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Statistics on Terrorism Arrests and Outcomes Great Britain

11 September 2001 to 31 March 2008

Statistics on terrorism arrests and outcomes
Great Britain
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MAIN POINTS

For the period between the start of the data collection on 11 September 2001 to 31 March 2008:

- There were 1,471 terrorism arrests. This excludes 38 arrests made between the introduction of the Terrorism Act 2000 on 19 February 2001 and 11 September 2001 and 119 stops at Scottish ports under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000.
- In 2007/8 there were 231 terrorism arrests compared with an annual average of 227 since 1 April 2002.
- Thirty-five per cent of terrorism arrests (521) resulted in a charge, of which 340 (65%) were considered terrorism related. The proportion of those arrested (35%) who were charged is similar to that for other criminal offences with 31% of those aged 18 and over arrested for indictable offences prosecuted. For a further 9% of terrorism arrests some alternative action was taken (e.g. transferred to the immigration authorities).
- The main offences for which suspects were charged under terrorism legislation were possession of an article for terrorist purposes, membership of a proscribed organisation, and fundraising, all offences under the Terrorism Act 2000.
- The main offences for which suspects were charged under non-terrorist legislation, but considered as terrorism related, were conspiracy to murder and offences under the Explosive Substances Act 1883.
- Forty-six per cent of those arrested under s41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 were held in pre-charge detention for under one day and 66% for under two days, after which they were charged, released or further alternative action was taken. Since the maximum period of pre-charge detention was increased to 28 days with effect from 25 July 2006, 6 persons have been detained for the full period, of which 3 were charged and 3 were released without charge.
- At 31 March 2008 125 persons were in prison for terrorist-related offences and 17 persons were classified as domestic extremists/separatists. The majority (62%) of the 125 persons imprisoned were UK nationals.

Persons arrested (Table 1)

The relatively small numbers of annual terrorism arrests mean that proportionally large fluctuations in arrests can result from particular police operations.

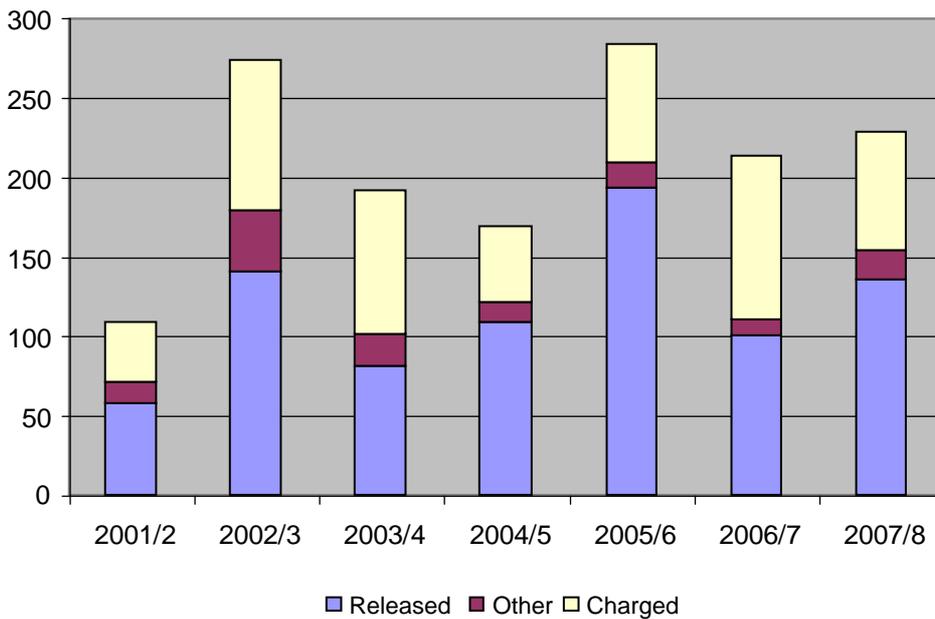
1. Since 11 September 2001, when the current data collection was set up by the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations, there have been 1,471 terrorism arrests. These data exclude:
 - a. 38 arrests made between the introduction of the Terrorism Act 2000 on 19 February 2001 and 11 September 2001 when the current data collection began, because only limited data is available;
 - b. 119 stops made at Scottish ports since 11 September 2001 under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 for which again less information is available.
2. Since 11 September 2001 there were 1,286 arrests under the powers in s41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and 185 under other legislation (e.g. the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984).
3. In 2007/8, there were 231 terrorism arrests of which 156 were arrested under s41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 and 75 under other powers. This was similar to the level of average annual arrests since 1 April 2002 (227).

Persons charged (Table 2)

4. Of the 1,471 terrorism arrests since 11 September 2001, 521 (35%) resulted in a charge, 131 (9%) had alternative action taken and 819 (56%) were released without charge. Sixty-five per cent of all charges were considered terrorism related, of which 222 (65%) were under terrorism legislation and 118 (35%) under other legislation (e.g. conspiracy to murder). In addition there were 19 charges for port stops under Schedule 7 Terrorism Act 2000 which were excluded from later analysis.
5. A comparison was carried out between terrorism related offences and all criminal offences for which a suspect can be arrested and charged (see Notes). The basis for the method used was as follows:
 - a. No comparable data exist for Great Britain so the comparison was restricted to England and Wales.
 - b. The number of persons proceeded against was used as a proxy for offences charged because no statistics are collected centrally in England and Wales on persons charged for criminal offences.
 - c. To provide a more accurate comparison only those aged 18 and over were considered.

This comparison showed 31% of those aged 18 and over arrested for indictable offences were prosecuted, compared with 35% of terrorism arrests resulting in a charge.

Figure 1 Outcome of terrorist arrests



Offences charged (Tables 3a, b and c)

6. In line with the practice in criminal court statistics each suspect has been classified in terms of a single principal offence, i.e. the most serious offence. This means that where an individual has received several charges they are recorded only against the principal offence charged. Therefore, it is not possible to show a total number of individuals charged against specific offences since some have been charged with more than one offence. For arrests since 11 September 2001 the main charges under terrorism legislation have been:
 - possession of an article for terrorist purposes (32% of such charges);
 - fundraising (15%);
 - membership of a proscribed organisation (14%);
 - provision of information relating to a terrorist investigation (9%);
 - collection of information useful for a terrorist act (7%);
 - other offences under terrorist legislation (23%).

