



Home Office

# Home Office Statistical Bulletin



## Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2010/11:

Supplementary Volume 2 to Crime in England and Wales  
2010/11

*Kevin Smith (Ed.), Sarah Osborne, Ivy Lau and Andrew Britton*

January 2012

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## Further information

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This publication should be read in conjunction with the User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics, a useful reference guide with explanatory notes regarding the issues and classifications which are key to the production and presentation of the crime statistics: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/publications/science-research-statistics/research-statistics/crime-research/user-guide-crime-statistics/>

Copies of other Home Office publications are available from the Home Office Science Internet pages: <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/science-research/research-statistics/>

The dates of forthcoming publications are pre-announced and can be found via the UK National Statistics Publication Hub: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/hub/index.html>

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# Introduction

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This bulletin is the second in a series of supplementary volumes that accompany the main annual Home Office Statistical Bulletin, [‘Crime in England and Wales 2010/11’](#) (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). These supplementary volumes report on additional analysis not included in the main annual publication.

This bulletin covers three topic areas related to violence. These are:

Homicide. This chapter contains analysis of figures from the Home Office Homicide Index, including method of killing, relationship between victims and suspect, age and gender breakdowns, ethnicity in homicide and suspect outcomes.

Recorded offences involving the use of firearms. This chapter provides further analysis of the provisional data that were published in the annual bulletin. Analyses include the type of firearms used in recorded offences, how the firearms were used, the types of crime that firearms were used in and injuries sustained.

BCS intimate violence. Analysis of the 2010/11 BCS self-completion module which asks respondents aged between 16 and 59 about their experiences of domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking. These questions have been included in the survey on a comparable basis since 2004/05.

# Conventions used in figures and tables

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## Table abbreviations

- '0'** indicates no response in that particular category or less than 0.5% (this does not apply when percentages are presented to one decimal point).
- 'n/a'** indicates that the BCS question was not applicable or not asked in that particular year.
- '-'** indicates that for recorded crime percentage changes are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50, for the BCS indicates that data are not reported because the unweighted base is less than 50.
- '..'** indicates for police recorded crime that data are not available.
- '\*\*\*'** indicates for BCS that the change is statistically significant at the five per cent level. Where an apparent change over time is not statistically significant this is noted in the text.

## Unweighted base

All BCS percentages and rates presented in the tables are based on data weighted to compensate for differential non response. Tables show the unweighted base which represents the number of people/households interviewed in the specified group.

## Percentages

Row or column percentages may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Most BCS tables present cell percentages where the figures refer to the percentage of people/households who have the attribute being discussed and the complementary percentage, to add to 100%, is not shown.

A percentage may be quoted in the text for a single category that is identifiable in the tables only by summing two or more component percentages. In order to avoid rounding errors, the percentage has been recalculated for the single category and therefore may differ by one percentage point from the sum of the percentages derived from the tables.

## Year-labels on BCS figures and tables

Year-labels on BCS figures and tables identify the BCS year of interview. Respondents' experience of crime relates to the 12 full months prior to interview (i.e. a moving reference period).

## 'No answers' (missing values)

All BCS analysis excludes don't know/refusals unless otherwise specified.

## Numbers of BCS incidents

Estimates are rounded to the nearest 10,000.



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# 1 Homicide

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*Sarah Osborne*

## 1.1 SUMMARY

The Homicide Index database was 'frozen' on 18 October 2011 so that analysis could be conducted. At this time 636 deaths were currently recorded on the database as homicides in England and Wales for the period between April 2010 and March 2011. This is an increase of 28 homicides compared with the 608 currently recorded in 2009/10 (an increase of 5%). The 636 homicides recorded in 2010/11 include the 12 victims of the Cumbrian shootings which were committed on 2 June 2010.

- Over recent years, the number of currently recorded homicides has shown a generally downwards trend, with the number for 2009/10 (608) being the lowest since 1997/98. The five per cent increase this year sees levels returning to the number of homicides recorded in 2008/09 (640), but are around a hundred lower than those recorded in 2007/08 (734).
- Overall, the risk of being a victim of homicide was 11.5 offences per million population. As in previous years, children under one year old were the most at-risk age group, at 25 homicides per million population.
- With the exception of those aged under one year, adults were generally at a higher risk of being a victim of homicide than children, with adult homicide rates peaking at 16 per million for those aged 16 to 29 and 30 to 49. For children aged one or over, homicide rates peaked at six per million for one-to-four year-olds.
- In 2010/11, as in previous years, more than two-thirds of homicide victims (68%) were male.
- The most common method of killing continues to be by sharp instrument. In 2010/11, there were 232 victims killed in this way, accounting for 36 per cent of all homicides. This was an increase from the 210 homicides (35%) that involved a sharp instrument in 2009/10.
- There were 60 shooting homicide victims in 2010/11, an increase of 19 offences compared with the 41 in 2009/10. This includes the 12 victims of the Cumbrian shootings on 2 June 2010. The proportion of homicides committed by shooting was nine per cent in 2010/11.
- Female victims were more likely to be killed by someone they knew. Over three-quarters (78%) of female victims knew the main suspect, compared with 57 per cent of male victims. In most of these cases, female victims were killed by a current or ex-partner (47%) while male victims were most likely to be killed by a friend or acquaintance (42%).
- In 2010/11, there were 56 homicide victims aged under 16 years. In line with previous years, the majority of these victims were killed by a parent or step-parent (64%, or 36 offences).

## 1.2 INTRODUCTION

The term 'homicide' covers the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Murder and manslaughter are common law offences that have never been defined by statute, although they have been modified by statute. The offence of infanticide was created by the Infanticide Act 1922 and refined by the Infanticide Act 1938 (s1).

Data presented in this chapter have been extracted from the Homicide Index, a database separate to the main recorded crime dataset which contains detailed information about each homicide recorded by police in England and Wales. It is continually being updated with revised information from the police and the courts and, as such, is a richer source of data than the main recorded crime dataset. Data presented here therefore differ from the provisional homicide figures presented in the annual Crime in England and Wales statistical bulletin.<sup>1</sup>

Homicide offences recorded up to the end of the financial year 2010/11 are presented in this chapter, with offences shown according to the year in which the police initially recorded the offence as homicide. This is not necessarily the year in which the incident took place or the year in which the case was heard in court. The data refer to the position as at 18 October 2011, when the Homicide Index database was 'frozen' for the purpose of analysis. The data will change as subsequent court hearings take place or other information is received.

## 1.3 OFFENCES RECORDED AS HOMICIDE

In 2010/11, 648 deaths were **initially recorded as homicide**, an increase from the 626 initially recorded in the previous year (an increase of 22 offences, or 4%; Table 1.01). Where the police initially record an offence as homicide it remains classified as such unless the police or courts decide that a lesser offence, or no offence, took place.

Of the 648 offences first recorded in 2010/11, 12 were no longer recorded as homicide by 18 October 2011, giving a total of 636 offences **currently recorded as homicide** when the database was 'frozen' for analysis. This represents an increase of 28 offences (5%) from the 608 currently recorded for 2009/10.<sup>2</sup> The latter was the lowest number since 1997/98, when 604 were recorded. The number recorded for 2010/11 is similar to that for 2008/09 (640).

Caution is needed when looking at longer-term homicide trend figures, primarily because they are based on the year in which offences are recorded by the police rather than the year in which the incidents took place. For example, the 172 homicides attributed to Dr Harold Shipman as a result of Dame Janet Smith's inquiry took place over a long period of time but were all recorded by the police during 2002/03. Also, where several people are killed by the same principal suspect, the number of homicides counted is the total number of persons killed rather than the number of incidents. For example, the victims of the Cumbrian shootings on 2 June 2010 are counted as 12 homicides rather than one incident in the 2010/11 data.

Homicides increased steadily up to the early 2000s (the peak in 2002/03 includes the 172 homicides committed by Dr Harold Shipman). Over recent years, the number of homicides has shown a general downward trend. Figure 1.1 shows the numbers of homicides, as taken from the Homicide Index, for the last 50 years.

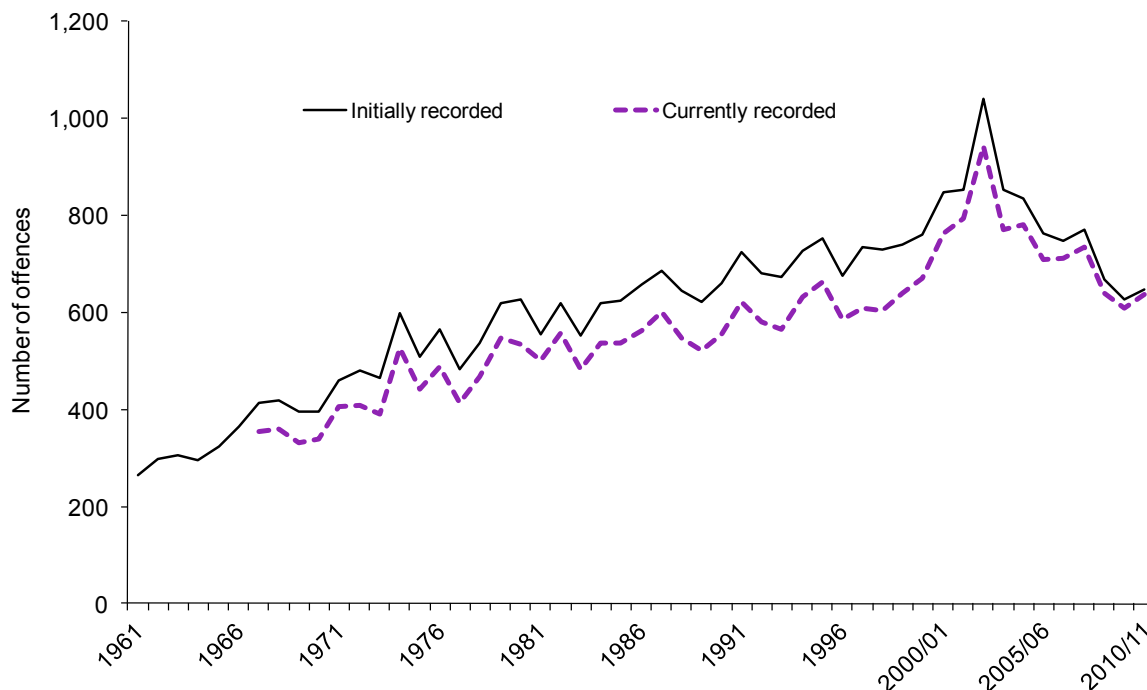
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1 Provisional homicide figures published in [Crime in England and Wales 2010/11](#) [Chaplin *et al.* (2011)] showed 642 homicides recorded in 2010/11 and 618 for 2009/10. The corresponding figures from the Homicide Index were 636 and 608.

2 The 2009/10 homicide chapter, published in January 2011, quoted 619 homicides currently recorded in 2009/10 as at 28 September 2010. The revised figure of 608 homicides is due to case information on the Homicide Index having been updated as a result of police investigations and court decisions.



Figure 1.1 Offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 1961 to 2010/11



1. Year 2010/11 includes 12 victims of Derrick Bird.
2. Year 2005/06 includes 52 victims of the 7 July London bombings.
3. Year 2003/04 includes 20 cockle pickers who drowned in Morecambe Bay.
4. Year 2002/03 includes 172 victims of Dr Harold Shipman.
5. Year 2000/01 includes 58 Chinese nationals who suffocated in a lorry en route into the UK.

Homicides are relatively rare events, and year-on-year variations need to be interpreted with some caution. A statistical analysis of trends (discussed in Section 1.6) indicates a significant reduction in homicides since 2007/08.

## Case outcomes

Homicides are often complex and it can take time for cases to pass through the criminal justice system (CJS). Due to this, the percentage of homicides recorded in 2010/11 (and, to a lesser extent, those recorded in earlier years) to have concluded at Crown Court is likely to show an increase when the next figures from the Homicide Index are published in 12 months' time. Conversely, the proportion of cases without suspects or with court proceedings pending is expected to decrease as police complete more investigations and as cases pass through the CJS.

Of the 636 cases currently recorded as homicide in 2010/11, data on case outcomes at 18 October 2011 showed (Table 1.02):

- Court proceedings had resulted in homicide convictions in 171 cases (27%).<sup>3</sup>
- Court proceedings were pending for 316 cases (50%).

<sup>3</sup> As more than one person can be convicted for an individual homicide, the number of people convicted will not be the same as the number of victims.

- In 41 cases (6%), the suspect had committed suicide or died.
- All suspects had been acquitted in court in four cases (1%).
- No suspects had been identified in connection with 91 cases (14%).
- In the remaining 13 cases (2%), proceedings were either discontinued or not initiated, or the suspect was found by the court to be insane.

Analysis of homicide suspects is included in Section 1.5.

### Box 1.1 International homicide comparisons

A number of international organisations, including Eurostat, have attempted to collate international homicide statistics. It is important to note that there are issues surrounding the comparability of international homicide data. There are different definitions of homicide between countries, although definitions vary less than for some other types of crimes. Furthermore, there are differing points in criminal justice systems at which homicides are recorded, i.e. when the offence is discovered or following further investigation.

Eurostat's most recently published figures compare homicide rates per million population averaged over the years 2006 to 2008.<sup>1</sup> The rates for the 15 countries that were members of the European Union prior to the accession of ten candidate countries on 1 May 2004 are shown in Table 1a, per million population. The Eurostat published rate for England and Wales is 13.5,<sup>2</sup> which is below that for Scotland (21.4) and Northern Ireland (15.2) and in the mid-rank of the EU countries shown.

**Table 1a Homicide rate per million population for 153 European Union countries (ranked in order high to low)**

Country	Rate	Country	Rate	Country	Rate
Finland	23.4	Portugal	14.6	Greece	10.4
Scotland	21.4	France	13.7	Netherlands	10.2
Ireland	20.0	England and Wales <sup>2</sup>	13.5	Spain	10.2
Belgium	19.7	Denmark	12.2	Germany	8.4
Luxembourg	16.1	Italy	11.3	Austria	6.1
Northern Ireland	15.2	Sweden	10.6		

Among the countries that joined the EU on or after May 2004, rates for Eastern European countries published by Eurostat (see footnote 1) tend to be higher, rising to 87.6 in Lithuania and 66.0 in Estonia, though the rate for Poland is 12.9, which is lower than that for England and Wales.

Although the rate of murder and non-negligent manslaughter in the USA has fallen substantially in recent years, it is still well above those experienced in Western Europe, at 56 per million population.<sup>4</sup>

1. Eurostat's 'Crime and Criminal Justice', by Cynthia Tavares and Geoffrey Thomas

[http://www.eds-destatis.de/de/downloads/sif/sf\\_10\\_058.pdf](http://www.eds-destatis.de/de/downloads/sif/sf_10_058.pdf).

2. Eurostat calculated this figure using the recorded crime returns, not the Homicide Index. If data from the Homicide Index had been used, the figure would be slightly lower.

3. Data are shown for all 15 European Union countries, though data are shown separately for England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. Overall combined data for the UK are not available.

4. As reported in the Federal Bureau of Investigation's 'Crime in the United States, 2008' at [http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/table\\_16.html](http://www2.fbi.gov/ucr/cius2008/data/table_16.html).

## 1.4 VICTIMS

The risk of being a victim of homicide remains low, with 11.5 such offences recorded per million population during 2010/11. If the 172 homicides committed by Harold Shipman in 2002/03 are excluded from analysis, homicide rates peaked in 2001/02, at 15.2 offences per million population<sup>4</sup> (Table 1.01).

The homicide rate has consistently been higher for males than for females. In 2010/11 the homicide rate for males (16 per million population) was more than twice that for females (7 per million population) (Table 1.08).

In 2010/11, 435 homicide victims were male and 201 were female. There were increases in both the number of male victims (up 5% from 413) and the number of female victims (up 3% from 195).

The proportion of victims that were male remained the same as last year, at 68 per cent. The overall fall in homicide offences in recent years has been driven by falls in male homicides; the trend in female homicide victims has been fairly flat.

### Method of killing

As in previous years, the most common method of killing for both male and female victims was by a knife or other sharp instrument, with 232 such homicides recorded in 2010/11 compared with 210 in 2009/10 (Table 1.03). Sharp instrument homicides peaked in 2006/07 at 272 and, before the increase this year, had been declining. The total number of knife or sharp instrument homicides for 2009/10 was the lowest recorded since 1998/99 when 201 were recorded (data not shown in tables). The number recorded in 2010/11 is also lower than that recorded for most years over the last decade.

As in previous years, the second most common method of killing in 2010/11 was hitting or kicking, accounting for 122 homicides. This was lower than for 2009/10 (128 homicides) and the lowest involving this method since 2005/06 (112 homicides).

However, while hitting and kicking was the second most common method overall, for female victims, it was strangulation or asphyxiation (39 homicides in 2010/11, one fewer than the 40 recorded in 2009/10). Differences in methods of killing by sex of victim are shown in Figure 2.1 and Table 1.03.

In 2010/11, there were 60 shooting homicides recorded. This is an increase of 19 on the previous year and includes the 12 victims of the Cumbria shootings on 2 June 2010.

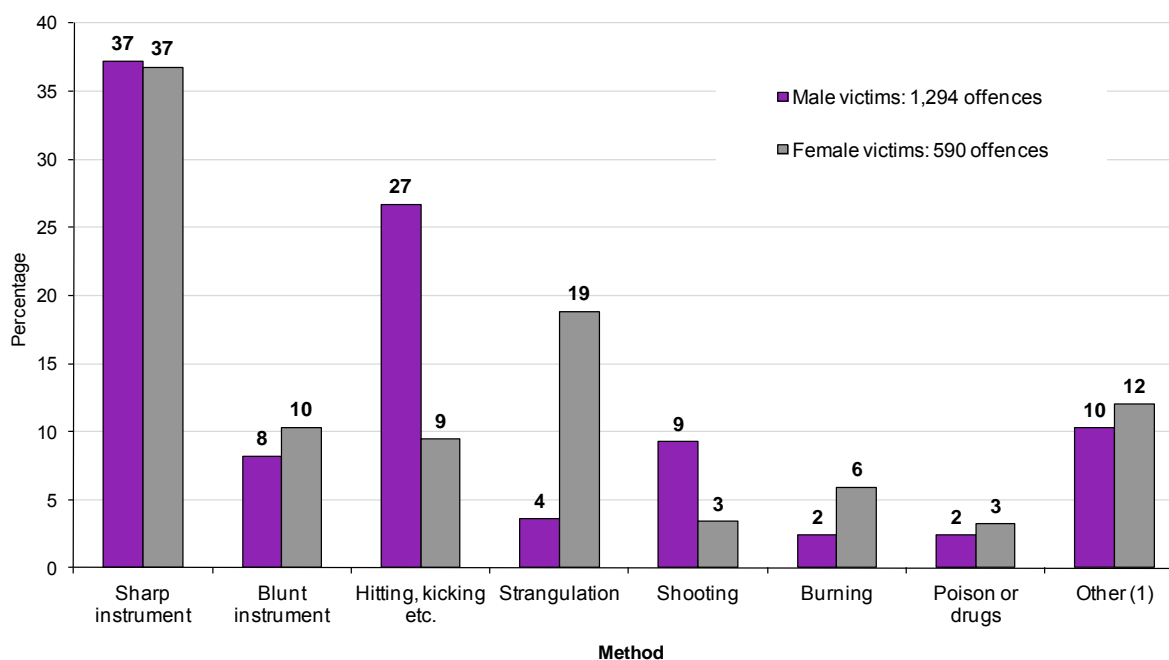
Table 1.03 also provides a percentage breakdown for each method of killing. Proportions can fluctuate from year to year, so methods of killing have been compared using combined data for the last three years (2008/09 to 2010/11) (Figure 1.2).

- Over a third (37%) of both male and female homicides in the last three years involved a sharp instrument.
- Over a quarter (27%) of male homicides over the last three years involved hitting or kicking.
- Almost a fifth (19%) of female homicides over the last three years resulted from strangulation.

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<sup>4</sup> In 2002/03 the risk was 17.9 homicides per million population but this is inflated by the 172 Harold Shipman homicides recorded that year. With these removed, the risk for 2002/03 was 14.6 offences per million population.

**Figure 1.2 Percentage of offences currently recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim, combined years 2008/09 to 2010/11**

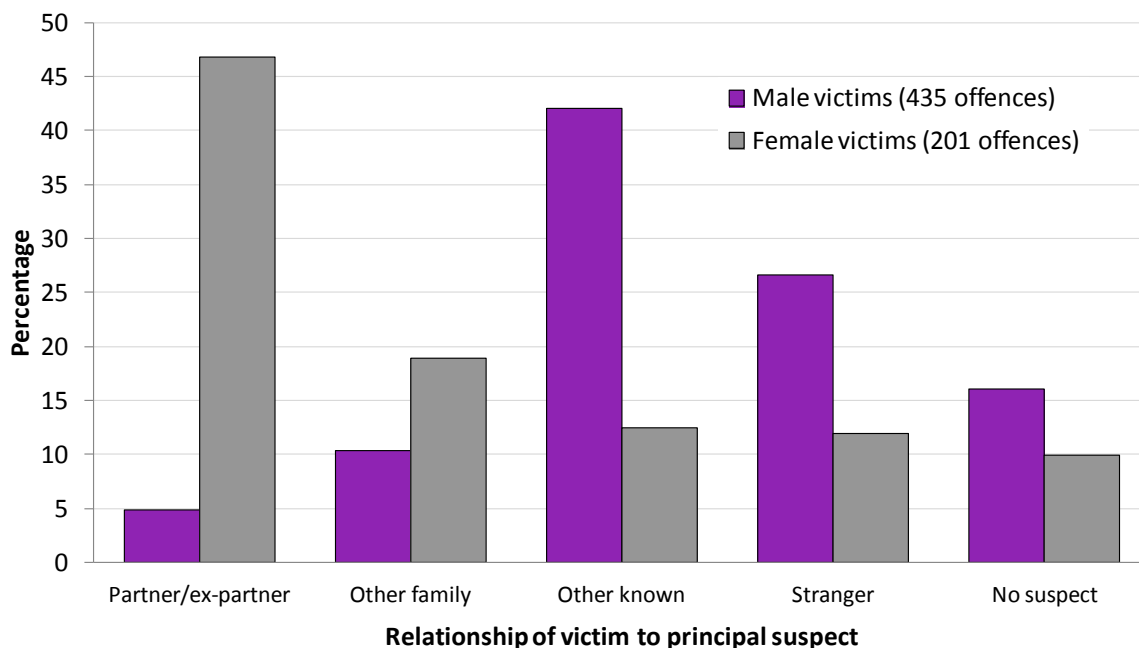


1. 'Other' includes all other apparent methods and where method unknown.

### Relationship between victim and principal suspect

Data on relationship of victim to principal suspect for 2010/11 show similar findings to previous years. Female victims were more likely than male victims to have been acquainted with the principal suspect (78% and 57% respectively). Female victims were more likely than male victims to be killed by a partner or ex-partner (47% and 5% respectively) but less likely to be killed by a stranger (12% compared with 27%) (Figure 1.3, Table 1.05). The relationship between victim and principal suspect is not always known and, for the purposes of this analysis, such cases have been included in the 'stranger' category.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Stranger category includes: business associate, police/prison officer killed in the course of duty, stranger (terrorist/contract killing and other) and where there is insufficient information about the suspect to determine relationship to victim.

**Figure 1.3 Relationship of victim to principal suspect by sex of victim, 2010/11**

To account for differences by age in victim relationships to principal suspect, the analysis below reports on victims aged under 16 and victims aged 16 and over separately.

### Victims aged 16 years or over

Over half (52%) of female victims aged 16 or over had been killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover (93 offences). This is similar to previous years with the proportion of female victims killed by a partner or ex-partner having fluctuated between 41 and 57 per cent over the last decade<sup>6</sup> (between 80 and 117 homicides per year). In contrast, only five per cent of male victims aged 16 or over were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover in 2010/11 (21 offences) (Table 1.06).

Just under half (45%) of male victims aged 16 or over were killed by a friend or acquaintance in 2010/11 (180 offences, up from 149 in 2009/10). Female victims were less likely to be killed by a friend or acquaintance, at 14 per cent of homicides in 2010/11 (25 offences).

In 2010/11, 114 males (29%) and 20 females (11%) aged 16 or over were killed by strangers. Over the last five years, the proportion of female victims in this age group to be killed by a stranger was 15 per cent, compared with 36 per cent of male victims (data not shown).

### Victims aged under 16 years

In 2010/11, there were 56 victims under 16 years of age, compared with 51 victims in the previous year. Of all the offences currently recorded as homicide in 2010/11 (636 victims), nine per cent involved victims under the age of 16, a similar proportion to the eight per cent in 2009/10 (Table 1.08).

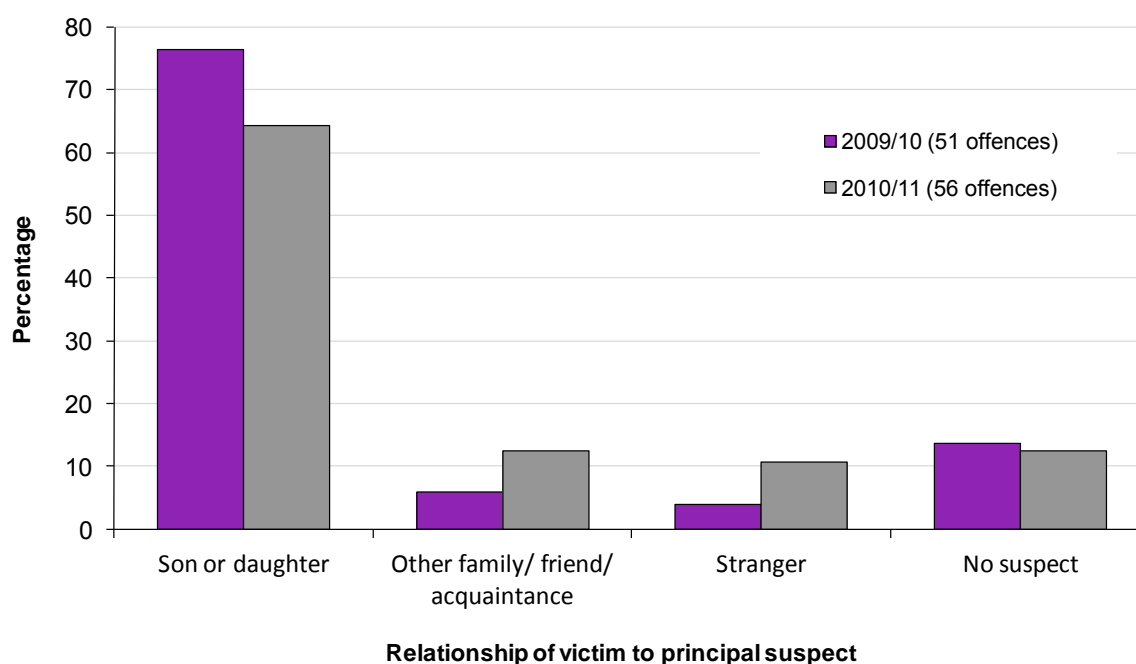
As in previous years, the majority of victims aged under 16 were acquainted with their principal suspect (77%, 43 offences), and in most cases they were killed by a parent or step-parent (64%, 36 offences) (Figure 1.4, Table 1.04).

<sup>6</sup> Table 1.06 shows that 29 per cent of female homicides in 2002/03 where the victim was aged 16 or over were committed by a partner, ex-partner or lover but if the 130 female victims of Harold Shipman recorded this year are excluded, the figure is then 46 per cent.

Proportionally few homicides of those aged under 16 are committed by strangers. In just over one in ten homicides in 2010/11 (11%; 6 offences) the victim was known to have been killed by a stranger. This compares with two offences in 2009/10 (4%).

As of 18 October 2011, there were seven victims aged under 16 (13%) for whom no suspect had been identified. This number is likely to fall as investigations continue. For example, while no suspect had been identified for ten victims aged under 16 recorded in 2009/10 at the time of publication last year,<sup>7</sup> this had decreased to seven victims by 18 October 2011 (Table 1.04).

**Figure 1.4 Victims under 16 years of age, by relationship of victim to principal suspect, 2009/10 to 2010/11**



1. Figures are likely to change as cases progress through the courts and more information becomes available.

## Circumstances of the homicides

The Homicide Index also holds information about the circumstances of each homicide. Just over a half (53%, or 335 offences) of homicide cases in 2010/11 resulted from a quarrel, a revenge attack or a loss of temper. This proportion was higher where the principal suspect was known to the victim (60%), compared with when the suspect was unknown to the victim (39%). Six per cent of homicides (38 offences) occurred during robberies or burglaries and another six per cent (40 offences) were attributed to irrational acts.<sup>8</sup> As at 18 October 2011, the apparent circumstances were not known for 24 per cent of homicides (154 offences) recorded in 2010/11 (Table 1.07). This figure may decrease as police carry out further investigations.

<sup>7</sup> As published in Smith *et al.*, 2011.

