

# Statistical Release

## Crime and Justice Series

A National Statistics Publication for Scotland

### HOMICIDE IN SCOTLAND, 2011-12

6 November 2012

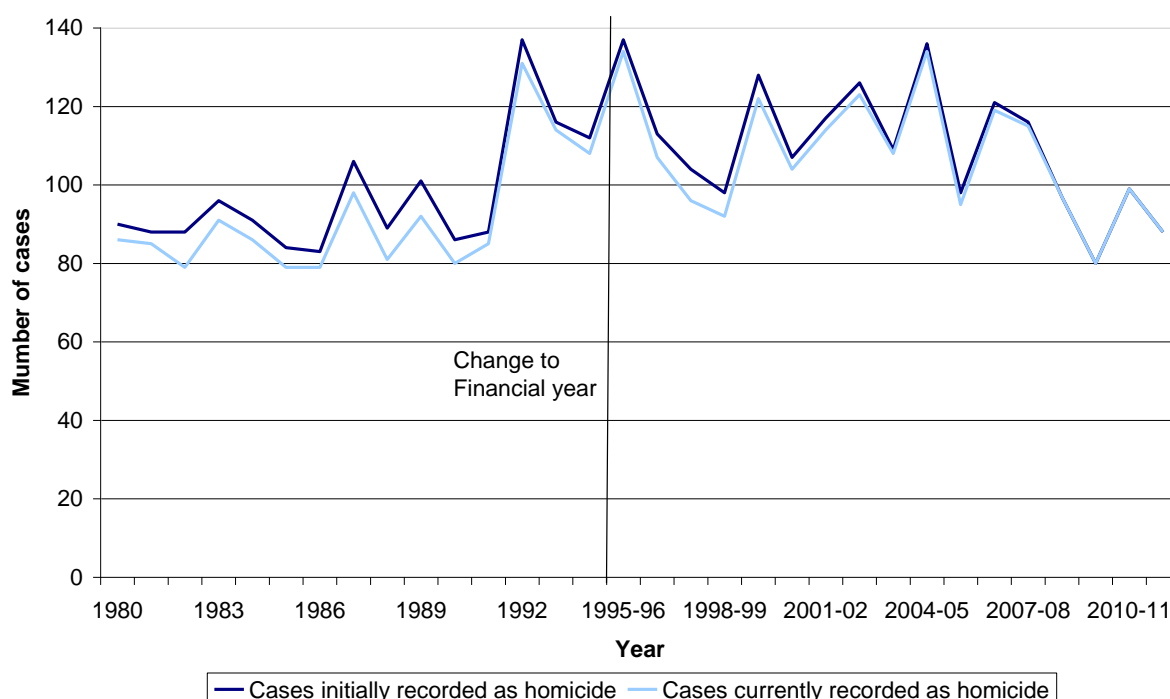


#### 1. Introduction

This bulletin presents statistics on the crimes of homicide recorded by the police in Scotland in the period 2002-03 to 2011-12, incorporating information known as at 6 November 2012. The bulletin includes all crimes of murder and culpable homicide but excludes cases of causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving, illegal driver involved in fatal accident and corporate homicide. It forms part of a series of bulletins produced by the Scottish Government on the criminal justice system.

Statistics are presented on the number of homicide cases recorded in Scotland, where a single case of homicide is counted for each incident involving murder or culpable homicide, irrespective of the number of victims or accused. Victim and accused data are then provided, followed by the circumstances associated with the homicide. Additional details relating to the method, motive and relationship between the victim and the accused are also shown.

**Chart 1: Cases initially and currently recorded<sup>1,2</sup> as homicide by the police, Scotland, 1980 to 1994 then 1995-96 to 2011-12**



- [Note 4.6](#) explains the difference between cases initially and currently recorded as homicide.
- [Note 4.7](#) explains the break in the series for cases currently recorded as homicide.

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## 2. Main Points

- In 2011-12, Scottish police forces recorded 88 cases of homicide, as at 6 November 2012, a decrease of 11% from the 99 cases recorded in 2010-11. As at 6 November 2012, two of the homicide cases recorded in 2011-12 were unsolved ([Table 1](#)).
- The 88 cases of homicide in 2011-12 involved 90 victims, 11 fewer victims than in 2010-11. This represented a rate of 17 victims per million population in Scotland, the second lowest rate recorded in the ten year period covered by this bulletin after 2009-10, where the rate was 16 victims per million population ([Table 1](#)).
- In 2011-12, 64% of all homicide cases occurred within a residential location, 31% of cases occurred in public places outdoors and 6% of cases occurred in public places indoors ([Table 4](#)).
- In 2011-12 there were 71 male victims, 79% of all homicide victims. The overall homicide rate for males was 28 victims per million population, four times the rate for females which was seven victims per million population ([Table 5](#)).
- In the 88 homicide cases recorded in 2011-12, 124 persons have been accused as at 6 November 2012. This is 13% less than in 2010-11. Of the persons accused of homicide in 2011-12, 93% were male ([Table 6](#)).
- As in previous years, young males (aged 16 to 20 years) were the most likely to be accused in homicide cases. The accused rate per million population was more than six times greater for 16 to 20 year old males, at 148 accused per million population, compared to the national average of 24 per million population ([Table 6](#)).
- The most common method of killing in each of the last ten years was with a sharp instrument. In 2011-12, a sharp instrument was the main method of killing of 47 homicide victims (52%), and was the main method of killing for over three times as many homicide victims as the second most common main method of killing, which was hitting and kicking. For the definition of a sharp instrument please see [Note 4.9](#) ([Table 7](#)).
- For 84% of homicide victims, in solved cases, in 2011-12, the main accused was known to them either as an acquaintance (60%), a partner or ex-partner (14%), or a relative (9%) ([Table 8](#)).
- Of the 124 persons accused of homicide in 2011-12, 68% were reported to have been drunk and/or under the influence of drugs at the time; 58% were drunk, 4% were on drugs and 6% were both drunk and on drugs. For 21 of the persons accused in homicide cases, it was not known whether they were drunk or under the influence of drugs, this is 17% of all accused persons ([Table 15](#)).
- In 2011-12, 51 of the 88 recorded homicide cases took place in the Strathclyde Police force area, this is 58% of all homicide cases. Between 2010-11 and

2011-12 there was a decrease in the number of homicide cases recorded by four of the eight police forces. Homicide cases increased in the Tayside Police force area from zero to ten, from three to five in the Fife Constabulary force area and from three to four in the Central Scotland Police force area. The number of cases in the Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary force area remained constant across the two-year period at one case ([Table 2](#)).

### 3. Commentary

Statistics quoted in this section refer to cases currently recorded as homicide, as at 6 November 2012. A case of homicide refers to one incident and may involve more than one victim and/or accused person.

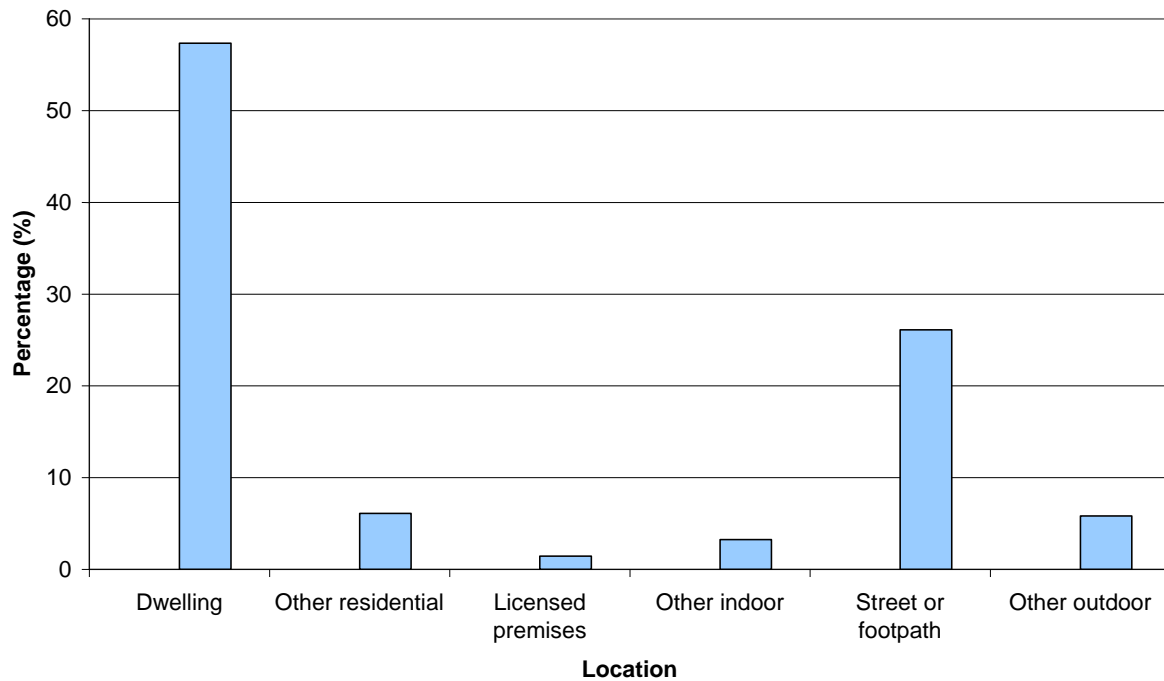
The statistics on homicides are used to inform [National Outcome 9](#) – ‘we live our lives safe from crime, disorder and danger’ as well as [The Strategy for Justice in Scotland](#). These statistics are also used by a wide range of stakeholders to monitor trends, for policy research and development,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

#### 3.1 Homicide cases (Tables [1](#), [2](#), [3](#) and [4](#), and Charts [2](#) and [3](#))

- In 2011-12, Scottish police forces recorded 88 cases of homicide, a decrease of 11% from the 99 cases recorded in 2010-11. The number of cases recorded in 2011-12 was the lowest in the ten year period covered by this bulletin apart from in 2009-10, when there were 80 homicide cases recorded. As at 6 November 2012, two of the homicide cases recorded in 2011-12 were unsolved.
- Homicide cases involving more than one victim remain rare. There was only one such case in 2011-12, which is similar to the number in previous years. Of the 88 homicide cases recorded in 2011-12, 26% of them involved more than one accused person. There was a total of 124 accused persons connected with the 88 recorded homicide cases, with two cases being unsolved as at 6 November 2012.
- In the Strathclyde Police force area, which contained 42% of the estimated population of Scotland in 2011, there were 51 recorded homicide cases in 2011-12, 58% of the total number of cases. Between 2010-11 and 2011-12 there was a decrease in the number of homicide cases recorded by four of the eight police forces. The forces where the number of recorded homicide cases decreased were Grampian Police, Lothian and Borders Police, Northern Constabulary and Strathclyde Police. The one homicide case reported in the Grampian Police force area is the lowest number of cases for this force in the ten year period covered by this bulletin. The largest decrease in terms of the number of cases was 11 (18%) for the Strathclyde Police force area.
- There were increases in three of the force areas: Central Scotland Police, Fife Constabulary and Tayside Police. Following no homicide cases being reported in the Tayside Police force area in 2010-11 there were ten reported in 2011-12. This is the highest number of cases for the Tayside Police force area in the ten years covered by this bulletin. The number of homicides reported in the Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary force area remained the same as in 2010-11, at one case.

