



Statistical Bulletin

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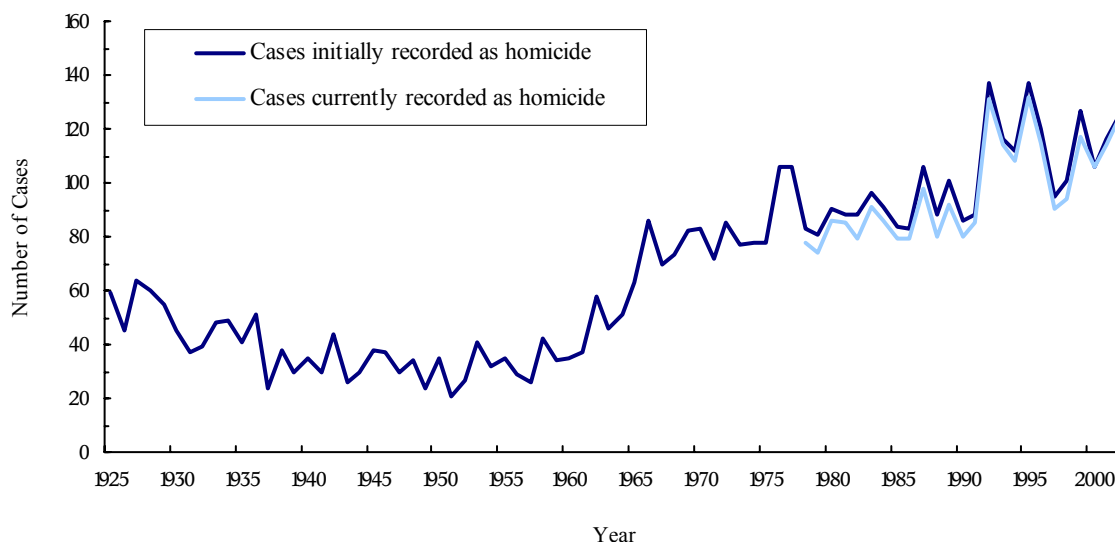
HOMICIDE IN SCOTLAND, 2002

1. Introduction

1.1 This bulletin presents statistics on crimes of homicide recorded by the police in Scotland in the period 1993 to 2002, incorporating information as known at 30 October 2003. It covers all cases of murder and common law culpable homicide, but excludes cases of causing death by dangerous or reckless driving.

1.2 Data are given firstly in respect of cases, where a single case of homicide is counted for each incident involving murder or culpable homicide, irrespective of the number of perpetrators or victims. Information on victims and accused persons is then presented, followed by circumstances of homicides. In addition to details of the method, motive and relationship between the accused and their victims, new information collected since 2000, including the drink and drug levels of victims and accused is shown. Definitions and further background on the information presented in this bulletin are given in the annex.

Chart 1: Cases initially and currently recorded as homicide by the police, 1925-2002



1. The recording practice changed in 1978, when disaggregated information was first collected.
2. See annex note 10.7 for an explanation of the difference between cases initially and currently recorded as homicide.

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. Key Points	3
3. Homicide Cases (Tables A, B, 1 to 5, Charts 2 to 4)	4
4. Victims of homicide (Table 6, Charts 5 to 8)	6
<i>Age and sex</i>	6
<i>Day of the week</i>	7
<i>Geographical location</i>	8
5. Persons accused of homicide (Tables C, 7 to 9, Chart 9)	8
<i>Age and sex</i>	8
<i>Results of proceedings</i>	8
<i>Appeals</i>	10
6. Circumstances of homicides (Tables 10 to 16, Charts 10 to 12)	10
<i>Method</i>	10
<i>Relationship of main accused to victim</i>	11
<i>Motivation</i>	12
<i>Drink/drug status</i>	12
7. Time for homicide cases to be dealt with by the criminal justice system (Table 17)	13
8. International comparisons of homicide rates (Table 18)	13
9. Appendix of Tables	14
10. Annex: Notes on Statistics included in this Bulletin	30

2. Key Points

- In 2002, there were 127 victims of the 125 homicide cases recorded by the police, 11 more victims than in 2001 and the highest annual total since 1996. This represented a rate of 25 victims per million population.
- The overall homicide rate in 2002 for males (44 victims per million population) was over five times the rate for females (8 per million population). The highest homicide rate for males was in the 21 to 29 age group (94 victims per million population); the highest rate for females was in the 16 to 20 age group (26 per million population).
- For most of the 127 victims in 2002, the main accused was known to them; 22 per cent were presumed to have been killed by a partner or other relative, 55 per cent by an acquaintance and 16 per cent by a stranger. For the remaining 4 per cent of victims the relationship was unknown or no accused person had yet been identified.
- As for previous years, the use of a sharp instrument was the most common method of killing in 2002, accounting for 68 victims (54 per cent of the total). This was the highest figure recorded in the last ten years, and this category of homicide was almost entirely responsible for the overall increase between 2001 and 2002 in the number of homicide victims.
- Of the 127 accused for homicides recorded in 2002 whose drink/drug status was known at the time of the homicide, 45 per cent were drunk, 10 per cent on drugs and 15 per cent were drunk and on drugs.
- In 2002, 18 victims (14 per cent of the total) were reported to have been killed in a drug-related homicide. None of the homicides recorded in 2002 were reported to have a racial or homophobic motivation.
- At 30 October 2003, 186 persons had been accused of the homicides recorded in 2002, the highest number since 1995. Eighty-nine per cent of the accused were male.
- Fifty-seven per cent of the 125 homicide cases recorded in 2002 have so far resulted in a conviction for murder (40 cases) or culpable homicide (31 cases). Fifty-one individual accused persons have been convicted of murder and 35 of culpable homicide in these cases.
- In the period 1993-2002, the local authority area with the highest average annual homicide rate was Glasgow City (52 victims per million population). This compared with an overall rate for Scotland of 22 victims per million. Nearly two-thirds (65 per cent) of homicide cases recorded in 2002 took place in the Strathclyde police force area.
- Between 1993 and 2002, approaching half (43 per cent) of homicides where the victim and main accused were both male aged 16-49, and where the main motive was a fight/rage/quarrel, took place at the weekend.

3. Homicide cases (Tables 1-5)

3.1 The statistics quoted in this section refer to cases currently (i.e. as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide. A case of homicide refers to one incident, and may involve more than one victim or accused person.

3.2 The police recorded 125 cases of homicide in 2002, 12 more than in 2001 and the highest annual total since 1995. In all but two of these cases the police had found a suspect. Of these cases, 71 have so far resulted in convictions, 40 for murder and 31 for culpable homicide.

Table A: Status of cases currently recorded as homicide, as at 30 October 2003

Crime and Status	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All homicide cases	114	108	132	115	90	94	118	104	113	125
Cases resulting in conviction	68	77	90	90	64	63	80	71	75	71
Murder	34	40	48	43	24	40	52	33	39	40
Culpable Homicide	34	37	42	47	40	23	28	38	36	31
Other ⁽¹⁾	46	31	42	25	26	31	38	33	38	54
Murder	38	26	30	22	20	22	30	23	30	38
Culpable Homicide	8	5	12	3	6	9	8	10	8	16

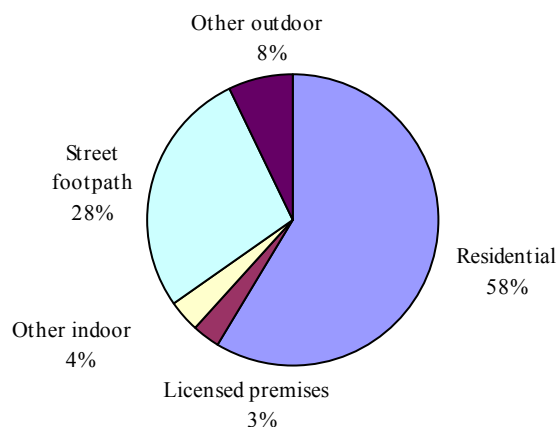
(1) Includes cases which were either unsolved or pending at 30 October 2003, or where the accused had no proceedings taken against them or were acquitted.

3.3 Homicide cases involving more than one victim remain rare. There was only one such case in 2002, which is little different from the position in previous years (*Table 2*). Thirty-six (29 per cent) of the homicide cases recorded in 2002 involved more than one accused.

3.4 In 2002, 81 of the 125 recorded homicide cases were in the Strathclyde police force area, 65 per cent of the total. The overall increase between 2001 and 2002 in the number of recorded homicide cases largely reflects the increase in the number of cases recorded by Strathclyde, though there were also increases for Central, City of Edinburgh and Dundee City. For other force areas the number of cases recorded in 2002 was either the same as or below the level in 2001.

3.5 The most common location of homicide cases in 2002 was within a dwelling (62 per cent of all cases), followed by a street or footpath (25 per cent). This pattern has remained fairly consistent from year to year (*Table 5*). *Chart 2* shows the distribution of homicide cases by location type over the 10 years covered by this bulletin.