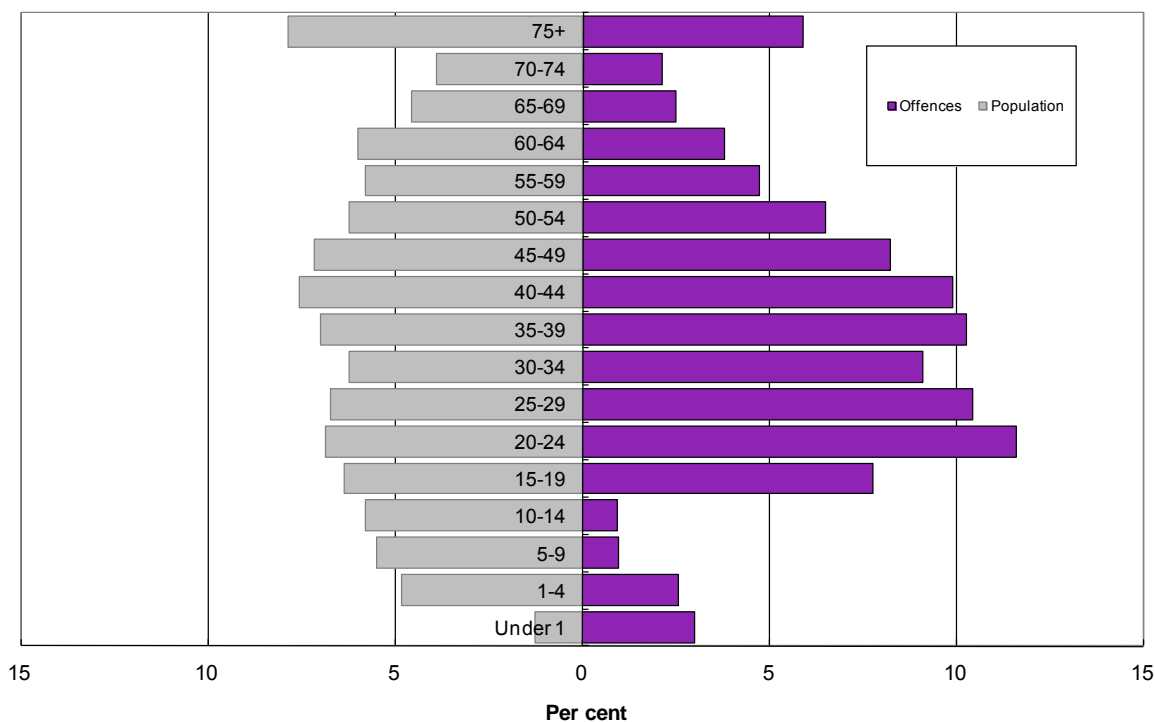
<sup>8</sup> These figures do not account for all homicides committed by mentally disturbed people, as offences with an apparent motive (e.g. during a quarrel or robbery) are instead included under the respective circumstance. Higher overall totals for homicides committed by mentally disturbed people are quoted elsewhere (e.g. Appleby, 2006, 2010).

### Risks for different age groups

Previous analysis of Homicide Index figures has consistently shown that children under the age of one are the age group most at risk of homicide. There were 18 homicide victims under the age of one in 2010/11, four fewer than the 22 recorded in 2009/10 (Table 1.08). Due to the number of victims fluctuating from year to year and the size of this age grouping, the rate per million population can vary considerably for each year. This is also true for other age groupings to a lesser extent. Therefore, age groupings for 2010/11 shown in Table 1.08 are generally broad. Analysis and commentary below focus on data combined from the last three years (2008/09 to 2010/11) to allow a greater breakdown of age groupings, including by gender (Figure 1.5; Table 1.09).

- Victims aged between 15 and 49 formed a disproportionately large number of victims compared to the population profile, particularly so for those in the 20-to-24-years age group. While seven per cent of the population were aged 20 to 24, this age group accounted for 12 per cent of homicide victims (218 victims).
- The relatively high risk among 20-to 24-year-olds was largely due to the high risk amongst males in this age group. While seven per cent of the male population were aged 20 to 24, this age group accounted for 13 per cent of male homicides (172 victims).
- Almost half of female homicides (46%) were against victims aged between 20 and 44. Thirty-four per cent of the female population was covered by these age groups.
- The age profile for female homicide victims is less disproportionate than for males. For female victims, the most disproportionate age group is 35 to 39. While seven per cent of the female population were aged 35 to 39, this age group accounted for 11 per cent of homicide victims (64 victims).

**Figure 1.5 Age profile of currently recorded homicide victims compared to population profile, combined years 2008/09 to 2010/11**



## Analysis of ethnicity in homicide data

Additional analysis has been conducted on the ethnicity, gender, age and method of killing of victims. Due to the relatively low numbers of homicides, there can be considerable year-to-year variability. This analysis considers a three-year period to provide more stable results. Caution should nevertheless be taken in drawing conclusions from these figures because the numbers remain small for some ethnic minority groups. The Ministry of Justice 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System' publication also reports on homicide and ethnicity, as part of more detailed discussion on the representation of Black and Minority Ethnic groups as suspects, offenders and victims within the criminal justice system.<sup>9</sup>

Of the 1,884 homicides recorded by police in the three-year period ending March 2011, 75 per cent of victims were White (1,420 offences), 11 per cent were Black (215), eight per cent were Asian (159) and three per cent were of Other minority ethnic groups (63). The ethnicity of one per cent of victims was not recorded (27 offences; Table 1b).

By way of comparison, experimental statistics by ethnicity indicate that 88 per cent of the population of England and Wales are White, three per cent are Black, six per cent are Asian and the remaining three per cent are of Other ethnicity.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Ethnicity of victims and suspects are examined in more detail in the Ministry of Justice's annual publication 'Statistics on Race and the Criminal Justice System'; the 2010/11 publication is expected to be released in late 2012. See <http://www.justice.gov.uk/downloads/publications/statistics-and-data/mojstats/stats-race-cjs-2010.pdf> for the latest release.

<sup>10</sup> Mid-2009 population estimates by ethnicity are experimental statistics and have not yet received formal National Statistics status. They should therefore be used with appropriate caution and awareness of their limitations. They are published in Table EE1, Population Estimates by Ethnic Group Rel.8.0, Office for National Statistics, 2011. See <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tcm%3A77-50029>



**Table 1b Apparent method of killing by ethnic appearance of victim, combined data for 2008/09 to 2010/11**

Numbers and percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime				
Apparent method of killing	Total homicides	Ethnic appearance of victim				
		White	Black	Asian	Other	Not known/ not recorded
<i>Number of homicides</i>						
Sharp instrument	698	491	111	67	24	5
Blunt instrument	167	131	4	24	6	2
Hitting, kicking, etc.	401	347	16	22	14	2
Strangulation <sup>1</sup>	158	135	8	8	3	4
Shooting	140	70	55	9	6	-
Other	320	246	21	29	10	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>1,420</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>27</b>
<i>Percentage within ethnic appearance category</i>						
Sharp instrument	37	35	52	42	38	19
Blunt instrument	9	9	2	15	10	7
Hitting, kicking, etc.	21	24	7	14	22	7
Strangulation <sup>1</sup>	8	10	4	5	5	15
Shooting	7	5	26	6	10	-
Other	17	17	10	18	16	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. Including asphyxiation.

There are differences in age profile, geographical locations and method of killing by ethnicity. The following analysis excludes offences for which the victim ethnicity is not known or not recorded.

Ethnic minority victims tended to be younger than White victims, with those in the Black ethnic minority group the youngest. The average age of Black victims was 29 years, compared with 40 for White, 34 for Asian and 32 for Other. The lower average age of Black victims is due to proportionately more homicides in the 5-to-15 and 16-to-29 age ranges than for other ethnic groups. Average ages are lower for males than females for all ethnic groups (data not shown).

Black or Minority Ethnic victims were more likely than White victims to be stabbed or shot and less likely to be a victim of homicide by hitting, kicking etc. (Table 1b). This, in part, reflects the different age profiles of the different ethnic groups (data not shown).

Homicide by sharp instrument was the most common method of killing across all ethnic groups, although Black victims were more likely to have been killed this way than other groups (Black 52%, White 35%, Asian 42%, Other 38%).

Black homicide victims were proportionally more likely to have been killed by shooting (26% of Black victims) than other ethnic groups (White 5%, Asian 6%, Other 10%). White victims were proportionally more likely to have been killed by hitting or kicking (24%) than other ethnic groups (Black 7%, Asian 14%, Other 22%; Table 1b).

The average age of male homicide victims killed by shooting tends to be lower than for victims killed in other ways. Black male victims killed by shooting had an average age of 26 years, compared with 37 for White males, 29 for Asian and 32 for those in the Other ethnic group.

Black homicide victims were particularly geographically concentrated in three police force areas, with 81 per cent of Black homicide victims being recorded in just three police forces: Metropolitan (which recorded 65% of all Black victims), West Midlands (12%) and Greater Manchester (4%). This in part reflects the geographical concentration of Black and other Minority Ethnic groups in these areas, with 62 per cent of Black people in England and Wales residing in these three force areas. It also reflects the increased risk of being a victim of homicide in an urban area.<sup>11</sup> Asian homicide victims were also geographically concentrated, but to a lesser extent and in four forces. Sixty-seven per cent of Asian victims were geographically concentrated in: Metropolitan (35% of victims), West Yorkshire (13%) Greater Manchester (8%) and West Midlands (12%). This compares with 56 per cent of Asians in England and Wales residing in these four force areas. White victims were not so concentrated, as may be expected given their wider geographical distribution. Twenty-four per cent of White victims were concentrated in three police force areas (13% in the Metropolitan, 6% in Greater Manchester and 5% in the West Midlands). Twenty per cent of White people in England and Wales reside in these areas.

There are likely to be other important socio-economic factors in homicides that cannot be examined using Homicide Index data. There is evidence from other studies that suggests that ethnicity is just one of many factors in homicides and violent incidents in general. Leyland and Dundas<sup>12</sup>, for example, investigated Scottish homicides between 1980 and 2005, and concluded that “contextual influences of the neighbourhood of residence might be more important than individual characteristics in determining the victims of assault”. When analysing overall BCS violence, the 2009/10 survey (Smith *et al.*, 2010) shows that non-White groups do not have a higher risk of being a victim of BCS violence. While the BCS looks at violence overall (and does not cover homicide), and the Leyland and Dundas study is for Scotland, this does provide some evidence that other socio-factors may also be important.

Estimated homicide rates by ethnicity have been produced using the mid-2009 experimental Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, produced by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).<sup>13</sup> Caution should be taken when using these population estimates as they are experimental statistics which have not yet been shown to meet the quality criteria for National Statistics, and they rely on self-identification of ethnic group, which is not directly comparable with the visual identification of homicide victims.<sup>14</sup> These estimates are included in Table 1c and indicate that Black and Asian people have higher homicide rates when compared with White people. For example, Black males, at a homicide rate of 76 offences per million population, are almost six times more likely to be a victim of homicide than White males (13 offences per million population). The differential is less pronounced for female victims; Black females were three times more likely to be a victim of homicide than White victims (18 million offences per population compared with 6 million offences per population).

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11 The increased risk of being a victim of homicide in these forces is seen across all ethnic groups.

12 <http://jech.bmj.com/content/64/5/432.full.pdf>

13 ONS Population Estimates by Ethnic Group, are available at: <http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/publications/re-reference-tables.html?edition=tc%3A77-50029&format=contrast>

14 ONS population statistics by ethnic group are based upon self-defined ethnicity whereas homicide victims' ethnicity is visually identified by the police. ONS figures are based on the ethnic group classification used in the 2001 Census for England and Wales and include mixed group categories which are not an option on the homicide data return. This may affect the homicide rates presented here.

**Table 1c** Currently recorded homicides by ethnic appearance and sex, rates per million population, combined data for 2008/09 to 2010/11

Rates per million population	England and Wales, Recorded crime				
	White	Black	Asian	Other	All ethnic groups
All victims	10	47	16	11	11
Male	13	76	22	17	16
Female	6	18	11	5	7

1. Excludes 27 cases where the victim ethnicity was 'Not known' or 'Not recorded'.

In many homicide cases, victims are killed by someone from the same ethnic group. Of those cases with a current suspect, 72 per cent of Black victims and 56 per cent of Asian victims were killed by someone from the same ethnic group. For White victims, the figure is 85 per cent (Table 1d).

**Table 1d** Ethnic appearance of currently recorded homicide victims by ethnic appearance of principal suspect, combined data for 2008/09 to 2010/11

Ethnic appearance of victim	England and Wales, Recorded crime						Number of cases with current suspect
	Ethnic appearance of principal suspect (%)						
	Total	White	Black	Asian	Other	Not recorded	
White	100	85	5	2	3	6	1,232
Black	100	13	72	3	9	3	164
Asian	100	19	10	56	7	8	134
Other	100	31	12	19	26	12	58
Not recorded	100	50	6	19	6	19	16

## 1.5 SUSPECTS

### Box 1.2 Definition of homicide suspect

For the purposes of the Homicide Index, a suspect in a homicide case is defined as (i) a person who has been arrested in respect of an offence initially classified as homicide and charged with homicide or (ii) a person who is suspected by the police of having committed the offence but is known to have died or committed suicide prior to arrest/being charged. More than one suspect may be tried for an offence and sometimes no suspect is ever brought to trial. Hence the number of suspects is not the same as the number of offences.

In total, there were 705 suspects as at 18 October 2011 relating to 519 homicides recorded in 2010/11 (Table 1e). Of these:

- Court proceedings had concluded for 220 suspects (31% of all suspects). Of these, 219 were indicted<sup>15</sup> for homicide offences (Table 1.11) and one for a lesser offence.
- Court proceedings were pending for 455 suspects (65%).

<sup>15</sup> The formal charges presented at the start of a Crown Court trial.

- Of the remaining 30 suspects, 24 had died or committed suicide before indictment and no proceedings had taken place for six suspects.

For those suspects where proceedings had concluded, 90 per cent were male (197 suspects) and ten per cent were female (22 suspects). Half (50%) of males indicted for a homicide offence were convicted of murder, 36 per cent were convicted of manslaughter and 11 per cent were acquitted. For females indicted for homicide, 36 per cent were convicted of murder, 32 per cent of manslaughter, nine per cent of infanticide and 14 per cent were acquitted (Table 1.11).

**Table 1e Outcomes for all suspects, 2006/07 to 2010/11**

Outcome	England and Wales, Recorded crime									
	2006/07		2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	Indicted	Not indicted	Indicted	Not indicted	Indicted	Not indicted	Indicted	Not indicted	Indicted	Not indicted
Convicted of homicide <sup>2</sup>	568	*	622	*	514	*	395	*	185	*
Convicted of lesser offence	62	*	44	*	47	*	46	*	10	*
Unfit to plead or insane	3	1	7	1	4	1	1	0	1	0
Acquitted/discontinued etc.	165	2	179	2	145	1	85	2	24	0
Proceedings concluded, other outcome	3	3	3	3	2	4	2	1	0	1
Committed suicide or died	4	23	6	24	6	16	7	20	0	24
No proceedings taken	*	7	*	15	*	9	*	6	*	5
Proceedings pending	*	121	*	121	*	126	*	226	*	455
<b>Total</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>485</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

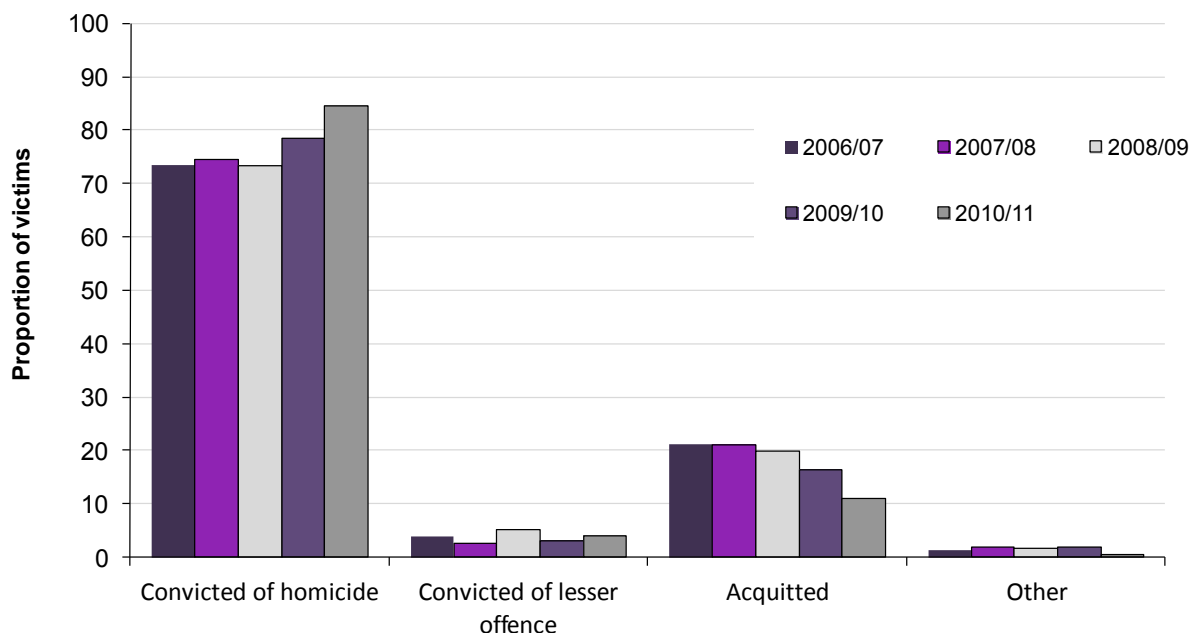
2. Includes murder, sec2 manslaughter, other manslaughter and infanticide.

\* denotes not applicable.

- denotes nil.

Figures in Table 1e are likely to change, especially for homicides recorded in 2009/10 and 2010/11, as cases progress through the courts and more information becomes available. As such, data from previous years provide a more comprehensive guide to the outcome of court proceedings. Between 2000/01 and 2009/10, 74 per cent of suspects indicted for homicide (murder, manslaughter or infanticide) were found guilty of homicide and 21 per cent were acquitted.

Figure 1.6 Suspects by outcome of proceedings, 2006/07 to 2010/11



1. Figures relating to offences recorded during 2010/11 are likely to change as cases progress through the courts and more information becomes available.

### Previous homicide convictions

One homicide offence recorded in 2010/11 that resulted in a homicide conviction was known to have been committed by a suspect who had been convicted of a homicide on a previous occasion. Among those who had been convicted of homicides recorded between 2000/01 and 2010/11, 35 had previously been convicted of homicide.

Where the original conviction was murder, 13 of the 29 subsequent convictions were also for murder. Over the period 2000/01 to 2010/11, one suspect had been serving a custodial sentence when they committed their subsequent offence. The data include all previous homicide convictions (where known) wherever they took place but the second offence must have occurred in England and Wales to be included in this analysis (Tables 1.13 and 1.14).

## 1.6 STATISTICAL INTERPRETATION OF TRENDS IN HOMICIDES

The number of homicides recorded by the police fluctuates from year to year and there is interest in knowing the extent to which these fluctuations in the level of homicides represent an indication of a real underlying trend as opposed to random year-to-year variation. Using data for London between April 2004 and March 2007, Spiegelhalter and Barnett (2009) found that homicides in London have a predictable level of fluctuation over time, which allowed them to apply statistical techniques for analysis.

It should be noted that the discussion in this section is related to the statistical properties of the data, and it should not be interpreted as saying that small changes in the numbers of homicides are not of concern. Homicide is the most serious violent crime and is treated extremely seriously by the criminal justice agencies.

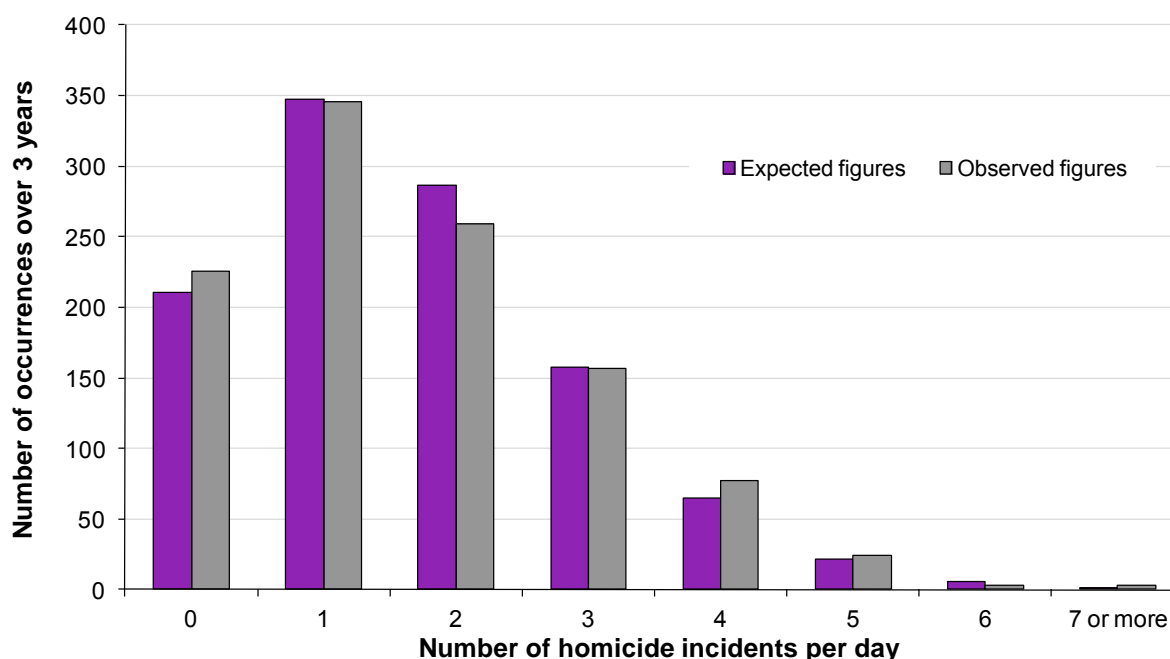
This section presents analyses of homicide incidents, defined as incidents where the same person (or a group of persons) is suspected of committing one or more related homicides. The numbers therefore differ from the total number of recorded homicides presented above (the focus of analysis is on such

incidents as it is not possible to statistically model multiple homicides that relate to one case and were recorded on the same day; for that reason the homicides attributed to Dr Harold Shipman and the 7 July London bombings are, for example, each treated in this analysis as one incident). Although each incident is highly related to social-economic characteristics of the suspect and the victim and independent from other incidents, over a period of time, the probabilities of homicide incidents happening can be closely modelled by a Poisson distribution.<sup>16</sup> This can be used to test whether any change in the numbers of incidents per year is statistically significant, or what can be termed within the range of expected 'natural variation' of the data.

### Expected homicide incidents per day

Between April 2008 and March 2011 the police recorded 1,806 independent homicide incidents in England and Wales. Figure 1.7 illustrates that the observed number of homicide incidents on a daily basis closely matches the expected number under the Poisson distribution. For example, just from knowing there is an average of 1.65 incidents a day, we would predict over the period of 1,095 days that there would be 157 days on which there would be exactly three independent incidents. This matches the observed number of 157 incidents, indicating that the occurrence of these apparent 'clusters' is not as surprising as one might anticipate. A statistical test ( $\chi^2$ ) shows no significant difference between the expected and observed figures. Thus, the observed figures are in fact Poisson distributed. This allows for calculation of the number of days on which it would be expected that no incidents or one incident occurs and so on.

**Figure 1.7** Observed and expected number of homicide incidents recorded on a day, combined years 2008/09 to 2010/11



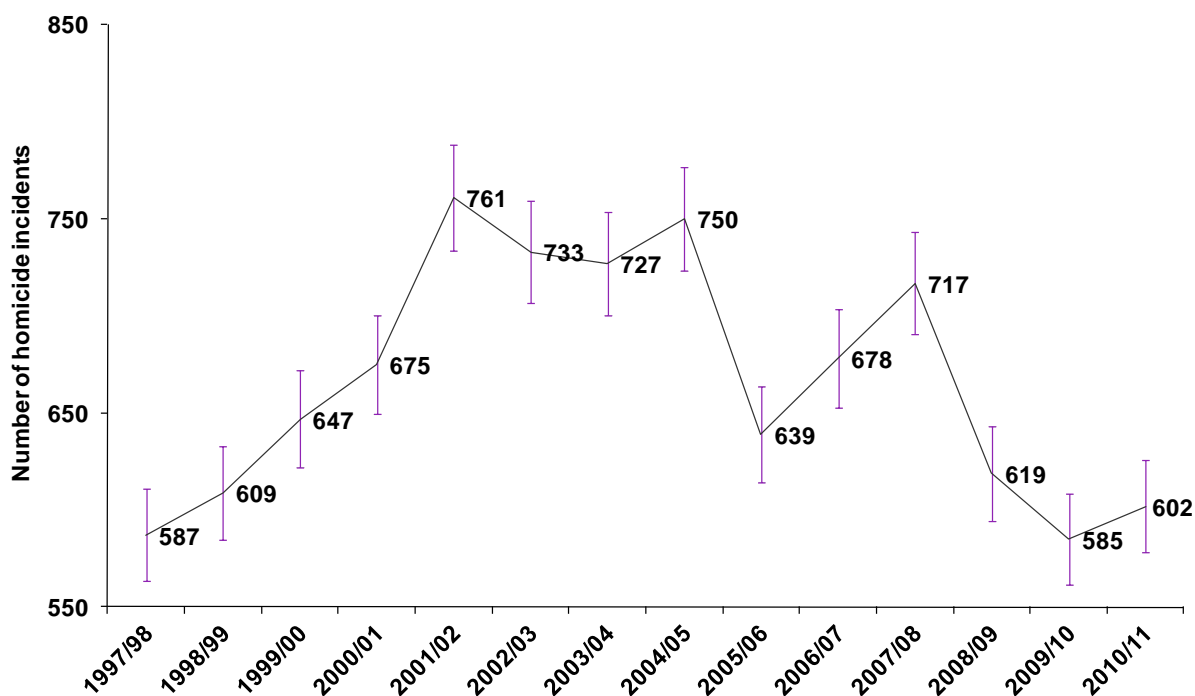
<sup>16</sup> The Poisson distribution expresses the probability of the number of events occurring in a given period of time if these events occur with a known average rate and independently from each other.

## Trend analysis

Furthermore, knowing that homicide incidents are statistically distributed allows the application of statistical techniques in order to assess longer-term trends. Figure 1.8 shows the number of homicide incidents since 1997/98. For each year, the observed count is given along with a 95 per cent confidence interval based on the statistical assumptions. The interval is a range of values indicating the underlying risk for each year. The confidence intervals of two years can be used to test statistical significance between those years – if the intervals do not overlap one can be confident there has been a true change in underlying risk.

One can assess from this analysis that the number of homicide incidents recorded in 2010/11 was not statistically significantly different to the number of homicide incidents in 2009/10 or 2008/09, despite the actual number of incidents having risen by three per cent since 2009/10. However, the number of homicide incidents recorded in 2010/11 was statistically significantly lower than the number of incidents recorded in 2006/07 and 2007/08, and those recorded between 2000/01 and 2004/05. This means the risk of becoming a victim of homicide was, in fact, lower for 2010/11 compared with those earlier years.

**Figure 1.8 Homicide incident trend analysis, 1997/98 to 2010/11**



Many of the short-term fluctuations seen from year to year in the number of homicide incidents are not statistically significant and appear to arise as natural statistical variation in the data. In looking at homicide data the degree of natural variation needs to be considered in interpreting trends and also when looking at year-to-year changes.

**Table 1.01 Offences<sup>1</sup> initially recorded by the police as homicide by current classification<sup>2</sup>: England and Wales, 1961 to 2010/11**

Year	Numbers and rates per million population		England and Wales, Recorded crime	
	Number of offences initially recorded as homicide	Number of offences no longer recorded as homicide	Number of offences currently recorded as homicide	Offences currently recorded as homicide per million population
1961	265	..	..	..
1962	299	..	..	..
1963	307	..	..	..
1964	296	..	..	..
1965	325	..	..	..
1966	364	..	..	..
1967	414	60	354	7.3
1968	420	60	360	7.4
1969	395	63	332	6.8
1970	396	57	339	7.0
1971	459	52	407	8.3
1972	480	71	409	8.3
1973	465	74	391	8.0
1974	599	73	526	10.7
1975	508	65	443	9.0
1976	565	77	488	9.9
1977	484	71	413	8.5
1978	536	68	468	9.6
1979	620	73	547	11.1
1980	626	91	535	11.1
1981	556	55	501	10.1
1982	618	61	557	11.2
1983	552	70	482	9.7
1984	619	82	537	10.8
1985	625	89	536	10.7
1986	659	96	563	11.2
1987	687	87	600	11.9
1988	645	98	547	10.9
1989	622	101	521	10.3
1990	661	107	554	10.9
1991	725	103	622	12.3
1992	681	100	581	11.4
1993	674	108	566	11.1
1994	728	95	633	12.4
1995	752	90	662	13.0
1996	676	90	586	11.4
1997	734	126	608	11.8
1997/98	729	125	604	11.6
1998/99	741	101	640	12.2
1999/00	760	89	671	12.7
2000/01	847	83	764	14.4
2001/02	854	61	793	15.2
2002/03	1041	99	942	17.9
2003/04	852	80	772	14.6
2004/05	834	54	780	14.7
2005/06	764	56	708	13.3
2006/07	749	37	712	13.3
2007/08	772	38	734	13.6
2008/09	668	28	640	11.8
2009/10	626	18	608	11.1
2010/11	648	12	636	11.5

1. A separate offence is recorded for each victim of homicide, so that in an incident in which several people are killed, the number of homicides counted is the total number of persons killed.

2. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.



