

CRIME AND JUSTICE

Homicide in Scotland 2021-22

This bulletin presents statistics on crimes of homicide recorded by the police in Scotland in 2021-22. This includes the number of victims and accused for all recorded cases of Murder and Culpable homicide (common law). Statistics are also presented on the number of homicide cases (irrespective of the number of victims or accused for each case), the circumstances associated with the homicide, and additional details relating to the method, motive and relationship between the victim and the accused.

Key Points

- In 2021-22, 53 victims of homicide were recorded, 10% (or six victims) fewer than the 59 victims recorded in 2020-21 (Table 1). This is the lowest number of recorded homicide victims since comparable records began in 1976.
- Over the 10 year period from 2012-13 to 2021-22, the number of homicide victims in Scotland fell by 16% (or ten victims) from 63 to 53 (Table 1). That decrease was primarily based on the fall in 2021-22, with the number of victims over 2012-13 to 2020-21 remaining relatively stable (at between 59 and 66 victims recorded each year).
- Of the 53 victims recorded in 2021-22, 70% (37) were male and 30% (16) were female (Table 5).
- In 2021-22, 63 persons were accused of homicide, of which 95% (60) were male (Table 6). For all of the 53 homicide victims recorded in 2021-22, the associated case was solved.
- For each of the last 10 years, the most common method of killing was with a sharp instrument (Table 7). In 2021-22, a sharp instrument was the main method of killing for 47% (25) of homicide victims.
- Whilst most recorded cases of homicide in these statistics have one victim and one accused, some cases can have multiple victims and (or) accused. There were 52 homicide cases recorded in 2021-22, 7% (or 4 cases) fewer than the 56 recorded in 2020-21 (Table 1).

HOMICIDE IN SCOTLAND 2021-22

Justice Analytical Services



► The number of homicide victims in Scotland has fallen by around a sixth in the past 10 years



The number of homicide victims has reduced in the last two years from 66 in 2019-20 to 53 in 2021-22. Fifty-three is the lowest number of victims since 1976.

► In 2021-22:

► METHOD

47%

of victims were killed using a sharp instrument

88% of which involved a knife

17%

of victims were killed by hitting and kicking

2%

of victims were killed by shooting

► LOCATION

70%

of homicides occurred in a residential location

25%

occurred in a public place outdoors

6%

occurred in a public place indoors



IN THE LAST TEN YEARS:

Fall in the number of homicide victims ▼ **16%**

Fall in the number accused of homicide ▼ **26%**

Reduction in the homicide rate (victims per million population) **12 ► 10**

53 VICTIMS



37 were male



of male victims were killed by an **acquaintance***

* where relationship to accused was known (22 of 36 male victims)



16 were female



of female victims were killed by a **partner / ex-partner**

Median age of victims	Count
Under 16	1
16 to 34	17
35 to 54	24
55 and over	11

63 ACCUSED

60 males **3** females

Median age of accused	Count
Under 16	1
16 to 34	29
35 to 54	27
55 and over	6

Contents

Key Points	1
Background	4
Commentary	5
Victims of homicide.....	5
Homicide cases	7
Persons accused of homicide.....	9
Method	10
Relationship of main accused to victim	12
Main motive	14
Use of alcohol and drugs.....	15
Comparator statistics	15
Annexes	18
Data Quality Statement.....	18
Police Scotland Management Information.....	20
User feedback.....	20
Glossary.....	21
Tell us what you think	23
A National Statistics Publication for Scotland	23
Correspondence and enquiries	23
How to access background or source data	23
Complaints and suggestions	24
Crown Copyright	24

Background

This bulletin includes all crimes of Murder and Culpable homicide (common law), with these two crimes collectively referred to as homicide throughout the bulletin. The associated tables referenced throughout this bulletin can be downloaded from [Homicide in Scotland statistics - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/resources/consultations-petitions-statements/homicide-in-scotland-statistics-2021-22.pdf).

A [glossary](#) in the annex provides a full list of key variables used throughout this bulletin and what they mean.

The statistics on homicides are used alongside a range of other information to inform the Scottish Government's [Vision 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. The Homicide in Scotland statistical bulletin forms part of a series of bulletins produced by the Scottish Government on the criminal justice system, which can be found at: [Crime and justice statistics - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/resources/consultations-petitions-statements/crime-and-justice-statistics-2021-22.pdf).

This bulletin excludes cases involving death by dangerous/careless driving, illegal driving resulting in a fatal accident and corporate homicide. The Scottish Government also publishes Recorded Crime in Scotland, which includes data on the wider homicide etc. category. The 2021-22 edition can be accessed at: [Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2021-2022 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/resources/consultations-petitions-statements/recorded-crime-in-scotland-2021-22.pdf).

The data in this bulletin are collected separately from the data included in the Recorded Crime in Scotland bulletin. For the crimes of murder and culpable homicide, data are extracted from police recording systems at a different time point and so there may be discrepancies in the information presented here and the Recorded Crime in Scotland bulletin. In this bulletin homicide cases are included against the year in which the crime that led to the homicide is first recorded by the police. This is not necessarily the year in which the victim dies (and hence is recorded as a homicide), 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.

A [Data Quality Statement](#) is available at the end of this document. This provides further information on the production of these statistics, the quality assurance undertaken and our approach to revisions.

Commentary

Victims of homicide

Tables 1, 2, 5; Charts 1, 2, 3

- The number of homicide victims has shown a downward trend since 2004-05. ([Chart 1](#)). In 2021-22, there were 53 victims of homicide, 6 fewer than in 2020-21. This is the lowest number since comparable records began in 1976.
- In 2021-22 there were 37 male victims, representing 70% of all homicide victims. Since 2020-21 the number of male victims decreased by 12 from 49 to 37, whilst the number of female victims increased by six from 10 to 16.
- Males are more likely to be victims of homicide than females, with an overall rate of 14 victims per million population in 2021-22. The equivalent rate for females was six victims per million population.