Chart 2: Location of homicide cases, 1993-2002



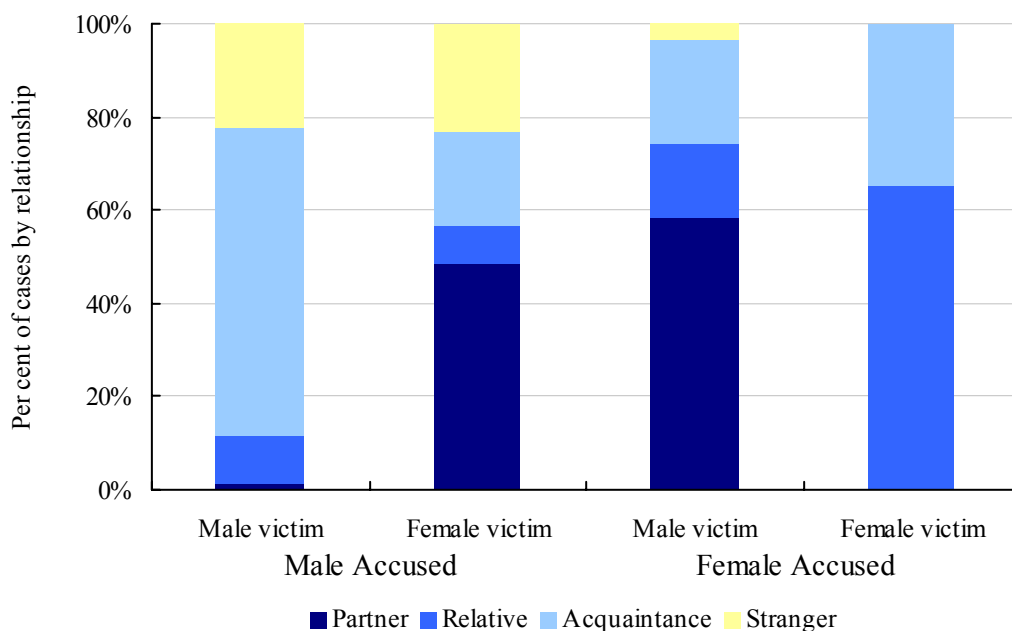
3.6 The majority (70 per cent) of solved homicide cases in the decade 1993-2002 involved males killing males. Cases where the main accused and main victim were both female amounted to just over 2 per cent of homicide cases. **Table B** shows the distribution of the sex of main accused and main victim for all of the solved cases. Also given is the percentage of homicides in each category which are currently recorded as murder. It can be seen that cases where a male is killed by a female are more likely to have a current classification of culpable homicide rather than murder.

Table B: Sex of main accused and main victim in solved homicide cases, 1993-2002

	Sex of main victim	
	Male	Female
Sex of main accused		
Male	768	212
(% murder)	(60)	(65)
Female	92	24
(% murder)	(40)	(75)

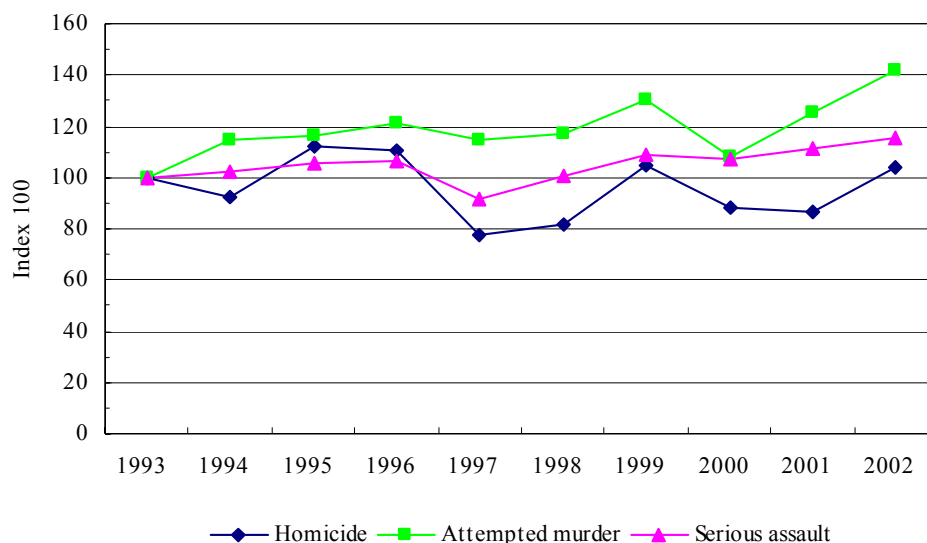
3.7 Chart 3 shows a breakdown of the relationship between the main accused and main victim in each of the categories of homicide included in **Table B**. In the majority (67 per cent) of cases where a male was accused of killing another male, the victim and accused were acquaintances. In 58 per cent of cases where a female was accused of killing a male, the accused and victim were partners. This was also the relationship in 53 per cent of cases where a male was accused of killing a female.

Chart 3: Relationship between main accused and main victim in solved homicide cases, 1993-2002



3.8 Homicides recorded by the police make up only a very small proportion of all recorded violent crime; 0.2 per cent between 1993 and 2002 (**Table 4**). The trend in the number of recorded homicides followed a roughly similar pattern to trends for the number of recorded attempted murders and serious assaults (**Chart 4**).

Chart 4: Trends in selected violent crimes, 1993-2002 (index 1993)



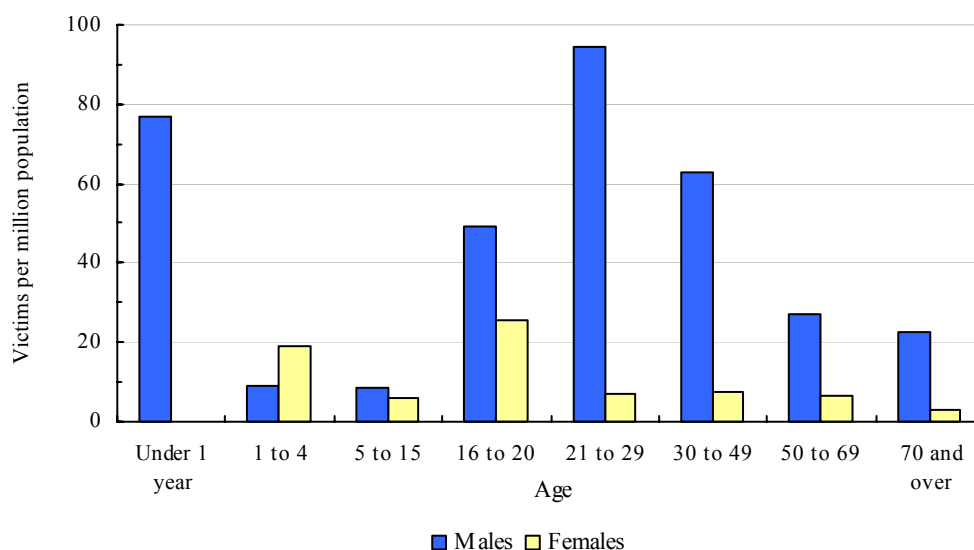
4. Victims of homicide (Table 6)

Age and sex (Table 6)

4.1 In total there were 127 victims in the 125 homicide cases recorded in 2002, 11 more than in 2001 and the highest annual total since 1996. This represented a rate of 25 victims per million population.

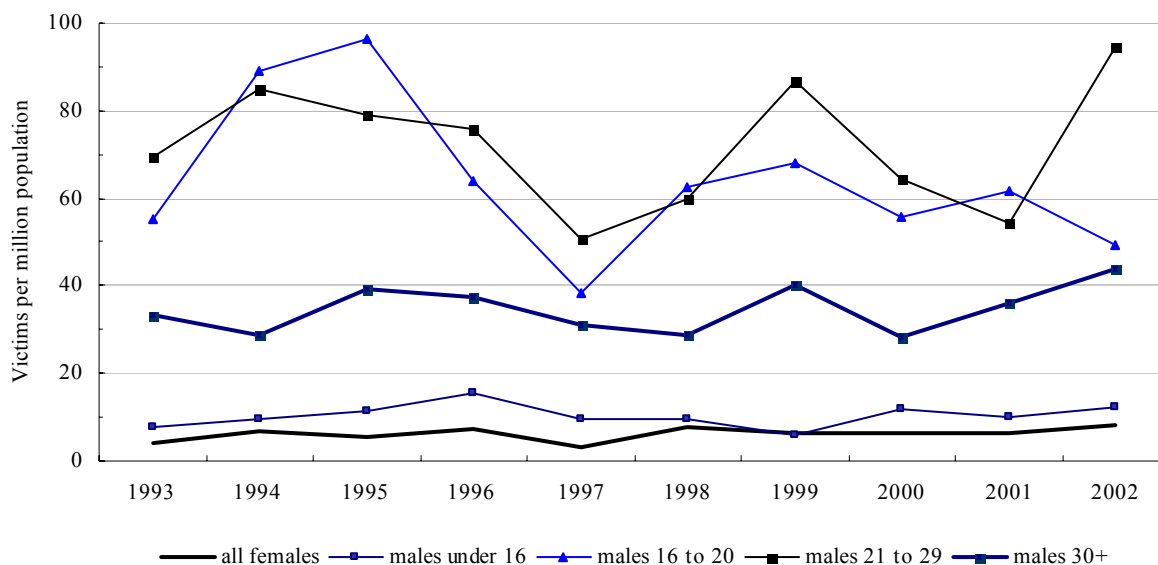
4.2 Eighty-three per cent of homicide victims in 2002 were male. The overall homicide rate for males (44 victims per million population) was over five times the rate for females (8 per million population). The highest homicide rate recorded in 2002 for males was for the 21 to 29 age group (94 victims per million population); the highest rate for females was the 16 to 20 age group (26 per million population).

Chart 5: Victims⁽¹⁾ per million population, by age and sex, 2002



1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide victims.

Chart 6: Homicide victims⁽¹⁾, by age and sex, 1993-2002

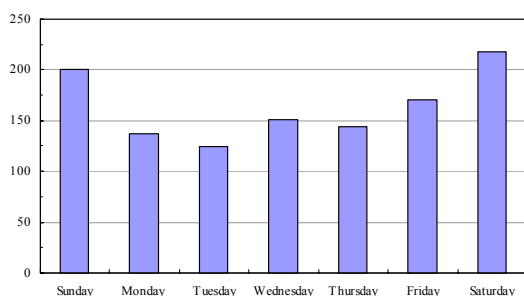


1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide victims.

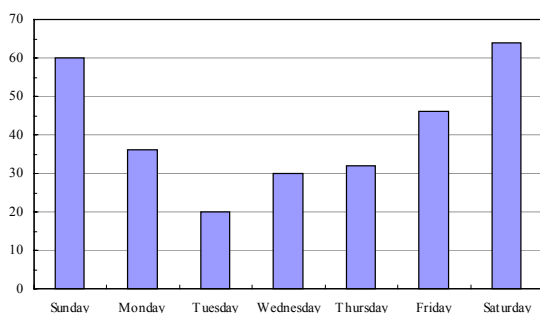
Day of the week (Chart 7)

4.3 In the period 1993 to 2002, almost two-fifths (37 per cent) of all homicide victims were killed on a weekend. The proportion of homicide victims killed on a weekend was most pronounced for males aged 16 to 49 killing other males aged 16 to 49 where the main motive was a fight/rage/quarrel. Almost half (43 per cent) of such killings occurred on a weekend. Homicides where the main accused was a partner or ex-partner of the victim were more evenly spread across the week, 34 per cent of these occurring on a weekend.

