The Counterterrorism Clinical Consultancy Service: The Cohort

2024-2026

Prepared by

Amber Seaward
Caitlin Clemmow
Paul Gill

Version 1

Background

In total, there were 1,534 cases that were referred to, accepted by, and closed to the CCS between April 2024 and 13th January 2026. This report provides a snapshot of these cases, including information on:

1. Demographics, including regional variation and changes over time
2. Ideology, including regional variation, changes over time, and distribution over age
3. Clinical conditions relevant to the CCS (neurodevelopmental conditions and other mental disorder), including regional variation, changes over time, and distribution over age and ideology

1. Demographics

This first section summarises basic demographics of the cohort: age and gender.

Age

Age ranged up to 72, with mean 26.5 and standard deviation 13.1. Figure 1 displays the distribution of age in the categories used traditionally to report Prevent referrals.[1]

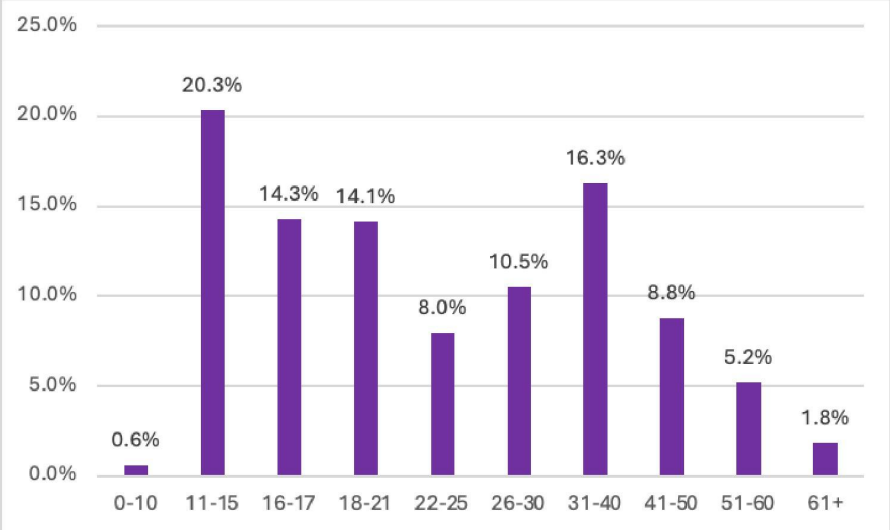


Figure 1: Proportion of CCS cases in each age bracket

In condensed categories, Figure 2 displays the change in age distribution over time between April 2024 and December 2025.[2] It shows that, since late 2024, younger cases have overtaken the 31-50 age group as the largest proportion of CCS cases, potentially coinciding with the aftermath of the Southport attack in mid-2024.

[1] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 1.
[2] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 1.

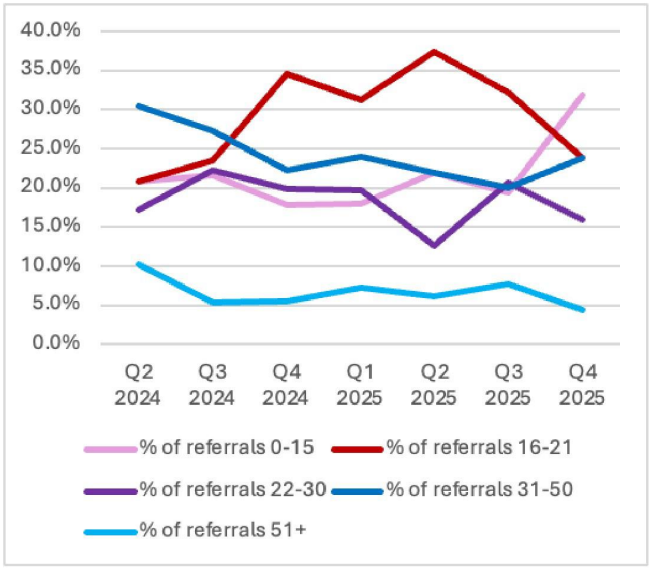


Figure 2: Change over time in proportion of CCS cases in each age category

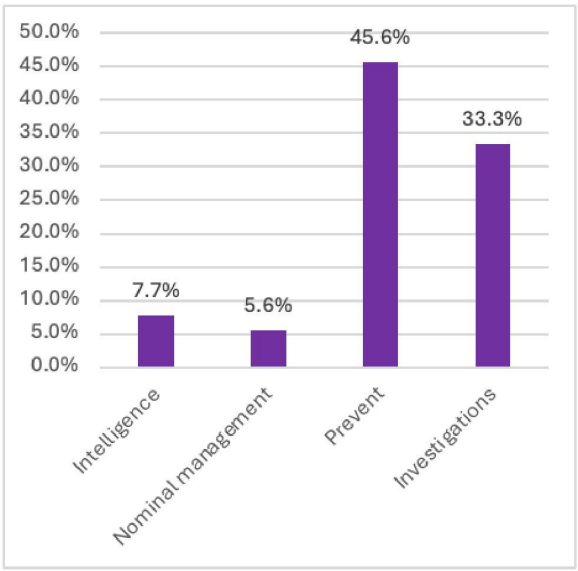


Figure 3: Proportion of cases from each referral unit that are aged 18 and under

Prevent cases are generally younger than each of the other CCS functions. For example, 45.6% of Prevent cases are aged 18 and under, compared to 33.3% of investigations cases, 7.7% of intelligence cases, and only 5.6% of nominal management cases (Figure 3).[3]

There is significant age variation across CTIU regions (Figure 4).[4] Over half of East Midlands cases are aged 18 and under, compared with just over 20% in the South East. This may be related to the concentration of Pursue investigations cases in the South East, who, as above, are generally older than Prevent cases.

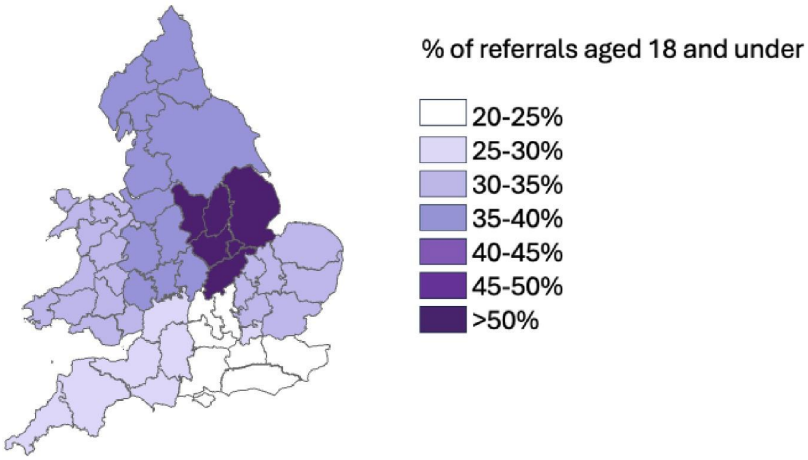


Figure 4: Proportion of cases aged 18 and under in each CTIU region

[3] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 1.
[4] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 1.

