

**Crime in England and Wales 2003/2004:  
Supplementary Volume 1:  
Homicide and Gun Crime**

**Editor: David Povey**

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*The views expressed in this report are those of the authors, not necessarily those of the Home Office (nor do they represent Government policy).*

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# 1 Homicide

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*Judith Cotton and Nasreen Bibi*

In 2002/03, 172 victims of Dr Harold Shipman<sup>1</sup> were recorded, all of which relate to offences committed in previous years. This has the effect of distorting trends in homicide. Where these figures have an impact, the effect excluding victims of Shipman is given.

## SUMMARY

- There were 858 deaths initially recorded as homicides in England and Wales based on cases recorded by the police in 2003/04. This is a decrease of 18 per cent on 2002/03 (or 2 per cent excluding the Shipman cases), the first annual fall since 1996.
- Seventy-two per cent of homicide victims were male.
- The most common method of killing at 28 per cent involved a sharp instrument.
- Shootings<sup>2</sup> accounted for nine per cent of homicides, a decrease of five per cent (four cases) on 2002/03.
- Forty per cent of male victims and 63 per cent of female victims knew the main suspect.
- Overall the risk of being a victim of homicide was 16 per million population. Children under one year old were most at risk at 45 per million population.

## Coverage

The term 'homicide' covers the offences of murder, manslaughter and infanticide. Murder and manslaughter are common law offences, which have never been defined by statute, although they have been modified by statute. Manslaughter is the unlawful killing of another without any malice either expressed or implied. A particular category is 'Section 2' manslaughter which refers to the provisions of section 2 of the Homicide Act 1957, which allowed for the defence of diminished responsibility. The Infanticide Act of 1922 (amended 1938) created the offence of infanticide in the case of a woman who caused the death of a child under 12 months while 'the balance of her mind was disturbed by reason of her not having fully recovered from the effects of giving birth to the child or by reason of the effect of lactation consequent upon the birth of the child'.

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<sup>1</sup> *Dr Harold Shipman was convicted in January 2000 of murdering 15 of his patients while he was a general practitioner in Hyde, Greater Manchester. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. The independent public enquiry produced its first report in July 2002, in which it identified a further 172 victims. These extra homicides were then recorded by Greater Manchester Police and thus appear in the 2002/03 homicide figures, although no further court action was taken.*

<sup>2</sup> *This differs slightly from firearms homicides as reported in Chapter 2 (see note 3 to table 1.03).*

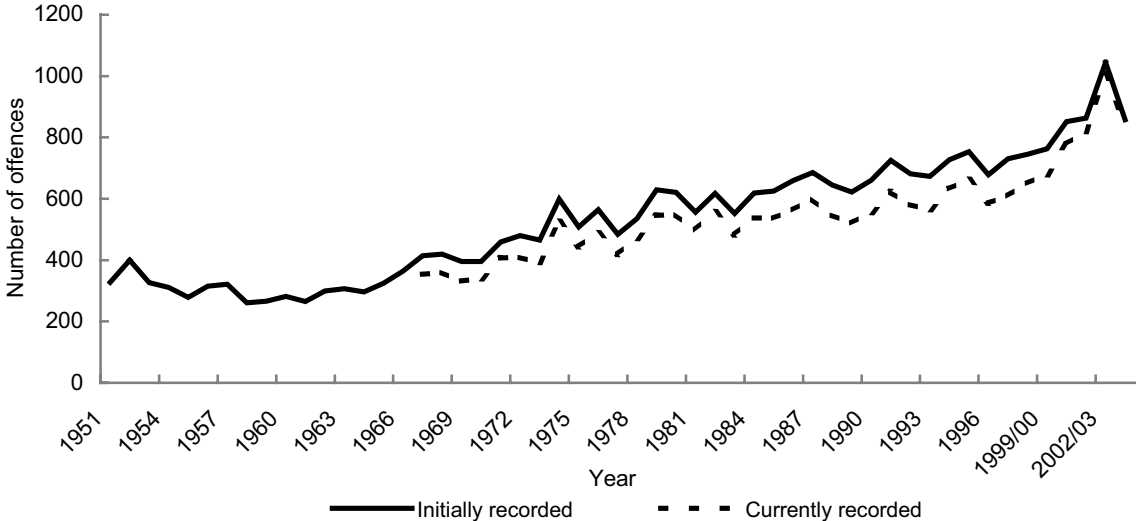
**1.1 OFFENCES INITIALLY RECORDED AS HOMICIDE**

Homicide offences are shown in the tables 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 any court decision was made. The data refer to the position as at 22 October 2004 when recording closed down for the purpose of analysis. Subsequent court hearings or other information received will change the figures given. Where the police initially record an offence as homicide, it remains so classified unless the police or the courts decide later that no homicide took place. Because of these factors, data from the homicide index do not necessarily agree with the recorded crime data.

In 2003/04, 858 deaths were initially recorded as homicide, a decrease of 18 per cent on 2002/03. After accounting for Shipman, the fall is 2 per cent and is the first annual fall since 1996. The 2003/04 total is still 15 per cent or 113 offences higher than five years previously.

Of the 2003/04 offences, 25 were no longer recorded as homicides by 22 October 2004. Court proceedings had resulted in findings of guilt in respect of 261 victims and proceedings were pending for a further 364. The suspects responsible for the deaths of 24 victims had committed suicide or died. For 174 victims, no suspects had been identified. In the remaining 10 offences, proceedings were discontinued, not initiated or the suspect found to be insane. No suspect had been identified for 21 per cent of homicide victims when data collection closed on 22 October 2004 for the purpose of analysis (Table 1.02).

**Figure 1.1 Offences recorded by the police in England and Wales 1951 to 2003/04**



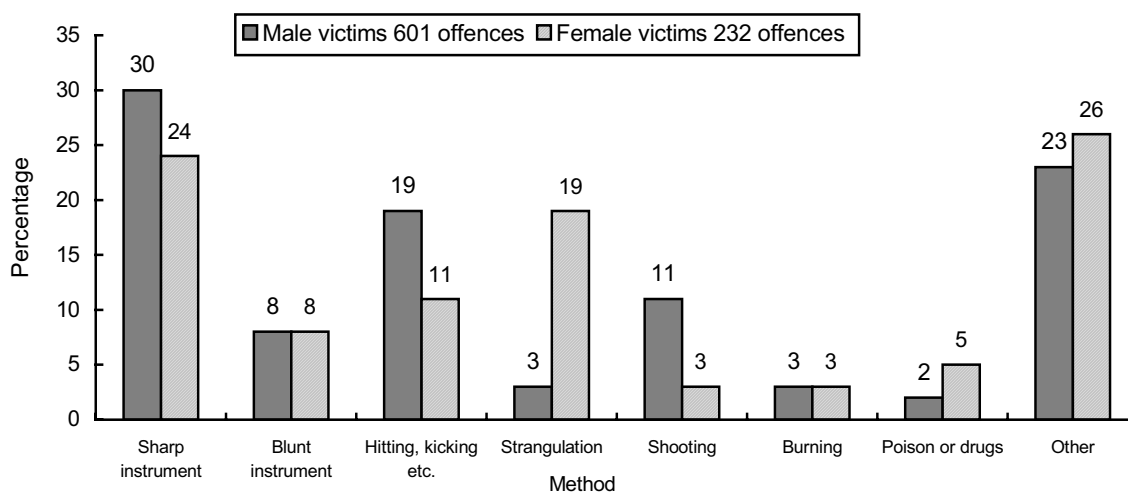
**1.2 VICTIMS**

**Method of killing**

As in previous years, the most common method of killing was with a sharp instrument. Twenty-eight per cent of all victims were killed by this method. The second most common method used

against men (19%) involved hitting or kicking whereas female victims were more likely to be strangled or asphyxiated (19%). In 2003/04, shootings accounted for nine per cent of homicides: 11 per cent of male and three per cent of female victims. Overall, compared with the previous year, the number of deaths by shooting has fallen by four, a decrease of five per cent. This follows a decrease of 21 per cent between 2001/02 and 2002/03. The shootings proportion has declined over the past ten years: in 1993 they accounted for 15 per cent of homicides. The high number of victims by drowning in 2003/04 includes the 20 cockle pickers who died in Morecambe Bay in February 2004 (Table 1.03).

**Figure 1.2 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by apparent method of killing and sex of victim**



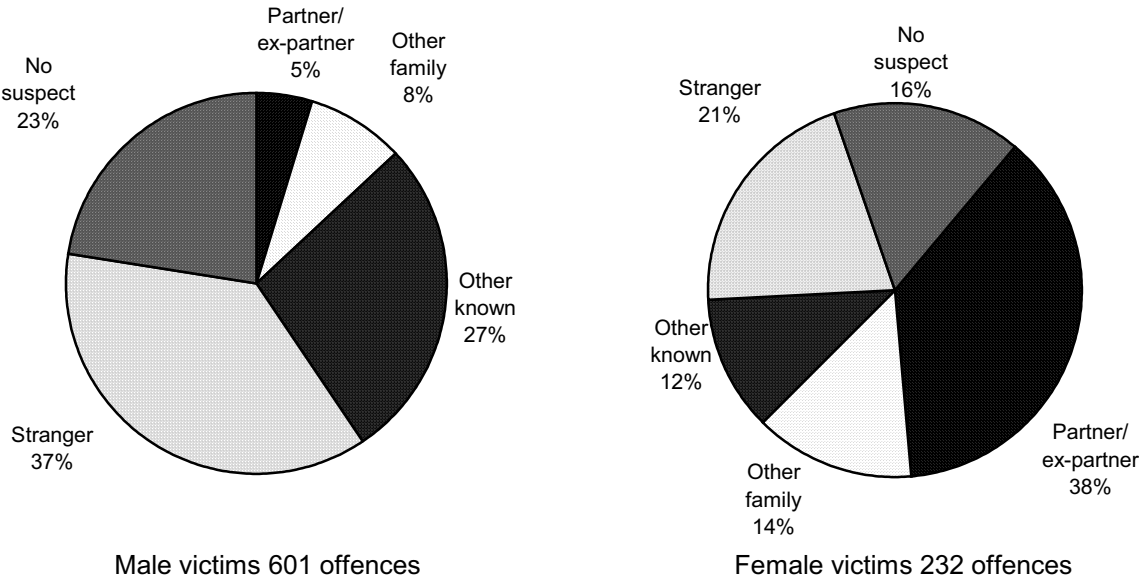
#### Relationship between victims and suspect

Sixty-three per cent of female victims knew the main or only suspect at the time of the offence. Sixty per cent of those female victims acquainted with the suspect were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover. By comparison, 40 per cent of male victims knew the main or only suspect of whom only 12 per cent were killed by their partner or ex-partner. In 2003/04, 222 (37%) men and 48 (21%) women were known to have been killed by strangers (Figure 1.3, Table 1.05).

#### Stranger category includes:

1. Commercial, business or professional relationship, where the victim was killed in the course of carrying out their occupation.
2. Commercial, business or professional relationship, where the suspect killed a customer or client in the course of carrying out their occupation.
3. Police officer or prison officer killed in the course of their duty.
4. Stranger – terrorist killing, contract killing and other.
5. Not known – insufficient information.

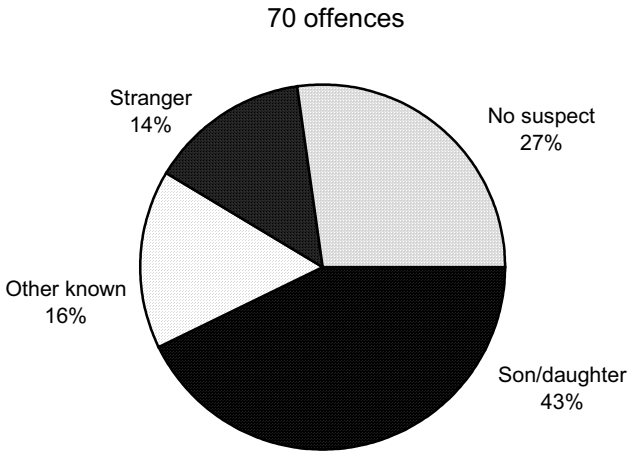
**Figure 1.3 All victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect**



**Victims under 16 years of age**

In 2003/04, there was a total of at least 70 victims under 16 years of age, a decrease of 24 per cent on the previous year. As the ages of 38 homicide victims were not known they are not included in the table of victims under 16 years of age. Thirty victims under 16 years of age (43% of the total) were killed by their parents and a further 11 (16%) were the victims of suspects known to them. Only 10 (14%) of the victims were known to have been killed by strangers and as of 22 October 2004 there were no suspects for 19 (27%) of the victims (Figure 1.4, Table 1.04).