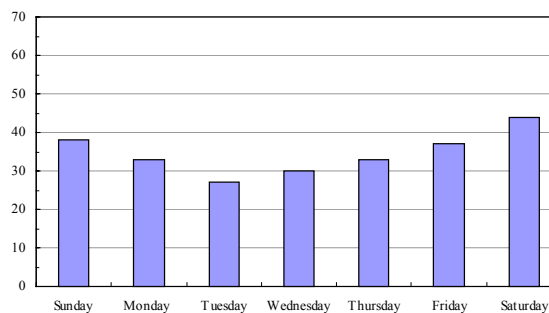
Chart 7: Homicide victims by the day of the week the homicide took place, 1993-2002
All victims



Male victims aged 16-49 where main accused male aged 16-49 and main motive rage/fight



Victims where main accused was partner or ex-partner



Geographical location (Chart 8)

4.4 The prevalence of homicide varies considerably throughout Scotland. Chart 8 shows a breakdown by council area of the average annual number of victims per million population for the ten years covered by this bulletin. Over this period the average annual homicide rate for Scotland as a whole was 22 victims per million population. The highest rates of homicide victims per million population were observed in Glasgow (55), followed by Stirling (37), Inverclyde (37) and West Dunbartonshire (37). The lowest rates were observed in Midlothian (4), Scottish Borders (7) and Eilean Siar (7). Of the main urban areas, Aberdeen had the lowest homicide rate, at 17 victims per million population.

5. Persons Accused of Homicide (Tables 7-9)

Age and sex (Table 7)

5.1 In total there were 186 accused persons in the homicide cases recorded in 2002, 35 more than in 2001 and the highest figure recorded since 1995. As in previous years, most (89 per cent) of these were male.

5.2 In 2002, the total number of individuals accused of homicide equated to 40 per million population. Within age/sex groups, this rate was highest for males aged 16 to 20 (253 per million population) followed by males aged 21 to 29 (156 per million population).

Results of Proceedings (Tables 8 and 9)

5.3 Of the 186 persons accused in the homicide cases recorded in 2002, 51 (27 per cent) have had a charge of murder proved to date (i.e. as at 30 October 2003). A further 35 (19 per cent) accused persons have had a charge of culpable homicide proved, of whom 27 were given a sentence of 4 years or more imprisonment. Nineteen accused persons (10 per cent) have so far been acquitted of homicide charges. The remaining 81 (44 per cent) of accused persons either had some other outcome, e.g. had no proceedings taken against them, or their case was still pending.

5.4 Over the last 10 years, 55 per cent (877) of accused persons in homicide cases had a charge proved against them and 16 per cent were acquitted. The remaining 29 per cent had some other outcome or their case is still classified as pending. Of those persons with a charge proved against them, 83 per cent were sent to prison or a young offenders institution, including 58 per cent who were given a life sentence. Thirty-six accused persons (4 per cent of the total) were given hospital orders and/or were judged to be insane.

Chart 9: Numbers convicted of murder and culpable homicide, 1993-2002

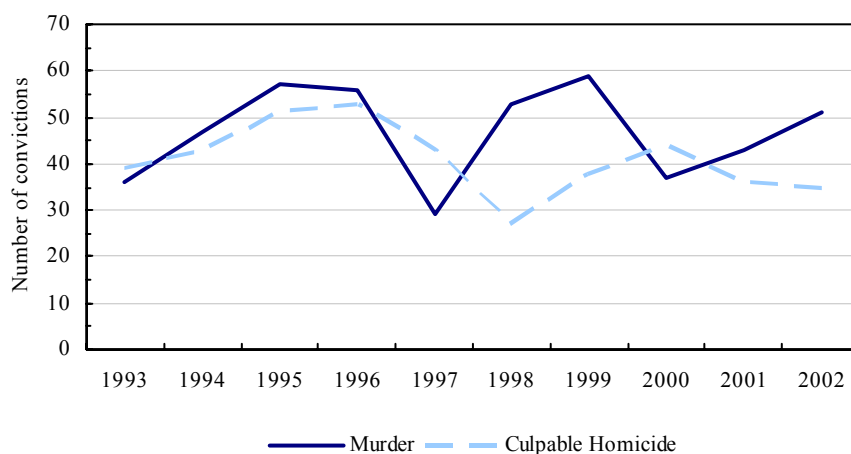
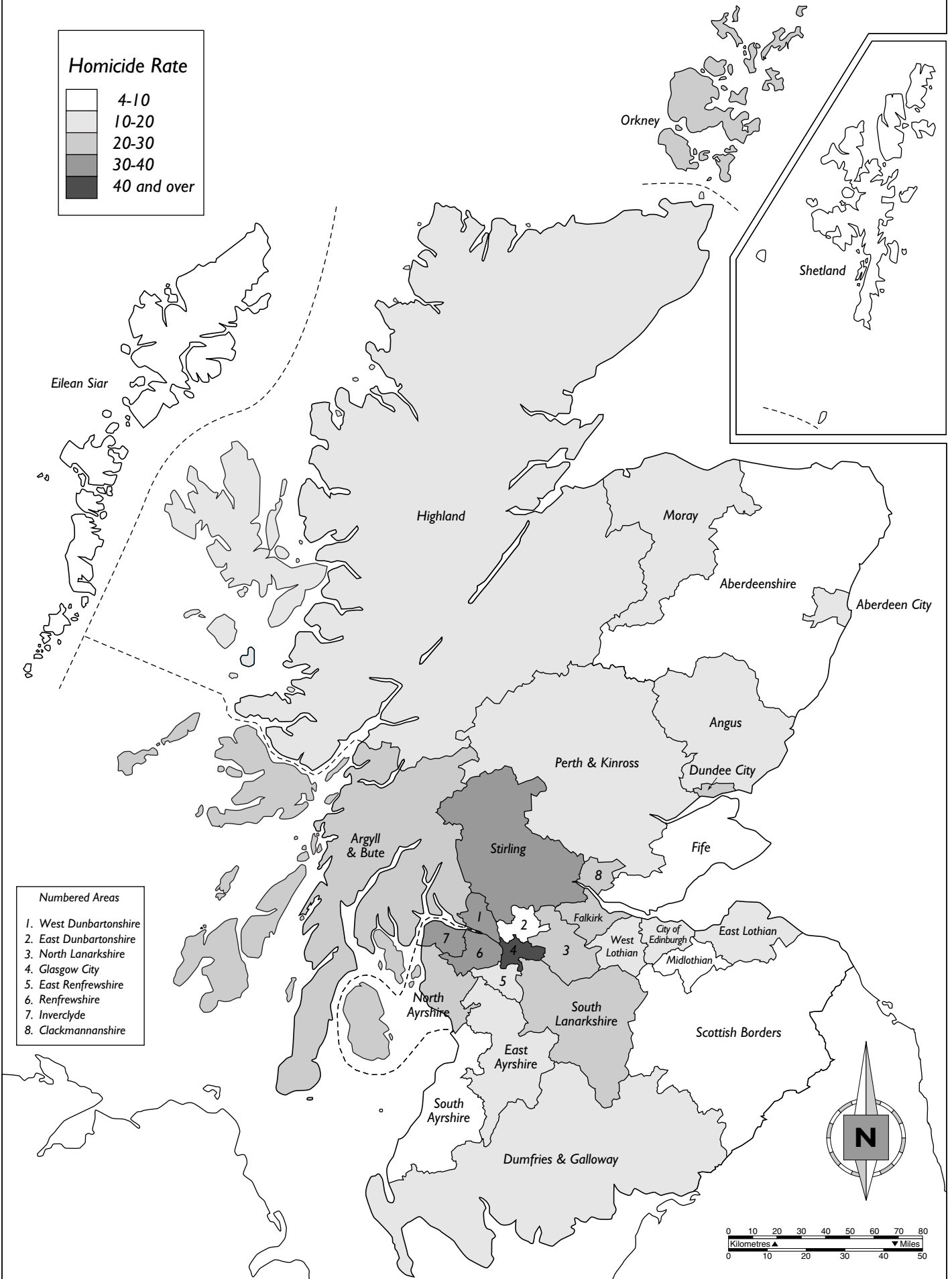


Chart 8: Homicide rates (victims per million population) by Council Area, 1993-2002



1. Homicide victims and base populations for the period prior to local government reorganisation on 1 April 1996 have been mapped to current local authority areas on an estimated basis.
 2. Excludes the 17 victims of the shootings at Dunblane, which otherwise give Stirling a rate of 41 victims per million population.

Appeals

5.5 There were 216 appeals against convictions for murder and 101 against convictions for culpable homicide between 1993 and 2002. For appeals against convictions for murder, the majority (88 per cent) were dismissed or abandoned. The remaining 12 per cent resulted in the conviction being quashed, the conviction being changed from murder to culpable homicide or the ordering of a retrial. Over a quarter (28 per cent) of appeals against culpable homicide convictions resulted in a reduced sentence, with a further 7 per cent being successful in having the conviction quashed, a retrial ordered or another appeal sustained, e.g. where the prosecution had appealed against the leniency of the original sentence. For the remaining two-thirds of cases, the appeal was either dismissed or abandoned.

