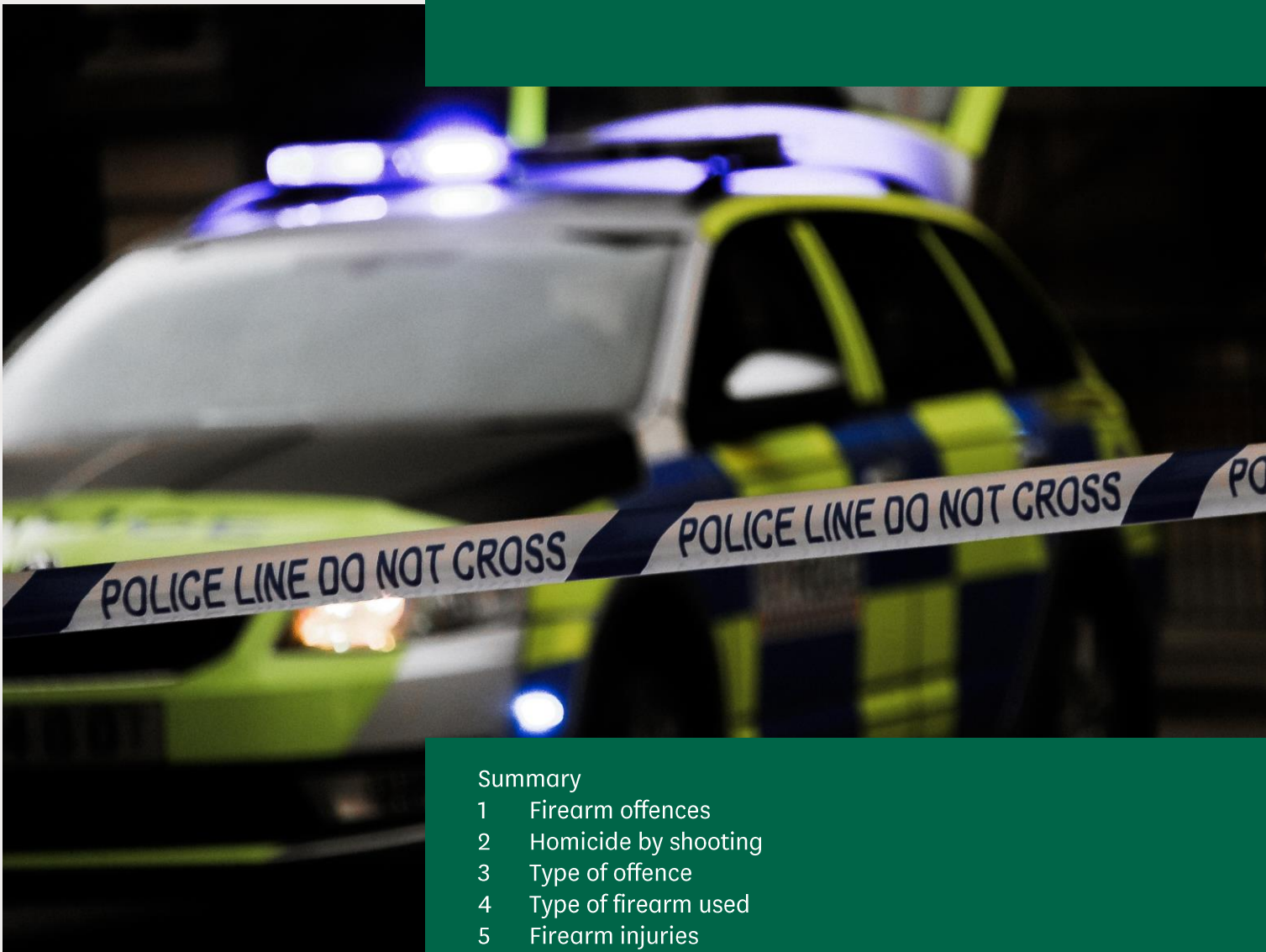


By Grahame Allen,
Matthew Burton

4 August 2022

Firearm Crime Statistics: England & Wales



Summary

- 1 Firearm offences
- 2 Homicide by shooting
- 3 Type of offence
- 4 Type of firearm used
- 5 Firearm injuries
- 6 Age and ethnicity of victims
- 7 Non-air firearm offences by police force
- 8 Appendix

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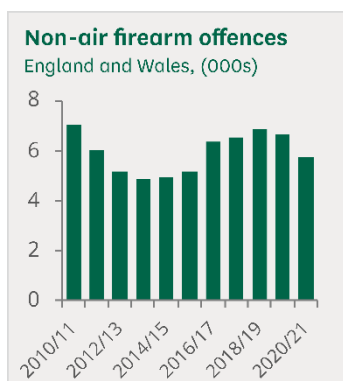
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Summary

Statistics on the number of police recorded firearm offences are published by the ONS in the [Crime in England & Wales](#) bulletin. Gun-related crime statistics are published by the ONS in the [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#).



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 2, 29 November 2021

Recorded non-air firearm offences

In the year ending 31 March 2021, there were a total of [5,709 non-air firearm offences recorded in England & Wales](#). This was a decrease of 14% compared with the 6,622 offences recorded during the year ending 31 March 2020.

Homicide

The most recent data suggests that there were [35 homicides committed by shooting](#) in the year ending 31 March 2021 – 6% of all homicides. Of these 35 victims, 11% were female and 89% were male.

Types of firearm offences by firearm type

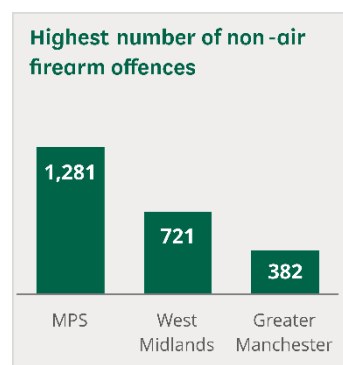
In the year ending 31 March 2021, the Violence Against the Person (VATP) offence category accounted for [40% of air and non-air firearms offences](#). Possession of Weapons represented 20% of offences and Robbery 16%. Attempted Murder and Criminal Damage accounted for 15% and 10% respectively.

Type of non-air firearm used

Since 2010/11, handguns have remained the type of non-air firearm most commonly used to offend, accounting for [37% of non-air firearm offences in 2020/21](#). Rifles have remained the least used type of non-air firearm, accounting for around 1% of all offences over the period.

Non-air firearm offences by Police Force Area

In 2020/21, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) recorded the largest number of **non-air firearm** offences - representing [22% of all non-air firearm offences in England & Wales](#). However, West Midlands Police had the highest rate of non-air firearm offences per 100,000 population, at 25, followed by South Yorkshire at 21.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 12, 29 November 2021

1 Firearm offences

1.1 Data sources and recording practices

When the police are reporting the number of firearm offences, it is not always possible for them to ascertain whether a real firearm was actually used. Unless a weapon is fired or recovered by the police following a criminal offence, there is often no way of knowing conclusively whether the firearm was real or an imitation, or whether it was loaded or unloaded at the time of the offence.

Moreover, the categorisation of firearms will sometimes be reliant on the description given to the police by victims or witnesses, or upon other evidence.

Some offences also involve the use of imitation weapons, while others involve the use of a 'supposed firearm'. This means that data on firearms offences may not reflect the true level of criminal firearms use in England and Wales.

It has been suggested that some of the recent increases in recorded crime are due to "improved crime recording practices and processes leading to a greater proportion of reports of crime being recorded".¹

Statistics on the number of police recorded firearm offences are published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) in the [Crime in England & Wales](#) bulletin. Gun related crime statistics are published by the ONS in the [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#).

1.2 Number of non-air firearm offences

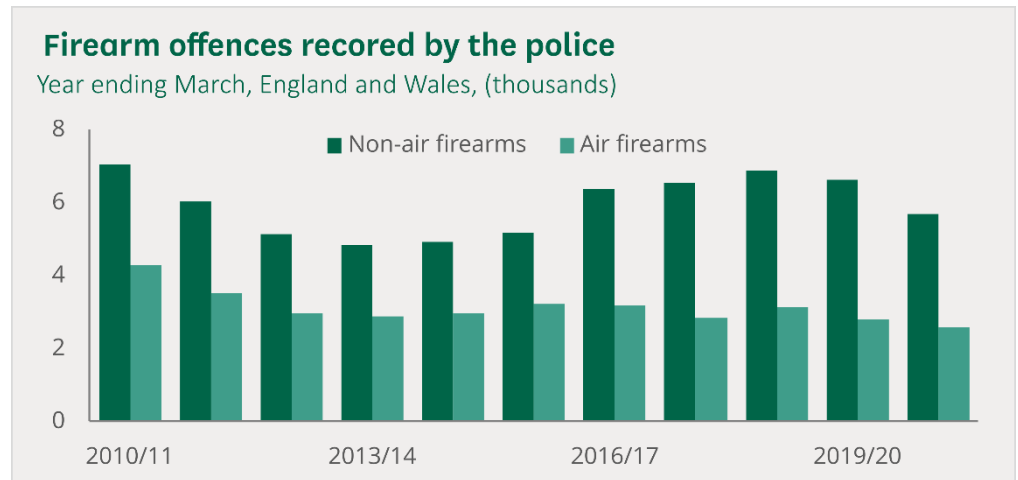
In the year ending 31 March 2021, there were a total of **5,709 non-air firearm offences** recorded by the police in England & Wales.² This was a decrease of 13.8%, compared with the 6,622 offences recorded during the year ending 31 March 2020.

