



Home Office

User guide to operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes and stops and searches, Great Britain

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1 Introduction

This User Guide is designed to be a useful reference guide with explanatory notes on the issues and classifications that are key to the production and presentation of the Home Office's quarterly statistical releases, [Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes and stops and searches](#).

Statistics covered

The series covers the use of various powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 relating to arrest and stop and search in Great Britain. The topics covered are:

- **Arrests and outcomes** of arrests for terrorism-related offences, up to the point of prosecution, release, or other action taken, based **on year of arrest**.
- **Court proceedings** brought by the Crown Prosecution Service Counter Terrorism Division, for terrorism-related offences, **based on year of trial outcome**. Appeals data are published only in the 'annual' edition of the series, covering the 12 months ending March.
- **Terrorist and extremist prisoners** in Great Britain, and releases from custody.
- **Stops and searches** undertaken by police under sections 43, 47A (previously 44) and Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000.
- **Cordons** under section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000. This element is included only in the 'annual' edition of the series, covering the 12 months ending March.

Purpose

Data presented in this release give an indication of levels of police activity as well as of terrorism-related offending. Figures are also used to assess the effectiveness of measures designed to combat terrorism, such as stop and search procedures and powers of extended detention under the Terrorism Act 2000.

Statistics presented elsewhere

Data on section 47A searches for the most recent year presented in the release should be considered as provisional. Fully verified data for England and Wales only will be published in subsequent releases of the Home Office annual statistical series [Police Powers and Procedures, England and Wales](#).

Data on terrorism-related arrests and outcomes in Northern Ireland are released in two separate releases. The first is [Police Recorded Security Situation Statistics](#), which includes data on persons arrested under section 41 of the Terrorism Act and subsequently charged. These data cover the number of **persons** in the same way that data on arrests and outcomes published in this release do. However, the Northern Ireland data only cover arrests under section 41 of the Terrorism Act (i.e. exclude arrests under other legislation considered to be terrorism-related, although due to procedural differences between Great Britain and Northern Ireland the number of arrests that fall into this category are believed to be very small in Northern Ireland). Additionally, the release does not include data on outcomes for those charged or further breakdowns of charging offences.

The second release, [Northern Ireland Terrorism Legislation: Annual Statistics](#), contains data on the use of various counter-terrorism police powers, including cordons under section 33 of the Terrorism Act, detentions under section 41 of the Terrorism Act and stops and searches. It also includes breakdowns of all charges brought against persons after section 41 arrests. These data are presented on an **all offence basis** and therefore are not directly comparable with the data presented in the Great Britain release.

Where are the latest published figures?

Dates of future releases are pre-announced on the [UK National Statistics Publication Hub](#).

Home Office statistical releases on the use of police powers relating to terrorism are available on the [GOV.uk](#) website.

Information on how the Home Office complies with the [Code of Practice for Official Statistics](#) is also on the GOV.uk website.

Feedback and enquiries

We welcome feedback on the statistics. Enquiries should be made by writing to:

Office for Security and Counter-Terrorism
Home Office
2 Marsham Street
London
SW1P 4DF

Press Office
Home Office
2 Marsham Street
London
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Home Office Responsible Statistician