Table C: Appeals against convictions for murder⁽¹⁾ and culpable homicide, by outcome, 1993-2002

	Crime of which convicted before appeal	
	Murder	Culpable homicide
Total number (=100%)	216	101
Percentage resulting in:		
Conviction quashed	4	1
Conviction reduced	4	-
Sentence reduced	-	28
Retrial	3	4
Other appeal sustained	-	2
Appeal dismissed	38	39
Appeal abandoned ⁽²⁾	50	27

1. Excludes appeals by persons convicted of murder appealing against the effective start date of their sentence.

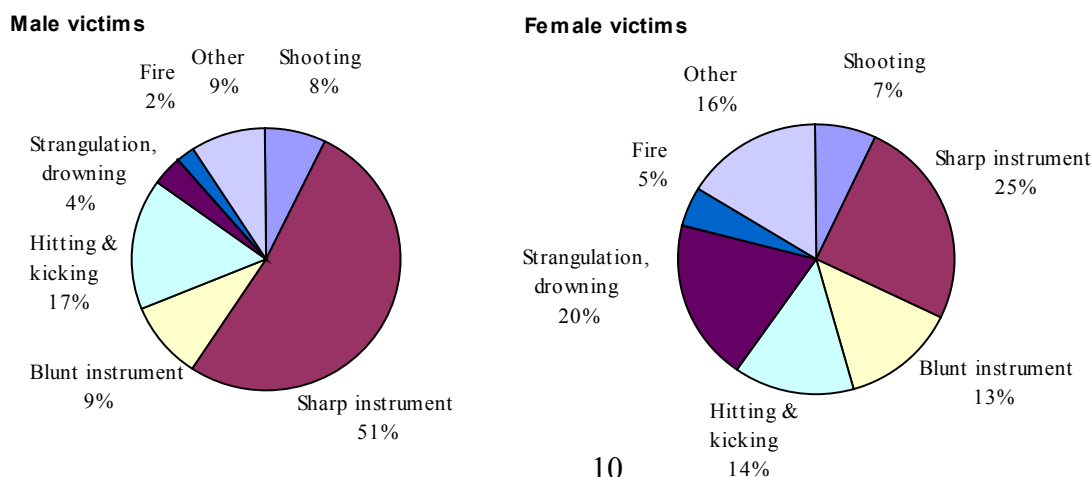
2. Includes, from September 1995 onwards, appeals refused at sift stage.

6. Circumstances of Homicides (Tables 10-14)

Method

6.1 The most common method of killing in 2002 was a sharp instrument, accounting for 68 victims (54 per cent of the total). This was the highest figure recorded in the last 10 years, and was almost entirely responsible for the overall increase in homicides between 2001 and 2002. Males aged 16 to 49 comprised three-quarters (76 per cent) of these victims. In the ten year period 1993-2002, a sharp instrument was the most common method of killing of both males and females (45 per cent of the total), though as can be seen from chart 10 it was relatively more common for males than for females. Among the other methods of killing, the next most common for males was hitting and kicking (17 per cent of victims), while for females it was strangulation/drowning (20 per cent of victims). Death by shooting is relatively rare – there were only 3 such victims in 2002, all male.

Chart 10: Method of killing by sex, 1993-2002

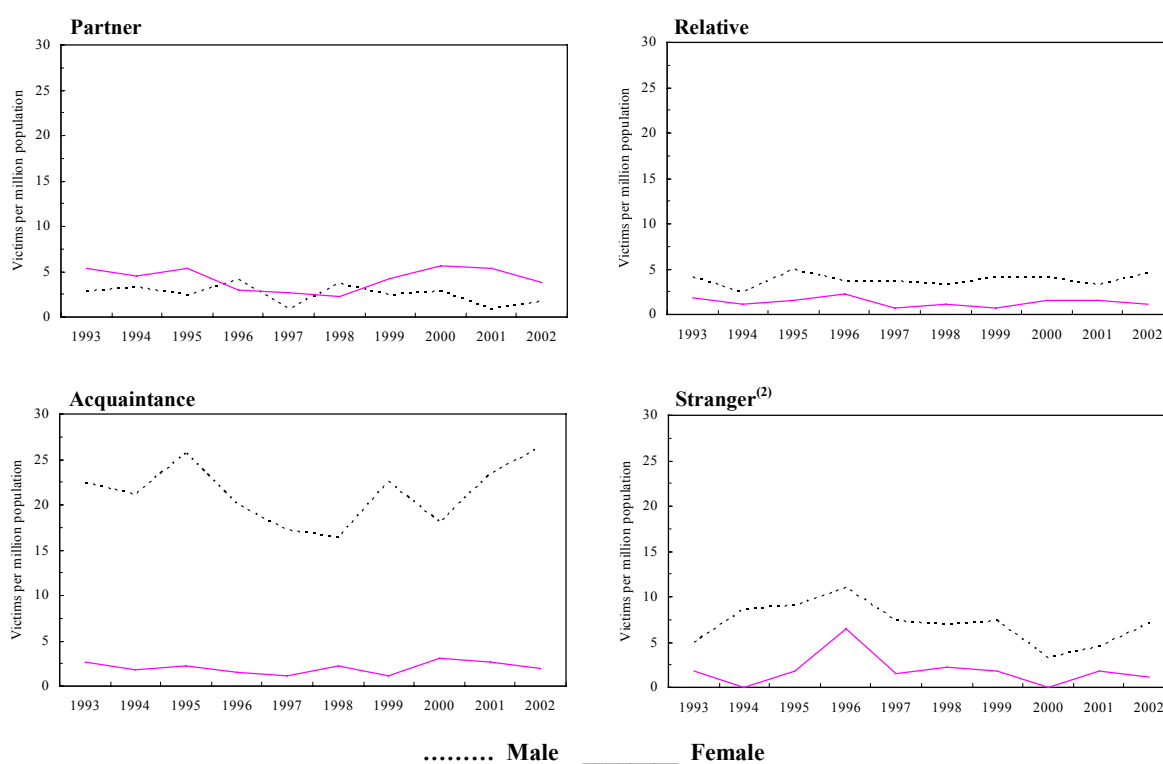


Relationship of main accused to victim

6.2 For 78 per cent of the 127 homicide victims in 2002, the main accused was known to them, either as an acquaintance (57 per cent), a partner (11 per cent) or a relative (11 per cent) (**Table 11**). A sixth (17 per cent) of victims were killed by a stranger. For the remaining 4 per cent of victims, the relationship to the main accused was unknown or no accused person had yet been identified.

6.3 **Chart 11** illustrates the trends over the last 10 years in homicide rates for male and female victims by their relationship to the main accused. The highest rate for males has consistently been killing by an acquaintance. For females the highest rate was generally killing by a partner. The most striking aspect of these trends is that fluctuations in the rate for males killed by acquaintances largely drive fluctuations in the overall homicide rate. The rates for all other types of homicides remained relatively stable, and low, throughout the 1993-2002 period.

Chart 11: Homicide rates by sex of victim and relationship of main accused to victim⁽¹⁾, 1993-2002



1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide victims.

2. Includes the 17 victims (5 male and 12 female) of the Dunblane incident in 1996.

6.4 Over the last 10 years, a total of 93 children under the age of 16 were victims of homicide. Of these, 52 per cent were killed by one of their parents (**Table 12**). Excluding the victims of the Dunblane incident, this proportion was 63 per cent. For the 27 victims aged under a year old, the main accused (where known) was either a parent or other relative.

6.5 For homicides recorded in the last ten years, 42 per cent of the female victims aged between 16 and 69 were killed by their partner and a further 1 per cent were killed by another relative. Only 11 per cent of female adults in this age group were killed by someone unknown to them. For male victims aged 16 to 69, only 7 per cent were killed by their partner, and a further 4 per cent by a relative. The majority (58 per cent) of male victims aged 16 to 69 in the past 10 years were killed by an acquaintance, 18 per cent by a stranger.

6.6 Of the 49 older people (aged 70 and over) who were victims of homicide in the 10 years from 1993 to 2002, 25 were male and 24 female. Forty-one per cent of these (20 victims) were killed by a stranger, a higher rate than among younger adults. A total of 9 older people were killed by their son or daughter, 6 by a partner and 13 by someone else known to them.

Motivation

6.7 Eighteen victims (14 per cent of all victims) were reported to have been killed in a drug-related homicide case in 2002. Fifteen of these victims were male and 3 female.

6.8 None of the homicides recorded in 2002 were reported to have had a racial or homophobic motivation.

6.9 The most common reasons recorded for homicide in 2002 were rage/fury or fight/quarrel, with 56 per cent of victims killed in such circumstances. This was slightly higher than in the previous decade when this proportion averaged 44 per cent.

6.10 The most common set of circumstances in which females become victims of homicide are in a dwelling, in a rage/fight with a partner (*Table 14*). Location is less of a factor for male victims, whose killing more typically is a result of a rage/fight with an acquaintance. Only 25 per cent of all female victims in the period 1993-2002 were killed out with a dwelling, compared with 51 per cent of males.

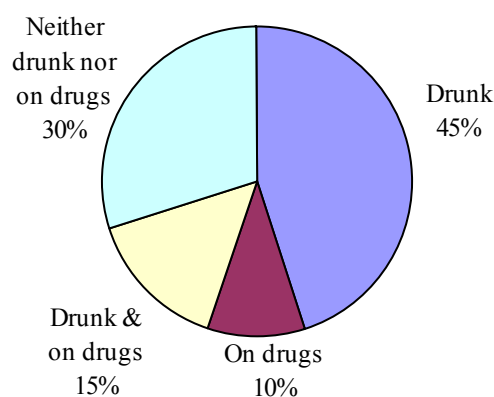
Drink/drug status (Tables 15 and 16)

6.11 The drink/drug status was reported for 127 (68 per cent) of accused persons in homicide cases recorded in 2002. Of these, 45 per cent were drunk, 10 per cent on drugs and 15 per cent were both drunk and on drugs. Where known, the proportion of accused who were drunk was highest for those in the age group 16-20 (75 per cent) and 50 and over (80 per cent). The proportion of accused under the influence of drugs was highest for persons aged 21-29 (43 per cent) (*Chart 12*).

6.12 In most cases (84 per cent) 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 was a fight or quarrel, 77 per cent of main accused for whom the drink/drug status was known were drunk and/or under the influence of drugs. In most of these cases the victim was also drunk and/or on drugs at the time the homicide took place.

6.13 In 7 of the 24 cases (29 per cent) where the main accused was known to be neither drunk nor on drugs, the victim was reported to be drunk or on drugs.

Chart 12: Drink/drug status of accused (where known), 2002



7. Time for cases to be dealt with by the criminal justice system (*Table 17*)

7.1 In the majority of homicide cases an accused person is charged within 1 month of the date the homicide is recorded. For those persons charged with a homicide recorded in 2002, 89 per cent were charged within a month of the date the homicide was recorded. For over a third (38 per cent) of persons charged with homicides recorded in 2002, the period from date of charging to the completion of criminal proceedings was less than 6 months. This continued a downward trend in the proportion of persons where a final outcome was reached within 6 months, from 80 per cent in 1997.