Chart 1: Total number of victims and victims by sex, Scotland, 2000-01 to 2021-22

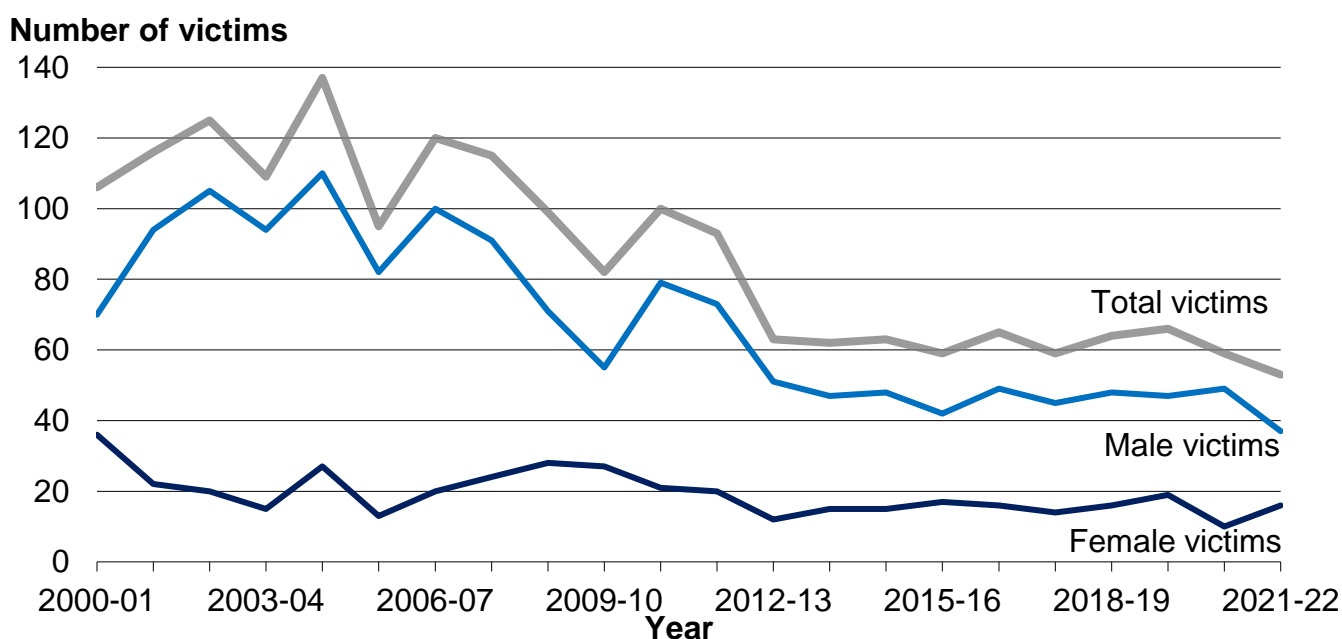
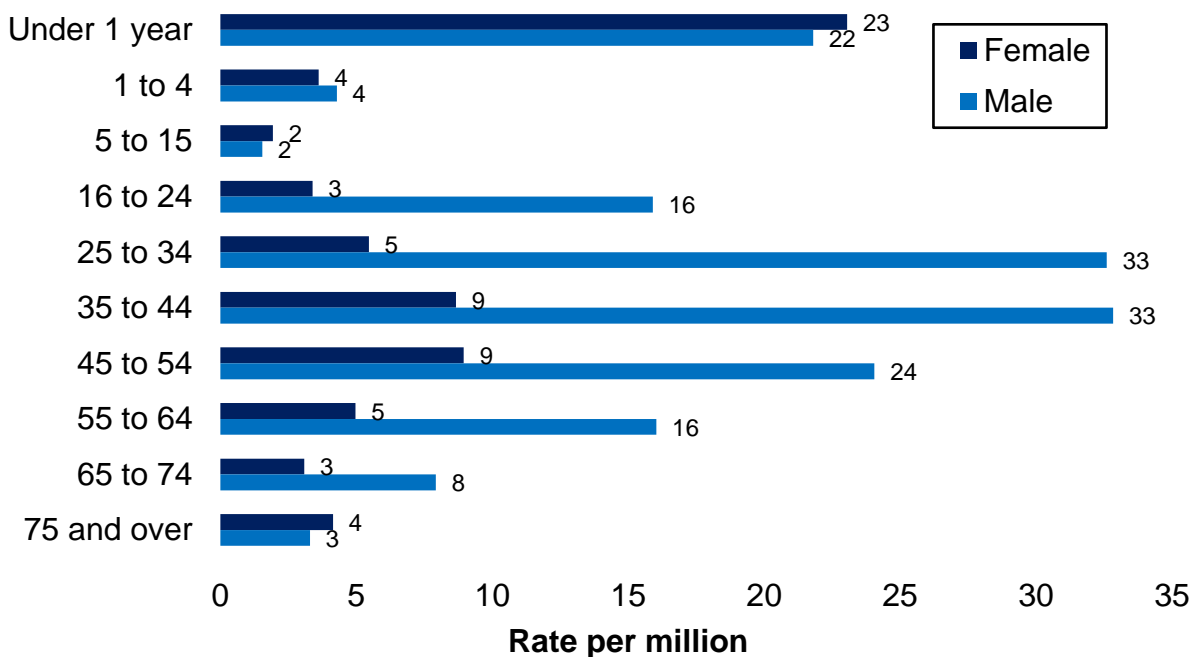


Chart 2: Age profile of homicide victimisation rate by sex, Scotland, 2012-13 to 2021-22

