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# Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking: findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey

Andrea Finney

Home Office Online Report 12/06

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## Executive summary

Domestic violence, sexual assault and stalking are serious public health and criminal justice problems. This report presents key findings from the 2004/05 British Crime Survey (BCS) self-completion module on the following topics:

- *Partner abuse (non-sexual)*: non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a current or former partner.
- *Family abuse (non-sexual)*: non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force by a family member other than a partner. This is the first national measure of family abuse.
- *Sexual assault*: indecent exposure, sexual threats and unwanted touching ('less serious'), rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious'), by any person including a partner or family member.
- *Stalking*: two or more incidents – causing distress, fear or alarm – of obscene/threatening unwanted letters or phone calls, waiting or loitering around home or workplace, following or watching, or interfering with or damaging personal property by any person including a partner or family member.

Collectively these are referred to here as intimate violence reflecting either the intimate nature of the victim-offender relationship or of the violence or abuse. Identification of the relationship between victim and offender in incidents of sexual assault and stalking enables measures of 'any partner abuse' and 'any family abuse' to be included for the first time.

### Key points

- Long term trends in violent crime as measured by the BCS, have shown a significant decline since their peak in 1995, in particular there have been large falls in both domestic and acquaintance violence. Between 1995 and 2004/05, domestic violence has fallen by 59 per cent and acquaintance violence has fallen by 54 per cent.
- Women were more likely than men to report having had experienced intimate violence across all four forms since the age of 16. The differences in relation to experience in the last year were less marked.
- Partner abuse (non-sexual) was more likely to have been experienced since the age of 16 by women (28%) and men (18%) than other forms.
- In the last 12 months, however, stalking was more likely to have been experienced by both women (9%) and men (9%) than any other form.
- A half of women (50%) and a third of men (35%) who had experienced intimate violence since the age of 16 had experienced more than one type of intimate violence in that time.
- Among intimate violence victims, two in five women (40%) and almost a third of men (31%) had experienced some form of intimate abuse by offenders of more than one relationship type.
- Among victims of less serious sexual assault, almost two-thirds of women (62%) reported that the offender was a stranger. Men were more likely to report the offender as someone known to them in some way, rather than a stranger.
- Offenders of serious sexual assault against both men and women were more likely to have been reported as being known to the victim than as being a stranger.
- Marital status (especially being unmarried), being young and having a limiting disability or illness were found to be independently associated with intimate violence across the forms for men and women (it should be noted that association does not however prove causation).

The Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 increases the protection, support and rights of victims and witnesses, and gives the police and other agencies the tools to address domestic violence crimes. The 2005 Domestic Violence National Action Plan set out proposals to reduce the prevalence of domestic violence, increase victim reporting to the police, improve support for victims and bring more perpetrators to justice. The Sexual

Offences Act 2003, introduced in May 2004, has clarified the law in relation to sexual assault, for example, by establishing a legal definition of 'consent'. It also created new offences and strengthened sentences. The existing network of sexual assault referral centres (SARCs) has been extended with £4 million being invested into SARCs and other voluntary sector counselling and support services for victims of sexual crime over the past two years. This all builds on an extensive range of policy interventions, nationally and locally, over the past decade aiming to reduce the incidence of sexual and domestic violence and improve the treatment of victims by the criminal justice system. For further information, see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crime-victims/reducing-crime/>.

# 1. Prevalence

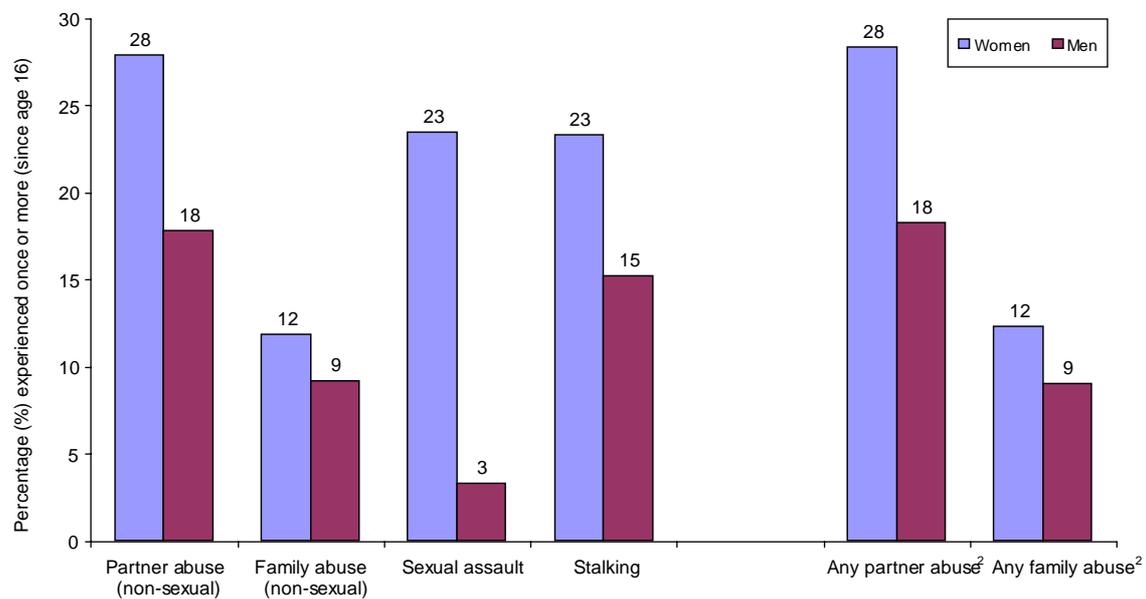
Long term trends in violent crime as measured by the BCS have shown a significant decline in the risk of being a victim of violence since its peak in 1995. In particular there have been large and significant falls in the risk of being a victim of domestic violence and of being a victim of acquaintance violence. Between 1995 and 2004/05, domestic violence has fallen by 59 per cent and acquaintance violence has fallen by 54 per cent. The findings presented in this report are based on a self-completion module on intimate violence. This contained more detailed questions about experiences of intimate violence and due to the nature of self-completion methods increased the confidentiality when compared to the experiences of violence measured by the main BCS questionnaire.

This chapter provides an indication of the extent of intimate violence among adults in England and Wales by looking at the percentage of adults estimated to have experienced one or more incidents of each type since the age of 16 and in the last year. Full sets of prevalence rates for the individual elements making up the categories, including definitions, can be found in Appendix Tables A.1 and A.2. Findings are similar to those estimated in previous BCS years. A comparison with the findings from the 2001 self-completion survey is provided in Box 1.

## Since age of 16

Across all categories women were more likely to have experienced intimate violence than men (Table A.1; Figure 1.1); though in relation to family abuse (non-sexual) the difference is much less marked (12% vs. 9%).

**Figure 1.1: Prevalence of intimate violence since the age of 16, 2004/05 BCS**



**Notes:**

1. Unweighted bases: 13,038 for women and 10,546 for men.
2. Any partner abuse includes abuse, sexual assault and stalking by a partner, any family abuse includes abuse, sexual assault and stalking by a family member.

