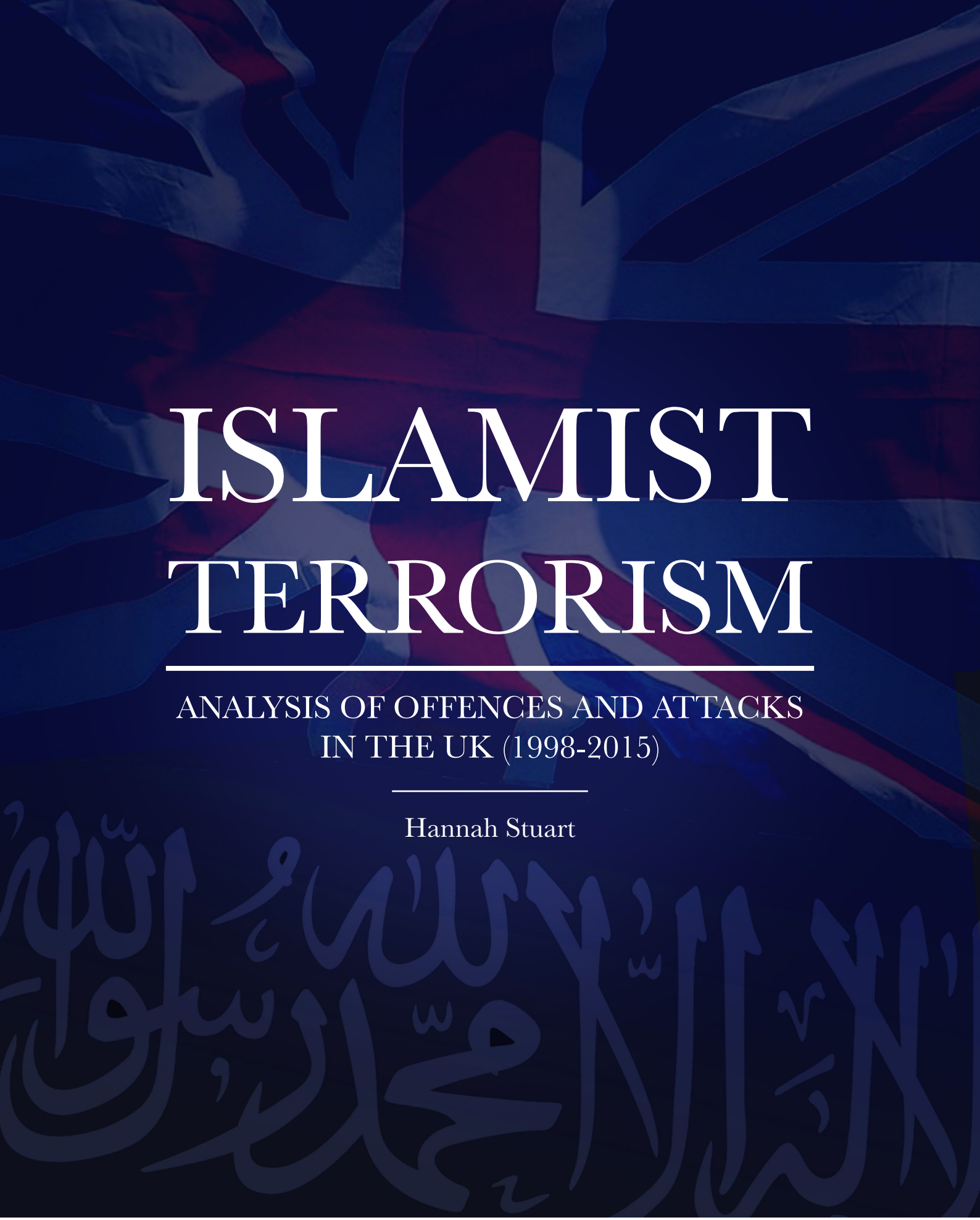

ISLAMIST TERRORISM

ANALYSIS OF OFFENCES AND ATTACKS IN THE UK (1998-2015)

Hannah Stuart

THE HENRY JACKSON SOCIETY
DEMOCRACY • FREEDOM • HUMAN RIGHTS

Islamist Terrorism

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Previous editions by Robin Simcox | Hannah Stuart | Houriya Ahmed | Douglas Murray

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Islamist Terrorism: Analysis of Offences and Attacks in the UK (1998–2015)
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About the author

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Hannah has advised government officials, MPs and other relevant stakeholders and has given evidence to relevant Home Affairs Select Committee inquiries, and her research and ideas have informed counter-radicalisation policy. She has extensive broadcast media experience and has written analysis for the Wall Street Journal, The Times, Foreign Policy, Current Trends in Islamist Ideology and the Guardian, among others.

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About The Henry Jackson Society

The Henry Jackson Society is a think-tank and policy-shaping force that fights for the principles and alliances which keep societies free, working across borders and party lines to combat extremism, advance democracy and real human rights, and make a stand in an increasingly uncertain world.

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Foreword

Islamist terrorists in the UK have scored a single major victory: the London tube and bus bombings of July 2005, in which four suicide bombers took the lives of 52 innocent members of the public and injured over 700 more. The past 10 years have seen the death of a suicide bomber in Glasgow and the barbarous killing of Private Lee Rigby in Woolwich, a toll equal to that inflicted by the extreme right-wing terrorists Pavlo Lapshyn and Thomas Mair – the killer of Jo Cox MP – over the same period.

Yet these figures do not tell the whole story. Islamist atrocities averted only by acute intelligence and policing include the airline liquid bomb plot of 2006, credibly aimed at multiple transatlantic airliners and described by the judge presiding over a subsequent trial as "the most grave and wicked conspiracy ever proven within this jurisdiction". The lure of Da'esh may be on the wane: but its legacy remains in the shape of hardened terrorist fighters, some of them already back in Europe. And as organised Islamist attacks in neighbouring countries have recently reminded us, ideologically-inspired fanatics aim not only to kill, but to strike at the tolerance, pluralism and broad-mindedness on which democracy itself depends.

Terrorism uses emotional shock in order to confuse and to divide. An important tool in understanding and defeating it is a reliable and dispassionate account of its perpetrators, their characteristics, their offences and their networks. Precisely such an account is provided in the latest edition of this encyclopaedic work. It profiles and analyses the 269 people convicted of Islamist terrorism offences (or killed as suicide bombers) in the UK between 1998 and 2015.

It comes as no surprise that most Islamist terrorists in the UK are British men aged 18-34. But the reader learns also that 16% of offenders were converts, 76% were known to the authorities prior to their terrorist offences and 26% had prior criminal convictions. Trends noted include rises in travel-related offending and in intended beheadings and stabbings. And while individual offending and online radicalisation have both increased, this work reveals the extent to which offenders – even if convicted alone – tend still to be in real-world networks with partners, siblings or long-standing friends.

This impressive resource will be of particular value to policy-makers, law enforcement, researchers, NGOs and journalists, both in the UK and abroad. I commend it to all who wish to ensure that their opinions on this subject are securely founded on the facts.

David Anderson Q.C.

Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation

Executive summary

Islamism-inspired terrorism remains the principal terrorism threat to both the United Kingdom (UK) and British interests overseas. At the end of 2016, terrorism directed, approved or inspired by Islamic State posed the predominant threat to national security, while al-Qaeda and affiliate groups continue to aspire to attack Western interests. For more than two decades, militant Islamist groups have successfully recruited UK-based individuals for terrorist facilitation and training overseas, as well as directed or inspired involvement in terrorism at home.

Islamist Terrorism: Analysis of Offences and Attacks in the UK (1998–2015) provides information and statistical analysis on the manifestation and development of the threat to national security from Islamism-inspired terrorism.

Statistical analysis

There have been 264 convictions for Islamism-inspired terrorism offences as a result of arrests from 1998 onwards involving 253 British or foreign nationals. Nine of these individuals have been convicted of offences on two separate occasions and one has been convicted on three separate occasions. There have been two suicide attacks on British soil – the 7/7 attacks in London and the 2007 Glasgow airport car bombing – in which five offenders were killed.

All data relates to a base total of 269 individual offences, which includes separate convictions as well as those killed in suicide attacks, collectively referred to as Islamism-related offences (IROs). Data is expressed numerically and as a proportion of all IROs. Reflecting the shifts in global Islamism-inspired terrorism following both the death of Osama bin Laden in May 2011 and the uprisings known as the Arab Spring, particularly the ongoing conflict in Syria and Iraq which began that year, data is also shown comparing convictions resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 with those resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015. IROs which may be considered serious attack-related offences have been further compared with all other offences across key points of data.

Year on year threat

The date of arrest (or attack) has been used as the measure of the year of offence. While the proportion of IROs in any year varied, the rate of offending has increased in the five-year period between 2011 and 2015 compared to the 13-year period between 1998 and 2010.

- The three years between 2005 and 2007 accounted for one-third (33%) of all IROs, while a similar peak occurred between 2011 and 2014, accounting for 38% of all IROs.
- All 269 IROs comprise 135 distinct terrorism cases. The average number of individuals per terrorism case in any year ranges from a 1:1 ratio – indicating, in recent years, a prevalence of individual actors – to an average of four individuals per year between 2004 and 2005 – indicating a prevalence of larger cells. From 2004 onwards there have been both fluctuations in the size of networks and a rise in individualistic offending.
- The rate of offending in the last five years has increased from for the previous 13 years: IROs have almost doubled, increasing by 92% from 12 to 23 per year, while distinct terrorism cases have almost tripled, increasing by 180% from an average of five per year last decade to 14 per year between 2011 and 2015.

Age and gender

While IROs are primarily committed by young men, women's involvement in terrorism has increased; overall, offenders are getting younger.

- The overwhelming majority (93%) of terrorism offences were committed by men.
- Women's involvement in Islamism-inspired terrorism, while small in actual numbers, has nearly tripled in the last five years from the previous 13 years: women accounted for 4% of IROs between 1998 and 2010 and 11% of IROs between 2011 and 2015, an increase of 175%.
- Eighteen women have been convicted of a terrorism offences ranging from supportive offences such as assisting an offender to serious attack-related offences such as attempted murder. More than half of the female cases (n.=10) involved behaviour that was supportive of men with whom they have a family or personal relationship, or was accepted by the trial judge as subordinate to that of their partner and co-accused.
- IROs were carried out by individuals aged between 14 and 52 years at the date of charge or suicide attack – a range of 39 years. The mean age was 26.8 years and the modal age was 22. One-third of females were aged 22.
- Forty-six per cent of 2011–2015 offences were committed by individuals aged under 25, a small increase from 42% for 1998–2010 offences. The most common age ranges overall, and across both time periods, were 21–24 and 25–29, with more than half (56%, n.=150) of all IROs committed by individuals aged 21–29.

Nationality, ancestry and place of birth

The majority of the Islamism-inspired threat to UK remains from "home-grown" terrorism.

- Seventy-two per cent of IROs were committed by UK nationals or individuals holding dual British nationality

and there was little difference between the earlier and later time periods (72% and 71% respectively). One in five British nationals (21%, 15% overall) was born outside of the UK.

- IROs were committed by individuals of diverse ancestry, including those with family ties to countries in South Asia, Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean. More than half (52%) of IROs were committed by individuals of Southern Asian ancestry, most commonly by British-Pakistanis (25%) and British-Bangladeshis (8%). (This is lower than the proportion of Muslims of Southern Asian ancestry at national level, which is 60%).
- Forty-seven per cent of IROs were committed by individuals who were born in the UK. More than a third (38%) of those born outside of the UK or of unspecified birthplace were raised (at some point before the age of 18) in the UK. As such, 67% of IROs were committed by those who were either born or raised in the UK.

Place of residence

IRO analysis shows the primacy of London- and Birmingham-based individuals among offenders as well as higher than average relative deprivation and Muslim population at neighbourhood level.

- London was the place of residence at the time of arrest in 43% of IROs. The second most common region was the West Midlands, with 18%. Of these, 80% (14% overall) were in Birmingham. The third most common region was North West England, with 10% of IROs. Together these three regions contained the residences in almost three-quarters (72%) of cases. No other region contained 10% of residences.
- London saw a 13 percentage point decrease in the proportion of individuals living there responsible for 2011–2015 offences (36%) compared to 1998–2010 offences (49%). Across both time periods, East London was home to half (50%) of London-based offenders, while the three most common boroughs –Tower Hamlets, Newham and Waltham Forest – contained the offenders' residence in 38% of all Londoner IROs (and 16% overall).
- The West Midlands saw an eight percentage point increase between the time periods (from 15% to 23%). Birmingham residences were more concentrated in a smaller number of wards and constituencies than those in London, which were spread across a higher number of boroughs and sub-regions. The constituencies of Hall Green and Hodge Hill contained almost three-quarters (74%) of Birmingham cases.
- Based on the official measure of relative deprivation in England (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015), almost half (48%) of (English residence) IROs were committed by individuals living in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods nationally, commonly referred to as "highly deprived".
- Based on religious identity data collected in the 2011 census, individuals who committed IROs were more likely than the national Muslim average to be living in neighbourhoods where the Muslim proportion of the population was 20% or above (62% and 52% respectively).

Education and employment

There is little correlation between involvement in terrorism and educational achievement and employment status where known.

- Just over a quarter (26%) of individuals who committed IROs had some form of higher education, having (as a minimum level) attended a Higher Education Institution. More than a third (36%) had studied for or achieved secondary level, further education or vocational qualifications, while attainment is unspecified in 38% of cases.
- Between 1998–2010 and 2011–2015 the proportion of IROs committed by individuals with some form of higher education or above decreased by seven percentage points (from 29% to 22%).
- Thirty-five per cent of IROs were committed by individuals in employment; a further 12% were full-time students. Therefore, almost half (47%) of IROs were committed by those in either employment or education.
- Thirty-eight per cent of IROs were committed by individuals who were unemployed. Of these, almost one-quarter (24%, 9% overall) were in or had recently been released from detention or had recently left full-time education or returned from months-long foreign travel.
- Between 1998–2010 and 2011–2015 the proportion of IROs committed by individuals who were in either employment or education increased by five percentage points, from 45% to 50%.

Religious converts

While IROs were mainly carried out by individuals who were raised as Muslim, one in six offenders was a convert.

- Sixteen per cent of IROs were committed by individuals known to have converted to Islam prior to their offending. This is more than four times higher than the estimated proportion of converts among the Muslim population at national level. Converts came from a variety of backgrounds; in the majority of cases from Christianity.
- Five individuals were known to have converted while detained in prison or a young offender institution. In four of these cases the individual was subsequently convicted for behaviour during (or partly during) detention.
- The length of time between conversion and arrest, where known, ranged from four to five months to 14 years.

Family and living circumstances

A small majority of offences were committed by those living with their partner and/or children or at their family home at the time of arrest; and offenders have become increasingly likely to be living at their family home.

- More than half (55%) of IROs were committed by individuals either living with family, meaning with a partner and/or children (28%), or living at their family home, meaning with parent(s) (and in some cases siblings) (27%).
- The proportion of 2011–2015 offences where the offender was living at the family home rose to 35% from 21% for 1998–2010 offences. Proportions for all other categories (with the exception of those unspecified) decreased.
- One in five IROs (21%) was committed by an individual whose whose living arrangements and family circumstances were additionally connected to terrorism or a terrorism investigation. In 55% of these cases, individuals were convicted alongside relatives and/or a partner or they were part of the same cell.
- Female offenders offenders were more than twice as likely as male offenders to be living with a partner, relative or individual who is also involved in terrorism (50% and 19% respectively).

Prior contact with authorities and criminal history

Three-quarters of IROs were committed by individuals who were previously known to the authorities; and one quarter were committed by individuals with a previous criminal conviction.

- Seventy-six per cent of IROs were committed by individuals who were previously known to the authorities through one or more of eight identifiable points of contact.
- Almost half (48%) of IROs were committed by those who were already known to the Security Service (typically through surveillance or as a peripheral associate during previous investigations). Thirty-eight per cent of IROs were committed by individuals with previous criminal convictions (26%) or a history of police contact, including prior investigations, arrests and charges that did not result in a conviction or control order/TPIM (12%).
- Previous convictions were for a variety of offences – most commonly public disorder, theft-related, terrorism, assault, drug-related and offensive weapons or firearms offences. Over a third (36%, 9% overall) of previous convictions were for extremism- or terrorism-related activities; and almost half (46%, 12% overall) of individuals with prior convictions had previously received a custodial sentence.
- Other prior contact includes known public engagement in extremism-related activism (13%); being stopped or detained in relation to (suspected) travel for terrorist purposes (9%); known contact with the government counter-radicalisation programmes Prevent and Channel (5%); known mental health issues (4%); immigration offences/intended deportation or extradition (4%); and regulatory or financial investigation or sanction (1%).

Current status

The status of offenders with regard to their sentence as of December 2016 calculated using their sentence and time spent on remand.

- In 45% of IROs the individual has completed their sentence, while in 30% of IROs the individual is in detention. One in ten (10%, n.=28) is serving their sentence in the community on licence or is within a suspended sentence order.
- Seven per cent (n.=20) engaged in behaviour of concern following their release from detention, limited to criminal activities or foreign travel for terrorist purposes. There were 11 instances of individuals being convicted of terrorism offences for a second time and four individuals travelled to Syria or Iraq to fight for Islamic State.

Offences, legislation and plea

Five individuals died in suicide attacks. Analysis of the remaining 264 IRO convictions reveals a spread of offences and legislation used.

- A total of 386 separate charges were successfully prosecuted in 264 convictions between 1998 and 2015. In two-thirds (67%) of IROs, the individual was convicted of one offence. In 33% there were between two and five separate successful charges (multiple counts of the same charge have not been counted separately).
- The most common principal offences (the most serious offence based upon the maximum penalty for each offence) were preparation for acts of terrorism (27%) and possession/collection of information useful for terrorism (14%). They are followed by fundraising offences (8%), dissemination of terrorist publications and conspiracy to murder (both 6%) as well as conspiracy to cause explosions and assisting offenders (both 5%).
- More than two-thirds (69%) of principal offences were secured under terrorism legislation. A higher proportion of 2011–2015 principal offences were successfully prosecuted under terrorism legislation (88%) than 1998–2010 offences (56%). The 22 percentage point increase is the direct result of the increase in convictions for two offences under the Terrorism Act 2006: principal offence convictions for preparation for terrorist acts nearly tripled (from 15% to 42%), while dissemination of terrorist publications more than tripled (from 3% to 10%).
- Just over half (54%) of defendants pleaded guilty. 2011–2015 defendants pleaded guilty (64%) more commonly than 1998–2010 defendants (47%).

Case length and time spent on remand

Successfully prosecuted terrorism cases ranged in length from one month to three years and nine months from the date of charge to sentence outcome, and the majority of offenders spent some time in custody on remand.

- The majority of IRO cases (72%) lasted between six months and two years. The two most common six-month time periods were between six months and one year (34%) and between one year and 18 months (27%).
- One in ten (10%) cases lasted two years and six months or more. All of these were 1998–2010 offences and (with one exception) related to attempted or planned al-Qaeda-directed mass-casualty bomb attacks.
- The average case length has decreased: 2011–2015 cases were almost three times more likely to have been concluded within one year than 1998–2010 cases (73% and 25% respectively).
- In the majority (84%) of cases the defendant was held in custody for some or all of the time between the date of charge and sentence outcome.

Sentence length and appeals

Ninety-six percent of IRO convictions resulted in a custodial sentence (prison or a young offender institution), and one in six (17%) resulted in appeals which altered the sentence received.

- The most common category of sentence (after appeal) was a determinate sentence of between one year and four years (35%), followed by determinate sentences of between four years and ten years (27%), between ten years and 20 years (15%), and life sentences (13%).
- Of the 33 individuals with a life sentence, 30 attempted or planned to kill others, either in indiscriminate bomb attacks or targeted knife attacks, and received minimum terms ranging from 14 years to a whole life order.
- Offenders have become more likely to serve determinate rather than indeterminate sentences and, on average, sentences have become shorter: sentences of between one and four years rose by 17 percentage points across the time periods (from 26% to 43%); inversely, life sentences fell by ten percentage points (from 17% to 7%).
- Forty-four percent of IROs resulted in defendant appeals (requested or heard) against conviction, sentence or both, while in five cases (2%) the Attorney General appealed the sentence as unduly lenient. The proportion of IROs which were not subsequently appealed doubled between the two time periods (from 37% to 74%).
- Sixty per cent of defendant appeals were dismissed or leave to appeal was refused; the ratio of submitted to unsuccessful appeals was comparable across both time periods (60% and 59%).
- One in six (17%) cases resulted in an appeal which reduced (82%), increased (9%) or modified (9%) the sentence.

Diversity of threat and type of attack

Four categories reflect the type of terrorist-related activities engaged in, the immediacy of the threat and the intent of the individual:

- **Attack-related** – Individuals who committed, attempted or were planning attacks were responsible for 37% of IROs. Proportionally, attack-related offences fell across the time periods (from 46% to 24%).
    - Among these offences (some of which included multiple types of attack), bombing was the most commonly featured type of attack, both overall (74%) and in both time periods (78% and 63%).
    - Proportionally, offences involving beheadings or stabbings (planned or otherwise) increased eleven-fold across the time periods, from 4% to 44%.
- **Facilitation** – Individuals involved in facilitating acts of terrorism, either by fundraising or recruiting or by providing material goods or documentation, or ideologues who encouraged terrorist acts through incitement or by disseminating terrorist publications, were responsible for one-third (33%) of IROs. Proportionally, facilitation offences were relatively unchanged across the time periods (34% and 32%).
- **Aspirational** – Individuals who demonstrated an interest in terrorism, but whose plans were not advanced enough to pose an imminent threat or whose offences were limited in scope, were responsible for 18% of IROs. Aspirational IROs increased by half across the time periods (from 15% to 23%).
- **Travel-related** – Individuals whose offences related to travel (including attempted or planned) for terrorist purposes, namely to receive terrorist training or to engage in fighting overseas, were responsible for 12% of IROs. Travel-related IROs increased four-fold across the time periods (from 5% to 21%).
- Across the two time periods, convictions for both travel-related and aspirational offences have become more common (increasing from 5% to 21% and from 15% to 23% respectively) while attack-related convictions have become less common (dropping from 46% to 24%).

Targets for attack

More than half (53%) of IROs were assessed as including one or more known or suspected target(s) for attack across four categories:

- **Targeted civilian** – Civilian targets specifically chosen for inherent characteristics (race, sexual orientation), beliefs (religion or absence of, political views), perceived behaviour (blasphemy or other transgression) or public

role (security and law enforcement, civil service, politician or royalty) were a feature in one-third (33%) of targeted offences. Proportionally, civilian targets increased between the two time periods (from 30% 40%).

- **Critical infrastructure** – Six infrastructure sectors and institutions, predominantly transportation (excluding transport terminals) and banking and finance, were a feature in just under one-third (32%) of targeted offences Proportionally, critical infrastructure targets decreased between time periods (from 47% to 4%), reflecting the focus of al-Qaeda-directed cells on attacking transportation and financial buildings between 2004 and 2006.
- **Urban soft target** – Areas into which large numbers of citizens regularly gather for usual activities or special events were among the intended targets for attack in 31% of targeted offences. This also includes indiscriminate attacks against civilians in an undetermined setting. Urban soft targets were more prevalent among relevant 2011–2015 offences (42%) than among 1998–2010 offences (26%).
- **Military** – Military targets both overseas (including British or coalition forces) and at home (military bases and processions as well as soldiers) were a feature in almost a quarter (24%) of targeted offences. Military targets were also more prevalent among relevant 2011–2015 offences (31%) than among 1998–2010 offences (20%).

Links to proscribed terrorist organisations (PTOs)

Forty-four per cent of individuals who committed IROs had known or suspected direct links to one or more PTOs; 56% did not.

- A total of 117 IROs were committed by individuals directly linked to one or more PTO. Of these, 56% were directly linked to the UK-based group al-Muhajiroun (25% overall), 24% were linked to al-Qaeda (10% overall) and 11% were linked to Islamic State (5% overall).
- The prevalence of PTOs varied between the time periods covered. The proportion of all IROs where the individual was linked to al-Muhajiroun rose from 22% to 27%, while the proportion of offences where the individual was linked to al-Qaeda dropped from 17% to 2%. Since its emergence as an independent entity in 2014, Islamic State has been directly linked to in 12% of 2011–2015 IROs.
- The proportion of links to the Pakistani-based groups Lashkar-e-Taiba and Harakat ul-Mujahideen both fell in the later time period (from 4% and 3% respectively to 2%), while the Somali-based group al-Shabaab, which did not feature in 1998–2010 offences, was linked to in 5% of 2011–2015 cases.

PTO affiliation – inspiration | links | direction | support

IROs varied in how they were related to proscribed terrorist organisations – such as operationally or by virtue of specific inspiration, or at all – and can be placed into five categories.

- **PTO-inspired** – Offences that were demonstrably inspired by the rhetoric or propaganda of a PTO but where there was neither direction from PTO operatives nor links between the offender and a PTO accounted for 28% of all IROs. – the most common category. Proportionally, these offences increased from 17% among 1998–2010 offences to 42% among 2011–2015 offences.
- **No PTO affiliation** – Offences that cannot be shown to be predominantly inspired by a particular PTO (nor where the offender has any links to groups or operatives) accounted for 23% of all IROs. These offences remained consistent between the two time periods (23% and 22%).
- **PTO-linked** – Offences where the offender has direct links to a PTO but where the offences were not directed by a PTO operative accounted for 22% of IROs. Proportionally, these offences increased between the two time periods (from 19% to 27%).
- **PTO-directed** – Offences that were directed by a non-UK-based PTO operative accounted for 17% of IROs overall. There were no convictions for PTO-directed IROs among 2011–2015 offences.
- **PTO-supportive** – Offences that involved providing support for a proscribed group or its fighters (typically funds and equipment) accounted for 11% of IROs overall. These offences also remained consistent between the two time periods (12% and 10%).
- Al-Qaeda remains dominant overall: 53% (n.=143) of all IROs have supported or taken direction or inspiration from al-Qaeda and its regional franchises. Islamic State has become the principal PTO in 9% (n.=25) of IROs. Taken together, all other PTOs were affiliated to in one in six (16%, n.=42) IROs.

Terrorist training and combat experience

One in five offenders had received terrorist training abroad or engaged in combat prior to arrest.

- One fifth (22%) of IROs were committed by individuals who were known to have or suspected of having attended training camps for terrorist purposes; the majority (78%) were not.
- Of those with training, the majority (78%) had trained at camps abroad, 19% had trained at a UK-based camp only, and in two cases (3%) the location was unspecified. (UK-based camps are limited to those run by convicted terrorists – i.e., Mohammed Hamid and Atilla Ahmet during the mid-2000s.)

- Seventeen per cent of 1998–2010 IROs were committed by an individual who had previously trained in Pakistan, dropping to 3% among 2011–2015 offences. Neither the UK nor Afghanistan (locations for training in 8% and 6% of 1998–2010 IROs respectively) was a location for training among 2011–2015 offences, while Syria, which had not featured among 1998–2010 cases, was the location for training in 8% of the later offences.
- The overwhelming majority (93%) of IROs were committed by individuals who had no combat experience prior to their arrest. Seven percent had some combat experience, most commonly in Afghanistan or Syria.
- Taken together (and excluding UK-based training), almost one fifth (19%) of IROs between 1998 and 2015 were committed by individuals who had prior terrorist training and/or combat experience abroad.

Serious attack-related offences

One-quarter (25%) of IROs can be considered "serious attack-related offences", defined as actual, attempted or planned UK attacks intended to lead to indiscriminate and/or targeted deaths for terrorist purposes.

- Sixty-seven serious attack-related offences account for 22 separate terrorism cases – ranging from individual actors to large cells featuring multiple convictions – while 202 other IROs account for the remaining 113 cases.
- The average rate of terrorism cases involving the most serious offences has doubled between the time periods covered and those serious cases have typically featured fewer offenders, indicating an increase in serious offending by small cells. For all other IROs both distinct cases and offenders have increased, indicating an increase in (less serious) individualistic offending.
- Women have been less commonly involved in serious attack-related terrorism (5%) than in other offences (7%).
- Serious attack-related offences were more commonly committed by younger individuals – 84% were aged under 30 compared to 66% for all other offences.
- British nationals' involvement is greater in the most serious offences (88%) than among other offences (66%).
- The most serious offenders were more commonly known to the authorities than their less serious counterparts (88% and 72%); in particular, they were more commonly known to the Security Service (73% and 39%).
- The prevalence of prior convictions is consistent: 25% of the most serious offences and 26% of other offences were committed by individuals with (a) criminal convictions(s). The most serious offences were less commonly committed by individuals whose convictions were extremism-related than other offences (4% and 11%).
- Serious attack-related offences were almost equally commonly committed by individuals with direct links to one or more PTO (51%) as they were by someone with no links to a PTO (49%).
- The most serious offences were five times more commonly committed by individuals with direct links to al-Qaeda than all other offences (25% and 5% respectively). While Islamic State has been linked to 5% of IROs, as yet none of the most serious attack-related offences have featured direct links to the group.
- The most serious offences were overwhelmingly either directed by a non-UK-based PTO operative (52%) or demonstrably inspired by (without being linked to) the rhetoric or propaganda of a specific PTO (42%).
- The most serious offences were twice as commonly committed by individuals with prior terrorist training than all other offences (34% and 17%) and less commonly by those with combat experience (4% and 8%).
- Taken together (and excluding UK-based training), thirty per cent of serious attack-related offences were committed by individuals who had prior terrorist training and/or combat experience abroad – almost double the proportion of other offences (16%) and eleven percentage points higher than among all IROs (19%).

Methodology

Islamist Terrorism: Analysis of Offences and Attacks in the UK (1998–2015) provides information and statistical analysis on the manifestation and development of the threat to national security from Islamism-inspired terrorism.

Structure

The report is structured as follow:

- Part one: Profiles – A comprehensive collection of profiles of Islamism-inspired terrorism convictions and suicide attacks in the United Kingdom (UK) between 1998 and 2015 ordered chronologically by date of arrest or incident.
- Part Two: Statistics – Statistics have been used for descriptive purposes to complement the primary data and include analysis of offenders' background information, offences and roles as well as the prevalence of links to terrorist networks and travel for terrorist purposes, including training and combat experience.

Sampling technique

This report has used a quantitative methodology for data collection. In order to be included, individuals must have been convicted for terrorism offences or have committed suicide attacks in the UK. In addition, they must have been motivated by a belief in Islamism as detailed below. Acknowledging that there are no universally accepted definitions of terrorism or Islamism, the author has used the following as working criteria for inclusion.

Terrorism

Throughout the report the author has used the interpretation found in Section 1 of the Terrorism Act 2000, specifically: "The use or threat [of action] designed to influence the government or an international governmental organisation or to intimidate the public or a section of the public […] for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause."[1] The action must involve serious violence against a person or serious damage to property; endanger another person's life; create a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public; be designed to seriously interfere with or to seriously disrupt an electronic system or involve the use of firearms of explosives.[2] Action taken for the benefit of a proscribed terrorist organisation is also included.[3]

Islamism

Islamism is a political ideology which sees Islam as a complete socio-political system and, as such, advocates an expansionist 'Islamic' state, or Caliphate, within which state law is derived from *sharia* ('Islamic principles and law'). The spectrum of Islamism ranges from entry-level Islamists (e.g. Jamaat-e-Islami) and revolutionary Islamists (e.g. Hizb ut-Tahrir) to militant Islamists or jihadists (e.g. al-Qaeda or Islamic State) who are prepared to use violence in order to achieve their aims.

While militant Islamist groups differ in terms of the methods they employ and in the definitions they give for the geographical scope of their goals, they share a belief in the division of the world into *Dar al-Islam* ('lands of Islam') and *Dar al-Kufr* ('lands of disbelief'). As such they mandate both permanent war against *kufr* ('disbelief') and the re-conquest of former Islamic lands while calling for the reconstitution of the Caliphate for the security of Muslims worldwide and rejecting peaceful relations with what they perceive to be illegitimate states or rulers. Jihadists also cite contemporary political grievances affecting Muslims, Muslim suffering and Western foreign policy within a political and religiously ideological framework in order to justify violent *jihad* and, ultimately, terrorist attacks.

Criteria for inclusion

Individuals must have committed suicide attacks in the UK or been convicted of terrorism offences in a British court. This includes offences contrary to terrorism legislation, specifically The Terrorism Acts 2000 and 2006; the Anti-Terrorism Crime and Security Act 2001; the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005; and the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011. The author has excluded offences contrary to Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000, which enables police and immigration officers to stop individuals travelling through ports, airports and international rail stations. Individuals convicted of failing to comply with a port stop have been omitted because there is no requirement for an officer to have reasonable suspicion of involvement in terrorism.[4] The author has also excluded breaches of foreign travel restriction orders contained in the Counter-Terrorism Act 2008.

1 Section 1(1), Terrorism Act 2000, available at: www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2000/11/section/1, last visited: 28 November 2016.

2 ibid., section 1(2).

3 ibid., section 1(5).

4 ibid., schedule 7, sections 2(4) & 18.

Cases prosecuted under non-terrorism legislation but where the offence may reasonably be considered as terrorism are included. Home Office statistics on the operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation refer to such cases as "terrorism-related". Typically this includes offences contrary to common law, such as murder, or other legislation such as the Explosive Substances Act 1883. It may also include those contrary to the Offences Against the Person Act 1861, such as soliciting to murder and violent physical attacks, as well public order offences such as incitement to hatred based on race, religion or sexual orientation.[5]

Acknowledging the selective nature of such an approach and the crossover between terrorism and violent extremism,[6] the author has included cases prosecuted under non-terrorism legislation when the relevant behaviour both met the aforementioned definition of terrorism and satisfied at least one of the criteria for action used or threatened for terrorist purposes. The author has also been guided by whether cases have been prosecuted by the Counter Terrorism Unit in the Crown Prosecution (CPS) Service Special Crime and Counter-Terrorism Division.

Individuals must have drawn inspiration at least in part from adherence to Islamism, identified by any of the following:

- A self-proclaimed Islamism-inspired motive (i.e. a suicide video or letter claiming affiliation to a proscribed Islamist organisation or discussing key jihadist concepts, such as martyrdom and *jihad*);
- An Islamism-inspired motive identified and proven as such during trial;
- Membership of a proscribed Islamist organisation or links to members or associates for purposes that demonstrably, and knowingly, furthered an Islamism-inspired terrorist-cause;
- Provision of material or financial support to a member or an associate of a proscribed Islamist organisation knowing that it may be used for terrorist purposes;
- Frequent contact with a member or an associate of a proscribed Islamist organisation as part of the offence;
- Evidence of foreign travel to join and fight for or receive terrorist training from a militant Islamist organisation;
- Possession (at time of arrest) of jihadist material (including, but not limited to, teachings from prominent jihadist ideologues as well as documents, audio recordings and videos that provide instructional material for Islamism-inspired purposes and/or encourage or glorify acts of jihadist terrorism).

Terrorism convictions in which the offenders may appear to have pursued Islamist causes, but where such motivation cannot be proven, have been omitted. The individuals involved may have identified solely with nationalist or other causes, mental health issues prevented the identification of a clear motive, or the inspiration was simply unclear.

Data collection

Islamism-inspired terrorism convictions and attacks have been identified through open source material, including using keyword searches in the Nexis news archive and the British and Irish Legal Information Institute legal archive as well as monitoring police and CPS website press statements and social media. Findings have been cross-referenced with annual reports on terrorism legislation by the Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation as well as Home Office counter-terrorism statistical bulletins.

Data has been obtained from a number of sources. Where applicable, court record sheets and indictments have been used, given that they are the most authoritative. Information reported in the media does not always match court records; when this occurs, official court records are given precedence. Additional sources include (in order of authority): sentencing remarks; appellate court documentation; the CPS Counter-Terrorism Division website and police press statements; and news archives. When conflicting information has been reported between primary sources or where it is only available from news sources and there are discrepancies, it is noted within the text.

Statistical analysis

Data is shown in a number of ways, including tables, pie charts, bar charts and line graphs, to allow readers to identify trends and patterns. Statisticsal analysis shows, among others, the frequency and type of offences, roles and targets; individuals' backgrounds and influences, including whether they had prior contact with the authorities; the prevalence of terrorist training and combat experience; and connections to wider terrorist networks and proscribed organisations. Data has also been displayed cartographically. At national level, data is divided by region. Owing to the prevalence of London- and Birmingham-based individuals, maps are included that display the residences of such individuals divided by London boroughs and sub-regions as well as by Birmingham wards and constituencies.

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5 Table A.08b in 'Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000, quarterly update to June 2016: data tables', Home Office, 22 September 2016, available at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/operation-of-police-powers-under-the-terrorism-act-2000-quarterly-update-to-june-2016-data-tables, last visited: 28 November 2016.

6 'Violent Extremism and Related Criminal Offences', Crown Prosecution Service, undated, available at: http://web.archive.org/web/20130129150633/http://cps.gov.uk/publications/prosecution/violent_extremism.html, last visited: 28 November 2016.

Profiles

Each individual has an entry which details their case and background, as well as indicating affiliations to groups and associates. The following sub-headings are used to standardise the information presented and are used as the data fields for the statistical analysis.

Name: The name of the individual as it appears on court documentation, or when this was not available, as most commonly referred to by media sources. Commonly used aliases and the names adopted by those who have converted to Islam are included.

Gender: The gender of the individual profiled.

Charge: All charges of which the individual has been convicted, including the relevant Act and sub-section of legislation the offence was contrary to and the number of counts for each offence. Convictions are ordered by severity; the most serious offence based upon the maximum penalty for each offence is shown first. For suicide attacks the data field is labelled Outcome.

Date of arrest: The date the individual was arrested in relation to their offence(s). All profiles are listed chronologically by date of arrest. The date of a prior related arrest or police entry and search of the individual's home is indicated in square brackets. For suicide attacks the data field is labelled Date of incident.

Date of charge: The date the individual was charged in relation to their offence(s).

Age at time of charge: The age of the individual profiled when charged with the offence(s) that led to their inclusion in the report. For suicide attacks the data field is labelled Age at time of incident.

Plea: Whether the individual pleaded guilty or not guilty to the charge(s) of which they were convicted.

Date of conviction: The date the individual was either found guilty or admitted guilt.

Age at time of conviction: The age of the individual profiled when convicted.

Time spent on remand: The number of days the individual was known to have spent in custody between the date of charge and the sentence outcome.

Sentence: Details of the sentence which the individual received. Where relevant, subsequent changes to the sentence are indicated in the Appeal data field. Recommended deportation and Counter-Terrorism Act 2008 notification periods are included where relevant.

Sentencing court: The name of the court in which the individual's sentencing was heard.

Appeal: Whether the individual appealed either their conviction or their sentence. Details of the appeal are indicated in square brackets, including whether leave to appeal or the appeal was granted, the location and date of the appeal, and the outcome where relevant. Appeals include pretrial or pre-sentence legal submissions as well as those heard in both UK appellate courts (including those submitted by the Attorney General) and the European Court of Human Rights (ECHR). Details of any other legal challenge are included in the notes.

Target: Known or suspected targets relevant to the offence(s) that led to the individual's inclusion. This includes the specific individual, group of individuals, building, sector or institution known to be the subject of the (intended) attack where applicable. Also included (and indicated as suspected) are cases where the basis of the individual's plea did not include an explicit target, but where the Crown, the police or the Security Service assessed likely targets. In cases where the individual was convicted of fundraising or providing assistance to others for terrorist purposes, the recipient is shown. Targets (for attack) have been divided into four categories:

- Critical infrastructure – comprises six infrastructure sectors and institutions: Transportation (excluding transport terminals); Banking and finance; Energy; Emergency services; Health; and Government.
- Targeted civilian – comprises seven sub-categories: Racial or religious group; Perceived blasphemer, transgressor or apostate; Police, prison staff or Security Service; Diplomatic or government personnel; Political; Sexual orientation; and Royal family.
- Urban soft target – areas into which large numbers of citizens regularly gather for usual activities or special events, categorised as: Shopping centre or street; Entertainment and leisure industry; Transport terminal; Political rally; and Educational institution. Also included as a sixth distinct sub-category is unspecified indiscriminate

civilian attack, for cases involving planned mass casualty attacks against civilians in an undetermined setting.

- Military – comprises three sub-categories: British or coalition forces overseas; UK military base or procession; and a UK-based soldier or other military personnel.

Known links to proscribed terrorist organisations: Whether the individual profiled is known to have direct links to a group proscribed by the UK government. A 'direct link' is defined as: known membership of, or operational capacity for, a proscribed group; the provision of material or financial support for a proscribed group; direct, reciprocal contact with known members of or fighters for a proscribed group; or regular attendance at meetings hosted by members of a proscribed group. Having a direct link to a proscribed group does not necessarily mean the individual is a formal member. In cases where there is a clear indication (from the prosecution, police or security sources) that the individual had direct links to a proscribed group the data field is marked as "Yes", followed by the group's acronym(s) in square brackets. If links are assessed as likely or have been alleged (by the individual or an associate) it is be marked as "Suspected". In all other cases it is marked "No".

Network: Known links to terrorism-related cases, plots or cells (included in the report or otherwise); known links to terrorist networks or groups, including proscribed terrorist organisations and known extreme Islamist groups (see glossary). Having an affiliation with a network or group does not necessarily mean the individual is a formal member. If the individual profiled did not have significant interaction with either another individual or network relevant to their offence, they are listed as an Individual Actor.[7] Also provided are instances where a network evolved or whose associates interacted through either an online forum or a physical focal point such as a bookshop, charity, community centre, gym, mosque or foreign terrorist training camp. Finsbury Park Mosque, for example, has been categorised as such a network because while al-Qaeda-linked cleric Abu Hamza al-Masri was imam between 1997 and 2003 it became an operational base for terrorist activities, and many of the individuals profiled attended his extremist sermons there.

Role: Individuals have been divided into four categories reflecting the type of terrorist-related activities they engaged in. Individuals' roles have been determined primarily on the basis of the behaviour which resulted in their conviction and are additionally informed by police and/or Security Service assessments of their activities. Individuals have been divided into four categories:

- Attack-related – Individuals who committed, attempted to commit or were in the advanced stages of planning terrorist attacks in the UK.
- Facilitation – Individuals involved in facilitating acts of terrorism, either by fundraising or recruiting for terrorism or by providing material goods or documentation. Also includes individuals who encouraged terrorist acts through incitement or by disseminating terrorist publications.
- Aspirational – Individuals who have demonstrated an interest in terrorism, but whose plans were not advanced enough to pose an imminent threat or whose offence was limited in scope.
- Travel-related – Individuals whose offences related to travel (including attempted or planned) for terrorist purposes, namely to receive terrorist training or to engage in fighting overseas

Known associates: Known links at the time of arrest to other individuals listed in this report, known links to other terrorists, known links to senior figures in extreme Islamist groups, and known links to terrorist suspects placed under a government control order or TPIM. Associates are grouped either according to the case which warrants their inclusion in this report or by their network or proscribed terrorist organisation affiliation. If the individual profiled was part of a UK-based terrorist cell, then other members of that cell are also listed as known associates (unless it has been explicitly stated that they did not have interaction with fellow cell members). Affiliations are denoted in square brackets and separated by semi-colons.

Known terrorist training: Whether the individual profiled is known to have trained at a camp designed to train *mujahideen* fighters. UK-based camps are limited to those organised by Mohammed Hamid and Atilla Ahmet as part of their jihadist training facilitation network during the mid-2000s (for which they were convicted in 2007 and 2006 respectively). In cases where there is a clear indication (from the prosecution, police or security sources) that the individual received terrorist instruction the data field is marked as "Yes", followed by a description, location(s) and date(s) of the training, where known, in square brackets. If training is assessed as likely or has been alleged (by the individual or an associate) it is marked as "Suspected". In other cases it is marked "No".

Known combat experience: Whether the individual profiled is known to have fought either as part of the mujahideen or for their national armed forces in combat zones abroad. Where known, the location(s) and date(s) of the combat experience is indicated in square brackets.

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7 The term 'Individual Actor' was first used by J. M. Berger, terrorism analyst and author of *Jihad Joe: Americans Who Go to War in the Name of Islam*.

Nationality: The status of belonging to a particular country by birth or naturalisation.

Ancestry: The ancestry of the figure profiled, indicating ethnic heritage as well as place of birth. For example, an individual born in the UK to parents who had immigrated from Pakistan is described as British–Pakistani; an individual born in Ethiopia who subsequently gained British nationality is described as Ethiopian. When an individual is described as Asian, this refers to the Oxford English Dictionary's definition of the term in the UK, namely "people who come from (or whose parents came from) the Indian subcontinent".

Place of residence: Where the individual lived in at the time of arrest, as indicated on their court record sheet or specified during charging. Residence is listed by street, local area, town or city and region (Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, North West England, North East England, West Midlands, East Midlands, Yorkshire and The Humber, East of England, South West England and South East England). London residences are shown by London borough and sub-region,[8] while Birmingham residences are listed by ward and constituency.

Born in the UK: Whether the individual profiled is known to have been born in the UK. The individual's place of birth as well as where they were raised (until the age of 18) is indicated in square brackets where known. An individual can be listed as having been raised in multiple locations.

Family/living circumstances: The living arrangements and family circumstances of the individual at the time of their arrest. In the majority of cases the individual is described as living with family, indicating a partner and/or children, or living at family home, indicating with one or more parents, and the details are provided in square brackets. In cases where the individual's living circumstances are not clear but they are known to have a partner and/or children, the field will be marked "Unspecified", followed by a brief description. Also provided are details of suspected involvement in either the offence or wider terrorism-related activities by family member(s), as well as other notable issues such as a recent estrangement.

Occupation: Employment at time of arrest. Previous employment is also included where known.

Education: The level of educational attainment at time of arrest. Postgraduate and undergraduate qualifications and subjects, the institutions the individual attended, further education qualifications or study, vocational qualifications, apprenticeships and secondary education are listed where known.

Known religious convert: Whether the individual has converted to Islam or was raised as a Muslim. The date and the religion from which the individual is known to have converted is indicated in square brackets where known.

Known to the authorities: Whether the individual had contact with British authorities prior to the date of arrest. This comprises: known criminal convictions and history of police contact, including prior investigations, arrests and charges that did not result in a conviction; whether the individual was known to the Security Service, including whether they were under surveillance or had been otherwise approached; and whether the individual had been stopped or detained in relation to suspected travel for terrorist purposes, including both travel stops at domestic ports and pretrial or pre-charge detention abroad. Also included is known contact with the government counter-radicalisation programmes Prevent and Channel, known mental health issues, known extremism-related regulatory or financial investigation or sanction, as well as public extremism-related activism known to local authorities and/or police. Immigration-related contact with the authorities has been included when the individual had committed an offence, had been served notice of intent to deport on national security grounds or an extradition order had been received.

Status: The status of the individual with regard to their sentence as of December 2016. Based on the individual's sentence and time spent on remand, this includes the likely length of time spent in detention and on community licence as well as likely release or parole eligibility dates. Where relevant, information regarding the individual's deportation status is included, as well as any subsequent terrorism-related activities.

Notes: A description of the case and activities in which the individual has been involved, and provision of relevant information to complement the entry. Unless otherwise indicated, the information in the data field reflects the individual's circumstances at the date of their arrest for the offence that warrants their inclusion in this report. Relevant developments during detention or on release are described in the notes. Accordingly, notes vary in length.

NOTE: All information is accurate as of December 2016.

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8 Sub-regions comprise Central London, North London, East London, South London and West London as defined by the London Plan 2015. See 'London's Places' (chapter two), The London Plan, Mayor of London and London Assembly, March 2015, pp. 59–60, available at: www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-plan-chapter-two-londons-places, last visited: 28 November 2016.

Glossary

The following is a list of the organisations which are mentioned in this report and proscribed by the Home Office (explanations taken verbatim from the Home Office July 2016 List of Proscribed International Terrorist Groups)[9]

Al-Muhajiroun (AM) (proscribed July 2006)

Al Ghurabaa / The Saved Sect is an Islamist group which seeks to establish an Islamic Caliphate ruled by Shariah law. The group first emerged as Al Muhajiroun in the UK, in 1996, led by Omar Bakri Muhammed, who then publicly disbanded the organisation in 2004. The organisation reformed in 2004 under the names Al Ghurabaa and the Saved Sect. While the Group has some links to groups overseas, it is based and operates within the UK. Note: The Government laid Orders, in January 2010 and November 2011, which provide that Al Muhajiroun, Islam4UK, Call to Submission, Islamic Path, London School of Sharia and Muslims Against Crusades should be treated as alternative names for the organisation which is already proscribed under the names Al Ghurabaa and The Saved Sect. The Government laid an Order, in June 2014 recognising Need4Khilafah, the Shariah Project and the Islamic Dawah Association as the same as the organisation proscribed as Al Ghurabaa and The Saved Sect, which is also known as Al Muhajiroun.

Al-Qaeda (AQ), includes al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI) and al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) (proscribed March 2001)

Inspired and led by Usama Bin Laden, its aims are the expulsion of Western forces from Saudi Arabia, the destruction of Israel and the end of Western influence in the Muslim world.

Al-Shabaab (AS) (proscribed March 2010)

Al Shabaab is an organisation based in Somalia which has waged a violent campaign against the Somali Transitional Federal Government and African Union peacekeeping forces since 2007, employing a range of terrorist tactics including suicide bombings, indiscriminate attacks and assassinations. Its principal aim is the establishment of a fundamentalist Islamic state in Somalia, but the organisation has publicly pledged its allegiance to Usama Bin Laden and has announced an intention to combine its campaign in the Horn of Africa with Al Qa'ida's aims of global jihad.

Armed Islamic Group (GIA) (proscribed March 2001)

The aim of the GIA is to create an Islamic state in Algeria using all necessary means, including violence.

Egyptian Islamic Jihad (EIJ) (proscribed March 2001)

The main aim of the EIJ is to overthrow the Egyptian government and replace it with an Islamic state. However, since September 1998, the leadership of the group has also allied itself to the 'global Jihad' ideology expounded by Usama Bin Laden and has threatened Western interests.

Global Islamic Media Front (GIMF) (proscribed July 2016)

GIMF is an Islamist extremist propaganda organisation associated with Al Qa'ida (AQ) and other extremist groups around the world. Its activities include propagating a jihadist ideology, producing and disseminating training manuals to guide terror attacks and publishing jihadi news casts. GIMF releases products in a number of languages including Arabic, Urdu, Bengali, English, German and French.

Harakat ul-Mujahideen (HM) (proscribed October 2005)

The aim of both HuM/A and Jundallah is the rejection of democracy of even the most Islamic oriented style, and to establish a caliphate based on Sharia law, in addition to achieving accession of all Kashmir to Pakistan. HuM/A has a broad anti-Western and anti-President Musharraf agenda.

Islamic Army of Aden (IAA) (proscribed March 2001)

The IAA's aims are the overthrow of the current Yemeni government and the establishment of an Islamic State following Sharia Law.

Islamic State (IS) (proscribed June 2014)

ISIL is a brutal Sunni Islamist terrorist group active in Iraq and Syria. The group adheres to a global jihadist

9 'Proscribed Terrorist Organisations', HM Government (2016), available at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/538297/20160715-Proscription-website-update.pdf, last visited: 31 October 2016.

ideology, following an extreme interpretation of Islam, which is anti-Western and promotes sectarian violence. ISIL aims to establish an Islamic State governed by Sharia law in the region and impose their rule on people using violence and extortion. ISIL was previously proscribed as part of Al Qa'ida (AQ). However on 2 February 2014, AQ senior leadership issued a statement officially severing ties with ISIL. This prompted consideration of the case to proscribe ISIL in its own right. ISIL not only poses a threat from within Syria but has made significant advances in Iraq. The threat from ISIL in Iraq and Syria is very serious and shows clearly the importance of taking a strong stand against the extremists. […] Note: The Government laid an Order in August 2014 which provides that "Islamic State (Dawlat al Islamiya)" should be treated as another name for the organisation which is already proscribed as ISIL. The UK does not recognise ISIL's claims of a 'restored' Caliphate or a new Islamic State.

Jabhat al-Nusrah (JN) (proscribed July 2014)

The Government laid an Order, in July 2013, which provided that the al-Nusrah Front (ANF) and Jabhat al-Nusrah li-ahl al Sham should be treated as alternative names for the organisation which is already proscribed under the name Al Qa'ida.

Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) (proscribed March 2001)

JeM and KuI [splinter group Khuddam Ul-Islam, proscribed October 2005] seek the 'liberation' of Kashmir from Indian control as well as the 'destruction' of America and India. JeM has a stated objective of unifying the various Kashmiri militant groups.

