

CRIME AND JUSTICE

HOMICIDE IN SCOTLAND 2016-17

This bulletin presents statistics on crimes of homicide recorded by the police in Scotland in 2016-17. Statistics are presented on the number of homicide cases recorded in Scotland, where 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. This bulletin also presents victim and accused data, the circumstances associated with the homicide, and additional details relating to the method, motive and relationship between the victim and the accused.

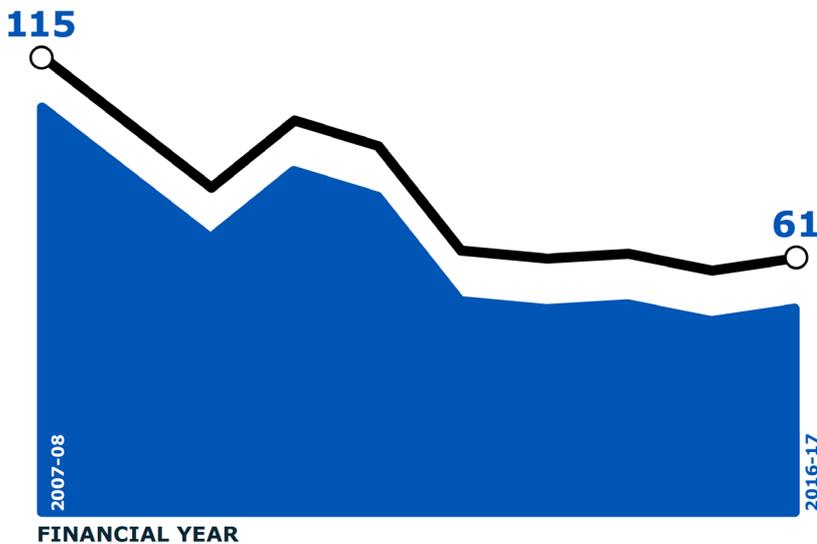
Key Points

- Between 2015-16 and 2016-17, the number of homicide cases recorded by the police in Scotland increased by 5% (3 cases) from 58 to 61 (Table 1). This is the joint second lowest number of recorded homicide cases for a single twelve month period since 1976, the first year for which comparable data are available.
- Over the ten year period from 2007-08 to 2016-17, the number of homicide cases in Scotland fell by 47% (54 cases) from 115 to 61 (Table 1). Glasgow City accounted for one third (33%) of this decrease. In 2016-17, one fifth (12) of the 61 national recorded homicide cases occurred within Glasgow City (Table 2).
- In 2016-17, 64 victims of homicide were recorded, 10% (6 victims) more than the 58 victims recorded in 2015-16 (Table 1). As at 31 March 2017, three cases of homicide recorded in 2016-17 were unsolved.
- In 2016-17, 77 persons were accused of homicide and 88% (68) of them were male (Table 6). Of the 64 victims, 75% (48) were also male (Table 5).
- For each of the last ten years, the most common method of killing was with a sharp instrument (Table 7). In 2016-17, a sharp instrument was the main method of killing for 50% (32)¹ of homicide victims.

¹ A correction has been made to these statistics since they were originally published on the 10th October 2017, see [Annex](#) for further details.

HOMICIDE IN SCOTLAND 2016-17

▶ THE NUMBER OF HOMICIDE CASES IN SCOTLAND HAS FALLEN BY 47% IN THE PAST 10 YEARS



FINANCIAL YEAR

In 2016-17:

 **50%** of victims were killed using a sharp instrument
- 94% of which involved a knife

17% of victims were killed by hitting & kicking

 **2%** of victims were killed by shooting

 **67%** of homicides occurred in a residential location
- 85% of which occurred in a dwelling

 **30%** of homicides occurred on a street or footpath

The remaining **3%** occurred in a public place indoors

In the last ten years:

The number of homicide victims has fallen by **44%**

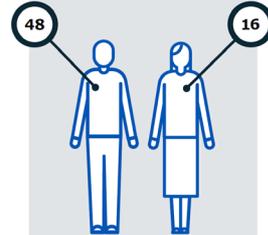
The number of those accused of homicide fell by **48%**

The homicide rate has fallen from

22  **12**

victims per million population

VICTIMS 64



Under 16	3
16 to 20	2
21 to 30	13
31 to 50	32
51 and over	14

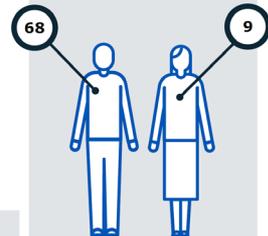
Half of male victims were killed by an acquaintance



Most female victims were killed either by a partner/ex-partner or an acquaintance



ACCUSED 77



Under 16	-
16 to 20	14
21 to 30	25
31 to 50	29
51 and over	9

HOMICIDE IN SCOTLAND 2016-17

Justice Analytical Services

² A correction has been made to these statistics since they were originally published on the 10th October 2017, see [Annex](#) for further details.

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Background

The statistics used in this bulletin refer to cases recorded as homicide by Police Scotland, as at 31 March 2017. The 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 to this bulletin can be downloaded from the Scottish Government [website](#).

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 [Justice and Vision Priorities](#). 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: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/Publications>.

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 2016-17 edition of *Recorded Crime in Scotland* can be accessed [here](#).

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.

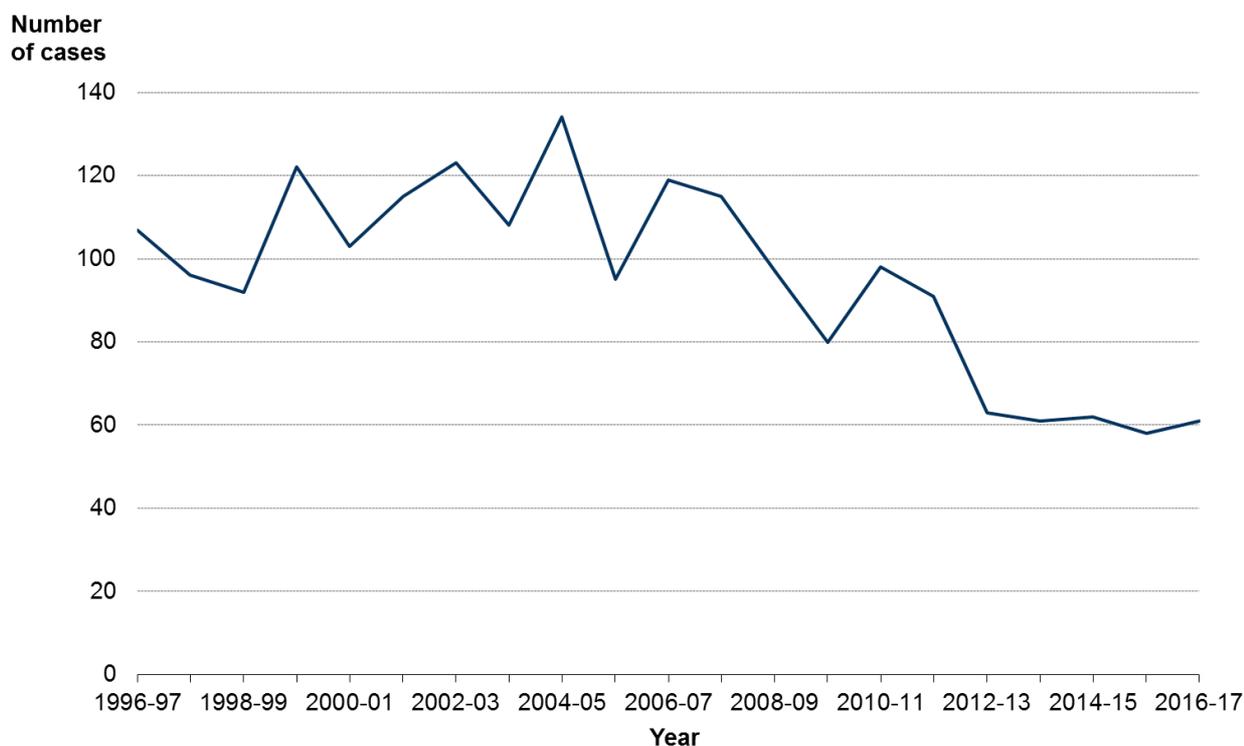
Commentary

Homicide cases

Table 1; Charts 1, 2

- The number of homicide cases recorded by the police in Scotland increased by 5% between 2015-16 and 2016-17, from 58 to 61. This is the same number of cases as in 1990-91 and 2013-14, the joint second lowest annual number of homicide cases since 1976, the first year for which comparable data are available ([Chart 1](#)). Since 2012-13 the figures have leveled off to an average of 61 cases a year, following a downward trend since 2004-05.

