

Statistical Bulletin

Crime and Justice Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

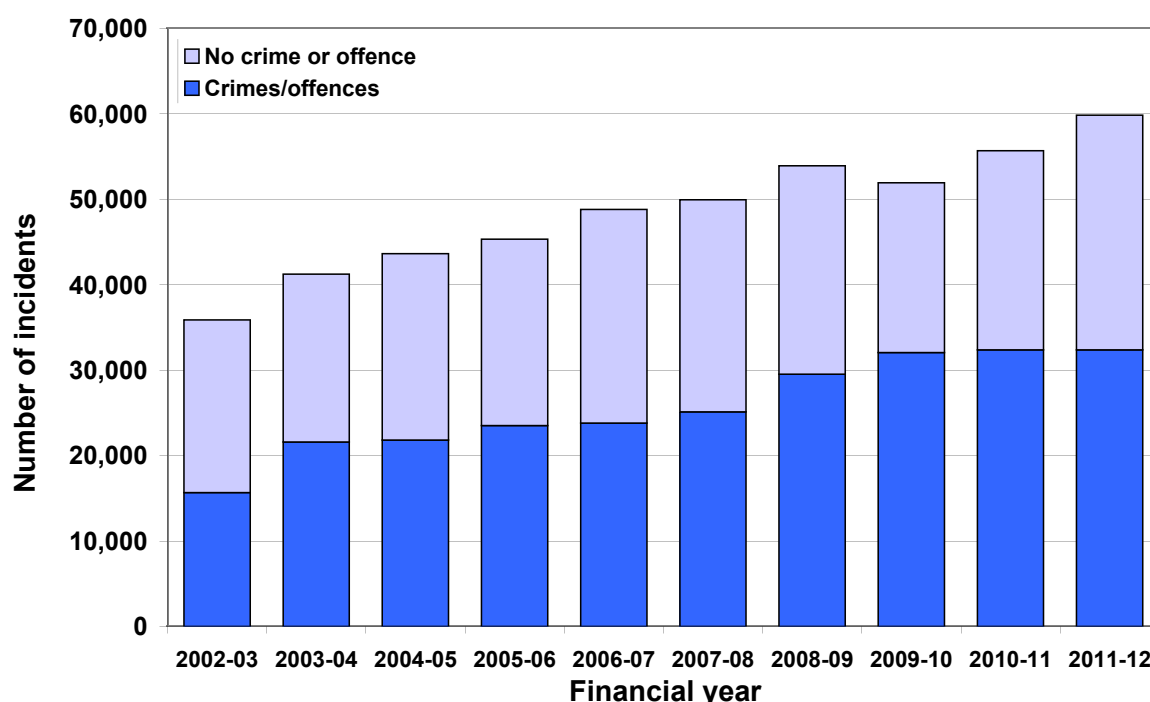
DOMESTIC ABUSE RECORDED BY THE POLICE IN SCOTLAND, 2010-11 and 2011-12 30 October 2012



1. Introduction

- 1.1 This bulletin presents statistics on domestic abuse, based on details of incidents supplied by the eight Scottish police forces in 2010-11 and 2011-12. It forms part of the Scottish Government series of statistical bulletins on the criminal justice system. The figures are used to inform policy and, in conjunction with the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (see note 4.12), are used to measure the extent and nature of domestic abuse in Scotland.
- 1.2 There were 59,847 incidents of domestic abuse recorded in 2011-12, compared to the 55,698 incidents recorded in 2010-11, an increase of 7% and continuing the generally increasing trend. 54% of incidents recorded in 2011-12 (32,369) led to the recording of a crime or offence down from 58% (32,370) in 2010-11 (table 2 and chart 1).

Chart 1 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police: crimes and offences and behaviour not amounting to a crime or offence, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12.



<u>CONTENTS</u>	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Main points	5
3. Commentary	6
3.1. Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police	6
3.2. Incidents of domestic abuse per 100,000 population	6
3.3. Incidents of domestic abuse by gender of victim and perpetrator	7
3.4. Level of repeat victimisation	7
3.5. Incidents of domestic abuse by age of victim and perpetrator	8
3.6. Incidents of domestic abuse by relationship between victim and perpetrator	9
3.7. Location of incidents of domestic abuse	9
3.8. Crimes and offences of domestic abuse, action taken by police	10
3.9. Day of occurrence of domestic abuse incidents	11
4. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin	51
5. Classification of crimes and offences	61

List of Tables

Table 1a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area and type of main crime/offence, Scotland, 2010-11	12
Table 1b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area and type of main crime/ offence Scotland, 2011-12.....	14
Table 2 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by type of main crime/offence, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	16
Table 3a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area per 100,000 population and type of crime/offence, 2010-11	18
Table 3b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area per 100,000 population and type of crime/offence, 2011-12.....	20
Table 4a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area where gender of victim was recorded, Scotland, 2010-11	21
Table 4b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area where gender of victim was recorded, Scotland, 2011-12	22
Table 5 Incidents of domestic abuse, by gender of victim and financial year, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	22
Table 6a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by gender of victim/perpetrator and nature of main crime/offence, Scotland, 2010-11.....	23
Table 6b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by gender of victim/perpetrator and nature of main crime/offence, Scotland, 2011-12.....	24
Table 7 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by gender of victim/perpetrator, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	24

Table 8a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in 2010-11, where incidents against the same victim had previously been recorded, by police force area	25
Table 8b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in 2011-12, where incidents against the same victim had previously been recorded, by police force area	26
Table 9 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police where incidents against the same victim had previously been recorded, by financial year, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	26
Table 10a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, 2010-11, where incidents against the victim had previously been recorded, by police force area and number of previous incidents	27
Table 10b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, 2011-12, where incidents against the victim had previously been recorded, by police force area and number of previous incidents	28
Table 11a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age and gender of victim, Scotland, 2010-11	29
Table 11b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age and gender of victim, Scotland, 2011-12	30
Table 12 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age of victim, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	31
Table 13a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age and gender of perpetrator, Scotland, 2010-11	32
Table 13b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age and gender of perpetrator, Scotland, 2011-12	33
Table 14 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age of perpetrator, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	34
Table 15a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age of victim and perpetrator, Scotland, 2010-11	35
Table 15b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age of victim and perpetrator, Scotland, 2011-12	36
Table 16a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator and gender of victim/perpetrator, Scotland, 2010-11	37
Table 16b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator and gender of victim/perpetrator, Scotland, 2011-12	37
Table 17 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	38
Table 18a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator and location of incident, Scotland, 2010-11	38
Table 18b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator and location of incident, Scotland, 2011-12	39

Table 19 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by location of incident, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	39
Table 20a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by type of main crime/offence and location of incident, Scotland, 2010-11.....	40
Table 20b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by type of main crime/offence and location of incident, Scotland, 2011-12.....	40
Table 21a Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes/offences cleared up by the police, by police force area, 2010-11.....	41
Table 21b Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes/offences cleared up by the police, by police force area, 2011-12.....	41
Table 22 Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes/offences cleared up by the police, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12.....	42
Table 23a Percentage of incidents of domestic abuse reported to the procurator fiscal, where a crime/offence recorded and action taken is known, by police force area, 2010-11	43
Table 23b Percentage of incidents of domestic abuse reported to the procurator fiscal, where a crime/offence recorded and action taken is known, by police force area, 2011-12	45
Table 24 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by day of week, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12	47
Table 25 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area, 2002-03 to 2011-12	47
Table 26 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, per 100,000 population, by police force area, 2002-03 to 2011-12.....	48
Table 27 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by council area, 2002-03 to 2011-12	49
Table 28 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, per 100,000 population, by council area, 2002-03 to 2011-12.....	50

List of Charts

Chart 1 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police: crimes and offences and behaviour not amounting to a crime or offence, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12.	1
Chart 2 Gender of victim and perpetrator where known, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12.	7
Chart 3 Rate per 100,000 population of incidents of domestic abuse, by age and gender of victim where known, Scotland, 2011-12.	8
Chart 4 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police: location of incident by relationship (where known), Scotland, 2011-12.....	10
Chart 5 Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes/offences cleared up by the police, by police force area, 2011-12.....	10
Chart 6 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police: day of week incident occurred, Scotland 2011-12.....	11

2. Main points

- The crime /offence statistics reported in this bulletin refer to the most serious crime/offence associated with each incident of domestic abuse. The most common crime or offence in 2011-12 was common assault, at 44% (14,154) of all incidents where a crime or offence was recorded. Threatening or abusive behaviour was the second most common crime or offence, accounting for 17% (5,453) of incidents where a crime or offence was recorded (table 2 and note 4.7).
- The overall number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police in Scotland in 2011-12 was 1,139 per 100,000 population (table 3b). This compared to 1,067 per 100,000 in 2010-11 (table 3a).
- Incidents with a female victim and a male perpetrator represented 81% (46,439) of all domestic abuse incidents in 2011-12 where this information was recorded, the same as in 2010-11. For the ten year period covered by the bulletin, this percentage has gradually decreased from 89% in 2002-03. The percentage of domestic abuse incidents with a male victim and female perpetrator has steadily increased from 9% in 2002-03 to stand at 17% in 2011-12 (table 7).
- For incidents where information regarding repeat victimisation of domestic abuse was available in 2011-12, 62% (33,353) involved victims who had previously experienced domestic abuse, compared to 55% (28,317) in 2010-11 (table 9).
- When looking at the number of incidents per 100,000 population in 2011-12, females are most at risk of becoming victims of domestic abuse when aged between 22 and 25 years and males when aged between 31 and 35 years (table 11b).
- In 2011-12, incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police involving co-habitees or partners accounted for 42% of all incidents where the relationship and gender was recorded, with more cases related to partners (23%) than co-habitees (19%). Partners refer to couples who do not live together. Incidents involving spouses accounted for a further 13% (table 16b).
- Since 2002-03, the percentage of incidents involving spouses, co-habitees and partners has decreased from 68% to 55% in 2011-12. This has been driven by a decrease in the percentage of incidents involving spouses over this period, from 24% in 2002-03 to 13% in 2011-12. In 44% of cases in 2011-12 where the relationship was known, the victim and perpetrator were ex-partners or ex-spouses, this has been steadily increasing from 31% in 2002-03 (table 17).
- In 2011-12, 42% of incidents of domestic abuse were referred to the procurator fiscal (24,963). This percentage has remained constant since 2009-10. Of the incidents where a crime/offence was recorded, 77% were referred to the procurator fiscal in 2011-12, an increase of 5 percentage points compared to 2010-11 (72%) (table 2).

3. Commentary

The statistics on domestic abuse are used to inform National Outcome 9 – ‘we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger’ as well as The Strategy for Justice in Scotland. These statistics are also used by a wide range of stakeholders to monitor trends, for policy research and development, and for research purposes.

3.1. Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police (tables 1a, 1b and 2, and chart 1)

- Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in Scotland increased from 55,698 in 2010-11 to 59,847 in 2011-12, an increase of 7% and continuing the generally upward trend.
- 54% of the incidents recorded in 2011-12 led to the recording of at least one crime or offence. This is 4 percentage points lower than in 2010-11. In 2011-12, the highest proportion of crimes to incidents was recorded by Grampian (69%) and the lowest by Lothian & Borders (33%).
- The most common crime or offence recorded in 2011-12, as in previous years, was common assault, accounting for 44% (14,154) of all incidents where a crime or offence was recorded, followed by threatening or abusive behaviour at 17% (5,453).
- Crimes, which are generally regarded as more serious than offences, were recorded in 13% (7,710) of all incidents in 2011-12, a figure which has remained constant since 2009-10 and which is up from 8% in 2002-03.
- In 2011-12, where a crime was recorded, it was most likely to be a crime against public justice (typically bail offences and resisting arrest), accounting for 13% (4,056) of all incidents where a crime or offence was recorded, or vandalism, accounting for 6% (1,857).
- The Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010 introduced two new statutory offences, namely Threatening or abusive behaviour (section 38) and Stalking (section 39). These sections of the Act came into force in late 2010. These offences would previously have been recorded under breach of the peace and therefore the recent decreases in the number of offences of breach of the peace should be treated with caution. In 2011-12, the first full year for which these two new offences are available, there were 5,453 incidents which resulted in the recording of a main offence of Threatening or abusive behaviour, and 239 of Stalking.

3.2. Incidents of domestic abuse per 100,000 population (tables 3a and 3b)

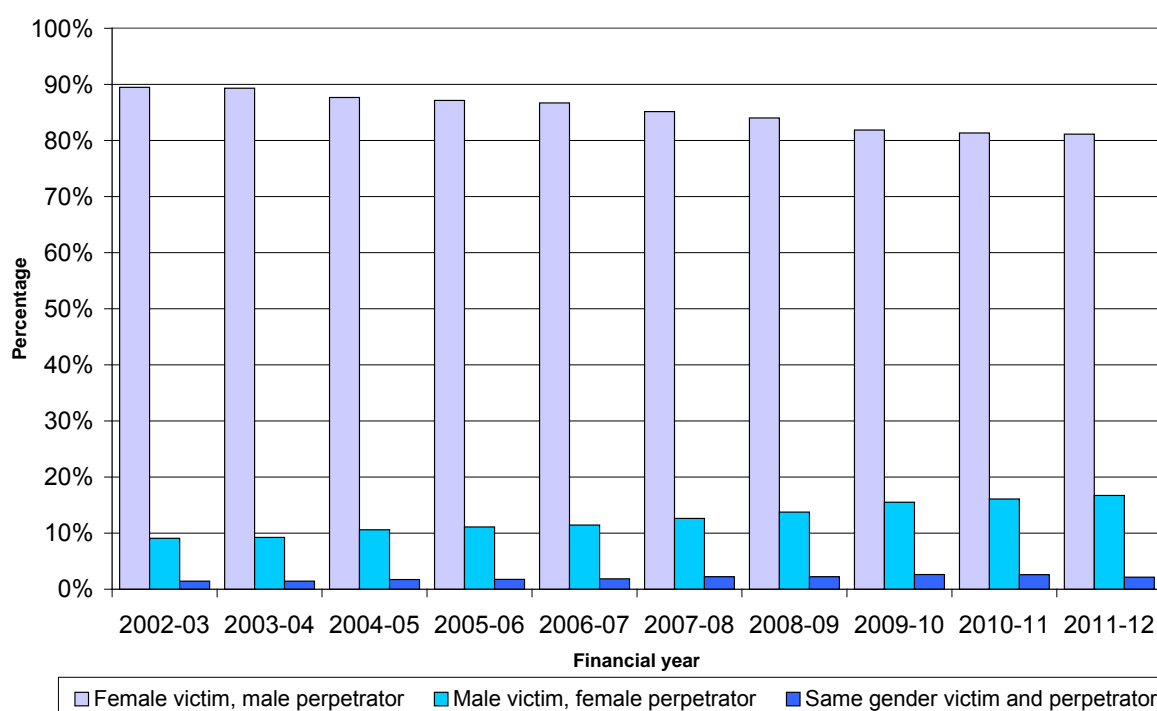
- The number of domestic abuse incidents recorded by the police in 2011-12 ranged from 675 per 100,000 population in Grampian to 1,319 per 100,000 population in Strathclyde, compared with an overall Scottish rate of 1,139 per 100,000 population.