**Figure 1.4 Victims under 16 years of age, by relationship of victim to suspect**



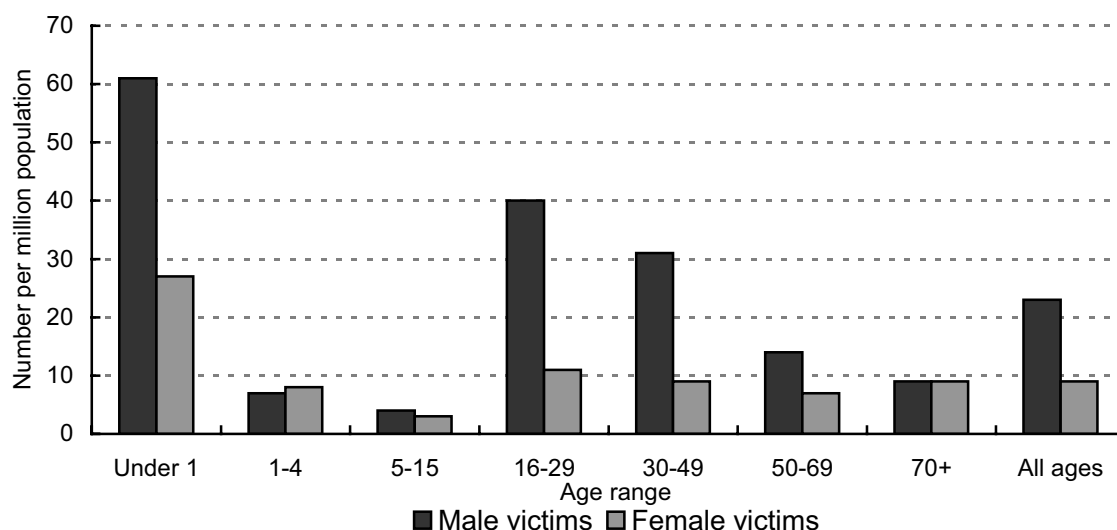
### Circumstances of the homicides

A quarrel, revenge or loss of temper reportedly accounted for 38 per cent of homicides in 2003/04. Where the suspect (or suspects) was known to the victim, over half the homicides resulted from a quarrel, an act of revenge or a loss of temper, whereas when the suspect was unknown to the victim this was the circumstance for less than a quarter of the homicides. About six per cent of homicides occurred during robberies or burglaries and five per cent were attributed to suspects with no apparent motive who appeared to be mentally disturbed (Table 1.06).

### Risks for different age groups

As in previous years, those children under one year were most at risk of homicide at 45 per million population in 2003/04. However, for this age group and children generally, numbers are small and considerable year-on-year variation in the rate is to be expected. The second most at risk group at 26 per million population were those aged 16 to under 30 years. Men in this age group were particularly vulnerable at a rate of 40 per million population. By comparison, the risk for those over 70 years of age in 2003/04 was 9 per million population (Figure 1.5, Table 1.07).

**Figure 1.5** Offences currently recorded as homicide, by age of victim



## 1.3 SUSPECTS

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 has been 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. More than one suspect may be tried for one offence and sometimes no suspect is ever brought to trial. Hence the number of suspects is not the same as the number of offences.

By 22 October 2004, at least one suspect had been identified in 659 of the currently recorded homicides (79% of the total). In total there were 853 suspects. Court proceedings had concluded for 355 suspects and 478 had court proceedings pending against them. Of the remaining 20 suspects, one was indicted for a lesser offence and 19 had either died or committed suicide before indictment.

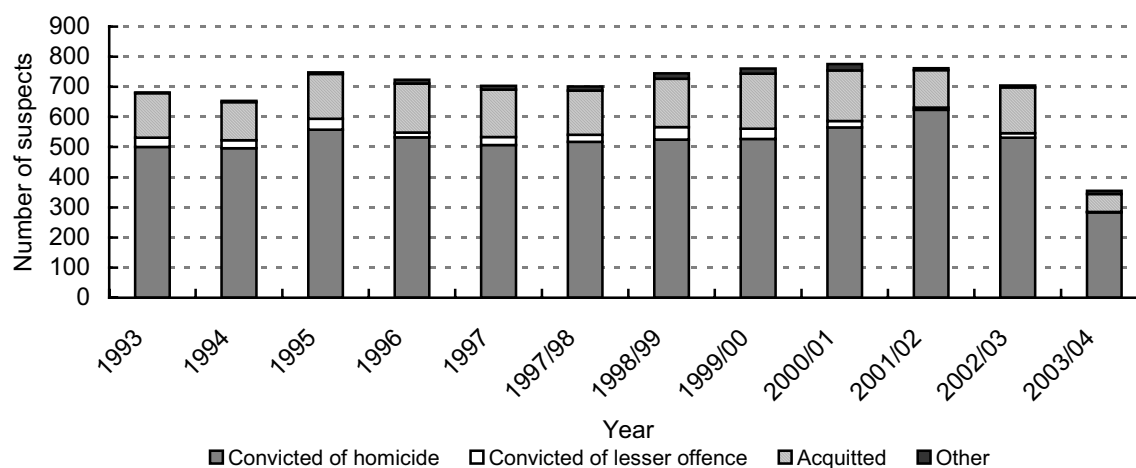
**Outcome all suspects**

Outcome	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Convicted of homicide	527	566	624	531	284
Both indicted and not indicted for homicide					
Convicted of lesser offence	38	23	10	15	2
Unfit to plead or insane	5	6	3	2	3
Acquitted/discontinued etc.	226	206	136	152	59
Proceedings other outcome	10	15	4	4	5
Committed suicide or died	32	29	26	26	22
No proceedings taken	35	3	4	174 <sup>(1)</sup>	-
Proceedings pending	62	111	159	170	478
<b>Total</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>966</b>	<b>1074</b>	<b>853</b>

(1) Includes 172 cases in relation to Dr Shipman.

For those suspects where proceedings had concluded, 317 were male and 38 female. Forty per cent of males indicted were convicted of murder, 40 per cent were convicted of manslaughter and 17 per cent were acquitted. For females indicted, 29 per cent were convicted of murder, 47 per cent of manslaughter and 11 per cent were acquitted. Too much importance should not be placed on year 2003/04 when more than half the suspects had not been before the courts at the time of this analysis. More complete data from recent years are a better guide to the outcome of court proceedings. Between 1993 and 2002/03 nearly three-quarters of suspects indicted for homicide were found guilty of homicide and around a fifth were acquitted.

**Figure 1.6 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings 1993 to 2003/04**



**Previous homicide convictions**

There was one known conviction for homicide recorded in 2003/04 where the suspect had been convicted of a homicide on a previous occasion. Among those who had been convicted of homicides that occurred between 1993 and 2003/04, 28 had previously been convicted of homicide, eight of which were convictions for murder. Six were still serving a custodial sentence when they were convicted of 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.

## **1.4 INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS**

The average number of homicides per financial year in England and Wales between 2000/01 and 2002/03 was 1.76 per 100,000 population. The EU and OECD figures, based on the averages per calendar year between 2000 and 2002, were 2.48 and 1.98 homicides per 100,000 population respectively (Table 1.14).

**Table 1.01 Offences <sup>1</sup> initially recorded by the police as homicide by current classification <sup>2</sup>:  
England and Wales 1951 to 2003/04**

Numbers and rates per million population				Recorded crime
Year	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
1951	328	..	..	..
1952	400	..	..	..
1953	327	..	..	..
1954	311	..	..	..
1955	279	..	..	..
1956	315	..	..	..
1957	321	..	..	..
1958	261	..	..	..
1959	266	..	..	..
1960	282	..	..	..
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	66	418	8.5
1978	535	64	471	9.6
1979	629	83	546	11.1
1980	621	72	549	11.1
1981	556	57	499	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	660	97	563	11.2
1987	686	87	599	11.9
1988	645	98	547	10.9
1989	622	101	521	10.3
1990	661	106	555	10.9
1991	725	102	623	12.3
1992	681	100	581	11.4
1993	673	108	565	11.1
1994	727	95	632	12.4
1995	753	90	663	13.0
1996	678	93	585	11.4
1997	734	125	609	11.9
1997/98	729	121	608	11.8
1998/99	745	95	650	12.6
1999/00	764	85	679	13.1
2000/01	848	76	772	14.9
2001/02	864	56	808	15.5
2002/03	1,045	81	964	18.4
2003/04	858	25	833	15.8

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 22 October 2004; 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 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Outcome												
Offences initially recorded as homicide	673	727	753	678	734	729	745	764	848	864	1,045	858
Offences no longer recorded as homicide <sup>1</sup>	108	95	90	93	125	121	95	85	76	56	81	25
<b>Offences currently recorded as homicide <sup>1</sup></b>												
<b>Decided at court to be homicide:</b>												
Murder	210	218	252	228	217	208	227	244	246	270	263	131
Sec 2 Manslaughter	66	75	58	50	47	50	40	26	20	17	14	12
Other Manslaughter	180	189	194	173	182	188	214	186	285	260	215	118
Infanticide	5	2	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	1	-	-
Total	461	484	507	455	449	450	488	457	556	548	492	261
Court decision pending	-	2	1	9	14	20	27	41	62	84	115	364
<b>Proceedings not initiated or concluded without conviction or acquittal:</b>												
Suspect found by the court to be insane	1	4	3	1	4	6	6	6	6	2	2	3
Suspect died	4	1	10	9	3	3	4	4	6	5	4	1
Suspect committed suicide	30	42	41	35	36	30	36	34	33	25	29	23
Proceedings discontinued or not initiated	9	14	15	22	24	23	18	44	13	11	187	7
Total	44	61	69	67	67	62	64	88	58	43	222	34
<b>Currently no suspect:</b>												
All suspects acquitted	23	29	34	20	30	26	23	37	33	12	-	-
No suspects charged	37	56	52	34	49	50	48	56	63	121	135	174
Total	60	85	86	54	79	76	71	93	96	133	135	174
<b>Total offences currently recorded as homicide</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>833</b>

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 1993 to 2003/04**

Apparent method	Recorded crime											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>Male victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	122	159	184	139	133	137	152	153	156	194	184	182
Blunt instrument	37	33	48	49	48	47	41	44	49	36	26	48
Hitting, kicking, etc.	67	62	89	64	76	79	76	81	86	121	110	113
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	27	28	25	20	10	12	30	20	86	17	19	20
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	51	49	55	38	52	45	42	52	63	91	55	67
Explosion	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	3	-	-	4	-
Burning	7	22	16	13	15	15	13	9	9	15	7	19
Drowning	4	8	1	4	7	5	3	3	7	8	3	20
Poison or drugs <sup>5</sup>	7	6	9	15	12	12	24	20	21	20	66	11
Motor vehicle <sup>6</sup>	6	4	4	2	11	12	11	10	10	15	18	17
Other	9	3	9	29	24	26	27	27	47	23	30	24
Not known	3	3	3	-	6	9	12	28	9	17	26	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>601</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	60	72	59	58	67	65	50	60	58	67	84	55
Blunt instrument	29	22	30	19	23	21	24	26	26	24	20	19
Hitting, kicking, etc.	30	32	17	17	23	24	13	13	16	25	38	26
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	62	76	58	57	54	49	50	36	63	61	47	45
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	20	14	11	9	6	7	4	9	9	6	22	6
Explosion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Burning	7	17	17	11	14	13	19	4	9	14	15	8
Drowning	2	5	2	5	-	1	3	3	1	5	3	5
Poison or drugs <sup>5</sup>	2	11	7	13	5	5	23	33	11	14	135	12
Motor vehicle <sup>6</sup>	3	1	2	-	1	1	3	1	8	5	5	7
Other	5	1	10	15	13	12	17	18	22	14	20	24
Not known	2	4	6	6	8	10	11	25	6	15	27	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>Total victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	182	231	243	197	200	202	202	213	214	261	268	237
Blunt instrument	66	55	78	68	71	68	65	70	75	60	46	67
Hitting, kicking, etc.	97	94	106	81	99	103	89	94	102	146	148	139
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	89	104	83	77	64	61	80	56	149	78	66	65
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	71	63	66	47	58	52	46	61	72	97	77	73
Explosion	3	-	1	2	1	1	2	4	-	1	4	-
Burning	14	39	33	24	29	28	32	13	18	29	22	27
Drowning <sup>4</sup>	6	13	3	9	7	6	6	6	8	13	6	25
Poison or drugs <sup>5</sup>	9	17	16	28	17	17	47	53	32	34	201	23
Motor vehicle <sup>6</sup>	9	5	6	2	12	13	14	11	18	20	23	24
Other	14	4	19	44	37	38	44	45	69	37	50	48
Not known	5	7	9	6	14	19	23	53	15	32	53	105
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>833</b>

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 2003/04 includes 20 cockle pickers who drowned in Morecambe Bay

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

6. 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 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	24	17	29	34	31	27	32	29	46	30	26	14
Other family/friend/acquaintance	6	7	9	5	9	8	7	3	5	6	2	8
<b>Total known</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	4	3	5	2	7	5	3	4	5	4	5	9
No suspect	1	3	1	2	4	2	5	3	3	6	3	11
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	25	36	23	24	19	17	25	19	34	11	27	16
Other family/friend/acquaintance	5	4	7	7	8	7	10	1	2	3	8	3
<b>Total known</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	3	4	3	5	1	1	2	5	4	3	12	1
No suspect	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	0	1	9	8
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	49	53	52	58	50	44	57	48	80	41	53	30
Other family/friend/acquaintance	11	11	16	12	17	15	17	4	7	9	10	11
<b>Total known</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	7	7	8	7	8	6	5	9	9	7	17	10
No suspect	2	5	4	3	7	6	6	4	3	7	12	19
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>70</b>

