

## **Annual Applicant Statistics for Equality and Diversity group – 29 April 2014**

### **Young people (aged 21 and under)**

Young people (aged of 21 and under) make up around 11% of the prison population. As shown in the below table, the CCRC has always received a very low number of applications from young people and this group is still very much under-represented in our make-up of applications. This continues to be the case. This is a group we are continuing to focus on as part of the Vulnerable Applicants Project.

### **Applications received from people aged 21 years and under**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received that year</b>
2009/10	24	2.5%
2010/11	11	1%
2011/12	25	2.4%
2012/13	43	2.6%
2013/14	38	2.6%

### **Young people (aged 25 and younger)**

The table below gives information on the number of applications we receive from people aged **25 and under**. We also refer to 'young people' as being in this age group primarily because many Young Offenders Institutions hold young people up to the age of 25.

I have been unable to find any official statistics to show how many people are currently in custody who are aged 25 and below. It is estimated from unofficial sources, however, that between 25% and 30% of people in custody are within this age range. What the below table therefore shows is that young people (aged 25 and under) are very much under-represented in our makeup of applicants and that this has always been the case, but, we are making efforts to reach out to young people by talking to charities and volunteer groups that specialise in this area and by visiting YOI's. The numbers in the below table

also demonstrate that, although we have a long way to go, the percentage rate of applications we receive from young people is slowly beginning to rise.

### **Applications received from people aged 25 and below**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2009/10	91	9.7%
2010/11	49	5%
2011/12	90	8.6%
2012/13	167	10%
2013/14	144	10%

### **Older people (aged 60 and over)**

The number of older people entering the UK's Criminal Justice System has trebled in the last 20 years, and older people now represent the fastest growing section of the prison estate. The age at which we might start considering our applicants as being 'older' is a contentious one. Many relevant charities dealing with older offenders take 'older' as being aged 50 and older, other charities take 'older' as meaning aged 60 and over. For the purpose of our statistics I have focused on applications we get from applicants aged 60 and older.

Older people (aged 60 and over) currently represent 11% of the prison population. The table below demonstrates that older people are not under-represented in our make-up of applications, but, neither do they represent a particularly large proportion of our applications. It is therefore right that we continue to monitor the applications we receive from this age group.

### Applications received from people aged 60 and above

Year	Total	% of applications received this year
2009/10	109	12%
2010/11	114	13.5%
2011/12	112	11%
2012/13	188	11.5%
2013/14	165	11%

### Ethnicity Groups

Although we have not focused on different ethnicity groups, as yet, as part of the vulnerable applicants project, it is worth pointing out that the make-up of our applications from different ethnicity groups still remains wide and varied.

In 2013/14 applicants who described themselves as being from a white background represented 50% of the total number of applicants and in 2013/2014 27% of applicants described themselves as being from a particular BME group. 16% of applicants this year did not fill in the ethnicity form and 8% of applicants described themselves as being from *other* ethnicity groups. 25% of the current prison population are from BME groups and therefore people from different ethnicity groups are not under-represented in our make-up of applications. This is very good news.

The below table shows that the applicant statistics relating to ethnicity groups have not altered too drastically over the last 5 years. The only change worth of note is that the percentage of applicants who describe themselves as being Black Caribbean has been dropping slightly year by year. I haven't done any research to establish why this might be the case.

The ethnicity monitoring form was also amended in 2013/2014 so that applicants now have the option of describing their ethnicity as being Gypsy/Traveller. This change has yet to be incorporated into Vectus, so, during this moment in time we cannot monitor statistics relating to this change.