Among both women and men partner abuse (non-sexual) was the most commonly experienced form of intimate violence, with 28 per cent of women and 18 per cent of men having experienced one or more such incidents since the age of 16. One in five women (20%) and one in ten men (11%) had experienced non-sexual threats or force by a partner within this wider category.

Just under a quarter of women reported having experienced sexual assault (23%) and stalking (23%). In respect of sexual assault, however, the level of prevalence is accounted for mostly by less serious sexual assault (22%), with serious sexual assault being much less prevalent (6%; Table A.1). Family violence (non-sexual) was the least commonly experienced form; nonetheless, about one in every eight women (12%) is estimated to have experienced such violence since the age of 16. A different pattern exists for men. Fifteen per cent of men reported having been stalked and nine per cent having experienced family abuse (non-sexual) whilst sexual assault was least commonly reported (3%).

Over a quarter of women (28%) and just less than one in five men (18%) had experienced one or more forms of abuse by a partner (non-sexual abuse, sexual assault or stalking) since the age of 16. Although these rates are similar to the rates for partner abuse (non-sexual), additional analysis shows that many victims of any partner abuse, especially women, experienced sexual assault and/or stalking by a partner. Among victims of any partner abuse, 16 per cent of women and two per cent of men experienced sexual assault and 24 per cent of women and 19 per cent of men experienced stalking by a partner since the age of 16 (Table A.3). Experience of multiple forms of abuse by a partner since the age of 16 was also fairly common, especially among women (see Chapter 2 – Multiple victimisation).

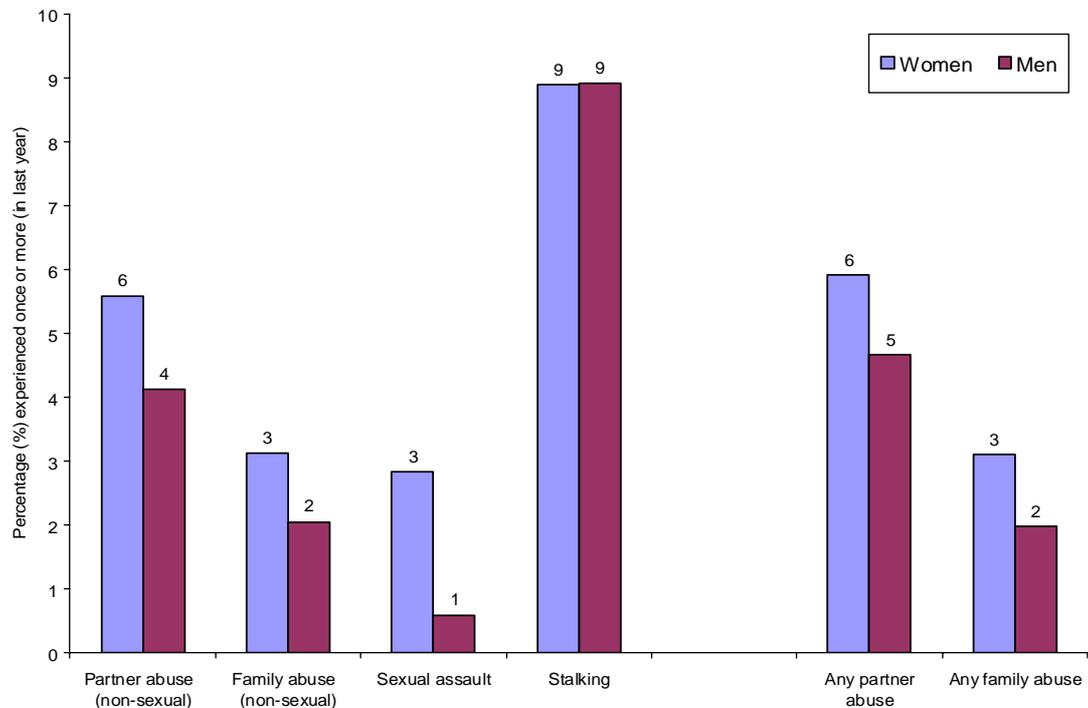
Twelve per cent of women and nine per cent of men had experienced any family abuse since the age of 16. Similarly, although these rates are similar to those for family abuse (non-sexual), some victims had experienced other forms; for example, ten per cent of female victims of any family abuse experienced less serious sexual assault by a family member (Table A.4). A small minority of male and female victims also experienced multiple forms of abuse by a family member (see Chapter 2).

Given the sharp falls in domestic and acquaintance violence over the past decade, these rates are likely to be considerably lower than might have been the case had similar research been undertaken in the recent past.

## In the last year

Across the types, differences in prevalence rates for intimate violence for men and women in the last year are less marked compared with experience since the age of 16. Stalking was more likely to have been experienced by men (9%) and women (9%) than any other form.

**Figure 1.2: Prevalence of intimate violence in last year, 2004/05 BCS**



**Notes:**

1. Unweighted bases: 12,510 for women and 10,294 for men.
2. Any partner abuse includes abuse, sexual assault and stalking by a partner, any family abuse includes abuse, sexual assault and stalking by a family member.

About one in 20 women (6%) and men (5%) had experienced one or more incidents of any partner abuse in the last year. Three per cent of women and two per cent of men experienced any family abuse in the last year. Although these rates are similar to those for partner abuse (non-sexual) and family abuse (non-sexual), many victims experience other forms of intimate violence – and a small minority experience more than one form of violence – by a partner or a family member respectively (see Tables A.3 and A.4 and Chapter 2 – Multiple victimisation).

**Box 1.1: Comparisons with the 2001 BCS findings**

For a subset of 2004/05 intimate violence measures, comparisons can be made to findings from the 2001 BCS. To enable comparisons, bases include 'don't know' and 'refusal' responses, therefore the figures for 2004/05 presented here differ from those presented elsewhere in this report. Tables 1.1 and 1.2 show that the findings from the 2004/05 BCS are in the same order of magnitude as those from the 2001 BCS.

In relation to partner abuse (non-sexual), which here excludes 'belittling' from the definition to enable comparison with the 2001 BCS, prevalence since the age of 16 was slightly lower in the 2004/05 BCS for women and men (25% and 16% respectively) compared with the 2001 BCS (26% and 17% respectively; Table 1.1). Among women, prevalence in the last year was also slightly lower (5% compared with 6%; Table 1.2).

Prevalence of sexual assault since the age of 16 and sexual assault and stalking in the last year are apparently higher according to the 2004/05 BCS than the 2001 BCS (Tables 1.1 and 1.2). However, analysis (not shown) suggests that sexual assault estimates from the two surveys should not be directly compared: differences in the rates since the age of 16 between the two surveys could not reasonably be accounted for by real increases in prevalence rates in the intervening three years. The apparent increase is therefore most likely to have arisen due to methodological reasons, in particular, changes in the ordering of the relevant questions in the 2004/05 BCS increasing respondents' willingness to report actual experiences of sexual assault to the survey. The apparent increases in rates of stalking in the last year are also likely to have arisen for the same reasons.