Victim age



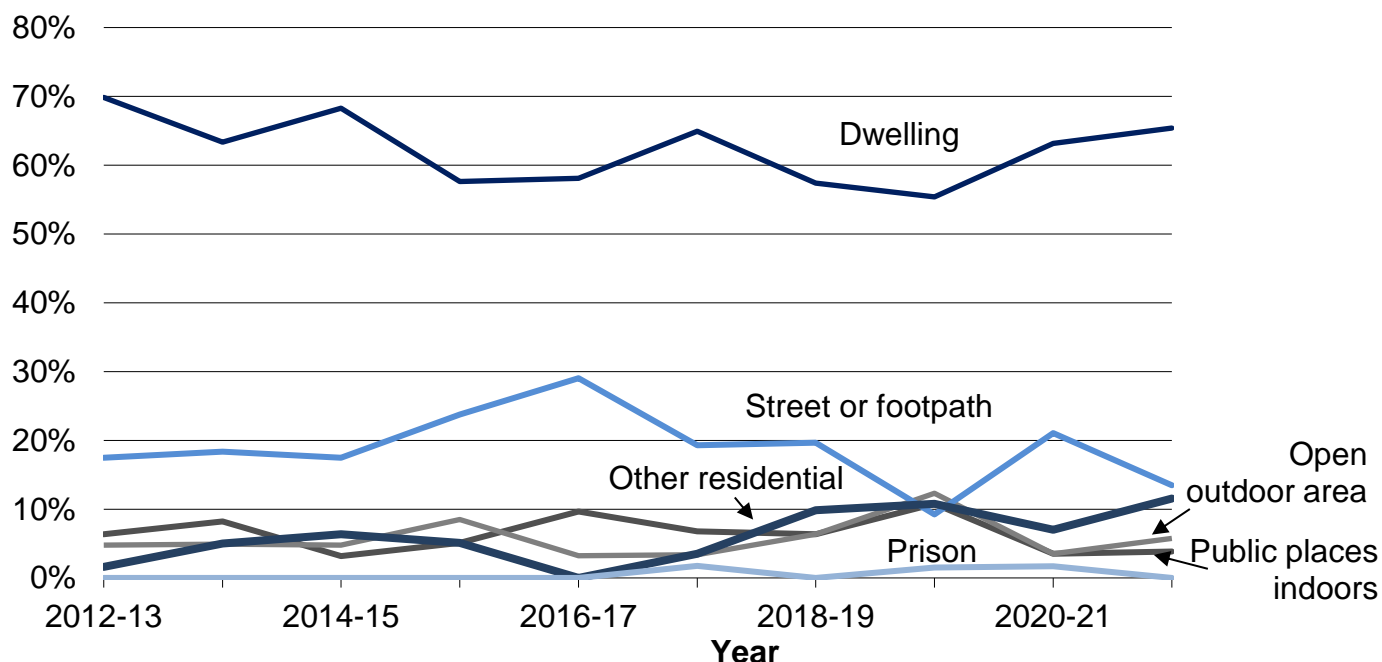
- [Chart 2](#) shows the victimisation rate by age group and sex for homicides since 2012-13 (i.e. for the past 10 years – representing 613 victims). For most age groups, the victimisation rate is higher for males than for females, though rates were very similar for those aged between 0 and 15 years old. The victimisation rate for males peaks in the 25 to 34 years old and 35 to 44 years old age groups.
- The median age of a victim of homicide in 2021-22 was 42 years old, 8 years higher than in 2020-21 when the median age of a victim was 34 years old. Over the past 10 years the median age of a victim has ranged between 34 and 45 years old (Table 1).
- In 2021-22, Glasgow City had the highest number of homicide victims (ten), followed by South Lanarkshire and West Lothian (both with five) (Table 2). In all 3 areas the share of national homicide victims was higher than their share of Scotland’s population in 2021¹. (19% versus 12% in Glasgow City, 9% versus 6% in South Lanarkshire and 9% versus 3% in West Lothian.) It is important to note however that victims may not necessarily reside in the local authority where the homicide took place.

¹ Population estimates are as at mid-year 2021 from the National Records of Scotland [Mid-2021 Population Estimates Scotland | National Records of Scotland \(nrscotland.gov.uk\)](https://www.nrscotland.gov.uk)

- Glasgow City has also witnessed a relatively larger fall in homicides than Scotland as a whole. Since 2012-13 the number of homicide victims in Glasgow has dropped by 47% from 19 to 10.
- In 2021-22, 70% of homicides occurred within a residential location (dwelling and other residential), 25% in outdoor public places (street, footpath and open outdoor area) and 6% in indoor public places ([Chart 3](#)).

Chart 3: Location of homicides, where known, Scotland, 2012-13 to 2021-22

Proportion of victims



Homicide cases

Table 1;

- A single case of homicide is counted for each crime involving Murder or Culpable homicide (common law), irrespective of the number of victims or accused. Whilst most recorded cases of homicide in these statistics have one victim and one accused, some cases can have multiple victims and (or) accused.
- The number of homicide cases recorded by the police in Scotland decreased by 7% (or 4 cases) between 2020-21 and 2021-22 from 56 to 52. This is the lowest number of recorded homicide cases since comparable data became available in 1976.

Homicide cases involving more than one victim are relatively rare, in 2021-22 there was one case with more than one victim ([Table 1](#)).

Table 1: Summary table of homicide cases, victims and accused persons, Scotland, 2012-13 to 2021-22

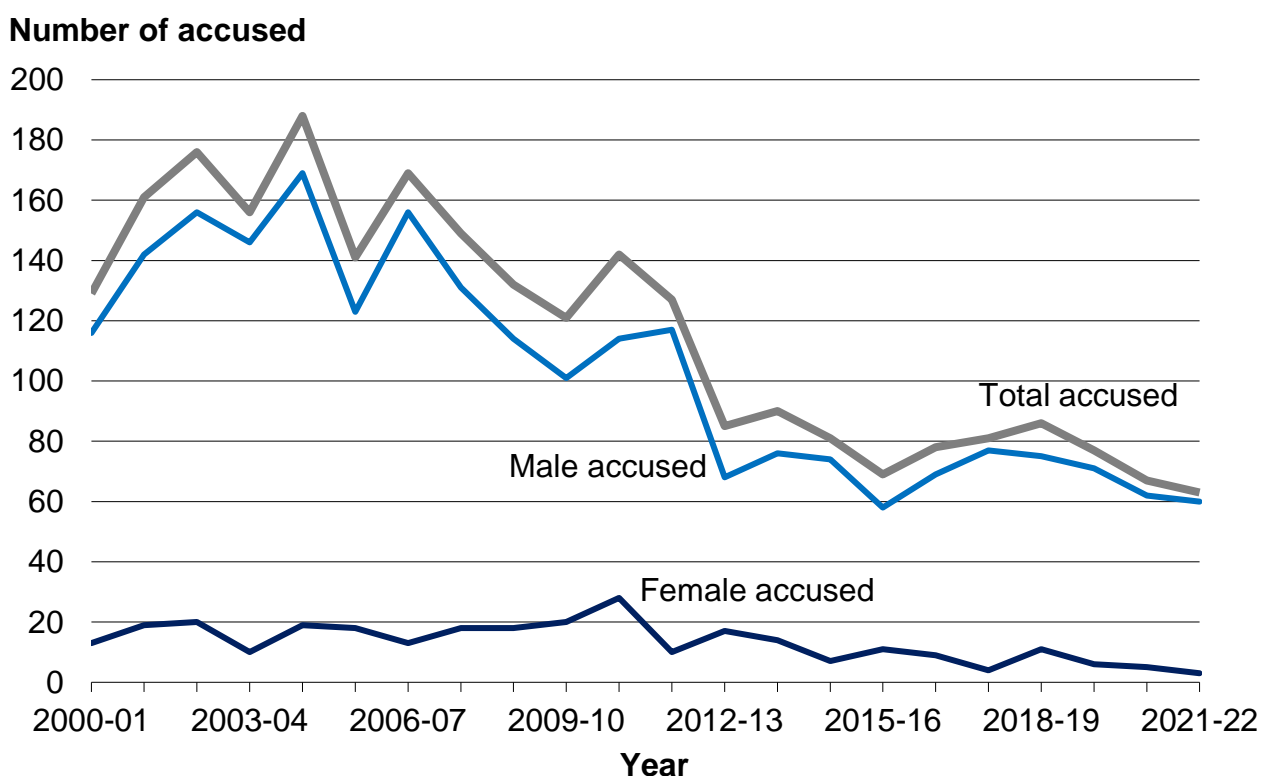
	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22
Total number of cases	63	61	63	59	62	59	63	65	56	52
Cases by number of victims:										
1	63	60	63	59	59	59	62	64	53	51
2+	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	1	3	1
Cases by number of accused:										
1	45	47	50	48	48	45	42	55	47	42
2	11	8	9	9	5	8	10	6	7	9
3+	6	6	4	1	6	5	8	3	2	1
unsolved	1	-	-	1	3	1	3	1	-	-
Total number of victims	63	62	63	59	65	59	64	66	59	53
Median age of victims	38	42	41	37	40	39	42	45	34	42
Total number of victims per million population	12	12	12	11	12	11	12	12	11	10
Total number of accused	85	90	81	69	78	81	86	77	67	63
Median age of accused	30	30	31	29	30	35	30	33	31	35