## CCRC Applicants - Ethnicity Statistics

	2009/10		2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
Ethnicity	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
White	497	53%	442	53%	529	51%	769	47%	740	50%
Bangladeshi	8	1%	9	1%	11	1%	11	1%	21	1.5%
Black African	67	7%	58	7%	64	6%	133	8%	93	6%
Black Caribbean	85	9%	6	8%	64	6%	102	6%	78	5%
Black Other	16	2%	10	1%	16	1.5%	31	2%	23	1.5%
Chinese	2	0.2%	2	0.2%	5	0.5%	5	0.5%	10	1%
Indian	19	2%	21	2%	24	2%	37	2%	27	2%
Irish	32	3%	20	2%	28	3%	19	1%	29	2%
Mixed	34	4%	22	3%	36	3%	61	4%	60	5%
Pakistani	16	2%	25	3%	40	4%	69	4%	45	3%
Other	39	4%	49	6%	80	8%	149	9%	120	8%
Unknown	117	12%	111	14%	84	9%	131	8%	224	16%

### Applications from people who cannot speak English

We only started to monitor how many applicants state on their application form that they cannot speak English in 2011. As of yet, I haven't done any research to establish how our figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area.

Related to this area is the work we have been doing on asylum seeker/refugee cases and the victims of human trafficking cases and the leaflets and posters we have put together in different languages to encourage meritorious applications from these vulnerable groups.

### Applications received from people who cannot speak English

Year	Total	% of applications received this year
2011/12	8	0.7%
2012/13	49	3%
2013/14	34	2.3%

### Female Applicants

We continue to receive a healthy number of applications from female applicants. In 2013/14 we received 151 applications from female applicants, which represented 10% of the total number of applications received. Women in prison make up 5% of people in custody and therefore women cannot be regarded as an under-represented group in terms of our make-up of applications, but, due to the unique issues many female applicants, particularly those in custody, face, it is right that we continue to regard women as a vulnerable group.

### Number of applications received from male and female applicants

Financial Year	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014
<b>Male</b>	820 (88%)	754 (89%)	905 (87%)	1410 (87%)	1294 (88%)
<b>Female</b>	92 (10%)	58 (7%)	111 (11%)	165 (10%)	151 (10%)
<b>Not known</b>	20 (2%)	32 (4%)	23 (2%)	53 (3%)	27 (2%)

## **Disabilities**

We only started to monitor in 2011 how many applicants state on the equality form that they have a disability. As of yet, I haven't done any research to establish how our figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area. This is a particularly difficult area to research as the term 'disability' is very wide-ranging and we do not ask for any details as to the nature of an applicant's disability

The numbers below, I *think* from anecdotal evidence, suggest that people with disabilities are not put off applying to us – but without further research in this area, I cannot know this for sure.

### **Number of applications from people with a disability**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2011/12	107	10%
2012/13	173	11%
2013/14	217	15%

## **Annual Applicant Statistics for Equality and Diversity group – 27 April 2015**

### **Young people (aged 21 and under)**

Young people (aged of 21 and under) make up around 11% of the prison population. As shown in the below table, the CCRC has always received a very low number of applications from young people and this group is still very much under-represented in our make-up of applications. This continues to be the case. This is a group we are continuing to focus on as part of the Vulnerable Applicants Project.

### **Applications received from people aged 21 years and under**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received that year</b>
2009/10	24	2.5%
2010/11	11	1%
2011/12	25	2.4%
2012/13	43	2.6%
2013/14	38	2.6%
2014/15	48	2.9%

### **Young people (aged 25 and younger)**

The table below gives information on the number of applications we receive from people aged **25 and under**. We also refer to 'young people' as being in this age group primarily because some Young Offenders Institutions hold young people up to the age of 25.

I have been unable to find any official statistics to show how many people are currently in custody who are aged 25 and below. It is estimated from unofficial sources, however, that between 25% and 30% of people in custody are within this age range. What the below table therefore shows is that young people (aged 25 and under) are very much under-represented in our makeup of applicants and that this has always been the case, but, we are making efforts to reach out to young people by talking to charities and volunteer groups that specialise in this area and by visiting YOI's.

### **Applications received from people aged 25 and below**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2009/10	91	9.7%
2010/11	49	5%
2011/12	90	8.6%
2012/13	167	10%
2013/14	144	10%
2014/15	148	9.2%

### **Older people (aged 60 and over)**

The number of older people entering the UK's Criminal Justice System has trebled in the last 20 years, and older people now represent the fastest growing section of the prison estate. The age at which we might start considering our applicants as being 'older' is a contentious one. Many relevant charities dealing with older offenders take 'older' as being aged 50 and older, other charities take 'older' as meaning aged 60 and over. For the purpose of our statistics I have focused on applications we get from applicants aged 60 and older.

