	6	4	7	4	17	221
24 to 25	0	6	0	4	1	10	244
10 to 17	1	10	3	14	1	22	1,315
18 to 25	0	6	2	6	2	13	1,138

Source: Home Office, 2008c. Table 2.4.

Notes: Unweighted base varies slightly for each 'definition' due to different levels of 'don't know' responses.

* indicates the figure for males is significantly higher/lower than for females in the same age group.

'0' indicates less than 0.5% or no response in that particular category. No significance testing was undertaken where both figures were less than 0.5%.

Table A2.3: Percentage who have ever offended, by ethnic group, gender and age (2003 OCJS)

	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British
Percentages				
Males 10-25	59	49	41	51
Males 26-65	41	43	24	43
Females 10-25	52	51	17	29
Females 26-65	27	22	10	16
Base no.				
Males 10-25	2,056	110	210	92
Males 26-65	2,005	122	235	110
Females 10-25	2,331	79	363	231
Females 26-65	2,733	108	272	292

Source: Home Office, 2005. Table A2.4.

Table A2.4: Offences committed by females and dealt with by Youth Offending Teams (YJB 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008)

	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
Number of offences					
Racially aggravated	351	479	559	677	748
Violence against person	10,412	12,487	15,525	15,672	15,413
Public order	4,273	5,140	5,401	5,964	5,852
Robbery	701	748	859	1022	885
Criminal damage	4,449	5,399	5,981	5,748	5,509
Theft and handling	15,913	17,549	19,208	19,722	19,086
Other	210	141	128	0	216
Drug offences	1,220	1,071	1,127	954	1,078
Burglary	1,010	930	999	954	862
Vehicle theft	1,155	885	874	849	643
Total	47,358	52,838	58,410	59,236	57,962
Percentage change (Base year 2003/04)					
Racially aggravated	100	136.5	159.3	192.9	213.1
Violence against person	100	119.9	149.1	150.5	148.0
Public order	100	120.3	126.4	139.6	137.0
Robbery	100	106.7	122.5	145.8	126.2
Criminal damage	100	121.4	134.4	129.2	123.8
Theft and handling	100	110.3	120.7	123.9	119.9
Other	100	67.1	61.0	0.0	102.9
Drug offences	100	87.8	92.4	78.2	88.4
Burglary	100	92.1	98.9	94.5	85.3
Vehicle theft	100	76.6	75.7	73.5	55.7
Total	100	111.6	123.3	125.1	122.4

Source: Youth Justice Board 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2008 (previously unpublished tables).

Appendix A3: Arrests, cautions, remands and proceedings

Table A3.1: Arrests for notifiable offences, by sex and age group, 2002/03-2006/07

Age	2002/03		2003/04		2004/05		2005/06		2006/07	
	Male	Female								
Under 10	400	100	600	100	600	100	700	100	400	100
10 to 17	245,800	53,800	255,100	58,100	265,900	66,900	277,900	70,600	282,200	71,100
18 to 20	178,500	28,600	174,100	28,000	174,700	29,000	184,100	30,600	194,600	31,400
21+	673,600	129,500	677,600	134,100	677,100	136,300	717,200	145,900	750,900	148,400
Total	1,098,300	212,000	1,107,400	220,300	1,118,300	232,300	1,179,900	247,200	1,228,100	251,000

Source: Office for Criminal Justice Reform (previously unpublished table).

Note: Excludes arrests where age unknown.

Table A3.2: Cautions, warnings and reprimands for indictable offences, by sex, 2003-2007

Year	Males	Females
2002	104,399	38,532
2003	109,777	40,971
2004	109,991	46,275
2005	129,937	52,990
2006	147,620	56,189
2007	148,500	58,600

Source: Office for Criminal Justice Reform.

Table A3.3: Cautioning rates for all offences, for young and adult offenders, by sex, 2007

	Age	Male	Female
	Cautioned	10 to 17	88,825
18 and over		179,823	55,740
Total		268,648	94,241
Proceeded against	10 to 17	107,628	18,906
	18 and over	1,268,762	326,199
	Total	1,376,390	345,105
Cautioned plus proceeded against	10 to 17	196,453	57,407
	18 and over	1,448,585	381,939
	Total	1,645,038	439,346
Cautioned as a percentage of all cautioned/ warned/proceeded against	10 to 17	45.2	67.1
	18 and over	12.4	14.6
	Total	16.3	21.5

Source: Office for Criminal Justice Reform.

Table A3.4: Cautioned and proceeded against, by sex and offence type (indictable offences) 2007

	Cautioned		Proceeded against	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Violence against the person	39,640	12,694	54,298	6,758
Sexual offences	1,865	101	8,521	113
Burglary	6,190	782	29,452	1,613
Robbery	495	119	12,766	1,267
Theft and handling stolen goods	41,796	30,994	97,891	24,097
Fraud and forgery	5,621	2,966	16,531	7,639
Criminal damage	7,386	1,427	14,838	1,866
Drug offences	37,637	5,412	44,189	4,734
Other indictable offences	7,847	2,125	61,230	9,347
All indictable	148,477	56,620	339,716	57,434

Sources: Office for Criminal Justice Reform.

Note: Excludes indictable motoring offences.

Table A3.5: Persons found guilty at all courts as a proportion of those proceeded against (indictable offences) by sex and offence type (indictable offences) 2006

	Males		Females	
	Proceeded against	Found guilty	Proceeded against	Found guilty
Violence	54,298	37,446	6,758	4,505
Sexual	8,521	5,016	113	59
Burglary	29,452	22,699	1,613	1,122
Robbery	12,766	7,968	1,267	861
Theft	97,891	84,851	24,097	21,099
Fraud	16,531	13,430	7,639	6,502
Criminal damage	14,838	11,085	1,866	1,434
Drug offences	44,189	40,418	4,734	4,147
Other indictable	61,230	38,947	9,347	5,334
All (indictable)	339,716	261,860	57,434	45,063

Source: Office for Criminal Justice Reform.

Note: Excludes indictable motoring offences.

Appendix A4: Sentencing

Table A4.1: Immediate custodial sentences, all offences, by sex and age group, 2007

Sex and offence group	Males								
	S90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Unsus-pended imprisonment-	Intermittent custody	Total immediate custody	Total persons sentenced	% of all offences	% of indictable offences
Indictable offences									
Violence against the person	122	803	2,309	7,944	*	11,828	37,563	3	14
Sexual offences	33	39	135	2,165	*	2,792	4,995	0	2
Burglary	23	897	1,569	6,428	*	8,955	22,426	2	8
Robbery	142	804	1,216	1,899	*	4,487	7,987	1	3
Theft and handling stolen goods	3	737	1,715	14,370	*	16,829	84,439	8	32
Fraud and forgery	4	34	218	3,980	*	4,237	13,379	1	5
Criminal damage	10	76	279	789	*	1,229	10,911	1	4
Drug offences	20	188	948	6,243	*	7,402	40,304	4	15
Other (excluding motoring offences)	15	394	1,280	6,282	*	8,104	38,653	3	15
Motoring offences	*	106	343	1,096	*	1,545	5,184	0	2
Total	372	4,078	10,012	51,196	*	67,408	265,841	24	100
Summary offences									
Summary offences (excluding motoring)	3	615	2,191	9,523	*	12,332	337,087	30	
Summary motoring offences	*	146	835	6,690	*	7,671	514,355	46	
Total	3	761	3026	16213	*	20,003	851,442	76	
All offences	750	9,678	26,076	134,818	*	87,411	1,117,283		

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 2.10.