- In 2011-12, Strathclyde has the highest number of domestic abuse incidents where a crime or offence was recorded (842 per 100,000 population), while Dumfries & Galloway has the lowest (322 per 100,000 population).
- There was some variation between police forces in the number of incidents of domestic abuse which resulted in a referral to the procurator fiscal in 2011-12. These ranged from 245 per 100,000 population in Lothian & Borders, to 705 per 100,000 population in Strathclyde.

3.3. Incidents of domestic abuse by gender of victim and perpetrator (tables 6a, 6b and 7, and chart 2)

- Incidents with a female victim and a male perpetrator represented 81% of all incidents of domestic abuse in 2011-12 (where this information was recorded), the same as in 2010-11. This percentage has gradually decreased since 2002-03, when it was 89%. This is mainly the result of an increase in the proportion of incidents with a male victim and a female perpetrator, which has risen from 9% of all incidents (where this information was recorded) in 2002-03 to 17% in 2011-12.

Chart 2 Gender of victim and perpetrator where known, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12.



3.4. Level of repeat victimisation (tables 8a, 8b, 9, 10a and 10b)

- For incidents where information regarding repeat victimisation of domestic abuse was available in 2011-12, 62% of the incidents involved known repeat victimisation compared to 55% in 2010-11 and 48% in 2002-03. The increase

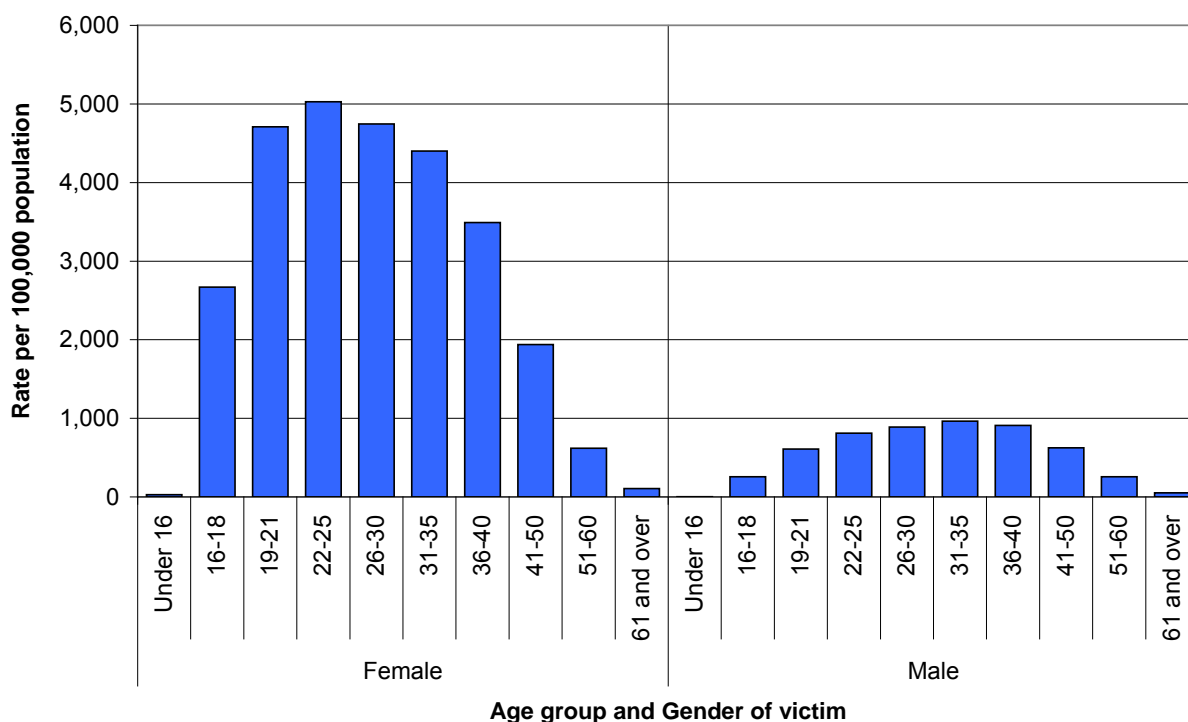
since 2002-03 could be affected by the length of time different forces have kept databases on domestic abuse, allowing repeat incidents to be identified.

- In 2011-12, where the number of previous incidents was known, 32% of cases involved a single previous incident, 30% of cases involved two or three previous incidents, and 38% involved four or more previous incidents. Please note that these are counts of incidents – victims of repeat abuse over the financial year period may be included in several repeat number categories as the numbers of previous incidents increases (see note 4.4).

3.5. Incidents of domestic abuse by age of victim and perpetrator (tables 11a, 11b, 12, 13a and 13b, and chart 3)

- In 2011-12, the highest rate of incidents of domestic abuse per 100,000 population among female victims was for those aged 22 to 25 years, where the rate was 5,028 incidents per 100,000 population. This is the same age group as in 2010-11, where the rate was 4,939 incidents recorded per 100,000 population.
- Among male victims, the highest rate of incidents of domestic abuse per 100,000 population in 2011-12, was for those aged 31 to 35 years, where the rate was 964 incidents per 100,000 population. This is the same age group as in 2010-11, where the rate was 875 per 100,000 population.

Chart 3 Rate per 100,000 population of incidents of domestic abuse, by age and gender of victim where known, Scotland, 2011-12.



- In 2011-12, the highest rate of incidents of domestic abuse per 100,000 population among female perpetrators was by those aged 26 to 30 years, where the rate was 996 incidents per 100,000 population. This has changed from 2010-11 where the highest rate per 100,000 population of female perpetrators was by those aged 22 to 25 years, at a rate of 978 incidents per 100,000 population.
- Among male perpetrators, the highest rate of incidents of domestic abuse per 100,000 population in 2011-12 was also by those aged 26 to 30 years, where the rate was 4,581 incidents per 100,000 population. This has changed from 2010-11 where the highest rate per 100,000 population of male perpetrators was by those aged 31 to 35 years at a rate of 4,440 incidents per 100,000 population.

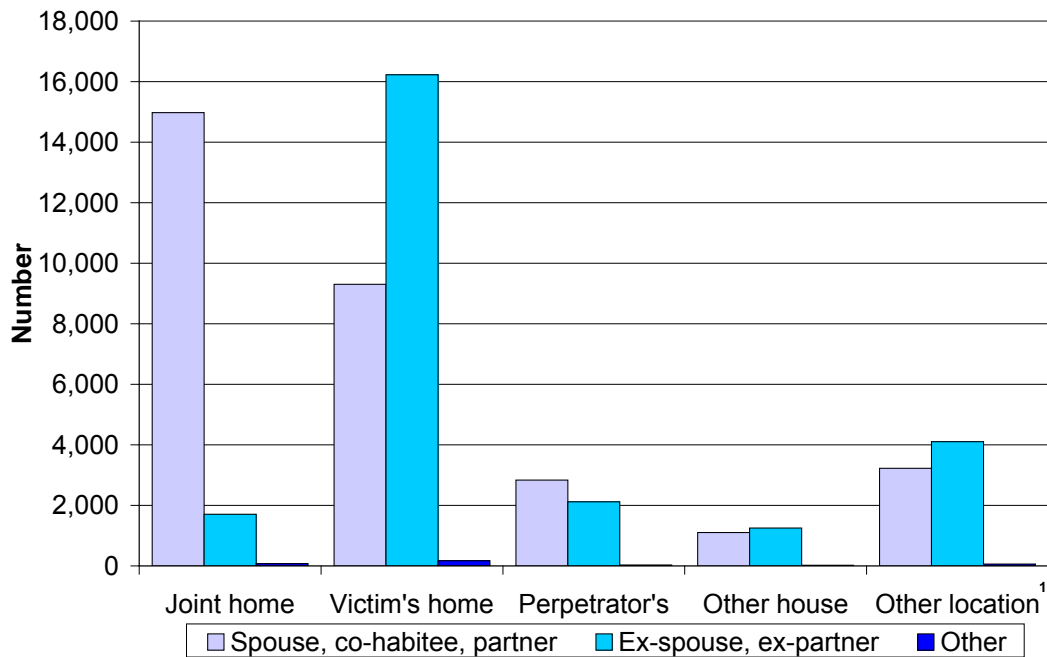
3.6. Incidents of domestic abuse by relationship between victim and perpetrator (table 16a, 16b and 17)

- Since 2002-03, the percentage of incidents involving spouses, co-habitees and partners has decreased from 68% to 55% in 2011-12. This has been driven by a decrease in the percentage of incidents involving spouses over this period, from 24% in 2002-03 to 13% in 2011-12.
- In 2011-12, incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police involving co-habitees or partners accounted for 42% of all incidents where the relationship and gender were recorded, with more cases relating to partners (23%) than co-habitees each (19%).
- In 44% of incidents where the relationship was recorded in 2011-12, the victim and perpetrator were ex-partners or ex-spouses. This figure has been increasing since 2002-03, when 31% of incidents involved ex-partners/ex-spouses. 'Other' relationships include relationships not fitting into specified categories, and incidents where the relationship is unknown.

3.7. Location of incidents of domestic abuse (tables 18a, 18b, 19, 20a and 20b, and chart 4)

- In 87% of incidents in 2011-12 where the location was recorded, domestic abuse took place in a home/house. Where the victim and perpetrator cohabited i.e. were a 'spouse' or 'co-habitee', 93% of all incidents recorded were in a home/house.
- In all other relationships, excluding those of a 'spouse' or 'co-habitee', 84% of all incidents in 2011-12 (where the relationship and location were recorded) took place in a home/house. This shows that the overwhelming majority of domestic abuse incidents still take place 'behind closed doors'.

Chart 4 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police: location of incident by relationship (where known), Scotland, 2011-12.

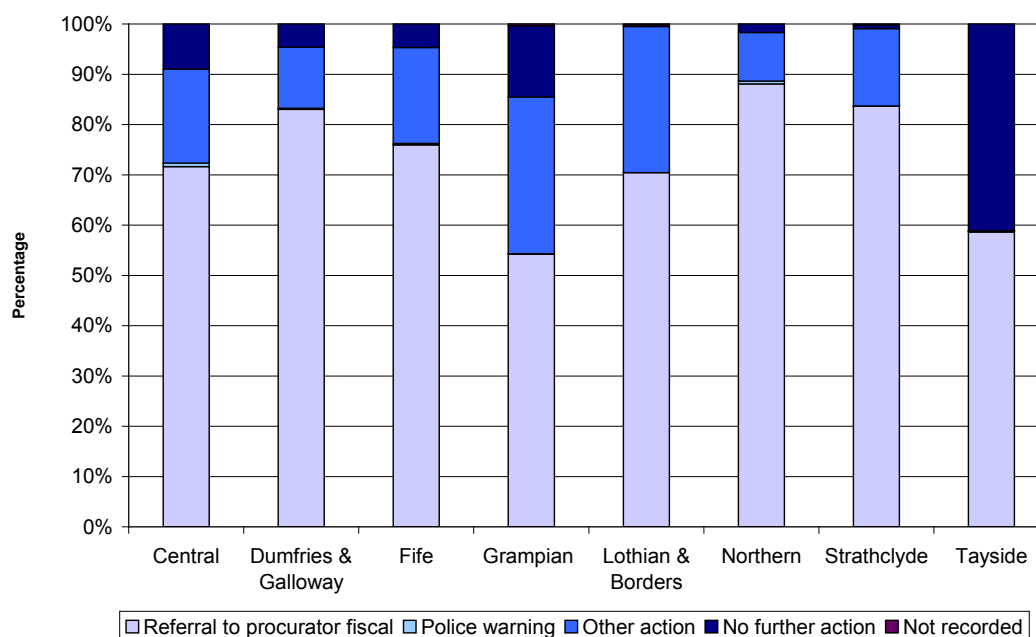


1. Other location includes street and licensed premises.

3.8. Crimes and offences of domestic abuse, action taken by police (tables 1a, 1b, 2, 21a, 21b and 22, and chart 5)

- Where an incident of domestic abuse resulted in a crime or offence being recorded, a report was submitted to the procurator fiscal in 77% of incidents in 2011-12, an increase of 18 percentage points from 2002-03.

Chart 5 Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes/offences cleared up by the police, by police force area, 2011-12



- In 2011-12, where a report was not submitted to the procurator fiscal but the action taken was known, 17% of incidents involved some other type of action and in 5% of incidents no further action was taken.
- In 2011-12, the proportion of crimes and offences of domestic abuse referred to the procurator fiscal varied considerably across police force areas. The percentages ranged from 54% in Grampian, to 88% in Northern. This variation, however, reflects the differences in police practice in recording a crime or offence following an incident of domestic abuse (see note 4.5).
- There was also variation between police forces in the proportion of all incidents of domestic abuse which resulted in referral to the procurator fiscal in 2011-12, ranging from 23% in Lothian & Borders to 53% in Strathclyde.