Gender

CCS cases are overwhelmingly male (Figure 5).[5] Unlike age, gender distribution has very little regional variation nor change over time (Figures 6 and 7).[6]

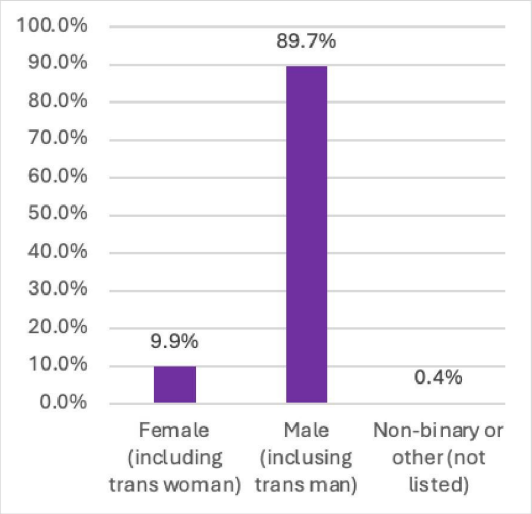


Figure 5: Proportion of CCS cases in each gender category

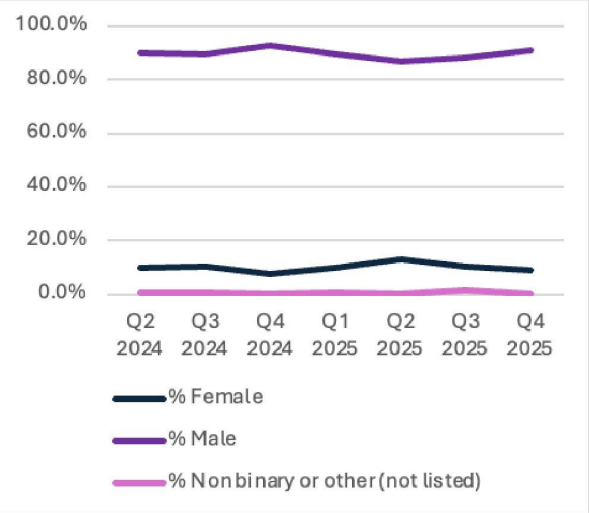


Figure 6: Change over time in proportion of CCS cases in each gender category

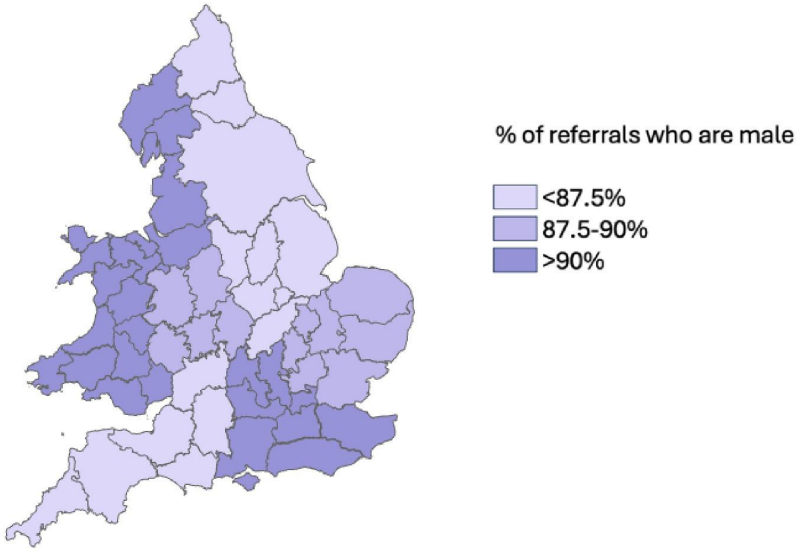


Figure 7: Proportion of cases that are male in each CTIU region

[5] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 2.
[6] Data underpinning these figures are in Appendix 2.

2. Ideology

This section summarises the ideologies of CCS cases, according to police-recorded categories. XRW comprises by far the highest proportion of any ideology (34.0%), followed by Islamist extremism (16.8%), multiple ideologies (12.0%), FEVMAC (11.3%), and no ideology with other susceptibility to radicalisation identified (11.1%). All remaining categories comprised under 10% of cases (Figure 8).[7]

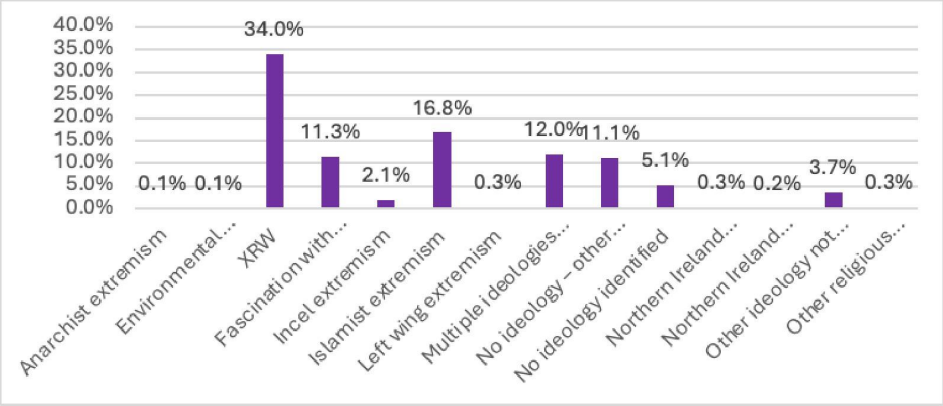


Figure 8: Proportion of CCS cases in each ideological category

This differs by referral unit.[8] Referral units with the highest proportion of XRW cases are Prevent (34.9% of Prevent are XRW) and investigations (35.6%), and for Islamist cases nominal management (45.8%). FEVMAC cases are almost entirely in Prevent.

In condensed categories, Figure 9 shows how this has changed over time.[9] XRW cases have consistently remained the highest proportion, with some changes in other ideologies. Islamist cases and those with multiple ideologies, for example, have slightly declined. Most notably, FEVMAC cases have increased substantially since late 2024, likely due to the Southport attack.

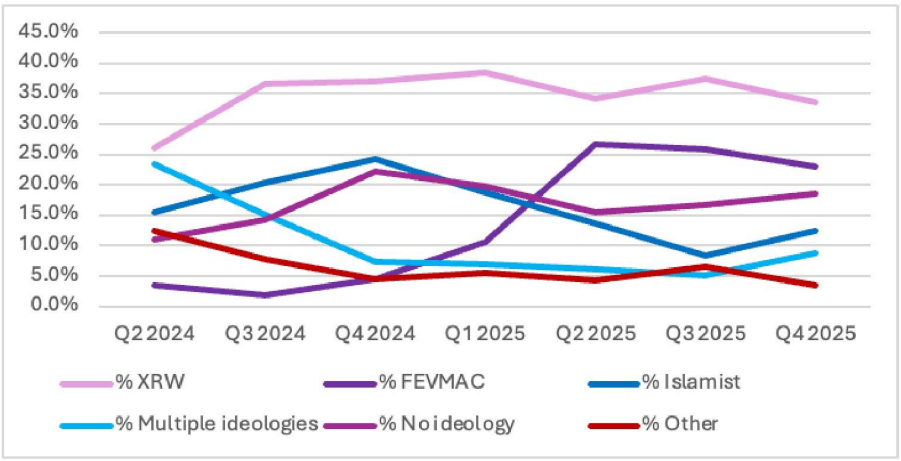


Figure 9: Change over time in proportion of CCS cases in each ideological category

[7] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 3.
[8] Data underpinning these statistics are in Appendix 3.
[9] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 3.