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 1.04 (continued)**

Percentages	Recorded crime											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	69	57	66	79	61	64	68	74	78	65	72	33
Other family/friend/acquaintance	17	23	20	12	18	19	15	8	8	13	6	19
<b>Total known</b>	86	80	86	91	78	83	83	82	86	78	78	52
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	11	10	11	5	14	12	6	10	8	9	14	21
No suspect	3	10	2	5	8	5	11	8	5	13	8	26
<b>Total not known</b>	14	20	14	9	22	17	17	18	14	22	22	48
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	74	78	64	65	61	59	66	73	85	61	48	57
Other family/friend/acquaintance	15	9	19	19	26	24	26	4	5	17	14	11
<b>Total known</b>	88	87	83	84	87	83	92	77	90	78	63	68
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	9	9	8	14	3	3	5	19	10	17	21	4
No suspect	3	4	8	3	10	14	3	4	0	6	16	29
<b>Total not known</b>	12	13	17	16	13	17	8	23	10	22	38	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	71	70	65	73	61	62	67	74	81	64	58	43
Other family/friend/acquaintance	16	14	20	15	21	21	20	6	7	14	11	16
<b>Total known</b>	87	84	85	88	82	83	87	80	88	78	68	59
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	10	9	10	9	10	8	6	14	9	11	18	14
No suspect	3	7	5	4	9	8	7	6	3	11	13	27
<b>Total not known</b>	13	16	15	13	18	17	13	20	12	22	32	41
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 1.05 Homicides currently <sup>1</sup> recorded for all victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	24	19	31	34	32	29	34	31	48	32	28	19
Parent	11	7	15	9	6	7	8	9	7	9	11	17
Partner/ex-partner	18	33	38	24	31	31	28	24	25	29	31	28
Other family/friend/acquaintance	136	143	157	137	143	153	176	156	160	157	139	179
<b>Total known</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>243</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	115	112	139	132	119	120	133	156	219	222	243	222
No suspect	39	63	64	39	64	60	54	74	84	108	96	136
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>358</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>601</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	29	39	24	25	19	18	27	19	38	12	29	18
Parent	11	14	9	7	19	13	7	6	5	13	10	8
Partner/ex-partner	93	98	93	94	99	100	76	88	98	120	106	87
Other family/friend/acquaintance	52	49	44	35	34	34	48	30	33	39	48	33
<b>Total known</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	21	33	27	34	28	27	42	67	43	42	184	48
No suspect	16	22	22	15	15	16	17	19	12	25	39	38
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>86</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>232</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	53	58	55	59	51	47	61	50	86	44	57	37
Parent	22	21	24	16	25	20	15	15	12	22	21	25
Partner/ex-partner	111	131	131	118	130	131	104	112	123	149	137	115
Other family/friend/acquaintance	188	192	201	172	177	187	224	186	193	196	187	212
<b>Total known</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>389</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	136	145	166	166	147	147	175	223	262	264	427	270
No suspect	55	85	86	54	79	76	71	93	96	133	135	174
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>444</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>833</b>

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 1.05 (continued)**

Percentages	Recorded crime											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	7	5	7	9	8	7	8	7	9	6	5	3
Parent	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3
Partner/ex-partner	5	9	9	6	8	8	6	5	5	5	6	5
Other family/friend/acquaintance	40	38	35	37	36	38	41	35	29	28	25	30
<b>Total known</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	34	30	31	35	30	30	31	35	40	40	44	37
No suspect	11	17	14	10	16	15	12	16	15	19	18	23
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</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>100</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	13	15	11	12	9	9	12	8	17	5	7	8
Parent	5	5	4	3	9	6	3	3	2	5	2	3
Partner/ex-partner	42	38	42	45	46	48	35	38	43	48	25	38
Other family/friend/acquaintance	23	19	20	17	16	16	22	13	14	16	12	14
<b>Total known</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	9	13	12	16	13	13	19	29	19	17	44	21
No suspect	7	9	10	7	7	8	8	8	5	10	9	16
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</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>	<b>100</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	9	9	8	10	8	8	9	7	11	5	6	4
Parent	4	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	3
Partner/ex-partner	20	21	20	20	21	22	16	16	16	18	14	14
Other family/friend/acquaintance	33	30	30	29	29	31	34	27	25	24	19	25
<b>Total known</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	24	23	25	28	24	24	27	33	34	33	44	32
No suspect	10	13	13	9	13	13	11	14	12	16	14	21
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>53</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>100</b>

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Apparent circumstances <sup>2</sup>												
	Acquaintance											
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	215	229	274	251	245	252	253	176	222	222	195	212
In furtherance of theft or gain	16	13	19	12	15	11	14	7	7	14	12	17
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	5	3	2	-	4	4	4	2	-	5	-	2
The result of offences of arson	3	6	10	6	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	7
Other circumstances <sup>6</sup>	40	41	25	34	35	36	31	43	61	59	53	39
Not known:												
Suspect committed suicide <sup>7</sup>	30	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	31	38	29	27	34	30	22	18	13	21	28	24
Other <sup>8</sup>	34	34	52	35	49	51	79	116	109	86	113	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>389</b>
	Stranger <sup>3</sup>											
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	51	57	84	77	62	65	73	69	82	110	93	102
In furtherance of theft or gain	25	34	35	27	35	32	30	26	82	49	36	34
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>4</sup>	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest <sup>5</sup>	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	-
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	4	6	10	9	10	8	2	6	10	10	5	7
The result of offences of arson	2	2	6	4	2	2	-	3	4	6	9	4
Other circumstances <sup>6</sup>	15	18	22	21	32	30	46	53	48	55	237	75
Not known:												
Suspect committed suicide <sup>7</sup>	-	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	3	8	10	9	8	9	6	4	2	11	13	18
Other <sup>8</sup>	86	100	84	71	76	76	89	150	128	156	165	204
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>444</b>
	All relationships <sup>3</sup>											
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	266	286	358	328	307	317	326	245	304	332	288	314
In furtherance of theft or gain	41	47	54	39	50	43	44	33	89	63	48	51
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>4</sup>	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest <sup>5</sup>	2	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	-
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	9	9	12	9	14	12	6	8	10	15	5	9
The result of offences of arson	5	8	16	10	3	3	1	4	6	10	10	11
Other circumstances <sup>6</sup>	55	59	47	55	67	66	77	96	109	114	290	114
Not known:												
Suspect committed suicide <sup>7</sup>	30	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	34	46	39	36	42	39	28	22	15	32	41	42
Other <sup>8</sup>	120	134	136	106	125	127	168	266	237	242	278	292
<b>Total</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>808</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>833</b>

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 a very small number of 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.
3. Including cases where there is no suspect.
4. 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.
5. Homicides 'while resisting or avoiding arrest' 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'.
6. 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.
7. Prior to 1995, if a suspect committed suicide the circumstances were automatically classified as unknown. From 1995 onwards, apparent circumstances have been coded, where known.
8. 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.

**Table 1.07 Offences currently <sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim: England and Wales 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers		Recorded crime											
Age	Sex	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04 <sup>2</sup>
Under 1 year	Male	15	9	9	17	22	19	20	18	26	11	14	19
	Female	12	15	8	10	10	10	19	13	24	5	18	8
	Total	27	24	17	27	32	29	39	31	50	16	32	27
1 and under 5 years	Male	13	9	13	11	11	7	14	7	14	15	13	8
	Female	14	15	6	9	9	9	7	4	6	6	14	9
	Total	27	24	19	20	20	16	21	11	20	21	27	17
5 and under 16 years	Male	7	12	22	15	18	16	13	14	19	20	9	15
	Female	8	16	22	18	12	10	12	9	10	7	24	11
	Total	15	28	44	33	30	26	25	23	29	27	33	26
16 and under 30 years	Male	110	113	131	129	122	117	133	149	160	184	156	186
	Female	67	86	56	56	49	55	49	49	61	64	61	52
	Total	177	199	187	185	171	172	182	198	221	248	217	238
30 and under 50 years	Male	134	156	172	136	153	163	159	182	195	225	218	240
	Female	73	69	71	77	74	72	57	76	82	94	84	70
	Total	207	225	243	213	227	235	216	258	277	319	302	310
50 and under 70 years	Male	50	59	85	53	54	64	73	60	57	76	74	81
	Female	21	30	33	23	28	28	37	33	19	35	59	40
	Total	71	89	118	76	82	92	110	93	76	111	133	121
70 years and over	Male	14	19	12	14	15	14	21	20	17	26	64	23
	Female	27	24	23	17	32	24	36	45	23	40	156	33
	Total	41	43	35	31	47	38	57	65	40	66	220	56
Total all ages	Male	343	377	444	375	395	400	433	450	543	557	548	601
	%	61	60	67	64	65	66	67	66	70	69	57	72
	Female	222	255	219	210	214	208	217	229	229	251	416	232
	%	39	40	33	36	35	34	33	34	30	31	43	28
	<b>TOTAL</b>	565	632	663	585	609	608	650	679	772	808	964	833
<b>Rates per million population</b>													
Under 1 year	Male	44	26	27	52	66	57	62	56	84	37	47	61
	Female	37	46	25	32	32	32	62	43	82	17	62	27
	Total	40	36	26	43	50	45	62	50	83	27	54	45
1 and under 5 years	Male	9	6	9	8	8	5	11	5	11	12	10	7
	Female	10	11	5	7	7	7	6	3	5	5	11	8
	Total	10	9	7	7	8	6	8	4	8	8	11	7
5 and under 16 years	Male	2	3	6	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	2	4
	Female	2	5	6	5	3	3	3	2	3	2	7	3
	Total	2	4	6	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
16 and under 30 years	Male	21	23	27	27	26	25	29	32	35	41	34	40
	Female	13	17	12	12	10	12	11	11	13	14	13	11
	Total	17	20	19	19	18	18	20	21	24	27	24	26
30 and under 50 years	Male	19	22	24	19	21	22	22	25	26	30	29	31
	Female	10	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	12	11	9
	Total	15	16	17	14	15	16	15	17	19	21	20	20
50 and under 70 years	Male	10	12	17	10	10	12	14	11	10	14	13	14
	Female	4	6	6	4	5	5	7	6	3	6	10	7
	Total	7	9	11	7	8	9	10	8	7	10	12	10
70 years and over	Male	6	9	5	6	7	6	9	9	7	11	27	9
	Female	7	7	6	5	9	7	10	12	6	11	43	9
	Total	7	7	6	5	8	6	10	11	7	11	36	9
Total all ages	Male	14	15	18	15	16	16	17	18	22	22	21	23
	Female	8	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	16	9
	<b>TOTAL</b>	11	12	13	11	12	12	13	13	15	16	18	16

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 59 victims (55 male and 4 female) age not known. For the year 2003/04 there were 38 victims (29 male and 9 female) age not known.

**Table 1.08 Suspects convicted of homicide<sup>1</sup> by type of homicide: England and Wales 1965 to 2003/04**

Year offence initially recorded	Numbers		Recorded crime			
	Total indicted for homicide	Convicted of homicide				
		Total	Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter	Infanticide
1965	247	205	57	47	84	17
1966	303	254	72	51	109	22
1967	346	251	64	47	122	18
1968	374	272	76	50	120	26
1969	367	271	78	58	122	13
1970	386	299	99	65	120	15
1971	418	327	91	72	146	18
1972	450	337	85	85	150	17
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	653	496	230	71	192	3
1995	748	558	278	53	224	3
1996	724	532	259	50	219	4
1997	703	507	248	47	209	3
1997/98	701	518	234	49	231	4
1998/99	745	525	253	40	225	7
1999/00	761	527	280	25	221	1
2000/01	776	565	279	20	261	5
2001/02	762	624	307	16	300	1
2002/03	705	531	278	13	240	-
2003/04 <sup>2</sup>	355	284	139	12	133	-

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 478 suspects in 2003/04 for whom court proceedings were not completed by 22 October 2004.

**Table 1.09 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>Indictment and outcome</b>												
<b>Male suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment<sup>2</sup></b>												
Murder	528	510	601	548	528	503	546	589	558	592	531	256
Manslaughter <sup>3</sup>	84	74	71	97	99	112	101	104	131	103	93	61
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide<sup>4</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>5</sup>	1	-	3	10	7	7	9	9	12	2	2	2
Found unfit to plead	-	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	4	2	1	1
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	1	-	-	-	3	4	3	2	1	-	1	-
Convicted of lesser offence	25	25	27	15	22	19	32	31	20	6	14	1
Acquitted on all counts	129	111	133	140	142	126	128	162	147	111	130	55
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	216	210	269	245	237	223	237	268	261	293	257	128
Sec. 2 manslaughter	49	62	43	41	35	38	34	19	17	12	11	10
Other manslaughter	191	172	196	194	179	196	202	198	226	267	207	117
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>255</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>647</b>	<b>693</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>317</b>
<b>Female suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment<sup>2</sup></b>												
Murder	57	59	65	67	57	57	78	57	63	53	60	32
Manslaughter	10	10	10	10	19	28	16	11	23	13	20	6
Infanticide	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	1	1	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide<sup>4</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	3	-	2	3
Found unfit to plead	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Convicted of lesser offence	5	2	9	1	4	4	9	3	2	1	1	-
Acquitted on all counts	19	15	16	23	16	20	33	21	20	14	22	4
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	8	20	9	14	11	11	16	12	18	14	21	11
Sec. 2 manslaughter	13	9	10	9	12	11	6	6	3	4	2	2
Other manslaughter	19	20	28	25	30	35	23	23	35	33	33	16
Infanticide	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>38</b>

Table 1.09 (continued)

Numbers	Recorded crime											
Indictment and outcome	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>All suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment <sup>2</sup></b>												
Murder	585	569	666	615	585	560	624	646	621	645	591	288
Manslaughter	94	84	81	107	118	140	117	115	154	116	113	67
Infanticide	2	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	1	1	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>355</b>
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide <sup>4</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>5</sup>	1	-	3	12	7	8	10	10	15	2	4	5
Found unfit to plead	-	4	1	1	1	2	3	3	5	2	1	1
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	1	-	1	-	3	4	3	2	1	-	1	2
Convicted of lesser offence	30	27	36	16	26	23	41	34	22	7	15	1
Acquitted on all counts	148	126	149	163	158	146	161	183	167	125	152	59
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>71</b>
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	224	230	278	259	248	234	253	280	279	307	278	139
Sec. 2 manslaughter	62	71	53	50	47	49	40	25	20	16	13	12
Other manslaughter	210	192	224	219	209	231	225	221	261	300	240	133
Infanticide	5	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>284</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>762</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>355</b>

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 478 suspects in 2003/04, for whom court proceedings were not completed by 22 October 2004.