Jamat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB) (proscribed July 2007)

JMB first came to prominence on 20 May 2002 when eight of its members were arrested in possession of petrol bombs. The group has claimed responsibility for numerous fatal bomb attacks across Bangladesh in recent years, including suicide bomb attacks in 2005.

Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) (proscribed November 2002)

JI's aim is the creation of a unified Islamic state in Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Southern Philippines.

Kateeba al-Kawthar (KaK) (also known as 'Ajnad al-sham' and 'Junud ar-Rahman al Muhajireen') (proscribed June 2014)

KaK describes itself as a group of mujahideen from more than 20 countries seeking a 'just' Islamic nation. KaK is an armed terrorist group fighting to establish an Islamic state in Syria. The group is aligned to the most extreme groups operating in Syria and has links to Al Qa'ida. The group's leader is described as a Western Mujaadid commander. KaK is believed to attract a number of Western foreign fighters and has released YouTube footage encouraging travel to Syria and asking Muslims to support the fighters.

Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) (proscribed March 2001)

LT seeks independence for Kashmir and the creation of an Islamic state using violent means.

Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) (proscribed October 2005)

The LIFG seeks to replace the current Libyan regime with a hard-line Islamic state. The group is also part of the wider global Islamist extremist movement, as inspired by Al Qa'ida. The group has mounted several operations inside Libya, including a 1996 attempt to assassinate Mu'ammar Qadhafi.

Minbar Ansar Deen (MAD) (also known as Ansar al-Sharia UK) (proscribed July 2013)

Minbar Ansar Deen is a Salafist group based in the UK that promotes and encourages terrorism. Minbar Ansar Deen distributes content through its online forum which promotes terrorism by encouraging individuals to travel overseas to engage in extremist activity, specifically fighting. The group is not related to Ansar al-Sharia groups in other countries.

Moroccan Islamic Combat Group (GCIM) (proscribed October 2005)

The traditional primary objective of the GICM has been the installation of a governing system of the caliphate to replace the governing Moroccan monarchy. The group also has an Al Qa'ida inspired global extremist agenda.

Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC) (proscribed March 2001)

Its aim is to create an Islamic state in Algeria using all necessary means, including violence.

Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) (proscribed January 2011)

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan has carried out a high number of mass casualty attacks in Pakistan and Afghanistan since 2007. The group have announced various objectives and demands, such as the enforcement of sharia, resistance against the Pakistani army and the removal of NATO forces from Afghanistan. The organisation has also been involved in attacks in the West, such as the attempted Times Square car-bomb attack in May 2010.

The following organisations are not proscribed by the Home Office but are mentioned in this report. Groups include those that have used terrorist tactics or are aligned with jihadist groups as well as non-violent Islamist groups.

Hizb ut-Tahrir (HT)

Founded in Jordan in 1952, this revolutionary Islamist group seeks to overthrow governments in Muslim-majority countries – peacefully or via a military coup – and establish an Islamist state ruled under sharia that would eventually expand and annex or colonise all existing countries. The group claims to be a non-violent political party.

Jamaat-e-Islami

Jamaat-e-Islami is the oldest political party in Pakistan. It was founded in 1941 by Maulana Maududi, an Indian journalist and Islamist theologian. The group – which has a full organisational structure and constitution – aspires to the removal of man-made political systems, and to the creation of an Islamist state ruled under sharia.

Maktab al-Khidamat (MAK)

Translated as 'the Office of Services' (also known as the 'Services Bureau', 'Human Services Office' or 'Islamic Services Bureau'), MAK was established in 1984 in Peshawar, Pakistan, by Abdullah Azzam and Osama bin Laden. Azzam was a key jihadist ideologue who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, and was an intellectual mentor to Osama bin Laden. The organisation was created to receive and supervise the growing numbers of mujahideen and funds from the Middle East.

Muslim Brotherhood

Founded in Egypt in 1928, the Brotherhood aims to establish an Islamist state by using entry-level tactics – political participation – as a means to advocate social and political reform. Through this, the Brotherhood hopes to gradually Islamise societies through grassroots activism. The group claims to be a non-violent political party.

Supporters of Shariah

Founded in the UK in 1994 and headed by Abu Hamza al-Masri, Supporters of Shariah rejected "man-made" laws and regarded Islamic law as sovereign. Believing that Western influences need to be purged, as they pose a threat to Islam, the group encouraged Muslims to take up armed jihad as an obligation. The group operated out of Finsbury Park Mosque in London when Abu Hamza controlled the mosque.

Rayat al-Tawheed (RaT)

Rayat al-Tawheed ('Banner of God') is an Islamic State-linked insurgent group in Syria, comprising predominantly of Londoners, that actively encourages British citizens to travel to Syria. The group disseminates propaganda through social media – including videos of British jihadists in Syria – and is primarily active on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube.

Tablighi Jamaat

Tablighi Jamaat is a primarily apolitical, religiously conservative, Sunni-Deobandi movement which operates in over 150 countries and has an estimated 70-80 million members. Founded in India during the 1920s, Tablighi Jamaat aims to revive religious practices which are in line with a conservative interpretation of Islam. Membership of the group does not indicate an affinity with Islamism, nor does it indicate links to Islamist or terrorist organisations. It has been included because of its non-ideological connections to terrorism, namely individuals using the movement's history of travelling missionaries in order to travel without attracting suspicion.

Taliban

An extreme religious and political group that governed Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001, enforcing an extreme interpretation of Islamic law. Founded by Mullah Mohammed Omar (d. 2013), it has a strong insurgency movement in Pakistan and Afghanistan, fighting against those countries' current governments and the allied NATO forces there.

Arabic terms used[10]

burqa: a cloak that covers the body from head to toe, worn by some Muslim women in public

Dar al-Islam: 'lands of Islam'; Islamists commonly define *Dar al-Islam* as any land under Muslim control which implements the religious principles of *sharia* as divine law

Dar al-kufr: 'land of disbelief'

dawah: proselytisation; inviting or calling people to worship Allah by following the Messenger of Allah

Deen: 'faith'; also referred to in the Quran as following the path of divine law toward judgment before Allah

emir: a leader

fatwa (pl. *fatawa*): 'religious edict'; an authoritative statement on a point of practical knowledge of *sharia* law (*fiqh*) from an Islamic scholar

halal: permissible (under *sharia*)

Hijra: emigration in the way of Allah/to a perceived Muslim land. Islamic dating begins with the Hijrah of Islam's prophet Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (both in Saudi Arabia), in 622 C.E.

hudud: punishments described in the primary sources of Islamic law

Insha'Allah: 'God willing'; an expression of hope for a given event to occur, should it be the will of Allah

istishhad: the act of deliberately killing oneself with the intent of seeking martyrdom

jannah: the Garden, Paradise

jihad: literally translates as 'struggle'; interpretations range from a personal effort to live according to Islam, to defending Islam by means of an armed struggle, and physically fighting in the way of Allah in order to establish Islam. In the context of this report (unless otherwise stated), *jihad* should be taken to mean 'armed struggle'.

kafir (pl. *kaffir or kuffar*): 'non-believer' (referring to non-Muslims); the term can also be used derogatorily to suggest a person (Muslim or non-Muslim)'s disbelief in God and/or denial of truth

khalifa/caliphate: Islamic state; an expansionist state governed by a *khalif* and implementing *sharia* as state law

kalif/caliph: the ruler of a *caliphate*

kufr: disbelief

kunya: a respectful but intimate way of addressing people as "the father/mother of so-and-so"; can also mean 'battlefield name'

mujahid (pl. *mujahideen/mujahidin*): a person who takes part in *jihad* as armed struggle

munafiq (pl. *munafiqun*): a hypocrite; a person who outwardly professes Islam, but inwardly rejects Allah

nasheed (pl. *anasheed*): an Islamic chant

Rawafid: deserters; those who refuse; the term can also be used derogatorily to refer to Shia Muslims

shahada: one of the five pillars of Islam; used for legal testimony in a court of law, means bearing witness – in most cases that there is no God but Allah, and that Mohammed is the messenger of Allah; can also mean 'martyrdom'

shahid/shaheed: a witness, someone who testifies; can also mean a martyr who dies fighting in the way of Allah

sharia/shariah: literally translates as 'road'; the Muslim religious code of conduct; a range of diverse traditions and interpretations of Islamic jurisprudence, from strict rules to broad principles and objectives

takfir: excommunication, to declare that someone is a *kafir* or non-believer

ummah: the fraternity of believers, or transnational Muslim community

10 Adapted from Bewley, Aisha, *Glossary of Islamic Terms* (London: Ta-Ha Publishers, 1998).

Background

Current threat level

At the end of 2016, terrorism directed, approved or inspired by Islamic State (IS) posed the greatest threat to the UK's national security. The government's annual report into the CONTEST counter-terrorism strategy, published in July 2016, found that Islamism-inspired terrorism remained the principal threat throughout 2015 and assessed that IS was "currently the predominant terrorist threat to the UK and our interests overseas".[11]

On 29 August 2014, the UK terrorism alert level was increased from "substantial", meaning that an attack was considered a strong possibility, to "severe", meaning that an attack was considered highly likely.[12] In November 2016, the Director General of MI5 said that 12 terrorist plots had been prevented in the previous three years, a higher number of plots and attacks than at any point in the previous 30 years and a rate which he described as "concerning and […] enduring".[13]

The threat from al-Qaeda (AQ) and AQ-linked terrorism also persists. The 2015 CONTEST report assessed that AQ core in Afghanistan and Pakistan as well as affiliate groups, most notably al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), "continue to aspire to attack Western interests".[14]

The Islamism-inspired terrorism threat is not limited to attacks in the UK and against overseas interests. The Security Service recognises the involvement of UK-based individuals in terrorist recruitment and facilitation networks, which focus on radicalising individuals to accept the legitimacy of terrorism, fundraising for terrorist purposes and assisting others' travel to either receive terrorist training or engage in jihadist fighting overseas.[15]

Developments in terrorism

The expansion of the terrorism threat from that predominantly associated with AQ-linked groups to one driven by IS has been the key development since the publication of the previous edition of this report in 2011. However, for much of the 18-year period covered (1998–2015), AQ and its franchises constituted the most significant threat.

Founded in the summer of 1988,[16] AQ developed during the 1990s into a terrorist network which provided financing, training and logistical support, including weaponry, as well as inspiration to Islamist movements and individuals globally. Based in Sudan from 1991, founder Osama Bin Laden moved operations to Afghanistan in 1996, where he continued the group's activity with the support of the Taliban.[17] AQ also began to focus on the "far enemy", the United States (US), with strikes on the US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania in August 1998 and the US naval vessel USS Cole in October 2000 preceding the 9/11 attacks in New York and Washington D.C. that killed nearly 3,000 people in 2001.[18]

Following 9/11, the US government prioritised the destruction of AQ's operational base and networks; many of the group's leading members were either killed or captured.[19] While a number of the organisation's planned attacks in Europe subsequently failed,[20] other attacks were successfully overseen in Bali, Istanbul, Madrid and London.[21] The group franchised successfully: militants engaged in Islamist insurgencies across the world took on the AQ

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11 'The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism: Annual Report for 2015', HM Government (2016), paras. 1.3 & 1.7, available at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/539683/55469_Cm_9310_Web_Accessible_v0.11.pdf, last visited: 28 November 2016.

12 'Threat Levels', MI5, undated, available at: www.mi5.gov.uk/threat-levels, last visited: 28 November 2016.

13 'Exclusive: "There will be terrorist attacks in Britain," says MI5 chief', *Guardian*, 1 November 2016, available at: www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/nov/01/andrew-parker-mi5-director-general-there-will-be-terrorist-attacks-in-britain-exclusive, last visited: 28 November 2016.

14 'The United Kingdom's Strategy for Countering Terrorism: Annual Report for 2015', HM Government, July 2016, p. 8.

15 'International Terrorism', MI5, undated, available at: www.mi5.gov.uk/international-terrorism, last visited: 28 November 2016.

16 Burke, J., Al-Qaeda: *The True Story of Radical Islam*, (London: Penguin, 2003), p. 3.

17 ibid., p. 8.

18 'Al-Qaida timeline: Plots and attacks', *NBC News*, undated, available at: www.nbcnews.com/id/4677978/ns/world_news-hunt_for_al_qaida/t/al-qaida-timeline-plots-attacks/, last visited: 29 November 2016.

19 Byman D. L., 'Are We Winning the War on Terrorism?', Brookings Institution, 23 May 2003, available at: www.brookings.edu/research/are-we-winning-the-war-on-terrorism/, last visited: 29 November 2016.

20 'Six jailed over Paris bomb plot', *BBC News*, 15 March 2005, available at: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/europe/4350525.stm, last visited: 1 December 2016; 'Belgian court sentences al-Qaida plotters', *Guardian*, 30 September 2003, available at: www.theguardian.com/world/2003/sep/30/alqaida.terrorism, last visited: 29 November 2016; 'Shoe-bomber sentenced to life in prison', *Guardian*, 31 January 2003, available at: www.theguardian.com/world/2003/jan/31/usa.uk, last visited: 29 November 2016.

21 'Report of the Official Account of the Bombings in London on 7th July 2005', House of Commons (2006), para. 8, available at: www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/228837/1087.pdf, last visited: 29 November 2016.

'brand', including al-Qaeda in Iraq (2004),[22] al-Qaeda in the Islamic Mahgreb (AQIM) (2006),[23] al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (2009)[24] and al-Shabaab in Somalia (2012).[25] Many of these already had connections to the AQ networks created in Afghanistan and enabled AQ's leadership to maintain relevance as it suffered heavy losses.

During this time, a significant number of UK-based individuals travelled abroad to train or fight with jihadist groups. Intelligence assessments from 2002 presented to the Special Immigration Appeals Commission suggested that more than a thousand individuals had travelled from the UK to attend training camps in Afghanistan since 1997.[26] In 2003, security sources suggested that between 200 and 300 British-based Muslims had travelled to Afghanistan, Chechnya, Kashmir and Yemen for terrorist purposes.[27]

UK-based individuals also travelled to Pakistan (including Kashmir) to train with irredentist jihadist groups there, such as Lashkar-e-Taiba (LeT) and Harakat ul-Mujahideen (HM), including many of those involved in the most serious terrorist bomb plots in the UK between 2004 and 2006.[28] Osama Nazir, formerly a senior member of the Pakistani terrorist group Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) and associate of one of the 7/7 bombers, said in 2005 that he believed more than 300 British Muslims of Pakistani ancestry had visited the country to attend training camps and enrol for suicide bomb missions,[29] while intelligence sources stated in 2010 that British passport holders were still training in Pakistan.[30]

The conflicts in Iraq and Afghanistan also saw British-based jihadists travel to fight against coalition forces. Security sources suggested that up to 150 British fighters had travelled to Iraq by 2006,[31] and that UK nationals were among those fighting British soldiers in Afghanistan throughout the last decade.[32]

Following AS's alignment with AQ in 2007, Somalia increasingly became another base for supporters from the UK. In 2010, the Security Service assessed that "a significant number of UK residents [were] training in al-Shabaab camps".[33] Many of the terrorism suspects placed under a government control order (a restrictive anti-terrorism measure) at this time had been assessed as supporting AQ-linked associates in East Africa, including AS.[34] By June 2015, it was estimated that up to 50 individuals had travelled from the UK to Somalia,[35] while Michael Adebolajo (who murdered Fusilier Lee Rigby in south London in May 2013) and IS executioner Mohammed Emwazi are high-profile cases of individuals who had previously attempted to travel to Somalia to train with AS.[36]

Towards the end of the previous decade the emergence of Yemeni-American cleric Anwar al-Awlaki as an influential figure in AQAP also provided radicalised individuals in the West with an inspirational and operational focal point.

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22 'Profile: Al-Qaeda in Iraq (a.k.a. al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia)', *Washington Post*, 19 November 2016, available at: www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/11/19/AR2007111900721.html, last visited 29 November 2016.

23 'Al-Qa'ida in The Lands of The Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)', National Counterterrorism Center, undated, available at: www.nctc.gov/site/groups/aqim.html, last visited: 29 November 2016.

24 'Al-Qa'ida in The Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)', National Counterterrorism Center, undated, available at: www.nctc.gov/site/groups/aqap.html, last visited: 29 November 2016.

25 'Who are Somalia's al-Shabab?', *BBC News*, 3 April 2015, available at: www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-15336689, last visited: 29 November 2016.

26 'Judgments – A (FC) and others (FC) (Appellants) v. Secretary of State for the Home Department (Respondent)', House of Lords, 16 Dec 2004.

27 'The British connection: causes that lead Islamists to take drastic measures', *Guardian*, 1 May 2003, available at: www.theguardian.com/uk/2003/may/01/israel, last visited: 29 November 2016.

28 'July 7 plot accused tell of times with Taliban', *Guardian*, 21 May 2008, available at: www.theguardian.com/uk/2008/may/21/july7.uksecurity, last visited: 6 July 2016; '7/7 trial: how acquitted trio came to embrace radical cause', *The Times*, 29 April 2009, available at: www.thetimes.co.uk/tto/news/uk/crime/article1876157.ece, last visited: 6 July 2016; 'Timeline: The 7/7 bombings', *Guardian*, 29 April 2009, available at: www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2009/apr/28/july-7-bombing-london, last visited: 7 July 2016.

29 'A Search for Roots Goes Bad', *TIME*, 24 July 2005, available at: www.content.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,1086113,00.html, last visited: 28 November 2016.

30 'Britons training in Pakistan for UK terror attacks', *Daily Telegraph*, 29 September 2010, available at: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/terrorism-in-the-uk/8033204/Britons-training-in-Pakistan-for-UK-terror-attacks.html, last visited: 29 November 2016.

31 'British brigade of Islamists join Al-Qaeda foreign legion in Iraq', *The Sunday Times*, 4 June 2016, available at: www.thesundaytimes.co.uk/sto/news/uk_news/article178499.ece, last visited: 29 November 2016.

32 'British Muslims fighting alongside Taliban, commanders claim', *Daily Telegraph*, 2 January 2009, available at: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/afghanistan/4076591/British-Muslims-fighting-alongside-Taliban-commanders-claim.html, last visited: 29 November 2016.

33 'Jonathan Evans' terrorism speech', *Daily Telegraph*, 17 September 2010, available at: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/terrorism-in-the-uk/8008252/Jonathan-Evans-terrorism-speech.html, last visited: 29 November 2016.

34 'Jihadi John may have been radicalised by childhood friend', *Daily Telegraph*, 27 February 2015, available at: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/terrorism-in-the-uk/11439573/Jihadhi-John-may-have-been-radicalised-by-childhood-friend.html, last visited: 21 November 2016; Secretary of State for the Home Department v CC and CF [2012] EWHC 2837 (Admin), 19 October 2012, para. 35, available at: www.bailii.org/ew/cases/EWHC/Admin/2012/2837.html, last visited: 21 November 2016.

35 'Thomas Evans: British al-Shabaab fighter's body will not be brought home', *Daily Telegraph*, 16 June 2015, available at: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/terrorism-in-the-uk/11677317/Thomas-Evans-British-al-Shabaab-fighters-body-will-not-be-brought-home.html, last visited: 29 November 2016.

36 'Report on the intelligence relating to the murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby', Intelligence and Security Committee (2014), paras. 56 & 147, available at: http://isc.independent.gov.uk/committee-reports/special-reports, last visited: 1 December 2016; 'Ladbroke Grove connection – the wealthy west London district that bred Jihadi John', *Daily Telegraph*, 26 February 2015, available at: www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/islamic-state/11438534/Ladbroke-Grove-connection-the-wealthy-west-London-district-that-bred-Jihadi-John.html, last visited: 23 November 2016.

Since 2010, AQAP's online English-language magazine *Inspire* has provided easily accessible instructional terrorist material, as well as encouraged supporters in the West to carry out attacks in their home countries or countries of residence. Al-Awlaki's ideological influence remains significant today.[37]

Conflict in Syria

In 2011, as the conflict in Syria was beginning, AQ's leadership suffered two serious losses, with Bin Laden killed in a commando raid by US Navy Seals on 2 May 2011,[38] and al-Awlaki killed in a US drone strike in September 2011.[39] Bin Laden's replacement, Ayman al-Zawahiri, has since struggled to maintain authority over the group's affiliates, a difficulty exacerbated by the ongoing conflict.[40] The founding of Jabhat al-Nusrah (JN) as a Syrian element of the Islamic State in Iraq (ISI), a successor to AQI, has since brought AQ leadership into direct hostilities with a former franchise.[41] In April 2013, JN leader Mohammed al-Jolani refused to submit to ISI orders and pledged allegiance to al-Zawahiri. In February 2014, Zawahiri officially cut AQ's links with the expanded ISI, by then known as Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS), and the two groups engaged in armed clashes soon after.[42]

The feud between JN and ISIS saw many of the "foreign fighters" who had travelled to Syria to join JN switch their allegiance to ISIS[43] and the latter's declaration of a Caliphate in June 2014 (and rebranding as IS) inspired men and women in Western countries to travel to join the organisation to take part in combat or wider state-building.[44] In October 2016, official estimates were that up to 850 British-based Islamist extremists had travelled to Syria and Iraq to fight for or support militant groups in the country. Around half of these are thought to have since returned to the UK,[45] while a further 600 individuals have reportedly been prevented from travelling.[46]

Returning fighters are a security priority for the West. In the last year there have been major IS-directed indiscriminate attacks in continental Europe: in November 2015, a number of men who had fought for IS in Syria carried out gun and suicide bomb attacks in Paris which killed 130, before the remnants of their network struck Brussels airport and metro network in March 2016, killing 32.[47] Furthermore, IS-inspired attacks by individual actors killed 49 on 12 June 2016, when a gunman opened fire in a nightclub in Orlando, Florida, and 86 on 14 July 2016, when a truck was driven into crowds celebrating Bastille Day in Nice.[48] There have also been a number of smaller attacks, including the murder of a French police commander and his wife in June 2016 and of a French priest in July 2016.[59]

In the UK, the police and Security Service have stated that the principal threats to national security come both from IS propaganda encouraging individuals in the UK to carry out violent attacks here, as well as returnees with combat experience and training seeking to engage in mass-casualty terrorism.[50]

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37 'The Enduring Influence of Anwar al-Awlaki in the Age of the Islamic State', Combating Terrorism Center, 27 July 2016, available at: www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/the-enduring-influence-of-anwar-al-awlaki-in-the-age-of-the-islamic-state, last visited: 29 November 2016.

38 'Osama Bin Laden, al-Qaeda leader, dead – Barack Obama', *BBC News,* 2 May 2011, available at: www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-13256676, last visited: 29 November 2016.

39 'Islamist cleric Anwar al-Awlaki killed in Yemen', *BBC News*, 30 September 2011, available at: www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-15121879, last visited: 29 November 2016.

40 'Al-Qaida struggles to unite extremist factions', *Guardian*, 3 February 2014, available at: www.theguardian.com/world/2014/feb/03/al-qaida-zawahiri-struggle-unite-extremists, last visited: 29 November 2016.

41 Lister C., 'Profiling Jabhat al-Nusra', Brookings Institution, 24 July 2016, available at: www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/Brookings-Analysis-Paper_Charles-Lister_Web.pdf, last visited: 29 November 2016, pp. 9–10.

42 ibid., pp. 13 &14.

43 ibid., p. 13.

44 'Analysis: Why are Western women joining Islamic State?', *BBC News*, 6 October 2014, available at: www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-29507410, last visited: 29 November 2016.

45 'Who are Britain's jihadists?', *BBC News*, 10 October 2016, available at: www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-32026985, last visited: 29 July 2016.

46 '1,500 Britons have fled to join ISIS in Syria – and 800 have successfully got in, Hammond admits', *Daily Mail*, 16 January 2016, available at: www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3402379/1500-Britons-fled-join-ISIS-Syria-successfully-got-war-torn-state-Foreign-Secretary-admits.html, last visited: 29 November 2016.

47 'Paris attacks: What happened on the night', *BBC News*, 9 December 2015, available at: www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-34818994, last visited: 29 November 2016; 'Brussels explosions: What we know about airport and metro attacks', *BBC News*, 9 April 2016, available at: www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-35869985, last visited: 29 November 2016.

48 'Investigators operating on theory that nightclub attack was inspired by Islamic State', *LA Times*, 16 June 2016, available at: www.latimes.com/nation/la-na-orlando-nightclub-shooting-live-investigators-operating-on-theory-that-1465750210-htmlstory.html, last visited: 29 November 2016; 'Nice attack: What we know about the Bastille Day killings', *BBC News*, 19 August 2016, available at: www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-36801671, last visited: 29 November 2016.

49 'French police chief and partner killed in stabbing claimed by Isis', *Guardian*, 14 June 2016, available at: www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jun/13/french-policeman-stabbed-death-paris, last visited: 9 August 2016; 'French priest's killer was freed from jail despite aiming to join jihadis', *Guardian*, 27 July 2016, available at: www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/27/teenager-who-murdered-french-priest-was-like-a-ticking-time-bomb, last visited: 9 August 2016.

50 'Director General speaks on terrorism, technology and oversight', MI5, 8 January 2015, available at: www.mi5.gov.uk/cy/news/director-general-speaks-on-terrorism-technology-and-oversight;'Anti-terrorism chief warns of British girls inspired by Jihad', *Evening Standard*, 23 January 2014, available at: www.standard.co.uk/news/crime/exclusiveantiterrorism-chief-warns-of-british-girls-inspired-by-jihad-9080110.html, last visited: 28 November 2016

Pages 1 to 917 are omitted from this preview

Methodology

Part two of this report provides statistical analysis of the Islamism-inspired terrorism offences and suicide attacks in the United Kingdom (UK) between 1998 and 2015 that are profiled in part one. This includes offences contrary to terrorism legislation as well as those contrary to non-terrorism legislation, but which may reasonably be considered as terrorism as defined in Section 1 of the Terrorism Act 2000 as including a discernible threat, "designed to influence the government or to intimidate the public or a section of the public … for the purpose of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause".[1]

There have been 264 separate convictions for Islamism-related terrorism offences in the UK as a result of arrests from 1998. In total, 253 British or foreign nationals have been convicted in the UK in the 18-year period between 1998 and 2015 inclusive. Nine of these have been convicted of offences on two separate occasions and one has been convicted of offences on three separate occasions. In each of these cases, convictions have been counted separately. Retrials of existing cases have not been counted separately. Furthermore, there have been two suicide attacks on British soil – the 7/7 attacks on the London transport system and the 2007 Glasgow airport suicide car bomb attack – in which a total of five perpetrators were killed.

Unless otherwise stated, therefore, all data relates to a base total of 269 individual offences, which includes separate convictions as well as those individuals killed in suicide attacks. For brevity, the combination of convictions and attacks discussed above will collectively be referred to as Islamism-related offences (IROs) from this point. Data from the profile fields is shown in a number of ways, including tables, pie charts, bar charts and line graphs, and is expressed both numerically and as a proportion of IROs. Reflecting the shifts in global Islamism-inspired terrorism following both the death of Osama bin Laden in May 2011 and the uprisings known as the Arab Spring, particularly the ongoing conflict in Syria and Iraq which began that year, data is further shown comparing convictions resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 with those resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015. In addition, the author has identified those convictions which may be considered serious attack-related offences and compared key points of data with all other IROs.

Offender background information

Timeline

Table 1.1 Timeline: Year of arrest or suicide attack

	All IROs	
Year of arrest	***n.***	**%**
1998	1	0.37%
1999	0	0.00%
2000	1	0.37%
2001	4	1.49%
2002	1	0.37%
2003	4	1.49%
2004	13	4.83%
2005	28	10.41%
2006	37	13.75%
2007	25	9.29%
2008	18	6.69%
2009	6	2.23%
2010	18	6.69%
2011	24	8.92%
2012	26	9.67%
2013	24	8.92%
2014	29	10.78%
2015	10	3.72%
Total	**269**	**100%**

1 Section 1(1), Terrorism Act 2000.

Figure 1.1a Year of arrest or suicide attack

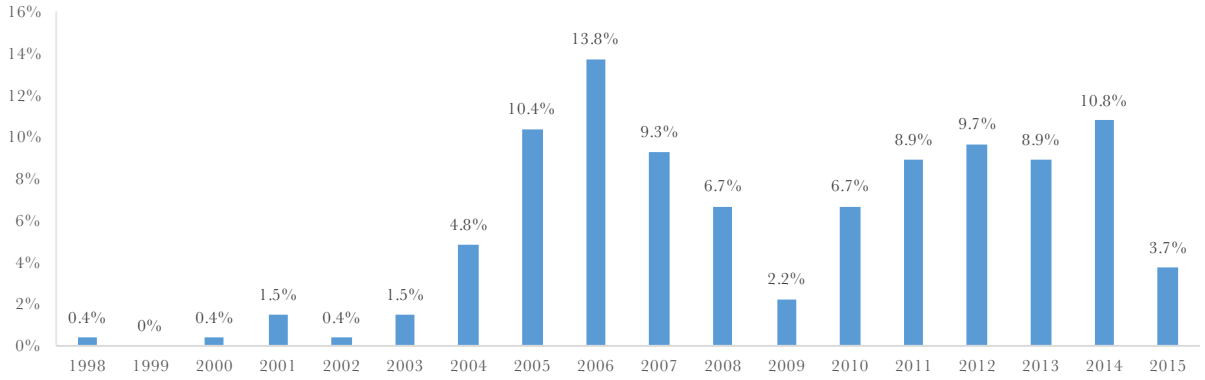


Figure 1.1a represents the year of arrest or suicide attack for all 269 IROs that either occurred in or resulted in convictions between 1998 and 2015. The earliest year of arrest was 1998 and the latest was 2015.

The proportion of IROs in any year during the 18-year period varied from a minimum of none in 1999 to a maximum of 37 in 2006, with 2006 accounting for 14% of all IROs. The three years between 2005 and 2007 accounted for one-third (33%) of all IROs, while a similar peak occurred between 2011 and 2014, accounting for 38% of all IROs.

Figure 1.1b shows that 58% of IROs resulted from arrests in the 13-year period between 1998 and 2010, while 42% resulted from arrests in the five-year period between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1.1b Year of arrest or suicide attack: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015

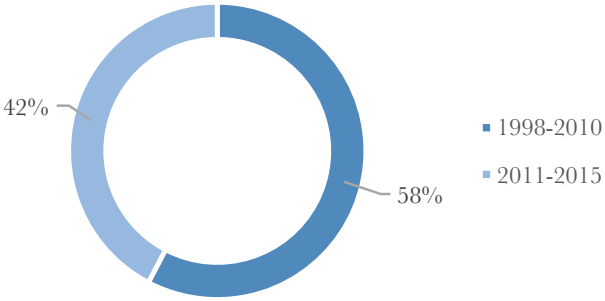


Table 1.2 Year of arrest or suicide attack: all IROs and terrorism cases

Year of arrest	IROs		Cases		Individuals/case
	n.	%	*n.*	%	
1998	1	0.37%	1	0.74%	1.00
1999	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	N/a
2000	1	0.37%	1	0.74%	1.00
2001	4	1.49%	2	1.48%	2.00
2002	1	0.37%	1	0.74%	1.00
2003	4	1.49%	4	2.96%	1.00
2004	13	4.83%	3	2.22%	4.33
2005	28	10.41%	7	5.19%	4.00
2006	37	13.75%	11	8.15%	3.36
2007	25	9.29%	12	8.89%	2.08
2008	18	6.69%	11	8.15%	1.64
2009	6	2.23%	4	2.96%	1.50
2010	18	6.69%	6	4.44%	3.00
2011	24	8.92%	10	7.41%	2.40
2012	26	9.67%	12	8.89%	2.17
2013	24	8.92%	16	11.85%	1.50
2014	29	10.78%	25	18.52%	1.16
2015	10	3.72%	9	6.67%	1.11
Total	**269**	**100%**	**135**	**100%**	**1.99**

Figure 1.2a Frequency of offending per year: all IROs and terrorism cases

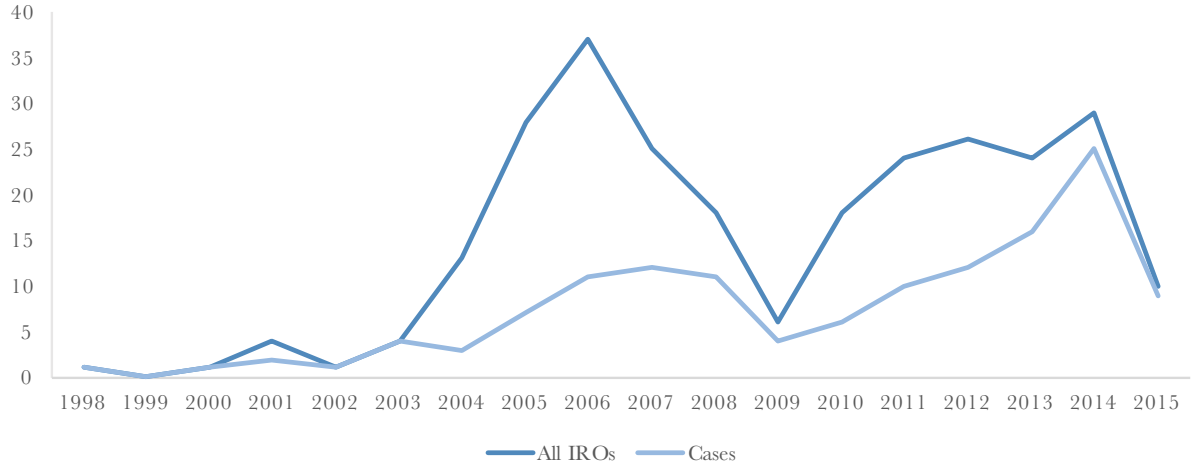


Figure 1.2b Proportion of offending per year: all IROs and terrorism cases

All 269 IROs comprise 135 distinct terrorism cases, ranging from individual actors being prosecuted alone to large cells that featured multiple members each successfully prosecuted for their involvement in one overall case. Table 1.2 compares the frequency and proportion of IROs per year between 1998 and 2015 with the frequency and proportion of the distinct terrorism cases over the same time period, while Figures 1.2a and 1.2b depict both comparisons as timelines.

Table 1.2 also shows the average number of individuals per terrorism case in any year, which ranges from a 1:1 ratio – indicating, in recent years, a prevalence of individual actors – to an average of four individuals per year between 2004 and 2005 – indicating a prevalence of larger cells. The biggest contrast is between 2004, where 13 IROs comprised three cases (two large bomb cells and one ideologue),[2] and 2014 when 29 IROs accounted for 25 terrorism cases. In 2014 individuals were most commonly convicted of preparing for acts of terrorism (contrary to section 5 of the Terrorism Act 2006) in relation to travel to Syria for terrorist purposes or planned knife attacks in the UK inspired by Islamic State. There are too few cases in the years prior to 2004 for meaningful analysis, but data between 2004 and 2015 shows fluctuations in the size of networks prosecuted together and suggests a rise in individualistic offending.

2 Four of the five members of Omar Khyam's fertiliser bomb cell, all eight members of Dhiren Barot's dirty bomb cell and the al-Qaeda-linked cleric Abu Hamza al-Masri were all arrested in 2004 and subsequently convicted between 2006 and 2007.

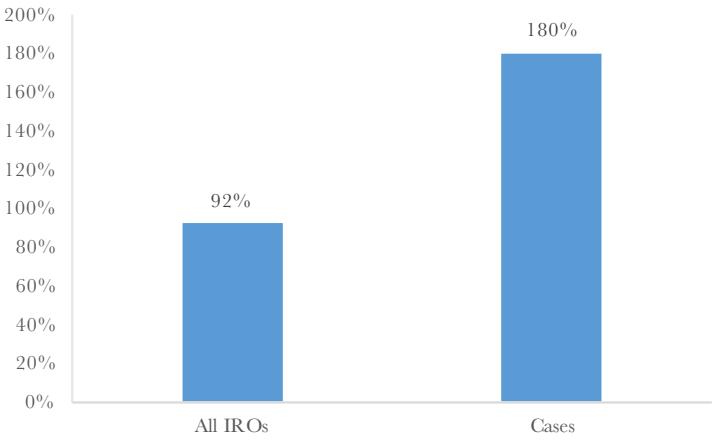
Table 1.3 Frequency and rate of offending between 1998-2010 and 2011-2015

Year of arrest	All IROs			Cases		
	n.	%	rate	*n.*	%	rate
1998-2010	156	57.99%	12/year	63	46.67%	5/year
2011-2015	113	42.01%	23/year	72	53.33%	14/year
Total	**269**	**100%**	**15/year**	**135**	**100%**	**7/year**

Table 1.3 compares the frequency and rate of offending between 1998 and 2010 with that between 2011 and 2015, both in terms of IROs and the 135 distinct terrorism cases they make up. In both cases the rate of offending in the last five years has increased from the average rate for the previous 13 years.

Figure 1.3 shows that IROs have almost doubled, increasing by 92% from 12 to 23 per year, while terrorism cases have almost tripled, increasing by 180% from an average of five per year last decade to 14 per year between 2011 and 2015.

Figure 1.3 Percentage increase in offending between 1998-2010 and 2011-2015: all IROs and terrorism cases



Gender

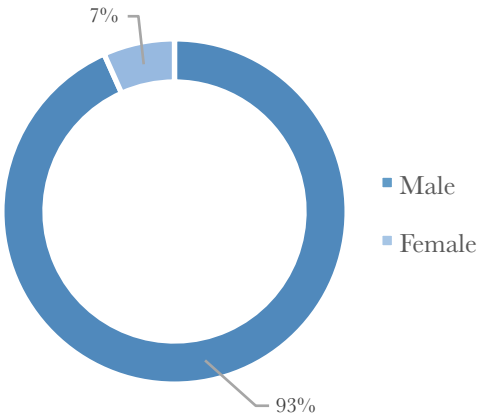
Table 2 Gender

Gender	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Male	150	96.15%	101	89.38%	251	93.31%
Female	6	3.85%	12	10.62%	18	6.69%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

The overwhelming majority (93%, n.=251) of terrorism offences were committed by men. In total, 18 women have been convicted of a variety of terrorism offences. These range from supportive offences such as assisting an offender and failing to disclose information about an act of terrorism – as seen in the case of three women involved in the failed 21/7 suicide attacks on the London transport system – to serious attack-related offences such as attempted murder and preparing for acts of terrorism.

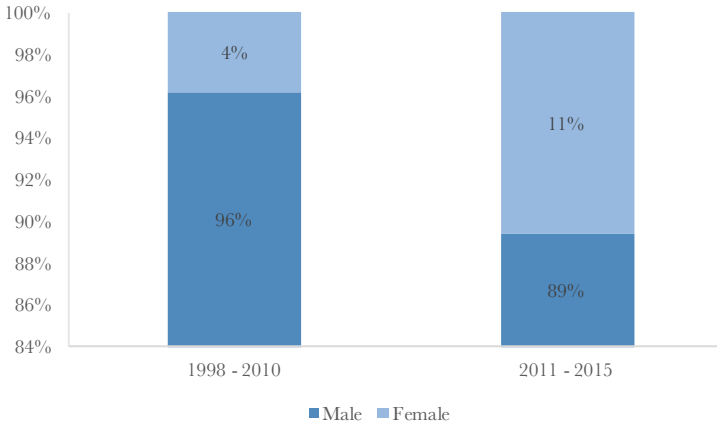
In 2010, 21-year-old Roshonara Choudhry became the first female to be convicted of a violent Islamism-inspired terrorist attack in the UK after she attempted to assassinate Labour MP Stephen Timms, while in the following five years two women – Shasta Khan and Sana Ahmed Khan – were convicted in relation to planned bomb attacks against Jewish targets in Manchester and indiscriminate attacks against shoppers or commuters in London respectively.

Figure 2a Gender



Other offences of which women were convicted include funding terrorism – both in relation to providing money to a partner fighting in Syria for either the former al-Qaeda franchise, Jabhat al-Nusrah or Islamic State, and propagandist offences such as disseminating terrorist publications and possessing information likely useful for terrorism. More than half of the female cases (n.=10/18) involved behaviour that was supportive of men involved in terrorist activity with whom they have a family or personal relationship, or was accepted by the trial judge as subordinate to that of their partner and co-accused.[3]

Figure 2b Proportion of offences committed by females: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



While the number of women convicted remains low, the data suggests that women's involvement in Islamism-inspired terrorism has nearly tripled in the last five years from the previous 13 years. Women accounted for 4% of IROs between 1998 and 2010 and 11% of IROs between 2011 and 2015, an increase of 175%.

Average age at date of charge or suicide attack

All age data refers to 269 IROs; individuals with multiple convictions were of different ages for each offence and have been included separately.

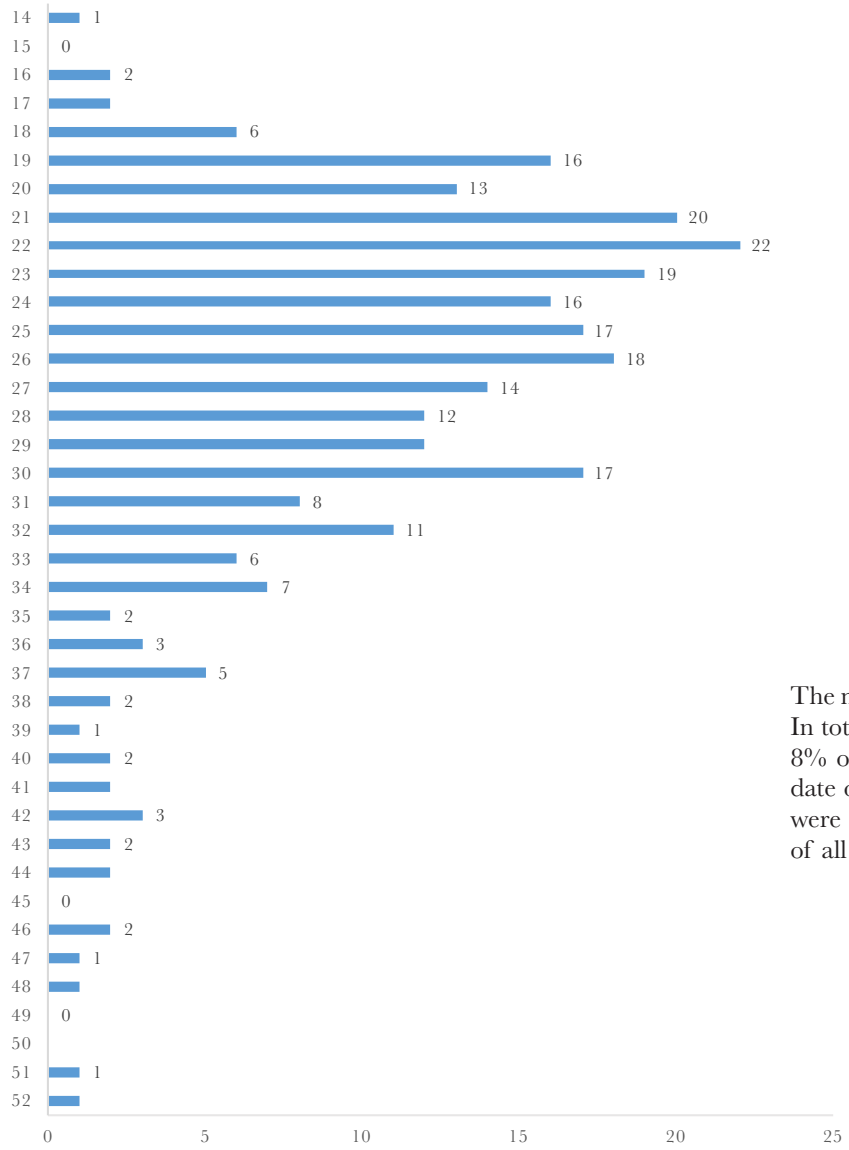
Table 3.1 Average age

Average	1998 - 2010	2011 - 2015	All IROs
Mean	26.96	26.57	26.78
Mode	23	21 & 22	22
Median	26	25	26
Range	16 - 52 (37 years)	14 - 51 (38 years)	14 - 52 (39 years)

All IROs were carried out by individuals aged between 14 and 52 years at the date of charge or suicide attack – an age range of 39 years. The mean age was 26.8 years, the median age was 26, and IROs were most commonly committed by individuals of 22 years. The average age fell slightly between 1998 and 2010 offences and 2011 and 2015 offences.

3 In chronological order of arrest they are 21/7 conspirators Yeshiemebet Girma, Muluemebet Girma and Fardosa Abdullahi, who assisted their husband, brother-in-law and fiancé respectively; Shasta Khan, whom the judge accepted was subordinate to her husband and co-accused Mohammed Sajid Khan; Ayan Hadi, who failed to provide information about an act of terrorism in relation to her husband, high-profile convert Richard Dart; Ruksana Begum, the sister of two men convicted in relation to the 2010 London Stock Exchange bomb plot who claimed she had only downloaded the terrorist material she was convicted of possessing in an attempt to understand her brothers' radicalisation; Rebekah Dawson, convicted of disseminating a terrorist publication in relation to videos she and her husband, Royal Barnes, made of him celebrating the murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby in 2013; Amal el-Wahabi and Hana Gul Khan, both convicted of entering into a funding arrangement with a partner fighting in Syria; and Angela Shafiq, convicted of preparing for acts of terrorism as a result of her provision of assistance, in the form of practical travel advice, to online associate Mohammed Nahin Ahmed prior to his departure for Syria in 2013.

Figure 3.1 Frequency of age at date of charge of suicide attack



The modal age of those profiled was 22. In total, 22 individuals – accounting for 8% of all IROs – were aged 22 at the date of charge or incident. Six of these were women, accounting for one-third of all females profiled.

Table 3.2 Age range among IROs

Age range	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Under 25	**65**	**41.67%**	**52**	**46.02%**	**117**	**43.49%**
Under 18	3	1.92%	2	1.77%	5	1.86%
18-20	18	11.54%	17	15.04%	35	13.01%
21-24	44	28.21%	33	29.20%	77	28.62%
25 and over	**91**	**58.33%**	**61**	**53.98%**	**152**	**56.51%**
25-29	46	29.49%	27	23.89%	73	27.14%
30-34	27	17.31%	22	19.47%	49	18.22%
35-39	8	5.13%	5	4.42%	13	4.83%
40-44	6	3.85%	5	4.42%	11	4.09%
45+	4	2.56%	2	1.77%	6	2.23%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 3.2a Age range among IROs: under 25 and 25 and over

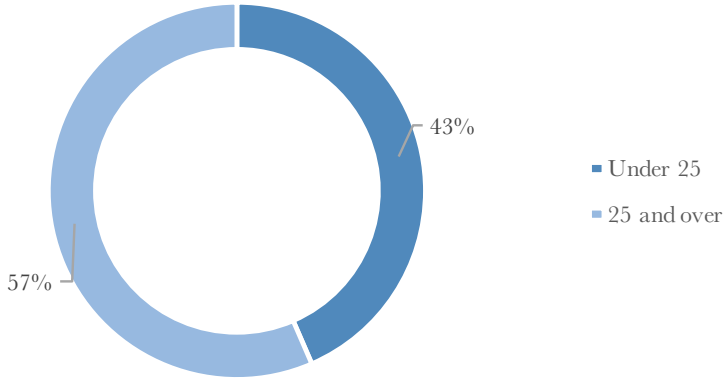
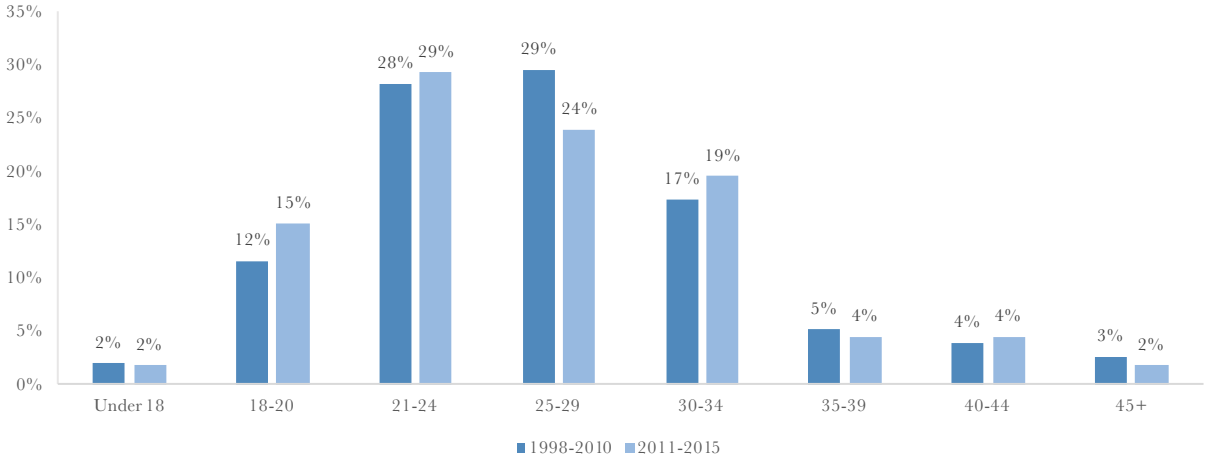


Figure 3.2b Age range among IROs: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



Forty-three per cent of offences were committed by individuals aged under 25, while the majority (57%) were committed by individuals aged 25 and over.

The most common age ranges overall, and across both time periods, were ages 21–24 and 25–29, with more than half (56%, n.=150) of all IROs committed by individuals aged 21–29. Figure 3.2b shows the proportion of offences in each time period that were committed by individuals from the various age ranges. While they broadly mirror one another for each age range, there are two exceptions (18–20 and 25–29) where the difference is greater than two percentage points. The difference is inverse between the two exceptions: in the 18–20 range, the proportion of 2011–2015 offences is 15% compared to 12% for the 1998–2010 offences, while in the 25–29 age range, the proportion of 2011–2015 offences is 24% compared to 29% for 1998–2010 offences.

It is possible to identify a general trend whereby offenders are getting younger.

Nationality

Table 4 Nationality by world region and country*

*World regions defined by the United Nations[4]

Nationality	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
European	**115**	**73.72%**	**84**	**74.34%**	**199**	**73.98%**
Northern European	**113**	**72.44%**	**80**	**70.80%**	**193**	**71.75%**
British	108	69.23%	78	69.03%	186	69.14%
British-Pakistani	3	1.92%	2	1.77%	5	1.86%
British-Algerian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
British-Iraqi	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Western European	**1**	**0.64%**	**3**	**2.65%**	**4**	**1.49%**
German	1	0.64%	2	1.77%	3	1.12%
French	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Southern European	**1**	**0.64%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**2**	**0.74%**
Albanian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Serbian	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
African	**19**	**12.18%**	**6**	**5.31%**	**25**	**9.29%**
Northern African	**10**	**6.41%**	**2**	**1.77%**	**12**	**4.46%**
Algerian	4	2.56%	2	1.77%	6	2.23%
Libyan	4	2.56%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
Moroccan	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Sudanese	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Eastern African	**6**	**3.85%**	**3**	**2.65%**	**9**	**3.35%**
Somali	4	2.56%	2	1.77%	6	2.23%
Eritrean	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Ethiopian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Kenyan	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Western African	**3**	**1.92%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**1.12%**
Gambian	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
Ghanaian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Southern African	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**1**	**0.37%**
South African	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Asian	**9**	**5.77%**	**3**	**2.65%**	**12**	**4.46%**
Southern Asian	**8**	**5.13%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**9**	**3.35%**
Bangladeshi	4	2.56%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
Pakistani	2	1.28%	1	0.88%	3	1.12%
Indian	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
Western Asian	**1**	**0.64%**	**2**	**1.77%**	**3**	**1.12%**
Bahraini	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Iraqi	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Syrian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Americas	**1**	**0.64%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.37%**
Caribbean	**1**	**0.64%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.37%**
Jamaican	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Disputed	**1**	**0.64%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.37%**
Unspecified	**11**	**7.05%**	**20**	**17.70%**	**31**	**11.52%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

4 United Nations Statistics Division, available at: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm, last visited: 23 November 2016.