Chart 1: Cases recorded as homicide by the police, Scotland, 1996-97 to 2016-17



- Homicide cases involving more than one victim are relatively rare, in 2016-17 there were three homicide cases with two victims ([Table 1](#)). Of the 61 homicide cases recorded, 11 involved more than one accused person.

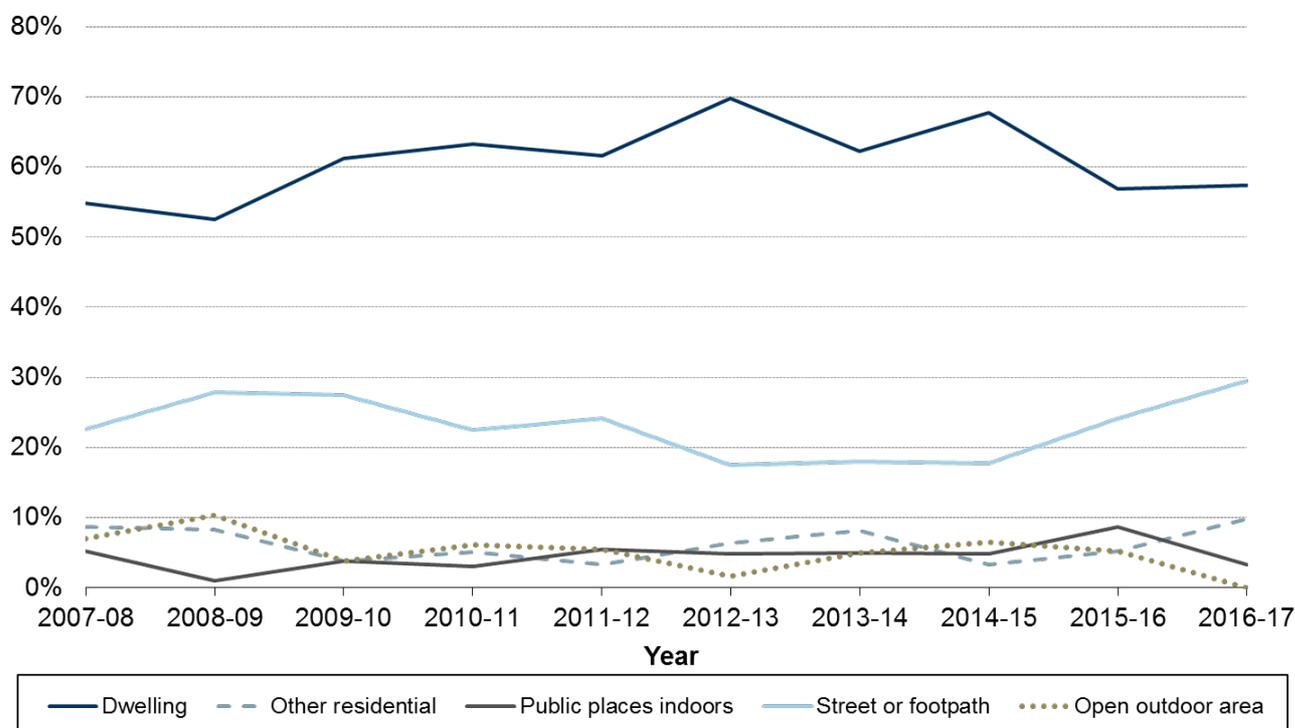
Table 1: Summary table of homicide cases, victims and accused persons, Scotland, 2007-08 to 2016-17

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total number of cases	115	97	80	98	91	63	61	62	58	61
Cases by number of victims:										
1	115	95	78	97	90	63	60	62	58	58
2+	-	2	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	3
Total number of victims	115	99	82	100	93	63	62	62	58	64
Cases by number of accused:										
1	88	67	53	68	66	45	47	49	48	47
2	16	19	20	19	13	11	8	9	8	5
3+	8	8	6	10	10	6	6	4	1	6
unsolved	3	3	1	1	2	1	-	-	1	3
Total number of accused	149	132	121	142	127	85	90	80	67	77

- In 2016-17, Glasgow City had the highest number of homicide cases (12), representing 20% of the Scottish total. Glasgow City has nearly double its share of homicides compared to its population (with 11% of the Scottish population in 2016³). It is important to note, however that victims may not necessarily reside in the local authority where the homicide took place. Glasgow City has also witnessed a large fall in homicides of 60% since 2007-08, accounting for one third of the overall national decrease.

Chart 2: Location of homicide cases, where known, Scotland, 2007-08 to 2016-17

Proportion of cases



³ Population estimates are as at mid-year 2016 from the National Records of Scotland (<http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk/statistics-and-data/statistics/statistics-by-theme/population/population-estimates/mid-year-population-estimates>)

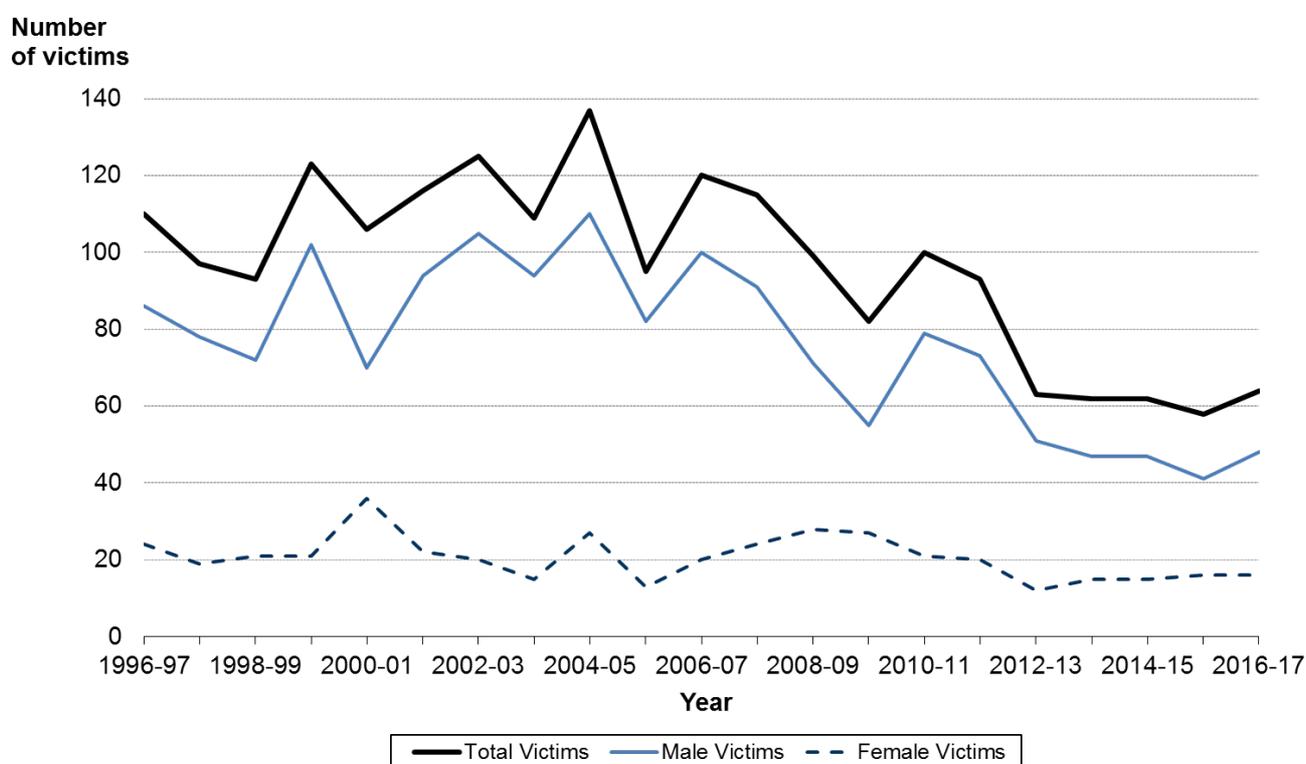
- In 2016-17, 67% of homicides occurred within a residential location (dwelling and other residential), 30% in outdoor public places (street, footpath and open outdoor area) and 3% in indoor public places ([Chart 2](#)).