Notes: (1) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions transferred to sections 90 to 92 of the Power of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

(2) Sentences for dangerous young offenders under the Criminal Justice Act 2003 which came into force on 4 April 2005 are included under 'Unsus-pended imprisonment'.

* Not applicable

- Nil or less than half amount shown

Table A4.1: Immediate custodial sentences, all offences, by sex and age group, 2007 (continued)

Sex and offence group	Females								
	S90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	Detention and training order	Young offender institution	Unsus-pended imprisonment	Intermittent custody	Total immediate custody	Total persons sentenced	% of all offences	% of indictable offences
Indictable offences									
Violence against the person	8	97	146	428	*	707	4,516	2	10
Sexual offences	-	-	-	17	*	18	59	0	0
Burglary	-	33	32	216	*	282	1,123	0	2
Robbery	9	78	57	127	*	285	875	0	2
Theft and handling stolen goods	-	80	180	2,523	*	2,783	21,058	7	46
Fraud and forgery	-	5	36	910	*	951	6,518	2	14
Criminal damage	1	5	11	70	*	101	1,422	0	3
Drug offences	1	5	73	705	*	784	4,196	1	9
Other (excluding motoring offences)	3	40	81	559	*	683	5,313	2	12
Motoring offences	-	2	-	33	*	35	270	0	1
								0	0
Total	22	345	616	5,588	*	6,629	45,350	16	100
Summary offences									
Summary offences (excluding motoring)	1	94	170	680	*	945	152,795	53	
Summary motoring offences	-	1	7	213	*	221	91,360	32	
								0	
Total	1	95	177	893	*	1,166	244,155	84	
All offences	23	440	793	6,481	*	7,795	289,505	100	

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 2.10.

Notes: (1) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions transferred to sections 90 to 92 of the Power of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

(2) Sentences for dangerous young offenders under the Criminal Justice Act 2003 which came into force on 4 April 2005 are included under 'Unsuspending imprisonment'.

* Not applicable

- Nil or less than half amount shown

Table A4.2: Sentences to immediate custody, all offences, by sex, 2002-2007

		Males					
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Aged 10-17	Total number sentenced	83,186	80,838	83,413	82,465	80,136	82,619
	Number given immediate custody	6,886	5,776	5,881	5,512	5,730	5,384
	Number given immediate custody excluding life and indeterminate sentences	6,865	5,765	5,866	5,463	5,669	5,300
	Average sentence length excluding life and indeterminate sentences (months)	11.2	10.5	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.4
	Prison places required	3,215	2,510	2,689	2,390	2,504	2,287
Aged 18-20	Total number sentenced	140,914	143,365	137,732	127,302	123,660	120,770
	Number given immediate custody	16,290	14,465	13,817	13,351	13,046	13,557
	Number given immediate custody excluding life and indeterminate sentences	16,269	14,418	13,793	13,237	12,802	13,196
	Average sentence length excluding life and indeterminate sentences (months)	11.2	11.4	12.1	11.9	11.8	11.7
	Prison places required	7,618	6,831	6,954	6,563	6,294	6,399
Aged 21 and Over	Total number sentenced	927,810	994,992	1,036,196	980,894	931,432	913,894
	Number given immediate custody	79,600	78,619	77,870	74,092	69,397	68,941
	Number given immediate custody excluding life and indeterminate sentences	79,106	78,188	77,361	73,254	67,768	67,260
	Average sentence length excluding life and indeterminate sentences (months)	13.2	13.2	13.5	13.2	12.9	13.0
	Prison places required	43,478	43,087	43,516	40,290	36,425	36,228
All ages	Total number sentenced	1,151,909	1,219,195	1,257,341	1,190,661	1,135,228	1,117,283
	Number given immediate custody	102,776	98,860	97,568	92,955	88,173	87,756
	% given immediate custody	8.9	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5
	Number given immediate custody excluding life and indeterminate sentences	102,240	98,371	97,020	91,954	86,239	85,285
	Average sentence length excluding life and indeterminate sentences (months)	12.7	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.7
	Prison places required	54,311	52,429	52,957	49,425	45,275	45,130

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 2.9.

Table A4.2: Sentences to immediate custody, all offences, by sex, 2002-2007 (continued)

		Females					
		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Aged 10-17	Total number sentenced	11,362	11,693	12,775	13,738	13,670	14,768
	Number given immediate custody	530	424	444	503	453	472
	Number given immediate custody excluding life and indeterminate sentences	529	424	443	498	453	469
	Average sentence length excluding life and indeterminate sentences (months)	11.1	10.8	9.0	9.5	8.3	8.6
	Prison places required	246	192	166	197	157	167
Aged 18-20	Total number sentenced	18,470	18,702	18,667	18,749	19,034	19,506
	Number given immediate custody	1,073	973	819	880	851	807
	Number given immediate custody excluding life and indeterminate sentences	1,071	969	817	875	841	796
	Average sentence length excluding life and indeterminate sentences (months)	10.3	9.5	10.2	10.2	9.5	9.6
	Prison places required	458	384	347	372	333	317
Aged 21 and Over	Total number sentenced	228,763	230,222	248,043	250,127	245,008	255,231
	Number given immediate custody	7,228	7,413	7,491	6,898	6,540	6,537
	Number given immediate custody excluding life and indeterminate sentences	7,212	7,393	7,472	6,858	6,489	6,478
	Average sentence length excluding life and indeterminate sentences (months)	10.3	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.7	9.5
	Prison places required	3,092	3,160	3,207	2,800	2,623	2,558
All ages	Total number sentenced	258,595	260,617	279,485	282,614	277,712	289,505
	Number given immediate custody	8,831	8,810	8,754	8,281	7,844	7,816
	% given immediate custody	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.7
	Number given immediate custody excluding life and indeterminate sentences	8,812	8,786	8,732	8,231	7,783	7,743
	Average sentence length excluding life and indeterminate sentences (months)	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.8	9.6	9.4
	Prison places required	3,795	3,736	3,747	3,361	3,113	3,024

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 2.9.

Table A4.3: Total sentences to immediate custody and total sentence numbers, all offences, by age and sex, 2002-2007

Sex and age	Year	Total immediate custody	Total persons sentenced
Males			
10-17	2002	6,886	83,186
	2003	5,776	80,838
	2004	5,881	83,413
	2005	5,512	82,465
	2006	5,730	80,136
	2007	5,384	82,619
18-20	2002	16,290	140,914
	2003	14,465	143,365
	2004	13,817	137,732
	2005	13,351	127,302
	2006	13,046	123,660
	2007	13,557	120,770
21+	2002	79,600	927,809
	2003	78,619	994,992
	2004	77,870	1,036,196
	2005	74,092	980,894
	2006	69,397	931,432
	2007	68,941	913,894
Females			
10-17	2002	530	11,362
	2003	424	11,693
	2004	444	12,775
	2005	503	13,738
	2006	453	13,670
	2007	472	14,768
18-20	2002	1,073	18,470
	2003	973	18,702
	2004	819	18,667
	2005	880	18,749
	2006	851	19,034
	2007	807	19,506
21+	2002	7,228	228,763
	2003	7,413	230,222
	2004	7,491	248,043
	2005	6,898	250,127
	2006	6,540	245,008
	2007	6,537	255,231

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 2.9.

