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## **Violent Crime Overview, Homicide and Gun Crime 2004/2005**

**2nd Edition**

**(Supplementary Volume to Crime in England and  
Wales 2004/2005)**

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26 January 2006

02/06

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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. Overview of violent crime

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*Celia Hird*

## **SUMMARY**

- Between 1995 and 2004/05 British Crime Survey (BCS) violent crime has fallen by 43 per cent and the composition of violent crime has changed. The decrease is mainly due to large falls in domestic violence (-59%) and acquaintance violence (-54%), while stranger violence has remained relatively stable. In 1995 the largest component of violent crime was acquaintance violence (43%), but in 2004/05 the largest component was stranger violence (35%).
- The change in composition of violent crime between 1995 and 2004/05 has resulted in changes in the nature of violence. For example, a smaller proportion of crimes took place in the home in 2004/05 and a greater proportion took place in the street, compared with 1995.
- Between 1995 and 2004/05 the number of BCS violent crimes where the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol also dropped, by about a third. In 2004/05 the victim believed the offender(s) to be under the influence of alcohol in almost half of all BCS violent crimes.
- Victims had consumed alcohol prior to the offence in 30 per cent of BCS 2004/05 violent crimes. Neither the victim nor the offender had consumed alcohol in 38 per cent of incidents.
- Young men aged 16 to 24 were most at risk of violence according to 2004/05 BCS interviews: 14.6 per cent had been a victim of violent crime once or more in the last year compared with 3.6 per cent of all adults.
- According to the 2004 Offending Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS), 16 per cent of 10 to 25 year-olds committed a violent offence in the year prior to interview. Of these offences, almost half were committed because the offender was annoyed or upset by someone.
- Forty-one per cent of violent incidents were not considered to be a crime by the victim. In just over half of these cases (23% overall) the victim described the offence as “just something that happens” .
- Nearly half of all violent offences captured by the BCS and recorded by the police in 2004/05 involved no injury to the victim, although such crimes may still be very serious in nature and may have a significant impact on the victim.

## 1.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives an overview of violent crime in England and Wales in 2004/05 using data from the British Crime Survey (BCS), the Offending Crime and Justice Survey (OCJS) and police recorded crime (RC) (see box 1).

The chapter covers eight aspects of violent crime, as follows:

- Types of violent crime and their extent
- Seriousness
- Victims
- Offenders
- Victim offender relationship
- Offence profile
- Geographical variation

### **Box 1: VIOLENT CRIME DATA SOURCES**

*There are two main sources for measuring violent crime in England and Wales: the British Crime Survey and police recorded crime. The BCS is a survey of adults living in private households in England and Wales. It is considered to be the more reliable measure of violent crime as police recorded crime is susceptible to changes in reporting, recording and the effects of changes in police activity (see text box 2 for further detail). Police recorded crime is useful for local crime pattern analysis as BCS estimates are not available below region level.*

*Additionally, the 2004 Offending Crime and Justice Survey provides information on offenders aged 10 to 25 in England and Wales, the nature of their crimes and their motivations for offending. The survey also provides information on the extent of victimisation among children aged between 10 and 15 - an age group not covered by the BCS. OCJS reports on the 12 months prior to interviews carried out over a period of time. For example, the OCJS 2004 wave was carried out between January and September 2004.*

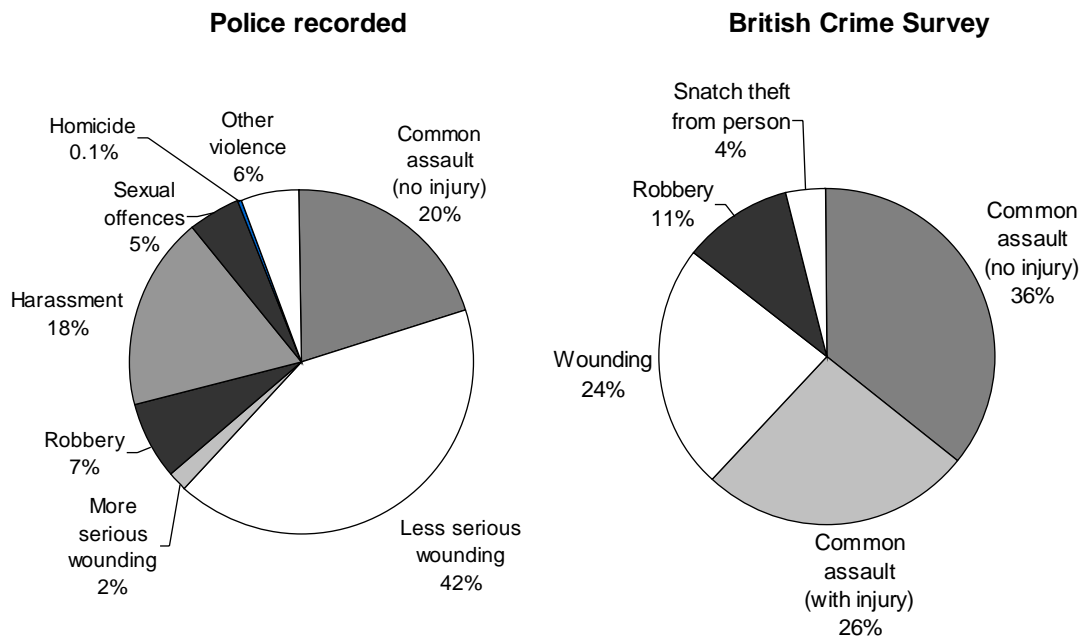
*This report uses these three sources of information but there are many others available to help build a picture of violent crime in England and Wales today (see text box 3).*



## 1.2 TYPES OF VIOLENT CRIME AND THEIR EXTENT

Violent crime includes a wide range of offences, from the most serious crime of murder at one end, minor assault at the other and a mix of offences in between, with almost half involving no physical injury to the victim (see chapter 5 of Nicholas *et al.* 2005 for further detail on crime types).

**Figure 1.1 Police recorded and BCS violence broken down by offence type, 2004/05**



Note: the recorded crime measure of violence includes many crimes not counted by the BCS, such as harassment, threats or conspiracy to murder and possession of weapons, but does not include snatch theft.

Within the BCS measure of violent crime the most frequent offence is common assault without injury (36% of all BCS violence), followed by common assault with injury (26%). The recorded crime definition of common assault differs slightly from the BCS as it only includes assaults that do not result in any injury. Common assault comprises 20 per cent of all police recorded violence. The largest component of police recorded violent crime is less serious wounding (42%) and this category closely aligns with the BCS category of common assault with injury.

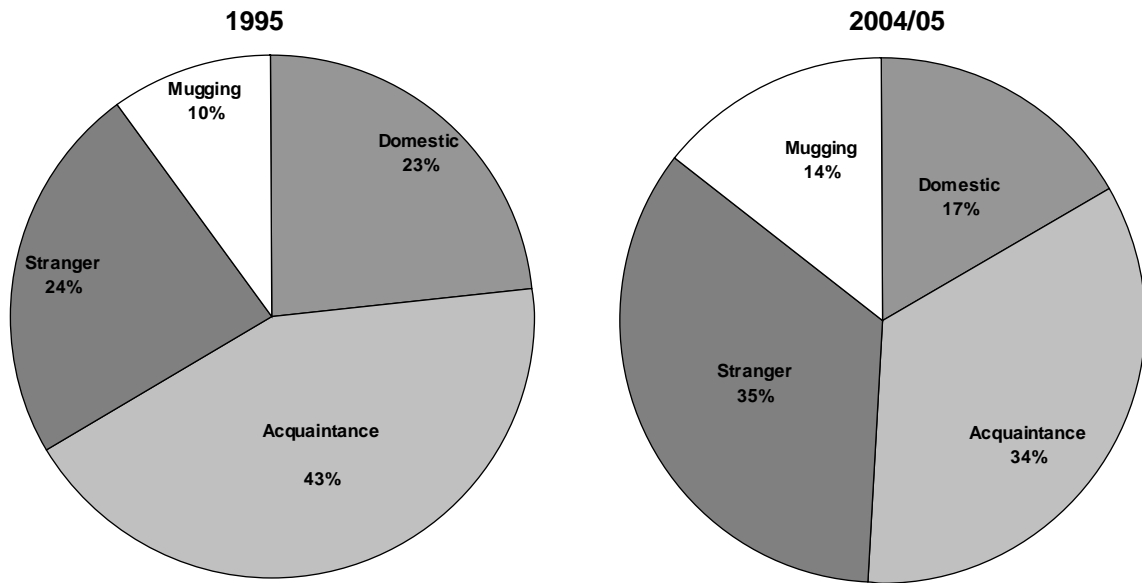
The more serious offence of wounding comprises 24 per cent of BCS violence. The remainder of BCS violence comprises robbery (11%) and snatch theft (4%).

Between 1995 and 2004/05 violent crime, as measured by the BCS<sup>1</sup>, has fallen by 43 per cent and the composition of violent crime has changed. BCS measured violent crime can be categorised by offence type, as in Figure 1.1, or into four violence typologies – domestic,

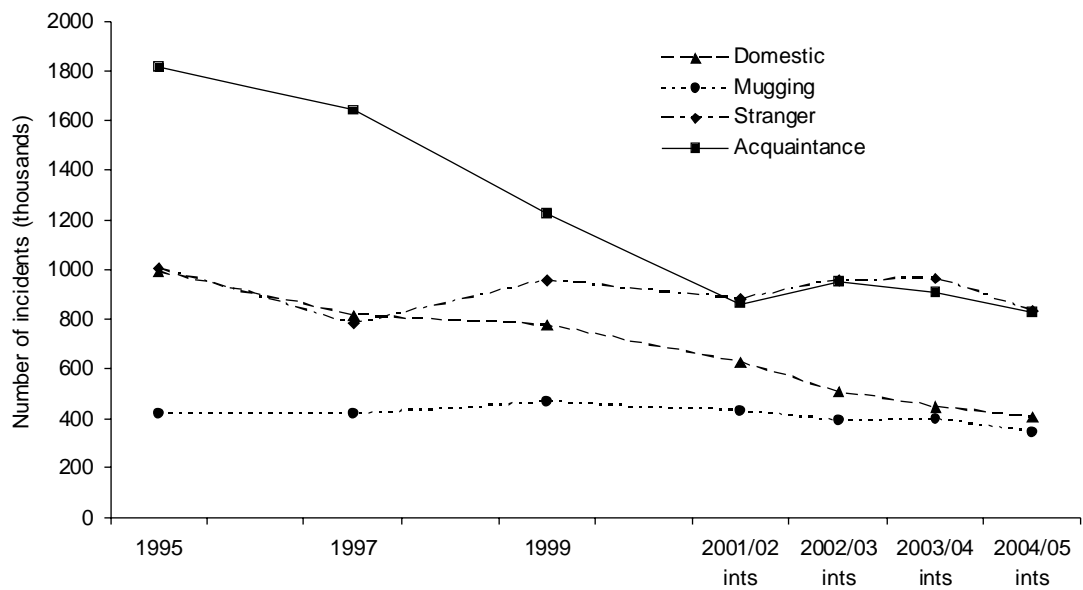
<sup>1</sup> Box 2 discusses the effects of changes in reporting, recording and proactive policing that have influenced trends in police recorded violence in recent years. On account of these extraneous influences on recorded crime this overview focuses on trends in violence as measured by the BCS.

acquaintance, stranger and mugging. In 1995 the largest component of BCS violence was acquaintance violence (43%) but in 2004/05, stranger violence was the largest category (35%), closely followed by acquaintance violence (34%) (Figure 1.2 and for further detail and more recent trends see table 2.01 of [Nicholas et al., 2005](#)).

**Figure 1.2 BCS violence by violence typology, 1995 and 2004/05**



**Figure 1.3 Trends in BCS violent crime, by type of violence, 1995 to 2004/05 interviews**



## 1.3 SERIOUSNESS

### Injury

Nearly half of all violent offences captured by the BCS and recorded by the police involve no injury to the victim (46% of BCS violence and 48%<sup>2</sup> of recorded crime, 2004/05), although such crimes may still be very serious in nature and may have a significant impact on the victim.

Sixteen per cent of all violent offences in 2004/05 resulted in the victim receiving some form of medical attention from a doctor, including two per cent resulting in a hospital stay. These percentages vary by crime type but have remained fairly stable since 2001/02, except for stranger violence and common assault which both have statistically significant increases in the proportion of offences resulting in the victim receiving some form of medical attention, although the proportions remain low (Tables 1.05 to 1.07).

### Emotional impact

The level of injury shows an association with the emotional impact suffered by the victim. For injured violence victims interviewed in 2004/05, 91 per cent were emotionally affected after the incident compared with 83 per cent of non-injured victims. This difference is statistically significant (Figure 1.4).

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<sup>2</sup> The actual percentage may be higher as some offences such as threats or conspiracy to murder may not involve an injury.

**Box 2: THE EFFECT OF CHANGES IN REPORTING, RECORDING AND PROACTIVE POLICING ON RECORDED CRIME**

*Police recorded crime data are subject to changes in reporting by the public. Since the late 1990s the proportion of violent crimes reported to the police has increased, from 35 per cent in 1999 to 46 per cent in 2004/05 (see table 3.02 of [Nicholas et al., 2005](#)).*

*According to the 2004/05 BCS, the most common reasons for reporting the violent crime to the police were 'all crimes should be reported to the police/it was the right thing to do' (34%) and 'in the hope that the offenders would be caught/punished' (33%). The proportions of victims reporting violent crimes for these reasons have remained stable since 2001/02 (Tables 1.01 to 1.03).*

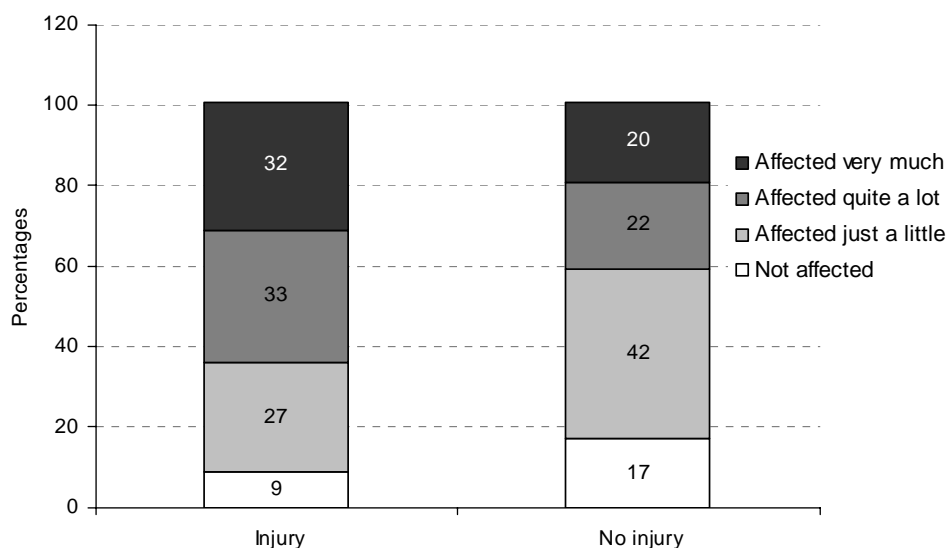
*There has been some speculation that reporting rates have increased due to more police officers being on the streets and also because increased use of mobile phones makes crime reporting easier. However, the BCS does not confirm this. According to the 2004/05 BCS, the majority of crimes that were reported to the police (57%) were done so by the respondent. This proportion has increased from 46 per cent in 1999 (statistically significant at the 95% level). The proportion of crimes coming to the attention of the police because the police were on the spot has remained stable since 1999. However, it is possible that the increase in respondents reporting crime to the police was due to increased police visibility (Table 1.04).*

*Since 2002/03 the BCS has asked respondents if the police were told using a mobile phone. The proportion of victims reporting the crime in this way has increased from 26 per cent in 2002/03 to 35 per cent in 2004/05. This increase is statistically significant at the 95 per cent level. However, there is no evidence that increased use of mobile phones has resulted in increased calls to the police: the proportion of victims contacting the police via a phone call to the local police station has remained stable since 1999, as has the proportion of 999 calls (Table 1.04).*

*Police recorded crime is also subject to changes in police recording practices. Changes to the Counting Rules in 1998 had a significant impact on violent crime, which increased by 83 per cent in the first year of the new rules (Povey et al., 1999). The introduction of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) in April 2002 again resulted in increased recording of violent crimes, particularly less serious violence (Simmons et al., 2003) Audits since 2002 have identified continued under-recording of violent crime in some police forces so further increases in recording are expected (see chapter 5 of [Nicholas et al., 2005](#) for more detail). The BCS estimates that the proportion of BCS reported incidents recorded by the police has increased from 36 per cent in 1999 to 67 per cent in 2004/05 (see table 3.04 of [Nicholas et al., 2005](#)).*

*Additionally, local police activity and priorities can affect the levels of reported and recorded violent crime. Recent analysis by the Metropolitan Police Service found that half of the increase in violence against the person offences between 2003/04 and 2004/05 was due to proactive policing (MPS, 2005).*

**Figure 1.4 Emotional impact of violent incidents by injury, all BCS violence**



Victims of domestic violence were more likely to be emotionally affected than victims of other types of violence: 52 per cent considered themselves to be very much affected, compared with 26 per cent of all violence victims (Table 1.08 and 1.09).

The most common form of emotional reaction was anger (54% of all violence victims, 2004/05) followed by shock (44%), but again this varies by crime type. Domestic violence victims were more likely to experience fear (50%) than victims of other crime types and mugging<sup>3</sup> victims were more likely to experience annoyance (41%) (Table 1.09).

Since 1995, the proportion of violence victims reporting that they were emotionally affected by the incident has increased from 83 per cent to 89 per cent in 2004/05. This difference is statistically significant at the 95 per cent level. The largest change is in common assault, where 87 per cent of victims were emotionally affected in 2004/05 compared with 78 per cent in 1995 (Table 1.08 and 1.10).

### **Perceived seriousness**

In half of the violent incidents, victims interviewed in the 2004/05 BCS rated the seriousness of their crime between 0 and 6 (where 0 represents the least serious and 20 the most serious) and 17 per cent between 14 and 20. Victims of wounding rated their offences as more serious, with 30 per cent rating their offences between 14 and 20. Results from previous surveys show that there has been little change since 1995, except for an increase in common assaults rated between 14 and 20 (Tables 1.11 and 1.13).

Victims who suffered an injury as a result of the crime rated their crimes as more serious. Twenty-one per cent of injured victims rated their crimes between 14 and 20 compared with 11 per cent of non-injured victims (Table 1a).

<sup>3</sup> Mugging is a BCS category consisting of robbery, attempted robbery and snatch theft from the person.

**Table 1a Perceived seriousness of crime by injury, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS 2004/05	
	Incidents involving:	
	Injury	No Injury
<i>Rated seriousness of crime:</i>		
1-6	43	58
7-13	36	30
14-20	21	11
<b>Mean rating</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	797	487

Notes:

1. 1-6 represents the least serious assessment and 14-20 represents the most serious.

The BCS also asks victims if they think the incident is a crime. Fifty-nine per cent of violence victims responding to the 2004/05 BCS survey said that they thought the offence was a crime, 18 per cent said it was “wrong but not a crime” and 23 per cent said it was “just something that happens” (Table 1.14).

There was an overlap between incidents that were rated as serious by the victim, incidents that were described as “a crime” by the victim and incidents that resulted in a high degree of emotional upset for the victim. Sixty-one per cent of incidents that were rated between 14 and 20 (most serious) were described as “a crime” by the victim and also had very much effect on the victim (Table 1.44).

Of crimes that were rated between 1 and 6 (least serious) by victims, just over a fifth (22%) were described as “just something that happens” by the victim and as having “just a little” effect on the victim (Table 1.44).

Multivariate analysis<sup>4</sup> showed that once the influence of other characteristics was taken into account, violent crimes with the following characteristics were most strongly associated with higher seriousness scores:

- Crimes that are reported to the police
- Crimes where weapons are used
- Crimes resulting in an injury
- Crimes committed by more than one offender
- Crimes taking place on transport

There was a weaker association between gender and high seriousness scores, with violent crimes against women more likely to be scored as serious by the victim than crimes committed against men. There was no association between victim age and high seriousness scores.

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<sup>4</sup> Forward stepwise logistic regression

## 1.4 VICTIMS

### Risk of becoming a victim

According to the 2004/05 BCS the risk of becoming a victim of violent crime is 3.6 per cent. Young men aged 16 to 24 are most at risk; 14.6 per cent experienced some sort of violent crime in the year prior to their BCS interview in 2004/05 (see table 5.04 of [Nicholas \*et al.\*, 2005](#))

Women are at greater risk of domestic violence; 0.7 per cent of women experienced domestic violence in the year prior to their BCS interview compared with 0.2 per cent of men.

The risk of violence victimisation decreases with age. For men, the risk decreased to 0.4 per cent for 65 to 74 year-olds and 0.2 per cent for men over the age of 75. For women, the risk decreased to 0.5 per cent for those aged 65 and over.

The unemployed are also a high risk group with a violence victimisation rate of more than three times the national average (11.7%).

People living in hard pressed ACORN<sup>5</sup> areas were twice as likely to be victims of violence as those living in wealthy achiever areas (see table 5.05 of [Nicholas \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

Private renters had a higher risk of victimisation than owner occupiers (6.3% against 2.7%) and those living in terraced houses or maisonettes a higher risk than those living in detached houses (4.7% against 2.3%).

Adults who are the single adult in the household with child(ren) have a much higher risk of domestic violence than other adults (with or without children); 3.5 per cent compared with 0.4 per cent for adults in households comprising two or more adults with children and 0.5 per cent for adults in households without children (table 5.05 of [Nicholas \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

Many socio-demographic characteristics that relate to violence may be inter-related themselves. Multivariate-analysis<sup>6</sup> showed that once the influence of other characteristics had been taken into account, many of the relationships between the socio-economic factors and the risk of victimisation held true.

The characteristics most strongly associated with victimisation of all BCS violence were:

- being young, particularly ages 16 to 24;
- being divorced, separated, single or cohabiting; and
- being male.

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<sup>5</sup> A Classification Of Residential Neighbourhoods, developed by CACI Ltd. <http://www.caci.co.uk/acorn/>

<sup>6</sup> Forward stepwise logistic regression.

### **Victimisation of children**

The OCJS asks 10 to 15 year-olds about their experiences as victims of crime (an age group not covered by the BCS).

Almost a quarter (24%) of 10 to 15 year-olds were victims of violent crime in the last 12 months; 23 per cent had been assaulted and two per cent had been robbed. Males were more likely to be victims of violent crime in the last year (29%) compared with females (18%) (Table 1.46).

It should be noted that violent incidents among children are likely to be of a different nature to incidents among adults, with 76 per cent of violent incidents among 10 to 15 year-olds committed by offenders in the same age group (OCJS, 2004).

Robbery and assault with injury are likely to be more serious offences than assault without injury, but the degree of seriousness within these categories will vary considerably.

Fourteen per cent of 10 to 15 year-olds had experienced a violent crime more than once in the last 12 months, including six per cent who had been victimised five or more times. (Table 1.46).

## **1.5 OFFENDERS**

### **Extent of offending**

Based on the 2004 OCJS, 16 per cent of all 10 to 25 year-olds<sup>7</sup> had committed a violent offence in the previous year. This amounts to an estimate of 1.7 million 10 to 25 year-olds committing some form of violence in the last year (95% confidence interval: 1.6 to 1.8).