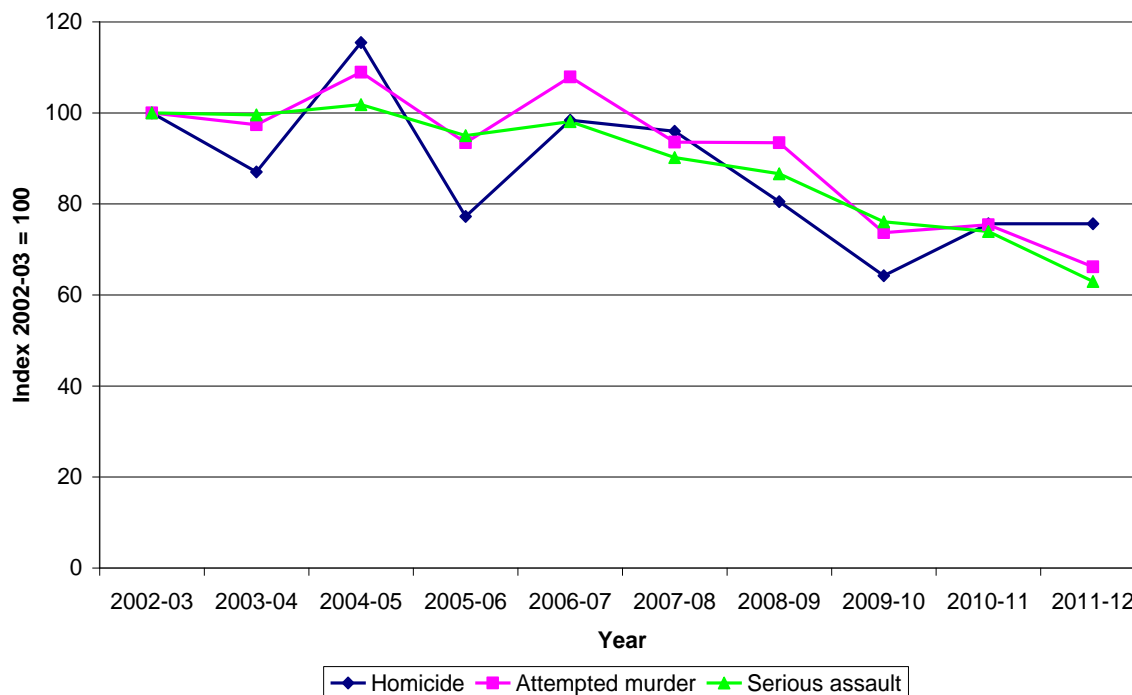
- In 2011-12, the most common location for homicides to occur was within a dwelling (60% of all cases) followed by a street or footpath (25% of all cases). In total 64% of homicides occurred within a residential location, 31% in outdoor public places and 6% in indoor public places. This pattern of homicide locations has remained consistent over the ten year period covered by this bulletin. Chart 2 shows the distribution of homicide cases by location between 2002-03 and 2011-12.

**Chart 2: Location of homicide cases, where known, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**



- Homicide cases recorded by the police make up only a very small proportion of all recorded crimes of violence, 0.1% in 2011-12. This has remained broadly consistent over the ten year period covered by this bulletin. It can be seen from Chart 3 that the number of recorded homicides by the police has followed a downward trend over the ten year period from 2002-03 to 2011-12. A similar trend has also been seen for the number of recorded attempted murders and recorded serious assaults. For further information on crimes of violence please see [Note 4.13](#).

**Chart 3: Trends in selected non-sexual violent crimes<sup>1</sup>, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12 (Index 2002-03 = 100)**



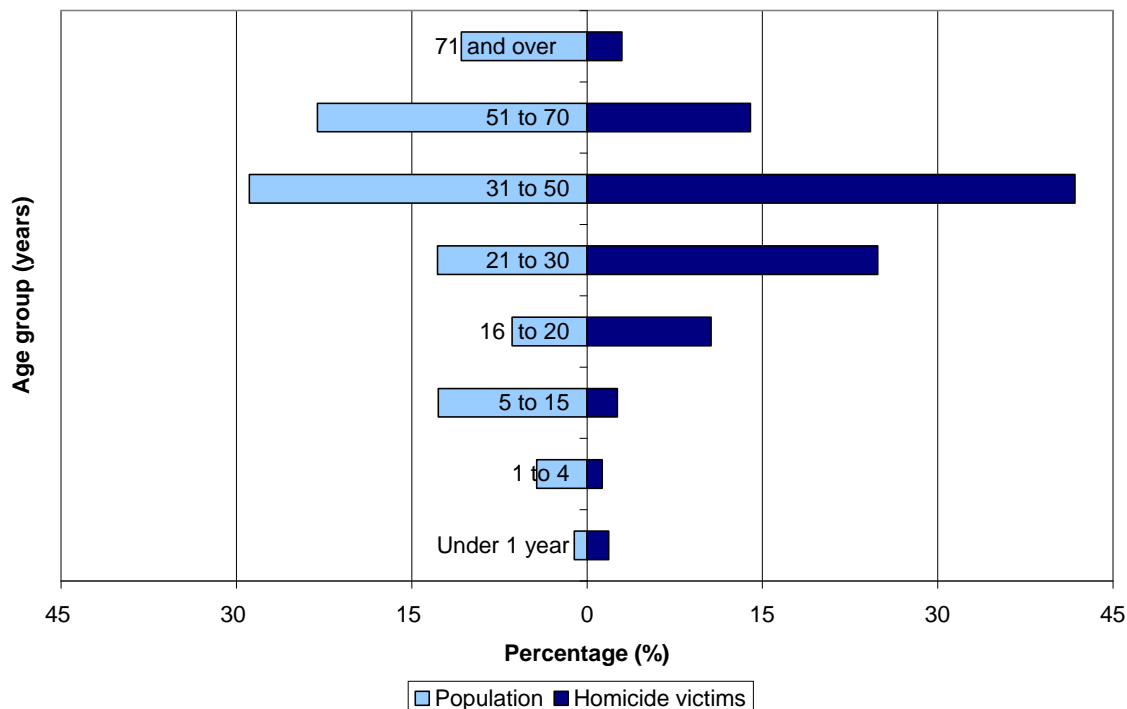
1. The homicide figures provided in this chart were taken from aggregate crime statistics recorded by the police. Due to slight differences in the timing and methods of collection, the aggregated recorded crime figures for homicide may differ slightly from the figures given elsewhere in this bulletin, which are derived from individual returns made in respect of each homicide. For further information on the homicide figures included in this chart please see [Note 4.13](#).

### 3.2 Victims of homicide ([Table 5](#) and [Charts 4](#) and [5](#))

- In total, there were 90 victims in the 88 homicide cases recorded in 2011-12, 11 fewer victims than in 2010-11. This represented a rate of 17 victims per million population in Scotland. Chart 4 shows that, although only 29% of the Scottish population between 2002-03 and 2011-12 was aged 31 to 50 years, 42% of all homicide victims were in this age range. Furthermore, the percentage of homicide victims in the 21 to 30 year age range was greater than the relative percentage of the population by 12%. It can also be seen that the percentage of homicide victims in the older age ranges, 51 years and over, constituted only 17% of all victims in the period 2002-03 to 2011-12 compared to the 34% of the population these age ranges made up.



