Justice Department Criminal Justice Division

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Statistics Release

24 November 2004

HOMICIDE IN SCOTLAND, 2003 - STATISTICS PUBLISHED

Figures published today by the Scottish Executive reveal that Scottish police recorded 108 victims of homicide in 2003, 20 fewer than in 2002.

Summary information on homicides recorded in 2003, as known to the Scottish Executive on 10 November, 2004, is given below, (the full statistical bulletin **Homicide in Scotland** is published every two years and will next be published at end 2005).

Number of Cases and Victims of Homicide (Table 1)

In 2003, there were 108 cases currently recorded as homicide by the police. These cases resulted in the death of 108 victims, 20 fewer than in 2002. The number of homicide victims per million population was 21 in 2003, compared with 25 in 2002.

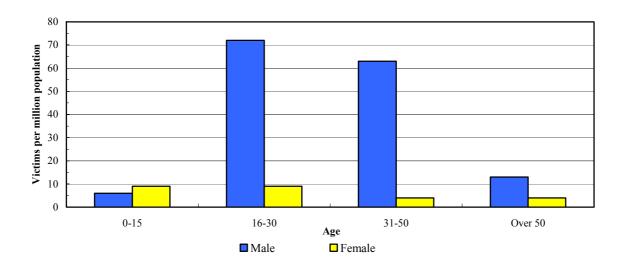
Homicide Cases by Police Force Area (Table 2)

The number of homicides in most police force areas remained similar to the numbers recorded in 2002, or showed a reduction, notably Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow. In the case of Lothian and Borders 17 homicides were recorded, compared to 13 in 2002. Sixty-eight per cent of homicide cases recorded in 2003 took place in the Strathclyde Police Force area.

Sex and Age of Victims (Table 3 and Chart 1)

The rate for males – 38 victims per million population – was over six times the rate for females – six per million population. There were 93 male victims of homicide in 2003, 85 per cent of the total. Male victims in the 16 to 30 age group represented the highest rate with 72 homicides per million population.

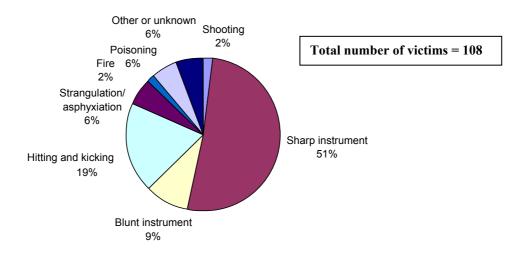
Chart 1: Homicide victims per million population, by age and sex, 2003



Method of Killing (Table 4 and Chart 2)

Homicide victims killed by the use of a sharp instrument decreased from 68 in 2002 to 55 in 2003, a drop of 19 per cent. These victims represented just over half (51 per cent) of all homicide victims in 2003, similar to the proportion in previous years.

Chart 2: Homicide victims, by method of killing, 2003



Relationship of Main Accused to the Victim (Table 5)

For all but 3 of the homicide victims in 2003, one or more accused persons have been identified. Of the 105 victims where an accused person(s) has been identified, the main accused was known to the victim in almost four-fifths of cases; 20 per cent of victims were presumed to have been killed by a relative or partner, and 59 per cent were presumed to have been killed by an acquaintance. Of the 21 victims in 2003 who were recorded as having been killed by a relative, 6 were killed by their partner. The proportion of victims who were killed by a stranger or where the relationship between

the victim and accused was unknown, was 21 per cent, similar to the proportion reported in each of the previous 4 years.

Sex and age of accused (Table 6)

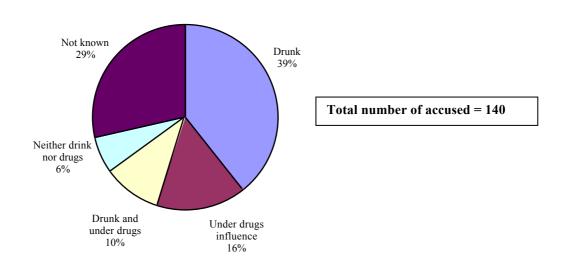
There was a total of 140 accused persons in the homicide cases recorded in 2003. As in previous years most (93 per cent) of these were male. Over half (56 per cent) of all accused were males aged 16 to 30.

Drink/drugs (Table 7 and Chart 3)

Sixty-five per cent of the total of 140 persons accused in homicide cases in 2003 were reported to have been drunk or on drugs at the time (39 per cent were drunk, 16 per cent were on drugs and 10 per cent were both drunk and on drugs). Only 9 accused persons were reported not to have been under the influence of drink or drugs. The drink/drug status was not known for the remaining 40 (29 per cent) accused.