3.9. Day of occurrence of domestic abuse incidents (table 24, chart 6)

- The day of occurrence of incidents of domestic abuse shows that more incidents are recorded at the weekend than during the week. 38% of all incidents of domestic abuse in 2011-12 occurred on a Saturday or a Sunday, with the remaining 62% spread fairly evenly throughout the rest of the week.

Chart 6 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police: day of week incident occurred, Scotland 2011-12.

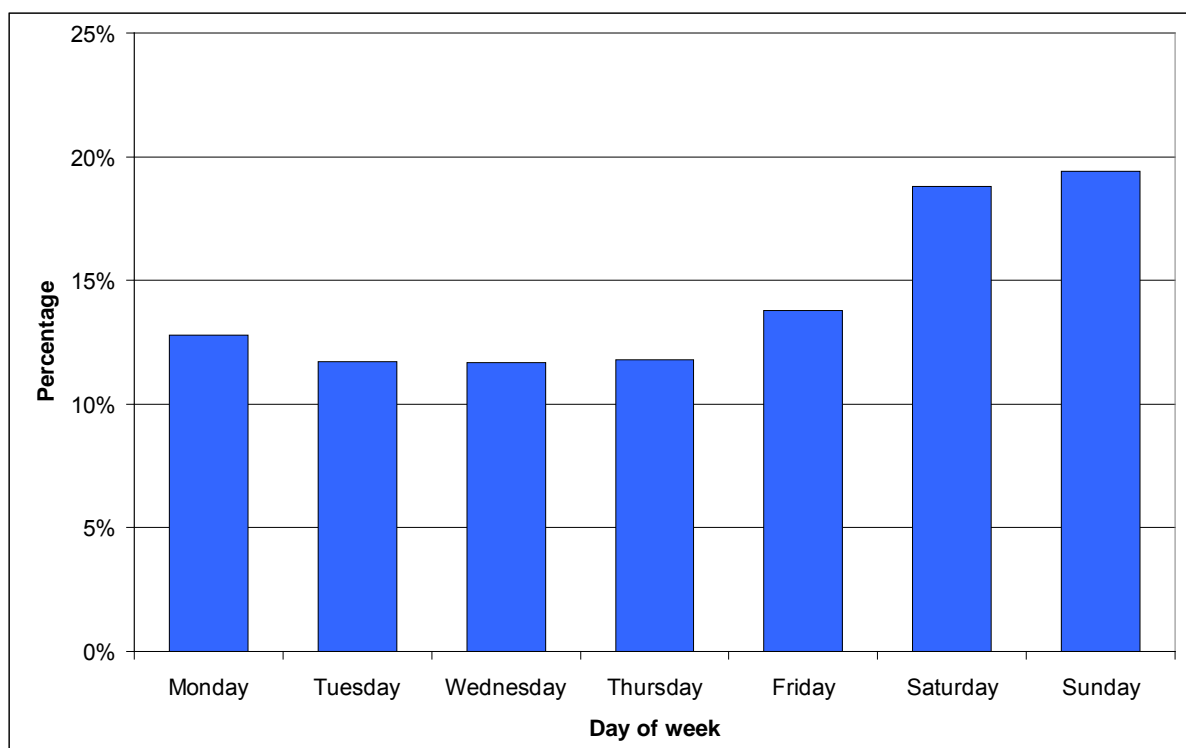


Table 1a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area and type of main crime/offence, Scotland, 2010-11

Number

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	SCOTLAND
Total incidents¹	3,702	1,407	3,847	3,466	9,886	1,730	27,265	4,395	55,698
Incidents resulting in the recording of a crime/offence	1,426	441	1,927	2,483	3,212	884	17,671	4,326	32,370
<i>(Of which reported to the procurator fiscal)</i>	<i>1,061</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>1,511</i>	<i>1,301</i>	<i>2,281</i>	<i>764</i>	<i>14,400</i>	<i>1,510</i>	<i>23,196</i>
Non-sexual crimes of violence	39	5	23	70	41	60	368	38	644
Homicide ²	-	-	-	1	2	2	10	-	15
Attempted murder and serious assault ³	34	4	10	14	32	45	206	24	369
Other	5	1	13	55	7	13	152	14	260
Sexual Offences	16	1	16	12	15	1	114	10	185
Rape & attempted rape	9	1	16	7	12	-	56	6	107
Sexual assault ⁴	6	-	-	5	3	1	51	4	70
Other	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	8
Crimes of dishonesty	45	6	62	58	59	-	428	81	739
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	159	34	217	180	237	48	883	150	1,908
Fire-raising	-	-	3	3	5	-	14	3	28
Vandalism, etc.	159	34	214	177	232	48	869	147	1,880
Other crimes	248	35	252	233	560	2	2,131	224	3,685
Crimes against public justice	222	29	246	219	513	2	2,105	214	3,550
Handling an offensive weapon	9	4	6	8	13	-	21	6	67
Drugs	17	2	-	6	34	-	4	3	66
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Miscellaneous offences	915	360	1,357	1,929	2,288	773	13,739	3,823	25,184
Common assault ⁵	589	191	919	1,205	1,718	415	7,737	1,172	13,946
Breach of the peace	206	145	435	507	408	358	3,530	2,445	8,034
Threatening or abusive behaviour ⁶	73	13	-	134	50	-	885	206	1,361
Stalking ⁶	45	11	3	80	106	-	1,549	-	1,794
Drunkenness	2	-	-	3	3	-	38	-	46
Other	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Motor vehicle offences	4	-	-	1	12	-	8	-	25
Behaviour not leading to recording a crime or offence	2,276	966	1,920	983	6,674	846	9,594	69	23,328

1. Different police forces record domestic abuse information in differing ways. Police practice in deciding when a behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may also differ. These differences influence the proportion of incidents which lead to the recording of a crime or offence, as well as the proportion of crimes and offences reported to the procurator fiscal. See note 4.5.
2. Includes murder and culpable homicide, which includes death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and corporate homicide
3. For the definition of serious assault, please see note 4.8
4. Implementation of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 will have an effect on comparability of breakdown of Sexual Offences over time. For further information, please see note 4.7
5. Includes Common assault and common assault of an emergency worker
6. Threatening or abusive behaviour and Stalking were introduced in late 2010. These offences would previously have been included in breach of the peace. Please note that 2010-11 figures for these crimes are not for a full financial year.

Table 1b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area and type of main crime/ offence Scotland, 2011-12
Number

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside ¹	SCOTLAND
Total incidents²	3,705	1,291	4,519	3,748	10,185	2,197	29,413	4,789	59,847
Incidents resulting in the recording of a crime/offence	1,608	477	2,116	2,568	3,350	1,058	18,780	2,412	32,369
<i>(Of which reported to the procurator fiscal)</i>	<i>1,152</i>	<i>396</i>	<i>1,607</i>	<i>1,393</i>	<i>2,360</i>	<i>932</i>	<i>15,709</i>	<i>1,414</i>	<i>24,963</i>
Non-sexual crimes of violence	45	4	27	26	112	25	294	48	581
Homicide ³	-	-	1	-	4	-	2	5	12
Attempted murder and serious assault ⁴	36	2	13	11	34	19	164	28	307
Other	9	2	13	15	74	6	128	15	262
Sexual Offences	10	2	15	24	19	4	140	9	223
Rape & attempted rape	5	1	15	17	14	2	82	6	142
Sexual assault ⁵	5	-	-	7	5	2	55	3	77
Other	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	4
Crimes of dishonesty	51	6	73	74	51	-	500	74	829
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	159	39	205	164	269	56	851	142	1,885
Fire-raising	1	-	4	4	6	-	11	2	28
Vandalism, etc.	158	39	201	160	263	56	840	140	1,857
Other crimes	294	47	319	223	578	32	2,491	208	4,192
Crimes against public justice	276	39	315	211	532	29	2,450	204	4,056
Handling an offensive weapon	7	4	4	5	20	3	27	2	72
Drugs	11	3	-	7	25	-	13	2	61
Other	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
Miscellaneous offences	1,048	377	1,477	2,055	2,317	941	14,501	1,931	24,647
Common assault ⁶	646	218	965	1,325	1,705	571	7,684	1,040	14,154
Breach of the peace ⁷	121	106	239	249	170	369	1,338	689	3,281
Threatening or abusive behaviour ⁷	175	41	265	318	339	-	4,300	15	5,453
Stalking ⁷	20	-	6	14	37	-	152	10	239
Drunkenness	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Other	84	12	2	149	64	1	1,027	177	1,516
Motor vehicle offences	1	2	-	2	4	-	3	-	12
Behaviour not leading to recording a crime or offence	2,097	814	2,403	1,180	6,835	1,139	10,633	2,377	27,478

1. In April 2011-12, Tayside made a change to the way domestic incidents are recorded. See note 4.5
2. Different police forces record domestic abuse information in differing ways. Police practice in deciding when a behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may also differ. These differences influence the proportion of incidents which lead to the recording of a crime or offence, as well as the proportion of crimes and offences reported to the procurator fiscal. See note 4.5.
3. Includes murder and culpable homicide, which includes death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and corporate homicide
4. For the definition of serious assault, please see note 4.8
5. Implementation of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 will have an effect on comparability of breakdown of Sexual Offences over time. For further information, please see note 4.7
6. Includes Common assault and common assault of an emergency worker
7. Threatening or abusive behaviour and Stalking were introduced in late 2010. These offences would previously have been included in breach of the peace.

Table 2 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by type of main crime/offence, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Total incidents¹	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847
Incidents resulting in the recording of a crime/offence <i>(Of which reported to the procurator fiscal)</i>	15,669	21,593	21,829	23,506	23,804	25,127	29,526	32,066	32,370	32,369
Non-sexual crimes of violence	634	682	607	625	646	606	643	593	644	581
Homicide ²	9	4	11	5	6	10	17	16	15	12
Attempted murder and serious assault ³	367	364	351	351	361	356	387	349	369	307
Other	258	314	245	269	279	240	239	228	260	262
Sexual Offences	79	99	108	106	101	123	135	165	185	223
Rape & attempted rape	57	69	77	75	59	72	91	111	107	142
Sexual assault ⁴	20	26	28	26	40	45	44	48	70	77
Other	2	4	3	5	2	6	-	6	8	4
Crimes of dishonesty	169	187	327	354	451	460	515	639	739	829
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	1,048	1,342	1,653	1,611	1,745	1,734	1,918	1,793	1,908	1,885
Fire-raising	11	15	17	21	20	21	23	21	28	28
Vandalism, etc.	1,037	1,327	1,636	1,590	1,725	1,713	1,895	1,772	1,880	1,857
Other crimes	887	1,302	1,984	2,180	2,288	2,716	3,205	3,440	3,685	4,192
Crimes against public justice	840	1,217	1,897	2,052	2,170	2,606	3,097	3,333	3,550	4,056
Handling an offensive weapon	29	50	48	66	69	80	67	58	67	72
Drugs	14	27	34	58	48	26	40	49	66	61
Other	4	8	5	4	1	4	1	-	2	3
Miscellaneous offences	12,852	17,976	17,141	18,601	18,555	19,460	23,089	25,418	25,184	24,647
Common assault ⁵	7,221	9,761	9,548	9,941	10,566	11,116	12,622	13,745	13,946	14,154
Breach of the peace ⁶	5,389	7,962	7,265	8,088	7,475	7,808	9,704	10,489	8,034	3,281
Threatening or abusive behaviour ^{6,7}	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1,794	5,453
Stalking ^{6,7}	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	239
Drunkenness	3	4	8	-	3	-	9	3	3	4
Other	239	249	320	572	511	535	754	1,181	1,361	1,516
Motor vehicle offences	-	5	9	29	18	28	21	18	25	12
Behaviour not leading to recording a crime or offence	20,208	19,642	21,804	21,825	25,004	24,822	24,405	19,860	23,328	27,478

1. Different police forces record domestic abuse information in differing ways. Police practice in deciding when a behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may also differ. These differences influence the proportion of incidents which lead to the recording of a crime or offence, as well as the proportion of crimes and offences reported to the procurator fiscal. See note 4.5.
2. Includes murder and culpable homicide, which includes death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and corporate homicide
3. For the definition of serious assault, please see note 4.8.
4. Implementation of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 will have an effect on comparability of breakdown of Sexual Offences over time. For further information, please see note 4.7.
5. Includes Common assault and common assault of an emergency worker
6. Threatening or abusive behaviour and Stalking were introduced in late 2010. These offences would previously have been included in breach of the peace.
Additionally, a change to Tayside's recording practice has also contributed to a decrease in breach of the peace for 2011-12
7. Figures for 2010-11 are not for a full financial year.