**Table 1.1: Prevalence of intimate violence since the age of 16 for comparable measures, 2004/05 BCS and 2001 BCS**

Percent (%) victims once or more	2004/05, 2001 BCS			
	2001		2004/05	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Partner violence (non-sexual)	26	17	25	16
Any sexual assault (2001 method)	17	2		
Any sexual assault (2004-05 method)			23	3
Stalking (2001 method)	n/a	n/a		
Stalking (2004-05 method)			23	15
<i>Unweighted base</i>	12,226	10,237	13,451	11,028

**Table 1.2: Prevalence of intimate violence in last year for comparable measures, 2004/05 BCS and 2001 BCS**

Percent (%) victims once or more	2004/05, 2001 BCS			
	2001		2004/05	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Partner violence (non-sexual)	6	4	5	4
Any sexual assault (2001 method)	2	<1		
Any sexual assault (2004-05 method)			3	1
Stalking (2001 method)	8	6		
Stalking (2004-05 method)			9	9
<i>Unweighted base</i>	12,226	10,237	13,451	11,028

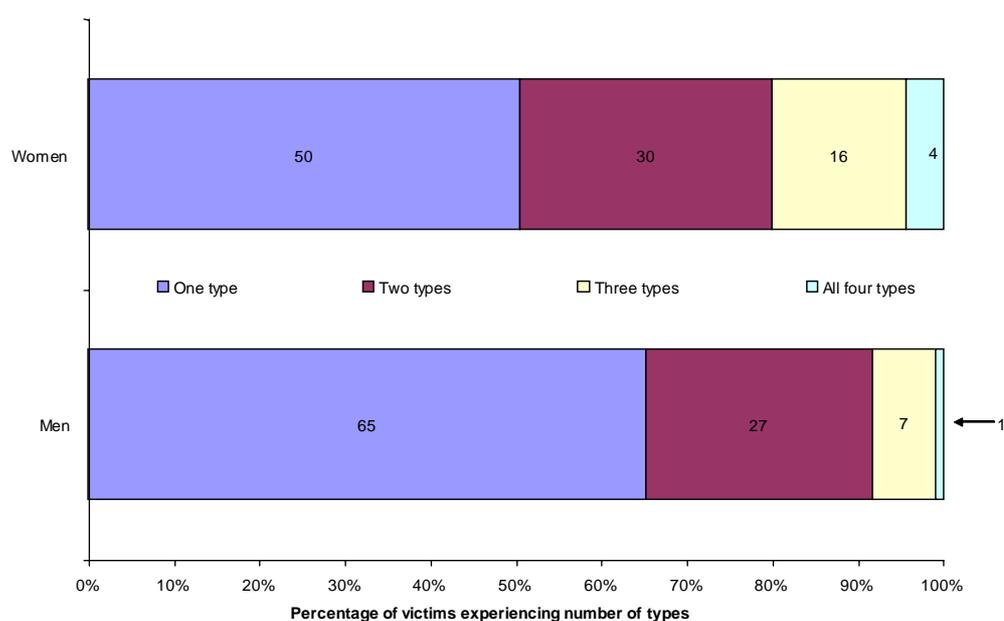
Note:

1. Partner violence (non-sexual) was termed 'domestic violence (non-sexual)' in Walby and Allen (2004).

## 2. Multiple victimisation

A half of women (50%) who had experienced one or more incidents of any intimate violence since the age of 16 had experienced more than one type in that time (Figure 2.1). Although the vast majority of these (30% of all victims) had experienced two forms, four per cent of female victims had experienced all four. Men were less likely than women to have experienced multiple forms. Nonetheless, over a third of men (35%) had experienced two or more types.

**Figure 2.1: Percentage of intimate violence victims experiencing one, two, three or all types since the age of 16, 2004/05 BCS**



Notes:

1. Unweighted bases: 6,981 for women and 3,564 for men.

**Table 2.1: Experience of combinations of intimate violence among victims since the age of 16, 2004/05 BCS**

Percentages (%)	2004/05 BCS	
	Women	Men
Partner abuse (non-sexual)	17	27
Family abuse (non-sexual)	4	9
Sexual assault	15	4
<b>Stalking</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>26</b>
Partner abuse (non-sexual) + family abuse (non-sexual)	5	10
Partner abuse (non-sexual) + sexual assault	7	2
Partner abuse (non-sexual) + stalking	8	11
Family abuse (non-sexual) + sexual assault	1	<1
Family abuse (non-sexual) + stalking	2	3
<b>Sexual assault + stalking</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>
Partner abuse (non-sexual) + family abuse (non-sexual) + sexual assault	3	1
Partner abuse (non-sexual) + family abuse (non-sexual) + stalking	3	4
Partner abuse (non-sexual) + sexual assault + stalking	8	1
Family abuse (non-sexual) + sexual assault + stalking	1	<1
All four types	4	1
Total	100	100
Unweighted base	6,981	3,564

Table 2.1 details the overlaps between categories. Sixty-five per cent of male victims experienced only one type of intimate violence since the age of 16, with partner abuse (non-sexual) only (27%) or stalking only (26%) being the most likely experience. A further one in ten (9%) had experienced family abuse (non-sexual) only. The most likely combinations of types were partner abuse (non-sexual) and stalking (11%) and partner abuse (non-sexual) and family abuse (non-sexual) (10%).

Among women who had experienced any intimate violence since the age of 16, the experience was more evenly spread across the individual forms with 17 per cent having experienced partner abuse (non-sexual) only, 15 per cent sexual assault only and 14 per cent stalking only. Four per cent had experienced family abuse (non-sexual) only, reflecting the relatively low level of this form of abuse experienced among women generally. The more likely combinations included partner abuse (non-sexual), sexual assault and stalking (8%), partner abuse (non-sexual) and stalking (8%) and partner abuse (non-sexual) and sexual assault (7%).

### Multiple victimisation by partners

A significant minority of victims of any partner abuse, especially female victims, experienced more than one form of violence – partner abuse (non-sexual), sexual assault, stalking – by a partner since the age of 16 (women, 29%; men, 15%; Table A.7). Among female victims more than one in 20 (6%) had experienced all three of the forms (compared with 1% of male victims).

### Multiple victimisation by family members

Victimisation from multiple forms of intimate violence – family abuse (non-sexual), sexual assault, stalking – by family members was less common than for partners (Table A.8). Nonetheless, among victims of any family abuse since the age of 16, seven per cent of females and three per cent of males had experienced more than one form of violence by a family member.

### Victimisation from multiple offenders

Additionally, victims of one or more forms of intimate violence may have been transgressed against by more than one person. The BCS is separately able to identify where a victim has been abused by more than one offender type, according to the victim-offender relationship: partners, family members, acquaintances and strangers. Forty per cent of women and 31 per cent of men experiencing one of more incidents of any intimate violence since the age of 16 had experienced intimate violence by at least two of these offender types (Table A.6).