**Table 1.02 Offences initially recorded as homicide by outcome: England and Wales, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

<b>Numbers</b>	<b>England and Wales, Recorded crime</b>										
Outcome	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Offences initially recorded as homicide	847	854	1041	852	834	764	749	772	668	626	648
Offences no longer recorded as homicide <sup>1</sup>	83	61	99	80	54	56	37	38	28	18	12
<b>Offences currently recorded as homicide <sup>1</sup></b>											
<b>Decided at court to be homicide:</b>											
Murder	252	282	307	313	318	297	271	279	248	195	102
Sec 2 Manslaughter	18	19	17	21	26	23	38	33	32	21	8
Other Manslaughter	287	266	238	214	217	151	151	171	135	101	59
Infanticide	5	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>171</b>
<b>Court decision pending</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>316</b>
<b>Proceedings not initiated or concluded without conviction or acquittal:</b>											
Suspect found by the court to be insane	6	1	4	7	1	3	1	7	5	1	1
Suspect died	6	7	7	6	7	5	9	4	1	2	1
Suspect committed suicide	33	27	31	31	26	65	24	27	24	25	40
Proceedings discontinued or not initiated	14	15	188	18	27	10	13	8	9	19	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>54</b>
<b>Currently no suspect:</b>											
All suspects acquitted	40	26	22	24	41	26	39	43	38	17	4
No suspects charged	56	108	109	76	62	71	87	80	54	76	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>Total offences currently recorded as homicide</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>636</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

**Table 1.03 Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim: England and Wales, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	Apparent method	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Male victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	156	194	180	183	191	166	193	209	180	148	153	
Blunt instrument	50	36	26	55	49	38	38	44	41	28	37	
Hitting, kicking, etc.	86	120	110	110	109	93	113	138	125	110	110	
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	83	18	20	17	16	14	22	15	12	13	22	
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	62	90	57	61	62	38	52	47	35	33	52	
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	2	-	2	-	2	24	-	-	2	-	-	
Burning	8	15	7	19	18	15	13	12	11	13	7	
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	7	9	4	20	8	3	8	4	3	2	4	
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	22	18	66	11	19	18	19	15	8	11	12	
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	11	15	18	14	17	10	3	10	7	15	8	
Other	41	22	27	20	30	16	23	22	16	19	22	
Not known	9	12	18	40	28	32	32	17	6	21	8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>435</b>	
<b>Female victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	57	67	83	59	71	59	79	58	76	62	79	
Blunt instrument	27	24	22	20	18	21	13	22	17	21	23	
Hitting, kicking, etc.	16	25	38	26	16	19	16	23	26	18	12	
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	63	60	46	50	50	44	34	41	32	40	39	
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	9	6	20	6	11	12	6	6	4	8	8	
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	-	1	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	
Burning	9	14	15	9	16	11	16	14	10	12	13	
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	2	4	2	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	12	13	134	9	9	10	1	5	9	4	6	
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	5	4	3	7	5	2	3	3	3	3	-	
Other	22	13	21	15	13	6	13	15	11	18	7	
Not known	5	13	23	17	18	27	14	13	5	8	12	
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>201</b>	
<b>Total victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	213	261	263	242	262	225	272	267	256	210	232	
Blunt instrument	77	60	48	75	67	59	51	66	58	49	60	
Hitting, kicking, etc.	102	145	148	136	125	112	129	161	151	128	122	
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	146	78	66	67	66	58	56	56	44	53	61	
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	71	96	77	67	73	50	58	53	39	41	60	
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	2	1	2	-	2	53	-	-	2	-	-	
Burning	17	29	22	28	34	26	29	26	21	25	20	
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	9	13	6	24	12	4	9	5	4	3	6	
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	34	31	200	20	28	28	20	20	17	15	18	
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	16	19	21	21	22	12	6	13	10	18	8	
Other	63	35	48	35	43	22	36	37	27	37	29	
Not known	14	25	41	57	46	59	46	30	11	29	20	
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>636</b>	

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Including asphyxiation. Year 2000/01 includes 58 Chinese nationals who collectively suffocated in a lorry en route into the UK.

3. These figures may not agree with those in the firearms chapter because (a) figures include cases where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) homicide figures include shooting by crossbows and are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

4. Year 2005/06 includes 52 victims of the 7 July London bombings.

5. Year 2003/04 includes 20 cockle pickers who drowned in Morecambe Bay.

6. Year 2002/03 includes 172 victims of Dr Shipman.

7. Excluding death by careless/dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle taking.

**Table 1.03 (continued)**

Percentages	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	Apparent method	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
<b>Male victims</b>											
Sharp instrument	29	35	34	33	35	36	37	39	40	36	35
Blunt instrument	9	7	5	10	9	8	7	8	9	7	9
Hitting, kicking, etc.	16	22	21	20	20	20	22	26	28	27	25
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	15	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	5
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	12	16	11	11	11	8	10	9	8	8	12
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	0	-	0	-	0	5	-	-	0	-	-
Burning	1	3	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	2
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	1	1	0	1
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	4	3	12	2	3	4	4	3	2	3	3
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	2	3	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	4	2
Other	8	4	5	4	5	3	4	4	4	5	5
Not known	2	2	3	7	5	7	6	3	1	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female victims</b>											
Sharp instrument	25	27	20	27	31	24	40	29	39	32	39
Blunt instrument	12	10	5	9	8	9	7	11	9	11	11
Hitting, kicking, etc.	7	10	9	12	7	8	8	11	13	9	6
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	28	25	11	23	22	18	17	20	16	21	19
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	4	2	5	3	5	5	3	3	2	4	4
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	-	0	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Burning	4	6	4	4	7	5	8	7	5	6	6
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	1	2	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	1	1
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	5	5	33	4	4	4	1	2	5	2	3
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	-
Other	10	5	5	7	6	2	7	7	6	9	3
Not known	2	5	6	8	8	11	7	6	3	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total victims</b>											
Sharp instrument	28	33	28	31	34	32	38	36	40	35	36
Blunt instrument	10	8	5	10	9	8	7	9	9	8	9
Hitting, kicking, etc.	13	18	16	18	16	16	18	22	24	21	19
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	19	10	7	9	8	8	8	8	7	9	10
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	9	12	8	9	9	7	8	7	6	7	9
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	0	0	0	-	0	7	-	-	0	-	-
Burning	2	4	2	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	4	4	21	3	4	4	3	3	3	2	3
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	1
Other	8	4	5	5	6	3	5	5	4	6	5
Not known	2	3	4	7	6	8	6	4	2	5	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Including asphyxiation. Year 2000/01 includes 58 Chinese nationals who collectively suffocated in a lorry en route into the UK.

3. These figures may not agree with those in the firearms chapter because (a) figures include cases where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) homicide figures include shooting by crossbows and are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

4. Year 2005/06 includes 52 victims of the 7 July London bombings.

5. Year 2003/04 includes 20 cockle pickers who drowned in Morecambe Bay.

6. Year 2002/03 includes 172 victims of Dr Shipman.

7. Excluding death by careless/dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle taking.

**Table 1.04 Homicides currently<sup>1</sup> recorded for victims under 16 years by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Male victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	41	30	26	18	12	15	21	25	17	19	22
Other family/friend/acquaintance	5	6	2	10	7	8	6	7	5	2	5
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	6	3	6	11	7	3	7	5	1	2	2
No suspect	3	6	5	5	6	1	7	1	3	4	6
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>Female victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	34	10	25	17	19	10	17	16	12	20	14
Other family/friend/acquaintance	2	3	9	2	5	2	2	5	4	1	2
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	3	3	11	4	2	6	2	1	0	0	4
No suspect	0	1	7	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	1
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>All victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	75	40	51	35	31	25	38	41	29	39	36
Other family/friend/acquaintance	7	9	11	12	12	10	8	12	9	3	7
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	9	6	17	15	9	9	9	6	1	2	6
No suspect	3	7	12	9	9	3	11	4	7	7	7
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>56</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes cases where relationship not known.

Table 1.04 (continued)

Percentages	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Male victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	75	67	67	41	38	56	51	66	65	70	63
Other family/friend/acquaintance	9	13	5	23	22	30	15	18	19	7	14
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	11	7	15	25	22	11	17	13	4	7	6
No suspect	5	13	13	11	19	4	17	3	12	15	17
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	87	59	48	63	66	50	68	64	60	83	67
Other family/friend/acquaintance	5	18	17	7	17	10	8	20	20	4	10
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	8	18	21	15	7	30	8	4	-	-	19
No suspect	-	6	13	15	10	10	16	12	20	13	5
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	80	65	56	49	51	53	58	65	63	76	64
Other family/friend/acquaintance	7	15	12	17	20	21	12	19	20	6	13
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>77</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	10	10	19	21	15	19	14	10	2	4	11
No suspect	3	11	13	13	15	6	17	6	15	14	13
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes cases where relationship not known.

Table 1.05 Homicides currently<sup>1</sup> recorded for all victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 2000/01 to 2010/11

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2000/01 <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 <sup>3</sup>	2005/06 <sup>4</sup>	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Male victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	43	31	27	19	14	16	22	28	20	20	24
Parent	6	10	12	23	15	14	7	14	9	10	9
Partner/ex-partner	26	29	30	26	39	23	29	31	31	21	21
Other family	18	13	10	15	16	15	14	16	9	19	12
Friend/acquaintance	142	155	134	168	177	140	184	185	169	150	183
<b>Total known</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>249</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>5</sup>	220	214	242	236	237	206	193	194	165	143	116
No suspect	82	97	80	63	51	53	67	65	43	50	70
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>435</b>
<b>Female victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	38	12	27	19	21	13	18	20	13	23	16
Parent	5	12	11	9	7	6	3	12	13	11	15
Partner/ex-partner	101	117	106	96	105	90	91	80	101	95	94
Other family	8	9	8	7	9	6	5	16	5	7	7
Friend/acquaintance	24	30	39	26	33	30	23	28	19	14	25
<b>Total known</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>157</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>5</sup>	43	40	186	51	42	75	36	26	25	24	24
No suspect	8	24	30	14	14	21	20	19	18	21	20
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>201</b>
<b>All victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	81	43	54	38	35	29	40	48	33	43	40
Parent	11	22	23	32	22	20	10	26	22	21	24
Partner/ex-partner	127	146	136	122	144	113	120	111	132	116	115
Other family	26	22	18	22	25	21	19	32	14	26	19
Friend/acquaintance	166	185	173	194	210	170	207	213	188	164	208
<b>Total known</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>406</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>5</sup>	263	254	428	287	279	281	229	220	190	167	140
No suspect	90	121	110	77	65	74	87	84	61	71	90
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>230</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>636</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. For the year 2000/01, there were 58 victims (54 male and 4 female) of unknown age.

3. For the year 2004/05, there were five victims of unknown age.

4. For the year 2005/06, there were two victims of unknown age.

5. Includes not known.

Table 1.05 (continued)

Percentages	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2000/01 <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 <sup>3</sup>	2005/06 <sup>4</sup>	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Male victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	8	6	5	3	3	3	4	5	4	5	6
Parent	1	2	2	4	3	3	1	3	2	2	2
Partner/ex-partner	5	5	6	5	7	5	6	6	7	5	5
Other family	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	5	3
Friend/acquaintance	26	28	25	31	32	30	36	35	38	36	42
<b>Total known</b>	44	43	40	46	48	45	50	51	53	53	57
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>5</sup>	41	39	45	43	43	44	37	36	37	35	27
No suspect	15	18	15	11	9	11	13	12	10	12	16
<b>Total not known</b>	56	57	60	54	52	55	50	49	47	47	43
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	17	5	7	9	9	5	9	10	7	12	8
Parent	2	5	3	4	3	2	2	6	7	6	7
Partner/ex-partner	44	48	26	43	45	37	46	40	52	49	47
Other family	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	8	3	4	3
Friend/acquaintance	11	12	10	12	14	12	12	14	10	7	12
<b>Total known</b>	78	74	47	71	76	60	71	78	78	77	78
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>5</sup>	19	16	46	23	18	31	18	13	13	12	12
No suspect	4	10	7	6	6	9	10	9	9	11	10
<b>Total not known</b>	22	26	53	29	24	40	29	22	22	23	22
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	11	5	6	5	4	4	6	7	5	7	6
Parent	1	3	2	4	3	3	1	4	3	3	4
Partner/ex-partner	17	18	14	16	18	16	17	15	21	19	18
Other family	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	3
Friend/acquaintance	22	23	18	25	27	24	29	29	29	27	33
<b>Total known</b>	54	53	43	53	56	50	56	59	61	61	64
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>5</sup>	34	32	45	37	36	40	32	30	30	27	22
No suspect	12	15	12	10	8	10	12	11	10	12	14
<b>Total not known</b>	46	47	57	47	44	50	44	41	39	39	36
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. For the year 2000/01, there were 58 victims (54 male and 4 female) of unknown age.

3. For the year 2004/05, there were five victims of unknown age.

4. For the year 2005/06, there were two victims of unknown age.

5. Includes not known.

**Table 1.06 Homicides currently<sup>1</sup> recorded for victims aged 16 and over by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Male victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	2
Parent	6	10	12	23	15	14	7	14	9	10	9
Partner/ex-partner	26	29	30	26	39	23	29	31	31	21	21
Other family	17	12	10	13	14	12	13	16	9	18	10
Friend/acquaintance	138	150	132	160	172	135	179	178	164	149	180
<b>Total known</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>222</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	160	211	236	225	229	203	186	189	164	141	114
No suspect	79	91	75	58	42	52	60	64	40	46	64
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>178</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>506</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>420</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>400</b>
<b>Female victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	4	2	2	2	2	3	1	4	1	3	2
Parent	5	12	11	9	7	6	3	12	13	11	15
Partner/ex-partner	101	117	104	96	105	90	90	80	100	94	93
Other family	6	7	7	7	8	5	4	12	5	7	6
Friend/acquaintance	24	29	33	24	29	29	23	27	16	14	25
<b>Total known</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	36	37	175	47	39	69	34	25	25	24	20
No suspect	8	23	23	10	11	17	16	16	14	18	19
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>180</b>
<b>All victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	6	3	3	3	4	4	2	7	4	4	4
Parent	11	22	23	32	22	20	10	26	22	21	24
Partner/ex-partner	127	146	134	122	144	113	119	111	131	115	114
Other family	23	19	17	20	22	17	17	28	14	25	16
Friend/acquaintance	162	179	165	184	201	164	202	205	180	163	205
<b>Total known</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>363</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	196	248	411	272	268	272	220	214	189	165	134
No suspect	87	114	98	68	53	69	76	80	54	64	83
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>217</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>731</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>714</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>580</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes not known.



Table 1.06 (continued)

Percentages	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Male victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Parent	1	2	2	5	3	3	1	3	2	3	2
Partner/ex-partner	6	6	6	5	8	5	6	6	7	5	5
Other family	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	5	3
Friend/acquaintance	32	30	27	32	34	31	38	36	39	39	45
<b>Total known</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	37	42	48	44	45	46	39	38	39	37	29
No suspect	18	18	15	11	8	12	13	13	10	12	16
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1
Parent	3	5	3	5	3	3	2	7	7	6	8
Partner/ex-partner	55	52	29	49	52	41	53	45	57	55	52
Other family	3	3	2	4	4	2	2	7	3	4	3
Friend/acquaintance	13	13	9	12	14	13	13	15	9	8	14
<b>Total known</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	20	16	49	24	19	32	20	14	14	14	11
No suspect	4	10	6	5	5	8	9	9	8	11	11
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All victims</b>											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>											
Son or daughter	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1
Parent	2	3	3	5	3	3	2	4	4	4	4
Partner/ex-partner	21	20	16	17	20	17	18	17	22	21	20
Other family	4	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	4	3
Friend/acquaintance	26	24	19	26	28	25	31	31	30	29	35
<b>Total known</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>											
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	32	34	48	39	38	41	34	32	32	30	23
No suspect	14	16	12	10	7	10	12	12	9	11	14
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes not known.

**Table 1.07 Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
Apparent circumstances <sup>2</sup>	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	Acquaintance										
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	220	234	195	216	226	178	228	251	248	229	245
In furtherance of theft or gain	7	15	11	20	15	17	12	21	23	15	12
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
While attempting to restrain or arrest individual <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The result of offences of arson	2	4	1	7	7	4	6	7	5	2	5
Other circumstances <sup>5</sup>	59	59	55	33	52	31	50	36	17	36	35
Irrational act <sup>6</sup>	12	19	26	23	26	14	18	34	31	33	35
Not known <sup>7</sup>	111	87	116	109	110	109	82	81	65	55	74
<b>Total</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>406</b>
	Stranger <sup>8</sup>										
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	90	113	97	104	94	72	103	132	113	96	90
In furtherance of theft or gain	84	45	37	31	28	25	25	40	28	29	26
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
While attempting to restrain or arrest individual <sup>4</sup>	2	-	4	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-
The result of offences of arson	4	6	9	5	15	7	4	6	2	12	5
Other circumstances <sup>5</sup>	47	55	231	78	57	49	33	36	31	34	24
Irrational act <sup>6</sup>	-	4	6	5	9	3	11	8	9	6	5
Not known <sup>7</sup>	126	152	154	140	140	147	139	80	68	60	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>353</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>230</b>
	All relationships <sup>8</sup>										
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	310	347	292	320	320	250	331	383	361	325	335
In furtherance of theft or gain	91	60	48	51	43	42	37	61	51	44	38
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-
While attempting to restrain or arrest individual <sup>4</sup>	2	-	4	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	-
The result of offences of arson	6	10	10	12	22	11	10	13	7	14	10
Other circumstances <sup>5</sup>	106	114	286	111	109	80	83	72	48	70	59
Irrational act <sup>6</sup>	12	23	32	28	35	17	29	42	40	39	40
Not known <sup>7</sup>	237	239	270	249	250	256	221	161	133	115	154
<b>Total</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>636</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. In some cases, the circumstances of a homicide could be classified in more than one row in the table and an assessment has been made of the principal circumstances, against which the offence is shown. New categories were introduced in the Homicide Index on 1 April 2007 and retrospective data have been incorporated into new categories.

3. Offences 'attributed to acts of terrorism' include all bombings and political assassinations so attributed even where there is no individual suspect and also other homicides where there are strong grounds for believing that the killers were terrorists. All 52 homicides recorded in 2005/06 relate to the 7 July London bombings.

4. Homicides 'while attempting to restrain or arrest individual' only include cases where a police officer or a person actively assisting a police officer was killed. Cases in which an innocent bystander was killed during an arrest, or where it is thought that a member of the public may have been killed while attempting to apprehend the killer for some offence when no police officer was present, are included in 'other circumstances'.

5. It is not possible to show separately offences committed in the course of furtherance of a sexual attack as there is often insufficient information available.

6. The presented category 'irrational act' no longer includes cases where circumstances were considered to be 'motiveless'.

7. Includes cases where no rational motive has been identified. Where no suspect has been found it is not always possible to establish the circumstances in which a homicide was committed or the reason for its commission.

8. Including cases where there is no suspect.

Table 1.07 (continued)

Percentages		England and Wales, Recorded crime									
Apparent circumstances <sup>2</sup>	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
	Acquaintance										
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	54	56	48	53	52	50	58	58	64	62	60
In furtherance of theft or gain	2	4	3	5	3	5	3	5	6	4	3
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
While attempting to restrain or arrest individual <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The result of offences of arson	0	1	0	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1
Other circumstances <sup>5</sup>	14	14	14	8	12	9	13	8	4	10	9
Irrational act <sup>6</sup>	3	5	6	6	6	4	5	8	8	9	9
Not known <sup>7</sup>	27	21	29	27	25	31	21	19	17	15	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	Stranger <sup>8</sup>										
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	25	30	18	29	27	20	33	43	45	40	39
In furtherance of theft or gain	24	12	7	9	8	7	8	13	11	12	11
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
While attempting to restrain or arrest individual <sup>4</sup>	1	-	1	0	0	-	0	1	-	0	-
The result of offences of arson	1	2	2	1	4	2	1	2	1	5	2
Other circumstances <sup>5</sup>	13	15	43	21	17	14	10	12	12	14	10
Irrational act <sup>6</sup>	-	1	1	1	3	1	3	3	4	3	2
Not known <sup>7</sup>	36	41	29	38	41	41	44	26	27	25	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
	All relationships <sup>8</sup>										
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	41	44	31	41	41	35	46	52	56	53	53
In furtherance of theft or gain	12	8	5	7	6	6	5	8	8	7	6
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
While attempting to restrain or arrest individual <sup>4</sup>	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	-
The result of offences of arson	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2
Other circumstances <sup>5</sup>	14	14	30	14	14	11	12	10	8	12	9
Irrational act <sup>6</sup>	2	3	3	4	4	2	4	6	6	6	6
Not known <sup>7</sup>	31	30	29	32	32	36	31	22	21	19	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. In some cases, the circumstances of a homicide could be classified in more than one row in the table and an assessment has been made of the principal circumstances, against which the offence is shown. New categories were introduced in the Homicide Index on 1 April 2007 and retrospective data have been incorporated into new categories.

3. Offences 'attributed to acts of terrorism' include all bombings and political assassinations so attributed even where there is no individual suspect and also other homicides where there are strong grounds for believing that the killers were terrorists. All 52 homicides recorded in 2005/06 relate to the 7 July London bombings.

4. Homicides 'while attempting to restrain or arrest individual' only include cases where a police officer or a person actively assisting a police officer was killed. Cases in which an innocent bystander was killed during an arrest, or where it is thought that a member of the public may have been killed while attempting to apprehend the killer for some offence when no police officer was present, are included in 'other circumstances'.

5. It is not possible to show separately offences committed in the course of furtherance of a sexual attack as there is often insufficient information available.

6. The presented category 'irrational act' no longer includes cases where circumstances were considered to be 'motiveless'.

7. Includes cases where no rational motive has been identified. Where no suspect has been found it is not always possible to establish the circumstances in which a homicide was committed or the reason for its commission.

8. Including cases where there is no suspect.

Table 1.08 Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim: England and Wales, 2000/01 to 2010/11

Numbers		England and Wales, Recorded crime										
Age of victim	Sex	2000/01 <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 <sup>3</sup>	2005/06 <sup>4</sup>	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Under 1 year	Male	22	11	14	18	11	14	10	10	10	11	11
	Female	23	5	17	8	11	7	6	11	6	11	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>
1 and under 5 years	Male	14	14	15	10	10	5	15	12	7	7	9
	Female	6	5	11	9	8	4	8	8	8	10	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
5 and under 16 years	Male	19	20	10	16	11	8	16	16	9	9	15
	Female	10	7	24	10	10	9	11	6	6	3	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>
16 and under 30 years	Male	160	182	151	172	190	165	174	183	163	134	126
	Female	60	61	58	54	61	76	52	49	47	39	37
	<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>163</b>
30 and under 50 years	Male	194	225	212	230	198	178	211	218	162	162	171
	Female	82	92	83	72	73	88	74	67	60	70	80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>266</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>251</b>
50 and under 70 years	Male	56	73	71	83	96	75	73	80	82	70	81
	Female	18	35	59	39	36	28	29	31	29	33	34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>115</b>
70 years and over	Male	18	24	62	21	29	22	17	14	13	20	22
	Female	24	39	155	30	31	27	16	29	38	29	29
	<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>
Total all ages	Male	537	549	535	550	549	467	516	533	446	413	435
	%	70	69	57	71	70	66	72	73	70	68	68
	Female	227	244	407	222	231	241	196	201	194	195	201
	%	30	31	43	29	30	34	28	27	30	32	32
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>764</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>942</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>636</b>
<b>Rates per million population</b>												
Under 1 year	Male	71	37	46	58	34	43	30	29	28	31	30
	Female	78	17	59	27	36	22	19	33	17	32	20
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>
1 and under 5 years	Male	11	11	12	8	8	4	12	9	5	5	6
	Female	5	4	9	8	7	3	7	6	6	8	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>
5 and under 16 years	Male	5	5	3	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	4
	Female	3	2	7	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
16 and under 30 years	Male	35	39	32	37	40	34	35	36	31	25	24
	Female	13	13	13	12	13	16	11	10	9	8	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>
30 and under 50 years	Male	26	30	28	30	26	23	27	28	21	21	22
	Female	11	12	11	9	9	11	10	9	8	9	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
50 and under 70 years	Male	10	13	13	15	17	13	12	14	14	12	13
	Female	3	6	10	7	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
70 years and over	Male	8	10	25	9	12	9	7	5	5	7	8
	Female	7	11	43	8	9	7	4	8	10	8	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
Total all ages	Male	21	21	21	21	21	18	20	20	17	15	16
	Female	9	9	15	8	9	9	7	7	7	7	7
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. For the year 2000/01, there were 58 victims (54 male and 4 female) of unknown age.

3. For the year 2004/05, there were five victims of unknown age.

4. For the year 2005/06, there were two victims of unknown age.

Table 1.09 Age profile of currently<sup>1</sup> recorded homicide victims compared to population profile by sex, combined years 2008/09 to 2010/11

England and Wales, Recorded crime									
Age	Male victims			Female victims			Total victims		
	Number of victims	Percentage of victims per age group	Percentage of population per age group	Number of victims	Percentage of victims per age group	Percentage of population per age group	Number of victims	Percentage of victims per age group	Percentage of population per age group
Under 1	32	2.5	1.3	24	4.1	1.2	56	3.0	1.3
1-4	23	1.8	5.1	25	4.2	4.7	48	2.5	4.9
5-9	9	0.7	5.7	9	1.5	5.3	18	1.0	5.5
10-14	15	1.2	6.1	2	0.3	5.6	17	0.9	5.8
15-19	118	9.1	6.7	28	4.7	6.1	146	7.7	6.4
20-24	172	13.3	7.2	46	7.8	6.6	218	11.6	6.9
25-29	142	11.0	7.0	54	9.2	6.5	196	10.4	6.7
30-34	126	9.7	6.4	45	7.6	6.1	171	9.1	6.3
35-39	129	10.0	7.1	64	10.8	7.0	193	10.2	7.0
40-44	121	9.4	7.6	65	11.0	7.5	186	9.9	7.6
45-49	119	9.2	7.2	36	6.1	7.2	155	8.2	7.2
50-54	89	6.9	6.3	33	5.6	6.2	122	6.5	6.2
55-59	65	5.0	5.8	24	4.1	5.8	89	4.7	5.8
60-64	49	3.8	6.0	22	3.7	6.0	71	3.8	6.0
65-69	30	2.3	4.5	17	2.9	4.7	47	2.5	4.6
70-74	15	1.2	3.8	25	4.2	4.1	40	2.1	3.9
75+	40	3.1	6.4	71	12.0	9.3	111	5.9	7.9
<b>Three year total</b>	<b>1,294</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,884</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

**Table 1.10 Suspects convicted of homicide<sup>1</sup> by type of homicide: England and Wales, 1973 to 2010/11**

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime						
	Year offence initially recorded	Total indicted for homicide	Convicted of homicide				Infanticide
			Total	Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter	
1973	427	321	83	77	152	9	
1974	537	424	125	96	188	15	
1975	503	383	99	77	203	4	
1976	530	394	108	92	188	6	
1977	457	362	116	94	146	6	
1978	529	424	137	90	189	8	
1979	595	475	169	109	190	7	
1980	537	423	140	88	186	9	
1981	543	448	167	87	187	7	
1982	525	441	161	102	172	6	
1983	523	417	153	80	174	10	
1984	579	451	171	77	201	2	
1985	595	457	166	76	207	8	
1986	662	506	208	84	211	3	
1987	677	515	216	78	220	1	
1988	642	493	189	74	222	8	
1989	633	458	198	83	176	1	
1990	625	443	186	70	183	4	
1991	711	502	197	76	224	5	
1992	708	504	215	78	205	6	
1993	681	501	224	62	210	5	
1994	652	495	230	71	191	3	
1995	748	558	278	53	224	3	
1996	727	534	261	50	219	4	
1997	709	509	250	47	209	3	
1997/98	713	524	236	51	233	4	
1998/99	752	529	256	41	225	7	
1999/00	783	532	279	27	225	1	
2000/01	802	576	290	18	263	5	
2001/02	858	664	329	19	315	1	
2002/03	860	623	343	15	265	-	
2003/04	890	642	364	21	256	1	
2004/05	892	669	396	24	248	1	
2005/06	765	595	378	24	192	1	
2006/07	772	568	341	37	189	1	
2007/08	835	622	361	33	228	-	
2008/09	701	514	303	29	181	1	
2009/10	503	395	240	21	134	-	
2010/11 <sup>2</sup>	219	185	106	8	69	2	

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. In addition there were 455 suspects in 2010/11 for whom court proceedings were not completed by 18 October 2011.

**Table 1.11 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
<b>Indictment and outcome</b>												
<b>Male suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment</b>												
Murder	579	671	656	668	669	598	579	643	550	396	157	
Manslaughter	127	115	113	121	136	110	116	109	85	70	40	
Infanticide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>197</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide<sup>2</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>3</sup>	10	2	1	4	4	1	2	2	1	2	-	
Found unfit to plead	4	1	2	4	-	-	2	4	3	1	1	
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	1	-	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	
Convicted of lesser offence	22	16	21	21	25	15	26	18	33	13	7	
Acquitted on all counts	154	154	175	174	160	131	142	157	124	74	21	
Committed suicide or died	1	2	2	4	6	-	4	5	6	7	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>29</b>	
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	272	315	323	340	370	365	322	335	285	231	98	
Sec. 2 manslaughter	15	15	14	19	23	23	34	28	25	16	5	
Other manslaughter	227	281	230	222	216	171	162	201	158	122	65	
Infanticide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Total</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>168</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>752</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>197</b>	
<b>Female suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment</b>												
Murder	67	56	68	77	58	34	53	66	55	32	19	
Manslaughter	25	14	22	23	28	20	21	17	10	5	2	
Infanticide	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide<sup>2</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>3</sup>	3	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	
Found unfit to plead	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Convicted of lesser offence	2	2	3	2	3	8	3	4	3	3	2	
Acquitted on all counts	25	16	29	28	23	11	20	19	15	8	3	
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>5</b>	
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	18	14	20	24	26	13	19	26	18	9	8	
Sec. 2 manslaughter	3	4	1	2	1	1	3	5	4	5	3	
Other manslaughter	36	33	35	34	32	21	27	27	22	12	4	
Infanticide	5	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>22</b>	

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. The offences for which these persons were indicted may nevertheless remain currently recorded as homicide.

3. This usually implies that the suspect has been dealt with for some less serious offence.

4. In addition there were 455 suspects in 2010/11, for whom court proceedings were not completed by 18 October 2011.

5. Includes the following corporate manslaughter: three in 2000/01, one in 2001/02, two in 2004/05, one in 2005/06, three in 2006/07 and one in 2008/09.