Figure 10 maps the regional variation of ideologies.[10] For example, London has the lowest proportion of XRW cases, and highest proportion of Islamist cases.

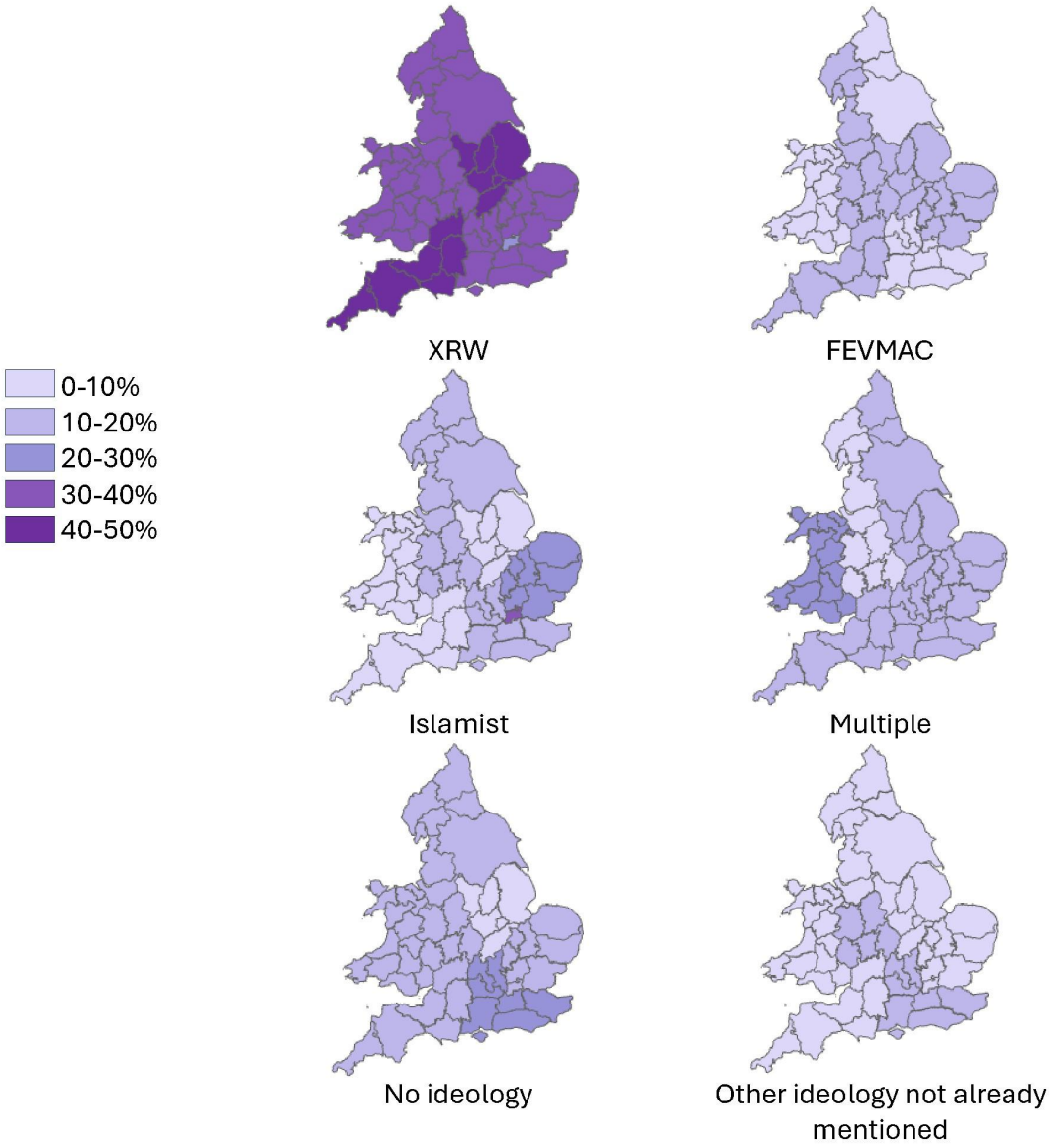


Figure 10: Proportion of cases in each ideological category, within each CTIU region

[10] Data underpinning these figures are given in Appendix 3.

Figure 11 displays the distribution of age across ideology,[11] showing, for example that FEVMAC has a much younger age profile than all other ideologies.

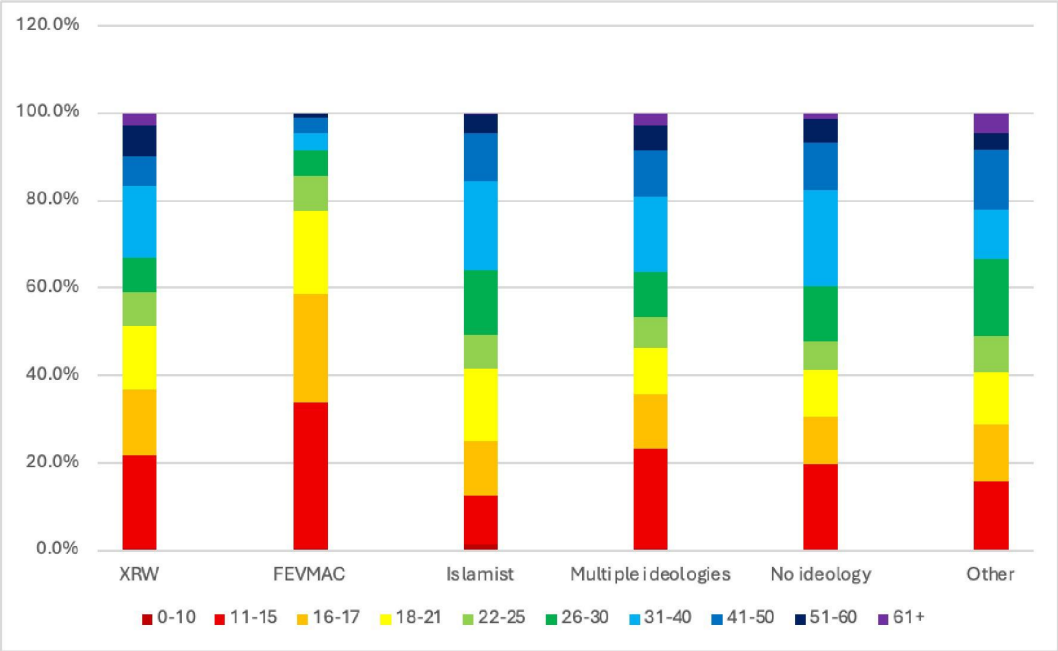


Figure 11: Proportion of cases in each ideology category that are each age

3. Clinical conditions

This section summarises the clinical conditions relevant to the CCS: neurodevelopmental conditions and other mental disorders. Overall, 52.9% of cases have at least one neurodevelopmental condition (confirmed: 27.1%, suspected 32.9%), and 46.5% have at least one other mental disorder (confirmed: 27.5%, suspected: 29.0%).[12] Figure 12 shows the conditions with combined confirmed and suspected prevalence >5%:[13] ASC (42.5%), ADHD (26.4%), schizophrenia (8.9%), unspecified psychotic disorders (9.4%), depression (8.7%), anxiety (9.6%), stress disorders (10.1%), and emotionally unstable personality disorder (EUPD; 5.7%).