Between 2010/11 and 2013/14 there was a general decline in the recorded use of non-air firearms. In 2010/11 there were 7,040 recorded offences; by 2013/14

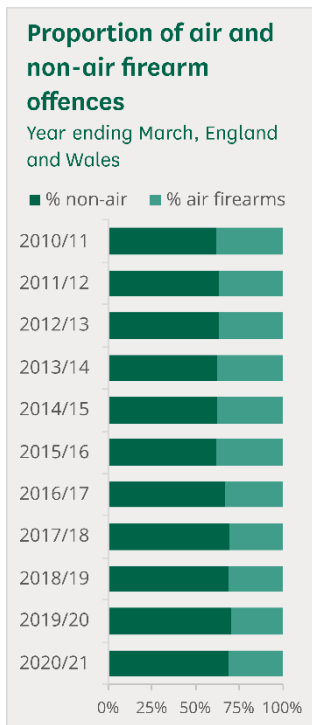
¹ ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending Mar 2016](#), 21 July 2016

² Firearms include: shotguns; handguns; rifles; imitation weapons such as BB guns or soft air weapons; other weapons e.g. CS gas or pepper spray and stun guns; and unidentified weapons. The figures exclude conventional air weapons, e.g. air rifles.

there were 4,856 recorded offences – a decrease of 31% over the period. Between 2013/14 and 2020/21, the number of non-air firearm offences recorded has increased by 18%. Full data is given in appendix table A1.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2020, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 2, 29 November 2021.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2020, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 2, 29 November 2021.

Number of air firearm offences

Between 2010/11 and 2015/16 **air firearm** offences accounted for 37% of all offences. Since then, the proportion of air firearm offences has decreased and the most recent data show that there were 2,590 air firearm offences recorded in 2020/21, equivalent to 31% of all firearm offences. This was a decrease of 7 percentage points from 2010/11 when air firearms accounted for 38% of all offences.

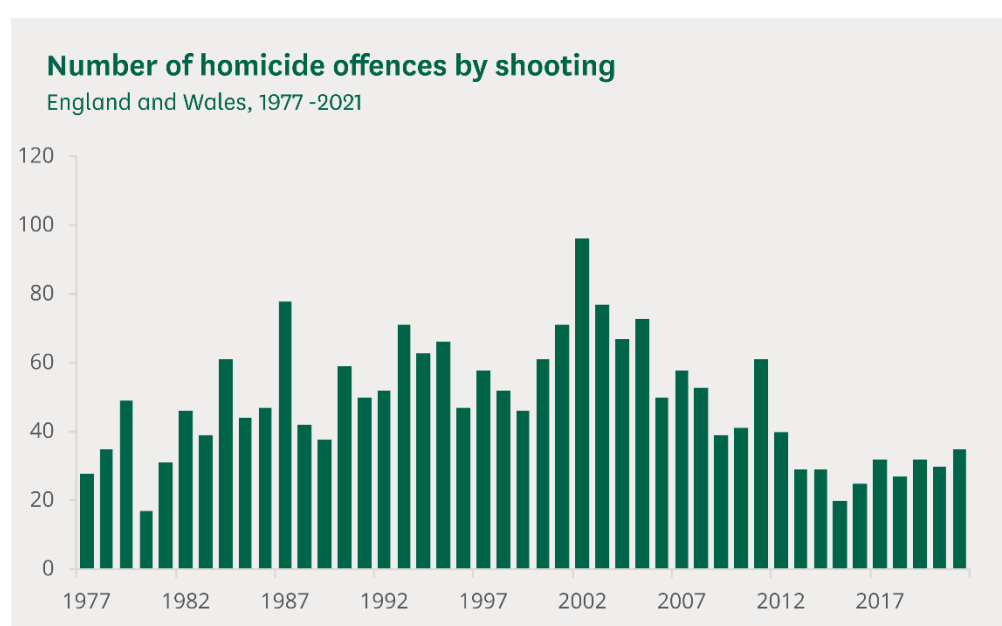
Air firearms represented 35% of all firearm offences in the period from 2010/11 to 2020/21.

2

Homicide by shooting

Data for homicide by shooting has been collected by the Home Office since 1977 as part of the Homicide Index collection. The latest data for the year ending 31 March 2021 suggests that there were 35 homicides caused by shooting, equivalent to 6% of all homicides (594).

The chart below shows the total number of recorded homicide offences committed by shooting in England and Wales in each year since 1977. Data used in this chart is given in appendix table A2.



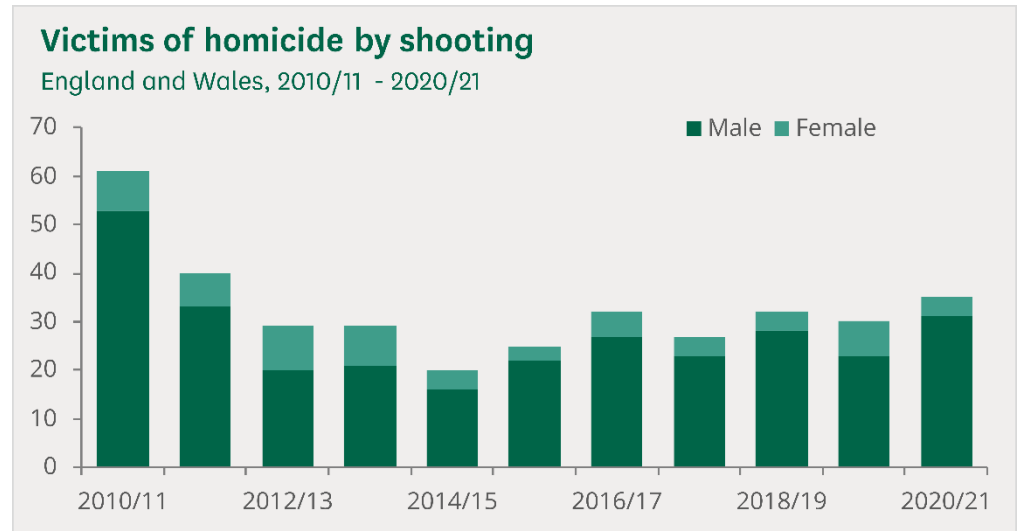
Notes: Data from 1977 to 2007 is recorded by years running from January to December. Data from 2007 onwards is recorded by years running from April to March.

Source: **1977 to 1994** - Provided by Home Office; **1995 to 2007** - Home Office, [Statistical Bulletin, Appendix table 2.03](#) and subsequent editions; **2007/08 onwards** - ONS, [Homicide in England and Wales: Appendix tables](#), worksheet 7, 10 February 2022 and earlier editions

In 1977, there were 28 homicides caused by shooting which accounted for 7% of all homicides. The highest recorded number of homicides by shooting was 96 in 2001/02 (12% of all homicides). Over the last five years (from 2016/17 to 2020/21), the number of homicides committed by shooting has remained at around 30 per year. Over the same period, shootings accounted for around 5% of all homicides.

In 2010/11, there were 60 homicide offences recorded by shooting. This is double the number recorded in 2019/20 when there were 30 offences. The 2010/11 figure is comparatively high as the data includes 12 victims of the Cumbria shooting.

The chart below presents a breakdown of the sex of homicide victims by shooting since 2010/11. There has consistently been a higher proportion of male victims than female victims over the period. In 2020/21 there were 4 female victims of homicide by shooting (11%), compared to 31 male victims (89%).



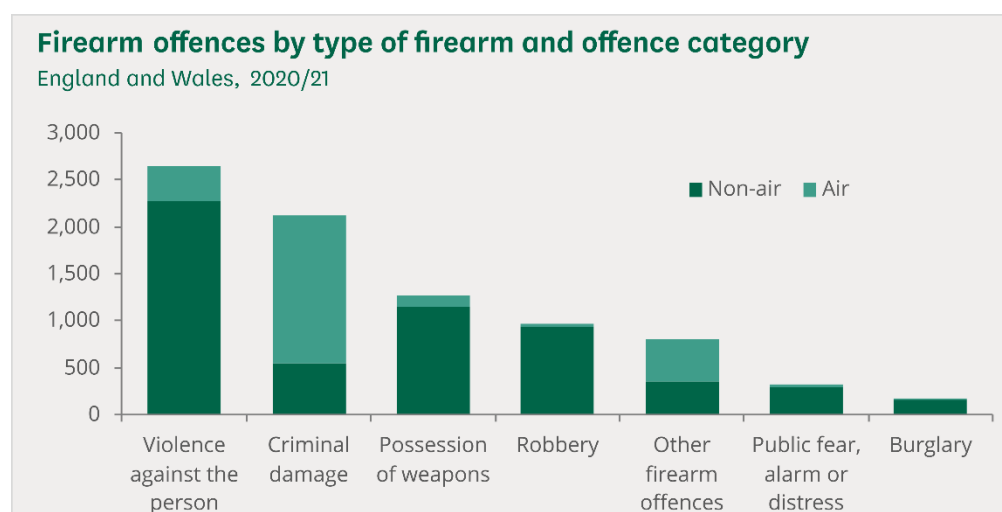
Source: ONS, [Homicide in England and Wales: Appendix tables](#), worksheet 7, 10 February 2022 and earlier editions

These figures may not match those in the weapons tables (p12) as (a) figures in weapons tables include cases where the firearm was used as a blunt instrument, (b) these homicide figures include shooting by crossbows and (c) are compiled at a later date and therefore take into account the results of police and court decisions.

3 Type of offence

In the year ending 31 March 2021, Violence against the person (VATP) and Criminal damage offence categories accounted for 32% and 26% of air and non-air firearms offences respectively. Possession of weapons made up 15% of offences and Robbery 12%.

There is a notable difference between non-air firearm offences and air firearm offences. 61% of air firearm offences were classified as Criminal damage. This (along with “Other”) was the only offence category where air firearm offences outnumbered non-air firearm offences. The largest categories among non-air firearm offences were VATP (40%) and Robbery (16%). Air firearms were used in 2% of all Robbery and Burglary offences and 11% of Public fear, alarm and distress offences.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021. Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 8, 28 November 2021.