Victims of homicide

Table 5; Charts 3, 4

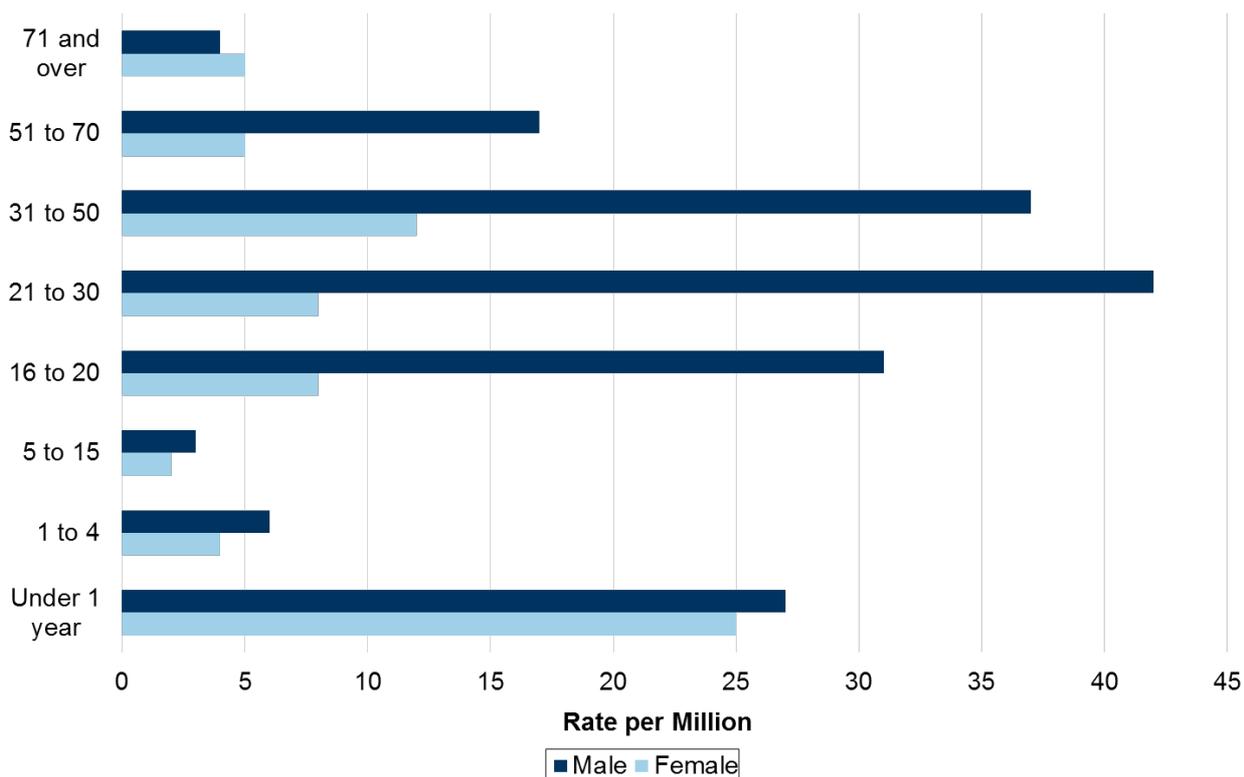
- Between 2015-16 and 2016-17, the number of homicide victims in Scotland increased by 10%, from 58 to 64. Remaining at a similar level to that seen in the previous four years ([Chart 3](#)).

Chart 3: Total number of victims and victims by gender, Scotland, 1996-97 to 2016-17



- In 2016-17, there were 48 male victims, representing 75% of all homicide victims. Males are more likely to be victims compared to women, with an overall rate for males of 18 victims per million population, three times the rate for females (six victims per million population).
- [Chart 4](#) shows the victimisation rate by age group and gender for homicides since 2007-08 (i.e. for the past 10 years – representing 798 victims). The victimisation rate is higher for males than for females for all age groups except for individuals aged over 70. The rate for males peaks in the 21 to 30 age group.

Chart 4: Age profile of homicide victimisation rate by gender, Scotland, 2007-08 to 2016-17