A higher proportion of males than females (20% against 11%) had committed a violent offence in the previous year. The highest rates of offending were for 16 to 17 year old males; 33 per cent had committed a violent offence in the previous year (for further detail see chapter 4 and table A4.1 of [Budd \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

### **Frequency of offending**

Overall, frequent violent offending is relatively rare. Among 10 to 25 year olds, four per cent had committed six or more violent offences in the last year. For males aged 16 to 17, the proportion that had committed six or more offences in the previous year rose to 10 per cent (for further detail see chapter 4 and table A4.2 of [Budd \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

However, of those who had committed an assault in the last year, almost a quarter had done so six times or more. This proportion is higher than for all other crime types except drug selling (see chapter 2 and table A2.2 of [Budd \*et al.\*, 2005](#))

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<sup>7</sup> The 2004 survey only included respondents aged 10 to 25. Given the strong correlation between offender age and victim age, the nature of violent incidents reported to the OCJS is likely to be different to those reported to the BCS.



### Overlap with other crime types

Of those who had committed a violent crime in the previous year, three-quarters had also committed some other offence. A third had committed an 'other theft'<sup>8</sup> and around a fifth had committed a criminal damage offence in the previous year (Table 1b).

**Table 1b Proportion of violent offenders committing other types of crime  
OCJS 2004**

Percentage committing...	
Other thefts	33
Criminal damage	21
Any drug-selling offence	10
Vehicle-related thefts	8
Burglary	4
No other offence	24
<i>Unweighted base<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>879</i>

Notes:

1. Unweighted base is given for any violent offence. This differs for the various offences depending on the number of respondents who said don't know or refused to answer.

### Motivations and influences

According to the 2004/05 BCS, victims of violent crime most commonly believed the incident happened because the offender was drunk or on drugs (30%) (Table 1.37). However, findings from the 2004 OCJS as seen from the offender's point of view are very different. Offenders aged 10 to 25 say that almost half of all violent offences were committed because they were annoyed or upset by someone. In only nine per cent of offences committed by offenders aged 10 to 25 did the offender say it was because they were drunk (Table 1c).

Other common reasons given by 2004 OCJS offenders for committing the offence include self-defence (30%) and revenge (17%). Twelve per cent of offences were committed for fun/the buzz.

Responses varied by age group and gender. Of incidents committed by females aged 18 to 25, almost three-quarters were committed because they were annoyed or upset with someone, compared with 36 per cent of incidents committed by males in the same age band and 57 per cent of females in the lower age band.

For incidents committed by males aged 10 to 17 the most common reason given for committing the offence was that they were annoyed/upset by someone (43%), but for males aged 18 to 25 the most common reason was self-defence (42%).

For females aged 10 to 17, revenge was the motivation in 29 per cent of incidents compared with 0 per cent for females aged 18 to 25. The proportion of incidents where the motivation was "for the fun/buzz" was lower for older offenders (for both males and females) as were the

<sup>8</sup> A theft other than burglary or vehicle crime.

proportion where “boredom/nothing else to do” or “friends encouraged/dare” was the motivation. “Was drunk” was more commonly cited as a motivation in incidents committed by older males and females (Table 1c).

**Table 1c: Offender's motivation for the offence by age, violent incidents**

Percentage of incidents					OCJS 2004
	Male		Female		All
	10 to 17	18 to 25	10 to 17	18 to 25	
Annoyed/upset by someone	43	36	57	73	47
Self-defence	24	42	34	19	30
Revenge	16	14	29	0	17
For the fun/buzz	18	9	7	0	12
Was drunk	6	13	6	17	9
Bored/nothing else to do	11	2	5	0	6
Upset/frustrated	1	0	1	4	4
Friends encouraged/dare	5	1	3	0	3
Don't know	5	1	2	<1	3
Don't want to answer	2	3	1	<1	3
Other reason	10	18	7	9	11
<i>Unweighted base</i>	516	183	283	114	1,096

Notes:

1. More than one answer could be given.

### Factors associated with offending

A number of characteristics and behaviours are associated with higher levels of violent offending than average among 10 to 25 year-olds:

- being male;
- having committed an anti-social behaviour act in the last 12 months;
- having friends/siblings who have been in trouble with the police in the last year;
- perceiving own parents to have poor parenting skills;
- spending little time with parents;
- having been suspended or expelled from school;
- perceiving school to have bad teaching skills and discipline (ages 10 to 15);
- not trusting the police; and
- being drunk more than once a month or taken drugs in last 12 months.

(OCJS, Table 1.45)

It must be remembered that the factors identified do not necessarily *cause* violent offending and that many may inter-relate with each other.

## **1.6 VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP**

According to the 2004/05 BCS, 46 per cent of violence victims did not know their attacker(s). Although stable in recent years, this proportion is an increase compared with 1995 when stranger violence accounted for 32 per cent of all BCS violence (statistically significant). This change is due to large falls in levels of domestic and acquaintance violence rather than increased levels of stranger violence. Almost a third of violent incidents in 2004/05 were committed by someone the victim knew well (Table 1.40).

### **Variations by type of violence**

Victim-offender relationship varies depending on the type of violence. The offender was not known to the victim in the majority of robbery offences (73%, 2004/05 BCS) but was known either slightly or well in the majority of wounding offences (64%, 2004/05 BCS) (Table 1.41).

### **Variations by age and gender**

The relationship between victim and offender also varies by age and gender of the victim. The 2004/05 BCS shows that females make up two-thirds of incidents where the suspect was known well to the victim and that females aged between 30 and 59 make up most of this category (33%). This is in contrast to offences where the offender is not known or known slightly, where most offences were against males aged between 16 and 29 (Table 1.42).

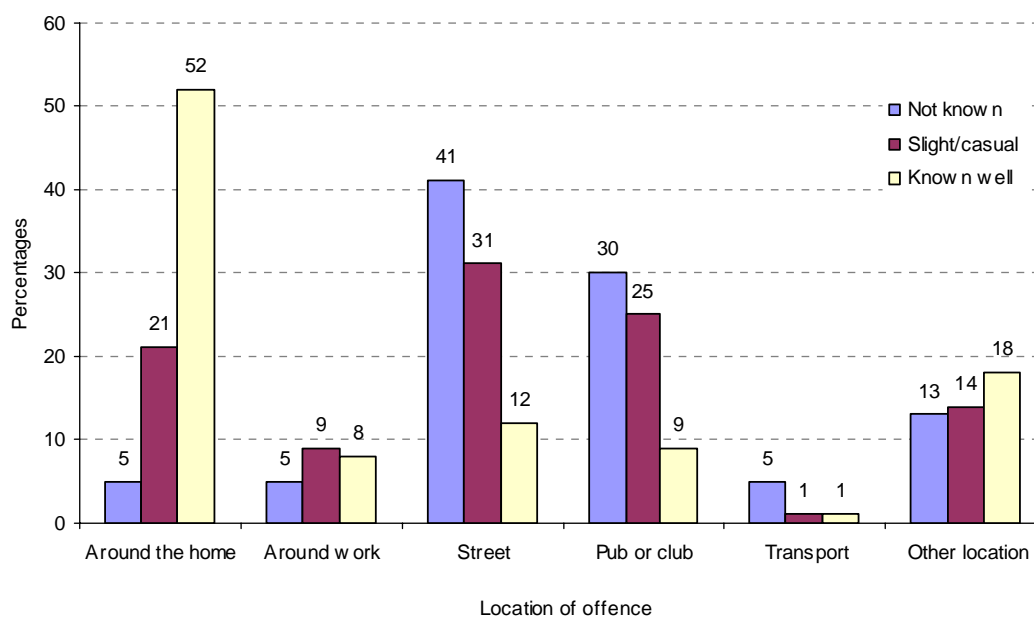
### **Variations by time**

Offences committed by offenders who were known well to the victim were more likely to take place during the week, unlike offences committed by offenders that were not known or slightly known to the victim (2004/05 BCS). Offences committed by strangers were more likely to be committed between midnight and 6am than offences committed by someone known in some way to the victim (2004/05 BCS, Table 1.43).

### **Variations by location**

Most offences where the offender was known well to the victim took place in the home (52%), whereas the street is the most common location for offences where the offender is either not known (41%) or known slightly (31%) (2004/05 BCS, Figure 1.5).

**Figure 1.5 How well offender known to victim by location, all BCS violence 2004/05**



### Nature of relationship

According to the 2004 OCJS, of all violent offences where the victim was known to the offender, 42 per cent of victims were friends of the offender. This was particularly the case for 10 to 17 year-old offending males but less so for 18 to 25 year-old offending females, where the victim was most commonly a partner (48%)(Table 1d).

**Table 1d Offender relationship to victim in violent incidents by age and gender of offender, all violence**

Percentages	OCJS 2004				All
	Male		Female		
	10 to 17	18 to 25	10 to 17	18 to 25	
Friend	53	30	40	21	42
Sibling	10	22	41	26	21
Partner	2	2	11	48	10
Colleague	7	6	3	0	5
Other relative	2	0	7	0	2
Parent	1	1	4	<1	1
Neighbour	1	<1	3	1	1
Teacher	<1	0	2	0	1
Child	0	0	0	2	<1
Someone else	31	41	11	23	27
<i>Unweighted base</i>	399	91	225	99	814

Notes:

1. More than one answer could be given.

## 1.7 OFFENCE PROFILE

### Alcohol

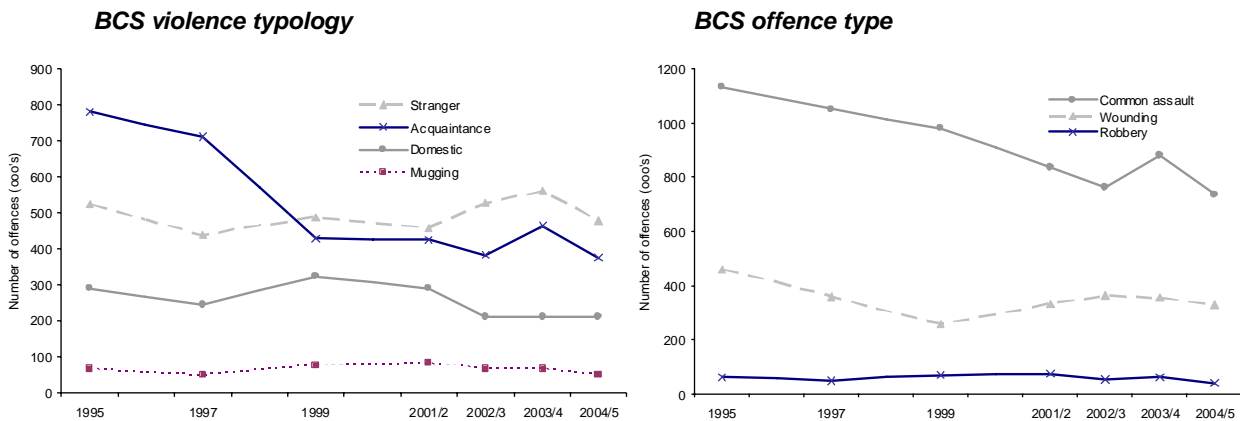
According to the 2004/05 BCS, almost a half of all victims believed their offender to be under the influence of alcohol<sup>9</sup>. This proportion has remained stable in recent years but is an increase when compared with 1995. However, due to the large fall in all violence, the actual number of offences where the offender is believed to be under the influence of alcohol has dropped by about a third since 1995 (statistically significant at 95% level) (Table 1e).

**Table 1e Violent incidents where the victim believed the offender/s to be under the influence of alcohol, all BCS violence**

Percentages and numbers (thousands)	BCS						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Under influence of alcohol</b>							
<i>Proportion of all offences</i>	40	42	40	47	44	50	48
Number of offences (000's)	1,659	1,459	1,315	1,251	1,190	1,302	1,112
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,110	946	1,052	1,340	1,455	1,465	1,521

Victims are most likely to believe the offender to be under the influence of alcohol in stranger violence and wounding offences (60% and 59% respectively, Table 1.24). These proportions have remained stable since 1995 but, as with the other crime types, the actual number of offences has fallen (Figure 1.6).

**Figure 1.6 Violent incidents where the victim believed the offender to be under the influence of alcohol**



When looking at the timing of the offence, the offender was most likely to be judged to be under the influence of alcohol if the offence took place at the weekend (68% of all weekend offences) and if the offence happened at night (65% of all night-time offences) (Table 1.16).

<sup>9</sup> This could be anything from one to several alcoholic drinks.

The proportion of alcohol-related incidents also varied by location of the incident. Unsurprisingly, the majority of offences (82%) that happened in a pub or club were thought to be committed under the influence of alcohol. The proportion remains high for offences committed in homes and around work; almost a half of these offences were thought to be committed under the influence of alcohol. A lower proportion of offences taking place in the street were thought to be under the influence of alcohol (Table 1f).

**Table 1f Location of violent incidents by whether the offender is thought to be under the influence of alcohol, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS 2004/05			
	All violence			Unweighted n
	Under the influence of alcohol:			
	Yes	No	Not known	
Around the home	45	50	4	368
Around work	46	52	2	103
Street	35	47	18	458
Pub or club	82	12	6	337
Transport <sup>1</sup>	-	-	-	-
Other location	35	58	6	216

1. '-' indicates base numbers are too small.

The BCS also asks victims if they had consumed any alcohol prior to the offence taking place. The 2004/05 survey found that 30 per cent of violent crime victims reported having an alcoholic drink before the incident happened. This proportion has remained stable since 2001/02. As with offender drinking, victims are most likely to be under the influence of alcohol in stranger violence and wounding offences (Tables 1.19 to 1.21).

Both the offender and the victim were under the influence of alcohol in almost a quarter of all violent crimes, but neither the offender nor the victim had drunk any alcohol in a larger proportion of crimes (38%) (Table 1g).

**Table 1g Victim under the influence of alcohol by offender under the influence of alcohol, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS 2004/05		
	Offender under the influence of alcohol:		
	Yes	No	Don't know
<b>Victim under the influence of alcohol:</b>			
Yes, quite a lot	11	2	1
Yes, one or two drinks	12	3	1
No	25	38	6

1. Unweighted base = 1,416

The 2004 OCJS estimates the proportion of violent crime offences, committed by an offender aged 10 to 25, under the influence of alcohol to be much lower. In eighteen per cent of offences the offender said they had drunk alcohol at the time of the incident and in four per cent of offences said they had taken both alcohol and drugs. The lower proportions found by

the OCJS are likely to be a reflection of the younger ages covered by the survey and the OCJS only asking offenders about their most recent offence<sup>10</sup> (see table A4.11 of [Budd \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

### **Drugs**

In 18 per cent of violent crimes reported to the 2004/05 BCS, the victim believed that the offender was under the influence of drugs. This proportion has remained stable since 1995 (Table 1.22).

This proportion varies by crime type with robbery victims most likely to believe their offender was under the influence of drugs (29% of all robbery victims, 2004/05 BCS).

The 2004 OCJS estimates a smaller proportion of violent offences committed by 10 to 15 year-olds to be committed under the influence of drugs. In three per cent of offences the offender reported they had taken drugs only and in four per cent of offences the offender had taken drugs and alcohol (see table A4.11 of [Budd \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

### **Type of force used**

According to the 2004 OCJS, the majority of assaults committed by 10 to 25 year-olds involved grabbing, pushing or pulling (59%). A similar proportion involved punching, slapping or hitting (55%). The victim was knifed or stabbed in one per cent of offences committed by 10 to 25 year-olds (see table A4.4 of [Budd \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

### **Weapon use**

The 2004/05 BCS estimates that weapons were used in a quarter of all violent crimes. The most commonly used weapons were hitting implements (7%), followed by knives and glass/bottles (both 6%). Firearms were used in one per cent of offences (Table 1.25) (see chapter 3 for firearm offences reported to the police).

Weapons were most commonly used in acquaintance violence (33% of all offences) and least commonly in domestic violence (14%). Weapon use and the types of weapons used has remained stable since 1995 in all crime types except mugging (including robbery), where weapon use (mainly knife use) has decreased from 35 per cent in 1995 to 18 per cent in 2004/05. This decrease is statistically significant at the 95 per cent level (Tables 1.25 to 1.27).

### **Location**

The 2004/05 BCS shows that almost a third of violent incidents happened in the street, followed by the home (23%) and pubs or clubs (22%). The proportion of incidents taking place in the street has increased from a fifth in 1995. This increase is statistically significant

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<sup>10</sup> Respondents are asked how many offences they committed in the last year and further questions are asked about the nature of the most recent offence.

at the 95 per cent level and is likely to be due to the fall in domestic violence with less incidents taking place in the home (Table 1.28).

Unsurprisingly, most domestic violence incidents happened in the home (80%) whereas the largest proportion of stranger violence happened in the street or pubs/clubs (37% and 35% respectively) (Table 1.29).

The proportion of stranger violence taking place in the street has increased from 23 per cent in 1995 to 37 per cent in 2004/05. The proportion of common assaults taking place in or around work has decreased from 17 per cent in 1995 to eight per cent in 2004/05, reflecting an overall decrease in violence at work (Upson, 2004). Both of these changes are statistically significant at the 95 per cent level (Tables 1.29 and 1.30).

### **Timing**

According to the 2004/05 BCS, around a half (51%) of all violent incidents took place at the weekend. Thus, taking into account the length of time involved, overall incidents were more likely to take place at the weekend (defined as Friday 6pm to Monday 6am). This is particularly the case for stranger violence and wounding offences where around 60 per cent of incidents took place at the weekend (Tables 1.31 to 1.33).

Almost two-thirds of violent incidents took place at night, with half between 6pm and midnight. For mugging and acquaintance violence the daytime proportions were higher, with 44 per cent taking place during the day (Table 1.31 and 1.32).

The BCS figures for time of day may be skewed towards the evening as adults only are included in the survey. The OCJS estimates that almost a half of violent offences committed by young people, aged between 10 and 25, take place during the day, with 36 per cent between noon and 6pm (see table A4.3 of [Budd \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

### **Why not reported to the police**

The 2004/05 BCS shows that 46 per cent of all violent incidents were not reported to the police. When asked why the incident was not reported, 45 per cent of victims said that the incident was too trivial, there was no loss or the police would/could not do anything. The second most common reason (40%) for not reporting the incident to the police was that the incident was private or that the victims dealt with it themselves (Table 1.34).

Reasons for not reporting vary depending on the offence type. The majority (85%) of domestic violence incidents were not reported because the offence was considered a private matter. Of mugging and stranger incidents (71% and 63% respectively) that were not reported to the police, the majority were not reported because the incident was too trivial, there was no loss or the police would/could not do anything (Tables 1.35 and 1.36).



## 1.8 GEOGRAPHICAL VARIATION

Violent crime is more common in some parts of England and Wales than others. According to the 2004/05 BCS, London has the highest rate of mugging in the country with 176 offences per 10,000 adults and the South West has the lowest with 40 offences per 10,000 adults. These compare to the national average of 81 offences per 10,000 adults and these differences are statistically significant (Table 1.15).

The other crime types measured by the BCS showed no significant variation at regional level, which may be due to the small number of offences reported to the survey.

Recorded crime figures by region generally corroborate with the BCS but there are some differences. This could be due to a number of reasons.

- The recorded crime figures include under 16s in both the number of offences and the population denominator.
- The recorded crime figures show where the offence took place whereas the BCS shows where the victim lives (which is not necessarily where the offence took place).
- The recorded crime figures may reflect the level of police activity in the area.
- The BCS figures are subject to sampling error. The BCS interviews a sample of adults living in England and Wales and this sample may produce different estimates to the figures that would be obtained if the whole population had been interviewed.

(Table 1.15)

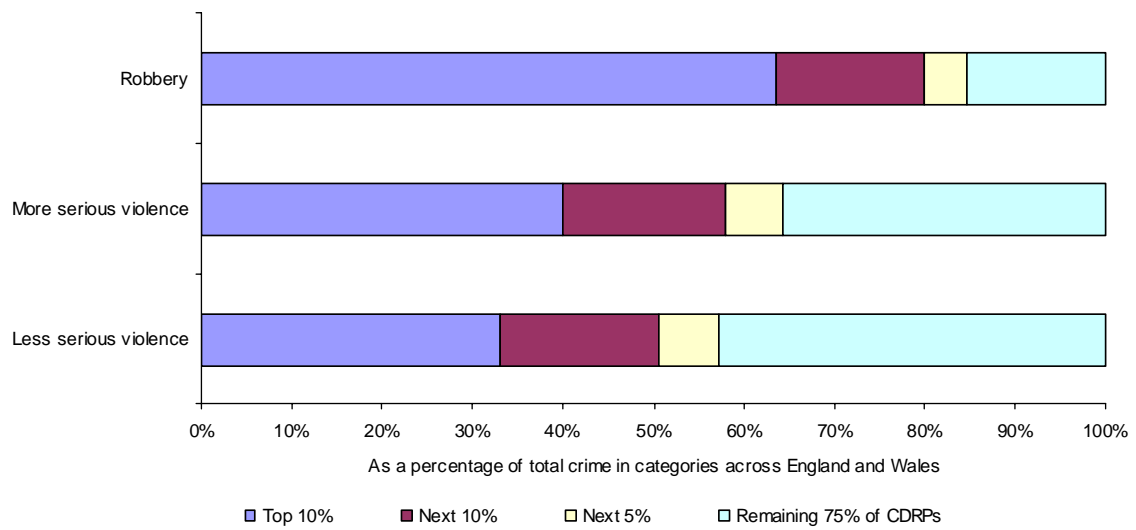
### **Concentration of crime**

Police figures show that violent crime recorded by the police is concentrated in relatively few localities and this is particularly evident for certain types of violence.

Robbery is the most concentrated crime type. Three forces (Metropolitan Police Service, West Midlands and Greater Manchester) accounted for 63 per cent of all robbery in 2004/05 and one force (Metropolitan Police Service) accounted for 44 per cent (see Figure 6.5 of [Nicholas \*et al.\*, 2005](#)).