3. Three corporate manslaughters were included in 2000/01 and one in 2001/02.

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

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

**Table 1.10 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence <sup>1</sup>: England and Wales 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
Sentence <sup>2</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>Male suspects</b>												
<b>Murder</b>												
Life imprisonment <sup>3</sup>	216	210	269	245	237	223	237	268	261	293	257	128
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	4	8	6	7	1	2	5	3	-	1	1	2
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	6	7	6	10	5	8	3	4	6	1	3	3
4 years and under	4	6	4	3	4	2	-	2	1	2	2	4
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	26	35	17	16	22	24	22	7	4	3	-	-
Hospital Order	3	3	8	5	2	1	1	1	3	5	4	1
Probation/Supervision	4	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	-
Other sentence	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Other manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	6	8	7	3	7	7	8	14	8	16	3	5
Over 10 years (excluding life)	2	3	7	5	5	6	7	4	6	11	8	1
Over 4 and up to 10 years	99	84	89	112	93	87	85	89	103	118	99	54
4 years and under	77	69	84	63	61	80	85	75	93	84	68	47
Fully suspended sentence	4	3	3	3	4	7	5	1	6	5	2	1
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	1	2	1	1	5	6	3	6	9	3
Hospital Order	-	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	5	13	13	6
Probation/Supervision	3	4	4	4	6	5	4	7	2	9	5	-
Other sentence	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	5	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
4 years and under	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital/Restriction Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Probation/Supervision	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<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>*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>255</b>

**Table 1.10 (continued)**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	Sentence <sup>2</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
<b>Female suspects</b>												
<b>Murder</b>												
Life imprisonment <sup>3</sup>	8	20	9	14	11	11	16	12	18	14	21	11
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
4 years and under	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	7	3	2	7	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order	2	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
Probation/Supervision	3	2	3	1	4	3	2	3	1	-	1	-
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Other manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	9	5	8	7	7	9	5	-	10	12	7	8
4 years and under	5	9	16	12	12	14	7	12	16	10	15	5
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	3
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-
Hospital Order	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-
Probation/Supervision	4	4	2	3	9	10	7	8	4	5	4	-
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
4 years and under	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision	5	3	3	4	1	2	5	1	4	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>29</b>

**Table 1.10 (continued)**

<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Recorded crime</b>											
<b>Sentence</b> <sup>2</sup>	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
<b>All suspects</b>												
<b>Murder</b>												
Life imprisonment <sup>3</sup>	224	230	278	259	248	234	253	280	279	307	278	139
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	4	8	6	8	1	2	6	4	-	2	1	3
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	7	7	7	10	6	9	3	4	7	1	3	3
4 years and under	4	9	4	3	4	2	1	3	2	4	3	5
Fully suspended sentence	1	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	33	38	19	23	27	30	24	7	4	3	-	-
Hospital Order	5	4	11	5	3	2	1	2	3	6	4	1
Probation/Supervision	7	4	4	1	5	4	4	5	2	-	1	-
Other sentence	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Other manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	6	9	7	3	8	8	9	16	8	17	4	5
Over 10 years (excluding life)	2	3	7	6	5	6	7	4	6	12	9	1
Over 4 and up to 10 years	108	89	97	119	100	96	90	89	113	130	106	62
4 years and under	82	78	100	75	73	94	92	87	109	94	83	52
Fully suspended sentence	5	4	3	5	5	8	7	1	7	6	3	4
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	1	2	1	1	6	7	4	6	11	3
Hospital Order	-	-	3	2	1	2	1	2	8	16	15	6
Probation/Supervision	7	8	6	7	15	15	11	15	6	14	9	-
Other sentence	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	5	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
4 years and under	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision	5	3	3	4	1	2	5	1	4	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>284</b>

1. As at 22 October 2004; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. The results of appeals, apart from those occurring since the beginning of 1997, have been taken into account in compiling this table.

3. Including detention during Her Majesty's Pleasure under s.53(1) Children and Young Persons Act 1933 and custody for life.

4. Including detention under s.53(2) Children and Young Persons Act 1933, partly suspended sentences and young offender institution.

**Table 1.11 Suspects convicted of homicide by previous homicide convictions<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	Year offence initially recorded	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04
Total number convicted of homicide		501	496	558	532	507	518	525	527	565	624	531	284
Number previously convicted of homicide:		4	3 <sup>3</sup>	6	1	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1	7 <sup>2 4</sup>	2	-	1	1
While serving sentence for homicide		2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1
After release or termination of sentence for previous homicide conviction		2	2	6	1	1	1	1	5	2	-	1	-

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 committed suicide had previously been convicted of homicide.

3. In addition, one suspect was found 'unfit to plead' to their previous homicide.

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

**Table 1.12 Suspects convicted of homicide who had previously been convicted of homicide by type of homicide<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales 1993 to 2003/04**

Numbers	Total	Recorded crime		
		Homicide offence of previous conviction		
		Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter
Homicide offence of latest conviction				
Murder	22	7	2	13
Section 2 manslaughter	4	1	1	2
Other manslaughter <sup>3</sup>	2	-	1	1
Total	28	8 <sup>2</sup>	4 <sup>4</sup>	16 <sup>2</sup>

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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, for 2 suspects who committed suicide one had previously been convicted for murder and one for other manslaughter.

3. In addition, one suspect was found 'unfit to plead' to their previous homicide.

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

**Table 1.13 Currently recorded homicides<sup>1</sup> by region and police force area**

Police force area	Recorded crime		
	Total number of offences 2002/03	Total number of offences 2003/04	Offences per million population 2003/04
<b>North East Region</b>			
Cleveland	8	6	10.8
Durham	7	1	1.7
Northumbria	18	23	16.5
<b>North West Region</b>			
Cheshire	7	14	14.2
Cumbria	3	11	22.6
Gtr Manchester	224 <sup>2</sup>	55	21.8
Lancashire	27	56 <sup>3</sup>	39.4
Merseyside	35	32	23.4
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>			
Humberside	18	24	27.3
North Yorkshire	2	6	7.9
South Yorkshire	23	11	8.7
West Yorkshire	37	42	20.1
<b>East Midlands Region</b>			
Derbyshire	8	15	15.4
Leicestershire	11	17	18.2
Lincolnshire	9	4	6.1
Northamptonshire	8	6	9.4
Nottinghamshire	16	17	16.6
<b>West Midlands Region</b>			
Staffordshire	7	10	9.5
Warwickshire	4	5	9.7
West Mercia	7	18	15.4
West Midlands	57	52	20.2
<b>East of England Region</b>			
Bedfordshire	2	8	14.0
Cambridgeshire	10	8	11.1
Essex	20	10	6.2
Hertfordshire	8	9	8.7
Norfolk	8	8	10.0
Suffolk	5	10	14.9
<b>London Region</b>	179	204	27.7
<b>South East Region</b>			
Hampshire	30	20	11.2
Kent	21	14	8.8
Surrey	10	7	6.6
Sussex	23	15	10.0
Thames Valley	23	20	9.5
<b>South West Region</b>			
Avon and Somerset	17	15	10.0
Devon and Cornwall	16	16	10.1
Dorset	7	9	12.9
Gloucestershire	9	7	12.4
Wiltshire	5	3	4.9
<b>Wales</b>			
Dyfed-Powys	7	-	-
Gwent	6	5	9.0
North Wales	11	3	4.5
South Wales	10	16	13.2
British Transport Police	1	1	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	964	833	15.8
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)</b>	785	629	13.9

1. As at 22 October 2004; 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 2002/03 includes 172 victims of Dr Shipman.

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

Table 1.14 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Homicide<sup>(2)</sup> in various countries

Country	Number of homicides <sup>(2)</sup>					% change		Homicides <sup>(2)</sup> per 100,000 population average per year 2000 to 2002
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	1998-2002	2001-2002	
	<b>EU average<sup>(17)</sup></b>						<b>1%</b>	
<b>OECD average<sup>(17)</sup></b>						<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>1.98</b>
England & Wales <sup>(3)</sup>	745	764	848	864	1,045	40%	21%	1.76
Northern Ireland <sup>(3)</sup>	75	34	48	52	45	-40%	-13%	2.86
Scotland <sup>(4)</sup>	94	118	104	113	125	33%	11%	2.25
Austria	77	60	82	158	..	139% <sup>(18)</sup>	93% <sup>(19)</sup>	1.25 <sup>(20)</sup>
Belgium <sup>(5)</sup>	218	172	664	723	788	..	9%	7.06
Bulgaria	370	305	318	282	239	-35%	-15%	3.57
Cyprus	14	12	8	9	2	-86%	-78%	0.90
Czech Republic	313	265	279	254	234	-25%	-8%	2.49
Denmark <sup>(6)</sup>	49	53	58	52	48	-2%	-8%	0.98
Estonia <sup>(7)</sup>	196	157	143	137	142	-28%	4%	10.29
Finland	113	142	146	155	131	16%	-15%	2.77
France	961	953	1,051	1,046	1,119	16%	7%	1.82
Germany <sup>(8)</sup>	975	1,005	961	868	914	-6%	5%	1.11
Greece <sup>(9)</sup>	176	155	158	139	108	-39%	-22%	1.25
Hungary	289	253	205	254	203	-30%	-20%	2.18
Ireland (Eire) <sup>(10)</sup>	51	47	56	58	59	..	2%	1.50
Italy <sup>(11)</sup>	918	854	818	765	..	-18% <sup>(18)</sup>	-6% <sup>(19)</sup>	1.41 <sup>(20)</sup>
Latvia	169	152	150	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	356	343	398	378	313	-12%	-17%	10.39
Luxembourg <sup>(12)</sup>	4	3	3	2	2	..	..	0.53
Malta	5	10	4	5	5	0%	0%	1.19
Netherlands <sup>(13)</sup>	207	230	226	255	204	-1%	-20%	1.43
Norway	38	37	49	41	53	39%	29%	1.06
Poland <sup>(14)</sup>	759	741	854	776	716	-6%	-8%	2.03
Portugal	150	131	125	107	121	-19%	13%	1.15
Romania <sup>(9)</sup>	561	465	560	593	..	-10% <sup>(18)</sup>	6% <sup>(19)</sup>	2.41 <sup>(20)</sup>
Russia <sup>(9)</sup>	29,551	31,140	31,829	33,583	..	15% <sup>(18)</sup>	6% <sup>(19)</sup>	22.25 <sup>(20)</sup>
Slovakia	128	141	143	129	128	0%	-1%	2.48
Slovenia	15	25	28	15	29	93%	93%	1.24
Spain	429	416	460	494	457	7%	-7%	1.15
Sweden <sup>(15)</sup>	98	108	90	88	..	-6% <sup>(18)</sup>	-2% <sup>(19)</sup>	1.07 <sup>(20)</sup>
Switzerland	76	89	69	86	86	13%	0%	1.10
Turkey <sup>(9)</sup>	1,693	1,541	2,175	1,550	1,674	-1%	8%	2.71
Australia	332	386	346	340	365	10%	7%	1.80
Canada <sup>(11)</sup>	558	538	546	553	582	4%	5%	1.81
Japan <sup>(9)</sup>	1,388	1,265	1,391	1,340	1,396	1%	4%	1.08
New Zealand	60	56	62	60	72	20%	20%	1.65
South Africa	24,875	23,823	21,683	21,180	21,738	-13%	3%	48.84
U.S.A. <sup>(16)</sup>	16,974	15,522	15,586	16,037	16,204	-5%	1%	5.59

- Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.
- Intentional killing of a person excluding attempts: murder, manslaughter (excluding death by dangerous driving), euthanasia and infanticide; excluding abortion and help with suicide.
- By financial year (e.g. 1998 = 1 April 1998 to 31 March 1999).
- Currently (as at 30 October 2003) recorded as homicide victims.
- Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police. New collection systems introduced in 2000. Figures from 2000 onwards include attempts.
- Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police.
- Excludes assault leading to death. New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002. Infanticide is excluded from 1 September 2002 - but due to a very small number of cases general trends are still comparable.
- Includes homicides recorded by the ZERV (Central Group for the investigation of crime associated with the government and reunification), which were committed in former East Germany or at the border before reunification of the country.
- Includes attempts.
- New recording system implemented in 2000 resulting in improvements in recording.
- Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.
- New recording system implemented in 2000. Offences dealt with by the Judicial Police included from 2002.
- Excludes euthanasia.
- Excludes assault leading to death.
- Data from Vital Statistics.
- Excludes the murder and non-negligent homicides that occurred as a result of the attacks on 11 September 2001.
- All EU & OECD countries have been given equal weight.
- 1997 - 2001
- 2000 - 2001
- 1999 - 2001.
- .. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

Table 1.15 Crimes<sup>(1)</sup> recorded by the police: Homicide<sup>(2)</sup> in selected capital and other cities