Figure 4a Nationality by world region (including British)

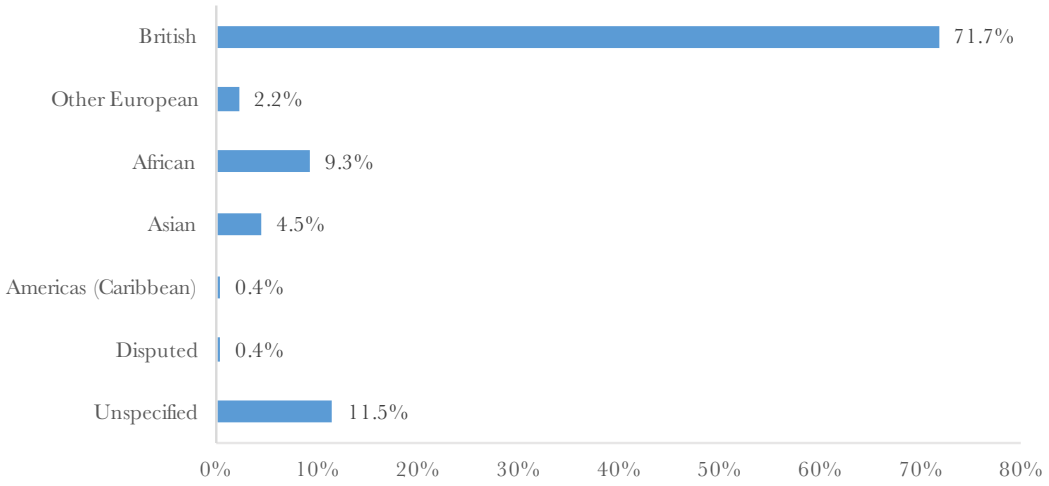
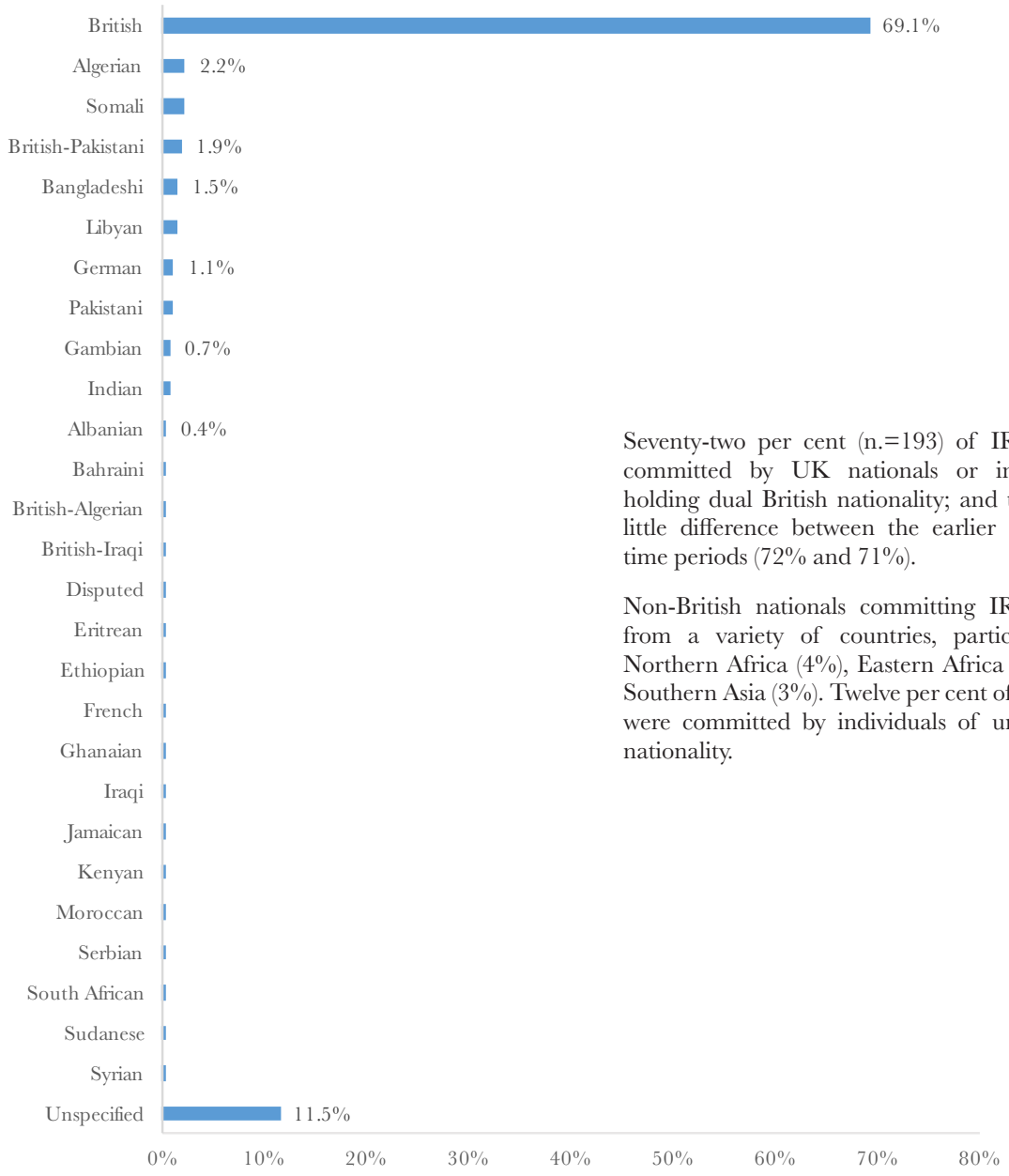


Figure 4b Nationality by country



Seventy-two per cent (n.=193) of IROs were committed by UK nationals or individuals holding dual British nationality; and there was little difference between the earlier and later time periods (72% and 71%).

Non-British nationals committing IROs were from a variety of countries, particularly in Northern Africa (4%), Eastern Africa (3%) and Southern Asia (3%). Twelve per cent of all IROs were committed by individuals of unspecified nationality.

Ancestry

Table 5 Ancestry by world region and country

Ancestry	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Asian	**87**	**55.77%**	**63**	**55.75%**	**150**	**55.76%**
Southern Asia	**81**	**51.92%**	**60**	**53.10%**	**141**	**52.42%**
British-Pakistani	43	27.56%	24	21.24%	67	24.91%
British-Bangladeshi	11	7.05%	11	9.73%	22	8.18%
Pakistani	7	4.49%	6	5.31%	13	4.83%
Bangladeshi	8	5.13%	4	3.54%	12	4.46%
British-Southern Asian	3	1.92%	5	4.42%	8	2.97%
British-Pakistani or Pakistani	2	1.28%	4	3.54%	6	2.23%
Indian	3	1.92%	1	0.88%	4	1.49%
British-Bangladeshi or Bangladeshi	1	0.64%	2	1.77%	3	1.12%
Southern Asian ancestry – birthplace unspecified	0	0.00%	3	2.65%	3	1.12%
British-Indian	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
German-Bangladeshi	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Western Asian	**6**	**3.85%**	**3**	**2.65%**	**9**	**3.35%**
Bahraini	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
British-Iraqi	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
British-Turkish-Cypriot	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Iraqi	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Iraqi or Yemeni	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Jordanian-Palestinian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Kurdish-Turkish (Alawite)	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Kuwaiti	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Syrian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
African	**40**	**25.64%**	**14**	**12.39%**	**54**	**20.07%**
Eastern African	**21**	**13.46%**	**6**	**5.31%**	**27**	**10.04%**
Somali	9	5.77%	4	3.54%	13	4.83%
Ethiopian	7	4.49%	0	0.00%	7	2.60%
Eritrean	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
Ugandan	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
British-Mauritian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
British-Somali	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Kenyan	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Northern African	**16**	**10.26%**	**5**	**4.42%**	**21**	**7.81%**
Algerian	5	3.21%	3	2.65%	8	2.97%
Libyan	4	2.56%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
Moroccan	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
British-Algerian	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
British-Egyptian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
British-Moroccan	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
British-Sudanese or Sudanese	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Egyptian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Sudanese	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Western African	**3**	**1.92%**	**2**	**1.77%**	**5**	**1.86%**
British-Nigerian	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	2	0.74%
Gambian	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
Ghanaian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Middle African	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**1**	**0.37%**
British-Congolese	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%

Ancestry	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
European	**5**	**3.21%**	**6**	**5.31%**	**11**	**4.09%**
Northern European	**4**	**2.56%**	**4**	**3.54%**	**8**	**2.97%**
White British	4	2.56%	3	2.65%	7	2.60%
White British-Irish	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Western European	**0**	**0.00%**	**2**	**1.77%**	**2**	**0.74%**
German	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	2	0.74%
Southern European	**1**	**0.64%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.37%**
Kosovan-Albanian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Americas	**7**	**4.49%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**8**	**2.97%**
Caribbean	**7**	**4.49%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**8**	**2.97%**
British-Jamaican	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
Jamaican	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
British-Caribbean	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Trinidadian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Other	**4**	**2.56%**	**2**	**1.77%**	**6**	**2.23%**
British-Jamaican-Indian	1	0.64%	1	0.88%	2	0.74%
British-Arab	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Egyptian-Pakistani	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Serbo-Syrian	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Tanzanian-Indian	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Unspecified	**13**	**8.33%**	**27**	**23.89%**	**40**	**14.87%**
Unspecified	13	8.33%	25	22.12%	38	14.13%
British-Unspecified	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	2	0.74%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 5a Ancestry by world region

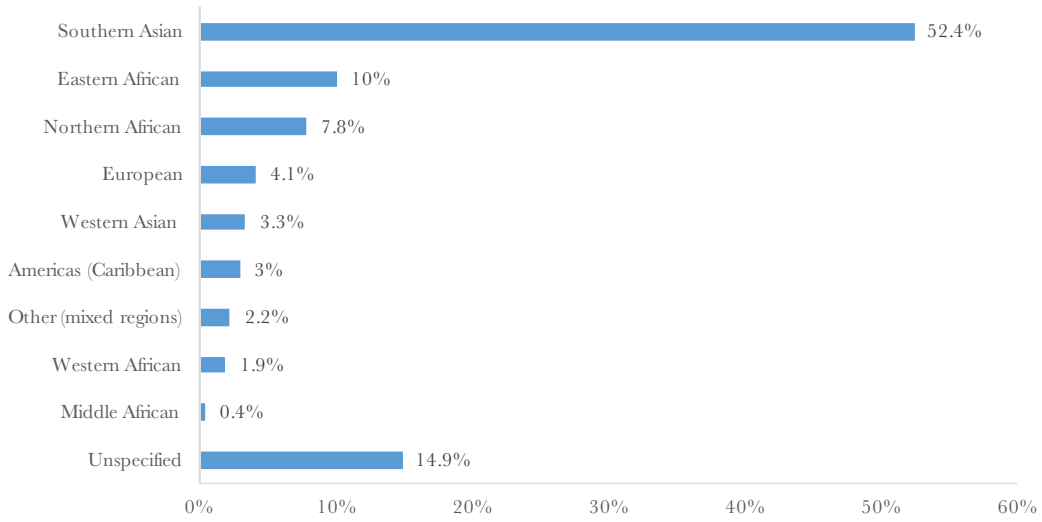


Figure 5b Ancestry by country

More than half (52%, n.=141) of IROs were committed by individuals of Southern Asian ancestry, most commonly by British-Pakistanis (25%) and British-Bangladeshis (8%). The second and third most frequent regions of ancestry are Eastern Africa (10%) and Northern Africa (8%).

While Southern Asian ancestry was the most frequently represented region of ancestry across both time periods, the proportion of 2011–2015 offences committed by individuals of African ancestry dropped to 12% from to 26% for 1998–2010 offences.

A further 15% of all IROs were committed by individuals of unspecified ancestry. Four per cent of IROs were committed by individuals of European ancestry and 3% of both Western Asian and Caribbean ancestry. Individuals with mixed ancestry or of Western and Middle African ancestry together comprised 4%.

Birthplace and citizenship

Table 6.1 Birthplace and childhood

Birthplace and childhood	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
UK birthplace	**74**	**47.44%**	**52**	**46.02%**	**126**	**46.84%**
Raised UK	56	35.90%	32	28.32%	88	32.71%
Raised unspecified	14	8.97%	19	16.81%	33	12.27%
Raised UK and abroad	3	1.92%	1	0.88%	4	1.49%
Raised abroad	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Non-UK birthplace	**66**	**42.31%**	**26**	**23.01%**	**92**	**34.20%**
Raised abroad	19	12.18%	10	8.85%	29	10.78%
Raised UK and abroad	23	14.74%	5	4.42%	28	10.41%
Raised unspecified	14	8.97%	8	7.08%	22	8.18%
Raised UK	10	6.41%	3	2.65%	13	4.83%
Unspecified or disputed birthplace	**16**	**10.26%**	**35**	**30.97%**	**51**	**18.96%**
Raised unspecified	11	7.05%	27	23.89%	38	14.13%
Raised UK	5	3.21%	4	3.54%	9	3.35%
Raised UK and abroad	0	0.00%	4	3.54%	4	1.49%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 6.1a UK birthplace

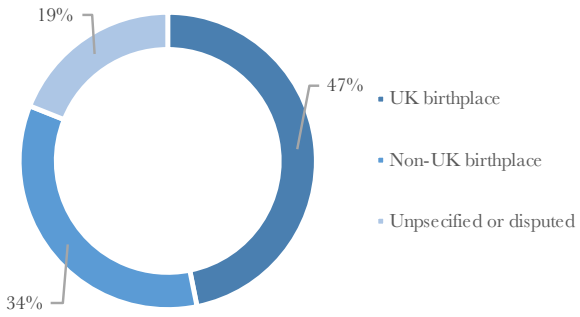
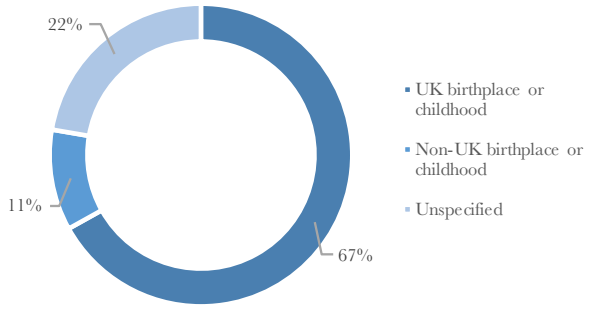


Figure 6.1b UK birthplace or childhood



Forty-seven per cent (n.=126) of IROs were known to have been committed by individuals who were born in the UK, the majority of whom (70%, n.=88) were raised (until the age of 18) in the UK. Just over a third (34%) of IROs were known to have been committed by individuals who were not born in the UK, and the country of birth was unspecified in 19% of IROs.

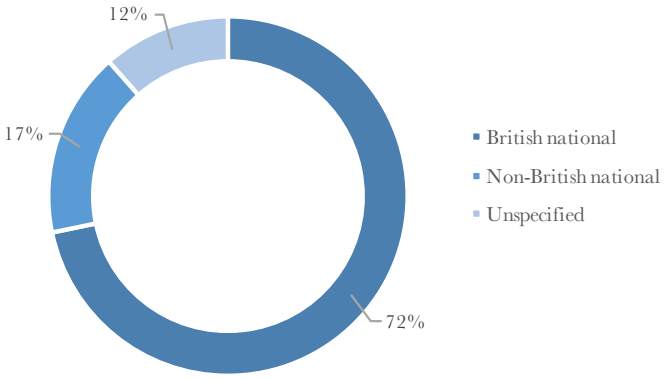
More than a third (38%, n.=54/143) of those born outside of the UK or of unspecified birthplace were raised (at some point before the age of 18) in the UK. As such, 67% (n.=180) of IROs were known to have been committed by individuals who were either born or raised in the UK.

Table 6.2 British citizenship

British citizenship	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
British national	**113**	**72.44%**	**80**	**70.80%**	**193**	**71.75%**
UK birthplace	74	47.44%	52	46.02%	126	46.84%
Non UK birthplace	28	17.95%	12	10.62%	40	14.87%
Unspecified / disputed birthplace	11	7.05%	16	14.16%	27	10.04%
Non-British national	**32**	**20.51%**	**13**	**11.50%**	**45**	**16.73%**
Unspecified or disputed	**11**	**7.05%**	**20**	**17.70%**	**31**	**11.52%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

British nationals committed 72% of IROs between 1998 and 2015. Of these, one in five (21%, n.=40) or 15% overall, was known not to have been born in the UK and later acquired British citizenship. Seventeen per cent of IROs were committed by foreign nationals, and 12% are unspecified.

Figure 6.2 British citizenship



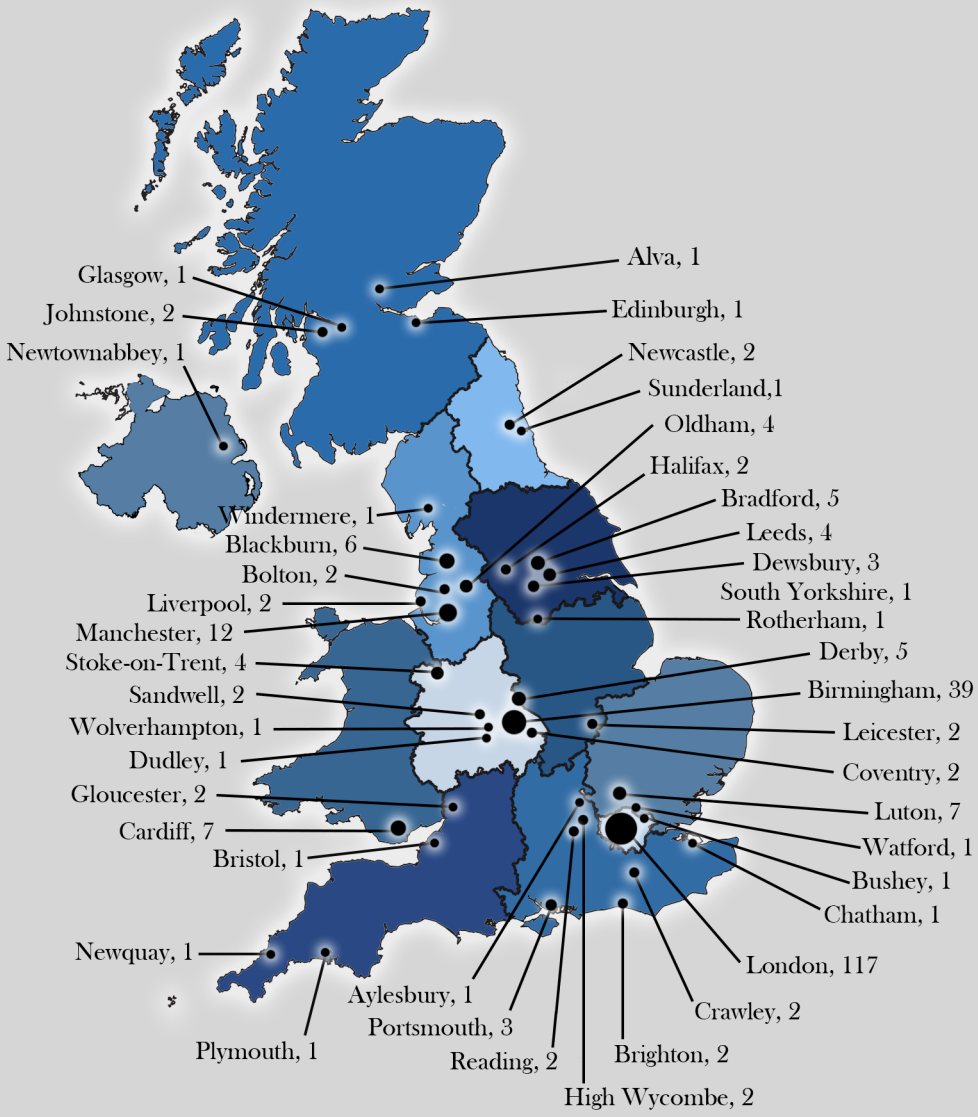
Place of residence

The UK map shows where the individuals profiled in this report lived at the time of their arrest, as indicated on their court record sheet or specified during charging. Table 7.1 (page 933) shows a breakdown of residences by region. All regions are represented and range from London, where offenders were living in 117 cases comprising 43% of IROs, to Northern Ireland, home to one offender (0.4%), suspected al-Qaeda-linked operative Abbas Boutrab who was living in County Antrim at the time of his arrest.

After London, the second most common region in the UK was the West Midlands, with 18% of IROs. Of these, 80% (14% overall) were living in Birmingham. The third most common region was North West England with 10% of IROs. Together these three regions contain the place of residence of almost three-quarters (72%) of cases. No other region contains 10% of residences. In eight cases the individual was already in detention at the time of offence (for individuals in immigration detention at the time of arrest the previous place of residence has been used) Two individuals arrested together were German nationals detained on arrival in the UK on suspicion of terrorism offences.

Figure 7.1 (page 933) shows the proportion of offences in each time period that were committed by individuals from the various regions in the UK. While they broadly mirror one another, four regions saw a decrease in the proportion of individuals living there responsible for 2011–2015 offences compared to 1998–2010 offences. They are London, which saw a 13 percentage point decrease between the time periods from 49% to 36%, and Yorkshire and The Humber, which saw a four percentage point decrease from 8% to 4%, as well as South West England and Northern Ireland which saw decreases of two percentage points and one percentage point respectively.

PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN THE UK



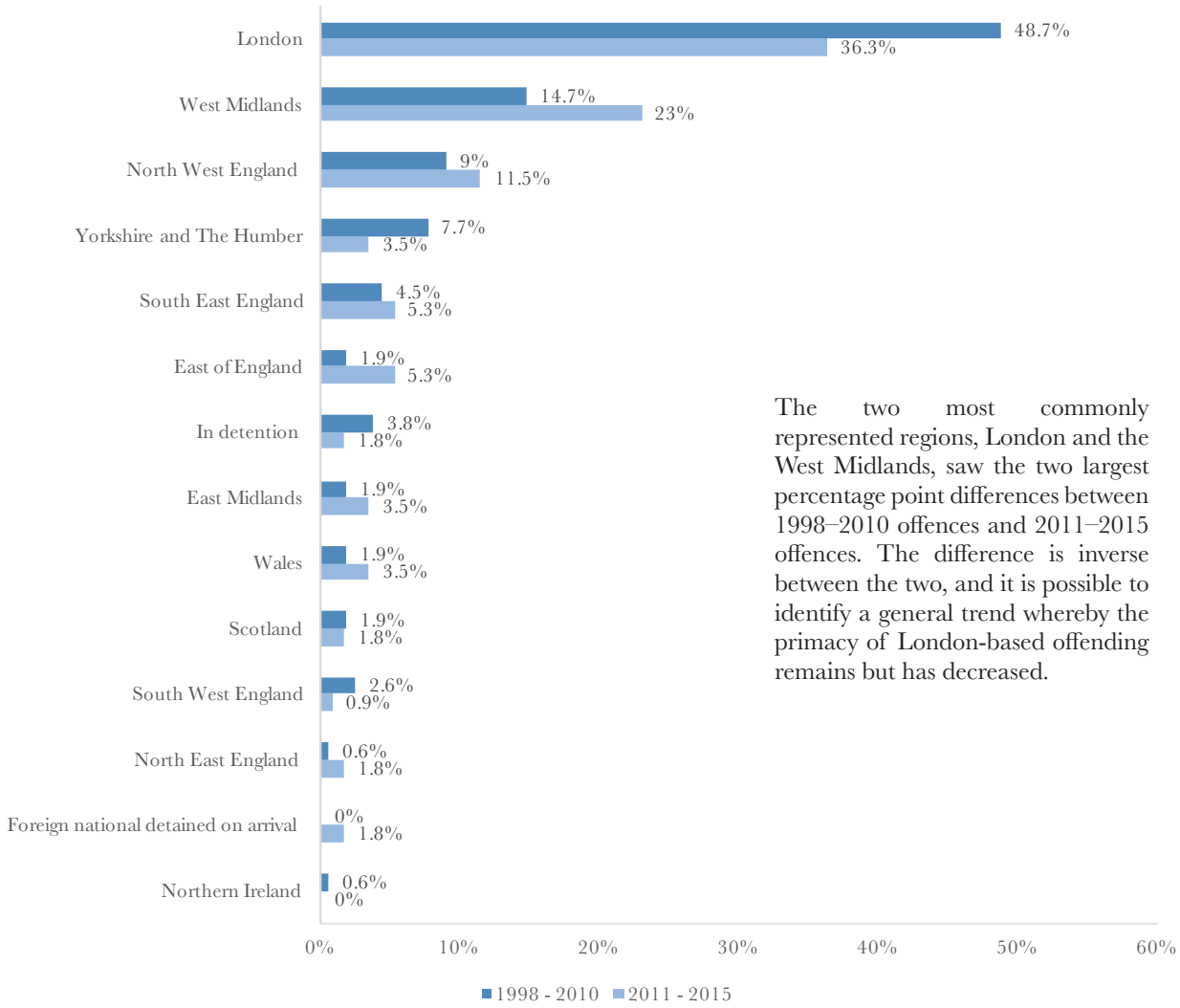
In detention, 8
Foreign national detained on arrival, 2

Seven regions saw an increase in the proportion of individuals living there responsible for 2011–2015 offences compared to 1998–2010 offences. They are the West Midlands, with an eight percentage point increase between the time periods from 15% to 23%; North West England, with a three percentage point increase from 9% to 12%; the East of England, also with a three percentage point increase from 2% to 5%; the East Midlands and Wales, both with a two percentage point increase from 2% to 4%; and South East England, with a one percentage point increase from 4% to 5%. The proportion of IROs committed by individuals living in Scotland did not change (at 2%) across both time periods.

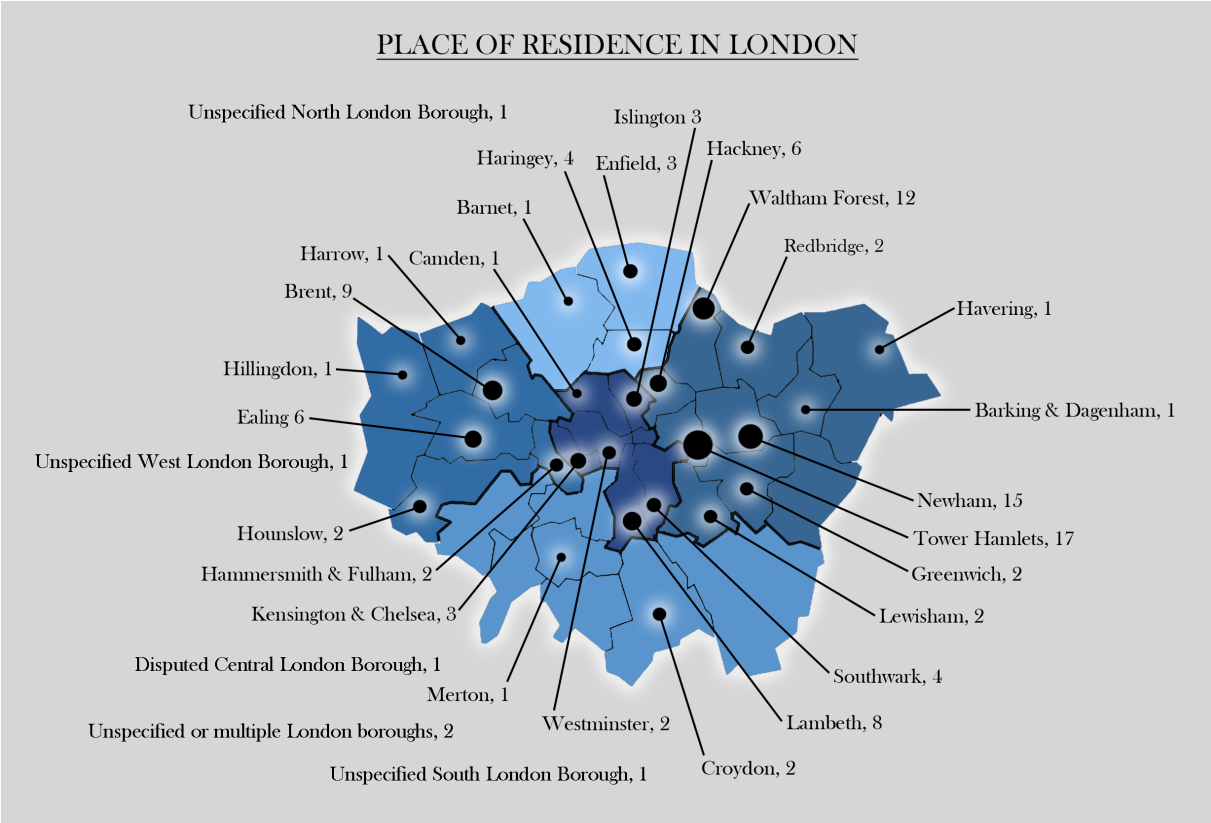
Table 7.1: Place of residence at date of arrest by UK region

UK region	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
London	76	48.72%	41	36.28%	117	43.49%
West Midlands	23	14.74%	26	23.01%	49	18.22%
North West England	14	8.97%	13	11.50%	27	10.04%
Yorkshire and The Humber	12	7.69%	4	3.54%	16	5.95%
South East England	7	4.49%	6	5.31%	13	4.83%
East of England	3	1.92%	6	5.31%	9	3.35%
In detention (at time of offence)	6	3.85%	2	1.77%	8	2.97%
East Midlands	3	1.92%	4	3.54%	7	2.60%
Wales	3	1.92%	4	3.54%	7	2.60%
Scotland	3	1.92%	2	1.77%	5	1.86%
South West England	4	2.56%	1	0.88%	5	1.86%
North East England	1	0.64%	2	1.77%	3	1.12%
Foreign national detained on arrival	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	2	0.74%
Northern Ireland	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 7.1 Place of residence at date of arrest by UK region: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



The two most commonly represented regions, London and the West Midlands, saw the two largest percentage point differences between 1998–2010 offences and 2011–2015 offences. The difference is inverse between the two, and it is possible to identify a general trend whereby the primacy of London-based offending remains but has decreased.



The London map shows where the individuals profiled in this report were living in London at the time of their arrest. Data is shown by five London sub-regions as well as 32 London boroughs and the City of London.

There were 117 instances of Londoners being convicted of IROs. Half (50%, n.=58) were living in East London, predominantly in Tower Hamlets (15%), Newham (13%) and Waltham Forest (10%). Together these three East London boroughs contained the offenders' residence in 38% of all Londoner IROs.

Nineteen per cent of Londoner IROs were committed by individuals living in Central London, predominantly the boroughs of Lambeth and Southwark (10% of Londoner IROs), and a further 19%, were committed by individuals living in West London, predominantly the boroughs of Brent and Ealing (13% of Londoner IROs). North London's three boroughs comprised 8% of Londoner IROs. South London was the least represented sub-region, comprising 3%; and in two cases (2%) the sub-region was unspecified or the individual had two London residences.

Six of London's 32 boroughs (all outer London boroughs) and the City of London were not represented among Londoner IROs: Bexley in East London and five boroughs in South London (Bromley, Kingston upon Thames, Richmond upon Thames, Sutton and Wandsworth).

Table 7.2 London residence by sub-region and borough*

*London sub-region defined by London City Hall London Plan 2015

Sub-region and borough	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
East London	**40**	**52.63%**	**18**	**43.90%**	**58**	**49.57%**
Tower Hamlets	11	14.47%	6	14.63%	17	14.53%
Newham	10	13.16%	5	12.20%	15	12.82%
Waltham Forest	9	11.84%	3	7.32%	12	10.26%
Hackney	5	6.58%	1	2.44%	6	5.13%
Greenwich	1	1.32%	1	2.44%	2	1.71%
Lewisham	1	1.32%	1	2.44%	2	1.71%
Redbridge	2	2.63%	0	0.00%	2	1.71%
Barking & Dagenham	0	0.00%	1	2.44%	1	0.85%
Havering	1	1.32%	0	0.00%	1	0.85%
Bexley	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Central London	**15**	**19.74%**	**7**	**17.07%**	**22**	**18.80%**
Lambeth	7	9.21%	1	2.44%	8	6.84%
Southwark	1	1.32%	3	7.32%	4	3.42%
Islington	2	2.63%	1	2.44%	3	2.56%
Kensington & Chelsea	2	2.63%	1	2.44%	3	2.56%
Westminster	2	2.63%	0	0.00%	2	1.71%
Camden	0	0.00%	1	2.44%	1	0.85%
Disputed	1	1.32%	0	0.00%	1	0.85%
City of London	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
West London	**10**	**13.16%**	**12**	**29.27%**	**22**	**18.80%**
Brent	5	6.58%	4	9.76%	9	7.69%
Ealing	1	1.32%	5	12.20%	6	5.13%
Hammersmith & Fulham	2	2.63%	0	0.00%	2	1.71%
Hounslow	0	0.00%	2	4.88%	2	1.71%
Harrow	1	1.32%	0	0.00%	1	0.85%
Hillingdon	1	1.32%	0	0.00%	1	0.85%
Unspecified	0	0.00%	1	2.44%	1	0.85%
North London	**7**	**9.21%**	**2**	**4.88%**	**9**	**7.69%**
Haringey	2	2.63%	2	4.88%	4	3.42%
Enfield	3	3.95%	0	0.00%	3	2.56%
Barnet	1	1.32%	0	0.00%	1	0.85%
Unspecified	1	1.32%	0	0.00%	1	0.85%
South London	**2**	**2.63%**	**2**	**4.88%**	**4**	**3.42%**
Croydon	2	2.63%	0	0.00%	2	1.71%
Merton	0	0.00%	1	2.44%	1	0.85%
Unspecified	0	0.00%	1	2.44%	1	0.85%
Bromley	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Kingston upon Thames	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Richmond upon Thames	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Sutton	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Wandsworth	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Unspecified or multiple	**2**	**2.63%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**2**	**1.71%**
Total	**76**	**100%**	**41**	**100%**	**117**	**100%**

Figure 7.2a London residence by sub-region

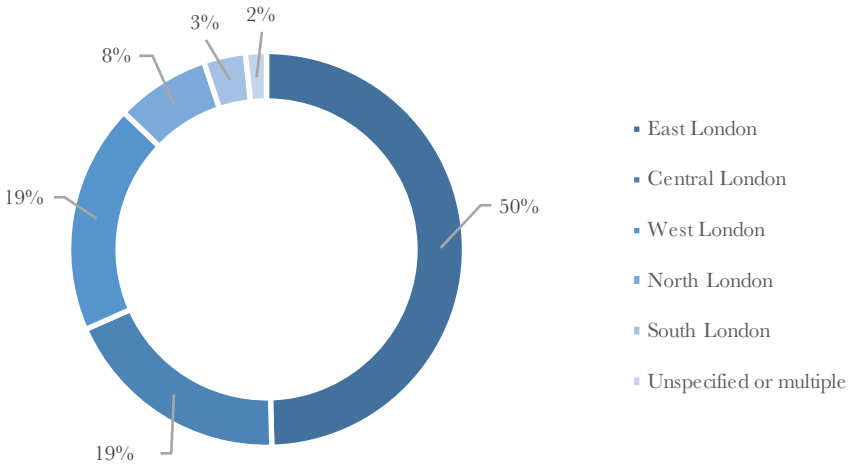


Figure 7.2b London residence by sub-region: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

Figure 7.2b compares the proportion of offences committed by individuals living in London arrested between 1998 and 2010 with those committed by individuals arrested between 2011 and 2015. West London saw the largest percentage point difference between time periods, more than doubling from 13% of 1998–2010 offences to 29% of 2011–2015 offences. By contrast, the proportion of offences committed by individuals living in East London, Central London and North London all decreased between the time periods: East London from 53% to 44%, Central London from 20% to 17% and North London from 9% to 5%.

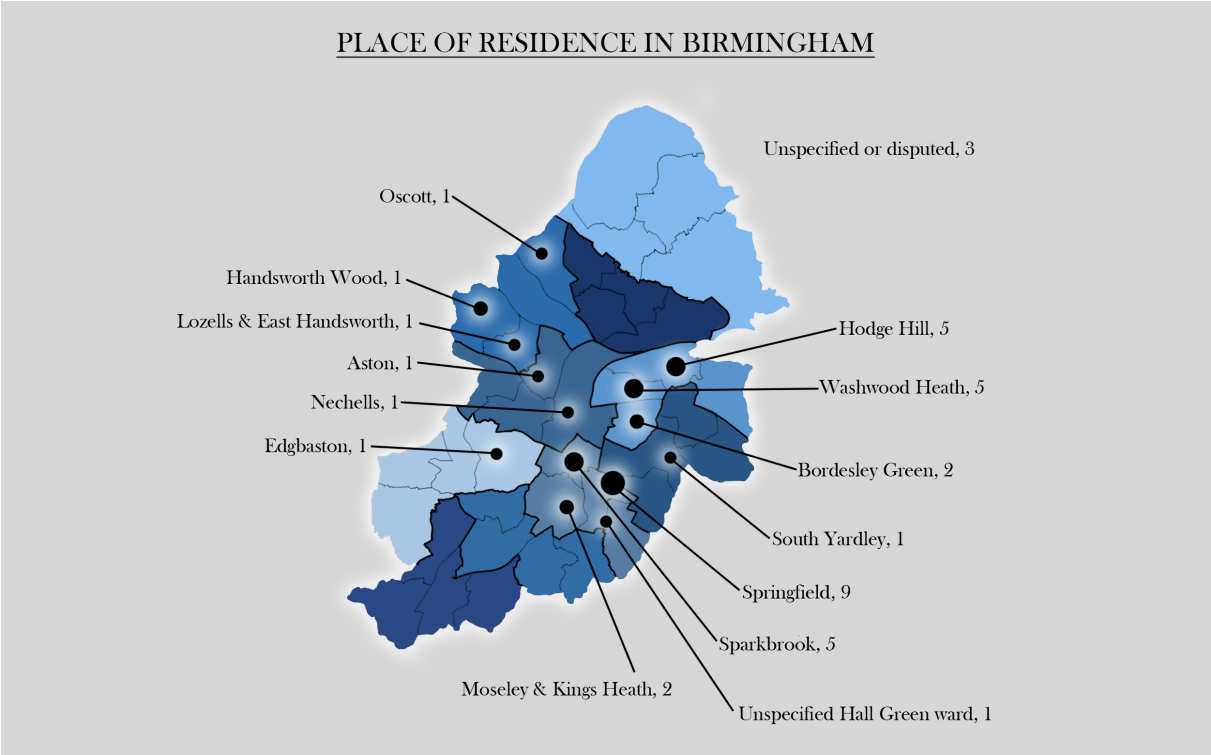


Table 7.3 Birmingham residence by constituency and ward

Constituency and ward	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	*%*	*n.*	*%*	*n.*	*%*
Hall Green	**4**	**25.00%**	**13**	**56.52%**	**17**	**43.59%**
Springfield	1	6.25%	8	34.78%	9	23.08%
Sparkbrook	2	12.50%	3	13.04%	5	12.82%
Moseley & Kings Heath	0	0.00%	2	8.70%	2	5.13%
Unspecified	1	6.25%	0	0.00%	1	2.56%
Hodge Hill	**8**	**50.00%**	**4**	**17.39%**	**12**	**30.77%**
Hodge Hill	4	25.00%	1	4.35%	5	12.82%
Washwood Heath	2	12.50%	3	13.04%	5	12.82%
Bordesley Green	2	12.50%	0	0.00%	2	5.13%
Perry Barr	**1**	**6.25%**	**2**	**8.70%**	**3**	**7.69%**
Handsworth Wood	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	1	2.56%
Lozells & East Handsworth	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	1	2.56%
Oscott	1	6.25%	0	0.00%	1	2.56%
Ladywood	**2**	**12.50%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**2**	**5.13%**
Aston	1	6.25%	0	0.00%	1	2.56%
Nechells	1	6.25%	0	0.00%	1	2.56%
Edgebaston	**1**	**6.25%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**2.56%**
Edgebaston	1	6.25%	0	0.00%	1	2.56%
Yardley	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**4.35%**	**1**	**2.56%**
South Yardley	0	0.00%	1	4.35%	1	2.56%
Unspecified or disputed	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**13.04%**	**3**	**7.69%**
Erdington	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Northfield	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Selly Oak	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Sutton Coldfield	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Total	**16**	**100%**	**23**	**100%**	**39**	**100%**

The Birmingham map shows where the individuals profiled in this report were living in Birmingham at the time of their arrest. Data is shown by Birmingham's ten parliamentary constituencies, each of which is divided into four wards.

There were 39 instances of individuals living in Birmingham being convicted of IROs. Forty-three per cent were living in the constituency of Hall Green, predominantly in Springfield (formerly known as Sparkhill) and Sparkbrook wards, which together comprise 36% of Birmingham IROs. A further 31% of Birmingham IROs were committed by individuals living in the constituency of Hodge Hill. These two constituencies comprise almost three-quarters (74%) of Birmingham cases.

Four other constituencies are represented among IROs. Perry Barr was home to three individuals profiled (8% of the Birmingham cases); Ladywood was home to two individuals (5%); and Edgbaston and Yardley were both home to one individual (3%). In 8% of Birmingham cases the place of residence was unspecified, and the four remaining constituencies (Erdington and Sutton Coldfield in the north east and Northfield and Selly Oak in the south west) were not represented.

Figure 7.3a Birmingham residence by constituency

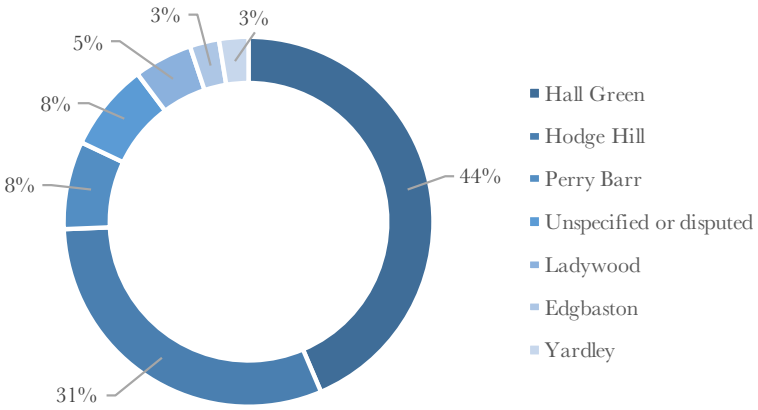


Figure 7.3b Birmingham residence by constituency: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

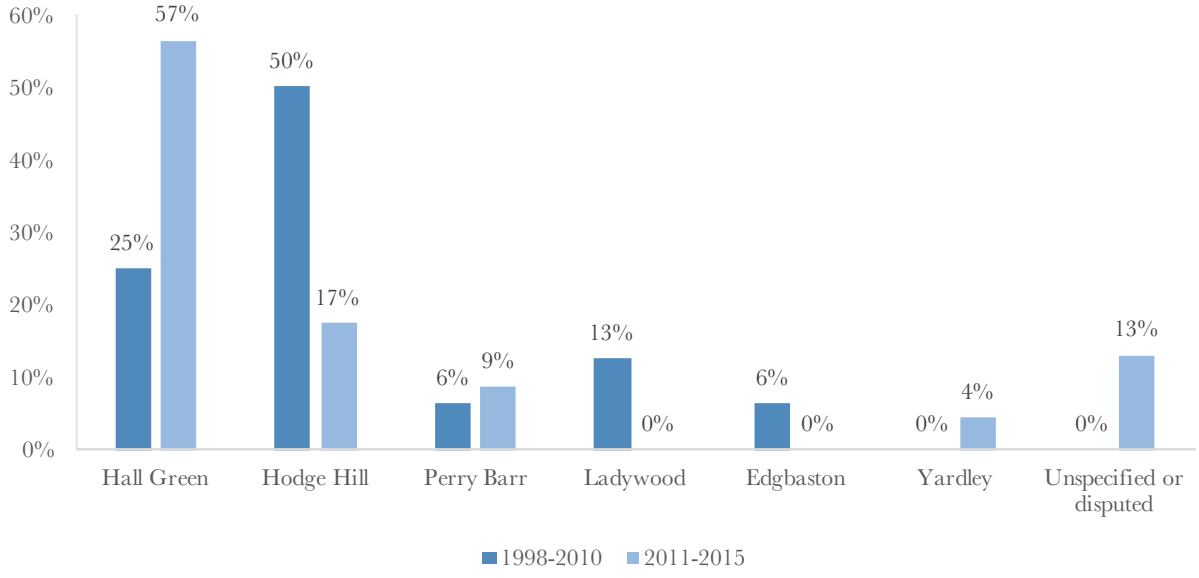


Figure 7.3b compares the proportion of offences committed by individuals living in Birmingham arrested between 1998 and 2010 with those committed by individuals arrested between 2011 and 2015. Hall Green and Hodge Hill saw the two largest percentage point differences between the time periods. For Hall Green, the proportion of 2011–2015 offences is 57%, a 22 percentage point increase compared to 1998–2010 offences. The difference is inverse for Hodge Hill, which saw a 33 percentage point decrease between the time periods from 50% to 17%.

It is possible to identify a general trend whereby the residences for Birmingham-based offenders are found in fewer localities across the city than in London, where residences are represented more evenly across the city.

Table 7.4 Relative deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015)*
*English residence only

Multiple deprivation decile	All IROs	
	n.	%
Above average deprivation	**186**	**75.61%**
10% most deprived	65	26.42%
10% to 20%	54	21.95%
20% to 30%	40	16.26%
30% to 40%	15	6.10%
40% to 50%	12	4.88%
Below average deprivation	**8**	**3.25%**
50% to 60%	4	1.63%
60% to 70%	0	0.00%
70% to 80%	1	0.41%
80% to 90%	1	0.41%
10% least deprived	2	0.81%
Unspecified	**52**	**21.14%**
Total	**246**	**100%**

Figure 7.4a Relative deprivation (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015)

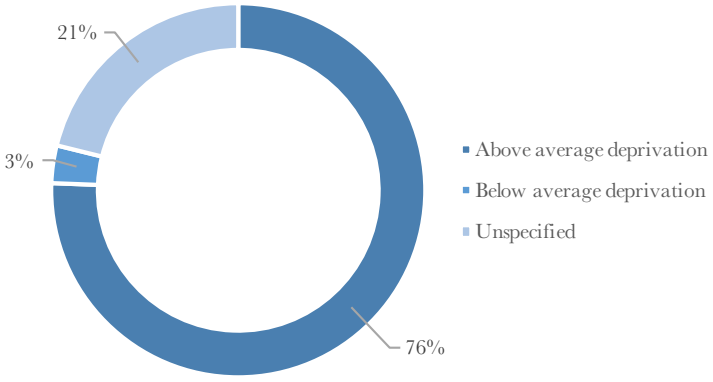


Table 7.4 shows the relative deprivation of offenders' places of residence based on the official measure of relative deprivation in England, known as the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) 2015.[5]

The IMD combines information from seven different domains of deprivation and ranks every neighbourhood in England from the most deprived area (1) to the least deprived area (32,844).[6] Neighbourhoods are small areas called Lower-layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs) with an average of 1,500 residents each. Relative deprivation data excludes non-English places of residence and therefore relates to a base total of 246 IROs committed by individuals living in England.[7]

More than three-quarters (76%) of (English residence) IROs were committed by individuals whose place of residence at the time of arrest was in a neighbourhood that is among the 50% most deprived neighbourhoods in England (as of 2015). Three percent were committed by individuals whose place of residence was in a neighbourhood that is among the 50% least deprived neighbourhoods, and in 21% of cases the offenders' LSOA (determined by postcode) was unspecified.

5 For more information see 'English indices of deprivation 2015', Department for Communities and Local Government, 30 September 2015, available at: www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015, last visited: 9 December 2016.

6 They are Income Deprivation; Employment Deprivation; Education, Skills and Training Deprivation; Health Deprivation and Disability; Crime; Barriers to Housing and Services; and Living Environment Deprivation.

7 Relative deprivation data excludes 23 IROs: seven committed by individuals living in Wales, five in Scotland, one in Northern Ireland, eight committed by individuals who were already in detention and two committed by foreign nationals detained on arrival in the UK on suspicion of terrorism offences. IMD data was obtained from 'English indices of deprivation 2015 – Postcode Lookup', Department for Communities and Local Government, undated, available at: http://imd-by-postcode.opendatacommunities.org/, last visited: 9 December 2016.

Figure 7.4b Relative deprivation: Multiple Deprivation decile

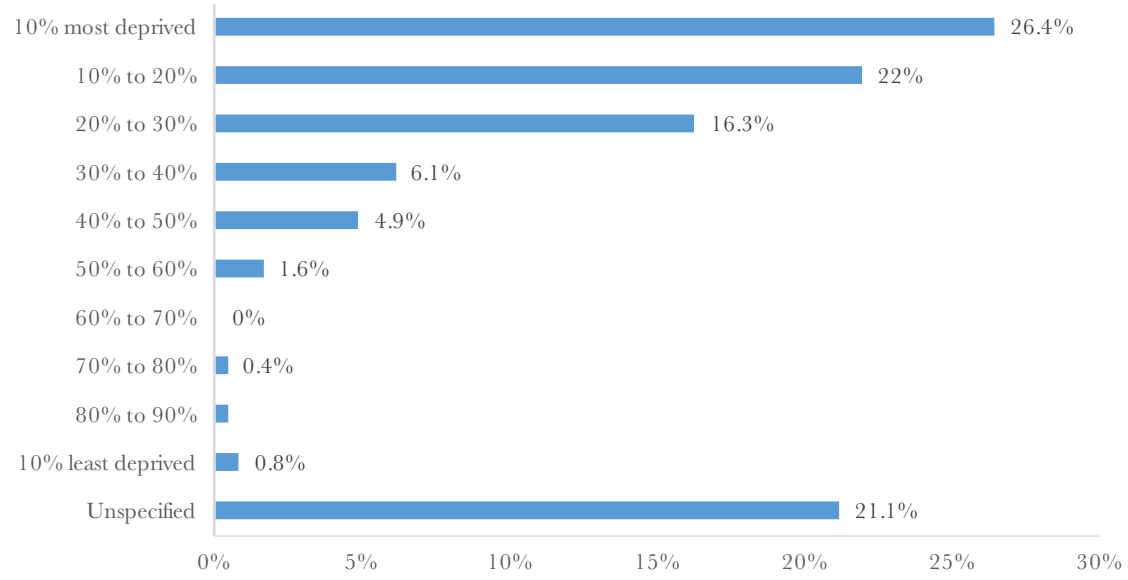


Figure 7.4b shows the distribution of (English residence) IROs among deprivation deciles. More than a quarter (26%) were committed by individuals living in the most deprived 10% of neighbourhoods nationally. The second most common decile is 10% to 20%, which accounts for 22%. Together, almost half (48%) of IROs were committed by individuals living in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods nationally, commonly referred to as "highly deprived".[8]

Table 7.5 Muslim proportion of neighbourhood population

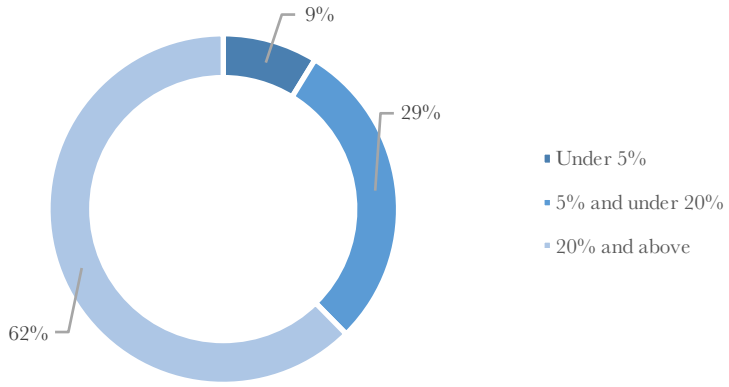
Muslim proportion	IROs where neighbourhood is known (n.=194)		Muslim average at national level	
	n.	%	*n.*	%
Under 5%	**17**	**8.76%**	**421,799**	**15.86%**
5% and under 20%	**56**	**28.87%**	**855,967**	**32.18%**
5% and under 10%	20	10.31%	326,092	12.26%
10% and under 20%	36	18.56%	529,875	19.92%
20% and above	**121**	**62.37%**	**1,382,350**	**51.97%**
20% and under 40%	43	22.16%	635,822	23.90%
40% and under 60%	31	15.98%	361,670	13.60%
60% and under 80%	36	18.56%	281,965	10.60%
80% and under 100%	11	5.67%	102,893	3.87%
Total	**194**	**100%**	**2,660,116**	**100%**

Table 7.5 shows the Muslim proportion of offenders' neighbourhood populations (where the neighbourhood is known among places of residence in England). In order to provide context, the Muslim average at national level is shown. Data on neighbourhood populations is based on the 2011 census.[9]

8 The English Indices of Deprivation 2015 Statistical Release, Department for Communities and Local Government, 30 September 2015, p. 2.

9 The data-set was created using information collected during the 2011 census, specifically, the population of England by religion within LSOAs as a value and percentage, correct as of census day, 27 March 2011. IRO data relates to the 194 IROs where the neighbourhood is known (some neighbourhoods are represented on multiple occasions), while the Muslim average at national level relates to 30,308 LSOAs which contain one or more individuals who self-identified as Muslim in the 2011 census. Census data was obtained from 'Religion; Key Statistics; Census 2011; Home', Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics, available at: www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/ks209ew, last visited: 12 December 2016.