Older people (aged 60 and over) currently represent 11% of the prison population. The table below demonstrates that older people are not under-represented in our make-up of applications, but, neither do they represent a particularly large proportion of our applications. It is therefore right that we continue to monitor the applications we receive from this age group.



### Applications received from people aged 60 and above

Year	Total	% of applications received this year
2009/10	109	12%
2010/11	114	13.5%
2011/12	112	11%
2012/13	188	11.5%
2013/14	165	11%
2014/15	161	10%

### Ethnicity Groups

Although we have not focused on different ethnicity groups, as yet, as part of the vulnerable applicants project, it is worth pointing out that the make-up of our applications from different ethnicity groups still remains wide and varied.

In 2014/15 applicants who described themselves as being from a white background represented 53% of the total number of applicants and in 2014/2015 23.5% of applicants described themselves as being from a particular BME group. 14.5% of applicants this year did not fill in the ethnicity form and 7% of applicants described themselves as being from *other* ethnicity groups. 25% of the current prison population are from BME groups and therefore people from different ethnicity groups are not under-represented in our make-up of applications. The below table also shows that the applicant statistics relating to ethnicity groups have not altered too drastically over the last 5 years.

The ethnicity monitoring form was also amended in 2013/2014 so that applicants now have the option of describing their ethnicity as being Gypsy/Traveller. This change has yet to be incorporated into Vectus, so, during this moment in time we cannot monitor statistics relating to this change.

## CCRC Applicants - Ethnicity Statistics

	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
Ethnicity	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
White	442	53%	529	51%	769	47%	740	50%	857	53%
Bangladeshi	9	1%	11	1%	11	1%	21	1.5%	17	1.5%
Black African	58	7%	64	6%	133	8%	93	6%	97	6%
Black Caribbean	6	8%	64	6%	102	6%	78	5%	89	6%
Black Other	10	1%	16	1.5%	31	2%	23	1.5%	33	2%
Chinese	2	0.2%	5	0.5%	5	0.5%	10	1%	3	0.2%
Indian	21	2%	24	2%	37	2%	27	2%	34	2%
Irish	20	2%	28	3%	19	1%	29	2%	24	1.5%
Mixed	22	3%	36	3%	61	4%	60	5%	44	2.7%
Pakistani	25	3%	40	4%	69	4%	45	3%	59	3.6%
Other	49	6%	80	8%	149	9%	120	8%	115	7%
Unknown	111	14%	84	9%	131	8%	224	16%	233	14.5%

### Applications from people who cannot speak English

We only started to monitor how many applicants state on their application form that they cannot speak English in 2011. As of yet, I haven't done any research to establish how our figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area.

Related to this area is the work we have been doing on asylum seeker/refugee cases and the victims of human trafficking cases and the leaflets and posters we have put together in different languages to encourage meritorious applications from these vulnerable groups.

### Applications received from people who cannot speak English

Year	Total	% of applications received this year
2011/12	8	0.7%
2012/13	49	3%
2013/14	34	2.3%
2014/15	36	2.2%

### Female Applicants

We continue to receive a healthy number of applications from female applicants. In 2014/15 we received 143 applications from female applicants, which represented 8.9% of the total number of applications received. Women in prison make up 5% of people in custody and therefore women cannot be regarded as an under-represented group in terms of our make-up of applications, but, due to the unique issues many female applicants, particularly those in custody, face, it is right that we continue to regard women as a vulnerable group.

### Number of applications received from male and female applicants

Financial Year	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
<b>Male</b>	754 (89%)	905 (87%)	1410 (87%)	1294 (88%)	1422 (88.6%)
<b>Female</b>	58 (7%)	111 (11%)	165 (10%)	151 (10%)	143 (8.9%)
<b>Not known</b>	32 (4%)	23 (2%)	53 (3%)	27 (2%)	40 (2.5%)

## **Disabilities**

We only started to monitor in 2011 how many applicants state on the equality form that they have a disability. As of yet, I haven't done any research to establish how our figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area. This is a particularly difficult area to research as the term 'disability' is very wide-ranging and we do not ask for any details as to the nature of an applicant's disability

The numbers below, I *think* from anecdotal evidence, suggest that people with disabilities are not put off applying to us – but without further research in this area, I cannot know this for sure.