Table 1.11 (continued)

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
<b>Indictment and outcome</b>												
<b>All suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment <sup>4</sup></b>												
Murder	646	727	724	745	727	632	632	709	605	428	176	
Manslaughter <sup>5</sup>	155	130	135	144	164	131	140	126	96	75	42	
Infanticide	1	1	1	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>219</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide <sup>2</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>3</sup>	13	3	3	8	5	2	3	3	2	2	-	
Found unfit to plead	5	1	3	4	-	-	2	4	4	1	1	
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	1	-	1	3	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	
Convicted of lesser offence	25	18	24	23	28	24	30	22	36	16	9	
Acquitted on all counts	181	170	204	202	183	142	164	176	139	82	24	
Committed suicide or died	1	2	2	8	6	-	4	6	6	7	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>34</b>	
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	290	329	343	364	396	378	341	361	303	240	106	
Sec. 2 manslaughter	18	19	15	21	24	24	37	33	29	21	8	
Other manslaughter	263	315	265	256	248	192	189	228	181	134	69	
Infanticide	5	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>185</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>219</b>	

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. The offences for which these persons were indicted may nevertheless remain currently recorded as homicide.

3. This usually implies that the suspect has been dealt with for some less serious offence.

4. In addition there were 455 suspects in 2010/11, for whom court proceedings were not completed by 18 October 2011.

5. Includes the following corporate manslaughter: three in 2000/01, one in 2001/02, two in 2004/05, one in 2005/06, three in 2006/07 and one in 2008/09.



**Table 1.12 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

<b>Numbers</b>		<b>England and Wales, Recorded crime</b>									
<b>Sentence</b>	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Male suspects</b>											
<b>Murder</b>											
Life imprisonment <sup>2</sup>	272	315	323	340	370	365	322	335	285	231	98
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>											
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>											
Life <sup>2</sup>	-	1	1	2	2	2	4	1	2	-	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Over 4 and up to 10 years	4	1	3	4	4	-	3	3	1	3	1
4 years and under	3	2	2	5	3	6	5	2	-	2	1
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	5	6	1	4	10	12	16	16	20	8	1
Hospital Order	2	5	5	3	2	3	6	4	2	3	1
Probation/Supervision	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Other manslaughter<sup>4</sup></b>											
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>											
Life <sup>2</sup>	9	18	7	10	14	12	8	8	6	1	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)	5	12	6	6	12	4	6	6	14	6	5
Over 4 and up to 10 years	104	127	113	104	85	64	81	103	70	73	35
4 years and under	93	88	74	81	88	81	62	77	65	41	23
Fully suspended sentence	6	5	2	1	5	2	-	2	1	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	3	6	10	10	9	2	3	3	2	-	2
Hospital Order	5	12	12	9	3	2	2	-	-	1	-
Probation/Supervision	2	9	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other sentence	-	4	1	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>											
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>											
4 years and under	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital/Restriction Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Probation/Supervision	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sentence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>514</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>369</b>	<b>168</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Including detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure under Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 SS.90 and 92(1) [previously Children and Young Persons Act 1933 S.53(1)] and custody for life.

3. Including detention under Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 SS.91(1) & (2) & 92(3) [previously Children and Young Persons Act 1933 S.53(2)], partly suspended sentences and young offender institution.

4. In addition, one male suspect was convicted of other manslaughter but died before sentencing for an offence recorded in 2005/06.

Table 1.12 (continued)

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	Sentence	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Female suspects</b>												
<b>Murder</b>												
Life imprisonment <sup>2</sup>	18	14	20	24	26	13	19	26	18	9	8	
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>												
Life <sup>2</sup>	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Over 4 and up to 10 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
4 years and under	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	2	
Hospital Order	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Probation/Supervision	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	
<b>Other manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>												
Life <sup>2</sup>	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	
Over 10 years (excluding life)	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	
Over 4 and up to 10 years	10	12	8	15	11	7	11	10	13	8	3	
4 years and under	16	10	18	12	11	11	12	13	4	4	-	
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	
Hospital/Restriction Order	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	
Hospital Order	3	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
Probation/Supervision	4	5	5	1	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	
<b>Infanticide</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>												
4 years and under	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospital Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Probation/Supervision	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>	

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Including detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure under Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 SS.90 and 92(1) [previously Children and Young Persons Act 1933 S.53(1)] and custody for life.

3. Including detention under Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 SS.91(1) & (2) & 92(3) [previously Children and Young Persons Act 1933 S.53(2)], partly suspended sentences and young offender institution.

Table 1.12 (continued)

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	Sentence	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>All suspects</b>												
<b>Murder</b>												
Life imprisonment <sup>2</sup>	290	329	343	364	396	378	341	361	303	240	106	
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>												
Life <sup>2</sup>	-	2	1	3	3	2	4	2	2	-	-	
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	
Over 4 and up to 10 years	5	1	3	4	4	-	3	4	1	3	1	
4 years and under	4	4	2	6	3	6	6	3	1	3	1	
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospital/Restriction Order	5	6	1	4	10	12	18	17	23	12	3	
Hospital Order	2	6	5	3	2	3	6	5	2	3	1	
Probation/Supervision	2	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>8</b>	
<b>Other manslaughter<sup>4</sup></b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>												
Life <sup>2</sup>	9	19	8	10	15	12	9	8	8	1	-	
Over 10 years (excluding life)	6	13	6	7	12	5	6	7	15	6	5	
Over 4 and up to 10 years	114	139	121	119	96	71	92	113	83	81	38	
4 years and under	109	98	92	93	99	92	74	90	69	45	23	
Fully suspended sentence	7	6	2	5	6	2	1	4	1	-	-	
Hospital/Restriction Order	4	6	11	11	10	3	4	4	3	-	2	
Hospital Order	8	15	14	9	3	3	2	-	-	1	-	
Probation/Supervision	6	14	10	2	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Other sentence	-	5	1	-	2	2	1	2	1	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>69</b>	
<b>Infanticide</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>3</sup>												
4 years and under	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Hospital Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Probation/Supervision	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>576</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>623</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>669</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>185</b>	

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Including detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure under Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 SS.90 and 92(1) [previously Children and Young Persons Act 1933 S.53(1)] and custody for life.

3. Including detention under Powers of Criminal Courts (Sentencing) Act 2000 SS.91(1) & (2) & 92(3) [previously Children and Young Persons Act 1933 S.53(2)], partly suspended sentences and young offender institution.

4. In addition, one male suspect was convicted of other manslaughter but died before sentencing for an offence recorded in 2005/06.

**Table 1.13 Suspects convicted of homicide by previous homicide convictions<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

<b>Numbers</b>	<b>England and Wales, Recorded crime</b>										
Year offence initially recorded	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total number convicted of homicide	576	664	623	642	669	595	568	622	514	395	185
Number previously convicted of homicide:	1 <sup>2</sup>	-	1 <sup>3</sup>	5	4	8 <sup>3</sup>	3 <sup>3</sup>	2 <sup>3</sup>	3	2	1
While serving sentence for homicide	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
After release or termination of sentence for previous homicide conviction	1	-	1	4	4	8	3	2	3	2	1

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. In addition, one suspect of an offence who died had previously been convicted of homicide.

3. In addition, one suspect of an offence who committed suicide had previously been convicted of homicide.

**Table 1.14 Suspects convicted of homicide who had previously been convicted of homicide by type of homicide<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

<b>Numbers</b>	<b>England and Wales, Recorded crime</b>			
Homicide offence of latest conviction	Total	Homicide offence of previous conviction		
		Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter
Murder	29	13	3	13
Section 2 manslaughter	2	-	2	-
Other manslaughter	4	-	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>13<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>5<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>17<sup>4</sup></b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. In addition, three suspects who committed suicide had previously been convicted for murder.

3. In addition, one suspect who died had previously been convicted of Section 2 manslaughter.

4. In addition, one suspect who committed suicide had previously been convicted for other manslaughter.

**Table 1.15 Currently recorded homicides<sup>1</sup> by region and police force area: England and Wales, 2006/07 to 2010/11**

England and Wales, Recorded crime						
Police force area	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Offences per million population 2010/11
Cleveland	4	7	3	6	4	7.1
Durham	11	5	7	10	12	19.6
Northumbria	25	27	15	14	11	7.7
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Cheshire	6	9	11	7	11	10.9
Cumbria	-	3	4	-	16	32.4
Gtr Manchester	56	48	43	35	32	12.2
Lancashire	21	20	18	26	20	13.8
Merseyside	22	34	28	21	23	17.0
<b>North West Region</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>14.7</b>
Humberside	18	11	11	13	7	7.6
North Yorkshire	2	5	6	6	7	8.7
South Yorkshire	21	28	22	12	26	19.6
West Yorkshire	42	45	35	32	27	12.0
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>12.6</b>
Derbyshire	8	7	5	2	12	11.9
Leicestershire	11	12	7	13	12	12.1
Lincolnshire	6	10	5	6	7	10.0
Northamptonshire	13	8	7	4	6	8.7
Nottinghamshire	14	11	12	14	7	6.4
<b>East Midlands Region</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Staffordshire	11	12	10	12	9	8.4
Warwickshire	5	6	4	11	6	11.2
West Mercia	15	11	11	15	16	13.4
West Midlands	42	41	51	27	43	16.2
<b>West Midlands Region</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>13.6</b>
Bedfordshire	9	10	9	6	5	8.1
Cambridgeshire	7	7	5	8	8	10.1
Essex	22	14	11	10	13	7.5
Hertfordshire	10	8	6	6	10	9.0
Norfolk	5	8	12	7	9	10.4
Suffolk	9	7	1	10	8	11.1
<b>East of England Region</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>9.1</b>
City of London <sup>3</sup>	1	1	-	-	-	..
Metropolitan	159	159	152	120	131	16.8
<b>London Region</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>16.7</b>
Hampshire	16	17	11	18	10	5.3
Kent	15	16	8	16	12	7.1
Surrey	2	9	7	7	9	8.0
Sussex	13	11	12	12	17	10.8
Thames Valley	22	17	13	14	22	9.8
<b>South East Region</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Avon and Somerset	11	13	16	15	18	11.1
Devon and Cornwall	14	18	10	15	13	7.7
Dorset	5	7	8	5	7	9.8
Gloucestershire	3	4	3	4	2	3.4
Wiltshire	4	8	6	4	3	4.5
<b>South West Region</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Dyfed-Powys	2	4	6	2	1	2.0
Gwent	7	11	13	18	4	7.1
North Wales	5	8	4	7	10	14.7
South Wales	15	14	10	16	8	6.3
<b>Wales</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>British Transport Police</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>11.5</b>

1. As at 18 October 2011; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Year 2005/06 includes 52 victims of the 7 July London bombings: 39 recorded by British Transport Police, 13 by the Metropolitan Police Service (included in London total).

3. '.' data for London Region includes City of London Police.



## 2 Recorded offences involving the use of firearms

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### 2.1 SUMMARY

This chapter covers offences recorded by the police that involved the use of a firearm. For this analysis, firearms are taken to be involved in an offence if they are fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person, or used as a threat. Firearm possession offences, where the firearm has not been used, are not included. Firearms covered by the Firearms Act 1968 include handguns, shotguns, rifles, imitation weapons, air weapons and some other weapon types such as CS gas and pepper sprays.

Offences involving the use of a firearm continue to make up a small proportion of recorded crime. In 2010/11, firearm offences accounted for 0.3 per cent of all recorded crimes, or around three in every thousand.

- Overall, firearms were reported to have been used in 11,227 recorded crimes in 2010/11, the seventh consecutive annual fall and a 13 per cent decrease on 2009/10. This compares with an overall decrease of four per cent of all offences recorded by the police between 2009/10 and 2010/11.
- In 2010/11, there were 58 fatal injuries caused by the use of a firearm, an increase from the 40 recorded the previous year. The 58 fatal injuries recorded in 2010/11 include the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird in June 2010. However, serious injuries decreased by 18 per cent from 404 in 2009/10 to 330 in 2010/11, continuing the long-term downward trend.
- Firearm offences involving any type of injury decreased by seven per cent, from 2,568 in 2009/10 to 2,399 in 2010/11. The number of injuries recorded each year as a result of firearm offences has fallen by more than half since they peaked at 5,402 in 2004/05.
- There was an 18 per cent fall in the number of robberies involving a firearm in 2010/11 (from 3,637 to 2,965). This is in the context of an overall increase of one per cent in all offences of robbery recorded by the police over the same period, while robberies involving a knife or sharp instrument (excluding West Midlands for comparability reasons) increased by four per cent.

Firearm offences, excluding air weapons, decreased by 13 per cent, from 8,051 in 2009/10 to 7,024 in 2010/11. Offences involving these firearms tend to be for more serious offences, and they are involved in most of the fatalities and serious injuries.

- Handguns were used in 3,105 offences during 2010/11, a fall of 17 per cent on 2009/10, continuing the general downward trend seen since 2001/02 (5,874 offences). The number of offences involving the use of a shotgun increased by four per cent, from 584 in 2009/10 to 608 in 2010/11. However, the numbers of offences involving shotguns have remained broadly similar between 2004/05 and 2010/11, ranging between 584 and 642 offences.
- There was a six per cent increase in the use of imitation weapons, from 1,512 offences in 2009/10 to 1,610 in 2010/11. Following tightened legislation on imitation firearms introduced in 2007, there was a 41 per cent fall in the number of offences involving these weapons between 2007/08 and 2008/09.
- As in previous years, firearm offences, excluding air weapons, were geographically concentrated in three police force areas: Metropolitan, West Midlands and Greater Manchester accounted for three in five (59%) of such offences, while just under a quarter of the population of England and Wales reside in these areas.

## 2.2 OFFENCES INVOLVING THE USE OF FIREARMS

### Introduction

This chapter relates to offences recorded by the police where a firearm has been fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat. In this chapter these are referred to as firearm offences. Firearm possession offences, where the firearm has not been used, are not included. Summary information on firearm possession offences is included within Table 2.04 in [Crime in England and Wales 2010/11](#) (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). This chapter focuses on the more serious offences of using firearms during the execution of another crime.

A number of different types of firearms are covered in this chapter, mirroring those weapons covered by the Firearms Act 1968 and the associated amendments to the Act.

- **Firearms that use a controlled explosion to fire a projectile.** This category includes handguns, shotguns and rifles. These types of weapon are often used in the more serious offences, and tend to account for most of the fatalities and serious injuries from such offences.
- **Imitation firearms.** This category includes replica weapons, as well as low-powered weapons which fire small plastic pellets, such as BB guns and soft air weapons. While injuries can occur from offences involving these weapons, they are less common and tend to be less serious.

These two categories combined are referred to as non-air weapons in this chapter.

- **Air weapons.** The majority of offences which involve air weapons relate to criminal damage. While air weapons can cause injury (and sometimes fatalities), by their nature they are less likely to do so than firearms that use a controlled explosion.

It is not always possible for the police to categorise the type of firearm that has been used in an offence. For example, some imitation weapons are so realistic that they are indistinguishable from a real firearm. The police will record which type of weapon has been used given the evidence available, and may depend on descriptions of victims or witnesses. If the police do not have sufficient information about the type of firearm used in the offence, or if the firearm was concealed during the offence, then the police will record the weapon as an **unidentified firearm**.

### Extent and trends

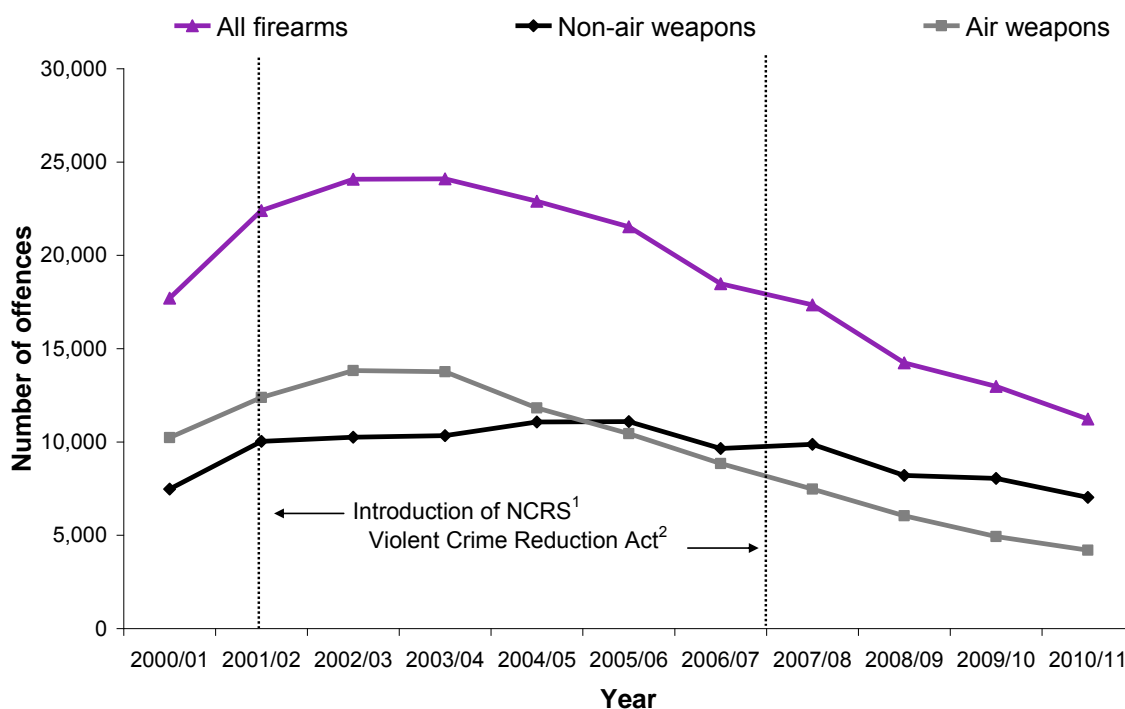
Firearm offences continue to make up a small proportion of overall recorded crime. In 2010/11, firearms were used in 0.3 per cent of all police recorded offences, or around three in every thousand offences. This figure falls to under two in every thousand offences when air weapons are excluded.

In 2010/11, firearms were used in 11,227 recorded offences in England and Wales, a decrease of 13 per cent compared with the previous year, when 12,976 offences were recorded. This compares with an overall decrease of four per cent of all offences recorded by the police over the same period. There was a 15 per cent fall in air weapon offences and a 13 per cent fall in non-air weapon offences over the last year (Table 2.01).

The number of firearm offences has fallen steadily since peaking at 24,094 in 2003/04, and has decreased by over half (53%) since then. This represents a greater fall than in police recorded crime overall, which has fallen by around a third (31%) over the same period (Table 2.04 in Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). This decrease in firearm offences has largely been due to a reduction in the number of air weapon offences recorded by the police, which has fallen by over two-thirds (69%) since 2003/04. In comparison, non-air weapon offences are almost a third (32%) lower than 2003/04, having peaked later, in 2005/06 (Table 2.01; Figure 2.1).



**Figure 2.1** Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, 2000/01 to 2010/11



1. See Box 2.1.
2. See Box 2.2.

Within **non-air weapon offences**, those involving the use of a handgun decreased by 17 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11. Handgun offences have fallen by 44 per cent since 2002/03, although they did peak earlier in 2001/02, before the introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (see Box 2.1).

Offences involving the use of a shotgun increased by four per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, from 584 to 608. However, this should be seen in the context of the number of shotgun offences having remained broadly similar between 2004/05 and 2010/11, ranging from 584 to 642 offences per year (Table 2.01).

### Box 2.1 Impact of changes in police recording practice

The introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) by police forces on 1 April 2002 brought in a more victim-focused reporting system, where victim accounts had to be accepted unless there was credible evidence to the contrary. While no estimates were calculated to assess the effect of this new standard on the number of firearm offences recorded, it is known that this change inflated the overall number of violence against the person and criminal damage offences but had less effect on the number of robberies (see Simmons *et al.*, 2003). Offences involving the use of firearms are generally thought to be less affected by the introduction of the NCRS than offences not involving the use of a firearm, given the nature of such offences. However, it is still not possible to directly compare figures prior to 2002/03 with those for later years.

Offences involving the use of an imitation firearm increased by six per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11 (from 1,512 to 1,610). This increase follows recent falls in the number of these offences. The 1,610 offences recorded this year is less than half the number recorded when offences involving these types of weapons peaked in 2004/05 (at 3,373 offences, a fall of 52%; Table 2.01). During the period of these declines, the introduction of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 in October 2007 made it illegal to import or sell these weapons (Box 2.2).

There was a 15 per cent fall in air weapon offences in 2010/11 (Figure 2.1; Table 2.01). This continues the downward trend since 2003/04. The introduction of the Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 (Box 2.2) in October 2007 tightened the rules for the manufacture and sale of certain types of air weapon. However, it can be seen in Figure 2.1 that the downward trend in these types of weapons began in 2003/04 before the introduction of this legislation.

### Box 2.2 Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006

The Violent Crime Reduction Act 2006 came into law in October 2007 and introduced new restrictions for imitation firearms and air weapons.

For air weapons, the Act restricted the sale of air weapons to licensed firearm dealers and raised the minimum age for owning or buying an air weapon from 14 to 18. For imitation weapons, the import or sale of realistic\* imitation weapons was made illegal by the Act.

The introduction of this Act came during a period where the number of offences involving imitation and air weapons was already falling. In particular, the trend in declining air weapon offences is consistent prior to and after the introduction of the Act. As such, it is not possible to assess the exact impact of the introduction of this legislation.

\* A 'realistic' imitation firearm is defined as one that: (a) has an appearance that is so realistic as to make it indistinguishable, for all practical purposes, from a real firearm; and (b) is neither a de-activated firearm nor itself an antique.

## 2.3 HOW FIREARMS WERE USED

Overall, firearms were fired in 55 per cent of the offences in which a firearm was involved in 2010/11. This figure is similar to the last two years but lower than the years 2004/05 to 2007/08, where the percentage of weapons fired in recorded offences ranged between 62 and 70 per cent.

The likelihood of a weapon being fired varies considerably by weapon type. In 2010/11, air weapons were more likely to have been fired (in 84% of recorded offences in which they were involved) than non-air weapons (37%; Tables 2a and 2.06). As well as being fired, firearms can be used as a blunt instrument (sometimes called 'pistol whipping') or to threaten.

- Handguns were fired in 13 per cent of the recorded offences in which they were involved, higher than the last three years, where the likelihood of being fired was ten per cent. Between 2004/05 and 2006/07, the percentage of offences in which the weapon was fired ranged between 12 and 14 per cent.
- Shotguns were fired in 52 per cent of the recorded offences in which they were involved. This is notably higher than previous years; for example, between 2002/03 (when the NCRS was introduced, Box 2.1) and 2009/10, the percentage of offences in which the shotgun was fired ranged between 31 and 41 per cent.

- Air weapons were fired in 84 per cent of the recorded offences in which they were involved. This figure is lower than seen in the previous six years (the time period for which data are available); between 2004/05 and 2009/10 the percentage of air weapon offences in which the firearm was fired ranged between 88 and 95 per cent (Tables 2a and 2.06).

**Table 2a** Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by type of firearm and weapon usage

<b>Numbers and percentages<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>England and Wales, 2010/11 Recorded crime</b>		
<b>Weapon type</b>	<b>Number of offences</b>	<b>% fired</b>	<b>% used as blunt instrument</b>	<b>% used as a threat</b>
Shotguns	608	52	5	43
Handguns	3,105	13	9	78
Imitation firearm <sup>2</sup>	1,610	71	2	27
Rifles/others <sup>3</sup>	1,701	44	2	54
<b>Non-air weapons</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>58</b>
Air weapons	4,203	84	0	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,227</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>

1. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

2. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

3. Starting guns, supposed/type unknown, prohibited firearms (including CS gas) and other firearms.

## 2.4 TYPE OF WEAPON USED

This section looks at the type of weapon used in an offence, although it is not always possible to categorise the type of weapon used. For example, if a weapon is not fired and not recovered after an offence, it may not be possible to know exactly what weapon was involved or whether it was real or an imitation weapon. The categorisation of firearms will often depend on descriptions by victims or witnesses. In some offences, the firearm will not have been seen but will have been concealed and used as a threat.

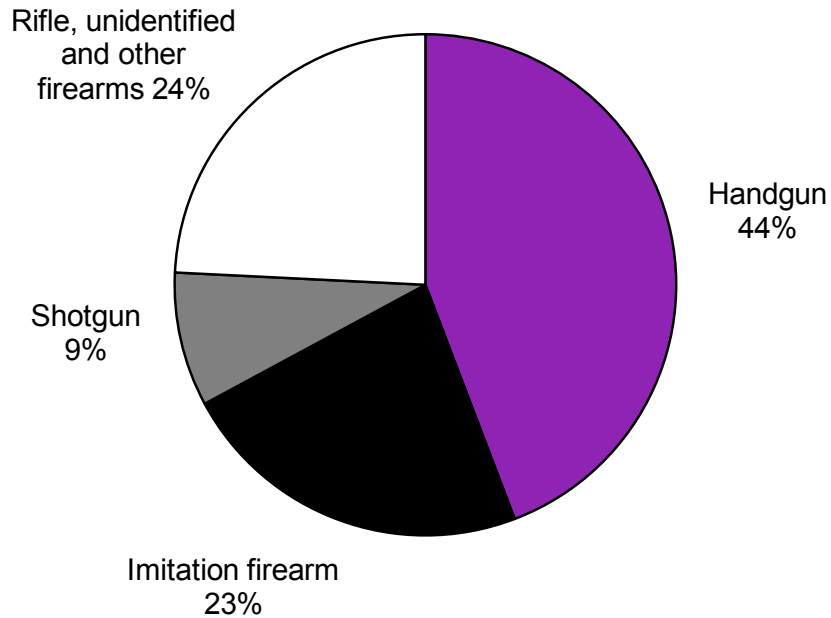
As in previous years, in 2010/11 the most commonly used firearm was an air weapon, with 4,203 offences or 37 per cent of the total recorded offences involving a firearm (Table 2.01). This proportion has fallen steadily since its peak in 2002/03 (13,822 offences, or 55% of all recorded offences involving a firearm).

There were 3,105 handgun offences in 2010/11, 28 per cent of the total (or 44% of the total if excluding air weapons; Figure 2.2).

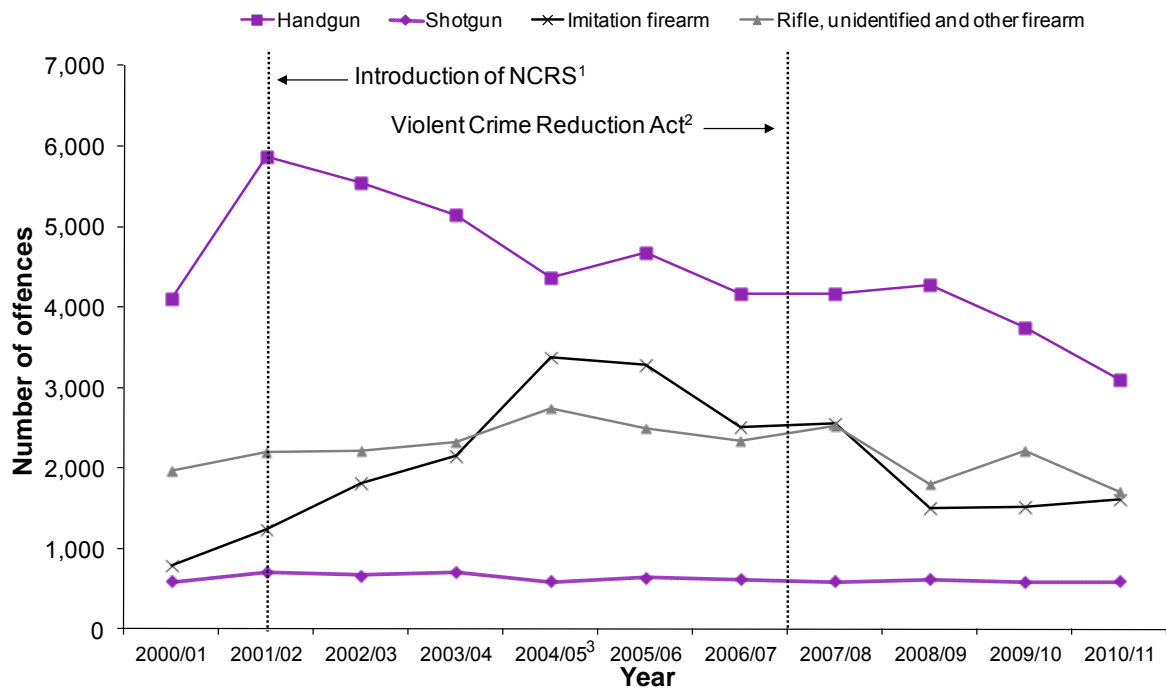
The number of offences involving a shotgun has remained fairly steady over recent years, in contrast to falls seen in other firearm types. As such, the proportion of offences involving a shotgun has increased, from three per cent (between 2002/03 and 2007/08) to five per cent (2009/10 and 2010/11).

A breakdown of the composition of firearm offences by type of weapon used is shown in Figure 2.2 (this excludes air weapons).

**Figure 2.2** Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by type of principal weapon (excluding air weapons), 2010/11



**Figure 2.3** Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by type of principal weapon (excluding air weapons), 2000/01 to 2010/11



1. See Box 2.1.  
 2. See Box 2.2.  
 3. More explicit guidelines for the classification of weapons introduced on 1 April 2004 may have affected the recording of firearm offences committed by handguns, imitation weapons, and other weapons.

## 2.5 INJURIES SUSTAINED IN FIREARM OFFENCES

In the majority of firearm offences (79%) no injury was sustained by a victim. In 2010/11, there were 2,399 injuries recorded as resulting from firearm offences, a decrease of seven per cent on the previous year. This is a smaller fall than the number of overall firearm offences over the same period (13%; Table 2.01).