8. International comparisons of homicide rates (*Table 18*)

8.1 Care must be taken in making international comparisons of crime statistics due to different counting rules and definitions, e.g. some countries include attempted murders in their homicide figures. However, it is of interest to observe how Scotland's homicide rate compares with those in other countries. The rates shown in Table 18 are the average annual rates for the period 1999 to 2001, as these are the latest published data available for most countries. Scotland's average yearly homicide rate between 1999 and 2001 was 22 victims per million population. This was higher than the rate in England and Wales (16), lower than in Northern Ireland (27) and comparable with the rates of Poland (21) and Hungary (23).

8.2 Glasgow had a homicide rate of 59 victims per million population between 1999 and 2001, similar to the rate in Belfast (56) and a little over double the rate in London (26). The homicide rates in the other Scottish cities were relatively low compared with the other European cities listed in Table 18.

9. Appendix of Tables

Table 1	Number of cases initially and currently recorded as homicide, 1978-2002
Table 2	Homicide cases by number of victims and number of accused, 1993-2002
Table 3	Cases currently recorded as homicide, by police force, 1993-2002
Table 4	Selected crimes of violence recorded by the police, 1993-2002
Table 5	Homicide cases by location, 1993-2002
Table 6	Victims of homicide, by age and sex: numbers of victims and rates per million population, 1993-2002
Table 7	Persons accused in homicide cases by age and sex: numbers of accused persons and rates per million population, 1993-2002
Table 8	Persons accused in homicide cases by crime and outcome of proceedings, 1993-2002
Table 9	Persons convicted in homicide cases by crime and sentence, 1993-2002
Table 10	Victims of homicide, by sex of victim and main method of killing, 1993-2002
Table 11	Victims of homicide, by sex of victim and relationship of main accused to victim, 1993-2002
Table 12	Victims of homicide, by age and sex of victim and relationship of main accused to victim, 1993-2002
Table 13	Victims of homicide, by main motive and sex of main accused, 1993-2002
Table 14	Victims of homicide, by sex of victim, main motive of the main accused, location of killing and relationship of main accused to victim, 1993-2002
Table 15	Persons accused in homicide cases, by whether drunk and/or under influence of drugs and age and sex, 2002
Table 16	Victims of homicide, whether main accused drunk and/or under influence of drugs, by motive of main accused, 2002
Table 17	Time taken for the criminal justice system to deal with homicide cases, 1993-2002
Table 18	Comparison of homicide rates in selected countries and cities, 1999-2001

Number of cases initially and currently recorded as homicide, 1978-2002

Table 1

Year Recorded	Initially recorded as homicide	No longer recorded as homicide ⁽¹⁾	Currently recorded as homicide ⁽²⁾		
			Total	Murder	Culpable Homicide
1978	83	5	78	41	37
1979	81	7	74	38	36
1980	90	4	86	44	42
1981	88	3	85	38	47
1982	88	9	79	47	32
1983	96	5	91	51	40
1984	91	5	86	45	41
1985	84	5	79	37	42
1986	83	4	79	47	32
1987	106	8	98	47	51
1988	89	8	81	35	46
1989	101	9	92	39	53
1990	86	6	80	35	45
1991	88	3	85	47	38
1992	137	6	131	66	65
1993	116	2	114	72	42
1994	112	4	108	66	42
1995	137	5	132	78	54
1996	120	5	115	65	50
1997	95	5	90	44	46
1998	101	7	94	62	32
1999	127	9	118	82	36
2000	106	2	104	56	48
2001	115	2	113	69	44
2002	126	1	125	78	47

1. As at 30 October 2003.

2. See Annex note 10.7 for explanation of why some cases are 'no longer recorded as homicide'.

Homicide cases⁽¹⁾ by number of victims and number of accused, 1993-2002

Table 2

Number of victims and accused persons	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All homicide cases	114	108	132	115	90	94	118	104	113	125
Total number of victims	116	111	133	134	90	96	119	105	116	127
Total number of accused	163	166	197	171	126	140	173	126	153	182
Cases by number of victims										
1	112	105	131	112	90	92	117	103	112	124
2	2	3	1	1	-	2	1	1	1	-
3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
17	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cases by number of accused										
Unsolved	1	4	1	3	2	1	1	-	1	2
1	87	74	93	85	65	65	89	86	85	87
2	12	12	23	13	17	20	11	15	20	19
3	6	11	8	7	2	1	10	2	5	10
4	6	2	4	4	2	5	4	1	2	4
5	2	4	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	3
6	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	-	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

Cases currently⁽¹⁾ recorded as homicide, by police force, 1993-2002

Table 3

Police force (and district) ⁽²⁾	Year Recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All Homicide Cases	114	108	132	115	90	94	118	104	113	125
Central	6	5	6	8	8	4	5	3	4	6
Dumfries and Galloway	2	-	1	1	1	2	3	6	6	1
Fife	4	5	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
Grampian	7	3	6	8	4	3	7	12	9	7
Aberdeen City	3	2	4	7	2	2	7	3	4	3
Rest of Grampian	4	1	2	1	2	1	-	9	5	4
Lothian and Borders	14	12	21	9	11	13	16	10	15	13
City of Edinburgh	10	9	16	5	8	8	9	4	8	10
Rest of Lothian and Borders	4	3	5	4	3	5	7	6	7	3
Northern	3	5	3	6	-	3	1	4	5	4
Strathclyde	67	69	85	70	59	61	81	60	66	81
Glasgow City	34	35	49	24	27	31	34	34	33	40
Rest of Strathclyde	33	34	36	46	32	30	47	26	33	41
Tayside	11	9	7	10	4	5	4	6	5	10
Dundee City	7	6	3	4	2	3	2	2	3	8
Rest of Tayside	4	3	4	6	2	2	2	4	2	2

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. Figures for Dundee City and Glasgow City refer to slightly different areas before 1996 and from 1996, due to local government re-organisation in 1996.

Selected crimes of violence recorded by the police, 1993-2002

Table 4

	Year Recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2,000	2,001	2,002
Homicide ⁽¹⁾	122	113	137	135	95	100	128	108	106	127
Attempted murder	545	623	632	661	625	638	712	587	683	774
Sexual assault	1,626	1,603	1,638	1,729	1,979	2,154	1,933	1,822	1,907	2,250
Abduction	215	248	259	251	244	288	297	289	295	305
Serious assault	5,799	5,917	6,101	6,149	5,296	5,836	6,323	6,232	6,473	6,685
Robbery	5,582	5,297	5,330	5,254	4,484	4,951	5,075	4,420	4,228	4,938
Simple assault	41,339	45,083	46,604	47,605	50,088	50,958	53,989	54,751	54,870	54,726
Total violent crime⁽²⁾	55,228	58,884	60,701	61,784	62,811	64,925	68,457	68,209	68,562	69,805
Homicide as proportion of all violent crime ⁽¹⁾	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

1. The homicide figures given in this table are taken from aggregate recorded crime statistics reported by the police. Due to slight differences in the timing and methods of collection, the aggregate 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).

2. Violent crime is defined here to be crimes included in the categories shown in the above table.

Homicide cases⁽¹⁾ by location, 1993-2002

Table 5

Location	Year recorded											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002		
All homicide cases	114	108	132	115	90	94	118	104	113	125		
Residential	63	55	63	64	55	54	70	70	74	82		
House, dwelling etc.	}	58	52	60	63	51	47	61	}	63	69	77
Garden of house		3	3	2	1	4	6	9		2	3	3
Close, common stair		2	-	1	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	
Hostel, hotel, lodging house												
Public place indoors	9	10	17	8	4	3	8	4	4	6		
Licensed premises (bar, club etc.)	5	6	4	4	3	1	3	3	3	1		
Other commercial premises	}										3	
School, hospital, church		4	4	13	4	1	2	5			1	
Transport (car, train, taxi, etc.)									1	1	1	
Public place outdoors	42	43	52	41	31	37	40	30	32	37		
Street or footpath	33	31	42	30	25	30	33	26	24	31		
Open outdoor area	9	12	10	11	6	7	7	4	8	6		
Unknown	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	3	-		

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

Victims of homicide⁽¹⁾, by age and sex: the number of victims and rates per million population, 1993-2002

Table 6

Sex and age of victim	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ⁽²⁾	2002
	Number:									
All victims	116	111	133	134	90	96	119	105	116	127
Under 1 year	4	2	3	1	2	2	2	6	5	2
1 to 4	-	2	3	4	2	1	-	2	2	3
5 to 15	5	2	4	19	2	4	1	2	2	5
16 to 20	12	15	18	11	8	12	11	11	17	12
21 to 29	30	33	32	30	21	23	30	18	20	28
30 to 49	37	32	53	51	38	39	55	46	46	52
50 to 69	24	22	15	13	10	10	16	15	18	19
70 and over	4	3	5	5	7	5	4	5	5	6
Males	85	90	104	97	72	75	98	74	85	106
Under 1 year	2	2	2	-	2	1	2	3	2	2
1 to 4	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1
5 to 15	2	2	3	7	1	3	1	2	1	3
16 to 20	9	14	15	10	6	10	11	9	10	8
21 to 29	25	30	27	25	16	18	25	18	15	26
30 to 49	27	21	42	43	32	32	42	28	38	46
50 to 69	19	19	10	10	8	8	16	11	14	15
70 and over	1	1	4	1	5	2	1	2	3	5
Females	31	21	29	37	18	21	21	31	31	21
Under 1 year	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	3	-
1 to 4	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	2
5 to 15	3	-	1	12	1	1	-	-	1	2
16 to 20	3	1	3	1	2	2	-	2	7	4
21 to 29	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	-	5	2
30 to 49	10	11	11	8	6	7	13	18	9	6
50 to 69	5	3	5	3	2	2	-	4	4	4
70 and over	3	2	1	4	2	3	3	3	2	1
	Rate per million population:									
All victims	22.8	21.8	26.1	26.3	17.7	18.9	23.5	21	23	25
Under 1 year	62.5	31.8	49.8	17.1	33.5	34.7	35.6	112	96	39
1 to 4	-	7.7	11.6	15.9	8.2	4.2	-	9	9	14
5 to 15	7.1	2.8	5.6	26.8	2.8	5.7	1.4	3	3	7
16 to 20	37.3	48.2	58.3	35.6	25.7	37.9	34.3	34	53	38
21 to 29	41.4	46.4	46.4	45.0	32.8	37.6	51.0	31	36	51
30 to 49	26.0	22.1	36.1	34.4	25.6	26.2	36.9	31	31	35
50 to 69	22.6	20.7	14.1	12.2	9.2	9.0	14.3	13	16	17
70 and over	7.5	5.6	9.2	9.2	12.7	9.0	7.2	9	9	10
Males	34.7	36.7	42.4	39.6	29.5	30.8	40.2	30	35	44
Under 1 year	61.3	62.3	64.9	-	65.3	33.9	69.5	109	76	77
1 to 4	-	7.6	7.6	7.8	16.1	8.2	-	8	17	9
5 to 15	5.6	5.5	8.3	19.3	2.8	8.3	2.8	6	3	9
16 to 20	55.3	89.3	96.4	64.2	38.1	62.6	68.1	56	62	49
21 to 29	69.4	84.8	78.9	75.7	50.6	59.7	86.5	64	54	94
30 to 49	38.3	29.4	57.9	58.9	43.9	43.9	57.6	38	52	63
50 to 69	37.8	37.7	19.7	19.7	15.4	15.1	29.8	20	25	27
70 and over	5.2	5.1	20.1	5.0	24.5	9.7	4.8	9	14	23
Females	11.7	7.9	10.9	14.0	6.8	8.0	8.0	12	12	8
Under 1 year	63.7	-	34.0	35.1	-	35.7	-	116	117	-
1 to 4	-	7.9	15.8	24.4	-	-	-	9	-	19
5 to 15	8.7	-	2.9	34.6	2.9	2.9	-	-	3	6
16 to 20	18.9	6.5	19.6	6.5	12.9	12.7	-	13	44	25
21 to 29	13.8	8.4	14.4	14.9	15.4	16.1	16.7	-	18	7
30 to 49	13.9	15.0	14.8	10.6	8.0	9.2	17.1	24	12	8
50 to 69	8.9	5.4	8.9	5.4	3.5	3.5	-	7	7	7
70 and over	8.8	5.9	2.9	11.6	5.8	8.7	8.6	9	6	3