The ten per cent of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) with the highest number of crimes accounted for 64 per cent of all recorded robberies in 2004/05, yet contain just 21 per cent of the England and Wales population (Figure 1.7)

**Figure 1.7 Concentration of violent crime in Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships, 2004/05**



**Box 3: OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

*The British Crime Survey and police recorded crime are the most comprehensive routinely available sources of victimisation data available for England and Wales, but they do not cover every aspect of violent crime. Our understanding of violent crime can be supplemented with other sources of data. Some examples include:*

- *Accident and Emergency data (Sivarajasingam et al., 2005)*
- *The Commercial Victimisation Survey (Shury et al., 2005)*
- *Homicide Index (see chapter 2)*

Table 1.01 Why the violent crime was reported to the police, all BCS violence

Percentages	All violence					BCS				
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5
All crimes should be reported/right thing to do/duty	31	27	38	34	34	46	58	57	66	66
Serious/major/upsetting crime	34	33	31	30	30	34	33	31	30	30
In hope that property will be recovered	8	6	6	7	7	8	6	6	7	7
In hope that offenders will be caught/punished	33	34	35	33	33	33	34	35	33	33
Purposes of insurance claim	3	4	5	4	4	3	4	5	4	4
To satisfy other authorities	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
In hope of avoiding repetition of crime to oneself	26	24	21	23	23	26	24	21	23	23
In hope of avoiding repetition of crime to someone else	18	20	15	19	19	18	20	15	19	19
Needed assistance (e.g. to get home)	5	7	8	7	7	5	7	8	7	7
Third person reported crime	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Police were on the spot	7	11	11	6	6	7	11	11	6	6
Other reason	7	11	11	6	6	7	11	11	6	6
Don't know	1	3	2	3	3	1	3	2	3	3
Unweighted base	495	538	577	640	640	495	538	577	640	640

Table 1.02 Why the violent crime was reported to the police, by BCS typology

Percentages	Domestic					Mugging					Stranger					Acquaintance				
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5
All crimes should be reported/right thing to do/duty	16	14	16	14	14	44	46	62	53	43	25	46	41	41	26	25	31	27	27	27
Serious/major/upsetting crime	48	30	29	39	39	29	27	25	29	25	32	28	22	22	32	38	40	34	34	34
In hope that property will be recovered	<1	<1	<1	0	0	34	27	27	27	0	4	2	1	1	0	<1	0	3	3	3
In hope that offenders will be caught/punished	31	19	26	19	19	45	56	38	43	34	37	34	35	35	25	27	40	34	34	34
Purposes of insurance claim	0	0	0	0	0	10	16	15	17	2	2	2	<1	<1	3	<1	4	1	1	1
To satisfy other authorities	0	3	<1	2	2	1	1	4	6	4	5	5	2	2	3	3	3	3	7	7
In hope of avoiding repetition of crime to oneself	43	34	28	41	41	18	21	13	14	14	16	16	10	10	32	27	27	31	31	31
In hope of avoiding repetition of crime to someone else	11	9	7	5	5	20	26	22	17	16	24	17	15	15	22	20	13	27	27	27
Needed assistance (e.g. to get home)	8	11	9	7	7	8	6	11	4	3	6	7	6	6	3	6	7	7	7	7
Third person reported crime	4	6	19	4	4	7	9	6	2	18	6	10	6	6	8	7	8	3	3	3
Police were on the spot	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	6	4	3	3	3	1	2	2	5	5	5
Other reason	5	17	5	16	16	2	2	2	5	7	15	<1	3	3	13	10	2	5	5	5
Don't know	0	0	3	0	1	1	5	<1	<1	1	1	4	4	8	5	5	2	1	1	1
Unweighted base	96	101	109	112	112	121	131	128	136	123	143	169	199	199	155	153	171	180	180	180

Table 1.03 Why the violent crime was reported to the police, by offence type

Percentages	Wounding					Robbery <sup>2</sup>					Common assault				
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5
All crimes should be reported/right thing to do/duty	24	22	25	34	34	41	45	65	48	48	30	22	38	28	28
Serious/major/upsetting crime	47	40	41	43	43	35	30	24	35	35	25	29	27	23	23
In hope that property will be recovered	<1	<1	<1	0	0	30	21	20	20	20	0	2	1	1	2
In hope that offenders will be caught/punished	35	28	38	35	35	46	59	40	44	44	25	29	32	29	29
Purposes of insurance claim	1	2	3	<1	<1	12	11	15	17	17	2	1	2	1	1
To satisfy other authorities	1	0	1	4	4	1	0	4	7	3	4	5	4	4	4
In hope of avoiding repetition of crime to oneself	30	20	16	22	22	19	23	14	12	12	26	29	29	27	27
In hope of avoiding repetition of crime to someone else	9	14	9	17	17	20	24	14	17	17	23	22	15	19	19
Needed assistance (e.g. to get home)	7	7	9	9	9	10	6	13	6	6	3	7	6	7	7
Third person reported crime	13	7	15	4	4	9	12	4	1	1	6	6	3	5	5
Police were on the spot	4	2	2	5	5	1	2	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2
Other reason	3	11	3	5	5	1	3	3	7	12	15	5	2	8	8
Don't know	1	2	3	3	3	1	6	<1	1	1	1	1	2	5	5
Unweighted base	160	172	182	206	206	88	102	88	94	94	214	254	267	295	295

Notes to tables 1.01 to 1.03:  
 1. More than one response was allowed.  
 2. Figures should be treated with caution due to the small number of robbery incidents.  
 3. Source: 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.

**Table 1.04 How police came to know about the crime, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS				
	All violence				
	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<i>Who told police?:</i>					
Police told by respondent	46	55	54	50	57
Police told by another person in respondent's house	11	6	8	10	6
Police told by another person	26	28	20	24	22
Police were there	12	9	12	11	10
Police found out by another way	4	3	5	4	4
Don't know	<1	0	0	<1	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	400	569	642	669	738
<i>How were police told?:</i>					
999 call	40	35	36	41	33
Phonecall to local police station	41	42	37	36	39
Approached/stopped an officer in the street	3	3	4	3	6
Called in at the police station	10	13	11	8	10
Other	3	1	7	6	8
Don't know	2	6	5	6	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	339	502	565	583	647
<i>Were police told by mobile phone? <sup>1</sup>:</i>					
Yes	NA	NA	26	31	35
No	NA	NA	67	65	58
Don't know	NA	NA	7	4	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	NA	NA	298	437	480

Notes:

1. The question 'Were the police told by mobile phone?' was added to the questionnaire from 2002/3.
2. Source: 2000 BCS, 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.

**Table 1.05 Injury, medical attention from doctor, some form of medical attention and hospital stay in violent incidents, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS			
	All violence			
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Physical injury</b>				
Some injury	50	51	50	54
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,092	1,537	1,539	1,612
<b>Medical response <sup>1</sup></b>				
Some form of medical attention	14	16	15	16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,037	1,464	1,453	1,519
Hospital Stay <sup>2</sup>	2	2	1	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,037	1,420	1,413	1,468

**Table 1.06 Injury, medical attention from doctor, some form of medical attention and hospital stay in violent incidents, by BCS typology**

Percentages	BCS															
	Domestic				Mugging <sup>3</sup>				Stranger				Acquaintance			
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Physical injury</b>																
Some injury	62	64	70	70	30	28	29	29	45	49	48	52	51	51	50	57
<i>Unweighted base</i>	321	440	260	261	181	269	258	280	384	495	549	575	206	333	472	496
<b>Medical response <sup>1</sup></b>																
Some form of medical attention	18	14	17	17	18	13	12	11	8	18	13	16	12	17	17	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>	316	438	260	261	141	204	183	194	374	491	543	568	206	331	467	496
Hospital Stay <sup>2</sup>	1	1	<1	1	6	1	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	2	1	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	316	419	258	257	141	198	172	186	374	473	525	542	206	330	458	483

**Table 1.07 Injury, medical attention from doctor, some form of medical attention and hospital stay in violent incidents, by offence type**

Percentages	BCS											
	Wounding				Robbery <sup>3</sup>				Common assault			
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Physical injury</b>												
Some injury	96	100	99	99	37	36	40	38	38	37	36	41
<i>Unweighted base</i>	330	373	374	414	172	199	177	194	873	895	907	918
<b>Medical response <sup>1</sup></b>												
Some form of medical attention	39	48	41	46	19	14	12	11	2	3	5	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	328	373	371	414	172	193	170	184	856	887	899	911
Hospital Stay <sup>2</sup>	4	6	4	8	5	1	1	1	0	0	<1	<1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	328	368	363	402	172	187	161	176	856	854	878	880

Notes to tables 1.05 to 1.07:

1. Asked of victims where force or threat of force was used.
2. Whether respondent needed one night or more in hospital.
3. Results for robbery and mugging should be treated with caution due to the small number of incidents.
4. Source 2001/2, 2002/3, 2003/4, 2004/5 BCS interviews.

Table 1.08 Emotional impact of violent incidents, all BCS violence

Percentages	BCS							
	All violence							
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	
<b>Respondent was emotionally affected</b>	83	83	84	79	83	86	89	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,124	957	1,071	1,363	1,487	1,494	1,560	
<b>Type of emotional response</b> <sup>2,3</sup>								
<i>Respondent experienced:</i>								
Anger	63	64	63	55	51	51	54	
Shock	36	42	40	38	38	40	44	
Annoyance	NA	NA	NA	8	37	41	39	
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	NA	NA	NA	26	23	21	26	
Fear	28	27	26	23	23	22	29	
Crying/tears	19	22	21	20	18	14	12	
Difficulty sleeping	17	18	16	15	14	14	12	
Depression	NA	NA	NA	15	13	12	12	
Anxiety or panic attacks	NA	NA	NA	13	12	10	10	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,124	957	1,071	1,361	1,486	1,490	1,554	
<b>Degree of emotional upset</b>								
<i>Respondent not affected:</i>								
Very much	17	17	16	21	17	14	11	
<i>Respondent was affected:</i>								
Very much	26	23	24	27	26	22	26	
Quite a lot	23	22	21	24	24	30	30	
Just a little	34	38	39	28	34	35	33	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,123	956	1,070	1,361	1,487	1,494	1,559	

Table 1.09 Emotional impact of violent incidents, by BCS typology

Percentages	BCS																														
	Domestic								Mugging								Stranger								Acquaintance						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5			
<b>Respondent was emotionally affected</b>	87	92	93	95	90	91	95	91	91	93	79	89	90	88	82	81	81	74	78	83	89	78	78	80	72	83	86	86			
<i>Unweighted base</i>	239	195	230	243	259	258	257	160	154	129	228	259	242	271	297	255	317	466	476	531	549	421	348	390	426	492	463	483			
<b>Type of emotional response</b> <sup>2,3</sup>																															
<i>Respondent experienced:</i>																															
Anger	66	66	68	63	53	54	51	69	74	67	62	59	57	58	59	59	60	49	45	47	54	61	63	61	52	52	52	53			
Shock	40	43	35	43	44	43	47	49	58	54	44	44	51	57	38	43	35	37	37	42	29	38	43	32	33	37	38				
Annoyance	NA	NA	NA	6	26	33	22	NA	NA	NA	5	42	45	41	NA	NA	NA	9	43	40	43	NA	NA	NA	9	35	42	43			
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	NA	NA	NA	40	39	31	37	NA	NA	NA	31	27	32	29	NA	NA	NA	17	16	16	22	NA	NA	NA	21	18	17	22			
Fear	43	40	39	40	31	37	50	44	37	26	29	29	29	25	16	18	22	17	19	15	24	21	23	21	15	19	18	25			
Crying/tears	49	56	58	56	44	36	32	15	22	15	16	15	15	11	5	7	5	6	7	6	4	12	14	15	11	15	11	12			
Difficulty sleeping	34	38	33	32	30	28	33	14	21	14	13	14	12	13	9	7	8	6	5	7	4	14	14	15	13	13	14	10			
Depression	NA	NA	NA	39	32	30	32	NA	NA	NA	10	13	11	11	NA	NA	NA	7	5	5	4	NA	NA	NA	7	11	10	12			
Anxiety or panic attacks	NA	NA	NA	27	20	14	19	NA	NA	NA	15	12	14	9	NA	NA	NA	6	6	8	6	NA	NA	NA	8	13	8	9			
<i>Unweighted base</i>	239	195	230	243	259	258	256	160	154	129	228	259	242	271	297	255	317	465	476	529	547	421	348	390	425	491	461	480			
<b>Degree of emotional upset</b>																															
<i>Respondent not affected:</i>																															
Very much	13	8	7	5	10	9	5	9	9	7	21	11	10	12	18	19	19	26	22	17	11	22	22	20	28	17	14	14			
<i>Respondent was affected:</i>																															
Very much	37	40	38	50	40	36	52	28	37	28	29	27	19	28	17	13	14	16	17	16	15	24	17	23	20	25	21	24			
Quite a lot	28	26	30	28	30	32	28	34	27	27	31	29	31	28	21	17	20	20	20	27	32	18	21	16	23	23	30	29			
Just a little	22	27	25	18	19	22	15	29	27	37	19	33	40	33	43	50	47	38	40	41	42	36	40	41	30	35	34	33			
<i>Unweighted base</i>	238	195	230	242	259	258	257	160	154	129	228	259	242	271	297	255	317	465	476	531	548	421	347	389	426	492	463	483			

Table 1.10 Emotional impact of violent incidents, by offence type

Percentages	BCS																				
	Wounding				Robbery				Common assault												
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Respondent was emotionally affected</b>	93	91	92	86	89	93	93	92	91	94	77	90	91	87	78	79	80	76	80	83	87
<i>Unweighted base</i>	228	200	228	317	368	366	402	128	119	107	167	193	166	185	739	603	714	818	860	866	887
<b>Type of emotional response</b> <sup>2,3</sup>																					
<i>Respondent experienced:</i>																					
Anger	67	70	69	61	59	58	63	69	75	68	61	59	54	56	61	60	60	51	45	48	49
Shock	60	50	57	44	49	50	54	48	59	53	41	46	50	58	27	37	32	33	32	33	36
Annoyance	NA	NA	NA	5	31	44	37	NA	NA	NA	5	42	48	37	NA	NA	NA	9	39	38	39
Loss of confidence or feeling vulnerable	NA	NA	NA	35	31	29	32	NA	NA	NA	34	30	33	33	NA	NA	NA	21	18	16	22
Fear	44	32	36	31	29	30	31	48	40	27	33	33	33	28	20	24	22	19	18	17	28
Crying/tears	33	34	40	32	26	18	19	12	24	16	17	18	13	12	16	18	17	17	15	12	10
Difficulty sleeping	41	29	35	28	22	27	19	14	24	14	14	17	16	14	11	14	11	11	10	9	9
Depression	NA	NA	NA	27	23	20	19	NA	NA	NA	11	15	11	12	NA	NA	NA	11	9	9	10
Anxiety or panic attacks	NA	NA	NA	26	18	15	13	NA	NA	NA	17	15	16	11	NA	NA	NA	7	9	7	8
<i>Unweighted base</i>	225	200	228	317	367	364	398	128	119	107	167	193	166	185	739	603	714	816	860	864	885
<b>Degree of emotional upset</b>																					
<i>Respondent not affected:</i>																					
Very much	7	8	8	14	11	7	7	8	9	6	23	10	9	13	22	19	20	24	20	17	13
<i>Respondent was affected:</i>																					
Very much	51	40	45	45	43	31	38	27	37	30	31	29	20	29	18	13	17	19	18	19	21
Quite a lot	25	26	22	23	25	33	33	34	27	28	30	30	31	26	20	17	20	23	23	28	29
Just a little	17	27	25	19	21	29	22	31	27	36	16	31	40	32	40	50	43	34	39	37	38
<i>Unweighted base</i>	225	200	228	317	368	366	402	128	119	107	167	193	166	185	738	602	713	816	860	866	886

Notes to tables 1.08 to 1.10:

- Source 1996 BCS, 1998 BCS, 2000 BCS, 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.
- More than one response was allowed.
- Due to the inclusion of extra response categories in the 2001/02 and 2002/03 BCS, the data for previous years are not directly comparable.
- Figures may differ to those previously published due to revisions in weighting.

**Table 1.11 Perceived seriousness of violent incidents, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS						
	All violence						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<i>Rated seriousness of crime:</i>							
0-6		57	63	62	52	54	57
7-13		32	26	26	31	31	30
14-20		11	11	12	17	15	13
<b>Mean rating</b>		6	6	6	7	7	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>		1,185	1,006	1,127	1,435	1,530	1,529

**Table 1.12 Perceived seriousness of violent incidents, by BCS typology**

Percentages	BCS																												
	Domestic							Mugging							Stranger							Acquaintance							
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	
<i>Rated seriousness of crime:</i>																													
0-6	59	56	54	43	47	48	46	30	39	51	40	45	52	46	62	62	68	57	58	62	54	60	74	65	58	57	59	49	
7-13	26	27	28	35	39	32	32	54	43	31	41	42	33	37	31	30	23	27	28	29	34	30	18	26	29	26	28	32	
14-20	15	17	18	23	15	19	22	16	18	17	19	13	15	17	7	8	9	16	14	9	11	10	8	9	13	17	13	19	
<b>Mean rating</b>	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	9	8	7	9	8	8	8	6	6	6	7	7	6	7	6	5	6	6	7	7	8	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	242	201	241	252	263	257	248	168	165	136	232	266	257	261	325	273	337	509	493	548	553	443	363	408	442	507	467	478	

**Table 1.13 Perceived seriousness of violent incidents, by offence type**

Percentages	BCS															
	Wounding							Robbery							Common assault	
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997
<i>Rated seriousness of crime:</i>																
0-6	32	45	40	30	37	38	35	29	37	50	36	41	46	39	68	74
7-13	42	31	37	40	39	39	35	54	45	32	43	44	39	41	26	21
14-20	26	25	23	30	25	23	30	17	19	19	21	15	15	20	6	5
<b>Mean rating</b>	9	8	9	10	9	9	10	9	9	7	9	8	8	9	5	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	234	212	238	334	372	369	399	134	126	114	172	198	177	182	783	629

Notes to tables 1.11 to 1.13:

1. Source 1996 BCS, 1998 BCS, 2000 BCS, 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.
2. Figures may differ to those previously published due to revisions in weighting.
3. 0-6 represents the least serious assessment and 14-20 represents the most serious.

**Table 1.14 Victim perception of whether the violent incident was a crime**

	<b>Percentages</b>							<b>BCS 2004/05</b>
	<b>All violence</b>	<b>Domestic</b>	<b>Mugging</b>	<b>Stranger</b>	<b>Acquaintance</b>	<b>Wounding</b>	<b>Robbery</b>	<b>Common assault</b>
Yes, it was a crime	59	54	77	60	53	71	72	50
Wrong, but not a crime	18	25	7	17	20	14	10	22
Just something that happens	23	21	15	22	28	15	18	28
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,610</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>917</i>



Table 1.15 Violent crime recorded by the police, by police force area and region, 2004/05

Police force area and region	Numbers and rates per 10,000 population				Recorded Crime										BCS 12			
	More serious violence	Less serious violence	Sexual offences	Robbery	All violent crime	More serious violence per 10,000 population	Less serious violence per 10,000 population	Sexual offences per 10,000 population	Robbery per 10,000 population	Total BCS 12 violence per 10,000 adults	Domestic violence per 10,000 adults	per 10,000 adults	Stranger per 10,000 adults	Acquaintance per 10,000 adults				
Cleveland	626	11,026	805	898	13,355	11	199	15	16	241								
Durham	286	6,742	397	178	7,603	5	114	7	3	128								
Northumbria	753	22,105	1,496	1,176	25,530	5	159	11	8	183								
<b>North East Region</b>	<b>1,665</b>	<b>39,873</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>2,252</b>	<b>46,488</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>483</b>								
Cheshire	592	15,016	927	533	17,088	6	152	9	5	172								
Cumbria	263	8,992	337	109	9,641	5	82	7	2	97								
Greater Manchester	3,644	49,564	3,470	7,544	64,222	14	196	14	30	254								
Lancashire	1,283	30,301	1,632	1,092	34,308	9	212	11	8	240								
Merseyside	2,778	31,390	1,442	2,173	37,793	20	230	11	17	277								
<b>North West Region</b>	<b>8,570</b>	<b>135,203</b>	<b>7,908</b>	<b>11,451</b>	<b>163,032</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>240</b>								
Humberide	841	23,349	1,403	1,282	26,855	10	265	16	14	305								
North Yorkshire	368	11,704	557	331	12,990	5	154	7	4	171								
South Yorkshire	957	20,266	1,382	1,131	23,726	8	159	11	9	186								
West Yorkshire	1,864	42,745	2,351	2,196	48,156	9	204	11	10	235								
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>	<b>4,030</b>	<b>98,054</b>	<b>5,693</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>115,697</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>225</b>								
Derbyshire	702	16,882	1,160	802	18,546	7	163	12	8	190								
Leicestershire	1,597	20,013	1,372	1,329	24,271	17	213	15	14	259								
Lincs	432	10,424	816	243	11,915	6	157	12	4	179								
Northamptonshire	505	10,656	642	875	12,678	8	166	10	14	197								
Northamptonshire	408	19,207	1,294	2,004	22,913	4	223	13	19	223								
<b>East Midlands Region</b>	<b>3,604</b>	<b>76,182</b>	<b>5,284</b>	<b>90,323</b>	<b>90,323</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>212</b>								
Staffordshire	768	22,813	1,323	777	25,681	7	217	13	7	245								
West Midlands	223	6,268	433	353	7,279	4	121	8	7	140								
West Midlands	453	17,726	1,139	531	19,849	4	151	10	5	169								
<b>West Midlands Region</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>62,485</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>8,905</b>	<b>67,650</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>204</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>262</b>								
Bedfordshire	649	9,488	622	1,028	11,787	11	165	11	18	205								
Cambridgeshire	808	12,750	766	634	14,758	8	173	10	9	202								
Essex	1,157	24,205	1,347	1,426	28,135	7	173	9	8	180								
Hertfordshire	1,094	15,751	971	875	18,691	11	151	11	4	174								
Nottingham	306	12,614	889	324	14,133	4	156	11	4	174								
Suffolk	375	9,972	620	260	11,227	6	147	9	4	166								
<b>East of England Region</b>	<b>4,189</b>	<b>84,780</b>	<b>5,215</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>98,731</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>181</b>								
London, City of	21	970	50	42	1,083	+	+	+	+	+								
Metropolitan Police	7,941	193,985	10,864	39,033	251,823	11	263	15	53	341								
<b>London Region</b>	<b>7,962</b>	<b>194,955</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>39,075</b>	<b>252,906</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>342</b>								
Hampshire	1,054	37,119	2,656	948	41,779	6	207	15	5	232								
Kent	1,012	21,845	1,766	1,195	25,818	6	137	11	7	161								
Surrey	275	10,391	820	462	11,948	3	98	8	4	112								
Sussex	938	26,155	1,801	1,228	30,122	6	174	12	8	200								
Thames Valley	1,147	33,076	2,086	1,398	38,257	5	157	10	9	181								
<b>South East Region</b>	<b>4,426</b>	<b>128,586</b>	<b>9,141</b>	<b>5,801</b>	<b>147,934</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>222</b>								
Avon & Somerset	1,224	30,239	1,914	2,237	35,614	8	201	13	15	236								
Devon & Cornwall	842	27,492	1,564	541	30,439	5	172	10	3	190								
Dorset	274	10,476	689	342	11,781	4	150	10	5	168								
Gloucestershire	514	9,035	539	384	10,472	9	184	9	7	217								
Wiltshire	285	5,749	525	298	6,755	4	92	8	4	109								
<b>South West Region</b>	<b>3,109</b>	<b>62,991</b>	<b>5,231</b>	<b>3,760</b>	<b>95,091</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>209</b>								
England Total	<b>41,789</b>	<b>939,916</b>	<b>58,351</b>	<b>87,625</b>	<b>1,127,681</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>226</b>								
Dyfed-Powys	321	7,994	503	41	8,859	6	160	10	1	178								
Gwent	763	12,129	560	351	13,803	14	218	10	6	249								
North Wales	434	11,593	666	543	12,843	6	191	10	2	177								
South Wales	1,874	18,233	866	543	21,516	15	150	7	4	177								
<b>Wales</b>	<b>3,392</b>	<b>49,949</b>	<b>2,995</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>57,021</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>194</b>								
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>451,181</b>	<b>939,865</b>	<b>606,946</b>	<b>88,710</b>	<b>1,184,702</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>222</b>								
<b>Total BCS 12 violence per 10,000 adults</b>											<b>565</b>			<b>194</b>				
<b>Domestic violence per 10,000 adults</b>											<b>94</b>			<b>188</b>				
<b>per 10,000 adults</b>											<b>81</b>			<b>194</b>				
<b>per 10,000 adults</b>											<b>81</b>			<b>194</b>				
<b>per 10,000 adults</b>											<b>81</b>			<b>194</b>				

1. Data for London Region includes the City of London.  
 2. Statistical significance is compared to national average.  
 3. '+' data for London Region includes the City of London.