Figure 7.5a Muslim proportion of neighbourhood population



Sixty-two per cent of IROs were committed by individuals whose place of residence at the time of arrest was in a neighbourhood where the Muslim proportion of the population is 20% or above (as of 2011). This is ten percentage points higher than the Muslim national average of 52%. Inversely, 29% of IROs were committed by individuals living in a neighbourhood where the Muslim proportion of the population is between 5% and 20%, compared to the Muslim national average of 32%, and 9% of IROs were committed by individuals living in a neighbourhood where the Muslim proportion is under 5% compared to the Muslim national average of 16%.

Table 7.5b Muslim proportion of neighbourhood population: IROs where neighbourhood is known and Muslim average at national level

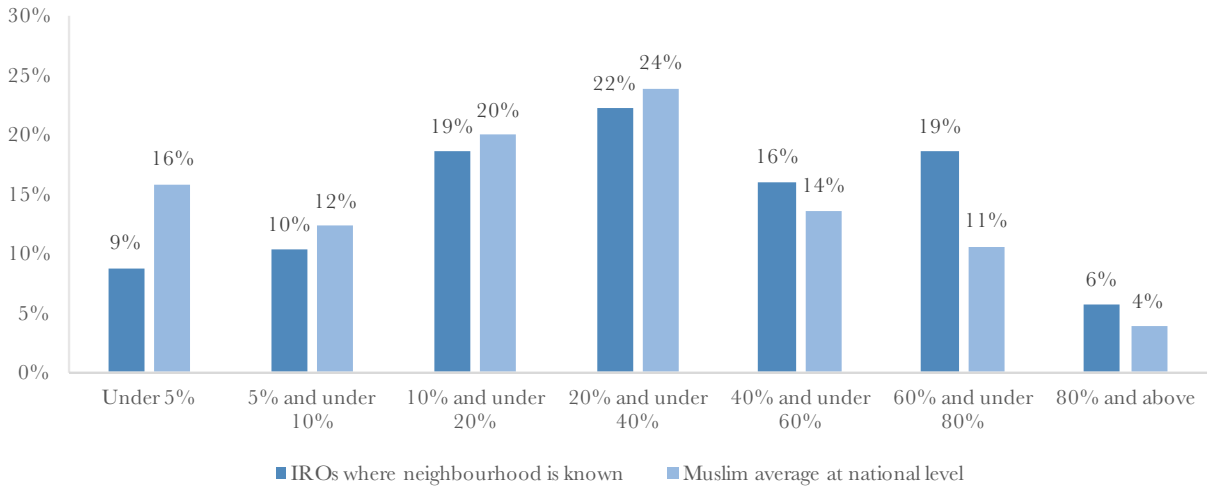


Figure 7.5b shows the distribution of (known English residence) IROs among seven categories of Muslim proportion of neighbourhood population alongside the Muslim average at national level. While they broadly mirror one another for each category, there are two exceptions (under 5% and between 60% and under 80%) where the difference is greater than two percentage points. The difference is inverse between the two exceptions: 9% of IROs were committed by individuals living in a neighbourhood where the Muslim proportion is under 5% compared to the Muslim average of 16%, while 19% of IROs were committed by individuals living in a neighbourhood where the Muslim proportion is between 60% and 80% compared to the Muslim average of 8%.

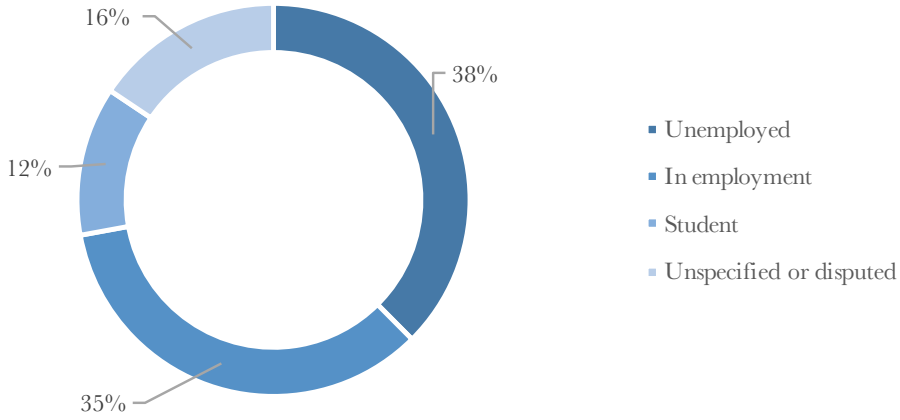
It is possible to identify a general trend whereby offenders were more likely than the national Muslim average to be living in neighbourhoods where the Muslim proportion of the population was 20% or above.

Occupation

Table 8 Occupation at date of arrest

Occupation	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Unemployed	**65**	**41.67%**	**36**	**31.86%**	**101**	**37.55%**
Unemployed	49	31.41%	26	23.01%	75	27.88%
In or recently released from detention	13	8.33%	3	2.65%	16	5.95%
Recently returned from abroad	0	0.00%	5	4.42%	5	1.86%
Recently left full-time education	2	1.28%	1	0.88%	3	1.12%
Carer for family	1	0.64%	1	0.88%	2	0.74%
In employment	**52**	**33.33%**	**41**	**36.28%**	**93**	**34.57%**
Employed	45	28.85%	35	30.97%	80	29.74%
Business owner or self-employed	7	4.49%	6	5.31%	13	4.83%
Student	**18**	**11.54%**	**15**	**13.27%**	**33**	**12.27%**
Higher education and above	5	3.21%	8	7.08%	13	4.83%
Further or secondary education	3	1.92%	4	3.54%	7	2.60%
Student and part-time employee	4	2.56%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
Vocational education or apprentice	2	1.28%	2	1.77%	4	1.49%
Unspecified	2	1.28%	1	0.88%	3	1.12%
Higher education applicant	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
Unspecified or disputed	**21**	**13.46%**	**21**	**18.58%**	**42**	**15.61%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 8a Occupation at date of arrest



Thirty-eight per cent (n.=101) of IROs were committed by individuals who were unemployed at the time of their arrest, the largest category for occupation. Of these, almost one-quarter (24%, n.=24) were in or had recently been released from detention or they had recently left full-time education or returned from months-long foreign travel – they account for 9% overall.

Thirty-five per cent (n.=93) of IROs were committed by individuals in employment at the time of their arrest. A further 12% (n.=33) were full-time students. Therefore, almost half (47%, n.= 126) of IROs were committed by individuals who were either in employment or education.

For 16% of IROs (n.=42), information on individuals' occupation was unspecified.

Figure 8b Occupation at date of arrest: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

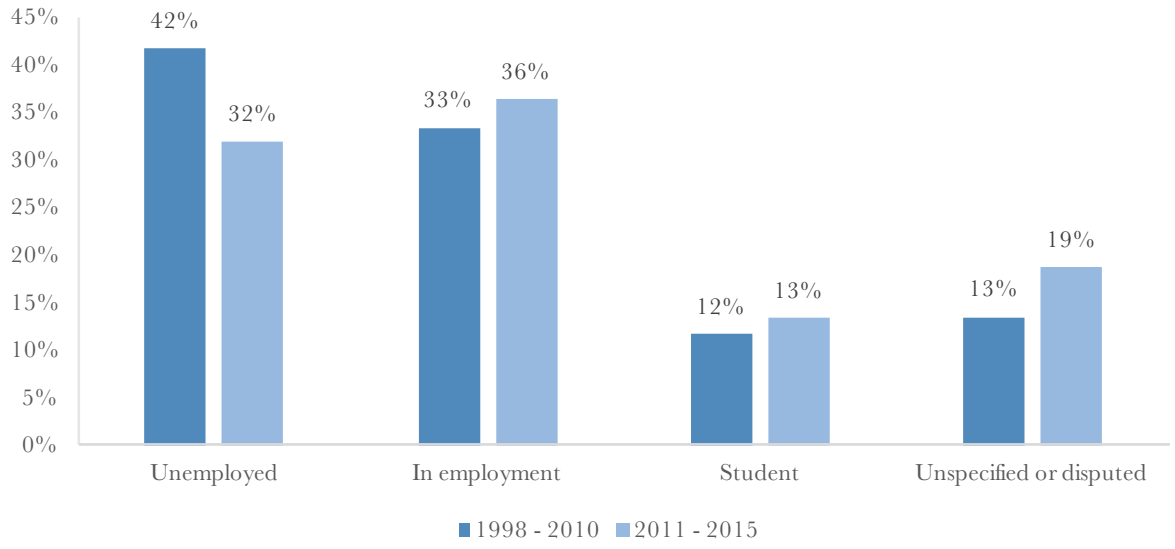


Figure 8b shows the proportion of offences in each time period that were committed by individuals from the various occupation categories. The proportion of IROs committed by unemployed individuals decreased by ten percentage points between the time periods, from 42% for 1998–2010 offences to 32% for 2011–2015 offences. Over the same time periods the proportion of IROs committed by individuals who were either in employment or education increased by five percentage points, from 45% to 50%.

Education

Table 9 Level of education achieved

Level of education achieved	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Attended Higher Education Institution or above	**45**	**28.85%**	**25**	**22.12%**	**70**	**26.02%**
Achieved postgraduate degree	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
Studied at postgraduate level	4	2.56%	1	0.88%	5	1.86%
Graduate	15	9.62%	10	8.85%	25	9.29%
Studied for higher education qualification	23	14.74%	14	12.39%	37	13.75%
Up to further or vocational education	**56**	**35.90%**	**40**	**35.40%**	**96**	**35.69%**
Achieved further or vocational qualification or apprenticeship	13	8.33%	7	6.19%	20	7.43%
Studied for further or vocational qualification or apprenticeship	22	14.10%	23	20.35%	45	16.73%
Achieved or studied for secondary education	21	13.46%	10	8.85%	31	11.52%
Unspecified	**55**	**35.26%**	**48**	**42.48%**	**103**	**38.29%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Just over a quarter (26%, n.=70) of individuals who committed IROs had some form of higher education, having attended a Higher Education Institution (HEI), graduated or studied beyond graduate level. More than a third (36%, n.=96) had studied for or achieved secondary level, further education or vocational qualifications. The level of educational attainment is unspecified, however, in 38% of IROs.

Figure 9a Level of education achieved

Overall, the most common education category comprised those who had studied for (but were not known to have achieved) further or vocational qualifications or were doing an apprenticeship (17%, n.=45). In 14% (n.=37) of cases the individual had studied at an HEI, while in 12% (n.=31) the individual was known to have achieved or studied for secondary education.

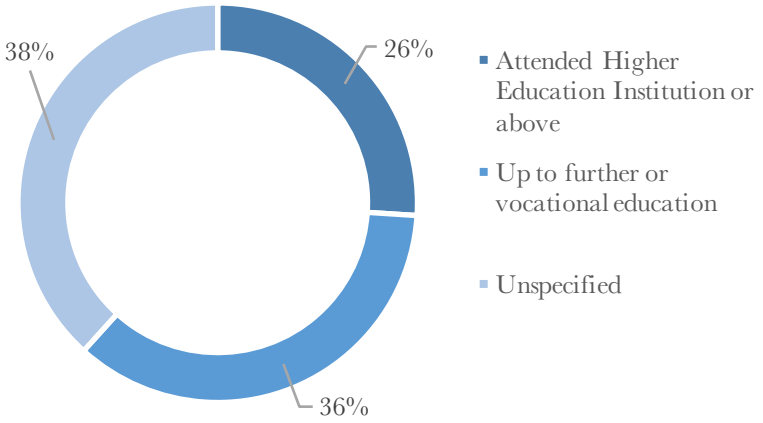


Figure 9b Level of education achieved: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

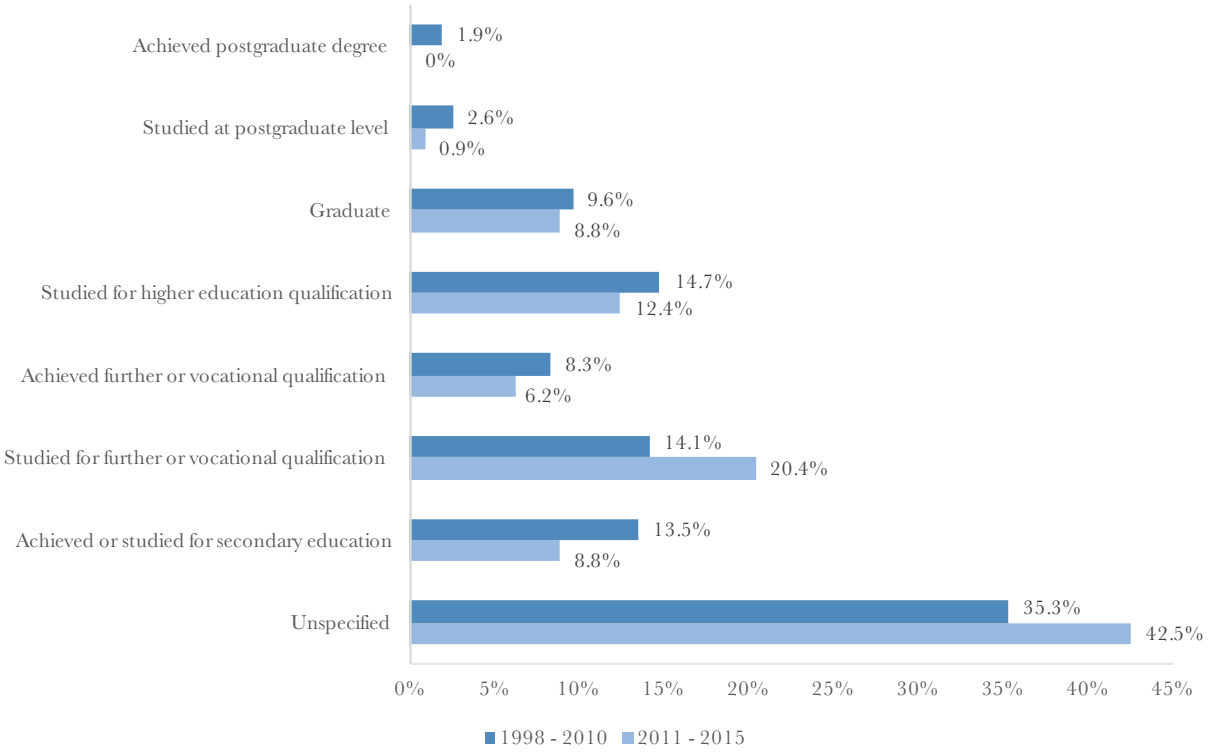


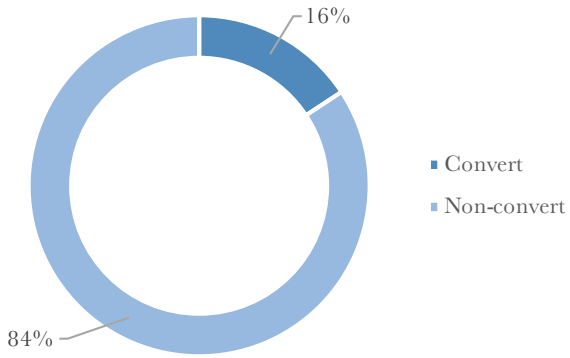
Figure 9b compares the level of education achieved by offenders arrested between 1998 and 2010 with those arrested between 2011 and 2015. While the categories of attainment broadly mirror one another, the proportion of IROs committed by individuals in all categories studying at higher education level or above decreased by between one and three percentage points, while the proportion of IROs committed by individuals who had studied for (but were not known to have achieved) further or vocational qualifications increased by six percentage points, accounting for 20% of all 2011–2015 IROs.

Religious converts

Table 10a Known religious converts and previous religion or background

Convert	All IROs	
	n.	%
Known convert	**42**	**15.61%**
Christianity (unspecified) or Christian background	17	6.32%
Unspecified	15	5.58%
Catholicism	4	1.49%
Disputed religious background	1	0.37%
Hinduism	1	0.37%
Jehovah's Witness	1	0.37%
Mixed Catholic and Hindu background	1	0.37%
Non-religious background	1	0.37%
Rastafari	1	0.37%
Non-convert	**227**	**84.39%**
Total	**269**	**100%**

Figure 10a Known religious converts



Sixteen per cent of IROs were committed by individuals known to have converted to Islam prior to their offending. Thirty-nine converts were responsible for 42 IROs, with three converts (Mustafa Abdullah, Ibrahim Abdullah Hassan and Royal Barnes) being convicted on two separate occasions. The remaining 84% were committed by individuals who were not known to have converted.

While converts came from a variety of religious or non-religious backgrounds, in the majority of cases the individual came from some denomination of Christianity. In a further 15 cases the previous religion or background was unspecified.

Table 10b Converts: conversion while in prison or a young offender institution

Prison or young offender institution (n.=42)	Known converts	
	n.	%
Known conversion in detention	5	11.90%
Conversion not known to have occurred in detention	37	88.10%
Total	**42**	**100%**

Five individuals were known to have converted while detained in prison or a young offender institution, accounting for 12% of IROs committed by converts. In four of these cases the individual was subsequently convicted for behaviour during (or partly during) detention.

Feroz Khan and Fuad Awale, previously detained for murder, were convicted in 2014 of making threats to kill a prison officer whom they had taken hostage. Kevin Gardner was convicted in 2009 of collecting information likely useful for terrorism while in detention in a young offender institution and later in an adult prison for assault and affray, while Trevor Mulindwa was convicted of preparing for acts of terrorism in relation to attempted travel to Somalia to join al-Shabaab within days of being released on community licence for drugs offences.

Figure 10b Converts: conversion while in prison or a young offender institution

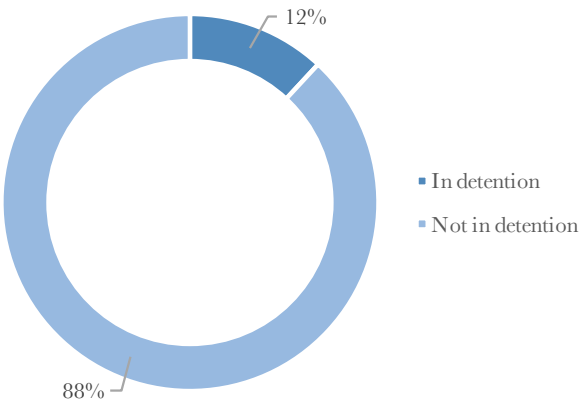
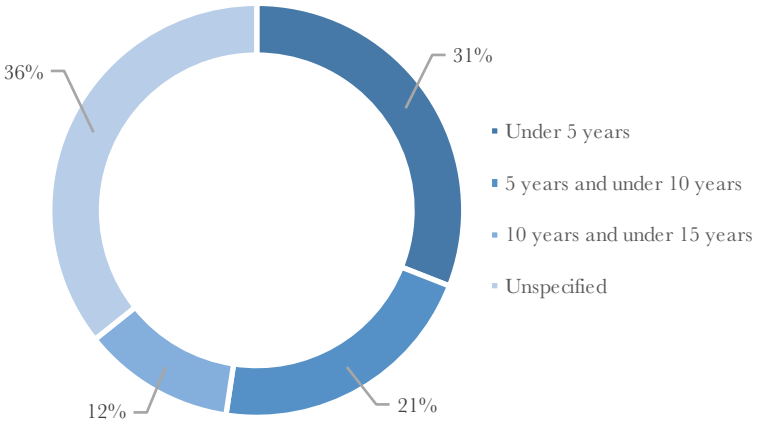


Table 10c Converts: length of time between conversion and arrest

Length of time between conversion and arrest (n.=42)	Known converts	
	n.	%
Under 5 years	13	30.95%
5 years and under 10 years	9	21.43%
10 years and under 15 years	5	11.90%
Unspecified	15	35.71%
Total	**42**	**100%**

Figure 10c Converts: length of time between conversion and arrest



In almost two-thirds (n.=27) of IROs committed by converts, the length of time between conversion and arrest is known and ranges from four to five months (Brusthom Ziamani, convicted in 2015 of preparing for the beheading of a British soldier) to 14 years (Mustafa Abdullah when he was convicted for the second time of possessing information likely to be useful for terrorism on his return to the UK from Syria in 2014).

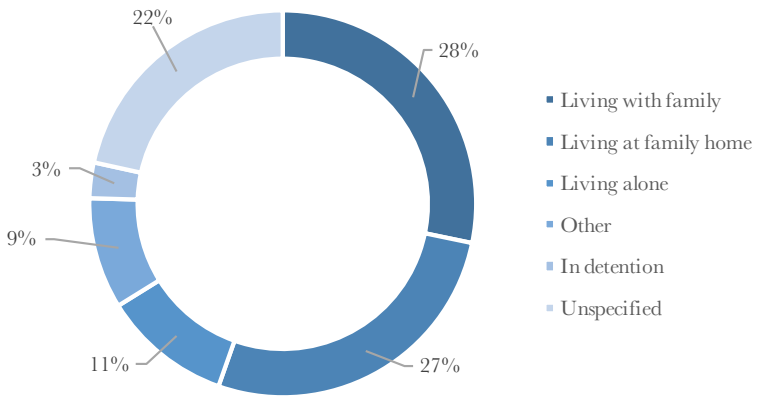
Family and living circumstances

Table 11.1 Family and living circumstances at date of arrest

Family and living circumstances	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	n.	%	n.	%
Living with family	**48**	**30.77%**	**28**	**24.78%**	**76**	**28.25%**
Living with partner and children	34	21.79%	13	11.50%	47	17.47%
Living with partner	5	3.21%	5	4.42%	10	3.72%
Living with pregnant partner or pregnant partner and children	4	2.56%	4	3.54%	8	2.97%
Living with partner or partner and children at family home	3	1.92%	3	2.65%	6	2.23%
Living with children	2	1.28%	2	1.77%	4	1.49%
Pregnant and living with partner	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Living at family home	**32**	**20.51%**	**40**	**35.40%**	**72**	**26.77%**
Living at family home	31	19.87%	38	33.63%	69	25.65%
Living at family home; has partner	1	0.64%	2	1.77%	3	1.12%
Living alone	**22**	**14.10%**	**8**	**7.08%**	**30**	**11.15%**
Living alone	20	12.82%	7	6.19%	27	10.04%
Living alone; has partner and/or children	2	1.28%	1	0.88%	3	1.12%
Other	**16**	**10.26%**	**9**	**7.96%**	**25**	**9.29%**
Living with friends or flatmates	8	5.13%	2	1.77%	10	3.72%
Living with other family member(s)	4	2.56%	5	4.42%	9	3.35%
Living abroad	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
Mosque	1	0.64%	1	0.88%	2	0.74%
Student accommodation	1	0.64%	1	0.88%	2	0.74%
In detention	**6**	**3.85%**	**2**	**1.77%**	**8**	**2.97%**
Unspecified	**32**	**20.51%**	**26**	**23.01%**	**58**	**21.56%**
Unspecified	19	12.18%	11	9.73%	30	11.15%
Unspecified; has partner and/or children	12	7.69%	10	8.85%	22	8.18%
Unspecified; single	1	0.64%	5	4.42%	6	2.23%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Table 11.1 shows the living arrangements and family circumstances of the individuals profiled at the time of their arrest. Twenty-eight per cent (n.=76) of IROs were committed by individuals who were living with family, meaning a partner and/or children, while 27% (n.=72) of IROs were committed by individuals who were living at their family home, meaning parent(s) (and in some cases siblings). Together these two categories account for more than half (55%) of IROs.

Figure 11.1a Family and living circumstances at date of arrest



Eleven per cent of IROs were committed by individuals who were living alone, while a further 9% were committed by those categorised as 'other' who were living with friends, other family members (e.g. siblings, grandparents), were living abroad, living in student accommodation or staying at a mosque. In eight cases (3%) the individual was in detention at the time of their arrest. For 22% of IROs the individual's family and living circumstances were unspecified.

Figure 11.1b Family and living circumstances at date of arrest

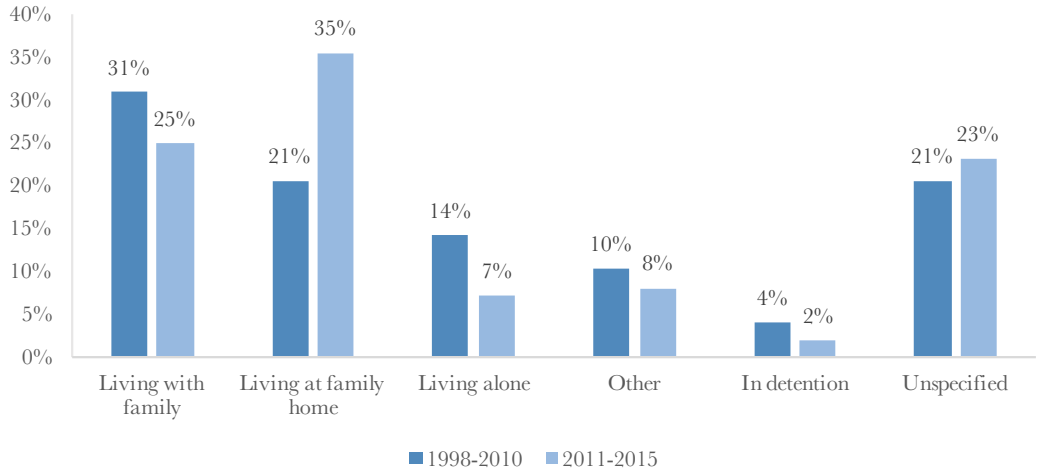


Figure 11.1b compares the family and living circumstances of offenders arrested between 1998 and 2010 with those arrested between 2011 and 2015. The largest difference between the two time periods occurred in the 'living at family home' category, in which the proportion of 2011–2015 offences rose to 35% from 21% for 1998–2010 offences. Proportions for all other categories (with the exception of those unspecified) decreased between the two time periods. It is possible to identify a general trend whereby offenders have become increasingly likely to be living at their family home.

Table 11.2 Known terrorism-related family and living circumstances

Family and living circumstances	Male		Female		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known terrorism-related circumstances	**47**	**18.73%**	**9**	**50.00%**	**56**	**20.82%**
Relative co-accused or part of cell	20	7.97%	0	0.00%	20	7.43%
Relative co-accused (acquitted or released)	8	3.19%	0	0.00%	8	2.97%
Partner co-accused or part of cell	3	1.20%	5	27.78%	8	2.97%
Living or staying with co-accused or cell member	7	2.79%	0	0.00%	7	2.60%
Relative previously involved in terrorism	4	1.59%	1	5.56%	5	1.86%
Partner and relative(s) co-accused or part of cell	1	0.40%	2	11.11%	3	1.12%
Living or staying with individuals involved in terrorism	2	0.80%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
Partner co-accused (acquitted or released)	1	0.40%	1	5.56%	2	0.74%
Living or staying with co-accused (acquitted or released)	1	0.40%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
No known terrorism-related circumstances	**204**	**81.27%**	**9**	**50.00%**	**213**	**79.18%**
Total	**251**	**100%**	**18**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

One in five IROs (21%, n.=56) was committed by an individual whose living arrangements and family circumstances were additionally connected to terrorism or a terrorism investigation. In the majority of these cases (55%, n.=31) individuals were either convicted alongside relatives and/or a partner or they were part of the same cell. In a further 13% the individual profiled was living or staying with another cell member. In 20% of these cases relatives, partners or flatmates were arrested or charged alongside the individuals profiled but were later acquitted or released. In the remaining 13% of such cases, the individual had a relative or lived with someone who had previously been involved in terrorism.

Figure 11.2a Known terrorism-related family and living circumstances

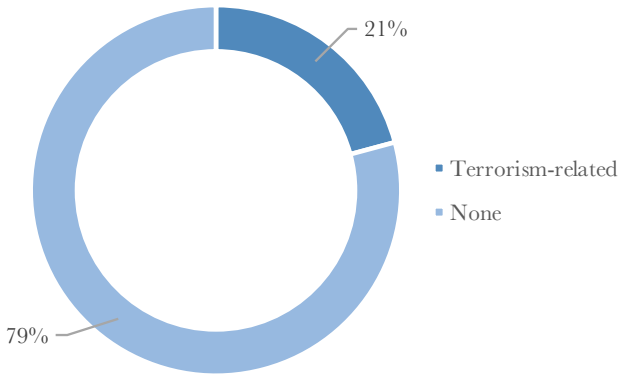


Figure 11.2b Known terrorism-related family and living circumstances: male and female offenders

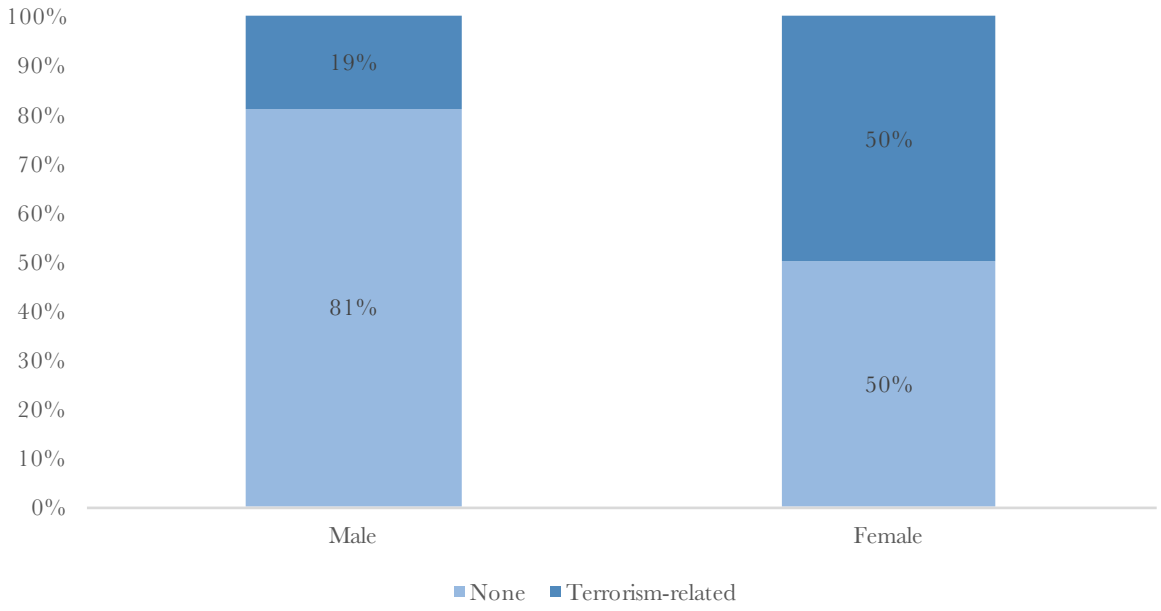


Figure 11.2b shows the proportion of male and female offenders whose living arrangements and family circumstances were additionally connected to terrorism or a terrorism investigation. One in five (19%) male offenders had known terrorism-related family and living circumstances compared to half (50%) of all female offenders. Although the number of women convicted overall is low, it is possible to identify a general trend whereby female offenders are more likely than male offenders to be living with a partner or relative who is also involved in terrorism.

Known to authorities

Table 12.1 Known to authorities prior to arrest or suicide attack

Known to authorities	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known to authorities	**125**	**80.13%**	**80**	**70.80%**	**205**	**76.21%**
One point of contact	66	42.31%	46	40.71%	112	41.64%
Two points of contact	44	28.21%	24	21.24%	68	25.28%
Three points of contact	14	8.97%	9	7.96%	23	8.55%
Four points of contact	1	0.64%	1	0.88%	2	0.74%
Not known to authorities	**31**	**19.87%**	**33**	**29.20%**	**64**	**23.79%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Table 12.1 shows the proportion of IROs committed by individuals who had had contact with British authorities prior to the date of arrest as well as the number of different channels through which the individual was known. Three-quarters (76%, n.=205) of offenders were previously known to the authorities through one or more of eight identifiable points of contact.

Figure 12.1 Known to authorities prior to arrest or suicide attack

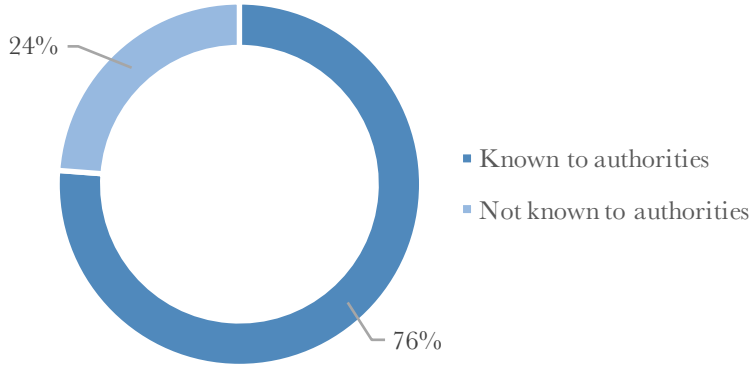


Table 12.2 shows the number and proportion of offenders who were previously known to the authorities in each of the eight categories and sub-categories. Because in a third of cases (35%, n.=93) offenders were known through multiple points of contact, the cumulative number of points of contact across sub-categories may higher than a category total.

The most common point of prior contact was through the British Security Service; almost half (48%, n.=128) of IROs between 1998 and 2015 were committed by individuals who were already known to the Security Service. In just over a third (26%, n.=97) of all cases, the offender was known to have been under some form of surveillance (for an investigation related to their offence) at the time of their arrest, while 9% of IROs were committed by someone who had been identified by the Security Service as a peripheral associate during (a) previous investigations(s) but had not been under surveillance at the time of arrest. A small proportion (3%) had either previously been approached by the Security Service to act as an informant or was under surveillance at the time of arrest for an unrelated investigation.

The second most common point of prior contact was through the police and the criminal justice system; 38% of IROs were committed by individuals with known criminal convictions and/or a history of police contact, including prior investigations, arrests and charges that did not result in a conviction and/or who were subject to restrictions intended to prevent involvement in terrorism-related activity known as control orders or TPIMs.

Thirteen per cent of IROs were committed by individuals who were known (by the police and/or local authorities) to have engaged in public extremism-related activism such as al-Muhajiroun-linked *dawah* ('proselytisation') stalls or extremist public preaching or protests.

Nine per cent of IROs were committed by individuals who had been stopped or detained in relation to suspected travel for terrorist purposes, including both travel stops at domestic ports and pretrial or pre-charge detention abroad.

In 14 cases (5%), IROs were committed by individuals with known contact with the government counter-radicalisation programmes Prevent and Channel.[10] Twelve cases (4%) featured known mental health issues; and in ten cases (4%) the individual had committed immigration offences and/or had been served notice of intent to deport on national security grounds and/or was subject to an extradition order. In two cases the individual was previously subject to regulatory or financial investigation or sanction.

10 Known engagement with Prevent as disclosed by the individual or reported in open source material i.e. news articles and appellate court documentation; the government does not release information on individuals who engage with Prevent.

Table 12.2 Points of contact with authorities prior to arrest or suicide attack

Known to authorities	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Previously known to authorities	**125**	**80.13%**	**80**	**70.80%**	**205**	**76.21%**
Security Service	**95**	**60.90%**	**33**	**29.20%**	**128**	**47.58%**
Under surveillance (related investigation)	72	46.15%	25	22.12%	97	36.06%
Known to Security Service	17	10.90%	6	5.31%	23	8.55%
Security Service approach	2	1.28%	5	4.42%	7	2.60%
Under surveillance (unrelated investigation)	6	3.85%	1	0.88%	7	2.60%
Known criminal history	**60**	**38.46%**	**41**	**36.28%**	**101**	**37.55%**
Conviction (non-extremism or terrorism-related)	24	15.38%	29	25.66%	53	19.70%
Conviction (extremism or terrorism-related)	13	8.33%	12	10.62%	25	9.29%
Other police contact (extremism or terrorism-related)	15	9.62%	9	7.96%	24	8.92%
Other police contact (non-extremism or terrorism-related)	13	8.33%	0	0.00%	13	4.83%
Control order or TPIM	2	1.28%	2	1.77%	4	1.49%
Public extremism-related activism	**18**	**11.54%**	**17**	**15.04%**	**35**	**13.01%**
Travel-related (suspected terrorist purposes)	**10**	**6.41%**	**13**	**11.50%**	**23**	**8.55%**
Travel stop	9	5.77%	11	9.73%	20	7.43%
Pretrial or pre-charge detention abroad	2	1.28%	3	2.65%	5	1.86%
Prevent	**2**	**1.28%**	**12**	**10.62%**	**14**	**5.20%**
Known mental health issues	**4**	**2.56%**	**8**	**7.08%**	**12**	**4.46%**
Immigration-related	**9**	**5.77%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**10**	**3.72%**
Immigration offences	5	3.21%	1	0.88%	6	2.23%
Served notice of intent to deport on national security grounds	4	2.56%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
Extradition order received	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Regulatory or financial investigation or sanction	**2**	**1.28%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.74%**
Not previously known to authorities	**31**	**19.87%**	**33**	**29.20%**	**64**	**23.79%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 12.2 Points of prior contact with authorities: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

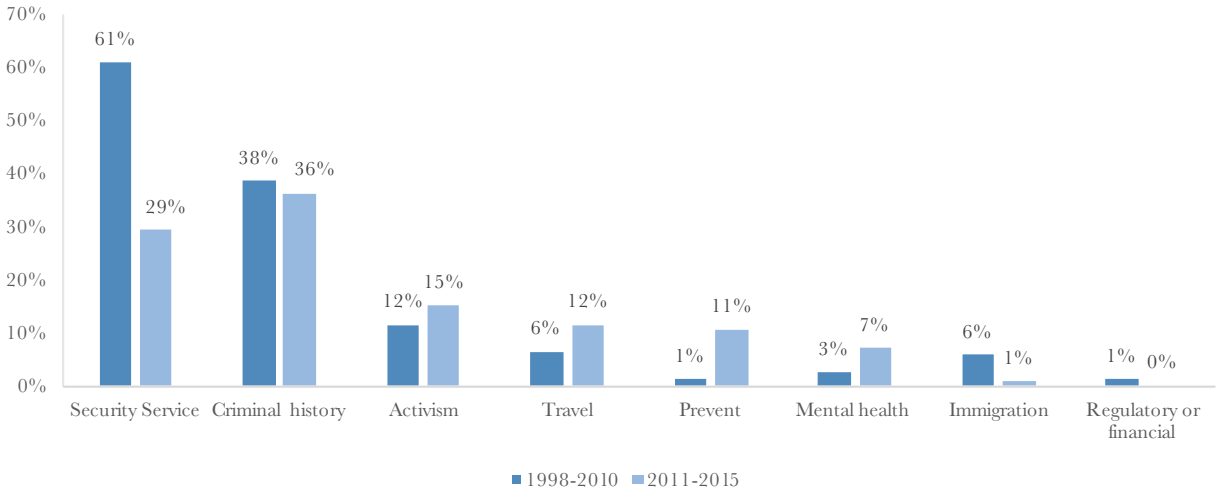


Figure 12.2 compares the points of previous contact with the authorities for offenders arrested between 1998 and 2010 with those arrested between 2011 and 2015. The largest difference between the two time periods occurred in the 'Security Service' category: the proportion of 2011–2015 IROs that were committed by individuals already known to the Security Service halved compared to 1998–2010 offences (dropping to 29% from 61%).

Eleven per cent of 2011–2015 IROs were committed by individuals who had been approached by Prevent, a ten percentage point increase compared to 1998–2010 offences. Three further categories were more frequently represented in 2011–2015 offences than they were in 1998–2010 offences – extremist public activism (15% compared to 12%), suspected travel for terrorist purposes (12% compared to 6%) and mental health (7% compared to 3%). In the least changed category, criminal history, the proportion of 2011–2015 offences is 36% compared to 38% for 1998–2010 offences.

Overall, offenders were less likely to have had any prior contact in the more recent five years (71%) than they were in the preceding 13-year period (80%).

Table 12.3 Mental health issues

Mental health issues (n.=15)	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Mental health issues known prior to offence	4	2.56%	8	7.08%	12	4.46%
Mental health issues disclosed at trial	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
Total	**7**	**4.49%**	**8**	**7.08%**	**15**	**5.58%**

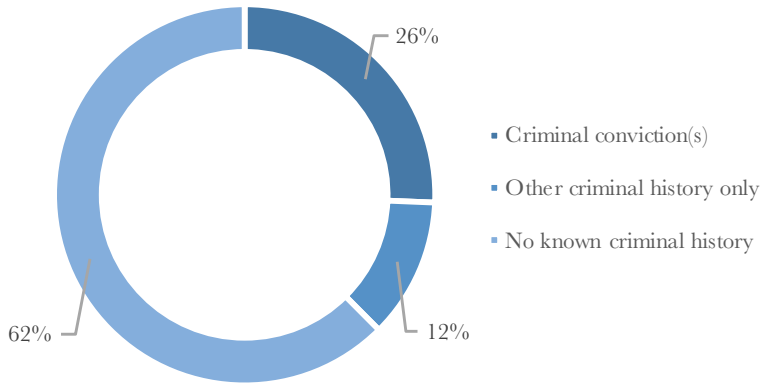
Six per cent of IROs were committed by individuals with mental health issues. Of these, 80% were known prior to the individual's offending. In three cases the issues were disclosed at trial, and whether they had previously brought the individual to the attention of UK authorities was unspecified.

Criminal history

Table 13.1 Known criminal history prior to arrest or suicide attack

Known criminal history	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known criminal history	**60**	**38.46%**	**41**	**36.28%**	**101**	**37.55%**
Known criminal conviction(s)	**34**	**21.79%**	**35**	**30.97%**	**69**	**25.65%**
Criminal conviction(s)	34	21.79%	34	30.09%	68	25.28%
Criminal conviction(s) and control order or TPIM	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Other criminal history only	**26**	**16.67%**	**6**	**5.31%**	**32**	**11.90%**
Control order or TPIM	2	1.28%	1	0.88%	3	1.12%
Other police contact	24	15.38%	5	4.42%	29	10.78%
No known criminal history	**96**	**61.54%**	**72**	**63.72%**	**168**	**62.45%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 13.1a Known criminal history prior to arrest or suicide attack



Thirty-eight per cent of IROs were committed by individuals with a known criminal history: just over a quarter (26%) were committed by individuals with one or more previous criminal convictions; while 12% were committed by individuals who had previously been investigated, arrested or charged but not convicted, or who were subject to control orders or TPIMs. Sixty-two per cent of IROs were committed by individuals with no known criminal history.

Figure 13.1b Known criminal history: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

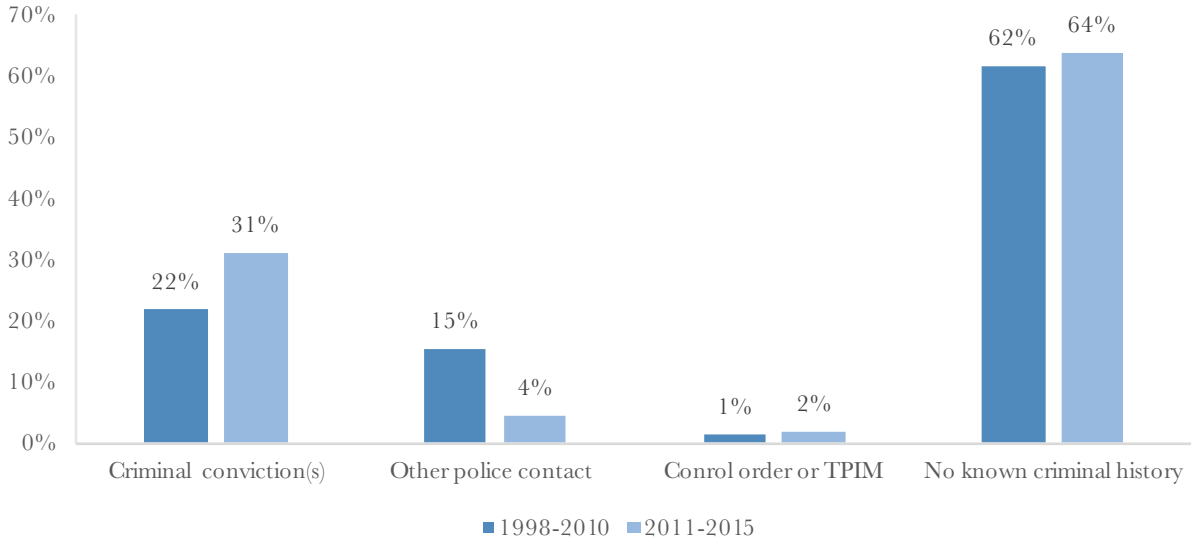


Figure 13.1b compares the prevalence of criminal history. A higher proportion of offences in 2011–2015 were committed by individuals with previous criminal convictions (31%) than 1998–2010 offences (22%). Among the earlier offences, however, offenders were less likely to have had other police contact that did not amount to a conviction than among 2011–2015 offences (15% and 4% respectively).

Table 13.2 Prevalence of extremism-related criminal history

Known criminal history	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known criminal history	**60**	**38.46%**	**41**	**36.28%**	**101**	**37.55%**
Includes extremism- or terrorism-related behaviour	30	19.23%	21	18.58%	51	18.96%
Does not include extremism- or terrorism-related behaviour	30	19.23%	20	17.70%	50	18.59%
No known criminal history	**96**	**61.54%**	**72**	**63.72%**	**168**	**62.45%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 13.2 Prevalence of extremism-related criminal history

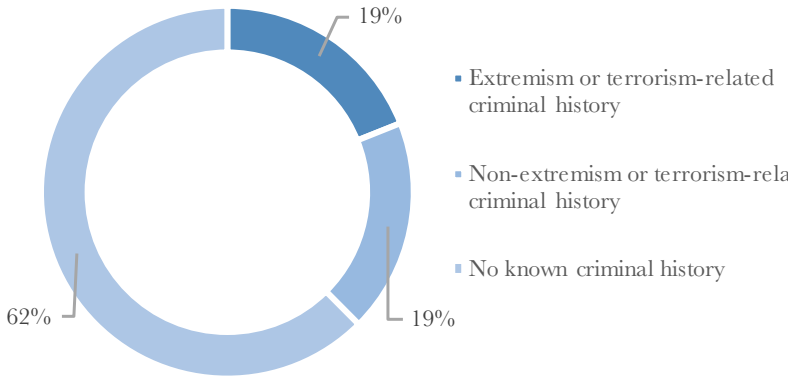


Figure 13.2 shows the prevalence of extremism-related criminal history among those convicted for IROs.

In 19% of IROs the individual had a criminal history for extremism- or terrorism-related activities. This includes terrorism convictions and/or investigations as well as convictions or investigations relating to extremist activism.

In a further 19% of IROs the individual had a criminal history for other activities.

Table 13.3 Prevalence of extremism-related previous convictions

Known criminal conviction(s)	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known criminal conviction(s)	**34**	**21.79%**	**35**	**30.97%**	**69**	**25.65%**
Includes extremism or terrorism-related behaviour	13	8.33%	12	10.62%	25	9.29%
Does not include extremism or terrorism-related behaviour	21	13.46%	23	20.35%	44	16.36%
No known criminal conviction(s)	**122**	**78.21%**	**78**	**69.03%**	**200**	**74.35%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 13.3 Prevalence of extremism-related previous convictions

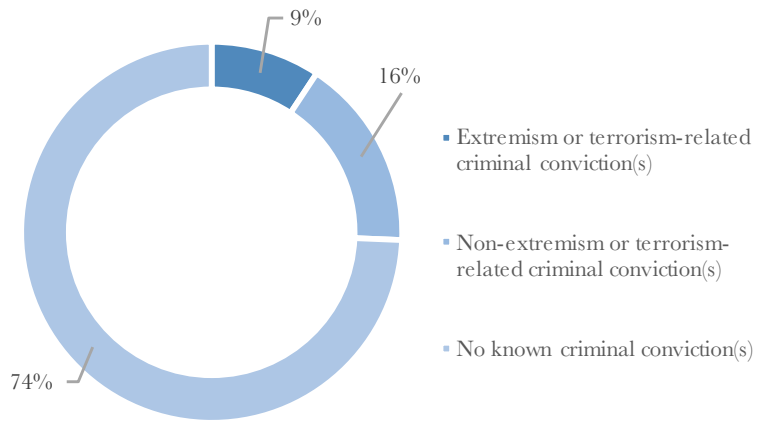


Figure 13.3 shows the prevalence of extremism-related criminal convictions among those convicted for IROs.

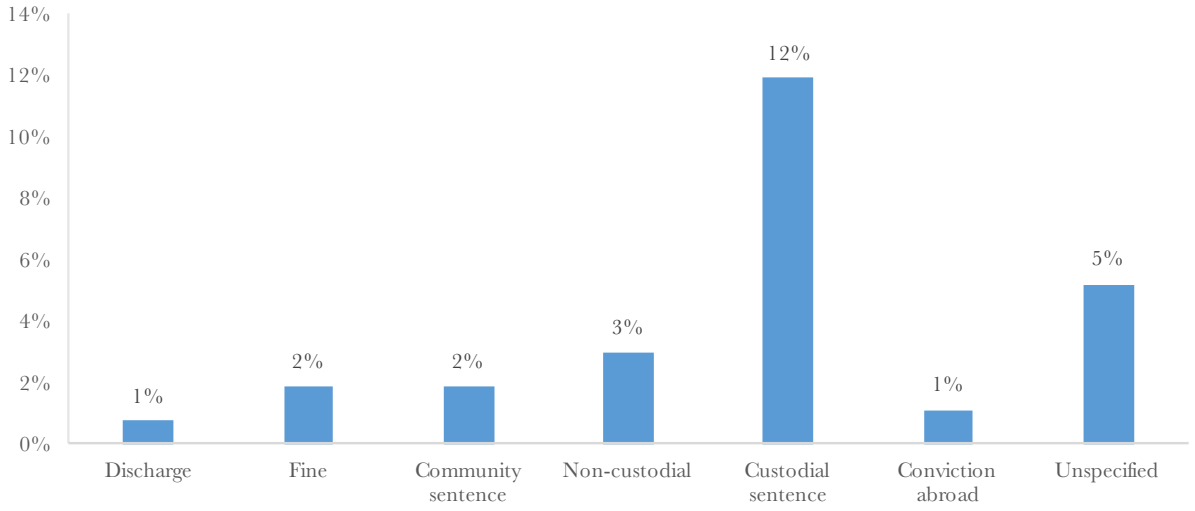
Nine per cent of IROs were committed by individuals with criminal convictions for extremism- or terrorism-related activities. In 16% of IROs the individual had criminal convictions for other activities.

Therefore, just over a third (36%) of IROs committed by individuals with criminal convictions involved prior extremism-related activities, while the remaining two thirds (64%) did not.