Table 3a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area per 100,000 population¹ and type of crime/offence, 2010-11
per 100,000 population

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	SCOTLAND
Total incidents¹	1,260	949	1,054	629	1,041	596	1,227	1,092	1,067
Incidents resulting in the recording of a crime/offence <i>(Of which reported to the procurator fiscal)</i>	485 361	298 248	528 414	451 236	338 240	304 263	795 648	1,074 375	620 444
Non-sexual crimes of violence	13	3	6	13	4	21	17	9	12
Homicide ²	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Attempted murder and serious assault ³	12	3	3	3	3	15	9	6	7
Other	2	1	4	10	1	4	7	3	5
Sexual Offences	5	1	4	2	2	-	5	2	4
Rape & attempted rape	3	1	4	1	1	-	3	1	2
Sexual assault ⁴	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes of dishonesty	15	4	17	11	6	-	19	20	14
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	54	23	59	33	25	17	40	37	37
Fire-raising	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	1	1
Vandalism, etc.	54	23	59	32	24	17	39	37	36
Other crimes	84	24	69	42	59	1	96	56	71
Crimes against public justice	76	20	67	40	54	1	95	53	68
Handling an offensive weapon	3	3	2	1	1	-	1	1	1
Drugs	6	1	-	1	4	-	-	1	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous offences	311	243	372	350	241	266	618	949	482
Common assault ⁵	201	129	252	219	181	143	348	291	267
Breach of the peace	70	98	119	92	43	123	159	607	154
Threatening or abusive behaviour ⁶	25	9	-	24	5	-	40	51	26
Stalking ⁶	15	7	1	15	11	-	70	-	34
Drunkenness	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor vehicle offences	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Behaviour not leading to recording a crime or offence	775	652	526	179	703	291	432	17	447

1. Different police forces record domestic abuse information in differing ways. Police practice in deciding when a behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may also differ. These differences influence the proportion of incidents which lead to the recording of a crime or offence, as well as the proportion of crimes and offences reported to the procurator fiscal. See note 4.5.
2. Includes murder and culpable homicide, which includes death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and corporate homicide
3. For the definition of serious assault, please see note 4.8.
4. Implementation of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 will have an effect on comparability of breakdown of Sexual Offences over time. For further information, please see Note 4.7.
5. Includes Common assault and common assault of an emergency worker
6. Threatening or abusive behaviour and Stalking were introduced in late 2010. These offences would previously have been included in breach of the peace. Please note that 2010-11 figures are not for a full financial year.

Table 3b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area per 100,000 population¹ and type of crime/offence, 2011-12
per 100,000 population

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	SCOTLAND
Total incidents¹	1,252	872	1,230	675	1,059	755	1,319	1,180	1,139
Incidents resulting in the recording of a crime/offence (Of which reported to the procurator fiscal)	543	322	576	462	348	363	842	594	616
	389	267	437	251	245	320	705	349	475
Non-sexual crimes of violence	15	3	7	5	12	9	13	12	11
Homicide ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Attempted murder and serious assault ³	12	1	4	2	4	7	7	7	6
Other	3	1	4	3	8	2	6	4	5
Sexual Offences	3	1	4	4	2	1	6	2	4
Rape & attempted rape	2	1	4	3	1	1	4	1	3
Sexual assault ⁴	2	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1
Other	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Crimes of dishonesty	17	4	20	13	5	-	22	18	16
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	54	26	56	30	28	19	38	35	36
Fire-raising	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Vandalism, etc.	53	26	55	29	27	19	38	35	35
Other crimes	99	32	87	40	60	11	112	51	80
Crimes against public justice	93	26	86	38	55	10	110	50	77
Handling an offensive weapon	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	-	1
Drugs	4	2	-	1	3	-	1	-	1
Other	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Miscellaneous offences	354	255	402	370	241	323	650	476	469
Common assault ⁵	218	147	263	239	177	196	345	256	269
Breach of the peace ⁶	41	72	65	45	18	127	60	170	62
Threatening or abusive behaviour ⁶	59	28	72	57	35	-	193	4	104
Stalking ⁶	7	-	2	3	4	-	7	2	5
Drunkenness	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	28	8	1	27	7	-	46	44	29
Motor vehicle offences	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Behaviour not leading to recording a crime or offence	709	550	654	213	710	391	477	586	523

1. Different police forces record domestic abuse information in differing ways. Police practice in deciding when a behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may also differ. These differences influence the proportion of incidents which lead to the recording of a crime or offence, as well as the proportion of crimes and offences reported to the procurator fiscal. See note 4.5.
2. Includes murder and culpable homicide, which includes death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and corporate homicide
3. For the definition of serious assault, please see note 4.8
4. Implementation of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 will have an effect on comparability of breakdown of Sexual Offences over time. For further information, please see Note 4.7
5. Includes Common assault and common assault of an emergency worker
6. Threatening or abusive behaviour and Stalking were introduced in late 2010. These offences would previously have been included in breach of the peace. Please note that 2010-11 figures are not for a full financial year.

Table 4a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area where gender of victim was recorded, Scotland, 2010-11

	All incidents where gender recorded			Crimes			Offences			Behaviour not leading to the recording of a crime or			Number
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
Central	3,179	523	3,702	453	54	507	801	118	919	1,925	351	2,276	
Dumfries & Galloway	1,234	173	1,407	74	7	81	308	52	360	852	114	966	
Fife	3,338	509	3,847	514	56	570	1,131	226	1,357	1,693	227	1,920	
Grampian	2,967	499	3,466	501	52	553	1,589	341	1,930	877	106	983	
Lothian & Borders	8,545	1,341	9,886	845	67	912	2,030	270	2,300	5,670	1,004	6,674	
Northern	1,486	241	1,727	97	14	111	675	98	773	714	129	843	
Strathclyde ¹	21,581	5,579	27,160	3,344	573	3,917	10,900	2,799	13,699	7,337	2,207	9,544	
Tayside	3,552	761	4,313	375	54	429	3,129	689	3,818	48	18	66	
TOTAL	45,882	9,626	55,508	6,203	877	7,080	20,563	4,593	25,156	19,116	4,156	23,272	

1. It is not possible for Strathclyde to link the crimes recorded to any nominal recorded as involved in the incident. Although someone is the victim of a domestic incident, it is possible that they are not the victim of the main crime, therefore the data for Strathclyde linking gender with crime, should be treated with caution.

Table 4b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area where gender of victim was recorded, Scotland, 2011-12

										Number		
	All incidents where gender recorded			Crimes			Offences			Behaviour not leading to the recording of a crime or		
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
Central	3,156	518	3,674	490	66	556	891	155	1,046	1,775	297	2,072
Dumfries & Galloway	1,175	116	1,291	83	15	98	349	30	379	743	71	814
Fife	3,895	621	4,516	563	76	639	1,257	220	1,477	2,075	325	2,400
Grampian	3,184	557	3,741	443	67	510	1,715	337	2,052	1,026	153	1,179
Lothian & Borders	8,668	1,514	10,182	938	91	1,029	2,037	284	2,321	5,693	1,139	6,832
Northern	1,832	365	2,197	96	21	117	806	135	941	930	209	1,139
Strathclyde ¹	23,174	6,220	29,394	3,595	678	4,273	11,572	2,922	14,494	8,007	2,620	10,627
Tayside	2,041	334	2,375	396	57	453	1,640	277	1,917	5	0	5
TOTAL	47,125	10,245	57,370	6,604	1,071	7,675	20,267	4,360	24,627	20,254	4,814	25,068

1. It is not possible for Strathclyde to link the crimes recorded to any nominal recorded as involved in the incident. Although someone is the victim of a domestic incident, it is possible that they are not the victim of the main crime, therefore the data for Strathclyde linking gender with crime, should be treated with caution.

Table 5 Incidents of domestic abuse, by gender of victim and financial year, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

											Number
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Female	32,261	36,139	38,152	39,438	42,373	42,750	45,831	43,002	45,882	47,125	
Male	3,549	4,041	4,955	5,394	5,999	6,794	7,936	8,673	9,626	10,245	
Transgender ¹	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	**	**	21	
Unknown	67	1,055	526	499	436	405	164	**	**	2,456	
TOTAL	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847	

1. 2009-10 was the first year in which a separate code for Transgender was used in the data collection. See note 4.4.

Table 6a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by gender of victim/perpetrator and nature of main crime/offence, Scotland, 2010-11

	Number					
	Female victim, male perpetrator	Male victim, female perpetrator	Female victim, female perpetrator	Male victim, male perpetrator	Not recorded	Total
Non-sexual crimes of violence	501	126	6	9	2	644
Sexual Offences	179	1	0	3	2	185
Crimes of dishonesty	631	87	8	6	7	739
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	1,592	257	26	20	13	1,908
Other crimes	3,217	344	32	22	70	3,685
Miscellaneous offences	20,036	4,207	422	362	157	25,184
Motor vehicle offences	20	5	0	0	0	25
Behaviour not amounting to a crime	18,775	3,862	242	271	178	23,328
TOTAL	44,951	8,889	736	693	429	55,698

1. It is not possible for Strathclyde to link the crimes recorded to any nominal recorded as involved in the incident. Although someone is the victim of a domestic incident, it is possible that they are not the victim of the main crime, therefore this data should be treated with caution.

Table 6b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by gender of victim/perpetrator and nature of main crime/offence, Scotland, 2011-12

	Female victim, male perpetrator	Male victim, female perpetrator	Female victim, female perpetrator	Male victim, male perpetrator	Not recorded	Number Total
Non-sexual crimes of violence	463	100	5	12	1	581
Sexual offences	216	3	2	2	0	223
Crimes of dishonesty	708	99	9	10	3	829
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	1,524	314	14	21	12	1,885
Other crimes	3,621	478	34	30	29	4,192
Miscellaneous offences	19,958	4,062	267	294	66	24,647
Motor vehicle offences	11	1	0	0	0	12
Behaviour not amounting to a crime	19,938	4,512	235	290	2,503	27,478
TOTAL	46,439	9,569	566	659	2,614	59,847

1. It is not possible for Strathclyde to link the crimes recorded to any nominal recorded as involved in the incident. Although someone is the victim of a domestic incident, it is possible that they are not the victim of the main crime, therefore this data should be treated with caution.

Table 7 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by gender of victim/perpetrator, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	Number and percentage									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Female victim, male perpetrator	31,955	35,729	37,510	38,696	41,498	41,832	44,961	41,927	44,951	46,439
<i>% of total known</i>	89	89	88	87	87	85	84	82	81	81
Male victim, female perpetrator	3,243	3,695	4,532	4,932	5,482	6,199	7,361	7,938	8,889	9,569
<i>% of total known</i>	9	9	11	11	11	13	14	15	16	17
Female victim, female perpetrator	232	251	363	381	431	565	640	682	736	566
<i>% of total known</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Male victim, male perpetrator	287	328	380	400	455	530	548	666	693	659
<i>% of total known</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not recorded	160	1,232	848	922	942	823	421	713	429	2,614
TOTAL	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847

**Table 8a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in 2010-11,
where incidents against the same victim had previously been recorded, by police force area**

	Number ¹					<i>Percent of incidents where this information is available which involved repeat victimisation</i>
	No previous incidents	Previous incidents	TOTAL where information available	Information not available	TOTAL	
Central ²	-	-	-	3,702	3,702	-
Dumfries & Galloway	622	785	1,407	-	1,407	56
Fife	1,029	2,818	3,847	-	3,847	73
Grampian	978	1,905	2,883	583	3,466	-
Lothian & Borders	2,957	6,929	9,886	-	9,886	70
Northern	797	819	1,616	114	1,730	51
Strathclyde	13,729	13,535	27,264	1	27,265	50
Tayside	2,869	1,526	4,395	-	4,395	35
TOTAL	22,981	28,317	51,298	4,400	55,698	55

1. Figures represent a count of previous incidents, not the sum of previous incidents. See note 4.4.

2. Central are currently unable to provide information on repeat incidents

Table 8b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police in 2011-12, where incidents against the same victim had previously been recorded, by police force area

	Number ¹					Percent of incidents where this information is available which involved repeat victimisation
	No previous incidents	Previous incidents	TOTAL where information available	Information not available	TOTAL	
Central ²	-	-	-	3,705	3,705	-
Dumfries & Galloway	584	707	1,291	-	1,291	55
Fife	1,083	3,436	4,519	-	4,519	76
Grampian	1,207	2,538	3,745	3	3,748	-
Lothian & Borders	2,772	7,413	10,185	-	10,185	73
Northern	767	1,153	1,920	277	2,197	60
Strathclyde	12,960	16,453	29,413	-	29,413	56
Tayside	1,492	1,653	3,145	1,644	4,789	53
TOTAL	20,865	33,353	54,218	5,629	59,847	62

1. Figures represent a count of previous incidents, not the sum of previous incidents.
2. Central are currently unable to provide information on repeat incidents.

Table 9 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police where incidents against the same victim had previously been recorded, by financial year, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	Number and percentage									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
No previous incidents	18,222	20,492	18,984	18,820	19,647	19,097	19,575	19,280	22,981	20,865
<i>% of total known</i>	52	53	48	45	43	46	39	43	45	38
Previous incidents	17,046	18,136	20,481	23,260	26,491	22,102	30,595	25,602	28,317	33,353
<i>% of total known</i>	48	47	52	55	57	54	61	57	55	62
Not recorded	609	2,607	4,168	3,251	2,670	8,750	3,761	7,044	4,400	5,629
TOTAL	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847

Table 10a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, 2010-11, where incidents against the victim had previously been recorded, by police force area and number of previous incidents

	Number of previous incidents ¹					Number
	1 incident	2-3 incidents	4-5 incidents	6-10 incidents	11 or more incidents	TOTAL
Central ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dumfries & Galloway	228	222	73	51	28	602
Fife	554	734	414	483	633	2,818
Grampian	427	429	226	304	318	1,704
Lothian & Borders ³	-	-	-	-	-	-
Northern	240	171	64	41	10	526
Strathclyde	5,484	4,587	1,771	1,293	400	13,535
Tayside	580	482	194	152	118	1,526
TOTAL	7,513	6,625	2,742	2,324	1,507	20,711

1. Forces can only identify a repeat victim if they have been previously entered onto their database. The longer the database has been in existence, the more likely it is that a repeat victim can be recognised as such. Police forces have maintained their databases over different periods and the proportion of identified repeat victims varies accordingly. Please note that as these are counts of incidents, it may be possible for the same victim to be included across all categories as the number of repeat incidents accumulate.