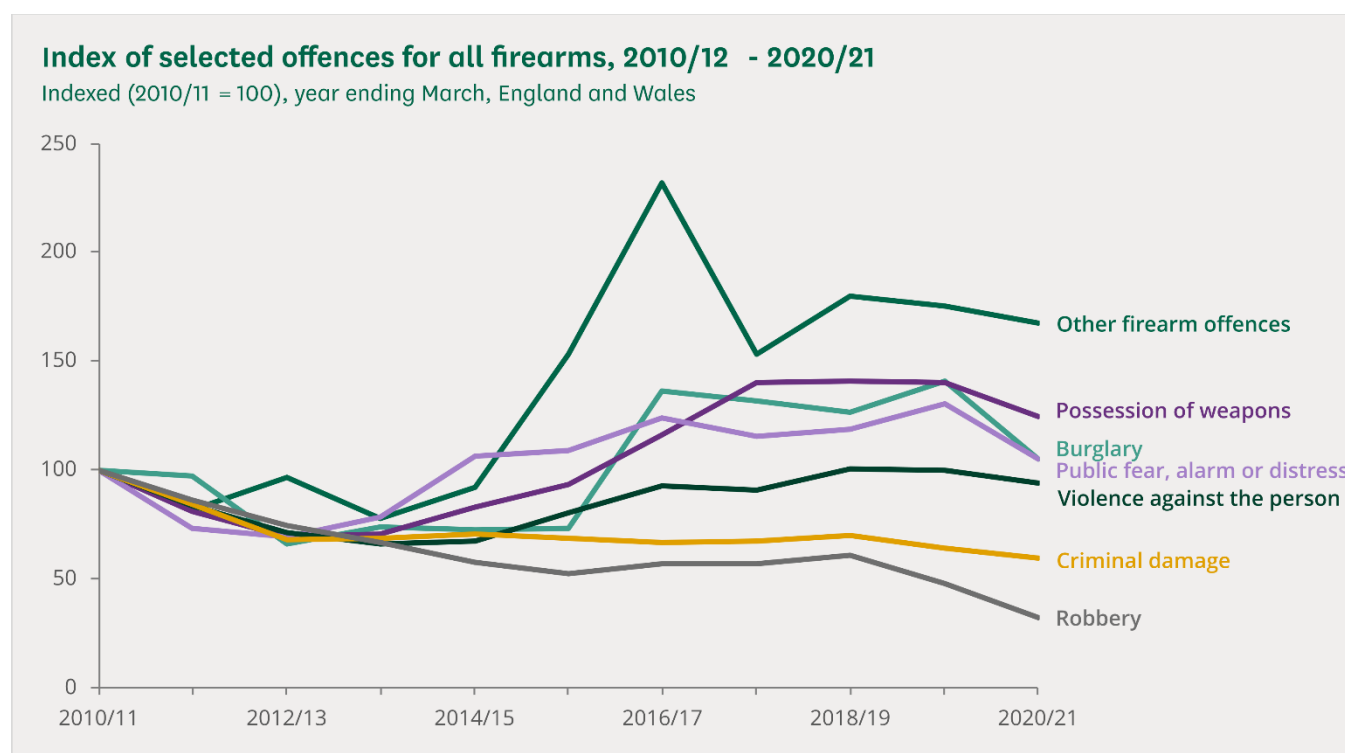
Offences by firearm type, 2020/21

Offences recorded by the police, England and Wales

Type of offence	Number of offences			% change of total 2019/20 - 2020/21	Proportion of offence category		
	Non-air	Air	Total		Non-air	Air	Total
Violence against the person	2,267	379	2,646	-5.9%	39.7%	14.6%	31.9%
Robbery	941	24	965	-32.2%	16.5%	0.9%	11.6%
Burglary	160	3	163	-25.2%	2.8%	0.1%	2.0%
Criminal damage	549	1,576	2,125	-6.8%	9.6%	60.8%	25.6%
Public fear, alarm or distress	293	36	329	-19.8%	5.1%	1.4%	4.0%
Possession of weapons	1,151	117	1,268	-11.0%	20.2%	4.5%	15.3%
Other firearm offences	348	455	803	-4.4%	6.1%	17.6%	9.7%
Total	5,709	2,590	8,299	-11.8%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 8, 28 November 2021.

Appendix table A4 shows the number of firearm offences recorded by type of offence each year from 2010/11 to 2020/21.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 8, 28 November 2021.

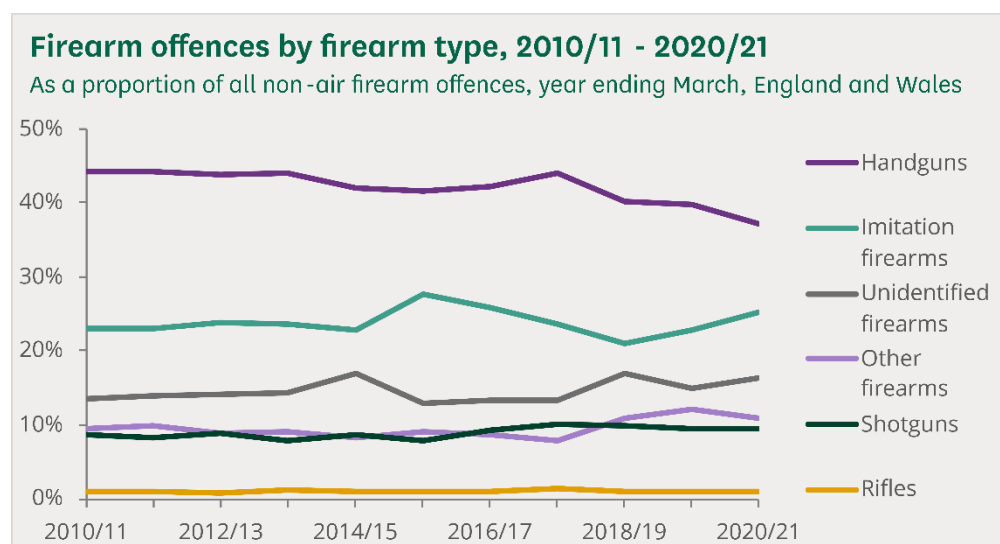
Between 2015/16 and 2016/17, Burglary offences involving firearms increased by 87% from 113 to 211. They then fell by 4% between 2017/18 and 2018/19, to 196 and then again by 25% to 105 in 2020/21. In contrast, Robbery offences decreased by 21%, from 1,800 to 1,423 (2018/19 to 2019/20).

Selected offences in each category decreased until 2012/13. By 2020/21, Possession of Weapons offences increased by 80%, the most of any category bar “Other”. Robbery and Criminal Damage offences have almost consistently decreased since 2010/11. They increased slightly in 2018/19 but have decreased again over the last year to reach low points of 965 offences and 2,125 offences respectively.

4 Type of firearm used

For the year ending 31 March 2021 **non-air firearms** accounted for 69% of all firearm offences and **air firearms** 31%.

Since 2010/11, handguns have remained the most commonly used non-air firearm for offending, with such offences accounting for 37% of non-air firearm offences in 2020/21. This was a seven percentage point decrease from 44% in 2010/11. Rifles have remained the least common non-air firearms type, accounting for around 1% of all offences over the period.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2019, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 2, 28 November 2022

The use of imitation firearms increased the most of all non-air firearm offences from 23% in 2010/11 to 28% in 2015/16. It later fell and then rose again to 25% of offences in 2020/21.

The proportion of non-air firearm offences committed using shotguns remained at or under 10% between 2010/11 and 2020/21. Around 16% of offences involved unidentified firearms in 2020/21 which was a 1% decrease on 2018/19.

In the year ending 31 March 2021, around 11% of offences involved all other types of firearms. This was an increase of three percentage points compared to just under 8% in 2017/18 and the highest share in the period since 2011/12.

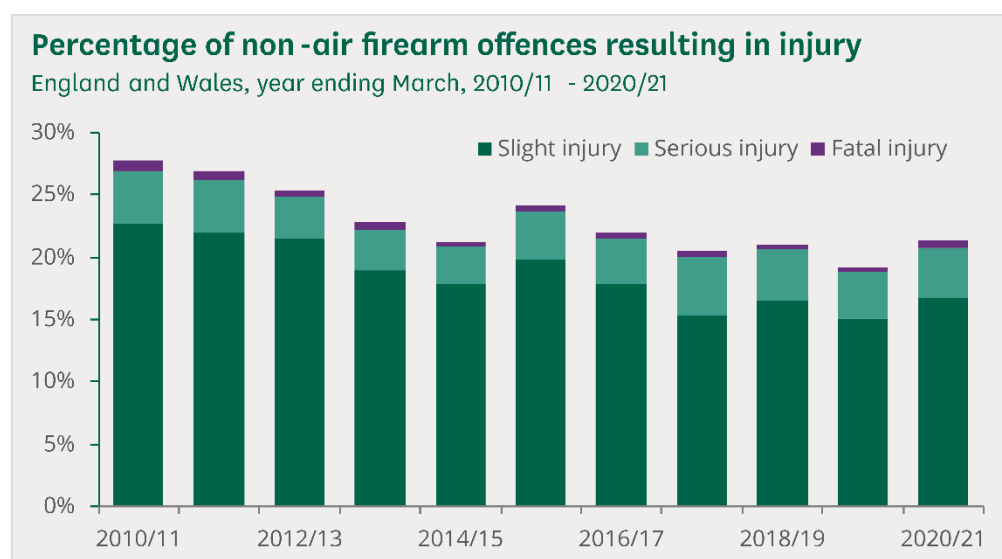
5 Firearm injuries

Appendix table A5 shows the number of firearm offences resulting in injury by type of firearm between 2010/11 and 2020/21.

In the year ending 31 of March 2021, 1,470 firearm offences (air and non-air) resulted in an individual sustaining some sort of injury (18% of all firearm offences). This represents a decrease of 5% since 2019/20 when there were 1,541 injuries.

In 2020/21, there were 1,216 **non-air firearm** offences in which an individual was injured (21% of all firearm offences). There was a fall in injuries of 4% compared to 2019/20, though this figure is higher than the 1,041 seen in 2014/15.

Of the incidents where someone was injured (including air and non-air firearms), 2% (36) resulted in a fatal injury. There was a serious injury in 17% of incidents (252) and a slight injury in 80% (1,182 incidents).