These proportions vary across referral units.[14] The rates of neurodevelopmental conditions, depression, anxiety, and stress disorders are highest among Prevent and nominal management, while the rates of psychotic disorders are highest among intelligence and nominal management. Rates of EUPD are highest in intelligence cases.

[11] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 3.
[12] Note: percentages are given as a proportion of all 1,534 cases, but data corresponding to clinical conditions was only available for 1,265 cases (that had available formulations). So, there is 17.5% missing data in this cohort for these conditions.
[13] Full data regarding each clinical condition recorded is given in Appendix 4.
[14] Data underpinning these statistics are in Appendix 4.

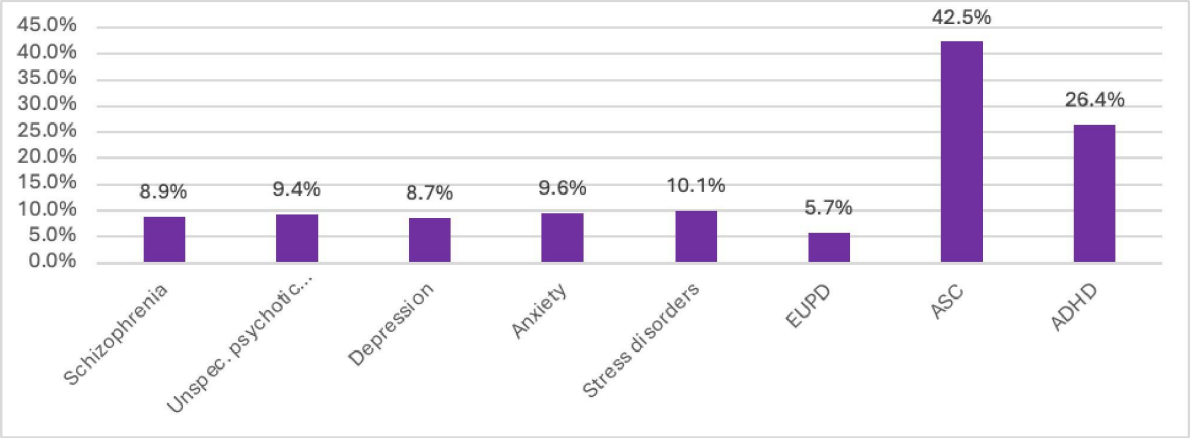


Figure 12: Proportion of cases with clinical conditions with a combined confirmed and suspected prevalence above 5%

The proportion of CCS cases with each of these conditions has also changed over time (Figure 13).[15] It shows generally no change in mental disorder, but a steady increase in the proportion with neurodevelopmental conditions, both ASC (from 28.2% to 46.0%) and ADHD (from 16.4% to 37.2%).

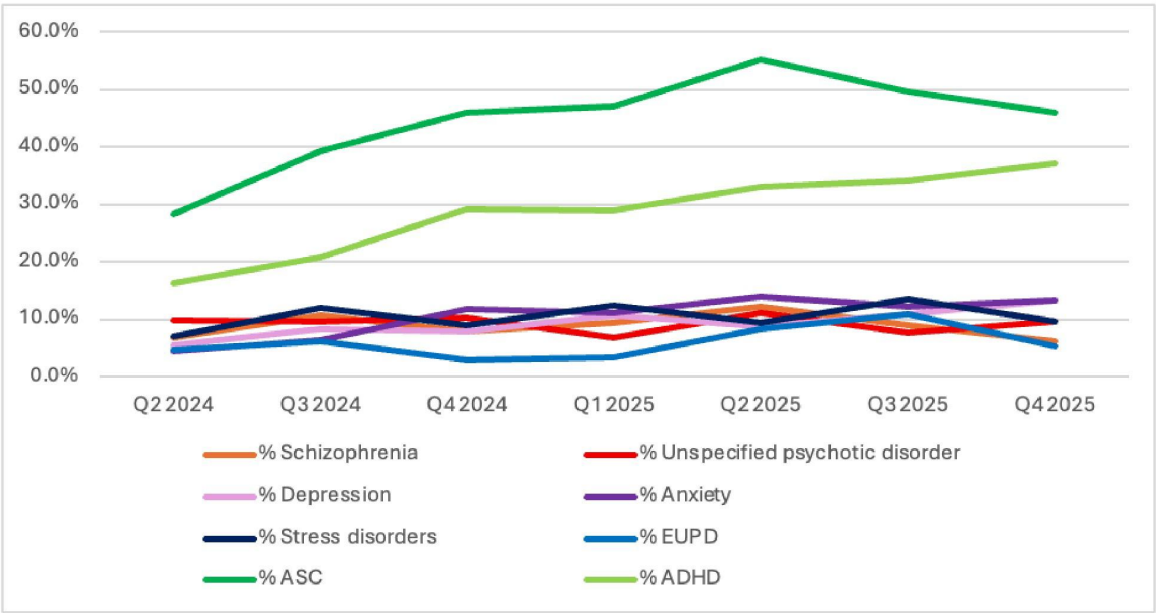


Figure 13: Change over time in proportion of cases with combined confirmed and suspected prevalence above 5%

[15] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 4.

Figure 14 maps the regional variation in these conditions.[16] For example, a quarter of cases in the South East have confirmed or suspected ASC (25.7%), compared with over half in Wales (57.8%). 17.5% of cases in London have ADHD, compared with 35.9% in the North West. There is a similar degree of variation of other mental disorders (some regions with three or four times the proportion of cases with the disorder than others), but in all regions these proportions remain below 20%.