Table 13.4 Maximum sentence for known previous convictions

Maximum sentence	All IROs	
	n.	%
Known criminal conviction(s)	**69**	**25.65%**
Discharge	2	0.74%
Fine	5	1.86%
Community or suspended sentence	5	1.86%
Unspecified non-custodial	8	2.97%
Custodial sentence	32	11.90%
Conviction abroad	3	1.12%
Unspecified	14	5.20%
No known criminal conviction(s)	**200**	**74.35%**
Total	**269**	**100%**

Figure 13.4 Maximum sentence for known previous convictions



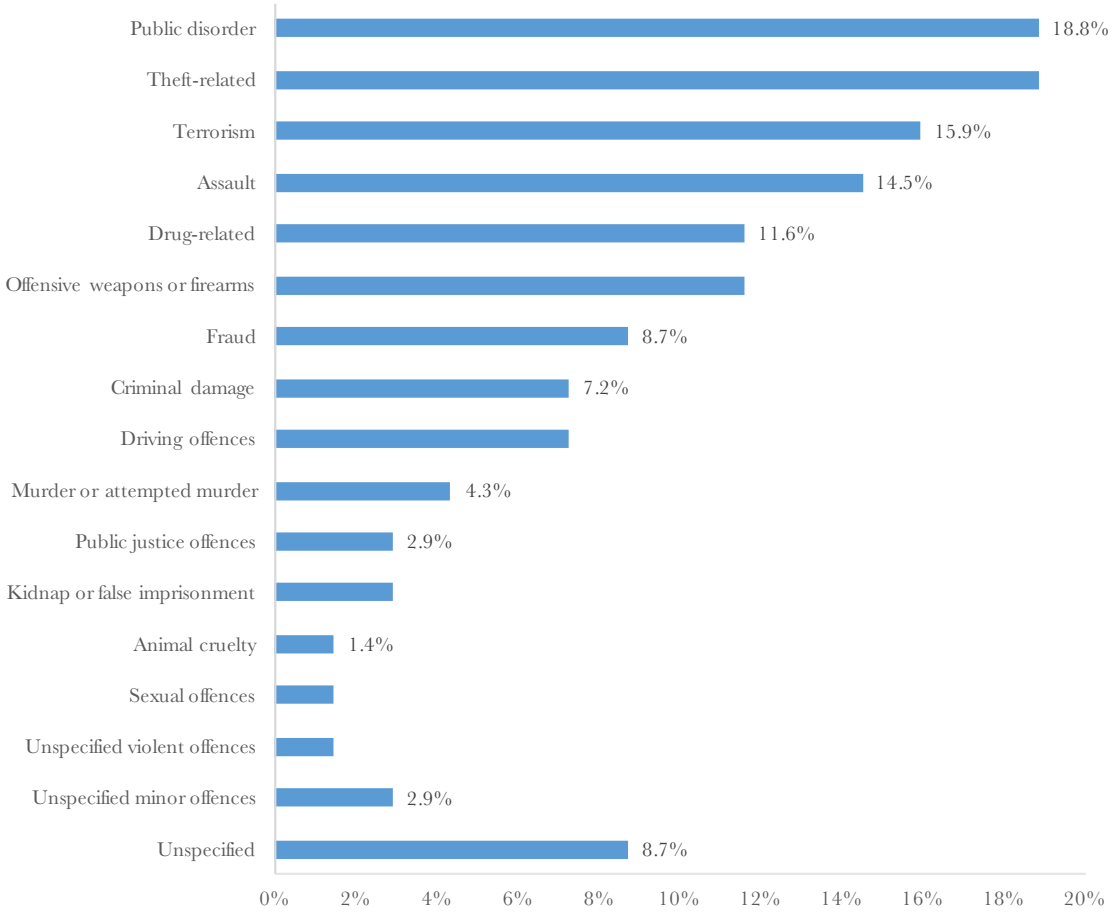
Twenty-six per cent of IROs were committed by individuals with one or more previous criminal convictions. These were for a variety of offences. Public disorder, theft-related, terrorism, assault, drug-related and offensive weapons or firearms offences all each account for more than 10% of cases where the offender has a previous conviction. Because some individuals were convicted for multiple offences or on more than one occasion, the total number of different previous offences is higher than the cumulative number of individuals with any previous convictions.

The maximum sentence received for previous offences includes both custodial and non-custodial sentences such as a discharge, fine or community service. Of the quarter of offenders with one or more previous criminal convictions, almost half (46%, n.=32) had previously received a custodial sentence, accounting for 12% overall.

Table 13.5 Known previous convictions: offences

Type of offence(s)	Known convictions (n.= 69)	
	n.	%
Public disorder	13	18.84%
Theft-related	13	18.84%
Terrorism	11	15.94%
Assault	10	14.49%
Drug-related	8	11.59%
Offensive weapons or firearms	8	11.59%
Fraud	6	8.70%
Criminal damage	5	7.25%
Driving offences	5	7.25%
Murder or attempted murder	3	4.35%
Kidnap or false imprisonment	2	2.90%
Public justice offences	2	2.90%
Animal cruelty	1	1.45%
Sexual offences	1	1.45%
Unspecified	6	8.70%
Unspecified minor offences	2	2.90%
Unspecified violent offences	1	1.45%
Known criminal conviction(s)	**69**	**100%**

Figure 13.5 Known previous convictions: offences



Status

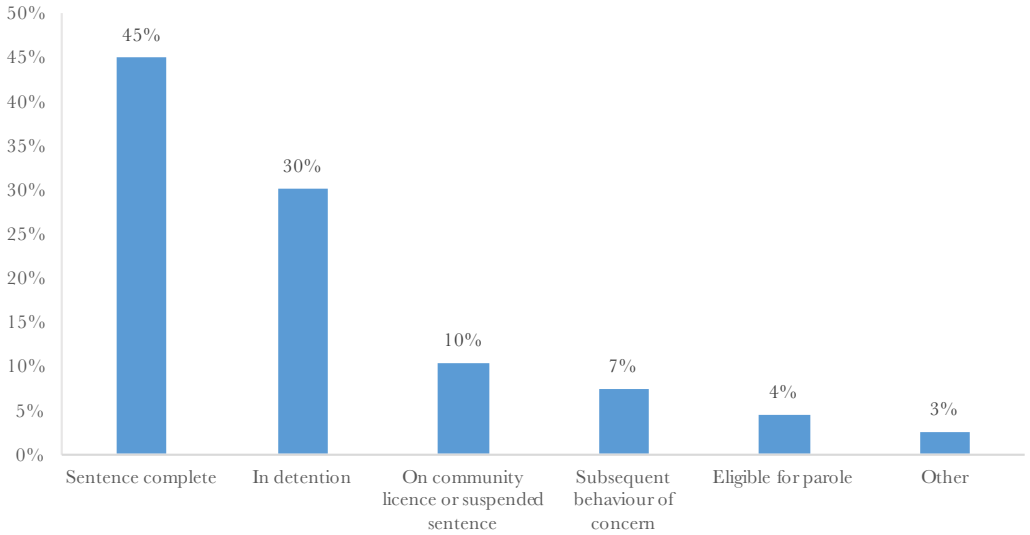
Table 14 Offender status*

*As of December 2016

Status	All IROs	
	n.	%
Sentence complete	**121**	**44.98%**
Sentence complete	103	38.29%
Deportation status unspecified	13	4.83%
Deported	5	1.86%
In detention	**81**	**30.11%**
Parole eligibility date or calculated release date, post 2017	68	25.28%
Parole eligibility date or calculated release date, during 2017	13	4.83%
On community licence or suspended sentence	**28**	**10.41%**
Community licence expiry date, during 2017	14	5.20%
Community licence expiry date, post 2017	11	4.09%
Suspended sentence expiry date, during 2017	3	1.12%
Subsequent behaviour of concern	**20**	**7.43%**
Conviction (extremism- or terrorism-related)	11	4.09%
Community licence revoked	3	1.12%
Conviction (non-extremism or terrorism-related)	2	0.74%
Foreign fighter, Syria or Iraq	2	0.74%
Suicide attack, Syria or Iraq	2	0.74%
Eligible for parole	**12**	**4.46%**
Other	**7**	**2.60%**
Deceased (UK suicide attack)	5	1.86%
Deceased (in UK detention)	1	0.37%
Extradited to US	1	0.37%
Total	**269**	**100%**

Table 14 shows the status of the individuals profiled with regard to their sentence as of December 2016, calculated using their sentence length and the time spent on remand. In 45% (n.=121) of IROs the individual has completed their sentence – the most common status category. Thirty per cent of offenders are in detention. One in ten (10%, n.=28) is serving their sentence in the community on licence or is within a suspended sentence order.

Figure 14 Offender status



Seven per cent (n.=20) engaged in behaviour of concern following their release from detention, limited to criminal activities or foreign travel for terrorist purposes. There were 11 instances of individuals being convicted of terrorism offences for a second time and four instances of individuals travelling to Syria or Iraq and fighting for Islamic State.

Twelve individuals are eligible for parole; five died in UK suicide attacks; one died in UK detention (Nicky Reilly in October 2016) and one (Abu Hamza al-Masri) was successfully extradited to the US and subsequently convicted on multiple terrorism charges, including providing support to al-Qaeda.

Offences and trial information

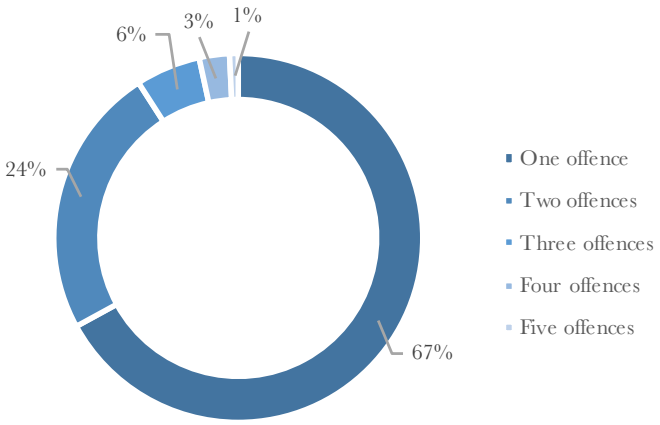
Sections 15 to 21 provide information about Islamism-inspired terrorism offences and trials in the UK. The five individuals who killed themselves during suicide attacks have been excluded and all data relates to a base total of 264 convictions for IROs.

Offences

Table 15.1 Offences per conviction

Separate offences	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
One offence	90	59.60%	87	76.99%	177	67.05%
Two offences	40	26.49%	23	20.35%	63	23.86%
Three offences	14	9.27%	1	0.88%	15	5.68%
Four offences	6	3.97%	1	0.88%	7	2.65%
Five offences	1	0.66%	1	0.88%	2	0.76%
Total	**151**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**

Figure 15.1 Offences per conviction



IRO convictions accrued 386 offences. Multiple counts of the same charge within a single conviction have not been counted separately.

A total of 386 separate charges, therefore, were successfully prosecuted in 264 convictions for Islamism-inspired terrorism occurring between 1998 and 2015.

Table 15.1 provides a breakdown of all successfully prosecuted charges as well as principal offences, defined as the most serious offence based upon the maximum penalty for each offence.

In two-thirds (67%, n.=177) of IROs successfully prosecuted in British courts, the individual was convicted of one offence. In a further 24% (n.=63) of cases there were two separate successful charges, and in 6% (n.=15) of cases there were three. In nine cases (3%), individuals were convicted of either four or five separate charges.

Proportionally, more IROs resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015 featured one or two separate successful charges (97%, n.=110) compared to IROs resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 (86%, n.=130). It is possible to identify a general trend whereby individuals are being successfully prosecuted for fewer separate charges.

Overall, the most common principal offences were preparation for terrorist acts (27%, n.=70) and collection of information (14%, n.=38), the latter comprising both possessing and collecting information likely to be useful for terrorism. Together these two offences account for 41% of principal offences. They are followed by fundraising offences (8%) and dissemination of terrorist publications (6%) as well as conspiracy to cause explosions (5%) and assisting offenders (5%).

Table 15.2 Breakdown of principal offence and all offences

Legislation and offence	1998 - 2010				2011 - 2015				All IROs			
	Principal offence		All offences		Principal offence		All offences		Principal offence		All offences	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Terrorism legislation	**84**	**55.63%**	**130**	**53.94%**	**99**	**87.61%**	**124**	**85.52%**	**183**	**69.32%**	**254**	**65.80%**
Terrorism Act 2000	**48**	**31.79%**	**81**	**33.61%**	**35**	**30.97%**	**48**	**33.10%**	**83**	**31.44%**	**129**	**33.42%**
Collection of information [Sec 58]	16	10.60%	28	11.62%	22	19.47%	27	18.62%	38	14.39%	55	14.25%
Fundraising [Secs 15-19]	10	6.62%	15	6.22%	10	8.85%	13	8.97%	20	7.58%	28	7.25%
Possession of an article for terrorist purposes [Sec 57]	8	5.30%	12	4.98%	0	0.00%	2	1.38%	8	3.03%	14	3.63%
Provision of information [Secs 38b & 39]	3	1.99%	12	4.98%	1	0.88%	2	1.38%	4	1.52%	14	3.63%
Inciting terrorism acts overseas [Secs 59-61]	7	4.64%	7	2.90%	2	1.77%	2	1.38%	9	3.41%	9	2.33%
Membership of a proscribed organisation [Secs 11-13]	2	1.32%	5	2.07%	0	0.00%	1	0.69%	2	0.76%	6	1.55%
Weapons training [Sec 54]	1	0.66%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	1	0.69%	1	0.38%	2	0.52%
Directing terrorism [Sec 56]	1	0.66%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.38%	1	0.26%
Terrorism Act 2006	**34**	**22.52%**	**46**	**19.09%**	**62**	**54.87%**	**74**	**51.03%**	**96**	**36.36%**	**120**	**31.09%**
Preparation for terrorist acts [Sec 5]	23	15.23%	27	11.20%	47	41.59%	47	32.41%	70	26.52%	74	19.17%
Dissemination of terrorist publications [Sec 2]	4	2.65%	10	4.15%	11	9.73%	20	13.79%	15	5.68%	30	7.77%
Training for terrorism [Secs 6 & 8]	7	4.64%	9	3.73%	2	1.77%	3	2.07%	9	3.41%	12	3.11%
Encouragement of terrorism [Sec 1]	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	4	2.76%	2	0.76%	4	1.04%
Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005	**2**	**1.32%**	**3**	**1.24%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.76%**	**3**	**0.78%**
Contravening a control order [Sec 9]	2	1.32%	3	1.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.76%	3	0.78%
Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**2**	**1.77%**	**2**	**1.38%**	**2**	**0.76%**	**2**	**0.52%**
Breach of a TPIM [Sec 23]	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	2	1.38%	2	0.76%	2	0.52%
Non-terrorism legislation	**67**	**44.37%**	**111**	**46.06%**	**14**	**12.39%**	**21**	**14.48%**	**81**	**30.68%**	**132**	**34.20%**
Criminal Law Act 1977	**30**	**19.87%**	**47**	**19.50%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**2**	**1.38%**	**31**	**11.74%**	**49**	**12.69%**
Conspiracy to murder	15	9.93%	18	7.47%	0	0.00%	1	0.69%	15	5.68%	19	4.92%
Assisting offenders	11	7.28%	11	4.56%	1	0.88%	1	0.69%	12	4.55%	12	3.11%
Conspiracy to commit public nuisance	0	0.00%	8	3.32%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	8	2.07%
Conspiracy to defraud	0	0.00%	5	2.07%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	5	1.30%
Conspiracy to destroy or damage property	3	1.99%	3	1.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.14%	3	0.78%
Conspiracy to breach a control order	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Conspiracy to destroy an aircraft in service	1	0.66%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.38%	1	0.26%
Offences against the Person Act 1861	**13**	**8.61%**	**15**	**6.22%**	**4**	**3.54%**	**5**	**3.45%**	**17**	**6.44%**	**20**	**5.18%**
Soliciting to murder	9	5.96%	10	4.15%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	9	3.41%	10	2.59%
Causing grievous bodily harm	4	2.65%	4	1.66%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.52%	4	1.04%
Making a threat to kill	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	2.65%	3	2.07%	3	1.14%	3	0.78%
Wounding with intent	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Assault occasioning bodily harm	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.69%	1	0.38%	1	0.26%
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.69%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%

Legislation and offence	1998 - 2010				2011 - 2015				All IROs			
	Principal offence		All offences		Principal offence		All offences		Principal offence		All offences	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Public Order Act 1986	**3**	**1.99%**	**12**	**4.98%**	**6**	**5.31%**	**7**	**4.83%**	**9**	**3.41%**	**19**	**4.92%**
Racial hatred	3	1.99%	12	4.98%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.14%	12	3.11%
Threatening behaviour	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	3	2.07%	2	0.76%	3	0.78%
Hatred of the grounds of sexual orientation	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	2.65%	3	2.07%	3	1.14%	3	0.78%
Affray	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.69%	1	0.38%	1	0.26%
Explosive Substances Act 1883	**14**	**9.27%**	**19**	**7.88%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**14**	**5.30%**	**19**	**4.92%**
Conspiracy to cause explosions	13	8.61%	17	7.05%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	4.92%	17	4.40%
Controlling an explosive substance with intent	1	0.66%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.38%	1	0.26%
Making or possessing an explosive with intent	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Criminal Attempts Act 1981	**3**	**1.99%**	**6**	**2.49%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**1.14%**	**6**	**1.55%**
Attempted murder	2	1.32%	3	1.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.76%	3	0.78%
Attempted arson	1	0.66%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.38%	1	0.26%
Offences related to bomb hoaxes	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Attempting to possess criminal property	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Common Law	**1**	**0.66%**	**2**	**0.83%**	**3**	**2.65%**	**3**	**2.07%**	**4**	**1.52%**	**5**	**1.30%**
Murder	1	0.66%	1	0.41%	3	2.65%	3	2.07%	4	1.52%	4	1.04%
Breach of peace	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Criminal Damage Act 1971	**3**	**1.99%**	**3**	**1.24%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**1.14%**	**3**	**0.78%**
Threatening to destroy or damage property	3	1.99%	3	1.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	1.14%	3	0.78%
Firearms Act 1968	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**2.07%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.78%**
Possessing a firearm	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.38%	0	0.00%	2	0.52%
Having ammunition without a firearms certificate	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.69%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Forgery and Counterfeiting Act 1981	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**1.24%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**0.78%**
Having a false instrument with intent	0	0.00%	3	1.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	3	0.78%
Proceeds of Crime Act 2002	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.41%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.26%**
Acquisition of criminal property	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Fraud Act 2006	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.69%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.26%**
Fraud by false representation	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.69%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Bail Act 1976	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.41%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.26%**
Failing to surrender	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Contempt of court	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.41%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.26%**
Contempt of court	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Prevention of Crime Act 1953	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.41%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.26%**
Possessing an offensive weapon	0	0.00%	1	0.41%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.26%
Total	**151**	**100%**	**241**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**145**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**	**386**	**100%**

Legislation

Table 16 Legislation

Legislation	1998 - 2010				2011 - 2015				All IROs			
	Principal offence		All offences		Principal offence		All offences		Principal offence		All offences	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Terrorism legislation	**84**	**55.63%**	**130**	**53.94%**	**99**	**87.61%**	**124**	**85.52%**	**183**	**69.32%**	**254**	**65.80%**
Terrorism Act 2000	48	31.79%	81	33.61%	35	30.97%	48	33.10%	83	31.44%	129	33.42%
Terrorism Act 2006	34	22.52%	46	19.09%	62	54.87%	74	51.03%	96	36.36%	120	31.09%
Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005	2	1.32%	3	1.24%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	0.76%	3	0.78%
TPIM Act 2011	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	2	1.38%	2	0.76%	2	0.52%
Non-terrorism legislation	**67**	**44.37%**	**111**	**46.06%**	**14**	**12.39%**	**21**	**14.48%**	**81**	**30.68%**	**132**	**34.20%**
Total	**151**	**100%**	**241**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**145**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**	**386**	**100%**

More than two-thirds (69%, n.=183) of principal offences were secured under terrorism legislation, while 31% (n.=81) were secured under non-terrorism legislation, most commonly under the Criminal Law Act 1977, such as conspiracy to murder (6%) and assisting offenders (5%).

Among all successfully prosecuted charges (rather than principal offences) the proportion secured under terrorism legislation decreases to 66% (n.=254), and there is an inverse small increase in those secured under non-terrorism legislation (31%, n.=132).

Figure 16a Legislation used for principal offences

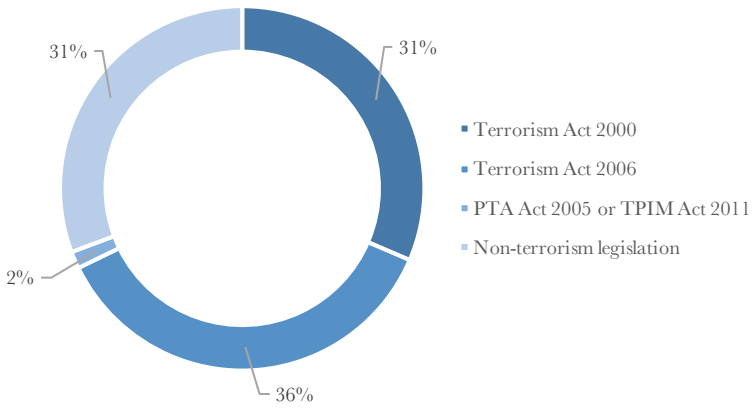
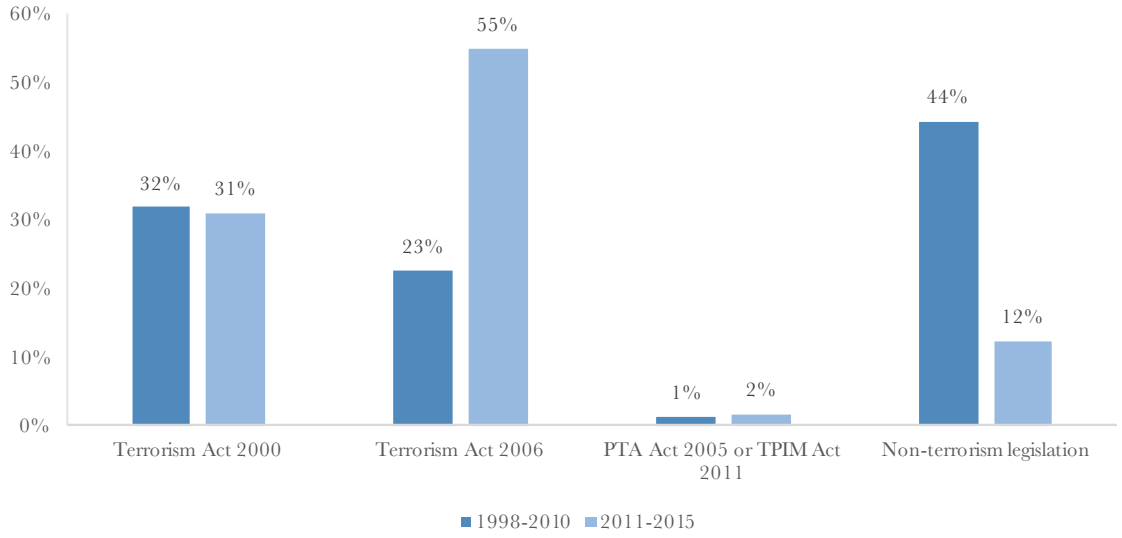


Figure 16b compares the prevalence of principal offences convicted under terrorism and non-terrorism legislation between the two time periods. A higher proportion of 2011–2015 offences were successfully prosecuted under terrorism legislation (88%) than 1998–2010 offences (56%).

The proportion of principal offences convicted under the Terrorism Act 2000 remained consistent (32% for 1998–2010 and 31% for 2011–2015), as did the comparable offence of contravening a control order contrary to the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2005 (1.3%) and breach of a TPIM contrary to the Terrorism Prevention and Investigation Measures Act 2011 (1.8%).

The 22 percentage point increase in convictions under terrorism legislation overall is the direct result of the increase in convictions under the Terrorism Act 2006: 55% of principal offences between 2011 and 2015 were contrary to the 2006 Act compared to 23% of principal offences between 1998 and 2010.

Figure 16b Legislation used for principal offences: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



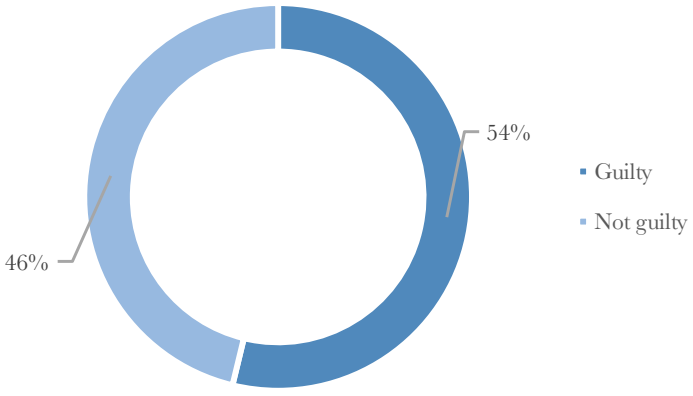
The increase in Terrorism Act 2006 convictions is explained by the rise in two offences. Principal offence convictions for preparation for terrorist acts (contrary to section 5) nearly tripled between the two time periods, accounting for 42% of principal offences between 2011 and 2015 compared to 15% of principal offences between 1998 and 2010. Principal offence convictions for dissemination of terrorist publications (contrary to section 2) more than tripled, accounting for 10% of principal offences between 2011 and 2015 compared to 3% of principal offences between 1998 and 2010.

Plea

Table 17 Plea

Plea	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Guilty	**71**	**47.02%**	**72**	**63.72%**	**143**	**54.17%**
Guilty	71	47.02%	72	63.72%	143	54.17%
Not guilty	**80**	**52.98%**	**41**	**36.28%**	**121**	**45.83%**
Not guilty	66	43.71%	40	35.40%	106	40.15%
Primary offence; guilty to lesser offence(s)	13	8.61%	1	0.88%	14	5.30%
Plea entered by judge	1	0.66%	0	0.00%	1	0.38%
Total	**151**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**

Figure 17a Plea



Of the 264 IROs successfully prosecuted in British courts, just over half (54%, n.=143) of defendants pleaded guilty and 46% (n.=121) pleaded not guilty. Of the 121 not guilty pleas, 12% (n.=14) were individuals who were pleading guilty to the lesser charges they faced. Additionally, in the case against Roshonara Choudhry, the judge entered a not guilty plea on her behalf after she refused to recognise the court's authority.

Figure 17b Plea: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

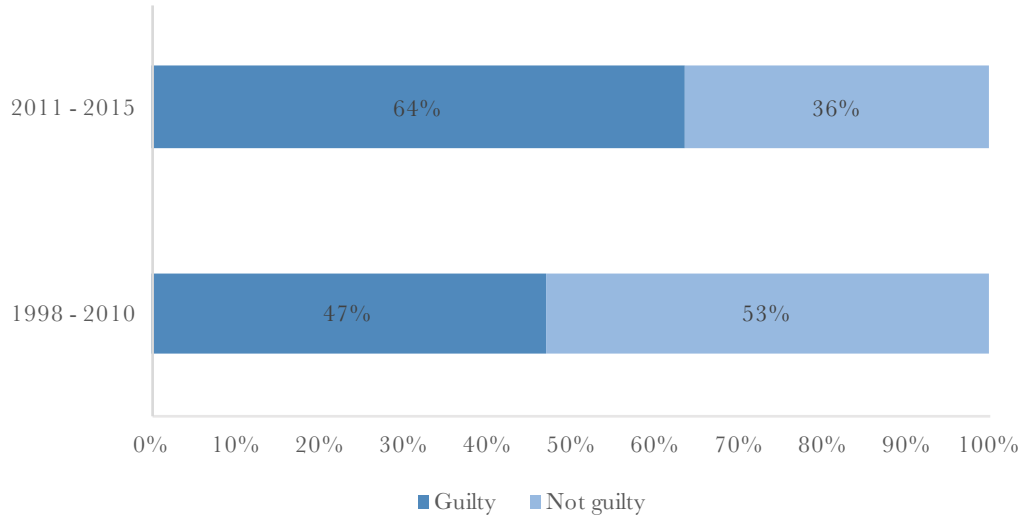


Figure 17b shows a 17 percentage point difference between the proportions of offenders pleading guilty and those pleading not guilty across the two time periods: defendants successfully prosecuted for IROs resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015 pleaded guilty (64%) more commonly than those convicted for IROs resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 (47%).

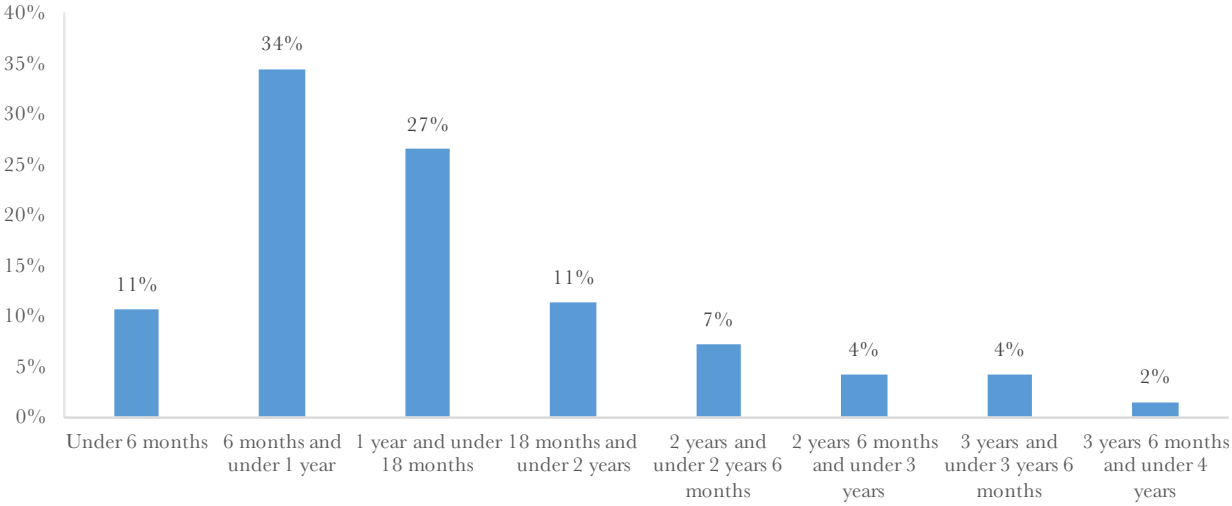
Case length

Table 18 Time taken from the date of charge to sentence outcome

Case length	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Under 6 months	13	8.61%	15	13.27%	28	10.61%
6 months and under 1 year	24	15.89%	67	59.29%	91	34.47%
1 year and under 18 months	52	34.44%	18	15.93%	70	26.52%
18 months and under 2 years	19	12.58%	11	9.73%	30	11.36%
2 years and under 2 years 6 months	17	11.26%	2	1.77%	19	7.20%
2 years 6 months and under 3 years	11	7.28%	0	0.00%	11	4.17%
3 years and under 3 years 6 months	11	7.28%	0	0.00%	11	4.17%
3 years 6 months and under 4 years	4	2.65%	0	0.00%	4	1.52%
Total	**151**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**

Successfully prosecuted terrorism cases in the UK ranged in length from one month to three years and nine months from the date of charge to the sentence outcome. The two most common six-month time periods were between six months and one year (34%) and between one year and 18 months (27%). Almost three quarters of cases overall (72%, n.=191) lasted between six months and two years.

Figure 18a Time taken from the date of charge to sentence outcome



One in ten (10%, n.=26) IROs took two years and six months or more from the date of charge to sentence outcome. All of these resulted from arrests between 1998 and 2010 and (with one exception) related to attempted or planned al-Qaeda-directed mass-casualty bomb attacks. Charges brought in 2004 in relation to two cells planning bomb attacks on multiple targets in the UK and the US (the fertiliser bomb and dirty bomb cells) saw the majority of cell members sentenced in April 2007, while a number of individuals arrested in the wake of the 21/7 failed suicide attacks in central London in 2005 were jailed for supporting the attempted attackers in June 2008. In addition, ten IROs that took two years and six months or more related to six trials (including two retrials) over four years in connection with a plot to detonate liquid explosives on transatlantic aircraft in 2006.

Figure 18b Time taken from the date of charge to sentence outcome: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

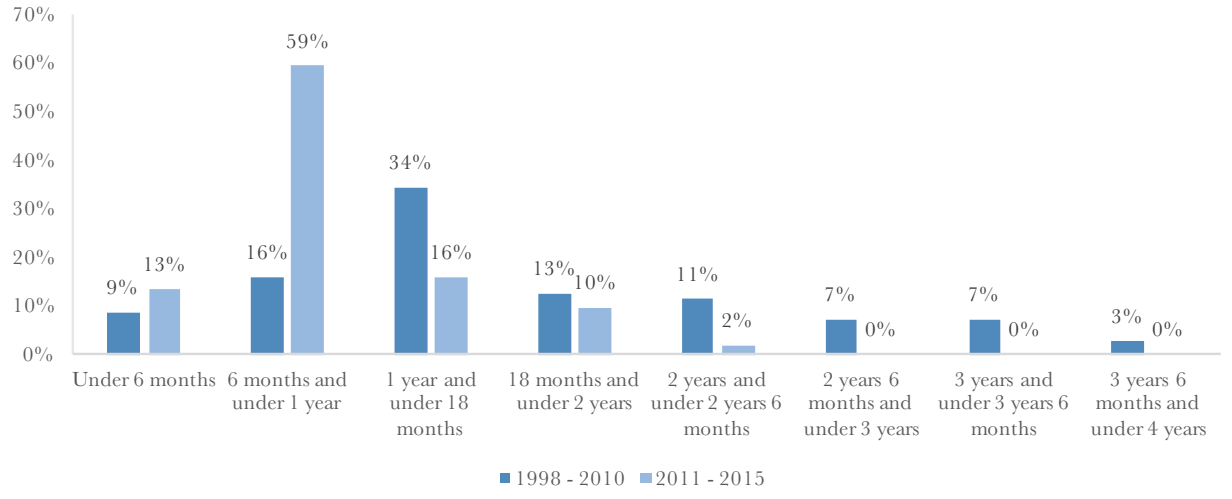


Figure 18b compares case length for 1998–2010 offences with those of 2011–2015 cases. The majority (59%, n.=67) of IROs resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015 lasted between six months and one year, a 43 percentage point increase on the proportion of those resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 (16%). The proportion of IROs lasting between one year and 18 months saw an inverse decline for 2011–2015 cases (16%) compared to 1998–2010 cases (34%).

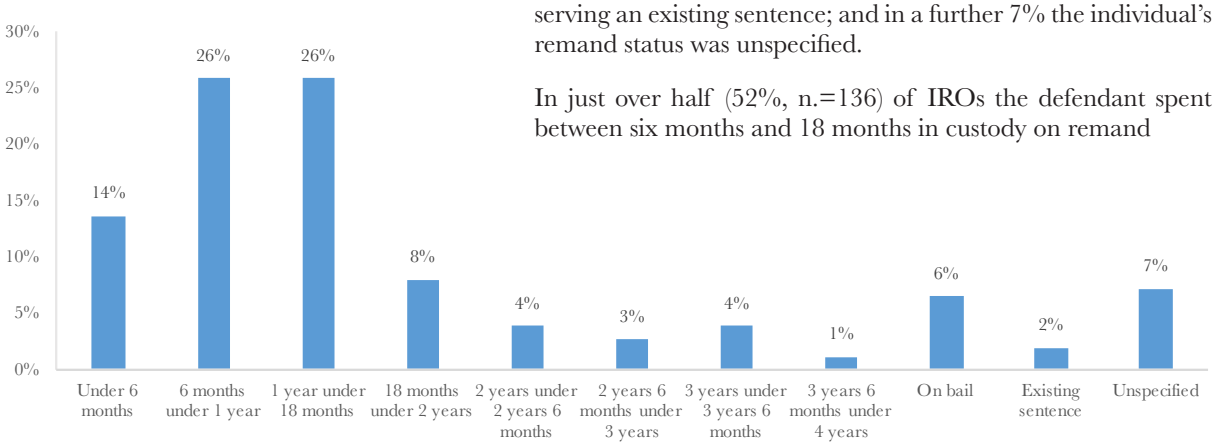
Overall, earlier cases were more evenly distributed across the eight six-month time periods up to four years than later cases, while 2011–2015 cases were almost three times more likely than 1998–2010 cases to have been concluded within one year (73% and 25% respectively).

Remand

Table 19 Time spent on remand

Remand	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Spent time in custody on remand	**131**	**86.75%**	**92**	**81.42%**	**223**	**84.47%**
Under 6 months	14	9.27%	22	19.47%	36	13.64%
6 months and under 1 year	22	14.57%	46	40.71%	68	25.76%
1 year and under 18 months	53	35.10%	15	13.27%	68	25.76%
18 months and under 2 years	12	7.95%	9	7.96%	21	7.95%
2 years and under 2 years 6 months	10	6.62%	0	0.00%	10	3.79%
2 years 6 months and under 3 years	7	4.64%	0	0.00%	7	2.65%
3 years and under 3 years 6 months	10	6.62%	0	0.00%	10	3.79%
3 years 6 months and under 4 years	3	1.99%	0	0.00%	3	1.14%
On bail throughout	**4**	**2.65%**	**13**	**11.50%**	**17**	**6.44%**
Serving existing sentence	**3**	**1.99%**	**2**	**1.77%**	**5**	**1.89%**
Unspecified	**13**	**8.61%**	**6**	**5.31%**	**19**	**7.20%**
Total	**151**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**

Figure 19a Time spent on remand



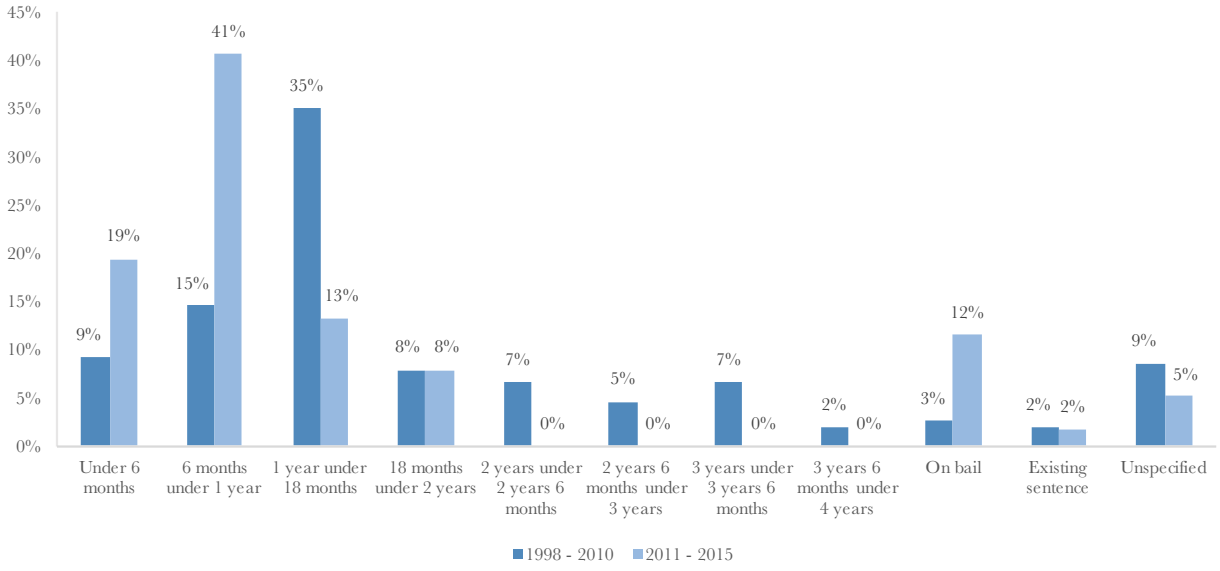
In the majority (84%, n.=223) of IROs the individual was held in custody for some or all of the time between the date of charge and sentence outcome. In 7% of IROs the individual was on bail through proceedings; in 2% of IROs they were in custody serving an existing sentence; and in a further 7% the individual's remand status was unspecified.

In just over half (52%, n.=136) of IROs the defendant spent between six months and 18 months in custody on remand

Figure 19b compares time spent on remand for 1998–2010 offences with that of 2011–2015 cases. The most common six-month time period for remand for IROs resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015 was between six months and one year; 41% (n.=46) of cases were in this range compared to 15% of 1998–2010 cases. Inversely, the most common six-month time period for remand for IROs resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 was between one year and 18 months; just over a third of cases (35%, n.=53) were in this range, a proportion which more than halved for 2011–2015 cases (13%, n.=15).

As the time taken between charge and sentence outcome is decreasing, defendants are spending less time in custody on remand.

Figure 19b Time spent on remand: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



Sentence

Table 20 Sentence

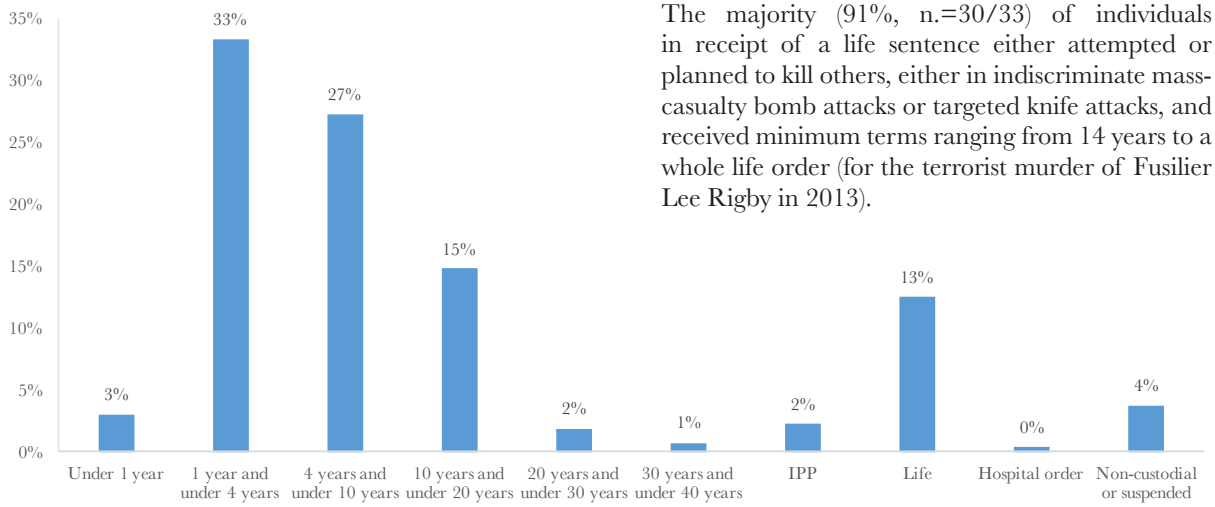
Sentence	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Under 1 year	4	2.65%	4	3.54%	8	3.03%
1 year and under 4 years	39	25.83%	49	43.36%	88	33.33%
4 years and under 10 years	43	28.48%	29	25.66%	72	27.27%
10 years and under 20 years	24	15.89%	15	13.27%	39	14.77%
20 years and under 30 years	5	3.31%	0	0.00%	5	1.89%
30 years and under 40 years	2	1.32%	0	0.00%	2	0.76%
Imprisonment for Public Protection	5	3.31%	1	0.88%	6	2.27%
Life	25	16.56%	8	7.08%	33	12.50%
Hospital order	1	0.66%	0	0.00%	1	0.38%
Non-custodial or suspended sentence	3	1.99%	7	6.19%	10	3.79%
Total	**151**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**

The overwhelming majority (96%) of IRO convictions resulted in a custodial sentence in either a prison or a young offender institution. There have been ten instances (4%) of a suspended or non-custodial sentence, with the latter ranging from conditional discharge and legal costs to fines and community service orders. One individual was detained under the Mental Health Act 1983.

The single most common category of sentence was a determinate sentence of between one year and four years, which was given out in more than a third (35%) of cases. This was followed, in descending order, by determinate sentences of between four years and ten years (27%, n.=72), between ten years and 20 years (15%, n.=39), and life sentences (13%, n.=33). No other sentence category accounted for more than 4% of IROs.

Sentence data has been adjusted to reflect the outcome of successful appeals.

Figure 20a Sentence



The majority (91%, n.=30/33) of individuals in receipt of a life sentence either attempted or planned to kill others, either in indiscriminate mass-casualty bomb attacks or targeted knife attacks, and received minimum terms ranging from 14 years to a whole life order (for the terrorist murder of Fusilier Lee Rigby in 2013).

The three exceptions received the shortest minimum terms: in 2008, Rangzieb Ahmed received a ten-year minimum term for directing al-Qaeda terrorism; in 2011, Munir Farooqi received a nine-year minimum term for preparing for acts of terrorism after he recruited for violent *jihad* in Afghanistan and Pakistan (with the intention of murdering coalition and British soldiers); and in 2015, Boy 'X' – aged 14 at the time of his offence and the youngest Briton to be convicted of terrorism offences – received a five-year minimum term in a young offender institution for inciting an associate in Australia to murder a police officer.

Figure 20b Sentence: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

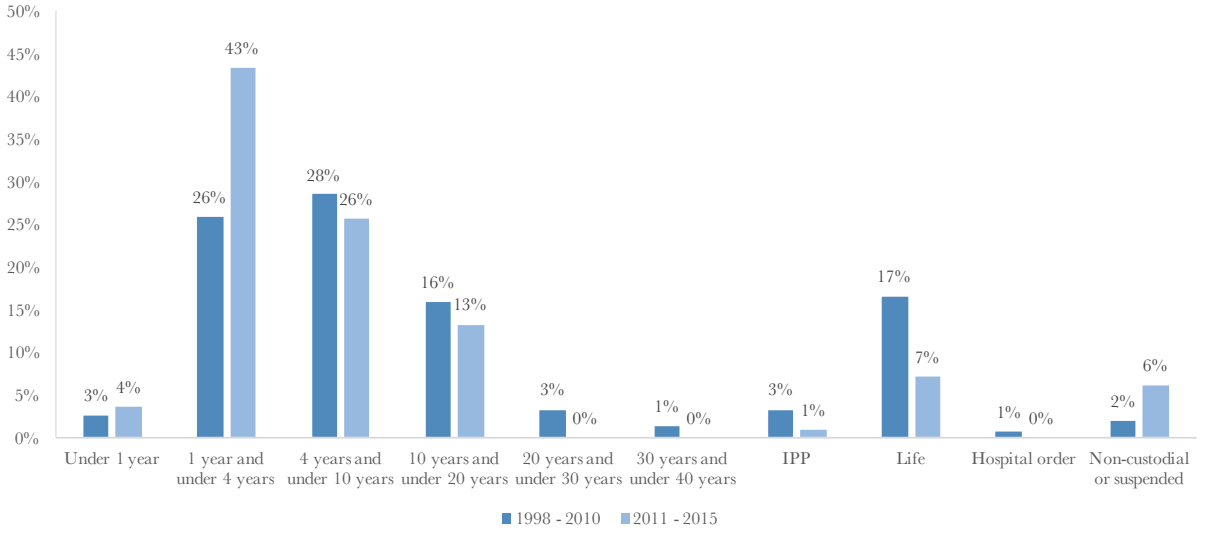


Figure 20b compares the sentences received for IROs resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 with those resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015. While they broadly mirror one another for each sentence category, there are two exceptions (between one year and four years and life) where the difference is ten or more percentage points. The largest difference is in the between one year and four years category, where the proportion rose by 17 percentage points from 26% for 1998–2010 offences to 43% for 2011–2015 offences. In addition, while the actual numbers were small, the proportion of IROs which resulted in non-custodial or suspended sentences also rose, tripling from 2% (n.=3) for earlier offences to 6% (n.=7) for later cases. Inversely, the proportion of IROs which resulted in a life sentence fell by ten percentage points between the two time periods, from 17% for 1998–2010 offences to 7% for 2011–2015 offences.

It is possible to identify a general trend whereby offenders are more likely to serve determinate rather than indeterminate sentences and that, on average, those sentences have become shorter.

Appeal

Table 21.1 Appeal

Appeal	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
No appeal	**56**	**37.09%**	**84**	**74.34%**	**140**	**53.03%**
Appeal	**88**	**58.28%**	**27**	**23.89%**	**115**	**43.56%**
Dismissed or leave to appeal refused	**53**	**35.10%**	**16**	**14.16%**	**69**	**26.14%**
Sentence	15	9.93%	15	13.27%	30	11.36%
Conviction	21	13.91%	0	0.00%	21	7.95%
Conviction and sentence	17	11.26%	1	0.88%	18	6.82%
Granted	**34**	**22.52%**	**8**	**7.08%**	**42**	**15.91%**
Sentence modified or reduced	19	12.58%	6	5.31%	25	9.47%
Some convictions quashed	2	1.32%	0	0.00%	2	0.76%
Conviction dimissed or leave refused; sentence modified or reduced	13	8.61%	2	1.77%	15	5.68%
On-going, stayed or judgment reserved	**1**	**0.66%**	**3**	**2.65%**	**4**	**1.52%**
Attorney General appeal	**4**	**2.65%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**5**	**1.89%**
Granted and sentence increased	3	1.99%	1	0.88%	4	1.52%
Dismissed	1	0.66%	0	0.00%	1	0.38%
Pretrial or pre-sentence legal challenge	**3**	**1.99%**	**1**	**0.88%**	**4**	**1.52%**
Total	**151**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**264**	**100%**

Figure 21.1a Appeal

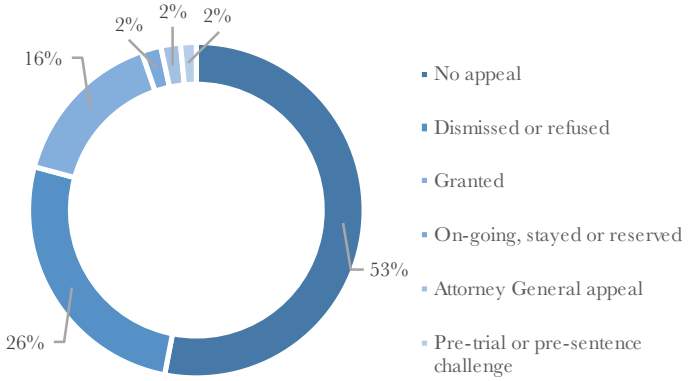


Table 21 shows the number and proportion of IROs which were subject to an appeal in UK appellate courts. A small majority (53%, n.=140) of IROs did not feature any form of appeal; in 44% (n.=115) of IROs appeals were either requested or heard against conviction, sentence or both. In an additional five cases (2%), the Attorney General appealed the sentence given as unduly lenient,[11] while in four cases (1.5%) the defendant submitted a pretrial or pre-sentence legal challenge.[12]

Of the 115 defendant appeals, 60% (n.=69) were dismissed or leave to appeal was refused. Over a third (37%, n.=42) were granted and resulted in a reduction in sentence, or, in two cases, resulted in some convictions being quashed).[13] In an additional four cases the appeal is either ongoing (as of December 2016), stayed or judgement reserved.

11 Attorney General appeals resulted in increased sentences for Younes Tsouli, Waseem Mughal and Tariq al-Daour, convicted of inciting murder for terrorist purposes overseas on the basis of material posted on al-Qaeda in Iraq supporting websites they ran in 2005 as well as for Mohammed Abdul Kahar, convicted in 2015 of multiple terrorism offences relating to his support for and promotion of Islamic State as well as his desire to travel to Syria to fight with the group. The Court of Appeal dismissed the Attorney General's appeal in respect of Sohail Anjum Qureshi, convicted in 2008 of preparing for acts of terrorism in relation to his attempted travel to Pakistan, after finding that his offences fell at the lower end of the scale.

12 The four cases all relate to offences contrary to section 58 of the Terrorism Act 2000, namely possessing and collecting information likely to be useful for terrorism. They are: Kevin Gardner's pretrial claim that mental illness and motivation (desire to "wind up" prison officers) could amount in law to a defence of "reasonable excuse" for collecting information; 7/7 cell associate Khalid Khaliq's pretrial submission that prosecution amounted to an abuse of process on the grounds that uncertainty over section 58 violates the common law and Article 7 of the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), no punishment without law; Pa Modou Jobe's application to vacate his guilty pleas following a separate Court of Appeal ruling concerning reasonable excuse; and Khuram Shazad Iqbal's application to stay proceedings on the grounds that prosecution breached his freedom of religion and expression (rights under Articles 9 and 10 of the ECHR) and was an abuse of process.

13 In 2010, Scottish student Mohammed Atif Siddique's conviction for possessing an article for terrorist purposes was formally overturned after Siddique's lawyer successfully argued that while his client "had an intention, an aspiration, to be a suicide bomber", the trial judge had not adequately directed the jury over the necessity of the Crown proving a direct connection between the articles in Siddique's possession and an intended act of terrorism. In 2012, Ahmed Faraz's convictions for disseminating terrorist publications were overturned after the Court of Appeal found that while the material he sold through the Birmingham-based Maktabhah al-Ansar bookshop may have encouraged individuals already committed to the jihadist movement, there was no evidence that any of the material Faraz had sold directly encouraged acts of terrorism

Figure 21.1b Appeal: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

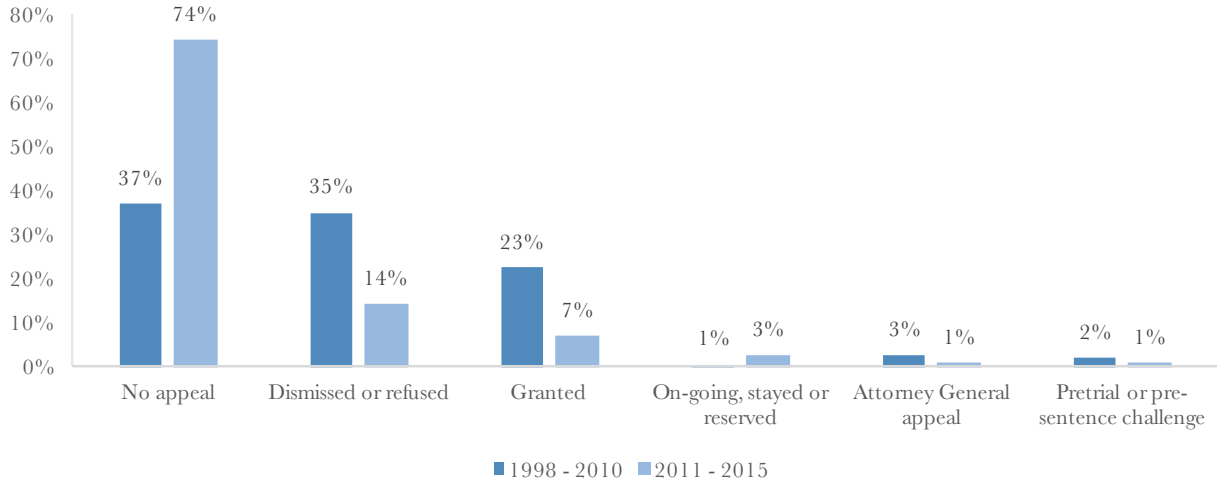


Figure 21.1b compares appeals following IROs resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 with those resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015. The biggest difference is in the 'no appeal' category; the proportion of IROs which were not subsequently appealed doubled between the two time periods, from 37% (n.=56) for 1998–2010 offences to 74% (n.=84) for 2011–2015 offences. A higher proportion of IROs resulted in unsuccessful defendant appeals among 1998–2010 offences (35%) than among 2011–2015 offences (14%). However, the ratio of submitted to unsuccessful appeals was comparable across both time periods (60% for 1998–2010 offences and 59% for 2011–2015 offences).