### **Number of applications from people with a disability**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2011/12	107	10%
2012/13	173	11%
2013/14	217	15%
2014/15	238	15%

## **Annual Applicant Statistics for Equality and Diversity Group – 26 April 2016**

### **Young people (aged 21 and under)**

Young people (aged of 21 and under) make up around 11% of the prison population. As shown in the below table, the CCRC has always received a very low number of applications from young people and this group is still very much under-represented in our make-up of applications.

### **Applications received from people aged 21 years and under**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received that year</b>
2009/10	24	2.5%
2010/11	11	1%
2011/12	25	2.4%
2012/13	43	2.6%
2013/14	38	2.6%
2014/15	48	2.9%
2015/16	41	2.7%

### **Young people (aged 25 and younger)**

The table on the next page gives information on the number of applications we receive from people aged **25 and under**. We also refer to 'young people' as being in this age group primarily because some Young Offenders Institutions hold young people up to the age of 25.

### Applications received from people aged 25 and below

Year	Total	% of applications received this year
2009/10	91	9.7%
2010/11	49	5%
2011/12	90	8.6%
2012/13	167	10%
2013/14	144	10%
2014/15	148	9.2%
2015/16	147	9.9%

I have been unable to find any official statistics to show how many people are currently in custody who are aged 25 and below. It is estimated from unofficial sources, however, that between 25% and 30% of people in custody are within this age range. What the below table therefore shows is that young people (aged 25 and under) are very much under-represented in our make-up of applicants and that this has always been the case, but, we are making efforts to address this. Some of our recent work in this area includes the following:

- The CCRC's Research Committee has sent out a research call (#1841246) on young offenders to universities for academics interested in this area of research.
- The CCRC is visiting HMP/YOI Werrington on 27<sup>th</sup> April 2016 to train staff on the role of the CCRC.
- We are in the process of arranging a focus group to be held at 5 St Philip's Place in May 2016 which will consist of practitioners who work with young offenders and young offenders themselves to ascertain the reasons why young people are not applying to us.
- The new applications we receive on joint enterprise are being monitored to assess how many young people are applying to us on this basis. At the time of writing this 3 of the 14 (21%) of the new Joint Enterprise applications we have received are from applicants aged 25 and younger.

### **Older people (aged 60 and over)**

The number of older people entering the UK's Criminal Justice System has trebled in the last 20 years, and older people now represent the fastest growing section of the prison estate. The age at which we might start considering our applicants as being 'older' is a contentious one. Many relevant charities dealing with older offenders take 'older' as being aged 50 and older, other charities take 'older' as meaning aged 60 and over. For the purpose of our statistics I have focused on applications we get from applicants aged 60 and older.

Older people (aged 60 and over) currently represent 11% of the prison population. The below table shows that, over the last 4 years, the number and percentage of applications we have received from this age drop has been dropping consistently – albeit by a small amount. I will closely monitor the applications we receive from this age group over the course of this year and Commissioner Liz Calderbank is doing research in this area as part of the Equality and Diversity Group's work plan. If the drop in number and percentage figures from older applicants continues, then this is something we will need to proactively address.

### **Applications received from people aged 60 and above**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2009/10	109	12%
2010/11	114	13.5%
2011/12	112	11%
2012/13	188	11.5%
2013/14	165	11%
2014/15	161	10%
2015/16	144	9.7%

## Ethnicity Groups

Although we have not focused on different ethnicity groups, as yet, as part of the vulnerable applicants project or as part of the Equality and Diversity Group's work plan, it is worth pointing out that the make-up of our applications from different ethnicity groups still remains wide and varied.

In 2015/16 applicants who described themselves as being from a white background represented 50% of the total number of applicants and in. In 2015/16 29% of applicants described themselves as being from a particular BAME group (this has risen from the previous year where 23.5% of applicants described themselves as being from a particular BAME group). Around 25% of the current prison population are from BAME groups and therefore people from different ethnicity groups are not under-represented in our make-up of applications. This is reassuring. It is also worth noting that the Government have recently announced that they are taking steps to make sure that organisations within the CJS are doing what they can to address the fact that black people are very much over-represented within the prison population.