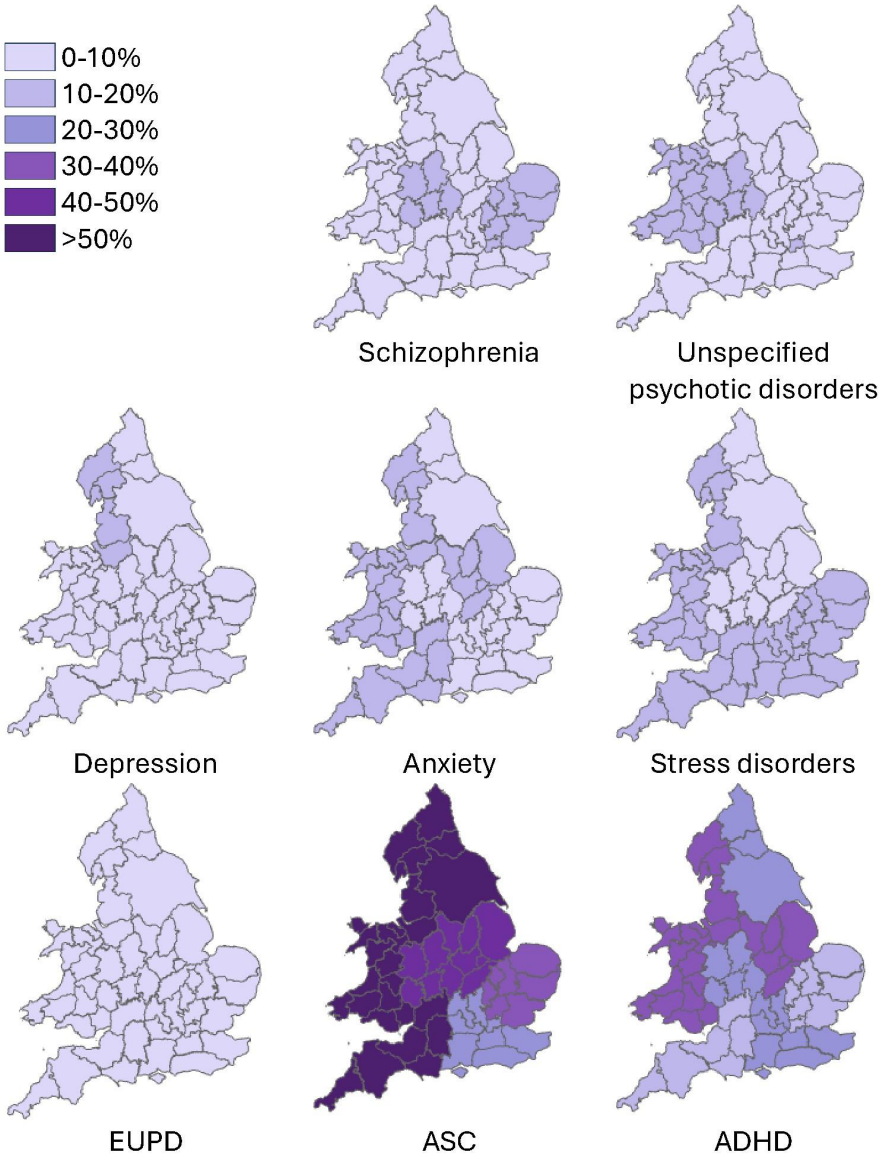


Figure 14: Proportion of cases with each condition, within each CTIU region

[16] Data underpinning these figures are in Appendix 4.

Almost all conditions present in under 18s are neurodevelopmental, while older age groups have a much smaller proportion of neurodevelopmental conditions, and a wide range of other mental disorders (Figure 15).[17]

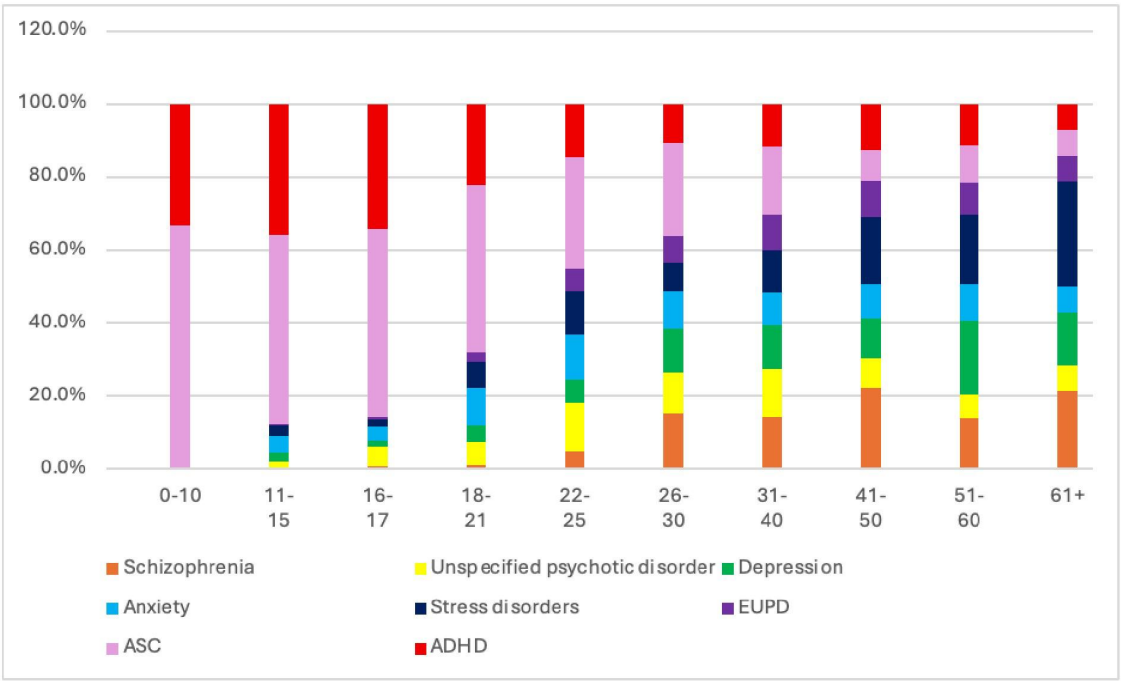


Figure 15: Each condition as a % of all conditions present in the specified age category

Distribution of these conditions also varies across ideologies (Figure 16).[18] For example, the proportion of neurodevelopmental conditions is highest among FEVMAC (likely due to these case being younger), and the proportion of psychotic disorders highest among Islamist cases.