Table A4.4: Average length of immediate custodial sentence⁽¹⁾, by offence and sex, 2002-2007

Sex and year	Violence against the person	Sexual offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft and handling stolen goods	Fraud and forgery	Criminal damage	Drug offences	Other (excluding motoring)	Motoring offences	Total indictable offences	Summary non-motoring offences	Summary motoring offences	Total summary offences	Total all offences
Males															
2002	17.8	39.6	17.5	40.0	4.2	8.8	16.5	34.4	10.2	8.3	15.9	2.7	3.5	3.2	12.7
2003	19.0	40.1	17.2	40.3	4.3	9.1	16.0	35.1	10.3	8.5	16.2	2.7	3.5	3.2	12.8
2004	19.0	40.1	17.5	39.2	4.5	9.6	16.3	37.4	8.9	8.7	16.6	2.8	3.5	3.2	13.1
2005	18.0	41.6	17.5	35.9	4.5	10.8	15.1	36.0	9.5	8.5	16.2	2.8	3.4	3.1	12.9
2006	16.9	41.0	17.1	33.0	4.4	11.4	12.8	33.9	9.1	9.1	15.7	2.8	3.4	3.1	12.6
2007	17.0	42.9	16.7	31.8	4.2	10.3	12.2	32.0	9.8	8.8	15.6	2.8	3.3	3.0	12.7
Females															
2002	15.4	39.3	16.0	26.1	3.2	6.3	15.8	35.1	6.1	4.9	11.4	2.4	2.8	2.6	10.3
2003	14.3	29.4	14.7	27.2	3.3	6.8	22.8	35.8	5.2	6.5	11.4	2.4	2.9	2.6	10.2
2004	15.8	22.6	16.4	27.9	3.2	7.1	20.5	36.7	5.1	7.3	11.6	2.5	2.9	2.7	10.3
2005	15.3	29.8	15.9	23.4	3.3	8.0	15.7	34.2	5.9	5.4	11.2	2.6	3.0	2.7	9.8
2006	14.6	42.5	14.9	22.0	3.5	8.5	14.3	32.5	7.3	7.0	10.9	2.5	3.0	2.6	9.6
2007	15.5	34.1	14.0	23.9	3.4	8.7	17.6	31.5	6.1	8.9	10.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	9.4

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 2.14.

Note: (1) Excludes life and indeterminate sentences.

Table A4.5: Number of non-custodial sentences and number of prisoners on remand who were convicted and unsentenced, by sex, 2002-2007

Age, sex and Year	S90-92 PCC(S) Act 2000 ⁽¹⁾	Secure training order	Detention and training order ⁽²⁾	Young offender institution ⁽²⁾	Unsuspending imprisonment ⁽²⁾	Intermittent custody	Total immediate custody	Total persons sentenced	Total non-custodial	Prisoners remanded convicted unsentenced	Ratio of non-custodial sentences to remanded convicted unsentenced
Males											
2002	671	*	6,212	16,293	79,600	*	102,776	1,151,909	1,049,133	47,851	21.9
2003	451	*	5,336	14,454	78,619	*	98,860	1,219,195	1,120,335	47,587	23.5
2004	535	*	5,342	13,821	77,792	78	97,568	1,257,341	1,159,773	45,255	25.6
2005	442	*	4,992	13,163	74,214	144	92,955	1,190,661	1,097,706	44,470	24.7
2006	443	*	5,154	12,686	69,836	54	88,173	1,135,228	1,047,055	43,668	24.0
2007	375	*	4,839	12,926	68,563	*	87,411	1,117,283	1,029,872	39,933	25.8
Females											
2002	58	*	472	1,073	7,228	*	8,831	258,595	240,933	5,450	44.2
2003	34	*	390	973	7,413	*	8,810	260,617	242,997	5,659	42.9
2004	30	*	415	818	7,460	31	8,754	279,485	261,977	4,860	53.9
2005	37	*	455	876	6,871	42	8,281	282,614	266,052	4,634	57.4
2006	18	*	433	832	6,535	26	7,844	277,712	262,024	4,327	60.6
2007	23	*	440	790	6,522	*	7,795	289,505	273,935	3,633	75.4

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 2.8.

Notes: (1) Section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 was repealed on 25 August 2000 and its provisions transferred to sections 90 to 92 of the Power of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000.

(2) Sentences for dangerous young offenders under the Criminal Justice Act 2003 which came into force on 4 April 2005 are included under 'Unsuspending imprisonment'.

* Not applicable.

- Nil or less than half amount shown.

Table A4.6: Community sentences, all offences, by sex, 2002-2007

Sex and age		2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males							
Aged 10-17	Total number sentenced	83,186	80,838	83,413	82,465	80,136	82,619
	Number given community sentences	46,677	46,975	48,983	51,005	51,163	54,873
	Percentage given community sentences (%)	56.1	58.1	58.7	61.9	63.8	66.4
Aged 18-20	Total number sentenced	140,914	143,365	137,732	127,302	123,660	120,770
	Number given community sentences	23,443	23,491	24,260	23,676	22,089	22,462
	Percentage given community sentences (%)	16.6	16.4	17.6	18.6	17.9	18.6
Aged 21+	Total number sentenced	927,810	994,992	1,036,196	980,894	931,432	913,894
	Number given community sentences	87,962	92,670	98,923	98,178	88,192	88,472
	Percentage given community sentences (%)	9.5	9.3	9.5	10.0	9.5	9.7
All ages	Total number sentenced	1,151,910	1,219,195	1,257,341	1,190,661	1,135,228	1,117,283
	Number given community sentences	158,082	163,136	172,166	172,859	161,444	165,807
	Percentage given community sentences (%)	13.7	13.4	13.7	14.5	14.2	14.8
Females							
Aged 10-17	Total number sentenced	11,362	11,693	12,775	13,738	13,670	14,768
	Number given community sentences	7,510	8,138	9,156	10,101	10,335	11,134
	Percentage given community sentences (%)	66.1	69.6	71.7	73.5	75.6	75.4
Aged 18-20	Total number sentenced	18,470	18,702	18,667	18,749	19,034	19,506
	Number given community sentences	3,300	2,989	3,213	3,080	2,790	2,852
	Percentage given community sentences (%)	17.9	16.0	17.2	16.4	14.7	14.6
Aged 21+	Total number sentenced	228,763	230,222	248,043	250,127	245,008	255,231
	Number given community sentences	17,628	17,418	18,411	18,207	16,268	16,631
	Percentage given community sentences (%)	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.6	6.5
All ages	Total number sentenced	258,595	260,617	279,485	282,614	277,712	289,505
	Number given community sentences	28,438	28,545	30,780	31,388	29,393	30,617
	Percentage given community sentences (%)	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.6

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 3.4.