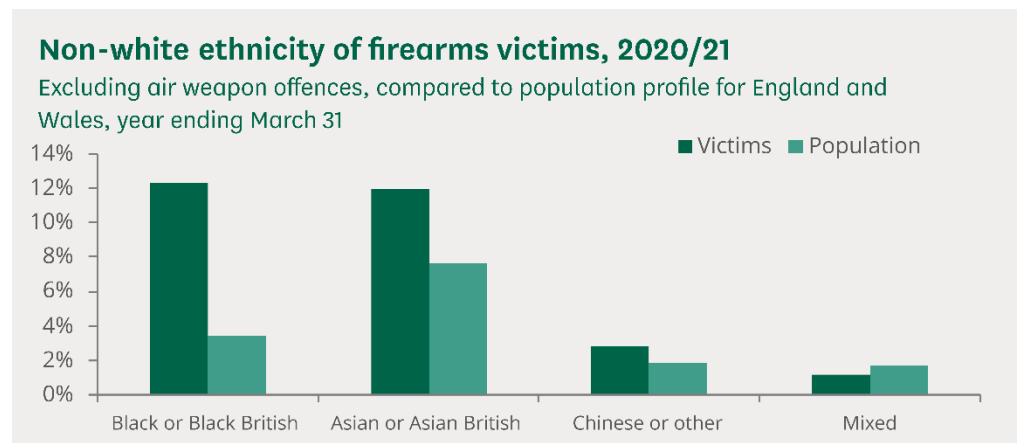
Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021. Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 5, 28 November 2021

In 2020/21, the proportion of non-air firearm offences ending in some kind of injury was 21% – two percentage points higher than in 2019/20. In 2010/11 the proportion was the highest of this period at 28%. Since then, the proportion of gun crimes with injury fell to 21% in 2014/15 before rising again to 24% in 2015/16.

6

Age and ethnicity of victims

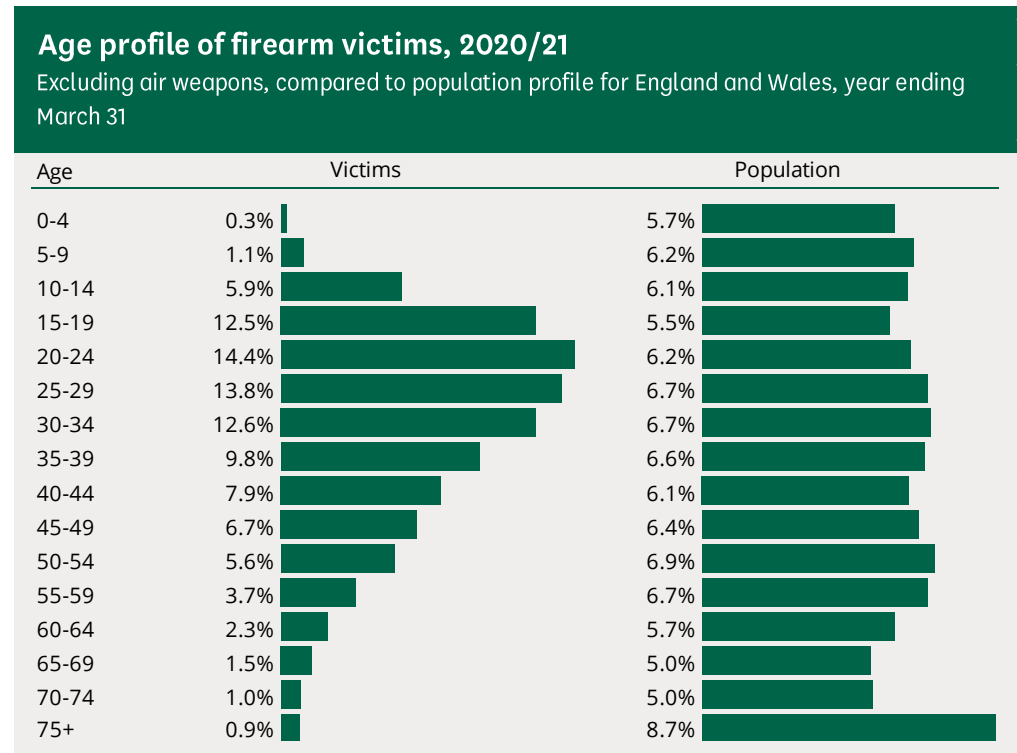
Victims of non-air firearm offences who were White accounted for 72% of all victims in the year ending 31 March 2021 but account for around 85% of the general population. All other ethnicities, except for Mixed, were victims of non-air firearm offences at a higher rate than would be expected, based on their representation in the general population.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021. Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 16, 28 November 2021

Those aged between 15 and 34 made up around half of victims of firearms in 2020/21 but only 25% of the UK population. This means individuals of these ages are disproportionately more likely to be victims of firearms.

Individuals aged 20-24 represented the highest proportion of victims by age band (14.4%) yet this age group only represents 6.2% of the general population.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2020, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 16, 28 November 2021

7 Non-air firearm offences by police force

In 2019/20, the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) recorded the largest number of non-air firearm offences. These accounted for 26.7% of all non-air firearm offences in England & Wales.³ The number of non-air weapon offences recorded by the MPS decreased by almost 14% (compared to 2018/19) from 2,046 to 1,765.

Top ten police force areas by number of firearm offences, 2020/21					
Excluding air weapons, England and Wales, year ending March 31					
Police force	2020/21	% of total	% change from 2019/20		per 100,000 population
Metropolitan Police	1,281	22.4%	-27.4%		14.2
West Midlands	721	12.6%	3.3%		24.5
Greater Manchester	382	6.7%	-9.5%		13.4
West Yorkshire	369	6.5%	-5.1%		15.7
South Yorkshire	295	5.2%	8.1%		20.8
Essex	194	3.4%	5.4%		10.5
Merseyside	140	2.5%	-38.3%		9.8
Northamptonshire	131	2.3%	26.0%		17.3
Devon and Cornwall	124	2.2%	15.9%		6.9
Nottinghamshire	118	2.1%	-16.9%		10.1

Source: ONS, Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 12, 28 February 2022

In year ending March 2021, West Midlands Police had the highest rate of non-air firearm offences at 24.5 per 100,000 population, followed by South Yorkshire Police at 20.8. The lowest rate was recorded in Gwent (1.7 offences per 100,000).

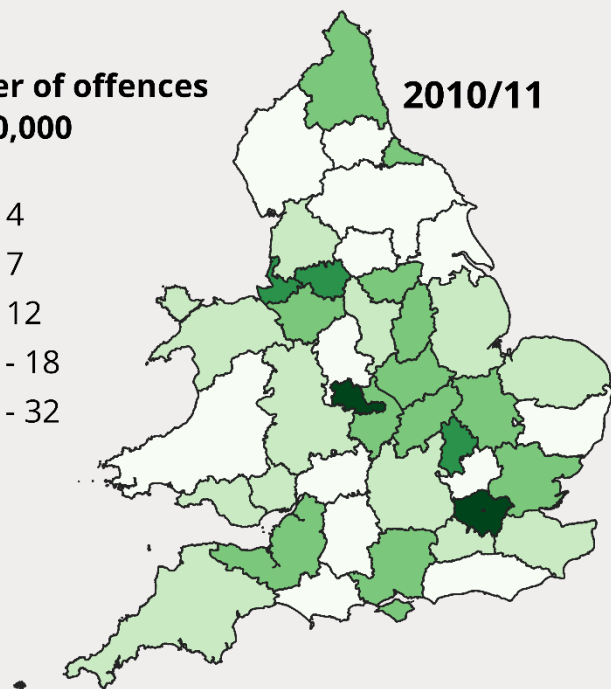
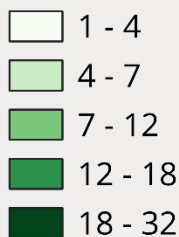
The following map shows the number of non-air firearm offences per 100,000 head of population recorded by police forces across England and Wales in 2010/11 and 2020/21.

³ Excluding City of London police

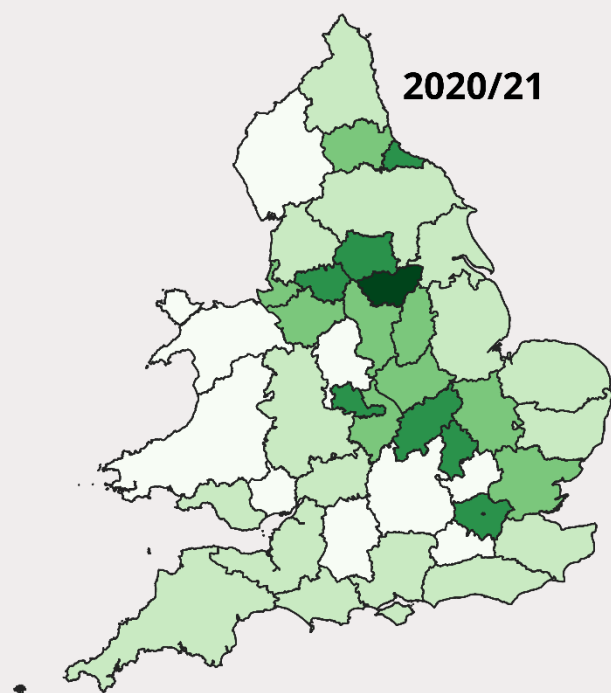
Non-air firearm offences recorded by the police in 2010/11 and 2020/21