Persons accused of homicide

Table 6; Charts 4, 5

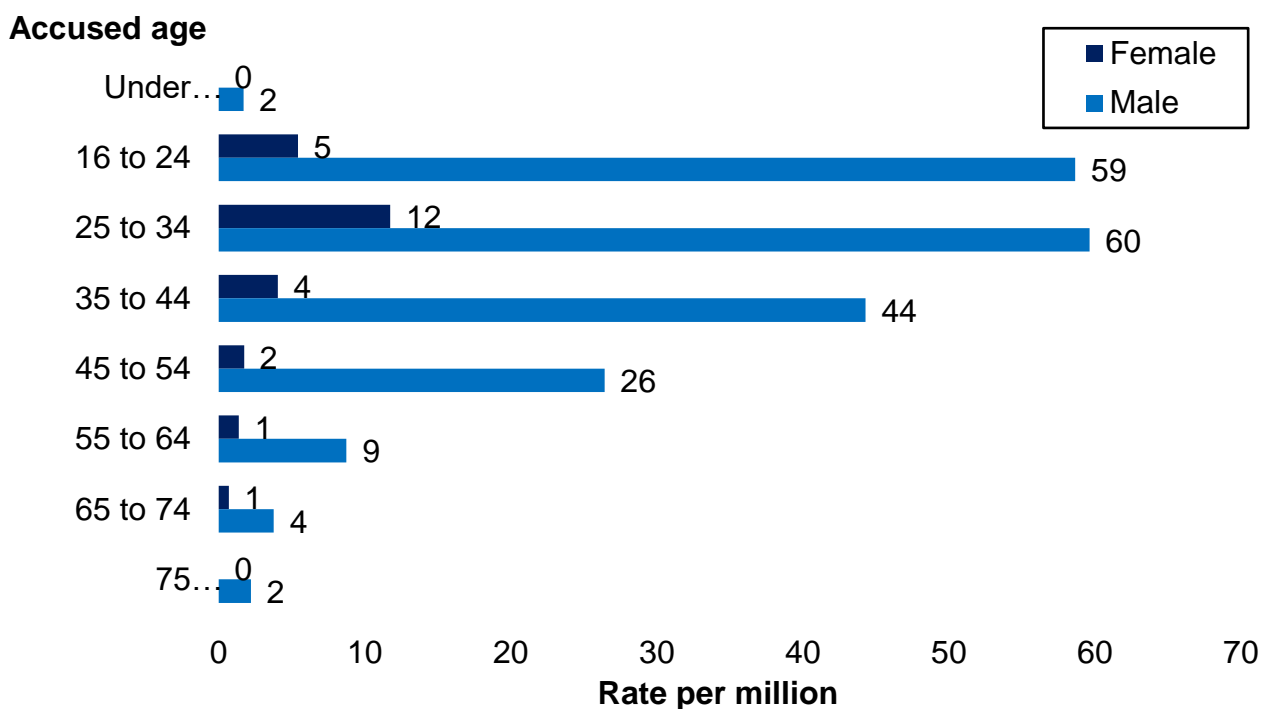
- The number of people accused of homicide has shown an overall downward trend since 2004-05 ([Chart 4](#)). In 2021-22, there were 63 persons accused of homicide, 4 fewer than in 2020-21. This is the lowest number since comparable records began in 1976.

Chart 4: Total number of accused and accused by sex, Scotland, 2000-01 to 2021-22



- The vast majority of persons accused of homicide since 2000-01 have been male, making up 95% of all accused in 2021-22.
- For all of the 53 homicide victims recorded in 2021-22, the associated case was solved.
- In 2021-22, the total number of individuals accused of homicide equated to 11 per million population. The rates for those accused of homicide were highest for those aged 16-24 (22 per million population), 25-34 (23 per million population) and 35-44 (22 per million population).
- [Chart 5](#) shows the rate for accused by age group and sex for homicides since 2012-13 (i.e. for the past 10 years – representing 777 accused). The rates for males accused of homicide per million population were considerably higher across all age groups than for females.

Chart 5: Age and sex profile of persons accused of homicide per million population, Scotland, 2012-13 to 2021-22



- In 2021-22, the median age of a person accused of homicide was 35 years old, which is four years older than in 2020-21 when the median age was 31 years old. Over the past 10 years the median age of a person accused of homicide ranged between 29 and 35 years old ([Table 1](#)).
- The median age of a person accused of homicide has been higher than the median age of victims of homicide in each of the last ten years.