**Table 1.16 Whether offender is under the influence of alcohol by time of incident, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS 2004/05			
	During the week	At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	Day	Night
<b>Under influence of alcohol</b>				
Yes	28	68	18	65
No	62	23	69	28
Not known	11	9	13	7
<i>Unweighted n</i>	767	743	586	939

**Table 1.17 Whether offender is under the influence of alcohol by time of incident, by BCS typology**

Percentages	BCS 2004/05															
	Domestic				Mugging				Stranger				Acquaintance			
	During the week	At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	Day	Night	During the week	At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	Day	Night	During the week	At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	Day	Night	During the week	At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	Day	Night
<b>Under influence of alcohol</b>																
Yes	41	70	28	62	7	29	4	28	35	77	21	76	25	72	19	67
No	55	30	68	37	68	45	69	49	49	14	59	15	71	23	76	29
Not known	4	0	4	1	25	26	27	23	15	9	20	8	4	5	5	4
<i>Unweighted n</i>	129	116	83	170	156	96	132	122	219	314	168	367	263	217	203	280

**Table 1.18 Whether offender is under the influence of alcohol by time of incident, by offence type**

Percentages	BCS 2004/05											
	Wounding				Robbery <sup>2</sup>				Common assault			
	During the week	At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	Day	Night	During the week	At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	Day	Night	During the week	At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	Day	Night
<b>Under influence of alcohol</b>												
Yes	36	75	21	71	10	31	4	29	30	74	21	69
No	55	20	69	23	69	44	76	47	62	20	69	26
Not known	10	6	10	6	21	25	20	24	7	6	10	5
<i>Unweighted n</i>	158	233	99	293	108	71	82	98	453	414	355	524

Notes for tables 1.16 to 1.18:

1. Weekend is from Friday 6pm to Monday 6am.

2. Figures should be treated with caution due to the small number of robbery incidents.

**Table 1.19 Whether victim under the influence of alcohol in violent incidents, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS			
	All violence			
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Victim under influence of alcohol</b>				
No	73	73	71	70
Yes, one or two drinks	12	16	16	16
Yes, quite a lot	15	11	13	14
<i>Unweighted base</i>	315	1,377	1,368	1,433

**Table 1.20 Whether victim under the influence of alcohol in violent incidents, BCS typology**

Percentages	BCS											
	Domestic			Mugging			Stranger			Acquaintance		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Victim under influence of alcohol</b>												
No	79	83	83	78	75	72	63	58	60	77	75	72
Yes, one or two drinks	13	11	14	16	19	13	20	22	21	13	13	15
Yes, quite a lot	7	6	4	6	5	15	17	20	19	11	12	13
<i>Unweighted base</i>	253	248	245	197	171	185	455	506	530	472	443	473

**Table 1.21 Whether victim under the influence of alcohol in violent incidents, offence type**

Percentages	BCS								
	Wounding			Robbery			Common assault		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Victim under influence of alcohol</b>									
No	57	61	57	79	74	71	79	74	74
Yes, one or two drinks	24	21	22	16	20	13	12	14	15
Yes, quite a lot	18	18	21	6	6	16	10	13	11
<i>Unweighted base</i>	355	346	384	186	160	176	825	851	864

1. Source 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.

**Table 1.22 Whether offender/s under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violent incidents, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS						
	All violence						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Under influence of alcohol</b>							
Yes	40	42	40	47	44	50	48
No	53	48	50	44	45	40	43
Don't know	6	10	9	9	11	10	9
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,110	946	1,052	1,340	1,455	1,465	1,529
<b>Under influence of drugs</b>							
Yes	16	18	18	21	20	19	18
No	57	53	55	56	52	50	52
Don't know	27	29	27	23	27	30	30
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,110	946	1,052	1,340	1,455	1,465	1,529

**Table 1.23 Whether offender/s under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violent incidents, BCS typology**

Percentages	BCS																											
	Domestic							Mugging							Stranger							Acquaintance						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
<b>Under influence of alcohol</b>																												
Yes	30	33	43	45	42	47	53	15	15	17	19	20	18	17	55	59	53	59	60	62	60	44	45	37	51	41	51	46
No	69	60	55	49	56	48	45	68	53	70	62	58	61	58	37	30	34	31	26	25	28	50	50	53	43	51	43	49
Don't know	1	7	2	5	2	5	2	17	32	13	18	22	21	25	8	11	13	10	14	14	12	6	4	10	6	8	6	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	240	195	229	243	259	258	256	156	150	125	219	245	230	255	288	250	308	452	458	517	535	421	347	390	426	492	460	483
<b>Under influence of drugs</b>																												
Yes	11	10	13	17	11	10	11	12	15	20	14	23	15	25	11	22	16	20	23	18	14	22	19	22	27	22	26	22
No	80	81	80	74	82	78	80	51	31	45	55	44	46	44	41	35	38	42	37	37	39	55	57	56	58	54	51	55
Don't know	8	9	7	9	6	11	9	37	53	35	31	33	39	30	48	43	46	38	40	44	47	24	24	22	15	25	23	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>	240	195	229	243	259	258	256	156	150	125	219	245	230	255	288	250	308	452	458	517	535	421	347	390	426	492	460	483

**Table 1.24 Whether offender/s under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violent incidents, offence type**

Percentages	BCS																											
	Wounding							Robbery							Common assault													
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5							
<b>Under influence of alcohol</b>																												
Yes	52	51	44	54	52	57	59	17	17	18	21	21	23	19	41	45	43	51	46	54	51							
No	43	41	48	41	35	34	34	66	54	71	61	59	54	58	54	49	47	40	46	38	42							
Don't know	4	8	7	5	12	9	7	16	29	11	18	20	22	23	5	7	9	8	8	9	7							
<i>Unweighted base</i>	222	197	226	310	356	357	394	124	119	104	164	187	163	181	732	599	701	811	854	878	880							
<b>Under influence of drugs</b>																												
Yes	26	21	19	26	23	21	22	14	17	21	15	25	16	29	13	17	18	20	18	20	15							
No	55	51	54	54	52	50	51	49	31	46	53	43	43	44	59	58	57	58	55	51	55							
Don't know	19	28	27	20	25	29	27	37	52	33	32	32	41	27	28	25	25	22	27	29	31							
<i>Unweighted base</i>	222	197	226	310	356	357	394	124	119	104	164	187	163	181	732	599	701	811	854	878	880							

Notes to tables 1.22 to 1.24:

1. Source 1996 BCS, 1998 BCS, 2000 BCS, 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.
2. Not asked if offender identified as under school age.
3. The offender was judged to be under the influence of drugs in one-fifth of violent incidents. However, it should be noted that a high proportion of victims said that they 'did not know' if this was the case, particularly in incidents of mugging and stranger violence.
4. Figures may differ to those previously published due to revisions in weighting.

**Table 1.25 Use of weapons in violent incidents, all BCS violence**

Percentages	All violence										BCS										
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Weapon used	23	20	16	23	26	21	25	23	20	16	23	26	21	25	23	20	16	23	26	21	25
No weapon used	76	79	82	76	72	78	74	76	79	82	76	72	78	74	76	79	82	76	72	78	74
Unweighted base	1,112	950	1,069	1,346	1,477	1,479	1,549	1,112	950	1,069	1,346	1,477	1,479	1,549	1,112	950	1,069	1,346	1,477	1,479	1,549
Knife	8	5	5	7	8	5	6	8	5	5	7	8	5	6	8	5	5	7	8	5	6
Hitting implement <sup>2</sup>	6	4	8	7	6	7	7	6	4	8	7	6	7	7	6	4	8	7	6	7	7
Glass/bottle	3	6	3	6	5	5	6	3	6	3	6	5	5	6	3	6	3	6	5	5	6
Stabbing implement	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Firearm	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1	1	1	<1	1	1	1	1
Stones <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	2	NA	NA	NA	1	2	2	2
Syringe <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	<1	<1
Other	7	7	<1	3	5	3	5	7	7	<1	3	5	3	5	7	7	<1	3	5	3	5
Unweighted base	1,111	949	1,065	1,346	1,474	1,478	1,545	1,111	949	1,065	1,346	1,474	1,478	1,545	1,111	949	1,065	1,346	1,474	1,478	1,545

**Table 1.26 Use of weapons in violent incidents, by BCS typology**

Percentages	Domestic					Mugging					Stranger					Acquaintance					BCS							
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3		1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Weapon used	15	13	7	19	15	11	14	35	25	21	31	22	16	18	18	27	12	21	28	20	24	28	19	22	25	31	28	33
No weapon used	85	87	93	81	85	89	86	64	73	78	66	73	79	79	78	71	81	77	68	77	73	72	81	78	75	69	72	67
Unweighted base	239	195	230	241	289	298	297	157	152	129	223	298	237	207	294	252	316	457	473	522	544	419	346	389	425	486	481	
Knife	7	4	4	7	5	2	7	25	14	15	15	15	8	7	4	4	3	5	7	3	4	4	7	3	4	5	8	7
Hitting implement <sup>2</sup>	4	2	2	11	4	4	2	6	2	3	5	3	3	2	3	4	5	5	8	4	6	8	6	14	6	7	12	11
Glass/bottle	1	<1	<1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	4	2	3	1	7	13	4	9	7	8	9	4	6	4	7	6	5	8
Stabbing implement	0	0	<1	3	1	<1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	<1	1	1	0	2	1	2	2	2	<1	1	1	2	1
Firearm	2	0	0	<1	<1	<1	1	4	2	1	1	<1	2	2	<1	1	0	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	3	1	<1	1
Stones <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0	2	0	1	NA	NA	NA	2	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	1	3	2	2	NA	NA	NA	1	3	2	3
Syringe <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	1	1	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	<1
Other	3	9	<1	2	7	2	5	7	7	0	5	1	<1	3	5	7	1	3	3	3	2	10	5	<1	5	7	3	9
Unweighted base	239	195	230	241	289	298	297	157	151	129	223	298	237	204	293	252	316	457	470	523	544	419	346	389	425	486	480	

**Table 1.27 Use of weapons in violent incidents, by offence type**

Percentages	Wounding					Robbery					Common assault					BCS					
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3		2003/4	2004/5			
Weapon used	30	31	33	33	22	25	26	41	30	24	38	28	22	24	20	16	10	18	28	20	26
No weapon used	69	67	67	66	75	73	74	59	70	75	61	69	77	79	80	84	87	82	71	79	73
Unweighted base	220	197	228	313	356	359	397	125	117	107	162	192	161	187	735	601	712	810	854	883	885
Knife	9	5	9	10	6	4	5	29	17	18	18	19	10	10	5	3	2	4	8	4	6
Hitting implement <sup>2</sup>	11	9	19	13	6	11	9	8	3	3	6	4	5	3	4	3	5	5	7	6	7
Glass/bottle	7	14	4	10	8	8	9	1	1	1	5	2	4	1	3	5	2	5	5	5	7
Stabbing implement	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	1	2	1	1	<1	<1	2	1	1
Firearm	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	5	3	2	1	1	2	3	<1	<1	0	1	1	1	1
Stones <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	<1	3	1	1	NA	NA	NA	2	0	0	1	NA	NA	NA	1	3	2	2
Syringe <sup>4</sup>	NA	NA	NA	<1	4	4	4	NA	NA	NA	<1	0	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	1	<1	0
Other	4	9	0	5	4	4	4	8	8	0	6	1	1	4	8	6	<1	3	6	3	4
Unweighted base	219	197	224	313	353	359	397	125	116	106	162	192	161	175	735	601	713	810	853	884	

Notes to tables 1.25 to 1.27:

1. Source: 1996 BCS, 1998 BCS, 2000 BCS, 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.
2. Includes sticks, clubs and other hitting implements.
3. More than one response was allowed.
4. These categories would have been included in the 'other' category prior to 2001/02.
5. Figures may differ to those previously published due to revisions in weighting.

**Table 1.28 Location of violent incidents, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS						
	All violence						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Around the home <sup>2</sup>	26	27	24	27	25	26	23
Around work <sup>3</sup>	13	11	17	8	8	9	7
Street <sup>4</sup>	20	25	24	24	29	28	30
Pub or club <sup>5</sup>	19	22	20	21	20	21	22
Transport	5	2	3	4	3	4	3
Other location	17	13	12	15	14	12	15
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,188</i>	<i>1,012</i>	<i>1,130</i>	<i>1,361</i>	<i>1,537</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>1,612</i>

**Table 1.29 Location of violent incidents, by BCS typology**

Percentages	BCS																														
	Domestic								Mugging								Stranger								Acquaintance						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5			
Around the home <sup>2</sup>	79	86	74	75	75	84	80	13	13	16	22	16	16	12	3	3	4	5	5	6	5	14	16	14	17	22	23	19			
Around work <sup>3</sup>	1	<1	1	3	1	1	1	3	5	3	1	1	1	1	13	9	17	7	9	7	7	23	20	31	16	15	16	13			
Street <sup>4</sup>	2	4	9	6	3	4	7	49	58	65	51	57	53	51	23	26	27	24	36	36	37	22	25	15	25	26	23	25			
Pub or club <sup>5</sup>	3	3	5	3	4	3	3	6	4	4	7	7	9	13	32	41	34	39	34	32	35	22	26	23	24	21	22	22			
Transport	<1	0	<1	0	0	0	1	18	5	5	8	9	13	9	9	3	8	8	5	7	4	3	1	<1	2	1	1	1			
Other location	15	8	10	14	17	8	8	11	14	8	12	10	8	15	22	17	10	16	12	11	13	16	13	17	17	16	16	20			
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>244</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>241</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>260</i>	<i>261</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>137</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>280</i>	<i>325</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>575</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>367</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>426</i>	<i>508</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>496</i>			

**Table 1.30 Location of violent incidents, by offence type**

Percentages	BCS																											
	Wounding								Robbery								Common assault											
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5							
Around the home <sup>2</sup>	31	30	35	42	29	27	27	13	16	16	25	19	19	14	26	28	23	23	26	28	25							
Around work <sup>3</sup>	6	9	14	3	4	5	8	3	5	3	1	1	2	1	17	13	20	11	12	12	8							
Street <sup>4</sup>	14	17	16	20	24	30	19	49	58	66	52	57	51	54	18	21	18	19	25	22	29							
Pub or club <sup>5</sup>	29	31	21	21	27	23	30	8	4	3	7	6	7	11	17	23	22	25	20	22	21							
Transport	4	<1	1	2	2	2	1	18	5	4	7	8	14	7	4	2	3	4	2	3	3							
Other location	15	13	12	13	14	13	16	8	12	7	9	9	8	13	18	13	13	17	14	12	15							
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>316</i>	<i>373</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>167</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>817</i>	<i>895</i>	<i>908</i>	<i>918</i>							

Notes to tables 1.28 to 1.30:

1. Source 1996 BCS, 1998 BCS, 2000 BCS, 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.
2. Includes home premises, whether inside/outside or garage/shed, home car park or nearby street to home.
3. Includes work premises, whether inside/outside or work garage/car parks.
4. Includes streets near work/college/sports ground/public entertainment/train or tube stations etc., subway, park/open spaces, waste grounds, and street markets.
5. Includes pub/club premises, whether inside or nearby street/car parks.
6. Figures may differ to those previously published due to revisions in weighting.

Table 1.31 When violent incidents occurred, all BCS violence

Percentages	BCS													
	All violence													
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
During the week	55	56	56	56	52	51	49	60	65	66	70	67	55	53
At the weekend <sup>2</sup>	45	44	44	44	48	48	51	40	35	34	30	33	45	47
Unweighted base	1,171	946	1,050	1,350	1,469	1,465	1,541	160	154	128	227	257	268	296
<b>Day</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>
Morning (8am-noon)	10	12	9	9	10	8	9	11	10	12	11	11	7	11
Afternoon (noon-5pm)	24	21	27	23	24	24	24	32	32	37	38	33	28	33
Morning/afternoon <sup>3</sup>	3	5	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	4
<b>Night</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>
Evening (6pm-midnight)	50	47	43	45	51	52	50	46	46	33	36	47	55	38
Night (midnight-6am)	11	13	14	17	11	13	14	5	4	10	9	6	7	18
Evening/night <sup>4</sup>	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	<1	1	<1
Unweighted base	1,122	982	1,066	1,367	1,480	1,482	1,556	160	154	129	229	259	242	273

Table 1.32 When violent incidents occurred by BCS typology

Percentages	BCS																				
	Domestic				Mugging				Stranger				Acquaintance								
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
During the week	69	59	53	61	53	54	52	60	65	66	70	67	55	53	49	47	48	44	43	45	40
At the weekend <sup>2</sup>	31	41	47	39	47	46	46	40	35	34	30	33	45	47	51	53	52	56	57	55	60
Unweighted base	230	169	219	234	251	245	246	160	154	128	227	257	268	296	254	314	466	472	524	547	418
<b>Day</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>28</b>
Morning (8am-noon)	12	8	6	10	8	5	7	11	10	12	11	11	7	11	12	9	4	8	6	7	7
Afternoon (noon-5pm)	15	19	22	19	20	21	15	32	32	37	38	33	28	33	21	16	24	17	21	19	20
Morning/afternoon <sup>3</sup>	9	9	7	6	5	3	5	1	6	4	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	3	2	3	4
<b>Night</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>72</b>
Evening (6pm-midnight)	58	50	48	47	56	58	59	50	46	33	36	47	55	38	48	52	43	47	56	50	53
Night (midnight-6am)	5	8	12	16	7	10	11	5	4	10	9	6	7	18	18	21	25	26	16	21	18
Evening/night <sup>4</sup>	1	6	5	3	4	2	2	0	2	2	2	<1	1	<1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
Unweighted base	237	182	228	237	255	253	254	160	154	129	229	259	242	273	297	355	317	466	475	530	545

Table 1.33 When violent incidents occurred by offence type

Percentages	BCS													
	Wounding				Robbery				Common assault					
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
During the week	46	50	59	49	43	48	41	57	64	68	73	65	55	52
At the weekend <sup>2</sup>	54	50	41	51	57	52	59	43	36	32	27	35	45	48
Unweighted base	221	169	227	313	364	358	399	128	119	106	167	191	163	168
<b>Day</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>
Morning (8am-noon)	8	5	9	5	8	7	6	12	9	11	6	11	7	10
Afternoon (noon-5pm)	18	16	16	17	20	19	15	30	26	33	37	33	25	28
Morning/afternoon <sup>3</sup>	3	6	4	4	5	2	<1	4	5	4	5	4	2	3
<b>Night</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>
Evening (6pm-midnight)	49	53	47	51	56	51	53	52	52	35	40	47	60	60
Night (midnight-6am)	21	18	21	19	7	19	21	6	5	11	9	6	6	20
Evening/night <sup>4</sup>	1	2	4	3	4	1	2	0	2	5	3	<1	1	<1
Unweighted base	225	169	226	314	366	363	400	128	119	107	167	196	168	164

Notes to tables 1.31 to 1.33:  
 1. Source: 1996 BCS, 1998 BCS, 2000 BCS, 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.  
 2. Weekend from Friday 6pm to Monday 6am.  
 3. Victim unsure if evening or afternoon.  
 4. Victim unsure if evening or night.  
 5. Figures may differ to those previously published due to revisions in weighting.

Table 1.34 Why the crime was not reported to the police, all BCS violence

Percentages	All violence					BCS				
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5
Trial, no boss, police could/would not do anything	46	45	50	45	45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Private/dealt with ourselves	45	47	37	40	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Reported to other authorities	7	8	8	6	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fear of reprisals	7	7	5	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inconvenient to report	4	5	4	5	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Common occurrence <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	NA	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dislike or fear of the police or previous bad experience with them	2	3	3	3	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Part of job <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fault of friend, relative, respondent <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Offender not responsible <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thought someone else had reported it <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Other	4	3	5	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Unweighted base	799	655	623	619	619	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 1.35 Why the crime was not reported to the police, by BCS typology

Percentages	Domestic					Mugging					Stranger					Acquaintance				
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5
Trial, no boss, police could/would not do anything	21	22	20	14	14	66	69	78	71	71	62	66	62	62	39	36	41	41	35	35
Private/dealt with ourselves	85	76	75	85	85	25	23	14	13	13	25	31	22	22	44	52	42	42	43	43
Reported to other authorities	0	3	2	0	0	4	4	0	4	4	4	8	6	7	15	12	15	15	7	7
Fear of reprisals	6	6	7	7	7	5	13	3	2	2	4	5	3	3	10	9	7	7	7	7
Inconvenient to report	<1	1	1	1	1	6	5	9	9	9	8	10	7	6	1	3	2	2	3	3
Common occurrence <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dislike or fear of the police or previous bad experience with them	3	1	2	<1	<1	1	<1	5	11	11	3	3	3	3	NA	4	3	3	3	2
Part of job <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
Fault of friend, relative, respondent <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	2	2	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Offender not responsible <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1
Thought someone else had reported it <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<1
Other	2	4	6	<1	<1	7	5	2	5	5	3	2	2	2	5	1	2	2	2	2
Unweighted base	443	192	146	141	141	109	121	111	122	122	299	282	301	289	244	280	268	268	268	268

Table 1.36 Why the crime was not reported to the police, by offence

Percentages	Wounding					Robbery <sup>1</sup>					Common assault				
	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2004/5
Trial, no boss, police could/would not do anything	37	35	44	28	28	66	67	75	72	72	45	45	47	44	44
Private/dealt with ourselves	42	49	31	52	52	27	25	18	12	12	49	50	43	43	43
Reported to other authorities	3	4	8	3	3	4	4	0	3	3	8	10	9	8	8
Fear of reprisals	16	14	10	10	10	5	16	1	3	3	5	4	4	4	4
Inconvenient to report	5	10	3	7	7	6	5	9	8	8	3	3	4	3	3
Common occurrence <sup>1</sup>	NA	NA	NA	3	3	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	3	3
Dislike or fear of the police or previous bad experience with them	4	4	8	2	2	<1	<1	5	14	14	2	3	1	2	2
Part of job <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Fault of friend, relative, respondent <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Offender not responsible <sup>2,3</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	1	1
Thought someone else had reported it <sup>2</sup>	NA	NA	NA	1	1	NA	NA	NA	0	0	NA	NA	NA	<1	<1
Other	6	4	11	2	2	7	6	2	4	4	3	2	3	2	2
Unweighted base	128	167	153	123	123	77	85	75	84	84	568	547	569	545	545

Notes to tables 1.34 to 1.36  
 1. More than one reason could be given.  
 2. New categories added to the questionnaire in 2004/5.  
 3. Offender was a child or had a mental illness.  
 4. Figures should be treated with caution due to the small number of robbery incidents.  
 5. Source 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.