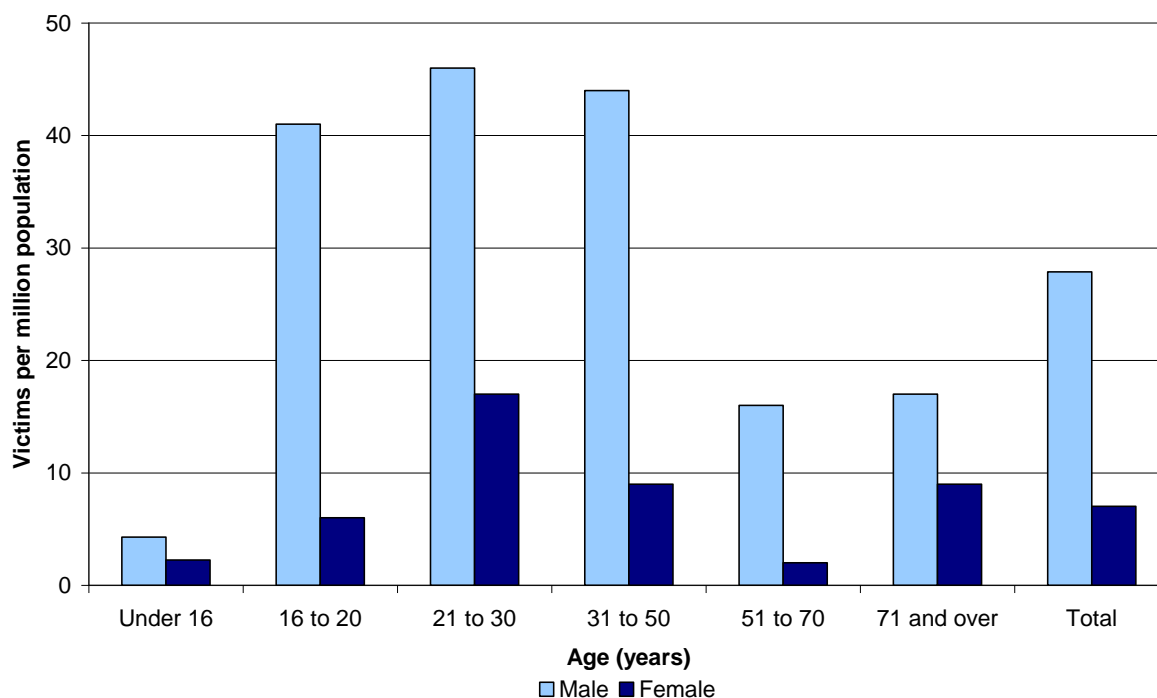
**Chart 4: Age profile of homicide victims compared to population<sup>1</sup> profile, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**



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

- In 2011-12 there were 71 male victims, 79% of all homicide victims. The overall homicide rate for males was 28 victims per million population, four times the rate for females which was seven victims per million population. For each age range the homicide rate per million population was greater for males than females in 2011-12.
- The highest homicide rates recorded in 2011-12 for males were in the 21 to 30 and the 31 to 50 year age groups, 46 and 44 victims per million population respectively. The highest rate for females was in the 21 to 30 year age group, 17 per million population.

**Chart 5: Homicide victims per million population<sup>1</sup> by age and gender, Scotland, 2011-12**



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

### 3.3 Persons accused of homicide ([Table 6](#))

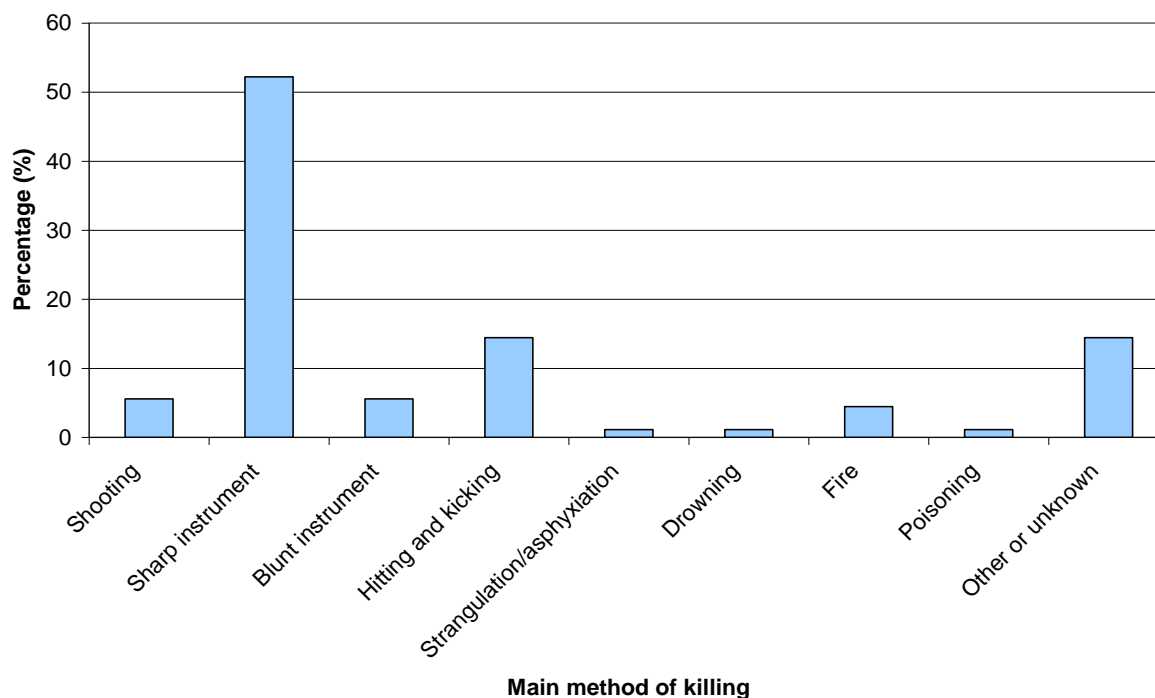
- Of the 88 homicide cases recorded in 2011-12, 124 persons have been accused as at 6 November 2012, 19 fewer than in 2010-11. This is a decrease of 13% in the number of accused persons. The vast majority of accused persons in 2011-12 were male, 93% of the total. In 2011-12 only nine females were accused of homicide, which is the lowest number of female accused in the ten year period covered by this bulletin and the second lowest percentage of all accused after 2003-04.
- In 2011-12, the total number of individuals accused of homicide equated to 24 per million population. The rate was highest for males aged 16 to 20 years, 148 per million population, followed by males aged 21 to 30 years, 106 per million population. The highest rate for females related to those aged 16 to 20 years, 12 per million population, although it should be noted that the rates for females are based on relatively small numbers of accused.

### 3.4 Method ([Table 7](#) and [Chart 6](#))

- The most common main method of killing in each of the last ten years was with a sharp instrument. In 2011-12, this method was used in the homicide of 47 victims (52%). Whilst this figure is down from 60% in 2010-11, sharp instruments still are the main method of killing in over three times as many homicides as the next most common main method of killing, which was hitting and kicking. For the

definition of a sharp instrument please see [Note 4.9](#). Sharp instruments were the most common main method of killing for both male and female victims. For male victims, the next most common main method of killing was hitting and kicking, 15% of male victims. The second most common main method of killing for female victims was also hitting and kicking, 11% of female victims.

**Chart 6: Victims of homicide by main method of killing, Scotland, 2011-12**

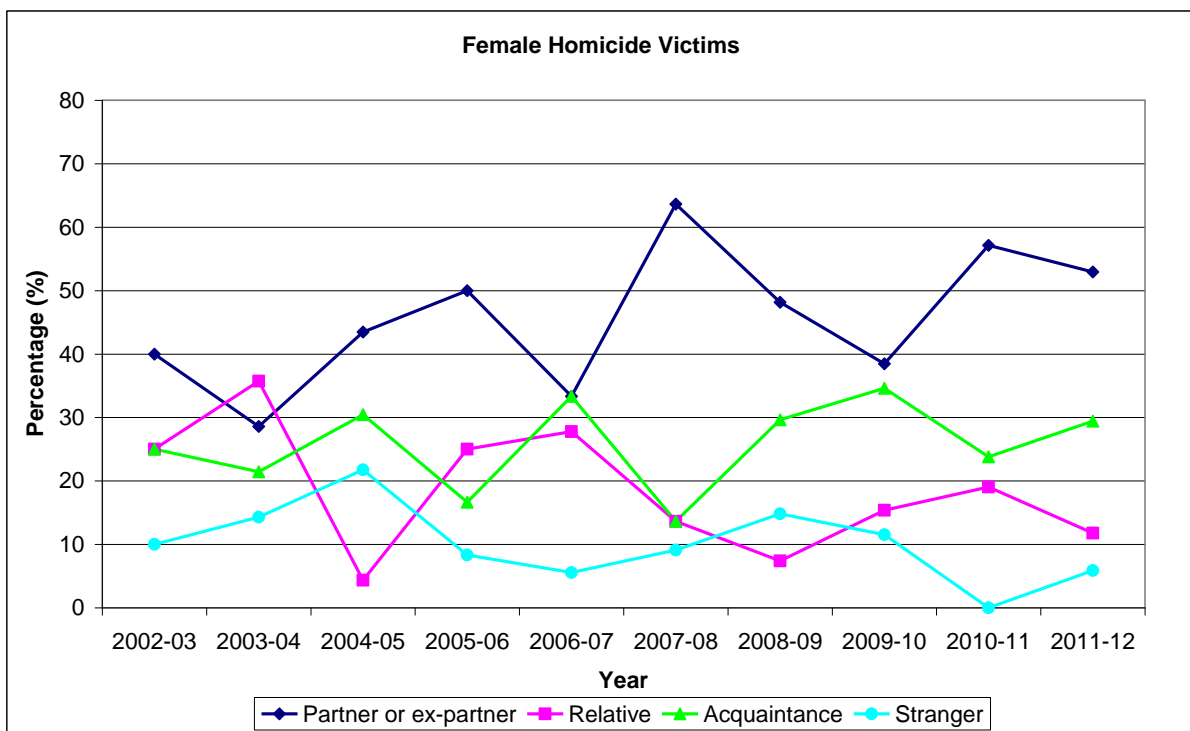
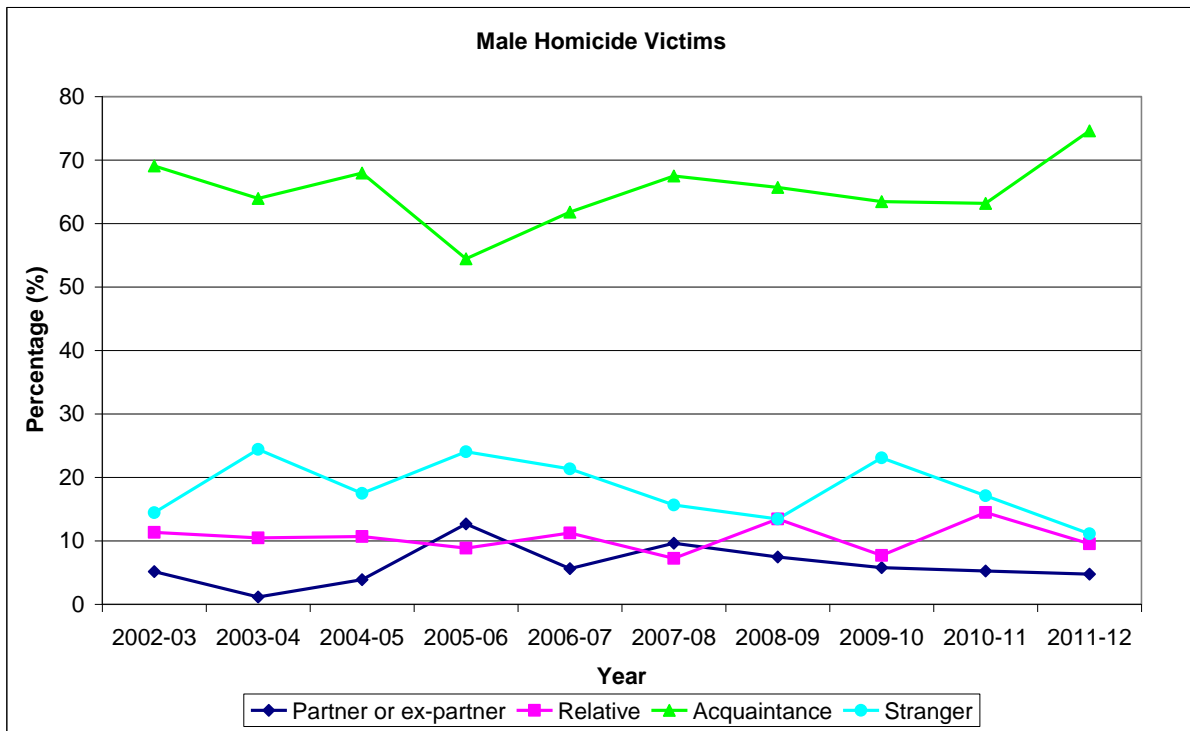