City	Number of homicides <sup>(2)</sup>					Homicides <sup>(2)</sup> per 100,000 population of the city average per year 2000 to 2002
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	
<b>EU capital cities' average<sup>(18)</sup></b>						<b>2.99</b>
<b>OECD capital cities average<sup>(18)</sup></b>						<b>3.77</b>
London <sup>(3)</sup> , England	155	183	190	197	201	2.67
Belfast <sup>(3)</sup> , Northern Ireland	18	11	21	15	16	6.24
Edinburgh <sup>(4)</sup> , Scotland	8	9	4	8	10	1.64
Vienna, Austria	27	26	57	53	..	2.84 <sup>(19)</sup>
Brussels <sup>(5)</sup> , Belgium	22	33	27	29	32	3.03
Sofia, Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lefkosia, Cyprus	0	1	1	1	0	0.24
Prague, Czech Republic	51	64	49	51	42	3.77
Copenhagen <sup>(4)</sup> , Denmark	8	8	9	10	5	1.60
Tallinn <sup>(6)</sup> , Estonia	58	40	39	35	39	9.43
Helsinki, Finland	8	16	11	9	12	1.92
Paris, France	50	43	36	49	31	1.81
Berlin <sup>(7)</sup> , Germany	97	86	76	77	68	2.17
Athens & Pireus <sup>(8)</sup> , Greece	17	19	17	18	7	0.44
Budapest, Hungary	59	49	35	46	31	2.11
Dublin <sup>(9)</sup> , Ireland (Eire)	31	24	16	21	33	2.12
Rome <sup>(10)</sup> , Italy	33	29	36	..	..	..
Riga, Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vilnius <sup>(8)</sup> , Lithuania	56	54	59	40	51	8.88
Luxembourg Ville, Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Valetta, Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amsterdam <sup>(11)</sup> , Netherlands	38	22	29	33	25	3.23
Oslo, Norway	8	9	6	11	13	1.93
Warsaw <sup>(12)</sup> , Poland	66	72	62	60	39	3.23
Lisbon, Portugal	33	28	24	33	20	1.50
Bucharest, Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moscow <sup>(9)</sup> , Russia	1,180	1,206	1,129	..	..	..
Bratislava, Slovakia	14	18	15	17	20	3.94
Ljubljana, Slovenia	4	6	5	1	3	1.07
Madrid, Spain	41	47	48	66	46	1.81
Stockholm, Sweden	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berne, Switzerland	4	4	0	0	2	0.52
Geneva, Switzerland	3	13	5	3	..	1.72 <sup>(19)</sup>
Ankara, Turkey	111	86	110	111	110	2.75
Canberra <sup>(13)</sup> , Australia	1	2	2	1	2	0.54
Sydney <sup>(13)</sup> , Australia	58	67	55	77	57	1.53
Ottawa <sup>(14)</sup> , Canada	4	12	8	3	8	0.75
Tokyo <sup>(8)</sup> , Japan	132	157	151	133	125	1.12
Wellington <sup>(15)</sup> , New Zealand	6	2	4	10	5	1.46
Pretoria <sup>(16)</sup> , South Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dallas TX, U.S.A.	252	191	231	240	196	18.83
New York NY <sup>(17)</sup> , U.S.A.	633	671	673	660	587	8.08
San Francisco CA, U.S.A.	58	64	59	62	68	8.26
Washington DC <sup>(17)</sup> , U.S.A.	260	241	232	231	264	42.78

- Definitions of offences vary between countries both due to legal differences and statistical recording methods; comparisons may be affected by these differences.
- Intentional killing of a person excluding attempts: murder, manslaughter (excluding death by dangerous driving), euthanasia and infanticide; excluding abortion and help with suicide.
- By financial year (e.g.1998 = 1 April 1998 to 31 March 1999).
- Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police.
- Includes all deaths initially reported as homicide to the police. New collection system introduced in 2000. Figures from 2000 onwards include attempts.
- Excludes assault leading to death. New Penal Code in force from 1 September 2002. Infanticide is excluded from 1 September 2002 - but due to a very small number of cases general trends are still comparable.
- Includes homicides recorded by the ZERV (Central Group for the investigation of crime associated with the government and reunification), which were committed in former East Germany or at the border before reunification of the country.
- Includes attempts.
- New recording system implemented in 2000 resulting in improvements in recording.
- Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.
- Excludes euthanasia.
- Excludes assault leading to death.
- Includes murder only.
- Ontario part of the Ottawa-Hull Census Metropolitan Area. Includes murder, manslaughter and infanticide.
- Includes the police district of Wellington and the southern triangle of the North Island.
- Including rural areas.
- Excludes the murder and non-negligent homicides that occurred as a result of the attacks on 11 September 2001.
- In calculating the EU & OECD average, all EU & OECD countries have been given equal weight.
- 1999 - 2001.
- .. Data not available.

Source: Statistical contacts in each country.

## 2 Recorded crimes involving firearms

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*David Povey and Peter Kaiza*

This chapter deals with crimes recorded by the police that involve the use of a firearm. Firearms are taken to be involved in a crime if they are fired, used as a blunt instrument against a person, or used in a threat. Types of firearm include air weapons, imitation weapons, rifles, shotguns and handguns, as well as CS gas and pepper sprays. Most headline figures, however, exclude air weapons.

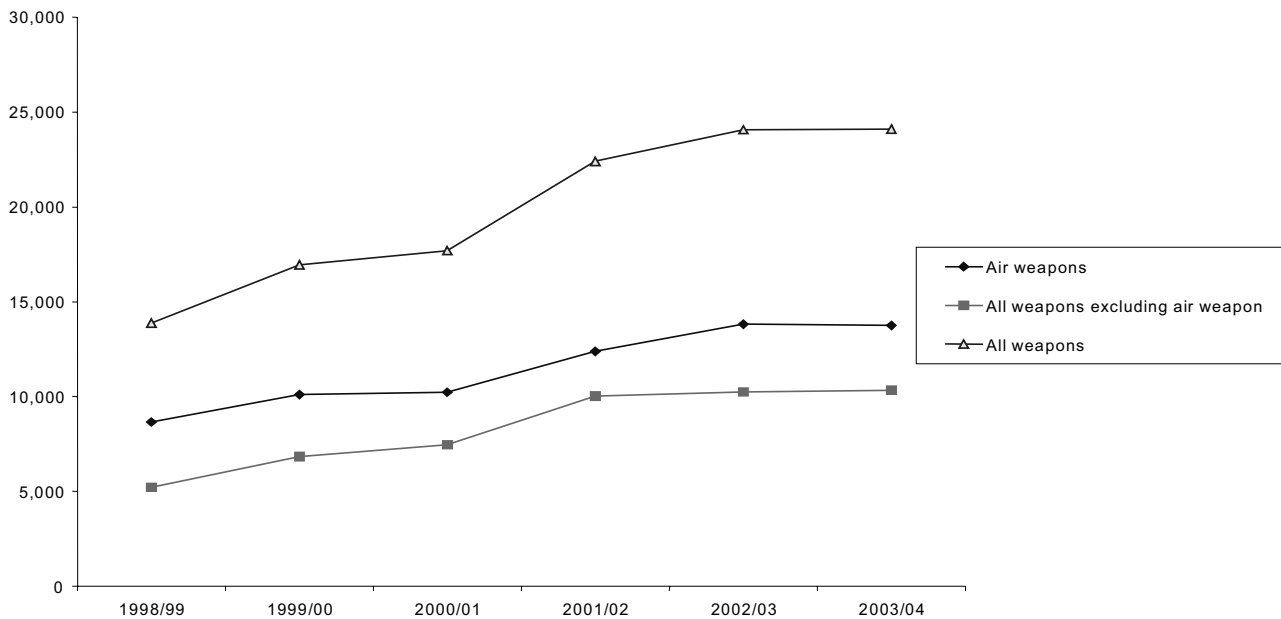
### SUMMARY

- Firearms other than air weapons were reported to have been used in 10,338 recorded crimes in 2003/04. This was an increase of less than one per cent over the previous year, although the number has almost doubled in the five years from 1998/99.
- Air weapons were reported to have been used in 13,756 recorded crimes, a fall of 0.5 per cent compared to 2002/03.
- Overall, firearms (including air weapons) were used in 0.4 per cent of all recorded crimes, or one in every 250. This proportion is halved when excluding air weapons.
- Handguns were used in 5,144 recorded crimes in 2003/04, down seven per cent on the previous year, following a six per cent fall in 2002/03.
- There were 2,146 recorded crimes which were believed to involve imitation weapons in 2003/04, up 18 per cent, following a 46 per cent rise in the previous year.
- There were 68 homicides involving firearms in 2003/04, down 16 per cent from 81 the previous year. One of them was of a police officer on duty, the first such fatality since 1995. Eight per cent of all homicides in 2003/04 involved firearms (see chapter 1 in this volume for a full breakdown of homicides).
- Weapons (excluding air weapons) were fired in 32 per cent of firearm crimes. Handguns were fired in 11 per cent of the offences where they were involved, and shotguns in 35 per cent.
- Less than 3 per cent of firearm crimes resulted in a serious injury in 2003/04. They numbered 594 crimes, 4 per cent more than in 2002/03.
- The number of firearm crimes involving any type of injury has doubled in the five years to 2003/04: from 2,378 to 4,762. The largest rise was seen in crimes involving non-air weapons.
- The number of firearm robberies fell by 14 per cent in 2003/04, following a 13 per cent fall in the previous year. Forty-one per cent of them were street robberies, which fell by 12 per cent to 1,674.
- More than 60 per cent of all firearms offences (excluding air weapons) in 2003/04 occurred in just three police authorities: Metropolitan, Greater Manchester and West Midlands.

## 2.1 FIREARM CRIMES IN 2003/04

Firearms (including air weapons) were used in 24,094 recorded crimes in England and Wales in 2003/04, a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent or 24 crimes compared to 2002/03. Over half (57 per cent) of these offences involved air weapons. There have been increases in firearm crimes in each of the last six years but the 2003/04 rise is the smallest. Some of these increases have been due in part to changes in police recording practice, as described in the box below.

**Figure 2.1 Crimes reported to the police in which a firearm has been used**



There were 10,338 recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons. This was an increase of less than 1 per cent compared to 2002/03. However, large increases prior to 2001/02 mean that the numbers rose by 98 per cent in the five years from 1998/99. There were 13,756 crimes involving air weapons in 2003/04, a fall of 0.5 per cent on the number in 2002/03, but a 59 per cent rise since 1998/99 (Figure 2.1).

Gun crime remains a relatively rare event. Firearms (including air weapons) were used in 0.4 per cent of all recorded crime: that is, one in every 250 crimes. The proportion excluding air weapons was 0.2 per cent, or 1 in every 500. Injury caused during a firearm offence is also rare. As will be shown later, only a fifth (20%) of firearm offences resulted in an injury and less than 3% resulted in a serious or fatal injury.

### IMPACT OF CHANGES IN POLICE RECORDING PRACTICE

The implementation of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) by police forces on 1 April 2002 will have increased the number of crimes recorded in 2002/03 (and possibly 2003/04 too). It has not been possible to assess accurately the effect of this change on recorded firearm crimes. 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 figure 3.7 in 'Crime in England and Wales 2002/2003', Home Office Statistical Bulletin 7/03). Many firearm offences are amongst the less serious categories, for example criminal damage involving an airgun, and these types of offences are amongst those most likely to have been affected by the NCRS. The more serious crimes are not thought to be as greatly affected by the latest recording changes. Some police forces adopted the principles of the NCRS in advance of its national implementation, and this may have affected figures for 2001/02.

## 2.2 HOW FIREARMS WERE USED

As mentioned above, firearms can be used to threaten, or as a blunt instrument, as well as being fired. Air weapons were nearly always fired in the crimes in which they were involved (96 per cent of crimes), but rarely cause serious injury. In contrast, other firearms were more often used as a threat or, occasionally, as a blunt instrument (Figure 2.2); non air-weapons were fired in 32 per cent of cases. Handguns were fired in 11 per cent of crimes in which they were involved while shotguns were fired in about 35 per cent) of cases. Other types of firearms, including rifles, starting guns and CS gas were fired in just over half of crimes in which they were involved (Table 2a).

Figure 2.2 How firearms were used, 2003/2004

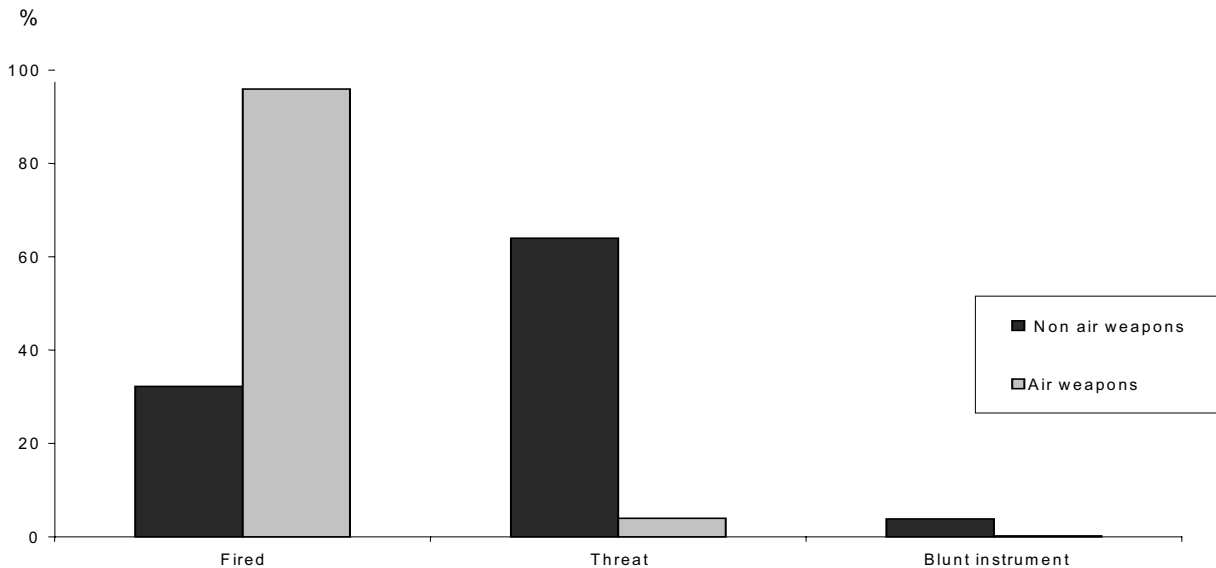


Table 2a Crimes in which firearms were used, by type of firearm, whether fired, and degree of injury caused in 2003/04

Percentage	Recorded crime				
	% fired	% Not fired <sup>1</sup>	Of those fired		
			% Fatal or Serious injury	% Slight injury	% No injury
Shotguns	35	65	28	8	64
Handguns	11	89	39	10	51
Rifles/other <sup>2</sup>	56	44	7	57	36
Air weapons	96	4	1	17	82

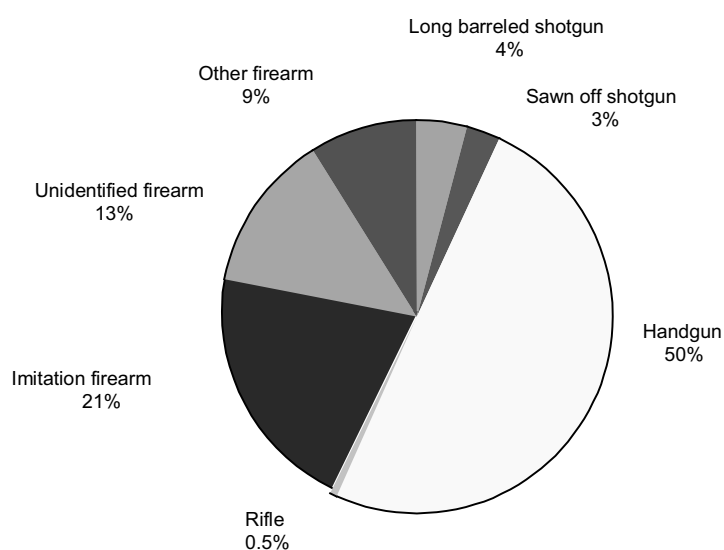
1. Includes incidents in which firearms were used as a blunt instrument to cause injury (see Table 2.5).