2. Central are currently unable to provide information on repeat incidents.

3. Lothian & Borders are currently unable to provide detailed information about previous incidents.

Table 10b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, 2011-12, where incidents against the victim had previously been recorded, by police force area and number of previous incidents

	Number of previous incidents ¹					Number	
	1 incident	2-3 incidents	4-5 incidents	6-10 incidents	11 or more incidents	TOTAL	
Central ²	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dumfries & Galloway	244	190	85	104	53	676	
Fife	637	792	534	634	839	3,436	
Grampian	651	624	370	395	498	2,538	
Lothian & Borders ³	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Northern	327	203	69	26	8	633	
Strathclyde	5,645	5,312	2,423	2,196	877	16,453	
Tayside	345	292	131	109	46	923	
TOTAL	7,849	7,413	3,612	3,464	2,321	24,659	

1. Forces can only identify a repeat victim if s/he has been previously entered onto their database. The longer the database has been in existence, the more likely it is that a repeat victim can be recognised as such. Police forces have maintained their databases over different periods and the proportion of identified repeat victims varies accordingly.

2. Central and Grampian are currently unable to provide information on repeat incidents.

3. Lothian & Borders are currently unable to provide detailed information about previous incidents.

Table 11a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age and gender of victim, Scotland, 2010-11
Number and rate per 100,000 population

Age Group of Victim	Gender of victim				Rate per 100,000 population ¹		
	Female	Male	Not recorded	TOTAL	Female	Male	TOTAL
Under 16	139	8	-	147	31	2	16
16-18	2,529	205	3	2,737	2,680	207	1,416
19-21	4,979	644	14	5,637	4,813	601	2,677
22-25	7,144	1,140	12	8,296	4,939	759	2,814
26-30	7,790	1,509	26	9,325	4,585	860	2,700
31-35	6,495	1,319	10	7,824	4,248	875	2,577
36-40	5,782	1,404	7	7,193	3,195	840	2,067
41-50	7,920	2,229	17	10,166	1,919	585	1,281
51-60	2,303	869	9	3,181	661	263	469
61 and over	696	283	-	979	109	56	86
Not Recorded	105	16	92	213			
TOTAL	45,882	9,626	190	55,698	1,705	380	1,067

1. Estimated population as at mid year 2010 (National Records of Scotland
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/index.html>)

Table 11b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age and gender of victim, Scotland, 2011-12
Number and rate per 100,000 population

Age Group of Victim	Gender of victim				Rate per 100,000 population ¹		
	Female	Male	Not recorded	TOTAL	Female	Male	TOTAL
Under 16	124	9	-	133	28	2	28
16-18	2,464	248	3	2,715	2,670	257	1,437
19-21	4,957	661	7	5,625	4,710	610	2,632
22-25	7,342	1,229	20	8,591	5,028	811	2,888
26-30	8,264	1,603	6	9,873	4,745	889	2,786
31-35	6,859	1,512	4	8,375	4,402	964	2,679
36-40	6,075	1,465	4	7,544	3,490	909	2,250
41-50	7,991	2,363	7	10,361	1,940	624	1,310
51-60	2,194	853	4	3,051	621	256	444
61 and over	690	268	1	959	107	52	83
Not Recorded	165	34	2,421	2,620			
TOTAL	47,125	10,245	2,477	59,847	1,741	402	1,245

1. Estimated population as at mid year 2011 (National Records of Scotland
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/index.html>)

Table 12 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age of victim, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

Age Group of Victim	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Under 16	34	42	55	57	49	51	75	105	147	133
16-18	1,064	1,431	1,671	1,914	2,278	2,294	2,517	2,641	2,737	2,715
19-21	2,989	3,285	3,673	3,951	4,786	4,981	5,442	5,285	5,637	5,625
22-25	4,223	5,224	5,521	5,997	6,544	6,835	7,710	7,503	8,296	8,591
26-30	5,828	6,324	6,663	6,820	7,394	7,862	9,002	8,794	9,325	9,873
31-35	6,446	6,906	7,223	7,193	7,315	7,309	7,687	7,130	7,824	8,375
36-40	5,733	6,460	6,925	6,974	7,377	7,324	7,578	6,977	7,193	7,544
41-50	5,888	7,138	8,046	8,528	9,103	9,321	9,958	9,702	10,166	10,361
51-60	1,931	2,118	2,314	2,524	2,599	2,592	2,876	2,670	3,181	3,051
61 and over	546	576	699	583	1,312	1,380	830	854	979	959
Not recorded	1,195	1,731	843	790	51	0	256	265	213	2,620
TOTAL	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847

Table 13a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age and gender of perpetrator, Scotland, 2010-11
Number and rate per 100,000 population

Age Group of Victim	Gender of perpetrator				Rate per 100,000 population ¹		
	Female	Male	Not recorded	TOTAL	Female	Male	TOTAL
Under 16	11	43	-	54	2	9	6
16-18	535	1,077	5	1,617	567	1,089	836
19-21	963	3,481	8	4,452	931	3,248	2,114
22-25	1,415	6,362	12	7,789	978	4,237	2,642
26-30	1,576	7,703	11	9,290	928	4,390	2,690
31-35	1,338	6,690	7	8,035	875	4,440	2,647
36-40	1,250	6,357	16	7,623	691	3,804	2,190
41-50	1,854	9,469	27	11,350	449	2,486	1,430
51-60	550	3,379	15	3,944	158	1,024	582
61 and over	132	1,023	3	1,158	21	203	101
Not Recorded	34	198	154	386			
TOTAL	9,658	45,782	258	55,698	359	1,809	1,067

1. Estimated population as at mid year 2010 (National Records of Scotland).
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/index.html>)

Table 13b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age and gender of perpetrator, Scotland, 2011-12
Number and rate per 100,000 population

Age Group of Perpetrator	Gender of perpetrator				Rate per 100,000 population ¹		
	Female	Male	Not recorded	TOTAL	Female	Male	TOTAL
Under 16	21	59	-	80	5	13	-
16-18	545	1,117	1	1,663	591	1,156	1
19-21	995	3,328	4	4,327	945	3,069	2
22-25	1,428	6,409	11	7,848	978	4,231	4
26-30	1,735	8,257	10	10,002	996	4,581	3
31-35	1,361	6,996	8	8,365	873	4,461	3
36-40	1,395	6,615	10	8,020	801	4,104	3
41-50	1,924	9,667	12	11,603	467	2,553	2
51-60	525	3,359	3	3,887	149	1,007	*
61 and over	141	1,044	-	1,185	22	203	-
Not Recorded	68	325	2,474	2,867			
TOTAL	10,138	47,176	2,533	59,847	375	1,851	53

1. Estimated population as at mid year 2011 (National Records of Scotland).
<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/index.html>)

Table 14 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age of perpetrator, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

Age Group of Perpetrator	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Under 16	15	12	20	25	24	34	27	40	54	79
16-18	572	729	857	936	1,182	1,168	1,321	1,523	1,613	1660
19-21	1,904	2,218	2,457	2,803	3,415	3,748	4,122	4,077	4,431	4317
22-25	3,588	4,265	4,787	5,234	5,957	6,301	7,220	7,040	7,762	7833
26-30	5,556	6,029	6,242	6,402	7,146	7,810	8,637	8,607	9,260	9980
31-35	6,754	7,226	7,336	7,243	7,425	7,296	7,911	7,273	8,001	8349
36-40	6,067	7,013	7,407	7,357	7,874	7,926	8,115	7,513	7,601	7996
41-50	7,259	8,100	9,253	9,642	10,505	10,571	11,337	10,530	11,314	11574
51-60	2,413	2,792	2,940	3,085	3,336	3,336	3,490	3,468	3,938	3882
61 and over	709	729	828	794	1,805	1,759	1,178	1,024	1,155	1182
Not recorded	1,040	2,122	1,506	1,810	139	0	573	831	569	2995
TOTAL	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847

Table 15a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age of victim and perpetrator, Scotland, 2010-11

Age Group of Victim	Age Group of Perpetrator											Number
	Under 16	16-18	19-21	22-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	61 and over	Not Recorded	TOTAL
Under 16	26	92	20	4	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	147
16-18	25	848	1,079	479	171	42	44	21	-	-	28	2,737
19-21	3	403	1,746	2,057	909	288	118	69	8	-	36	5,637
22-25	-	146	971	2,985	2,469	966	383	276	35	4	61	8,296
26-30	-	59	402	1,378	3,388	2,184	1,019	739	80	8	68	9,325
31-35	-	38	145	483	1,282	2,409	1,951	1,296	165	11	44	7,824
36-40	-	15	31	234	615	1,241	2,198	2,456	320	41	42	7,193
41-50	-	11	33	131	373	762	1,681	5,314	1,572	232	57	10,166
51-60	-	1	4	11	48	102	184	1,027	1,504	284	16	3,181
61 and over	-	-	-	-	2	6	22	116	254	575	4	979
Not Recorded	-	4	21	27	30	34	22	36	6	3	30	213
TOTAL	54	1,617	4,452	7,789	9,290	8,035	7,623	11,350	3,944	1,158	386	55,698

Table 15b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by age of victim and perpetrator, Scotland, 2011-12

Age Group of Victim	Age Group of Perpetrator											Number
	Under 16	16-18	19-21	22-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-50	51-60	61	Not	TOTAL
										and over	Recorded	
Under 16	37	81	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	133
16-18	36	873	996	525	182	39	26	18	1	-	19	2,715
19-21	5	412	1,781	1,970	890	323	119	64	8	2	51	5,625
22-25	1	177	891	3,015	2,721	1,027	410	251	32	7	59	8,591
26-30	-	73	393	1,481	3,567	2,297	1,136	763	100	7	56	9,873
31-35	-	25	165	481	1,438	2,514	2,096	1,403	167	17	69	8,375
36-40	-	15	40	202	732	1,255	2,355	2,514	356	33	42	7,544
41-50	-	3	35	139	407	786	1,657	5,467	1,625	190	52	10,361
51-60	-	1	2	13	41	95	175	997	1,365	343	19	3,051
61 and over	-	-	1	7	1	13	22	97	228	583	7	959
Not Recorded	1	3	10	15	22	16	24	29	5	3	2,492	2,620
TOTAL	80	1,663	4,327	7,848	10,002	8,365	8,020	11,603	3,887	1,185	2,867	59,847

Table 16a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator and gender of victim/perpetrator, Scotland, 2010-11

						Number
	Female victim, male perpetrator	Male victim, female perpetrator	Female victim, female perpetrator	Male victim, male perpetrator	Not recorded	TOTAL
Spouse	6,439	1,318	6	16	31	7,810
Co-habitee	8,560	1,794	169	238	48	10,809
Partner	9,632	2,180	221	206	78	12,317
Ex-spouse	1,845	369	6	4	13	2,237
Ex-partner	17,974	3,123	315	203	115	21,730
Other	474	73	19	26	17	609
Not recorded	27	32	-	-	127	186
TOTAL	44,951	8,889	736	693	429	55,698

Table 16b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator and gender of victim/perpetrator, Scotland, 2011-12

						Number
	Female victim, male perpetrator	Male victim, female perpetrator	Female victim, female perpetrator	Male victim, male perpetrator	Not recorded	TOTAL
Spouse	6,082	1,295	25	23	15	7,440
Co-habitee	8,576	1,926	149	204	11	10,866
Partner	10,423	2,396	127	190	53	13,189
Ex-spouse	1,720	347	3	4	7	2,081
Ex-partner	19,289	3,527	255	230	71	23,372
Other	295	43	5	7	10	360
Not recorded	54	35	2	1	2,447	2,539
TOTAL	46,439	9,569	566	659	2,614	59,847

Table 17 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Spouse	8,364	8,415	8,439	8,504	8,230	8,077	8,363	7,632	7,810	7,440
Co-habitee	9,152	10,083	10,504	10,317	11,737	12,127	12,197	11,117	10,809	10,866
Partner	6,552	6,737	7,067	7,129	8,673	9,944	11,234	11,379	12,317	13,189
Ex-spouse	2,662	2,783	2,369	2,364	2,174	2,280	2,301	2,046	2,237	2,081
Ex-partner	8,309	9,824	11,723	13,139	14,523	16,475	19,442	18,907	21,730	23,372
Other	228	959	3,476	3,863	3,436	896	386	372	609	360
Not recorded ¹	610	2,434	55	15	35	150	8	473	186	2,539
TOTAL	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847

1. In April 2011-12, Tayside made a change to the way domestic incidents are recorded which has resulted in an increase in the number of incidents with unknown details. See note 4.5

Table 18a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator and location of incident, Scotland, 2010-11

	Joint home	Victim's home	Perpetrator's home	Other house	Street	Licensed premises	Other	Not recorded	TOTAL
Spouse	5,511	1,395	177	173	342	41	150	21	7,810
Co-habitee	7,959	1,483	366	333	502	41	110	15	10,809
Partner	1,804	6,109	2,080	619	1,339	94	249	23	12,317
Ex-spouse	283	1,374	143	81	199	14	140	3	2,237
Ex-partner	1,667	13,591	1,787	1,115	2,476	227	845	22	21,730
Other	163	253	55	34	56	5	40	3	609
Not Recorded	30	108	6	5	15	2	4	16	186
Total	17,417	24,313	4,614	2,360	4,929	424	1,538	103	55,698

Table 18b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by relationship between victim/perpetrator and location of incident, Scotland, 2011-12

									Number
	Joint home	Victim's home	Perpetrator's home	Other house	Street	Licensed premises	Other	Not recorded	TOTAL
Spouse	5,133	1,334	185	187	342	66	184	9	7,440
Co-habitee	7,971	1,517	353	280	529	65	141	10	10,866
Partner	1,873	6,455	2,300	635	1,460	123	315	28	13,189
Ex-spouse	201	1,273	157	77	194	20	156	3	2,081
Ex-partner	1,505	14,955	1,963	1,176	2,507	238	992	36	23,372
Other	75	170	31	20	35	4	23	2	360
Not Recorded	1,043	1,018	114	87	184	8	80	5	2,539
Total	17,801	26,722	5,103	2,462	5,251	524	1,891	93	59,847

Table 19 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by location of incident, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