### 3. Victim-offender relationship

Table 3.1 shows the relationship of the offender to the victim among those who had experienced less serious and serious sexual assault and stalking since the age of 16. The victim-offender relationship profile varies considerably between these three types of intimate violence.

**Table 3.1: Victim-offender relationship for sexual assault and stalking incidents since the age of 16, 2004/05 BCS**

	Women			Men		
	Less serious sexual assault	Serious sexual assault	Stalking	Less serious sexual assault	Serious sexual assault	Stalking
<b>Partner</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>
Husband/wife	5	15	3	2	3	3
Partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	7	19	9	6	19	8
Ex-husband/wife	2	6	5	1	6	4
Previous partner/boyfriend/girlfriend	6	14	19	5	10	14
<b>Family member</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
Father/mother	2	2	2	1	1	2
Stepfather/mother	1	2	<1	<1	1	<1
Another relative	4	4	2	2	4	2
<b>Other known</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>35</b>
Date	5	10	1	3	6	1
Friend	7	11	6	16	15	8
Neighbour	3	1	5	2	-	6
Acquaintance	11	15	13	12	12	11
Someone known at work/school/college/university	11	6	11	19	8	12
Person in a position of trust or authority	2	3	1	6	3	1
<b>Stranger</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>48</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	2,964	837	3,085	309	55 <sup>2</sup>	1,556

Notes:

1. Percentages will sum to more than 100 due to victimisation from more than one offender.
2. Base is small therefore sampling error will be large.

Among female victims of intimate violence, less serious sexual assault was most likely to be committed by a stranger (62%). Serious sexual assault was most likely to be committed by a partner (51%), with one in five female victims reporting that a current partner, boyfriend or girlfriend had been an offender (19%). The victim-offender relationship was more evenly spread for stalking with 33 per cent of female stalking victims reporting a partner, 34 per cent someone known to the victim other than a partner or family member, and 42 per cent reporting a stranger as an offender.

Among male victims of intimate violence, less serious sexual assault was more likely to be committed by someone known to the victim other than a partner or family member (52%) or a stranger (46%). Serious sexual assault was most likely to be committed by someone known to the victim, either a partner (38%) or someone else known other than a family member (43%) and stalking was most likely to be committed by a stranger (48%).

Across the different types of intimate violence, persons in positions of trust or authority were rarely identified as offenders by either male or female victims. Acquaintances were reported

as having been offenders by more than one in ten men and women victims for each of the forms of intimate abuse.

## 4. Unequal prevalence

The prevalence of intimate abuse is uneven and varies by demographic, socio-economic and lifestyle characteristics. Table A.9 gives the proportions of men and women who had experienced intimate violence (by type) in the last year by a range of characteristics. This section focuses on last year experience only, as many of the characteristics of interest will have changed for an individual since the age of 16.

Prevalence across the forms decreased relatively consistently with age. This finding is consistent with prevalence of 'all violence' as measured in the main part of the BCS (see Nicholas *et al.*, 2005; Chapter 5). However, this pattern is less clear for sexual assault and stalking among men.

Although partly reflecting age, marital status was also a discriminating characteristic. In particular, being single was associated with increased prevalence of family abuse (non-sexual) among men, and all types of intimate violence among women; being separated was associated with higher prevalence rates of partner abuse (non-sexual) among men and women and stalking among men.

People who report being in poor health (especially women) or having a limiting illness or disability are also disproportionately more likely to have experienced abuse in the past year across the types. Indicators of socio-economic status such as household income, vehicle ownership, tenure type and council/non-council areas, suggest fairly consistently that higher prevalence rates of intimate abuse are associated with relatively lower levels of socio-economic status. These findings suggest that it is the more vulnerable groups that are more likely to experience intimate violence or abuse.

There is no evidence of variations in prevalence of intimate violence by region of residence or by ethnic background in this sample. This may be due to small sample sizes in the individual groups and these findings should be treated with caution.

This analysis does not take into account the possible interrelations between the various characteristics. Multivariate analysis (logistic regression) was therefore undertaken to identify which characteristics were related to experience of intimate violence in the past year independently of other factors (full results are detailed in Tables A.10 to A.16).

### Multivariate analysis

The results show that a range of characteristics were related to experience of intimate violence in the past year independently of the other factors tested. For the purposes of the following discussion a factor associated 'strongly' with intimate violence is defined as contributing at least one per cent improvement in the model. Multivariate analysis could not be undertaken in relation to sexual assault among men due to small cell sizes.

In order of strength, characteristics associated independently and strongly with experience of intimate violence in the past year are shown here.

	<b>Women</b>	<b>Men</b>
<b>Partner abuse (non-sexual)</b>	- Marital status other than married - Living in rented accommodation	- Marital status other than married or single - Being under 45 years old
<b>Family abuse (non-sexual)</b>	- Marital status other than married - Having a limiting illness or disability - Being under 45 years old	- Being under 45 years old - Having a limiting illness or disability - Marital status other than married or cohabiting
<b>Sexual assault</b>	- Marital status other than married - Being under 45 years old	- N/A
<b>Stalking</b>	- Marital status other than married or cohabiting	- Having a limiting illness or disability - Highest qualification not a degree/diploma

Characteristics that related independently to all or most types of intimate violence regardless of sex included marital status (particularly being unmarried), being young and having a limiting illness or disability.

**Marital status** is independently associated with all four types of intimate violence for men and women (Tables A.10 to A.16), and is strongly associated with all types except stalking among men. Notably, among married women, the odds of intimate violence are low for all four forms when other factors are taken into account. Women and men who are separated or divorced have especially increased odds of having experienced intimate violence across the forms, in particular partner abuse (non-sexual) and sexual assault among women (more than three times those of married women, Tables A.10 and A.16). The relationship of marital status to experience of intimate violence is likely to be complex. For example, divorce or separation may have occurred following abuse (e.g. non-sexual partner abuse) or it may be a precursor to it (e.g. stalking).

**Age** is independently associated with all types of intimate violence except stalking, and being aged under 45 is associated strongly with partner abuse (non-sexual) among men, family abuse (non-sexual) among men and women, and sexual assault among women. The analysis shows that this is not a factor of the living arrangements of younger people or certain lifestyle factors (since the influence of tenure, marital status and frequency of visiting pubs for example was controlled for in the multivariate model). Age is the strongest factor associated with family abuse (non-sexual) among men.

The effects of age and marital status are especially marked for sexual assault. Single, separated or divorced women and the youngest women – those aged from 16 to 24 – have almost four times the odds of having experienced sexual assault in the last year than married women and women aged from 45 to 59 respectively.