Table A4.7: Total fines, and 'other' disposals, all courts, all offences, by age and sex, 2002-2007

		Males					
Age	Year	Magistrates fine	Magistrates offenders sentenced	Crown Court fine	Crown Court offenders sentenced	All courts fine	All courts offenders sentenced
10-17	2002	14,068	79,792	9	3,394	14,077	83,186
	2003	12,617	78,292	13	2,546	12,630	80,838
	2004	14,703	80,672	9	2,741	14,712	83,413
	2005	13,100	80,087	13	2,378	13,113	82,465
	2006	10,892	77,766	8	2,370	10,900	80,136
	2007	9,612	80,153	17	2,466	9,629	82,619
18-20	2002	83,122	128,871	279	12,043	83,401	140,914
	2003	86,919	132,064	336	11,301	87,255	143,365
	2004	81,975	126,530	287	11,202	82,262	137,732
	2005	73,338	116,149	275	11,153	73,613	127,302
	2006	68,556	111,825	303	11,835	68,859	123,660
	2007	62,915	107,921	293	12,849	63,208	120,770
21+	2002	672,895	874,896	1,789	52,914	674,684	927,810
	2003	729,676	940,769	2,011	54,223	731,687	994,992
	2004	764,821	982,123	1,852	54,073	766,673	1,036,196
	2005	714,282	927,117	1,739	53,777	716,021	980,894
	2006	664,134	877,482	1,531	53,950	665,665	931,432
	2007	641,385	856,699	1,831	57,195	643,216	913,894
All ages	2002	770,085	1,083,558	2,077	68,351	772,162	1,151,909
	2003	829,212	1,151,125	2,360	68,070	831,572	1,219,195
	2004	861,499	1,189,325	2,148	68,016	863,647	1,257,341
	2005	800,720	1,123,353	2,027	67,308	802,747	1,190,661
	2006	743,582	1,067,073	1,842	68,155	745,424	1,135,228
	2007	713,912	1,044,773	2,141	72,510	716,053	1,117,283

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008f - Table 4.4.

Appendix A5: The Community sentence

Table A5.1: Persons starting court order supervision by the Probation Service by sentence type and sex,⁽¹⁾ 1997-2007

England and Wales											
Type of sentence	Males										
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
All court orders	102,302	107,668	106,357	102,790	102,939	107,594	111,298	114,415	119,034	132,363	138,260
All community sentences	102,302	107,668	106,357	102,790	102,939	107,594	111,298	114,415	115,204	108,595	106,022
CRO	41,258	44,016	43,793	42,101	43,094	46,193	48,865	48,009	27,492	3,538	914
CPO ⁽²⁾	43,401	45,290	45,665	46,242	45,920	46,453	46,531	48,743	31,245	7,281	4,032
CPO (breach)	2,698	2,991	3,535	4,262	4,129	4,276	4,657	4,833	4,751	2,418	1,027
CPRO	17,185	18,968	18,301	16,607	13,849	14,099	14,224	15,206	10,205	2,168	1,381
DTTO	*	*	58	271	3,085	4,180	5,665	6,591	4,448	360	39
DTTO - lower intensity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	127	231	50	6
C&YP 1969 ⁽³⁾	2,336	2,107	1,792	338	9	11	15	11	11	18	17
SSSO	373	333	322	310	256	235	278	216	316	190	62
MPSO	3,429	2,305	1,777	1,290	957	1,033	892	520	217	64	26
Community order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	45,832	95,111	99,573
Other sentences											
Deferred sentence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	81	306	460
Suspended sentence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	5,125	28,446	38,470
Pre and post release supervision	48,209	50,220	52,980	48,853	45,790	48,295	46,978	44,952	42,771	40,062	40,573

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 3.1.

Notes: (1) Each person is counted only once in the total even if they started several types of supervision in the year.

(2) Includes CPOs for persistent petty offending and CPOs for fine default from 1998 onwards.

(3) Transfer of responsibility for supervision of offenders aged 16 to 17 to Youth Offending Teams began in 2000.

* Not applicable.

Table A5.1: Persons starting court order supervision by the Probation Service by sentence type and sex,⁽¹⁾ 1997-2007 (continued)

England and Wales											Number of persons	
Type of sentence	Females											
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	
All court orders	17,473	19,150	19,942	19,555	19,575	20,574	20,195	20,881	21,396	23,251	24,388	
All community sentences	17,473	19,150	19,942	19,555	19,575	20,574	20,195	20,881	20,926	19,741	19,347	
CRO	10,251	11,498	12,061	11,829	11,376	12,285	11,749	11,476	6,769	1,107	265	
CPO ⁽²⁾	4,469	4,978	5,587	5,940	6,291	6,159	6,159	6,687	5,262	1,468	556	
CPO (breach)	158	185	240	322	326	337	385	342	412	258	84	
CPRO	1,902	2,202	2,175	1,963	1,654	1,642	1,449	1,515	1,113	352	158	
DTTO	*	*	29	53	639	936	1,341	1,718	1,126	126	18	
DTTO - lower intensity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	52	104	22	9	
C&YP 1969 ⁽³⁾	423	444	369	90	10	3	0	2	2	5	2	
SSSO	189	209	176	145	133	133	121	139	165	81	24	
MPSO	1,134	711	516	399	293	330	292	185	56	24	5	
Community order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	7,416	16,641	18,287	
Other sentences												
Deferred sentence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23	78	110	
Suspended sentence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	723	4,281	5,951	
Pre and post release supervision	2,575	3,008	3,592	3,384	3,422	3,517	3,648	3,498	3,332	3,098	3,065	

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 3.1.

Notes: (1) Each person is counted only once in the total even if they started several types of supervision in the year.

(2) Includes CPOs for persistent petty offending and CPOs for fine default from 1998 onwards.

(3) Transfer of responsibility for supervision of offenders aged 16 to 17 to Youth Offending Teams began in 2000.

* Not applicable.

Table A5.2: Persons supervised by the Probation Service under court orders by length of order and sex, 2005-2007

England and Wales, 31st December		Number of persons		
	2005	2006	2007	
Community Order				
Males	40,356	80,652	86,952	
under 1 year	2,164	3,286	3,870	
1 year	24,102	47,322	51,024	
2 years ⁽¹⁾	10,890	26,539	27,846	
3 years ⁽¹⁾	3,200	3,505	4,212	
Average length of order (months)	22.6	19.0	17.6	
Females	6,490	13,243	14,906	
under 1 year	670	999	1,163	
1 year	3,957	8,031	9,112	
2 years ⁽¹⁾	1,520	3,858	4,244	
3 years ⁽¹⁾	343	355	387	
Average length of order (months)	18.4	16.5	15.7	
Suspended Sentence Order				
Males	4,727	24,698	37,091	
under 1 year	194	504	359	
1 year	2,187	9,688	12,889	
2 years ⁽¹⁾	2,141	13,957	23,673	
3 years or more	205	549	170	
Average length of order (months)	18.4	18.2	18.5	
Females	656	3,666	5,821	
under 1 year	30	103	88	
1 year	325	1,531	2,111	
2 years ⁽¹⁾	276	1,932	3,608	
3 years or more	25	100	14	
Average length of order (months)	17.2	17.9	18.0	

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 4.2.

Note: (1) Includes a small number of orders for less than the full number of years.

Table A5.3: Persons starting court order supervision by the Probation Service by sentence type, ethnic group and sex, January to December 2007

England and Wales

Number	Missing	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other ethnic group	Not Stated
Males							
Community order	1,489	81,629	2,331	4,998	6,128	1,272	1,726
Suspended sentence order	395	31,559	976	2,015	2,437	467	621
Females							
Community order	282	15,825	471	288	986	145	290
Suspended sentence order	75	5,076	163	106	350	67	114
Percentage of those with ethnic group recorded (including Not Stated)							
Percentage of those with ethnic group recorded (including Not Stated)	Missing	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other ethnic group	Not Stated
Males							
Community order	1	83	2	5	6	1	2
Suspended sentence order	1	83	3	5	6	1	2
Females							
Community order	2	88	3	2	5	1	2
Suspended sentence order	1	86	3	2	6	1	2

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 3.5.