**Table 1.37 Why the victim thinks the incident happened, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS		
	All violence		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Offender drunk/on drugs	29	35	30
Personal history between victim and offender	20	20	22
The offender had a bad temper/intolerant attitude	24	20	16
Opportunist/spur of the moment/offender took advantage	12	13	14
Young people/teenager/for fun	10	10	13
Victim or property was specifically targeted by offender	10	9	10
Offender wanted money or property	8	8	7
Was part of a series of incidents in area	3	3	2
The victim victimised for being different	3	3	2
The location made victim an easy target	1	2	1
The victim victimised due to race/ethnicity/religion	2	3	1
Offender was suffering from a mental illness	1	2	1
Negligence/carelessness of respondent or someone else	1	1	<1
As a result of various transport difficulties (e.g. busy roads)	0	0	<1
Other	15	9	9
Don't know	2	3	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	1,488	1,495	1,560

**Table 1.38 Why the victim thinks the incident happened, by BCS typology**

Percentages	BCS											
	Domestic			Mugging			Stranger			Acquaintance		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Offender drunk/on drugs	20	29	22	15	14	10	41	45	43	28	37	31
Personal history between victim and offender	50	58	69	9	2	5	1	2	2	26	25	24
The offender had a bad temper/intolerant attitude	40	27	18	8	4	1	17	17	15	29	26	22
Opportunist/spur of the moment/offender took advantage	1	2	1	43	42	50	11	14	10	6	6	8
Young people/teenager/for fun	3	2	1	9	11	14	15	11	16	9	13	15
Victim or property was specifically targeted by offender	5	5	3	17	17	19	8	6	7	13	10	13
Offender wanted money or property	1	4	<1	46	41	37	4	4	4	2	2	2
Was part of a series of incidents in area	2	4	<1	4	3	2	3	3	1	4	3	3
The victim victimised for being different	<1	1	<1	3	1	1	4	6	2	5	3	3
The location made victim an easy target	0	1	1	2	4	3	1	2	1	1	1	1
The victim victimised due to race/ethnicity/religion	0	0	<1	0	4	<1	4	4	3	2	3	<1
Offender was suffering from a mental illness	1	4	<1	0	<1	0	<1	2	<1	1	3	2
Negligence/carelessness of respondent or someone else	1	1	<1	4	1	1	1	1	<1	<1	<1	<1
As a result of various transport difficulties (e.g. busy roads)	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	<1	0	<1	0
Other	12	6	6	4	2	1	15	9	11	18	8	10
Don't know	1	<1	<1	1	6	1	4	5	7	2	2	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	260	258	257	259	242	271	477	532	549	492	463	483

**Table 1.39 Why the victim thinks the incident happened, by offence type**

Percentages	BCS								
	Wounding			Robbery			Common assault		
	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Offender drunk/on drugs	30	39	35	17	18	13	32	38	33
Personal history between victim and offender	24	27	24	11	3	6	21	20	24
The offender had a bad temper/intolerant attitude	24	23	20	10	6	1	28	23	18
Opportunist/spur of the moment/offender took advantage	7	12	8	38	38	44	7	7	7
Young people/teenager/for fun	8	7	10	9	10	17	11	11	14
Victim or property was specifically targeted by offender	12	8	12	17	17	21	8	7	7
Offender wanted money or property	4	3	1	50	40	38	2	3	3
Was part of a series of incidents in area	2	7	3	3	3	3	4	2	1
The victim victimised for being different	3	2	3	4	1	1	4	4	1
The location made victim an easy target	1	<1	<1	3	5	4	1	2	1
The victim victimised due to race/ethnicity/religion	1	3	1	0	6	<1	3	3	1
Offender was suffering from a mental illness	<1	3	2	0	<1	0	1	3	1
Negligence/carelessness of respondent or someone else	<1	<1	1	2	1	<1	1	1	<1
As a result of various transport difficulties (e.g. busy roads)	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	<1	<1
Other	13	8	6	6	2	2	17	8	11
Don't know	4	3	4	1	6	1	2	3	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	368	366	402	193	166	185	861	887	887

1. Source 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.

2. More than one response was allowed

**Table 1.40 Victim-offender relationship in violent incidents, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS						
	All violence						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Not known	32	34	37	43	45	47	46
Sight/casual	29	29	20	22	24	23	23
Known well	39	38	43	35	32	30	32
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,177</i>	<i>1,005</i>	<i>1,125</i>	<i>1,440</i>	<i>1,536</i>	<i>1,540</i>	<i>1,612</i>

**Table 1.41 Victim-offender relationship in violent incidents, by offence type**

Percentages	BCS																				
	Wounding							Robbery							Common assault						
	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5	1995	1997	1999	2001/2	2002/3	2003/4	2004/5
Not known	24	25	23	32	37	33	37	75	75	66	73	80	83	73	28	28	35	40	39	43	41
Sight/casual	30	37	19	18	23	26	25	14	12	14	14	8	11	18	30	30	21	26	28	25	24
Known well	46	38	57	50	40	41	39	11	13	20	13	12	6	9	41	42	43	34	33	32	35
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>264</i>	<i>374</i>	<i>414</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>125</i>	<i>115</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>269</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>194</i>	<i>783</i>	<i>629</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>872</i>	<i>495</i>	<i>908</i>	<i>918</i>

Notes to tables 1.40 to 1.41:

1. Source 1996 BCS, 1998 BCS, 2000 BCS, 2001/02 BCS interviews, 2002/03 BCS interviews, 2003/04 interviews, 2004/05 interviews.
2. Figures may differ to those previously published due to revisions in weighting.

**Table 1.42 Victim-offender relationship in violent incidents by victim age and gender, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS 2004/05			
	Not known	Sight/casual	Known well	Total
<b>Males</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>60</b>
Aged between 16-29	45	38	20	35
Aged between 30-59	27	30	14	23
Aged 60 or over	2	<1	<1	1
<b>Females</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>40</b>
Aged between 16-29	11	15	31	18
Aged between 30-59	13	14	33	20
Aged 60 or over	2	2	2	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>812</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>1,612</i>

**Table 1.43 Victim-offender relationship in violent incidents by time, all BCS violence**

Percentages	BCS 2004/05			
	Not known	Sight/casual	Known well	Total
During the week	43	47	59	49
At the weekend <sup>1</sup>	57	53	41	51
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>777</i>	<i>313</i>	<i>451</i>	<i>1,541</i>
<b>Day</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>
Morning (6am-noon)	8	8	11	9
Afternoon (noon-6pm)	24	29	21	24
Morning/afternoon <sup>2</sup>	1	1	5	3
<b>Night</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>65</b>
Evening (6pm-midnight)	48	50	51	50
Night (midnight-6am)	18	12	10	14
Evening/night <sup>3</sup>	<1	<1	1	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>779</i>	<i>314</i>	<i>463</i>	<i>1,556</i>

Notes:

1. Weekend is from Friday 6pm to Monday 6am.
2. Victim unsure if morning or afternoon.
3. Victim unsure if evening or night.

**Table 1.44 Perceived seriousness of crime by whether respondent thought incident was a crime and degree of emotional upset, all BCS violence**

Percentages		BCS 2004/05			
Was it a crime?	Degree of emotional upset	Rated seriousness of crime:			Total
		1 to 6	7 to 13	14 to 20	
Yes, it was a crime	Respondent not affected	4	5	2	4
	<i>Respondent was affected:</i>				
	Very much	7	23	61	21
	Quite a lot	12	31	23	20
	Just a little	17	15	9	15
Wrong, but not a crime	Respondent not affected	3	2	1	2
	<i>Respondent was affected:</i>				
	Very much	4	4	2	4
	Quite a lot	6	5	0	5
	Just a little	11	5	0	7
Just something that happens	Respondent not affected	7	3	0	4
	<i>Respondent was affected:</i>				
	Very much	2	1	0	1
	Quite a lot	6	3	2	4
	Just a little	22	3	0	12
<i>Unweighted base</i>		756	488	242	1,486

Notes:

1. 1-6 represents the least serious assessment and 14-20 represents the most serious.

**Table 1.45 Percentage committing violent offences in the last year, by personal characteristics and behaviours**

Percentages	Age 10 to 15		Age 16 to 25		OCJS 2004	
		Unweighted base		Unweighted base	All	Unweighted base
<b>Personal demographics</b>						
<i>Gender</i>						
Male	22	1,156	19	1,358	20	2,514
Female	13	1,066	10	1,476	11	2,542
<i>Ethnic group<sup>3</sup></i>						
White	18	2,033	15	2,546	16	4,579
Non-white	17	188	11	288	13	476
<b>Income and employment</b>						
<i>Household income:</i>						
Under £10,000	20	587	12	633	15	1,220
£10,000 to £14,999	18	110	14	152	15	262
£15,000 to £19,999	17	246	18	291	17	537
£20,000 to £29,999	20	348	15	429	17	777
£30,000 or more	16	457	15	580	15	1,037
<i>Employment status:</i>						
Employed	-	-	12	1,233	12	1,234
Unemployed	-	-	19	145	19	146
Economically inactive (student)	-	-	18	1,151	18	3,364
Economically inactive (other)	-	-	12	304	13	311
<i>How well managing on current income:</i>						
Well	18	1,319	14	1,766	15	3,085
Getting by	18	749	14	880	15	1,629
Getting into difficulties	17	101	19	144	18	245
<b>Family and friends</b>						
<i>How well got/get on with parents when aged 10 to 16:</i>						
Get on with parent(s)	17	2,121	16	1,324	16	3,445
Get on badly with at least one parent	-	-	19	135	26	208
<i>Current relationship with parents:</i>						
Parents perceived to have good parenting skills	15	1,571	26	267	17	1,838
Parents perceived to have poor parenting skills	37	124	-	-	39	150
<i>Parental attitude:</i>						
Positive parental attitude	16	1,978	27	309	18	2,287
Negative parental attitude	41	97	-	-	38	141
<i>How much time spent with parents:</i>						
All or most	11	1,118	22	107	12	1,225
Some or less	25	1,067	31	264	27	1,331
Friends/siblings in trouble with police in the last year	29	527	26	699	27	1,226
<i>Do your parents/guardians know who your friends are?</i>						
Some or none	22	1,247	31	264	23	1,511
All	12	918	25	156	14	1,074
<b>School and local area</b>						
<i>Attitude towards local area:</i>						
Good attitude towards local area (10-15)	17	469			17	469
Indifferent attitude towards local area	18	1,302			18	1,302
Bad attitude towards local area	21	332			21	332
<i>Attitude towards local area:</i>						
Good attitude towards local area (16-25)			12	282	12	282
Indifferent attitude towards local area			14	1,836	14	1,836
Bad attitude towards local area			19	494	19	494

**Table 1.45 Percentage committing violent offences in the last year, by personal characteristics and behaviours (cont'd)**

Percentages	OCJS 2004					
	Age 10 to 15	Unweighted base	Age 16 to 25	Unweighted base	All	Unweighted base
<i>Have you had problems in the local area?</i>						
No problems	12	781	11	729	11	1,510
One to three problems	21	1,340	14	1,769	17	3,109
Four or more problems	19	101	25	336	24	437
<i>Ever been suspended or expelled:</i>						
Never	16	2,030	13	2,393	14	4,423
Have been suspended or expelled	32	187	24	419	26	606
<i>Relationship with school:</i>						
School perceived to have good teaching skills and discipline	16	1,623	25	261	17	1,884
School perceived to have bad teaching skills and discipline	30	295	-	-	33	378
<i>Importance of school:</i>						
Not important	-	-	-	-	-	-
Important	17	2,171	29	375	19	2,546
<i>Participate in activities:</i>						
Do not participate in activities	15	333	12	1,106	12	1,439
Participate in activities	18	1,879	16	1,723	17	3,602
<b>Attitude towards police and crime</b>						
<i>Do you trust the police?</i>						
Trust police	15	1,793	13	1,942	14	3,735
Do not trust police	32	371	20	795	23	1,166
<i>Likely to agree that criminal acts are ok:</i>						
More likely to agree that criminal acts are ok	37	167	26	249	30	416
Less likely to agree that criminal acts are ok	16	2,041	13	2,577	14	4,618
<i>Impulsive:</i>						
Not impulsive			11	2,053	11	2,053
Highly impulsive			34	206	34	206
<b>Lifestyle and behaviour</b>						
Committed an anti-social behaviour act in the past 12 months	38	617	34	676	35	1,293
<i>Were you drunk more than once a month in the last year?</i>						
Drunk once a month or less	16	2,023	11	2,061	13	4,084
Drunk more than once a month	50	97	23	714	25	811
<i>Taken any drug in the last 12 months?</i>						
Not taken any drug	15	2,013	10	1,916	12	3,929
Taken drug(s)	49	162	25	857	28	1,019
<i>How often do you visit a pub?</i>						
Frequently, visits once a week or more	-	-	18	1,174	19	1,230
Less frequent, visits less than twice a month	30	448	11	1,322	14	1,770
Never	14	1,683	13	317	14	2,000
<i>How often do you visit a club?</i>						
Frequently, visits once a week or more	-	-	24	491	24	518
Less frequent, visits less than twice a month	34	357	12	1,698	15	2,055
Never	14	1,814	13	629	14	2,443

Notes:

1. '-' indicates base numbers too small.
2. Where base numbers are less than 100, percentages should be used with caution.
3. Non-white ethnic groups have been combined as respondent numbers are too low to show them individually. It should be noted that there may be variability within this group.

**Table 1.46 Proportion of 10 to 15 year-olds victimised once, two to four times or five times or more**

<b>Percentages</b>		<b>OCJS 2004</b>		
Number of times a victim		Male	Female	All
<b>Assault - no injury</b>				
Once		8	6	7
2 to 4 times		7	5	6
5 or more times		5	3	4
<b>Once or more</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Assault with injury</b>				
Once		9	5	7
2 to 4 times		5	4	4
5 or more times		2	1	2
<b>Once or more</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>All assaults</b>				
<b>Once</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2 to 4 times</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5 or more times</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Once or more</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Robbery</b>				
Once		3	1	2
2 to 4 times		0.5	0	<1
5 or more times		<1	<1	<1
<b>Once or more</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>All violence</b>				
<b>Once</b>		<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>2 to 4 times</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5 or more times</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Once or more</b>		<b>29</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>24</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>		1,215	1,104	2,319

## 2. Homicide

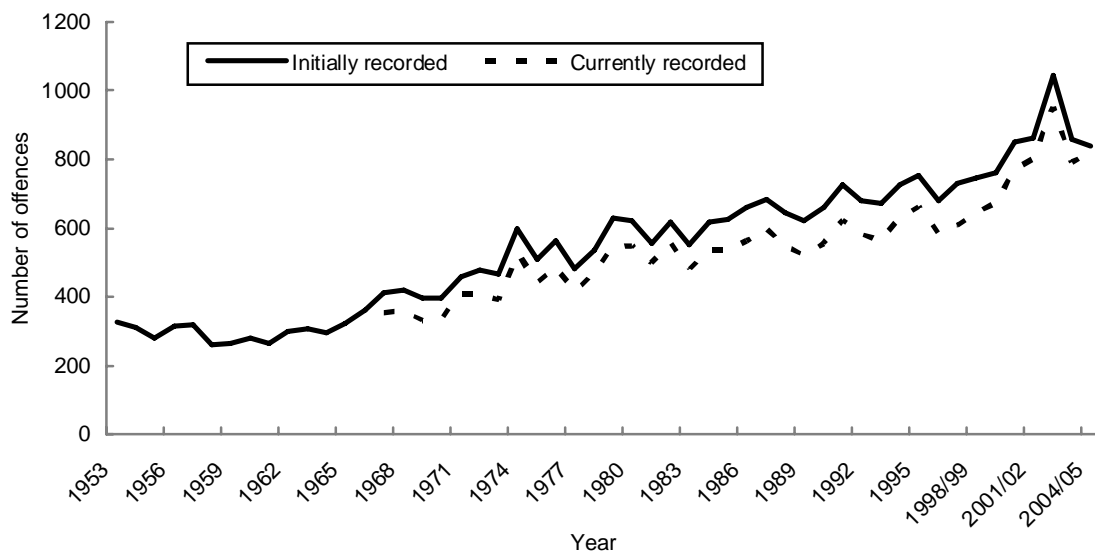
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*Kathryn Coleman and Judith Cotton*

### SUMMARY

- There were 839 deaths initially recorded as homicides in England and Wales based on cases recorded by the police in 2004/05. This is a decrease of two per cent on 2003/04.
- Seventy-two per cent of homicide victims were male.
- The most common method of killing at 29 per cent involved a sharp instrument.
- Shootings accounted for 9.4 per cent of homicides in 2004/05 compared with 8.7 per cent in 2003/04.
- Forty-one per cent of male victims and 70 per cent of female victims knew the main suspect.
- Overall the risk of being a victim of homicide was 15 per million population. Children under one year old were most at risk at 37 per million population, a decrease from 53 per million population in 2003/04.

**Figure 2.1 Offences recorded by the police in England and Wales 1953 to 2004/05**



1. Year 2002/03 includes 172 victims of Dr Harold Shipman.



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

In this chapter, homicide offences are shown according to the year in which the police initially recorded the offence as homicide. This is not necessarily the year in which the incident took place or the year in which any court decision was made. The data refer to the position as at 28 November 2005, when recording closed down for the purpose of analysis, and will change as subsequent court hearings take place or other information is received. Because of differences in recording practice with respect to 'no crimes', data from the homicide index do not necessarily agree with the recorded crime data.

## 2.1 OFFENCES INITIALLY RECORDED AS HOMICIDE

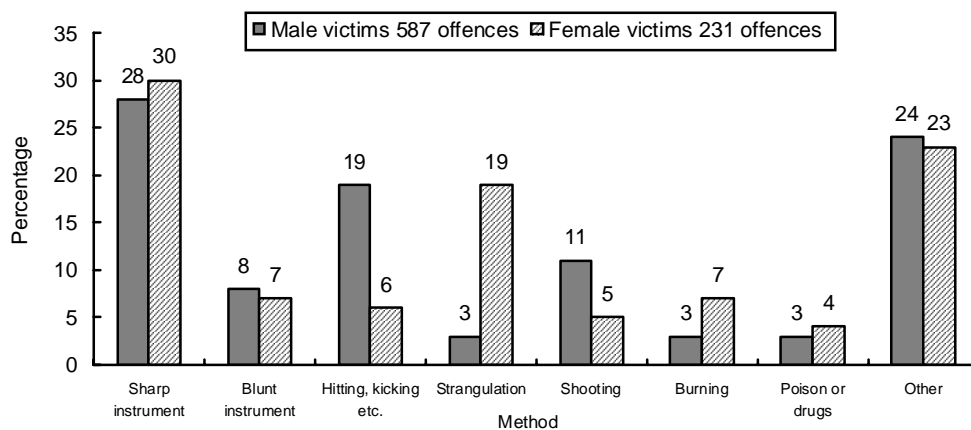
In 2004/05, 839 deaths were initially recorded as homicide, a decrease of two per cent on the previous year. Of these offences, 19 were no longer recorded as homicides by 28 November 2005. Court proceedings had resulted in findings of guilt in respect of 264 victims and proceedings were pending for a further 401. The suspects responsible for the deaths of 29 victims had committed suicide or died. For 99 victims, no suspects had been identified. In the remaining 27 offences, proceedings were discontinued, not initiated or the suspect found to be insane (Table 2.02).

## 2.2 VICTIMS

### Method of killing

As in previous years, the most common method of killing was with a sharp instrument. Twenty-nine 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 2004/05, shootings accounted for nine per cent of homicides: 11 per cent of male and five per cent of female victims. There were 77 deaths by shooting in 2004/05 compared with 69 in 2003/04 (Table 2.03).

**Figure 2.2 Offences currently recorded as homicide, by apparent method of killing and sex of victim, 2004/05**



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

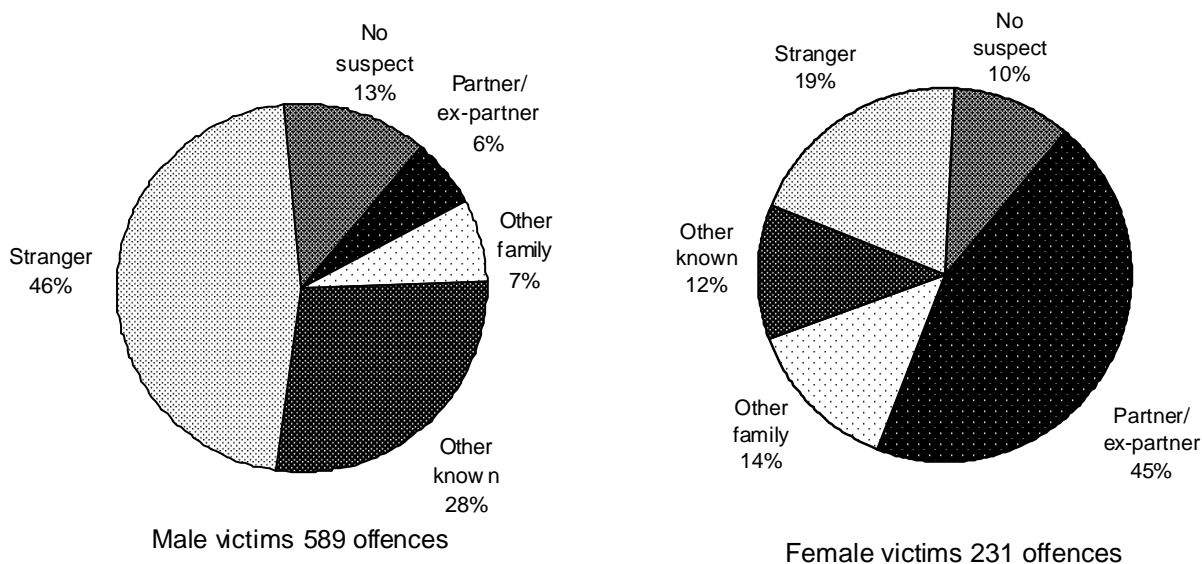
## Relationship between victims and suspect

Seventy per cent of female victims knew the main or only suspect at the time of the offence. Sixty-four of those female victims acquainted with the suspect were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover. By comparison, 41 per cent of male victims knew the main or only suspect of whom their partner or ex-partner killed only 15 per cent. In 2004/05, 272 men (46% of all male victims) and 45 women (19% of all female victims) were known to have been killed by strangers. No suspect had been identified for 12 per cent of homicide victims when data collection closed on 28 November 2005 for the purpose of analysis (Figure 2.3, Table 2.05).

### **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, prison officer killed in the course of their duty.
4. Stranger – terrorist killing, contract killing and other.
5. Not known – insufficient information.

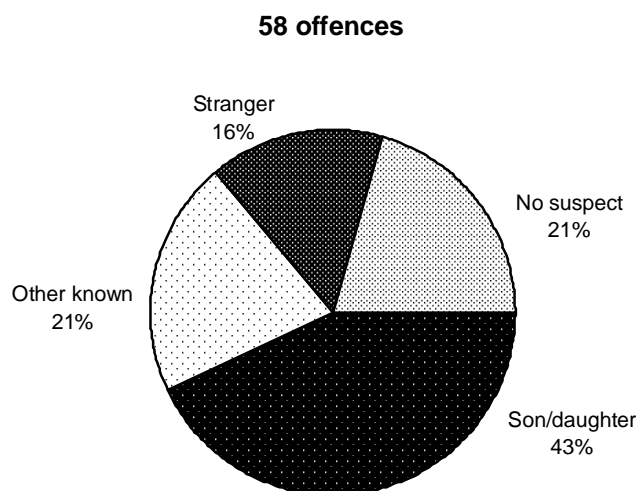
**Figure 2.3 All victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect, 2004/05**



### Victims under 16 years of age

In 2004/05, there was a total of at least 58 victims under 16 years of age, an increase of 25 per cent on the previous year. As the ages of 31 homicide victims were not known, they are not included in the table of victims under 16 years of age. Twenty-five victims under 16 years of age (43% of the total) were killed by their parents and a further 12 (21%) were the victims of suspects known to them. Only nine (16%) of the victims were known to have been killed by strangers and, as of 28 November 2005, there were no suspects for 12 (21%) of the victims (Figure 2.4, Table 2.04).

**Figure 2.4 Victims under 16 years of age, by relationship of victim to suspect, 2004/05**



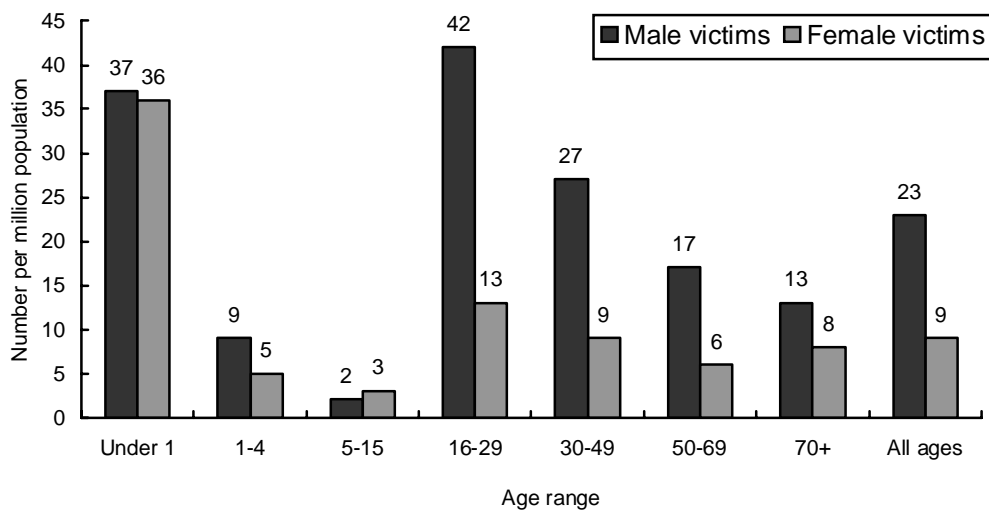
### Circumstances of the homicides

A quarrel, revenge or loss of temper reportedly accounted for 37 per cent of homicides in 2004/05. 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 four per cent of homicides occurred during robberies or burglaries and a further four per cent were attributed to suspects with no apparent motive who appeared to be mentally disturbed (Table 2.06)

### Risks for different age groups

As in previous years those children under one year were most at risk of homicide, at 37 per million population in 2004/05. However, for this age group, and children generally, numbers are relatively small and considerable year-on-year variation in the rate is to be expected. The second most at-risk group at 28 per million population were those aged 16 to under 30 years. Men in this age group were most vulnerable at a rate of 42 per million population. By comparison, the risk for all persons over 70 years of age in 2004/05 was ten per million population (Figure 2.5, Table 2.07).