Table 21.2 Impact of appeal on sentence

Appeal	*n.*	% total	% category
Sentence modified or reduced	**44**	**16.67%**	**16.67%**
Reduced	**36**	**13.64%**	**81.82%**
Under 10%	4	1.52%	11.11%
10% and under 20%	5	1.89%	13.89%
20% and under 30%	12	4.55%	33.33%
30% and under 50%	10	3.79%	27.78%
50% and over	5	1.89%	13.89%
Increased	**4**	**1.52%**	**9.09%**
30% and under 50%	2	0.76%	50.00%
50% and over	2	0.76%	50.00%
Other	**4**	**1.52%**	**9.09%**
IPP changed to determinate sentence	3	1.14%	75.00%
Adjusted for remand	1	0.38%	25.00%
No change to sentence	**220**	**83.33%**	**83.33%**
Total	**264**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 21.2 shows the impact of granted appeals on sentence length for Islamism-inspired terrorism convictions in the UK. One in six (17%, n.=44) of IROs resulted in appeals which reduced (82%) or otherwise modified (18%) the sentence received. Modifications included increases (of 30% or more) following Attorney General appeals, changing indeterminate sentences to determinate sentences and a minor adjustment to properly account for remand.

Figure 21.2 Successful defendant appeals: sentence reduction as a proportion of original sentence

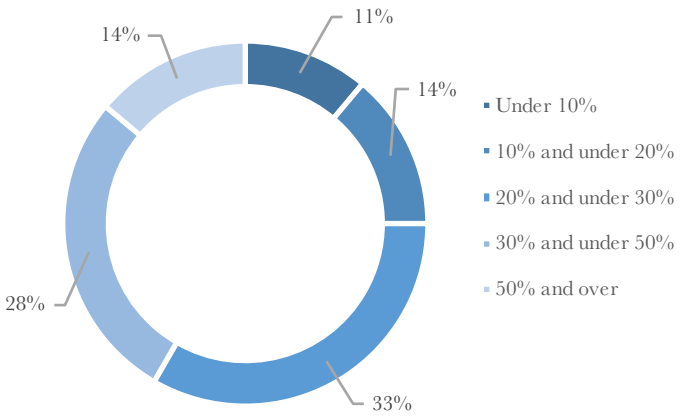


Figure 21.2 shows the range of sentence reduction following successful defendant appeals as a proportion of their original sentence (n.=36).

In two-thirds (33%, n.=12) of cases the defendant saw their sentence reduced by between 20% and 30%, while a further 28% (n.=10) saw a reduction of between 30% and 50%.

Offender roles and wider links to terrorism

Role

Table 22.1 Offender roles

Role	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Attack-related	**72**	**46.15%**	**27**	**23.89%**	**99**	**36.80%**
Attack Planner	35	22.44%	19	16.81%	54	20.07%
Attacker	12	7.69%	8	7.08%	20	7.43%
Supporter	13	8.33%	0	0.00%	13	4.83%
Attempted Attacker	8	5.13%	0	0.00%	8	2.97%
(Suspected) Attack Planner	4	2.56%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
Facilitation	**53**	**33.97%**	**36**	**31.86%**	**89**	**33.09%**
Facilitator	27	17.31%	20	17.70%	47	17.47%
Ideologue	22	14.10%	16	14.16%	38	14.13%
Recruiter	4	2.56%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
Aspirational	**23**	**14.74%**	**26**	**23.01%**	**49**	**18.22%**
Aspirant	19	12.18%	23	20.35%	42	15.61%
Trained Aspirant	4	2.56%	3	2.65%	7	2.60%
Travel-related	**8**	**5.13%**	**24**	**21.24%**	**32**	**11.90%**
Traveller - overseas training	0	0.00%	10	8.85%	10	3.72%
(Attempted) Traveller - foreign fighter	3	1.92%	4	3.54%	7	2.60%
(Planned) Traveller - foreign fighter	0	0.00%	6	5.31%	6	2.23%
Traveller - foreign fighter	0	0.00%	3	2.65%	3	1.12%
(Planned) Traveller - overseas training	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
(Attempted) Traveller - overseas training	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
Supporter	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

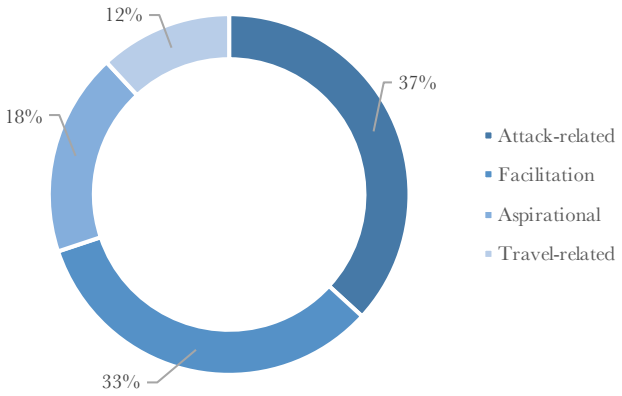
The 269 IROs between 1998 and 2015 varied in the type of offence, immediacy of the threat and intent of the individual. They have been divided into four categories reflecting the type of terrorist-related activities engaged in. Individuals' roles have been determined primarily on the basis of the behaviour which resulted in their conviction and are additionally informed by police and/or Security Service assessments of their activities.

Attack-related – Individuals who committed, attempted to commit or were in the advanced stages of planning attacks were responsible for 37% (n.=99) of IROs over the 18-year time period.

Facilitation – Individuals involved in facilitating acts of terrorism, either by fundraising or recruiting for terrorism or by providing material goods or documentation, or ideologues who encouraged terrorist acts through incitement or by disseminating terrorist publications, were responsible for one-third (33%, n.=89) of IROs.

Aspirational – Individuals who demonstrated an interest in terrorism, but whose plans were not advanced enough to pose an imminent threat or whose offence was limited in scope, were responsible for 18% (n.=49) of IROs.

Figure 22.1a Offender roles



Travel-related – Individuals whose offences related to travel (including attempted or planned) for terrorist purposes, namely to receive terrorist training or to engage in fighting overseas, were responsible for 12% (n.=32) of IROs.

Figure 22.1b Offender roles: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

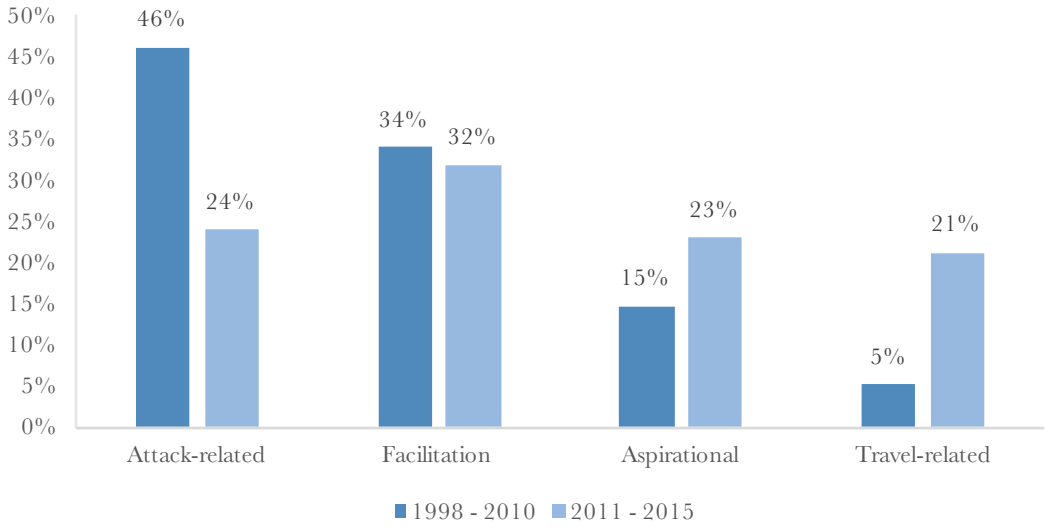


Figure 22.1b compares offender roles for IROs resulting from arrests between 1998 and 2010 with those resulting from arrests between 2011 and 2015. Only one role – facilitation – has remained consistent across the time periods, accounting for 34% of 1998–2010 offences and 32% for 2011–2015 offences. The biggest percentage difference is between attack-related IROs, whose 46% of 1998–2010 offences almost halved among 2011–2015 offences (24%). There was an inverse increase in both the remaining two categories: the proportion of travel-related IROs increased four-fold from 5% for 1998–2010 offences to 21% for 2011–2015 offences; and the proportion of aspirational IROs increased by half from 15% for 1998–2010 offences to 23% for 2011–2015 offences.

Overall, convictions for both travel-related and aspirational offences have become more common in the previous five years than they were in the preceding 13-year period, while attack-related convictions have become less common.

Table 22.2 Offender roles: year of arrest or suicide attack

Year of arrest	Attack-related		Facilitation		Aspirational		Travel-related		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
1998-2010	**72**	**72.73%**	**53**	**59.55%**	**23**	**46.94%**	**8**	**25.00%**	**156**	**57.99%**
1998	1	1.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
1998	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
2000	1	1.01%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
2001	0	0.00%	4	4.49%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
2002	0	0.00%	1	1.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
2003	4	4.04%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
2004	12	12.12%	1	1.12%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	13	4.83%
2005	21	21.21%	7	7.87%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	28	10.41%
2006	11	11.11%	14	15.73%	10	20.41%	2	6.25%	37	13.75%
2007	6	6.06%	13	14.61%	4	8.16%	2	6.25%	25	9.29%
2008	5	5.05%	6	6.74%	6	12.24%	1	3.13%	18	6.69%
2009	0	0.00%	5	5.62%	1	2.04%	0	0.00%	6	2.23%
2010	11	11.11%	2	2.25%	2	4.08%	3	9.38%	18	6.69%
2011-2015	**27**	**27.27%**	**36**	**40.45%**	**26**	**53.06%**	**24**	**75.00%**	**113**	**42.01%**
2011	5	5.05%	10	11.24%	5	10.20%	4	12.50%	24	8.92%
2012	8	8.08%	2	2.25%	12	24.49%	4	12.50%	26	9.67%
2013	7	7.07%	9	10.11%	5	10.20%	3	9.38%	24	8.92%
2014	4	4.04%	12	13.48%	3	6.12%	10	31.25%	29	10.78%
2015	3	3.03%	3	3.37%	1	2.04%	3	9.38%	10	3.72%
Total	**99**	**100%**	**89**	**100%**	**49**	**100%**	**32**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Table 22.2 shows both the number of IROs per year (of arrest or suicide attack) by the four categories of offender role and as a percentage of each category's total share of IROs. Figures 22.2a and 22.2b show the frequency and proportion of each role as a timeline, while Figures 22.3a to 22.3d compare the proportions for each role with those of all IROs on a timeline.

Figure 22.2a Frequency of IROs by offender role

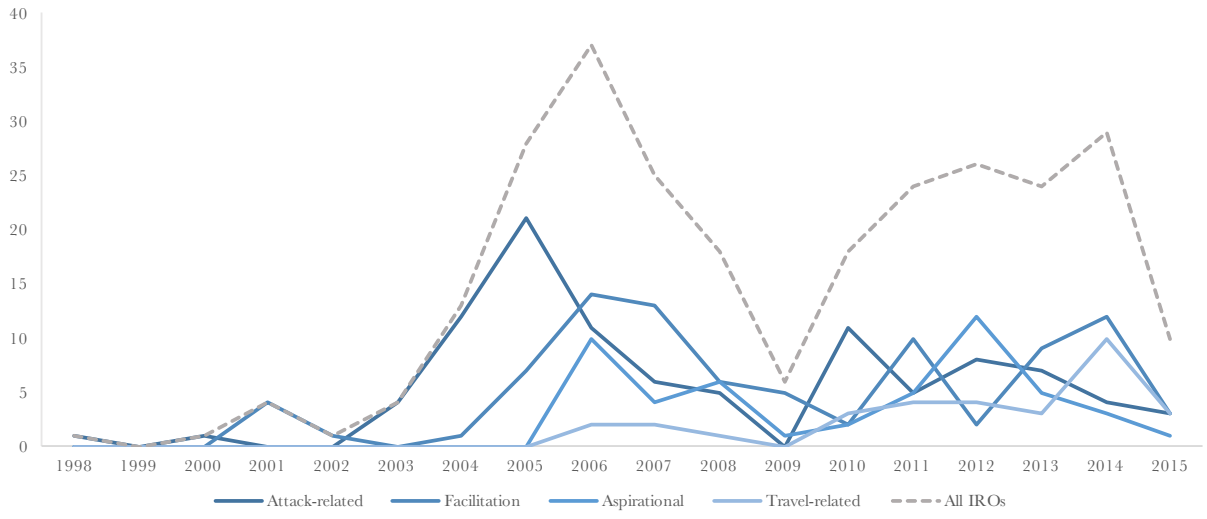


Figure 22.2b Proportion of IROs per year by offender role

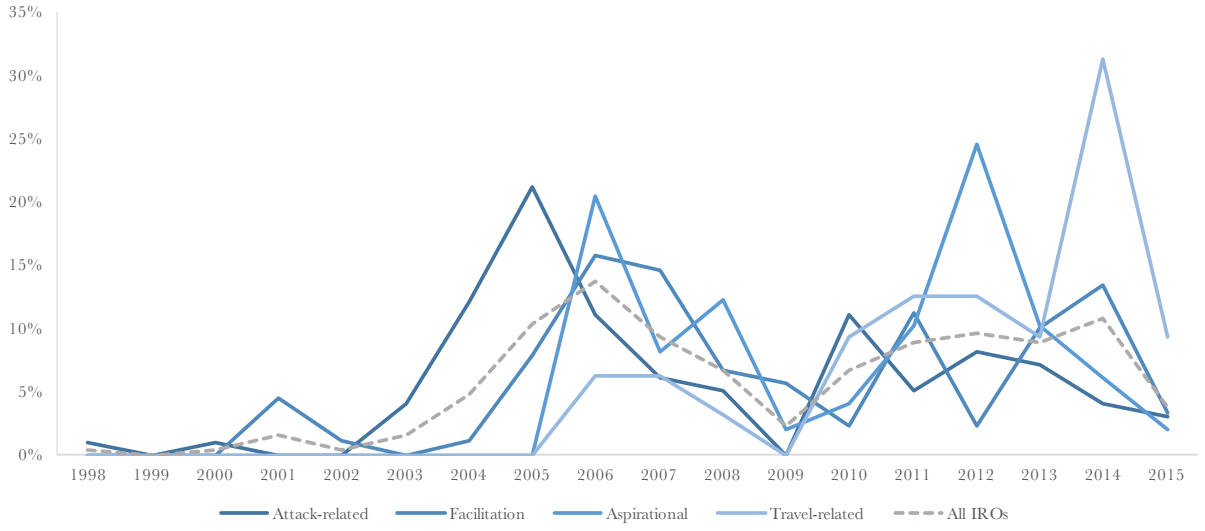
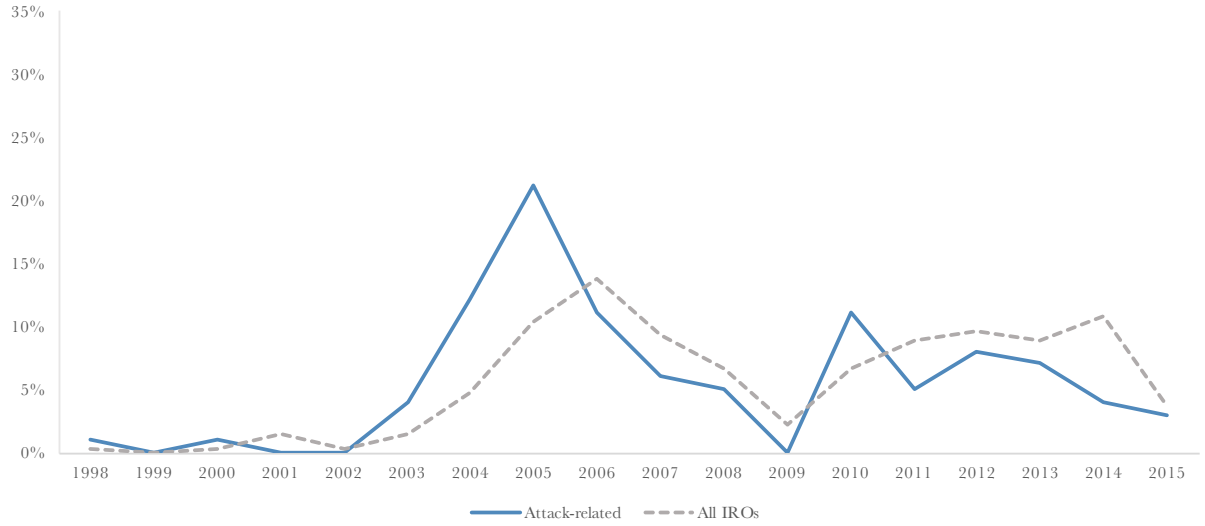


Figure 22.3a Proportion of attack-related IROs per year



Attack-related IROs peaked between 2004 and 2006; this three-year period accounted for 44% of all attack-related IROs over the 18-year period covered. Within this time period a number of large cells with wider support networks either carried out a bomb attack (7/7) or were convicted for their role in planned or attempted bomb plots (fertiliser bomb cell, dirty bomb cell, transatlantic liquid bomb cell and 21/7) within this time period. By comparison, many of the fewer earlier attack-related convictions did not feature large terrorist cells, but often involved individuals or smaller cells with extensive connections to terrorism networks abroad (e.g. Moinul Abedin, Kamel Bourgass and Saajid Badat). Later attack-related offences included large cells planning bomb attacks (2010 London Stock Exchange bomb cell and the 2011 Birmingham rucksack bomb cell) as well as smaller networks and individual actors planning or attempting knife attacks (Roshonara Choudhry, Brusthom Ziamani and Nadir Ali Syed).

Overall, attack-related IROs between 2011 and 2015 account for 27% of all attack-related IROs over the 18-year period covered, compared to 2011–2015 offences accounting for 42% of all IROs over the same time period.

Figure 22.3b Proportion of facilitation IROs per year

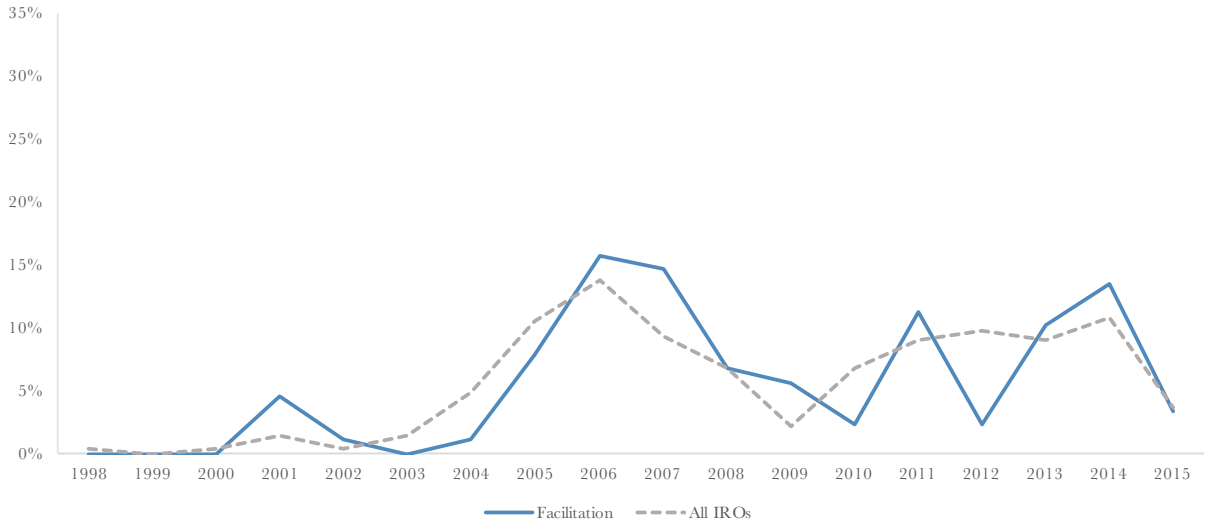


Figure 22.3c Proportion of aspirational IROs per year

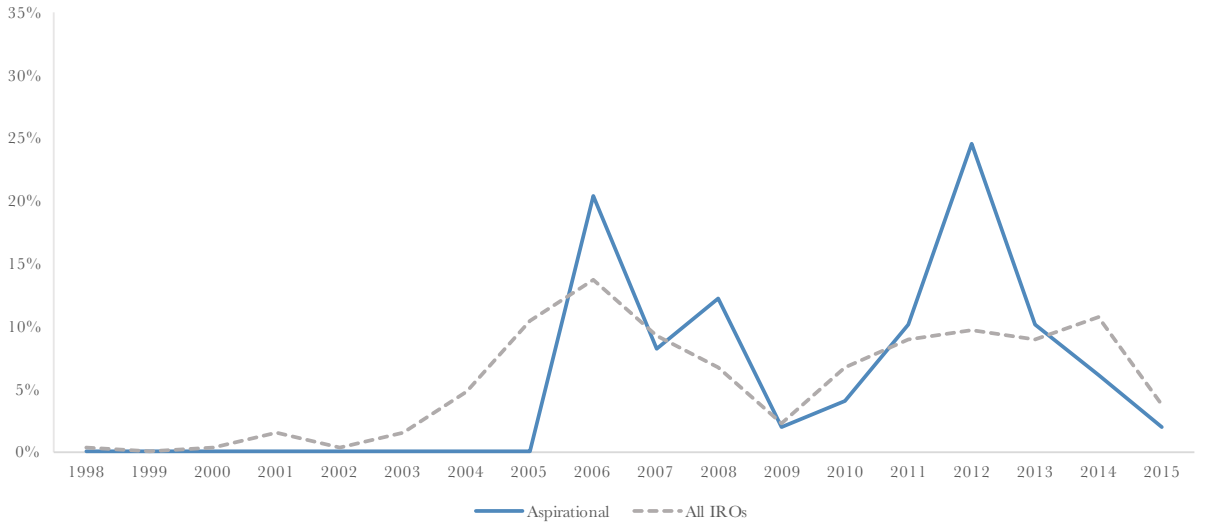
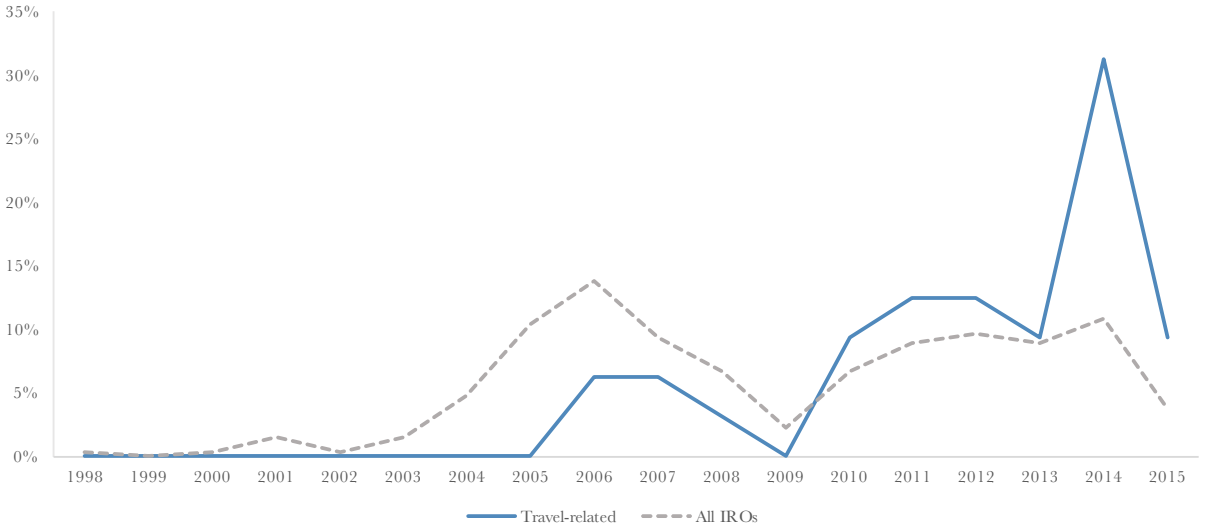


Figure 22.3d Proportion of travel-related IROs per year

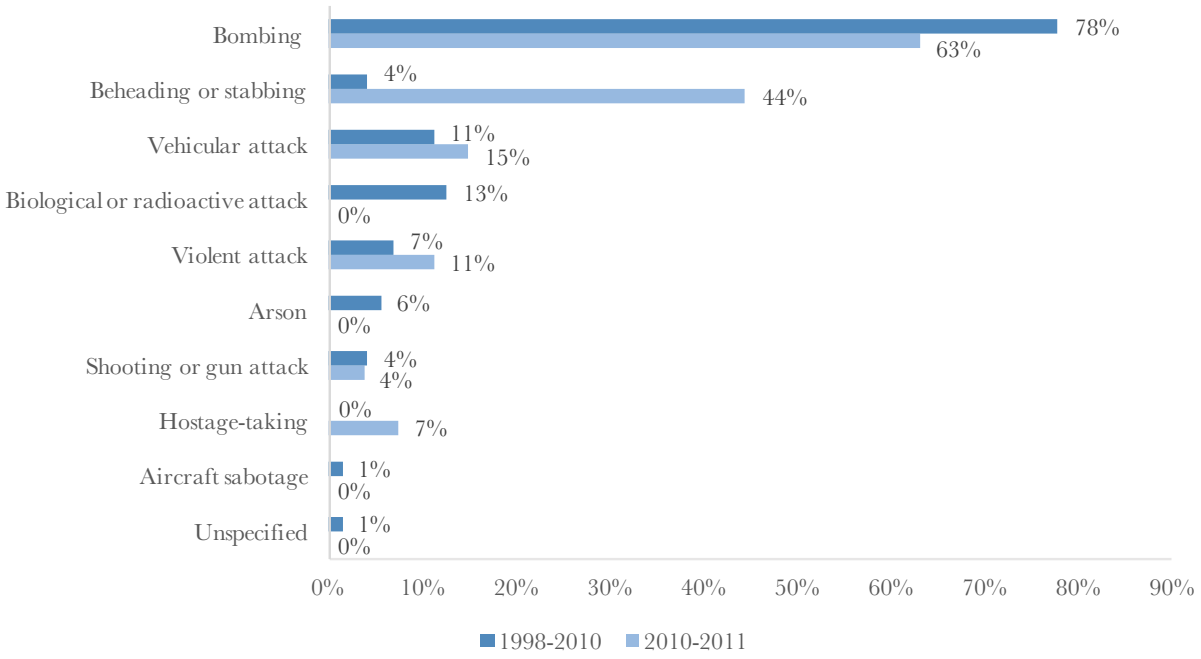


Type of attack

Table 23 Attack-related offences: type of attack*
*Includes multiple types of attack per IRO

Attack-related offences (n.=99)	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		1998 - 2015	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Bombing	56	77.78%	17	62.96%	73	73.74%
Beheading or stabbing	3	4.17%	12	44.44%	15	15.15%
Vehicular attack	8	11.11%	4	14.81%	12	12.12%
Biological or radioactive attack	9	12.50%	0	0.00%	9	9.09%
Violent attack	5	6.94%	3	11.11%	8	8.08%
Arson	4	5.56%	0	0.00%	4	4.04%
Shooting or marauding gun attack	3	4.17%	1	3.70%	4	4.04%
Hostage-taking	0	0.00%	2	7.41%	2	2.02%
Aircraft sabotage	1	1.39%	0	0.00%	1	1.01%
Unspecified	1	1.39%	0	0.00%	1	1.01%
Attack-related offences	**72**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**99**	**100%**

Figure 23 Type of attack: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



Between 1998 and 2015 there were 99 attack-related IROs. Table 23 shows how frequently different types of attack featured or were intended among these attacks, attempted and planned attacks, and Figure 23 compares the prevalence of types of attack between 1998–2010 offences and 2011–2015 offences. Because some IROs include multiple types of attack the cumulative number of different types of attack is higher than the total number of attack-related offences.

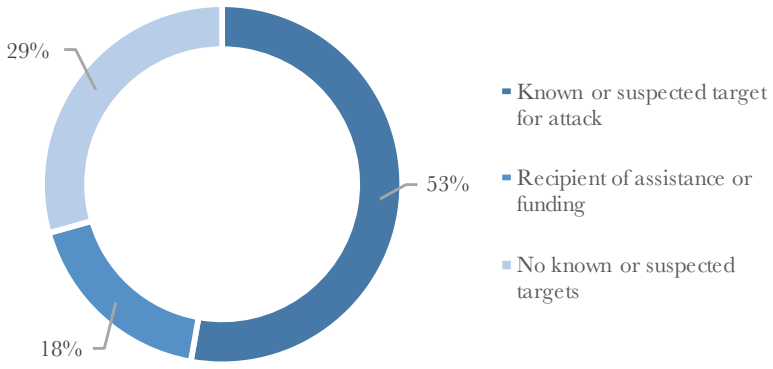
Bombing (including suicide bombs, car bombs and improvised explosive devices) was the most commonly featured type of attack, both overall (74%) and in both time periods (78% for 1998–2010 offences and 63% for 2011–2015 offences). The biggest difference between the time periods is in the second most common category overall, namely a beheading or stabbing: the proportion of IROs that involved either knife attack (planned or otherwise) increased eleven-fold from 4% for 1998–2010 offence to 44% for 2011–2015 offences. The third most common type of attack – a vehicular attack – was a feature across both time periods (11% for 1998–2010 offence and 15% for 2011–22015 offences).

Target

Table 24.1 Known or suspected targets

Target	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		1998 - 2015	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known or suspected target(s)	**122**	**78.21%**	**68**	**60.18%**	**190**	**70.63%**
Known target for attack	70	44.87%	41	36.28%	111	41.26%
Suspected target for attack	20	12.82%	7	6.19%	27	10.04%
Target for attack (and recipient of assistance or funding)	4	2.56%	0	0.00%	4	1.49%
Recipient of assistance or funding	28	17.95%	20	17.70%	48	17.84%
No known or suspected targets	**34**	**21.79%**	**45**	**39.82%**	**79**	**29.37%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 24.1 Known or suspected targets



Seventy-one per cent of IROs involved known or suspected targets. In just over half (53%, n.=142) of all IROs this was a specific individual, group of individuals, building, sector or institution known to be the subject of the (intended) attack (41%), or where the basis of the individual's plea did not include an explicit target, but the Crown, the police or the Security Service assessed likely physical targets (10%), or included a target for attack in addition to other facilitation activities (1%).

Eighteen per cent of IROs resulted from the provision of funds or assistance to others for terrorist purposes and the recipient is categorised as the target. Almost one in three (29%) of IROs overall had no discernible target, either because it had yet to be determined or because the nature of the offence does not necessarily include a target (e.g. possession of information likely useful for terrorism).

Table 24.2 Targeted offences: known or suspected targets for attack

*Includes multiple targets per targeted offence

Known or suspected targets for attack	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		1998 - 2015	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Targeted civilian	**28**	**29.79%**	**19**	**39.58%**	**47**	**33.10%**
Racial or religious group	17	18.09%	3	6.25%	20	14.08%
Perceived blasphemer, transgressor or apostate	10	10.64%	3	6.25%	13	9.15%
Police, prison staff or security service personnel	5	5.32%	8	16.67%	13	9.15%
Diplomatic or civil service personnel	4	4.26%	0	0.00%	4	2.82%
Political	3	3.19%	1	2.08%	4	2.82%
Sexual orientation	0	0.00%	3	6.25%	3	2.11%
Royal family	0	0.00%	1	2.08%	1	0.70%
Critical infrastructure	**44**	**46.81%**	**2**	**4.17%**	**46**	**32.39%**
Transportation	31	32.98%	2	4.17%	33	23.24%
Banking and finance	17	18.09%	0	0.00%	17	11.97%
Energy	7	7.45%	0	0.00%	7	4.93%
Emergency services	1	1.06%	0	0.00%	1	0.70%
Health	1	1.06%	0	0.00%	1	0.70%
Government	1	1.06%	0	0.00%	1	0.70%
Urban soft target	**24**	**25.53%**	**20**	**41.67%**	**44**	**30.99%**
Unspecified indiscriminate civilian attack	10	10.64%	12	25%	22	15.49%
Shopping centre or street	10	10.64%	2	4.17%	12	8.45%
Entertainment and leisure industry	9	9.57%	0	0.00%	9	6.34%
Transport terminal	7	7.45%	0	0.00%	7	4.93%
Political rally	0	0.00%	6	12.50%	6	4.23%
Educational institution	2	2.13%	0	0.00%	2	1.41%
Military	**19**	**20.21%**	**15**	**31.25%**	**34**	**23.94%**
British or coalition forces overseas	13	13.83%	6	12.50%	19	13.38%
UK-based military base or procession	2	2.13%	8	16.67%	10	7.04%
UK-based soldier	4	4.26%	5	10.42%	9	6.34%
Total targeted offences	**94**	**100%**	**48**	**100%**	**142**	**100%**

A total of 142 IROs were assessed as including a known or suspected target for attack (i.e. excluding recipients). Table 24.2 shows the number and prevalence of known or suspected targets in four categories and sub-categories. Because some IROs included multiple targets for attack the cumulative number of different targets across sub-categories may higher that a category total.

Figure 24.2 Targeted offences: known or suspected targets for attack

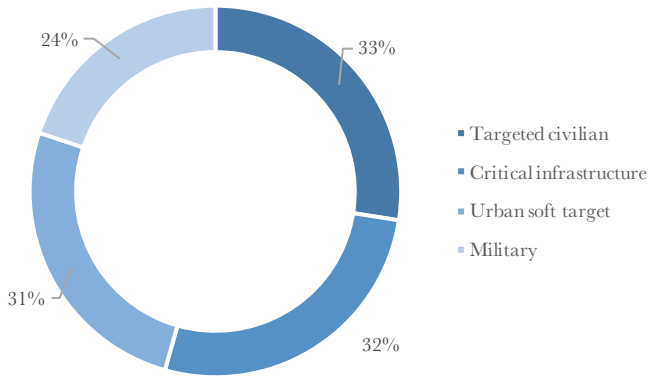
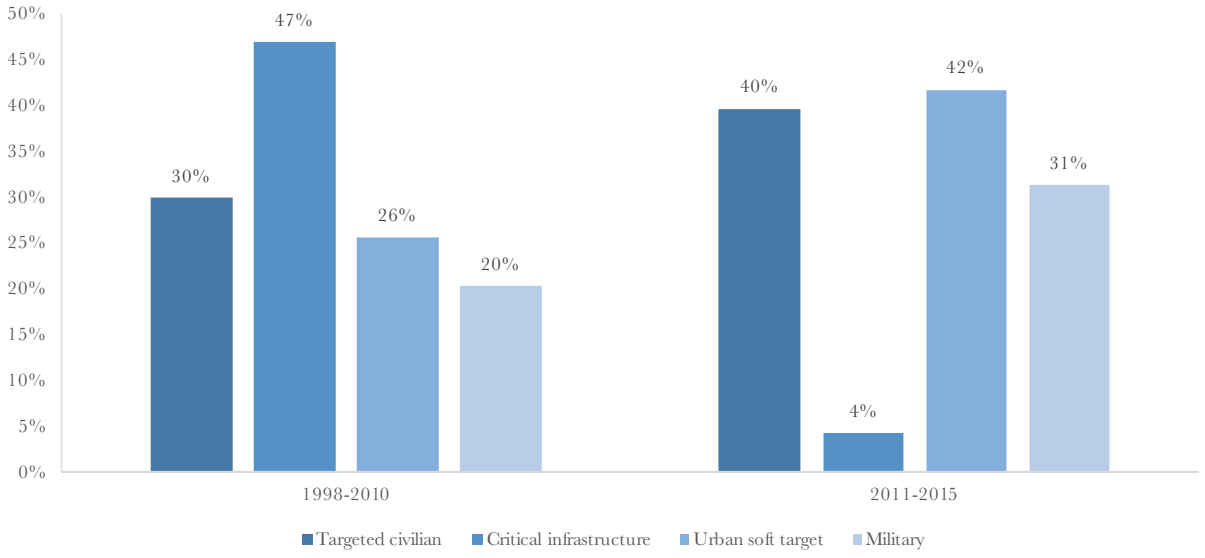


Figure 24.3 Proportion of targeted offences by target type: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



Targeted civilian – Civilian targets specifically chosen for inherent characteristics (race, sexual orientation), beliefs (religion or absence of, political views), perceived behaviour (blasphemy or other transgression) or public role (security and law enforcement, civil service, politician or royalty) were a feature in one-third (33%, n.=47) of offences with known or suspected targets. The proportion of specific civilian targets increased by 10 percentage points between the two time periods, from 30% among 1998–2010 offences to 40% among 2011–2015 offences.

Critical infrastructure – Six infrastructure sectors and institutions, predominantly transportation (excluding transport terminals) and banking and finance, were a feature in just under a third (32%) of offences with known or suspected targets. This category saw the biggest decrease between time periods: 47% of targets between 1998 and 2010 included critical infrastructure targets compared to 4% of targets between 2011 and 2015. This can be explained by the high number of convictions resulting from al-Qaeda-directed bomb cells between 2004 and 2006 focusing on attacking transportation (the London transport system and transatlantic aircraft).

Urban soft target – Areas into which large numbers of citizens regularly gather for usual activities or special events were among the intended targets for attack in 31% of offences with known or suspected targets. This figure also includes indiscriminate mass-casualty attacks against civilians in an undetermined setting. Urban soft targets were more prevalent among relevant 2011–2015 offences (42%) than among 1998–2010 offences (26%).

Military – Military targets both overseas (including British or coalition forces) and at home (military bases and processions as well as soldiers) were a feature in almost a quarter (24%) of offences with known or suspected targets. Military targets were also more prevalent among relevant 2011–2015 offences (31%) than among 1998–2010 offences (20%).

Figures 24.3a to 24.3d compare the overall prevalence of different targets within each category in 2011–2015 offences to the overall prevalence in 1998–2010 offences. Specific targets which have become more common in later offences include police, prison staff or security service personnel (which increased by 12 percentage points from 5% to 17%) and UK-based military bases or soldiers (which, taken together, more than tripled between the time periods from 6% to 27%).

In addition, the proportion of indiscriminate attacks against civilians among targeted IROs more than doubled between the two time periods, rising from 11% of 1998–2010 offences to a quarter (25%) of 2011–2015 offences.

Figure 24.3a Proportion of civilian targets among targeted offences: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

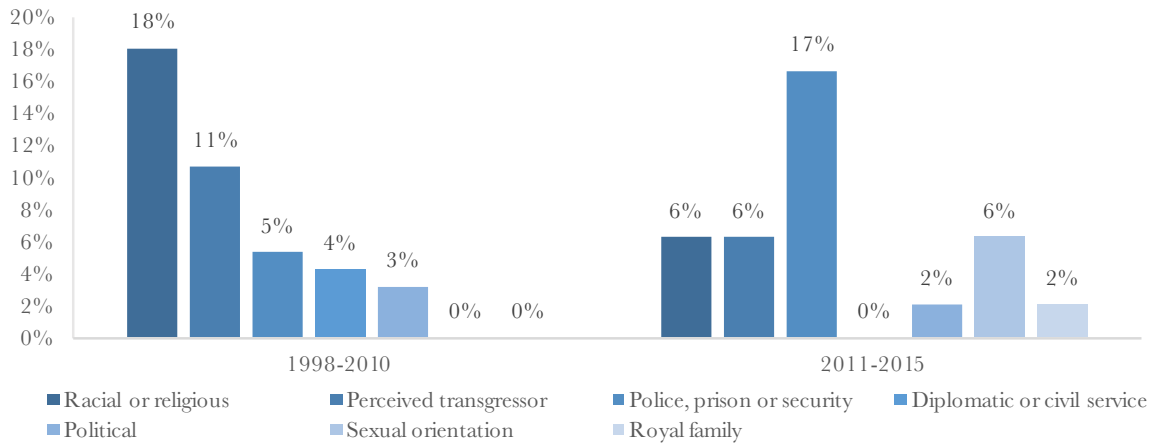


Figure 24.3b Proportion of critical infrastructure targets among targeted offences: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

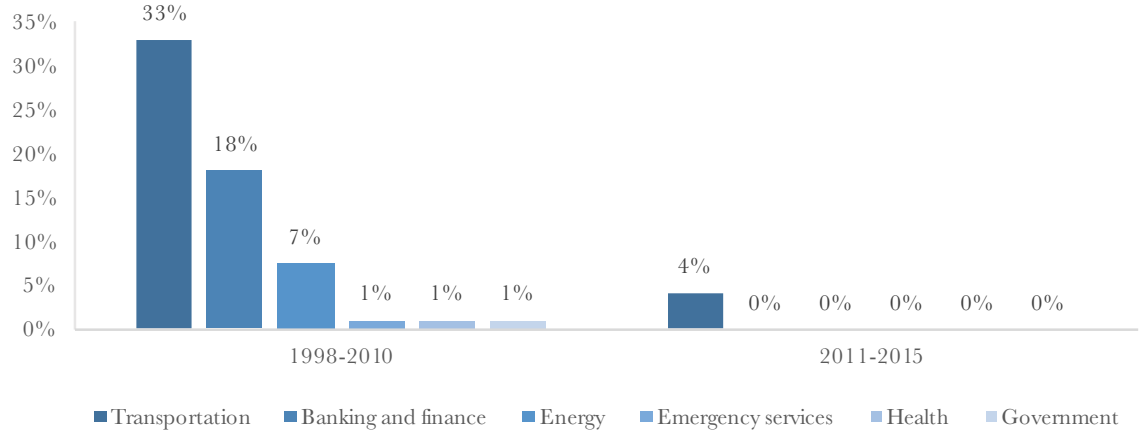


Figure 24.3c Proportion of urban soft targets among targeted offences: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

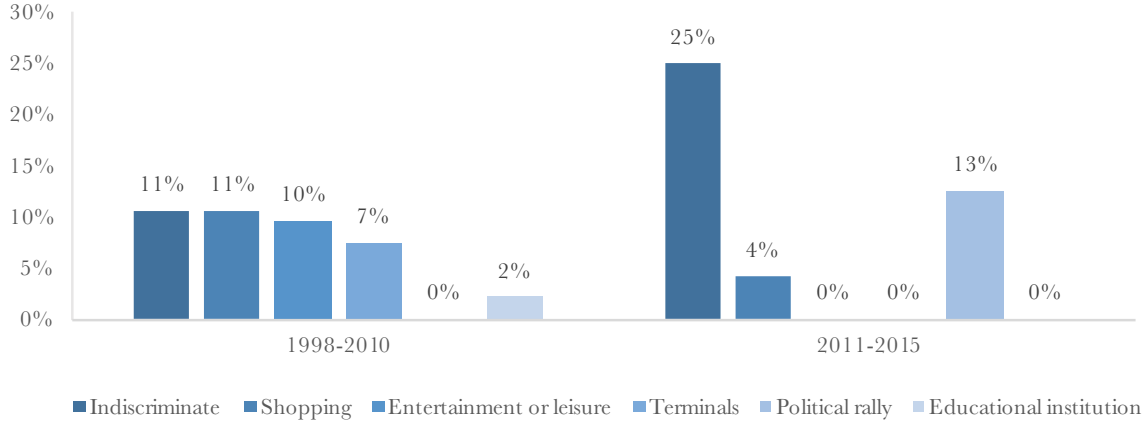
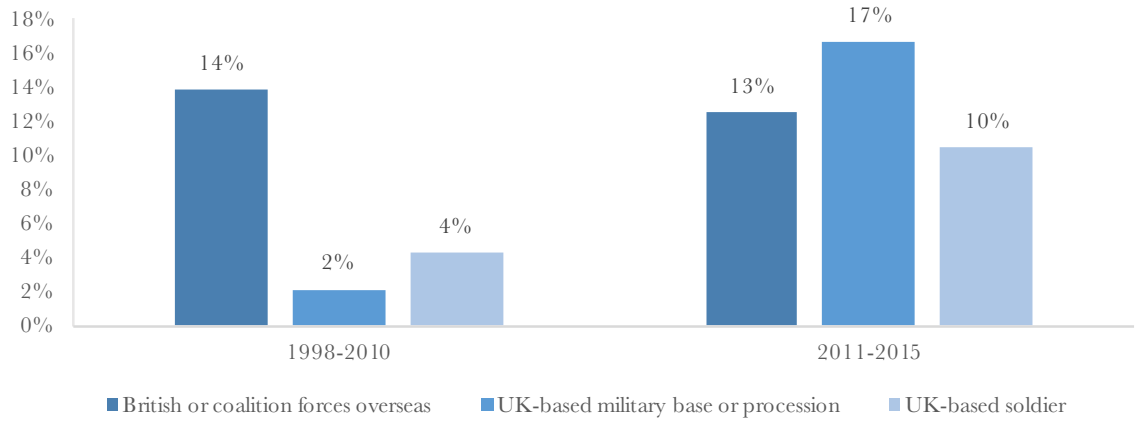


Figure 24.3d Proportion of military targets among targeted offences: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



Links to Proscribed Terrorist Organisations (PTOs)

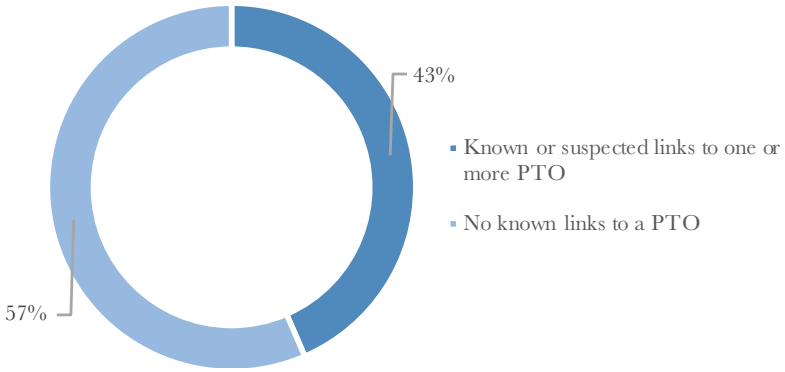
Table 25.1 Known or suspected links to PTOs

PTOs	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known or suspected links to one or more PTO	**64**	**41.03%**	**53**	**46.90%**	**117**	**43.49%**
One PTO	47	30.13%	46	40.71%	93	34.57%
Two PTOs	10	6.41%	4	3.54%	14	5.20%
Three PTOs	4	2.56%	3	2.65%	7	2.60%
Four PTOs	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Five PTOs	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
No known links to a PTO	**92**	**58.97%**	**60**	**53.10%**	**152**	**56.51%**
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

A small majority (56%) of IROs were comitted by individuals who had no direct link to any proscribed terrorist organisations (PTOs), meaning those banned under UK law. Forty-four per cent were committed by those who did have known or suspected links to one or more PTO.

Of these 117 IROs, 79% (n.=93) were committed by individuals with direct links to one proscribed organisation; 12% (n.=14) by those with direct links to two; 6% (n.=7) with direct links to three; and in three cases the individuals (1%) had direct links to four or five PTOs.

Figure 25.1 Known or suspected links to PTOs



A "direct link" is defined as: known membership of, or operational capacity for, a PTO; the direct provision of material or financial support for a PTO; reciprocal contact with known members of or fighters for a PTO; or regular attendance at meetings hosted by members of a PTO. Having a direct link to a PTO does not necessarily mean the individual is a formal member. Known links mean a clear indication (accepted at trial or by the prosecution or the police) that the individual had direct links to a PTO, while suspected links are those that have been assessed as likely (by the prosecution or security sources) or have been alleged (e.g. by the individual or an associate).

Table 25.2 Known or suspected links to PTOs: PTO-linked IROs and all IROs

PTO		1998 - 2010			2011 - 2015			All IROs		
		n.	% PTO IROs (n.=64)	% all IROs (n.=156)	*n.*	% PTO IROs (n.=53)	% all IROs (n.=113)	*n.*	% PTO IROs (n.=117)	% all IROs (n.=269)
Al-Muhajiroun	AM	35	54.69%	22.44%	31	58.49%	27.43%	66	56.41%	24.54%
Al-Qaeda	AQ	26	40.63%	16.67%	2	3.77%	1.77%	28	23.93%	10.41%
Islamic State	IS	0	0.00%	0.00%	13	24.53%	11.50%	13	11.11%	4.83%
Lashkar-e-Taiba	LeT	6	9.38%	3.85%	2	3.77%	1.77%	8	6.84%	2.97%
Harakat ul-Mujahideen	HM	5	7.81%	3.21%	2	3.77%	1.77%	7	5.98%	2.60%
Al-Shabaab	AS	0	0.00%	0.00%	6	11.32%	5.31%	6	5.13%	2.23%
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group	LIFG	4	6.25%	2.56%	0	0.00%	0.00%	4	3.42%	1.49%
Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula	AQAP	2	3.13%	1.28%	1	1.89%	0.88%	3	2.56%	1.12%
Armed Islamic Group	GIA	3	4.69%	1.92%	0	0.00%	0.00%	3	2.56%	1.12%
Jabhat al-Nusrah	JN	0	0.00%	0.00%	3	5.66%	2.65%	3	2.56%	1.12%
Jaish-e-Mohammed	JeM	3	4.69%	1.92%	0	0.00%	0.00%	3	2.56%	1.12%
Al-Qaeda in Iraq	AQI	2	3.13%	1.28%	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	1.71%	0.74%
Jemaah Islamiyah	JI	2	3.13%	1.28%	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	1.71%	0.74%
Minbar Ansar Deen	MAD	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	3.77%	1.77%	2	1.71%	0.74%
Egyptian Islamic Jihad	EIJ	1	1.56%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Islamic Army of Aden	IAA	1	1.56%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Jamat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh	JMB	1	1.56%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Moroccan Islamic Combat Group	GCIM	1	1.56%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat	GSPC	1	1.56%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan	TTP	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.89%	0.88%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Known or suspected links		**64**	**100%**	**41%**	**53**	**100%**	**47%**	**117**	**100%**	**43%**

Table 25.2 shows all known and suspected links between individuals convicted for IROs and PTOs at the date of their arrest. Data is shown across both time periods as well as cumulatively (1998–2015) and links are shown as a proportion of both those linked to PTOs and overall.

The most commonly linked-to PTO – in both time periods and overall – has been the UK-based organisation al-Muhajiroun. One quarter (25%) of all IROs were committed by individuals with direct links to the group (or one of its many aliases). This is followed by al-Qaeda, directly linked to in one in ten (10%) IROs. Since the group's emergence as an independent entity in 2014, Islamic State has been directly linked to in 5% of IROs between 1998 and 2015.

The next three most commonly linked-to groups were Lashkar-e-Taiba (3%), Harakat ul-Mujahideen (3%) and al-Shabaab (2%). Fourteen additional PTOs were linked to by at least one individual profiled, but none of these are directly linked to in 2% of IROs or more.