Table A5.4: Persons supervised by the Probation Services following a court order by sex, number of requirements and number of previous convictions and cautions, 2006 & 2007

England and Wales, 31st December

Number of offenders and percentages

Order type, sex and number of requirements	2006							
	All offenders	Offenders found on PNC (100%)	Nil	1-2	3-6	7-10	11-14	15 or more
Males								
All Court Orders ⁽¹⁾								
1	59,204	58,455	15%	23%	26%	13%	8%	15%
2	42,060	41,953	10%	19%	26%	16%	10%	20%
3	18,685	18,662	6%	16%	28%	17%	11%	22%
4	3,513	3,508	4%	13%	28%	18%	12%	24%
5 or more	797	790	3%	10%	30%	22%	15%	20%
Total	124,259	123,368	11%	20%	26%	15%	9%	18%
Community Orders								
1	28,649	28,325	16%	25%	25%	12%	7%	14%
2	31,163	31,103	10%	20%	27%	15%	9%	19%
3	13,897	13,888	6%	17%	28%	17%	11%	20%
4	2,666	2,662	4%	14%	30%	18%	12%	22%
5	652	647	3%	11%	31%	20%	14%	20%
Total	77,027	76,625	11%	21%	27%	15%	9%	18%
Suspended Sentence Orders								
1	7,542	7,437	16%	19%	22%	13%	9%	21%
2	10,545	10,499	9%	16%	25%	16%	11%	23%
3	4,781	4,767	5%	13%	25%	18%	12%	27%
4	845	844	4%	10%	24%	20%	14%	28%
5 or more	145	143	2%	3%	27%	27%	20%	20%
Total	23,858	23,690	10%	16%	24%	16%	11%	23%
Females								
All Court Orders ⁽¹⁾								
1	11,950	11,673	27%	25%	23%	10%	6%	9%
2	6,310	6,220	17%	22%	25%	14%	8%	14%
3	2,127	2,106	12%	20%	27%	16%	8%	17%
4	323	323	7%	20%	28%	17%	10%	19%
5 or more	49	49	2%	22%	33%	16%	12%	14%
Total	20,759	20,371	22%	24%	24%	12%	7%	11%
Community Orders								
1	5,965	5,839	26%	26%	23%	10%	5%	9%
2	4,849	4,781	16%	23%	26%	13%	8%	14%
3	1,634	1,619	12%	21%	27%	16%	8%	16%
4	263	263	8%	20%	29%	14%	10%	19%
5 or more	41	41	2%	22%	32%	20%	12%	12%
Total	12,752	12,543	20%	24%	25%	12%	7%	12%
Suspended Sentence Orders								
1	1,687	1,640	31%	22%	19%	10%	6%	12%
2	1,408	1,384	20%	18%	23%	15%	9%	16%
3	493	487	12%	17%	27%	16%	8%	20%
4	60	60	3%	20%	20%	28%	10%	18%
5 or more	7	7	0%	14%	43%	0%	14%	29%
Total	3,655	3,578	24%	20%	22%	13%	7%	15%

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 4.10.

Note: (1) Includes pre-CJA orders.

Table A5.4: Persons supervised by the Probation Services following a court order by sex, number of requirements and number of previous convictions and cautions, 2006 & 2007 (continued)

England and Wales, 31st December

Number of offenders and percentages

Order type, sex and number of requirements	2007							
	All offenders	Offenders found on PNC (100%)	Nil	1-2	3-6	7-10	11-14	15 or more
Males								
All Court Orders ⁽¹⁾								
1	51,371	49,885	16%	24%	26%	13%	8%	14%
2	49,181	48,658	10%	19%	26%	15%	10%	19%
3	22,100	21,938	6%	17%	28%	17%	11%	21%
4	4,498	4,471	4%	14%	29%	19%	12%	21%
5 or more	1,137	1,126	3%	14%	30%	18%	12%	23%
Total	128,287	126,078	11%	20%	27%	15%	9%	18%
Community Orders								
1	32,239	31,452	15%	25%	26%	12%	8%	14%
2	33,547	33,195	10%	21%	27%	15%	9%	18%
3	14,636	14,514	6%	18%	28%	17%	10%	21%
4	2,907	2,892	4%	15%	31%	18%	12%	20%
5	759	752	4%	16%	32%	17%	10%	20%
Total	84,088	82,805	11%	21%	27%	14%	9%	17%
Suspended Sentence Orders								
1	10,587	10,368	16%	21%	24%	13%	8%	18%
2	15,561	15,392	9%	17%	26%	16%	10%	22%
3	7,461	7,420	6%	14%	27%	18%	12%	23%
4	1,591	1,579	4%	13%	26%	20%	13%	24%
5 or more	378	374	2%	10%	26%	19%	16%	28%
Total	35,578	35,133	10%	17%	25%	16%	10%	21%
Females								
All Court Orders ⁽¹⁾								
1	10,807	10,236	29%	26%	22%	9%	5%	8%
2	7,820	7,649	18%	24%	26%	12%	7%	13%
3	2,530	2,498	13%	23%	27%	14%	8%	16%
4	430	420	9%	19%	28%	17%	11%	15%
5 or more	76	75	5%	20%	31%	24%	8%	12%
Total	21,663	20,878	23%	25%	24%	11%	6%	11%
Community Orders								
1	6,974	6,652	27%	27%	23%	9%	5%	8%
2	5,528	5,406	16%	25%	26%	12%	8%	13%
3	1,731	1,707	12%	23%	28%	14%	7%	15%
4	285	279	10%	22%	28%	16%	11%	13%
5 or more	43	43	7%	19%	40%	21%	9%	5%
Total	14,561	14,087	21%	26%	25%	11%	6%	11%
Suspended Sentence Orders								
1	2,393	2,277	34%	23%	20%	9%	5%	10%
2	2,277	2,228	23%	20%	25%	13%	7%	13%
3	799	791	14%	22%	25%	15%	8%	16%
4	145	141	8%	15%	28%	18%	11%	20%
5 or more	32	31	3%	19%	19%	29%	6%	23%
Total	5,646	5,468	26%	22%	23%	12%	6%	12%

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 4.10.

Note: (1) Includes pre-CJA orders.

Table A5.5: Number of requirements in commencements of Probation Service supervision of CJA 2003 sentences by type of sentence, type of requirement, sex and ethnic group, aged 18+, 2006

	Females							
	All	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other ethnic group	Not Stated	Not recorded
Community Order⁽¹⁾	28,428	24,545	711	397	1,268	212	333	962
% breakdown								
Residential	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Accredited Programme	12	12	13	11	14	6	9	10
Drug treatment	9	9	9	6	6	8	10	6
Alcohol treatment	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Curfew	4	4	3	3	3	6	2	6
Attendance Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Specified Activity	4	4	3	4	2	3	2	2
Prohibited Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unpaid work	24	23	27	34	32	38	29	36
Exclusion	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Supervision	44	45	43	40	39	37	46	36
Suspended Sentence Order	7,061	6,086	174	119	394	57	80	151
% breakdown								
Residential	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
Accredited Programme	15	14	20	10	16	7	14	13
Drug treatment	8	8	7	5	5	0	5	6
Alcohol treatment	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
Curfew	4	4	6	4	4	4	3	8
Attendance Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1
Specified Activity	4	5	1	2	4	0	3	3
Prohibited Activity	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
Unpaid work	17	16	18	28	23	42	24	20
Exclusion	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	1
Supervision	49	49	45	47	45	44	50	48

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2007b - Table 6.5.