The number of injuries has fallen by more than half since they peaked at 5,402 in 2004/05. Of the 2,399 injuries recorded, there were 58 fatal injuries<sup>1</sup> involving firearms, 18 more than in 2009/10, and the highest since 59 were recorded in 2006/07. The 58 fatal injuries recorded in 2010/11 include the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird in June 2010. There were a further 330 firearm offences that resulted in serious injury<sup>2</sup>, with the remaining 2,011 injuries being slight (Table 2.02).

### Injuries by degree of injury

- One-fifth (21%) of firearm offences in 2010/11 resulted in an injury<sup>3</sup> (2,399 offences); this is similar to proportions seen over the past ten years which have ranged between 17 and 24 per cent (Table 2.02). The majority of these injuries (84%) in 2010/11 were slight (2,011 offences).
- Fewer than one per cent of all firearm offences in 2010/11 resulted in a fatal injury. All of the 58 fatalities in 2010/11 involved a weapon being fired, with 33 of the fatalities involving the use of a handgun, 20 involving the use of a shotgun and five involving a rifle. The 58 fatal injuries recorded in 2010/11 include the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird in June 2010 (Tables 2.03 and 2.05).
- Three per cent of all firearm offences in 2010/11 resulted in a serious injury. There were 330 serious injuries resulting from firearm offences recorded in 2010/11, a fall of 18 per cent on the previous year, where 404 were recorded. In line with the falls in the number of offences involving firearms, there has been a fall in the number of serious injuries resulting from these offences in recent years (Table 2.02).
- Eighteen per cent of all firearm offences in 2010/11 resulted in a slight injury. There was a five per cent fall in slight injuries, from 2,124 in 2009/10 to 2,011 in 2010/11 (Table 2.02). As with serious injuries, the recent trend in these types of injuries resulting from firearm offences has been downwards.

Although the number of non-air weapon offences fell by 13 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, the number of offences that resulted in injuries increased by two per cent over the same period (Tables 2.01 and 2.04).

- The number of handgun weapon injuries fell by four per cent, compared with a fall of 17 per cent in the number of offences involving these firearms. For shotguns, the number of injuries and offences both increased, by 11 and four per cent respectively over the same period.
- The number of air weapon injuries fell by 31 per cent between 2009/10 and 2010/11, whilst the number of offences involving these firearms fell by 15 per cent (Tables 2.01 and 2.04). The proportion of air weapon offences where the victim sustained an injury has remained fairly stable over the past seven years, ranging between 11 and 13 per cent.

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1 Chapter 1 refers to 60 shooting homicides being recorded in 2010/11. In two of these cases the weapon was not classed as a firearm under the Firearms Act 1968, and so they were not recorded as firearm offences.

2 A serious injury is one which requires a stay in hospital or involves fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

3 Injuries could be caused by either the firearm being fired or used as a blunt instrument.

## Injuries by degree of injury and weapon type

The likelihood of a weapon being fired as well as the seriousness of injury sustained varies according to the type of weapon used. Table 2b shows, by type of firearm, the percentage which were fired and, if they were fired, the percentage of offences where injury was caused (more detailed figures are in Table 2.05).

- Air weapons and imitation firearms were the most likely to be fired in an offence (84% and 71% respectively). However, if they were fired, they were the least likely to cause a fatal or serious injury (both 1%).
- Handguns were fired in only 13 per cent of offences, but if they were fired, 37 per cent of these offences resulted in a fatal or serious injury, compared with six per cent for all weapon types.
- Shotguns were fired in 52 per cent of offences, and if they were fired, 29 per cent of cases resulted in a fatal or serious injury.

**Table 2b Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by type of firearm and injury sustained when weapon was fired**

Numbers and percentages			England and Wales, 2010/11 Recorded crime			
Weapon type	Number of offences	% fired	Of those fired <sup>1</sup>			
			% Fatal injury <sup>2</sup>	% Serious injury	% Slight injury	% No injury
Shotguns	608	52	6	22	12	59
Handguns	3,105	13	8	29	16	47
Imitation firearm <sup>3</sup>	1,610	71	0	1	65	35
Rifles/others <sup>4</sup>	1,701	44	1	9	56	35
<b>Non-air weapons</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>39</b>
Air weapons	4,203	84	0	1	11	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,227</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>67</b>

1. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

2. Fatal injury includes the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird on 2 June 2010.

3. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

4. Includes starting guns, supposed/type unknown, prohibited firearms (including CS gas) and other firearms.

## Injuries to police officers

One police officer was seriously injured and a further eight slightly injured by firearms while on duty in 2010/11. This overall total of nine is around half the number of injured police officers in the previous year (Table 2c) and the same as the number of injuries recorded in 2008/09. This was the lowest number of police officers injured whilst on duty since 2001/02, when seven injuries were recorded.

**Table 2c Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, in which a police officer on duty was injured by a firearm (excluding air weapons), by type of injury, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Year	England and Wales, Recorded crime			
	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>1</sup>	Slight injury
2000/01	7	0	5	2
2001/02	10	0	0	10
2002/03	12	0	1	11
2003/04	14	1	3	10
2004/05	23	0	2	21
2005/06	23	1	6	16
2006/07	21	0	3	18
2007/08	24	1	3	20
2008/09	9	0	1	8
2009/10	17	0	1	16
2010/11	9	0	1	8

1. A serious injury is one which necessitated a stay in hospital or involves fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

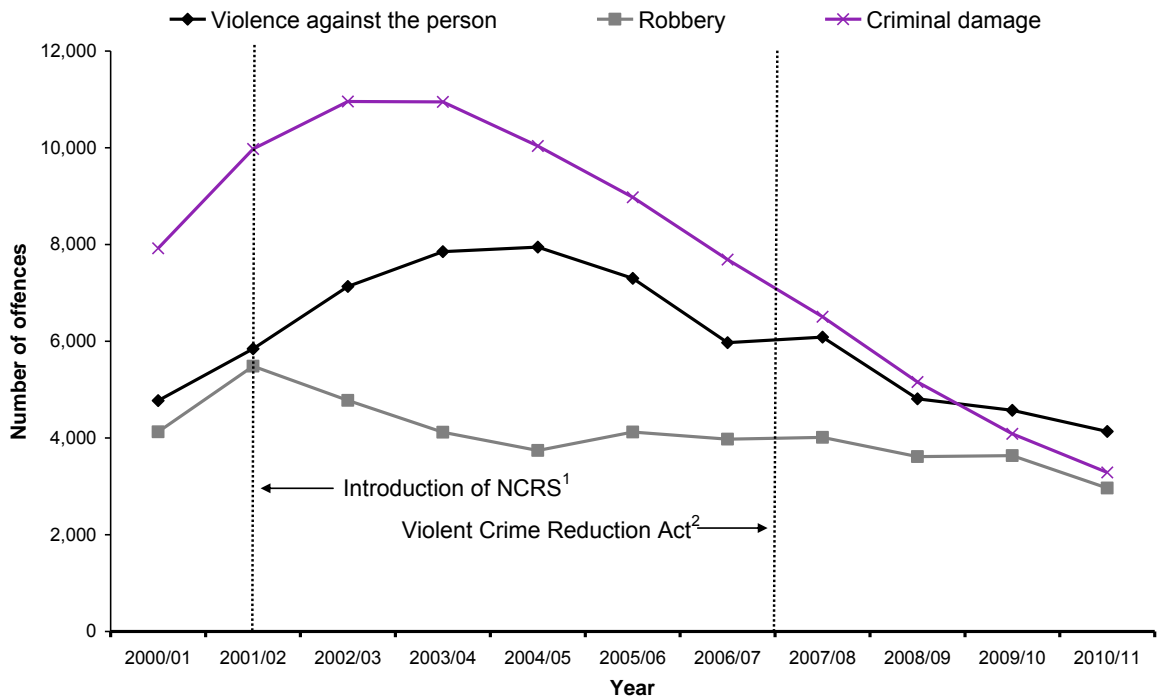
## 2.6 TYPES OF OFFENCES WHERE FIREARMS ARE USED

There are clear differences in the types of offences committed when these are analysed separately by air weapons and non-air weapons. In 2010/11, 89 per cent of the recorded offences where a non-air weapon had been involved were for violence against the person and robbery offences. In contrast, for air weapons 69 per cent of recorded offences were for criminal damage offences. Table 2.08 gives a breakdown of all firearm offences by offence type.

- For offences involving non-air weapons, violence against the person offences decreased by six per cent, from 3,588 in 2009/10 to 3,357 in 2010/11. This is in line with the six per cent fall in all violence against the person recorded crime offences.
- There was a reduction in non-air weapon robbery offences of 19 per cent from 3,582 in 2009/10 to 2,915 in 2010/11. In contrast, there was an increase for all robbery offences (1%) and robberies that involved a knife or sharp instrument (4%; excludes West Midlands for comparability reasons<sup>4</sup>) over the same period (Table 2.07).
- Forty-eight per cent (3,357 offences) of the recorded offences involving a non-air weapon were for violence against the person offences, 42 per cent for robbery (2,915 offences) and five per cent for criminal damage (371 offences; Table 2.07).
- Sixty-nine per cent (2,916 offences) of air weapon offences were for criminal damage offences, with a further 18 per cent (777 offences) for violence against the person offences (Table 2.07).

<sup>4</sup> West Midlands Police included unbroken bottle and glass offences in their returns until April 2010 but now exclude these offences in line with other forces. As such, their data are not comparable across this period.

**Figure 2.4** Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by selected offence type, 2000/01 to 2010/11



1. See Box 2.1.
2. See Box 2.2.

The proportion of offences where a firearm was used also differs across offence types (Table 2.09). Fewer than one per cent of all recorded violence against the person offences involved the use of a firearm. This figure increases for the most serious violent offences of homicide (9%) and attempted murder and grievous bodily harm with intent combined (4%). Around four per cent of robberies involved the use of a firearm in 2010/11 (Table 2.09). More information on the use of weapons in homicides is available in Chapter 1.

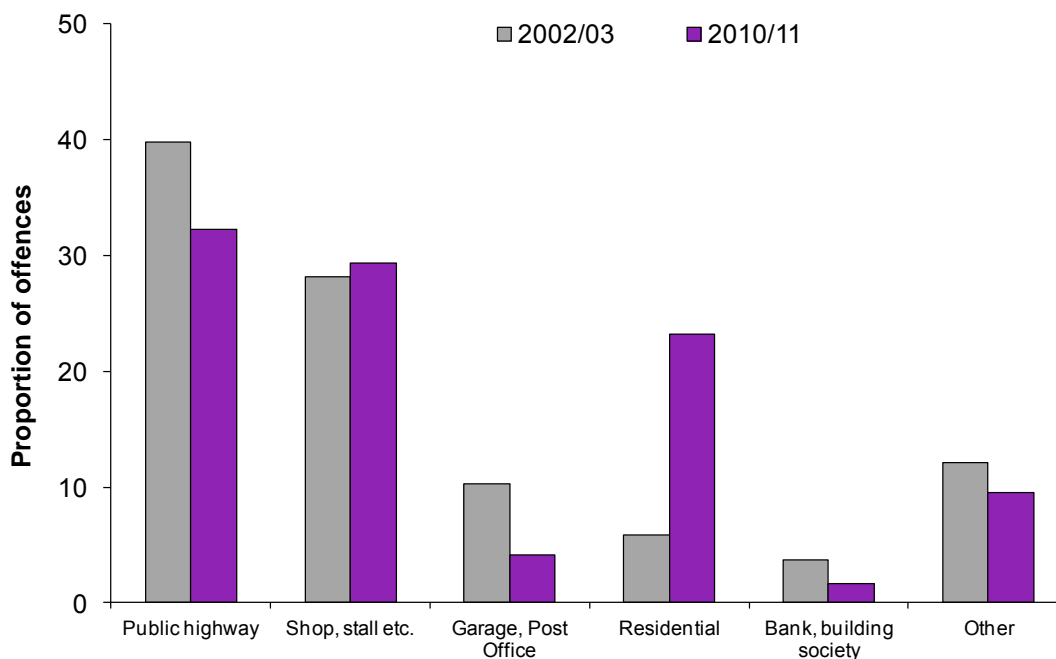
### Location of robberies involving a firearm

In 2010/11, around a third (32%) of robberies (both robbery of personal and business property) where a firearm was involved were committed on public highways, with a further 29 per cent committed in shops. Robberies of banks, building societies and Post Offices with a firearm accounted for four per cent of robberies with a firearm (Table 2.10).

There has been a reduction in robberies involving a firearm at most locations since 2002/03 (Figure 2.5, Table 2.10). The major exception here is residential areas; robberies involving a firearm have increased from 280 in 2002/03 to 687 in 2010/11. In line with this, there has been a substantial rise in the proportion of robberies in residential areas from four per cent in 2001/02 to 23 per cent in 2010/11. Figure 2.5 depicts this change in distribution of where robberies involving a firearm have occurred.



**Figure 2.5 Proportion of robberies in which firearms were reported to have been used, by location of offence, 2002/03 and 2010/11**



1. These crimes are classified as robberies but are mostly break-ins where firearms have been used immediately before or at the time of stealing items from a residential property, and in order to steal these items. If firearms are used instead in the getaway, the crime is classified as a burglary.

### The types of firearms involved in robberies

Handguns were used in 63 per cent of robberies involving firearms in 2010/11; this has fallen from a peak at 71 per cent in 2008/09.

In 2010/11, a further five per cent involved shotguns, six per cent imitation weapons and in 14 per cent of cases the firearm could not be identified (i.e. a firearm was not actually seen, or the type of firearm was not identified). Air weapons were involved in fewer than two per cent of firearm robberies in 2010/11 (Table 2.11).

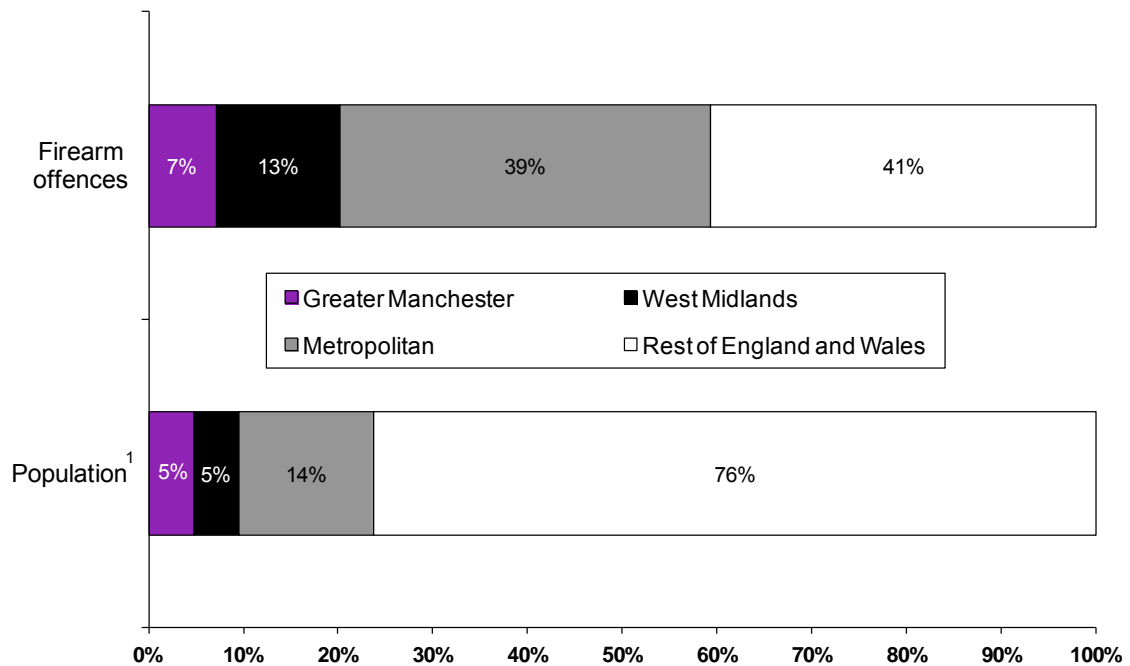
## 2.7 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FIREARM OFFENCES

Offences involving the use of non-air weapons (which tend to be used in more serious offences) are geographically concentrated. Around three in five (59%) of these offences recorded in 2010/11 occurred in just three police force areas – Metropolitan, West Midlands and Greater Manchester. In comparison, just under a quarter (24%) of the population of England and Wales reside in the areas covered by these three forces (Figure 2.6). This is the first fall (five percentage points, from 64% in 2009/10) in the proportion of offences recorded for these three police forces since 2004/05 (when 53% of offences were recorded in these three areas).

This decrease is due to falls in the number of offences involving a firearm recorded by the Metropolitan Police (from 3,524 to 2,747 offences, down 22%) and Greater Manchester Police (from 709 to 504 offences, down 29%). By way of comparison, offences involving a firearm across England and Wales fell by 13 per cent (Table 2.12).

The rates per population for firearm offences for these three forces are higher than for England and Wales as a whole: 35 offences per 100,000 population for Metropolitan Police; 34 per 100,000 for West Midlands; and 19 per 100,000 for Greater Manchester. Other police forces with relatively high rates per 100,000 population are Bedfordshire and Merseyside, both at 17 per 100,000. These compare with a rate of 13 per 100,000 population for England and Wales, two percentage points lower than 2009/10. Police forces with lower than average rates per 100,000 population include Lincolnshire (2 per 100,000 and Kent, Norfolk, Sussex and Dyfed-Powys (all 3 per 100,000); Table 2.12).

**Figure 2.6 Proportion of firearm offences, excluding air weapons, in three police force areas, compared with population profile of those forces, 2010/11**

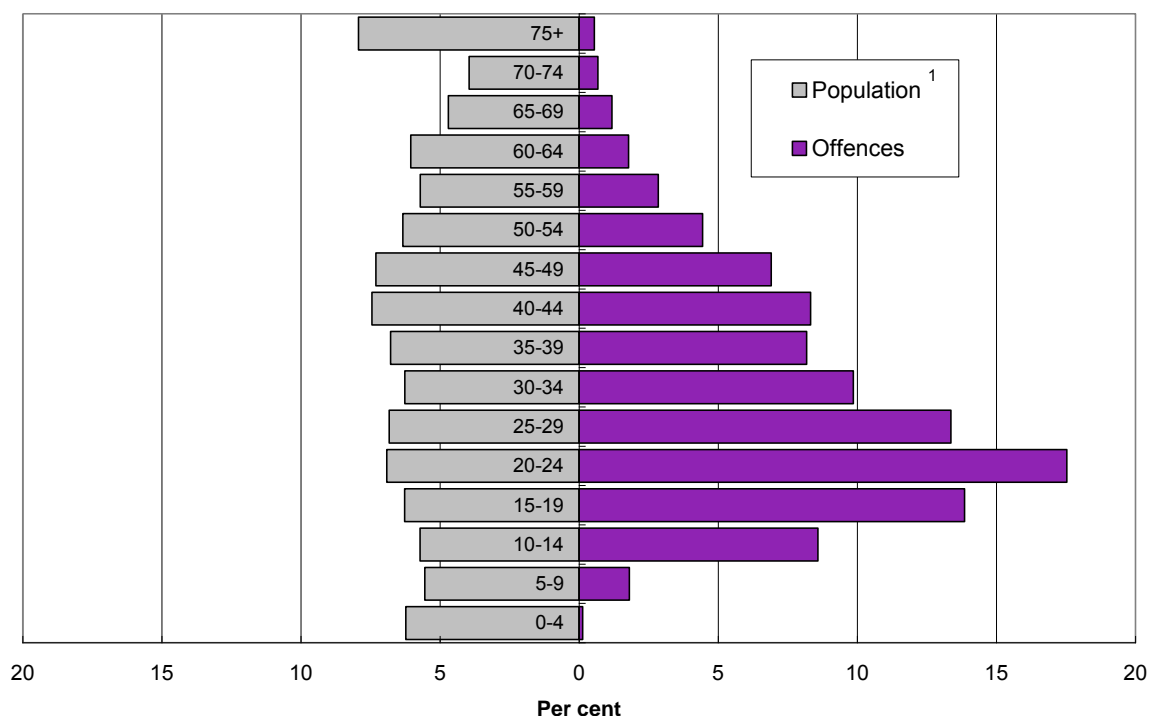


1. The population figures are based on mid-2010 estimates from the Office for National Statistics.

## 2.8 AGE OF VICTIMS

The risk of being a victim of a firearm offence varies by age. Of the non-air weapon offences in which the ages of victims were known (91% of all victims), people aged between 15 and 29 years formed a disproportionate number of victims; 15-to-29-year-olds comprised 20 per cent of the population but were victims in 45 per cent of the recorded offences. In particular, people aged between 20 and 24 were most likely to be a victim (comprising 18% of victims) compared to all other age groups. In contrast, people aged 60 years and over were less likely to become victims. Although this age group comprises 23 per cent of the population, they were victims in only four per cent of the recorded offences (Figure 2.7).

**Figure 2.7 Age profile of firearm victims, excluding air weapons, compared to population profile for England and Wales, 2010/11**



1. The population figures are based on mid-2010 estimates from the Office for National Statistics.

## 2.9 MISAPPROPRIATED (STOLEN) FIREARMS

Due to their potential for subsequent use in crime, figures are recorded for the number of firearms that are misappropriated. ‘Misappropriated firearms’ are defined as those stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery, or handled dishonestly. For simplicity, they are referred to as ‘stolen’ hereafter.

The number of firearms recorded by the police as being stolen has fluctuated between 2,000 and 3,000 in the past ten years. During 2010/11, 2,534 firearms were stolen. This is a decrease of four per cent compared with the 2,627 firearms stolen in 2009/10. The fall is mainly due to a reduction in stolen air weapons and shotguns (Table 2.13). In 2010/11, 63 per cent of firearms were stolen from residential premises. Air weapons accounted for around a half (46%) of the thefts (Table 2.14).

### Additional sources

The coverage of firearm offences contained in police recorded statistics can be supplemented by additional sources to provide further information. The British Crime Survey (BCS) provides an estimate of the number and type of weapon used in violent offences against adult victims resident in households in England and Wales. Firearms were used in about one per cent of all incidents of BCS violent crime in the 2010/11 BCS. This proportion has remained stable over recent years (Table 3.04 in Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). However, due to the small number of incidents involving weapons reported to the BCS, trends in these figures should be interpreted with caution due to possible random fluctuations associated with sampling variability.

The NHS provides an additional source of information for the more serious incidents of crime involving the use of a firearm by reporting the number of admissions to NHS hospitals in England involving wounds suffered as the result of assault with a firearm. Although these figures can be affected by

changes in NHS practice and recording they are not affected by police enforcement activity, changes to public reporting or police recording practices.

The '[Hospital Episode Statistics](#)'<sup>5</sup> show that in 2010/11 there were 159 admissions for assault by a firearm in England, 24 per cent fewer than the same period the previous year (208 admissions). After a relatively stable period between 2001/02 and 2007/08 in which there were on average 226 admissions for assault by a firearm in England per year, there has been a general downward trend since then. It should be noted that these figures only involve the most serious injuries. Also, the figures are for admissions only and do not include those people who attended an Accident and Emergency department but were not subsequently admitted to hospital; or those who did not report the injury as a result of an assault.

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5 The figures presented are the 2010/11 Hospital Episode Statistics available from <http://www.hesonline.nhs.uk/Ease/servlet/ContentServer?siteID=1937&categoryID=211>.

Table 2.01 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon, 2000/01 to 2010/11

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime										% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
Principal weapon	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	2003/04	2004/05 <sup>3</sup>	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
<b>Shotguns</b>												
Long-barrelled shotgun	303	380	361	424	306	375	360	365	381	330	406	23
Sawn-off shotgun	305	332	311	294	291	267	252	237	237	254	202	-20
<b>Shotgun total</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Handguns<sup>4</sup></b>												
Converted imitation	..	..	..	..	20	7	12	7	9	8	11	-
Reactivated	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	5	0	13	-
Converted air pistol	..	..	..	..	14	12	13	11	17	8	9	-
Other	..	..	..	..	866	1,022	908	895	894	871	668	-23
Type unknown	..	..	..	..	3,458	3,629	3,238	3,258	3,349	2,856	2,404	-16
<b>Handgun total</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>5,549</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>4,172</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>-17</b>
<b>Rifle</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Imitation firearms<sup>4,5</sup></b>												
Imitation handgun	..	..	..	..	355	368	299	322	242	189	232	23
BB gun/soft air weapon	..	..	..	..	2,863	2,755	2,094	2,124	1,192	1,259	1,290	2
Deactivated firearm	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	2	2	2	6	-
Blank firer	..	..	..	..	27	17	21	21	11	10	10	-
Other imitation	..	..	..	..	127	133	100	93	60	52	72	38
<b>Imitation firearm total</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,610</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Unidentified firearm</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>1,276</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>-30</b>
<b>Other firearms<sup>4</sup></b>												
Unconverted starting gun	..	..	..	..	9	9	3	6	11	11	5	-
CS gas	..	..	..	..	516	461	436	552	288	239	223	-7
Pepper spray	..	..	..	..	141	154	179	228	137	104	118	13
Machine gun	..	..	..	..	25	34	39	18	31	30	14	-
Stun gun	..	..	..	..	143	133	108	118	96	128	149	16
Other converted imitation weapon	..	..	..	..	1	2	0	4	2	4	0	-
Other reactivated weapon	..	..	..	..	0	2	1	2	1	1	2	-
Disguised firearm	..	..	..	..	14	19	57	87	71	156	101	-35
Other firearm (specified)	..	..	..	..	336	250	176	118	122	106	58	-45
<b>Other firearm total</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>-14</b>
<b>All firearms excluding air weapons</b>	<b>7,471</b>	<b>10,024</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>10,338</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>11,088</b>	<b>9,645</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>-13</b>
<b>Air weapon</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>12,377</b>	<b>13,822</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>11,824</b>	<b>10,438</b>	<b>8,836</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>All firearms</b>	<b>17,698</b>	<b>22,401</b>	<b>24,070</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>22,893</b>	<b>21,526</b>	<b>18,481</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>14,241</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>11,227</b>	<b>-13</b>

1. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1 April 2002.

2. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that data prior to this date are not directly comparable with later figures. See Box 2.1 for more details.

3. More explicit guidelines for the classification of weapons introduced on 1 April 2004 may have increased the recording of firearm offences, particularly those committed by imitation weapons.

4. Further weapon breakdowns were available for the first time on 1 April 2004.

5. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

Table 2.02 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were used resulting in injury<sup>1</sup>, by degree of injury, 2000/01 to 2010/11

Numbers and percentage changes		England and Wales, Recorded crime										% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	
<i>Number of injuries</i>												
<b>Non-air weapons</b>												
Total non-air weapon injuries	1,382	1,879	2,179	2,367	3,904	3,822	3,011	3,241	1,761	1,913	1,949	2
of which: Fatal injury	72	96	80	68	76	49	56	53	39	39	58	..
Serious injury <sup>4</sup>	244	392	416	437	412	476	412	402	320	337	295	-12
Slight injury	1,066	1,391	1,683	1,862	3,416	3,297	2,543	2,786	1,402	1,537	1,596	4
No injury	6,089	8,145	8,069	7,971	7,165	7,266	6,634	6,624	6,439	6,138	5,075	-17
Total non-air weapon offences	7,471	10,024	10,248	10,338	11,069	11,088	9,645	9,865	8,200	8,051	7,024	-13
<b>Air weapons</b>												
Total air weapon injuries	1,821	1,915	2,377	2,395	1,498	1,182	1,053	923	693	655	450	-31
of which: Fatal injury	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	0	..
Serious injury <sup>4</sup>	166	165	156	157	144	119	95	86	72	67	35	-48
Slight injury	1,654	1,748	2,220	2,238	1,353	1,062	955	837	621	587	415	-29
No injury	8,406	10,462	11,445	11,361	10,326	9,256	7,783	6,555	5,348	4,270	3,753	-12
Total air weapon offences	10,227	12,377	13,822	13,756	11,824	10,438	8,836	7,478	6,041	4,925	4,203	-15
<b>Total weapons</b>												
Total weapon injuries	3,203	3,794	4,556	4,762	5,402	5,004	4,064	4,164	2,454	2,568	2,399	-7
of which: Fatal injury	73	98	81	68	77	50	59	53	39	40	58	..
Serious injury <sup>4</sup>	410	557	572	594	556	595	507	488	392	404	330	-18
Slight injury	2,720	3,139	3,903	4,100	4,769	4,359	3,498	3,623	2,023	2,124	2,011	-5
No injury	14,495	18,607	19,514	19,332	17,491	16,522	14,417	13,179	11,787	10,408	8,828	-15
Total weapon offences	17,698	22,401	24,070	24,094	22,893	21,526	18,481	17,343	14,241	12,976	11,227	-13
<b>Total firearm offences resulting in injuries</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>-7</b>
<b>Total firearm offences</b>	<b>17,698</b>	<b>22,401</b>	<b>24,070</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>22,893</b>	<b>21,526</b>	<b>18,481</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>14,241</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>11,227</b>	<b>-13</b>
<b>Percentages<sup>5</sup></b>												
<i>Proportions of injury type</i>												
<b>Non-air weapons</b>												
Total non-air weapon injuries	18	19	21	23	35	34	31	33	21	24	28	
of which: Fatal injury	5	5	4	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	
Serious injury <sup>4</sup>	18	21	19	18	11	12	14	12	18	18	15	
Slight injury	77	74	77	79	88	86	84	86	80	80	82	
No injury	82	81	79	77	65	66	69	67	79	76	72	
Total non-air weapon offences	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Air weapons</b>												
Total air weapon injuries	18	15	17	17	13	11	12	12	11	13	11	
of which: Fatal injury	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Serious injury <sup>4</sup>	9	9	7	7	10	10	9	9	10	10	8	
Slight injury	91	91	93	93	90	90	91	91	90	90	92	
No injury	82	85	83	83	87	89	88	88	89	87	89	
Total air weapon offences	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Total weapons</b>												
Total weapon injuries	18	17	19	20	24	23	22	24	17	20	21	
of which: Fatal injury	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Serious injury <sup>4</sup>	13	15	13	12	10	12	12	12	16	16	14	
Slight injury	85	83	86	86	88	87	86	87	82	83	84	
No injury	82	83	81	80	76	77	78	76	83	80	79	
Total weapon offences	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<b>Total firearm offences resulting in injuries</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	
<b>Total firearm offences</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

1. Injuries could be caused by either the firearm being fired or used as a blunt instrument.

2. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that data prior to this date are not directly comparable with later figures. See Box 2.1 for more details.

