

22. For the adult sentenced cohort, the data in these tables indicates that males are proportionately more likely to be excluded and less likely to be eligible than females. This is probably due to the type of offences that females typically commit (less violent and sexual) than males. Males and females are equally represented in the potentially eligible and probably excluded cohorts of youth sentences.

Age

Adult Sentences:

	Potentially eligible for ECTR	Probably Excluded from ECTR	Total Sentenced to Immediate Custody
18-20	7%	8%	7%
21-24	13%	13%	13%
25-29	19%	19%	19%
30-39	36%	32%	35%
40-49	18%	16%	17%
50-59	6%	7%	7%
60+	2%	4%	2%
Total	54,000	23,500	77,500

Youth Sentences:

	Potentially eligible for ECTR	Probably Excluded from ECTR	Total Sentenced to Immediate Custody
12-14	4%	7%	5%
15-17	96%	93%	95%
Total	600	800	1,400

23. In most of the age ranges for adult sentences, there is little deviation from the total sentenced to immediate custody in either the eligible or excluded cohorts, except in the 30-39 group (the most common age-range for those sentenced to custody in 2018) and the 60+ group. Those aged 30 to 39 appear to be disproportionately represented in the potentially eligible group. It is not clear why this should be although the deviation is slight and slight deviations the other way in other groups (i.e.18-20, 50 to 59 and 60+) necessarily impacts. Those aged 60 years old or more show the greatest deviation and are disproportionately represented in the probably excluded group which might reflect the high number of older prisoners serving sentences for sexual offences. As noted above, there are existing temporary release mechanisms available for offenders extremely vulnerable to Covid-19, some of whom will be elderly.

24. The vast majority of custodial youth sentences are given to children aged 15-17 years old, 12-14 year olds are slightly underrepresented in the potentially eligible cohort compared to the probably excluded cohort.

25. Overall, the data on the numbers serving adult and youth sentences suggest that the latter are considerably more likely to be excluded from ECT (i.e. around 70% of adult sentences to immediate custody have been judged as potentially eligible compared to only 43% of youth sentences to immediate custody). This disproportionality is likely driven by the