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. Total includes 2 victims where sex and/or age was unknown.

Persons accused in homicide cases⁽¹⁾, by age and sex: number of accused persons and rates per million population, 1993-2002

Table 7

Sex and age of accused	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
	Number:									
All accused	163	166	197	171	126	140	173	126	151	186
Under 16	1	8	3	9	3	8	6	4	5	8
16 to 20	42	47	54	47	29	43	37	29	26	46
21 to 29	61	53	73	51	41	49	52	32	57	46
30 to 49	52	51	58	58	47	37	69	52	54	73
50 and over	7	7	9	6	6	3	9	9	9	13
Male	152	148	182	152	117	119	156	109	134	165
Under 16	1	8	2	9	3	7	5	4	3	7
16 to 20	41	45	53	43	27	37	32	27	21	41
21 to 29	59	46	70	47	40	47	49	28	54	43
30 to 49	46	43	49	47	41	26	62	43	47	62
50 and over	5	6	8	6	6	2	8	7	9	12
Female	11	18	15	19	9	21	17	17	17	21
Under 16	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	2	1
16 to 20	1	2	1	4	2	6	5	2	5	5
21 to 29	2	7	3	4	1	2	3	4	3	3
30 to 49	6	8	9	11	6	11	7	9	7	11
50 and over	2	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
	Rate of accused per million population:									
All accused	35.6	36.2	42.9	37.3	27.5	30.5	37.7	27.4	32.8	40.3
Under 16	2.0	15.5	5.8	17.4	5.8	15.6	11.6	7.7	9.7	15.7
16 to 20	130.6	151.1	174.9	152.0	93.0	135.8	115.4	90.6	81.1	144.2
21 to 29	84.2	74.6	105.9	76.5	63.9	80.0	88.4	56.0	101.4	83.0
30 to 49	36.5	35.2	39.5	39.1	31.7	24.9	46.3	34.8	36.0	48.5
50 and over	4.4	4.4	5.6	3.7	3.7	1.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	7.5
Male	69.6	67.6	83.0	69.4	53.5	54.4	71.2	49.7	60.9	74.9
Under 16	3.9	30.4	7.6	34.1	11.5	26.7	19.0	15.1	11.4	26.8
16 to 20	251.8	286.9	340.7	275.9	171.6	231.8	198.0	167.3	129.5	253.2
21 to 29	163.7	130.1	204.5	142.3	126.5	155.9	169.6	99.8	195.3	156.2
30 to 49	65.3	60.1	67.6	64.4	56.3	35.7	85.0	59.0	64.3	84.9
50 and over	7.2	8.6	11.3	8.5	8.3	2.7	10.7	9.3	11.7	15.5
Female	4.6	7.5	6.2	7.9	3.8	8.8	7.1	7.1	7.1	8.7
Under 16	-	-	3.9	-	-	4.0	4.0	-	7.9	4.0
16 to 20	6.3	13.0	6.5	26.1	12.9	38.2	31.5	12.6	31.6	31.8
21 to 29	5.5	19.6	8.6	11.9	3.1	6.4	10.0	13.7	10.5	10.7
30 to 49	8.3	10.9	12.1	14.6	8.0	14.5	9.2	11.8	9.1	14.2
50 and over	2.2	1.1	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.1	2.1	-	1.1

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

Persons accused in homicide cases⁽¹⁾, by crime and outcome of proceedings, 1993-2002 Table 8

Crime and outcome of proceedings	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All accused persons	163	166	197	171	126	140	173	126	151	186
Murder	101	109	121	100	66	86	117	65	101	128
Suspect yet to be charged	1	1	-	2	1	2	2	1	5	5
Death of suspect	4	1	2	4	-	1	3	1	3	1
Acquitted	35	33	32	16	12	13	22	14	27	18
Charge proved	36	47	57	56	29	53	59	37	43	51
Other ⁽²⁾	25	27	30	22	24	17	31	12	23	53
Culpable Homicide	48	51	65	57	55	41	49	56	45	54
Suspect yet to be charged	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1
Death of suspect	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acquitted	6	3	6	1	6	3	2	4	2	1
Charge proved	39	43	51	53	43	27	38	44	36	35
Other ⁽²⁾	3	5	7	3	6	8	9	8	5	16
Other Crime	14	6	11	14	5	13	7	5	5	4
Acquitted	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Charge proved	10	5	11	14	5	10	6	4	5	4
Other ⁽²⁾	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. Includes no proceedings, proceedings dropped, case pending or warrant craved.

Persons convicted in homicide cases⁽¹⁾, by crime and sentence, 1993-2002 Table 9

Crime and sentence	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All accused with charge proved	85	95	119	123	77	90	103	85	84	90
Murder	36	47	57	56	29	53	59	37	43	51
Insanity/ hospital order ⁽²⁾	3	3	1	-	1	2	2	-	4	2
Imprisonment/YOI - Life	33	44	56	56	28	51	57	37	39	49
Culpable Homicide	39	43	51	53	43	27	38	44	36	35
Probation or community service	4	6	4	4	6	1	5	2	2	-
Insanity/Guardianship/Hospital order ⁽²⁾	-	1	1	4	4	3	3	2	2	3
Imprisonment/YOI - Up to 4 yrs	17	7	12	17	5	9	5	13	8	5
Imprisonment/YOI - 4 to 10 yrs	12	24	29	25	26	14	19	25	21	24
Imprisonment/YOI - Over 10 yrs	3	3	2	2	-	-	2	-	2	3
Imprisonment/YOI - Life	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Other sentence ⁽³⁾	3	1	3	1	1	-	3	1	1	-
Other Crime	10	5	11	14	5	10	6	4	5	4
Probation or community service	1	1	-	4	-	2	3	-	3	2
Imprisonment/YOI - Up to 4 yrs	6	3	10	8	5	3	3	4	1	1
Imprisonment/YOI - 4 to 10 yrs	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1
Other sentence ⁽³⁾	3	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	1	-

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. Includes persons acquitted on the ground of insanity and guardianship orders.

3. Includes admonition, fine, remit to childrens hearing system, absolute discharge and detention of child.

Victims of homicide⁽¹⁾, by sex of victim and main⁽²⁾ method of killing, 1993-2002

Table 10

Sex of victim and main ⁽²⁾ method of killing	Year recorded										
	1993	1994	1995	1996 ⁽³⁾	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
All victims	116	111	133	134	90	96	119	105	116	127	
Shooting	9	9	11	26	6	9	5	2	6	3	
Sharp instrument	44	58	58	58	35	42	66	43	49	68	
Blunt instrument	18	12	11	13	10	11	12	10	10	11	
Hitting and kicking	28	14	26	18	16	14	16	17	16	18	
Strangulation/asphyxiation	{ 4	7	13	5	8	6	10	}	12	12	3
Drowning									3	-	-
Fire	4	2	3	5	4	6	-	-	6	-	
Poisoning	{ 9	9	11	9	11	8	10	}	2	7	3
Other or unknown									16	10	21
Male	85	90	104	97	72	75	98	74	84	106	
Shooting	9	8	9	13	6	7	4	2	6	3	
Sharp instrument	38	53	50	48	29	40	61	34	42	61	
Blunt instrument	11	8	8	9	8	5	11	7	7	9	
Hitting and kicking	18	10	19	17	14	12	13	15	15	14	
Strangulation/asphyxiation	{ 2	2	6	2	4	2	3	}	4	3	2
Drowning									2	-	-
Fire	3	1	2	2	3	5	-	-	2	-	
Poisoning	{ 4	8	10	6	8	4	6	}	1	4	3
Other or unknown									9	5	14
Female	31	21	29	37	18	21	21	31	31	21	
Shooting	-	1	2	13	-	2	1	-	-	-	
Sharp instrument	6	5	8	10	6	2	5	9	7	7	
Blunt instrument	7	4	3	4	2	6	1	3	3	2	
Hitting and kicking	10	4	7	1	2	2	3	2	1	4	
Strangulation/asphyxiation	{ 2	5	7	3	4	4	7	}	8	9	1
Drowning									1	-	-
Fire	1	1	1	3	1	1	-	-	4	-	
Poisoning	{ 5	1	1	3	3	4	4	}	1	3	-
Other or unknown									7	4	7

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. See Annex note 10.9 for definition of 'main method of killing'.