7. For those charged under non-terrorism legislation but where the offence was considered terrorist related the main charges were:
 - conspiracy to murder (31%);
 - offences under the Explosive Substances Act 1883 (17%);
 - murder (2%);
 - other offences under criminal legislation (50%).

8. A total of 162 arrests resulted in charges which were identified by the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations to be non-terrorist related. Such charges covered a wide range of offences with the main offences under:
 - Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981 (23%);
 - Theft Acts 1968 and 1978 (11%);
 - Firearms Act 1968 (7%);
 - Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 (5%);
 - other offences under criminal legislation (54%).

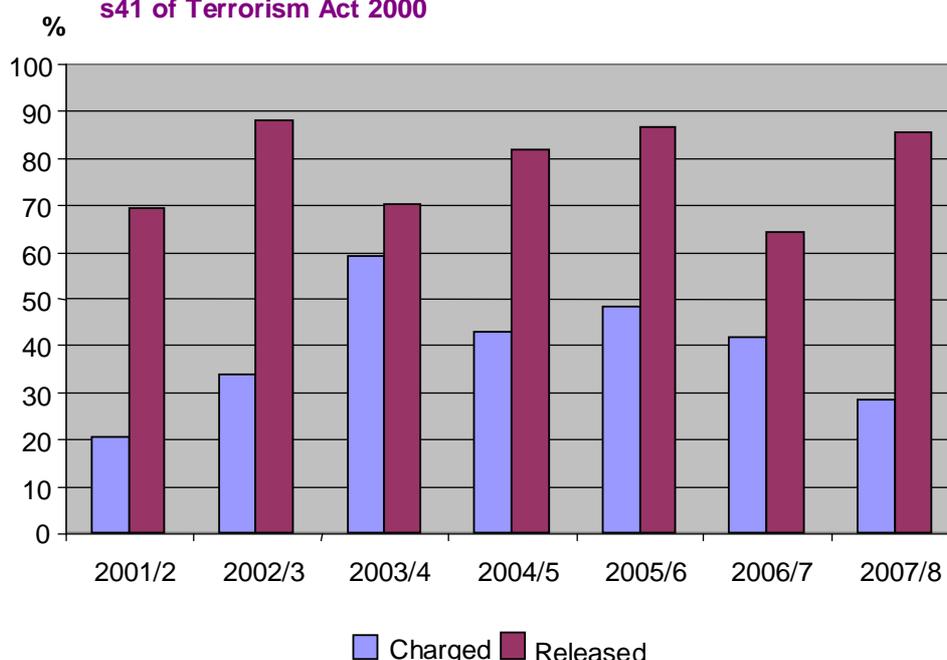
Age group and ethnicity of suspects for terrorism arrests and charges (Tables 4 and 5)

9. For terrorism arrests since 1 April 2005, 43% of suspects were aged over 30 years and 11% aged under 21 years. For those charged for offences but where the offence was considered terrorist related a slightly lower percentage (38%) were aged 30 years and over, with those aged under 21 years at 9%.
10. For terrorism arrests since 1 April 2005, 42% of suspects were of Asian ethnic appearance, 23% of which were charged with a terrorism related offence. For those suspects of White ethnic appearance the percentage of those arrested who were charged with a terrorism related offence was 29%, while 37% of those of Black ethnic appearance arrested were charged with terrorism related offences.

Time from arrest to charge/release (Table 6)

11. Under s41 of the Terrorism Act 2000, introduced on 19 February 2001, suspects can be arrested without a warrant. After 48 hours in pre-charge detention, an officer of at least the rank of Superintendent may make an application to a Judge for a Warrant of Further Detention. The period of detention has varied considerably. From the commencement of the legislation to the 20 January 2004, the maximum period of pre-charge detention was 7 days. From 20 January 2004 to 25 July 2006, the maximum period was extended from 7 days to 14 days. From 25 July 2006, the maximum period was extended to 28 days. Extended detention is not available for those arrested under other legislation.
12. Most arrestees only spend a short time in custody. Since 11 September 2001, 46% of those arrested under s41 were held for under one day in pre-charge detention and 66% for under two days. Forty-two per cent of those charged were charged within two days and 80% of those released were released within two days.

Figure 2 Percentage of those charged and released within 48 hours for arrests under s41 of Terrorism Act 2000



13. Since 25 July 2006, from when the maximum period of pre-charge detention was extended to 28 days, six individuals have been held for 27 – 28 days (in 2006/7), of which three were charged and three were released without charge.

Convictions (Tables A, 7a and b)

14. Figures shown here relate to the principal offence only. In many cases the final offence will be for a different terrorism offence or a non-terrorism related offence then charged initially.
15. Table A below gives the number of persons charged with a terrorism related offence before 31 March 2008 that have been convicted, recorded by the year in which the arrest took place. It will exclude persons charged before this date where the trial had not been completed due to the scale and complex nature of some terrorism investigations. It can therefore be expected that the final conviction rate will be higher than shown. The data available from the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations does not give the final conviction rates relative to those tried as opposed to those charged. However information from the Crown Prosecution Service Counter Terrorism Division indicates that relative to the number tried the conviction rate in England and Wales is 91% (2007) and 80% (2008) respectively (for further information concerning CPS CTD please refer to the link provided: http://www.hmcpai.gov.uk/documents/services/reports/LCT/CTD_Apr09_ExecSum.pdf).
16. Since 11 September 2001, around 60% of terrorism related charges have resulted in a conviction. For charges under terrorism legislation the conviction rate relative to the numbers charged for terrorism related offences was 46% while the rate for non-terrorism offences was 80%. For the most recent years lower conviction rates will be expected as a number of individuals arrested in those years were still awaiting the completion of their trial.