											Number
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
Joint home	16,060	16,705	17,257	16,882	17,677	17,760	18,463	16,947	17,417	17,801	
Victim's home	13,947	16,325	17,716	19,503	20,690	20,999	23,197	22,186	24,313	26,722	
Perpetrator's home	1,745	2,177	2,340	2,338	3,036	3,467	3,960	4,179	4,614	5,103	
Other house	985	1,246	1,501	1,369	1,728	1,844	2,219	2,220	2,360	2,462	
Street	2,018	2,473	2,992	3,403	3,666	3,743	4,174	4,568	4,929	5,251	
Licensed premises	249	268	327	342	367	351	389	404	424	524	
Other	683	434	530	608	702	807	1,506	1,419	1,538	1,891	
Not recorded	190	1,607	970	886	942	978	23	3	103	93	
TOTAL	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847	

Table 20a Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by type of main crime/offence and location of incident, Scotland, 2010-11

									Number
	Joint home	Victim's home	Perpetrator's home	Other house	Street	Licensed premises	Other	Not recorded	TOTAL
Non-sexual crimes of violence	171	255	86	45	60	6	19	2	644
Sexual Offences	44	81	42	10	4	-	4	-	185
Crimes of dishonesty	93	481	32	31	73	9	20	-	739
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	263	1,281	57	60	197	7	42	1	1,908
Other crimes	294	2,143	236	207	562	39	200	4	3,685
Miscellaneous offences	8,307	9,651	2,400	1,250	2,536	267	713	60	25,184
Motor vehicle offences	5	8	-	-	9	1	2	-	25
Behaviour not amounting to a crime	8,240	10,413	1,761	757	1,488	95	538	36	23,328
TOTAL	17,417	24,313	4,614	2,360	4,929	424	1,538	103	55,698

Table 20b Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by type of main crime/offence and location of incident, Scotland, 2011-12

									Number
	Joint home	Victim's home	Perpetrator's home	Other house	Street	Licensed premises	Other	Not recorded	TOTAL
Non-sexual crimes of violence	116	243	105	37	54	6	19	1	581
Sexual Offences	57	81	50	14	7	1	12	1	223
Crimes of dishonesty	98	543	54	29	72	5	28	-	829
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	250	1,237	70	75	201	13	39	-	1,885
Other crimes	305	2,448	368	230	564	43	225	9	4,192
Miscellaneous offences	7,700	9,560	2,367	1,170	2,740	314	747	49	24,647
Motor vehicle offences	3	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	12
Behaviour not amounting to a crime	9,272	12,603	2,089	907	1,611	142	821	33	27,478
TOTAL	17,801	26,722	5,103	2,462	5,251	524	1,891	93	59,847

Table 21a Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes/offences cleared up by the police, by police force area, 2010-11 Number

	Referral to procurator fiscal	Police warning	Other action ¹	No further action	Not recorded	TOTAL
Central	1,061	7	259	99	-	1,426
Dumfries & Galloway	368	-	62	11	-	441
Fife	1,511	2	357	52	5	1,927
Grampian	1,301	9	1,002	133	38	2,483
Lothian & Borders	2,281	-	931	-	-	3,212
Northern	764	5	53	62	-	884
Strathclyde	14,400	16	3,103	148	4	17,671
Tayside	1,510	5	5	2,806	-	4,326
Scotland	23,196	44	5,772	3,311	47	32,370

1. 'Other action' includes, for example, referrals to support groups such as victim support.

Table 21b Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes/offences cleared up by the police, by police force area, 2011-12 Number

	Referral to procurator fiscal	Police warning	Other action ¹	No further action	Not recorded	TOTAL
Central	1,152	11	301	144	-	1,608
Dumfries & Galloway	396	1	58	22	-	477
Fife	1,607	6	404	99	-	2,116
Grampian	1,393	2	800	364	9	2,568
Lothian & Borders	2,360	-	974	9	7	3,350
Northern	932	6	102	18	-	1,058
Strathclyde	15,709	7	2,894	127	43	18,780
Tayside	1,414	6	1	991	-	2,412
Scotland	24,963	39	5,534	1,774	59	32,369

1. 'Other action' includes, for example, referrals to support groups such as victim support.

Table 22 Action taken by the police against identified perpetrators of crimes/offences cleared up by the police, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Number
Referral to procurator fiscal	9,313	11,013	14,176	14,857	15,565	15,843	18,828	21,660	23,196	24,963	
Police warning	915	1,183	1,173	887	838	706	293	72	44	39	
Other action ¹	3,269	4,967	5,007	4,781	4,692	5,399	6,761	7,037	5,772	5,534	
No further action	1,824	3,165	1,180	2,908	2,466	2,935	3,637	3,290	3,311	1,774	
Not recorded	348	1,265	293	73	243	244	7	7	47	59	
TOTAL	15,669	21,593	21,829	23,506	23,804	25,127	29,526	32,066	32,370	32,369	

1. 'Other action' includes, for example, referrals to support groups such as victim support.

Table 23a Percentage of incidents of domestic abuse reported to the procurator fiscal¹, where a crime/offence recorded and action taken is known, by police force area, 2010-11 Percentage

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	SCOTLAND
Total crimes and offences	74	83	79	53	71	86	82	35	72
Non-sexual crimes of abuse	92	80	74	59	93	95	86	87	84
Homicide ²	-	-	-	100	100	100	100	-	100
Attempted murder and serious assault ³	97	75	90	93	97	98	87	96	91
Other	60	100	62	49	71	85	84	71	74
Sexual Offences	69	100	50	33	53	100	63	40	59
Rape & attempted rape	67	100	50	43	50	-	64	-	56
Sexual assault ⁴	67	-	-	20	67	100	67	100	66
Other	100	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	38
Crimes of dishonesty	73	83	66	26	58	-	71	42	63
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	71	85	78	48	75	85	81	67	75
Fire-raising	-	-	100	-	80	-	86	100	78
Vandalism, etc.	71	85	78	49	75	85	81	67	75
Other crimes	84	94	86	61	91	100	92	82	89
Crimes against public justice	83	93	86	60	91	100	92	83	89
Handling an offensive weapon	89	100	83	75	92	-	100	67	90
Drugs	88	100	-	67	94	-	75	67	88
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	50
Miscellaneous offences	72	82	78	54	66	86	80	30	69
Common assault ⁵	73	80	81	60	63	84	78	54	73
Breach of the peace	77	86	74	46	80	88	84	18	61
Threatening or abusive behaviour ⁶	80	91	100	61	56	-	86	-	83
Stalking ⁶	100	-	-	33	67	-	84	-	80
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	67
Other	42	69	-	17	44	-	75	34	60
Motor vehicle offences	50	-	-	-	75	-	88	-	72

1. Different police forces record domestic abuse information in differing ways. Police practice in deciding when a behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may also differ. These differences influence the proportion of incidents which lead to the recording of a crime or offence, as well as the proportion of crimes and offences reported to the procurator fiscal. See note 4.5.
2. Includes murder and culpable homicide, which includes death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and corporate homicide.
3. For the definition of serious assault, please see note 4.8.
4. Implementation of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 will have an effect on comparability of breakdown of Sexual Offences over time. For further information, please see note 4.7.
5. Includes Common assault and common assault of an emergency worker.
6. Threatening or abusive behaviour and Stalking were introduced in late 2010. These offences would previously have been included in breach of the peace. Please note that 2010-11 figures are not for a full financial year.

Table 23b Percentage of incidents of domestic abuse reported to the procurator fiscal¹, where a crime/offence recorded and action taken is known, by police force area, 2011-12 Percentage

	Central	Dumfries & Galloway	Fife	Grampian	Lothian & Borders	Northern	Strathclyde	Tayside	SCOTLAND
Total crimes and offences	72	83	76	54	71	88	84	59	77
Non-sexual crimes of abuse	80	75	81	54	76	88	90	85	84
Homicide ²	-	-	100	-	100	-	100	100	100
Attempted murder and serious assault ³	81	50	100	36	97	89	89	89	87
Other	78	100	62	67	65	83	90	73	79
Sexual Offences	40	50	53	42	79	75	71	78	66
Rape & attempted rape	40	-	53	41	86	50	73	83	67
Sexual assault ⁴	40	-	-	43	60	100	67	67	64
Other	-	100	-	-	-	-	67	-	75
Crimes of dishonesty	47	100	47	23	53	-	78	45	64
Fire-raising, vandalism, etc.	68	79	72	55	73	89	86	67	77
Fire-raising	100	-	50	75	67	-	64	100	68
Vandalism, etc.	68	79	73	54	73	89	86	66	77
Other crimes	80	87	80	65	90	94	94	94	90
Crimes against public justice	79	85	80	65	90	93	94	94	90
Handling an offensive weapon	71	100	100	80	90	100	93	100	90
Drugs	100	100	-	43	88	-	92	100	87
Other	-	100	-	-	100	-	100	-	100
Miscellaneous offences	71	83	77	55	65	88	82	54	76
Common assault ⁵	72	82	81	56	63	88	79	57	74
Breach of the peace	79	82	56	51	76	88	86	54	74
Threatening or abusive behaviour ⁶	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	50
Stalking ⁶	50	83	100	33	48	100	77	37	65
Drunkenness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	100	100	-	50	100	-	100	-	92
Motor vehicle offences	100	100	-	50	100	-	100	-	92

1. Different police forces record domestic abuse information in differing ways. Police practice in deciding when a behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may also differ. These differences influence the proportion of incidents which lead to the recording of a crime or offence, as well as the proportion of crimes and offences reported to the procurator fiscal. See note 4.5.
2. Includes murder and culpable homicide, which includes death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and corporate homicide.
3. For the definition of serious assault, please see note 4.8.
4. Implementation of Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 will have an effect on comparability of breakdown of Sexual Offences over time. For further information, please see note 4.7.
5. Includes Common assault and common assault of an emergency worker.
6. Threatening or abusive behaviour and Stalking were introduced in late 2010. These offences would previously have been included in breach of the peace. Please note that 2010-11 figures are not for a full financial year.

Table 24 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by day of week, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Monday	4,496	5,135	5,617	5,835	6,416	6,257	6,702	6,538	7,068	7,662
Tuesday	3,966	4,654	5,053	5,244	5,708	6,001	6,262	5,925	6,474	7,017
Wednesday	4,401	4,805	5,117	5,137	5,561	5,933	6,296	6,013	6,479	6,977
Thursday	4,171	4,972	5,115	5,232	5,510	5,921	6,682	5,984	6,548	7,065
Friday	4,650	5,513	5,707	5,999	6,333	6,466	7,044	7,062	7,364	8,258
Saturday	7,002	7,868	8,497	8,655	9,597	9,573	10,396	10,132	10,776	11,260
Sunday	7,191	8,288	8,527	9,229	9,683	9,798	10,549	10,272	10,989	11,608
TOTAL	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847

Table 25 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by police force area, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Central	1,595	1,816	2,041	1,988	2,458	3,273	3,609	3,403	3,702	3,705
Dumfries & Galloway	900	857	1,057	1,194	1,237	1,204	1,306	1,176	1,407	1,291
Fife	1,920	2,120	2,728	3,243	3,717	3,926	3,987	4,055	3,847	4,519
Grampian	4,130	4,266	4,372	3,563	3,138	3,406	3,470	3,388	3,466	3,748
Lothian & Borders	7,164	7,576	7,836	8,632	9,617	8,967	9,652	9,566	9,886	10,185
Northern	1,590	1,615	1,524	1,554	1,224	1,152	1,163	1,018	1,730	2,197
Strathclyde	15,220	19,151	20,557	21,379	23,709	24,352	26,696	25,112	27,265	29,413
Tayside	3,358	3,834	3,518	3,778	3,708	3,669	4,048	4,208	4,395	4,789
SCOTLAND	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847

Table 26 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, per 100,000 population, by police force area, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	Rate per 100,000 population									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Central	570	649	724	698	858	1,133	1,243	1,166	1,260	1,252
Dumfries & Galloway	611	582	715	805	836	812	879	792	949	872
Fife	547	602	769	909	1,036	1,089	1,102	1,116	1,054	1,230
Grampian	789	815	834	677	592	636	643	622	629	675
Lothian & Borders	808	853	874	957	1,055	973	1,038	1,019	1,041	1,059
Northern	577	584	546	552	432	403	405	352	596	755
Strathclyde	690	869	932	969	1,074	1,102	1,206	1,132	1,227	1,319
Tayside	867	992	907	969	947	931	1,020	1,053	1,092	1,180
SCOTLAND	710	815	859	890	954	971	1,043	1,000	1,067	1,139

Table 27 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, by council area, 2002-03 to 2011-12

	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Aberdeen City	2,321	2,279	2,481	1,975	1,862	2,138	2,388	2,415	2,323	2,449
Aberdeenshire	1,293	1,409	1,342	970	649	707	639	584	550	605
Angus	779	922	789	729	841	852	983	947	969	1,187
Argyll & Bute	520	428	437	461	447	481	517	503	521	563
Clackmannanshire	369	342	406	354	558	629	720	707	833	792
Dumfries & Galloway	900	857	1,057	1,194	1,237	1,204	1,306	1,176	1,407	1,291
Dundee City	1,742	2,006	1,780	2,076	1,995	1,937	2,135	2,305	2,366	2,440
East Ayrshire	427	534	1,051	1,027	1,149	1,253	1,252	1,273	1,387	1,430
East Dunbartonshire	251	418	388	469	535	596	642	537	661	650
East Lothian	683	601	555	682	629	729	926	902	970	929
East Renfrewshire	254	309	331	395	407	394	382	421	481	555
Edinburgh, City of	4,297	4,612	4,821	5,178	5,784	5,081	5,103	4,923	5,233	5,287
Eilean Siar	119	82	104	87	77	82	94	58	102	114
Falkirk	829	952	1,154	1,257	1,407	1,885	2,107	1,862	2,019	2,080
Fife	1,920	2,120	2,728	3,243	3,717	3,926	3,987	4,055	3,847	4,519
Glasgow City	6,334	7,407	7,603	8,187	9,030	8,975	9,664	8,866	10,160	11,116
Highland	1,400	1,468	1,351	1,350	1,055	995	1,006	879	1,451	1,872
Inverclyde	557	769	762	808	844	918	821	640	773	951
Midlothian	627	588	584	713	780	777	917	933	860	1,036
Moray	516	578	549	618	627	561	443	389	593	694
North Ayrshire	738	996	1,133	1,194	1,455	1,468	1,639	1,770	1,791	1,897
North Lanarkshire	2,096	2,551	2,890	3,122	3,269	3,197	4,068	4,157	3,662	3,680
Orkney Islands	23	33	30	57	44	24	21	44	107	108
Perth & Kinross	837	906	949	973	872	880	930	956	1,060	1,162
Renfrewshire	1,113	1,590	1,528	1,462	1,827	1,902	2,045	1,658	2,179	2,431
Scottish Borders	333	469	533	613	650	592	665	808	760	801
Shetland Islands	48	32	39	60	48	51	42	37	70	103
South Ayrshire	847	1,059	1,029	950	1,075	1,147	1,105	1,208	1,245	1,265
South Lanarkshire	1,263	1,885	2,134	2,148	2,268	2,379	2,959	2,717	2,920	3,166
Stirling	397	522	481	377	493	759	782	834	850	833
West Dunbartonshire	820	1,205	1,271	1,156	1,403	1,642	1,602	1,362	1,485	1,709
West Lothian	1,224	1,306	1,343	1,446	1,774	1,788	2,041	2,000	2,063	2,132
SCOTLAND	35,877	41,235	43,633	45,331	48,808	49,949	53,931	51,926	55,698	59,847