3. Fatal injury includes the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird on 2 June 2010.

4. A serious injury is one which requires a stay in hospital or involves fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

5. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

**Table 2.03 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have caused injury<sup>1</sup>, by degree of injury and type of principal weapon**

Numbers	England and Wales, 2010/11 Recorded crime			
	Type of weapon	Total	Fatal injury <sup>2</sup>	Serious injury <sup>3</sup>
Shotgun	157	20	74	63
Handgun	483	33	139	311
Other firearm excluding air weapons	1,309	5	82	1,222
<b>All firearms excluding air weapons</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>1,596</b>
Air weapons	450	0	35	415
<b>All firearms</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>2,011</b>

1. Injuries could be caused by either the firearm being fired or used as a blunt instrument.

2. Fatal injury includes the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird on 2 June 2010.

3. A serious injury is one which requires a stay in hospital or involves fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

**Table 2.04 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have caused injury<sup>1</sup> by type of principal weapon, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Numbers and percentage changes	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	Offence type	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>4</sup>
Shotgun	73	111	107	104	135	154	128	157	137	141	157	11
Handgun	400	648	640	590	780	1,024	792	881	493	504	483	-4
Other firearms excluding air weapons	909	1,120	1,432	1,673	2,989	2,644	2,091	2,203	1,131	1,268	1,309	3
<b>All firearms excluding air weapons</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>2,179</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>3,011</b>	<b>3,241</b>	<b>1,761</b>	<b>1,913</b>	<b>1,949</b>	<b>2</b>
Air weapon	1,821	1,915	2,377	2,395	1,498	1,182	1,053	923	693	655	450	-31
<b>All firearms</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>3,794</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>5,402</b>	<b>5,004</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>2,454</b>	<b>2,568</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>-7</b>

1. Injuries could be caused by either the firearm being fired or used as a blunt instrument.

2. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1 April 2002.

3. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that data prior to this date are not directly comparable with later figures. See Box 2.1 for more details.

4. Fatal injury includes the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird on 2 June 2010.



**Table 2.05 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by principal weapon, how they were used and injury sustained**

Principal weapon	England and Wales, 2010/11 Recorded crime									
	Total	Fired					Total fired	Not fired		
		Fatal injury <sup>2</sup>	Serious injury <sup>3</sup>	Slight injury	Causing property damage only	No injury or property damage		Used as blunt instrument	Used as a threat	Total not fired
Long-barrelled shotgun	406	10	52	29	87	58	236	10	160	170
Sawn-off shotgun	202	10	18	9	22	20	79	19	104	123
Handgun	3,105	33	116	63	50	136	398	271	2,436	2,707
Rifle	74	5	5	0	10	9	29	4	41	45
Imitation firearm <sup>4</sup>	1,610	0	10	742	184	213	1,149	32	429	461
Unidentified firearm	957	0	50	48	90	71	259	19	679	698
Other firearm	670	0	10	373	10	70	463	11	196	207
<b>All firearms excluding air weapons</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>1,264</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>4,045</b>	<b>4,411</b>
Air weapon	4,203	0	33	403	2,637	474	3,547	14	642	656
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,227</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>1,667</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>1,051</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>4,687</b>	<b>5,067</b>

1. Figures may have been inflated by police forces implementing the National Crime Recording Standard on 1 April 2002.

2. Fatal injury includes the 12 people killed by Derrick Bird on 2 June 2010.

3. A serious injury is one which requires a stay in hospital or involves fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.

4. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

Table 2.06 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by type of firearm and weapon usage, 2000/01 to 2010/11

Principal weapon	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Percentages<sup>1</sup></b>											
<b>Shotguns</b>											
% fired	27	29	31	35	34	41	38	38	41	38	52
% used as blunt instrument	2	3	3	2	6	6	5	10	5	8	5
% used as a threat	71	69	66	64	61	53	57	52	55	54	43
<b>Total number of offences</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>718</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>642</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>608</b>
<b>Handguns</b>											
% fired	9	11	11	11	13	14	12	10	10	10	13
% used as blunt instrument	5	5	6	6	11	14	13	15	7	9	9
% used as a threat	86	84	83	83	76	72	76	75	83	82	78
<b>Total number of offences</b>	<b>4,110</b>	<b>5,874</b>	<b>5,549</b>	<b>5,144</b>	<b>4,360</b>	<b>4,672</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>4,172</b>	<b>4,274</b>	<b>3,743</b>	<b>3,105</b>
<b>Imitation firearm<sup>3</sup></b>											
% fired	13	33	52	60	77	77	74	73	71	75	71
% used as blunt instrument	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
% used as a threat	83	65	46	38	21	21	24	25	27	24	27
<b>Total number of offences</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1,246</b>	<b>1,814</b>	<b>2,146</b>	<b>3,373</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>2,562</b>	<b>1,507</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>1,610</b>
<b>Rifles/others<sup>4</sup></b>											
% fired	55	55	49	52	54	54	54	53	51	43	44
% used as blunt instrument	1	1	2	2	5	6	6	7	2	2	2
% used as a threat	44	44	49	46	41	40	40	40	46	56	54
<b>Total number of offences</b>	<b>1,966</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>2,213</b>	<b>2,330</b>	<b>2,739</b>	<b>2,497</b>	<b>2,344</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>2,212</b>	<b>1,701</b>
<b>Non-air weapons</b>											
% fired	23	25	28	32	44	43	40	39	33	33	37
% used as blunt instrument	4	4	4	4	6	8	8	10	5	6	5
% used as a threat	73	72	68	64	50	49	52	51	63	62	58
<b>Total number of offences</b>	<b>7,471</b>	<b>10,024</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>10,338</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>11,088</b>	<b>9,645</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>7,024</b>
<b>Air-weapons</b>											
% fired	..	..	..	..	95	92	92	92	88	92	84
% used as blunt instrument	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
% used as a threat	..	..	..	..	5	8	8	8	11	8	15
<b>Total number of offences</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>12,377</b>	<b>13,822</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>11,824</b>	<b>10,438</b>	<b>8,836</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>4,203</b>
<b>Total</b>											
% fired	..	..	..	..	70	67	65	62	56	55	55
% used as blunt instrument	..	..	..	..	3	4	4	6	3	4	3
% used as a threat	..	..	..	..	27	29	31	33	41	41	42
<b>Total number of offences</b>	<b>17,698</b>	<b>22,401</b>	<b>24,070</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>22,893</b>	<b>21,526</b>	<b>18,481</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>14,241</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>11,227</b>

1. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

2. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that data prior to this date are not directly comparable with later figures. See Box 2.1 for more details.

3. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

4. Starting guns, supposed/type unknown, prohibited firearms (including CS gas) and other firearms.

**Table 2.07 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by offence group and principal firearm**

Principal firearm	England and Wales, 2010/11 Recorded crime								
	All offences	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
			Homicide <sup>1,2</sup>	Attempted murder and GBH with intent offences <sup>3</sup>	Other				
Long-barrelled shotgun	406	345	10	133	116	78	3	5	61
Sawn-off shotgun	202	191	10	41	42	84	7	7	11
Handgun	3,105	3,072	34	294	672	1,861	93	118	33
Rifle	74	64	5	12	25	19	2	1	10
Imitation firearm <sup>4</sup>	1,610	1,439	0	31	1,212	168	4	24	171
Unidentified firearm	957	882	0	140	247	414	21	60	75
Other firearm	670	660	0	38	295	291	14	22	10
<b>All firearms excluding air weapons</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>6,653</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>371</b>
Air weapons	4,203	1,287	1	68	708	50	7	453	2,916
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,227</b>	<b>7,940</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>757</b>	<b>3,317</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>3,287</b>

1. These figures may not agree with those in the homicide chapter because (a) in this table, cases are included where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument and (b) the homicide figures are compiled at a later date and take into account the results of police and court decisions.

2. Although firearms were involved in 60 homicides in 2010/11, in two cases the firearm was not the cause of death.

3. Grievous bodily harm (GBH) offences were introduced on 1 April 2008 to replace 'more serious wounding or other act endangering life' offences.

4. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

Table 2.08 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by offence group, 2000/01 to 2010/11

Numbers and percentage changes	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	Offence type	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 <sup>3</sup>	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>4</sup>	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Non-air weapon</b>												
Violence against the person	2,556	3,470	4,238	4,773	5,914	5,542	4,410	4,714	3,673	3,588	3,357	-6
<i>of which</i>												
Homicide <sup>4</sup>	72	95	80	68	76	49	56	53	41	40	59	..
Attempted murder and other most serious violence	769	1,047	1,141	1,212	1,216	760	636	765	..	..	..	..
Attempted murder and GBH with intent offences <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	671	731	689	-6
Other	1,715	2,328	3,017	3,493	4,622	4,733	3,718	3,896	2,961	2,817	2,609	-7
Robbery	4,012	5,325	4,630	4,032	3,676	4,054	3,904	3,939	3,576	3,582	2,915	-19
Burglary	358	461	471	506	329	286	191	164	157	195	144	-26
Criminal damage	249	389	460	575	730	814	791	750	528	439	371	-15
Other firearm offences	296	379	449	452	420	392	349	298	266	247	237	-4
<b>All non-air weapon offences</b>	<b>7,471</b>	<b>10,024</b>	<b>10,248</b>	<b>10,338</b>	<b>11,069</b>	<b>11,088</b>	<b>9,645</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>-13</b>
<b>Air weapon</b>												
Violence against the person	2,217	2,374	2,895	3,079	2,032	1,760	1,562	1,371	1,136	985	777	-21
<i>of which</i>												
Homicide <sup>4</sup>	1	2	1	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	..
Attempted murder and other most serious violence	62	63	144	138	188	133	123	104	..	..	..	..
Attempted murder and GBH with intent offences <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	123	68	-45
Other	2,154	2,309	2,750	2,941	1,863	1,626	1,436	1,267	1,033	861	708	-18
Robbery	116	161	146	85	68	67	73	75	39	55	50	-9
Burglary	32	22	23	27	12	12	15	8	10	10	7	-30
Criminal damage	7,674	9,588	10,496	10,373	9,308	8,165	6,900	5,756	4,630	3,646	2,916	-20
Other firearm offences	188	232	262	192	404	434	286	268	226	229	453	98
<b>All air weapon offences</b>	<b>10,227</b>	<b>12,377</b>	<b>13,822</b>	<b>13,756</b>	<b>11,824</b>	<b>10,438</b>	<b>8,836</b>	<b>7,478</b>	<b>6,041</b>	<b>4,925</b>	<b>4,203</b>	<b>-15</b>
<b>All firearms</b>												
Violence against the person	4,773	5,844	7,133	7,852	7,946	7,302	5,972	6,085	4,809	4,573	4,134	-10
<i>of which</i>												
Homicide <sup>4</sup>	73	97	81	68	77	50	59	53	41	41	60	..
Attempted murder and other most serious violence	831	1,110	1,285	1,350	1,384	893	759	869	..	..	..	..
Attempted murder and GBH with intent offences <sup>5</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	774	854	757	-11
Other	3,869	4,637	5,767	6,434	6,485	6,359	5,154	5,163	3,994	3,678	3,317	-10
Robbery	4,128	5,486	4,776	4,117	3,744	4,121	3,977	4,014	3,615	3,637	2,965	-18
Burglary	390	483	494	533	341	298	206	172	167	205	151	-26
Criminal damage	7,923	9,977	10,956	10,948	10,038	8,979	7,691	6,506	5,158	4,085	3,287	-20
Other firearm offences	484	611	711	644	824	826	635	566	492	476	690	45
<b>All firearm offences</b>	<b>17,698</b>	<b>22,401</b>	<b>24,070</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>22,893</b>	<b>21,526</b>	<b>18,481</b>	<b>17,343</b>	<b>14,241</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>11,227</b>	<b>-13</b>

1. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1 April 2002.

2. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that data prior to this date are not directly comparable with later figures. See Box 2.1 for more details.

3. From 2005/06, 'threat or conspiracy to murder' offences are included within the 'other violence against the person' category.

4. Although firearms were involved in 60 homicides in 2010/11, in two cases the firearm was not the cause of death.

5. The offence classification 'more serious wounding or other act endangering life' was replaced with three new offence classifications in April 2008, including the 'inflicting GBH with intent' offences that are included in this table.

**Table 2.09 Offences recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, as a percentage of all notifiable offences in particular offence groups, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Percentages	England and Wales, Recorded crime										
	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 <sup>3</sup>	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09 <sup>4</sup>	2009/10	2010/11
<b>Offence type</b>											
<b>Violence against the person</b>	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
<i>of which</i>											
Homicide	8.6	10.9	7.7	7.5	8.9	6.5	7.8	6.9	6.2	6.6	9.3
Attempted murder and other most serious violence	2.7	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.3	4.0	5.1	..	..	..
Attempted murder and GBH with intent offences <sup>4</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	3.7	3.8
Other	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>Robbery</b>	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.2	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.8	3.9
<b>Criminal damage</b>	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
<b>All offences</b>	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3

1. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1 April 2002.

2. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that data prior to this date are not directly comparable with later figures. See Box 2.1 for more details.

3. From 2005/06, 'threat or conspiracy to murder' offences are included within the 'other violence against the person' category.

4. The offence classification 'more serious wounding or other act endangering life' was replaced with three new offence classifications in April 2008, including the 'inflicting GBH with intent' offences that are included in this table.

Table 2.10 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by location of offence, 2000/01 to 2010/11

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>Number of robberies</i>												
Shop, stall etc.	1,356	1,683	1,348	1,138	903	1,037	1,002	1,071	1,095	1,031	870	-16
Garage, service station	218	262	205	140	113	137	109	65	61	40	65	..
Post Office	257	310	287	198	114	108	93	71	61	41	57	..
Bank	128	168	126	64	89	59	45	73	54	58	38	-34
Building society	86	82	51	25	18	24	14	14	16	14	10	..
Residential <sup>3</sup>	161	289	280	345	450	645	613	481	557	599	687	15
Public highway	1,359	1,973	1,899	1,674	1,316	1,439	1,457	1,314	1,106	1,122	957	-15
Other premises or open space	563	719	580	533	741	672	644	925	665	732	281	-62
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>3,637</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>-18</b>
<i>Proportions of location by offence</i>												
Shop, stall etc.	33	31	28	28	24	25	25	27	30	28	29	
Garage, service station	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	2	
Post Office	6	6	6	5	3	3	2	2	2	1	2	
Bank	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	
Building society	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Residential <sup>3</sup>	4	5	6	8	12	16	15	12	15	16	23	
Public highway	33	36	40	41	35	35	37	33	31	31	32	
Other premises or open space	14	13	12	13	20	16	16	23	18	20	9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

1. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1 April 2002.

2. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that data prior to this date are not directly comparable with later figures. See Box 2.1 for more details.

3. These crimes are classified as robberies but are mostly break-ins where firearms have been used immediately before or at the time of stealing items from a residential property, and in order to steal these items. If firearms are used instead in the getaway, the crime is classified as a burglary.

4. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Table 2.11 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in which firearms were reported to have been used, by type of principal weapon, 2000/01 to 2010/11

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>Number of robberies</i>												
Long-barrelled shotgun	97	143	101	98	71	89	115	107	108	111	78	-30
Sawn-off shotgun	202	201	174	148	157	132	136	142	126	131	84	-36
Handgun	2,758	3,841	3,332	2,799	2,502	2,888	2,683	2,706	2,564	2,356	1,861	-21
Rifle	13	16	7	11	10	9	7	14	13	21	19	..
Imitation firearm <sup>3</sup>	227	279	267	230	211	189	194	169	136	107	168	57
Unidentified firearm	482	549	579	531	511	504	472	479	391	522	414	-21
Other firearm	233	296	170	215	214	243	297	322	238	334	291	-13
<b>All firearms excluding air weapons</b>	<b>4,012</b>	<b>5,325</b>	<b>4,630</b>	<b>4,032</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>4,054</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>3,939</b>	<b>3,576</b>	<b>3,582</b>	<b>2,915</b>	<b>-19</b>
Air weapon	116	161	146	85	68	67	73	75	39	55	50	-9
<b>All firearms</b>	<b>4,128</b>	<b>5,486</b>	<b>4,776</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>3,744</b>	<b>4,121</b>	<b>3,977</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>3,615</b>	<b>3,637</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>-18</b>
<i>Proportions of robberies by weapon type</i>												
Long-barrelled shotgun	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	
Sawn-off shotgun	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	
Handgun	67	70	70	68	67	70	67	67	71	65	63	
Rifle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Imitation firearm <sup>3</sup>	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	3	6	
Unidentified firearm	12	10	12	13	14	12	12	12	11	14	14	
Other firearm	6	5	4	5	6	6	7	8	7	9	10	
<b>All firearms excluding air weapons</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>98</b>	
Air weapon	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	
<b>All firearms</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

1. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1 April 2002.

2. The introduction of the NCRS in April 2002 means that data prior to this date are not directly comparable with later figures. See Box 2.1 for more details.

3. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

4. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

Table 2.12 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by police force area, 2006/07 to 2010/11

Numbers Police force area	England and Wales, Recorded crime					Offences per 100,000 population, 2010/11
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	
Cleveland	19	15	34	21	20	4
Durham	14	45	22	10	24	4
Northumbria	111	78	51	52	68	5
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>4</b>
Cheshire	41	59	61	54	62	6
Cumbria	21	18	28	36	60	12
Greater Manchester	993	1,160	827	709	504	19
Lancashire	364	349	207	215	179	12
Merseyside	410	398	353	258	226	17
<b>North West Region</b>	<b>1,829</b>	<b>1,984</b>	<b>1,476</b>	<b>1,272</b>	<b>1,031</b>	<b>15</b>
Humberside	117	58	62	43	42	5
North Yorkshire	14	17	11	23	33	4
South Yorkshire	211	202	144	121	134	10
West Yorkshire	319	332	287	236	201	9
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>	<b>661</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>8</b>
Derbyshire	83	70	75	69	102	10
Leicestershire	109	134	127	92	80	8
Lincolnshire	45	41	16	19	17	2
Northamptonshire	159	164	112	81	85	12
Nottinghamshire	196	240	204	137	104	10
<b>East Midlands Region</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>9</b>
Staffordshire	94	123	44	40	53	5
Warwickshire	90	107	56	57	50	9
West Mercia	58	124	78	84	80	7
West Midlands	979	974	985	903	912	34
<b>West Midlands Region</b>	<b>1,221</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,163</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,095</b>	<b>20</b>
Bedfordshire	86	83	64	96	105	17
Cambridgeshire	24	30	34	65	63	8
Essex	255	260	176	154	135	8
Hertfordshire	89	112	68	45	39	4
Norfolk	34	43	29	21	24	3
Suffolk	42	38	25	16	26	4
<b>East of England Region</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>7</b>
London, City of <sup>1</sup>	4	3	3	..	1	9
Metropolitan	3,327	3,396	3,087	3,524	2,747	35
<b>London Region</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>3,524</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>35</b>
Hampshire	122	100	75	100	79	4
Kent	92	82	93	64	46	3
Surrey	60	70	66	84	83	7
Sussex	84	69	65	39	49	3
Thames Valley	332	322	214	158	144	6
<b>South East Region</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>643</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>5</b>
Avon and Somerset	138	116	95	107	107	7
Devon and Cornwall	132	111	70	61	64	4
Dorset	28	21	16	32	47	7
Gloucestershire	65	43	52	34	47	8
Wiltshire	69	49	45	36	30	5
<b>South West Region</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>6</b>
Dyfed-Powys	17	25	7	17	16	3
Gwent	33	47	36	29	34	6
North Wales	98	53	42	35	39	6
South Wales	67	84	54	74	63	5
<b>WALES</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>9,645</b>	<b>9,865</b>	<b>8,200</b>	<b>8,051</b>	<b>7,024</b>	<b>13</b>

1. .. Not available. Data for London Region includes the City of London.



**Table 2.13 Firearms misappropriated<sup>1</sup> in offences recorded by the police, by type of weapon, 2000/01 to 2010/11**

Numbers	England and Wales, Recorded crime											
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	% change 2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>Number of firearms</i>												
Air weapon	1,471	1,689	1,683	1,515	1,283	1,067	1,081	1,075	1,337	1,317	1,157	-12
Shotgun	431	423	462	397	403	243	282	289	682	509	427	-16
Handgun	167	79	85	96	81	110	103	80	91	96	88	-8
Rifle	172	139	129	130	140	147	210	199	242	183	181	-1
Starting gun	50	45	45	32	31	21	24	17	16	18	16	..
Imitation firearm <sup>2</sup>	192	471	387	332	322	355	355	267	318	349	347	-1
Other	102	71	53	92	117	125	164	104	144	155	318	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,585</b>	<b>2,917</b>	<b>2,844</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>2,068</b>	<b>2,219</b>	<b>2,031</b>	<b>2,830</b>	<b>2,627</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>-4</b>

**Percentages<sup>3</sup>**

<i>Proportions of misappropriated firearms by weapon type</i>												
Air weapon	57	58	59	58	54	52	49	53	47	50	46	
Shotgun	17	15	16	15	17	12	13	14	24	19	17	
Handgun	6	3	3	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	3	
Rifle	7	5	5	5	6	7	9	10	9	7	7	
Starting gun	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Imitation firearm <sup>2</sup>	7	16	14	13	14	17	16	13	11	13	14	
Other	4	2	2	4	5	6	7	5	5	6	13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	

1. Misappropriated is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly.

2. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

3. Percentages may not sum due to rounding.

**Table 2.14 Firearms misappropriated<sup>1</sup> in offences recorded by the police, by type of weapon and location**

	England and Wales, 2010/11 Recorded crime										
	Residential	Office	Factory	Store	Goods vehicle	Private car	School	Military establishment	Gun club	Other premises	Total
Air weapon	733	20	19	58	4	58	3	0	3	259	1,157
Shotgun	379	3	0	8	0	15	0	0	0	22	427
Handgun	38	11	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	30	88
Rifle	133	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	38	181
Starting gun	11	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	16
Imitation firearm <sup>2</sup>	227	6	11	34	3	33	2	0	0	31	347
Other	69	7	1	187	7	3	0	0	0	44	318
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>2,534</b>

1. Misappropriated is defined as stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly.

2. Imitation firearm includes weapons such as BB guns and soft air weapons, which can fire small plastic pellets at low velocity.

## 3 Intimate violence: 2010/11 BCS

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*Andrew Britton*

### 3.1 SUMMARY

This chapter presents findings from the 2010/11 British Crime Survey (BCS) self-completion module on intimate violence. This covers emotional, financial and physical abuse by partners or family members, as well as sexual assaults and stalking experienced by adults aged between 16 and 59. The 2010/11 module included a special focus on the nature of partner abuse, which is presented here.

#### Extent and trends

- Seven per cent of women and five per cent of men were estimated to have experienced domestic abuse in the last year, equivalent to an estimated 1.2 million female and 800,000 male victims.
- There was no statistically significant change in the level of domestic abuse experienced in the last year between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS.
- In 2010/11, estimated levels of domestic abuse experienced in the last year were at the lowest levels since 2004/05 when the self-completion module was first included in the BCS. There has been no statistically significant change in the level of domestic abuse since 2008/09.
- Three of the four main categories of domestic abuse (non-sexual partner abuse, non-sexual family abuse and stalking) have all shown statistically significant decreases between the 2004/05 and 2010/11 BCS. Sexual assault has shown no statistically significant change over this time period.

#### Nature of partner abuse

- According to the 2010/11 BCS, around six per cent of women and four per cent of men had experienced partner abuse in the last year, equivalent to around 900,000 female and 600,000 male victims.
- Non-physical abuse (i.e. emotional and financial abuse) was the most common type of abuse experienced by both female (57%) and male partner abuse victims (46%).
- Female victims of partner abuse were more likely than males to suffer from non-physical abuse, threats and sexual assault, but apparent differences between the sexes for force and stalking were not statistically significant.
- Around a quarter (27%) of partner abuse victims suffered a physical injury as a result of the abuse. Among those who had experienced any physical injury or other effects (such as emotional problems), around a quarter (28%) received some sort of medical attention.
- Around a quarter (23%) of partner abuse victims reported sharing accommodation with their abusive partner with 42 per cent of these victims leaving the accommodation because of the abuse even if it was for only one night.
- Reasons mentioned for not leaving the shared accommodation were presence of children (38%), love or feelings for partner (34%), and having nowhere to go (21%).

## 3.2 INTRODUCTION

A self-completion module on intimate violence was included in the BCS in 2001 and then on a continuous basis since 2004/05, with around 22,000 respondents taking part each year. Intimate violence is a collective term used to refer to a number of different forms of physical and non-physical abuse consisting of partner abuse, family abuse, sexual assault and stalking (See Box 3.1 for definitions). The term reflects the intimate nature either of the victim-offender relationship or of the abuse itself.

### Box 3.1 Definitions of abuse in the intimate violence self-completion module

**Non-sexual abuse by a partner:** physical force, emotional or financial abuse or threats to hurt the respondent or someone close to them carried out by a current or former partner.

**Non-sexual abuse by a family member:** physical force, emotional or financial abuse or threats to hurt the respondent or someone close to them carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother or other relative).

**Sexual assault:** rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious'), indecent exposure, sexual threats or unwanted touching ('less serious') carried out by any person.

**Stalking:** more than one incident of obscene/threatening unwanted letters or phone calls, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, following or watching, or interfering with or damaging personal property carried out by any person.

**Domestic abuse:** this category combines partner abuse (non-sexual), family abuse (non-sexual) and sexual assault or stalking carried out by a current or former partner or other family member.

**Intimate violence:** this term covers everything contained in the module: partner abuse (non-sexual), family abuse (non-sexual) and sexual assault or stalking by anyone. Due to the irregular nature of what is contained in this category, estimates for total intimate violence are not presented here.

The under-reporting of crime to the police is known to be particularly acute for intimate violence offences and one of the strengths of the BCS is that it covers many crimes that are not reported to the police. Figures on prevalence of domestic violence based on face-to-face BCS interviews are regularly published (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011) but the issue of willingness to disclose incidents in face-to-face interviews means that this crime type is particularly liable to under-reporting using this method. Findings from the self-completion module published here provide a more complete measure of intimate violence victimisation, but there are several differences in the coverage of the self-completion and face-to-face figures (see Box 3.2 for more information), so care should be taken when making comparisons between the two.

This chapter includes headline findings from the 2010/11 BCS on the extent of, and trends in, intimate violence among men and women aged 16 to 59 resident in households in England and Wales. There are two measures of intimate violence: one relates to experiences since the age of 16 and the other is limited to those experiences in the last 12 months. As well as questions on experience of intimate violence, the BCS self-completion module also includes a set of questions asking victims for further details about the nature of the incidents they experienced. These questions focus in alternate years on partner abuse or sexual assault. The questions in the 2010/11 BCS focused on the nature of partner abuse and as a result this chapter also includes analysis of these questions, including information about the context of victimisation, who the victim told about the abuse and interactions with police and the criminal justice system.

In this chapter, comparisons are also made by sex. More detailed tables on the variations of intimate violence experienced by a wider range of personal, household and area characteristics are available

in '[Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2009/10](#)' (Smith *et al.* 2011). These estimates are based on the 2009/10 BCS but estimates based on 2010/11 data are likely to be similar.

Detailed analysis from previous BCS intimate violence self-completion modules can be found in the previous years' publications to which references can be found in the bibliography at the back of this publication. More information on BCS methodology and classifications can be found in the [User Guide to Home Office Crime Statistics](#).

### **Box 3.2 BCS measures of intimate violence**

The figures on prevalence of domestic violence based on face-to-face interviews relate to any physical assault by a partner or ex-partner, relative or household member. Prevalence figures for domestic abuse from the self-completion module also cover physical assaults, as well as emotional abuse, financial abuse, and threats to hurt the victim or someone close to them but these are limited to those by partners, ex-partners or other family members. In addition, the self-completion module captures respondents' experiences of sexual assault (including attempts and sexual threats) and stalking. The small number of sexual offences identified in face-to-face BCS interviews and the likelihood of under-reporting means that figures are too unreliable to report and these data are excluded from the counts of violence from the main BCS count of crime.

Discounting those respondents who did not complete the self-completion module, of those respondents who reported being a victim of domestic violence in face-to-face BCS interviews, the majority (76%) also reported being a victim of domestic abuse in the self-completion module. It is not possible to tell why the remaining respondents did not report being a victim of domestic abuse in the self-completion module; however, some of these may have experienced physical assaults by other household members who were not partners, ex-partners or other family members.

Only a small proportion (5%) of respondents who reported being victims of domestic abuse in the self-completion module had reported that they were victims of domestic violence in face-to-face interviews. This is likely to be due to both the increased reporting of sensitive issues expected on account of the greater confidentiality provided by self-completion methods and the broader definition of domestic abuse used in the self-completion module.

The increased level of reporting to the self-completion module means that this is a more reliable source for information on these types of offence. However, as this module has only been included in the BCS in a comparable form since 2004/05, face-to-face BCS interviews are the main source for longer-term trends.