By police force area, England and Wales

Number of offences per 100,000



2020/21



Non-air firearm offences

per 100,000 population, England and Wales

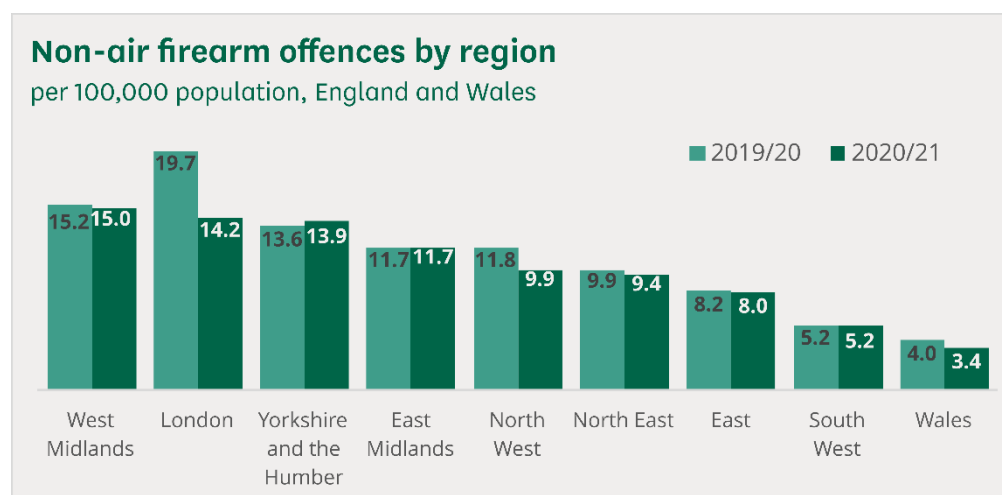
	2010/11	2020/21
South Yorkshire	9.8	20.8
Cleveland	9.6	17.9
Northamptonshire	11.9	17.3
West Yorkshire	3.6	15.7
West Midlands	32.5	15.0
Metropolitan Police	32.2	14.2
Bedfordshire	16.2	13.9
Greater Manchester	18.4	13.4
Essex	9.9	10.5
Nottinghamshire	9.2	10.1
Durham	3.9	10.0
Merseyside	16.3	9.8
England and Wales	12.3	9.6
Cheshire	7.6	8.8
Derbyshire	6.0	8.0
Cambridgeshire	7.6	7.7
Leicestershire	7.7	7.7
Warwickshire	9.1	7.5
Northumbria	7.7	7.1
North Yorkshire	4.1	7.0
Devon and Cornwall	4.5	6.9
Sussex	3.0	6.7
Norfolk	4.8	6.7
West Mercia	4.7	6.3
Lancashire	6.5	6.0
Gloucestershire	2.3	5.5
Hampshire	12.1	5.5
Lincolnshire	6.4	5.2
Dorset	3.7	5.1
Kent	6.2	5.1
Humberside	2.6	5.0
Suffolk	3.5	4.9
South Wales	4.8	4.5
Avon and Somerset	12.2	4.5
Staffordshire	2.7	4.4
Cumbria	4.1	4.0
Hertfordshire	3.4	3.8
Dyfed-Powys	3.1	3.8
Surrey	7.1	2.6
North Wales	5.6	2.6
Wiltshire	4.3	2.5
Thames Valley	6.2	2.1
Gwent	5.9	1.7

Sources: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 12, 29 November 2021; ONS, [Crime and Justice Statistics period ending March 2016, Appendix table 3.12](#), 9 February 2017 and earlier editions.

7.1

Non-air firearm offences by region

By region, London⁴ had the highest number of non-air firearm offences recorded in 2020/21 at 1,281, down by 53% from 2,748 in 2010/11. The second highest region was West Midlands, with 897. This was 18% lower than the figure of 1,011 recorded in 2010/11, but 35% higher than the 662 offences in 2014/15.



Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 12, 28 November 2021

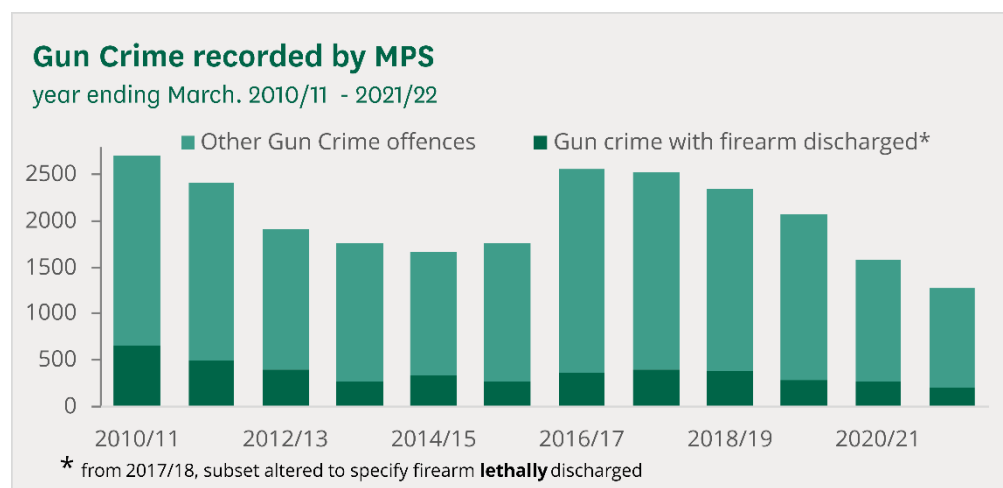
The above chart shows that after taking differences in population into account, the West Midlands region had the highest rate (15.0) of non-air firearm offences per 100,000 head of population in 2020/21. London dropped to second, compared with its 2019/20 ranking, with 14.2. The third highest rate of offences per 100,000 population was recorded in Yorkshire and the Humber (13.9), followed by the East Midlands (11.7).

7.2

Firearm offences in London

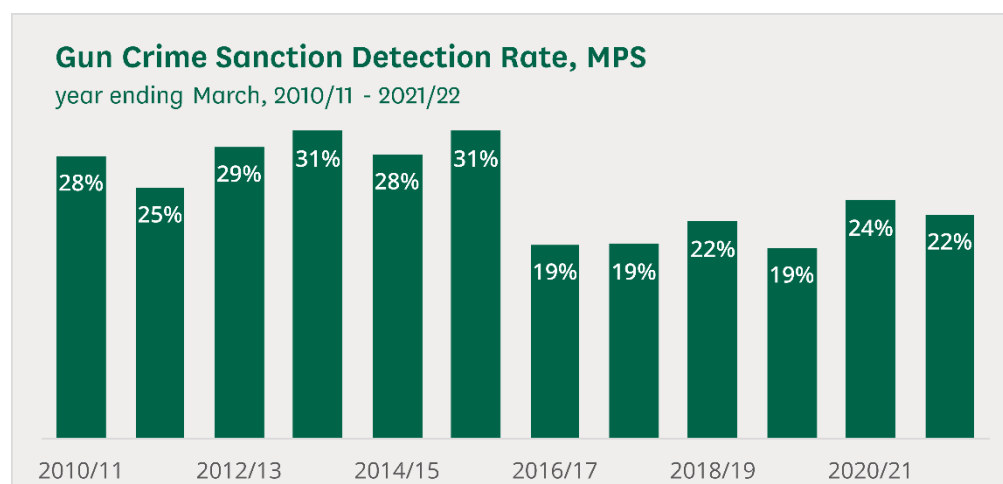
The number of gun (air and non-air) crimes recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) is available in its [Year End Crime Statistics 2021/22](#) dashboard. Levels of gun crime were lower in 2021/22 than in previous years.

⁴ Metropolitan Police and City of London police combined



Source: Metropolitan Police Service, [Year End Crime Statistics 21/22](#), accessed 27 July 2022

The chart above shows that the number of firearm offences recorded by the MPS decreased between 2010/11 and 2014/15 before rising again to reach similarly high levels in 2016/17. In 2021/22, the MPS recorded 1,280 gun-related offences – a 53% fall compared to 2010/11 when 2,709 offences were recorded and a 19% fall on 2020/21 when there were 1,576. In 2021/22, a firearm was lethally discharged in 196 cases (15% of cases), and in 2010/11 in 657 cases (24%).



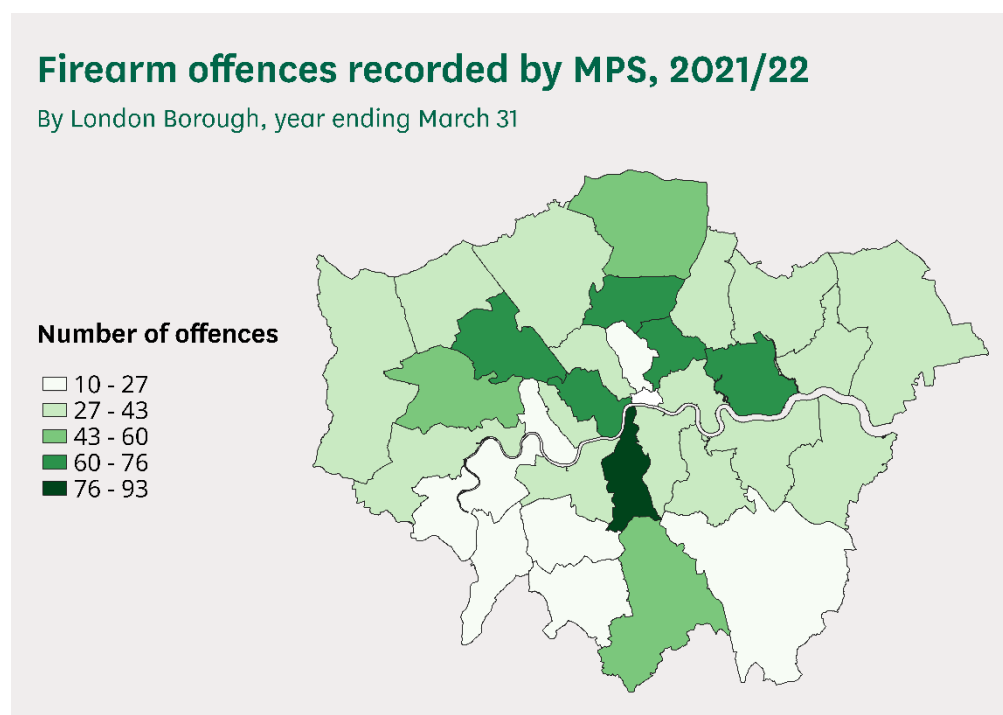
Source: Metropolitan Police Service, [Year End Crime Statistics 21/22](#), accessed 27 July 2022

The above chart shows that the Sanction Detection Rate⁵ (SDR) for firearm offences in London was around 28% in 2010/11. The SDR then fluctuated between 2010/11 and 2015/16, dropping to 25% in 2011/12 and then reached

⁵ The 'Sanction Detection Rate' describes the number of offences leading to a sanction each year, as a proportion of the total number of crimes recorded in the same period. These are police-generated detections, as opposed to those resolved through administrative means. It is assumed that the accused receives a punishment or 'sanction' from the police, such as a charge, caution, summons, has offence taken into consideration (TIC) or issued with a Fixed Penalty. Prior to 2017/18 the SDR rate is based on annualised monthly data.