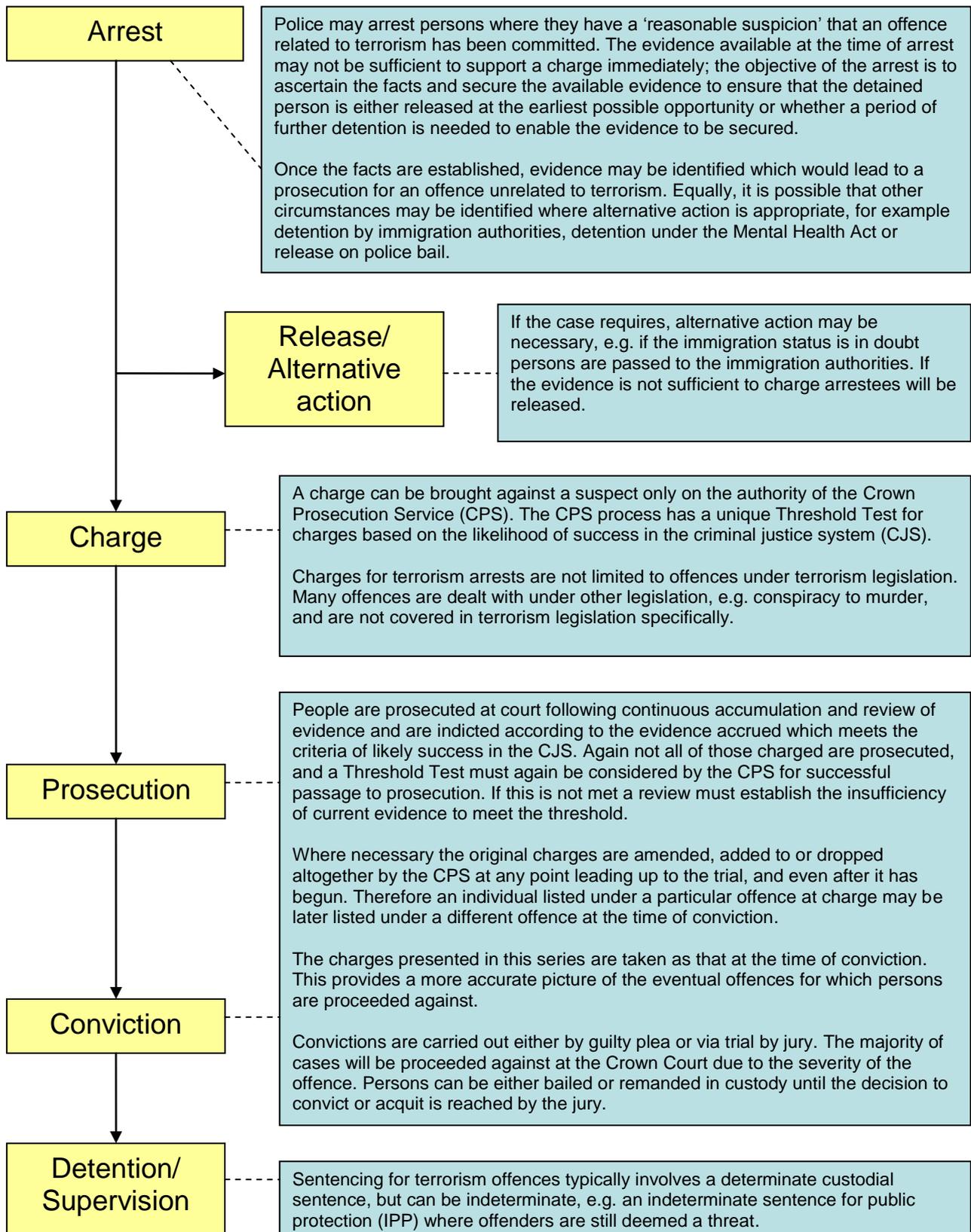
David Blunt, Chief Statistician and Head of Profession for Statistics

Contact via policestats@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk if you have any statistical comments or need any assistance in accessing the data.

The statistical releases on terrorism statistics are produced by statisticians working in the Home Office Statistics Unit. Although this output is not currently given National Statistics accreditation, the protocols for such statistics have been mirrored as closely as possible.

The governance arrangements in the Home Office for statistics were strengthened on 1 April 2008 to place the statistical teams under the direct management of a Chief Statistician who reports to the National Statistician with respect to all professional statistical matters.

2 Summary of criminal justice process



3 Glossary of terms

This glossary is intended to give an overview of the terms used in the statistical release, rather than full legal/technical descriptions. If there are terms in the terrorism statistics releases that you would like to be included in this glossary, please contact Home Office Statistics via:

policestats@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk.

Within an explanation of a term, words in bold are explained elsewhere in the glossary.

All offence basis – Method of counting charges and prosecutions where a person has been charged or prosecuted for multiple offences at the same time. This method counts all offences and is an alternative to a **principal offence basis** where only the most serious charge or prosecution is recorded against each person.

Appeal – A process for requesting a formal change to an official decision made at court.

Arrest – This refers to the power of police officers to deprive a person of their liberty in relation to the investigation and prevention of crime. Police officers have the power to arrest anyone who has committed an offence, is about to commit an offence, or is in the act of committing an offence. They also have the power of arrest when a person is suspected of involvement in an offence.

