



15 June 2017

Statistical News Release

Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes, and stop and search, Great Britain, financial year ending 31 March 2017

This statistical release brings together information on terrorism arrests and outcomes, court proceedings, prison populations, stop and search, and port examinations.

Terrorism arrests and outcomes¹

Arrests for terrorism-related offences increased by 18% in the year ending March 2017 compared with the previous year (from 258 to 304 arrests). This includes the 12 arrests made in connection with the attack on Westminster Bridge and Westminster Palace on 22 March 2017. This is the highest number of arrests in any financial year on record since the data collection began in September 2001.

This was driven in part by an increase in the number of domestic-category arrests, from 10 in the year ending March 2016 compared with 48 in the latest year.

Arrests for terrorism-related offences, Great Britain^{1,2}

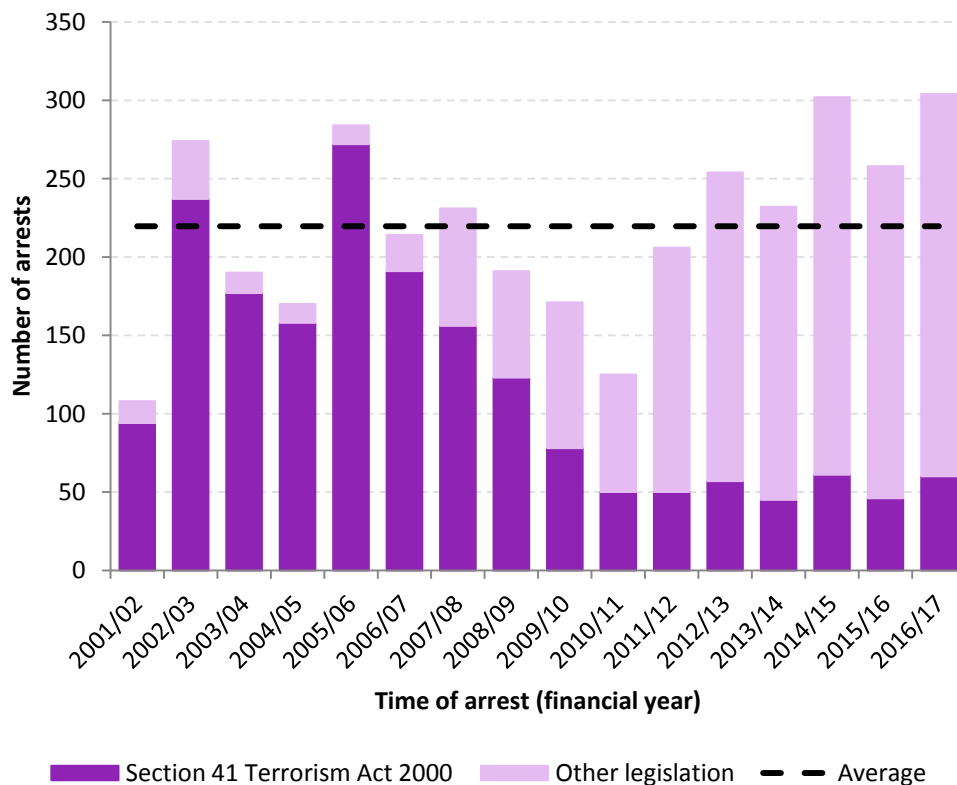


Chart notes:

1. Figures for the year ending 31 March 2002 include data from 11 September 2001 onwards only.
2. 'Other legislation' includes arrests under non-terrorism legislation, such as the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984.

¹ Arrests and outcomes data are as at 18 April 2017, the date of data provision to the Home Office.

Court proceedings

In the year ending March 2017, 79 trials were completed by the Crown Prosecution Service Counter Terrorism Division (CPS CTD) for terrorism-related offences, an increase of 55% from the 51 trials completed in the previous year.

Of the 79 persons proceeded against in the year ending 31 March 2017, 68 (86%) were convicted.

There were 18 appeals against sentences for terrorism related offences in the year ending March 2017. Sixteen of these were discontinued, with the remaining 2 resulting in reduced sentences.

Terrorist and extremist/separatist prisoners

The number of persons in custody for terrorism-related offences has been rising; as at 31 March 2017, there were 186 persons in custody in Great Britain for terrorism-related offences, an increase on the 162 persons in custody as at 31 March 2016. These comprise of 183 terrorist related prisoners and 3 domestic extremist prisoners.

Other police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000

In the year ending March 2017, the Metropolitan Police Service carried out 453 stops and searches under section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000, a fall of 16% compared with the previous year. The number of resultant arrests also fell, from 67 to 31. The arrest rate was 7%, down from 12% in the previous year.

There were 18,103 examinations carried out under Schedule 7 of the Terrorism Act 2000 in the year ending March 2017; a fall of 31% compared with the previous year. This continues the recent downward trend in the use of the power. The number of detentions following an examination decreased by 16%, from 1,821 in the year ending March 2016, to 1,530 in the latest year.

In the year ending March 2017, there were 25 cordons set up in Great Britain, 13 fewer than the number set up in the previous year.

Notes to editors

The report is available online at: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/operation-of-police-powers-under-the-terrorism-act-2000-financial-year-ending-march-2017>

The next quarterly release is due to be published in September 2017. The information published in these statistics is kept under review, taking into account the needs of users, and burdens on suppliers and producers. If you have any comments or suggestions, please contact the team at: CrimeAndPoliceStats@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

Press enquiries

Please contact the Home Office Press Office who will liaise with the Crime and Policing Analysis Unit. Please note: the press office deals with enquiries from the media only.

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Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation is designated as 'National Statistics', a subset of official statistics that has been granted accreditation by the UK Statistics Authority (UKSA). National Statistics meet the highest standards of trustworthiness, impartiality, quality and public value, and are fully compliant with the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#).