

These numbers came from a study of 223 offenders convicted in terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom between 1990 and 2014.

Characteristic or behavior	Percentage of offenders
Male gender	96%
Associated with wider network	62%
Evidence of online activity related to radicalization or attack planning	61% (2012 – 14: 76%)
Downloaded or reported viewing extremist media*	44%
Used online resources to prepare attack**	32%
Communicated with other radicals virtually	29%
Saw something online that prompted them to act violently	14%

* Extremist media: Content itself ranged broadly and included extremist-produced video montages of 9/11 and attacks on Western coalition forces in Iraq; beheadings and executions; crimes against Muslims in Chechnya, Afghanistan, and Iraq; news footage of bombings; interviews with and speeches by Anwar al-Awlaki, Osama bin Laden, Abu Hamza, and radical preachers; pro-Jihad rallies; Jihadist texts; bomb-making instruction videos; and terrorist training videos.

** Online resources: These included bomb-making instruction videos; poison manuals; downloaded copies of *Inspire* magazine; surveillance advice; an assassination guidebook; torture techniques; suicide vest production; body disposal; plans for the London Underground, Buckingham Palace, and other symbolic landmarks; military police voting records; and terrorist training manuals.

-Paul Gill, Emily Corner, Maura Conway, Amy Thornton, Mia Bloom, and John Horgan, "Terrorist Use of the Internet by the Numbers: Quantifying Behaviors, Patterns and Processes" (2017) excerpt