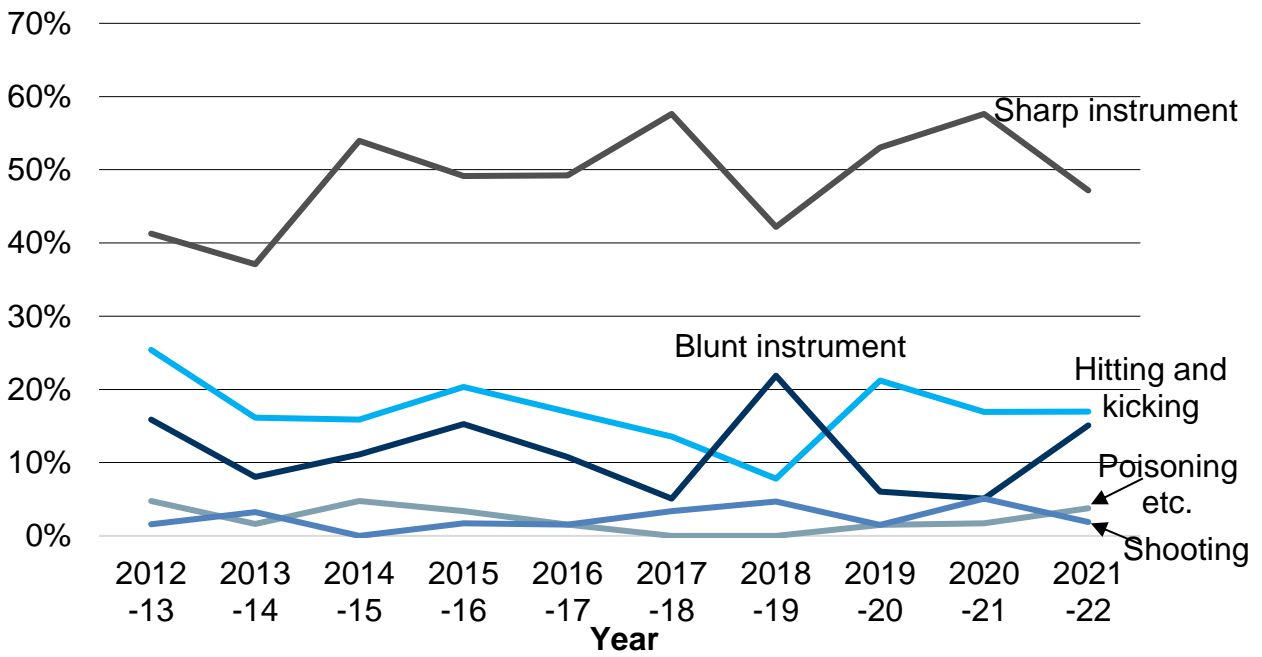
Method

Table 7; Chart 6

- [Chart 6](#) shows that the most common main method of killing in each of the last 10 years was with a sharp instrument. This includes 47% (25) of homicide victims in 2021-22, all but three of which involved a knife. The next most common main method was hitting and kicking, accounting for 17% (9) of homicide victims in 2021-22.
- Homicide by shooting is relatively rare in Scotland. In 2021-22, there was one victim recorded. Since 2012-13 there have been 15 recorded victims of shooting, accounting for 2% of all homicide victims over this period.