Figure 25.2 Known or suspected links to PTOs:* 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences
*Shows 2% and above in either time period

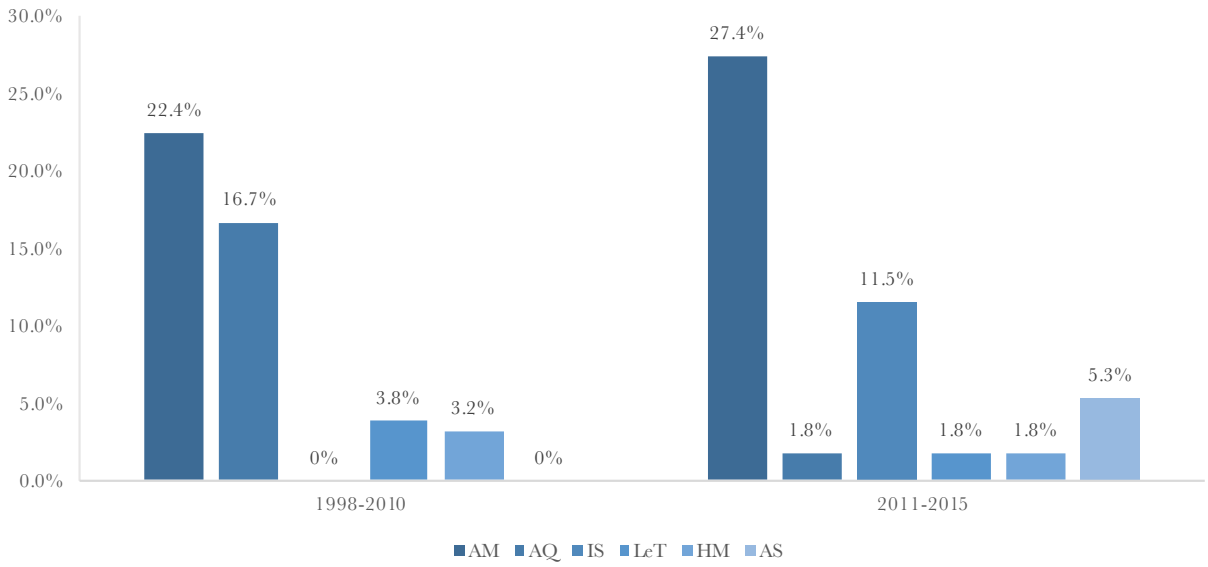


Figure 25.2 shows the prevalence of the six most commonly linked-to PTOs (among all IROs) for both time periods). The proportion of offences where the individual was linked to al-Muhajiroun rose by five percentage points from 22% among 1998–2010 offences to 27% among 2011–2015 offences. The proportion of offences where the individual was linked to al-Qaeda dropped from 17% to 2%. Islamic State has been directly linked to in 12% of 2011–2015 IROs. The proportion of links to the Pakistani-based groups Lashkar-e-Taiba and Harakat ul-Mujahideen both fell in the later time period (from 4% and 3% respectively to 2%), while the Somali-based group al-Shabaab, which did not feature in convictions arising from arrests between 1998 and 2010, was linked to in 5% of 2011–2015 cases.

Table 25.3 Individuals with known or suspected links to PTOs

Year of arrest	Name	Role	AM	AQ	AQAP	AQI	AS	EIJ	GIA	GICM	GSPC	HM	IAA	IS	JeM	JI	JMB	JN	LeT	LIFG	MAD	TTP
1998	Amer Mirza	Attempted Attacker – arson	✓																			
2001	Baghdad Meziane	AQ Facilitators		✓					✓													
	Brahim Benmerzouga			✓					✓													
	Zaheen Mohammed	Ideologues	✓																			
	Iftikhar Ali		✓																			
2003	Kamel Bourgass	Attack planner – Ricin bomb cell	✓	✓							✓											
	Abbas Boutrab	Attack Planner – suspected bombing (aircraft)		✓																		
	Saajid Badat	Attack Planner – AQ-directed shoe bomb cell		✓																		
2004	Jawad Akbar	Attack Planners – AQ-directed fertiliser bomb cell	✓																			
	Anthony Garcia		✓																			
	Omar Khyam		✓	✓															✓			
	Waheed Mahmood		✓																			
	Dhiren Barot	Attack Planner – AQ-directed dirty bomb cell		✓												✓			✓			
	Abu Hamza al-Masri	AQ Ideologue		✓				✓	✓			✓	✓									
2005	Salahuddin Amin	Attack Planner – AQ-directed fertiliser bomb cell	✓	✓																		
	Mohammed Ajmal Khan	Facilitator																	✓			
	Mohammad Sidique Khan	Attackers - AQ-directed 7/7 bombings	✓	✓								✓			✓	✓						
	Shehzad Tanweer			✓								✓			✓				✓			
	Muktar Said Ibrahim	Attempted Attacker – AQ-directed 21/7 bomb cell		✓																		
	Younes Tsouli	Ideologue				✓																
	Kazi Nurur Rahman	Attack Planner – suspected shooting (aircraft) or marauding gun attack	✓																✓			
	Abdul Bourouag																			✓		
	Ismail Kamoka	LIFG Facilitators		✓																✓		
	Khaled Abusalama																			✓		
2006	Umran Javed [offence 1]	Danish cartoons protest	✓																			
	Abdul Rahman Saleem [offence 1]		✓																			
	Mizanur Rahman		✓																			
	Al-Bashir Mohammed al-Faqih	Aspirant								✓										✓		
	Abdul Muhid [offence 1]	Danish cartoons protest	✓																			
	Aabid Hussain Khan	Facilitator													✓				✓			
	Omar Altimimi	AQ Facilitator		✓																		

Year of arrest	Name	Role	AM	AQ	AQAP	AQI	AS	EIJ	GIA	GICM	GSPC	HM	IAA	IS	JeM	JI	JMB	JN	LeT	LIFG	MAD	TTP
2006	Adam Osman Khatib			✓																		
	Assad Ali Sarwar	Attack Planners – AQ-directed transatlantic liquid bomb cell		✓																		
	Abdulla Ahmed Ali		✓	✓																		
	Tanvir Hussain			✓																		
	Rangzieb Ali	AQ Facilitators		✓								✓										
	Habib Ahmed		✓	✓																		
	Sohail Anjum Qureshi	Facilitator		✓																		
2007	Abdul Rahman	(Attempted) Traveller – foreign fighter		✓																		
	Parviz Khan	Attack Planner – beheading		✓																		
	Waheed Ali	(Attempted) Traveller – overseas training										✓										
	Ibrahim Abdullah Hassan [offence 1]		✓																			
	Shah Jalal Hussain [offence 1]		✓																			
	Simon Keeler	Regent's Park Mosque protest	✓																			
	Omar Brooks		✓																			
	Abdul Muhid [offence 2]		✓																			
	Abdul Rahman Saleem [offence 2]		✓																			
	Bilal Abdulla	Attempted Attackers – AQI-directed (suspected) London West End and Glasgow Airport bomb cell				✓																
	Kafeel Ahmed			✓																		
2008	Ali Beheshti	Attacker – arson	✓																			
	Houria Chahed Chentouf	Aspirant	✓																			
2009	'BX'	Facilitator – control order breach		✓																		
2010	Ahmed Faraz	Ideologue			✓																	
	Rajib Karim	Attack Planner – AQAP-directed British Airways bomb cell		✓	✓												✓					
	Bilal Zaheer Ahmad	Ideologue	✓																			
	Usman Khan	(Planned) Traveller – overseas training	✓																			
	Mohammed Chowdhury		✓																			
	Abdul Malik Miah		✓																			
	Nazam Hussain		✓																			
	Mohammed Shahjahan	AQAP-inspired London Stock Exchange bomb cell (various roles)	✓																			
	Mohibur Rahman		✓																			
	Omar Latif		✓																			
	Gurukanth Desai		✓																			
	Shah Rahman		✓																			

Year of arrest	Name	Role	AM	AQ	AQAP	AQI	AS	EIJ	GIA	GICM	GSPC	HM	IAA	IS	JeM	JI	JMB	JN	LeT	LIFG	MAD	TTP
2011	Razwan Javed	Ideologues	✓																			
	Ilijaz Ali		✓																			
	Kabir Ahmed		✓																			
	Shabaaz Hussain	Facilitator – 'The Somali Three' fundraising cell					✓															
	Irfan Khalid	Birmingham rucksack bomb cell		✓								✓							✓			
	Irfan Naseer			✓								✓							✓			
	Mohammed Hasnath	Aspirant	✓																			
2012	Mohammed Abdin	Aspirant	✓																			
	Umran Javed [offence 2]	Aspirant	✓																			
	Mohammed Benares	Aspirant	✓																			
	Mohammed Shabir Ali	Facilitators – 'The Somali Three' fundraising cell					✓															
	Mohammed Shafik Ali						✓															
	Syed Farhan Hussain	Luton TA centre bomb cell (various roles)	✓																			
	Umar Arshad		✓																			
	Mohammed Sharfaraz Ahmed		✓																			
	Zahid Iqbal	Travellers – overseas training	✓																			
	Imran Mahmood		✓																			
	Jahangir Sheikh Alom		✓																			
	Richard Dart		✓																			
	Afsor Ali	Aspirant	✓																			
2013	Royal Barnes [offence 1]	Attackers – 'Muslim Patrol'	✓																			
	Jordan Horner		✓																			
	Ricardo Maefarlane		✓																			
	'DD' / 'FF' [offence 1]	Facilitator					✓															
	Michael Adebolajo	Attackers – Fusilier Lee Rigby murder	✓		✓		✓															
	Michael Adebowale		✓																			
	Ibrahim Abdullah Hassan		✓																		✓	
	Shah Jalal Hussain [offence 2]	Ideologues	✓																		✓	
	Rebekah Dawson	Ideologues	✓																			
	Royal Barnes [offence 2]		✓																			
	'DD' / 'FF' [offence 2]	Facilitator					✓															
	Khuram Shazad Iqbal	Ideologue	✓																			
	Erol Incedal	Trained Aspirant												✓								
	Mashudur Rahman Choudhury	Traveller – foreign fighter												✓								

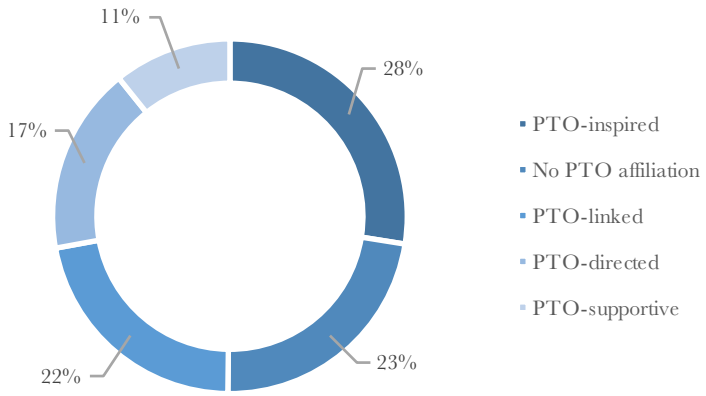
Year of arrest	Name	Role	AM	AQ	AQAP	AQI	AS	EIJ	GIA	GICM	GSPC	HM	IAA	IS	JeM	JI	JMB	JN	LeT	LIFG	MAD	TTP
2014	Mohammed Nahin Ahmed	Travellers – foreign fighters																✓				
	Yusuf Zubair Sarwar																	✓				
	Amal El-Wahabi	Facilitator												✓								
	Majdi Shajira	Facilitator												✓								
	David Souaan	(Planned) Traveller – foreign fighter	✓																			
	Hana Gul Khan	Facilitator; JN/IS-supportive [suspected]												✓								
	Imran Mohammed Khawaja	Traveller – overseas training												✓								
	Kazi Islam	Attack Planner – soldier plot (bombing, stabbing)	✓																			
	Brusthom Ziamani	Attack Planner – beheading	✓																			
	Mustakim Jaman	Facilitators – Portsmouth IS travellers												✓								
	Tuhin Shahensha													✓								
	Nadir Ali Syed	Attack Planner – Remembrance Sunday beheading cell	✓																			
	Syed Choudhury	(Planned) Traveller – foreign fighter	✓																			
	Mohammed Saboor	Facilitator												✓				✓				
	Muhammad Afiab Suleman	Ideologue																				✓
2015	Yahya Rashid	(Attempted) Traveller – foreign fighter and Facilitator – Wembley IS travellers												✓								
	Gabriel Rasmus	(Attempted) Traveller – foreign fighter and Facilitator - Birmingham IS travellers	✓											✓								
	Boy 'X' [14-year-old]r	Attack planner – ANZAC Day beheading cell												✓								
	Mohammed Abdul Kahar	(Planned) Traveller – foreign fighter												✓								
	Known or suspected links to PTOs (n. = 117)		**65**	**28**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**1**	**13**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**3**	**8**	**4**	**2**	**1**

PTO affiliation – inspiration | links | support | direction

Table 26.1 PTO affiliation

PTO affiliation	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
PTO-inspired	27	17.31%	47	41.59%	74	27.51%
No PTO affiliation	36	23.08%	25	22.12%	61	22.68%
PTO-linked	29	18.59%	30	26.55%	59	21.93%
PTO-directed	46	29.49%	0	0.00%	46	17.10%
PTO-supportive	18	11.54%	11	9.73%	29	10.78%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 26.1 PTO affiliation



The 269 IROs varied in how they were related to proscribed terrorist organisations, such as operationally or by virtue of specific inspiration, or at all. IROs have been divided into five categories (in descending order):

PTO-inspired – Offences that were demonstrably inspired by the rhetoric or propaganda of a PTO (but where there was neither direction from PTO operatives nor links between the offender or their wider network and a PTO) accounted for 28% of all IROs – the most common category. The proportion of PTO-inspired offences increased by 25 percentage points between the two periods, from 17% among 1998–2010 offences to 42% among 2011–2015 offences – the largest rise across the five categories.

No PTO affiliation – Offences that, while Islamism-inspired, cannot be shown to be predominantly inspired by one particular PTO (nor where the offender has any links to one or more groups or operatives) accounted for 23% of all IROs. In some cases the source of inspiration was unidentified, while in other cases the offender possessed instructional and/or ideological material from multiple groups or individuals and did not privilege one PTO. These offences remained consistent between the two time periods, accounting for 23% of 1998–2010 offences and 22% of 2011–2015 offences.

PTO-linked – Offences where the offender has direct links to a PTO but where the activities which formed the basis of the offence were not directed by a PTO operative accounted for 22% of IROs. The proportion of PTO-linked offences increased by eight percentage points between the two time periods, from 19% of 1998–2010 offences to 27% of 2011–2015 offences.

PTO-directed – Offences that were directed (to varying degrees) by a non-UK-based PTO operative accounted for 17% of IROs overall. There were no convictions, however, for PTO-directed IROs among offences following arrests between 2011 and 2015.

PTO-supportive – Offences that involved providing support for a PTO or its fighters (typically funds and equipment) accounted for 11% of IROs overall. These offences also remained consistent between the two time periods, accounting for 12% of 1998–2010 offences and 10% of 2011–2015 offences.

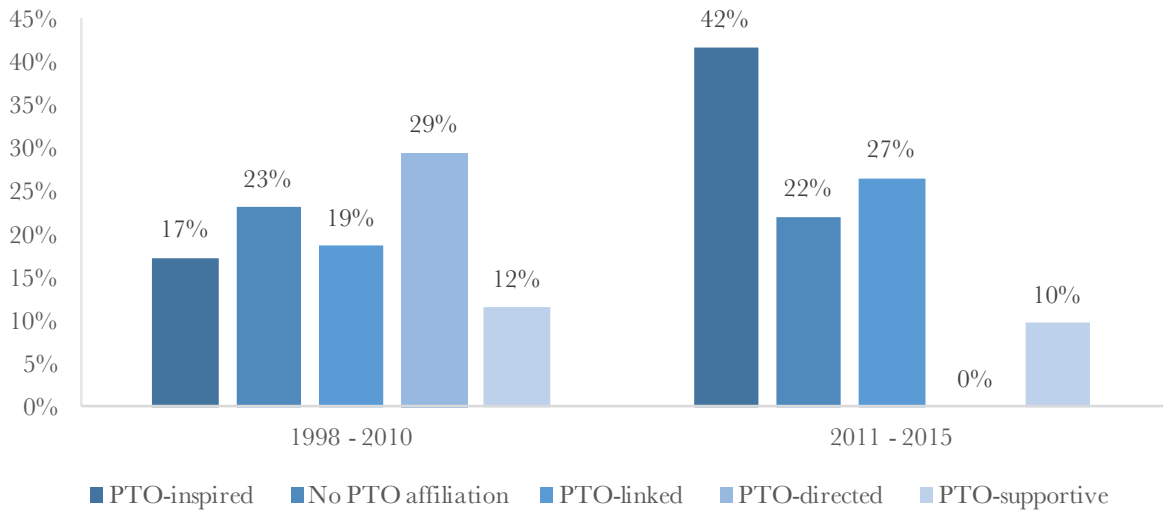
Table 26.2 Breakdown of PTO affiliation

PTO affiliation	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
PTO-inspired	**27**	**17.31%**	**47**	**41.59%**	**74**	**27.51%**
AQAP-inspired	10	6.41%	19	16.81%	29	10.78%
AQ/AQAP-inspired	5	3.21%	16	14.16%	21	7.81%
IS-inspired	0	0.00%	11	9.73%	11	4.09%
AQ-inspired	9	5.77%	0	0.00%	9	3.35%
AQ/AQI-inspired	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
AS-inspired	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
No PTO affiliation	**36**	**23.08%**	**25**	**22.12%**	**61**	**22.68%**
PTO-linked	**29**	**18.59%**	**30**	**26.55%**	**59**	**21.93%**
AM-linked	17	10.90%	18	15.93%	35	13.01%
AQ-linked	9	5.77%	0	0.00%	9	3.35%
IS-linked	0	0.00%	8	7.08%	8	2.97%
JN-linked	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	2	0.74%
AQAP-linked	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
HM-linked	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
AQI-linked	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
LIFG-linked	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
TTP-linked	0	0.00%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%
PTO-directed	**46**	**29.49%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**46**	**17.10%**
AQ-directed	42	26.92%	0	0.00%	42	15.61%
AQI-directed	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
AQAP-directed	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
PTO-supportive	**18**	**11.54%**	**11**	**9.73%**	**29**	**10.78%**
AQ-supportive	11	7.05%	0	0.00%	11	4.09%
AS-supportive	0	0.00%	5	4.42%	5	1.86%
IS-supportive	0	0.00%	4	3.54%	4	1.49%
AQI-supportive	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
LIFG-supportive	3	1.92%	0	0.00%	3	1.12%
JN/IS-supportive	0	0.00%	2	1.77%	2	0.74%
LeT-supportive	1	0.64%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Table 26.2 provides a breakdown of the principal organisation that directed, inspired or was in some other way connected to all IROs (if at all) in the UK between 1998 and 2015. Al-Qaeda remain dominant overall: 53% (n.=143) of all IROs have supported or taken direction or inspiration from al-Qaeda and its regional franchises. Since its emergence in the final two years of the 18-year period covered, Islamic State has become the principal PTO in 9% (n.=25) of IROs.[14] Taken together, all other PTOs were affiliated to in one in six (16%, n.=42) IROs.

14 Data for al-Qaeda and Islamic State includes two JN/IS-supportive IROs that involve entering into a funding agreement for the purposes of terrorism. The recipients were an individual who was suspected of fighting for either the then al-Qaeda affiliate Jabhat al-Nusrah or Islamic State after the latter announced its independence in April 2013 (Hana Gul Khan and Jafar Turay) and an individual who at the time of the agreement was in the process of deferring to Islamic State from Jabhat al-Nusrah (Mohammed Saboor and Omar Hussain).

Figure 26.2 PTO affiliation: 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences



Tables 26.3 to 26.6 provide a breakdown of the principal organisation that directed, inspired or was in some other way connected to each of the four IRO categories: attack-related, facilitation, aspirational and travel-related.

Table 26.3 PTO affiliation: attack-related offences

Attack-related offences (n.=99)	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		1998 - 2015	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
PTO-directed	**46**	**63.89%**	**0**	**0.00%**	**46**	**46.46%**
AQ-directed	42	58.33%	0	0.00%	42	42.42%
AQI-directed	3	4.17%	0	0.00%	3	3.03%
AQAP-directed	1	1.39%	0	0.00%	1	1.01%
PTO-inspired	**10**	**13.89%**	**0**	**74.07%**	**30**	**30.30%**
AQ/AQAP-inspired	1	1.39%	10	37.04%	11	11.11%
AQAP-inspired	4	5.56%	5	18.52%	9	9.09%
IS-inspired	0	0.00%	5	18.52%	5	5.05%
AQ-inspired	3	4.17%	0	0.00%	3	3.03%
AQ/AQI-inspired	2	2.78%	0	0.00%	2	2.02%
PTO-linked	**8**	**11.11%**	**5**	**18.52%**	**13**	**13.13%**
AM-linked	4	5.56%	4	14.81%	8	8.08%
AQ-linked	4	5.56%	0	0.00%	4	4.04%
AQI-linked	0	0.00%	1	3.70%	1	1.01%
No PTO affiliation	**8**	**11.11%**	**2**	**7.41%**	**10**	**10.10%**
Total	**72**	**100%**	**27**	**100%**	**99**	**100%**

Table 26.4 PTO affiliation: facilitation offences

Facilitation offences (n.=88)	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		1998 - 2015	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
PTO-supportive	**18**	**33.96%**	**11**	**30.56%**	**29**	**32.58%**
AQ-supportive	11	20.75%	0	0.00%	11	12.36%
AS-supportive	0	0.00%	5	13.89%	5	5.62%
IS-supportive	0	0.00%	4	11.11%	4	4.49%
AQI-supportive	3	5.66%	0	0.00%	3	3.37%
LIFG-supportive	3	5.66%	0	0.00%	3	3.37%
JN/IS-supportive	0	0.00%	2	5.56%	2	2.25%
LeT-supportive	1	1.89%	0	0.00%	1	1.12%
PTO-linked	**17**	**32.08%**	**7**	**19.44%**	**24**	**26.97%**
AM-linked	12	22.64%	6	16.67%	18	20.22%
AQ-linked	4	7.55%	0	0.00%	4	4.49%
AQAP-linked	1	1.89%	0	0.00%	1	1.12%
TTP-linked	0	0.00%	1	2.78%	1	1.12%
No PTO affiliation	**11**	**20.75%**	**8**	**22.22%**	**19**	**21.35%**
PTO-inspired	**7**	**13.21%**	**10**	**27.78%**	**17**	**19.10%**
AQ/AQAP-inspired	3	5.66%	2	5.56%	5	5.62%
AQAP-inspired	1	1.89%	4	11.11%	5	5.62%
IS-inspired	0	0.00%	4	11.11%	4	4.49%
AQ-inspired	2	3.77%	0	0.00%	2	2.25%
AQ/AQI-inspired	1	1.89%	0	0.00%	1	1.12%
Total	**53**	**100%**	**36**	**100%**	**89**	**100%**

Table 26.5 PTO affiliation: aspirational offences

Aspirational offences (n.=49)	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		1998 - 2015	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
No PTO affiliation	**14**	**60.87%**	**11**	**42.31%**	**25**	**51.02%**
PTO-inspired	**7**	**30.43%**	**10**	**38.46%**	**17**	**34.69%**
AQAP-inspired	2	8.70%	6	23.08%	8	16.33%
AQ/AQAP-inspired	1	4.35%	4	15.38%	5	10.20%
AQ-inspired	4	17.39%	0	0.00%	4	8.16%
PTO-linked	**2**	**8.70%**	**5**	**19.23%**	**7**	**14.29%**
AM-linked	1	4.35%	4	15.38%	5	10.20%
IS-linked	0	0.00%	1	3.85%	1	2.04%
LIFG-linked	1	4.35%	0	0.00%	1	2.04%
Total	**23**	**100%**	**26**	**100%**	**49**	**100%**

Table 26.6 PTO affiliation: travel-related offences

Travel-related offences (n.=31)	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		1998 - 2015	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
PTO-linked	**2**	**25.00%**	**13**	**54.17%**	**15**	**46.88%**
IS-linked	0	0.00%	7	29.17%	7	21.88%
AM-linked	0	0.00%	4	16.67%	4	12.50%
JN-linked	0	0.00%	2	8.33%	2	6.25%
AQ-linked	1	12.50%	0	0.00%	1	3.13%
HM-linked	1	12.50%	0	0.00%	1	3.13%
PTO-inspired	**3**	**37.50%**	**7**	**29.17%**	**10**	**31.25%**
AQAP-inspired	3	37.50%	4	16.67%	7	21.88%
IS-inspired	0	0.00%	2	8.33%	2	6.25%
AS-inspired	0	0.00%	1	4.17%	1	3.13%
No PTO affiliation	**3**	**37.50%**	**4**	**16.67%**	**7**	**21.88%**
Total	**8**	**100%**	**24**	**100%**	**32**	**100%**

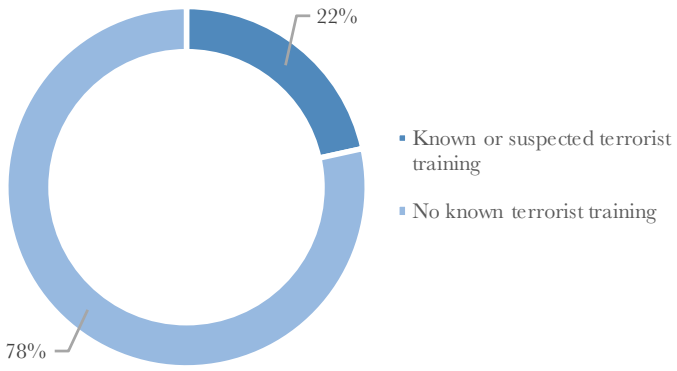
Terrorist training and combat experience

Table 27.1 Known or suspected terrorist training

Terrorist training	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known or suspected terrorist training	**45**	**28.85%**	**13**	**11.50%**	**58**	**21.56%**
Abroad	32	20.51%	13	11.50%	45	16.73%
UK-based only	11	7.05%	0	0.00%	11	4.09%
Unspecified	2	1.28%	0	0.00%	2	0.74%
No known terrorist training	**111**	**71.15%**	**100**	**88.50%**	**211**	**78.44%**
No known terrorist training	110	70.51%	89	78.76%	199	73.98%
Unsucessful travel for training or combat	1	0.64%	11	9.73%	12	4.46%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 27.1 Known or suspected terrorist training

Over a fifth (22%) of IROs were committed by individuals who were known to have or suspected of having attended training camps for terrorist purposes prior to their arrest. The majority (78%), however, were not known to have received terrorist training.



Of the 58 cases where the offender had received training, the majority (78%, n.=45) had trained at *mujahideen* camps abroad, 19% (n.=11) had trained at a UK-based camp only, and in two cases (3%) the location for training was unspecified. UK-based terrorist training camps are limited to those organised by Mohammed Hamid and Atilla Ahmet as part of their jihadist training facilitation network during the mid-2000s (for which they were convicted in 2007 and 2006 respectively); physical training in the UK (for jihadist purposes) has not been included.

Table 27.2 Location of terrorist training

Location	1998 - 2010			2011 - 2015			All IROs		
	n.	% trained IROs (*n.*=45)	% all IROs (*n.*=156)	*n.*	% trained IROs (*n.*=13)	% all IROs (*n.*=113)	*n.*	% trained IROs (*n.*=58)	% all IROs (*n.*=269)
Pakistan	27	60.00%	17.31%	3	23.08%	2.65%	30	51.72%	11.15%
UK	12	26.67%	7.69%	0	0.00%	0.00%	12	20.69%	4.46%
Afghanistan	10	22.22%	6.41%	0	0.00%	0.00%	10	17.24%	3.72%
Syria	0	0.00%	0.00%	9	69.23%	7.96%	9	15.52%	3.35%
Philippines	2	4.44%	1.28%	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	3.45%	0.74%
Unspecified	2	4.44%	1.28%	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	3.45%	0.74%
Afghanistan-Pakistan	1	2.22%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Iraq	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	7.69%	0.88%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Malaysia	1	2.22%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Somalia	1	2.22%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Sudan	1	2.22%	0.64%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Known or suspected training	**45**	**100%**	**28.85%**	**13**	**100%**	**11.50%**	**58**	**100%**	**21.56%**

Table 27.2 shows all known and suspected locations for terrorist training links. Data is shown across both time periods as well as cumulatively (1998–2015), and the prevalence of training is shown as a proportion of both IROs where the offender had trained and overall. Because some IROs were committed by individuals who had trained at multiple locations the cumulative total of all locations is higher than the number of individuals involved.

Fifty-eight IROs were committed by individuals who had received terrorist training at least once. Of these, more than half (52%, n=30) had attended training camps in Pakistan (commonly run by Lashkar-e-Taiba or Harakat ul-Mujahideen). Just over a fifth (21%) of IROs were committed by individuals who had trained in the UK (with Hamid and Ahmet); 17% of IROs by individuals who had trained in Afghanistan; and 16% in Syria (including the Turkey-Syria border). The remaining cases featured one or two incidences of terrorist training in the Philippines, the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, Iraq, Malaysia, Somalia and Sudan.

Figure 27.2 Location of terrorist training:* 1998-2010 and 2011-2015 offences

*Shows 3% and above in either time period

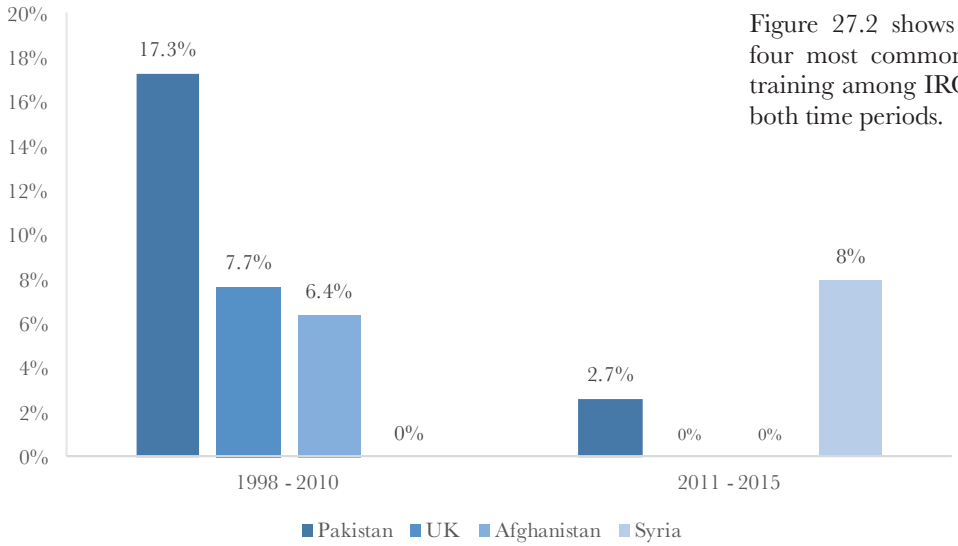


Figure 27.2 shows the prevalence of the four most common locations for terrorist training among IROs (among all IROs) for both time periods.

Pakistan is the only known location to feature across both time periods: 17% of 1998–2010 IROs were committed by an individual who had previously trained in Pakistan, dropping to 3% among 2011–2015 offences. Neither the UK nor Afghanistan (locations for training in 8% and 6% of 1998–2010 IROs respectively) was a location for prior training among 2011–2015 offences, while Syria, which had not featured among 1998–2010 cases, was the location for training in 8% of the later offences (2011–2015).

Table 27.3 Individuals with known or suspected terrorist training

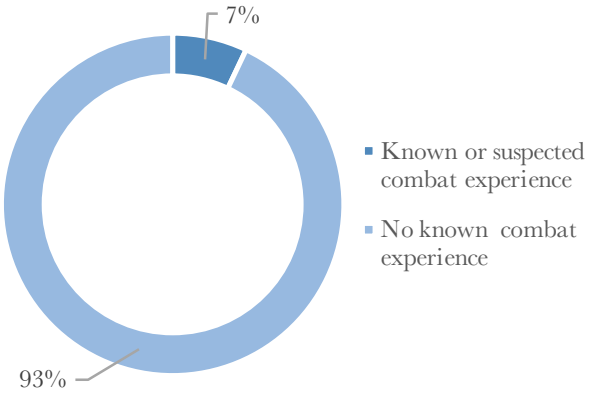
Year of arrest	Name	Role	Afghanistan	Af-Pak	Iraq	Malaysia	Pakistan	Philippines	Somalia	Sudan	Syria	Syria-Turkey	UK	Unspecified
2000	Moinul Abedin	Attack Planner – suspected AQ-inspired bombing		✓										
2003	Kamel Bourgass	Attack planner – Ricin bomb cell	✓											
	Andrew Rowe	Attack Planner – suspected AQ-inspired attack												✓
	Saajid Badat	Attack Planner – AQ-directed shoe bomb cell	✓											
2004	Jawad Akbar						✓							
	Anthony Garcia	Attack Planners – AQ-directed fertiliser bomb cell					✓							
	Omar Khyam						✓							
	Waheed Mahmood						✓							
	Abdul Aziz Jalil						✓							
	Dhiren Barot	Attack Planners – AQ-directed dirty bomb cell	✓			✓	✓	✓						
	Junade Feroze						✓							
	Abu Hamza al-Masri	AQ Ideologue	✓											
2005	Salahuddin Amin	Attack Planner – AQ-directed fertiliser bomb cell					✓							
	Mohammed Ajmal Khan	Facilitator					✓							
	Mohammad Sidique Khan	Attackers – AQ-directed 7/7 bomb cell	✓				✓	✓						
	Shehzad Tanweer						✓							
	Yassin Omar												✓	
	Muktar Said Ibrahim	Attempted Attackers – AQ-directed 21/7 bomb cell					✓			✓			✓	
	Ramzi Mohammed												✓	
	Hussain Osman												✓	
	Kazi Nurur Rahman	Attack Planner – suspected shooting (aircraft) or marauding gun attack	✓				✓							
	Adel Yahya	Attempted Attacker – AQ-directed 21/7 bomb cell											✓	
2006	Abdul Rahman Saleem [offence 1]	Danish cartoons protest	✓				✓							
	Aabid Hussain Khan	Facilitator					✓							
	Adam Osman Khatib						✓							
	Assad Ali Sarwar	Attack Planners – AQ-directed transatlantic liquid bomb cell					✓							
	Abdulla Ahmed Ali						✓							

Year of arrest	Name	Role	Afghanistan	Af-Pak	Iraq	Malaysia	Pakistan	Philippines	Somalia	Sudan	Syria	Syria-Turkey	UK	Unspecified
2006	Tanvir Hussain	Attack Planners – AQ-directed transatlantic liquid bomb cell					✓							
	Rangzieb Ali	AQ Facilitators					✓							
	Habib Ahmed						✓							
	Hassan Mutegombwa	Hamid & Ahmet's terrorist training facilitation network											✓	
	Kader Ahmed												✓	
	Kibley Da Costa												✓	
	Mohammed Al-figari												✓	
	Mohammed Kyriacou												✓	
	Yassin Mutegombwa												✓	
	Mohammed Hamid												✓	
	Sohail Anjum Qureshi	Facilitator					✓							
2007	Mohammed Shakil	(Attempted) Travellers – overseas training					✓							
	Waheed Ali		✓				✓							
	Omar Brooks	Regent's Park Mosque protest	✓				✓							
	Khalid Khaliq	Aspirant					✓							
	Abdul Rahman Saleem [offence 2]	Regent's Park Mosque protest	✓				✓							
2009	Munir Farooqi	Recruiter												✓
	'BX'	Facilitator – control order breach							✓					
2011	Irfan Khalid	Birmingham rucksack bomb cell					✓							
	Irfan Naseer						✓							
2012	Imran Mahmood	Traveller – overseas training					✓							
2013	Mohommod Hassin Nawaz	Travellers – overseas training									✓			
	Hamza Nawaz										✓			
	Erol Incedal	Trained Aspirants										✓		
	Mounir Rarmoul-Bouhadjar											✓		
	Mashudur Rahman Choudhury	Traveller – foreign fighter									✓			
2014	Mohammed Nahin Ahmed	Travellers – foreign fighters									✓			
	Yusuf Zubair Sarwar										✓			
	Imran Mohammed Khawaja	Traveller - overseas training									✓			
	Anis Abid Sardar	Attacker – roadside bombing, Iraq			✓									
	Mustafa Abdullah [offence 2]	Trained Aspirant									✓			
Known or suspected terrorist training (n. = 57)			**10**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**30**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**7**	**2**	**12**	**2**

Table 27.4 Known or suspected combat experience

Combat experience	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known or suspected combat experience	11	7.05%	8	7.08%	19	7.06%
No known combat experience	145	92.95%	105	92.92%	250	92.94%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 27.4 Known or suspected combat experience



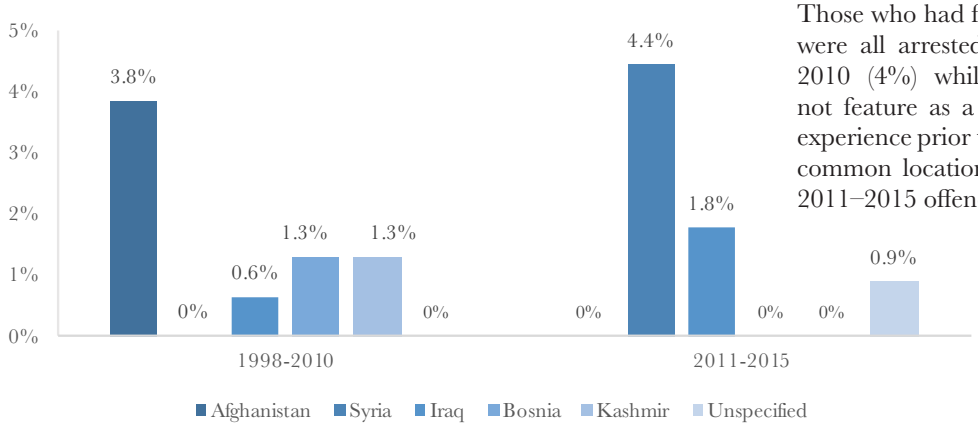
The overwhelming majority (93%, n=250) of IROs were committed by individuals who had no combat experience prior to their arrest. Therefore, 7% (n=19) had some combat experience.

Table 27.4 shows all known and suspected locations of combat experience. Data is shown across both time periods as well as cumulatively (1998–2015), and links are shown as a proportion of both IROs where the offender fought and overall.

Table 27.5 Location of combat experience

Location	*n.*	% IROs with CE (*n.*=11)	% all IROs (*n.*=156)	*n.*	% IROs with CE (*n.*=8)	% all IROs (*n.*=113)	*n.*	% IROs with CE (*n.*=19)	% all IROs (*n.*=269)
Afghanistan	6	54.55%	3.85%	0	0.00%	0.00%	6	31.58%	2.23%
Syria	0	0.00%	0.00%	5	62.50%	4.42%	5	26.32%	1.86%
Iraq	1	9.09%	0.64%	2	25%	1.77%	3	15.79%	1.12%
Bosnia	2	18.18%	1.28%	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	10.53%	0.74%
Kashmir	2	18.18%	1.28%	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	10.53%	0.74%
Unspecified	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	12.50%	0.88%	1	5.26%	0.37%
Total	**11**	**100%**	**7.05%**	**8**	**100%**	**7.08%**	**19**	**100%**	**7.06%**

Table 27.5 Location of combat experience



Of the 19 cases where the offender had combat experience, the majority (58%) had fought in either Afghanistan (32%) or Syria (26%).

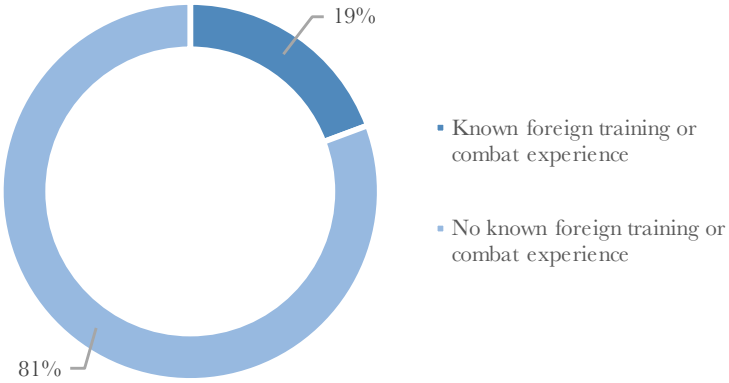
Those who had fought in Afghanistan were all arrested between 1998 and 2010 (4%) while Syria, which did not feature as a location for combat experience prior to 2011, was the most common location for combat among 2011–2015 offences (4%).

Table 27.6 Known or suspected foreign terrorist training or combat experience

Foreign training or combat experience	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		1998 - 2115	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known foreign training or combat experience	36	23.08%	16	14.16%	52	19.33%
No known foreign training or combat experience	120	76.92%	97	85.84%	217	80.67%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Almost one fifth (19%, n.=52) of IROs between 1998 and 2015 were committed by individuals who had prior terrorist training and/or combat experience abroad (excludes UK-based training).

Figure 27.6 Known or suspected foreign terrorist training or combat experience



Serious attack-related offences

Rate of offending

Table 28.1 Serious attack-related offences

Offences	1998 - 2010		2011 - 2015		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Serious attack-related offences	47	30.13%	20	17.70%	67	24.91%
Other IROs	109	69.87%	93	82.30%	202	75.09%
Total	**156**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

One quarter (25%, n=67) of IROs between 1998 and 2015 can be considered "serious attack-related offences". They are defined as actual, attempted or planned (in advanced stages) attacks (of any type) intended to lead to indiscriminate or targeted civilian deaths for terrorist purposes. Violent physical attacks that did not (or were not explicitly intended to) result in loss of life have not been included. For the purposes of comparison, the remaining 75% (n=202) of offences are considered "other IROs".

Figure 28.1 Serious attack-related offences

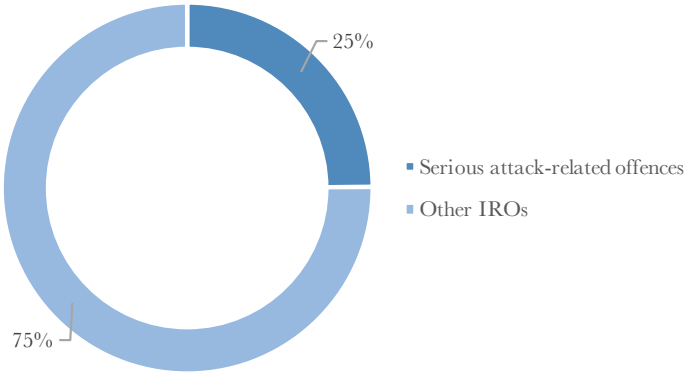


Table 28.2a Frequency and rate of offending: serious attack-related offences and all other IROs

Year of arrest	Serious attack-related IROs			Other IROs			All IROs		
	n.	%	rate	*n.*	%	rate	*n.*	%	rate
1998-2010	47	70.15%	4/year	109	53.96%	8/year	156	57.99%	12/year
2011-2015	20	29.85%	4/year	93	46.04%	19/year	113	42.01%	23/year
Total	**67**	**100%**	**4/year**	**202**	**100%**	**11/year**	**269**	**100%**	**15/year**

All 269 IROs make up 135 distinct terrorism cases, ranging in size and scope from individual actors to large cells featuring multiple convictions. The 67 IROs identified as serious attack-related offences account for 22 separate cases, while other IROs account for the remaining 113 cases. Tables 28.2a and 28.2b compare the frequency and rate of offending of serious attack-related offences with that of other IROs – 28.2a compares IROs, while 28.2b compares the distinct terrorism cases they make up.

Table 28.2a shows that the rate of serious offending remained consistent across both time periods covered – four serious attack-related IROs per year – while the rate of all other offending more than doubled, increasing by 135% from eight per year to 19 per year.

Table 28.2b Frequency and rate of offending: serious attack-related cases and all other cases

Year of arrest	Serious attack-related cases			Other cases			All cases		
	n.	%	rate	*n.*	%	rate	*n.*	%	rate
1998-2010	14	63.64%	0.7/year	49	43.36%	4/year	63	46.67%	5/year
2011-2015	6	36.36%	1.4/year	64	56.64%	13/year	72	53.33%	14/year
Total	**22**	**100%**	**1/year**	**113**	**100%**	**6/year**	**135**	**100%**	**7/year**

Table 28.2b shows that serious attack-related terrorism cases doubled across both time periods covered, increasing from 0.7 per year to 1.4 per year, while other terrorism cases more than tripled, increasing from four per year to 13 per year.

Overall, the rate of offending in the last five years has increased from the average rate for the previous 13 years. For serious-attacked related offences this has manifested in an increase in terrorism cases between 2011 and 2015, but those serious cases have typically featured fewer offenders. For other offences the increase has manifested both in the number of distinct cases and the number of offenders, indicating an increase in (less serious) individualistic offending.

Table 28.3 Breakdown of serious attack-related offences

Year of arrest	Serious attack-related offences				Other IROs				All IROs			
	IROs		Cases		IROs		Cases		IROs		Cases	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
1998-2010	**47**	**70.15%**	**14**	**63.64%**	**109**	**53.96%**	**49**	**43.36%**	**156**	**57.99%**	**63**	**46.67%**
1998	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%	1	0.74%
2000	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%	1	0.74%
2001	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	4	1.98%	2	1.77%	4	1.49%	2	1.48%
2002	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.88%	1	0.37%	1	0.74%
2003	2	2.99%	2	9.09%	2	0.99%	2	1.77%	4	1.49%	4	2.96%
2004	12	17.91%	2	9.09%	1	0.50%	1	0.88%	13	4.83%	3	2.22%
2005	11	16.42%	2	9.09%	17	8.42%	5	4.42%	28	10.41%	7	5.19%
2006	8	11.94%	1	4.55%	29	14.36%	10	8.85%	37	13.75%	11	8.15%
2007	3	4.48%	2	9.09%	22	10.89%	10	8.85%	25	9.29%	12	8.89%
2008	2	2.99%	2	9.09%	16	7.92%	9	7.96%	18	6.69%	11	8.15%
2009	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	6	2.97%	4	3.54%	6	2.23%	4	2.96%
2010	9	13.43%	3	13.64%	9	4.46%	3	2.65%	18	6.69%	6	4.44%
2011-2015	**20**	**29.85%**	**8**	**36.36%**	**93**	**46.04%**	**64**	**56.64%**	**113**	**42.01%**	**72**	**53.33%**
2011	6	8.96%	2	9.09%	18	8.91%	8	7.08%	24	8.92%	10	7.41%
2012	8	11.94%	2	9.09%	18	8.91%	10	8.85%	26	9.67%	12	8.89%
2013	2	2.99%	1	4.55%	22	10.89%	15	13.27%	24	8.92%	16	11.85%
2014	2	2.99%	2	9.09%	27	13.37%	23	20.35%	29	10.78%	25	18.52%
2015	2	2.99%	1	4.55%	8	3.96%	8	7.08%	10	3.72%	9	6.67%
Total	**67**	**100%**	**22**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**113**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**	**135**	**100%**

Gender, age and nationality

Table 29.1 Gender

Gender	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Male	64	95.52%	187	92.57%	251	93.31%
Female	3	4.48%	15	7.43%	18	6.69%
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Women have been less commonly involved in serious attack-related offences in the UK than they have in all other offences. Three women accounted for 4.5% of serious attack-related offences, compared to 15 women who accounted for 7.4% of other IROs. One serious female offender – Roshonara Choudhry – was convicted alone (for an attempted political assassination), while the other two – Shasta Khan and Sana Ahmed Khan – were convicted alongside their partners in relation to planned bomb attacks.

Figure 29.1 Gender: serious attack-related offences and other IROs

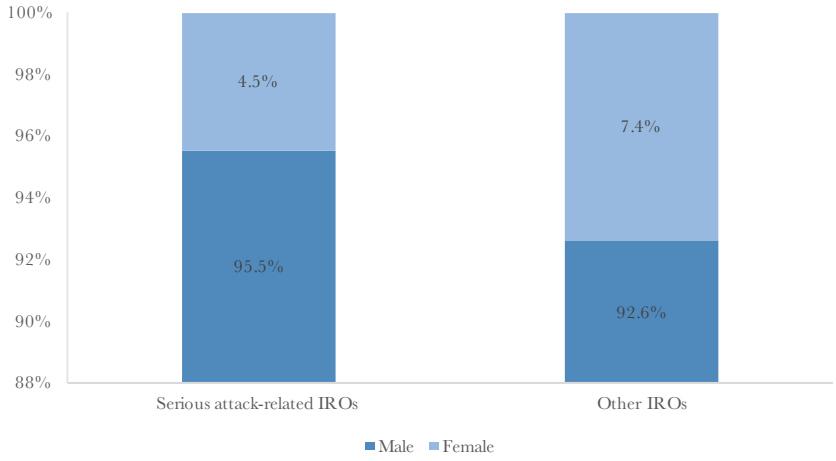
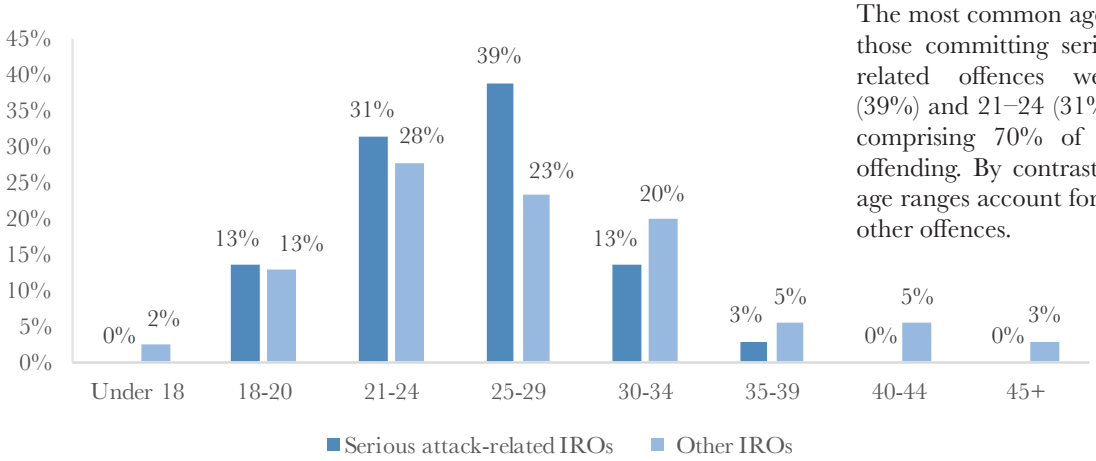


Table 29.2 Age range

Age range	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Under 25	**30**	**44.78%**	**87**	**43.07%**	**117**	**43.49%**
Under 18	0	0.00%	5	2.48%	5	1.86%
18-20	9	13.43%	26	12.87%	35	13.01%
21-24	21	31.34%	56	27.72%	77	28.62%
25 and over	**37**	**55.22%**	**115**	**56.93%**	**152**	**56.51%**
25-29	26	38.81%	47	23.27%	73	27.14%
30-34	9	13.43%	40	19.80%	49	18.22%
35-39	2	2.99%	11	5.45%	13	4.83%
40-44	0	0.00%	11	5.45%	11	4.09%
45+	0	0.00%	6	2.97%	6	2.23%
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 29.2 Age range: serious attack-related offences and other IROs



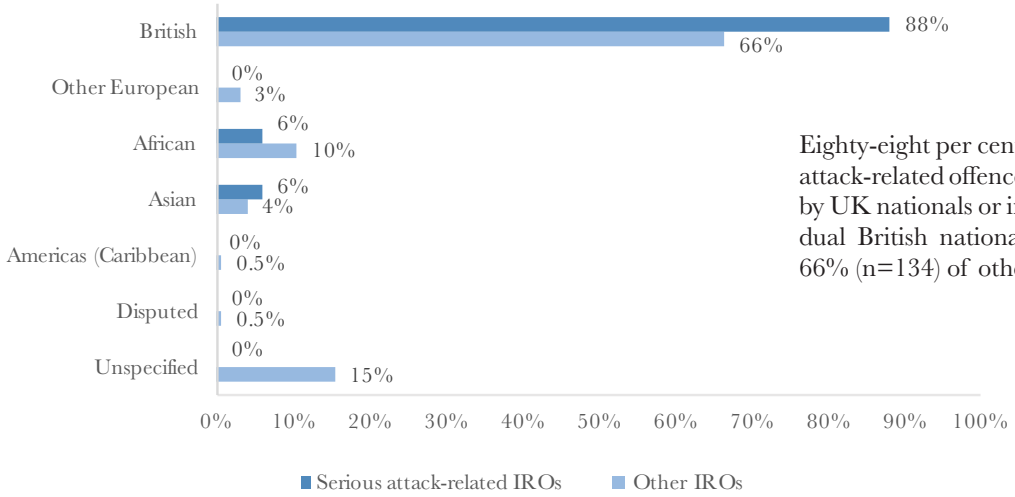
The most common age ranges for those committing serious attack-related offences were 25–29 (39%) and 21–24 (31%), together comprising 70% of all serious offending. By contrast, these two age ranges account for 51% of all other offences.