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

## 2.3 THE TYPE OF WEAPON USED

It is not always possible to categorise the type of weapon used in an offence. For example, one cannot always be certain if a crime involved a real firearm. Unless a weapon is either fired or recovered after a crime, there is no way of knowing if it was real or an imitation (or whether it was loaded or unloaded). The categorisation of firearms will often depend on descriptions by victims or witnesses. Some crimes involve 'supposed' firearms (i.e. something concealed which was presumed to be a firearm).

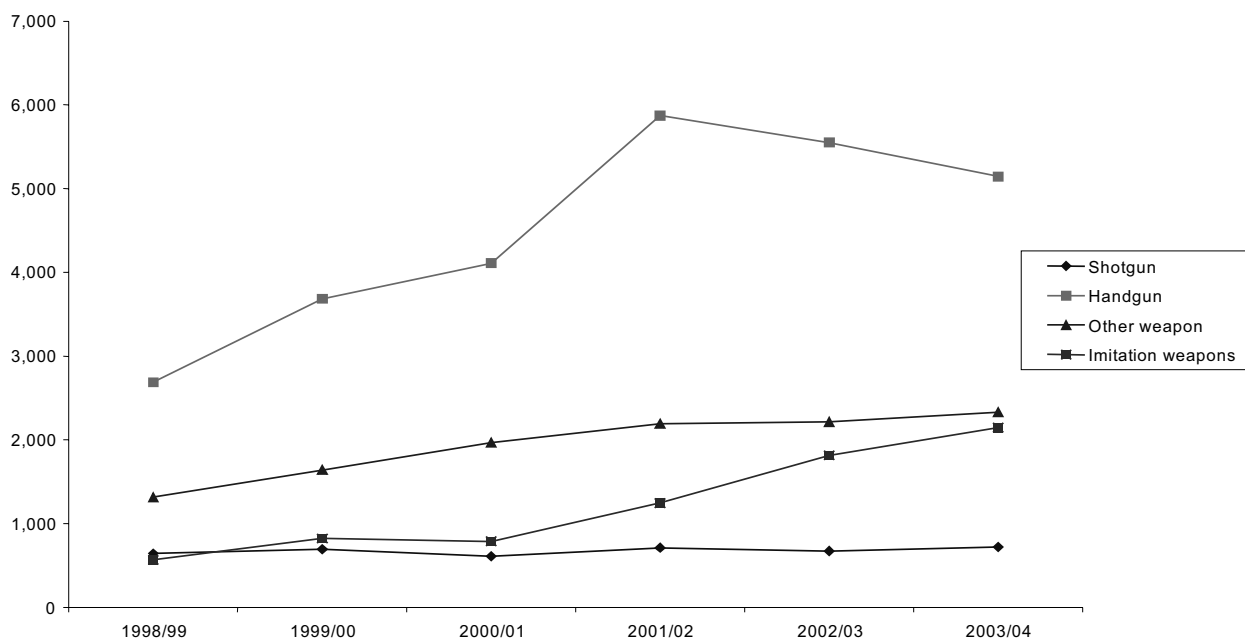
**Figure 2.3 Types of weapon used in non-air weapon firearm crimes: England and Wales 2003/04**



As stated earlier, over half of all firearm offences involved an air weapon. Of those offences involving a non-air weapon, half involved a handgun (Figure 2.3). These handgun crimes fell by seven per cent to 5,144 in 2003/04, following a six per cent decrease in the previous year. On the other hand, shotgun crimes, although less numerous, rose by seven per cent to 718 in 2003/04 (Figure 2.4).

Imitation weapons were used in 21 per cent of non-air weapon offences. The number of crimes involving these weapons was up 18 per cent in 2003/04, following a 46 per cent rise in the previous year. This category also includes soft air weapons, BB guns, deactivated firearms and blank firers. From 2004/05, separate figures will be available for crimes involving these individual weapon types.

Figure 2.4 Firearm offences by type of principal weapon



## 2.4 INJURIES IN CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS

In 2003/04, 20 per cent of crimes involving firearms (including air weapons) caused injury, either because they were fired or used as a blunt instrument (4,762 offences) (Table 2.07). Crimes involving shotguns, handguns, and other non-air weapons caused injury in 14 per cent, 11 per cent and 37 per cent of incidents respectively (Tables 2.03 and 2.06). As shown above, air weapons were most likely to be fired, but caused injury in only 17 per cent of crimes, and in the vast majority of these cases (93 per cent) the injury was slight. (Table 2.07).

There were 68 homicides involving firearms in 2003/04, down from 81 in the previous year. None of these involved the use of an air-weapon. There were 662 firearm crimes that resulted in serious or fatal injury, up one per cent from 653 in 2002/03. However, this accounts for only 2.7 per cent of all firearm crimes.

The harm caused by different types of firearm can be seen by the proportion of those that are fired that cause injury. Table 2a shows, by type of firearm, the proportion which were fired and not fired, and the proportion which caused injury *if they were fired* (more detailed figures are in Table 2.05). Although handguns were fired in only 11 per cent of cases, when they were fired 39 per cent of cases resulted in a fatal or serious injury. Similarly, shot guns were fired in 35 per cent of cases and, *when fired*, resulted in a fatal or serious injury in 28 per cent of cases. In contrast, air weapons, when fired, resulted in a fatal or serious injury in only one per cent of cases (and, in fact, resulted in no injury in 82 per cent of cases), with the number of these injuries unchanged from the previous year.

**Table 2b Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were used<sup>1</sup> by degree of injury**

Year	Non-air weapons				Air weapons				Total injuries
	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury	Slight injury	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury	Slight injury	
1998/99	864	49	162	653	1,514	0	133	1,381	2,378
1999/00	1,195	62	200	933	1,977	0	171	1,806	3,172
2000/01	1,382	72	244	1,066	1,821	1	166	1,654	3,203
2001/02	1,877	95	392	1,390	1,915	2	165	1,748	3,792
2002/03	2,179	80	416	1,683	2,377	1	156	2,220	4,556
2003/04	2,367	68	437	1,862	2,395	0	157	2,238	4,762

1. By weapons being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.

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

The number of firearm crimes which resulted in injuries has doubled over the last five years: from 2,378 in 1998/99 to 4,762 in 2003/04. The largest rise was seen in crimes involving non-air weapons.

### *Injuries to police officers*

One police officer was killed by a firearm while on duty in 2003/04, the first such fatality since 1995. Another three were seriously injured, and ten received slight injuries. The overall total of 14 is also the highest since 1995. (Table 2c).

**Table 2c Crimes recorded by the police in which a police officer on duty was injured by a firearm**

Year	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>1</sup>	Slight injury
1994	21	-	12	9
1995	15	1	9	5
1996	9	-	4	5
1997	6	-	2	4
1997/98	6	-	3	3
1998/99	11	-	-	11
1999/00	10	-	-	10
2000/01	8	-	5	3
2001/02	10	-	-	10
2002/03	12	-	1	11
2003/04	14	1	3	10

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

## **2.5 THE TYPES OF CRIMES WHERE FIREARMS ARE USED**

Although the crime types in firearm crimes are fairly evenly split between violence (including robbery) and non-violent property crime, the distribution varies markedly between non-air weapons (where violence predominates) and air weapons (which are mostly criminal damage offences).

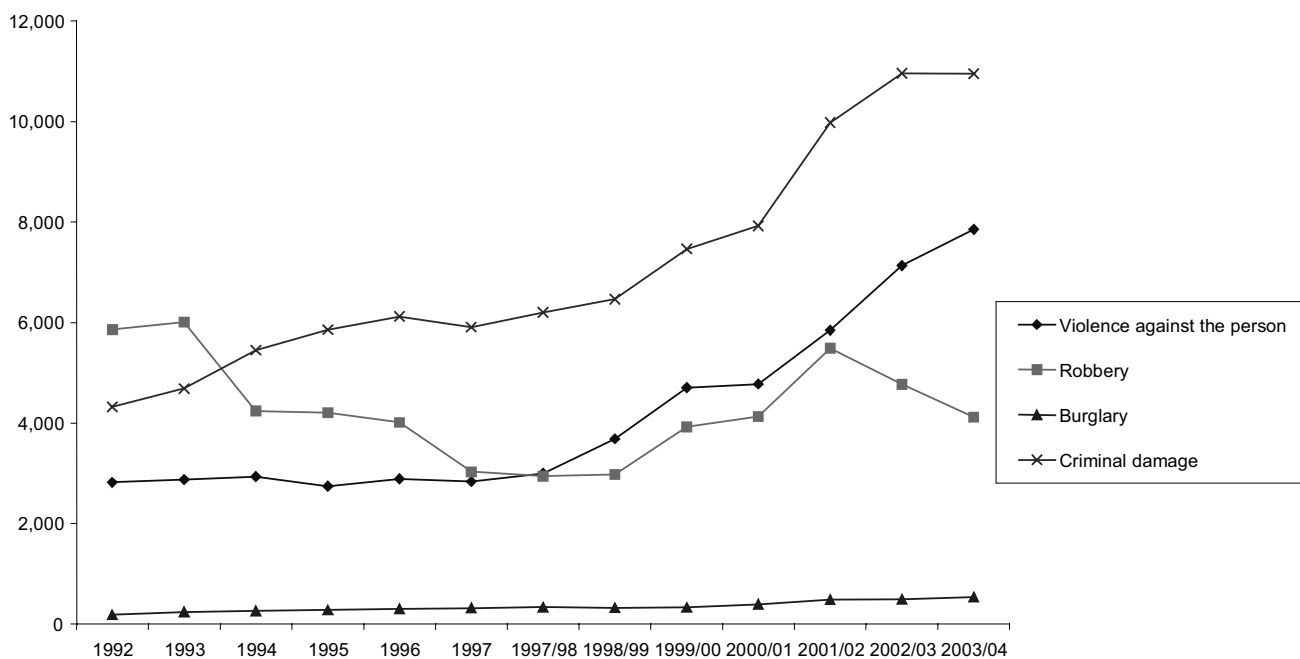
Violence against the person and robbery offences accounted for a half of recorded crimes where firearms were used, with violence against the person contributing 33 per cent and robbery 17 per cent. The number of robberies involving firearms fell by 14 per cent in 2003/04 following a 13 per cent fall in the previous year (Figure 2.5).

Criminal damage made up 45 per cent of overall firearm offences (Table 2.01), but this proportion ranges from six per cent of non-air weapon offences to 75 per cent of air weapon offences (Table 2.04).

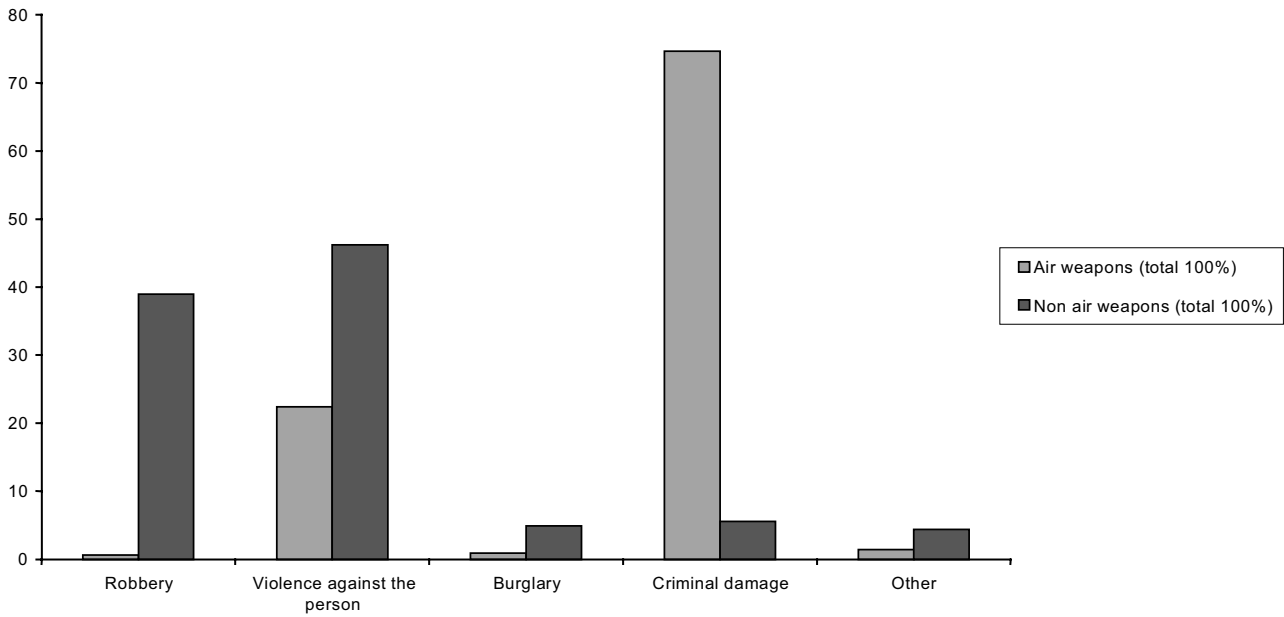
For other non-air weapon offences, robberies accounted for 39 per cent (down from 45 per cent in the previous year). Violence against the person offences accounted for 46 per cent of the total, up from 41 per cent in 2002/03. Violence against the person includes homicide, which made up 0.7 per cent of all non-air weapon crimes.