### 3.5 Relationship of main accused to victim (Tables [8](#), [9](#) and [10](#), and Charts [7](#) and [8](#))

- For 72 of the homicide victims recorded in 2011-12, the main accused was known to them either as an acquaintance, 60%, a partner or ex-partner, 14%, or a relative, 9%. Eight victims were killed by a stranger, 9% of all victims. For the remaining 7% of victims, the relationship of the main accused and victim in solved cases was unknown.
- Chart 8 presents the trends over the last ten years in the percentage of homicides for male and female victims by their relationship to the main accused. The highest percentage of male victims was consistently for those killed by an acquaintance. For female victims the largest percentage was almost always killed by a partner or ex-partner. There are more fluctuations in the percentage of the relationships of the accused to female victims due to the smaller number of female victims compared to male victims.
- A total of 61 children under the age of 16 years were victims of homicide between 2002-03 and 2011-12. Of these, 57% were killed by one of their parents. For the 20 victims aged under one year old, where there was an accused person, the main accused was either a parent (80%), other relative (15%), or the relationship between the victim and the accused was unknown (5%).

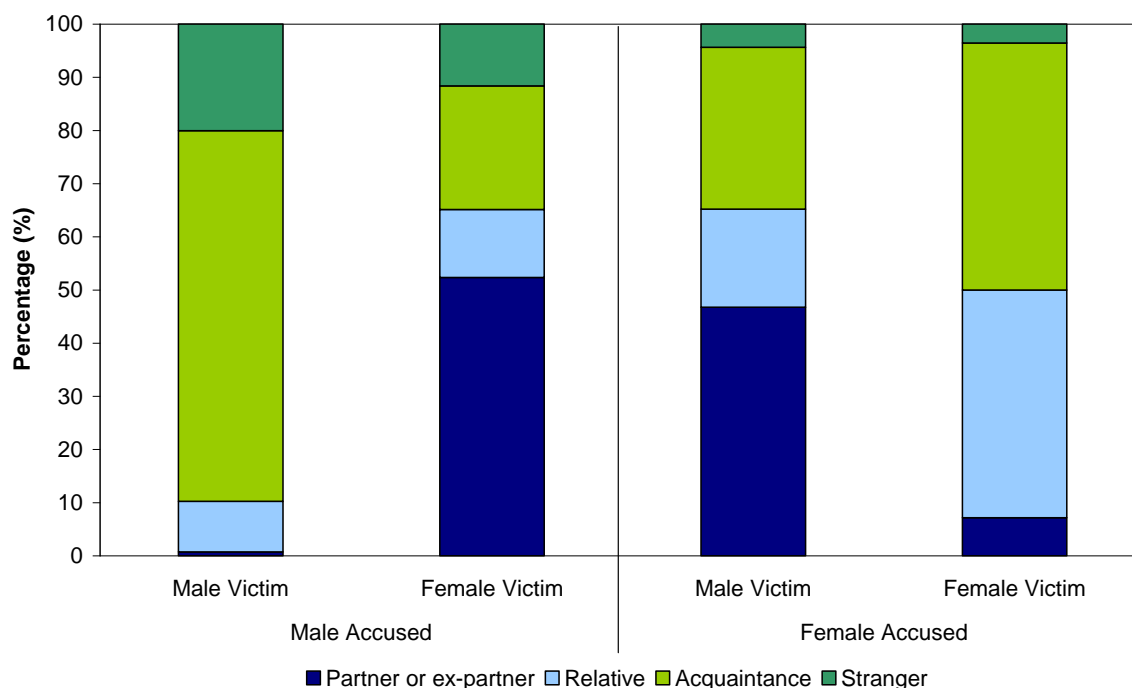
- For homicides recorded in the last ten years, 51% of the female victims aged between 16 and 70 years were killed by their partner or ex-partner, 29% were killed by an acquaintance and 9% were killed by a stranger. For male victims aged 16 to 70 years, only 6% were killed by their partner or ex-partner. Nearly two thirds, 64%, of male victims aged 16 to 70 years were killed by an acquaintance and 17% were killed by a stranger.

**Chart 7: Victims of homicide by gender and relationship to main accused, where relationship known, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**



- Of the 32 people aged 71 and over, who were victims of homicide in the ten year period covered by this bulletin, 19 were female and 13 were male. Older people were most likely to be killed by either their son or daughter or a stranger, eight victims for each relationship category. Of the eight victims killed by their son or daughter, six were female. Acquaintances killed six older people, five of whom were male victims, and partners or ex-partners killed five older people, all of whom were female victims.
- The majority of solved homicide cases, 71%, recorded between 2002-03 and 2011-12 involved males killing males. Cases where the main accused and main victim were both female accounted for just 3% of the total number of homicide cases recorded in this period.
- Chart 8 shows a breakdown of the relationship, where the relationship is known, between the main accused and victim. In over two thirds of cases (70%) where a male was accused of killing another male, the victim and accused were acquaintances, whereas only 46% of females accused of killing another female were acquaintances. In 47% of cases where a female was accused of killing a male, the accused and victim were partners or ex-partners. This was also the relationship in 52% of cases where a male was accused of killing a female.

**Chart 8: Relationship between main accused and victim, where relationship known, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**



### 3.6 Main motive (Tables [11](#), [12](#), [13](#) and [14](#))

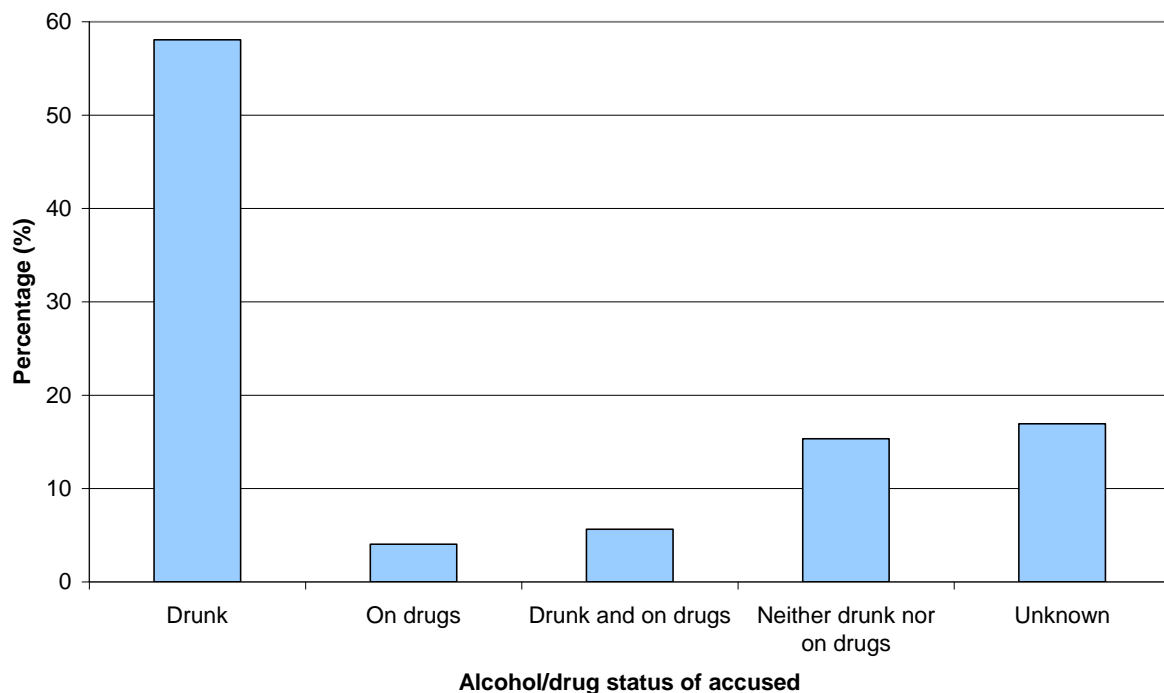
- The most common reasons recorded for committing homicide in the ten year period between 2002-03 and 2011-12, were fight or quarrel and rage or fury, with nearly half of all victims killed in such circumstances. In 2011-12, this figure was 42 victims (49%), 37 for whom the main motive was fight or quarrel.