The below table also shows that the applicant statistics relating to ethnicity groups have not altered too drastically over the last 5 years.

### **CCRC Applicants - Ethnicity Statistics**

	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>NO</b>	<b>%</b>
White	529	51%	769	47%	740	50%	857	53%	738	50%
Bangladeshi	11	1%	11	1%	21	1.5%	17	1.5%	9	1%
Black African	64	6%	133	8%	93	6%	97	6%	103	7%
Black Caribbean	64	6%	102	6%	78	5%	89	6%	85	5.7%
Black Other	16	1.5%	31	2%	23	1.5%	33	2%	40	3%
Chinese	5	0.5%	5	0.5%	10	1%	3	0.2%	3	0.2%
Indian	24	2%	37	2%	27	2%	34	2%	40	3%
Irish	28	3%	19	1%	29	2%	24	1.5%	25	2%
Mixed	36	3%	61	4%	60	5%	44	2.7%	48	3%
Pakistani	40	4%	69	4%	45	3%	59	3.6%	66	4.2%
Other	80	8%	149	9%	120	8%	115	7%	129	8.4%
Unknown	84	9%	131	8%	224	16%	233	14.5%	194	12.5%



### **Female Applicants**

In 2015/16 we received 115 (8%) applications from female applicants. Women in prison make up 5% of people in custody and therefore women cannot be regarded as an under-represented group in terms of our make-up of applications. Due to the unique issues many female applicants face, particularly those in custody where women are much more likely to self harm and to suffer from mental health problems in comparison to male prisoners- it is right that we continue to regard women as a vulnerable group.

Even though female applicants cannot be regarded as an under-represented group it is worth pointing out that during the last 4 years, the number of applications we have received from women, both in actual numbers and in percentage terms, has been dropping steadily. I have been in contact with the charities Agenda and Women in Prison to establish why this might be the case. No definitive reasons can be provided but it is very possible that cuts in legal aid and changes to the female prison estate (such as the forthcoming closure of HMP Holloway) has played a part given that women in prison can feel very distressed over the possibility of having to move prison due to the effect this might have over being moved further away from their children (70% of women in prison are mothers - a large proportion of which are single mothers).

The Centre for Criminal Appeals are currently focusing their efforts on women who may be wrongly sentenced and we have recently met with them to discuss the research we have done on the needs to women in prison. The make sure that there is no lack of awareness amongst this vulnerable group, we have also doubled our efforts in making sure prisons in the female estate are being sent application packs/posters from us every few weeks.

### **Number of applications received from male and female applicants**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>2011/2012</b>	<b>2012/2013</b>	<b>2013/2014</b>	<b>2014/2015</b>	<b>2015/2016</b>
<b>Male</b>	905 (87%)	1410 (87%)	1294 (88%)	1422 (88.6%)	1323 (89%)
<b>Female</b>	111 (11%)	165 (10%)	151 (10%)	143 (8.9%)	115 (8%)
<b>Not known</b>	23 (2%)	53 (3%)	27 (2%)	40 (2.5%)	42 (3%)

## **Disability**

In 2011 we started to monitor how many applicants state on the equality form that they have a disability. As of yet, we have not done any research to establish how CCRC figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area. This is a particularly difficult area to research as the term 'disability' is very wide-ranging and we do not ask for any details as to the nature of an applicant's disability.

From what we know from anecdotal evidence, I *think* the below figures suggest that people with disabilities are not put off applying to us – but without further research in this area, I cannot know this for sure.

### **Number of applications from people with a disability**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2011/12	107	10%
2012/13	173	11%
2013/14	217	15%
2014/15	238	15%
2015/16	196	13%

## **Applications from people who cannot speak English**

We started to monitor how many applicants state on their application form that they cannot speak English in 2011. As of yet, I haven't done any research to establish how our figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area.