Table A Comparison of charges with terrorist related offences to convictions 2001/2 to 2007/8, based upon principal offence ⁽¹⁾

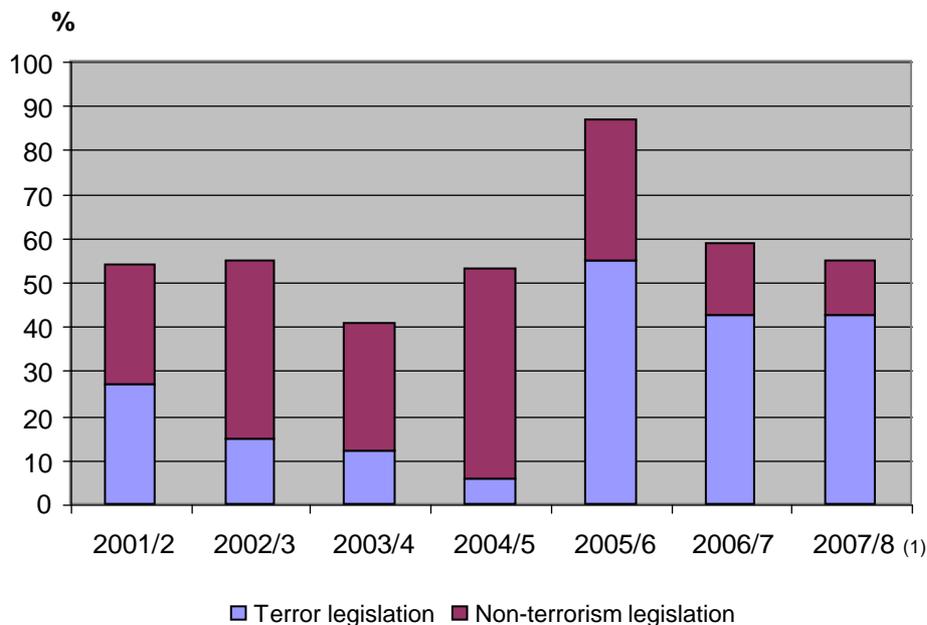
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	Total
Total								
Charges	22	62	51	34	44	76	51	340
Convictions	12	34	21	18	38	45	28	196
%	55	55	41	53	86	59	55	58
Terrorism Legislation								
Charges	15	36	33	14	30	55	39	222
Convictions	6	9	6	2	24	33	22	102
%	40	25	18	14	80	60	56	46
Non-terrorism Legislation								
Charges	7	26	18	20	14	21	12	118
Convictions	6	25	15	16	14	12	6	94
%	86	96	83	80	100	57	50	80

(1) Excluding charges under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000

17. For convictions since 11 September 2001 under terrorism legislation:
- 22% were for possession of an article for terrorist purposes;
 - 15% were for membership of a proscribed organisation;
 - 11% were for collection of information useful for a terrorist act.

18. For convictions considered terrorism related but under non-terrorism legislation:
- 16% were under Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981;
 - 15% were under the Explosive Substances Act 1883;
 - 13% were for conspiracy to murder;
 - 9% were under the Firearms Act 1868;
 - two murder convictions.

Figure 3 Proportion of charges resulting in a conviction by year of arrest



(1) Smaller values may be due to cases yet to be completed

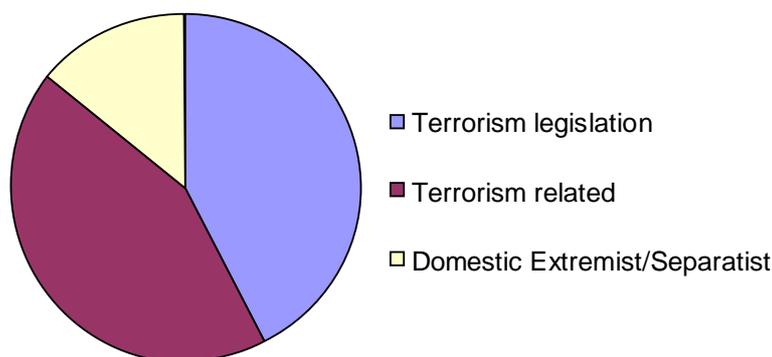
Sentencing (Tables 8a and b)

19. Currently sentencing information is only available for the more recent terrorist trials based upon data collected by the Home Office since January 2007 (see Notes). This data will exclude a small number of less serious offences and it is intended to update this information in future reports using data collected by the Crown Prosecution Service.
20. In 2007/8, based upon year of conviction and principal offence, there were 31 convictions under terrorism legislation and 25 convictions under non-terrorism legislation which were considered significant. Shorter sentences were given under terrorism legislation with the majority (76%) under 10 years. The more serious nature of offences dealt with under non-terrorism legislation has meant that only 1 custodial sentence was under 4 years with 19 (84%) over 10 years, including 9 life sentences and a single Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection (IPP). Fifty-four per cent of all suspects in these cases pleaded guilty.

Prison population (Table 9)

21. At 31 March 2008, there were 142 extremist/terrorist prisoners in England and Wales, of which 125 were terrorism related (including 8 prisoners convicted before the introduction of the Terrorism Act 2000). Excluding these 8 prisoners, 51 of the 125 terrorist prisoners were either remanded or convicted under terrorism legislation, with 52 for terrorism related offences not under terrorism legislation. Fourteen prisoners were awaiting deportation or extradition. Just under one-third of prisoners were on remand.

Figure 4 Proportion of terrorist/extremist prison population



22. Seventeen were classified as domestic extremists/separatists, of whom 5 were on remand.

Ethnicity of prisoners (Table 10)

23. Based on self-classified ethnicity, just over one-half (56%) of prisoners remanded or convicted for terrorism related offences were of Asian ethnic origin while all but one domestic extremist was of White origin.

Prisoners discharged (Table 11)

24. Eleven terrorist prisoners were discharged in England and Wales during the period from July 2007 to 31 March 2008, of whom 2 were released following the completion of their sentences, 5 were extradited, 1 deported and 3 transferred to hospital. No domestic extremists were discharged.

Nationality of prisoners (Table 12)

25. Sixty-two per cent of terrorist prisoners in England and Wales were recorded as UK nationals, 21% of African nationality, 9% of Middle Eastern nationality and 4% of Asian nationality. Nationality was spread over 26 countries with the highest after the UK being Algerian nationals, although this accounts for only 6 prisoners.