Having a **limiting illness or disability** is independently associated with all types of intimate violence for men and women (Tables A.10 to A.16), and is strongly associated with family abuse (non-sexual) among men and women and stalking among men. Women who have a limiting illness or disability have three times greater odds of experiencing family abuse (non-sexual) than women who do not (Table A.12). Among men, the odds are two times greater (Table A.13). These findings support previous research. Lovett *et al.* (2004) found a significant minority of a sample of sexual assault victims had a disability, which they interpreted as indicating a vulnerability to sexual assault among people with disabilities. A study in Michigan, USA, (Milberger *et al.*, 2002) showed that women with physical disabilities were more likely to have experienced domestic abuse when other socio-demographic factors were taken into account. The authors suggest this is because, particularly where there is a dependency on others for care, people with disabilities are among the most isolated in society. Dependency on care can create stress in the caregiver. Along with the physical disability itself, cognitive or communication impairment making speaking out or taking action against abuse less likely, dependency for care could mean doing so would additionally risk the victim losing their essential support provided by the carer.

Additionally, **frequency of visiting pubs** has an independent, if weaker, association with partner abuse (non-sexual) and stalking among men and women and sexual assault among women; more frequent visits are associated with increased odds of experiencing these forms of intimate violence. The relationship between frequency of visiting pubs and experience of intimate violence is likely to be complex. However, these findings underline the existing body of research which highlights the role alcohol may play – whether directly or indirectly – in sexual assaults (Finney, 2003a; Scott-Ham *et al.*, 2005) and intimate partner violence (Finney, 2003b).

Despite these commonalities, there are some important differences. The odds of women having experienced partner abuse (non-sexual) are increased among those who are **single** compared with married, whereas being single is not associated with higher prevalence rates for this form of intimate violence among men. Prevalence among women is also increased where there are **children in the household**, but not among men (and not for other forms of

intimate violence). This is consistent with findings from the 2001 self-completion BCS, and may indicate reluctance of women experiencing abuse by a partner to break up the family (Walby and Allen, 2004).

Where the *type of area* (inner-city, urban or rural) in which people live is independently associated with intimate violence it is only weakly so. Nonetheless, in each of these cases those living in inner-city areas are least likely to have experienced intimate violence when other factors are controlled for. Men living in urban areas are at increased risk of partner abuse (non-sexual). Men and women living in urban or rural areas have greater odds of experiencing stalking than those living in inner-city areas.

## 5. Additional tables

Table A.1: Prevalence of intimate violence by category among adults aged from 16 to 59, 2004/05 BCS

Percentage (%) victims once or more	2004/05 BCS			
	Women		Men	
	Since 16	Last year	Since 16	Last year
<b>Any partner abuse (non-sexual abuse, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>
<b>Any family abuse (non-sexual abuse, sexual assault or stalking)</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Partner abuse (abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>				
<b>Any abuse, threat or force</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>
Threat or force	20.5	3.3	10.9	2.1
Force	18.9	2.7	10.6	2.0
- minor	14.7	1.9	4.8	1.0
- severe	13.9	1.8	8.8	1.6
<b>Family abuse (abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>				
<b>Any abuse, threat or force</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Threat or force	7.5	1.7	5.4	1.0
Force	6.5	1.4	5.0	0.9
- minor	4.2	0.8	2.2	0.2
- severe	4.3	0.9	3.8	0.7
<b>Sexual assault</b>				
<b>Any sexual assault including attempts</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Serious sexual assault including attempts	5.6	0.5	0.6	0.1
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	4.4	0.3	0.4	0.1
Rape 2003 including attempts <sup>1</sup>	5.0	0.4	0.4	0.1
Rape 2003 excluding attempts	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.1
Assault by penetration 2003 including attempts <sup>2</sup>	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
Assault by penetration 2003 excluding attempts	1.6	0.2	0.1	<0.1
Less serious sexual assault	22.3	2.6	3.1	0.5
<b>Stalking<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>13,038</i>	<i>12,510</i>	<i>10,546</i>	<i>10,294</i>

Notes:

1. **Rape (2003)** is the legal category of rape introduced in legislation in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus without consent and penetration of the mouth by a penis without consent.

2. **Assault by penetration (2003)** is a legal offence introduced in 2003. It is the penetration of the vagina or anus with an object or other body part without consent.

3. **Stalking** was defined as two or more incidents that amounted to a course of action causing fear, alarm or distress.

4. For prevalence risks of elements making up these categories see Table A.2.

**Table A.2: Detailed prevalence of intimate violence elements among adults aged from 16 to 59, 2004/05 BCS**

Percentage (%) victims once or more	2004/05 BCS			
	Women		Men	
	Since 16	Last year	Since 16	Last year
<b>Partner abuse (abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>				
Abuse	19.4	3.7	10.9	2.6
Prevented from having your fair share of household money	7.2	1.1	2.7	0.5
Stopped you from seeing friends and relatives	10.9	1.8	7.7	1.8
Repeatedly belittled you so that you felt worthless	12.7	2.0	3.6	0.7
Frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close <sup>1</sup>	10.4	1.5	1.5	0.3
Pushed you, held you down or slapped you <sup>2</sup>	14.7	1.9	4.8	1.0
Kicked, bit or hit you, or thrown something at you <sup>3</sup>	10.5	1.2	7.4	1.5
Choked or tried to strangle you <sup>3</sup>	5.0	0.6	0.5	0.1
Threatened you with a weapon (e.g. a stick or knife) <sup>3</sup>	3.0	0.2	1.7	0.2
Threatened to kill you <sup>3</sup>	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.1
Used a weapon against you, for example a stick or knife <sup>3</sup>	1.7	0.1	1.0	0.2
Used some other kind of force against you <sup>3</sup>	5.0	0.4	1.6	0.3
<b>Family abuse (abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>				
Abuse	7.2	1.7	5.1	1.2
Prevented from having your fair share of household money	1.4	0.2	1.1	0.3
Stopped you from seeing friends and relatives	3.7	0.8	3.0	0.7
Repeatedly belittled you so that you felt worthless	3.9	0.9	1.8	0.4
Frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close	3.0	0.6	1.2	0.2
Pushed you, held you down or slapped you	4.2	0.8	2.2	0.2
Kicked, bit or hit you, or thrown something at you	3.0	0.7	2.6	0.5
Choked or tried to strangle you	0.7	0.1	0.3	<0.1
Threatened you with a weapon (e.g. a stick or knife)	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1
Threatened to kill you	0.7	0.2	0.3	<0.1
Used a weapon against you, for example a stick or knife	0.4	0.1	0.4	<0.1
Used some other kind of force against you	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.1
<b>Less serious sexual assault</b>				
Indecently exposed themselves to you	11.7	0.6	1.2	0.2
Touched you sexually when you did not want it	11.8	1.8	1.8	0.3
Sexually threatened you	5.9	0.5	0.7	0.1
<b>Serious sexual assault</b>				
Penetrated your vagina/anus with their penis	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.1
Penetrated your vagina/anus with an object	1.6	0.2	0.1	<0.1
Penetrated your mouth with their penis	0.7	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
ATTEMPTED to penetrate your vagina/anus with their penis	1.4	0.1	0.1	<0.1
ATTEMPTED to penetrate your vagina/anus with an object	0.6	0.1	0.1	<0.1
ATTEMPTED to penetrate your mouth with their penis	0.4	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
<b>Stalking</b>				
Sent you unwanted letters that were obscene/threatening	8.0	3.0	6.0	3.0
Made a number of obscene/threatening phone calls to you	13.9	3.1	7.4	2.5
Waited or loitered outside your home or workplace	6.0	0.7	2.0	0.4
Followed you around and watched you	6.2	0.9	1.7	0.3
Deliberately interfered with or damaged your property	3.3	0.7	4.7	1.5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>13,038</i>	<i>12,510</i>	<i>10,546</i>	<i>10,294</i>

Notes:

1. 'Threat' shown in Table A.1.