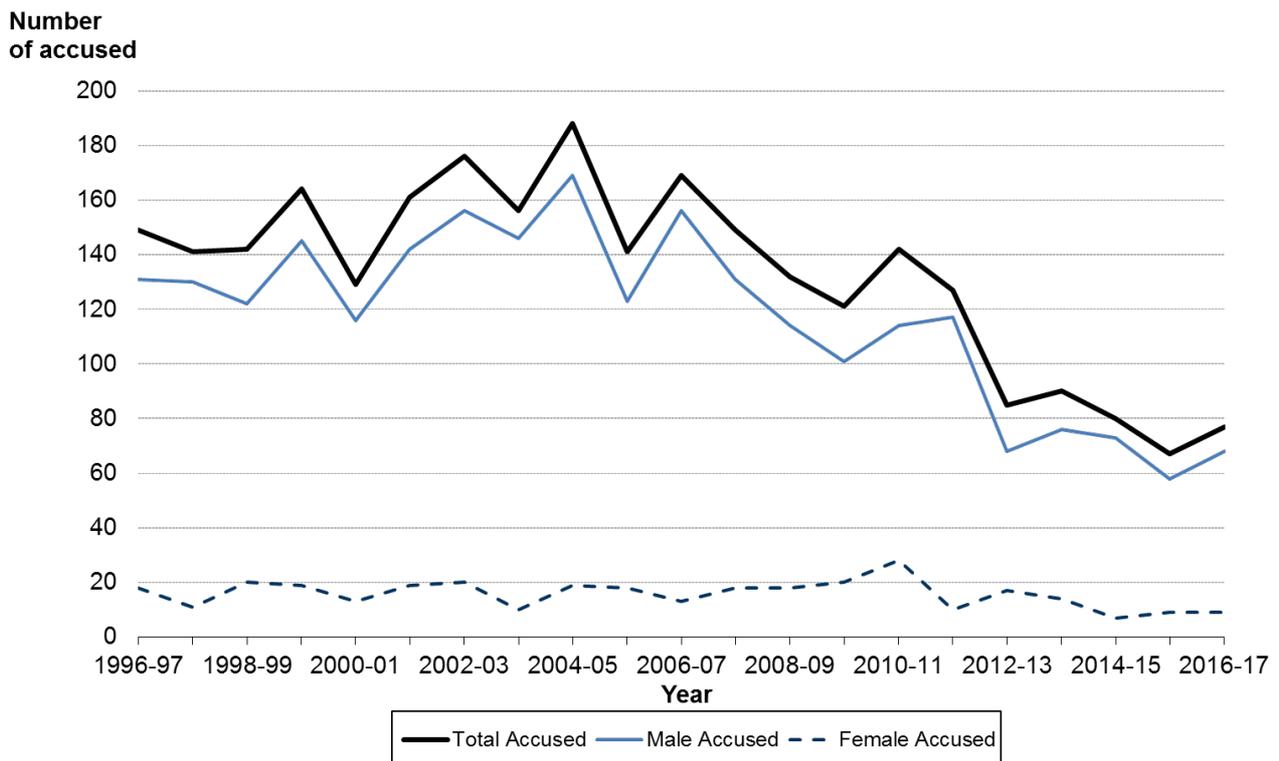


Persons accused of homicide

Table 6; Charts 5, 6

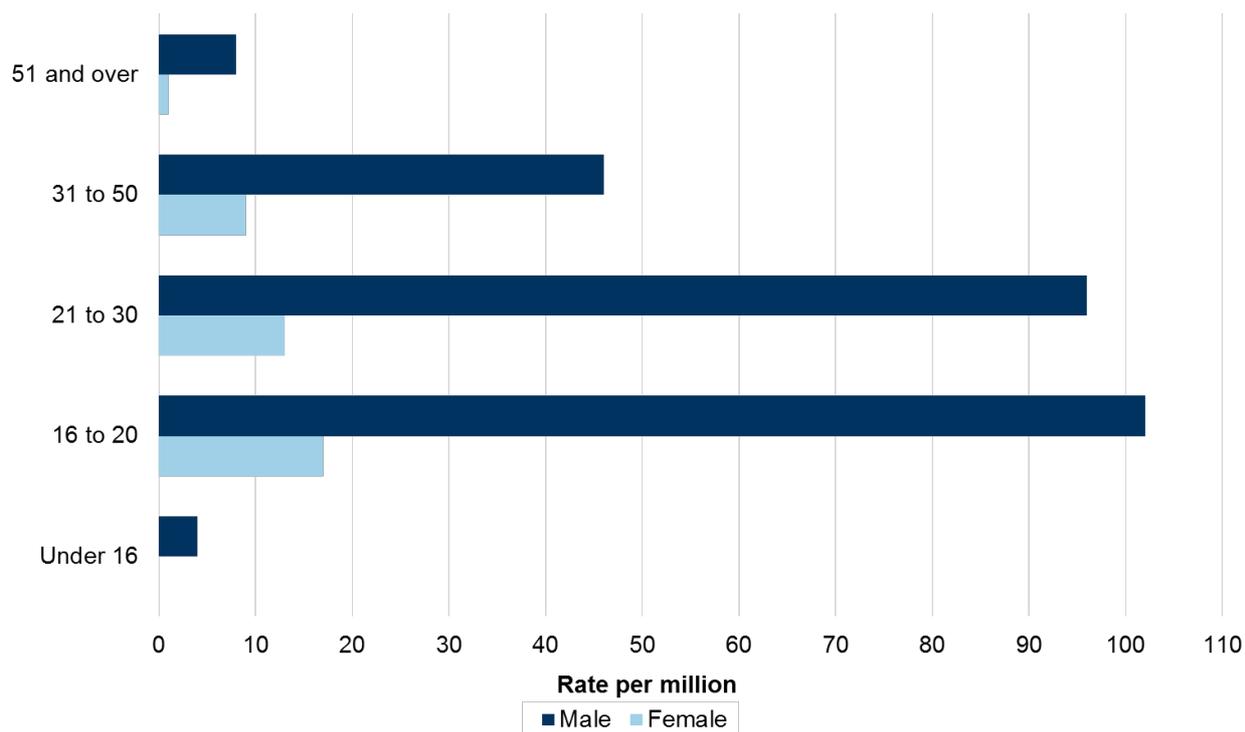
- The number of people accused of homicide has shown an overall downward trend since 2004-05 ([Chart 5](#)). In 2016-17, there were 77 persons accused of homicide, 10 more than in 2015-16 and the second lowest number since 1976, the first year for which comparable data are available.
- The vast majority of persons accused of homicide since 1996-97 have been male, making up 88% of all accused in 2016-17.

Chart 5: Total number of accused and accused by gender, Scotland, 1996-97 to 2016-17



- In 2016-17, the total number of individuals accused of homicide equated to 14 per million population. This is the second lowest rate recorded in the last ten years.
- In 2016-17, for both males and females, the rates for those accused of homicide were highest for the 16 to 20 age group, at 75 per million population and 13 per million population respectively.
- [Chart 6](#) shows the rate for accused by age group and gender for homicides since 2007-08 (i.e. for the past 10 years – representing 1,070 accused). The rates for males accused of homicide per million population were considerably higher across all age groups than for females.

Chart 6: Age and gender profile of persons accused of homicide per million population, Scotland, 2007-08 to 2016-17



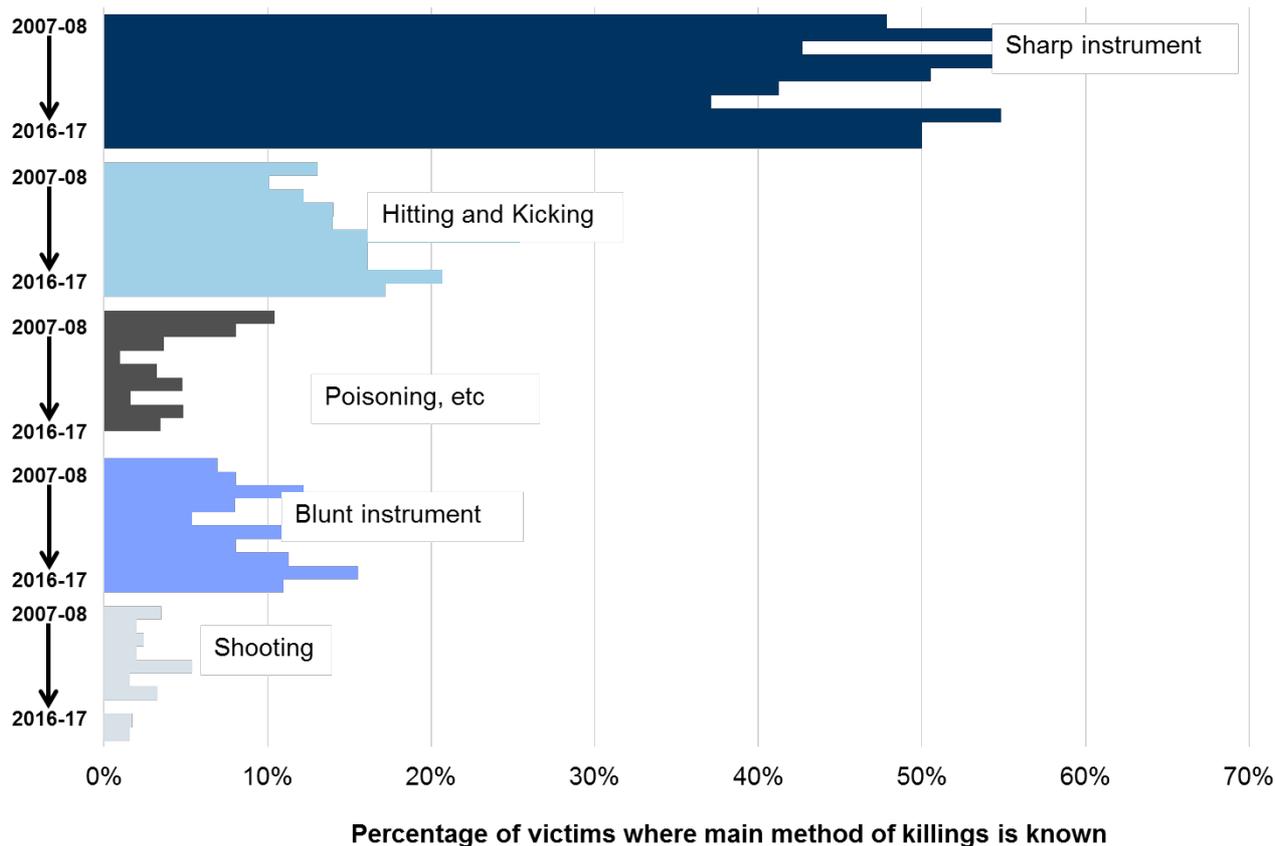
Method

Table 7; Chart 7

- [Chart 7](#) shows that the most common main method of killing in each of the last ten years was with a sharp instrument. This includes 50% (32)⁴ of homicide victims in 2016-17 of which all but two involved a knife. The next most common main method was hitting and kicking, accounting for 17% (11) of homicide victims in 2016-17.
- Homicide by shooting is relatively rare in Scotland. In 2016-17 there was only one victim recorded and since 2007-08 there have only been two years where more than two victims were recorded.

⁴ A correction has been made to these statistics since they were originally published on the 10th October 2017, see [Annex](#) for further details.