Related to this area is the work we have been doing on asylum seeker/refugee cases and the victims of human trafficking cases and the leaflets and posters we have put together in different languages to encourage meritorious applications from these vulnerable groups.

**Applications received from people who cannot speak English**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2011/12	8	0.7%
2012/13	49	3%
2013/14	34	2.3%
2014/15	36	2.2%
2015/16	36	2.4%

## Annual Applicant Statistics for Equality and Diversity Group 2016/2017

### Young people (aged 25 and younger)

The below table gives information on the number of applications we receive from people aged **25 and under**. We also refer to 'young people' as being in this age group primarily because some Young Offenders Institutions hold young people up to the age of 25.

#### **Applications received from people aged 25 and below**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2009/10	91	9.7%
2010/11	49	5%
2011/12	90	8.6%
2012/13	167	10%
2013/14	144	10%
2014/15	148	9.2%
2015/16	147	9.9%
<b>2016/17</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>8.1%</b>

I have been unable to find any official statistics to show how many people are currently in custody who are aged 25 and below. It is estimated from unofficial sources, however, that between 25% and 30% of people in custody are within this age range. What the below table therefore shows is that young people (aged 25 and under) are very much under-represented in our make-up of applicants and that this has always been the case.

### Young people (aged 21 and under)

Young people (aged of 21 and under) make up around 11% of the prison population. As shown in the below table, the CCRC has always received a very low number of applications from young people and this group is still very much under-represented in our make-up of applications.

#### **Applications received from people aged 21 years and under**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received that year</b>
2009/10	24	2.5%
2010/11	11	1%
2011/12	25	2.4%
2012/13	43	2.6%
2013/14	38	2.6%
2014/15	48	2.9%
2015/16	41	2.7%
<b>2016/17</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2.1%</b>

### Older people (aged 60 and over)

The number of older people entering the UK's Criminal Justice System has trebled in the last 20 years, and older people now represent the fastest growing section of the prison estate. The age at which we might start considering our applicants as being 'older' is a contentious one. Many relevant charities dealing with older offenders take 'older' as being aged 50 and older, other charities take 'older' as meaning aged 60 and over. For the purpose of our statistics I have focused on applications we get from applicants aged 60 and older.

Older people (aged 60 and over) currently represent 11% of the prison population. The below table shows that the number and rise of applications from this age group rose in 2016/17. This rise in number may be related to the number of applications relating to historical sexual abuse cases, but I have

not done any research to establish more firmly why we are receiving more applications from this age group.

### **Applications received from people aged 60 and above**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2009/10	109	12%
2010/11	114	13.5%
2011/12	112	11%
2012/13	188	11.5%
2013/14	165	11%
2014/15	161	10%
2015/16	144	9.7%
2016/17	176	12.6%

### **Ethnicity Groups**

The make-up of our applications from different ethnicity groups still remains wide and varied.

In 2015/17 applicants who described themselves as being from a white background represented 50% of the total number of applicants and in 2016/17 26.4% of applicants described themselves as being from a particular BAME group. Around 25% of the current prison population are from BAME groups and therefore people from different ethnicity groups are not under-represented in our make-up of applications. This is reassuring.

The below table on the next page shows that the applicant statistics relating to ethnicity groups have not altered too drastically over the last 4 years.

### CCRC Applicants - Ethnicity Statistics

	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
Ethnicity	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
White	769	47%	740	50%	857	53%	738	50%	685	49%
Bangladeshi	11	1%	21	1.5%	17	1.5%	9	1%	20	1.4%
Black African	133	8%	93	6%	97	6%	103	7%	97	7%
Black Caribbean	102	6%	78	5%	89	6%	85	5.7%	79	5.5%
Black Other	31	2%	23	1.5%	33	2%	40	3%	29	2.1%
Chinese	5	0.5%	10	1%	3	0.2%	3	0.2%	4	0.4%
Indian	37	2%	27	2%	34	2%	40	3%	34	2.4%
Irish	19	1%	29	2%	24	1.5%	25	2%	15	1%
Mixed	61	4%	60	5%	44	2.7%	48	3%	58	4%
Pakistani	69	4%	45	3%	59	3.6%	66	4.2%	51	3.6%
Other	149	9%	120	8%	115	7%	129	8.4%	52	4%
Unknown	131	8%	224	16%	233	14.5%	194	12.5%	157	11.2%

### Female Applicants

In 2016/17 we received 134 (9.6%) applications from female applicants. Women in prison make up 5% of people in custody and therefore women cannot be regarded as an under-represented group in terms of our make-up of applications. Due to the unique issues many female applicants face, particularly those in custody where women are much more likely to self harm and to suffer from mental health problems in comparison to male prisoners, it is right that we continue to regard women as a vulnerable group.