Twelve victims (11 per cent of all homicide victims) were reported to have been killed in a drug related homicide, i.e. a homicide motivated by the need to obtain drugs (or money for drugs), homicide of a supplier or consumer of drugs in order to steal proceeds of drug trade or homicide as a consequence of rivalry within the trade/between users or dealers.

Chart 3: Drink/drug status of accused, 2003



Current Status of Cases

Fifty-nine (55 per cent) of the 108 homicides recorded in 2003 have so far resulted in a conviction for murder (29 cases) or culpable homicide (30 cases). Thirty-one people have been convicted of murder and 34 of culpable homicide.

Cases and victims currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide by the police in Scotland, 1984-2003

Table 1

<u> </u>					 	P 0 11 0 0 1	~ • • • • • • •	140101			
	1984-93 ⁽²⁾ Average	1994	1995	1996 ⁽³⁾	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Number of cases	92	108	132	115	90	94	118	104	107	126	108
Number of victims	96	111	133	134	90	96	119	105	110	128	108
Number of victims per million population	19	22	26	26	18	19	23	21	22	25	21
Number of accused	132	166	197	171	126	140	173	126	145	187	140

⁽¹⁾ At 10 November 2004.

Cases currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide, by police force, 1999-2003

Table 2

Police Force (and council area)	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Scotland	118	104	107	126	108
Central	5	3	4	6	3
Dumfries & Galloway	3	6	6	1	2
Fife	1	3	2	3	1
Grampian (Aberdeen City)	7 (7)	12 (3)	7 (3)	7 (3)	7 (6)
Lothian & Borders (City of Edinburgh)	16 (9)	10 (4)	13 (6)	13 (10)	17 (5)
Northern	1	4	5	4	2
Strathclyde (Glasgow City)	81 (34)	60 (34)	65 (32)	82 (41)	73 (30)
Tayside (Dundee City)	4 (2)	6 (2)	5 (3)	10 (8)	3 (1)

⁽¹⁾ At 10 November 2004.

⁽²⁾ Excludes the case in 1988 of the Lockerbie disaster in which 270 victims were killed.

⁽³⁾ Includes the 17 victims of the Dunblane shootings.

	1999		2000	•	2001		2002		2003	
Sex and age of victim	Number	Rate per million population		Rate per million population		Rate per million population		Rate per million population		Rate per million population
or victim	Nullibei	роригации	Number	роригации	Number	population	Number	population	Number	population
All persons	119	23	105	21	110 ⁽²⁾	22	128	25	108	21
Under 16	3	3	10	10	8	8	11	12	7	7
16-30	44	45	30	31	36	38	44	47	38	41
31-50	54	36	46	31	44	29	48	32	49	33
over 50	18	11	19	12	21	13	25	15	14	8
All males	98	40	74	30	83	34	105	43	93	38
Under 16	3	6	6	12	5	10	6	12	3	6
16-30	38	78	28	59	27	57	38	81	34	72
31-50	42	58	28	39	35	48	42	58	46	63
over 50	15	21	12	17	16	22	19	26	10	13
All females	21	8	31	12	26	10	23	9	15	6
Under 16	-	-	4	8	3	6	5	11	4	9
16-30	6	12	2	4	9	19	6	13	4	9
31-50	12	16	18	24	9	12	6	8	3	4
over 50	3	3	7	8	5	5	6	7	4	4

⁽¹⁾ At 10 November 2004.

Victims currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide victims, by main method of killing, 1999-2003 Table 4

	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
Main method of killing	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
All victims	119	100	105	100	110	100	128	100	108	100
Shooting	5	4	2	2	6	5	3	2	2	2
Sharp instrument	66	55	43	41	49	45	68	53	55	51
Blunt instrument	12	10	10	10	10	9	10	8	10	9
Hitting and kicking	16	13	17	16	16	15	18	14	21	19
Strangulation/asphyxiation	$\begin{cases} 10 \end{cases}$	8}	12	11	10	9	5	4	6	6
Drowning	[10	ه ا	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fire	-		-	-	6	5	-	-	2	2
Poisoning	$\begin{cases} 10 \end{cases}$	8}	2	2	4	4	3	2	6	6
Other or unknown	[10	° J	16	15	9	8	21	16	6	6

⁽¹⁾ At 10 November 2004.

⁽²⁾ Includes one victim with age and sex unknown.