The proportion of crimes where a firearm was used differs across crime types. Firearms were used in eight per cent of crimes *initially* recorded as homicide. The proportion of other serious offences of violence against the person involving a firearm stood at 3 per cent in 2003/04, slightly lower than the previous year. The corresponding proportion for robbery was 4 per cent, also slightly lower.

Figure 2.5 Crimes in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence type



**Figure 2.6 Firearm offences by crime type as a percentage of all firearm crime for air weapons and non-air weapons: 2003/04**

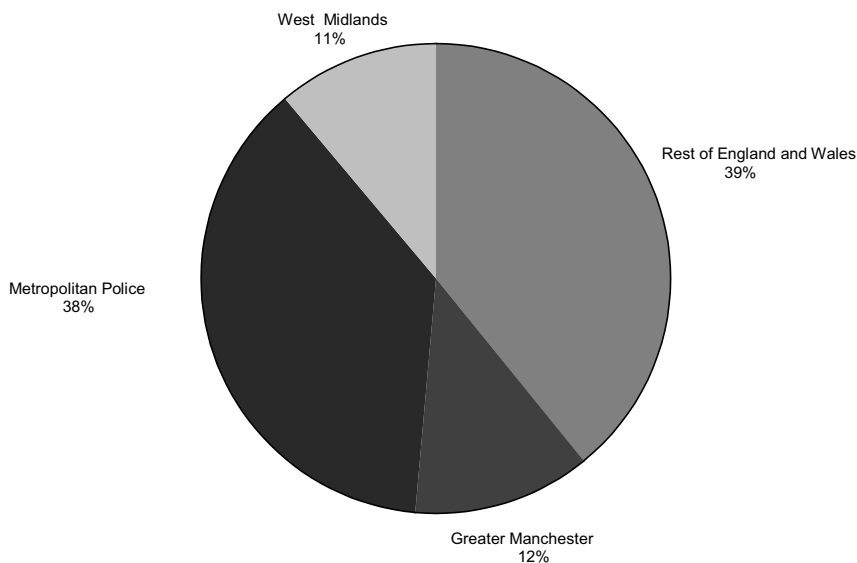


## 2.6 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FIREARM OFFENCES

Sixty-one per cent of all non-air weapon firearm offences in England and Wales occurred in just three police authorities: Metropolitan, Greater Manchester, and West Midlands. Thirty-eight per cent occurred in the Metropolitan Police area. (Figure 2.7)

Most recent available international comparisons of firearms-related homicides cover the years up to 1999, but show that the rate in England and Wales was one of the lowest in Europe (Table 2.14).

**Figure 2.7 Firearm offences in police force areas: 2003/04**



## 2.7 ROBBERIES

As has been seen, a large proportion of crimes involving non-air weapons were robberies, although the overall number of firearm robberies fell by 14 per cent in 2003/04, following a 13 per cent fall in the previous year.

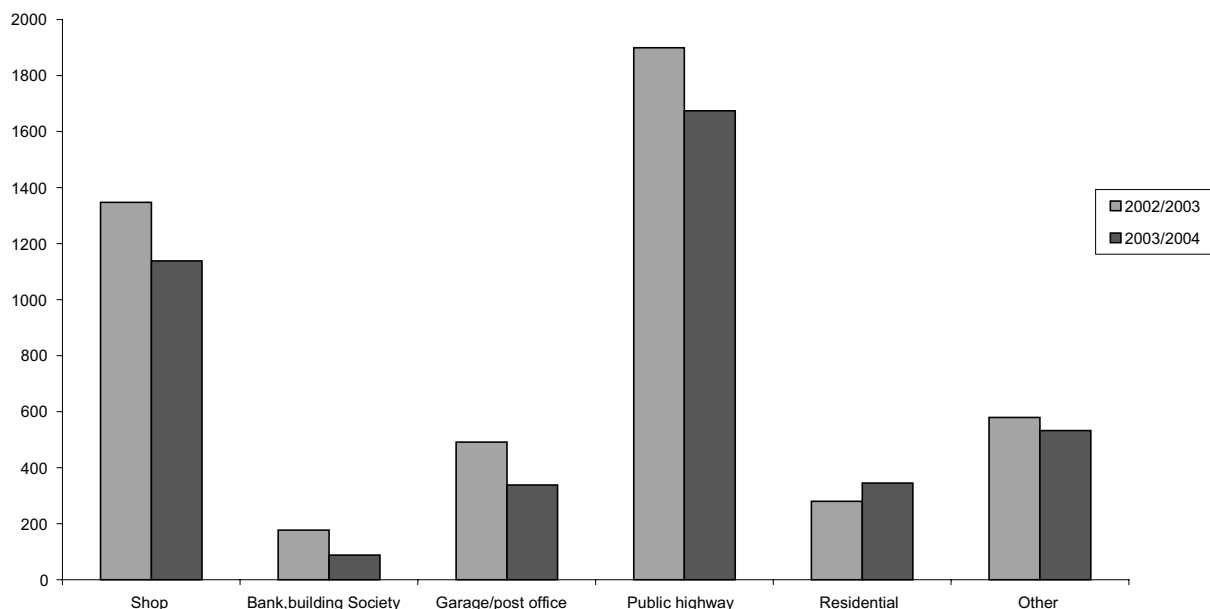
### *The location of firearm robberies*

At 41 per cent of the total, the largest proportion of firearm robberies were street robberies (i.e. committed on public highways), followed by robberies in shops (28 per cent) (Figure 2.8). Firearm crimes in both categories of location fell in 2003/04: street robberies by 12 per cent to 1,674 and shop robberies by 16 per cent to 1,138. Despite these falls, street robberies have more than doubled in the last five years, and shop robberies are up 14 per cent in that time.

The largest percentage falls in 2003/04 were in banks and building societies, which halved in number (bank robberies fell by 49 per cent to 64; building society robberies fell by 51 per cent to 25). There has been a marked decline in robberies in these locations in the last ten years. In 1993, they collectively accounted for 18 per cent of all firearm robberies (or 1,105 out of 6,012 offences), but this proportion fell to just two per cent (or 89 out of 4,117 offences) in 2003/04.

In 2003/04, there were also large falls in robberies to garages (by 32 per cent to 140) and post offices (by 31 per cent to 198). By contrast, residential robberies<sup>1</sup> rose by 23 per cent to 345, which is more than three times the number recorded five years previously (Table 2.09).

**Figure 2.8 The location of firearm robberies in 2002/03 and 2003/04: number of offences**



<sup>1</sup> These crimes are mostly burglaries where firearms have been used (through firing, as a blunt instrument or as a threat) immediately before, or at the time of stealing items from a residential property, and in order to steal these items. If firearms are used in the get-away, then it is classified as a burglary.

*The types of firearms involved in robberies*

Firearms described as handguns were used in 68 per cent of robberies involving firearms, and sawn-off or long-barrelled shotguns in six per cent. Thirteen per cent of incidents involved unidentified firearms (i.e. a firearm not actually seen, or not identified as to type), and another six per cent involved imitation firearms. Air weapons featured in only two per cent of firearm robberies in 2002/03 (Table 2.08).

## **2.8 MISAPPROPRIATED (STOLEN) FIREARMS**

Because of their potential for subsequent use in crime, there is concern about the number of firearms that are misappropriated. ('Misappropriated firearms' are defined as those stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly. For simplicity, they are referred to as 'stolen' hereafter). During 2003/04, 2,594 firearms were recorded by the police as being stolen, a fall of nine per cent over the previous year (Table 2.10). Air weapons accounted for over half of the thefts.

Within the total, there were falls in the three most numerous weapon types stolen. Air weapons fell by ten per cent to 1,515, shotguns by 14 per cent to 397 and imitation firearms also by 14 per cent to 332 (Table 2.10).

## **2.9 FIREARMS ACTS OFFENCES IN 2003**

In 2003, 2,768 people were found guilty or cautioned for indictable crimes under the Firearms Acts, seven per cent or 172 more than in 2002, and the highest total for five years. This rise has been partially offset by a 19 per cent fall in summary offences: down 113 to 490 (Table 2.12). The four most common indictable offences were: possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition; possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence; possessing firearms or ammunition without a certificate; and possessing a shotgun without a certificate. Together, they accounted for 82 per cent of all indictable offences under the Firearms Acts.

Taken together, the number of convictions and cautions for indictable and summary offences stood at 3,258 in 2003, up 2 per cent on 2002 but 31 per cent fewer than in 1998. Cautions accounted for 30 per cent of the total, down from 32 per cent in 2002 and 40 per cent in 1998.

**Table 2.01 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms (including air weapons) were reported to have been used, by offence group**

Year	Number of offences					Recorded crime			
	All offences	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
			Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other				
1992	13,341	9,023	56	868	1,895	5,859	182	163	4,318
1993	14,067	9,382	74	1,058	1,743	6,012	237	258	4,685
1994	13,167	7,717	66	1,074	1,790	4,239	259	289	5,450
1995	13,434	7,577	70	894	1,779	4,206	279	349	5,857
1996	13,876	7,753	49	810	2,027	4,013	300	554	6,123
1997	12,410	6,504	59	628	2,148	3,029	316	324	5,906
1997/98	12,805	6,608	54	696	2,250	2,938	333	337	6,197
1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	13,874	7,408	49	724	2,910	2,973	319	433	6,466
1999/00	16,946	9,481	62	759	3,881	3,922	329	528	7,465
2000/01	17,697	9,774	73	831	3,869	4,127	390	484	7,923
2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	22,400	12,424	97	1,110	4,636	5,487	483	611	9,976
2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	24,070	13,114	81	1,285	5,767	4,776	494	711	10,956
2003/04	24,094	13,146	68	1,350	6,434	4,117	533	644	10,948

1. There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998.
2. 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.
3. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced on 1 April 2002. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by this.

**Table 2.02 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms (including air weapons) were reported to have been used, as a percentage of all notifiable offences in particular offence groups**

Year	All offences	Violence against the person			Recorded crime	
		Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other	Robbery	Criminal damage
1992	0.2	8.2	5.1	1.0	11.1	0.6
1993	0.3	11.0	6.1	0.9	10.4	0.7
1994	0.3	9.1	5.7	0.9	7.1	0.8
1995	0.3	9.4	4.9	0.9	6.2	0.8
1996	0.3	7.2	3.7	0.9	5.4	0.8
1997	0.3	8.0	2.7	0.9	4.8	0.8
1997/98	0.3	7.2	3.0	1.0	4.7	0.8
1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	0.3	6.5	2.8	0.6	4.4	0.7
1999/00	0.3	8.1	2.6	0.7	4.7	0.8
2000/01	0.3	8.6	2.7	0.7	4.3	0.8
2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	0.4	10.9	3.5	0.8	4.5	0.9
2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	0.4	7.7	3.5	0.7	4.4	1.0
2003/04	0.4	8.0	3.1	0.7	4.1	0.9

1. There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998.
2. Numbers of some recorded crimes may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1 April 2002.
3. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced on 1 April 2002. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by this.

**Table 2.03 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon**

Year	Number of offences							Recorded crime		
	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Long-barrelled shotgun	Sawn-off shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Imitation firearm	Unidentified firearm	Other firearm	Air weapon
1992	13,341	7,243		1,494				1,726		6,098
1993	14,067	7,730		1,592				1,865		6,337
1994	13,167	6,002		1,190				1,725		7,165
1995	13,434	5,866		984				1,564		7,568
1996	13,876	6,063		933				1,783		7,813
1997	12,410	4,904		580				1,676		7,506
1997/98	12,805	4,903		565				1,702		7,902
1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	13,874	5,209	322	320	2,687	43	566	665	606	8,665
1999/00	16,946	6,843	353	340	3,685	67	823	762	813	10,103
2000/01	17,697	7,470	303	305	4,109	36	787	950	980	10,227
2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	22,400	10,023	380	332	5,874	64	1,245	1,176	952	12,377
2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	24,070	10,248	361	310	5,549	52	1,815	1,431	730	13,822
2003/04	24,094	10,338	424	294	5,144	48	2,146	1,356	926	13,756

1. There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998.

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 National Crime Recording Standard was introduced on 1 April 2002. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by this.

**Table 2.04 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group and principal weapon, 2003/04**

Principal weapon	Number of offences					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)</sup>	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other				
Long-barrelled shotgun	424	356	7	106	108	98	20	17	68
Sawn-off shotgun	294	288	4	48	55	148	27	6	6
Handgun	5,144	5,116	35	668	990	2,799	347	277	28
Rifle	48	38	0	10	15	11	1	1	10
Imitation firearm	2,146	1,885	1	63	1,519	230	23	49	261
Unidentified firearm	1,356	1,235	20	263	306	531	59	56	121
Other firearm	926	845	1	54	500	215	29	46	81
All weapons excluding air weapon	10,338	9,763	68	1,212	3,493	4,032	506	452	575
Air weapon	13,756	3,383	0	138	2,941	85	27	192	10,373
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>13,146</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>6,434</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>10,948</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.