The number and percentage figure of women applying to the CCRC in 2016/17 rose (in the previous years four years these figures had been consistently dropping). I have not done any research to establish why the number of applications from women has recently risen, although this may be due to the fact that we have doubled our effort in 2016/17 to make sure that CCRC application packs were being sent to all prisons within the female estate,

### Number of applications received from male and female applicants

Financial Year	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
<b>Male</b>	905 (87%)	1410 (87%)	1294 (88%)	1422 (88.6%)	1323 (89%)	1204 (86.1%)
<b>Female</b>	111 (11%)	165 (10%)	151 (10%)	143 (8.9%)	115 (8%)	134 (9.6%)
<b>Not known</b>	23 (2%)	53 (3%)	27 (2%)	40 (2.5%)	42 (3%)	60 (4.3%)

### Disability

In 2011 we started to monitor how many applicants state on the equality form that they have a disability. As of yet, we have not done any research to establish how CCRC figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area. This is a particularly difficult area to research as the term 'disability' is very wide-ranging and we do not ask for any details as to the nature of an applicant's disability.

From what we know from anecdotal evidence, I *think* the below figures suggest that people with disabilities are not put off applying to us – but without further research in this area, I cannot know this for sure.

### Number of applications from people with a disability

Year	Total	% of applications received this year
2011/12	107	10%
2012/13	173	11%
2013/14	217	15%
2014/15	238	15%
2015/16	196	13%
<b>2016/17</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>13.2%</b>



### **Applications from people who cannot speak English**

We started to monitor how many applicants state on their application form that they cannot speak English in 2011. As of yet, I haven't done any research to establish how our figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area.

### **Applications received from people who cannot speak English**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>% of applications received this year</b>
2011/12	8	0.7%
2012/13	49	3%
2013/14	34	2.3%
2014/15	36	2.2%
2015/16	36	2.4%
<b>2016/17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1.9%</b>

## **Quarterly statistics for Equality and Diversity Group**

**01 April 2017 – 30 June 2017**

### **Young people (aged 25 and below)**

This quarter we received 27 (7.6%) of applications from young people aged 25 and younger. This represents a slight drop in number. During the whole of the last financial year 8.1% of applications were from young people aged 25 and younger. This drop in number may be due to the fact that this quarter we have received less 'no appeal' cases and young people are the group which are far less likely to appeal in the first instance to the court before applying to us. During our National Prison Radio Campaign – which involved questions from young people from HMP/YOI Isis – we emphasised strongly the need to appeal before applying to the CCRC.

### **Young people (aged 21 and below)**

This quarter we received 6 (1.7%) of applications from young people aged 21 and younger. This is a slight drop in number. During the last financial year young people aged 21 and younger made up 2.1% of our application intake. This drop in number could, again, be due to the drop in no appeal cases.

Last year we also received a number of applications from young people convicted of joint enterprise related convictions but applications of this nature are now slowing down. The impact of *Jogee* and whether a young person could appeal on the basis of the change of law on joint enterprise was also a question which was raised by a young person during the CCRC's radio campaign.

### **Females**

This quarter we received 8% of applications from females. This represents a drop in number. During the last financial year females made up 9.6% of our application intake. This drop in number may again be due to the drop in number of 'no appeal' cases as women – as with young people – are far less likely than men to have appealed to the courts before applying to the CCRC.

Although it is still appropriate to view women in prison as a vulnerable group, females are not currently under-represented in our make-up of applications.