Victims currently $^{(1)}$ recorded as homicide victims, by relationship of main accused to victim, 1999-2003

Table 5

Relationship of main accused to					
victim	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
All victims	119	105	110	128	108
Victims - solved cases	117	105	108	126	105
Son,daughter	4	2	2	3	5
Parent	4	8	5	5	3
Partner	17	22	15	14	6
Other relative	4	4	4	6	7
Acquaintance:					
Friend/social acquaintance		36	37	43	37
Business/criminal associate		3	5	8	4
Rival gang member	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}61\end{array}\right\}$	3	1	3	4
Other known person		10	17	19	17
Stranger	24	11	16	20	18
Unknown	3	6	6	5	4
Victims - unsolved cases	2	-	2	2	3

⁽¹⁾ At 10 November 2004.

Persons accused in homicide cases⁽¹⁾ by sex and age, 1999-2003

Table 6

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	1999		2000		2001		2002		2003	
		Rate per		Rate per		Rate per		Rate per		Rate per
Sex and age of		million		million		million		million		million
accused	Number	population	Number	population	Number	population	Number	population	Number	population
All persons	173	34	126	25	145	29	187	37	140	28
Under 16	6	6	4	4	4	4	9	9	3	3
16-30	98	99	64	66	81	85	97	103	85	91
31-50	62	42	50	34	51	34	70	47	44	29
over 50	7	4	8	5	9	5	11	7	8	5
All males	156	64	109	45	129	53	165	68	130	53
Under 16	5	10	4	8	2	4	8	16	3	6
16-30	90	184	57	119	73	154	87	185	78	166
31-50	54	74	42	58	45	62	60	82	42	58
over 50	7	10	6	8	9	12	10	13	7	9
All females	17	6	17	6	16	6	22	8	10	4
Under 16	1	2	-	-	2	4	1	2	-	_
16-30	8	16	7	14	8	17	10	21	7	15
31-50	8	11	8	11	6	8	10	13	2	3
over 50	_	_	2	2	_	-	1	1	1	1

over 50 - 2
(1) Currently (as at 10 November 2004) recorded as homicide.

Persons accused in homicide cases⁽¹⁾, by whether drunk and/or under influence of drugs, 1999-2003

Table 7

and/or under influence of drugs, 1777-2005									
Drink/drug status of	2000		2001		2002		2003		
accused	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	
All accused	126	100	145	100	187	100	140	100	
Drunk	46	37	59	41	56	30	55	39	
Under drugs influence	9	7	9	6	13	7	22	16	
Drunk and under drugs	8	6	12	8	19	10	14	10	
Neither drink nor drugs	23	18	13	9	39	21	9	6	
Not known	40	31	52	36	60	32	40	29	

⁽¹⁾ Currently (as at 10 November 2004) recorded as homicide.

Notes on statistics included in this Release

- 1. This Statistics Release (and the biennial bulletins) gives details on cases of homicide that is murder and common law culpable homicide. Causing death by dangerous driving and causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs are excluded. (In 2003 there were 47 such crimes recorded by the police, including 10 of death by careless driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol.)
- 2. The summary figures presented are derived from information provided by the police on each case they initially record as homicide. A single case of homicide is counted for each act of murder or culpable homicide irrespective of the number of perpetrators or victims.
- 3. A homicide case is included against the year in which it is recorded by the police. This is not necessarily the year in which the offence took place, the year in which the accused is brought to trial for the crime, or the year in which the case is finally disposed of by the courts.
- 4. The figures given in this Statistics Release are as known to the Scottish Executive on 10 November 2004. The initial classification of a case as homicide is made by the police; this will generally be murder. This classification may be altered as a result of decisions taken in the course of criminal proceedings. Some cases initially classified as homicide will, on the basis of criminal proceedings, no longer be classified as such at a later date. This happens in cases where it is found that a homicide had not in fact taken place at all, for example where the main accused person is found guilty of a lesser offence, such as serious assault; or where the decision has been made not to proceed with the case, for example if it is concluded that the victim committed suicide. For these reasons, and as a result of continual data checking, the figures for 2003 and previous years which will appear in the next bulletin may differ slightly from those given here.
- 5. The population data used to calculate the rate figures given in Tables 1, 3 and 6 and in Chart 1 are the relevant mid-year population estimates prepared by the General Register Office for Scotland.
- 6. This Statistics Release may be viewed on the Scottish Executive Internet Web Site: http://www.scotland.gov.uk/stats/bulletins/00377-00.asp
- 7. Copies of the November 2003 statistical bulletin on homicide are available at a cost of £2.00 from Scottish Executive Publication Sales, Blackwell's Bookshop, 53 South Bridge, Edinburgh, EH1 1YS.

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