**Figure 2.5 Offences currently recorded as homicide by age of victim, 2004/05**



### 2.3 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 28 November 2005, at least one suspect had been identified in 721 of the currently recorded homicides (88% of the total) (Table 2.02). In total there were 990 suspects. Court proceedings had concluded for 377 suspects and 590 had court proceedings pending against them. Of the remaining 23 suspects, 20 had either died or committed suicide before indictment and no proceedings had taken place for three (Tables 2a and 2.09).

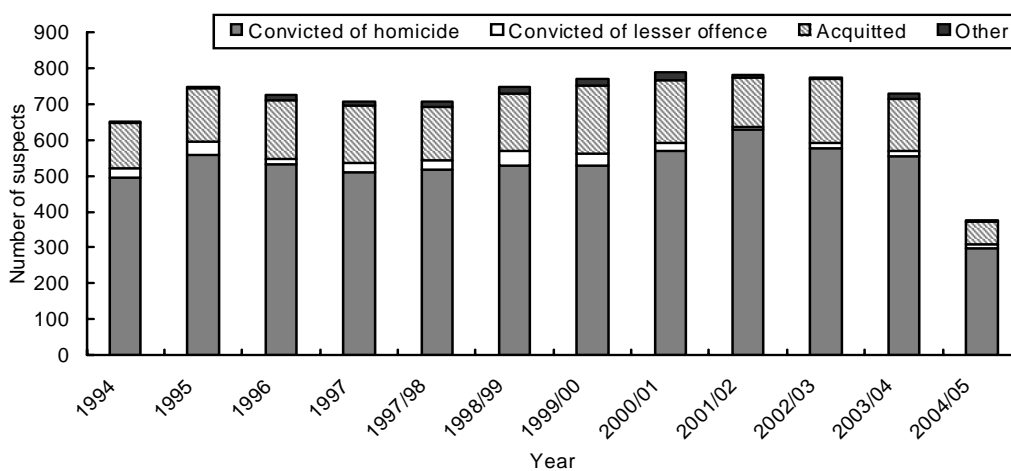
**Table 2a Outcomes for all suspects, 2000/01 to 2004/05**

Outcome	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Convicted of homicide	571	630	577	554	298
Both indicted and not indicted for homicide					
Convicted of lesser offence	23	10	18	19	12
Unfit to plead or insane	6	3	2	6	1
Acquitted/discontinued etc.	172	137	175	146	61
Proceedings other outcome	15	4	5	5	0
Committed suicide or died	29	26	28	27	25
No proceedings taken	3	4	174 <sup>1</sup>	0	3
Proceedings pending	104	145	107	188	590
<b>Total</b>	<b>923</b>	<b>959</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>945</b>	<b>990</b>

1. Includes 172 cases in relation to Dr Harold Shipman.

For those suspects where proceedings had concluded, 342 were male and 35 female. Forty-two per cent of males indicted of homicide were convicted of murder, 38 per cent were convicted of manslaughter and 15 per cent were acquitted. For females indicted, 29 per cent were convicted of murder, 37 per cent of manslaughter and 26 per cent were acquitted. More complete data from previous years are a better guide to the outcome of court proceedings and the above-mentioned percentages are likely to change as more information becomes available. Too much importance should not be placed on year 2004/05's data since more than half (60%) of the suspects had not been before the courts at the time of this analysis. This percentage will decrease as time elapses. Between 1994 and 2003/04, 74 per cent of suspects indicted for homicide were found guilty of homicide and 21 per cent were acquitted (Table 2.09).

**Figure 2.6 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings 1994 to 2004/05**



### Previous homicide convictions

There was one known conviction for homicide recorded in 2004/05 where the suspect had been convicted of a homicide on a previous occasion. Among those who had been convicted of homicides that occurred between 1994 and 2004/05, 25 had previously been convicted of homicide, seven of which were convictions for murder. Four 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.

**Table 2.01 Offences <sup>1</sup> initially recorded by the police as homicide by current classification <sup>2</sup>:  
England and Wales 1953 to 2004/05**

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
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	99	646	12.5
1999/00	762	88	674	13.0
2000/01	849	78	771	14.9
2001/02	861	57	804	15.4
2002/03	1,046	93	953	18.2
2003/04	859	66	793	15.0
2004/05	839	19	820	15.5

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

2. As at 28 November 2005; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

3. Includes 172 victims of Dr Harold Shipman.

.. Data not available

**Table 2.02 Offences initially recorded as homicide by outcome: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Outcome												
Offences initially recorded as homicide	727	753	678	734	729	745	762	849	861	1,046	859	839
Offences no longer recorded as homicide <sup>1</sup>	95	90	93	125	121	99	88	78	57	93	66	19
<b>Offences currently recorded as homicide<sup>1</sup></b>												
<b>Decided at court to be homicide:</b>												
Murder	218	252	227	219	209	228	242	251	270	286	268	137
Sec 2 Manslaughter	75	58	50	47	50	40	26	20	17	16	22	12
Other Manslaughter	189	194	173	182	188	214	189	285	261	226	190	114
Infanticide	2	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	1	-	-	1
Total	484	507	454	451	451	489	458	561	549	528	480	264
Court decision pending	2	1	9	12	19	25	34	58	79	70	151	401
<b>Proceedings not initiated or concluded without conviction or acquittal:</b>												
Suspect found by the court to be insane	4	3	1	4	6	4	5	6	2	2	6	1
Suspect died	1	10	10	4	3	4	4	6	5	6	2	5
Suspect committed suicide	42	41	35	36	30	36	34	33	25	29	30	24
Proceedings discontinued or not initiated	14	15	22	23	22	17	44	12	11	190	18	26
Total	61	69	68	67	61	61	87	57	43	227	56	56
<b>Currently no suspect:</b>												
All suspects acquitted	29	34	21	31	27	23	41	35	13	1	-	1
No suspects charged	56	52	33	48	50	48	54	60	120	127	106	98
Total	85	86	54	79	77	71	95	95	133	128	106	99
<b>Total offences currently recorded as homicide</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>820</b>

1. As at 28 November 2005; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

**Table 2.03 Offences currently <sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

Apparent method	Recorded crime											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Male victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	159	184	139	133	137	151	152	156	194	183	176	167
Blunt instrument	33	48	49	48	47	41	44	49	36	26	50	44
Hitting, kicking, etc.	62	89	64	76	79	76	81	86	121	109	107	111
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	28	25	20	10	12	29	20	85	17	18	19	16
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	49	55	38	52	45	42	52	63	91	55	63	66
Explosion	-	1	2	1	1	2	3	-	-	4	-	2
Burning	22	16	13	15	15	13	9	9	15	7	21	19
Drowning	8	1	4	7	5	3	3	7	8	4	20	10
Poison or drugs <sup>5</sup>	6	9	15	12	12	24	20	21	20	66	11	20
Motor vehicle <sup>6</sup>	4	4	2	11	12	11	10	10	15	17	15	16
Other	3	9	29	24	26	26	25	46	23	30	24	33
Not known	3	3	-	6	9	12	28	9	17	24	57	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>589</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	72	59	58	67	65	50	60	58	67	83	58	69
Blunt instrument	22	30	19	23	21	24	26	27	24	21	18	17
Hitting, kicking, etc.	32	17	17	23	24	13	13	16	25	38	26	13
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	76	58	57	54	49	49	36	63	60	46	48	44
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	14	11	9	6	7	4	9	9	6	20	6	11
Explosion	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Burning	17	17	11	14	13	19	4	9	14	15	9	15
Drowning	5	2	5	-	1	3	3	2	4	2	4	4
Poison or drugs <sup>5</sup>	11	7	13	5	5	23	33	11	13	135	11	10
Motor vehicle <sup>6</sup>	1	2	-	1	1	3	1	8	5	4	7	4
Other	1	10	15	13	12	17	16	22	14	21	23	12
Not known	4	6	6	8	10	11	25	5	14	25	20	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>Total victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	231	243	197	200	202	201	212	214	261	266	234	236
Blunt instrument	55	78	68	71	68	65	70	76	60	47	68	61
Hitting, kicking, etc.	94	106	81	99	103	89	94	102	146	147	133	124
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	104	83	77	64	61	78	56	148	77	64	67	60
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	63	66	47	58	52	46	61	72	97	75	69	77
Explosion	-	1	2	1	1	2	4	-	1	4	-	2
Burning	39	33	24	29	28	32	13	18	29	22	30	34
Drowning <sup>4</sup>	13	3	9	7	6	6	6	9	12	6	24	14
Poison or drugs <sup>5</sup>	17	16	28	17	17	47	53	32	33	201	22	30
Motor vehicle <sup>6</sup>	5	6	2	12	13	14	11	18	20	21	22	20
Other	4	19	44	37	38	43	41	68	37	51	47	45
Not known	7	9	6	14	19	23	53	14	31	49	77	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>820</b>

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 Harold Shipman.

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



**Table 2.04 Homicides currently <sup>1</sup> recorded for victims under 16 years by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	17	29	34	31	27	30	29	44	30	26	17	10
Other family/friend/acquaintance	7	9	5	9	8	7	3	5	6	2	8	8
<b>Total known</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	3	1	2	7	5	3	4	5	4	5	14	6
No suspect	3	5	2	4	2	5	3	3	6	3	8	7
<b>Total not known</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>22</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	36	23	24	19	17	24	19	34	10	25	18	15
Other family/friend/acquaintance	4	7	7	8	7	10	1	2	3	8	3	4
<b>Total known</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	4	3	5	1	1	2	5	4	3	11	1	3
No suspect	2	3	1	3	4	1	1	-	1	9	8	5
<b>Total not known</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>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	53	52	58	50	44	54	48	78	40	51	35	25
Other family/friend/acquaintance	11	16	12	17	15	17	4	7	9	10	11	12
<b>Total known</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	7	4	7	8	6	5	9	9	7	16	15	9
No suspect	5	8	3	7	6	6	4	3	7	12	16	12
<b>Total not known</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>28</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>58</b>

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 2.04 (continued)**

Percentages	Recorded crime											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	57	66	79	61	64	67	74	77	65	72	36	32
Other family/friend/acquaintance	23	20	12	18	19	16	8	9	13	6	17	26
<b>Total known</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	10	2	5	14	12	7	10	9	9	14	30	19
No suspect	10	11	5	8	5	11	8	5	13	8	17	23
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>42</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	78	64	65	61	59	65	73	85	59	47	60	56
Other family/friend/acquaintance	9	19	19	26	24	27	4	5	18	15	10	15
<b>Total known</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>70</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	9	8	14	3	3	5	19	10	18	21	3	11
No suspect	4	8	3	10	14	3	4	0	6	17	27	19
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</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	70	65	73	61	62	66	74	80	63	57	45	43
Other family/friend/acquaintance	14	20	15	21	21	21	6	7	14	11	14	21
<b>Total known</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	9	5	9	10	8	6	14	9	11	18	19	16
No suspect	7	10	4	9	8	7	6	3	11	13	21	21
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</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 28 November 2005; 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 2.05 Homicides currently<sup>1</sup> recorded for all victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	19	31	34	32	29	32	31	46	32	28	19	13
Parent	7	15	9	6	7	8	9	7	9	12	19	15
Partner/ex-partner	33	38	24	31	31	27	24	25	29	30	24	36
Other family/friend/acquaintance	143	157	138	144	153	176	156	161	158	139	179	178
<b>Total known</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>242</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	112	139	132	118	119	133	151	218	222	241	239	272
No suspect	63	64	38	64	61	54	76	84	107	93	83	75
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>302</b>	<b>329</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>347</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>375</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>589</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	39	24	25	19	18	26	19	38	11	27	19	17
Parent	14	9	7	19	13	7	6	5	12	11	9	7
Partner/ex-partner	98	93	94	99	100	76	88	100	117	105	94	103
Other family/friend/acquaintance	49	44	35	34	34	48	30	33	39	47	33	35
<b>Total known</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>162</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	33	27	33	28	27	42	65	43	42	185	52	45
No suspect	22	22	16	15	16	17	19	11	26	35	23	24
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>69</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>227</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>231</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	58	55	59	51	47	58	50	84	43	55	38	30
Parent	21	24	16	25	20	15	15	12	21	23	28	22
Partner/ex-partner	131	131	118	130	131	103	112	125	146	135	118	139
Other family/friend/acquaintance	192	201	173	178	187	224	186	194	197	186	212	213
<b>Total known</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>404</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	145	166	165	146	146	175	216	261	264	426	291	317
No suspect	85	86	54	79	77	71	95	95	133	128	106	99
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>416</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>820</b>

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 2.05 (continued)**

Percentages	Recorded crime											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	5	7	9	8	7	7	7	9	6	5	3	2
Parent	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
Partner/ex-partner	9	9	6	8	8	6	5	5	5	6	4	6
Other family/friend/acquaintance	38	35	37	36	38	41	35	30	28	26	32	30
<b>Total known</b>	54	54	55	54	55	57	49	44	41	38	43	41
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	30	31	35	30	30	31	34	40	40	44	42	46
No suspect	17	14	10	16	15	13	17	16	19	17	15	13
<b>Total not known</b>	46	46	45	46	45	43	51	56	59	62	57	59
<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	15	11	12	9	9	12	8	17	4	7	8	7
Parent	5	4	3	9	6	3	3	2	5	3	4	3
Partner/ex-partner	38	42	45	46	48	35	39	43	47	26	41	45
Other family/friend/acquaintance	19	20	17	16	16	22	13	14	16	11	14	15
<b>Total known</b>	78	78	77	80	79	73	63	77	72	46	67	70
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	13	12	16	13	13	19	29	19	17	45	23	19
No suspect	9	10	8	7	8	8	8	5	11	9	10	10
<b>Total not known</b>	22	22	23	20	21	27	37	23	28	54	33	30
<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	9	8	10	8	8	9	7	11	5	6	5	4
Parent	3	4	3	4	3	2	2	2	3	2	4	3
Partner/ex-partner	21	20	20	21	22	16	17	16	18	14	15	17
Other family/friend/acquaintance	30	30	30	29	31	35	28	25	25	20	27	26
<b>Total known</b>	64	62	63	63	63	62	54	54	51	42	50	49
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	23	25	28	24	24	27	32	34	33	45	37	39
No suspect	13	13	9	13	13	11	14	12	17	13	13	12
<b>Total not known</b>	36	38	37	37	37	38	46	46	49	58	50	51
<b>TOTAL</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 2.06 Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by apparent circumstances and relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Apparent circumstances <sup>2</sup>												
	Acquaintance											
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	229	274	251	245	252	249	176	221	221	193	209	208
In furtherance of theft or gain	13	19	12	15	11	14	7	7	15	11	18	14
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest <sup>5</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	3	2	-	5	4	4	2	-	5	-	-	1
The result of offences of arson	6	10	6	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	7	6
Other circumstances <sup>6</sup>	41	25	34	35	36	31	43	61	58	54	35	53
Not known:												
Suspect committed suicide <sup>7</sup>	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	38	29	27	34	30	22	18	13	21	29	25	20
Other <sup>8</sup>	34	52	36	49	51	79	116	111	83	111	102	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>404</b>
	Stranger <sup>3</sup>											
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	57	84	77	62	65	73	69	81	110	93	97	92
In furtherance of theft or gain	34	35	27	35	32	30	26	82	48	36	32	22
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>4</sup>	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest <sup>5</sup>	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	1
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	6	10	9	9	8	2	6	10	10	5	8	5
The result of offences of arson	2	6	4	2	2	-	3	4	6	9	5	18
Other circumstances <sup>6</sup>	18	22	21	32	30	46	49	48	55	233	71	51
Not known:												
Suspect committed suicide <sup>7</sup>	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	8	10	9	8	9	6	4	2	11	13	15	10
Other <sup>8</sup>	100	84	70	76	76	89	149	127	157	161	168	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>416</b>
	All relationships <sup>3</sup>											
Quarrel, revenge or loss of temper	286	358	328	307	317	322	245	302	331	286	306	300
In furtherance of theft or gain	47	54	39	50	43	44	33	89	63	47	50	36
Attributed to acts of terrorism <sup>4</sup>	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
While resisting or avoiding arrest <sup>5</sup>	1	1	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	4	1	1
Attributed to gang warfare, feud or faction fighting	9	12	9	14	12	6	8	10	15	5	8	6
The result of offences of arson	8	16	10	3	3	1	4	6	10	10	12	24
Other circumstances <sup>6</sup>	59	47	55	67	66	77	92	109	113	287	106	104
Not known:												
Suspect committed suicide <sup>7</sup>	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suspect mentally disturbed	46	39	36	42	39	28	22	15	32	42	40	30
Other <sup>8</sup>	134	136	106	125	127	168	265	238	240	272	270	319
<b>Total</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>820</b>

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 2.07 Offences currently <sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

Numbers		Recorded crime											
Age	Sex	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Under 1 year	Male	9	9	17	22	19	19	18	26	11	13	22	12
	Female	15	8	10	10	10	18	13	24	5	17	10	11
	Total	24	17	27	32	29	37	31	50	16	30	32	23
1 and under 5 years	Male	9	13	11	11	7	13	7	14	15	14	9	11
	Female	15	6	9	9	9	7	4	6	5	12	9	6
	Total	24	19	20	20	16	20	11	20	20	26	18	17
5 and under 16 years	Male	12	22	15	18	16	13	14	19	20	9	16	8
	Female	16	22	18	12	10	12	9	10	7	24	11	10
	Total	28	44	33	30	26	25	23	29	27	33	27	18
16 and under 30 years	Male	131	131	129	122	117	133	149	160	184	156	173	201
	Female	86	56	56	49	55	49	49	61	64	59	55	60
	Total	199	187	185	171	172	182	198	221	248	215	228	260
30 and under 50 years	Male	156	172	136	153	163	158	181	195	225	214	234	203
	Female	69	71	77	74	72	57	76	83	92	83	70	71
	Total	225	243	213	227	235	215	257	278	317	297	304	274
50 and under 70 years	Male	59	85	53	54	64	73	60	57	76	73	87	99
	Female	30	33	23	28	28	37	32	19	35	60	43	35
	Total	89	118	76	82	92	110	92	76	111	133	130	133
70 years and over	Male	19	12	14	15	14	21	18	17	26	64	22	33
	Female	24	23	17	32	24	36	44	23	39	155	32	30
	Total	43	35	31	47	38	57	62	40	65	219	54	63
Total all ages	Male	377	444	375	395	400	430	447	541	557	543	563	589
	%	60	67	64	65	66	67	66	70	69	57	71	72
	Female	255	219	210	214	208	216	227	230	247	410	230	231
	%	40	33	36	35	34	33	34	30	31	43	29	28
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>632</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>585</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>793</b>	<b>820</b>

**Rates per million population**

Under 1 year	Male	26	27	52	66	57	59	56	84	37	43	71	37
	Female	46	25	32	32	32	59	43	82	17	59	34	36
	Total	36	26	43	50	45	59	50	83	27	51	53	37
1 and under 5 years	Male	6	9	8	8	5	10	5	11	12	11	7	9
	Female	11	5	7	7	7	6	3	5	4	10	8	5
	Total	9	7	7	8	6	8	4	8	8	10	7	7
5 and under 16 years	Male	3	6	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	2	4	2
	Female	5	6	5	3	3	3	2	3	2	7	3	3
	Total	4	6	5	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	2
16 and under 30 years	Male	23	27	27	26	25	29	32	35	41	34	37	42
	Female	17	12	12	10	12	11	11	13	14	13	12	13
	Total	20	19	19	18	18	20	21	24	27	23	25	28
30 and under 50 years	Male	22	24	19	21	22	22	25	26	30	28	31	27
	Female	10	10	10	10	10	8	10	11	12	11	9	9
	Total	16	17	14	15	16	15	17	19	21	20	20	18
50 and under 70 years	Male	12	17	10	10	12	14	11	10	14	13	15	17
	Female	6	6	4	5	5	7	6	3	6	10	7	6
	Total	9	11	7	8	9	10	8	7	10	12	11	11
70 years and over	Male	9	5	6	7	6	9	8	7	11	27	9	13
	Female	7	6	5	9	7	10	12	6	11	43	9	8
	Total	7	6	5	8	6	10	10	7	11	36	9	10
Total all ages	Male	15	18	15	16	16	17	18	21	22	21	22	23
	Female	10	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	15	9	9
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 57 victims (53 male and 4 female) age not known. For the year 2004/05 there were 31 victims (23 male and 8 female) age not known.

**Table 2.08 Suspects convicted of homicide<sup>1</sup> by type of homicide: England and Wales 1966 to 2004/05**

Year offence initially recorded	Total indicted for homicide	Recorded crime				
		Convicted of homicide				
		Total	Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter	Infanticide
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	652	495	230	71	191	3
1995	748	558	278	53	224	3
1996	724	531	258	50	219	4
1997	708	509	250	47	209	3
1997/98	705	519	235	49	231	4
1998/99	747	527	254	41	225	7
1999/00	771	527	277	25	224	1
2000/01	787	571	285	20	261	5
2001/02	780	630	308	17	304	1
2002/03	776	577	313	14	250	-
2003/04	730	553	307	22	224	-
2004/05 <sup>2</sup>	377	298	155	14	128	1

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 401 suspects in 2004/05 for whom court proceedings were not completed by 28 November 2005.