Religion of prisoners (Table 13)

26. The majority (91%) of terrorist prisoners classified themselves as Muslims. For the 17 domestic extremists/separatists, 3 classified themselves as Church of England, 3 Buddhist and 8 gave no religion or described themselves as agnostic.

Table 1 Terrorism arrests under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 or under other legislation

	Year of Arrest							Total
	2001/2 (1)	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	
Sec. 41 Terrorism Act 2000	94	237	178	157	273	191	156	1,286
%	87	86	93	93	96	90	68	87
Other Legislation (2)	14	38	13	11	12	22	75	185
%	13	14	7	7	4	10	32	13
Total	108	275	191	168	285	213	231	1,471 (3)
% of all arrests	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

- (1) From 11 September 2001. There were an additional 38 arrests following a terrorist investigation from 19 February 2001 to 10 September 2001
- (2) Mainly s1 Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
- (3) Excludes 119 port stops carried out in Scotland over this period.

Table 2 Outcome of terrorism arrests

	Year of arrest							Total
	2001/2 (1)	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	
Total arrests	108	275	191	168	285	213	231	1,471 ⁽²⁾
Charged:	38	94	90	47	75	103	74	521
:Terrorism legislation ⁽³⁾	15	36	33	14	30	55	39	222
:Failure to comply with duty at Port and Border Controls (Schedule 7)	0	2	1	1	6	5	4	19
:Other terrorism related criminal offences ⁽⁴⁾	7	26	18	20	14	21	12	118
:Other non-terrorism related criminal offences	16	30	38	12	25	22	19	162
Released without being charged	58	141	81	109	193	101	136	819
Alternative action:	13	39	21	13	16	10	19	131
Cautioned	0	3	3	4	1	0	2	13
Transferred to immigration authorities	13	34	9	5	11	5	11	88
Transferred to PSNI ⁽⁵⁾	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	5
Dealt with under mental health legislation	0	2	5	1	2	1	5	16
Other	0	0	2	2	1	3	1	9

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations

(1) From 11 September 2001.

(2) Excludes 119 port stops in Scotland.

(3) Includes Terrorism Act 2000 (excluding Schedule 7), Terrorism Act 2006, Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001, Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005.

(4) Based upon assessment by the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

(5) Police Service of Northern Ireland.

Table 3(a) Principal offences ⁽¹⁾ for which terrorism suspects charged ⁽²⁾ under terrorism legislation

	Year of arrest							Total
	2001/2 ⁽³⁾	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	
Terrorism Act 2000								
Membership of a proscribed organisations (sec. 11, 12 & 13)	6	2	8	3	3	7	2	31
Fundraising (sec.15 – 19)	6	8	1	7	4	2	6	34
Provision of information relating to a terrorist investigation (sec. 38 B & 39)	0	0	5	0	8	5	2	20
Wilfully obstructs a constable (sec. 47(1)(c))	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Weapons training (sec. 54 & 56)	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
Possession of an article for terrorist purposes (sec. 57)	2	24	16	1	7	14	7	71
Collection of information useful for a terrorism act (sec. 58)	0	2	0	2	2	5	4	15
Inciting terrorism act overseas (sec. 59)	0	0	1	0	3	1	5	10
Total	15	36	31	13	29	35	27	186
Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005								
Total				0	0	5	4	9
Terrorism Act 2006								
Encouragement of terrorism (sec. 1 & 2)					0	1	3	4
Preparation for terrorist acts (sec. 5)					0	8	2	10
Training for terrorism (sec. 6 & 8)					0	5	0	5
Total	0	0	0	0	0	14	5	19
Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001								
Total	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	8
Total	15	36	33	14	30	55	39	222⁽⁴⁾

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

- (1) The offence shown is the principal offence for the charges made following an arrest. When a suspect is charged with several offences the principal offence is the most serious one based upon the maximum penalty for each offence. Where a suspect is charged both under terrorism legislation and for a non-terrorism offence the principal offence may therefore not be the charge made under terrorism legislation.
- (2) Charge data are recorded by the year of arrest.
- (3) From 11 September 2001.
- (4) Excludes 119 port stops in Scotland and offences under Schedule 7 Terrorism Act 2000.

Table 3(b) Principal offences ⁽¹⁾ for which terrorism suspects charged under ⁽²⁾ non-terrorism legislation and the offence considered as terrorism related ⁽³⁾

	Year of arrest							Total
	2001/2 ⁽⁴⁾	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	
Common Law (England & Wales)								
Murder	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Conspiracy to defraud clearing banks	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Conspiracy to commit armed robbery (Scotland)	0	2	6	0	0	0	0	8
Total	0	5	10	0	0	0	0	15
Criminal Law Act 1977								
Conspiracy to murder (sec. 1(1))	1	8	0	8	6	13	0	36
Placing or dispatching articles to cause a bomb hoax (sec. 51(1))	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Total	1	11	0	8	6	13	1	40
Criminal Law Act 1967								
Assisting offender by impeding their prosecution (sec. 4(1))	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Explosive Substances Act 1883								
Doing act with intent to cause, or conspiring to cause, explosions likely to endanger life (sec. 3)	4	2	6	2	1	3	2	20
Other offences								
Firearms Act 1968	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	6
Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
Theft Acts 1968 & 1978	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	6
Other ⁽⁵⁾	0	2	0	8	4	4	7	25
Total	2	8	2	10	4	5	9	40
Total	7	26	18	20	14	21	12	118

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

- (1) The offence shown is the principal offence for the charges made following an arrest. When a suspect is charged with several offences the principal offence is the most serious one based upon the maximum penalty for each offence. Where a suspect is charged both under terrorism legislation and for a non-terrorist offence the principal offence may therefore not be the charge made under terrorism legislation.
- (2) Charge data are recorded by the year of arrest.
- (3) Based upon assessment by the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.
- (4) From 11 September 2001.
- (5) When the number of offences charged per Act is fewer than three, charges have for most offences been grouped under 'other' rather than listed separately.

Table 3(c) Principal offences ⁽¹⁾ for which suspects charged ⁽²⁾ and the offence considered as not terrorism related ⁽³⁾.