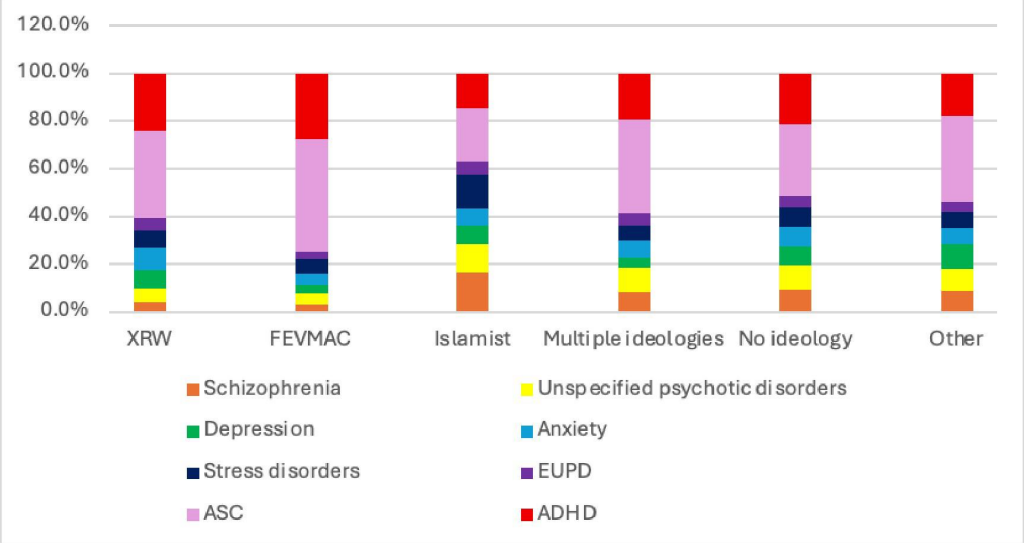


Figure 16: Each condition as a % of all conditions present in the specified ideological category

[17] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 4.
[18] Data underpinning this figure are in Appendix 4.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Age

Table A1.1: Number and proportion of CCS cases in each age category

Age group	Number of cases	% of cases
0-10	9	0.6
11-15	312	20.3
16-17	219	14.3
18-21	217	14.1
22-25	122	8.0
26-30	161	10.5
31-40	250	16.3
41-50	135	8.8
51-60	80	5.2
61+	28	1.8

Table A1.2: Change over time (calendar quarter) in proportion of CCS cases in age categories

	% of total cases in this age category				
Calendar quarter	**0-15**	**16-21**	**22-30**	**31-50**	**51+**
Q2 2024	20.9	20.9	17.2	30.5	10.2
Q3 2024	21.5	23.5	22.3	27.3	5.4
Q4 2024	17.8	34.7	19.8	22.3	5.4
Q1 2025	17.9	31.2	19.7	23.9	7.3
Q2 2025	22.0	37.4	12.6	22.0	6.1
Q3 2025	19.4	32.3	20.6	20.0	7.7
Q4 2025	31.9	23.9	15.9	23.9	4.4

Table A1.3: Proportion of cases in each CTIU region that are aged 18 and under

Region	Number of cases	% of region's cases aged 18 and under
Intelligence	91	7.7%
Nominal management	72	5.6%
Prevent	1281	45.6%
Investigations	90	33.3%

Table A1.4: Proportion of cases in each CTIU region that are aged 18 and under

Region	Number of cases	% of region's cases aged 18 and under
East Midlands	126	50.8
Eastern	48	33.3
London	342	27.2
North East	198	39.9
North West	396	39.6
South East	148	21.6
South West	57	28.1
WE	45	31.1
West Midlands	174	39.7

Appendix 2: Gender

Table A2.1: Number and proportion of CCS cases in each gender category

Gender	Number of cases	% of cases
Female (including trans woman)	152	9.9
Male (including trans man)	1376	89.7
Non binary or other (not listed)	6	0.4

Table A2.2: Change over time (calendar quarter) in proportion of CCS cases in each gender category

Calendar quarter	% female	% male	% non-binary or other (not listed)
Q2 2024	9.6	89.8	0.6
Q3 2024	10.0	89.6	0.4
Q4 2024	7.4	92.6	0.0
Q1 2025	9.8	89.7	0.4
Q2 2025	13.1	86.9	0.0
Q3 2025	10.3	88.4	1.3
Q4 2025	8.8	91.2	0.0

Table A2.3: Proportion of cases in each CTIU region that are male

Region	Number of cases	% of region's cases that are male
East Midlands	126	87.3
Eastern	48	87.5
London	342	90.9
North East	198	87.4
North West	396	90.9
South East	148	91.9
South West	57	86.0
WE	45	91.1
West Midlands	174	88.5

Appendix 3: Ideology

Table A3.1: Number and proportion of CCS cases in each ideological category

Age group	Number of cases	% of cases
Anarchist extremism	2	0.1
Environmental extremism	2	0.1
XRW	521	34.0
Fascination with extreme violence or mass casualty attacks (where no ideology)	174	11.3
Incel extremism	32	2.1
Islamist extremism	257	16.8
Left wing extremism	4	0.3
Multiple ideologies (with no dominant ideology)	184	12.0
No ideology – other susceptibility to radicalisation identified	170	11.1
No ideology identified	79	5.1
Northern Ireland related – Dissident Republican extremism	4	0.3
Northern Ireland related – Unionist/Loyalist extremism	3	0.2
Other ideology not already listed	57	3.7
Other religious extremism - other ideology motivated by extremist interpretation of religion	5	0.3

Table A3.2: Proportion of cases in each referral unit that are each ideology.

	Percentage of cases of this type that have the stated ideology			
	Intelligence	**Nominal management**	**Prevent**	**Investigations**
XRW	22.0	30.6	34.9	35.6
FEVMAC	1.1	0.0	13.4	1.1
Islamist	25.3	45.8	13.7	28.9
Multiple ideologies	12.1	4.2	12.6	8.9
No ideology	22.0	11.1	16.7	7.8
Other	12.1	5.6	6.6	10.0

Table A3.3: Change over time (calendar quarter) in proportion of CCS cases in each aggregate ideological category

Calendar quarter	% XRW	% FEVMAC	% Islamist	% Multiple	% No ideology	% Other
Q2 2024	26.0	3.4	15.5	23.4	11.0	12.4
Q3 2024	36.5	1.9	20.4	15.0	14.2	7.7
Q4 2024	37.1	4.5	24.3	7.4	22.3	4.5
Q1 2025	38.5	10.7	18.8	6.8	19.7	5.6
Q2 2025	34.1	26.6	13.6	6.1	15.4	4.2
Q3 2025	37.4	25.8	8.4	5.2	16.8	6.5
Q4 2025	33.6	23.0	12.4	8.8	18.6	3.5

Table A3.4: Proportion of cases in each CTIU region that have each ideology

Region	% XRW	% FEVMAC	% Islamist	% Multiple	% No ideology	% Other
East Midlands	41.3	19.0	7.9	14.3	6.3	5.6
Eastern	33.3	14.6	22.9	12.5	12.5	4.2
London	22.5	5.6	30.1	15.2	16.4	7.6
North East	39.9	9.6	12.6	12.1	17.7	4.5
North West	39.1	16.4	12.4	7.8	16.9	5.3
South East	30.4	3.4	15.5	12.2	24.3	12.2
South West	42.1	12.3	7.0	19.3	10.5	8.8
WE	33.3	8.9	8.9	20.0	15.6	4.4
West Midlands	33.3	13.8	16.1	8.6	16.1	10.9