3. Includes 17 victims (5 male and 12 female) of the Dunblane incident.

Victims of homicide⁽¹⁾, by sex of victim and relationship of main accused to victim, 1993-2002

Table 11

Sex of victim and relationship of main accused to victim	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ⁽³⁾	2002
All victims	116	111	133	134	90	96	119	105	116	127
All victims (solved cases)	115	107	132	131	88	95	117	105	114	125
Main Accused:										
Partner⁽²⁾										
Partner/ex-partner	21	20	20	18	9	15	17	22	16	14
Relative										
Son, daughter	4	2	3	7	4	2	4	2	2	3
Parent	6	4	9	4	4	5	4	8	5	5
Other blood relative	5	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	5	6
Acquaintance										
Friend or social acquaintance	62	57	69	53	45	46	58	36	39	42
Business or criminal associate								3	6	8
Rival gang member								3	1	3
Other known person								10	17	19
Stranger										
Victim known to accused	17	21	27	44	22	23	23	1	2	3
Victim unknown to accused								10	14	17
Unknown	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	6	5
Male victim (solved cases)	84	87	103	96	71	74	96	74	82	104
Main Accused:										
Partner⁽²⁾										
Partner/ex-partner	7	8	6	10	2	9	6	7	2	4
Relative										
Son, daughter	3	1	3	4	4	2	2	2	1	3
Parent	2	3	5	1	3	3	4	4	3	3
Other blood relative	5	2	4	4	2	3	4	4	4	5
Acquaintance										
Friend or social acquaintance	55	52	63	49	42	40	55	29	33	39
Business or criminal associate								2	6	7
Rival gang member								3	1	3
Other known person								10	16	18
Stranger										
Victim known to accused	12	21	22	27	18	17	18	1	1	3
Victim unknown to accused								7	10	14
Unknown	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	5	5
Female victim (solved cases)	31	20	29	35	17	21	21	31	31	21
Main Accused:										
Partner⁽²⁾										
Partner/ex-partner	14	12	14	8	7	6	11	15	14	10
Relative										
Son, daughter	1	1	-	3	-	-	2	-	1	-
Parent	4	1	4	3	1	2	-	4	2	2
Other blood relative	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
Acquaintance										
Friend or social acquaintance	7	5	6	4	3	6	3	7	6	3
Business or criminal associate								1	-	1
Rival gang member								-	-	-
Other known person								-	1	1
Stranger										
Victim known to accused	5	-	5	17	4	6	5	-	1	-
Victim unknown to accused								3	4	3
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Unsolved	1	4	1	3	2	1	2	-	2	2

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. See Annex note 10.10 for the definition of 'partner' (Ex-partner only includes ex-spouse pre-2000).

3. Total includes 2 victims where sex and/or age was unknown.

Victims of homicide⁽¹⁾, by age and sex of victim and relationship of main accused to victim, 1993-2002

Table 12

Sex and age of victim	Relationship of main accused to victim						Total ⁽³⁾
	Son/daughter	Parent	Partner ⁽²⁾	Other relative	Acquaintance	Stranger	
All victims (solved)	33	54	172	42	581	225	1129
Under 1 year	-	26	-	1	-	-	29
1 to 4	-	13	-	1	4	1	19
5 to 15	-	9	-	3	11	22	45
16 to 29	-	4	37	16	241	79	386
30 to 49	6	1	106	16	233	68	439
50 to 69	18	1	23	3	81	35	161
70 and over	9	-	6	2	11	20	49
Males	25	31	61	37	526	172	871
Under 1 year	-	16	-	-	-	-	18
1 to 4	-	7	-	-	2	1	10
5 to 15	-	3	-	3	9	10	25
16 to 29	-	4	11	15	221	64	323
30 to 49	4	1	36	15	217	60	341
50 to 69	16	-	11	3	70	29	129
70 and over	5	-	3	1	7	8	25
Females	8	23	111	5	55	53	257
Under 1 year	-	10	-	1	-	-	11
1 to 4	-	6	-	1	2	-	9
5 to 15	-	6	-	-	2	12	20
16 to 29	-	-	26	1	20	15	63
30 to 49	2	-	70	1	16	8	98
50 to 69	2	1	12	-	11	6	32
70 and over	4	-	3	1	4	12	24

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. See Annex note 10.10 for a definition of 'partner'.

3. Includes 84 victims where the relationship is unknown and 1 victim where sex is unknown.

Victims of homicide⁽¹⁾, by main motive and sex of main accused, 1993-2002

Table 13

Sex of main accused person and main ⁽²⁾ motive for killing	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ⁽³⁾	2002
All victims	116	111	133	134	90	96	119	105	116	127
All victims (solved)	115	107	132	131	88	95	117	105	114	125
Rage, fury	{ 56	45	54	55	40	43	52	} 17	22	26
Fight or quarrel										30
Jealousy	12	13	14	10	5	7	8	3	3	5
Sexual	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	1	3	1
Financial (theft, gain)	10	10	6	2	5	7	9	4	7	9
Feud, faction rivalry	10	12	12	15	7	5	11	15	8	9
Insanity	4	4	5	18	6	2	5	2	4	4
Contract killing	{ 7	4	15	5	11	11	10	} 1	-	1
Other										6
Unknown	11	15	23	23	10	17	16	19	31	17
Male	107	97	120	117	80	79	104	91	104	112
Rage, fury	{ 51	39	48	45	37	37	46	} 15	20	24
Fight or quarrel										27
Jealousy	12	11	12	9	5	5	8	2	3	5
Sexual	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	1	3	1
Financial (theft, gain)	9	10	6	2	5	7	8	4	7	7
Feud, faction rivalry	10	12	12	15	7	5	10	15	7	9
Insanity	2	2	4	18	5	-	4	1	4	3
Contract killing	{ 7	4	15	5	9	9	8	} 1	-	1
Other										6
Unknown	11	15	20	20	8	13	14	17	27	14
Female	8	10	12	14	8	16	13	14	10	13
Rage, fury	{ 5	6	6	10	3	6	6	} 2	2	2
Fight or quarrel										3
Jealousy	-	2	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-
Sexual	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial (theft, gain)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Feud, faction rivalry	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Insanity	2	2	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	1
Contract killing	{ -	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	} -	-
Other										1
Unknown	-	-	3	3	2	4	2	2	4	3
Unsolved	1	4	1	3	2	1	2	-	2	2

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. See Annex note 10.9 for the definition of 'main motive'.

3. Includes 1 victim where sex was unknown.

Victims of homicide⁽¹⁾, by sex of victim, main motive⁽²⁾ of the main accused, location of killing and relationship of main accused to victim, 1993-2002

Table 14

Sex and relationship of main accused to victim	Main ⁽²⁾ motive of main accused						All Motives
	Rage or fight	Jealousy or revenge / feud	Sexual	Financial	Insanity	Other or unknown	
All victims	518	184	31	69	54	272	1128
Male victims⁽³⁾	428	161	16	49	26	191	871
Homicide in dwelling	219	56	13	22	14	84	408
Partner ⁽⁴⁾	42	4	1	-	1	6	54
Relative	38	5	-	-	10	22	75
Acquaintance	135	43	9	14	3	51	255
Stranger	4	4	3	8	-	5	24
Homicide not in dwelling	205	101	3	27	12	96	444
Partner ⁽⁴⁾	4	1	1	-	1	-	7
Relative	11	3	-	-	1	3	18
Acquaintance	126	83	1	10	3	48	271
Stranger	64	14	1	17	7	45	148
Female victims	90	23	15	20	28	81	257
Homicide in dwelling	80	18	10	12	14	55	189
Partner ⁽⁴⁾	53	14	1	-	8	22	98
Relative	18	-	-	1	4	9	32
Acquaintance	9	4	5	5	1	16	40
Stranger	-	-	4	6	1	7	18
Homicide not in dwelling	10	5	5	7	14	24	65
Partner ⁽⁴⁾	5	5	-	-	-	1	11
Relative	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Acquaintance	5	-	2	1	1	6	15
Stranger	-	-	3	6	12	14	35

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. See Annex note 10.9 for the definition of 'main motive'.

3. Includes 8 victims where relationship to main accused are unknown.

4. See Annex note 10.10 for the definition of 'partner'.

Persons accused in homicide cases⁽¹⁾, by whether drunk and/or under influence of drugs and age and sex, 2002

Table 15

Sex and age of accused	Drink/drug status of accused					Total
	Drunk	On drugs	Drunk and on drugs	Neither drunk nor on drugs	Unknown	
All accused	57	13	19	38	59	186
Under 16	3	-	-	3	2	8
16 to 20	15	1	6	6	18	46
21 to 29	6	8	4	10	18	46
30 to 49	25	4	9	17	18	73
50 and over	8	-	-	2	3	13
Male	51	11	16	33	54	165
Under 16	3	-	-	2	2	7
16 to 20	14	1	4	5	17	41
21 to 29	5	8	4	9	17	43
30 to 49	21	2	8	15	16	62
50 and over	8	-	-	2	2	12
Female	6	2	3	5	5	21
Under 16	-	-	-	1	-	1
16 to 20	1	-	2	1	1	5
21 to 29	1	-	-	1	1	3
30 to 49	4	2	1	2	2	11
50 and over	-	-	-	-	1	1

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

**Victims of homicide⁽¹⁾, whether main accused drunk and/or under influence of drugs,
by motive of main accused, 2002** **Table 16**

	Motive of main accused				Total
	Feud, faction rivalry	Rage, Fury	Fight or quarrel	Other or unknown	
All victims	9	26	44	48	127
Accused drunk	3	8	22	12	45
Victim drunk	3	8	19	6	36
Victim drunk and on drugs	-	-	1	-	1
Victim not drunk or on drugs	-	-	1	5	6
Not known	-	-	1	1	2
Accused on drugs	-	1	2	7	10
Victim drunk	-	1	1	1	3
Victim on drugs	-	-	-	4	4
Victim drunk and on drugs	-	-	1	1	2
Victim not drunk or on drugs	-	-	-	1	1
					-
Accused drunk and on drugs	2	4	3	4	13
Victim drunk	-	2	-	2	4
Victim on drugs	-	1	1	-	2
Victim drunk and on drugs	2	1	1	1	5
Victim not drunk or on drugs	-	-	1	-	1
Not known	-	-	-	1	1
Accused not drunk or on drugs	1	8	8	7	24
Victim drunk	-	2	1	-	3
Victim on drugs	-	-	-	1	1
Victim drunk and on drugs	1	1	1	-	3
Victim not drunk or on drugs	-	5	4	6	15
Not known	-	-	2	-	2
Not known	3	5	9	18	35
Victim drunk	1	-	4	3	8
Victim on drugs	-	-	1	5	6
Victim drunk and on drugs	1	2	-	-	3
Victim not drunk or on drugs	-	-	1	5	6
Not known	1	3	3	5	12

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide victims.