Bailed to return – Where an accused person is released prior to charge or conviction pending further investigation, and is expected to return on a date set by the investigating police force.

Caution – A caution may be given by the police when there is sufficient evidence for a **conviction** and it is not considered to be in the public interest to instigate criminal proceedings. **Offenders** must admit guilt and consent to a caution in order for one to be given.

Charge – A formal accusation by the police that a person has committed a criminal offence.

Conviction – When a person is found guilty of an offence in a court.

Cordon – A line or circle of police preventing access to or from an area or building, for the purposes of public safety. For more information please see section 9 of this User Guide.

Custodial sentence – A custodial sentence is a sentence handed down by the courts consisting of compulsory detention of a convicted person, either in prison or in some other closed therapeutic or educational institution. Imprisonment is the most severe sentence available to the courts in Great Britain. Custodial sentences are reserved for the most serious offences and are imposed when the offence committed is so serious that neither a fine alone nor a community sentence can be justified for the offence, or for the purposes of public protection.

Defendant – Any person accused of an offence under criminal law.

Domestic terrorism/domestic extremism – Refers to **terrorist** activity where there are no links to either Northern Ireland related or international terrorism.

Ethnic appearance – Ethnicity classification based upon the observation of a person by a police officer at the time of arrest, charge or stop and search.

Financial Year – Twelve months ending 31 March.

Great Britain – Refers to England, Wales, and Scotland. Excludes Ireland and UK Channel Islands.

Hospital Order – Referral for medical treatment in a closed hospital made by the courts, instead of a prison sentence. Hospital orders may be given on conviction for any offence which carries a custodial sentence with the exception of murder. Issuing a hospital order is entirely a decision for the court, acting on the medical evidence.

International terrorism – Refers to activity by an individual or a group of individuals (regardless of nationality) linked to or motivated by any terrorist group that is based outside the UK which operates in and from **third countries** (other than Northern Ireland).

Life sentence – A **sentence** which lasts for the rest of a person's life, although in most cases a prisoner will be eligible for early release after a fixed **minimum term** set by the judge. If they are released from prison and commit another crime they can be sent back to prison at any time.

Minimum term – The minimum period of time in custody that a person given a **life sentence** has to serve before they are eligible for early release.

Nationality – The status of belonging to a particular country or nation.

Non-criminal prisoners – Persons held in prison custody under immigration powers or for a civil offence, e.g. contempt of court.

Northern Ireland related terrorism – Refers to activity by an individual or a group of individuals (regardless of nationality) linked to or motivated by any terrorist group that is based outside the UK which operates in and from Northern Ireland.

Offender – A person **convicted** or **cautioned** for breaking the law.

PACE – Refers to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984, which instituted a legislative framework for the powers of police officers in England and Wales to combat crime, as well as providing codes of practice for the exercise of those powers.

Principal offence basis – When a person is arrested, charged or prosecuted for multiple offences at the same time, this counting method counts only the most serious offence, known as the principal offence. This differs from an **all offence basis** which counts all offences when they occur at the same time.

Proscribed organisation – Organisation banned under UK law by the Home Secretary if it is believed to be participating, promoting or encouraging terrorism.

Prosecution / court proceeding – The bringing of legal action against a person in respect of a criminal charge.

Self-defined ethnicity – Ethnicity classification based upon the self-defined ethnicity declared by a person or suspect at the time of arrest or stop and search. This system comprises 16 distinct ethnic categories (plus a 'not stated' category). Further details can be found in section 9 of this User Guide.

Sentence – A formal declaration of a punishment for an **offender**, made by the courts.

Stop and search – Statutory powers exist under the **Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE)**, for a police officer to search a person or vehicle without first making an **arrest**. Other police powers not under **PACE** include stops and searches in anticipation of violence (under section 60 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994) and searches of pedestrians, vehicles and occupants (under sections 44(1) and 44(2) of the Terrorism Act 2000). Searches for drugs are still permitted by the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 and those for firearms under the Firearms Act 1968.

TACT – Refers to any offence or process under the Terrorism Acts 2000 or 2006.

Terrorism – The use of violence and intimidation in the pursuit of political aims.