Published alongside this publication is the Home Office response to a split-sample experiment (see Box 3.3). All estimates published in this chapter are based on responses to the existing set of questions only and, as a result, the bases for prevalence rates presented in Tables 3.01 to 3.06 are around half the size for the 2010/11 BCS than what they were in previous years (around 11,000 instead of 22,000). As a result, confidence intervals around the 2010/11 estimates will be larger.

**Box 3.3 Response to the consultation on the BCS self-completion module on intimate violence**

A self-completion module on domestic abuse, sexual assault and stalking has been included in the BCS on a comparable basis since 2004/05. During the 2010/11 survey year a split-sample experiment was conducted such that half of the sample answered the existing intimate violence questions and the other half an alternative set of questions. The alternative set of questions was designed to make the questions easier for respondents to answer and to address concerns that some of the graphic wording in the serious sexual assault questions may have made parents more reluctant to allow their children to take part in the 10-15s survey. This experiment was performed to assess the effect of question changes on the survey. In July 2011, analysis of this experiment was presented and a 13-week user consultation period started (Hall and Smith, 2011).

Alongside this publication, a response to the feedback received during the consultation has been produced (Home Office Statistics, 2012b). This includes the responses to the consultation received, the Home Office Statistics response to this input and an outline of the future direction that the intimate personal violence module will take for the questionnaire that is proposed for the 2012/13 survey.

### 3.3 PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE

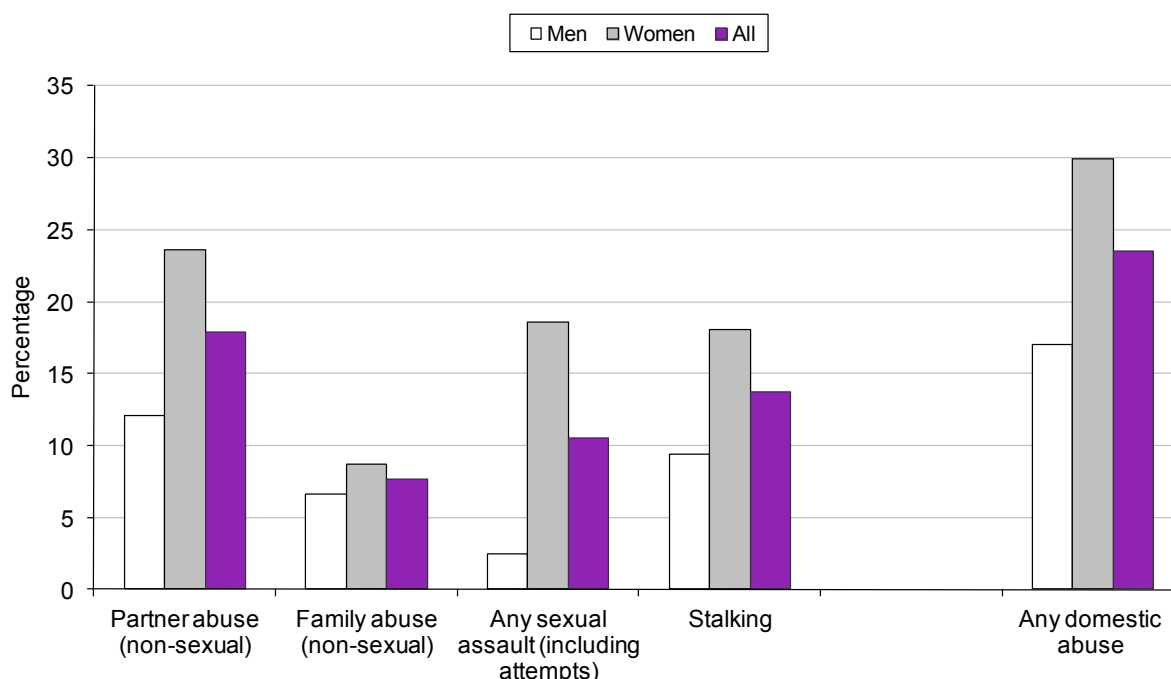
The measures and definitions of intimate violence presented in this chapter are outlined in Box 3.1.

#### Extent

As in previous years, women were more likely than men to have experienced intimate violence across all the different types of abuse (Table 3.01). This is in contrast to findings on overall violent crime victimisation<sup>1</sup> in which men, particularly young men, were more likely to have experienced violent crime (Chaplin *et al.*, 2011). Respondents were asked if they had experienced a range of intimate violence since they were 16 (used here as a measure of adult lifetime prevalence) and in the last year (used here as a measure of recent experience).

#### Intimate violence experienced since the age of 16

**Figure 3.1** Prevalence of intimate violence experienced since the age of 16, by sex and category, 2010/11 BCS



Overall, 30 per cent of women and 17 per cent of men had experienced domestic abuse since the age of 16 (Table 3.01 and Figure 3.1). These figures were equivalent to an estimated 4.8 million female victims of domestic abuse and 2.8 million male victims between the ages of 16 and 59 (Table 3.02).

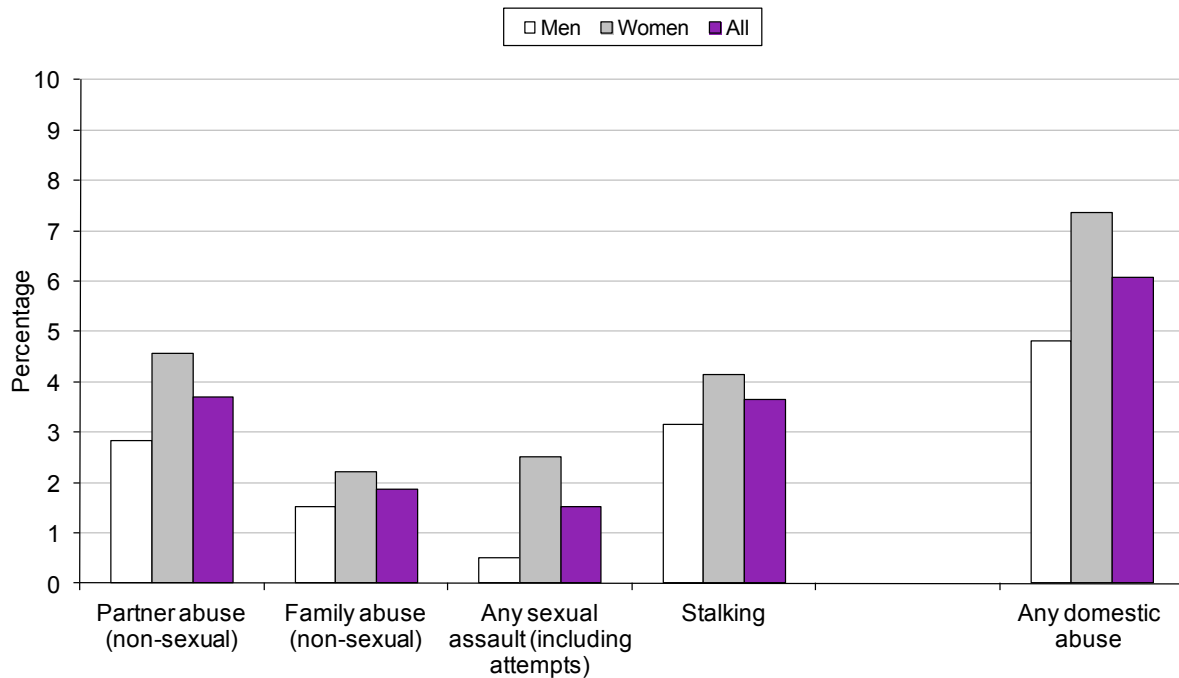
Non-sexual abuse by a partner was the most commonly experienced type of intimate violence covered by the survey among both women and men. Twenty-four per cent of women and 12 per cent of men reported having experienced such abuse since the age of 16 (Table 3.01 and Figure 3.1).

Sexual assault showed the largest difference between the sexes with 19 per cent of women and two per cent of men having experienced sexual assault (including attempts) since the age of 16 (Table 3.01 and Figure 3.1).

<sup>1</sup> Overall violent crime in the BCS is measured as part of the face-to-face interview. For the latest estimates of victimisation from the face-to-face interview please see Chaplin *et al.* (2011).

## Intimate violence experienced in the last year

Figure 3.2 Prevalence of intimate violence experienced in the last year, by sex and category, 2010/11 BCS



Respondents who had reported at least one incident of being a victim of intimate violence since they were 16 were asked whether they had been a victim in the last year. As in previous years, and similar to levels of abuse experienced since the age of 16, women were more likely to be a victim of intimate violence in the last year. The BCS showed that (Tables 3.01 and 3.03; Figure 3.2):

- Seven per cent of women and five per cent of men reported having experienced domestic abuse in the last year, equivalent to an estimated 1.2 million female victims of domestic abuse and 800,000 male victims.
- In the last year, non-sexual abuse by a partner and stalking were the most common of the separate types of intimate violence:
  - five per cent of women and three per cent of men reported having experienced non-sexual partner abuse;
  - four per cent of women and three per cent of men reported having experienced stalking.
- Around three per cent of women and around one per cent of men had experienced some form of sexual assault (including attempts) in the last year. The majority of these were accounted for by less serious sexual assaults.
- As in previous years, prevalence of serious sexual assault was lower than other forms of intimate violence among both women and men, with 0.6 per cent of women and 0.1 per cent of men experiencing serious sexual assault in the past year.



## Trends

The 2010/11 BCS self-completion module shows that the prevalence of intimate violence experienced in the last year was lower than in 2004/05 when the module was first introduced. Trends for domestic abuse, partner abuse and family abuse differ from those previously published; for more details please see Box 3.4. Indexed time series for the four main categories (see Box 3.1 for definitions of the headline abuse categories) that make up domestic abuse can be found in Tables 3.04, 3.05 and 3.06 and Figures 3.3 and 3.4. The series here are indexed to allow easier and clearer comparison of the changes over time between series that have very different magnitudes. Due to the 2004/05 BCS being the first year that comparable questions were included, this year has been used as the base year.

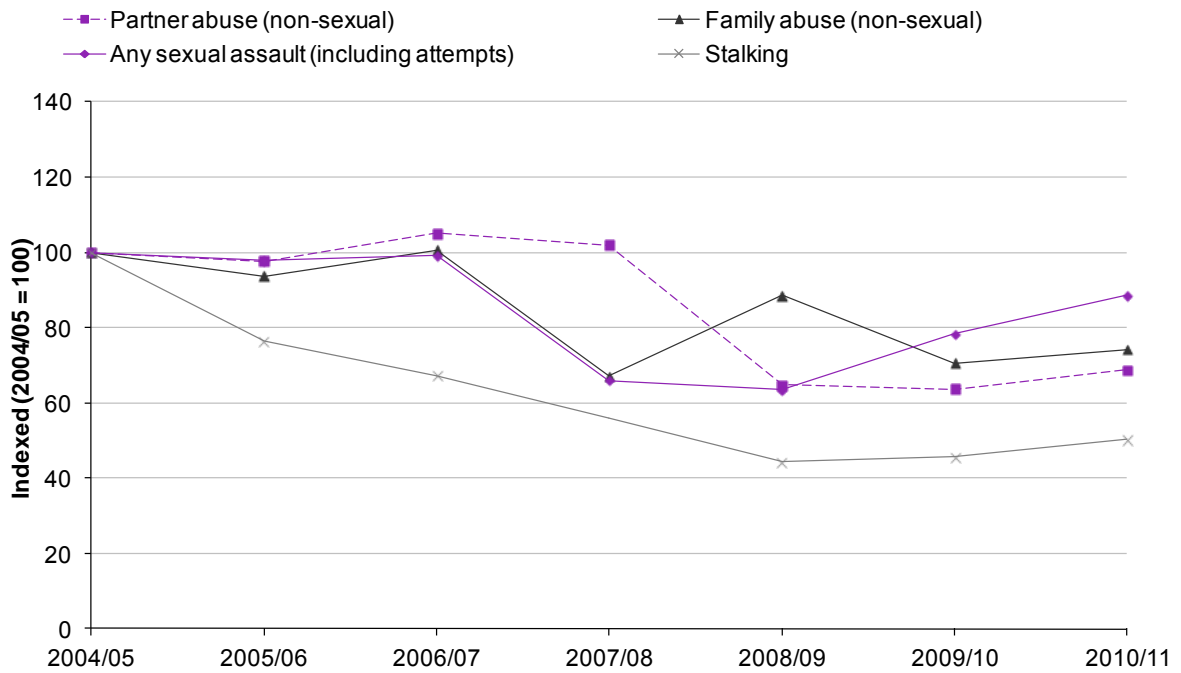
- Between the 2009/10 and 2010/11 BCS, there was no statistically significant change in any headline abuse categories for men, women, or all adults.
- Between 2004/05 and 2010/11, overall prevalence of domestic abuse in the last year declined for both men and women (from 6% to 5% for men and from 9% to 7% for women). This was equivalent to an overall fall from around 2.4 million to 2 million victims per year.
- For both men and women, there has been a decline with most of the headline measures of intimate violence between the 2004/05 and 2010/11 BCS. The two exceptions are:
  - sexual assault, which has shown no statistically significant change for either sex.
  - family abuse, which has fallen for women (3.5% to 2.5%) but not for men (the apparent fall from 2.2% to 1.7% was not statistically significant).
- Of all of the measures covered by the module, stalking has shown the largest decreases for both men (6.3% to 3.2%) and women (6.6% to 4.1%) since 2004/05.
- Most of the reductions in intimate violence came between the 2004/05 BCS and the 2008/09 BCS. All apparent changes to the headline measures (including those in Figures 3.3 and 3.4) since 2008/09 were not statistically significant.

### Box 3.4 Revisions to BCS intimate violence trends

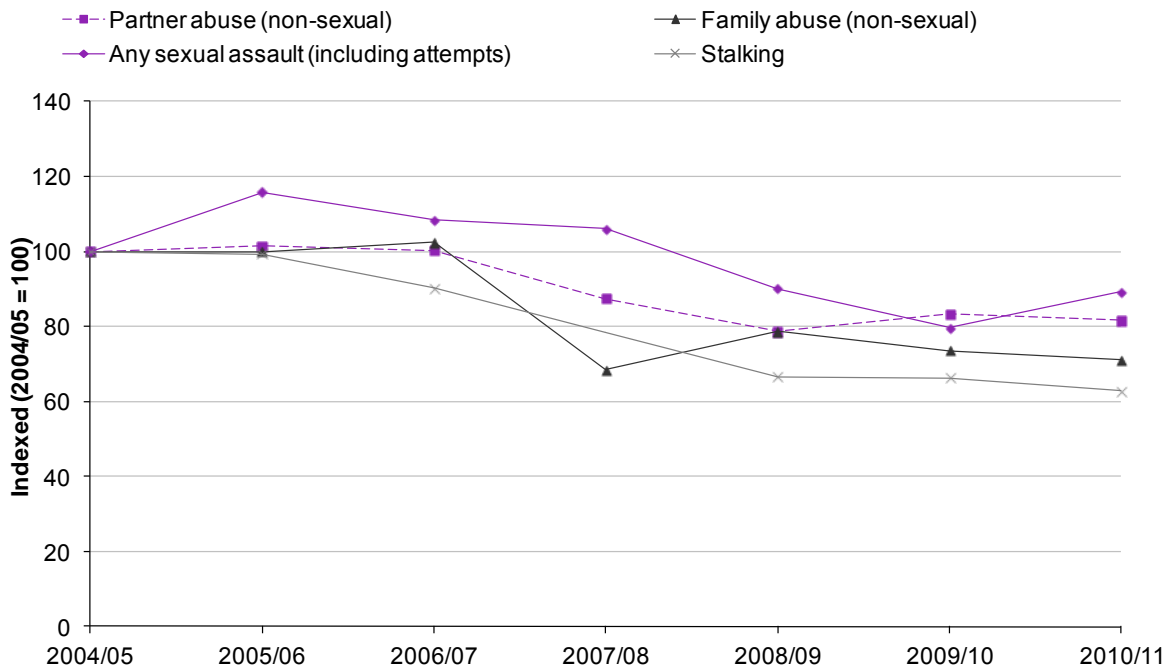
In previous publications, the measure of any domestic, any partner and any family abuse used for reporting on trends did not include stalking as a form of abuse. This is because a comparable question on stalking was not included in the 2007/08 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence. This resulted in two versions of these abuse measures being presented in each publication; a set of measures that included stalking when focusing on the most recent year and a set of measures that excluded stalking when trends were used. In this publication, stalking is included in these headline trend measures and, due to there being no comparable stalking question, data for 2007/08 are omitted from the trends time series.

As a result of the broader definition of abuse used here in these trend measures, the estimates in this publication are higher than shown in previous publications. Trend tables with the measures excluding stalking from the 2004/05 BCS to the 2010/11 BCS (and including 2007/08 in the trend) can be found in Chaplin *et al.* (2011).

**Figure 3.3 Indexed prevalence of intimate violence experienced in the last year by men, 2004/05 BCS to 2010/11 BCS<sup>2</sup> (2004/05 BCS = 100)**



**Figure 3.4 Indexed prevalence of intimate violence experienced in the last year by women, 2004/05 BCS to 2010/11 BCS<sup>2</sup> (2004/05 BCS = 100)**



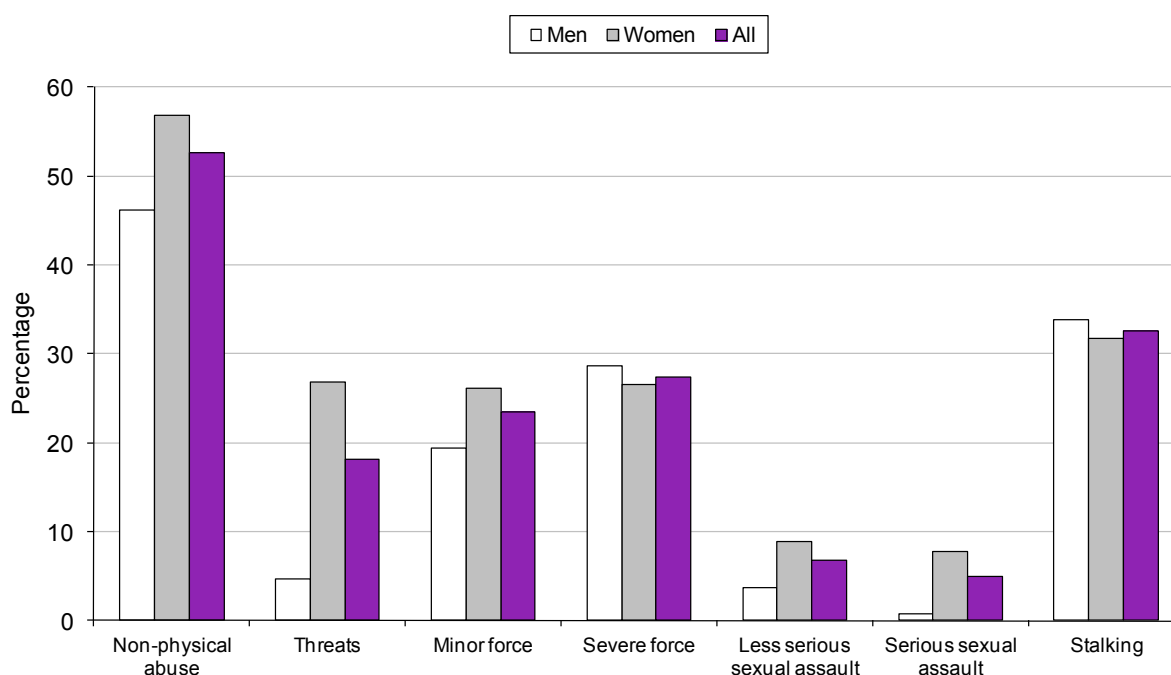
<sup>2</sup> The stalking time series excludes a data point for 2007/08 due to comparable questions on stalking not being included that year.

### 3.4 NATURE OF PARTNER ABUSE

Further questions on partner abuse were asked in the 2010/11 BCS to provide more detail on the circumstances of such abuse experienced by respondents in the last year. According to the 2010/11 BCS, around four per cent of men and six per cent of women said that they had experienced partner abuse in the last year, which was equivalent to around 900,000 female and 600,000 male victims (Tables 3.01 and 3.03). This section focuses on these victims and the follow-up questions they were asked as part of the 2010/11 BCS self-completion module.

#### Type of abuse experienced

**Figure 3.5** Type of partner abuse experienced by partner abuse victims in the last year, by sex, 2010/11 BCS



From the 2010/11 BCS, it is possible to examine the type of abuse that partner abuse victims have experienced. The intimate violence module gives a list of types of abuse victims may have experienced and respondents are asked to select as many types as is appropriate. Female partner abuse victims selected more types of abuse than male partner abuse victim and, as a result, were more likely to have experienced around half of the categories of abuse listed (all other apparent differences were not statistically significant) (Figure 3.5 and Table 3.07):

- Amongst partner abuse victims, non-physical abuse (i.e. emotional and financial abuse; see Box 3.1) was the most common type of abuse for both sexes to have experienced, with female partner abuse victims being more likely to experience non-physical abuse than male partner abuse victims (57% compared with 46%).
- Female partner abuse victims were also more likely to experience less serious sexual assault (9% compared with 4%) and serious sexual assault (8% compared with 1%) than male partner abuse victims.

- Female partner abuse victims were around five times more likely to experience threats (27% compared with 5%) than male partner abuse victims.
- The majority of partner abuse victims do not experience force, with 40 per cent of female victims and 37 per cent of male victims experiencing either minor or severe force.

While women were more likely to experience partner abuse than men, there was no statistically significant difference between male and female partner abuse victims for some types of partner abuse:

- Around a third (33%) of partner abuse victims were a victim of stalking. The apparent difference between the sexes was not statistically significant.
- The difference between male and female partner abuse victims' experience of force (both minor and severe) was not statistically significant. For example, 29 per cent of male partner abuse victims and 27 per cent of female partner abuse victims experienced severe force.

The definition of stalking applied in the British Crime Survey covers a wider range of actions and behaviours including being followed, being sent unwanted messages that were obscene or threatening and having personal property interfered with. The broad nature of the definition applied here may, in part, explain the prominence of stalking amongst partner abuse victims. For a more detailed explanation of definitions used in this chapter please see Box 3.1.

### Effects of partner abuse and medical support

The BCS intimate violence module also asks partner abuse victims questions on physical injury and other non-physical injury effects experienced as a result of the abuse. If the victim had experienced more than one incident of partner abuse, the question was asked of the most recent incident (Table 3.08).

The majority of partner abuse victims did not sustain a physical injury as a result of the abuse, and for those that did sustain an injury, these were often relatively minor:

- Around a quarter (27%) of partner abuse victims reported that they sustained some sort of physical injury.
- Minor bruising or black eye (19%) and scratches (13%) were the most common type of injuries sustained.

Victims were presented with a list of other non-physical injury effects and were asked if they had sustained any of these as a result of the abuse. The most common responses were 'mental or emotional problems' (39%), 'stopped trusting people or difficulty in other relationships' (19%) and 'tried to kill self' (4%).

Partner abuse victims who had sustained a physical injury or had experienced other effects as a result of the abuse were then also asked if they had received medical attention (Table 3.09). Around a quarter (28%) of partner abuse victims who had experienced any physical injury or other effects received some sort of medical attention. Victims were also asked where they received medical attention:

- The vast majority (82%) of victims who received medical attention did so from a GP or at a doctor's surgery.

- Eighteen per cent of those partner abuse victims who had received medical attention had gone to a hospital's Accident and Emergency department.
- Fourteen per cent had gone to specialist mental health or psychiatric services.

### **Influence of alcohol and illicit drugs**

Respondents who reported that they had been victims of partner abuse in the last year were asked whether they thought the offender (or offenders) was under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs and whether they (the victim) were under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs at the time of the incident. For those who had experienced more than one incident, only the most recent incident was asked about.

Victims were more likely to report that they believed that the offender was under the influence of alcohol than illicit drugs (Table 3.10):

- Twenty-one per cent of those who had experienced partner abuse in the last year thought the offender was under the influence of alcohol while eight per cent thought they were under the influence of illicit drugs.
- Female victims were more likely than male victims to perceive that the offender was under the influence of alcohol (24% compared with 18%).
- Female victims were also more likely to perceive that the offender was under the influence of drugs than male victims (9% compared with 5%).

Victims were more likely to report that the offender was under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs than themselves. Victims were also more likely to report that they were under the influence of alcohol than illicit drugs:

- Ten per cent of victims reported that they were under the influence of alcohol.
- Two per cent reported that they were under the influence of illicit drugs.
- There was no statistically significant difference between the male and female victims with regards to reporting whether they were under the influence of alcohol or illicit drugs.

The results published here are very similar to those published from the 2008/09 BCS when the nature of partner abuse module was last included.

Caution should be taken interpreting these figures due to the relatively large proportion of 'don't know' or 'don't want to answer' responses for some of these questions. This was particularly the case for the question on whether the offender was perceived to be under the influence of alcohol (23%) and the question on whether the victim was under the influence of alcohol (16%).

These questions covered above are part of the intimate violence module and specifically refer to periods when the abuse was taking place. Also included in the self-completion module is a section on drugs misuse and alcohol consumption that includes questions on the level of the respondents' general alcohol consumption, frequency of drunkenness and illicit drug taking. The second half of this section focuses on alcohol consumption and drug taking in general and any association with the level of vulnerability to partner abuse.

Caution should be taken when comparing general alcohol consumption and drug-taking data with the partner abuse victimisation. The victims' alcohol consumption and illicit drug use data used here are not necessarily associated with abuse and, as a result, it is not possible to draw a direct relationship

between alcohol, illicit drugs and the abuse. However, level of alcohol consumption and illicit drug use may be an indicator of lifestyle that may affect or be affected by vulnerability to partner abuse.

The 2010/11 BCS showed that greater vulnerability of partner abuse victimisation was associated with taking illicit drugs. However, the pattern between the risk of partner abuse and alcohol consumption was less clear (Figures 3.6 and 3.7; Table 3.11):

- According to the 2010/11 BCS, there was no clear pattern between the frequency of drinking alcohol and partner abuse victimisation.
- Adults aged 16-59 were more likely to have experienced partner abuse if they reported having been drunk once a week or more (10%) than if they had reported having been drunk once every couple of months (5%).
- Around one in ten (11%) of adults aged 16-59 who had taken illicit drugs in the last year reported being a victim of partner abuse compared to four per cent of those who hadn't taken drugs in the last year.

These results should be interpreted with caution as many other influencing characteristics may be closely associated with alcohol consumption and taking illicit drugs. Multivariate analysis performed on last year's data found that, among other factors, illicit drug use in the last year was associated with a higher risk of domestic abuse and a higher risk of sexual assault. However, frequency of alcohol consumption was found not to be a statistically significant characteristic with regards to sexual assault victimisation and was not included in the logistic regression for domestic abuse (Smith *et al.*, 2011). Similar results may be expected with partner abuse victimisation but further research is required before conclusions can be drawn about the association between drugs, alcohol and partner abuse victimisation.

Any connections presented here between alcohol consumption, drunkenness, illicit drug taking and partner abuse may be explained, in part, by the age of the adults. Young adults consume alcohol more frequently, were drunk more frequently and were more likely to take illicit drugs (Smith and Flatley., 2011). Young adults were also more likely than older adults to be a victim of partner abuse when viewed in isolation of other effects (Smith *et al.*, 2011). These two points may offer some explanation as to why there was an apparent association between alcohol, illicit drugs and partner abuse victimisation. However, when focusing on those aged between 16 and 24, similar patterns with regards to alcohol consumption, illicit drug use and partner abuse emerge as for those aged between 16 and 59 (Figure 3.7; Table 3.12). For example, adults aged between 16 and 24 that never got drunk were less likely to be a victim of partner abuse than those who got drunk once a week or more (5% compared with 10%).