	Year of arrest							Total
	2001/2 (4)	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	
Criminal Law Act 1977								
Conspiracy to purchase ammunition (sec. 1(1))	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Conspiracy to defraud (sec. 1(1))	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	7
Placing or dispatching articles to cause a bomb hoax (sec. 51)	0	1	2	1	3	0	0	7
Total	3	4	3	1	3	4	0	18
Criminal Justice Act 1988								
Money laundering (sec. 93)	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Identity Cards Act 2006								
With intent knowingly obtain another's ID document (sec. 25 (1) (2)& (6))					0	4	3	7
Other offences								
Firearms Act 1968	0	2	6	1	1	0	2	12
Explosive Substances Act 1883	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981	8	10	11	2	4	1	1	37
Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	8
Road Traffic Act 1988	1	1	2	0	2	1	0	7
Theft Acts 1968 & 1978	3	2	4	3	4	1	1	18
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Criminal Damage Act 1971 & Malicious Damage Act 1861	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Other ⁽⁵⁾	0	6	8	3	8	9	11	45
Total	13	23	35	11	22	14	16	134
Total	16	30	38	12	25	22	19	162

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

- (1) The offence shown is the principal offence for the charges made following an arrest. When a suspect is charged with several offences the principal offence is the most serious one based upon the maximum penalty for each offence. Where a suspect is charged both under terrorism legislation and for a non-terrorist offence the principal offence may therefore not be the charge made under terrorism legislation.
- (2) Charge data are recorded by year of arrest.
- (3) Based upon assessment by the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.
- (4) From 11 September 2001.
- (5) When the number of offences charged per Act is fewer than three, charges have for most offences been grouped under 'other' rather than listed separately.

Table 4 Age group of suspects arrested for terrorism and of those charged where the offence is considered terrorism related ⁽¹⁾, 2005/6 – 2007/8⁽²⁾

	Age under 18	Age 18-20	Age 21-24	Age 25-29	Age 30 and over	Not known	Total
Arrested	21	60	131	196	316	5	729
% of all arrests	3	8	18	27	43	1	100
Terrorism related charges ⁽¹⁾	4	12	37	50	65	5	173
% of all terrorism related charges	2	7	21	29	38	3	100
% of arrests resulting in terrorism related charges	19	20	28	26	21	..	24

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

- (1) This includes all charges under terrorism legislation and all charges under non-terrorism legislation but considered by the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations to be terrorism related.
- (2) Data for earlier years has been excluded due to data quality concerns.

Table 5 Ethnic appearance ⁽¹⁾ of suspects on arrest and of those charged where considered terrorism related ⁽²⁾, 2005/6 – 2007/8⁽³⁾

	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known	Total
Arrested	140	107	303	174	5	729
% of total arrests	19	15	42	24	1	100
Charged	41	40	70	17	5	173
% of total charges	24	23	40	10	3	100
% of arrests resulting in a charge	29	37	23	24

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

(1) See Notes.

(2) This includes all charges under terrorism legislation and all charges under non-terrorism legislation but considered by the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations to be terrorism related.

(3) Data for earlier years has been excluded due to data quality concerns.

Table 6 Time in days from arrest under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (1,2,3,4) to charge(5) or release without charge

	Year of Arrest																											
	2001/2002 (6)			2002/2003			2003/2004			2004/2005			2005/2006			2006/2007			2007/2008									
	Charged	Released	Other	Total	Charged	Released	Other	Total	Charged	Released	Other	Total	Charged	Released	Other	Total	Charged	Released	Other	Total								
Under 1 day	4	22	2	28	15	45	15	75	26	35	8	69	11	70	6	87	22	124	10	156	34	41	2	77	9	72	15	96
1 – 2 days	3	14	2	19	13	53	15	81	22	19	3	44	7	15	0	22	11	40	1	52	6	16	0	22	2	11	5	18
2 – 3 days	0	0	1	1	6	7	2	15	4	2	0	6	2	4	0	6	3	4	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3 – 4 days	9	9	1	19	19	3	5	27	5	5	4	14	4	4	1	9	1	4	0	5	0	3	2	5	3	1	0	4
4 – 5 days	9	3	2	14	2	0	1	3	4	3	2	9	3	3	2	8	5	12	0	17	1	3	1	5	3	1	0	4
5 – 6 days	1	0	0	1	7	3	4	14	4	8	1	13	1	0	1	2	5	0	0	5	2	0	0	2	9	3	0	12
6 – 7 days	8	4	0	12	20	0	2	22	11	3	1	15	5	1	0	6	9	2	0	11	6	9	0	15	4	6	0	10
7 – 8 days									1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	5	5	1	2	0	3	2	0	0	2
8 – 9 days									0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	7	3	0	10	0	0	0	0
9 – 10 days									5	2	0	7	0	4	0	4	3	0	0	3	4	1	1	6	0	0	0	0
10 – 11 days									0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	4	2	1	0	3	1	0	0	1
11 – 12 days									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	0	19	2	1	0	3
12 – 13 days									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
13 – 14 days									0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	4	1	0	5	7	5	0	12	1	1	0	2
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Total	34	52	8	94	82	111	44	237	82	77	19	178	42	104	11	157	68	189	16	273	96	89	6	191	39	97	20	156

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

- (1) Excludes those arrested under other legislation (i.e. not under s41 Terrorism Act 2000). Although an investigation is considered terrorist related the 28-day maximum pre-charge detention period does not apply in such cases.
- (2) The maximum period of pre-charge detention for an arrest under s41 Terrorism Act 2000 was extended to 14 days with effect from 20 January 2004.
- (3) The maximum period of pre-charge detention for an arrest under s41 Terrorism Act 2000 was extended to 28 days with effect from 25 July 2006.
- (4) Includes Schedule 7 offences.
- (5) Includes alternative action as listed in Table 2.
- (6) From 11 September 2001.