- After fight or quarrel, 46% of male victims, the next most common known motive for killing male victims in 2011-12 was feud, faction rivalry, which was the motive for the killing of 10% of male victims. Given the small number of female victims of homicide in 2011-12 there was no clear pattern in the main motives of these homicides.
- In the period 2002-03 to 2011-12, 77% of all female victims were killed in dwellings, compared with 53% of males. The most common set of circumstances in which females become victims of homicide are in a dwelling, in a rage or fight with a partner or ex-partner, 18% of female victims in solved cases. Location is less of a factor for male victims, whose killings are more typically a result of a rage or fight with an acquaintance.
- Eight victims were reported to have been killed in drug-related homicide cases in 2011-12. Six of the eight victims were male. Two of the homicides recorded in 2011-12 were reported to have had a homophobic motivation, with both victims being male. There was only one homicide in 2011-12 where there was a racial motivation.

### **3.7 Alcohol and drug status (Tables [15](#), [16](#), and [17](#), and [Chart 9](#))**

- Over two thirds, 68%, of the total of 124 persons accused in homicide cases in 2011-12 were reported to have been drunk and/or under the influence of drugs at the time of the homicide. Of these 124, 72 (58%) were drunk, 5 (4%) were on drugs, and 7 (6%) were both drunk and on drugs. This represents 82% of accused persons for whom the drink/drug status was known. The drink/drug status of the accused was unknown for 21 persons, 17% of the total number of accused. Only 19 accused persons (15%) were reported to have been neither drunk nor under the influence of drugs at the time of the homicide.
- In the ten year period between 2002-03 and 2011-12, 51% of all accused were reported to have been drunk and/or under the influence of drugs at the time of the homicide. For males accused it was also 51%, but for females it was marginally higher at 55%. When looking at only accused persons for whom the alcohol and drug status was known, the percentages for all accused and males are again, both at 78%. The percentage for females is again marginally higher at 80%. The pattern across the different age groups is the same, with the exception of the under 16 age group. As can be expected within this age group, the percentage of accused persons reported to have been drunk and/or on drugs at the time of the homicide is lower, at 30%. When those accused whose alcohol and drug status was unknown are excluded the percentage increases to 48%.
- In 2011-12, three quarters of cases where the main accused was drunk and/or on drugs, the victim was also known to have been drunk and/or on drugs. Where the main motive for a homicide was a rage or fight, 93% of the main accused for whom the drink/drug status was known, were drunk and/or on drugs. In 84% of cases where the main accused was drunk and/or on drugs the victim was also drunk and/or on drugs at the time the homicide took place.

**Chart 9: Alcohol and drug status of homicide accused, Scotland, 2011-12**



### **3.8 International comparisons of homicide rates ([Table 18](#))**

- A number of international organisations, including Eurostat, have attempted to collate international homicide statistics. It is important to note that there are issues surrounding the comparability of international homicide data. There are different definitions of homicide between countries, although definitions vary less than for some other types of crimes. Furthermore, there are differing points in criminal justice systems at which homicides are recorded, i.e. when the offence is discovered or following further investigation.
- Eurostat's most recently published figures compare homicide rates per 100,000 population averaged over the years 2007 to 2009. Table 17 contains the homicide rates per 100,000 population for the 27 European Union (EU) member states as well as the EU candidate states and the states that are part of the European Free Trade Association. In addition, the homicide rates for capital cities are also shown. Scotland's average homicide rate between 2007 and 2009 was 1.89 victims per 100,000 population. This was higher than the corresponding rates in England and Wales, 1.25 per 100,000 population and in Northern Ireland, 1.47 per 100,000 population. An average homicide rate of 1.89 victims per 100,000 population placed Scotland in the upper third of EU member states.

**Table 1: Homicide cases<sup>1</sup> by number of victims and accused persons, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

	<b>Number</b>									
<b>Homicide cases, victims and accused</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
<b>Total number of cases</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>88</b>
<b>Cases by number of victims:</b>										
1	122	107	132	95	118	115	95	78	98	87
2	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2	-	-
3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<b>Total number of victims</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Total number of victims per million population<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>Cases by number of accused:</b>										
1	89	73	93	68	90	88	67	53	69	63
2	16	25	27	12	14	16	19	20	19	13
3	8	6	8	6	7	5	5	3	5	6
4	4	-	3	2	5	2	3	1	4	3
5	3	3	1	1	2	-	-	1	1	1
6	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
unsolved	3	1	2	3	1	3	3	1	1	2
<b>Total number of accused</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>124</b>

Notes:

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.

2. Population data are derived from relevant mid-year population estimates prepared by the National Records of Scotland:

<http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/index.html>.



**Table 2: Homicide cases<sup>1</sup> by Police Force Area, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Police Force Area (and selected councils)											Number
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	
<b>Central</b>	6	1	6	3	4	3	5	3	3	4	
<b>Dumfries &amp; Galloway</b>	-	3	3	3	-	1	2	-	1	1	
<b>Fife</b>	2	3	3	2	5	7	5	5	3	5	
<b>Grampian</b>	9	7	9	3	9	6	8	6	6	1	
Aberdeen City	5	5	5	2	5	4	6	3	1	-	
<b>Lothian &amp; Borders</b>	14	16	22	10	16	19	7	12	20	14	
City of Edinburgh	9	6	11	9	11	11	4	7	12	7	
<b>Northern</b>	5	1	5	4	5	6	4	3	4	2	
<b>Strathclyde</b>	78	73	82	62	76	66	59	44	62	51	
Glasgow City	40	33	39	32	33	30	24	20	27	15	
<b>Tayside</b>	9	4	4	8	4	7	7	7	-	10	
Dundee City	6	2	2	6	3	2	3	3	-	2	
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>88</b>	

Notes:

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.

**Table 3: Selected crimes of violence recorded by the police<sup>1</sup>, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Crime/Offence	Number & Percentage									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Homicide <sup>2</sup>	123	107	142	95	121	118	99	79	93	93
Attempted Murder	760	740	828	710	820	711	710	560	573	503
Serious assault <sup>3</sup>	6,654	6,625	6,775	6,320	6,525	6,000	5,762	5,061	4,920	4,190
Robbery	4,636	4,161	3,736	3,553	3,578	3,064	2,963	2,496	2,557	2,244
Abduction <sup>4</sup>	333	341	393	396	381	293	330	277	263	221
Rape & attempted rape	924	1,037	1,109	1,161	1,123	1,053	963	996	1,131	1,274
Sexual assault <sup>5</sup>	3,347	3,257	3,470	3,392	3,452	3,502	3,297	3,412	3,220	2,906
Common assault <sup>3,6</sup>	54,956	57,355	73,711	72,281	78,167	73,523	74,130	72,212	70,786	69,253
<b>Total violent crime</b>	<b>71,733</b>	<b>73,623</b>	<b>90,164</b>	<b>87,908</b>	<b>94,167</b>	<b>88,264</b>	<b>88,254</b>	<b>85,093</b>	<b>83,543</b>	<b>80,684</b>
<b>Homicide as a percentage of all violent crime</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Notes:

1. Violent crime is defined here to be crimes and offences included in the categories shown in the above table. For further information please see [Note 4.13](#).
2. The homicide figures provided in this table are taken from aggregate recorded crime statistics reported by the police and comprise the crimes of Murder and Culpable homicide only. Due to slight differences in the timing and methods of collection, the aggregated crime figures for homicide may differ slightly from the figures given elsewhere in this bulletin, which are derived from individual returns made in respect of each homicide.
3. For the distinction between Serious assault and Common assault please see [Note 4.14](#).
4. Abduction includes the crimes of Child stealing (plagium) and Abduction.
5. Sexual assault includes the following categories of crimes: contact Sexual assault (13 to 15 year old or adult 16+), Sexually coercive conduct (13 to 15 year old or adult 16+), Sexual offences against children under 13 years and Lewd and libidinous practices.
6. Common assault includes the offences of Common assault and Common assault on an emergency worker.

**Table 4: Location of homicide cases<sup>1</sup>, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Location	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Residential</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>56</b>
House, dwelling, etc.	73	63	69	45	73	63	51	49	63	53
Garden of house	1	3	2	1	1	3	3	1	1	-
Close, common stair	3	6	5	1	3	5	3	2	4	1
Hostel, hotel, lodging house	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	-	-	2
<b>Public places indoors</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
Licensed premises (bar, club, etc.)	2	4	2	2	2	2	-	1	-	-
Other commercial premises	1	2	2	4	3	3	1	2	2	4
School, hospital, church	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1
Transport (car, train, taxi, etc.)	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
<b>Public places outdoors</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>
Street or footpath	30	21	44	32	28	26	27	22	22	22
Open outdoor area	7	4	6	7	5	8	10	3	6	5
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>88</b>

Notes:

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.

**Table 5: Age and gender of homicide victims<sup>1</sup> by rate per million population<sup>2</sup>, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Age and gender of victim	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	<b>Number:</b>									
<b>All victims</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90</b>
Under 1 year	1	4	4	3	1	2	2	-	3	-
1 to 4	3	-	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	-
5 to 15	5	4	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	3
16 to 20	13	9	12	11	14	14	10	9	14	8
21 to 30	33	29	41	18	36	24	24	18	21	23
31 to 50	48	46	48	48	44	50	47	37	42	38
51 to 70	16	15	21	11	18	18	10	15	15	11
71 and over	6	2	3	2	3	3	3	1	2	7
<b>Male victims</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>71</b>
Under 1 year	-	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	3	-
1 to 4	1	-	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
5 to 15	3	3	3	1	2	1	2	-	2	2
16 to 20	10	7	9	9	14	12	6	6	12	7
21 to 30	30	27	36	14	31	20	21	16	16	17
31 to 50	44	42	40	44	36	41	33	24	34	31
51 to 70	12	13	15	11	15	15	7	8	12	10
71 and over	5	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	4
<b>Female victims</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
Under 1 year	1	2	-	2	1	2	1	-	-	-
1 to 4	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
5 to 15	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1
16 to 20	3	2	3	2	-	2	4	3	2	1
21 to 30	3	2	5	4	5	4	3	2	5	6
31 to 50	4	4	8	4	8	9	14	13	8	7
51 to 70	4	2	6	-	3	3	3	7	3	1
71 and over	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	1	3
	<b>Rate per million population:</b>									
<b>All victims</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>
Under 1 year	20	77	75	55	18	35	34	-	51	-
1 to 4	14	-	19	5	5	9	4	4	4	-
5 to 15	7	6	6	2	5	3	3	2	5	5
16 to 20	41	28	37	33	42	42	30	27	42	24
21 to 30	53	47	67	29	56	36	35	26	30	32
31 to 50	32	31	32	32	29	34	32	25	29	26
51 to 70	14	13	18	9	15	15	8	12	12	9
71 and over	11	4	6	4	5	5	5	2	3	12
<b>Male victims</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>28</b>
Under 1 year	-	76	145	36	-	-	33	-	100	-
1 to 4	9	-	28	9	9	9	9	9	-	-
5 to 15	9	9	9	3	6	3	6	-	6	6
16 to 20	62	43	54	53	82	70	35	35	71	41
21 to 30	97	88	118	45	96	60	61	45	44	46
31 to 50	60	58	55	61	50	57	46	34	49	44
51 to 70	22	24	27	20	26	26	12	14	20	16
71 and over	25	-	-	5	5	5	-	-	4	17
<b>Female victims</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
Under 1 year	40	79	-	76	37	72	34	-	-	-
1 to 4	19	-	10	-	-	9	-	-	9	-
5 to 15	6	3	3	-	3	3	-	3	3	3
16 to 20	19	13	19	12	-	12	25	18	12	6
21 to 30	10	6	16	13	16	12	9	6	14	17
31 to 50	5	5	10	5	10	12	18	17	11	9
51 to 70	7	3	10	-	5	5	5	11	5	2
71 and over	3	6	9	3	6	6	9	3	3	9