Chart 6: Victims of homicide by main method of killing, 2012-13 to 2021-22

Proportion of victims

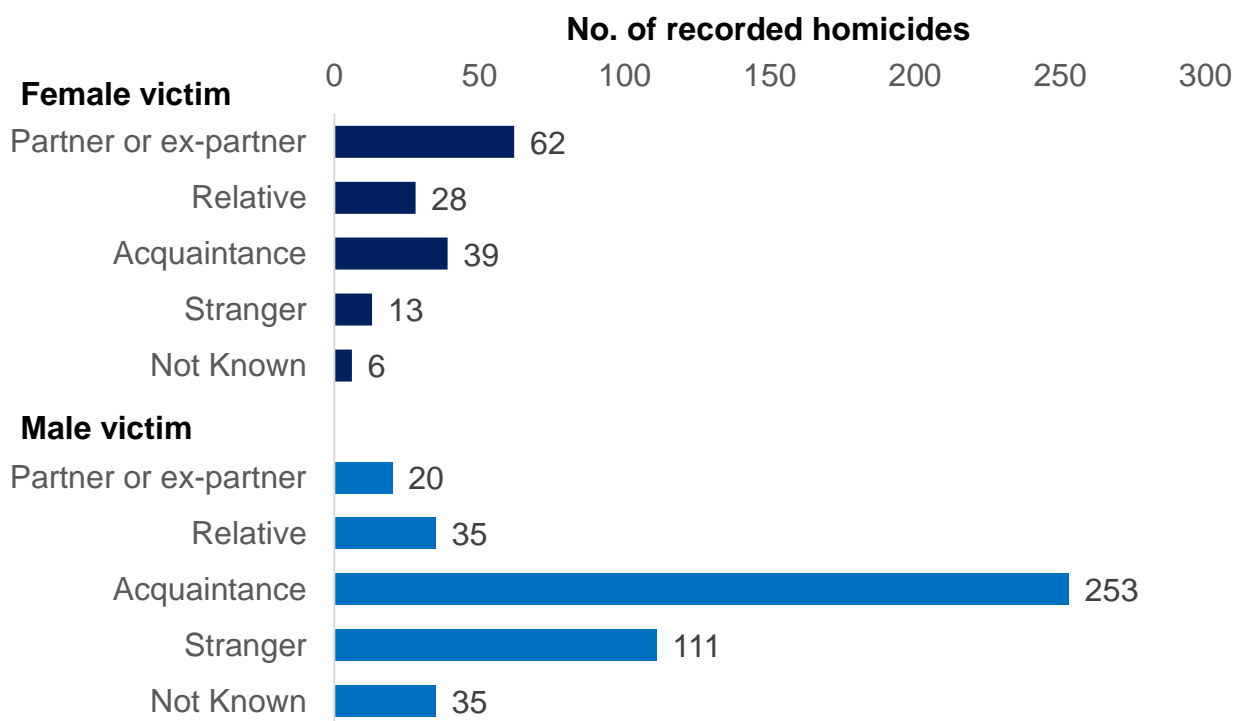


Relationship of main accused to victim

Tables 8-10; Charts 7-8

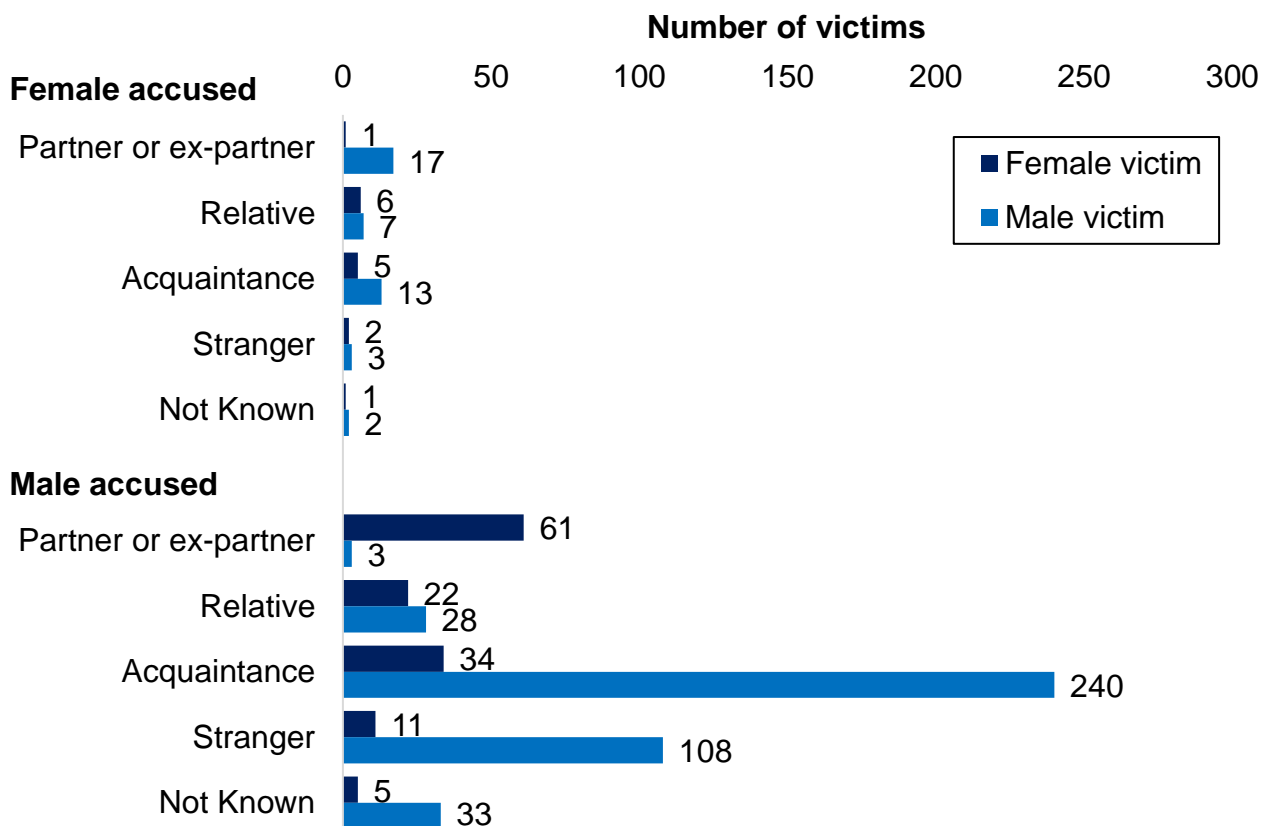
- The victim and main accused were known to each other in a majority of cases, representing 79% of homicides solved in 2021-22. The accused was not known to the victim in ten homicides (19%). The relationship to the main accused was unknown in the remaining 2%.
- For those homicides where the victim and accused were known to each other, 57% were acquaintances, 24% were partners or ex-partners and 19% were relatives.

Chart 7: Relationship between victim and main accused, by victim sex, Scotland, 2012-13 to 2021-22



- [Chart 7](#) shows the number of homicides for male and female victims by their relationship to the main accused for all victims since 2012-13. Over the past 10 years, a majority of male victims were killed by an acquaintance (56%). In comparison, over the same period, female victims were most likely to be killed by a partner or ex-partner (42%).
- For the latest year of 2021-22, of the 36 male victims where the relationship to the accused was known, 61% (22 victims) were killed by an acquaintance. Over half (56% or 9 victims) of the 16 female victims were killed by a partner or ex-partner.

Chart 8: Relationship between main accused and victim by sex, Scotland, 2012-13 to 2021-22



- Table 9 shows that between 2012-13 and 2021-22, a total of 31 children under the age of 16 years were victims of homicide (where there was an accused person). Of these, 61% were killed by one of their parents. Since 2012-13 there have been 11 victims aged under one year old and in all but three cases (where there was an accused person) the main accused was a parent.
- Table 9 also shows that for all homicides recorded in the last 10 years, 58% of male victims aged between 16 and 64 years old were killed by an acquaintance, 25% were killed by a stranger, 4% were killed by a partner or ex-partner and 5% were killed by a relative. Over half (52%) of female victims aged between 16 and 64 years old were killed by their partner or ex-partner, 26% were killed by an acquaintance, 10% were killed by a relative and 8% were killed by a stranger.
- [Chart 8](#) shows that over two-thirds of all homicide cases (68%) recorded between 2012-13 and 2021-22 involved males killing males. Cases where the main accused and main victim were both female accounted for just 2% of the total number.