**Table 2.09 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings<sup>1</sup> England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
Indictment and outcome	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Male suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment <sup>2</sup></b>												
Murder	509	601	548	533	507	548	597	567	607	587	564	271
Manslaughter <sup>3</sup>	74	71	97	99	112	101	106	131	105	101	98	71
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide <sup>4</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>5</sup>	-	3	10	7	7	9	11	12	2	2	2	-
Found unfit to plead	4	1	-	1	2	-	2	4	2	1	3	-
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	-	-	3	4	3	2	1	-	1	1	-
Convicted of lesser offence	25	27	15	22	19	32	31	20	6	14	15	11
Acquitted on all counts	111	133	141	145	129	128	170	150	122	150	135	52
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	2	4	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	210	269	244	239	224	238	265	267	294	290	286	145
Sec. 2 manslaughter	62	43	41	35	38	35	19	17	13	12	20	13
Other manslaughter	171	196	194	179	196	202	201	226	271	216	196	116
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>274</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>619</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>712</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>342</b>
<b>Female suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment <sup>2</sup></b>												
Murder	59	65	67	57	57	78	57	65	53	65	59	22
Manslaughter	10	10	10	19	28	16	11	23	14	22	9	12
Infanticide	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>35</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	3	1	3	-	2	3	-
Found unfit to plead	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Convicted of lesser offence	2	9	1	4	4	9	3	2	1	2	1	1
Acquitted on all counts	15	16	23	16	20	33	21	22	15	25	11	9
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	20	9	14	11	11	16	12	18	14	23	21	10
Sec. 2 manslaughter	9	10	9	12	11	6	6	3	4	2	2	1
Other manslaughter	20	28	25	30	35	23	23	35	33	34	28	12
Infanticide	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	1	-	-	1
<b>Total</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>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>35</b>



Table 2.09 (continued)

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	
<b>Indictment and outcome</b>													
<b>All suspects</b>													
<b>Indictment <sup>2</sup></b>													
Murder	568	666	615	590	564	626	654	632	660	652	623	293	
Manslaughter	84	81	107	118	140	117	117	154	119	123	107	83	
Infanticide	-	1	2	-	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>377</b>	
<b>Outcome:</b>													
<b>Not convicted of homicide <sup>4</sup></b>													
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>5</sup>	-	3	12	7	8	12	12	15	2	4	5	-	
Found unfit to plead	4	1	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	1	3	1	
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	1	-	3	4	3	2	1	-	1	3	-	
Convicted of lesser offence	27	36	16	26	23	41	34	22	7	16	16	12	
Acquitted on all counts	126	149	164	161	149	161	191	172	137	175	146	61	
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	2	4	5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>79</b>	
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>													
Murder	230	278	258	250	235	254	277	285	308	313	307	155	
Sec. 2 manslaughter	71	53	50	47	49	41	25	20	17	14	22	14	
Other manslaughter	191	224	219	209	231	225	224	261	304	250	224	128	
Infanticide	3	3	4	3	4	7	1	5	1	-	-	1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>298</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>708</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>747</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>730</b>	<b>377</b>	

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 401 suspects in 2004/05, for whom court proceedings were not completed by 28 November 2005.

3. Three corporate manslaughter 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 2.10 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
Sentence <sup>2</sup>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Male suspects</b>												
<b>Murder</b>												
Life imprisonment <sup>3</sup>	210	269	244	239	224	238	265	267	294	290	286	145
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	8	6	7	1	2	6	3	-	1	1	2	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	7	6	10	5	8	3	4	6	1	3	4	2
4 years and under	6	4	3	4	2	-	2	1	2	2	5	5
Fully suspended sentence	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	35	17	16	22	24	22	7	4	3	-	3	3
Hospital Order	3	8	5	2	1	1	1	3	6	5	5	2
Probation/Supervision	2	1	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	-
Other sentence	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Other manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	8	7	3	7	7	8	15	8	16	5	8	3
Over 10 years (excluding life)	3	7	5	5	6	7	4	6	11	7	5	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	83	89	112	93	87	85	89	103	122	105	93	49
4 years and under	69	84	63	61	80	85	77	93	85	68	70	56
Fully suspended sentence	3	3	3	4	7	5	1	6	5	2	1	1
Hospital/Restriction Order	-	1	2	1	1	5	6	3	6	11	10	5
Hospital Order	-	1	2	1	2	1	2	5	12	13	8	2
Probation/Supervision	4	4	4	6	5	4	7	2	9	5	1	-
Other sentence	1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	5	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>116</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>												
4 years and under	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital/Restriction Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Probation/Supervision	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sentence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>274</b>

**Table 2.10 (continued)**

<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Recorded crime</b>												
	<b>Sentence</b> <sup>2</sup>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Female suspects</b>													
<b>Murder</b>													
Life imprisonment <sup>3</sup>		20	9	14	11	11	16	12	18	14	23	21	10
<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		3	2	7	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order		1	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision		2	3	1	4	3	2	3	1	-	1	-	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</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>1</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		5	8	7	7	9	5	-	10	12	9	13	5
4 years and under		9	16	12	12	14	7	12	16	10	15	9	5
Fully suspended sentence		1	-	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	3	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	-
Hospital Order		-	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-
Probation/Supervision		4	2	3	9	10	7	8	4	5	4	1	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<b>Total</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>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>													
4 years and under		-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order		-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision		3	3	4	1	2	5	1	4	1	-	-	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</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>1</b>
<b>Total</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>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>24</b>

**Table 2.10 (continued)**

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	Sentence <sup>2</sup>	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
<b>All suspects</b>													
<b>Murder</b>													
Life imprisonment <sup>3</sup>		230	278	258	250	235	254	277	285	308	313	307	155
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>													
Life <sup>3</sup>		8	6	8	1	2	7	4	-	2	1	3	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years		7	7	10	6	9	3	4	7	1	3	4	3
4 years and under		9	4	3	4	2	1	3	2	4	3	6	5
Fully suspended sentence		1	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		38	19	23	27	30	24	7	4	3	-	3	3
Hospital Order		4	11	5	3	2	1	2	3	7	5	5	2
Probation/Supervision		4	4	1	5	4	4	5	2	-	1	1	-
Other sentence		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Other manslaughter</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>													
Life <sup>3</sup>		9	7	3	8	8	9	17	8	17	6	8	3
Over 10 years (excluding life)		3	7	6	5	6	7	4	6	12	7	6	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years		88	97	119	100	96	90	89	113	134	114	106	54
4 years and under		78	100	75	73	94	92	89	109	95	83	79	61
Fully suspended sentence		4	3	5	5	8	7	1	7	6	3	4	1
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	1	2	1	1	6	7	4	6	13	11	5
Hospital Order		-	3	2	1	2	1	2	8	15	15	8	2
Probation/Supervision		8	6	7	15	15	11	15	6	14	9	2	-
Other sentence		1	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	5	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>191</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>4</sup>													
4 years and under		-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order		-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision		3	3	4	1	2	5	1	4	1	-	-	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</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>1</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>495</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>298</b>

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 2.11 Suspects convicted of homicide by previous homicide convictions <sup>1</sup>: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Recorded crime</b>											
Year offence initially recorded	1994	1995	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05
Total number convicted of homicide	495	558	531	509	518	527	527	571	630	577	554	298
Number previously convicted of homicide:	3 <sup>3</sup>	6	1	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1	7 <sup>2 4</sup>	1	-	1	2	1
While serving sentence for homicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-
After release or termination of sentence for previous homicide conviction	2	6	1	1	1	1	5	1	-	1	1	1

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 2.12 Suspects convicted of homicide who had previously been convicted of homicide by type of homicide <sup>1</sup>: England and Wales 1994 to 2004/05**

<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Recorded crime</b>			
Homicide offence of latest conviction	Total	Homicide offence of previous conviction		
		Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter
Murder	20	6	2	12
Section 2 manslaughter	4	1	1	2
Other manslaughter <sup>3</sup>	1	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>7 <sup>2</sup></b>	<b>3 <sup>4</sup></b>	<b>15 <sup>2</sup></b>

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 3 suspects who committed suicide two 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 2.13 Currently recorded homicides<sup>1</sup> by region and police force area, 2003/04 and 2004/05**

Police force area	Recorded crime		
	Total number of offences: 2003/04	Total number of offences: 2004/05	Offences per million population 2004/05
<b>North East Region</b>			
Cleveland	6	6	10.8
Durham	1	3	5.1
Northumbria	22	15	10.8
<b>North West Region</b>			
Cheshire	13	10	10.1
Cumbria	11	8	16.3
Gtr Manchester	53	57	22.5
Lancashire	54 <sup>2</sup>	29	20.3
Merseyside	31	46	33.7
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>			
Humberside	21	15	17.0
North Yorkshire	6	12	15.8
South Yorkshire	12	16	12.6
West Yorkshire	40	41	19.6
<b>East Midlands Region</b>			
Derbyshire	14	10	10.2
Leicestershire	16	8	8.5
Lincolnshire	4	2	3.0
Northamptonshire	6	4	6.2
Nottinghamshire	18	20	19.4
<b>West Midlands Region</b>			
Staffordshire	11	5	4.8
Warwickshire	5	4	7.7
West Mercia	16	12	10.2
West Midlands	45	65	25.2
<b>East of England Region</b>			
Bedfordshire	7	7	12.2
Cambridgeshire	8	12	16.4
Essex	10	13	8.0
Hertfordshire	10	12	11.5
Norfolk	8	2	2.5
Suffolk	9	5	7.4
<b>London Region</b>	191	193	26.1
<b>South East Region</b>			
Hampshire	17	14	7.8
Kent	13	15	9.4
Surrey	6	10	9.4
Sussex	15	20	13.3
Thames Valley	20	26	12.3
<b>South West Region</b>			
Avon and Somerset	16	15	9.9
Devon and Cornwall	15	27	16.9
Dorset	8	6	8.6
Gloucestershire	7	9	15.8
Wiltshire	3	6	9.6
<b>Wales</b>			
Dyfed-Powys	0	4	8.0
Gwent	5	10	18.0
North Wales	3	13	19.4
South Wales	16	13	10.7
British Transport Police	1	0	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	793	820	15.5
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)</b>	602	627	13.8

1. As at 28 November 2005; 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 2003/04 includes 20 cockle pickers drowned in Morecambe Bay. 70

### 3. 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. Some headline figures, however, exclude air weapons.*

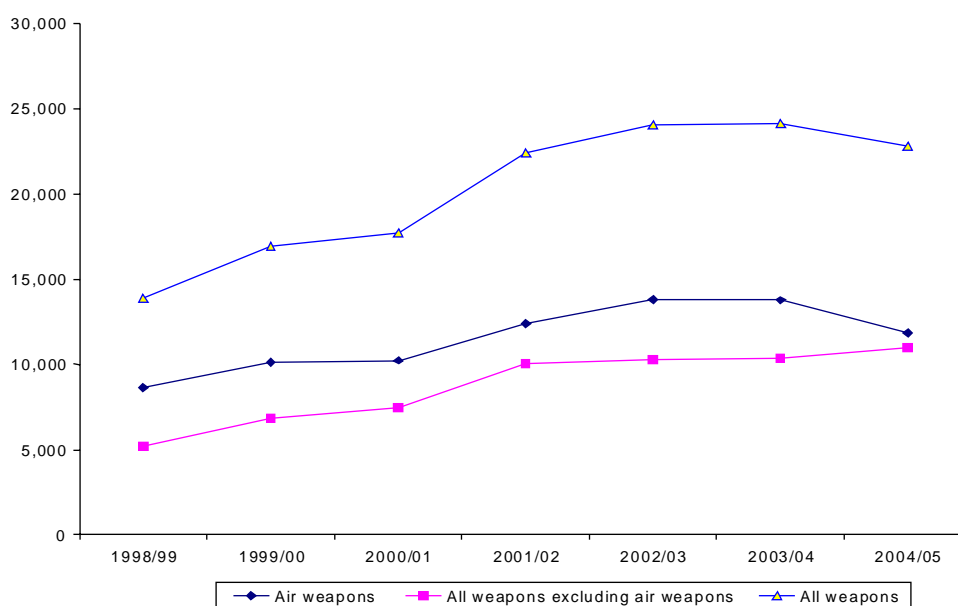
#### **SUMMARY**

- Firearms (including air weapons) were reported to have been used in 22,789 recorded crimes in 2004/05. This is five per cent down on the previous year, and the first fall since 1997.
- The overall fall masks a big increase in imitation weapon offences, up 55 per cent to 3,333. In contrast, air weapon offences fell by 14 per cent to 11,825. Handgun offences fell 15 per cent to 4,347.
- Less than three per cent of firearm crimes resulted in a serious or fatal injury in 2004/05. They numbered 631 crimes, five per cent fewer than in 2003/04. Within this total, there were 78 homicides involving firearms in 2004/05, up from 68 the previous year. Nine per cent of all homicides in 2004/05 involved firearms (see chapter 2 for a full breakdown of homicides).
- The number of firearm crimes involving any type of injury has more than doubled in the six years to 2004/05: from 2,378 to 5,358. The largest rise was seen in crimes involving non-air weapons.
- Weapons (excluding air weapons) were fired in 44 per cent of firearm crimes. Handguns were fired in 13 per cent of the offences where they were involved, and shotguns in 34 per cent.
- The number of firearm robberies fell by nine per cent in 2004/05, the third consecutive annual fall. Thirty-five per cent of them were street robberies, which fell by 21 per cent to 1,316.
- Fifty-four per cent of all firearm offences (excluding air weapons) in 2004/05 occurred in just three police authorities: Metropolitan, Greater Manchester and West Midlands.
- 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.

### 3.1 FIREARM CRIMES IN 2004/05

Firearms (including air weapons) were used in 22,789 recorded crimes in England and Wales in 2004/05, a fall of five per cent or 1,305 crimes compared to 2003/04. Over half (52 per cent) of these offences involved air weapons. This is the first fall in firearm crimes since 1997. Increases in some of the intervening years have been due in part to changes in police recording practice, as described in the box below.

**Figure 3.1 Crimes reported to the police in which a firearm has been used**



There were 10,964 recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons. This is a six per cent increase over 2003/04, and a 60 per cent increase in the five years since 1999/00. There were 11,825 crimes involving air weapons in 2004/05, a 14 per cent fall over 2003/04 and the smallest total for four years. (Figure 3.1).

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 one in every 500. Injury caused during a firearm offence is also rare. As will be shown later, only a fifth of firearm offences resulted in an injury and only one in 40 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, increased the number of crimes recorded in 2002/03 and, as a result of audits to further improve recording, in 2003/04 and 2004/05 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 Simmons et al., 2003). Many firearm offences are amongst the categories, such as criminal damage involving an airgun, that are most likely to have been affected by the NCRS.*



### 3.2 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 (95 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 3.2); non air-weapons were fired in 44 per cent of cases. Over half of these firings involved imitation firearms that fire blanks, pellets etc., accounting for 77 per cent of offences involving these weapons. In contrast, handguns were fired in 13 per cent of crimes in which they were involved while shotguns were fired in 34 per cent of cases (Table 3a).

Figure 3.2 How firearms were used, 2004/2005

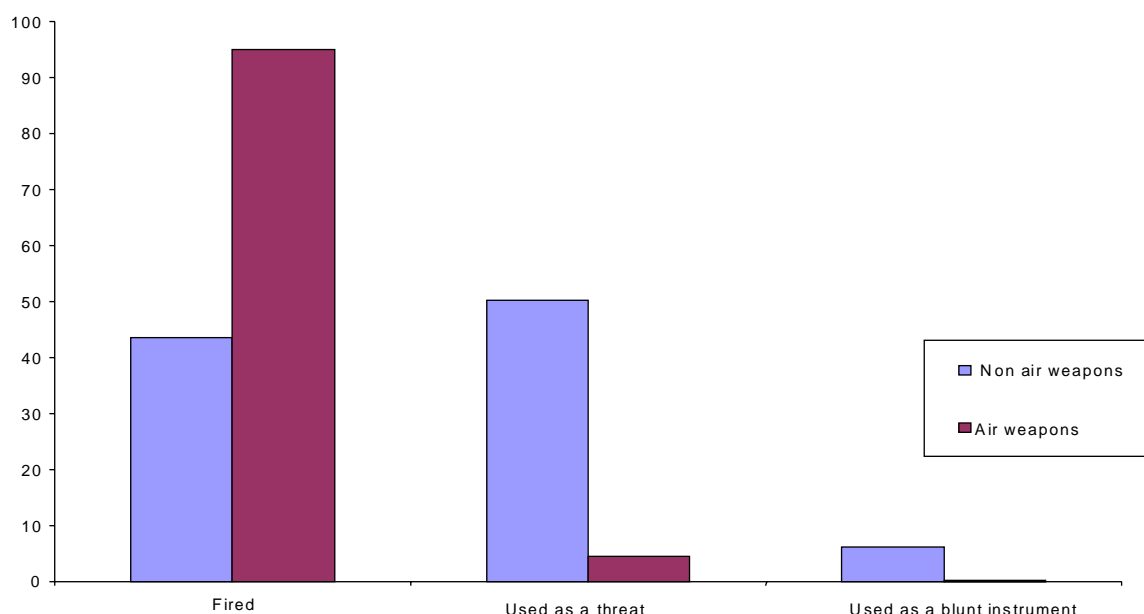


Table 3a Crimes in which firearms were used, by type of firearm, whether fired, and degree of injury caused in 2004/05

Percentage	Recorded crime				
	% fired	% Not fired <sup>1</sup>	Of those fired		
			% Fatal or serious injury	% Slight injury	% No injury
Shotguns	34	66	34	17	48
Handguns	13	87	32	23	45
Rifles/other <sup>2</sup>	66	34	4	65	31
Air weapons	95	5	1	12	87

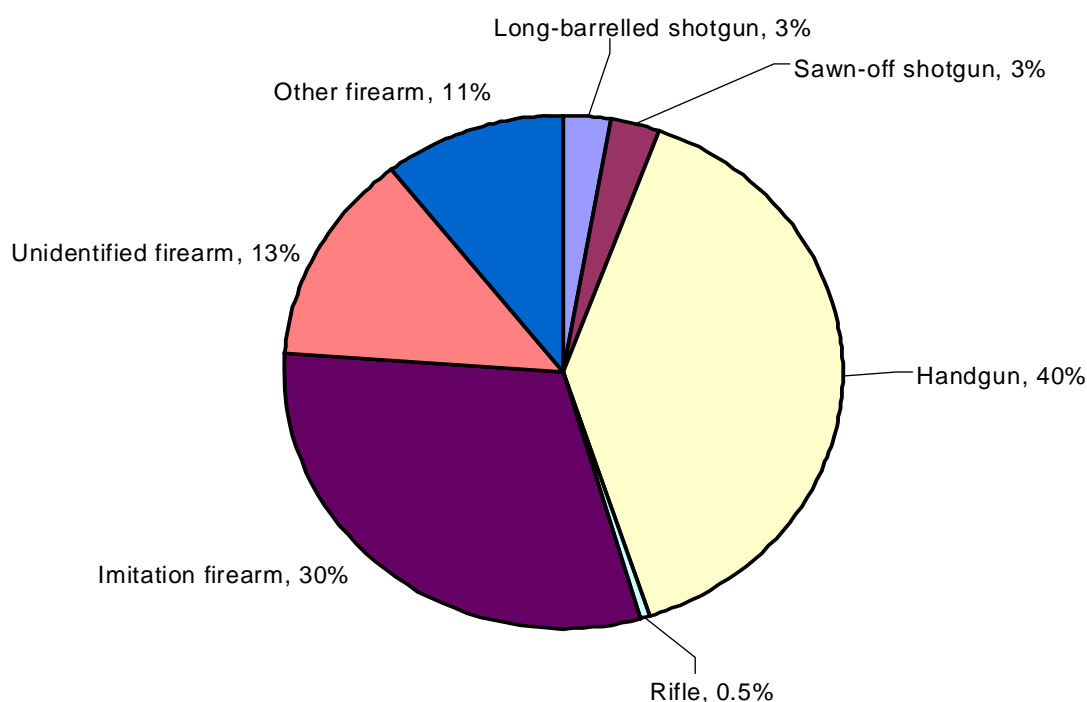
1. Includes incidents in which firearms were used as a blunt instrument to cause injury (see Table 2.5).

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

### 3.3 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).

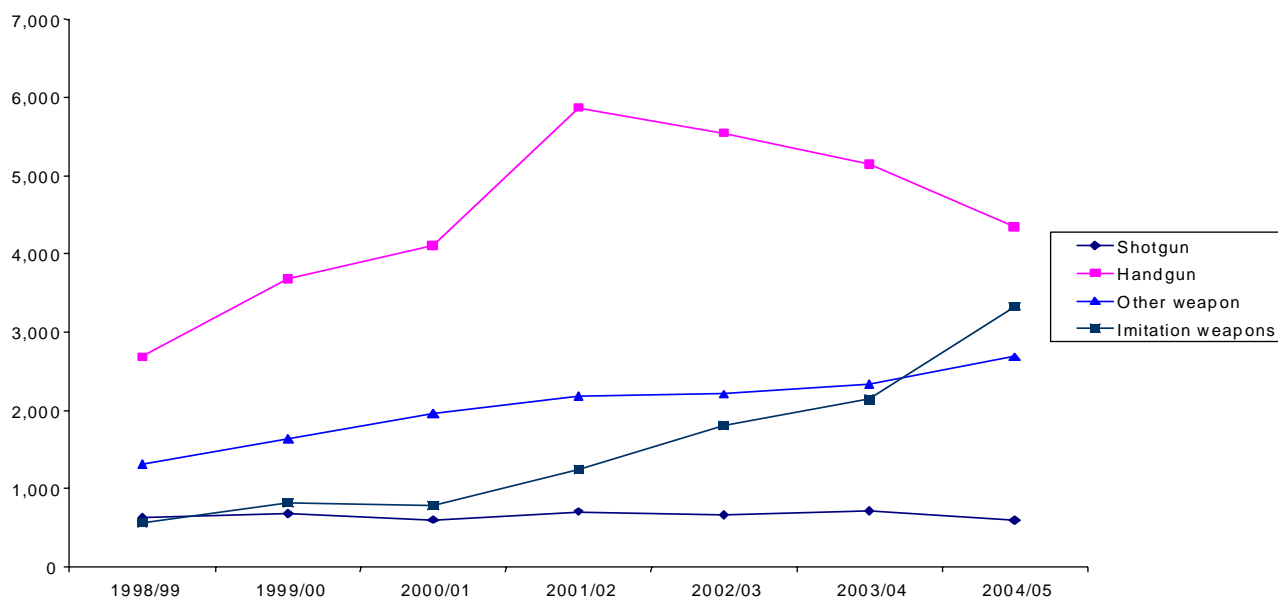
**Figure 3.3 Types of weapon used in non-air weapon firearm crimes: England and Wales 2004/05**



As stated earlier, over half of all firearm offences involved an air weapon. Of those offences involving a non-air weapon, 40 per cent involved a handgun (Figure 3.3). These handgun crimes fell by 15 per cent to 4,347 in 2004/05, following a seven per cent decrease in the previous year. Shotgun crimes also fell, by 17 per cent to 598 in 2004/05 (Figure 3.4).

Imitation weapons were used in 30 per cent of non-air weapon offences. The number of crimes involving these weapons was up 55 per cent in 2004/05, following an 18 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 are available for crimes involving these individual weapon types. They show that BB guns accounted for 79 per cent of all imitation weapons, with 2,625 offences recorded in 2004/05. Imitation handguns (354 offences) and soft air weapons (200 offences) accounted for a further 11 and six per cent respectively. (Table 3.03).

**Figure 3.4 Firearm offences by type of principal weapon**



### 3.4 INJURIES IN CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS

In 2004/05, 24 per cent of crimes involving firearms (including air weapons) caused injury, either because they were fired or used as a blunt instrument (5,358 offences) (Table 3.07). This compares with 20 per cent in 2003/04, and represents a rise of 13 per cent in numbers of offences since then. Crimes involving shotguns, handguns, and other non-air weapons caused injury in 23 per cent, 18 per cent and 49 per cent of incidents respectively. Most of the non-air weapons were imitation weapons, where over 95 per cent of the injuries were slight. As shown above, air weapons were most likely to be fired, but caused injury in only 13 per cent of crimes, and in the vast majority of these cases (90%) the injury was slight. (Table 3.07).

There were 78 homicides involving firearms in 2004/05, up from 68 in 2003/04 but fewer than in the previous two years. One homicide involved the use of an air weapon. There were a further 553 firearm crimes that resulted in serious injury, down seven per cent from 594 in 2003/04. Overall, 631 resulted in serious or fatal injury, down five per cent on 2003/04. However, this accounts for only 2.8 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 3a 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 3.05). Handguns were fired in only 13 per cent of cases but when they were fired, 32 per cent of cases resulted in a fatal or serious injury. Similarly, shotguns were fired in 34 per cent of cases and, when fired, resulted in a fatal or serious injury in 34 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 87 per cent of cases). The number of these injuries was down 12 per cent from the previous year, although the one fatal injury is the first for two years.