Table 7(a) Principal offences ^(1, 2) for which suspects convicted ⁽³⁾ under terrorism legislation

	Year of arrest							
	2001/2 ⁽⁴⁾	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	Total
Terrorism Act 2000								
Membership of proscribed organisations (sec. 11, 12 & 13)	4	3	0	0	3	4	1	15
Fundraising (sec. 15 – 19)	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	10
Provision of information relating to a terrorist investigation (sec. 38 B & 39)	0	0	2	0	5	1	1	9
Wilfully obstructs a constable (sec. 47)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Weapons training (sec. 54 & 56)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Possession of an article for terrorist purposes (sec. 57)	0	5	2	1	5	8	1	22
Collection of information useful for a terrorism act (sec. 58)	0	1	0	1	2	5	2	11
Inciting terrorism act overseas (sec. 59)	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	7
Total	6	9	4	2	23	20	12	77
Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005								
Total				0	0	1	0	1
Terrorism Act 2006								
Encouragement of terrorism (sec. 1 & 2)						1	2	3
Preparation for terrorist acts (sec. 5)						5	4	9
Training for terrorism (sec. 6 & 8)						5	0	5
Total						11	6	17
Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001								
Total	0	0	2	0	1	1	4	8
Total	6	9	6	2	24	33	22	102

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

- (1) The offence shown is the principal offence for which the offender is convicted and given the highest penalty. When the suspect has more than one offence with an identical penalty it is based upon the maximum available penalty for that offence.
- (2) Excludes convictions under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000.
- (3) Conviction data are recorded by the year of arrest.
- (4) From 11 September 2001.

Table 7(b) Principal offences ^(1,2) for which suspects convicted under non-terrorism legislation and where considered as terrorism related ⁽³⁾

	Year of arrest							
	2001/2 ⁽⁴⁾	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	Total
	Common Law							
Murder	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Conspiracy to defraud clearing banks	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Conspiracy to commit armed robbery (Scotland)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	8
	Criminal Law Act 1977							
Conspiracy to murder (sec. 1(1))	0	1	0	1	4	4	2	12
Conspiracy to provide money and property to be used for acts of terrorism (sec. 1(1))	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Placing or dispatching articles to cause a bomb hoax (sec. 51(1))	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Conspiracy to cause an explosion likely to endanger life (sec. 1(1))	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
Total	0	4	0	8	4	4	2	22
	Criminal Law Act 1967							
Assisting offender by impeding their prosecution (sec. 4(1))	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
	Explosive Substances Act 1883							
Doing act with intent to cause, or conspiring to cause, explosion likely to endanger life (sec. 3)	4	2	4	3	1	0	0	14
	Other offences							
Forgery & Counterfeiting Act 1981	0	12	2	1	0	0	0	15
Firearms Act 1868	1	0	3	1	0	1	2	8
Theft Act 1968	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	6
Other ⁽⁵⁾	1	1	0	1	5	7	2	17
Total	2	15	7	5	5	8	4	46
Total	6	25	15	16	14	12	6	94

Source: Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.

- (1) The offence shown is the principal offence for which the offender is convicted and given the highest penalty. When the suspect has more than one offence with an identical penalty it is based upon the maximum available penalty for that offence.
- (2) Conspiracy to commit offences is punishable as, and should be classified as, the substantive offences except where a separate classification is provided.
- (3) Based upon assessment by the Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations.
- (4) From 11 September 2001.
- (5) When the number of offences charged per Act is fewer than three, charges have for most offences been grouped under 'other' rather than listed separately.

Table 8(a) Sentencing for terrorism trials ⁽¹⁾ where offender convicted under terrorism legislation, 2007/8

Plea	Determinate sentence (sentence length)						Indeterminate sentence		Total
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 4 years	4 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 20 years	20 years and under 30 years	Over 30 years	IPP ⁽²⁾	Life	
Terrorism Act 2000									
Guilty	0	6	4	3	0	0	0	0	13
Not guilty	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	5
Terrorism Act 2006									
Guilty	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	1	7
Not guilty	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Anti-terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001									
Guilty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Not guilty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
All offences									
Guilty	0	10	7	3	0	0	0	1	21
Not guilty	1	2	6	1	0	0	0	0	10
Total	1	12	13	4	0	0	0	1	31

Source: Office of Security and Counter-Terrorism (Home Office).

- (1) Due to the current availability of court data on terrorist trials a small number of less serious cases have been excluded. It is intended to include these in subsequent bulletins.
(2) Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection.

Table 8(b) Sentencing for terrorism trials ⁽¹⁾ where offender convicted under non-terrorism legislation, 2007/8

Plea	Determinate sentence (sentence length)						Indeterminate sentence		Total
	Under 1 year	1 year and under 4 years	4 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 20 years	20 years and under 30 years	Over 30 years	IPP ⁽²⁾	Life	
Conspiracy to murder									
Guilty	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Not guilty	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	5
Conspiracy to cause explosions									
Guilty	0	0	0	2	4	1	0	0	7
Not guilty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Other offences									
Guilty	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Not guilty	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	6
All offences									
Guilty	0	1	1	2	4	1	0	0	9
Not guilty	0	0	4	2	0	0	1	9	16
Total	0	1	5	4	4	1	1	9	25

Source: Office of Security and Counter-Terrorism (Home Office).

- (1) Due to the current availability of court data on terrorist trials a small number of less serious cases have been excluded. It is intended to include these in subsequent bulletins.
(2) Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection.

Table 9 Overall terrorist/extremist prisoners in England and Wales at 31 March 2008

	Total
Grand total	142
Terrorism legislation or terrorism related	
Remanded terrorism legislation	14
Remanded terrorism related	23
Convicted terrorism legislation	37
Convicted terrorism related	29
Deportation cases	7
Extradition cases	7
Total	117
Domestic Extremist/Separatist ⁽¹⁾	
Remanded	5
Convicted	12
Total	17
Historic cases ⁽²⁾	
Convicted terrorism related	8

Source: National Offender Management Service.

(1) See Notes.

(2) See Notes.