Terrorism legislation – In these releases, this term refers to any offence or process under any one of the following Acts: 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.

Terrorism prevention and investigation measures (TPIM) – Measures imposed by the Secretary of State to restrict the movements of suspected terrorists where there is insufficient evidence to **charge** or **prosecute** them.

Terrorism-related arrest – An arrest is considered to be 'terrorism-related' when, at the time of arrest or during the course of the subsequent investigation, a police officer suspects a person of being involved with **terrorism**. For more information please see section 7 of this User Guide.

Terrorism-related offence – Includes offences under terrorism legislation and other offences considered to be terrorism-related.

Third country – A country of which a person is not a national or citizen and in which a person's life or liberty is not threatened by reason of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Trial – A formal examination of evidence by a judge, typically before a jury, in order to decide guilt in a case of criminal or civil proceedings.

Vehicle only searches – Searches of unattended vehicles conducted by the police.

4 Conventions and revisions

Rounding

Data are provided unrounded in the data tables of the terrorism statistics releases. This is to promote transparency and allow users to exploit the data further.

Percentages, percentage changes and proportions presented in the releases are rounded to the nearest per cent using the round-half-away-from-zero method. Therefore, in the borderline case where the fraction of the percentage is exactly 0.5, the rounded figure is equal to $y + 0.5$ if y is positive, and $y - 0.5$ if y is negative. For example, 23.5% is rounded to 24%, and -23.5% is rounded to -24%. When rounding whole numbers the result is similar; for example, when rounding to the nearest 100, 1,250 would be reported as 1,300.

Where data are rounded, they may not sum to the totals shown, or, in the case of percentages, to 100%, because they have been rounded independently.

Small numbers

Due to the relatively small numbers of persons arrested each year for terrorism-related offences, releases in this series contain a number of trends which are based on base numbers fewer than 50. In general, trends based on these small numbers are expressed in numerical terms only in these releases, because expressing these in terms of percentage changes may be misleading.

Use of symbols

The following symbols have been used in the tables:

- Nil or, for percentage changes, that the amount is not reported because the base number is fewer than 50.
- .. Not available.
- * Not applicable.

Revisions

The presented figures are correct at the time of publication and may include revisions for the periods covered by, and received since the publication of, the previous edition in the series.

Data may be revised for various reasons. For example, data on arrests and outcomes presented in part 2 of this release are based on the latest position with each case as at the date of data provision to the Home Office. Since some arrests can take a number of months to progress from arrest to charge to conviction, data will be updated as cases progress through the criminal justice system. Additionally, data providers regularly review their systems to ensure that records are up-to-date, which can result in records being added, removed or reclassified. Substantial revisions to figures presented in earlier editions of operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation, should they occur, are described in the 'revisions analysis' section in each release.

Corrections and revisions follow the Home Office corporate revisions policy, as detailed on page 6 of its [statement of compliance](#) with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

5 Legislation

Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT)

Information on TACT and subsequent legislation can be found on the [UK legislation website](#). Details about the individual powers included in this bulletin can be accessed via the below links.

Section 33 of TACT

[Section 33 of TACT](#) gives police officers the power to cordon an area if they consider it expedient to do so for the purposes of a terrorist investigation. Cordons are typically set up to investigate a suspect package, to deal with the consequences of an explosion or series of arrests.

Section 43 of TACT

[Section 43 of TACT](#) is available to police for stopping and searching persons whom they reasonably suspect are involved in terrorism-related activity.

Sections 44 and 47A of TACT

Searches under [section 44 of TACT](#) applied to situations where police required the power to stop and search persons for involvement in terrorism-related activity where there was no suspicion of involvement.

As a result of a legal challenge made by the European Court of Human Rights, and as a part of the UK government's commitment to introduce safeguards against the misuse of powers under TACT, the Home Secretary conducted a review of these powers, the findings of which were announced on 11 January 2011.

One of the recommendations of the review was that stop and search powers under section 44 of TACT should be repealed and replaced with a much more targeted and proportionate power. The Home Secretary therefore made a [remedial order](#) under section 10 of the Human Rights Act 1998 to make immediate changes to the legislation. This new power came into force on 18 March 2011. [Section 47A of TACT](#) allows the police to stop and search persons in order to prevent acts of terrorism, without reasonable suspicion of their involvement in terrorism. Searches under this power may only be authorised in a specific area for a defined period where the police reasonably suspect an act of terrorism will take place.