**Table 3b 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
2004/05	3,856	77	410	3,369	1,502	1	143	1,358	5,358

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 more than doubled in six years: from 2,378 in 1998/99 to 5,358 in 2004/05. The largest rise was seen in crimes involving non-air weapons.

### Injuries to police officers

Twenty-two officers were injured by a firearm while on duty in 2004/05, although only one of them was seriously injured. The overall total is the highest since figures first appeared in the Home Office's gun crime statistics in 1988. However, the figures are still very small, and some volatility from year to year is to be expected (Table 3c).

**Table 3c 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
1992	10	1	3	6
1993	10	1	3	6
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	7	-	5	2
2001/02	10	-	-	10
2002/03	12	-	1	11
2003/04	14	1	3	10
2004/05	22	-	1	21

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

### 3.5 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).

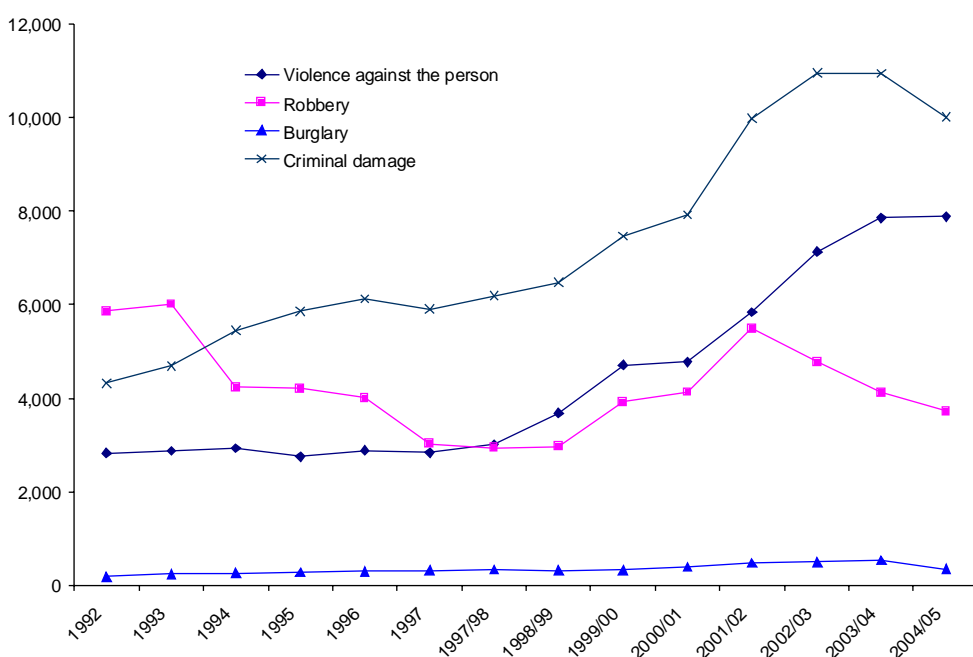
Violence against the person (VAP) and robbery offences accounted for just over half (51%) of recorded crimes where firearms were used, with VAP contributing 35 per cent and robbery 16 per cent. The number of robberies involving firearms fell by nine per cent in 2004/05, the third consecutive annual fall (Figure 3.5).

Criminal damage made up 44 per cent of overall firearm offences (Table 3.01), but this proportion ranges from six per cent of non-air weapon offences to 79 per cent of air weapon offences (Table 3.04).

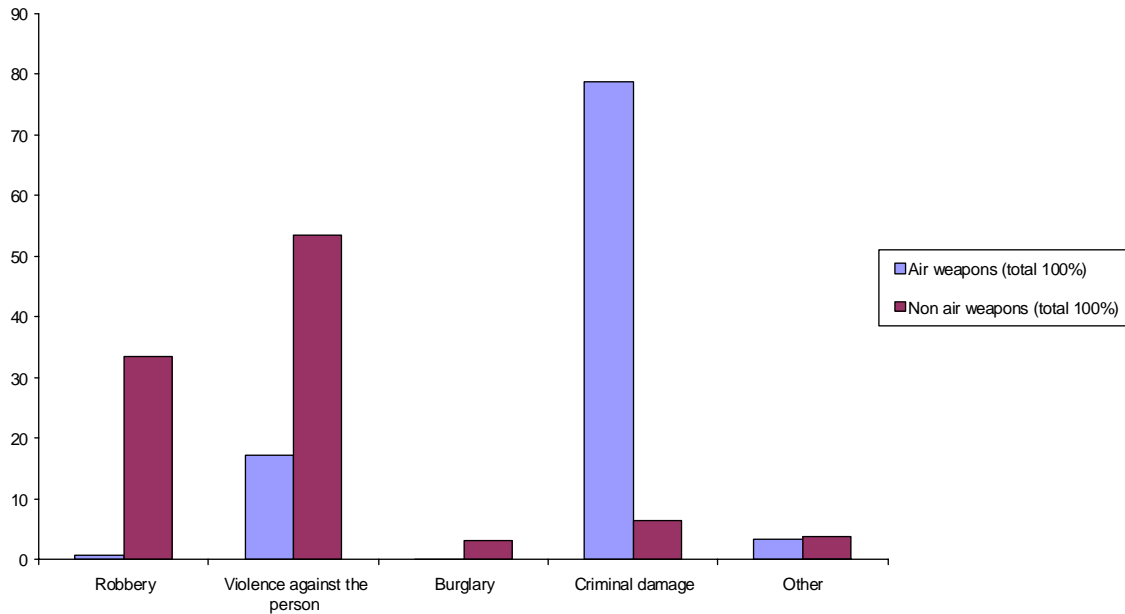
For other non-air weapon offences, robberies accounted for 33 per cent (down from 39 per cent in the previous year). VAP offences accounted for 53 per cent of the total, up from 46 per cent in 2003/04. VAP includes homicide, which made up 0.7 per cent of all non-air weapon crimes.

The proportion of crimes where a firearm was used differs across crime types. Firearms were used in nine per cent of crimes *initially* recorded as homicide. The proportion of other serious offences of violence against the person involving a firearm stood at three per cent in 2004/05, the same as the previous year. The corresponding proportion for robbery was four per cent, also the same.

**Figure 3.5 Crimes in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence type**



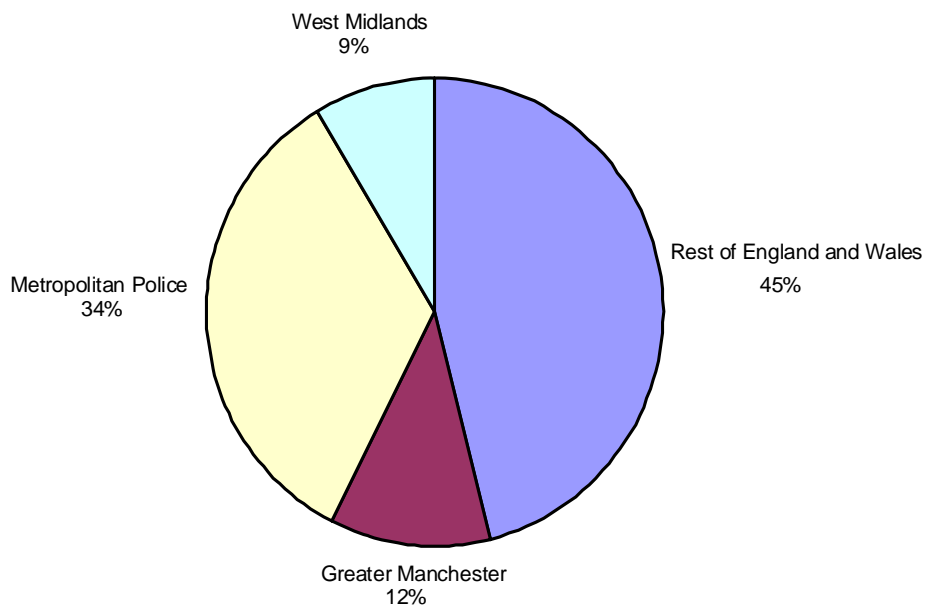
**Figure 3.6 Firearm offences by crime type as a percentage of all firearm crime for air weapons and non-air weapons 2004/05**



### 3.6 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FIREARM OFFENCES

Fifty-four 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 – although this proportion has fallen from 61 per cent in 2003/04. Thirty-four per cent occurred in the Metropolitan Police area. (Figure 3.7)

**Figure 3.7 Firearm offences in police force areas 2004/05**



### 3.7 ROBBERIES

As has been seen, 16 per cent of firearm crimes were robberies, but this rises to 33 per cent when excluding air weapons. The overall number of firearm robberies fell by nine per cent in 2004/05, following a 14 per cent fall in the previous year.

#### **The location of firearm robberies**

At 35 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 (24%) (Figure 2.8). Firearm crimes in both categories of location fell in 2003/04: street robberies by 21 per cent to 1,316 and shop robberies also by 21 per cent to 896. In both locations there have been falls in each of the last four years.

The largest percentage falls in 2004/05 were in post offices: down 44 per cent from 198 to 114. In addition to post offices, there has been a marked decline in robberies in building societies, both of which have more than halved in two years, although this may partially reflect a decline in numbers of branches. Bank robberies, on the other hand, showed an increase of 39 per cent from 64 to 89 after halving in the previous year. However, the longer-term trend in bank and building society robberies has been markedly downwards. In 1994, they collectively accounted for 15 per cent of all firearm robberies (or 624 out of 4,239 offences), but this proportion fell to just three per cent (or 107 out of 3,727 offences) in 2004/05.

In contrast to the falls, residential robberies<sup>1</sup> rose by 30 per cent to 448, which is almost three times the number recorded five years previously (Table 3.09). Robberies in 'other premises and open spaces' rose by 38 per cent to 733.

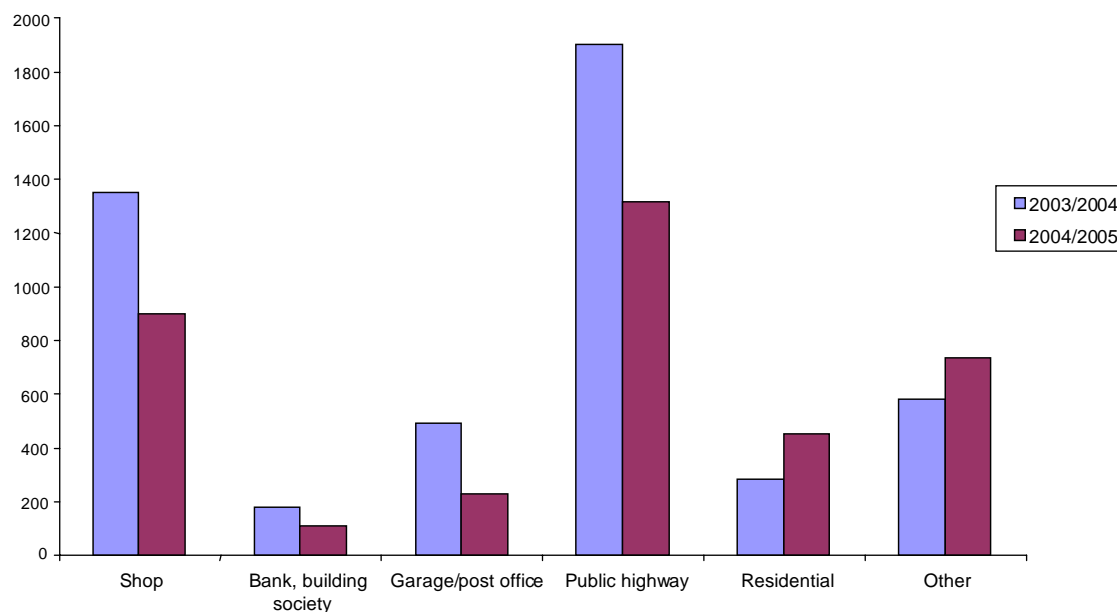
#### **The types of firearms involved in robberies**

Firearms described as handguns were used in 67 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 2004/05 (Table 3.08).

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<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.

**Figure 3.8 The location of firearm robberies in 2003/04 and 2004/05: number of offences**



### **3.8 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 2004/05, 2,377 firearms were recorded by the police as being stolen, a fall of eight per cent over the previous year (Table 3.10). Air weapons accounted for over half of the thefts.

Within the total, there were falls in stolen air weapons (by 15 per cent to 1,283) and imitation firearms (by three per cent to 322). However, stolen shotguns rose by two per cent to 403, and rifles by 8 per cent to 140 (Table 3.10).

### **3.9 FIREARMS ACTS OFFENCES IN 2004**

In 2004, 3,659 people were found guilty or cautioned for indictable crimes under the Firearms Acts, 32 per cent or 891 more than in 2003. Much of the increase has been in possessing or distributing prohibited weapons (including those designed for the discharge of noxious liquid etc., which appear separately in 2004). The three most numerous offences were the two offences of possessing or distributing prohibited weapons, and possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence. Together the top three accounted for 63 per cent of all indictable offences under the Firearms Acts (Table 3.12).

Taken together, the number of convictions and cautions for indictable and summary offences stood at 4,915 in 2004, up 51 per cent on 2003, and the most since 1997. Cautions accounted for 44 per cent of the total, a big increase on the 30 per cent in 2003.



**Table 3.01 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)	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
2004/05	22,789	12,772	78	1,378	6,426	3,727	341	822	10,017

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 3.02 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	Percentages				Recorded crime	
	All offences	Violence against the person			Robbery	Criminal damage
		Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other		
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
2004/05	0.4	9.1	3.1	0.6	4.2	0.8

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

<b>Number of offences</b>							
	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	2003/04	2004/05
<b>Long-barrelled shotgun</b>	322	353	303	380	361	424	305
<b>Sawn-off shotgun</b>	320	340	305	332	310	294	293
<b>Handgun</b>							
Converted imitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Reactivated	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Converted air pistol	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	866
Type unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,441
<b>Handgun total</b>	2,687	3,685	4,109	5,874	5,549	5,144	4,347
<b>Rifle</b>	43	67	36	64	52	48	55
<b>Imitation firearm</b>							
Imitation handgun	-	-	-	-	-	-	354
Soft air weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	200
BB gun	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,625
Deactivated firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Blank firer	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Other Imitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
<b>Imitation firearm total</b>	566	823	787	1,245	1,815	2,146	3,333
<b>Unidentified firearm</b>	665	762	950	1,176	1,431	1,356	1,462
<b>Other firearm</b>							
Unconverted starting gun	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	9
CS gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	515
Pepper spray	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Machine gun	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Stun-gun	-	-	-	-	-	-	142
Other converted imitation weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other reactivated weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disguised firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other firearm(specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	323
<b>Other firearm total</b>	606	813	980	952	730	926	1,169
<b>All weapons excluding air weapons</b>	5,209	6,843	7,470	10,023	10,248	10,338	10,964
<b>Air weapon</b>	8,665	10,103	10,227	12,377	13,822	13,756	11,825
<b>All weapons</b>	13,874	16,946	17,697	22,400	24,070	24,094	22,789

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.

4. Included in 'Other firearm' total.

**Table 3.04 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group and principal weapon, 2004/05**

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)	Other				
Long-barrelled shotgun	305	267	12	102	60	71	9	13	38
Sawn-off shotgun	293	285	11	60	39	157	12	6	8
Handgun	4,347	4,280	37	630	706	2,501	195	211	67
Rifle	55	48	0	11	21	10	4	2	7
Imitation firearm	3,333	3,038	0	106	2,636	210	19	67	295
Unidentified firearm	1,462	1,279	16	229	411	496	59	68	183
Other firearm	1,169	1,056	1	75	689	213	30	48	113
All weapons excluding air weapon	10,964	10,253	77	1,213	4,562	3,658	328	415	711
Air weapon	11,825	2,517	1	165	1,864	69	13	405	9,308
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,789</b>	<b>12,770</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>1,378</b>	<b>6,426</b>	<b>3,727</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>10,019</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 3.05 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by how involved and principal weapon, 2004/05**

Principal weapon	Number of offences <sup>1</sup>							Recorded crime		
	Total	Fired						Not fired		
		Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>(2)</sup>	Slight injury	Causing property damage only	No injury or property damage	Total fired	Used as blunt instrument	Used as a threat	Total not fired
Long-barrelled shotgun	305	12	33	22	47	22	136	12	157	169
Sawn-off shotgun	293	11	13	13	14	14	65	20	208	228
Handgun	4,347	37	147	134	104	154	576	461	3,310	3,771
Rifle	55	-	1	2	10	2	15	2	38	40
Imitation firearm <sup>3</sup>	3,333	-	48	1,787	294	439	2,568	53	712	765
Unidentified firearm	1,462	16	75	141	193	85	510	90	862	952
Other firearm	1,169	1	33	659	101	115	909	33	227	260
All weapons excluding air weapon	10,964	77	350	2,758	763	831	4,779	671	5,514	6,185
Air weapon	11,825	1	137	1,330	9,318	457	11,243	34	548	582
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,789</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>10,081</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>16,022</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>6,062</b>	<b>6,767</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 3.06 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
2004/05	5,358	3,856	136	779	2,941	1,502

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 3.07 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 2004/05**

<b>Number of offences</b>	<b>Recorded crime</b>			
Type of weapon	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>2</sup>	Slight injury
Shotgun	136	23	48	65
Handgun	779	37	189	553
Other weapon excluding air weapon	2,941	17	173	2,751
All weapons excluding air weapon	3,856	77	410	3,369
Air weapon	1,502	1	143	1,358
<b>All weapons</b>	<b>5,358</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>4,727</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 3.08 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**

Year	Number of robberies									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	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	
2004/05	3,727	3,658	71	157	2,501	10	210	496	213	69	

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 3.09 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 <sup>§</sup>	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
2004/05	3,727	896	113	114	89	18	448	1,316	733

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.

3. These crimes are mostly burglaries where firearms have been used immediately before, or at the time of stealing items from a residential property, and in order to steal these items. If firearms are used in the get-away, then it is classified as a burglary.

**Table 3.10 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
2004/05	2,377	1,283	403	81	140	31	322	117

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 3.11 Firearms misappropriated <sup>1</sup> in crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales by type of weapon and location, 2004/05**

Location	Number of offences							Recorded crime	
	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other	
Residential	1,383	757	259	43	78	16	186	44	
Office	32	11	9	0	6	1	5	0	
Factory	33	25	1	1	2	1	3	0	
Store	177	83	32	24	17	0	18	3	
Goods vehicle	35	8	1	2	2	2	3	17	
Private car	171	92	29	0	11	1	35	3	
School	10	4	0	0	0	2	4	0	
Military establishment	8	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	
Gun club	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other premises	517	292	72	11	23	8	62	49	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,377</b>	<b>1,283</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>117</b>	

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

Table 3.12 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	2004	Cautioning <sup>(1)</sup> rate (2004) %
<b>Indictable offences</b>								
Possession of firearms with intent to endanger life or injure property	225	111	79	73	61	64	77	40
Using firearms with intent to resist arrest	9	10	8	7	5	10	8	0
Possessing firearms at time of committing, or being arrested for, an offence	84	70	95	81	86	109	138	56
Possessing firearms with intent to commit an indictable offence or resist arrest	86	62	78	77	77	60	90	22
Possessing firearms with intent to cause fear of violence	295	449	465	560	607	634	809	44
Possessing firearms or ammunition without certificate (Section 1) <sup>(2)</sup>	484	411	365	280	286	329	354	38
Shortening a shot gun	8	2	2	4	8	6	3	33
Possessing shot gun without certificate	425	239	336	346	256	178	105	51
Selling firearms to person without a certificate	20	16	9	6	9	2	7	86
Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition	1,303	1,038	891	899	978	1,142	1,098	34
Carrying loaded firearm in public place	180	133	114	117	92	101	367	48
Possession of firearms by persons previously convicted of crime	157	143	138	116	110	113	120	4
Possessing or distributing prohibited weapons designed for discharge of noxious liquid etc <sup>(2)</sup>	..	..	..	..	..	..	411	25
Other indictable offence	37	40	25	34	21	20	72	44
<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>3,659</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>Summary offences</b>								
Non-compliance with condition of firearms certificate (Section 1) <sup>(3)</sup>	59	50	36	21	15	22	22	50
Carrying air weapon or imitation weapon in public place <sup>(4)</sup>	589	458	383	360	285	212	898	60
Trespassing with firearm on land	137	95	83	74	70	53	51	57
Person under 17 acquiring firearm subject to control under Section 1	16	16	8	7	3	2	2	100
Making false statement in order to procure grant or renewal of firearm or shot gun certificate	46	20	19	19	13	21	16	63
Non-compliance with condition of shot gun certificate	107	124	129	75	65	55	60	42
Person under 14 having an air weapon or ammunition	50	66	61	27	18	14	18	89
Person under 17 having an air weapon in a public place	284	251	202	146	100	62	129	78
Other summary offence	113	91	70	51	34	49	60	67
<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>1,256</b>	<b>61</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>4,915</b>	<b>44</b>

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

(2) Included in 'possessing or distributing prohibited weapons or ammunition' prior to 2004.

(3) 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.

(4) Excludes imitation weapons and unloaded air weapons prior to 2004.

Table 3.13 Firearm offences (excluding air weapon offences) by police force area

Police force area	Total number of offences 2003/04	Total number of offences 2004/05	Recorded crime
			Offences per 100,000 population 2004/05
<b>North East Region</b>			
Cleveland	45	37	7
Durham	15	21	4
Northumbria	169	182	13
<b>North West Region</b>			
Cheshire	44	61	6
Cumbria	11	26	5
Greater Manchester	1,275	1,268	50
Lancashire	58	259	18
Merseyside	483	491	36
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>			
Humberside	68	174	20
North Yorkshire	23	13	2
South Yorkshire	127	185	15
West Yorkshire	269	318	15
<b>East Midlands Region</b>			
Derbyshire	75	149	15
Leicestershire	141	123	13
Lincolnshire	26	90	14
Northamptonshire	123	113	18
Nottinghamshire	233	200	19
<b>West Midlands Region</b>			
Staffordshire	108	144	14
Warwickshire	102	72	14
West Mercia	62	151	13
West Midlands	1,138	959	37
<b>East of England Region</b>			
Bedfordshire	89	94	16
Cambridgeshire	34	50	7
Essex	145	193	12
Hertfordshire	138	139	13
Norfolk	33	23	3
Suffolk	45	59	9
<b>London Region</b>			
	3,891	3,697	50
<b>South East Region</b>			
Hampshire	130	148	8
Kent	65	100	6
Surrey	88	63	6
Sussex	82	67	4
Thames Valley	421	437	21
<b>South West Region</b>			
Avon & Somerset	123	196	13
Devon & Cornwall	84	189	12
Dorset	45	49	7
Gloucestershire	108	87	15
Wiltshire	53	49	8
<b>Wales</b>			
Dyfed Powys	37	40	8
Gwent	74	84	15
North Wales	11	60	9
South Wales	47	104	9
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>			
	10,338	10,964	21
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)</b>			
	6,447	7,267	16

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Copies of recent Home Office publications based on the British Crime Survey can be downloaded from:

*<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>*

### Erratum

Page 83, table 3.03 under 2004/05; 'other firearm total' amended from '1178' to '1169'.

## RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS (RDS)

### MISSION STATEMENT

RDS is part of the Home Office. RDS staff are embedded within delivery groups working closely with front-line staff. The HO Chief Scientific Advisor, who is also Director of RDS, oversees professional development for RDS teams, quality assurance and strategic R & D issues.

The Home Office's purpose is to build a safe, just and tolerant society in which the rights and responsibilities of individuals, families and communities are properly balanced and the protection and security of the public are maintained.

RDS includes staff within the Government Statistical Service (GSS). One of the GSS aims is to inform Parliament and the members of the public 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 in the Home Office improves 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.**