Table 28 Incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police, per 100,000 population, by council area, 2002-03 to 2011-12

rate per 100,000 population

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Aberdeen City	1,109	1,098	1,206	959	900	1,022	1,135	1,130	1,070	1,111
Aberdeenshire	569	616	580	416	275	296	265	240	224	244
Angus	720	858	728	670	769	775	891	859	876	1,073
Argyll & Bute	571	469	479	507	489	527	571	559	584	628
Clackmannanshire	770	717	842	728	1,141	1,261	1,426	1,399	1,645	1,560
Dumfries & Galloway	611	582	715	805	836	812	879	792	949	872
Dundee City	1,208	1,400	1,252	1,458	1,403	1,363	1,499	1,608	1,640	1,676
East Ayrshire	357	447	878	860	963	1,048	1,044	1,059	1,154	1,190
East Dunbartonshire	234	391	364	443	507	568	613	513	632	622
East Lothian	753	660	606	743	678	772	964	932	995	946
East Renfrewshire	283	345	369	441	456	441	428	472	537	618
Edinburgh, City of	959	1,029	1,063	1,131	1,248	1,086	1,082	1,031	1,076	1,067
Eilean Siar	454	314	396	330	292	312	359	222	389	437
Falkirk	570	652	783	843	940	1,251	1,390	1,221	1,317	1,347
Fife	547	602	769	909	1,036	1,089	1,102	1,116	1,054	1,230
Glasgow City	1,097	1,284	1,316	1,415	1,555	1,542	1,654	1,507	1,714	1,856
Highland	673	702	639	632	490	458	459	399	655	842
Inverclyde	666	926	924	984	1,035	1,132	1,016	798	969	1,200
Midlothian	779	738	734	900	984	977	1,138	1,155	1,060	1,258
Moray	595	663	633	714	723	646	505	444	676	795
North Ayrshire	544	732	833	879	1,074	1,081	1,206	1,306	1,325	1,404
North Lanarkshire	652	793	895	965	1,010	985	1,250	1,274	1,122	1,126
Orkney Islands	120	171	154	291	223	121	106	220	532	536
Perth & Kinross	619	666	691	702	622	619	645	655	717	777
Renfrewshire	647	930	896	860	1,077	1,121	1,204	976	1,280	1,425
Scottish Borders	310	433	488	559	590	531	591	717	673	708
Shetland Islands	219	146	178	273	219	232	191	167	313	458
South Ayrshire	758	949	920	850	963	1,027	990	1,084	1,117	1,134
South Lanarkshire	418	622	699	701	737	769	954	874	936	1,013
Stirling	461	604	557	434	561	861	885	940	946	918
West Dunbartonshire	883	1,305	1,382	1,265	1,538	1,803	1,762	1,498	1,640	1,891
West Lothian	765	811	825	883	1,071	1,066	1,204	1,169	1,199	1,232
SCOTLAND	710	815	859	890	954	971	1,043	1,000	1,067	1,139

4. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin

4.1 Background

A statistical collection on domestic abuse (previously referred to as domestic violence) was recommended in the Report of HM Inspectorate of Constabulary “Hitting Home – A Report on the Police Response to Domestic Violence 1997”:

Recommendation 1

‘That the standard definition of domestic violence to be developed by The Scottish Office in consultation with forces includes sub-categories of: - crimes of personal violence (non-sexual and sexual); other crimes (such as breach of the peace, threats, and vandalism); and abuse which does not amount to crime; and that the definition be adopted by all forces as soon as it is agreed’.

Recommendation 2

‘That all forces record domestic incidents so that they can be reviewed individually and in total, using the sub-categories referred to in recommendation 1’.

These recommendations were progressed through the Domestic Violence Working Group of the Scottish Criminal Statistics Committee involving ACPOS (Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland) nominated representatives who agreed the following definition of domestic abuse:

‘Any form of physical, sexual or mental and emotional abuse [that] might amount to criminal conduct and which takes place within the context of a relationship. The relationship will be between partners (married, cohabiting, civil partnership or otherwise) or ex-partners. The abuse can be committed in the home or elsewhere’.

4.2 Returns

The statistical return from which the figures in this bulletin are taken is a simple count of the numbers of incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police using the definition of domestic abuse as shown above. Following current terminology, these incidents are now referred to as incidents of domestic abuse. Returns from the eight Scottish police forces are included in this bulletin

Under the code of practice for official statistics, the estimated costs of responding to statistical surveys and data collections are to be published.

The estimated cost of compliance for supplying and validating the data for this bulletin is **£3,800**

Details of the calculation methodology are available on the Scottish Government Crime and Justice website at:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/costcalculation>

4.3 Recording of crimes and offences

Contraventions of Scottish criminal law are divided for statistical purposes into crimes and offences. The term “crime” is *generally* used for the more serious criminal acts; the less serious are termed “offences”, although the term “offence” may also be used in relation to serious breaches of criminal law. The distinction is made only for working purposes and the “seriousness” of the offence is *generally* related to the maximum sentence that can be imposed.

The detailed classification of crimes and offences used by the Scottish Government to collect criminal statistics contains about 475 codes. These are grouped in the bulletin as shown in section 5.

Note that for the purposes of the statistical tables, only the most serious crime or offence related to each incident is used.

4.4 Recording issues

- Incident Count:

In 2001, Tayside Police introduced a new method of compiling the statistical information required for this bulletin and launched a joint initiative with Barnardo's Scotland which is believed to have encouraged victims of domestic abuse to report incidents.

During 2003-04, Strathclyde Police rolled out a new Vulnerable Person Database (VPD) which collects information about domestic, racist and homophobic incidents. This also involved the back-record conversion of paper records from September 2002. In the long term, this will lead to more dynamic, accurate and timely data.

- Repeat Victimization

Police forces can only identify a repeat victim if he/she has previously been entered onto their database. The longer the database has been in existence the more likely it is that a repeat victim will be recognised as such. Police forces have maintained their databases over different periods of time and the proportion of identified repeat victims will vary accordingly.

The data collection is based on the number of incidents and it is not possible to identify individual victims. It is therefore possible for a victim of repeat incidents over the financial year period to be included several times within the statistics. In the case of tables 10a and 10b (incidents broken down by number of previous incidents) in particular, it is possible that a victim of repeat incidents may appear across several columns as the number of incidents increases.

- Transgender victims and perpetrators

A separate code for Transgender was used in the data collection for the first time in 2009-10. Due to the small numbers of transgender victims and perpetrators, these are included in detailed tables as ‘Unknown’ for disclosure purposes. The total number of transgender victims can be found in table 5.

- Where information is unknown

Police forces were not able to record complete or certain types of information in all incidents. The percentage of incidents of domestic abuse where information was not recorded is shown in the following table:

	Percentage			
	2010-11		2011-12	
	Recorded	Not Recorded	Recorded	Not Recorded
Crimes and offences	100.00	-	100.00	-
Gender of victim	99.66	0.34	95.90	4.10
Gender of perpetrator	99.54	0.46	95.79	4.21
Gender of victim and perpetrator	99.23	0.77	95.63	4.37
No. of previous incidents against victim	92.10	7.90	90.59	9.41
Age of victim	99.83	0.17	95.95	4.05
Age of perpetrator	99.72	0.28	95.87	4.13
Location of incident	99.82	0.18	99.84	0.16
Relationship between victim and perpetrator	99.67	0.33	95.76	4.24
Action taken by police	99.85	0.15	99.82	0.18
TOTAL	98.94	1.18	96.52	3.87

Please note however, that in April 2011-12, Tayside made a change to the way domestic incidents are recorded which has resulted in an increase in the number of incidents with unknown details. See note 4.5.

4.5 Reporting practice

Reporting of domestic abuse

The statistics reported in this bulletin do not reveal the incidence of all domestic abuse committed since not all incidents are reported to the police. In conjunction with the Scottish Crime and Justice Survey (SCJS), the statistics help to measure the extent and impact of domestic abuse in Scotland (see note 4.12). A number of reasons have been found for such under reporting. For example, victims experience fear and shame as common effects of domestic abuse. In addition, under reporting may also be caused by a perpetrator physically preventing a victim reporting the domestic abuse.

Recording practices

The statistics provided from this data return have highlighted the different ways in which police forces record information. In particular, police practice in deciding when the behaviour justifies the recording of a crime or offence may differ. For example, some forces have ruled that no crime or offence should be recorded if no further action is to be taken e.g. because the victim does not wish any action to be taken. Other forces may record this as a crime or offence.

These differences clearly influence the proportion of incidents which lead to the recording of a crime or offence. In 2010-11, this ranged from 98% in Tayside, to 31% in Dumfries & Galloway. Tayside's figures show a marked change in this regard from the figures published for 2004-05. This is because during 2004 Tayside was returning crimes with crime codes not recognised by Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services. This recording issue has now been resolved.

Change of recording practice in Tayside

In 2011-12, the proportion of incidents which lead to a crime or offence being recorded in Tayside decreased and is more in line with other police forces. Tayside Police historically recorded instances of Domestic Abuse as substantive crimes with a Domestic Aggravator in every case purely as a means of having a method by which to record and manage investigations.

In order to achieve more accurate recording, in April 2011 the Domestic Concern Report was introduced and is now used when there is no substantive crime, such as Breach of the Peace which was the most common one, involved. In such cases the complainer is listed as the Procurator Fiscal and so the gender etc of the victim is not identifiable. This has resulted in a high number of unknown returns. The victim will be listed as a witness on any such report and Domestic Abuse Officers manage these cases in exactly the same way as those where a substantive crime is involved. This process has resulted in a drop in incidents with a recorded crime of Breach of the Peace.

Crimes and offences referred to the Procurator Fiscal

Differences in the recording of crimes and offences also influence the proportion of recorded crimes and offences which are referred to the procurator fiscal. There was much less variation between police forces in the proportion of all incidents of domestic abuse which led to a referral to the procurator fiscal.

It should be noted that these recording practices are under continuing review with the aim of achieving consistency across Scotland. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS) published a report in May 2012, assessing the consistency of recording across police forces. The report is available via the HMICS website:

<http://www.hmics.org/publications/crime-audit-2011-national-overview-report>

4.6 Changes in methodology

2009-10 was the first year in which data was submitted based on the date the incident was recorded. Prior to this, data was returned based on the number of incidents which occurred during that time period. As historic data has never been revised, any incidents which occurred in a different time period to the date in which the incident was recorded, will have been excluded from the returns.

For example, if an incident occurred during 2007-08 but was reported during 2008-09, it would have been excluded from 2008-09 (since the date committed is not in the relevant time period), but it would also have been missed out of the 2007-08 data as the submitted data would not have been updated. Hence, the incident would never be reported in the statistics.

The number of incidents in the bulletins from 2009-10 onwards, is therefore based on the date the incident was recorded. This should give a truer reflection of police activity relating to domestic abuse incidents. By reporting on the date the incidents were committed, we get a snapshot account of the number of domestic abuse incidents occurring within a particular period. However, by analysing the data based on the date recorded, we can see the trend in reporting incidents of domestic abuse to the police. Hence, if there was an

increase in the number of victims who found the courage to report incidents of domestic abuse to the police, this should be reflected in the statistics.

It was estimated that less than 1% of incidents recorded within a particular year are 'historic' incidents, i.e. occurred within a previous time period. By not updating the data which was collected for all years prior to 2009-10, it is estimated that there was an undercount in the total number of incidents but this should not be more than 3%. 2009-10 is the first year in which there should be no undercount in the number of incidents of domestic abuse recorded by the police.

There was an increase of 15% in the number of incidents recorded between 2002-03 and 2003-04 in Scotland. This is driven by Strathclyde who introduced a new Vulnerable Persons Database (VPD) during 2003-04. The introduction of this system, along with improved recording practices, is likely to be the main reason for this increase.

4.7 Legislation

As well as common law, some of the main legislation applicable to domestic abuse is as follows:

- Family Law (Scotland) Act 2006 (Section 31 of this Act introduced the concept of "domestic interdicts" into the 1981 Act, which applies to unmarried cohabitants (either opposite-sex or same-sex). Domestic interdicts have much the same effect in relation to cohabitants as matrimonial interdicts have for married couples as is defined in section 10 of this Act, which amends section 14 of the 1981 Act to extend the scope of matrimonial interdicts to include not only a matrimonial home, but also any other home owned by the applicant, the applicant's place of work and the school attended by any child in the applicant's care).
- Protection from Abuse (Scotland) Act 2001
- Criminal Justice Act 1998
- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Protection from Harassment Act 1997
- Family Law Act 1996
- Matrimonial Homes (Family Law) (Scotland) Act 1981

New legislation introduced since the publication of the last statistical bulletin

On 6 October 2010, section 38 of the **Criminal Justice and Licensing (Scotland) Act 2010** was implemented. This introduced a new statutory offence of 'Threatening or abusive behaviour'. Unlike the common law offence of Breach of the peace, where case law has decreed that it is necessary to show a 'public element' to the conduct, there is no requirement in the new legislation to demonstrate the offending behaviour was in a public place.