Schedule 7 to TACT

Under [Schedule 7 to TACT](#) individual examining officers at port areas can examine a person who is entering or leaving, or travelling by aircraft within, Great Britain to find out whether they are or have been involved in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism. Depending on individual circumstances, an examination may consist of basic questioning, a search of property and/or a period of detention of up to 9 hours while investigations take place.

6 Data providers for this release

Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO)

ACPO's Counter Terrorism Coordination Centre (ACTCC) collects data covering all terrorism arrests in Great Britain (i.e. excluding Northern Ireland) through to their subsequent outcome. This information relates to data collected from 11 September 2001; although the total number of arrests between February 2001 and 11 September 2001 are known, no further breakdown is possible.

For each quarterly edition of the 'Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes and stops and searches' statistical series, a partial data snapshot of the ACTCC's live database is provided to the Home Office, based on a person's principal charge. It is not unusual for charges to be amended or added during police investigations or criminal trials. As a result, all figures in an edition are subject to change in future ones.

Cordons data are supplied to the Home Office by ACTCC on an annual basis only.

Data on Schedule 7 examinations are provided to the Home Office on a quarterly basis by ACPO TAM's National Coordinator's Office Protect & Prepare.

Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)

The CPS's Counter Terrorism Division holds information on all trials of terrorism-related defendants, including sentences and appeals. They regularly share information with the ACTCC to validate data.

National Offender Management Service (NOMS)

NOMS maintains a list of known terrorists/extremists in prison custody in England and Wales which includes persons held on remand or as convicted prisoners and those subject to extradition orders or held under immigration powers. The list includes those who entered prison before 11 September 2001 and who are excluded from the data collected by the ACTCC. Data are quality assured by the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) before being supplied to the Home Office.

Data covering the whole England and Wales prison population are supplied by NOMS to MoJ for publication in its quarterly statistical release [Offender Management Caseload Statistics](#).

Scottish Prison Service

The Scottish Prison Service provides information on known terrorists/extremists held as remand or convicted prisoners in Scotland.

Police forces

Data published in this release on stops and searches under section 47A (and, previously, section 44) of TACT are provided to the Home Office by individual police forces as a part of formal statistical returns.

Not all police forces are able to separately identify section 43 searches from their data; therefore, the data on section 43 searches included in the release cover the Metropolitan Police Service only. Persons stopped and searched are asked to self-classify their own ethnicity using the 2001 census categories (see section 7 of this User Guide).

7 Arrests and outcomes

Terrorism-related arrests

An arrest is considered to be terrorism-related when, at the time of arrest or during the course of the subsequent investigation, a police officer suspects a person of being involved with terrorism.

When there is immediate suspicion of involvement with a terrorism-related activity, the police have the option of arresting a person under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000 (TACT). These powers are similar to standard powers of arrest given by section 1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE); however, section 41 of TACT powers allow detention of persons for an extended period before release (detailed below). PACE is not applicable in Scotland; many of its police powers are based on common law.

Not all persons suspected of terrorism-related offences are initially arrested under section 41 of TACT since a link to terrorism is not always evident at the time of arrest. As a result, both terrorism-related arrests made under section 41 of TACT and those made under PACE legislation (or Scottish common law) are included in this release.

Examinations under Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000

Under Schedule 7 to TACT individual examining officers can examine a person at a port area when they are entering or leaving, or travelling by aircraft within, Great Britain. Depending on individual circumstances, an examination may consist of basic questioning, a search of property and/or a period of detention of up to 9 hours while investigations take place.

If a person fails to comply with a Schedule 7 examination (but is not found to have committed a more serious offence at the time of the examination) they may be charged under Schedule 7 for failure to comply with the examination; data on these charges are presented in this release.

It should be noted, however, that a Schedule 7 charge may result in a conviction for a different offence or, conversely, a charge for a more serious offence under terrorism legislation may occasionally result in a conviction under Schedule 7 if an examination took place at the time of charge, and all of the other charges are dropped. As a result, the total Schedule 7 convictions shown in this release may not have resulted directly from a Schedule 7 charge, and vice versa.