Figure 3.6 Prevalence of partner abuse victimisation in the last year, by sex and the frequency of drunkenness, 2010/11 BCS

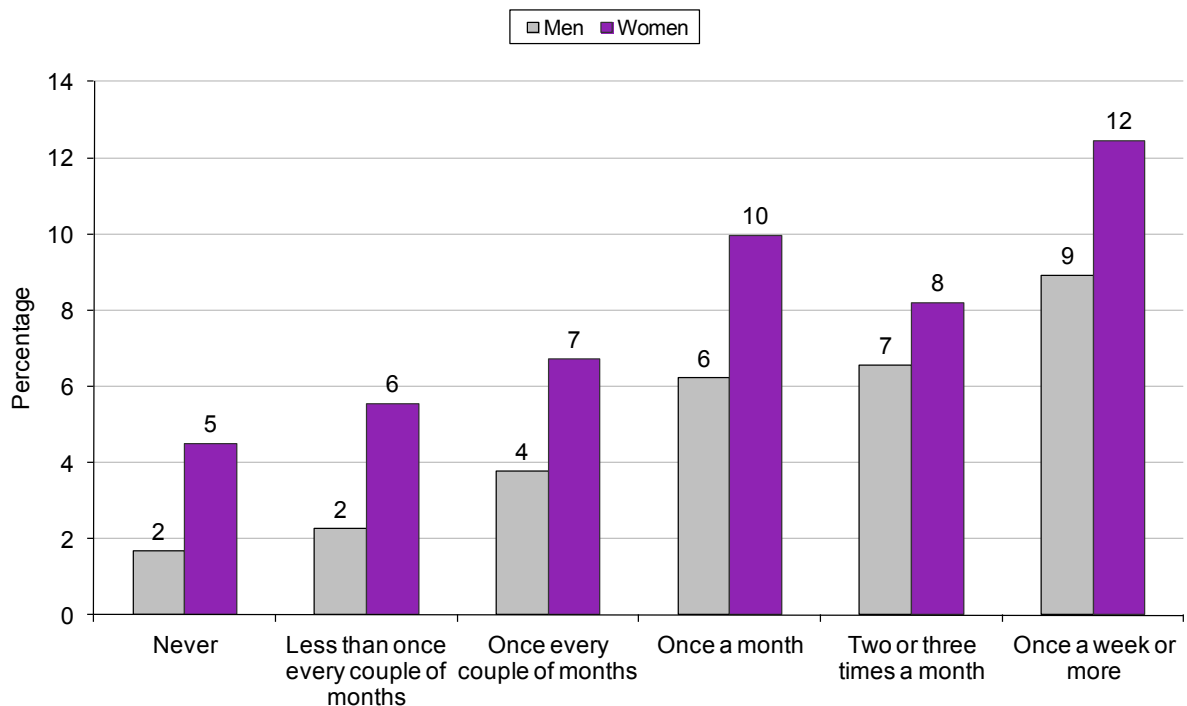
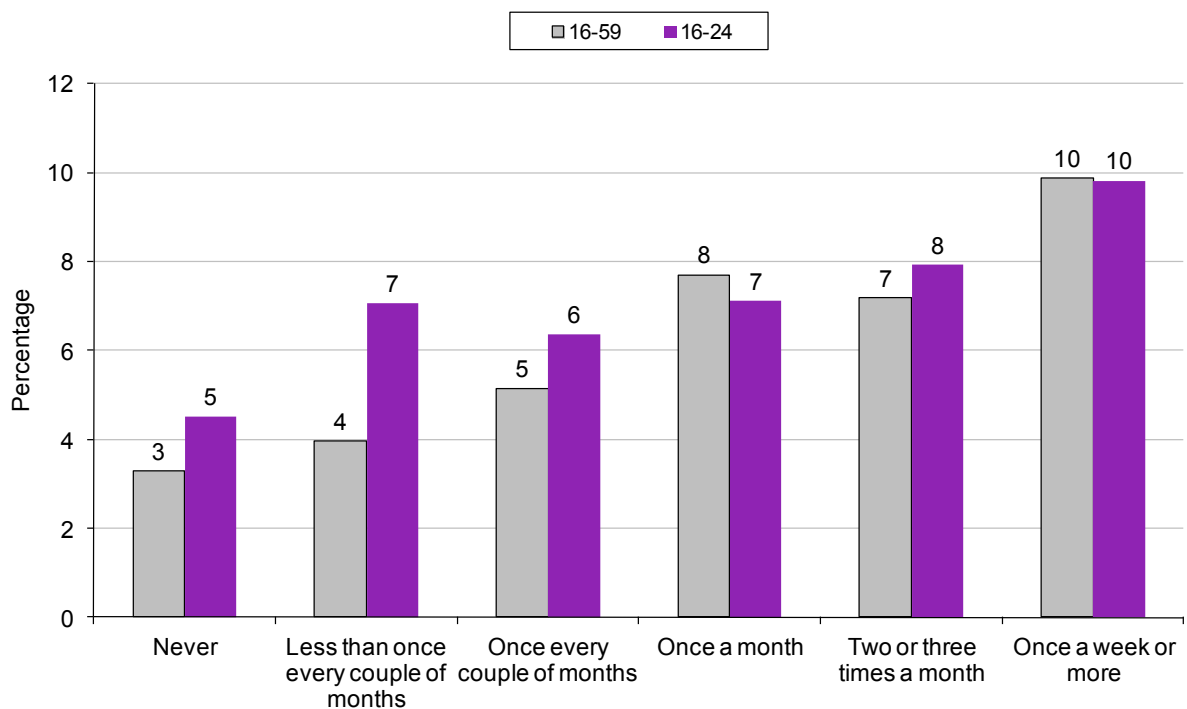


Figure 3.7 Prevalence of partner abuse experienced in the last year, by age and frequency of drunkenness, 2010/11 BCS



## Leaving shared accommodation

As part of the suite of follow-up questions on the nature of partner abuse, adults who have experienced partner abuse in the last year were asked if they shared accommodation with their abusive partner, whether they left that shared accommodation and other questions surrounding shared accommodation. If the victim had more than one abusive partner, these questions were asked of the most recent abusive partner (Tables 3.13 to 3.15).

- Around a quarter (23%) of partner abuse victims reported sharing accommodation with their abusive partner with 42 per cent of these victims leaving the accommodation because of the abuse even if it was for only one night.
- Around a half (54%) of partner abuse victims who left the shared accommodation spent their first night with relatives, while staying with friends or neighbours was the next most likely destination (29%).
- Reasons mentioned most frequently for not leaving the shared accommodation were 'presence of children' (38%), 'love or feelings for partner' (34%), 'never considered leaving' (29%) and 'having nowhere to go' (21%).

## Sources and types of support for victims

In the 2010/11 BCS, victims of partner abuse were also asked what types of support they had received with regards to the abuse they had experienced. For the purpose of analysis, these have been split into three types of support: the victim told someone known personally to them (e.g. a friend or relative), they told someone in a professional organisation (e.g. police, health professionals or a local council department) or they told someone in another support organisation (e.g. Victim Support or a helpline) (Table 3.16).

- The vast majority (82%) of partner abuse victims told someone about the abuse that they suffered, with female victims (87%) being more likely to tell someone than male victims (72%).
- Both female victims (77%) and male victims (64%) were most likely to tell someone they knew personally about the abuse, with victims most likely to tell family or a relative (56% and 43% of female and male victims respectively) or a friend or a neighbour (41% and 39% of female and male victims respectively; the apparent difference is not statistically significant).
- Female victims (44%) were around twice as likely to tell someone in a professional organisation than male victims (19%) and around three times more likely to tell the police (29% compared with 10%). Female victims (19%) were also a lot more likely to tell a health professional than male victims (4%) about the abuse.
- Women were more likely to tell any of the people or organisations listed about the abuse than men with the exception of work colleagues where the apparent difference was not statistically significant.

For those victims that told someone, the questionnaire asked them what type of support they received from the people and organisations they told (Table 3.17):

- Listening to your problems (87%) was the most common form of support received by victims of partner abuse who had told someone. This was particularly common amongst victims who had told people they knew personally (80%).
- Other common forms of support included: being given advice on how to protect themselves (29%), being referred to another organisation or person (18%), financial assistance (14%) and providing the victim with accommodation (10%).



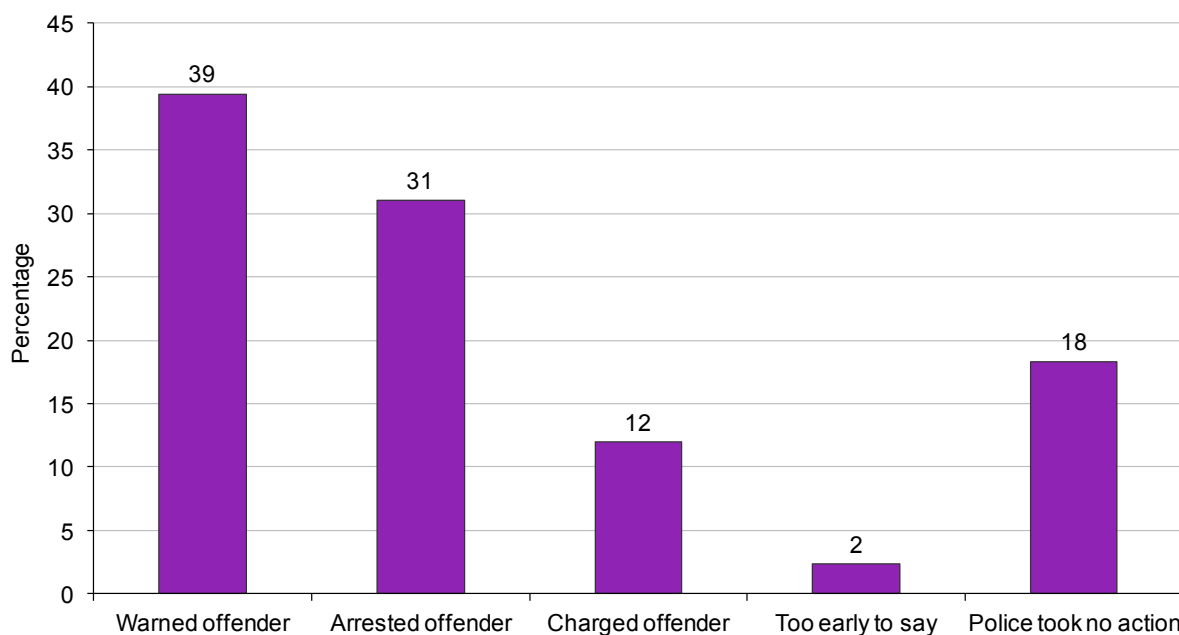
- No respondents said they had received no support or advice from all of the organisations they went to.

### Police and the criminal justice system

Respondents who answered that they had been a victim of partner abuse were asked questions on the police and the criminal justice system. Victims were asked questions surrounding issues on reporting the abuse to the police and the courts (Figure 3.8; Tables 3.18 to 3.22).

- Twenty-three per cent of partner abuse victims reported the abuse to the police.
- For those that did not report the abuse to the police, the most common reasons given were the abuse was too trivial or not worth reporting (42%), it was a private, family matter and not the business of the police (34%) and the victim did not think the police could help (15%).

**Figure 3.8 What action was taken by the police when told about the partner abuse experienced in the last year, 2010/11 BCS**



BCS respondents who reported the crime to the police were asked what actions were taken by the police. In around four-fifths (82%) of the cases the respondent said that the police took some sort of action:

- The most common actions taken by the police were to warn the offender (39%) or to arrest the offender (31%).
- Victims reported that in around a tenth (12%) of cases the offender was charged while in nearly a fifth (18%) of cases the police took no action.
- Two per cent of victims responded that the case was still ongoing and it was ‘too early to say’.

In those cases where the police had taken some action against the offender, the respondent reported that around a quarter (23%) of these cases made it to court. Of those cases that did not go to court:

- Forty-one per cent of the respondents said that they, the victim, decided not to continue.
- Thirty-four per cent of the respondents said that the police or Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) decided not to take further action.
- The remainder (26%) said that it didn't make the courts for some other reason.

Victims who told the police about the partner abuse experienced were asked how satisfied they were with the outcome, whether they felt safer as a result of the outcome and how helpful they found the police and the CPS (Table 3.22).

- Around three-quarters were either very satisfied (36%) or fairly satisfied (36%) with the outcome they got from going to the police.
- Around a half (55%) felt safer and 14 per cent felt less safe after the outcome.
- Around three-quarters found the police and CPS either very helpful (39%) or fairly helpful (37%). The other quarter said they were either not very helpful (16%) or not at all helpful (9%).

Table 3.01 Prevalence of intimate violence since the age of 16 and in the last year, by category<sup>1</sup>

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
<i>% victims once or more</i>						
<b>Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>6.1</b>
<b>Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	7.3	16.8	12.1	1.7	3.1	2.4
Threats or force	7.3	17.8	12.6	1.4	2.7	2.1
Threats	1.0	9.9	5.5	0.2	1.5	0.8
Force	6.9	16.1	11.5	1.3	2.2	1.8
- Minor	2.8	12.1	7.4	0.7	1.4	1.1
- Severe	5.9	12.0	9.0	1.0	1.5	1.2
<b>Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	3.8	5.4	4.6	0.8	1.5	1.2
Threats or force	3.8	5.4	4.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
Threats	1.0	2.6	1.8	0.1	0.5	0.3
Force	3.5	4.3	3.9	0.8	0.6	0.7
- Minor	1.4	2.8	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.4
- Severe	2.8	3.1	3.0	0.5	0.4	0.4
<b>Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.5	5.1	2.8	0.1	0.6	0.4
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.3	4.0	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.3
- Rape including attempts	0.4	4.5	2.4	0.1	0.5	0.3
- Rape excluding attempts	0.3	3.7	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.3
- Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	1.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1
- Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.1	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
Less serious sexual assault	2.3	17.8	10.0	0.4	2.3	1.3
<b>Stalking</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>13.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>2</sup>	<i>5,033</i>	<i>6,115</i>	<i>11,148</i>	<i>4,967</i>	<i>5,927</i>	<i>10,894</i>

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

2. The bases given are for any domestic abuse; the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

**Table 3.02 Estimated numbers of victims of intimate violence since the age of 16, by category**

<b>Numbers (000s)</b>		<b>England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS</b>	
		<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Range</b>
Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	Men	<b>2,774</b>	2,571 - 2,977
	Women	<b>4,840</b>	4,617 - 5,063
	All	<b>7,628</b>	7,321 - 7,935
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	Men	<b>2,272</b>	2,085 - 2,458
	Women	<b>4,297</b>	4,082 - 4,512
	All	<b>6,576</b>	6,286 - 6,867
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	Men	<b>1,184</b>	1,043 - 1,324
	Women	<b>1,610</b>	1,463 - 1,758
	All	<b>2,793</b>	2,589 - 2,998
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	Men	<b>1,972</b>	1,798 - 2,146
	Women	<b>3,821</b>	3,617 - 4,024
	All	<b>5,802</b>	5,529 - 6,076
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	Men	<b>1,083</b>	950 - 1,216
	Women	<b>1,403</b>	1,267 - 1,538
	All	<b>2,488</b>	2,298 - 2,678
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	Men	<b>404</b>	321 - 487
	Women	<b>3,005</b>	2,817 - 3,193
	All	<b>3,409</b>	3,189 - 3,628
Stalking	Men	<b>1,533</b>	1,378 - 1,689
	Women	<b>2,926</b>	2,740 - 3,111
	All	<b>4,465</b>	4,219 - 4,711

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

2. Numbers are derived by multiplying the prevalence rate by the 2010 population aged 16 to 59 in England and Wales (based on mid-2008 estimates from the Office for National Statistics). Lower and higher estimates of the range are derived using the 95 per cent confidence interval.

**Table 3.03 Estimated numbers of victims of intimate violence in the last year, by headline categories**

<b>Numbers (000s)</b>		<b>England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS</b>	
		<b>Estimate</b>	<b>Range</b>
Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	Men	<b>784</b>	667 - 900
	Women	<b>1,191</b>	1,062 - 1,320
	All	<b>1,975</b>	1,800 - 2,150
Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	Men	<b>603</b>	501 - 706
	Women	<b>938</b>	823 - 1,053
	All	<b>1,541</b>	1,386 - 1,696
Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)	Men	<b>282</b>	211 - 353
	Women	<b>411</b>	333 - 488
	All	<b>693</b>	587 - 798
Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	Men	<b>460</b>	372 - 549
	Women	<b>738</b>	637 - 839
	All	<b>1,200</b>	1,065 - 1,335
Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual	Men	<b>246</b>	181 - 312
	Women	<b>357</b>	287 - 428
	All	<b>605</b>	508 - 702
Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)	Men	<b>84</b>	45 - 122
	Women	<b>408</b>	332 - 485
	All	<b>491</b>	403 - 578
Stalking	Men	<b>513</b>	420 - 606
	Women	<b>669</b>	573 - 765
	All	<b>1,183</b>	1,049 - 1,317

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

2. Numbers are derived by multiplying the prevalence rate by the 2010 population aged 16 to 59 in England and Wales (based on mid-2008 estimates from the Office for National Statistics). Lower and higher estimates of the range are derived using the 95 per cent confidence interval.

Table 3.04 Prevalence of intimate violence in the last year among men and women, 2004/05 to 2010/11 BCS<sup>1</sup>

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, BCS																
	Men								Women								
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>2</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	Statistically significant change 2004/05 to 2010/11	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>2</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	Statistically significant change 2004/05 to 2010/11	2009/10 to 2010/11
	% victims once or more								% victims once or more								
<b>Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	6.5	6.3	6.5	n/a	4.4	4.2	4.8	**	8.9	9.3	8.9	n/a	7.5	7.5	7.4	**	
<b>Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	5.0	4.9	5.0	n/a	3.2	3.1	3.7	**	6.7	7.2	6.8	n/a	5.7	5.8	5.8	**	
<b>Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	2.2	2.1	2.3	n/a	1.9	1.6	1.7		3.5	3.5	3.5	n/a	2.8	2.6	2.5	**	
<b>Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual</b>	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	**	5.6	5.7	5.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.6	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	**	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.1		
Threats or force	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.4	**	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7		
Threats	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2		1.5	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.5		
Force	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	**	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2		
- Minor	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.7		1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4		
- Severe	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.0	**	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5		
<b>Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) – non-sexual</b>	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.5	**	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8		1.7	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5		
Threats or force	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9		1.7	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.9	**	
Threats	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1		0.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5		
Force	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.8		1.4	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.6	**	**
- Minor	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	**	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	**	
- Severe	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5		0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	**	
<b>Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)</b>	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5		2.8	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.5		
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6		
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5		
- Rape including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5		
- Rape excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4		
- Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2		
- Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Less serious sexual assault	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4		2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.3		
<b>Stalking</b>	6.3	4.8	4.2	n/a	2.8	2.9	3.2	**	6.6	6.5	5.9	n/a	4.4	4.4	4.1	**	
<i>Unweighted base</i> <sup>5</sup>	10,217	11,009	11,000	11,104	10,779	9,892	4,967		12,390	13,275	12,747	12,991	12,526	11,728	5,927		

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

2. The 2007/08 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence did not include questions on stalking.

3. The sample size is lower in 2010/11 than in previous years due to use of a split-sample experiment. For further information, see Hall and Smith (2011).

4. The bases given are for any domestic abuse except for 2007/08 which is for partner abuse (non-sexual); the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

5. Figures for any domestic abuse, any partner abuse and any family abuse will differ from trends published in Crime in England and Wales 2010/11 and other publications prior to January 2011 due to inclusion of stalking. Previous years excluded stalking in order to construct comparable trends with 2007/08.

Table 3.05 Prevalence of intimate violence in the last year, by category, 2004/05 to 2010/11 BCS<sup>1</sup>

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, BCS								
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>2</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	Statistically significant change	
								2004/05 to 2010/11	2009/10 to 2010/11
<i>% victims once or more</i>									
<b>Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	7.7	7.8	7.7	n/a	5.9	5.8	6.1	**	
<b>Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	5.9	6.1	5.9	n/a	4.4	4.4	4.7	**	
<b>Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	2.9	2.8	2.9	n/a	2.3	2.1	2.1	**	
<b>Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	**	
Threats or force	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	**	
Threats	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8		
Force	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	**	
- Minor	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	**	
- Severe	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	**	
<b>Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>	2.6	2.5	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	**	
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.2		
Threats or force	1.4	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.9	**	
Threats	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3		
Force	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.7	**	
- Minor	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4		
- Severe	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	**	
<b>Any sexual assault (including attempts)</b>	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5		
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4		
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		
- Rape including attempts	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3		
- Rape excluding attempts	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3		
- Assault by penetration including attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
- Assault by penetration excluding attempts	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Less serious sexual assault	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3		
<b>Stalking</b>	6.4	5.7	5.1	n/a	3.6	3.6	3.6	**	
<i>Unweighted base<sup>5</sup></i>	22,607	24,284	23,747	24,095	23,305	21,620	10,894		

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

2. The 2007/08 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence did not include questions on stalking.

3. The sample size is lower in 2010/11 than in previous years due to use of a split-sample experiment. For further information, see Hall, 2011.

4. The bases given are for any domestic abuse except for 2007/08 which is for partner abuse (non-sexual); the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.

5. Figures for any domestic abuse, any partner abuse and any family abuse will differ from trends published in Crime in England and Wales 2010/11 and other publications prior to January 2011 due to inclusion of stalking. Previous years excluded stalking in order to construct comparable trends with 2007/08.

Table 3.06 Estimated number of victims of intimate violence in the last year, by headline categories, 2004/05 to 2010/11 BCS<sup>1</sup>

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, BCS								
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08 <sup>2</sup>	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11 <sup>3</sup>	2004/05 to 2010/11	2009/10 to 2010/11
	<i>Number of victims (000s)</i>							<i>Percentage change and significance</i>	
<b>Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>2,464</b>	n/a	<b>1,912</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>1,977</b>	-19 **	5
<b>Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	<b>1,860</b>	<b>1,931</b>	<b>1,893</b>	n/a	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,434</b>	<b>1,542</b>	-17 **	8
<b>Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>928</b>	n/a	<b>755</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>693</b>	-23 **	3
<b>Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>	<b>1,534</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>1,592</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>1,137</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>1,201</b>	-22 **	2
<b>Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>	<b>815</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>684</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>605</b>	-26 **	0
<b>Sexual assault (any assault including attempts)</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>489</b>	-9	13
<b>Stalking</b>	<b>2,027</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>1,629</b>	n/a	<b>1,150</b>	<b>1,165</b>	<b>1,182</b>	-42 **	1
<i>Unweighted base<sup>4</sup></i>	<i>22,607</i>	<i>24,284</i>	<i>23,747</i>	<i>24,095</i>	<i>23,305</i>	<i>21,620</i>	<i>10,894</i>		

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

2. The 2007/08 BCS self-completion module on intimate violence did not include questions on stalking.

3. The sample size is lower in 2010/11 than in previous years due to use of a split-sample experiment. For further information, see Hall, 2011.

4. The bases given are for any domestic abuse except for 2007/08 which is for partner abuse (non-sexual) ; the bases for the other measures presented will be similar.



**Table 3.07 Type of abuse suffered by last year partner abuse victims, by sex and type of abuse<sup>1</sup>**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
	<i>% victims once or more</i>		
<b>Non-physical abuse, threats or force (non-sexual)</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	46	57	53
Threats or force	39	49	45
Threats	5	27	18
Force	37	40	39
- Minor	19	26	23
- Severe	29	27	27
<b>Any sexual assault (including attempts)</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9</b>
Serious sexual assault (including attempts)	1	8	5
Less serious sexual assault	4	9	7
<b>Stalking</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>33</b>
<i>Unweighted base<sup>2</sup></i>	<i>192</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>613</i>

1. See Section 5 of the [User Guide](#) for definitions of the various types of intimate violence.

2. The bases given are for any partner abuse (inc. stalking), the bases for the other measures presented will be similar

**Table 3.08 Physical injuries and other effects felt as a result of the partner abuse experienced in the last year**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS</b>
<b>Any physical injury</b>	<b>27</b>
Minor bruising or black eye	19
Scratches	13
Severe bruising or bleeding from cuts	6
Internal injuries or broken bones/teeth	2
Any other physical injury	3
<b>Other effects</b>	
Mental or emotional problems	39
Stopped trusting people/difficulty in other relationships	19
Tried to kill self	4
Other effect (including becoming pregnant or contracting a disease)	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,116</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

2. Unweighted base refers to question on physical injury, other bases will be similar.

**Table 3.09 Medical attention received as a result of the physical injuries and other effects felt as a result of the partner abuse experienced in the last year**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS</b>
<b>Received medical attention for injuries or other effects</b>	<b>28</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>630</i>
GP's/Doctor's surgery	82
Hospital A & E	18
Specialist mental health or psychiatric services	14
Other specialist clinic (including family planning and sexual health)	9
Other health services	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>204</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

**Table 3.10 Influence of alcohol and drugs in incidents of partner abuse experienced by adults aged 16 to 59 in the last year, by sex**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
<b>Offender was under the influence of alcohol</b>			
Yes	18	24	21
No	59	53	55
Don't know/don't want to answer	24	23	23
<b>Offender was under the influence of drugs</b>			
Yes	5	9	8
No	83	79	80
Don't know/don't want to answer	12	12	12
<b>Victim was under the influence of alcohol</b>			
Yes	11	9	10
No	71	76	74
Don't know/don't want to answer	19	15	16
<b>Victim was under the influence of drugs</b>			
Yes	3	1	2
No	91	96	94
Don't know/don't want to answer	6	2	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	435	977	1,412

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

2. Unweighted base refers to question on whether offender was under the influence of alcohol. Other bases will be similar.

**Table 3.11 Proportion of adults aged 16 to 59 who were victims of partner abuse in the last year, by alcohol consumption, drug taking and sex**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS				
	Men	Women	All	Unweighted bases	
				Men	Women
<b>Frequency of alcohol consumption during the last month</b>					
Not a drink in the last month	2	4	3	437	702
Less than a day a week	4	6	5	1,329	2,315
1-2 days a week	3	5	4	1,746	1,769
3 or more days a week	5	7	6	1,469	1,139
<b>Frequency of feeling very drunk in the last 12 months</b>					
Never	2	5	3	1,389	2,092
Less than once every couple of months	2	6	4	1,191	1,546
Once every couple of months	4	7	5	712	681
Once a month	6	10	8	566	474
Two or three times a month	7	8	7	400	277
Once a week or more	9	12	10	284	142
<b>Have taken any BCS drug in the last 12 months</b>					
No	3	5	4	4,376	5,607
Yes	10	13	11	573	297

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

**Table 3.12 Proportion of adults who were victims of partner abuse in the last year, by alcohol consumption, drug taking and sex**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 24, 2010/11 BCS				
	Men	Women	All	Unweighted bases	
				Men	Women
<b>Frequency of alcohol consumption during the last month</b>					
Not a drink in the last month	2	1	1	72	99
Less than a day a week	5	10	8	250	399
1-2 days a week	4	7	5	275	244
3 or more days a week	8	13	10	150	74
<b>Frequency of feeling very drunk in the last 12 months</b>					
Never	1	7	5	95	147
Less than once every couple of months	4	10	7	112	173
Once every couple of months	3	9	6	124	159
Once a month	5	10	7	111	98
Two or three times a month	9	6	8	123	90
Once a week or more	8	15	10	108	53
<b>Have taken any BCS drug in the last 12 months</b>					
No	3	7	5	551	719
Yes	11	12	11	198	97

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

**Table 3.13 Proportion of last year partner abuse victims who lived with their abusive partner and left the shared accommodation as a result of the abuse**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS
<b>Did victim live with abusive partner</b>	
Yes	23
No	61
Don't know/don't want to answer	16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,412
<b>Victim left shared accommodation because of the abuse</b>	
Yes	42
No	58
<i>Unweighted base</i>	331

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent abusive partner.

**Table 3.14 Where the last year partner abuse victims spent their first night having left the shared accommodation because of the abuse**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS
With relatives	54
With friends/neighbours	29
At a hotel/lodge	5
Somewhere else (including on the streets/at a refuge)	11
<i>Unweighted base</i>	134

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent abusive partner

**Table 3.15 Why the victim did not leave the shared accommodation with the abusive partner**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS
Presence of children	38
Love/feelings for partner	34
Never considered leaving	29
Nowhere to go	21
Fear of further abuse	7
Some other reason	8
<i>Unweighted base</i>	183

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent abusive partner.

**Table 3.16 Who victim had told personally about the partner abuse experienced in the last 12 months, by sex**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
<b>Told anyone</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>82</b>
<b>Told someone known personally</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>
Family or a relative	43	56	52
Friend or a neighbour	39	41	41
Work colleague	17	12	14
<b>Told someone in an official position</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>36</b>
Police	10	29	23
Health professionals	4	19	14
Lawyer, solicitor or other legal professional	6	11	9
Local council department	1	6	4
Other government agency	-	-	-
<b>Told other support professional or organisation</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>
Counsellor or therapist	14	21	18
Victim support	2	11	8
Helpline	-	4	3
Specialist support service	-	7	4
<b>Told somebody else or another organisation</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>647</i>	<i>893</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

2. Unweighted base refers to question on whether told someone known personally to the victim. Other bases are similar.

3. Due to changes in questionnaire structure, estimates on these questions are not comparable with previous years' data.

**Table 3.17 What type of support the victim received about the partner abuse experienced in the last year**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS</b>			
	Personal	Official	Other	All
Listening to your problems	80	49	71	87
Giving you advice on how to protect yourself	22	31	22	29
Referred you to another organisation/person	12	22	12	18
Financial assistance	12	8	6	14
Arranging accommodation	10	7	4	10
Providing you with an alarm	3	7	6	5
Some other kind of support	16	21	18	25
No support or advice provided	7	13	10	0
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>623</i>	<i>329</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>653</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

2. A breakdown of the types of people and organisation in each of three column categories can be found in Table 3.16.



**Table 3.18 Why the victim did not tell the police about the partner abuse experienced in the last**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS</b>
<b>Told the police</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>850</i>
<b>Why not told the police</b>	
Too trivial/not worth reporting	42
Private/family matter/not police business	34
Didn't think they could help	15
Feared more violence as a result of involving the police	5
Didn't want more humiliation	4
Didn't think they would believe me	3
Dislike/fear of the police	3
Didn't think the police would be sympathetic	3
Didn't want to go to court	2
Police did not come when called	-
Had already told the police about it in the last 12 months	-
Some other reason	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>624</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

**Table 3.19 What action was taken by police about the partner abuse experienced in the last year**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS
<b>Police took some sort of action</b>	<b>82</b>
Warned the offender	39
Arrested the offender	31
Charged the offender	12
Too early to say	2
<b>Police took no action</b>	<b>18</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>254</i>
1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.	

**Table 3.20 Whether the case came to court as a result of telling the police about the partner abuse experienced in the last year**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS
Yes	23
Not yet	3
No	73
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>163</i>
1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.	

**Table 3.21 Reason given as to why the partner abuse experienced in the last year case didn't come to court**

Percentages	England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS
<b>Why the case didn't come to court</b>	
Victim decided not to continue	41
Police/Crown Prosecution Service decided not to take further action	34
Some other reason	26
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>109</i>
1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.	

**Table 3.22 Experience with the police and the Crown Prosecution Service about the partner abuse experienced in the last year**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>England and Wales, adults aged 16 to 59, 2010/11 BCS</b>
<b>Satisfaction with the outcome</b>	
Very satisfied	36
Fairly satisfied	36
Fairly dissatisfied	14
Very dissatisfied	15
<b>Victim's feeling of safety after outcome</b>	
More safe	55
About the same	31
Less safe	14
<b>How helpful the police/CPS were</b>	
Very helpful	39
Fairly helpful	37
Not very helpful	16
Not at all helpful	9
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>205</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one partner abuse, question was asked of the most recent incident.

2. Unweighted base refers to question on satisfaction with outcome. Other bases similar.

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