Section 39 of the 2010 Act introduced, on 13 December 2010, the new offence of "Stalking". Formerly conduct which constitutes this new offence would also have been recorded under the common law offence of Breach of the peace.

The Sexual Offences (Scotland) Act 2009 came into force on 1 December 2010. The Act was passed following widespread media and academic criticism of the previous law in

Scotland surrounding rape and other sexual offences, particularly the gender specific nature of the common law offence of rape.

The Act replaces a number of common law crimes including Rape, Clandestine injury to women and Sodomy with new statutory sexual offences. The Act provides a statutory description of consent, which is defined as free agreement and provides a non-exhaustive list of factual circumstances during which consent will be deemed to be absent.

The Act created a number of new 'protective' offences, which criminalise sexual activity with children and mentally disordered persons. There are separate offences concerning young children (under 13 years) and older children (13-15 years).

The new legislation will only apply to offences committed from 1 December 2010. Any offences committed prior to this date will be recorded using the previous legislation.

The new legislation resulted in some increases in Sexual offences. However, it is likely that the effect will be to change the distribution of these crimes among the subcategories. For example, some crimes previously categorised as Lewd and libidinous practices will now be classified as Sexual assault.

The introduction of the new legislation resulted in some crimes that would previously have been classified as either Breach of the peace etc. or Other miscellaneous offences being classified as Sexual offences. Most of these are now classed as Other sexual offences. However, it is not possible to quantify the number of crimes that this change affects.

Any Sexual offence which occurred prior to 1 December 2010 will be recorded in line with the appropriate legislation in place at that time. If the conduct occurred both prior to and after 1 December 2010 the appropriate offences under the old and new legislation are recorded. Caution should therefore be taken when comparing Sexual offences with previous years.

4.8 Definition of serious assault

In Scotland, assault is a common law offence. In order to distinguish between serious and common assaults, police forces use a common definition of what a serious assault is.

"An assault or attack in which the victim sustains injury resulting in detention in hospital as an inpatient, for the treatment of that injury, or any of the following injuries whether or not detained in hospital;

Fractures (the breaking or cracking of a bone. Note - nose is cartilage not bone, so a 'broken nose' should not be classified unless it meets one of the other criteria)

Internal injuries

Severe concussion

Lacerations requiring sutures which may lead to impairment or disfigurement

Any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement."

Please note that slight changes to the definition of serious assault were made in April 2011. Loss of consciousness is no longer included in the definition of what constitutes a serious assault.

4.9 Crimes and offences cleared up

The definition of 'cleared up' was revised with effect from 1 April 1996. Previously, a crime or offence was regarded as being cleared up if one or more offenders was apprehended, cited, warned or traced for it. This was revised as follows:

A crime or offence is regarded as cleared up where there exists a sufficiency of evidence under Scots law, to justify consideration of criminal proceedings notwithstanding that a report is not submitted to the procurator fiscal because either

(i) by standing agreement with the procurator fiscal, the police warn the accused due to the minor nature of the offence, or

(ii) reporting is inappropriate due to the non-age of the accused, death of the accused or other similar circumstances.

For some types of crimes and offences the case is cleared up immediately because the offender is caught in the act e.g. motoring offences. In Scots law, the confession of an accused person to a crime would not in general be sufficient to allow a prosecution to be taken, as corroborative evidence is required. Thus, a case cannot be regarded as 'cleared up' on the basis of a confession alone.

It has been suggested that the above definition of 'cleared up' may not have been applied consistently in all police forces returning data on incidents of domestic abuse.

4.10 Consultations

- User review of bulletin content 2010

In June 2010, the Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services carried out a survey of users of the Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland statistical bulletin series. A copy of the report and recommendations can be viewed online via the following link:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/scotstatcrime/StakeCon/DAConResult>

- User review of bulletin frequency 2011

In October 2011, the Scottish Government Justice Analytical Services carried out a second survey of users of the Domestic Abuse Recorded by the Police in Scotland statistical bulletin series to assess the need for an annual publication and to assess whether a biennial publication would meet users needs.

Having carried out the consultation, the view was that we could move to a biennial publication of domestic abuse statistics, since there are alternative sources of data which

would be sufficient to meet many users needs. Overall trends are not changing markedly over time and biennial data will still allow adequate information to allow users to track changes in policies.

However since the time this consultation was held, the Act to merge Scotland's police and fire and rescue services was granted Royal Assent. The Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012 creates a single Police Service of Scotland and a single Fire and Rescue Service to serve local communities and meet the demands and challenges of the 21st century. The new Police Service of Scotland will go live on 1 April 2013.

The Scottish Government is currently planning for the continued provision of existing domestic abuse data during the transition to the Police Service of Scotland.

Data for 2012-13 will be the final year for which data will be able at police force level. In view of this, the Scottish Government proposes to publish domestic abuse statistics for 2012-13, in late 2013.

The consultation report can be accessed via the following link:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/scotstatcrime/StakeCon/DAOctober2011/DAOct11

4.11 UK Statistics Authority

In 2011, the United Kingdom Statistics Authority ¹ assessed these statistics against the Code of Practice for Official Statistics ². An assessment report ³ was prepared under the provisions of the *Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007*⁴. One of the requirements to be met before the statistics could be designated as National Statistics was as follows:

Requirement 6 Address the implications of recording practices on the relevance of statistics on domestic abuse.

In August 2010, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary for Scotland (HMICS) published the *Crime Audit: National overview report* ⁵ following a crime audit, in which a sample of incidents reported to the police was examined to determine whether they had been properly recorded as crimes. Crime recording was checked for compliance with the Scottish Crime Recording Standard ⁶ (SCRS) .

¹ UK Statistics Authority

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/>

² Code of Practice for Official Statistics

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice/index.html>

³ Assessment Report Number 119

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/index.html>

⁴ Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007

http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/18/pdfs/ukpga_20070018_en.pdf

⁵ Crime Audit: National overview report (2010)

<http://www.hmics.org/publications/crime-audit-national-overview>

⁶ Scottish Crime Recording Standard

<http://www.acpos.police.uk/Documents/Policies/CRIME%20-%20Scottish%20Crime%20Recording%20Standard%20Manual.pdf>

The crime audit focussed on three types of recorded crime, including domestic abuse and was also used to assess forces' progress in responding to a recommendation in an earlier HMICS report ⁷, namely:

Recommendation 5: that forces review and reinforce their quality assurance practices and processes for recording domestic abuse incidents.

The report stated that four police forces failed to meet the 95% compliance target set by the Association of Chief Police Officers in Scotland (ACPOS) for domestic abuse. This highlighted an urgent need for these forces to increase compliance.

A follow up report, *Crime Audit 2011: National Overview Report*⁸ was published by HMICS in May 2012 which provided an update on the four forces who previously failed to meet the 95% compliance rate. During this follow up audit, it was found that the progress made by these four forces was deemed sufficient to discharge recommendation 5 (as given above).

4.12 Other sources of domestic abuse (related) statistics

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey 2010-11

The Scottish Crime and Justice Survey: First Findings (SCJS) 2010-11 had an enhanced self-completion section on domestic abuse. This section has been completely reworked and questions about sexual assault/rape have been added in consultation with stakeholders. The definition of abuse is wider than used in 2006 and includes physical, emotional/psychological, sexual and financial abuse by partners. This definition of abuse is closer to the UN definition of violence against women but is not a gender based definition. Findings from the SCJS 2010-11, partner abuse module were published in December 2011:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2011/12/16145746/0>

It was estimated that the police came to know about less than one in five (17%) of the most recent /only incidents of partner abuse experienced in the last 12 months. This was higher for female victims (24%) than for male victims (9%).

Findings of the 2012-13 Scottish Crime and Justice Survey, Partner Abuse module are due to be published in late 2013.

Domestic Abuse awareness raising campaign:

The Scottish Government, working under the Safer Scotland superbrand, has conducted an annual Domestic Abuse campaign since 1998, focussing on the key message '*Domestic Abuse – there's no excuse*'. Since initiation of the campaign, there have been 11 waves of post-campaign evaluation, tracking attitudes and perceptions towards domestic abuse and the media executions.

⁷ HMICS Thematic Inspection: Domestic Abuse (2008)
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2008/08/21125841/7>

⁸ Crime Audit 2011: National Overview Report
<http://www.hmics.org/publications/crime-audit-2011-national-overview-report>

The 2008-09 campaign ran from 26th December 2008 for four weeks, and consisted of television and online advertising, containing the contact details for both the freephone Scottish Domestic Abuse helpline and the website.

The 2008-09 evaluation report is available via the following link:
<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2009/07/15100712/0>

Comparisons with England and Wales

Care must be taken in making comparisons between crime statistics due to different counting rules and definitions.

In England and Wales, Domestic Violence data is not comparable with Scotland's statistics on Domestic Abuse due to differences in definition. The definition of domestic violence in England and Wales is:

'Any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality'.

The Scottish definition does not include family members, and data collected from the Scottish police forces includes only domestic abuse between partners and ex-partners.

In September 2012, the Home Office announced that the definition of domestic violence would be widened to include psychological abuse and would include those aged 16-17 years of age. Details of this change in definition can be found via the following Home Office link: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime/violence-against-women-girls/domestic-violence/>

The changes in definition will be implemented in March 2013.

4.13 Other

The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin.

- = Nil

* = <0.5

**= <5

N/A = Not applicable

5. Classification of crimes and offences

Group

CRIMES

Non-Sexual Crimes Of Violence

(Also referred to as **Crimes of Violence**)

Homicide -

Includes:

- Murder
- Culpable homicide
 - Causing death by dangerous driving
 - Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs
 - Causing death by careless driving
 - Corporate homicide

Attempted murder and serious
Assault -

Includes:

- Attempted murder
- Serious assault

An assault is classified as **serious** if the victim sustained an injury resulting in detention in hospital as an in-patient or any of the following injuries whether or not he/she was detained in hospital: fractures, internal injuries, severe concussion, lacerations requiring sutures which may lead to impairment or disfigurement or any other injury which may lead to impairment or disfigurement.

Other violence

Includes:

- Robbery
- Threats and extortion
- Cruel and unnatural treatment of children.
- Abortion
- Concealment of pregnancy
- Possession of a firearm with intent to endanger life, commit crime etc.
- Abduction
- Ill treatment of mental patients
- Drugging

Sexual Offences

Rape & attempted rape -

Prior to 2011-12 this group was known as
Crimes of Indecency

Includes:

- Rape
- Attempted rape

Sexual assault -

Includes:

- Contact sexual assault (13-15 yr old or adult 16+)
- Sexually coercive conduct (13-15 yr old or adult 16+)
- Sexual offences against children under 13 years
- Lewd and libidinous practices

Other indecency

Includes:

- Offences relating to prostitution
- Soliciting services of person engaged in prostitution
- Brothel keeping
- Immoral traffic
- Procuration
- Other sexually coercive conduct
- Other sexual offences involving 13-15 year old children
- Taking, distribution, possession etc. of indecent photos of children
- Incest
- Unnatural Crimes
- Public indecency
- Sexual exposure
- Other sexual offences

Crimes Involving Dishonesty

Includes:

- Housebreaking
- Theft by opening a lockfast place (OLP)
- Theft from a motor vehicle by (OLP)
- Theft of motor vehicle
- Shoplifting –
- Other theft –
- Fraud -

Fire-Raising, Vandalism Etc.

(Also referred to as **Vandalism**)

Fire-raising -

Includes:

- Fire-raising
- Muirburn

Vandalism, etc. -

Includes:

- Malicious mischief
- Vandalism
- Reckless conduct with firearms

Other Crimes

Crimes against public justice -

Includes:

- Perjury
- Resisting arrest
- Bail offences (other than absconding or re-offending)
- Wasting police time

Handling offensive weapons -

Includes:

- Possession of an offensive weapon
- Restriction of offensive weapons
- Having in a public place an article with a blade or point

Drugs -

Includes:

- Importation of drugs
- Production, manufacture or cultivation of drugs
- Possession and supply of controlled drugs
- Related money laundering offences

Other –

Includes:

- Treason
- Conspiracy
- Explosives offences
- Wrecking, piracy and hijacking
- Crimes against public order

OFFENCES

Miscellaneous Offences

Common assault -

Prior to 2011-12 this was known as "Minor assault"

Includes:

- Common assault
- Common assault on an emergency worker

Breach of the peace etc. -

Includes:

- Breach of the peace
- Threatening or abusive behaviour
- Offence of stalking
- Offensive behaviour at football
- Threatening communications (Offensive Behaviour at Football and Threatening Communications Act 2012)

Drunkenness -

Includes:

- Drunk and disorderly
- Drunk and incapable
- Drunk in charge of a child
- Drunk and attempting to enter licensed premises
- Drunk or drinking in unlicensed premises
- Disorderly on licensed premises
- Drunk and attempting to enter a sports ground
- Refusing to quit licensed premises

Other -

Includes:

- False/Hoax calls
- Offences involving children
- Offences involving animals/plants
- Offences against local legislation
- Offences involving animals/plants
- Offences against liquor licensing laws
- Labour laws
- Naval military and air force laws
- Offences against environmental legislation
- Consumer protection acts

Motor Vehicle Offences

Includes:

Dangerous and careless driving

Driving Under the Influence

Speeding

Unlawful use of vehicle

Vehicle defect offences

Other

A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods, and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed. Further information about Official and National Statistics can be found on the UK Statistics Authority website at www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk.

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