Chart 7: Victims of homicide by main method of killing, 2007-08 to 2016-17



Relationship of main accused to victim

Tables 8-10; Charts 8-10

- In the majority of cases, the victim and main accused were known to each other, representing 67% of homicide cases solved in 2016-17. The accused was unknown to the victim in 18 cases (30%). This latter group includes 12 cases where the victim was not known to the accused and six cases where the victim was known to the accused. Of those cases where the victim and accused were known to each other, 68% were acquaintances, 18% were relatives and 15% were partners or ex-partners. The relationship to the main accused was unknown in the remaining 3% of cases.
- [Chart 8](#) and [Chart 9](#) show the percentage of homicides for male and female victims by their relationship to the main accused since 2007-08. Male victims were consistently most likely to be killed by an acquaintance. Until 2014-15, female victims were generally more likely to be killed by a partner or ex-partner. However, in recent years as the number of female victims has decreased (16 in 2016-17 compared with 24 in 2007-06) there has been greater year-on-year fluctuation in the proportions of the accused's relationship to the victim.
- Between 2007-08 and 2016-17 a total of 39 children under the age of 16 years were victims of homicide (where there was an accused person). Of

these, 74% were killed by one of their parents. Since 2007-08 there have been 15 victims aged under one year old and in all but two cases (where there was an accused person) the main accused was a parent.

Chart 8: Male victims of homicide by relationship to main accused, where relationship known, Scotland, 2007-08 to 2016-17

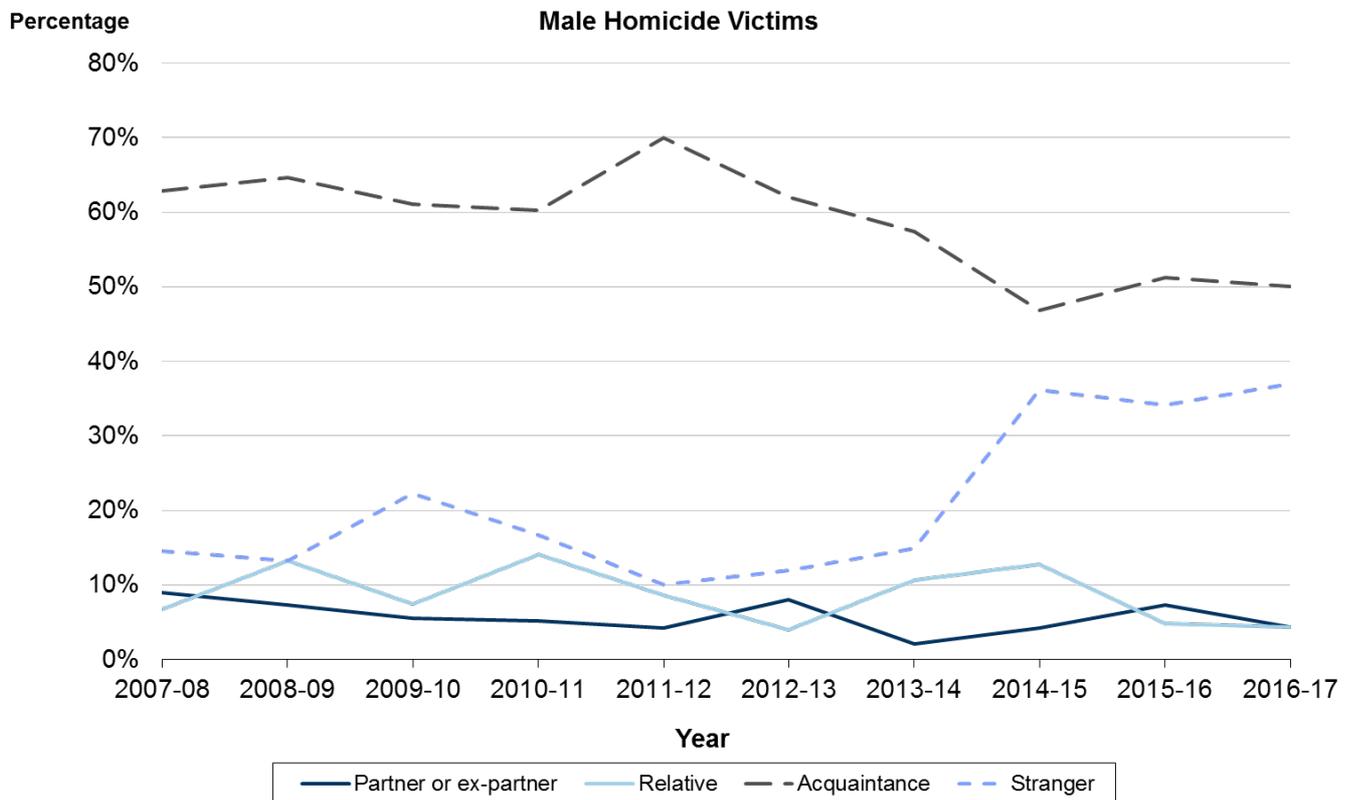
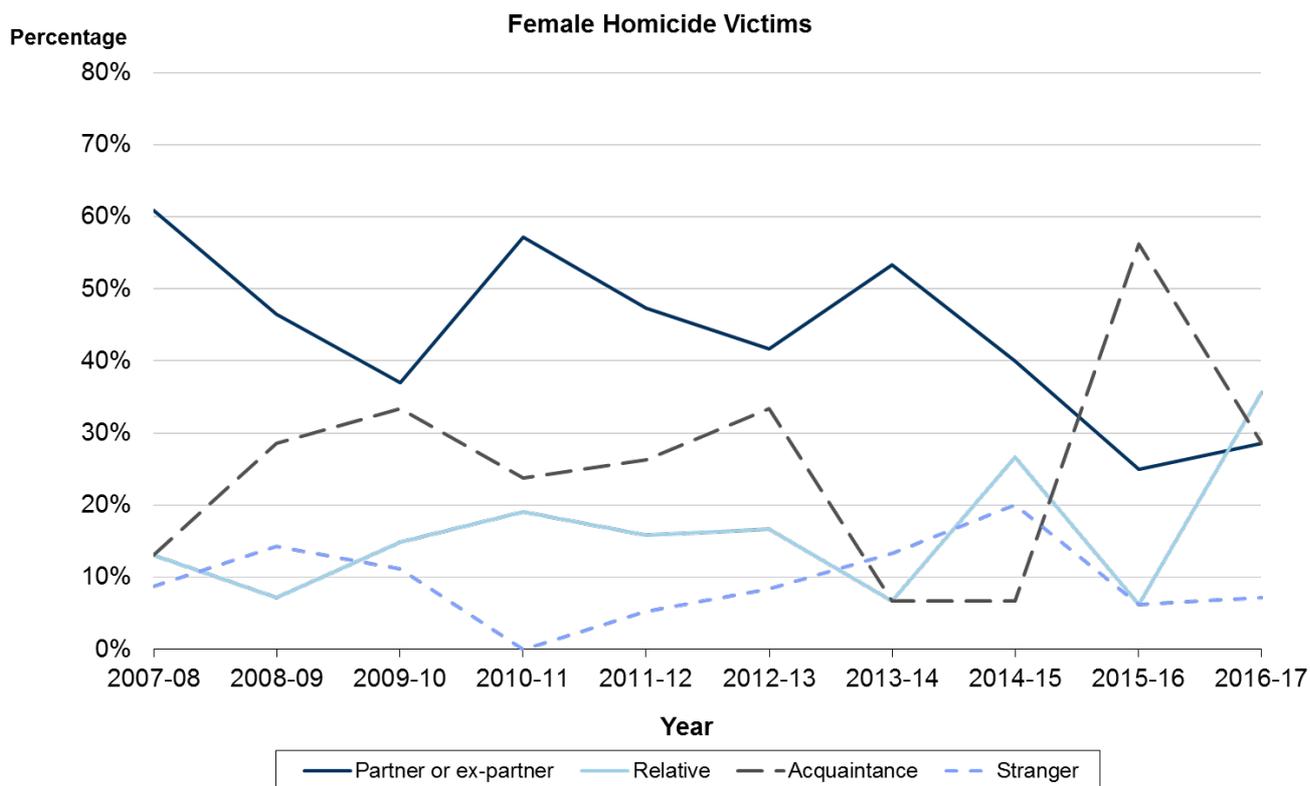
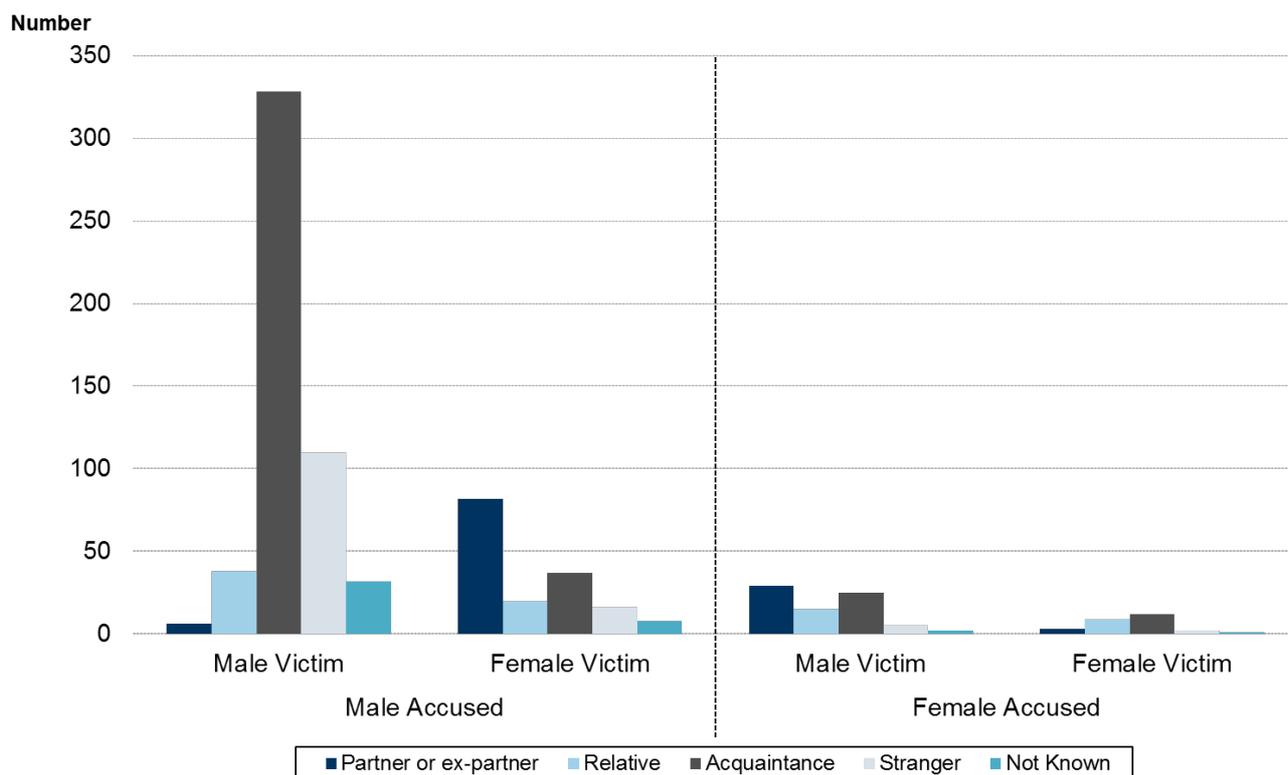