**Table 2.05 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by how involved and principal weapon, 2003/04**

Principal weapon	Number of offences <sup>1</sup>							Recorded crime		
	Total	Fired					Total fired	Not fired		
		Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>(2)</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	424	7	46	15	102	26	196	7	221	228
Sawn-off shotgun	294	4	12	6	15	15	52	7	235	242
Handgun	5,144	35	193	58	85	211	582	303	4,259	4,562
Rifle	48	-	3	1	9	2	15	1	32	33
Imitation firearm <sup>3</sup>	2,146	1	26	753	272	239	1,291	35	820	855
Unidentified firearm	1,356	20	98	55	158	79	410	34	912	946
Other firearm	926	1	19	619	87	58	784	6	136	142
All weapons excluding air weapon	10,338	68	397	1,507	728	630	3,330	393	6,615	7,008
Air weapon	13,756	0	156	2,219	10,119	700	13,194	20	542	562
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,094</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>3,726</b>	<b>10,847</b>	<b>1,330</b>	<b>16,524</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>7,157</b>	<b>7,570</b>

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

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

3 . Imitation weapons include blank firers, ball bearing guns and soft air weapons.

**Table 2.06 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have caused injury<sup>1</sup> by type of principal weapon**

Year	Number of offences			Recorded crime		
	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Other weapon excluding air weapon	Air weapon
1992	2,319	597	183	290	124	1,722
1993	2,348	770	219	393	158	1,578
1994	2,241	650	179	317	154	1,591
1995	2,056	646	146	299	201	1,410
1996	1,981	769	104	279	386	1,212
1997	1,972	778	71	314	393	1,194
1997/98	2,074	804	74	317	413	1,270
1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	2,378	864	73	239	552	1,514
1999/00	3,172	1,195	100	352	743	1,977
2000/01	3,203	1,382	73	400	909	1,821
2001/02 <sup>3</sup>	3,792	1,877	111	648	1,118	1,915
2002/03 <sup>4</sup>	4,556	2,179	107	640	1,432	2,377
2003/04	4,762	2,367	104	590	1,673	2,395

1. By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.
2. There was a change in the counting rules for recorded crime on 1 April 1998.
3. Figures may have been inflated by some police forces implementing the principles of the National Crime Recording Standard before 1 April 2002.
4. The National Crime Recording Standard was introduced on 1 April 2002. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by this.

**Table 2.07 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have caused injury<sup>1</sup> by degree of injury and type of principal weapon 2003/04**

<b>Number of offences</b>	<b>Recorded crime</b>			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>Fatal injury</b>	<b>Serious injury<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Slight injury</b>
Type of weapon				
Shotgun	104	11	60	33
Handgun	590	35	220	335
Other weapon excluding air weapon	1,673	22	157	1,494
<b>All weapons excluding air weapon</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>437</b>	<b>1,862</b>
<b>Air weapon</b>	<b>2,395</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>2,238</b>
<b>All weapons</b>	<b>4,762</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>594</b>	<b>4,100</b>

1 . By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.

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

**Table 2.08 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon**

Number of robberies					Recorded crime					
Year	All weapons	All weapons excluding air weapon	Long-barrelled shotgun	Sawn-off shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Imitation firearm	Unidentified firearm	Other firearm	Air weapon
1992	5,859	5,708	407	605	3,568	20	276	779	53	151
1993	6,012	5,881	440	603	3,670	20	236	875	37	131
1994	4,239	4,124	278	386	2,479	16	203	680	82	115
1995	4,206	4,094	245	299	2,647	14	169	644	76	112
1996	4,013	3,932	237	247	2,575	11	178	538	146	81
1997	3,029	2,930	121	178	1,854	10	186	460	121	99
1997/98	2,939	2,836	98	168	1,811	9	190	447	113	103
1998/99	2,973	2,890	138	193	1,814	4	163	419	159	83
1999/00	3,922	3,831	138	217	2,561	12	228	432	243	91
2000/01	4,127	4,011	97	202	2,757	13	227	482	233	116
2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	5,487	5,326	143	201	3,842	16	279	549	296	161
2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	4,776	4,630	101	174	3,332	7	267	579	170	146
2003/04	4,117	4,032	98	148	2,799	11	230	531	215	85

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 National Crime Recording Standard was introduced on 1 April 2002. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by this.

**Table 2.09 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by location of offence**

Year	Number of robberies				Recorded crime				
	Total	Shop, stall etc.	Garage, service station	Post office	Bank	Building society	Residential	Public highway	Other premises or open space
1992	5,859	1,632	578	464	584	696	212	773	920
1993	6,012	1,711	452	554	498	607	233	940	1,017
1994	4,239	1,106	292	342	288	336	178	1,001	696
1995	4,206	1,193	331	392	240	281	176	930	663
1996	4,013	1,267	309	385	159	144	178	984	587
1997	3,029	933	208	290	134	111	103	832	418
1997/98	2,939	928	188	276	123	91	119	800	414
1998/99	2,973	998	198	282	129	95	109	741	421
1999/00	3,922	1,425	213	315	113	81	152	1,120	503
2000/01	4,127	1,356	218	257	128	86	160	1,359	563
2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	5,487	1,683	262	310	168	82	290	1,973	719
2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	4,776	1,348	205	287	126	51	280	1,899	580
2003/04	4,117	1,138	140	198	64	25	345	1,674	533

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 National Crime Recording Standard was introduced on 1 April 2002. Figures for some crime categories may have been inflated by this.

**Table 2.10 Firearms misappropriated<sup>1</sup> in crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales by type of weapon**

Year	Number of offences <sup>2</sup>					Recorded crime		
	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other
1992	2,750	1,404	590	282	139	49	230	56
1993	3,190	1,571	622	347	209	68	311	62
1994	2,830	1,476	554	270	130	68	259	73
1995 <sup>3</sup>	3,915	1,980	728	398	232	73	416	88
1996	3,679	1,942	624	294	201	88	457	73
1997	2,912	1,451	539	305	193	57	273	94
1997/98	2,885	1,453	524	270	155	55	346	82
1998/99	2,711	1,520	395	242	179	48	228	99
1999/00	3,002	1,677	447	219	200	62	312	85
2000/01	2,585	1,471	431	167	172	50	192	102
2001/02	2,917	1,689	423	79	139	45	471	71
2002/03	2,844	1,683	462	85	129	45	387	53
2003/04	2,594	1,515	397	96	130	32	332	92

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

2 . For the years up to 1994, more than one firearm may have been misappropriated in each offence.

3 . From 1995, the figures relate to the number of firearms misappropriated.

**Table 2.11 Firearms misappropriated<sup>1</sup> in crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales by type of weapon and location, 2003/04**

Location	Number of offences						Recorded crime	
	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other
Residential	1,598	913	273	74	64	17	228	29
Office	21	15	3	0	0	0	3	0
Factory	39	31	5	0	1	0	2	0
Store	164	75	20	8	8	1	17	35
Goods vehicle	14	11	3	0	0	0	0	0
Private car	166	81	38	2	11	2	28	4
School	15	5	0	0	0	6	3	1
Military establishment	17	8	0	0	7	0	0	2
Gun club	16	7	8	0	1	0	0	0
Other premises	544	369	47	12	38	6	51	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,594</b>	<b>1,515</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>92</b>

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

**Table 2.12 Persons found guilty at all courts or cautioned for offences under the Firearms Acts 1968 to 1997 by type of offence**

England and Wales							Number of persons
Offence	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Cautioning <sup>(1)</sup> rate (2003) %
<b>Indictable offences</b>							
Possession of firearms with intent to endanger life or injure property	225	111	79	73	61	64	11
Using firearms with intent to resist arrest	9	10	8	7	5	10	-
Possessing firearms at time of committing, or being arrested for, an offence	84	70	95	81	86	109	22
Possessing firearms with intent to commit an indictable offence or resist arrest	86	62	78	77	77	60	8
Possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence	295	449	465	560	607	634	32
Possessing firearms or ammunition without certificate (Section 1) <sup>(2)</sup>	484	411	365	280	286	329	33
Shortening a shot gun	8	2	2	4	8	6	67
Possessing shot gun without certificate	425	239	336	346	256	178	59
Selling firearms to person without a certificate	20	16	9	6	9	2	100
Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition	1,303	1,038	891	899	978	1,142	21
Carrying loaded firearm in public place	180	133	114	117	92	101	21
Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime	157	143	138	116	110	113	3
Other indictable offence	37	40	25	34	21	20	40
<b>Total indictable offences</b>	<b>3,313</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>2,605</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>2,768</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Summary offences</b>							
Non-compliance with condition of firearms certificate (Section 1) <sup>(2)</sup>	59	50	36	21	15	22	32
Carrying loaded air weapon in public place	589	458	383	360	285	212	39
Trespassing with firearm on land	137	95	83	74	70	53	36
Person under 17 acquiring firearm subject to control under Section 1	16	16	8	7	3	2	100
Making false statement in order to procure grant or renewal of firearm or shot gun certificate	46	20	19	19	13	21	57
Non-compliance with condition of shot gun certificate	107	124	129	75	65	55	38
Person under 14 having an air weapon or ammunition	50	66	61	27	18	14	79
Person under 17 having an air weapon in a public place	284	251	202	146	100	62	58
Other summary offence	113	91	70	51	34	49	82
<b>Total summary offences</b>	<b>1,401</b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>991</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>All offences</b>	<b>4,714</b>	<b>3,895</b>	<b>3,596</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>3,199</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>30</b>

(1) Proportion of those found guilty or cautioned who were cautioned.

(2) Section 1 includes all firearms except shot guns and air weapons as defined in Section 1(3)(a) and 1(3)(b) of the Firearms Act 1968.

**Table 2.13 Firearm offences (excluding air weapon offences) by police force area**

Police force area	Total number of offences 2002/03	Total number of offences 2003/04	Recorded crime
			Offences per 100,000 population 2003/04
<b>North East Region</b>			
Cleveland	18	45	8
Durham	16	15	3
Northumbria	103	169	12
<b>North West Region</b>			
Cheshire	31	44	4
Cumbria	13	11	2
Greater Manchester	1,240	1,275	51
Lancashire	66	58	4
Merseyside	318	483	35
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>			
Humberside	68	68	8
North Yorkshire	18	23	3
South Yorkshire	153	127	10
West Yorkshire	333	269	13
<b>East Midlands Region</b>			
Derbyshire	73	75	8
Leicestershire	174	141	15
Lincolnshire	37	26	4
Northamptonshire	107	123	19
Nottinghamshire	264	233	23
<b>West Midlands Region</b>			
Staffordshire	131	108	10
Warwickshire	62	102	20
West Mercia	48	62	5
West Midlands	1,101	1,138	44
<b>East of England Region</b>			
Bedfordshire	86	89	16
Cambridgeshire	57	34	5
Essex	148	145	9
Hertfordshire	139	138	13
Norfolk	36	33	4
Suffolk	28	45	7
<b>London Region</b>	4,202	3891	53
<b>South East Region</b>			
Hampshire	97	130	7
Kent	64	65	4
Surrey	34	88	8
Sussex	136	82	5
Thames Valley	362	421	20
<b>South West Region</b>			
Avon & Somerset	119	123	8
Devon & Cornwall	36	84	5
Dorset	17	45	6
Gloucestershire	92	108	19
Wiltshire	60	53	9
<b>Wales</b>			
Dyfed Powys	17	37	7
Gwent	52	74	13
North Wales	18	11	2
South Wales	74	47	4
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	10,248	10,338	20
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)</b>	6,046	6,447	14

**Table 2.14 Firearm-related mortality<sup>(1)</sup>**

Country	Total firearm-related mortality <sup>(1)</sup>			Firearm-related homicides <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Year <sup>(3)</sup>	Number	Rate per 100,000 population	Number	Rate per 100,000 population
England & Wales	1999	159	0.3	62 <sup>(4)</sup>	0.1
Northern Ireland	1999	28	1.7	17	-
Scotland	1999	25	0.5	7	-
Austria	1999	293	3.6	17	-
Belgium	1995	379	3.7	59	0.6
Bulgaria	1999	133	1.6	51	0.6
Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	1999	259	2.5	46	0.4
Denmark	1996	101	1.9	15	-
Estonia	1999	71	4.9	31	2.1
Finland	1998	295	5.7	22	0.4
France	1998	2,964	5.0	170	0.3
Germany	1999	1,201	1.5	155	0.2
Greece	1998	194	1.8	74	0.7
Hungary	1999	129	1.3	31	0.3
Ireland (Eire)	1997	54	1.5	7	-
Italy	1997	1,171	2.0	463	0.8
Latvia	1999	92	3.8	34	1.4
Lithuania	1999	67	1.8	18	-
Luxembourg	1995-1997	12	-	1	-
Malta	1997-1999	7	-	4	-
Netherlands	1999	131	0.8	75	0.5
Norway	1997	139	3.2	10	-
Poland	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal	1999	202	2.0	61	0.6
Romania	1999	73	0.3	19	-
Russia	..	..	..	..	..
Slovakia	1999	171	3.2	43	0.8
Slovenia	1999	61	3.1	9	-
Spain	1998	352	0.9	85	0.2
Sweden	1996	183	2.1	11	-
Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..
Turkey	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1998	334	1.8	56	0.3
Canada	1997	1,034	3.4	159	0.5
Japan	1997	83	0.1	22	0.0
New Zealand	1998	84	2.2	4	-
South Africa	..	..	..	..	..
U.S.A.	1998	30,419	11.3	11,802	4.4

(1) Homicide, suicide, unintentional and undetermined death by firearm discharge.

(2) Homicide by firearm discharge.

(3) Most recent year up to 2000 or average of three most recent years available for countries with populations under 1 million.

(4) 1999/00 Home Office figure from Table 2.01.

- Rate not calculated for fewer than 20 homicides.

.. Data not available.

Source: *World report on violence & health (Table A10), World Health Organisation 2002.*

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## RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS (RDS) DIRECTORATE

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RDS is also a part of National Statistics (NS). One of the aims of NS is to inform Parliament and the citizen about the state of the nation and provide a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

Therefore -

**Research Development and Statistics Directorate exists to improve policy making, decision taking and practice in support of the Home Office purpose and aims, to provide the public and Parliament with information necessary for informed debate and to publish information for future use.**

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