**Notes:**

1. Figures correct as at 6th November 2012.
2. Population data are derived from relevant mid-year population estimates prepared by the National Records of Scotland: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/index.html>.

**Table 6: Age and gender of persons accused of homicide<sup>1</sup> by rate per million population<sup>2</sup>, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Age and gender of accused	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
	<b>Number:</b>									
<b>All accused</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>124</b>
Under 16	8	4	8	4	7	3	4	5	4	3
16 to 20	39	29	35	45	49	32	30	28	34	27
21 to 30	52	70	71	44	60	50	43	44	43	42
31 to 50	63	48	62	44	42	55	48	31	58	46
51 and over	14	5	12	4	11	9	7	13	4	6
<b>Male accused</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>115</b>
Under 16	7	4	8	4	7	3	4	5	4	3
16 to 20	34	26	33	43	48	26	26	23	26	25
21 to 30	49	65	64	35	54	44	40	39	38	39
31 to 50	54	46	54	38	37	50	37	23	44	42
51 and over	12	5	10	3	10	8	7	11	3	6
<b>Female accused</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>9</b>
Under 16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 20	5	3	2	2	1	6	4	5	8	2
21 to 30	3	5	7	9	6	6	3	5	5	3
31 to 50	9	2	8	6	5	5	11	8	14	4
51 and over	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	-
	<b>Rate per million population:</b>									
<b>All accused</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>
Under 16	8	4	9	4	8	3	4	5	4	3
16 to 20	122	90	107	135	147	96	90	84	102	82
21 to 30	83	114	116	71	94	76	63	63	60	58
31 to 50	42	32	41	29	28	37	33	21	40	32
51 and over	8	3	7	2	6	5	4	7	2	3
<b>Male accused</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>
Under 16	14	8	17	8	15	6	9	11	9	6
16 to 20	210	159	197	253	282	152	151	135	153	148
21 to 30	159	213	209	113	168	133	117	110	105	106
31 to 50	74	63	74	52	51	70	52	33	63	60
51 and over	16	7	13	4	13	10	9	13	4	7
<b>Female accused</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>
Under 16	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 to 20	32	19	12	12	6	37	25	31	49	12
21 to 30	10	16	23	29	19	18	9	15	14	8
31 to 50	12	3	10	8	6	6	14	11	19	5
51 and over	2	-	2	1	1	1	-	2	1	-

**Notes:**

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.
2. Population data are derived from relevant mid-year population estimates prepared by the National Records of Scotland: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/index.html>.

**Table 7: Victims of homicide<sup>1</sup> by gender and main method of killing<sup>2</sup>, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

	<b>Number</b>									
<b>Gender of victim and main method of killing</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
<b>All victims</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90</b>
Shooting	3	2	8	8	8	4	2	2	2	5
Sharp instrument	60	55	72	34	54	55	57	35	61	47
Blunt instrument	15	5	8	4	15	8	8	10	8	5
Hitting and kicking	18	22	14	25	16	15	10	10	14	13
Strangulation/asphyxiation	7	5	10	4	3	6	5	7	2	1
Drowning	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	-	2	1
Fire	-	3	1	3	3	1	3	4	-	4
Poisoning	4	8	12	9	13	12	8	3	1	1
Other or unknown	18	9	11	8	7	12	5	11	11	13
<b>Male victims</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>71</b>
Shooting	3	1	8	7	8	4	2	1	2	4
Sharp instrument	55	51	61	31	46	49	49	27	48	38
Blunt instrument	12	5	7	4	11	5	4	7	7	4
Hitting and kicking	15	22	11	23	15	12	5	8	12	11
Strangulation/asphyxiation	4	3	5	3	1	2	1	-	2	1
Drowning	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Fire	-	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	-	3
Poisoning	4	7	9	8	11	10	6	2	-	1
Other or unknown	12	3	7	3	5	7	3	7	8	8
<b>Female victims</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
Shooting	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sharp instrument	5	4	11	3	8	6	8	8	13	9
Blunt instrument	3	-	1	-	4	3	4	3	1	1
Hitting and kicking	3	-	3	2	1	3	5	2	2	2
Strangulation/asphyxiation	3	2	5	1	2	4	4	7	-	-
Drowning	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
Fire	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	1
Poisoning	-	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	-
Other or unknown	6	6	4	5	2	5	2	4	3	5

**Notes:**

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.
2. For further information on the main method of killing please see [Note 4.9](#).

**Table 8: Relationship<sup>1</sup> of main homicide accused<sup>2</sup> to victim by gender of victims, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Gender of victim and relationship of main accused to victim	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>All victims</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>All victims - solved cases</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>
Son or daughter	3	6	1	5	5	5	1	4	4	4
Parent	7	3	6	2	2	2	6	1	7	2
Partner or ex-partner	13	5	14	16	11	22	18	13	16	12
Other relative	6	5	5	3	8	2	4	3	4	2
Acquaintance:										
Friend or social acquaintance	43	36	40	20	34	32	33	31	37	33
Business or criminal associate	5	5	5	3	3	4	-	1	-	3
Rival gang member	5	2	6	2	5	2	3	1	2	2
Other known person	19	15	26	20	19	21	16	9	14	14
Stranger:										
Victim known to accused	3	3	6	2	-	2	2	1	-	-
Victim unknown to accused	13	20	17	18	20	13	11	14	13	8
Unknown	5	8	9	1	12	7	2	3	3	6
<b>Male victims - solved cases</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>68</b>
Son or daughter	3	3	1	4	2	4	1	-	2	3
Parent	3	1	5	1	1	-	4	1	5	2
Partner or ex-partner	5	1	4	10	5	8	5	3	4	3
Other relative	5	5	5	2	7	2	4	3	4	1
Acquaintance:										
Friend or social acquaintance	40	35	34	19	31	30	27	25	33	31
Business or criminal associate	4	4	5	3	3	4	-	1	-	2
Rival gang member	5	2	6	2	5	2	3	1	2	2
Other known person	18	14	25	19	16	20	14	6	13	12
Stranger:										
Victim known to accused	3	3	5	2	-	2	2	1	-	-
Victim unknown to accused	11	18	13	17	19	11	7	11	13	7
Unknown	5	7	5	1	10	6	1	2	3	5
<b>Female victims - solved cases</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>
Son or daughter	-	3	-	1	3	1	-	4	2	1
Parent	4	2	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	-
Partner or ex-partner	8	4	10	6	6	14	13	10	12	9
Other relative	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Acquaintance:										
Friend or social acquaintance	3	1	6	1	3	2	6	6	4	2
Business or criminal associate	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Rival gang member	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other known person	1	1	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	2
Stranger:										
Victim known to accused	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim unknown to accused	2	2	4	1	1	2	4	3	-	1
Unknown	-	1	4	-	2	1	1	1	-	1

Notes:

1. For further information on the relationship between the main accused and the victim please see [Note 4.10](#).
2. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.

**Table 9: Relationship<sup>1</sup> of main homicide accused<sup>2</sup> to victim by age and gender of victims, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Age and gender of victim	Relationship of main accused to victim							Total
	Son/daughter	Parent	Partner or ex-partner	Other relative	Acquaintance	Stranger	Unknown	
<b>All victims - solved cases</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,051</b>
Under 1 year	-	16	-	3	-	-	1	20
1 to 4	-	10	-	-	3	1	-	14
5 to 15	-	9	1	1	7	8	1	27
16 to 20	-	-	11	1	73	23	6	114
21 to 30	-	2	34	13	152	46	13	260
31 to 50	13	1	70	18	252	56	25	435
51 to 70	17	-	19	5	78	24	6	149
71 and over	8	-	5	1	6	8	4	32
<b>Male victims - solved cases</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>840</b>
Under 1 year	-	9	-	1	-	-	1	11
1 to 4	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	9
5 to 15	-	6	-	1	5	7	-	19
16 to 20	-	-	2	1	62	22	5	92
21 to 30	-	1	14	12	141	44	11	223
31 to 50	9	1	27	18	232	48	21	356
51 to 70	12	-	5	5	70	20	5	117
71 and over	2	-	-	-	5	4	2	13
<b>Female victims - solved cases</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>211</b>
Under 1 year	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	9
1 to 4	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	5
5 to 15	-	3	1	-	2	1	1	8
16 to 20	-	-	9	-	11	1	1	22
21 to 30	-	1	20	1	11	2	2	37
31 to 50	4	-	43	-	20	8	4	79
51 to 70	5	-	14	-	8	4	1	32
71 and over	6	-	5	1	1	4	2	19

Notes:

1. For further information on the relationship between the main accused and the victim please see [Note 4.10](#).
2. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.