Pre-charge detention under section 41 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Under section 41 of TACT, police officers have the power to arrest persons suspected of terrorism-related offences without a warrant. These arrest powers also allow the extended detention of persons beyond the maximum 4 days available under standard arrest powers.

The period of detention allowed under section 41 has varied considerably. From the commencement of the legislation, on 19 February 2001, the maximum period of pre-charge detention was 7 days. From 20 January 2004 the limit was extended to 14 days and, from 25 July 2006, the maximum period was extended further to 28 days. Since 25 January 2011, it has reverted to a maximum of 14 days.

Charges resulting from terrorism-related arrests

Terrorism-related arrests can result in charges for any criminal offence, not just those covered by terrorism legislation. Unless otherwise specified, all data described in this release as being 'terrorism-related' refer collectively to:

- offences under terrorism legislation;
- the failure to comply at border controls under Schedule 7 to TACT;
- non-terrorism legislation offences though considered to be related to terrorist activity (e.g. offences under the Explosive Substances Act 1883).

Outcomes at court

Not all charges for terrorism-related offences result in convictions for terrorism-related offences. In some instances a person arrested for a terrorism-related offence may be charged for a non terrorism-related offence (for example when, after investigation, there is no evidence of a link to terrorism but another offence has been committed). All resultant convictions (whether for terrorism-related or non terrorism-related) are presented in the tables.

Categorisations of terrorism related suspects

Categories presented in this section are based on whether an individual is found to have involvement with any type of terrorism at the time of arrest or during the subsequent investigation. These are based on assessment by ACTCC and may not be mutually exclusive in all cases. Additionally, the categories may change as further information on each case comes to light as they progress. The categories are:

International - Refers to activity by an individual or a group of individuals (regardless of nationality) linked to or motivated by any terrorist group that is based outside the UK which operates in and from third countries.

Northern Ireland Related - Refers to activity by an individual or a group of individuals supporting the actions or ideology of a proscribed Northern Ireland related terrorist group.

Domestic - Refers to terrorism-related activity where there are no links to either Northern Ireland related or international terrorism.

Not classified - Refers to persons currently considered to have no links to any domestic, international or Northern Ireland related terrorism, for example, members of the public arrested for failure to comply with border controls under Schedule 7 who do not have any terrorist links.

Data quality and interpreting the figures

The relatively small numbers of persons arrested for terrorism-related offences each year mean that proportionally large fluctuations in arrests can result from particular police operations, or individual cases involving multiple suspects. This should be borne in mind when interpreting trends over time.

In line with the normal procedures for criminal justice statistics, and in order to present an accurate count of the number of persons arrested and charged, data on arrests and outcomes and court proceedings are presented on a principal offence basis. This means that, when a person is arrested or charged for multiple offences at the same time, the most serious offence is the one counted in these data. If a person is subsequently arrested on another occasion for a different offence, the additional arrest will also be counted in the data.

Due to the complex nature of terrorism investigations, court proceedings may take place several years after an arrest or charge takes place. Since data on arrests and outcomes are based on time of arrest and data presented in the court proceedings section are based on time of trial outcome, data drawn from both may not be directly comparable.

Nationalities of persons arrested for terrorism-related offences presented in the arrests and outcomes section are self-declared, therefore they may differ from the actual nationalities of persons arrested; this must be borne in mind when interpreting the figures.

8 Terrorist and extremist prisoners

Definition of prisoner types

Terrorism legislation or terrorism-related – This refers to individuals convicted and sentenced to custody for offences under terrorism legislation, and those sentenced to custody for terrorism-related offences under other legislation.

Domestic extremists – These are defined as individuals who belong to groups or causes that originate in the United Kingdom (although they may have international links) and are often associated with ‘single issue’ protestors who seek to further their cause through the committing of criminal offences. Some of these cases may not require the involvement of police counter-terrorism resources but may involve other specialist criminal justice resources. There is a wide spectrum of domestic extremist causes including extreme left- and right-wing groups, animal rights extremists and domestic (sometimes called “lone wolf”) bombers. Of those held in prison custody, the majority belong to extremist animal rights groups, or are members or associates of far-right groups.