Chart 9: Female victims of homicide by relationship to main accused, where relationship known, Scotland, 2007-08 to 2016-17



- For all homicides recorded in the last ten years, just over half (52%) of the female victims aged between 16 and 70 years were killed by their partner or ex-partner, 28% were killed by an acquaintance and 8% were killed by a stranger. For male victims aged 16 to 70 years, only 6% were killed by their partner or ex-partner. Just under two thirds (62%) of male victims aged 16 to 70 years were killed by an acquaintance and 20% were killed by a stranger.
- Of the 25 people aged over 70 who were victims of homicide between 2007-08 and 2016-17, 16 were female and nine were male. Older people were most likely to be killed by an acquaintance (seven victims, of which five were male). Of the six victims killed by their son or daughter, five were female.
- [Chart 10](#) shows that two-thirds of all homicide cases (66%) recorded between 2007-08 and 2016-17 involved males killing males. Cases where the main accused and main victim were both female accounted for just 3% of the total number.

Chart 10: Relationship between main accused and victim by gender, where relationship known, Scotland, 2007-08 to 2016-17



Main motive

Tables 11 -14

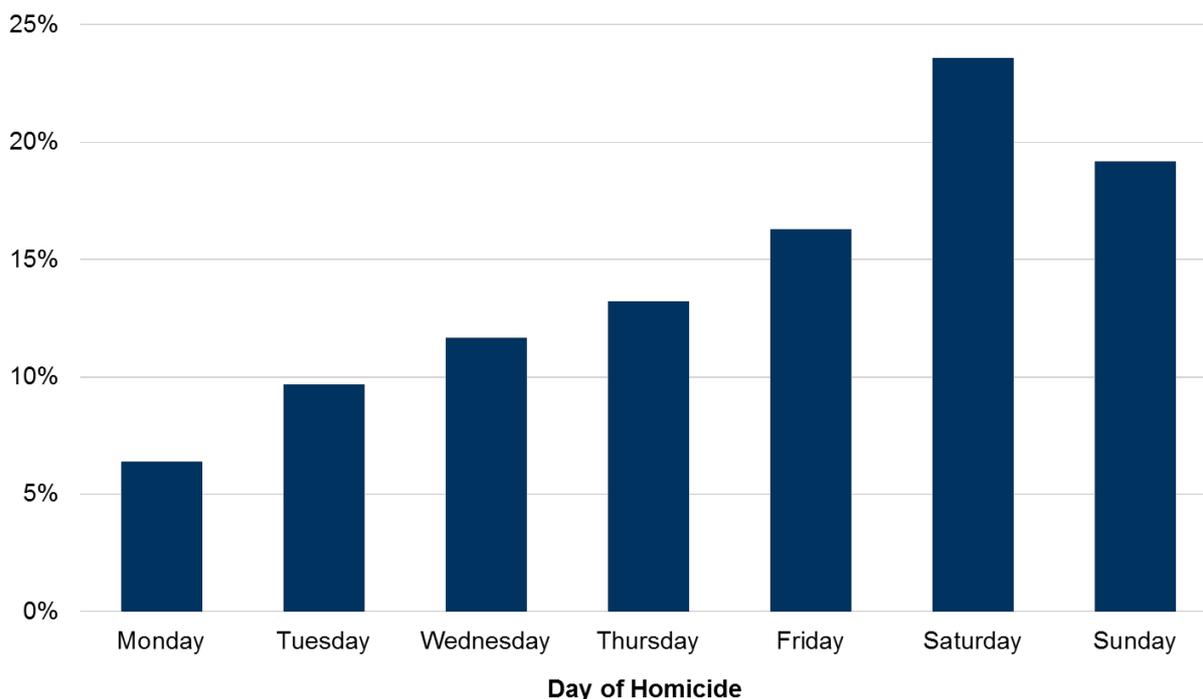
- The most common reasons recorded for committing homicide in the ten year period between 2007-08 and 2016-17, were fight or quarrel, and rage or fury, with just over half (51%) of all victims in solved cases killed in such circumstances. In 2016-17, this figure was 40% (24 victims), with a slightly smaller proportion for female (36%) compared with male (41%) victims.
- In the period 2007-08 to 2016-17, 80% of all female victims were killed in dwellings, compared with 54% of males. The most likely set of circumstances in which females become victims of homicide are in a dwelling, in a rage or fight with a partner or ex-partner (21% of female victims). Location is less of a factor for male victims, whose killings are typically a result of a rage or fight with an acquaintance either in a dwelling (19% of male victims) or not in a dwelling (15% of male victims).
- Twenty-one victims were reported to have been killed in drug-related homicide cases in 2016-17, of which 19 were male. None of the homicides recorded in 2016-17 were reported to have had a homophobic motivation and two were reported to have had a racial motivation. In all homicide cases in the ten years leading up to 2016-17, 2% had a homophobic or racist motivation.