Table A3.5: Proportion of cases in each ideology that are in each age category

Age	% 0-10	% 11-15	% 16-17	% 18-21	% 22-25	% 26-30	% 31-40	% 41-50	% 51-60	% 51+
XRW	0.4	21.3	15.2	14.4	7.9	7.9	16.3	6.9	7.1	2.7
FEVMAC	0.6	33.3	24.7	19.0	8.0	5.7	4.0	3.4	1.1	0.0
Islamist	1.6	10.9	12.5	16.7	7.8	14.8	20.2	10.9	4.3	0.4
Multiple ideologies	0.5	22.8	12.5	10.3	7.1	10.3	17.4	10.3	6.0	2.7
No ideology	0.0	19.7	10.8	10.8	6.4	12.4	22.1	10.8	5.6	1.2
Other	0.0	15.7	13.0	12.0	8.3	17.6	11.1	13.9	3.7	4.6

Appendix 4: Clinical conditions relevant to the CCS: neurodevelopmental conditions and other mental disorders

Table A4.1: Definitions and descriptive summary (frequency and percentage of all 1,534 cases) of confirmed or suspected clinical conditions relevant to the CCS: neurodevelopmental conditions, mental disorder, and other

		Confirmed		Suspected		Either	
Condition	**Definition**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**	**Freq.**	**%**
	Non-neurodevelopmental mental disorder						
Dementia	F00-F03: Dementia, Alzheimer's	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
F04-F09	F04-F09: Other mental disorders due to known physiological conditions, e.g. amnesia, delirium, organic personality disorder, postencephalitic/ post-concussional syndrome, schizencephaly, and other or unspecified conditions in F01-F09	2	0.1	1	0.1	3	0.2
Alcohol dependence	Alcohol dependence/addiction, or alcohol misuse as a diagnosis	26	1.7	10	0.7	36	2.3
Substance dependence	Substance dependence/addiction, or substance misuse as a diagnosis	25	1.6	9	0.6	34	2.2
Disorder due to alcohol	F10: Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of alcohol	6	0.4	6	0.4	12	0.8
Disorder due to substances	F11-F19: Mental and behavioural disorders due to use of substances	33	2.2	23	1.5	56	3.7
Schizophrenia	F20: Schizophrenia of all forms	69	4.5	68	4.4	137	8.9
Schizotypal disorder	F21: Schizotypal disorder	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Delusional disorders	F22: Persistent delusional disorders, F24: Induced delusional disorder	6	0.5	7	0.4	13	0.8
Acute and transient psychotic disorders	F23: Acute and transient psychotic disorders, including polymorphic, schizophrenia-like, acute, first episode or early onset psychosis	20	1.3	26	1.7	46	3.0
Schizoaffective disorders	F25: Schizoaffective disorders	20	1.3	5	0.3	25	1.6

Unspecified psychotic disorders	F28-F29: Other or unspecified (nonorganic) psychotic disorders	36	2.3	108	7.0	144	9.4
Mania	F30: Manic episode, acute mania, or mania as a diagnosis	6	0.4	9	0.6	15	1.0
Bipolar Affective Disorder (BPAD)	F31: Bipolar affective disorder	19	1.2	35	2.3	54	3.5
Depression	F32: Depressive episode, F33: Recurrent depressive disorder, including depression with psychotic features	95	6.2	39	2.5	134	8.7
Other/unspecified mood disorders	F34, F38-39: Other or unspecified mood disorders, including mood affective disorders, cyclothymia, dysthymia	0	0.0	3	0.2	3	0.2
Phobias	F40: Phobic anxiety disorders, including agoraphobia, social phobia, specific phobias	1	0.1	2	0.1	3	0.2
Anxiety	F41: Other anxiety disorders, including generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorders, mixed anxiety and depressive disorder	102	6.6	45	2.9	147	9.6
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	F42: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder, including predominantly obsessional, predominantly compulsive or mixed disorders, hoarding disorders	40	2.6	34	2.2	73	4.8
Stress disorders	F43: Reaction to severe stress and adjustment disorders, including acute stress, (complex) post-traumatic stress disorder, adjustment disorders, prolonged/unresolved grief, other stress or grief disorders	65	4.2	91	5.9	155	10.1
Dissociative disorders	F44: Dissociative disorders including trance and possession disorders, dissociative identity disorder	1	0.1	5	0.3	6	0.4
Other/unspecified anxiety and stress disorders	F45, F48: Somatoform disorders and other neurotic disorders including body dysmorphic disorder, hypermobility, somatoform disorder, hypochondriacal disorder, neurasthenia, depersonalisation-derealisation, hypersensitivity	2	0.1	6	0.4	8	0.5

Eating disorders	F50: Eating disorders including anorexia, bulimia, overeating/binge or vomiting/purge disorders, avoidant food intake disorder, obesity disorder	8	0.5	7	0.5	15	1.0
Sleep disorders	F51: Nonorganic sleep disorders including insomnia, hypersomnia	7	0.5	6	0.4	13	0.8
Disorders of sexual dysfunction	F52: Disorders of sexual dysfunction, not caused by organic disorder or disease	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Disorders associated with pregnancy	F53: Mental and behavioural disorders associated with the puerperium, not elsewhere specified, including postnatal depression or psychosis	1	0.1	0	0.0	1	0.1
Other F50-F59	Other F50-F59	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paranoid personality disorder (PD)	F60.0: Paranoid personality disorder	5	0.3	7	0.5	12	0.8
Schizoid PD	F60.1: Schizoid personality disorder	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Dissocial PD	F60.2: Dissocial personality disorder/anti-social personality disorder	26	1.7	25	1.6	51	3.3
Emotionally Unstable PD (EUPD)	F60.3: Emotionally unstable personality disorder/borderline personality disorder, including explosive personality disorder	49	3.2	39	2.5	88	5.7
Histrionic PD	F60.4: Histrionic personality disorder	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Anankastic PD	F60.5: Anankastic personality disorder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Anxious (avoidant) PD	F60.6: Anxious (avoidant) personality disorder	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Dependent PD	F60.7: Dependent personality disorder	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Unspecified Cluster A PD	Unspecified Cluster A personality disorder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Unspecified Cluster B PD	Unspecified Cluster B personality disorder	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Unspecified Cluster C PD	Unspecified Cluster C personality disorder	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Mixed, other, or unspecified PD	F60.8-9: Other and unspecified personality disorder, F61: Mixed and other personality disorders including narcissistic personality disorder or addictive personality disorder	17	1.1	43	2.8	60	3.9

Habit and impulse disorders	F63: Habit and impulse disorders, including pathological gambling/fire-setting/stealing/hair pulling, pyromania, kleptomania, trichotillomania	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Gender identity disorders	F64: Gender identity disorders, including gender dysphoria/dysmorphia	2	0.1	3	0.2	5	0.5
Disorders of sexual preference	F65: Disorders of sexual preference	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Disorders of sexual development	F66: Psychological and behavioural disorders associated with sexual development and orientation	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other F60-F69	F62: Enduring personality changes, F68: Other disorders of adult personality and behaviour, F69: Unspecified disorder of adult personality and behaviour, including factitious disorders	1	0.1	4	0.3	5	0.3
Unspecified mental disorder	F99: Unspecified mental disorder, where no other condition listed in this table was confirmed or suspected	4	0.3	8	0.5	12	0.8
	Neurodevelopmental conditions						
Learning disorder	F70-F79: Intellectual disabilities including learning disorder or disability	32	2.1	25	1.6	57	3.7
Speech and language disorders	F80: Specific developmental disorders of speech and language, including speech articulation disorder, expressive or receptive language disorder, aphasia, semantic pragmatic disorder	3	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.3
Dyslexia	F81: Specific developmental disorders of scholastic skill including dyslexia, dyscalculia, other skills disorders	9	0.6	4	0.3	13	0.8
Dyspraxia	F82: Specific developmental disorders of motor function, including dyspraxia, gross motor developmental delay	12	0.8	5	0.3	17	1.1
Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC)	F84: Pervasive developmental disorders including Autism Spectrum Condition (ASC)	305	19.9	347	22.6	652	42.5