### **Older people (aged 60 and over)**

This quarter we received 55 (15%) of applications from applicants aged 60 and over. This represents a rise in number. During the last financial year applications from people aged 60 and over made up 12.6% of our application intake. Older people (aged 60 and over) currently represent 11% of the prison population. This is a group which is not under-represented in our make-up of applications but one we will continue to monitor.

### **Ethnicity groups**

The make-up of our applications from different ethnicity groups still remains wide and varied and is in line with prison population statistics. 49% of applicants in this quarter have described themselves as being from a white background. 13% of applicants describe themselves as being Black. 8% of applicants describe themselves as being Asian. I will

provide a more detailed ethnicity breakdown in my next report (half way through the financial year)

### **Disability**

This quarter 54 (15%) of applicants ticked the box on the equality monitoring form to state that they have a disability. This figure has risen slightly. During the last financial year 13% of applicants also told us that they have a disability.

As of yet, I cannot be certain if there are any statistics to establish how/if CCRC figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area. This is a particularly difficult area to research as the term 'disability' is very wide-ranging and we do not ask for any details as to the nature of an applicant's disability.

From what we know from anecdotal evidence, I *think* our statistics suggest that people with disabilities are not put off applying to us – but without further research in this area, I cannot know this for sure.

### **Applications from people who cannot speak English**

This quarter 8 (2.2%) applicants stated that they could not speak English. This is almost in line with the previous financial year where 1.9% of applicants stated that they could not communicate in English.

## **Quarterly statistics for Equality and Diversity Group**

**01 July 2017 – 30 Sept 2017**

### **Young people (aged 25 and below)**

This quarter we received 14.6% of applications from young people aged 25 and younger. This represents a raise in the percentage figure from the last quarter where we received 7.6% of applications from this age group. The CCRC's national prison radio campaign ran between the end of June 2017 and the end of August 2017 and was designed specifically with young people in mind. I don't think it would be wrong to assume that the rise in applications from young people this quarter is due to this radio campaign.

### **Young people (aged 21 and below)**

This quarter we received 7.3% of applications from young people aged 21 and younger. This is a rise from the last quarter where we received 1.7% of applications from young people. This raise in applications from this age group will be due in part to the CCRC's National Prison Radio Campaign

### **Females**

This quarter we received 9.5% of applications from females. This represents a slight rise in number from the last quarter where 8% of applications came from women

Although it is still appropriate to view women in prison as a vulnerable group, females are not currently under-represented in our make-up of applications.

### **Older people (aged 60 and over)**

This quarter we received 10% of applications from applicants aged 60 and over. This represents a drop in number from the last quarter where we received 15% of applications from this age group. During the last financial year applications from people aged 60 and over made up 12.6% of our application intake.

Older people (aged 60 and over) currently represent 11% of the prison population. This is a group which has not traditionally been under-represented in our make-up of applications but it is a group now we will closely monitor given the drop in numbers for this quarter.

### **Ethnicity groups**

The make-up of our applications from different ethnicity groups still remains wide and varied and is in line with prison population statistics. 45% of applicants in this quarter have described themselves as being from a white background. 14% of applicants describe themselves as being Black. 8.5% of applicants describe themselves as being Asian. 4.2% of applicants describe their ethnicity as being mixed. BAME applicants represent 26.7% of our application intake. BAME prisoners currently represent 25% of the prison population.

### **Disability**

This quarter 17.6% of applicants ticked the box on the equality monitoring form to state that they have a disability. Last quarter 15% of applicants stated they had a disability. During the

last financial year 13% of applicants also told us that they have a disability. This figure is therefore slowly rising.

As of yet, I cannot be certain if there are any statistics to establish how/if CCRC figures relate to the rest of the CJS in this area. This is a particularly difficult area to research as the term 'disability' is very wide-ranging and we do not ask for any details as to the nature of an applicant's disability.

From what we know from anecdotal evidence, I *think* our statistics suggest that people with disabilities are not put off applying to us – but without further research in this area, I cannot know this for sure.

#### **Applications from people who cannot speak English**

This quarter 2% applicants stated that they could not speak English. This is line with last quarter where 2.2% stated they could not speak English. This is also almost in line with the previous financial year where 1.9% of applicants stated that they could not communicate in English.