**Table 10: Relationship<sup>1</sup> of main homicide accused<sup>2</sup> to victim by gender of victim and main accused, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

		Relationship of main accused to victim					Number
Gender of main accused	Gender of victim	Partner or ex-partner	Relative <sup>3</sup>	Acquaintance	Stranger	Not known	Total
All accused	All victims - solved cases	140	118	571	166	56	1,051
Male	Male - solved cases	5	67	490	141	42	745
	Female - solved cases	90	22	40	20	11	183
Female	Male - solved cases	43	17	28	4	3	95
	Female - solved cases	2	12	13	1	-	28

Notes:

1. For further information on the relationship between the main accused and the victim please see [Note 4.10](#).
2. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.
3. The relative category includes: son or daughter, parent and other relative.

**Table 11: Victims of homicide<sup>1</sup> by gender and main motive<sup>2</sup> for killing, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Gender of victim and main motive	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Number
All victims	125	109	137	95	120	115	99	82	101	90	
All victims - solved cases	122	108	135	92	119	112	96	81	100	86	
Rage, fury	21	20	22	10	14	23	10	13	20	5	
Fight or quarrel	44	41	43	35	34	33	33	27	30	37	
Jealousy	4	1	4	4	3	6	6	3	8	2	
Sexual	1	2	1	2	3	1	3	4	-	2	
Financial (theft or gain)	6	4	6	2	3	1	9	3	8	8	
Feud, faction rivalry	13	8	16	11	14	8	8	6	5	8	
Insanity	4	-	3	-	3	1	2	1	3	5	
Contract killing	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Suicide pact or mercy killing	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	
Other	14	17	14	10	15	20	7	7	7	8	
Unknown	15	14	26	16	28	18	17	17	17	10	
Male victims - solved cases	109	101	118	78	110	102	82	65	85	78	
Rage, fury	18	20	20	10	14	20	7	6	16	4	
Fight or quarrel	38	40	40	28	32	32	32	22	29	36	
Jealousy	4	1	4	3	2	6	5	3	7	2	
Sexual	1	2	1	2	3	1	1	3	-	2	
Financial (theft or gain)	5	3	6	2	3	1	9	2	6	7	
Feud, faction rivalry	13	8	16	11	14	8	7	6	5	8	
Insanity	3	-	3	-	3	1	1	1	3	4	
Contract killing	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	
Suicide pact or mercy killing	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	
Other	14	13	13	10	11	16	5	7	4	7	
Unknown	13	13	15	10	26	16	14	15	13	8	
Female victims - solved cases	13	7	17	14	9	10	14	16	15	8	
Rage, fury	3	-	2	-	-	3	3	7	4	1	
Fight or quarrel	6	1	3	7	2	1	1	5	1	1	
Jealousy	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	
Sexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	
Financial (theft or gain)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	
Feud, faction rivalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Insanity	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Contract killing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Suicide pact or mercy killing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Other	-	4	1	-	4	4	2	-	3	1	
Unknown	2	1	11	6	2	2	3	2	4	2	

Notes:

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.
2. For further information on the main motive please see [Note 4.11](#).

**Table 12: Relationship<sup>1</sup> of main homicide accused<sup>2</sup> to victim by gender of victim, main motive<sup>3</sup> and location of homicide, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Gender of victim and relationship of main accused to victim by location	Main motive of accused						Number
	Rage or fight	Jealousy or revenge/feud	Sexual	Financial	Insanity	Other or unknown	All motives
<b>All victims - solved cases</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>1,051</b>
<b>Male victims - solved cases</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>840</b>
<b>Homicide in dwelling</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>442</b>
Partner or ex-partner	27	3	2	-	1	13	46
Relative <sup>4</sup>	31	5	1	1	6	24	68
Acquaintance	156	26	3	12	2	83	282
Stranger	13	3	-	4	-	3	23
Unknown	-	2	-	-	-	21	23
<b>Homicide not in dwelling</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>397</b>
Partner or ex-partner	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Relative <sup>4</sup>	8	-	-	-	1	7	16
Acquaintance	130	62	1	5	-	38	236
Stranger	74	11	3	10	1	22	121
Unknown	3	2	-	1	-	16	22
<b>Location unknown</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>
Partner or ex-partner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relative <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquaintance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stranger	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Female victims - solved cases</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>Homicide in dwelling</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>163</b>
Partner or ex-partner	37	14	-	2	4	20	77
Relative <sup>4</sup>	12	-	1	2	4	14	33
Acquaintance	11	3	3	6	1	17	41
Stranger	-	-	1	2	-	2	5
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
<b>Homicide not in dwelling</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>43</b>
Partner or ex-partner	5	4	-	1	1	3	14
Relative <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acquaintance	3	1	1	1	1	5	12
Stranger	3	1	3	3	-	5	15
Unknown	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Location unknown</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
Partner or ex-partner	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Relative <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquaintance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stranger	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unknown	2	-	-	-	1	-	3

Notes:

1. For further information on the relationship between the victim and the accused please see [Note 4.10](#).
2. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.
3. For further information on the main motive please see [Note 4.11](#).
4. The relative category includes: son or daughter, parent and other relative.

**Table 13: Victims of homicide<sup>1</sup> where the motive was drug related<sup>2</sup>, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

	<b>Number</b>									
<b>Drug related motive</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
<b>All victims - solved cases</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Drug related</b>										
No	101	83	107	69	81	85	79	72	83	75
Yes	16	15	12	17	22	18	12	6	10	8
Unknown	5	10	16	6	16	9	5	3	7	3

Notes:

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.
2. For further information on drug related homicides please see [Note 4.12](#).

**Table 14: Victims of homicide<sup>1</sup> where the motive was homophobic or racially motivated, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

	<b>Number</b>									
<b>Homophobic and racially related motive</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>2003-04</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2005-06</b>	<b>2006-07</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
<b>All victims - solved cases</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Homophobic motivation</b>										
No	119	100	128	91	106	105	93	79	96	82
Yes	-	2	1	-	8	1	-	1	2	2
Unknown	3	6	6	1	5	6	3	1	2	2
<b>Racial motivation</b>										
No	119	101	131	92	107	105	91	80	98	82
Yes	-	1	-	-	7	1	2	-	2	1
Unknown	3	6	4	-	5	6	3	1	-	3

Notes:

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.

**Table 15: Alcohol and drug status of persons accused of homicide<sup>1</sup>, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Alcohol/drug status of accused	Number									
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Drunk	62	54	50	57	50	33	39	39	53	72
On drugs	18	18	16	13	14	13	7	5	7	5
Drunk and on drugs	14	11	11	21	15	21	8	15	19	7
Neither drunk nor on drugs	31	11	26	26	20	20	21	19	22	19
Unknown	51	62	85	24	70	62	57	43	42	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>124</b>

Notes:

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.

**Table 16: Alcohol and drug status of persons accused of homicide<sup>1</sup> by age and gender, Scotland, 2002-03 to 2011-12**

Age and gender of accused	Drink and/or drug status of accused					Number
	Drunk	On drugs	Drunk and on drugs	Neither drunk nor on drugs	Unknown	Total
<b>All accused</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>1,499</b>
Under 16	12	1	2	16	19	50
16 to 20	134	16	38	38	122	348
21 to 30	158	59	48	67	187	519
31 to 50	170	39	53	74	161	497
51 and over	35	1	1	20	28	85
<b>Male accused</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>1,326</b>
Under 16	12	1	2	15	19	49
16 to 20	123	13	32	32	110	310
21 to 30	144	50	44	61	168	467
31 to 50	144	28	46	65	142	425
51 and over	30	1	1	18	25	75
<b>Female accused</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>173</b>
Under 16	-	-	-	1	-	1
16 to 20	11	3	6	6	12	38
21 to 30	14	9	4	6	19	52
31 to 50	26	11	7	9	19	72
51 and over	5	-	-	2	3	10

Notes:

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.

**Table 17: Alcohol and drug status of homicide victims and accused<sup>1</sup> by main motive<sup>2</sup>, Scotland, 2011-12**  
**Number**

Drink/drug status of victims and accused	Main motive of accused						All motives
	Rage or fight	Jealousy or revenge/feud	Sexual	Financial	Insanity	Other or unknown	
<b>All victims - solved cases</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>Accused drunk</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>48</b>
Victim drunk	27	2	1	2	-	4	36
Victim on drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim drunk and on drugs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Victim neither drunk nor on drugs	2	1	-	-	-	3	6
Unknown	3	1	-	-	1	-	5
<b>Accused on drugs</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>
Victim drunk	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Victim on drugs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Victim drunk and on drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim neither drunk nor on drugs	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Unknown	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
<b>Accused drunk and on drugs</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
Victim drunk	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Victim on drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim drunk and on drugs	1	1	-	1	-	1	4
Victim neither drunk nor on drugs	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Accused neither drunk nor on drugs</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>
Victim drunk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim on drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim drunk and on drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim neither drunk nor on drugs	3	3	-	2	2	1	11
Unknown	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Unknown</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>
Victim drunk	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Victim on drugs	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
Victim drunk and on drugs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Victim neither drunk nor on drugs	-	-	-	1	1	5	7
Unknown	1	1	-	-	-	3	5