Table 10 Self-identified ethnicity ⁽¹⁾ of terrorist/extremist prisoners in England and Wales at 31 March 2008

	White	Mixed	Asian or Asian British	Black or Black British	Chinese or Other	Total
Grand total	36	5	69	24	8	142
Terrorism legislation or terrorism related						
Remanded terrorism legislation	3	0	8	2	1	14
Remanded terrorism related	5	0	16	2	0	23
Convicted terrorism legislation	3	1	16	13	4	37
Convicted terrorism related	4	2	18	5	0	29
Deportation cases	1	0	4	1	1	7
Extradition cases	1	0	3	1	2	7
Total	17	3	65	24	8	117
Domestic Extremist/Separatist (2)						
Remanded	4	0	1	0	0	5
Convicted	12	0	0	0	0	12
Total	16	0	1	0	0	17
Historic cases ⁽³⁾						
Convicted terrorism related	3	2	3	0	0	8

Source: National Offender Management Service.

(1) See Notes.

(2) See Notes.

(3) See Notes.

Table 11 Terrorist legislation or terrorism related prisoners discharged from prison in England and Wales following conviction, 2007/8 ^{(1) (2)}

Discharged (end of sentence)	Unconvicted	Determinate sentence (sentence length)				Indeterminate sentences	
		Less than or equal to 6 months	Greater than 6 months to less than 12 months	12 months to less than 4 years	4 years or more (excluding indeterminate sentences)	IPP ⁽³⁾	Life
Discharged (end of sentence)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Repatriated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deported ⁽⁴⁾	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extradited ⁽⁵⁾	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hospital transfer ⁽⁶⁾	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	1	0	1	0	0	0

Source: National Offender Management Service.

- (1) From July 2007 when data collection started.
- (2) No domestic extremist or separatist prisoners were discharged from prison in 2007/8.
- (3) Indeterminate sentence for Public Protection.
- (4) Immigration detainees – Those individuals held under UKBA (United Kingdom Border Agency) powers awaiting deportation or administrative removal to their country of origin. Detainees are often held in Immigration Removal Centres (IRCs) but may be held in prison following agreement with HMPS.
- (5) Extradition cases – Those individuals held under Home Office powers awaiting extradition to another country or jurisdiction.
- (6) Hospital transfers – Those individuals transferred from prison to a secure hospital under the Mental Health Act for treatment. Individuals may be transferred back to prison, discharged on completion of their custodial sentence, or continue to be held under Mental Health Act powers following completion of their sentence, whilst remaining eligible for release on the authority of a Mental Health Review Tribunal.

Table 12 Self-declared nationalities of terrorist/extremist prisoners in England and Wales at 31 March 2008

Terrorist legislation or terrorist related		Domestic extremist/separatist ⁽¹⁾		Historic terrorist cases ⁽²⁾	
United Kingdom	72	United Kingdom	16	United Kingdom	3
Africa	25	Asia	1	Middle East	5
Algeria	6	Sri Lanka	1	Iran	2
Somalia	5			Israel	1
Tunisia	3			Jordan	1
Ethiopia	2			Lebanon	1
Uganda	2				
Egypt	1				
Gambia	1				
Ghana	1				
Morocco	1				
South Africa	1				
Sudan	1				
Libya	1				
Middle East	10				
Jordan	3				
Iran	2				
Kuwait	2				
Iraq	1				
Syria	1				
Yemen	1				
Asia	5				
Pakistan	3				
Bangladesh	1				
India	1				
Europe	1				
Italy	1				
West Indies	1				
Trinidad and Tobago	1				
Unrecorded	3				
Total	117	Total	17	Total	8

Source: National Offender Management Service.

- (1) See Notes
(2) See Notes.

Table 13 Self-declared religions ⁽¹⁾ of terrorist/extremist prisoners in England and Wales at 31 March 2008

Terrorist legislation or terrorism related		Domestic extremist/separatist ⁽²⁾		Historic terrorist cases ⁽³⁾	
Muslim	107	Church of England	3	Muslim	4
Church of England	5	Buddhist	3	Church of England	1
Roman Catholic	2	Roman Catholic	1		
		Greek/Russian Orthodox	1	No religion	3
No religion	3	Hindu	1		
		Agnostic	1		
		No religion	7		
Total	117				
		Total	17	Total	8

Source: National Offender Management Service.

- (1) Self-declared on entry to prison although prisoners may change their religion whilst in custody.
- (2) See Notes.
- (3) See Notes.

NOTES

Legislation

1. Under s32 of the Terrorism Act 2000 a terrorist investigation covers an investigation of:
 - (a) the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism,
 - (b) an act which appears to have been done for the purposes of terrorism,
 - (c) the resources of a proscribed organisation,
 - (d) the possibility of making an order under s3(3) covering proscribed organisations, or;
 - (e) the commission, preparation or instigation of an offence under this Act.

2. In Part I of the Terrorism Act 2000, 'terrorism' means the use or threat of action where:
 - (1)
 - (a) the action falls within subsection (2),
 - (b) the use or threat is designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public, and;
 - (c) the use or threat is made for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause.

 - (2) Action falls within this subsection if it:
 - (a) involves serious violence against a person,
 - (b) involves serious damage to property,
 - (c) endangers a person's life, other than that of the person committing the action,
 - (d) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public, or;
 - (e) is designed seriously to interfere with or seriously to disrupt an electronic system.

It further states:

 - (3) The use or threat of action falling within subsection (2) which involves the use of firearms or explosives is terrorism whether or not subsection (1)(b) is satisfied.

3. Following a terrorist investigation suspects may be arrested under the powers in s41 of the Terrorism Act 2000. 'A constable may arrest without a warrant a person whom he reasonably suspects of being a terrorist.' In a small number of cases the suspect may be arrested under s1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE). It is possible that the introduction of the offences in Part 1 of the Terrorism Act 2006 was reflected in the observed increase in the number of arrests under PACE.

4. The Terrorism Act 2000 allowed for pre-charge detention up to a maximum of 7 days for individuals arrested under s41 of that Act. This was subsequently amended by the Criminal Justice Act 2003, which increased the maximum period for pre-charge detention to 14 days with effect from 20 January 2004. The Terrorism Act 2006 further extended pre-charge detention up to 28 days (though periods of more than two days must be approved by a judicial

authority). The 28 day limit is subject to annual renewal by Parliament. An arrest will result in the individual being: released without charge, cautioned, charged, or facing other alternative action. The police, in cooperation with the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS), will take the decision on whether the threshold has been met to charge.