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

Definition of types of prisoner release

Discharged – Released from prison custody into the community in Great Britain on completion of a custodial sentence. This will include those released on licence for supervision by the Probation Service.

Repatriated - The removal of a person in custody from Great Britain to their country of origin. The removal does not have to be enforced.

Deported - The enforced removal of a person in custody from Great Britain to another country. The country does not have to be the country of origin of the suspect.

Border Force bail - Individuals released from detention in NOMS or Border Force custodial sites on licence issued by Border Force.

Extradition cases - Individuals held under Home Office powers awaiting extradition to another country or jurisdiction on the authority of an international jurisdiction.

Hospital transfers - Those individuals transferred from prison to a secure hospital under the Mental Health Act for treatment. Individuals may be transferred back to prison, discharged on completion of their custodial sentence, or continue to be held under Mental Health Act powers following completion of their sentence, whilst remaining eligible for release on the authority of a Mental Health Review Tribunal.

Other - Includes persons released after being acquitted, found not guilty or discharged as a result of an appeal or if a case is withdrawn by the prosecution.

Self-declared religions of prisoners

Religions presented in this release are based upon those which prisoners self-declare on admission to prison custody. The categories (in bold) below are used by the Ministry of Justice when classifying prisoners' religions in its [Offender Management Caseload Statistics](#) releases. In the 'Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act' releases, the individual religions from within each category are presented in the tables. Only those self-declared religions of prisoners in custody for the period in question are included in the tables.

Anglican

Anglican
Church of England
Church of Wales
Church of Ireland
Episcopalian

Free Church

Baptist
Celestial Church of God
Church of Scotland
Congregational
Methodist
Non Conformist
Pentecostal
Presbyterian
Quaker
Salvation Army
United Reformed Church
Welsh Independent

Other Christian

Calvanist
Christadelphian
Christian Scientist
Church of Sweden
Coptic
Dutch Reform Church
Ethiopian Orthodox
Evangelist
Greek/Russian Orthodox
Jehovah's Witness
Mormon
Protestant
Seven Day Adventist
Other Christian Groups

Roman Catholic

Jewish

Other religious groups

Ba Hai
Druid
Jain
Pagan
Spiritualist
Taoist
Rastafarianism
Zoroastrian
Other non-Christian

Buddhist

Muslim

Other non-recognised groups

Black Muslim
Nation of Islam
Scientology
Other non-recognised religion

Hindu

Sikh

No Religion

Agnostic
Atheist
No religion

9 Stops and searches

Information about the below-mentioned legislation is included in section 5 of this User Guide.

Section 33 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Police force area breakdowns of the number of cordons set up by police in Great Britain under section 33 of TACT are included only within the 'annual' edition of [Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes and stops and searches](#), covering the 12 months ending March.

Section 43 of the Terrorism Act 2000

Not all police forces are able to separately identify section 43 stops and searches from their systems. Data presented in the quarterly release are, therefore, restricted to those conducted by the Metropolitan Police Service. Breakdowns by self-defined ethnicity (see below section) and the number of resultant arrests are included. Vehicle-only searches are excluded.

Section 47A of the Terrorism Act 2000

As there have been no searches under section 47A of TACT since its introduction in 18 March 2011, no tables on section 44/47A searches have been included this release. The most recent data on section 44/47A searches can be found in [Operation of police powers under the Terrorism Act 2000 and subsequent legislation: Arrests, outcomes and stop and searches Great Britain 2012/13](#).

Schedule 7 to the Terrorism Act 2000

Data on the number of examinations conducted in Great Britain, and resultant detentions, are presented on a quarterly basis. Breakdowns by self-defined ethnicity (see below section) have been available from ACPO TAM only since the 2010/11 financial year.

Ethnicity of persons searched

Self-defined ethnicity data in the stop and search section are based upon the 16 distinct ethnic categories (plus a 'not stated' category) used during the 2001 census, and are grouped into 6 main categories:

White

British
Irish
Other

Mixed

White and Black Caribbean
White and Black African
White and Asian
Other Mixed

Asian (or Asian British)

Indian
Pakistani
Bangladeshi
Other Asian

Black (or Black British)

Caribbean
African
Other Black

Chinese or Other

Chinese
Other

Not stated