**Notes:**

1. Figures correct as at 6 November 2012.
2. For further information on the main motive please see [Note 4.11](#).

**Table 18: Comparison of Homicide rates<sup>1</sup> in selected countries and cities, 2007-2009**

EU Member States	
Country City	Homicides per 100,000 population (average per year 2007-2009)
<b>Lithuania</b>	<b>8.31</b>
Vilnius	7.90
<b>Estonia</b>	<b>5.74</b>
Tallinn	6.03
<b>Finland</b>	<b>2.36</b>
Helsinki	1.76
<b>Bulgaria</b>	<b>2.14</b>
Sofia	2.06
<b>Romania</b>	<b>2.06</b>
Bucharest	1.01
<b>Ireland (Eire)</b>	<b>2.02</b>
Dublin	2.33
<b>Scotland</b>	<b>1.89</b>
Edinburgh	1.55
<b>Belgium</b>	<b>1.87</b>
Brussels	3.09
<b>Slovakia</b>	<b>1.65</b>
Bratislava	2.65
<b>Cyprus</b>	<b>1.52</b>
Lefkosia	0.86
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1.47</b>
Belfast	1.74
<b>Denmark</b>	<b>1.42</b>
Copenhagen	1.81
<b>Hungary</b>	<b>1.40</b>
Budapest	1.55
<b>Portugal</b>	<b>1.38</b>
Lisbon	0.48
<b>Luxembourg</b>	<b>1.31</b>
Luxembourg	4.24
<b>Poland</b>	<b>1.29</b>
Warsaw	1.85
<b>France</b>	<b>1.27</b>
Paris	1.40
<b>England &amp; Wales</b>	<b>1.25</b>
London	1.92
<b>Greece</b>	<b>1.22</b>
Athens	1.98
<b>Malta</b>	<b>1.14</b>
Valletta	0.00
<b>Italy</b>	<b>1.10</b>
Rome	1.20
<b>Netherlands</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Amsterdam	3.65
<b>Sweden</b>	<b>1.05</b>
Stockholm	:
<b>Czech Republic</b>	<b>1.00</b>
Prague	2.74
<b>Spain</b>	<b>0.96</b>
Ljubljana	1.14
<b>Germany</b>	<b>0.89</b>
Berlin	1.93
<b>Slovenia</b>	<b>0.79</b>
Ljubljana	0.49
<b>Austria</b>	<b>0.54</b>
Vienna	1.07
<b>Latvia<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>:</b>
Riga <sup>2</sup>	:

EU Candidate States	
Country City	Homicides per 100,000 population (average per year 2007-2009)
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>4.16</b>
Ankara	4.03
<b>Montenegro</b>	<b>3.02</b>
Podgorica	4.73
<b>FYR Macedonia</b>	<b>1.91</b>
Skopje	3.23
<b>Croatia</b>	<b>1.47</b>
Zagreb	1.10

European Free Trade Association States	
Country City	Homicides per 100,000 population (average per year 2007-2009)
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>1.88</b>
Vaduz	0.00
<b>Switzerland</b>	<b>0.66</b>
Berne	0.81
<b>Norway</b>	<b>0.65</b>
Oslo	1.61
<b>Iceland</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Reykjavik	0.50

Source: Eurostat, Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics, 2006-2009,  
[http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY\\_OFFPUB/KS-SF-12-006/EN/KS-SF-12-006-EN.PDF](http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-12-006/EN/KS-SF-12-006-EN.PDF)

Notes:

1. Rate per 100,000 population calculated on figures for completed homicide only.
2. The homicides rate for Latvia are not calculated as figures include attempted homicide.

#### 4. Notes on statistics used in this bulletin

4.1 The figures within this bulletin provide details on cases of homicide. This includes all crimes of either murder or culpable homicide but excludes all cases of causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and illegal driver involved in fatal accident. In 2011-12, Scottish police forces recorded a total of 28 crimes of causing death by dangerous driving, causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs, causing death by careless driving and illegal driver involved in fatal accident. Source: Scottish Government, [Recorded Crime in Scotland](#) statistical bulletin.

4.2 The Corporate Manslaughter and Corporate Homicide Act 2007 came into force on 6 April 2008. This introduced a new offence for convicting an organisation where a gross failure in the way activities have been managed or organised, results in a person's death. This applies to a wide range of organisations across the public and private sectors. In 2011-12, there were no cases of corporate homicide reported by the police in Scotland. Source: Scottish Government, [Recorded Crime in Scotland](#) statistical bulletin.

4.3 The summary figures presented in this bulletin are derived from information provided by the eight Scottish police forces in respect of each case, that is initially recorded as homicide. A homicide case is included against the year in which it is recorded by the police. This is not necessarily the year in which the crime took place, the year in which the accused is brought to trial for the crime, or the year in which the case is finally disposed of by the courts. This may lead to minor differences between the figures reported in this bulletin and those published by police forces.

4.4 A single case of homicide is counted for each incident involving murder or culpable homicide irrespective of the number of victims or accused. For the purposes of this bulletin an accused person in a homicide case is defined as:

- (i) a person who has been arrested in respect of an offence initially classified as homicide and charged with homicide or
- (ii) a person who is suspected by the police of having committed the offence but is known to have died or committed suicide prior to arrest/being charged.

More than one accused person may be tried for an offence and sometimes no accused person is ever brought to trial. Therefore the number of accused will not necessarily be the same as the number of homicide cases.

4.5 Where more than one person is accused of committing a homicide, the main accused is taken as the person who received the severest penalty. If more than one possible main accused is identified, then the first person recorded on the statistical return that is submitted annually by the police forces is selected. Similarly, if a person is accused of killing more than one victim, the main victim is the person for whom the accused received the severest penalty for killing. Where more than one



possible main victim can be identified, then the first person recorded on the statistical return is selected as the main victim.

4.6 The figures provided in this bulletin are as known to the Scottish Government as at 6 November 2012. The initial classification of a case as murder or culpable homicide is made by the police. This classification may be altered as a result of decisions taken during the course of criminal proceedings. For example, it may be determined that a homicide did not take place if an accused person is found guilty of a lesser charge in court, such as serious assault; or where it has been concluded by the [Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service \(COPFS\)](#) that a victim actually committed suicide and that no further criminal proceedings are required. Hence, some cases initially classified as homicide will, on the basis of criminal proceedings, no longer be classified as such at a later date. For this reason, and as a result of continual data checking, trend data may differ slightly from year-to-year. In addition, late data returns may occasionally be submitted by police forces which will result in revisions to the next issue of this bulletin.

4.7 It has not been possible to carry out the matching of homicide police returns with court proceedings data since 2006-07 due to data matching issues which have been identified. Consequently, there may be a small overcount of the number of cases currently recorded as homicide as the classification of some cases could have altered as a result of decisions taken during the course of criminal proceedings. This area of work is currently being investigated by Justice Analytical Services and data users will be notified of any resulting outcomes through [ScotStat](#).

4.8 For those cases with multiple accused which are currently recorded as homicide, the co-accused are included in the statistics in this bulletin regardless of whether or not they were ultimately charged with homicide. For example, if the main accused person is found guilty of homicide by the court but the co-accused are found guilty of serious assault then the co-accused continue to be counted as persons accused of cases currently recorded as homicide.

4.9 Only one method of killing has been selected for each victim. The main method is taken to be the most serious of those methods recorded. Methods of killing have been ranked in the following order of priority: shooting, sharp instrument, blunt instrument, hitting and kicking, strangulation/asphyxiation, drowning, fire, poisoning and other/unknown. The term "sharp instrument" includes knives, broken bottles, swords, sharpened screwdrivers and any other pointed or edged weapons. The main method of "poisoning" includes the use of drugs, gas and carbon monoxide poisoning.

4.10 When considering the relationship of the main accused person to the victim, the term "partner or ex-partner" includes: spouse, separated or divorced spouse, cohabitee, lover, boy/girlfriend and ex-boy/girlfriend.

4.11 The motive behind committing a homicide is as determined by the police. For simplicity of presentation, only one motive for killing is recorded by the police for each accused person.

4.12 In the context of this bulletin “drug-related” is defined as a homicide motivated by a need to obtain drugs or money for drugs, a homicide of a consumer or supplier of drugs or a homicide as a consequence of rivalry within the drugs trade between users and dealers.

4.13 In the context of [Chart 3](#) and [Table 3](#) of this bulletin crimes of violence recorded by the police are defined as:

Homicide -	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Murder</li><li>• Culpable homicide<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Causing death by dangerous driving</li><li>– Causing death by careless driving while under the influence of drink or drugs</li><li>– Causing death by careless driving</li><li>– Illegal driver involved in fatal accident</li><li>– Corporate homicide</li></ul></li></ul>
Attempted murder -	Attempted murder
Serious assault -	Serious assault
Robbery -	Robbery and assault with intent to rob
Abduction -	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Child stealing (plagium)</li><li>• Abduction</li></ul>
Rape & attempted rape -	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Rape</li><li>• Attempted rape</li></ul>
Sexual assault -	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Contact sexual assault (13 to 15 year old or adult 16+)</li><li>• Sexually coercive conduct (13 to 15 year old or adult 16+)</li><li>• Sexual offences against children under 13 years</li><li>• Lewd and libidinous practices</li></ul>
Common assault -	Includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Common assault</li><li>• Common assault on an emergency worker</li></ul>

4.14 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, namely:

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.

The following are not included in the definition of serious assault:

- Detention in hospital as an inpatient, for observation only
- Lacerations which are unlikely to lead to impairment or disfigurement
- Loss of consciousness
- A broken nose (Note – a broken or cracked nose is classed as a common assault as the nose is made of cartilage and not bone)
- A broken tooth
- Bruising or red marks.

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.

4.15 Population data are derived from relevant mid-year population estimates prepared by the National Records of Scotland: <http://www.gro-scotland.gov.uk/statistics/theme/population/estimates/mid-year/index.html>.

4.16 The percentage figures given in tables and charts have been independently rounded, so they may not always sum to the relevant sub-totals or totals.

4.17 Only a limited selection of tables are included in this bulletin. However, further analysis of homicide statistics can be supplied upon request. This includes available information relating to a different time period than that covered in this bulletin. In certain cases, a fee may be charged for additional information. For details of what can be provided, please telephone Justice Analytical Services on 0131 244 2635 or e-mail [JusticeAnalysts@scotland.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:JusticeAnalysts@scotland.gsi.gov.uk).

4.18 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- = nil
- : = data not available

4.19 Under the Code of Practice for Official Statistics, the estimated costs of responding to statistical surveys and data collection are to be published.

The estimated cost of compliance for supplying and validating the data for this bulletin is: £500.

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>

## A NATIONAL STATISTICS PUBLICATION FOR SCOTLAND

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