Mixed, other, or unspecified developmental disorders	F83: Mixed specific developmental disorders, F88: Other disorders of psychological development, F89: Unspecified disorder of psychological development, including global developmental delay, sensory processing disorder	9	0.6	5	0.3	14	0.9
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	F90: Hyperkinetic disorders including Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Attention Deficit Disorder	190	12.4	215	14.0	405	26.4
Conduct disorders	F91: Conduct disorders including oppositional defiance disorder	19	1.2	11	0.7	30	2.0
Emotional disorders	F93: Emotional disorders with onset specific to childhood, including separation anxiety, phobic anxiety, social anxiety, sibling rivalry disorders	3	0.2	0	0.0	3	0.2
Mutism	F94.0: Elective mutism	4	0.3	5	0.3	9	0.6
Attachment disorders	F94.1-9: Attachment disorders, or other/unspecified childhood disorders of social functioning	8	0.5	2	0.1	10	0.7
Tic disorders	F95: Tic disorders, including Tourette's	5	0.3	5	0.3	10	0.7
Other or unspecified F90-F98	F92: Mixed disorders of conduct or emotion (e.g. depressive conduct disorder), F98: Other behavioural or emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence (e.g. enuresis, encopresis, feeding disorder, pica, movement disorder, stutter, stammer)	1	0.1	6	0.4	7	0.5
Unspecified neurodivergence	Unspecified neurodivergence, where no other neurodevelopmental condition listed in this table was confirmed or suspected	0	0.0	35	2.3	35	2.3
	Other diagnosable conditions						
Intracranial injury	S06: Intracranial injury, including acquired and traumatic brain injury	8	0.5	17	1.1	25	1.6

Table A4.2: Percentage of cases from each referral unit that have each condition (confirmed and/or suspected

	Percentage of cases of this type that have the stated condition (confirmed and/or suspected)			
	Intelligence	**Nominal management**	**Prevent**	**Investigations**
Schizophrenia	13.2	12.5	8.3	11.1
Unspecified psychotic disorders	15.4	18.1	8.7	6.7
Depression	6.6	18.1	8.4	7.8
Anxiety	6.6	9.7	9.9	7.8
Stress disorders	7.7	16.7	10.0	8.9
EUPD	7.7	5.6	5.8	3.3
ASC	16.5	44.4	44.7	36.7
ADHD	9.9	20.8	28.5	17.8

Table A3.3: Change over time (calendar quarter) in proportion of CCS cases with each condition (confirmed and/or suspected)

Calendar quarter	**% Schizophrenia**	**% Unspec. psychotic disorders**	**% Depression**	**% Anxiety**	**% Stress disorders**	**% EUPD**	**% ASC**	**% ADHD**
Q2 2024	6.8	9.9	5.6	4.5	7.1	4.8	28.2	16.4
Q3 2024	10.8	9.6	8.5	6.5	11.9	6.2	39.2	20.8
Q4 2024	7.9	10.4	7.9	11.9	8.9	3.0	46.0	29.2
Q1 2025	9.4	6.8	10.7	11.1	12.4	3.4	47.0	29.1
Q2 2025	12.1	11.2	8.9	14.0	9.3	8.4	55.1	33.2
Q3 2025	9.0	7.7	11.0	12.3	13.5	11.0	49.7	34.2
Q4 2025	6.2	9.7	13.3	13.3	9.7	5.3	46.0	37.2

Table A3.4: Proportion of cases in each CTIU region that have each condition (confirmed and/or suspected)

Calendar quarter	% Schizophrenia	% Unspec. psychotic disorders	% Depression	% Anxiety	% Stress disorders	% EUPD	% ASC	% ADHD
East Midlands	7.1	8.7	6.3	11.1	7.9	4.0	47.6	34.9
Eastern	10.4	6.3	6.3	2.1	10.4	8.3	33.3	18.8
London	12.6	10.2	7.9	7.0	10.8	5.6	29.5	17.5
North East	7.6	8.6	8.6	9.6	6.6	3.5	50.0	26.8
North West	8.8	8.8	13.4	12.6	11.4	7.6	51.0	35.9
South East	6.8	7.4	6.8	7.4	12.2	5.4	25.7	22.3
South West	0.0	5.3	8.8	14.0	15.8	7.0	52.6	17.5
WE	4.4	17.8	6.7	13.3	11.1	2.2	57.8	35.6
West Midlands	10.3	12.1	4.6	8.0	7.5	5.7	46.0	21.8

Table A4.5: Proportion of cases in each age category that have each condition (confirmed and/or suspected)

Age	% Schizophrenia	% Unspec. psychotic disorders	% Depression	% Anxiety	% Stress disorders	% EUPD	% ASC	% ADHD
0-10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3
11-15	0.3	1.8	2.4	4.5	3.2	0.3	51.8	35.8
16-17	0.7	5.4	1.8	3.9	1.8	0.7	51.4	34.3
18-21	1.1	6.4	4.5	10.2	7.1	2.6	45.9	22.2
22-25	4.8	13.3	6.6	12.0	12.0	6.0	30.7	14.5
26-30	15.3	11.1	12.0	10.2	7.9	7.4	25.5	10.6
31-40	14.1	13.4	11.7	9.1	11.7	9.7	18.5	11.7
41-50	22.4	7.9	11.2	9.2	18.4	9.9	8.6	12.5
51-60	13.9	6.3	20.3	10.1	19.0	8.9	10.1	11.4
61+	21.4	7.1	14.3	7.1	28.6	7.1	7.1	7.1

Table A4.6: Proportion of cases in each ideology that have each condition (confirmed and/or suspected)

Ideology	% Schizophrenia	% Unspec. psychotic disorders	% Depression	% Anxiety	% Stress disorders	% EUPD	% ASC	% ADHD
XRW	4.2	5.4	7.9	9.3	7.4	5.0	36.6	24.2
FEVMAC	2.8	4.9	3.6	4.5	6.5	2.8	47.4	27.5
Islamist	16.4	11.8	8.2	7.1	13.6	6.1	22.1	14.6
Multiple ideologies	8.4	9.9	4.2	7.3	6.3	5.2	39.3	19.4
No ideology	9.2	10.6	7.4	8.5	8.5	4.6	30.0	21.2
Other	8.5	9.4	10.3	6.8	6.8	4.3	35.9	17.9