2. 'Minor force' shown in Table A.1.

3. Element of 'severe force' shown in Table A.1.

**Table A.3: Forms of intimate violence committed by a partner, among those experiencing any partner abuse, 2004/05 BCS**

Percentage experiencing form (%)	2004/05 BCS			
	Women		Men	
	Since 16	Last year	Since 16	Last year
Abuse (non-sexual)	95	94	94	89
Any sexual assault	16	5	2	3
Less serious sexual assault	13	4	2	2
Serious sexual assault	10	3	1	1
Stalking	24	15	19	18
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>4,134</i>	<i>1,402</i>	<i>2,057</i>	<i>617</i>

Notes:

1. Columns sum to more than 100 due to individuals experiencing more than one form of abuse.

**Table A.4: Forms of intimate violence committed by a family member, among those experiencing any family abuse, 2004/05 BCS**

Percentage experiencing form (%)	2004/05 BCS			
	Women		Men	
	Since 16	Last year	Since 16	Last year
Abuse (non-sexual)	92	94	96	95
Any sexual assault	11	2	1	-
Less serious sexual assault	10	1	1	-
Serious sexual assault	3	-	<1	<1
Stalking	6	7	5	6
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,598</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>978</i>	<i>198</i>

Notes:

1. Columns sum to more than 100 due to individuals experiencing more than one form of abuse.

**Table A.5: Prevalence of intimate violence among adults aged from 16 to 59, comparisons with 2001 BCS, 2004/05 BCS**

Percent (%) victims once or more	2004/05 and 2001 BCS											
	Women					Men						
	Since 16		Last year			Since 16		Last year				
	2004/05	2001	2004/05	2001	*	2004/05	2001	2004/05	2001	*		
Any form of inter-personal violence <sup>2</sup>	45.7	n/a	11.4	13.0	*	27.4	n/a	9.3	9.3			
Partner abuse (non-sexual) <sup>3</sup>												
Any abuse, <sup>4</sup> threat or force	25.4	25.9	4.7	6.0	*	16.3	16.6	3.6	4.5	*		
Threat or force	20.1	20.8	3.2	4.2	*	10.6	10.1	2.0	2.3			
Force	18.6	18.6	1.7	3.4	*	10.3	9.6	2.0	2.2			
- minor	14.4	15.4	1.8	2.6	*	4.7	5.1	1.0	1.1			
- severe	13.6	11.3	*	1.7	1.6	8.5	6.6	*	1.5	1.2		
Sexual assault												
Any sexual assault including attempts	22.7	16.6	*	2.7	2.1	*	3.3	2.1	*	0.6	0.2	*
Serious sexual assault including attempts	5.4	4.5	*	0.5	0.5		0.6	0.5		0.1	0.1	
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	4.3	3.6	*	0.3	0.3		0.4	0.3		0.1	<0.1	
Rape 1994 including attempts	4.5	3.6	*	0.3	0.3		0.3	0.4		0.1	<0.1	
Rape 1994 excluding attempts	3.6	3.0	*	0.2	0.2		0.2	0.2		0.1	<0.1	
Rape 2003 including attempts	4.8	3.7	*	0.3	0.3		0.4	0.4		0.1	<0.1	
Rape 2003 excluding attempts	3.7	3.1	*	0.2	0.2		0.3	0.2		0.1	<0.1	
Assault by penetration 2003 including attempts	1.9	1.6		0.2	0.3		0.2	0.2		0.1	<0.1	
Assault by penetration 2003 excluding attempts	1.6	1.2	*	0.1	0.2		0.1	0.1		<0.1	<0.1	
Less serious sexual assault	21.8	15.3	*	4.7	1.9	*	3.0	1.8	*	3.6	0.2	*
Stalking	22.8	n/a	8.7	7.8	*	14.9	n/a	8.7	5.8	*		
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>13,451</i>	<i>12,226</i>	<i>13,451</i>	<i>12,226</i>		<i>11,028</i>	<i>10,237</i>	<i>11,028</i>	<i>10,237</i>			

Notes:

1. To enable comparisons with 2001 findings, the figures presented here for the 2004/05 BCS have been recalculated to include missing answers in the base, and therefore may not be the same as figures presented elsewhere in the report.
2. In this table this category does not include the category of non-sexual family violence. See also note 4.
3. In 2001 the base for this group of measures includes respondents for whom the interviewer completed this section of the questionnaire.
4. In this table 'abuse' does not include the element, 'Repeatedly belittled you so that you felt worthless'.
5. Values reported as <0.1 for the 2001 findings were previously reported as <0.0 in the Walby and Allen (2004).

**Table A.6: Percentage of victims by number of victim-offender relationship types, since the age of 16, 2004-05 BCS**

<b>Percentage (%)</b>	2004/05 BCS	
	Women	Men
<b>One type</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>69</b>
Partner only	27	35
Family only	5	10
Other known only	8	9
Stranger only	20	15
<b>Two or more types</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Two types</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>
Partner + family	9	13
Partner + other known	6	4
Partner + stranger	7	3
Family + other known	1	1
Family + stranger	2	1
Other known + stranger	3	1
<b>Three types</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>
Partner + family + other known	3	2
Partner + family + stranger	3	2
Family + other known + stranger	1	1
Partner + other known + stranger	3	1
<b>All types</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	6,559	3,332

Notes:

1. 'Other known' refers to any offender known to the victim except partners or family members.

**Table A.7: Number of forms of abuse by partners among victims of any partner abuse, 2004/05 BCS**

Number of forms: abuse (non-sexual); sexual assault, stalking		2004/05 BCS	
	Women	Men	
One	71	85	
Two	24	14	
Three	6	1	
Total	100	100	
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>4,134</i>	<i>2,057</i>	

Notes:

1. Where percentages do not sum to 100 this is due to rounding.

**Table A.8: Number of forms of abuse by family member among victims of any family abuse, 2004/05 BCS**

Number of forms: abuse (non-sexual); sexual assault, stalking	2004/05 BCS	
	Since age 16	
	Women	Men
One	93	97
Two	7	3
Three	1	<1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,598</i>	<i>978</i>

Notes:

1. Where percentages do not sum to 100 this is due to rounding.

Table A.9: Percentage of adults aged from 16 to 59 victims of intimate violence by type, by personal and household characteristics, 2004/05 BCS