31% 2015/16. The SDR for firearm offences decreased to 19% in 2016/17. This coincided with higher overall numbers of firearm offences recorded. In 2021/22, the SDR rate fell slightly to 22%.

The map provides a visual comparison of firearm crime levels by London borough in the year ending March 2022. Appendix table A6 shows the number of firearm offences for each London borough in 2020/21 and 2021/22.



Source: Metropolitan Police Service, [Year End Crime Statistics 21/22](#), accessed 1 August 2022

Please note that offences in London boroughs are reported as totals rather than rates per head of population.

In 2021/22, the highest number of firearm offences in London was recorded in Lambeth (93), followed by Haringey (74), Brent and Westminster (both 69).

Lambeth and Brent boroughs had the highest number of offences where a firearm was lethally discharged – 35 and 21 respectively. The lowest overall rate in 2021/22 was Kingston upon Thames (10 total gun offences).

Between 2020/21 and 2021/22, only five of the 32 London boroughs recorded an increase in firearm offences. The highest proportional increase of 47% was recorded in Westminster (rising from 47 to 69 firearms offences). The other boroughs to record an increase were Camden (+44%), Bexley (+30%), Richmond upon Thames (+30%) and Kensington and Chelsea (+2%). Every other borough saw a decrease in firearm offences.

The highest proportional decrease in number of firearm offences over the last year was recorded in Greenwich where offences reduced by 63%, from 96 in 2020/21 to 36 in 2021/22. Nine boroughs showed a decrease in firearm offences of 50% or more.

8 Appendix

A1. Firearm offences (excluding air weapons)

By police force area, England and Wales, year ending 31 March

	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14	
	Number	Off. per 100,000	Number	Off. per 100,000	Number	Off. per 100,000	Number	Off. per 100,000
Cleveland	20	3.6	25	4.5	10	1.8	13	2.3
Durham	24	3.9	15	2.4	16	2.6	11	1.8
Northumberland	68	4.7	38	2.6	42	2.9	44	3.1
North East Region	112	4.3	78	3.0	68	2.6	68	2.6
Cheshire	62	6.0	61	5.9	52	5.0	65	6.3
Cumbria	60	12.1	28	5.6	15	3.0	15	3.0
Greater Manchester	504	18.4	365	13.4	387	14.2	397	14.5
Lancashire	179	12.2	126	8.6	100	6.8	116	7.9
Merseyside	226	16.2	248	17.8	211	15.2	212	15.2
North West Region	1,031	14.5	828	11.6	765	10.7	805	11.3
Humberside	42	4.5	49	5.3	43	4.7	44	4.8
North Yorkshire	33	4.1	20	2.5	19	2.4	16	2.0
South Yorkshire	134	9.8	84	6.2	163	11.9	164	12.0
West Yorkshire	218	9.6	257	11.4	253	11.2	224	9.9
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	427	8.0	410	7.6	478	8.9	448	8.4
Derbyshire	102	9.9	62	6.0	54	5.2	45	4.4
Leicestershire	80	7.7	85	8.1	78	7.5	59	5.7
Lincolnshire	17	2.3	18	2.5	21	2.9	17	2.3
Northamptonshire	85	11.9	93	13.0	50	7.0	31	4.3
Nottinghamshire	103	9.2	99	8.9	104	9.3	93	8.3
East Midlands Region	387	8.3	357	7.7	307	6.6	245	5.3
Staffordshire	53	4.8	45	4.0	27	2.4	41	3.7
Warwickshire	50	9.1	51	9.2	52	9.4	40	7.3
West Mercia	80	6.4	50	4.0	50	4.0	56	4.5
West Midlands	912	32.5	648	23.1	499	17.8	540	19.2
West Midlands Region	1,095	19.2	794	13.9	628	11.0	677	11.8
Bedfordshire	105	16.3	64	9.9	49	7.6	77	12.0
Cambridgeshire	63	7.6	34	4.1	20	2.4	40	4.8
Essex	135	7.6	137	7.7	131	7.4	154	8.7
Hertfordshire	39	3.4	31	2.7	16	1.4	15	1.3
Norfolk	24	2.7	15	1.7	4	0.5	4	0.5
Suffolk	26	3.5	20	2.7	22	3.0	16	2.2
East of England Region	392	6.5	301	5.0	242	4.0	306	5.1
City of London	1	-	3	-	2	-	2	-
Metropolitan Police	2,747	32.2	2,479	29.0	1,959	22.9	1,594	18.7
London Region	2,748	-	2,482	-	1,961	-	1,596	-
Hampshire	79	4.1	71	3.7	72	3.7	57	2.9
Kent	46	2.6	30	1.7	48	2.7	63	3.5
Surrey	83	7.1	54	4.6	48	4.1	39	3.4
Sussex	49	3.0	31	1.9	34	2.1	68	4.1
Thames Valley	144	6.2	123	5.3	167	7.1	131	5.6
South East Region	401	4.5	309	3.5	369	4.2	358	4.0
Avon and Somerset	107	6.5	100	6.1	82	5.0	63	3.8
Devon and Cornwall	64	3.7	133	7.8	84	4.9	116	6.8
Dorset	47	6.2	33	4.3	24	3.2	29	3.8
Gloucestershire	47	7.7	51	8.3	29	4.7	27	4.4
Wiltshire	30	4.3	27	3.9	27	3.9	18	2.6
South West Region	295	5.4	344	6.3	246	4.5	253	4.7
Dyfed-Powys	16	3.1	17	3.3	11	2.1	8	1.5
Gwent	34	5.9	40	6.9	24	4.1	26	4.5
North Wales	39	5.6	21	3.0	20	2.9	18	2.6
South Wales	63	4.8	41	3.2	39	3.0	48	3.7
WALES	152	4.9	119	3.8	94	3.0	100	3.2
England And Wales	7,040	12.3	6,022	10.5	5,158	9.0	4,856	8.5

Note: Police recorded crime data are not designated as National Statistics

(1) Based on mid-2019 population estimates for England and Wales

Source: ONS, Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 12, 28 November 2021

A1. Firearm offences (excluding air weapons)

By police force area, England and Wales, year ending 31 March

	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18	
	Number	Off. per 100,000	Number	Off. per 100,000	Number	Off. per 100,000	Number	Off. per 100,000
Cleveland	14	2.5	18	3.2	23	4.1	26	4.6
Durham	14	2.2	12	1.9	22	3.5	26	4.1
Northumberland	52	3.6	70	4.9	102	7.1	93	5.5
North East Region	80	3.1	100	3.8	147	5.6	145	5.0
Cheshire	54	5.2	46	4.4	71	6.8	81	7.4
Cumbria	33	6.6	58	11.6	25	5.0	49	9.8
Greater Manchester	437	16.0	450	16.5	454	16.3	541	19.4
Lancashire	116	7.9	110	7.5	114	7.7	109	7.3
Merseyside	162	11.6	151	10.9	195	13.9	210	14.9
North West Region	802	11.2	815	11.4	859	11.9	990	13.7
Humberside	33	3.6	86	9.3	92	9.9	50	5.4
North Yorkshire	11	1.4	30	3.7	23	2.8	23	2.8
South Yorkshire	160	11.7	154	11.3	232	16.8	177	12.8
West Yorkshire	221	9.8	322	14.2	439	19.1	481	20.6
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	425	7.9	592	11.0	786	14.5	731	13.3
Derbyshire	67	6.5	49	4.7	56	5.4	69	6.6
Leicestershire	60	5.7	32	3.1	53	5.0	75	7.0
Lincolnshire	16	2.2	25	3.4	33	4.4	35	4.7
Northamptonshire	35	4.9	93	13.0	140	19.1	126	17.2
Nottinghamshire	66	5.9	125	11.2	119	10.5	94	8.3
East Midlands Region	244	5.3	324	7.0	401	8.5	399	8.4
Staffordshire	32	2.9	47	4.2	49	4.4	65	5.8
Warwickshire	23	4.2	22	4.0	29	5.2	49	8.8
West Mercia	45	3.6	52	4.2	58	4.6	67	5.3
West Midlands	562	20.0	542	19.3	618	21.6	681	23.8
West Midlands Region	662	11.6	663	11.6	754	13.0	862	14.9
Bedfordshire	86	13.4	74	11.5	94	14.1	106	16.0
Cambridgeshire	42	5.1	61	7.3	62	7.3	84	9.8
Essex	176	9.9	184	10.4	258	14.3	255	14.1
Hertfordshire	8	0.7	4	0.3	23	2.0	34	2.9
Norfolk	15	1.7	5	0.6	66	7.4	29	3.2
Suffolk	59	8.0	51	6.9	63	8.5	27	3.6
East of England Region	386	6.4	379	6.3	566	9.0	535	8.7
City of London	2	-	0	-	0	-	1	-
Metropolitan Police	1,652	19.3	1,556	18.2	2,136	24.3	2,126	24.2
London Region	1,654	-	1,556	-	2,136	-	2,127	-
Hampshire	84	4.3	113	5.8	119	6.0	98	5.0
Kent	37	2.1	35	2.0	64	3.5	78	4.3
Surrey	32	2.8	57	4.9	54	4.6	51	4.3
Sussex	90	5.5	61	3.7	49	2.9	61	3.6
Thames Valley	47	2.0	95	4.1	81	3.4	62	2.6
South East Region	290	3.3	361	4.1	367	4.1	350	3.9
Avon and Somerset	78	4.7	92	5.6	84	5.0	70	4.2
Devon and Cornwall	122	7.1	117	6.9	82	4.7	103	4.9
Dorset	19	2.5	29	3.8	44	5.7	34	4.4
Gloucestershire	27	4.4	35	5.7	32	5.1	47	7.5
Wiltshire	21	3.0	5	0.7	10	1.4	39	5.5
South West Region	267	4.9	278	5.1	252	4.6	293	5.0
Dyfed-Powys	14	2.7	20	3.9	16	3.1	7	1.4
Gwent	12	2.1	15	2.6	7	1.2	19	3.3
North Wales	15	2.2	15	2.2	13	1.9	20	2.9
South Wales	60	4.6	64	4.9	71	5.4	56	4.3
WALES	101	3.3	114	3.7	107	3.4	102	3.3
England And Wales	4,911	8.6	5,182	9.0	6,375	10.9	6,534	11.1