Time taken for the criminal justice system to deal with homicide cases⁽¹⁾, 1993-2002

Table 17

	Year recorded									
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
All accused persons	163	166	197	171	126	140	173	126	151	186
A final result ⁽²⁾ reached	157	162	183	157	113	123	144	114	120	125
Case pending	1	2	11	8	12	11	24	10	21	53
Death of suspect after charging	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Suspect yet to be charged	1	1	-	2	1	5	2	1	7	6
Death of suspect before charging	1	1	3	4	-	1	3	1	3	-
Time between recording of homicide and charging of accused (per cent of accused with a charge)										
less than 1 month	89	93	87	88	90	90	88	87	93	89
>=1 month but less than 2 months	4	3	4	4	5	5	4	2	2	2
>=2 months but less than 3 months	3	1	4	-	2	4	2	1	2	2
>=3 months but less than 6 months	3	1	4	5	-	1	2	4	1	3
>=6 months but less than 12 months	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	4	1	1
>= 12 months	-	1	-	2	1	-	1	1	1	-
Unknown	-	2	3	1	2	1	3	2	1	3
All accused who have been charged (100%)	161	164	194	165	125	134	168	124	143	180
Time between charging of accused and final result being reached (per cent of accused with a final result)										
less than 3 months	10	6	3	11	6	11	8	7	7	6
>=3 months but less than 6 months	69	75	74	69	74	63	51	34	43	32
>=6 months but less than 12 months	14	12	14	15	12	15	26	31	30	38
>= 12 months	6	6	7	4	4	10	12	25	20	19
Unknown	-	2	3	1	3	2	3	4	1	5
All accused for whom a final result was reached (100%)	157	162	183	157	113	123	144	114	120	125
Time between recording of homicide and final result being reached (per cent of accused with a final result)										
less than 3 months	6	4	2	10	6	8	6	3	7	6
>=3 months but less than 6 months	70	75	72	64	72	61	49	36	43	33
>=6 months but less than 12 months	15	12	17	19	15	20	30	33	30	35
>= 12 months	8	9	9	7	5	11	16	25	20	26
Unknown	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	3	1	-
All accused for whom a final result was reached (100%)	157	162	183	157	113	123	144	114	120	125

1. Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide.

2. Final result includes no proceedings, proceedings dropped and court outcomes.

Comparison of homicide rates in selected countries and cities, 1999-2001

Table 18

EU Member States		EU candidate countries		Other countries	
Country City	Homicides per million population (average per year 1999-2001)	Country City	Homicides per million population (average per year 1999-2001)	Country City	Homicides per million population (average per year 1999-2001)
Scotland	21.6	Bulgaria	38.7	Australia	18.7
Edinburgh	15.6	Sofia	n/a	Canberra	5.3
Glasgow	58.7	Cyprus	13.9	Sydney	16.3
Aberdeen	21.9	Lefkosa	3.6	Canada	17.7
Dundee	15.9	Czech Republic	25.2	Ottawa	9.4
England & Wales	16.1	Prague	43.3	Japan	10.5
London	26.0	Estonia	106.1	Tokyo	12.1
Northern Ireland	26.5	Tallinn	94.0	New Zealand	25.0
Belfast	55.9	Hungary	23.4	Wellington	21.3
Austria	12.3	Budapest	24.0	Norway	9.5
Vienna	28.4	Latvia	64.7	Oslo	17.0
Belgium	17.9	Riga	n/a	Russia	220.5
Brussels	28.7	Lithuania	106.2	Moscow	183.8
Germany	11.5	Vilnius	89.0	South Africa	558.6
Berlin	23.4	Malta	16.3	Pretoria	n/a
Ireland (Eire)	14.2	Valletta	n/a	Switzerland	11.2
Dublin	18.8	Poland	20.5	Berne	10.4
Italy	15.0	Warsaw	40.0	Geneva	17.2
Rome	12.4	Romania	24.1	USA	55.6
France	17.3	Bucharest	n/a	New York	86.5
Paris	20.0	Slovakia	25.5	San Francisco	81.0
Denmark	10.2	Bratislava	37.2	Washington DC	428.7
Copenhagen	18.1	Slovenia	11.8		
Sweden	11.1	Ljubljana	13.8		
Stockholm	27.7	Turkey	26.7		
Spain	11.2	Ankara	25.5		
Madrid	18.4				
Luxembourg	n/a				
Netherlands	15.1				
Amsterdam	31.3				
Greece	13.8				
Athens & Pireus	5.7				
Portugal	11.7				
Lisbon	15.0				
Finland	28.6				
Helsinki	21.8				
Average:	15.9				

Source: Home Office

Note:

Further information on this can be found in the Home Office publication: 'International comparisons of criminal justice statistics 2002'.

ANNEX

10. Notes on Statistics included in this Bulletin

10.1 The statistics provided in this bulletin are derived from information provided by police forces on each case they initially record as homicide. They do not include cases where the police did not initially record a homicide, e.g. a suspected drugs overdose, but where the Procurator Fiscal subsequently determined that a homicide charge was appropriate. (In 2002, there were eight such cases re-classified as homicide by Procurators Fiscal). The bulletin also does not include figures for statutory homicide, that is of causing death by dangerous or reckless driving. (In 2002 there were 36 such crimes recorded by the police, including 1 of death by careless driving while under the influence of drugs or alcohol).

10.2 Since the last bulletin in this series was published, the General Register Office for Scotland (GROS) has revised its mid-year population estimates for 1982-2000. The estimates for these years have been revised in line with the mid-2001 population estimates published on 30 September 2002, which were based on the results of the 2001 Census. The figures included in this bulletin on numbers of homicide victims and accused per million resident population use the revised GROS mid-year population estimates and may therefore differ marginally from those published previously.

10.3 The year in which a homicide is counted in these statistics is the year in which the homicide was recorded by the police. This is not necessarily either the year in which the offence took place or, where a person was brought to trial for the crime, the year in which the case was disposed of by the court.

10.4 A single case of homicide is counted for each incident involving murder or culpable homicide irrespective of the number of perpetrators or victims. Where more than one person is accused of killing one or more victims, the **main accused** for the purposes of these analyses is the one who received the severest penalty. If more than one possible main accused is identified, then the first recorded on the statistical return is selected. Similarly if a person is accused of killing more than one victim, the **main victim** is the one for which the accused received the severest penalty, or where more than one possible main victim can be identified the first one recorded on the statistical return is selected.

10.5 Many tables and charts in this bulletin include data from 1996, the year in which the shootings at Dunblane occurred. It should be assumed throughout that the 17 homicides in this incident are included, unless otherwise stated. Sixteen of the victims were in the 5-15 year old age group and 12 were female. The Lockerbie bombing case (270 victims and 2 accused) is included in the 1988 figures for homicide cases in Table 1.

10.6 A case is regarded as being solved (or cleared up) if the police believe that there exists a sufficiency of evidence under Scots law to justify consideration of criminal proceedings, that is, in general if the police submit a report to the procurator fiscal. In some circumstances, for example death of a suspect, there may be no report submitted to the procurator fiscal but the case is still considered as cleared up. In some cases, there may be sufficient evidence but a prosecution cannot be brought, for example, because the accused has left the country. In such cases the crime is also regarded as being solved. A case is regarded as unsolved, or not cleared up, if no accused person has been identified.

10.7 The initial classification of the case as murder or culpable homicide is made by the police and will generally be that of murder. This classification may be altered as a result of decisions taken in the course of criminal proceedings. Many of the cases initially classified as murder may later be

classified as culpable homicides. Some cases initially classified as murder or culpable homicide will, on the basis of criminal proceedings, no longer be classified as such at a later date. This happens in cases where the court finds that a homicide had not in fact taken place at all, for example, the main accused person may be found guilty of a lesser offence, e.g. serious assault. The decision might be made not to proceed with the case if it is concluded for example that the victim committed suicide. Unless it is certain that the court's finding was that a homicide had not occurred, the case remains currently recorded as a homicide. Where a crime is unsolved, the initial classification is unaltered and the case is included in the currently recorded homicide cases.

10.8 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.

10.9 The motive is as determined by the police. For homicides recorded before 2000 information was collected on up to two motives. For simplicity of presentation, only one motive for killing has been selected for each accused person. Where more than one motive was recorded, the first one given has been selected as the **main motive** unless it was a rage or quarrel, in which case the second one given has been selected. Similarly 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, in the following order of priority: shooting, sharp instrument, blunt instrument, hitting and kicking, strangulation, other.

10.10 In considering the relationship of the main accused person to a victim, **partner** includes: spouse, separated or divorced spouse, cohabite, lover, boy/girlfriend but not necessarily ex-boyfriend/girlfriend pre-2000, as these may have been recorded as simply acquaintances. Partner figures for 2000 onwards **do** include ex-boyfriend/girlfriend.

10.11 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.

Revisions to previously published figures

10.12 Statistical bulletin *Homicide in Scotland 2000*, page 11: the first sentence of section 5.5 should read as follows: "There were **93** appeals against convictions for culpable homicide and **209** against convictions for murder between 1991 and 2000."

10.13 The statistics included in this bulletin for the years 1993-2001 reflect the latest known information, i.e. as at 30 October 2003. Some figures may therefore have changed marginally from those published previously.

Notation

10.14 The following symbols are used throughout the tables in the bulletin

- = nil, * = less than 0.5. n/a = not available

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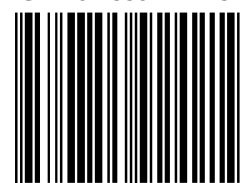
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