Overall, the serious attack-related offences were more commonly committed by younger individuals and 84% were under 30; the proportion of individuals committing other offences was more evenly distributed across the various age ranges and 66% were aged under 30.

Table 29.3 Nationality

Nationality	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
European	**59**	**88.06%**	**140**	**69.31%**	**199**	**73.98%**
Northern European	**59**	**88.06%**	**134**	**66.34%**	**193**	**71.75%**
British	55	82.09%	131	64.85%	186	69.14%
British-Pakistani	2	2.99%	3	1.49%	5	1.86%
British-Algerian	1	1.49%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
British-Iraqi	1	1.49%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Western European	**0**	**0.00%**	**4**	**1.98%**	**4**	**1.49%**
German	0	0.00%	3	1.49%	3	1.12%
French	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Southern European	**0**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.99%**	**2**	**0.74%**
Albanian	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Serbian	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
African	**4**	**5.97%**	**21**	**10.40%**	**25**	**9.29%**
Northern African	**1**	**1.49%**	**11**	**5.45%**	**12**	**4.46%**
Algerian	1	1.49%	5	2.48%	6	2.23%
Libyan	0	0.00%	4	1.98%	4	1.49%
Moroccan	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Sudanese	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Eastern African	**2**	**2.99%**	**7**	**3.47%**	**9**	**3.35%**
Somali	2	2.99%	4	1.98%	6	2.23%
Eritrean	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Ethiopian	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Kenyan	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Western African	**1**	**1.49%**	**2**	**0.99%**	**3**	**1.12%**
Gambian	0	0.00%	2	0.99%	2	0.74%
Ghanaian	1	1.49%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Southern African	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.50%**	**1**	**0.37%**
South African	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Asian	**4**	**5.97%**	**8**	**3.96%**	**12**	**4.46%**
Southern Asian	**4**	**5.97%**	**5**	**2.48%**	**9**	**3.35%**
Bangladeshi	3	4.48%	1	0.50%	4	1.49%
Pakistani	0	0.00%	3	1.49%	3	1.12%
Indian	1	1.49%	1	0.50%	2	0.74%
Western Asian	**0**	**0.00%**	**3**	**1.49%**	**3**	**1.12%**
Bahraini	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Iraqi	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Syrian	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Americas	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.50%**	**1**	**0.37%**
Caribbean	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.50%**	**1**	**0.37%**
Jamaican	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Disputed	**0**	**0.00%**	**1**	**0.50%**	**1**	**0.37%**
Unspecified	**0**	**0.00%**	**31**	**15.35%**	**31**	**11.52%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Table 29.3 Nationality: serious attack-related offences and other IROs



Eighty-eight per cent (n=59) of serious attack-related offences were committed by UK nationals or individuals holding dual British nationality, compared to 66% (n=134) of other offences.

While this 22 percentage point difference may be partly explained by an inverse 16 percentage point difference in the unspecified category, it is possible to identify a general trend whereby British national involvement is greater in the most serious cases than it is among other offences.

Known to authorities and criminal history

Table 30.1 Known to authorities prior to arrest or suicide attack

Known to authorities	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known to authorities	**59**	**88.06%**	**146**	**72.28%**	**205**	**76.21%**
One point of contact	35	52.24%	77	38.12%	112	41.64%
Two points of contact	14	20.90%	54	26.73%	68	25.28%
Three points of contact	9	13.43%	14	6.93%	23	8.55%
Four points of contact	1	1.49%	1	0.50%	2	0.74%
Not known to authorities	**8**	**11.94%**	**56**	**27.72%**	**64**	**23.79%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 30.1 Known to authorities prior to arrest or suicide attack: serious attack-related offences and other IROs

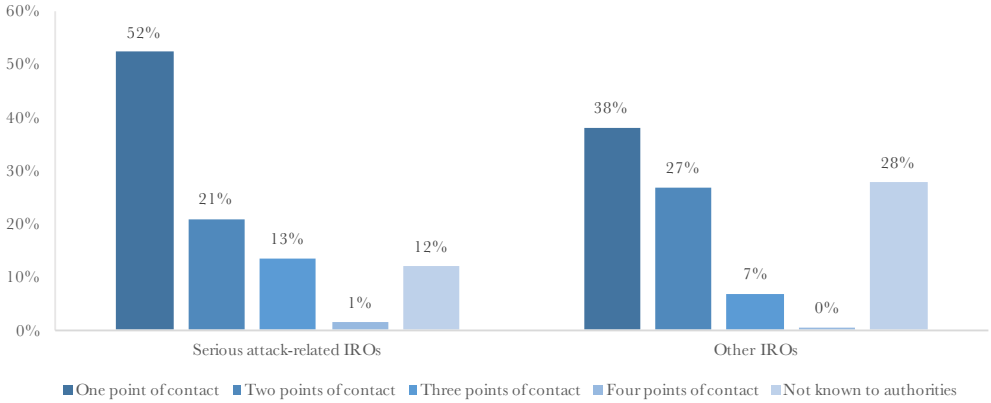


Table 30.1 shows how frequently both serious attack-related offences and all other offences were committed by individuals who had had prior contact with British authorities, as well as the number of different channels through which the individual was known. The most serious offenders were more likely to have been known to the authorities than their less serious counterparts: 88% (n=59) of serious attack-related offences were committed by individuals known through one or more of eight identifiable points of contact compared to 72% (n=72) for all other offences.

Table 30.2 Points of contact with authorities prior to arrest or suicide attack

Known to authorities	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Previously known to authorities	**59**	**88.06%**	**146**	**72.28%**	**205**	**76.21%**
Security Service	**49**	**73.13%**	**79**	**39.11%**	**128**	**47.58%**
Under surveillance (related investigation)	36	53.73%	61	30.20%	97	36.06%
Known to Security Service	12	17.91%	11	5.45%	23	8.55%
Security Service approach	2	2.99%	5	2.48%	7	2.60%
Under surveillance (unrelated investigation)	1	1.49%	6	2.97%	7	2.60%
Known criminal history	**28**	**41.79%**	**73**	**36.14%**	**101**	**37.55%**
Conviction (non-extremism or terrorism-related)	15	22.39%	38	18.81%	53	19.70%
Conviction (extremism or terrorism-related)	3	4.48%	22	10.89%	25	9.29%
Other police contact (extremism or terrorism-related)	8	11.94%	16	7.92%	24	8.92%
Other police contact (non-extremism or terrorism-related)	6	8.96%	7	3.47%	13	4.83%
Control order or TPIM	0	0.00%	4	1.98%	4	1.49%
Public extremism-related activism	**9**	**13.43%**	**26**	**12.87%**	**35**	**13.01%**
Travel-related (suspected terrorist purposes)	**4**	**5.97%**	**19**	**9.41%**	**23**	**8.55%**
Travel stop	3	4.48%	17	8.42%	20	7.43%
Pretrial or pre-charge detention abroad	1	1.49%	4	1.98%	5	1.86%
Prevent	**1**	**1.49%**	**13**	**6.44%**	**14**	**5.20%**
Known mental health issues	**2**	**2.99%**	**10**	**4.95%**	**12**	**4.46%**
Immigration-related	**1**	**1.49%**	**9**	**4.46%**	**10**	**3.72%**
Immigration offences	1	1.49%	5	2.48%	6	2.23%
Served notice of intent to deport on national security grounds	0	0.00%	4	1.98%	4	1.49%
Extradition order received	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Regulatory or financial investigation or sanction	**0**	**0.00%**	**2**	**0.99%**	**2**	**0.74%**
Not previously known to authorities	**8**	**11.94%**	**56**	**27.72%**	**64**	**23.79%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Table 30.2 shows how frequently (and as a proportion) both the most serious attack-related offences and all other offence were committed by individuals who were previously known to the authorities in each of the eight categories and sub-categories. Because in a third of cases overall (35%, n=93) offenders were known through multiple points of contact, the cumulative number of points of contact across sub-categories may be higher than a category total.

Figure 30.2 Points of contact with authorities: serious attack-related offences and other IROs

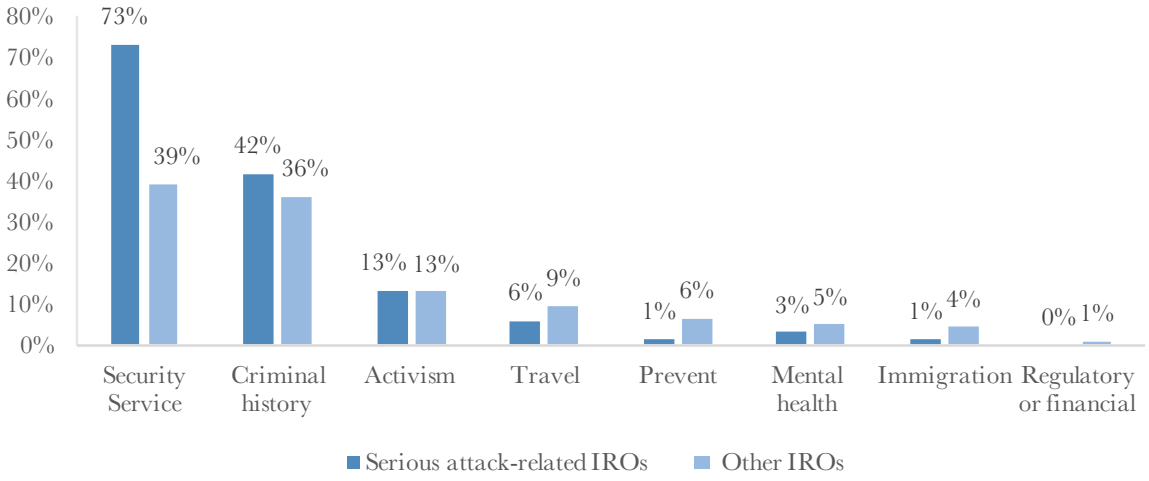


Figure 30.2 compares the points of previous contact with the authorities for the most serious offences with those for all other offenders. While they broadly mirror one another for each point of contact, there are two exceptions (Security Service and Criminal history) where the difference is greater than five percentage points. Those committing the most serious offences were more commonly known through both exceptions: almost three-quarters (73%, n=49) of serious offenders were known to the Security Service compared to 39% for other offences, while 42% of the most serious offenders had some criminal background compared to 36% for other offences.

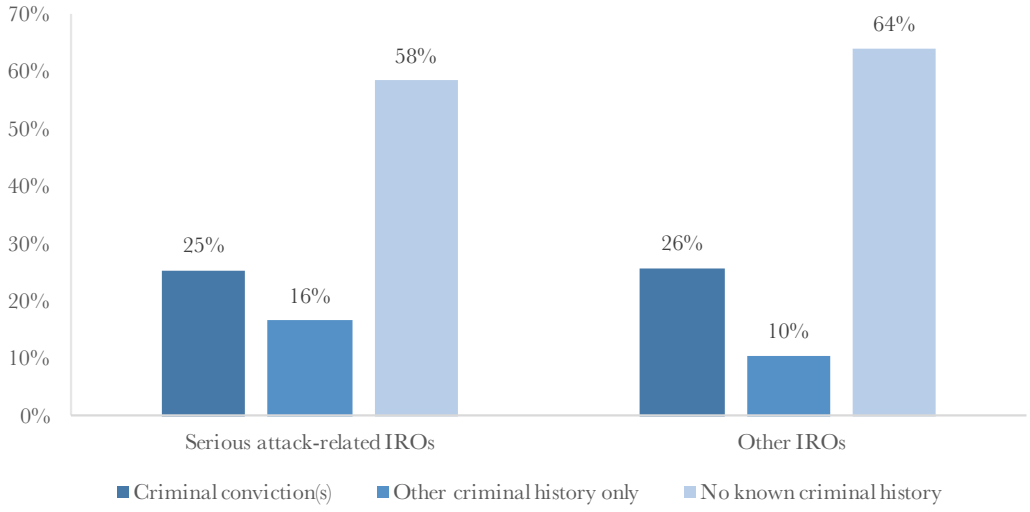
Thirteen per cent of IROs were committed by individuals who were known (by the police and/or local authorities) to have engaged in public extremism-related activism – overall, and across both categories of severity. Proportionally, less-serious offenders were more commonly known through the remaining five points of contact – travel-related stop or detention, Prevent, mental health issues, immigration, and financial or regulatory investigations – than the most serious offenders.

The biggest discrepancy between the most serious and all other offenders is the frequency of contact with the Security Service. Fifty-four per cent of serious offences were committed by someone under surveillance (for an investigation related to their offence) at the time of their arrest, and nearly one in five (18%) was committed by someone who had been identified by the Security Service as a peripheral associate during (a) previous investigations(s) but had not been under surveillance at the time of arrest – compared to 30% and 5% for other offences respectively.

Table 30.3 Known criminal history prior to arrest or suicide attack

Known criminal history	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known criminal history	**28**	**41.79%**	**73**	**36.14%**	**101**	**37.55%**
Known criminal conviction(s)	**17**	**25.37%**	**52**	**25.74%**	**69**	**25.65%**
Criminal conviction(s)	17	25.37%	51	25.25%	68	25.28%
Criminal conviction(s) and control order or TPIM	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
Other criminal history only	**11**	**16.42%**	**21**	**10.40%**	**32**	**11.90%**
Other police contact	11	16.42%	18	8.91%	29	10.78%
Control order or TPIM	0	0.00%	3	1.49%	3	1.12%
Not known criminal history	**39**	**58.21%**	**129**	**63.86%**	**168**	**62.45%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 30.3 Known criminal history prior to arrest or suicide attack: serious attack-related offences and other IROs



Forty-two per cent of serious attack-related offences were committed by individuals with a known criminal history compared to 36% of other offences. The prevalence of criminal convictions is consistent across both categories of severity: 25% of serious attack-related offences and 26% of other offences were committed by individuals with previous (a) criminal convictions(s). Among the most serious offences, however, offenders were more likely to have had other police contact that did not amount to a conviction than among other offences (16% and 10% respectively).

Table 30.4 Prevalence of extremism-related criminal history

Known criminal history	Serious attack-related offences			Other IROs			All IROs		
	n.	%	%	*n.*	%	%	*n.*	%	%
Known criminal history	**28**	**41.79%**	**41.79%**	**73**	**36.14%**	**36.14%**	**101**	**37.55%**	**37.55%**
Includes extremism or terrorism-related behaviour	11	16.42%	39.29%	40	19.80%	54.79%	51	18.96%	50.50%
Does not include extremism or terrorism-related behaviour	17	25.37%	60.71%	33	16.34%	45.21%	50	18.59%	49.50%
No known criminal history	**39**	**58.21%**	**58.21%**	**129**	**63.86%**	**63.86%**	**168**	**62.45%**	**62.45%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**	**100%**

Figure 30.4 Prevalence of extremism-related criminal history: serious attack-related offences and other IROs

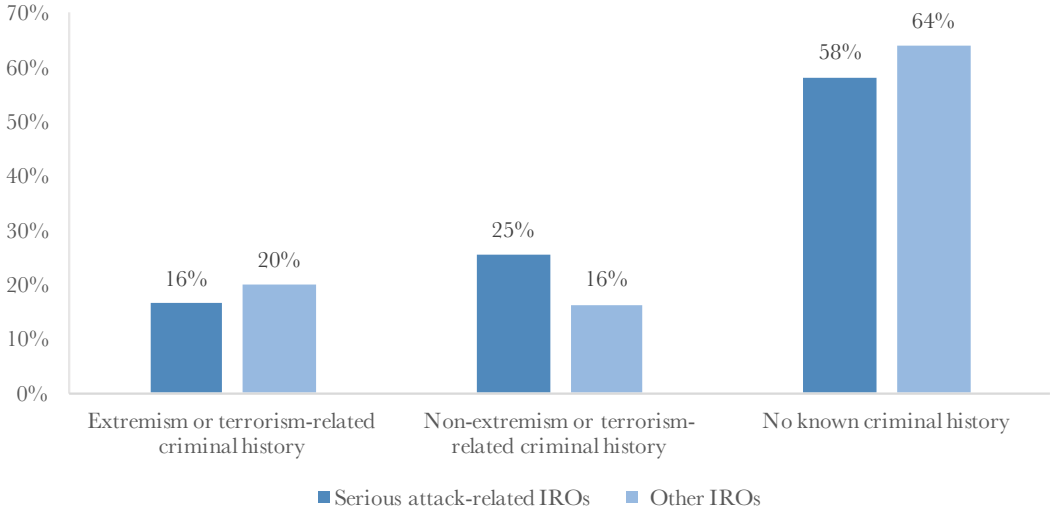


Figure 30.4 shows the prevalence of extremism-related criminal history among those convicted for serious attack-related offences and those convicted for other offences. The most serious offences were less commonly committed by individuals whose criminal history included extremism- or terrorism-related activities than all other offences (16% and 20% respectively); they were more commonly committed by individuals whose criminal history did not include extremism- or terrorism-related activities (25% and 16% respectively).

Table 30.5 Prevalence of extremism-related previous criminal convictions

Known criminal conviction(s)	Serious attack-related offences			Other IROs			All IROs		
	n.	%	%	*n.*	%	%	*n.*	%	%
Known criminal conviction(s)	**17**	**25.37%**	**25.37%**	**52**	**25.74%**	**25.74%**	**69**	**25.65%**	**25.65%**
Includes extremism or terrorism-related behaviour	3	4.48%	17.65%	22	10.89%	42.31%	25	9.29%	36.23%
Does not include extremism or terrorism-related behaviour	14	20.90%	82.35%	30	14.85%	57.69%	44	16.36%	63.77%
No known criminal conviction(s)	**50**	**74.63%**	**74.63%**	**150**	**74.26%**	**74.26%**	**200**	**74.35%**	**74.35%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**	**100%**

Figure 30.5 Prevalence of extremism-related previous criminal convictions: serious attack-related offences and other IROs

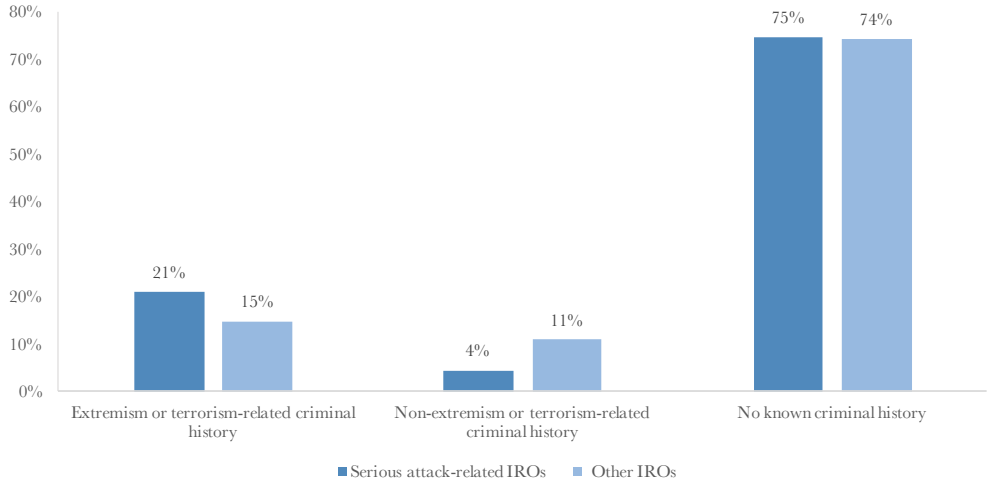


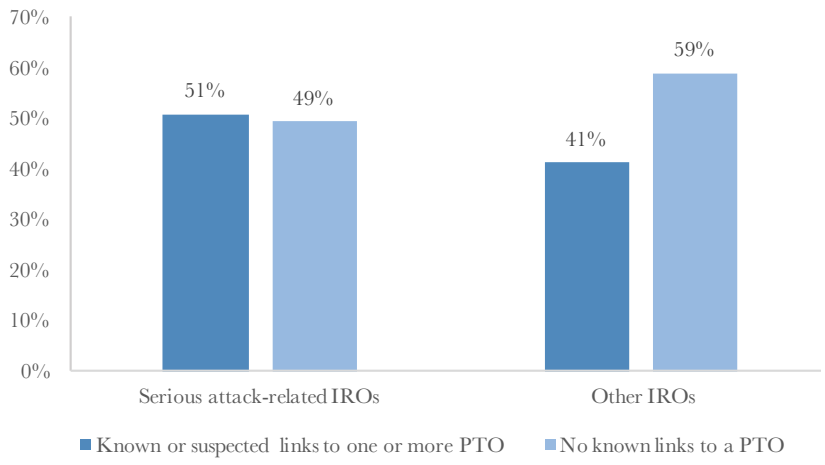
Figure 30.5 shows the prevalence of extremism-related criminal convictions among those convicted for serious attack-related offences and those convicted for other offences. The most serious offences were less commonly committed by individuals with previous convictions for extremism- or terrorism-related activities than all other offences (4% and 11% respectively); they were more commonly committed by individuals with criminal convictions that did not include extremism- or terrorism-related activities (21% and 15% respectively).

Links to PTOs

Table 31.1 Known or suspected links to PTOs

PTOs	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known or suspected links to one or more PTO	**34**	**50.75%**	**83**	**41.09%**	**117**	**43.49%**
One PTO	23	34.33%	70	34.65%	93	34.57%
Two PTOs	2	2.99%	12	5.94%	14	5.20%
Three PTOs	7	10.45%	0	0.00%	7	2.60%
Four PTOs	1	1.49%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
Five PTOs	1	1.49%	1	0.50%	2	0.74%
No known links to a PTO	**33**	**49.25%**	**119**	**58.91%**	**152**	**56.51%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Table 31.1 Known or suspected links to PTOs



Serious attack-related offences were almost equally commonly committed by individuals with direct links to one or more proscribed terrorist organisation (PTO) (51%, n=34) as they were by someone with no links to a PTO (49%, n=33).

All other offences were more commonly committed by individuals who were not directly linked to a PTO (59%, n=119) than by those who did (41%, n=83).

Table 31.2 Breakdown of known or suspected links to PTOs

PTO		1998 - 2010			2011 - 2015			All IROs		
		n.	% PTO IROs (n.=34)	% all IROs (n.=67)	*n.*	% PTO IROs (n.=83)	% all IROs (n.=202	*n.*	% PTO IROs (n.=117)	% all IROs (n.=269)
Al-Muhajiroun	AM	21	61.76%	31.34%	45	54.22%	22.28%	66	56.41%	24.54%
Al-Qaeda	AQ	17	50.00%	25.37%	11	13.25%	5.45%	28	23.93%	10.41%
Islamic State	IS	0	0.00%	0.00%	13	15.66%	6.44%	13	11.11%	4.83%
Lashkar-e-Taiba	LeT	5	14.71%	7.46%	3	3.61%	1.49%	8	6.84%	2.97%
Harakat ul-Mujahideen	HM	4	11.76%	5.97%	3	3.61%	1.49%	7	5.98%	2.60%
Al-Shabaab	AS	1	2.94%	1.49%	5	6.02%	2.48%	6	5.13%	2.23%
Libyan Islamic Fighting Group	LIFG	0	0.00%	0.00%	4	4.82%	1.98%	4	3.42%	1.49%
Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula	AQAP	2	5.88%	2.99%	1	1.20%	0.50%	3	2.56%	1.12%
Armed Islamic Group	GIA	0	0.00%	0.00%	3	3.61%	1.49%	3	2.56%	1.12%
Jabhat al-Nusrah	JN	0	0.00%	0.00%	3	3.61%	1.49%	3	2.56%	1.12%
Jaish-e-Mohammed	JeM	2	5.88%	2.99%	1	1.20%	0.50%	3	2.56%	1.12%
Al-Qaeda in Iraq	AQI	1	2.94%	1.49%	1	1.20%	0.50%	2	1.71%	0.74%
Jemaah Islamiyah	JI	2	5.88%	2.99%	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	1.71%	0.74%
Minbar Ansar Deen	MAD	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	2.41%	0.99%	2	1.71%	0.74%
Egyptian Islamic Jihad	EIJ	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.20%	0.50%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Islamic Army of Aden	IAA	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.20%	0.50%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Jamat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh	JMB	1	2.94%	1.49%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Moroccan Islamic Combat Group	GCIM	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.20%	0.50%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat	GSPC	1	2.94%	1.49%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan	TTP	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.20%	0.50%	1	0.85%	0.37%
Known or suspected links		**34**	**100%**	**51%**	**83**	**100%**	**41%**	**117**	**100%**	**43%**

Table 31.2 shows all known and suspected links between individuals convicted for IROs and PTOs at the date of their arrest. Data is shown across both categories of severity as well as overall, and links are shown as a proportion of both those linked to PTOs and overall.

A total of 34 serious attack-related offences were committed by individuals directly linked to one or more PTO. Of these, 62% (n=21) were directly linked to al-Muhajiroun – almost a third (31%) of serious offences overall. Half (50%, n=17) were linked to al-Qaeda – a quarter (25%) of serious offences overall.

Other commonly linked-to groups were Lashkar-e-Taiba (15%, 7% overall) and Harakat ul-Mujahideen (12%, 6% overall). Seven additional PTOs were linked to by at least one individual responsible for a serious attack-related offence, but none are directly linked to in more than 3% of serious offences.

Figure 31.2 Breakdown of known or suspected links to PTOs:* serious attack-related offences and other IROs

*Shows 2% and above in either category

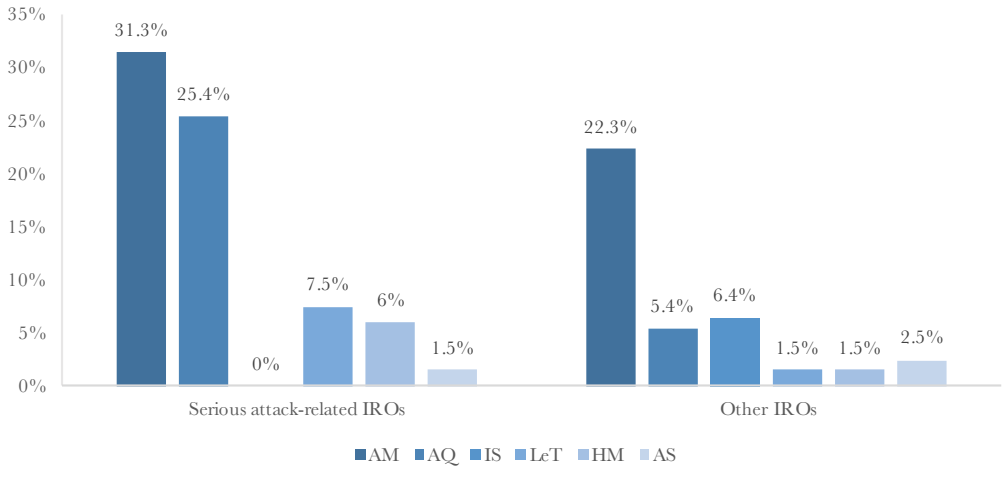


Figure 31.2 shows the prevalence of the six most commonly linked-to PTOs among all IROs for both categories of severity. The proportion of offences where the individual was linked to al-Muhajiroun, the most common PTO overall, is nine percentage points higher among the most serious offences than among other offences (31% and 22% respectively). The difference is bigger for al-Qaeda: the most serious offences were five times more commonly committed by individuals with direct links to al-Qaeda than all other offences (25% and 5% respectively).

Islamic State has been directly linked to in 5% of all IROs, but as yet none of the most serious attack-related offences have featured direct links to the group. The proportion of links to Lashkar-e-Taiba and Harakat ul-Mujahideen rose among the most serious offences (from 1.5% to 7.5% and 6% respectively), while proportionally fewer of the most serious offences featured direct links to al-Shabaab.

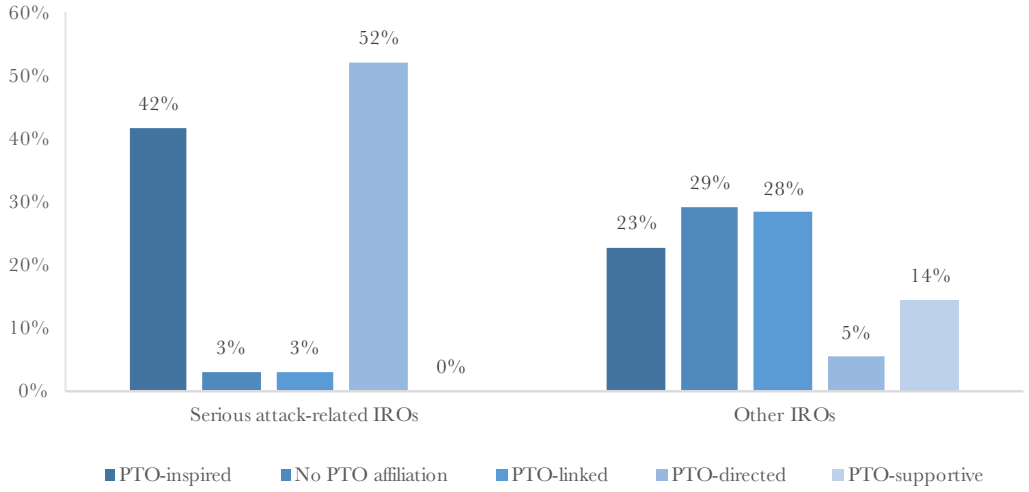
PTO affiliation – inspiration | links | direction | support

Table 32 Breakdown of PTO affiliation

PTO affiliation	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
PTO-inspired	**28**	**41.79%**	**46**	**22.77%**	**74**	**27.51%**
AQAP-inspired	13	19.40%	16	7.92%	29	10.78%
AQ/AQAP-inspired	11	16.42%	10	4.95%	21	7.81%
IS-inspired	4	5.97%	7	3.47%	11	4.09%
AQ-inspired	0	0.00%	9	4.46%	9	3.35%
AQ/AQI-inspired	0	0.00%	3	1.49%	3	1.12%
AS-inspired	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
No PTO affiliation	**2**	**2.99%**	**59**	**29.21%**	**61**	**22.68%**
PTO-linked	**2**	**2.99%**	**57**	**28.22%**	**59**	**21.93%**
AM-linked	0	0.00%	35	17.33%	35	13.01%
AQ-linked	2	2.99%	7	3.47%	9	3.35%
IS-linked	0	0.00%	8	3.96%	8	2.97%
JN-linked	0	0.00%	2	0.99%	2	0.74%
AQAP-linked	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
HM-linked	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
AQI-linked	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
LIFG-linked	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
TTP-linked	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
PTO-directed	**35**	**52.24%**	**11**	**5.45%**	**46**	**17.10%**
AQ-directed	32	47.76%	10	4.95%	42	15.61%
AQI-directed	2	2.99%	1	0.50%	3	1.12%
AQAP-directed	1	1.49%	0	0.00%	1	0.37%
PTO-supportive	**0**	**0.00%**	**29**	**14.36%**	**29**	**10.78%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Like all IROs, the most serious offences varied in how they were related to PTOs, such as operationally or by virtue of specific inspiration, or at all. Table 32 provides a breakdown of the principal organisation that directed, inspired or was in some other way connected (if at all) to both the serious attack-related offences as well as all other offences between 1998 and 2015.

Figure 32 PTO affiliation: serious attack-related offences and other IROs



The most serious offences were overwhelmingly either directed (to varying degrees) by a non-UK-based PTO operative (52%) or demonstrably inspired by (without being linked to) the rhetoric or propaganda of a PTO (42%). Comparatively few of the most serious offences have been categorised as PTO-linked, meaning that the offender had direct links to a PTO but the activities which formed the basis of the offence were not directed by a PTO operative: 3% of serious attack-related offences compared to 28% of other offences.

Terrorist training and combat experience

Table 33.1 Known or suspected terrorist training

Terrorist training	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known or suspected terrorist training	**23**	**34.33%**	**35**	**17.33%**	**58**	**21.56%**
Abroad	19	28.36%	26	12.87%	45	16.73%
UK-based only	4	5.97%	7	3.47%	11	4.09%
Unspecified	0	0.00%	2	0.99%	2	0.74%
No known terrorist training	**44**	**65.67%**	**167**	**82.67%**	**211**	**78.44%**
No known terrorist training	40	59.70%	159	78.71%	199	73.98%
Unsucessful travel for training or combat	4	5.97%	8	3.96%	12	4.46%
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

A third (34%) of serious attack-related offences were committed by individuals who were known to have or were suspected of having attended training camps for terrorist purposes prior to their arrest – exactly double the proportion of other offences that were committed by those with terrorist training (17%).

Table 33.2 Location of terrorist training

Location	Serious attack-related offences			Other IROs			All IROs		
	n.	% trained IROs (n.=23)	% all IROs (n.=67)	*n.*	% trained IROs (n.=35)	% all IROs (n.= 202)	*n.*	% trained IROs (n.=58)	% all IROs (n.=269)
Pakistan	17	73.91%	25.37%	13	37.14%	6.44%	30	51.72%	11.15%
UK	5	21.74%	7.46%	7	20.00%	3.47%	12	20.69%	4.46%
Afghanistan	4	17.39%	5.97%	6	17.14%	2.97%	10	17.24%	3.72%
Syria*	0	0.00%	0.00%	9	25.71%	4.46%	9	15.52%	3.35%
Philippines	2	8.70%	2.99%	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	3.45%	0.74%
Unspecified	0	0.00%	0.00%	2	5.71%	0.99%	2	3.45%	0.74%
Afghanistan-Pakistan	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	2.86%	0.50%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Iraq	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	2.86%	0.50%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Malaysia	1	4.35%	1.49%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Somalia	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	2.86%	0.50%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Sudan	1	4.35%	1.49%	0	0.00%	0.00%	1	1.72%	0.37%
Known or suspected training	**23**	**100%**	**34%**	**35**	**100%**	**17%**	**58**	**100%**	**21.56%**

Table 33.2 shows all known and suspected locations for terrorist training links. Data is shown across both categories of severity as well as overall, and the prevalence of training is shown as a proportion of both IROs where the offender had been trained and overall.

Twenty-three serious attack-related offences were committed by individuals who had received terrorist training at least once. Of these, almost three-quarters (74%, n=17) had attended training camps in Pakistan (commonly run by Lashkar-e-Taiba or Harakat ul-Mujahideen) – a quarter (25%) of serious offences overall; just over one-fifth (22%) were committed by individuals who had trained in the UK (with Hamid and Ahmet) – 7% of serious offences overall; and 17% by individuals who had trained in Afghanistan – 6% overall.

Figure 33.2 Location of terrorist training: serious attack-related offences and other IROs*
*Shows 3% and above category

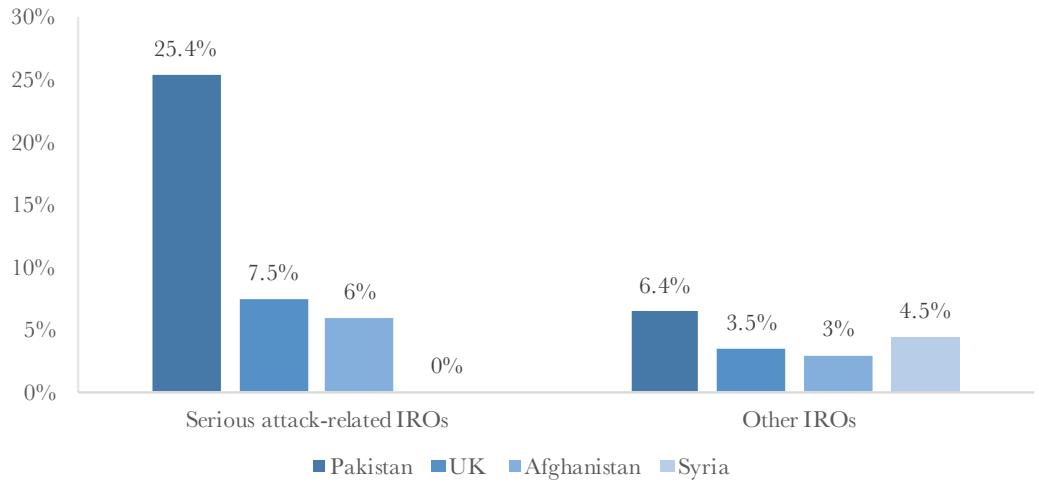


Figure 33.2 shows the prevalence of the four most common locations for terrorist training (among all IROs for both categories of severity). One in four (25%) serious attack-related offences was committed by an individual who had previously trained in Pakistan, whereas as yet none (0%) were committed by someone who had trained in Syria (includes the Syria-Turkey border). The proportion of other offences committed by trained individuals were comparatively low and did not vary by more than three and a half percentage points across the four locations.

Table 33.3 Known or suspected combat experience

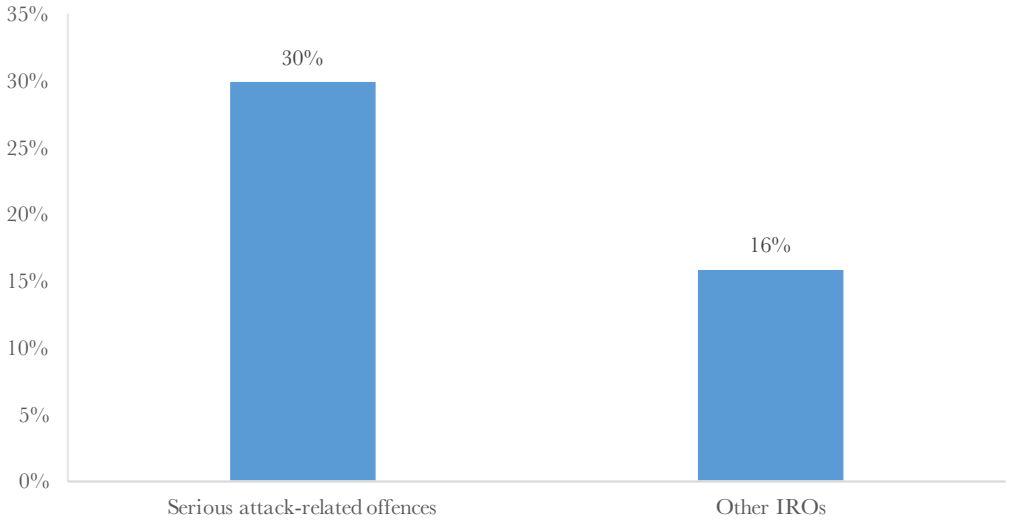
Combat experience	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known or suspected combat experience	**3**	**4.48%**	**16**	**7.92%**	**19**	**7.06%**
Afghanistan	1	1.49%	5	2.48%	6	2.23%
Syria	0	0.00%	5	2.48%	5	1.86%
Iraq	1	1.49%	2	0.99%	3	1.12%
Bosnia	0	0.00%	2	0.99%	2	0.74%
Kashmir	1	1.49%	1	0.50%	2	0.74%
Unspecified	0	0.00%	1	0.50%	1	0.37%
No known combat experience	**64**	**95.52%**	**186**	**92.08%**	**250**	**92.94%**
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

The overwhelming majority (96%, n=64) of serious attack-related offences were committed by individuals who had no combat experience prior to their arrest. Therefore, 4% (n=3) had some combat experience – exactly half the proportion of other offences that were committed by those with combat experience (8%, n=16).

Table 33.4 Known or suspected foreign terrorist training or combat experience

Foreign training or combat experience	Serious attack-related offences		Other IROs		All IROs	
	n.	%	*n.*	%	*n.*	%
Known foreign training or combat experience	20	29.85%	32	15.84%	52	19.33%
No known foreign training or combat experience	47	70.15%	170	84.16%	217	80.67%
Total	**67**	**100%**	**202**	**100%**	**269**	**100%**

Figure 33.4 Known or suspected foreign terrorist training or combat experience



Thirty per cent (n.=20) of serious attack-related offences between 1998 and 2015 were committed by individuals who had prior terrorist training and/or combat experience abroad (excludes UK-based training) – almost double the proportion of other offences that were committed by those with foreign terrorist training and/or combat experience (16%) and eleven percentage points higher than among all IROs (19%).

Conclusion

Offender background information

The overwhelming majority (93%) of IROs between 1998 and 2015 were committed by young men. The most common age at time of charge was 22 and the most common age ranges were 21–24 and 25–29 (together comprising 56%). A total of 18 women have been convicted of a terrorism offence, ten for activities supporting men with whom they have a family or personal relationship in the commission of terrorism. Although small in actual numbers, women's involvement nearly tripled in the five years between 2011 and 2015 from the previous 13 years (between 1998 and 2010).

The majority of the Islamism-inspired threat to UK remains from "home-grown" terrorism: 72% of IROs were committed by UK nationals (including dual nationals) and there was little difference between the earlier and later time periods (72% and 71% respectively). One in five British nationals (21%, 15% overall) was born outside the UK. IROs were committed by individuals of diverse ancestry, including those with family ties to countries in South Asia, Africa, the Middle East and the Caribbean. More than half (52%) of IROs were committed by individuals of Southern Asian ancestry, most commonly by British-Pakistanis (25%) and British-Bangladeshis (8%).[1]

IROs were committed by individuals living in all regions of the UK at the time of their arrest, and a small number were arrested either while already in custody or on arrival in the UK. Offenders were concentrated, however, in particular regions and cities: together London (43%), the West Midlands (18%) and North West England (10%) contained the residences in almost three-quarters (72%) of IROs. While London saw a 13 percentage point decrease between the time periods (from 49% of 1998–2010 offences to 36% of 2011–2015 offences), the West Midlands saw an eight percentage point increase (from 15% to 23%), and residences in Birmingham were more concentrated in particular areas than those in London.

There was a correlation between above-average relative deprivation and involvement in offending. Based on the official measure of relative deprivation in England (Index of Multiple Deprivation 2015), almost half (48%) of (English residence) IROs were committed by individuals living in the most deprived 20% of neighbourhoods nationally, commonly referred to as "highly deprived". Based on the 2011 census, individuals who committed IROs were more likely than the national Muslim average to be living in neighbourhoods where the Muslim proportion of the population was 20% or above (62% and 52% respectively).

There was little correlation between involvement in terrorism and educational achievement and employment status where known. Just over a quarter (26%) of individuals who committed IROs had some form of higher education, having (as a minimum level) attended a Higher Education Institution, and almost half (47%) of IROs were committed by those in either employment or full-time education at the time of their arrest.

Sixteen per cent of IROs were committed by individuals known to have converted to Islam prior to offending, and three converts were convicted on two separate occasions.[2] Almost a third of converts (32%) were linked to the proscribed group al-Muhajiroun – a higher proportion than overall (25%). Converts came from a variety of backgrounds – in the majority of cases from Christianity – and the length of time between conversion and arrest, where known, ranged from four to five months to 14 years.

More than half (55%) of IROs were committed by those living with their partner and/or children (28%) or at their family home (27%) at the time of arrest. There was a 14 percentage point increase in the proportion of individuals living at their family home responsible for 2011–2015 offences (35%) compared to 1998–2010 offences (21%). One in five IROs (21%) was committed by an individual whose living arrangements and family circumstances were additionally connected to terrorism or a terrorism investigation, and female offenders were more than twice as likely as male offenders to be living with a partner, relative or individual who is also involved in terrorism (50% and 19% respectively)

1 This is lower than the proportion of Muslims of Southern Asian ancestry at national level. Data collected in the 2011 census showed that two-thirds of Muslims in England and Wales (60%) were from a Southern Asian background, comprising Pakistani (38%), Bangladeshi (15%) and Indian (7%). See 'DC2201EW - Ethnic Group by Religion', Nomis Official Labour Market Statistics, available at www.nomisweb.co.uk/census/2011/dc2201ew, last visited: 24 November 2016.

2 This is more than four times higher than the estimated proportion of converts among the Muslim population at national level. A 2010 study estimated that there were between 90,000 and 100,000 converts in Great Britain, equivalent to between 3.2% and 3.6% of the Muslim population of Great Britain. See Brice, K., 'A minority within a minority: a report on converts to Islam in the United Kingdom', Faith Matters, (2010), p. 11, available at: http://faith-matters.org/2010/12/28/report-on-converts-to-islam-in-the-uk-a-minority-within-a-minority/, last visited: 24 November 2016; Muslim population data correct as of the 2011 census in both England and Wales as well as Scotland.

Three-quarters (75%) of IROs were committed by individuals who were previously known to the authorities through one or more of eight identifiable points of contact. Almost half (48%) of IROs were committed by those who were already known to the Security Service (typically through surveillance or as a peripheral associate during previous investigations), and one-quarter (26%) by those with a previous criminal conviction. Across the two time periods, the proportion of IROs committed by those known to the Security Service halved (dropping to 29% from 61%), while the proportion committed by those with previous criminal convictions increased by 41% (from 22% to 31%).

Previous convictions were for a variety of offences – most commonly public disorder, theft-related, terrorism, assault, drug-related and offensive weapons or firearms offences. Over a third (36%, 9% overall) of previous convictions were for extremism- or terrorism-related activities; and almost half (46%, 12% overall) of individuals with prior convictions had previously received a custodial sentence.

In 30% of IROs the individual is in detention (as of December 2016), while in 45% of IROs they have completed their sentence and in 10% of IROs they are on community licence (or within a suspended sentence order). In an additional 7% of IROs the individual re-engaged, either in criminal or terrorism-related activities or travel to Syria for terrorist purposes.

Offences and trial information

A total of 386 separate charges were successfully prosecuted in 264 convictions between 1998 and 2015 (and five individuals died in suicide attacks). The most common principal offences were preparation for terrorist acts (27%) and possession/collection of information likely useful for terrorism (14%), followed by fundraising offences (8%), dissemination of terrorist publications and conspiracy to murder (both 6%), as well as conspiracy to cause explosions and assisting offenders (both 5%). Across the two time periods, convictions for preparation for terrorist acts nearly tripled (from 15% to 42%), while dissemination of terrorist publications more than tripled (from 3% to 10%).

Almost three quarters of IRO cases (72%) lasted between six months and two years from the date of charge to sentence outcome, and the majority (84%) of offenders spent some time in custody on remand (typically between six and 18 months). Case length and time spent on remand decreased across the two time periods; later cases were almost three times more likely to have been concluded within one year than earlier cases (73% and 25% respectively).

The most common category of sentence (after appeal) was a determinate sentence of between one year and four years (35%), followed by determinate sentences of between four years and ten years (27%) and between ten years and 20 years (15%). Life sentences (13%) were almost exclusively given to those who had attempted or planned to kill others, either in indiscriminate bomb attacks or targeted knife attacks.

Forty-four per cent of IROs resulted in defendant appeals, while in five cases (2%) the Attorney General appealed the sentence as unduly lenient. Of the 115 defendant appeals, 60% were dismissed or leave to appeal was refused (the ratio of submitted to unsuccessful appeals was comparable across both time periods), and over a third (37%) were granted and resulted in a reduction in sentence, or, in two cases, resulted in some convictions being quashed.

Offender roles and wider links to terrorism

More than a third (37%) of IROs were attack related, meaning they involved actual, attempted or planned attacks. Among these offences, bombing was the most commonly featured type of attack in both time periods (78% and 63%), while proportionally, offences involving beheadings or stabbings increased eleven-fold across the time periods (from 4% to 44%). One-third (33%) of IROs were facilitation offences – i.e., fundraising, recruiting or ideological encouragement; almost a fifth (18%) were aspirational, meaning they were limited in scope or not advanced enough to pose an imminent threat; and 12% related to travel for terrorist purposes, namely to receive terrorist training or to engage in fighting overseas.

Across the two time periods, convictions for both travel-related and aspirational offences have become more common (increasing from 5% to 21% and from 15% to 23% respectively) while attack-related convictions have become less common (dropping from 46% to 24%).

More than half (53%) of IROs were assessed (by the police or security sources) as including one or more known or suspected target(s) for attack across four categories. Civilian targets specifically chosen for inherent characteristics, beliefs, perceived behaviour or their public role were a feature in one-third (33%) of targeted offences; infrastructure sectors and institutions were a feature in 32%; indiscriminate "soft" targets were a feature in 31%; and military

targets (both overseas and at home) in 24% of targeted offences. Proportionately, indiscriminate "soft" targets, military targets and targeted civilians were all more prevalent among later offences (increasing by 16, 11 and 10 percentage points respectively), while critical infrastructure targets decreased almost twelve-fold (from 47% to 4%).

Forty-four per cent of individuals who committed IROs had known or suspected direct links to one or more PTOs; a small majority (56%) did not. A quarter (25%) were directly linked to the UK-based group al-Muhajiroun; one in ten (10%) was linked to al-Qaeda; and 5% were linked to Islamic State. The prevalence of PTOs varied between the time periods covered: proportionally, links to al-Qaeda decreased almost nine-fold (from 17% to 2%), while links to al-Muhajiroun rose from 22% to 27%; and since its emergence as an independent entity in 2014, Islamic State has been directly linked to in 12% of 2011–2015 IROs.

IROs also varied in how closely, if at all, the offence was related to a particular PTO or its ideological material. Half (50%) of IROs were related in a tangible manner: in 17% the activities were directed by a non-UK-based PTO operative (relayed to some offenders through the cell leader); in 22% the individual had direct links to a PTO, but their activities were not specifically directed by the group; and the provision of support for a group or its fighters (typically funds and equipment) accounted for 11% of IROs. Otherwise, offences that were demonstrably inspired by the rhetoric or propaganda of a PTO but where there was neither direction nor link accounted for 28%, and offences that cannot be shown to be predominantly inspired by a particular PTO accounted for 23%. Proportionally, PTO-inspired and PTO-linked offences increased across the time periods by 25 and eight percentage points respectively, while there were no convictions for PTO-directed IROs among offences following arrests between 2011 and 2015.

Al-Qaeda remains dominant overall: 53% (n.=143) of all IROs have supported or taken direction or inspiration from al-Qaeda and its regional franchises. Since its emergence in the final two years of the 18-year period covered, however, Islamic State has become the principal PTO in 9% (n.=25) of IROs. Taken together, all other PTOs were affiliated to in one in six (16%, n.=42) IROs.

More than a fifth (22%) of IROs were committed by individuals who were known to have or suspected of having attended training camps for terrorist purposes; the majority (78%) were not. Pakistan featured as a location across both time periods (dropping from 17% to 3%). Neither the UK nor Afghanistan (locations for training in 8% and 6% of 1998–2010 offences respectively) was a location for training among 2011–2015 offences, while Syria, which had not featured among earlier cases, was the location for training in 8% from 2011. Seven per cent of IROs were committed by individuals who had some combat experience, most commonly in Afghanistan or Syria. Almost one fifth (19%) of IROs across the 18-year time period were committed by individuals who had prior terrorist training and/or combat experience abroad (excludes UK-based training).

Serious attack-related offences

One-quarter (25%) of IROs can be considered "serious attack-related offences", defined as actual, attempted or planned UK attacks intended to lead to indiscriminate and/or targeted deaths for terrorist purposes. Sixty-seven serious attack-related offences account for 22 separate terrorism cases, ranging from individual actors to large cells featuring multiple convictions. The average rate of terrorism cases involving the most serious offences has doubled between the time periods covered and those serious cases have typically featured fewer offenders, indicating an increase in serious offending by small cells. For all other IROs both distinct cases and offenders have increased, indicating an increase in (less serious) individualistic offending.

Serious attack-related offences were more commonly committed by younger individuals – 84% were aged under 30 compared to 66% for all other offences – and women were less commonly involved in serious offences (5%) than in other offences (7%). British nationals' involvement was greater in the most serious offences (88%) than among other offences (66%). The prevalence of prior convictions was consistent across the most serious offences (25%) and all other offences (26%), and the most serious offences were almost equally commonly committed by individuals with direct links to one or more PTO (51%) as they were by someone with no links to a PTO (49%).

The most serious offences were five times more commonly committed by individuals with direct links to al-Qaeda than all other offences (25% and 5% respectively). While Islamic State has been linked to 5% of IROs, as yet none of the most serious attack-related offences have featured direct links to the group. Serious offences were overwhelmingly either directed by a non-UK-based PTO operative (52%) or demonstrably inspired by (without being linked to) the rhetoric or propaganda of a specific PTO (42%). They were also twice as likely to have been committed by individuals who had travelled abroad to receive terrorist training or had fought abroad (30% and 16%).

"This impressive resource will be of particular value to policy-makers, law enforcement, researchers, NGOs and journalists, both in the UK and abroad. I commend it to all who wish to ensure that their opinions on this subject are securely founded on the facts."

David Anderson Q.C.
Independent Reviewer of Terrorism Legislation

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