Note: Police recorded crime data are not designated as National Statistics

(1) Based on mid-2019 population estimates for England and Wales

Source: ONS, Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 12, 28 November 2021

A1. Firearm offences (excluding air weapons)

By police force area, England and Wales, year ending 31 March

	2018/19		2019/20		2020/21		% change 2019/20 - 2020/21
	Number	Off. per 100,000	Number	Off. per 100,000	Number	Off. per 100,000	
Cleveland	53	9.3	94	16.5	102	17.9	8.5%
Durham	46	7.2	59	9.3	64	10.0	8.5%
Northumberland	92	6.3	111	7.6	105	7.1	-5.4%
North East Region	191	7.2	264	9.9	271	10.1	2.7%
Cheshire	92	8.6	106	9.9	94	8.8	-11.3%
Cumbria	37	7.4	46	9.2	20	4.0	-56.5%
Greater Manchester	424	15.0	422	14.9	382	13.4	-9.5%
Lancashire	108	7.2	62	4.1	91	6.0	46.8%
Merseyside	248	17.3	227	15.9	140	9.8	-38.3%
North West Region	909	12.4	863	11.8	727	9.9	-15.8%
Humber-side	55	5.9	59	6.3	47	5.0	-20.3%
North Yorkshire	46	5.6	25	3.0	58	7.0	132.0%
South Yorkshire	237	16.8	273	19.4	295	20.8	8.1%
West Yorkshire	480	20.6	389	16.7	369	15.7	-5.1%
Yorkshire and the Humber Region	818	14.9	746	13.6	769	13.9	3.1%
Derbyshire	86	8.1	104	9.8	85	8.0	-18.3%
Leicestershire	115	10.5	154	14.0	85	7.7	-44.8%
Lincolnshire	44	5.8	62	8.1	40	5.2	-35.5%
Northamptonshire	120	15.9	104	13.8	131	17.3	26.0%
Nottinghamshire	119	10.2	142	12.2	118	10.1	-16.9%
East Midlands Region	484	10.0	566	11.7	459	9.4	-18.9%
Staffordshire	102	9.0	63	5.5	50	4.4	-20.6%
Warwickshire	95	16.4	38	6.6	44	7.5	15.8%
West Mercia	104	8.1	105	8.1	82	6.3	-21.9%
West Midlands	710	24.2	698	23.8	721	24.5	3.3%
West Midlands Region	1,011	17.0	904	15.2	897	15.0	-0.8%
Bedfordshire	105	15.6	106	15.7	95	13.9	-10.4%
Cambridgeshire	63	7.4	72	8.4	66	7.7	-8.3%
Essex	215	11.6	184	10.0	194	10.5	5.4%
Hertfordshire	57	4.8	79	6.6	46	3.8	-41.8%
Norfolk	47	5.2	50	5.5	61	6.7	22.0%
Suffolk	33	4.3	21	2.8	37	4.9	76.2%
East of England Region	520	8.3	512	8.2	499	8.0	-2.5%
City of London	2	-	2	-	0	-	-100.0%
Metropolitan Police	2,046	22.9	1,765	19.7	1,281	14.2	-27.4%
London Region	2,048	-	1,767	19.7	1,281	14.2	-27.5%
Hampshire	110	5.5	186	9.3	109	5.5	-41.4%
Kent	98	5.3	107	5.8	96	5.1	-10.3%
Surrey	49	4.1	58	4.8	31	2.6	-46.6%
Sussex	139	8.1	183	10.7	115	6.7	-37.2%
Thames Valley	67	2.8	46	1.9	51	2.1	10.9%
South East Region	463	5.0	580	6.3	402	4.4	-30.7%
Avon and Somerset	58	3.4	65	3.8	78	4.5	20.0%
Devon and Cornwall	126	7.1	107	6.0	124	6.9	15.9%
Dorset	44	5.7	44	5.7	40	5.1	-9.1%
Gloucestershire	50	7.8	51	8.0	35	5.5	-31.4%
Wiltshire	47	6.5	26	3.6	18	2.5	-30.8%
South West Region	325	5.8	293	5.2	295	5.2	0.7%
Dyfed-Powys	24	4.6	16	3.1	20	3.8	25.0%
Gwent	20	3.4	18	3.0	10	1.7	-44.4%
North Wales	23	3.3	26	3.7	18	2.6	-30.8%
South Wales	48	3.6	67	5.0	61	4.5	-9.0%
WALES	115	3.6	127	4.0	109	3.4	-14.2%
England And Wales	6,884	11.6	6,622	11.0	5,709	9.6	-13.8%

Note: Police recorded crime data are not designated as National Statistics

(1) Based on mid-2019 population estimates for England and Wales

Source: ONS, Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 12, 28 November 2021

A2: Offences recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing¹England and Wales, 1977 - 2020/21⁷

	Sharp instrument ²	Blunt instrument ³	Hitting, kicking etc	Strangulation ⁴	Shooting ⁵	Explosion	Burning	Drowning	Poison or drugs	Motor vehicle ⁶	Other	Not known	Total
1977	135	63	78	68	28	0	14	7	6	6	6	2	413
1978	163	58	88	75	35	2	9	11	12	4	10	0	467
1979	195	69	80	102	49	1	15	14	12	3	8	0	548
1980	151	68	85	91	17	0	80	14	9	12	8	0	535
1981	178	54	82	87	31	3	22	4	15	12	12	0	500
1982	191	68	71	108	46	11	29	7	11	8	5	2	557
1983	150	68	69	103	39	6	19	8	8	3	7	2	482
1984	187	76	73	90	61	6	13	5	6	4	13	3	537
1985	180	65	81	105	44	1	19	11	12	1	13	4	536
1986	220	66	69	113	47	0	22	6	1	7	11	1	563
1987	200	80	85	93	78	1	17	5	11	11	15	3	599
1988	189	48	110	99	42	2	20	6	9	8	12	2	547
1989	182	63	80	88	38	11	29	11	4	7	7	1	521
1990	178	74	94	81	59	2	28	4	9	12	7	7	555
1991	217	62	116	94	50	1	33	8	19	13	8	2	623
1992	218	50	117	79	52	4	21	14	11	9	4	2	581
1993	182	66	97	89	71	3	14	6	9	9	14	5	565
1994	231	55	94	104	63	0	39	13	17	5	4	7	632
1995	243	78	105	83	66	1	33	3	16	6	19	9	662
1996	197	68	81	77	47	2	24	9	28	2	45	6	586
1997	200	71	99	64	58	1	29	7	17	12	37	14	609
1997/98	202	68	103	62	52	1	28	6	17	13	38	19	609
1998/99	201	65	88	76	46	2	32	6	47	13	43	23	642
1999/00	212	70	97	56	61	4	11	6	53	11	40	51	672
2000/01	213	77	102	146	71	2	17	9	34	16	63	14	764
2001/02	261	60	145	78	96	1	29	13	31	19	35	25	793
2002/03	263	48	148	66	77	2	22	6	200	21	48	41	942
2003/04	242	75	136	67	67	0	28	24	20	21	35	57	772
2004/05	262	67	125	66	73	2	34	12	28	22	43	46	779
2005/06	226	59	112	58	50	53	26	4	28	12	22	58	708
2006/07	272	51	128	56	58	0	29	9	19	6	36	46	710
2007/08	268	67	161	57	53	0	26	5	19	12	37	24	729
2008/09	256	59	149	45	39	2	21	4	16	9	26	11	637
2009/10	209	49	126	53	41	0	20	3	14	18	33	26	592
2010/11	236	61	118	61	60	0	21	6	20	7	25	17	632
2011/12	208	51	89	60	40	1	17	4	8	5	25	17	525
2012/13	195	49	106	41	29	2	26	7	8	6	39	34	542
2013/14	203	37	104	53	29	1	17	4	14	9	32	18	521
2014/15	186	41	92	52	20	0	9	3	25	8	41	27	504
2015/16	211	45	100	48	25	0	13	6	17	8	38	29	540
2016/17	216	49	112	135	32	2	7	5	15	22	48	32	675
2017/18	281	37	103	52	27	34	12	4	22	17	62	45	696
2018/19	260	37	100	55	32	0	11	5	13	10	67	46	636
2019/20	270	48	113	78	30	0	13	3	11	23	41	43	673
2020/21	235	32	107	27	35	0	8	10	16	20	52	52	594

Notes:

(1) Data taken from live database and are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available. Offences are shown according to the year in which 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. (2) Includes knives and other sharp instruments. (3) Includes firearms used as blunt instruments. (4) Includes asphyxiation and smothering. (5) Includes shooting by crossbow. Excludes offences where firearm used as blunt instrument. (6) Excludes death by careless/dangerous driving and aggravated vehicle taking. (7) Data from 1977 onwards is for financial year ending 31 March.

Source: 1977 to 1994 - Provided by Home Office official, From 1995 to 2007 - Home Office, Statistical Bulletin, [Appendix tables - focus on violent crime and sexual offences](#), Table 2.03, February 2017 and earlier editions; 2007/08 onwards - ONS, [Homicide in England and Wales: Appendix tables](#), Table 7A, 28 November 2021 and earlier editions.