Percentages	2004/05 BCS									
	Partner violence (non-sexual)		Family violence (non-sexual)		Sexual assault		Stalking		Unweighted bases <sup>1</sup>	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Age group</b>										
16-19	9.6 *	5.1	7.5 *	5.9 *	10.4 *	2.0 *	13.1 *	7.4	707	651
20-24	8.4 *	6.6 *	7.3 *	2.3	4.7 *	1.4	10.5	6.3	1,004	720
25-34	6.8 *	5.4 *	2.8	2.0	2.8	0.4	8.8	9.1	3,063	2,344
35-44	5.0	4.3	2.3 *	1.8	1.5 *	0.3	8.7	9.5	3,842	3,097
45-54	3.5 *	2.4 *	1.5 *	1.4 *	1.0 *	0.4	8.1	10.2	2,885	2,496
55-59	2.2 *	1.2 *	1.0 *	0.4 *	0.9 *	- -	5.7 *	8.6	1,584	1,351
<b>Ethnic background</b>										
White	5.6	4.1	3.0	2.0	2.9	0.5	9.0	9.1	12,264	9,994
Other	6.4	2.8	3.2	0.5 *	1.0 *	0.4	8.8	8.3	247	198
Asian	4.7	4.6	6.1	3.1	2.7	1.1	5.9	7.3	325	305
Black	3.5	3.9	1.4	3.9	2.3	1.4	8.4	6.9	246	159
<b>Health</b>										
Good	5.2	3.9	2.6	1.9	2.6	0.5	8.3	8.4	11,100	9,133
Fair	7.2 *	5.7 *	5.4 *	3.0	3.8	1.0	11.5 *	12.0	1,601	1,245
Bad	12.7 *	5.3	8.9 *	3.9	7.2 *	0.3	17.5 *	12.9	381	281
<b>Disability/illness</b>										
No disability/illness	5.2	3.9	2.6	1.9	2.6	0.5	8.2	8.4	10,629	8,896
Non-limiting disability/illness	4.9	3.3	3.4	1.7	3.4	0.7	10.2	8.8	876	717
Limiting disability/illness	8.9 *	6.7 *	6.8 *	3.6 *	4.4 *	0.9	13.2 *	13.7 *	1,577	1,044
<b>Marital status</b>										
Married	2.9 *	2.5 *	1.3 *	1.1 *	0.9 *	0.2	6.3 *	9.1	6,373	5,401
Cohabiting	5.4	6.9 *	3.2	1.8	2.2	0.4	8.1	9.4	1,445	1,266
Single	9.1 *	5.1	6.5 *	3.4 *	6.8 *	1.3	12.1 *	7.7	3,110	2,952
Separated	16.8 *	10.3 *	3.5	4.2	4.2	0.5	12.1	15.3 *	562	281
Divorced	9.4 *	5.9	4.4	3.0	3.0	0.4	16.7 *	12.2	1,343	682
Widowed	1.3 *	3.7	1.1 *	1.5	0.1 *	- -	9.7	11.6	251	76
<b>Qualifications achieved</b>										
None	6.3	3.7	3.6	2.0	2.1 *	0.4	6.6 *	6.1	2,428	1,589
O level/GCSE	6.1	5.5 *	3.2	3.2 *	3.1	0.5	9.1	8.3	3,877	2,188
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	5.7	4.2	4.1	2.1	4.3 *	0.7	9.7	8.2	2,011	2,659
Degree or diploma	4.7	3.5	2.3 *	1.3 *	2.3	0.6	9.7	10.8	4,210	3,852
Other	5.1	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.9	0.6	8.2	10.7	554	367
<b>Employment status</b>										
Employed	4.9 *	4.0	2.6	1.7	2.6	0.5	8.6	8.8	9,437	9,099
Unemployed	12.1 *	7.6	5.9	3.9	3.3	1.1	14.3	9.8	210	258
Inactive	7.2 *	4.0	4.3 *	3.8 *	3.6	0.9	9.4	9.6	3,415	1,288
<b>Respondent social-economic class</b>										
Large employer and higher managerial occupations	3.3 *	2.2 *	1.8	1.7	2.4	0.4	7.6	10.9	370	774
Higher professional occupations	4.2	2.1 *	2.0	0.3 *	1.7	0.2	9.3	10.9	464	946
Lower professional and higher technical occupations	4.3 *	4.7	2.0 *	1.5 *	1.8 *	0.4	10.1	10.6	3,501	2,463
Intermediate occupations	4.3 *	3.2	2.1 *	1.3	2.3	1.2	7.7	9.4	2,236	608
Small employers and own account workers	4.7	3.8	1.8 *	1.9	1.4 *	0.0	8.0	9.4	653	1,221
Lower supervisory and technical occupations	8.6 *	4.6	3.3	1.9	2.1	0.4	9.1	7.1	761	1,480
Semi-routine occupations	7.4 *	4.4	3.5	1.9	2.6	0.5	7.5 *	6.5	2,500	1,053
Routine occupations	7.0	6.1 *	4.2	3.0	3.4	0.8	8.3	8.0	1,327	1,336
Never worked	6.5	2.2	4.5	1.4	3.2	1.9	6.0	8.5	385	81
<b>Frequency of weekly pub visits</b>										
None	4.4 *	3.2 *	3.0	2.1	1.8	0.3	7.8	8.3	5,004	3,079
Less than three times	5.5	3.8	2.7	1.8	2.5	0.4	9.1	10.1	5,141	3,696
Three times or more often	7.6 *	5.1 *	3.9	2.2	4.9 *	1.0	10.2	8.3	2,938	3,883
<b>Average hours away from home on weekday</b>										
Less than 3 hours	5.9	3.2	2.5	2.6	1.9 *	0.4	8.3	9.9	2,544	899
3 to 7 hours	5.3	4.3	2.9	3.3 *	2.6	0.6	8.0	9.4	4,286	1,506
More than 7 hours	5.7	4.2	3.5	1.7	3.3	0.6	9.7	8.7	6,239	8,239
<b>All</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>10,659</b>

Notes:

1. The bases given are correct for non-sexual partner violence. The bases for the other measures presented will be similar though not identical to these due to different rates of 'don't know' responses and refusals to the relevant questions.

2. \* indicates a statistically significant difference from the average.