Note: (1) Does not include a count of unknown requirement.

Table A5.5: Number of requirements in commencements of Probation Service supervision of CJA 2003 sentences by type of sentence, type of requirement, sex and ethnic group, aged 18+, 2006 (continued)

	Males							
	All	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other ethnic group	Not Stated	Not recorded
Community Order⁽¹⁾	174,895	143,601	3,912	7,653	10,035	1,862	2,092	5,740
% breakdown								
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Accredited Programme	17	18	18	15	18	11	18	14
Drug treatment	5	5	6	5	6	3	5	3
Alcohol treatment	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
Curfew	4	5	3	4	3	3	3	6
Attendance Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Specified Activity	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
Prohibited Activity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unpaid work	32	30	32	39	36	49	33	42
Exclusion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Supervision	36	37	35	33	33	29	36	29
Suspended Sentence Order	53,124	43,891	1,264	2,218	3,321	507	710	1,213
% breakdown								
Residential	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Accredited Programme	21	21	21	20	23	15	21	18
Drug treatment	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	2
Alcohol treatment	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
Curfew	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	7
Attendance Centre	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mental Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Specified Activity	3	3	2	1	2	1	1	2
Prohibited Activity	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Unpaid work	22	21	24	29	25	36	26	31
Exclusion	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Supervision	41	42	41	40	40	38	42	37

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2007b - Table 6.5.

Note: (1) Does not include a count of unknown requirement.

Table A5.6: Terminations of court order by reason and sex

	Male		Female	
	Community Order	SSO	Community Order	SSO
Ran their full course	46	45	50	51
Terminate early: Good progress	10	6	10	6
Terminate early: Failure to comply with requirements	22	22	21	19
Terminate early: Conviction of an offence	12	19	10	13
Terminate early: Other reasons	10	9	10	10
All Community orders	96,311	24,642	17,518	3,627

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 5.1.

Note: May not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Appendix A6: Custody

Table A6.1: Receptions into prison establishments⁽¹⁾ by type of custody and sex, 2002-2007

England and Wales		Number of persons				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males						
First receptions ⁽²⁾	123,219	122,096	120,407	119,783	117,036	114,034
Prisoners on remand	82,835	82,156	77,505	77,186	76,249	72,559
Untried	53,754	53,458	49,840	50,282	50,448	49,885
Convicted unsentenced	47,851	47,587	45,255	44,470	43,668	39,933
Prisoners under sentence	87,008	85,426	86,759	84,268	82,192	83,652
Fine defaulters	1,113	1,174	1,697	1,878	1,756	1,357
Less than or equal to 6 months	47,846	47,752	48,370	46,650	44,113	44,883
Greater than 6 months less than 12 months	7,427	7,243	7,205	7,231	7,470	8,074
12 months to less than 4 years	22,887	21,697	21,724	21,008	20,720	21,175
4 Years or more (excluding Indeterminate sentences)	7,214	7,082	7,202	6,507	6,044	5,867
Indeterminate sentences	512	478	561	994	2,089	2,206
Non-criminal prisoners	2,534	3,004	3,489	3,455	4,438	3,548
Females						
First receptions ⁽²⁾	12,601	12,946	12,554	12,275	11,950	11,847
Prisoners on remand	8,690	9,032	7,978	7,660	7,498	7,136
Untried	4,954	5,238	4,716	5,173	5,361	5,420
Convicted unsentenced	5,450	5,659	4,860	4,634	4,327	3,633
Prisoners under sentence	7,799	8,069	8,402	8,184	7,846	8,174
Fine defaulters	79	76	138	160	148	118
Less than or equal to 6 months	4,799	5,106	5,306	5,167	4,811	5,177
Greater than 6 months less than 12 months	691	711	788	752	900	867
12 months to less than 4 years	1,773	1,683	1,690	1,632	1,567	1,588
4 Years or more (excluding Indeterminate sentences)	436	462	459	420	351	351
Indeterminate sentences	21	31	21	53	69	73
Non-criminal prisoners	140	138	180	213	296	340

Sources: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 6.1M, Table 6.1F; and Ministry of Justice, 2007b - Table 7.1.

Notes: (1) Excludes police cells

(2) Total receptions cannot be calculated by adding together receptions in each category, because there is double counting. First receptions give an indication of the number of new prisoners in a time period.

Table A6.2: Prison population⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ 2002 to 2007 by year and sex of prisoner

England and Wales

Year	Males	Females	Total	Females as a proportion (%)
2002	66,479	4,299	70,778	6
2003	68,612	4,425	73,038	6
2004	70,208	4,448	74,657	6
2005	71,512	4,467	75,979	6
2006	73,680	4,447	78,127	6
2007	75,842	4,374	80,216	5

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 7.5.

Notes: (1) Annual average population.

(2) Excludes police cells.

Table A6.3: Breakdown of projected prison population for high, medium and low scenarios, 2008-2015

	Remand			Sentenced			Non-criminal Total	Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total
High scenario										
2008	12,566	874	13,440	64,699	3,535	68,234	1,520	78,689	4,505	83,194
2009	12,700	900	13,600	66,400	3,500	70,000	1,500	80,600	4,500	85,100
2010	12,900	900	13,900	69,000	3,700	72,700	1,500	83,400	4,700	88,100
2011	13,000	900	13,900	71,200	3,800	75,000	1,500	85,700	4,800	90,500
2012	13,100	900	14,000	72,700	3,900	76,600	1,500	87,200	4,900	92,100
2013	13,100	900	14,000	73,500	3,900	77,400	1,500	88,000	5,000	93,000
2014	13,100	900	14,100	74,600	4,000	78,600	1,500	89,200	5,000	94,200
2015	13,200	900	14,100	76,100	4,100	80,200	1,500	90,700	5,100	95,800
Medium scenario										
2008	12,566	874	13,440	64,699	3,535	68,234	1,520	78,689	4,505	83,194
2009	12,600	900	13,500	65,800	3,500	69,200	1,500	79,800	4,500	84,300
2010	12,700	900	13,600	67,600	3,600	71,200	1,500	81,800	4,600	86,400
2011	12,700	900	13,600	69,100	3,700	72,800	1,500	83,300	4,600	87,900
2012	12,700	900	13,600	69,800	3,700	73,500	1,500	84,000	4,700	88,700
2013	12,700	900	13,600	69,800	3,700	73,500	1,500	84,000	4,700	88,600
2014	12,700	900	13,600	70,200	3,700	73,900	1,500	84,300	4,700	89,000
2015	12,700	900	13,500	70,900	3,700	74,600	1,500	85,000	4,700	89,700
Low scenario										
2008	12,566	874	13,440	64,699	3,535	68,234	1,520	78,689	4,505	83,194
2009	12,500	900	13,400	65,000	3,400	68,400	1,500	79,000	4,300	83,300
2010	12,600	900	13,400	66,100	3,400	69,500	1,500	80,100	4,300	84,400
2011	12,500	900	13,400	66,900	3,300	70,200	1,500	80,800	4,300	85,100
2012	12,500	800	13,300	66,800	3,300	70,200	1,500	80,700	4,300	85,000
2013	12,400	800	13,200	66,100	3,300	69,300	1,500	79,900	4,200	84,100
2014	12,300	800	13,100	65,700	3,300	69,000	1,500	79,400	4,200	83,600
2015	12,200	800	13,000	65,600	3,200	68,800	1,500	79,200	4,100	83,400

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008h - Table A2.