Main motive

Tables 11-14

- The most common reasons recorded for committing homicide in the 10 year period between 2012-13 and 2021-22, were fight or quarrel, and rage or fury, with 42% of all victims in solved cases killed in such circumstances. For a further 32% of victims during this 10 year period the motive was unknown (Table 11).
- In terms of the most recent year (2021-22), rage or fury and fight or quarrel accounted for 54% of all victims in solved cases. For 21% of victims in solved cases the motive was a feud or faction rivalry. In 17% of solved cases the motive was unknown.
- In the period 2012-13 to 2021-22, 81% of all female victims were killed in a dwelling, compared with 55% of males.
- Table 12 also shows the location, relationship and motives associated with all homicides recorded over the past 10 years. The most common set of circumstances associated with a male victim are a rage or fight with an acquaintance in a dwelling (accounting for 16% of male victims). The second most common set of circumstances are an unknown motive with an acquaintance in a dwelling, accounting for a further 11% of male victims.
- The most common set of circumstances associated with a female victim are a rage or fight with a partner or ex-partner in a dwelling (accounting for 18% of female victims). The second most common set of circumstances are an unknown motive with partner or ex-partner in a dwelling, accounting for a further 15% of female victims.
- Thirty-six (68%) victims were reported to have been killed in drug-related homicide cases in 2021-22, of which 26 were male (Table 13). This is a decrease of 4 victims on the 40 reported in 2020-21. The number of drug-related homicide cases is higher over the past six years than in preceding years, though Police Scotland advise that this may be due at least in part to an improvement in recording practice (i.e. better identification of where motives can include a drug-related element). Given this, users are advised to exercise some caution when comparing this variable with years prior to 2016-17.
- None of the 53 homicides recorded in 2021-22 were reported to have a homophobic or racial motivation. In all homicide cases in the 10 years leading up to 2021-22, 1% had a homophobic or racist motivation (Table 14).

Use of alcohol and drugs

Tables 15-18;

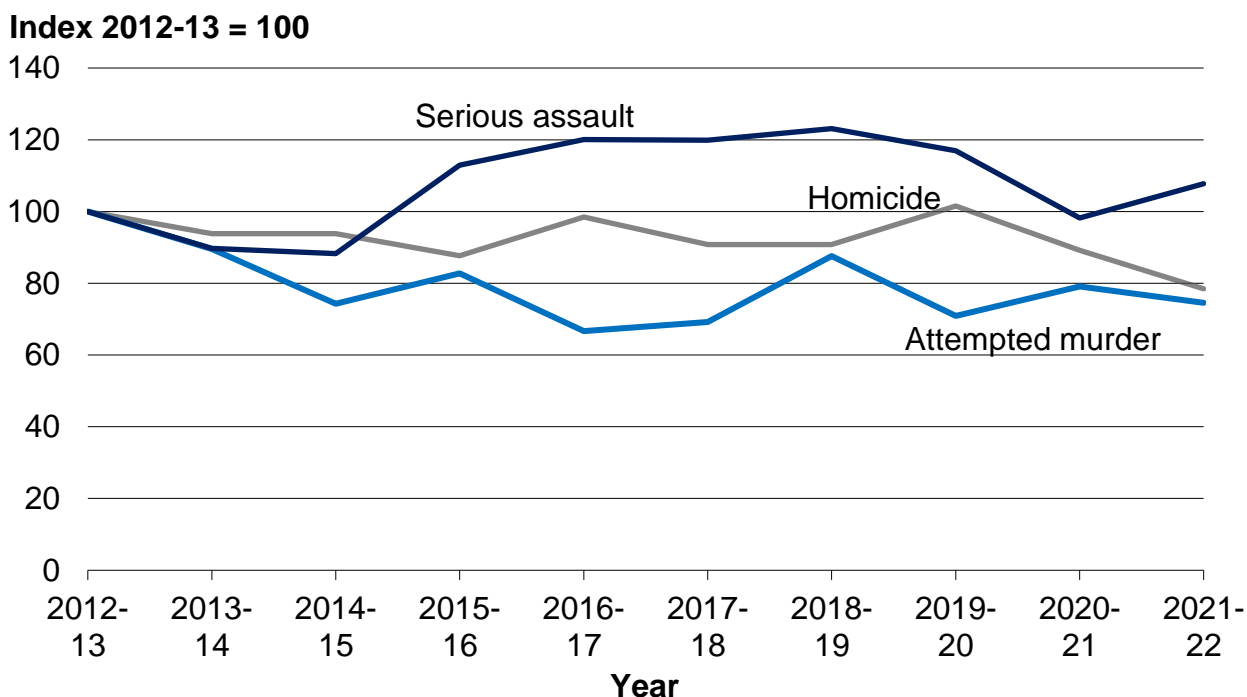
- Of the 63 persons accused in homicide cases in 2021-22, 29 (46%) were reported to have been under the influence of alcohol, drugs or a combination of both at the time of the homicide. These 29 accused break down into 15 (24% of all accused) who were under the influence of alcohol, 10 (16%) who were under the influence of alcohol and drugs and four (6%) who were under the influence of drugs alone (Table 15).
- In 2021-22, the alcohol and drug status of the accused was unknown for 31 persons, 49% of all accused. Three accused persons (5%) were reported to have been neither under the influence of alcohol nor drugs at the time of the homicide (Table 15).
- In the 10 year period between 2012-13 and 2021-22, 43% of all accused were reported to have been under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the homicide. This is higher for males (44%) than females (35%) (Table 16).

Comparator statistics

Table 4; Chart 9

- This bulletin has reported a decreasing trend in homicides over the longer term. [Chart 9](#) shows this trend over the last 10 years and compares it to the trend in attempted murder and serious assaults. This latter information is taken from the [Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2021-2022 - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](#) bulletin.

Chart 9: Indices in selected crimes of violence, Scotland, 2012-13 to 2021-22



- Homicide and attempted murder have remained at lower levels than 10 years ago, whereas serious assault has been higher for the most part. In the latest year, whilst homicide and attempted murder levels fell, the number of serious assaults increased.
- Similar to Scotland, England & Wales also produce National Statistics on Homicide, which is extracted from a dedicated database - the Home Office Homicide Index. The latest data published is for the 2020-21 reporting year available here [Homicide in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics \(ons.gov.uk\)](https://ons.gov.uk/homicide-in-england-and-wales).
- Direct comparisons between Scotland and England & Wales should be treated with some caution due to uncertainty around different counting and classification conventions.
- Further to this, users should note that in England & Wales, as in Scotland, it is possible for homicides that occurred sometime in the past to be recorded in more recent years. For example whilst the data for 2021-22 are not yet available, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) has previously highlighted that earlier figures for 2016-17 included the 96 victims of Hillsborough which occurred in 1989, representing 14% of all victims in 2016-17.
- One area where some general comparisons can be made are the broad trends in changes over time between Scotland and England & Wales, though still allowing for the caveats outlined above.

- In Scotland, the number of homicides has fallen over the longer term but remained relatively stable during 2012-13 to 2020-21 (with between 59 and 66 victims each year). The latest publication for 2020-21 reported that in England & Wales the number of homicides recorded in the year ending March 2021 was lower than the previous year.