5. Following a terrorism arrest, an individual could be charged as follows:
 - (a) under terrorism legislation which includes the Terrorism Act 2000, the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005, the Terrorism Act 2006 and the Anti-Terrorism, Crime and Security Act 2001;
 - (b) under other legislation;
 - (c) both terrorism and other legislation;
 - (d) other action includes extradition, transfer to immigration authorities, transfer to Police Service of Northern Ireland, or dealt with under mental health legislation.

For the purposes of this bulletin charges under other legislation ((b) above) is separated into two categories:

- (a) individuals charged with non-terrorist legislation offences but where the alleged offence is considered terrorism related; and
 - (b) individuals charged with non-terrorist legislation offences where the alleged offence is *not* considered terrorism related.
6. Following charge the suspect will be proceeded against at the Magistrates' Court or a decision made to discontinue the case. The majority of cases proceeded against will be committed for trial at the Crown Court.
7. During this period the suspect will either be bailed by the court or remanded in custody until the court's decision to convict or acquit the offender.

Sources of data

8. The Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations maintains a database covering all terrorism arrests in Great Britain (i.e. excluding Northern Ireland) and their subsequent outcome. Work has recently been undertaken to improve the quality of these data through improved validation and comparisons with other data sources. This information relates to Great Britain with the data collected from 11 September 2001, although the total number of arrests between February 2001 and 11 September 2001 is known, no further breakdown is possible.
9. HM Prison Service maintains a list of known terrorists/extremists held in prisons in England and Wales (on remand or as convicted prisoners) but excludes those in Scottish prisons. This list also includes those who entered prison before 11 September 2001, and are therefore excluded from the police database. Information is also held on those subject to extradition orders or held by immigration powers.

Identification of terrorism related offences

10. The Office of the National Coordinator of Terrorist Investigations has reviewed all cases on its database to identify those that are currently identified as not being terrorist related. This decision is based upon the further information available centrally on these cases.

Principal offence charge/conviction

11. In line with the practice used for the general analysis of criminal court proceedings, cases are identified by their principal offence, i.e. the most

serious offence. This has been identified for charges as the offence with the highest maximum penalty or for conviction with the highest penalty.

Amendments to charges at court

12. Charge information contained in this bulletin is based upon the principal offence, as described above. It should be noted that this is derived from the charges an individual receives at the time of charging. Frequently the original charges are amended, added to, or dropped by the CPS at any point leading up to trial and even after the trial has commenced. Therefore, an individual who is listed under a particular principal offence at the time of charge may be listed under a different principal offence at the time of conviction.

Sentencing

13. Sentencing information for all criminal offences is collected by the Ministry of Justice on completion of a court proceeding at the Magistrates' Court or at the Crown Court based upon the legislation under which they were convicted. It is therefore not possible to identify offenders convicted under non-terrorism legislation where the offence is terrorist related. In addition because of the relatively small number of convictions under specific sections of terrorism legislation, offences are often grouped together both with offences under terrorism legislation and with non-terrorism offences.
14. As such, sentencing data has been obtained only on the outcomes of terrorist cases which are collected by the Home Office. Collection of these data began in January 2007. This data will exclude a small number of less serious offences and it is intended to update this information in future reports using data collected by the Crown Prosecution Service.
15. Ethnicity as reported in this bulletin report data gathered via:
 - (a) Arresting officer's observation:
Based upon the police officer's visual perception of the suspect's' ethnic appearance, categorised in this report into four groups (White, Black, Asian or Other).
 - (b) Prisoner's self-identified ethnicity:
Since March 2003 all prisoners received into penal establishments, including transfers, have been asked to self-classify their own ethnicity using the 2001 Census categories.
16. Data on nationality and religion for the whole England and Wales prison population were published in Offender Management Caseload Statistics 2007 in October 2008 (<http://www.justice.gov.uk/publications/prisonandprobation.htm>). The nationality of prisoners is shown in table 7.14; the religion of prisoners is shown in tables 7.25-7.30.
17. Groups of terrorists/extremists included in prison statistics but not covered elsewhere in this bulletin are:
 - (a) Domestic extremists:
Domestic extremists are defined as individuals who belong to groups or causes that originate in the United Kingdom (although they may have international links) and are often associated with 'single issue' protestors who seek to further their cause through the committing of criminal offences. Some of these cases may not require the involvement of Police Counter Terrorism resources but may involve other specialist Criminal Justice resources. There are a wide spectrum of domestic extremist causes including extreme left- and right-wing groups, animal rights extremists and domestic (sometimes

called 'lone wolf') bombers. Of those held in prison custody, the majority belong to extremist animal rights groups, members or associates of far right groups and domestic bombers.

(b) Historical terrorist cases:

These individuals' court cases predate the introduction of the Terrorism Acts. They were imprisoned pre-2001 following a terrorist investigation, acts of terrorism, or for membership of a proscribed terrorist organisation. They include convicted terrorists from the 1970s to 1990s for a range of offences and who remain in prison custody on 31 March 2008. They include members of groups such as the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), Democratic Revolutionary Movement for the Liberation of Arabistan (DRMLA), and domestic bombers. It should be noted that a number of convicted terrorists, particularly Irish Republican and Loyalist paramilitaries, have been released either through completion of sentence or under the terms of the Belfast Agreement of 1998. These cases are not included in these figures.

Current bulletin

18. Statistics covering persons held under the previous terrorist legislation, the Prevention of Terrorism Act, were routinely published by the Home Office until 2001. The final bulletin (Home Office Statistical Bulletin, 16/01) covered the period up to February 2001 and preceded the introduction of the Terrorism Act 2000 (<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs/hosb1601.pdf>).
19. It is intended that this current bulletin will be produced quarterly (following an annual bulletin this autumn) and the scope of the bulletin will be expanded as the quality and availability of data increases.

Further information

20. Enquires about the figures in this report should be made by writing to:

Office of Security and Counter-Terrorism,
2 Marsham Street,
London,
SW1P 4DF.

Press enquiries should be made to:

Press Office,
Home Office,
2 Marsham Street,
London SW1P 4DF.