Use of alcohol and drugs

Tables 13, 15-18; Chart 11

- Of the 77 persons accused in homicide cases in 2016-17, 22 (29%) were reported to have been under the influence of alcohol, drugs or a combination of both at the time of the homicide. Of these, 15 (19%) were under the influence of alcohol, five (6%) were under the influence of both alcohol and drugs and two (3%) were under the influence of drugs alone.
- In 2016-17, the alcohol and drug status of the accused was unknown for 47 persons, 61% of all accused. Eight accused persons (10%) were reported to have been neither under the influence of alcohol nor drugs at the time of the homicide.
- In the ten year period between 2007-08 and 2016-17, around half (47%) of all accused were reported to have been under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the homicide. This is similar for both males (47%) and females (45%).
- [Chart 11](#) shows that over the last ten years 24% (107) homicides, where the accused was suspected of being under the influence of alcohol, occurred on a Saturday. Furthermore, nearly three fifths of homicides where the accused was under the influence of alcohol (59% or 268) occurred during the weekend (i.e. Friday, Saturday and Sunday).

Chart 11: Distribution of the accused of homicide under the influence of alcohol⁵ by day of the week 2007-08 to 2016-17



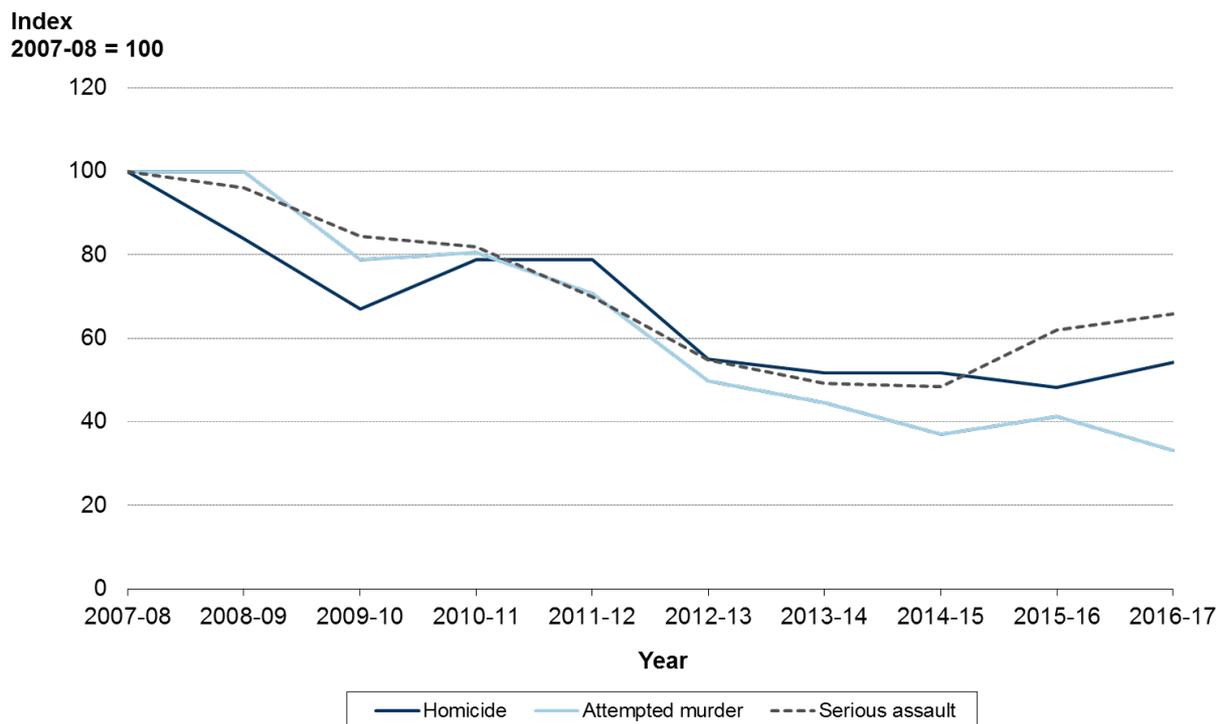
Comparator statistics

Table 4; Chart 12

- This bulletin has reported a decreasing trend in homicides over the longer term. [Chart 12](#) shows this trend and compares it to the trend in attempted murder and serious assaults. This latter information is taken from the [Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2016-17](#) bulletin. Over the ten year period between 2007-08 and 2016-17, the reduction in levels of homicide has broadly followed a similar fall in levels of attempted murder and serious assault.

⁵ Includes both under the influence of alcohol and under the influence of alcohol and drugs.

Chart 12: Indices in selected crimes of violence, Scotland, 2007-08 to 2016-17 (Index 2007-08 = 100)

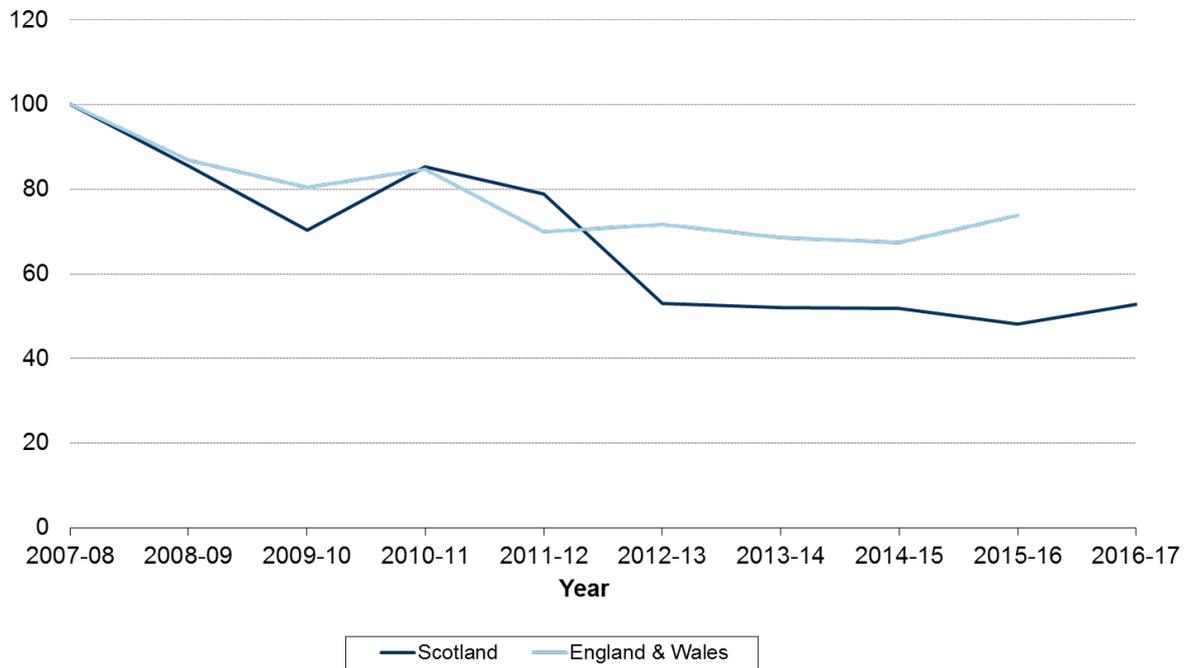


- [Chart 13](#) uses an index to evaluate the trends in homicide victimisation rates in Scotland and England & Wales⁶ between 2007-08 and 2016-17 (Note that 2016-17 England & Wales data are not yet available). Direct comparisons with England & Wales are not possible due to uncertainty around different counting and classification conventions. However we can compare the change over time, which is broadly similar to the downward trend in Scotland since 2007-08.

⁶ Data England & Wales was taken from the 2015-16 Violent Crime and Sexual Offences bulletin:
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/compendium/focusonviolentcrimeandsexualoffences/yearendingmarch2016/>

Chart 13: Change in the victimisation rate in Scotland (2007-08 to 2016-17) and England and Wales (2007-08 to 2015-16) (Index 2007-08 = 100)

Victims per Million



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.

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 some time after the crime was first recorded by the police). To allow for these changes, we currently make retrospective revisions to earlier data for all years since the formation of Police Scotland (i.e. 2013-14 onwards). There is one such case in 2015-16 – as such the total number of homicide victims for 2015-16 has been revised upwards from 57 (published last year) to 58 (as presented in this publication, see [Table 1](#)). Previous revisions are detailed in [Homicide in Scotland, 2015-16](#).