Annexes

Data Quality Statement

The statistics presented in this bulletin are based on a snapshot of Police Scotland's live homicide database at an agreed date. Police Scotland maintain a continuously updated list of homicide cases that the Scottish Government uses to populate its own database of homicides in Scotland.

The data provided by Police Scotland go through a series of validation checks, whereby any queries raised through this quality assurance process are fed back to Police Scotland for consideration and discussion. It should be noted that homicides are very high profile crimes, and – in many instances – discussed openly in public. Both Scottish Government statisticians and homicide specialists within Police Scotland consider it unlikely that any major errors exist (as opposed to our practice outlined below for making revisions).

Since it is a 'live' system, amendments to Police Scotland's database can arise after the data has been submitted to the Scottish Government (for example, a serious assault may be reclassified to a culpable homicide sometime after the crime was first recorded by the police).

To allow for these changes, we make retrospective revisions to earlier data for all years since the formation of Police Scotland (i.e. 2013-14 onwards). There were three such cases this time, two additional cases in 2020-21 and one case where the recorded date has been revised from 2020-21 to 2021-22. As such the total number of homicide cases published in last year's bulletin has been revised upwards from 55 to 56 for 2020-21. Earlier revisions are detailed in [Homicide in Scotland 2020-2021: statistics - gov.scot \(www.gov.scot\)](https://www.gov.scot/resources/publications/2022/01/20220101_homicide_in_scotland_2020-2021_statistics).

As National Statistics, this information on homicide in Scotland is subject to continuous review by analysts to ensure it remains of high value for users. When producing the 2017-18 statistics, we identified that there is a tendency for the first publication of figures for a particular year to be revised upwards in subsequent bulletins - due to developments with specific cases. As outlined above, an example of this could be where a victim of serious assault dies of their injuries sometime after the incident, which could subsequently lead to the case being reclassified to a culpable homicide. Decisions at the prosecution stage can also have an impact, leading to some crimes being reclassified to homicides.

Given this, we made a small amendment to the data collection process for these statistics in 2017-18. As with earlier bulletins, we continue to present statistics based on a snapshot of Police Scotland's live homicide database as at the end of the reporting year. However in addition to this, we now carry out a further check during the month before publication – whereby any crimes recorded during previous reporting years but not reclassified to a homicide until after the current reporting

year, can now be included in the first publication of that year's statistics – and not as a subsequent revision. There was one such case in 2021-22.

This change further improves the quality of these statistics as it reduces the need for subsequent revisions to the data, though clearly they can still occur should crimes be reclassified to a homicide after the additional check has been carried out.

In addition to the above consideration of our revisions policy, we also previously discussed with Police Scotland the increase in homicide cases with a drug-related motive from 2016-17 onwards. Police Scotland advise that this may be due at least in part to an improvement in recording practice (i.e. better identification of where motives can include a drug-related element). Given this, users are advised to exercise some caution when comparing this variable with years prior to 2016-17.

Police Scotland Management Information

In addition to the National Statistics, Police Scotland publish management information on the number of homicides reported by the police. This is presented within their Quarterly Management Information Reports, which are available from [Police Scotland - How we are performing.](#)

These reports are produced to demonstrate Police Scotland's commitment to transparency (alongside other regular reporting activity to the Scottish Police Authority). The information within these reports is presented on a cumulative quarterly basis, with the first quarter of a reporting year containing three months of data (from April to June), the second containing six months of data (from April to September) etc. The reports are typically published within two months of the period to which they refer.

The Quarterly Management Information Reports make clear to users that the data they contain on recorded homicides is based on the administrative data available to Police Scotland at that time and not the National Statistics. The annual National Statistics published by the Scottish Government on police recorded crime are based on management information which has undergone further quality assurance work, including additional dialogue with Police Scotland, in line with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

User feedback

We always welcome feedback on the content of our statistical bulletins and users are welcome to submit their comments to: JusticeAnalysts@gov.scot.

If you would like to be kept informed about developments in crime statistics, we suggest registering with [ScotStat](#).

Clearly, only a limited selection of tables can be included in any statistical bulletin. Further analysis of homicides in Scotland can be supplied on request. In certain cases a fee is charged. For details of what can be provided, please contact Huw Landrock by email JusticeAnalysts@gov.scot.

Glossary

Accused

- (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.

Accused (Co-accused)

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.

Accused (Main accused)

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 returns that is submitted annually by Police Scotland is selected.

Alcohol status

On 1 April 2013, Police Scotland changed their operational practices when reporting on the alcohol status of the accused and victim. Individuals are no longer referred to as being 'drunk' and are referred to as 'being under the influence of alcohol'.

Current and initial classification of homicide

Some cases initially classified as homicide will, on the basis of criminal proceedings, no longer be classified as such at a later date.

Date

A homicide case is included against the year in which the crime that led to the homicide is first recorded by the police. This is not necessarily the year in which the victim dies, 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.

Homicide case

A single case of homicide is counted for each crime involving murder or culpable homicide (common law) irrespective of the number of victims or accused.

Main method

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 or asphyxiation, drowning, fire, poisoning and other or unknown.

Main method (poisoning)

The main method of “poisoning” includes the use of drugs, gas and carbon monoxide poisoning.

Main method (sharp instrument)

The term “sharp instrument” includes knives, broken bottles, swords, sharpened screwdrivers and any other pointed or edged weapons.

Main motive

The motive behind committing a homicide is as determined by the police.

Main motive (drug-related)

A “drug-related” homicide is defined as a homicide motivated by a need to obtain drugs or money for drugs, a homicide of or by a consumer or supplier of drugs, a homicide committed in order to steal proceeds of the drugs trade or a homicide as a consequence of rivalry between users and/or dealers within the drugs trade.

Relationship

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.

Solved cases

The distinction between “solved” and “unsolved” homicide cases is where an accused individual is attached to it (solved) and where an accused individual has not been identified (unsolved).

Victim (main victim)

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.

Tell us what you think

We are always interested to hear from our users about how our statistics are used, and how they can be improved.

Please consider answering our short [feedback survey](#) on how you found this publication.

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 interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs
- are produced, managed and disseminated to high standards
- are explained well

Correspondence and enquiries

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e-mail: statistics.enquiries@gov.scot

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this publication:

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ISBN 978-1-80525-043-2 (web only)

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PPDAS1214482 (12/22)