A3. Firearm offences by firearm type

offences recorded by the police, England and Wales, year ending 31 March

	Non-air weapons							Total
	Shotguns	Handguns	Rifles	Imitation firearms	Unidentified firearms	Other firearms	Air weapons	
2010/11	611	3,107	74	1,618	958	672	4,295	11,335
2011/12	494	2,655	56	1,387	834	596	3,510	9,532
2012/13	453	2,256	43	1,226	724	456	2,977	8,135
2013/14	387	2,134	55	1,142	698	440	2,873	7,729
2014/15	431	2,061	52	1,123	833	411	2,956	7,867
2015/16	411	2,157	48	1,431	666	469	3,217	8,399
2016/17	592	2,685	61	1,642	844	551	3,203	9,578
2017/18	657	2,868	92	1,540	869	508	2,861	9,395
2018/19	687	2,764	67	1,447	1,172	747	3,122	10,006
2019/20	634	2,626	73	1,506	985	798	2,784	9,406
2020/21	536	2,125	56	1,438	932	622	2,590	8,299
% Change								
2019/20 -								
2020/21	-15%	-19%	-23%	-5%	-5%	-22%	-7%	-12%
2010/11 -								
2020/21	-12%	-32%	-24%	-11%	-3%	-7%	-40%	-27%
Proportion of all firearm offences (including air weapons)								
2010/11	5%	27%	1%	14%	8%	6%	38%	
2011/12	5%	28%	1%	15%	9%	6%	37%	
2012/13	6%	28%	1%	15%	9%	6%	37%	
2013/14	5%	28%	1%	15%	9%	6%	37%	
2014/15	5%	26%	1%	14%	11%	5%	38%	
2015/16	5%	26%	1%	17%	8%	6%	38%	
2016/17	6%	28%	1%	17%	9%	6%	33%	
2017/18	7%	31%	1%	16%	9%	5%	30%	
2018/19	7%	28%	1%	14%	12%	7%	31%	
2019/20	7%	28%	1%	16%	10%	8%	30%	
2020/21	6%	26%	1%	17%	11%	7%	31%	

Notes:

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

Other firearms include CS Gas / pepper spray, stun guns and other weapons

Source: ONS, Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 2, 28 November 2021

A4. Firearm offences by offence group

Offences recorded by the police, England and Wales, year ending 31 March

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% change 2019/20 - 2020/21
Non-air firearms												
Violence against the person	2,266	1,937	1,592	1,462	1,540	1,898	2,207	2,167	2,413	2,411	2,267	-6.0%
Robbery	2,925	2,533	2,172	1,951	1,690	1,528	1,663	1,658	1,765	1,398	941	-32.7%
Burglary	147	139	97	112	108	110	201	193	192	200	160	-20.0%
Criminal damage	374	333	335	330	320	287	478	515	513	514	549	6.8%
Public fear, alarm or distress	261	203	200	225	317	323	363	335	338	382	293	-23.3%
Possession of weapons	852	695	603	625	732	864	1,075	1,317	1,311	1,309	1,151	-12.1%
Other firearm offences	215	182	159	151	204	172	388	349	352	408	348	-14.7%
Total non-air weapon offences	7,040	6,022	5,158	4,856	4,911	5,182	6,375	6,534	6,884	6,622	5,709	-13.8%
Air weapons												
Violence against the person	556	429	425	400	368	363	412	397	425	401	379	-5.5%
Robbery	50	34	34	26	25	23	28	39	35	25	24	-4.0%
Burglary	8	12	5	2	4	3	10	11	4	18	3	-83.3%
Criminal damage	3,197	2,669	2,091	2,109	2,193	2,162	1,896	1,891	1,993	1,765	1,576	-10.7%
Public fear, alarm or distress	53	27	17	21	17	19	25	27	35	28	36	28.6%
Possession of weapons	166	128	100	94	111	83	107	109	120	115	117	1.7%
Other firearm offences	265	211	305	221	238	564	725	387	510	432	455	5.3%
Total air weapon offences	4,295	3,510	2,977	2,873	2,956	3,217	3,203	2,861	3,122	2,784	2,590	-7.0%
All firearms including air weapons												
Violence against the person	2,822	2,366	2,017	1,862	1,908	2,261	2,619	2,564	2,838	2,812	2,646	-5.9%
Robbery	2,975	2,567	2,206	1,977	1,715	1,551	1,691	1,697	1,800	1,423	965	-32.2%
Burglary	155	151	102	114	112	113	211	204	196	218	163	-25.2%
Criminal damage	3,571	3,002	2,426	2,439	2,513	2,449	2,374	2,406	2,506	2,279	2,125	-6.8%
Public fear, alarm or distress ⁵	314	230	217	246	334	342	388	362	373	410	329	-19.8%
Possession of weapons ⁵	1,018	823	703	719	843	947	1,182	1,426	1,431	1,424	1,268	-11.0%
Other firearm offences	480	393	464	372	442	736	1,113	736	862	840	803	-4.4%
Total all firearm offences	11,335	9,532	8,135	7,729	7,865	8,399	9,578	9,395	10,006	9,406	8,299	-11.8%

Notes:

¹ Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

Number of fatal injuries where a firearm has been involved in an offence may differ from the number of homicides by shooting. This is due to offences where a firearm has been involved but shooting has not been the principal method of killing. Additionally, Homicide Index figures include crossbows which are excluded from the firearms collection.

The offence classifications around serious wounding / GBH changed in April 2008 and April 2012.

 Source: ONS, Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 8, 28 November 2021

A5. Firearm offences resulting in injury

Offences recorded by the police, by degree of injury, England and Wales, year ending 31 March

	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	% change 2019/20 - 2020/21
Non-air firearms												
Total non-air weapon injuries	1,952	1,617	1,309	1,107	1,041	1,250	1,402	1,340	1,447	1,271	1,216	-4.3%
of which:												
Fatal injury	59	42	30	27	19	26	31	29	31	26	35	34.6%
Serious injury	295	255	170	162	146	202	231	309	284	249	227	-8.8%
Slight injury	1,598	1,320	1,109	918	876	1,022	1,140	1,002	1,132	996	54	-94.6%
No injury	5,088	4,405	3,849	3,749	3,870	3,932	4,973	5,194	5,437	5,351	4,493	-16.0%
Total non-air firearm offences	7,040	6,022	5,158	4,856	4,911	5,182	6,375	6,534	6,884	6,622	5,709	-13.8%
Air weapons												
Total air weapon injuries	450	368	359	326	299	270	313	298	272	270	254	-5.9%
of which:												
Fatal injury	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	
Serious injury	35	30	34	46	37	30	25	34	30	41	25	-39.0%
Slight injury	415	338	325	278	262	240	288	263	240	229	228	-0.4%
No injury	3,845	3,142	2,618	2,547	2,657	2,947	2,890	2,563	2,850	2,514	2,336	-7.1%
Total air weapon offences	4,295	3,510	2,977	2,873	2,956	3,217	3,203	2,861	3,122	2,784	2,590	-7.0%
All firearm offences (including air weapons)												
Total weapon injuries	2,402	1,972	1,668	1,433	1,340	1,520	1,715	1,638	1,719	1,541	1,470	-4.6%
of which:												
Fatal injury	59	42	30	29	19	26	31	30	33	26	36	38.5%
Serious injury	330	285	204	208	183	232	256	343	314	290	252	-13.1%
Slight injury	2,013	1,645	1,434	1,196	1,138	1,262	1,428	1,265	1,372	1,225	1,182	-3.5%
No injury	8,933	7,547	6,467	6,296	6,525	6,879	7,863	7,757	8,287	7,865	6,829	-13.2%
Total all firearm offences	11,335	9,519	8,135	7,729	7,865	8,399	9,578	9,395	10,006	9,406	8,299	-11.8%

Notes:

'-' Indicates that data are not reported because the base number of offences is less than 50.

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

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

Number of fatal injuries where a firearm has been involved in an offence may differ from the number of homicides by shooting. This is due to offences where a firearm has been involved but shooting has not been the principal method of killing. Additionally, Homicide Index figures include crossbows which are excluded from the firearms collection.

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

Source: ONS, Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2021, [Offences involving the use of weapons: data tables](#), table 5, 28 November 2021

A6. Firearm offences recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service

by London borough, year ending 31 March

Borough	2020/21		2021/22		Change 2020/21 - 2021/22	
	Gun Crime total	Firearm lethally discharged	Gun Crime total	Firearm lethally discharged	Total gun crime % change	Total gun crime actual change
Barking & Dagenham	64	13	32	2	-50%	-32
Barnet	63	12	27	2	-57%	-36
Bexley	23	3	30	2	30%	7
Brent	90	26	69	21	-23%	-21
Bromley	55	8	26	2	-53%	-29
Camden	25	5	36	7	44%	11
Croydon	79	12	57	9	-28%	-22
Ealing	66	10	46	9	-30%	-20
Enfield	112	10	49	3	-56%	-63
Greenwich	96	8	36	8	-63%	-60
Hackney	123	50	64	12	-48%	-59
Hammersmith & Fulham	32	1	21	3	-34%	-11
Haringey	91	31	74	11	-19%	-17
Harrow	59	7	32	4	-46%	-27
Havering	47	4	35	3	-26%	-12
Hillingdon	64	7	28	0	-56%	-36
Hounslow	61	2	29	3	-52%	-32
Islington	43	7	26	2	-40%	-17
Kensington & Chelsea	42	7	43	1	2%	1
Kingston upon Thames	12	1	10	1	-17%	-2
Lambeth	144	44	93	35	-35%	-51
Lewisham	63	8	29	5	-54%	-34
Merton	31	7	25	1	-19%	-6
Newham	89	9	68	14	-24%	-21
Redbridge	44	2	39	1	-11%	-5
Richmond upon Thames	10	1	13	0	30%	3
Southwark	94	16	42	8	-55%	-52
Sutton	27	7	23	0	-15%	-4
Tower Hamlets	51	9	37	3	-27%	-14
Waltham Forest	43	8	34	10	-21%	-9
Wandsworth	59	1	38	5	-36%	-21
Westminster	47	10	69	9	47%	22
Total						

Note: 'Firearm lethally discharged' is a subset of 'Gun Crime' and so the two figures should not be summed

Source: Metropolitan Police Service, [Year End Crime Statistics 21/22](#), accessed 27 July 2022

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