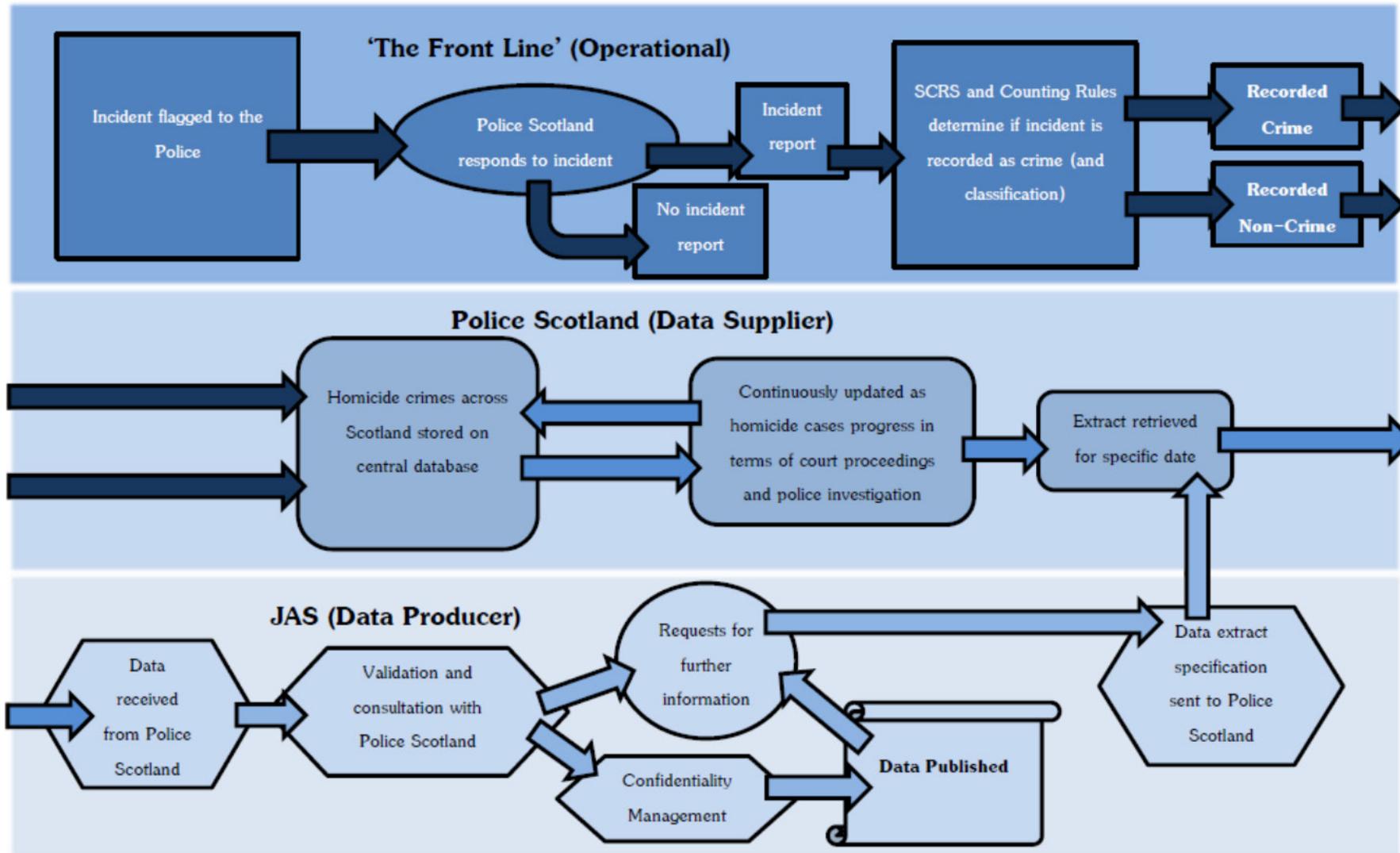
We are currently working with Police Scotland to review our longer term historical data with a view to identifying whether any further revisions are required for years prior to 2013-14. Any additional changes are likely to be small and will not change the trends and characteristics of homicide presented in this bulletin. The outcome of this review and any amendments required for data for previous years will be included in future publications.

The data provided by Police Scotland go through a series of validation checks. Anything flagged through these checks is sent back to Police Scotland for explanation.

A full process map of how data are collected for this publication is shown in [Chart 14](#), starting from incident reporting by police officers at an operational level to the publication of this bulletin.

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 the standard practice outlined above for making revisions).

Chart 14 Homicide in Scotland data process



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's website:

<http://www.scotland.police.uk/about-us/our-performance/>

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 3 months of data (from April to June), the second containing 6 months of data (from April to September) etc. The reports are typically published within 2 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.

Stakeholder Consultation

From April-June 2015, Justice Analytical Services conducted a consultation of stakeholders and users of the suite of publications based on returns from Police Scotland, which includes the Homicide in Scotland statistical bulletin series.

A report on the results of the consultation can be found at the link below:
<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/Browse/Crime-Justice/scotstatcrime/StakeCon/RCUC2015>.

Justice Analytical Services reflected on the feedback received from the consultation during the production of this bulletin and the previous one. This included continual development of new graphics to highlight the main points conveyed by these statistics.

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: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Statistics/scotstat>.

Homicide National Statistics

Correction to information on main method of killing

This section provides details of a correction made to the Homicide in Scotland 2016-17 National Statistics bulletin, as originally published on the 10th of October 2017.

In the [Method](#) section, the main method of killing for two victims in 2016-17 was described as a blunt instrument. Further discussions between statisticians and data suppliers (Police Scotland) have confirmed that these cases would have been better described as a sharp instrument for the main method of killing.

As a result of this correction, the number of homicide victims killed where the main method was a sharp instrument in 2016-17 is now correctly reported as 32 (50% of all victims), rather than 30 (47% of all victims) as previously reported. The number of homicide victims killed where the main method was a blunt instrument in 2016-17 is now correctly reported as 7 (11% of all victims) rather than 9 (14% of all victims) as previously reported.

This correction is made in line with the Scottish Government's [corporate statement on revisions and corrections](#).

This correction has no impact on the number of homicide cases, victims, or persons accused of homicide in 2016-17 – as published originally on 10th October 2017. As a result of this correction, statisticians will put in place an additional quality assurance check on this variable prior to future releases.

Other Notes

Justice Analytical Services publishes a work plan each year detailing the programme of work planned over the current financial year period. The work of the division covers both an agreed forward programme of analytical priorities, and routine analytical work particularly related to the compilation of National and Official Statistics, ongoing project management and knowledge transfer activity.

Analytical planning to develop a programme for the financial year 2017-18 followed a structured process of engagement with policy colleagues which was designed to closely align our analysis with current policy priorities and to the delivery of outcomes. The work plan is available via the following link:

<http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Research/by-topic/crime-and-justice>

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 telephone Mark Bell on 0131 244 5459 or 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 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.

Statistics Designation

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

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

The Assessment Report, which was published in June 2011, can be accessed via the following link:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/assessment/assessment-reports/assessment-report-119---statistics-on-homicide--domestic-abuse--firearm-offences-and-firearm-certificates-recorded-by-the-police-in-scotland.pdf>

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

The estimated cost of compliance for supplying and validating the data for this bulletin is: £2,300.

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

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

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; and are explained well.

Correspondence and enquiries

For enquiries about this publication please contact:

Mark Bell,

Justice Analytical Services,

Telephone: 0131 244 5459,

Email: JusticeAnalysts@gov.scot

For general enquiries about Scottish Government statistics please contact:

Office of the Chief Statistician, Telephone: 0131 244 0442,

Email: Statistics.Enquiries@gov.scot

How to access background or source data

The data collected for this statistical bulletin

are available in more detail through Scottish Neighbourhood Statistics

are available on the Scottish Government website

may be made available on request, subject to consideration of legal and ethical factors. Please contact <email address> for further information.

cannot be made available by Scottish Government for further analysis as Scottish Government is not the data controller.

Complaints and suggestions

If you are not satisfied with our service or have any comments or suggestions, please write to the Chief Statistician, 3WR, St Andrew's House, Edinburgh, EH1 3DG, Telephone: (0131) 244 0302, email statistics.enquiries@gov.scot.

If you would like to be consulted about statistical collections or receive notification of publications, please register your interest at www.gov.scot/scotstat

Details of forthcoming publications can be found at www.gov.scot/statistics

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