Notes: Data are given for the end of June in each year. Figures for 2008 are actual data. All other figures are rounded to the nearest hundred. Components may not sum due to rounding.

Table A6.4: Population in prison establishments and police cells; by type of custody and sentence length, 2002 & 2007

	Males		Females	
	2002	2007	2002	2007
Total population in prison and police cells, of which:	66,824	75,451	4,394	4,283
Remand	12,083	11,953	998	891
Untried	7,351	7,795	526	592
Convicted unsentenced	4,732	4,158	472	299
Under sentence	53,967	62,250	3,339	3,351
Fine defaulter	31	62	3	6
Less than or equal to 6 months	5,032	4,699	415	466
Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months	2,155	2,250	194	211
12 months to less than 4 years	20,466	21,601	1,392	1,239
4 years or more (excluding Indeterminate)	21,301	24,456	1,170	1,130
Indeterminate sentences	4,982	9,182	165	299
Non-criminal prisoners	774	1,248	57	41

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 7.1F & 7.1M.

Table A6.5: Population in prison establishments⁽¹⁾ under sentence⁽²⁾ by age and sex, 2002-2007

England and Wales 30 June

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males						
All ages	53,967	55,962	57,523	58,780	59,981	62,250
15-17	1,986	1,724	1,706	1,780	1,814	1,827
18-20	5,821	5,740	5,585	5,598	5,720	6,358
21-24	9,722	10,112	10,095	9,949	9,624	9,864
25-29	10,196	10,441	10,738	10,982	11,361	11,665
30-39	15,415	16,304	17,021	16,866	16,851	16,621
40-49	6,630	7,252	7,858	8,744	9,368	10,106
50-59	2,832	2,975	3,013	3,263	3,517	3,831
60 and over	1,365	1,413	1,508	1,599	1,725	1,978
Females						
All ages	3,339	3,477	3,453	3,477	3,512	3,351
15-17	103	57	58	56	50	56
18-20	356	305	300	269	272	280
21-24	596	670	632	612	552	475
25-29	662	702	727	679	708	662
30-39	1,030	1,100	1,056	1,072	1,094	1,014
40-49	439	492	507	586	606	612
50-59	134	123	152	179	189	203
60 and over	19	28	20	24	40	49

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 7.3.

Notes: (1) Excludes police cells.

(2) Including persons committed in default of payment of a fine.

Table A6.6: Population in prison establishments⁽¹⁾ by sex, ethnic group and nationality, 2004-2007

England and Wales 30 June				Number of persons
	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males				
British nationals	60,810	62,127	62,715	64,537
White	45,830	50,727	50,645	51,951
Mixed	1,319	1,575	1,723	1,881
Asian or Asian British	2,505	2,866	3,092	3,267
Black or Black British	5,758	6,389	6,653	6,889
Chinese or Other ethnic group	174	156	143	147
Not Stated	167	168	212	209
Unrecorded	74	34	53	44
1991 Census ethnic codes	4,985	211	194	149
Foreign nationals	8,124	8,778	9,964	10,130
White	2,223	2,557	2,956	2,907
Mixed	297	324	356	339
Asian or Asian British	1,180	1,511	1,815	1,812
Black or Black British	3,305	3,705	4,065	4,124
Chinese or Other ethnic group	438	596	691	872
Not Stated	37	61	60	47
Unrecorded	5	5	5	11
1991 Census ethnic codes	641	19	15	16
Unrecorded nationality	1,101	771	840	784
Females				
British nationals	3,569	3,544	3,445	3,230
White	2,792	2,919	2,849	2,700
Mixed	159	171	141	135
Asian or Asian British	44	62	68	65
Black or Black British	334	361	344	301
Chinese or Other ethnic group	17	12	14	15
Not Stated	6	9	18	6
Unrecorded	0	2	0	1
1991 Census ethnic codes	217	8	12	7
Foreign nationals	816	873	915	963
White	199	232	244	243
Mixed	43	49	45	50
Asian or Asian British	34	40	39	48
Black or Black British	460	492	517	519
Chinese or Other ethnic group	35	59	65	97
Not Stated	1	1	3	6
Unrecorded	1	0	0	0
1991 Census ethnic codes	44	0	1	0
Unrecorded nationality	67	97	103	90

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 7.21.

Notes: (1) Excludes police cells.

Prior to 2004 the 1991 census ethnic codes were used, for information on years 1996 to 2003 see previous annual publications.

Table A6.7: Population in prison establishments under an immediate custodial sentence by nationality, offence group and sex, 2007

	Male		Female	
	British nationals	Foreign nationals	British nationals	Foreign nationals
Violence against the person	28	20	24	5
Sexual offences	12	11	1	1
Robbery	14	9	11	2
Burglary	14	4	7	2
Theft and handling	6	4	13	5
Fraud and forgery	1	12	4	18
Drug offences	13	32	24	58
Motoring offences	2	2	1	0
Other offences	9	7	13	8
Offence not recorded	1	0	1	0
Total (sum to 100%)	55,235	6,801	2,645	687

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 7.23.

Notes: Excludes police cells.

Includes persons of unknown or unrecorded nationality.

Due to rounding the percentages may not sum to exactly 100%.

Table A6.8: Offences punished per 100 population in prison establishments by type of offence⁽¹⁾ and sex, 2002-2007

England and Wales	Number of offences punished per 100 population					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males	146	142	142	143	131	133
Violence	24	23	22	23	22	22
Escapes or absconds	1	1	1	0	0	0
Disobedience or disrespect	63	60	60	61	53	54
Wilful damage	10	10	10	10	10	9
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	33	34	36	36	34	36
Other offences	15	15	13	13	12	12
Females	208	205	203	193	204	189
Violence	32	32	31	33	33	30
Escapes or absconds	1	0	1	0	0	0
Disobedience or disrespect	84	93	90	86	99	93
Wilful damage	11	12	11	14	12	13
Unauthorised transactions/possessions	34	30	36	34	35	31
Other offences	47	38	33	25	25	22

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 8.1.

Note: (1) Including attempts.

Table A6.9: Number of deaths in custody, 2002-2007⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Males						
Number of deaths						
Self inflicted	86	80	82	74	64	84
Other	66	88	106	93	83	93
Rate per 1,000 prisoners in custody						
Self inflicted	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
Other	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2
Females						
Number of deaths						
Self inflicted	9	14	13	4	3	8
Other	3	1	7	3	3	0
Rate per 1,000 prisoners in custody						
Self inflicted	2.0	3.0	2.9	0.9	0.7	1.9
Other	0.7	0.2	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.0

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008g - Table 9.12.

Notes: (1) Statistics supplied by NOMS.

(2) Retrospective changes to past published figures and classification of deaths sometimes occur, in light of information discovered after publication. Figures include some deaths while released on temporary licence on medical grounds. Deaths on other forms of temporary release such as police custody or home detention curfew are not included.

Appendix A7: Reconvictions

Table A7.1: Actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by gender, 2000-2006

Gender	Period	Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ⁽¹⁾	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
Males	2000 Q1	38,926	44.7	41.4	193.1	432.0	0.9
	2002 Q1	38,798	46.7	42.6	216.7	464.2	1.0
	2003 Q1	39,352	46.6	42.7	209.7	450.5	1.0
	2004 Q1	41,347	44.0	42.7	186.0	422.5	0.9
	2005 Q1	38,631	42.3	42.3	170.7	403.6	1.0
	2006 Q1	44,617	39.9	41.2	149.4	374.4	0.8
Females	2000 Q1	5,660	36.8	34.5	164.1	445.4	*
	2002 Q1	5,794	40.3	36.1	200.4	497.4	<i>0.4</i>
	2003 Q1	5,763	40.9	36.9	192.3	470.6	<i>0.3</i>
	2004 Q1	6,134	38.4	37.5	164.8	429.2	*
	2005 Q1	5,692	36.7	36.7	149.0	406.5	<i>0.2</i>
	2006 Q1	6,540	33.1	35.8	123.2	372.7	*
Total	2000 Q1	44,586	43.7	40.6	189.4	433.4	0.8
	2002 Q1	44,592	45.9	41.7	214.6	468.0	0.9
	2003 Q1	45,115	45.8	42.0	207.5	452.7	0.9
	2004 Q1	47,481	43.3	42.1	183.3	423.3	0.8
	2005 Q1	44,323	41.6	41.6	167.9	404.0	0.9
	2006 Q1	51,157	39.0	40.5	146.1	374.2	0.7

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Table A1.

Notes: (1) Predicted (yes/no) rate is presented as the percentage of the offenders who are estimated to reoffend during the one-year follow up period after offender characteristics have been controlled for.

* Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.
Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Table A7.2: Female actual and predicted reoffending rates, and frequency and severity rates per 100 offenders, by age, 2000-2006

Age	Period	Number of offenders	Actual reoffending rate	Predicted reoffending rate ⁽¹⁾	Number of offences per 100 offenders	Number of offences per 100 reoffenders	Number of severe offences per 100 offenders
18 - 20	2000 Q1	1,105	44.5	39.0	203	454.9	*
	2002 Q1	960	44.8	40.2	238	531.2	*
	2003 Q1	937	42.2	39.7	197	468.4	*
	2004 Q1	896	43.0	40.7	169	393.8	*
	2005 Q1	837	37.6	37.6	141	374.0	*
	2006 Q1	938	34.9	38.3	133	380.4	*
21 - 24	2000 Q1	1,068	45.7	40.1	221	483.2	*
	2002 Q1	1,172	48.2	42.2	252	522.7	*
	2003 Q1	1,165	48.8	43.2	244	499.5	*
	2004 Q1	1,193	40.8	42.4	190	464.3	*
	2005 Q1	988	43.2	43.2	195	451.1	*
	2006 Q1	1,158	38.5	40.7	143	371.1	*
25 - 29	2000 Q1	1,193	41.7	39.5	197	472.8	*
	2002 Q1	1,168	48.3	42.8	250	517.0	*
	2003 Q1	1,111	48.0	43.0	239	497.6	*
	2004 Q1	1,231	44.4	44.2	204	460.0	*
	2005 Q1	1,105	43.7	43.7	183	419.5	*
	2006 Q1	1,210	41.5	43.6	167	402.4	*
30 - 34	2000 Q1	941	35.7	35.3	147	411.6	*
	2002 Q1	967	38.5	36.2	186	482.8	*
	2003 Q1	978	44.0	40.0	195	442.6	*
	2004 Q1	1,063	40.3	39.9	172	426.6	*
	2005 Q1	970	39.5	39.5	159	403.7	*
	2006 Q1	1,001	35.2	39.5	126	359.7	*
35 - 39	2000 Q1	679	25.6	26.4	92	358.0	*
	2002 Q1	734	31.9	28.9	127	398.7	*
	2003 Q1	750	31.9	30.0	151	472.4	*
	2004 Q1	766	35.8	33.1	153	428.8	*
	2005 Q1	790	32.3	32.3	120	372.9	*
	2006 Q1	917	29.1	32.6	103	355.4	*
40 - 49	2000 Q1	547	16.5	17.5	58	354.4	*
	2002 Q1	636	24.5	20.5	109	444.2	*
	2003 Q1	649	26.0	20.9	102	389.9	*
	2004 Q1	793	26.6	23.2	95	357.3	*
	2005 Q1	795	24.4	24.4	97	397.4	*
	2006 Q1	1,019	22.6	24.1	79	349.6	*
50+	2000 Q1	127	6.3	11.2	13	200.0	*
	2002 Q1	157	8.9	11.7	25	278.6	*
	2003 Q1	173	12.1	13.0	30	247.6	*
	2004 Q1	192	12.0	13.5	31	256.5	*
	2005 Q1	207	14.5	14.5	41	283.3	*
	2006 Q1	297	12.8	13.6	40	313.2	*
Total	2000 Q1	5,660	36.8	34.5	164	445.4	*
	2002 Q1	5,794	40.3	36.1	200	497.4	0.4
	2003 Q1	5,763	40.9	36.9	192	470.6	0.3
	2004 Q1	6,134	38.4	37.5	165	429.2	*
	2005 Q1	5,692	36.7	36.7	149	406.5	0.2
	2006 Q1	6,540	33.1	35.8	123	372.7	*

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Table A2(F).

(1) Predicted (yes/no) rate is presented as the percentage of the offenders who are estimated to reoffend during the one-year follow up period after offender characteristics have been controlled for.

* Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation. Italics mean greater than 10 and less than 50 offenders or offences - treat the data with caution.

Table A7.3: Actual reoffending rates, and frequency by custodial sentence length, 2000-2006

Custody	Period	Number of offenders		Actual reoffending rate		Number of offences per 100 offenders	
		Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males
Less than 12 months	2000 Q1	901	9,433	58	58	327	294
	2002 Q1	890	9,743	67	63	430	349
	2003 Q1	799	8,347	69	64	410	358
	2004 Q1	1,039	9,539	66	61	358	316
	2005 Q1	883	8,805	62	59	321	292
	2006 Q1	826	8,277	59	59	300	281
12 months to less than 2 years	2000 Q1	156	2,324	21	45	66	187
	2002 Q1	134	2,137	25	45	90	186
	2003 Q1	147	2,133	27	45	113	184
	2004 Q1	147	1,983	22	40	83	159
	2005 Q1	159	1,887	20	36	72	139
	2006 Q1	165	1,863	15	31	48	107
2 years to less than 4 years	2000 Q1	74	1,867	18	41	64	145
	2002 Q1	112	1,651	28	37	96	132
	2003 Q1	153	1,736	20	33	50	113
	2004 Q1	156	1,837	20	32	79	112
	2005 Q1	150	1,713	20	27	49	85
	2006 Q1	144	1,869	19	26	42	83
4 years and over	2000 Q1	53	919	6	24	*	79
	2002 Q1	57	854	9	22	*	76
	2003 Q1	57	986	7	22	*	79
	2004 Q1	60	1,000	8	19	48	55
	2005 Q1	50	948	6	19	44	58
	2006 Q1	67	1,169	6	18	*	47

Source: Ministry of Justice, 2008j - Table A5(F) and A5(M).

- * Data removed as extremely low numbers (less than or equal to 10 offenders or 10 offences) make the data unreliable for interpretation.
 Predicted (yes/no) rate is presented as the percentage of the offenders who are estimated to reoffend during the one-year follow up period after offender characteristics have been controlled for.
 Percentages and numbers are rounded.