Table A.9 (continued): Percentage of adults aged from 16 to 59 victims of intimate violence by type, by personal and household characteristics, 2004/05 BCS

Percentages	2004/05 BCS									
	Partner violence (non sexual)		Family violence (non-sexual)		Sexual assault		Stalking		Unweighted bases <sup>1</sup>	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
<b>Region</b>										
North East	5.8	5.2	2.9	1.7	2.6	1.0	9.1	8.0	964	678
North West	6.2	5.1	3.4	2.6	3.0	0.7	9.6	10.0	1,599	1,279
Yorkshire & Humberside	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.5	2.7	0.2	8.5	7.7	1,161	936
East Midlands	6.2	2.6 *	2.9	1.8	2.6	0.5	9.4	10.3	1,439	1,168
West Midlands	5.2	3.6	2.3	1.6	3.0	0.1	8.5	7.6	1,199	1,038
East of England	5.1	4.2	2.6	2.7	2.2	0.7	9.1	8.6	1,799	1,488
London	4.7	3.4	2.7	1.6	2.9	0.7	6.8 *	7.5	882	708
South East	5.6	4.4	4.4 *	2.6	3.1	0.7	10.0	10.4	1,599	1,314
South West	6.1	5.1	2.9	1.6	3.2	0.5	7.6	8.6	1,474	1,319
Wales	7.2	3.6	3.6	1.7	2.3	0.6	10.8	9.3	969	731
<b>Household reference person under 60</b>										
No children	4.6 *	4.2	3.1	2.1	3.2	0.6	8.7	9.0	6,417	6,570
Adults and child(ren)	5.0	4.1	2.7	2.0	2.1 *	0.5	8.1	8.8	4,414	3,720
Single adult and child(ren)	17.0 *	8.9	6.2 *	1.8	4.6 *	0.5	16.3 *	15.5	1,721	145
<b>Household reference person aged 60 and over</b>	3.8	2.3	1.6 *	2.2	1.5 *	1.0	5.9 *	8.5	531	215
<b>Children in household</b>										
No children	4.5 *	4.1	3.0	2.0	3.1	0.6	8.4	9.0	6,911	6,782
One or more children	6.9 *	4.2	3.2	2.0	2.5	0.5	9.5	8.8	6,174	3,877
<b>Total household income</b>										
Less than £10,000 (or none)	13.0 *	6.9 *	6.0 *	3.7 *	4.2 *	0.3	14.0 *	10.4	1,727	757
£10,000 to £19,999	7.5 *	4.8	3.9	2.6	3.0	0.7	10.2	9.0	2,299	1,415
£20,000	4.1 *	4.0	2.0 *	1.5 *	2.4	0.6	8.0	9.0	6,867	6,844
<b>Tenure</b>										
Owners	4.0 *	3.3 *	2.1 *	1.8	2.2 *	0.6	7.5 *	9.0	9,261	8,008
Social rented sector	11.2 *	7.4 *	5.5 *	3.3	3.8	0.5	11.5 *	9.4	2,197	1,181
Private rented sector	7.7 *	5.9 *	5.5 *	2.3	4.9 *	0.6	12.9 *	8.3	1,605	1,451
<b>Household vehicle ownership</b>										
Not vehicle owner	9.8 *	7.0 *	6.1 *	3.1	3.9	1.0	11.2 *	8.9	1,948	1,021
Vehicle owner	4.9	3.8	2.7	1.9	2.7	0.5	8.5	8.9	11,137	9,638
<b>Area type</b>										
Inner-city	6.6	3.9	3.9	1.7	2.6	0.7	8.2	6.6	1,040	755
Urban	5.8	4.6	3.3	2.2	2.7	0.7	9.2	8.7	8,820	7,174
Rural	4.5 *	2.9 *	2.3 *	1.7	3.3	0.3	8.4	10.6	3,225	2,730
Council area	8.7 *	5.3	5.1 *	2.8	3.4	0.9	10.9 *	7.4	2,467	1,688
Non-council area	4.9 *	3.9	2.7	1.9	2.7	0.5	8.4	9.2	10,599	8,958
<b>ACORN</b>										
Thriving	4.4 *	2.8 *	2.4	1.6	3.4	0.2	8.3	10.8	2,658	2,220
Expanding	4.3 *	3.2	2.4	1.9	2.0	0.6	8.0	9.2	1,907	1,698
Rising	4.8	4.4	3.3	1.7	2.6	0.7	8.1	8.3	665	641
Settling	5.5	4.5	2.3 *	2.3	2.5	0.7	8.6	8.9	3,664	3,022
Aspiring	5.3	4.3	3.6	2.0	3.3	0.4	9.3	7.9	1,693	1,315
Striving	8.4 *	5.6 *	5.1 *	2.6	3.0	0.8	10.6 *	7.6	2,479	1,750
<b>Level of physical disorder (interviewer-rated)</b>										
Low	5.3	3.9	2.9	2.0	2.9	0.6	8.6	9.1	11,420	9,401
High	9.4 *	7.9 *	5.2 *	2.7	3.0	0.4	12.8 *	9.3	927	632
<b>All</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>13,085</b>	<b>10,659</b>

Notes:

1. The bases given are correct for non-sexual partner violence. The bases for the other measures presented will be similar though not identical to these due to different rates of 'don't know' responses and refusals to the relevant questions.
2. \* indicates a statistically significant difference from the average.

**Table A.10: Logistic regression to predict those who had experienced partner abuse (non-sexual) in the last year among women, 2004/05 BCS**

<b>Characteristic</b>		<b>Odds ratio</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	<i>Married</i> <sup>3</sup>	1.0	
	Cohabiting	1.5	*
	Single	2.2	*
	Separated/divorced	3.4	*
<b>Tenure</b>	<i>Owners</i>	1.0	
	Social rented sector	1.8	*
	Private rented sector	1.4	*
Children in the household	<i>No</i>	1.0	
	Yes	1.6	*
Pub visits	<i>None</i>	1.0	
	Less than three times a week	1.5	*
	About three times a week or more often	1.9	*
Illness/disability	<i>No disability or non-limiting disability</i>	1.0	
	Limiting disability	1.9	*
Age	16 to 24	1.6	*
	24 to 44	1.4	*
	45 to 59	1.0	
Council or non-council area	<i>Non-council area</i>	1.0	
	Council area	1.2	*
Employment status	<i>Employed</i>	1.0	
	Unemployed	1.7	*
	Inactive	1.1	ns
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>13,012</b>	
<b>Nagelkerke R<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>0.094</b>	

Notes:

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression. \* Significance < 0.05; 'ns' not significant. The variables highest qualification achieved, household vehicle ownership, area type (rural/urban/inner-city) and level of local physical disorder were tested but did not come out in the model: these were not statistically significant independent predictors.

2. Variables highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model).

3. For the purpose of tables A.5 to A.11 the category 'married' additionally includes widowed respondents. Numbers of widowed respondents in the sample were too small to include widowed as a discrete category.

**Table A.11: Logistic regression to predict those who had experienced partner abuse (non-sexual) in the last year among men, 2004/05 BCS**

<b>Characteristic</b>		<b>Odds ratio</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	<i>Married</i> <sup>3</sup>	1.0	
	Cohabiting	1.9	*
	Single	1.2	ns
	Separated/divorced	2.6	*
<b>Age</b>	16 to 24	2.8	*
	24 to 44	2.4	*
	45 to 59	1.0	
Illness/disability	<i>No disability or non-limiting disability</i>	1.0	
	Limiting disability	2.3	*
Tenure	<i>Owners</i>	1.0	
	Social rented sector	1.8	*
	Private rented sector	1.3	*
Pub visits	<i>None</i>	1.0	
	Less than three times a week	1.2	*
	About three times a week or more often	1.5	*
Level of local physical disorder	<i>Low</i>	1.0	
	High	1.6	*
Employment status	Employed	1.4	*
	Unemployed	1.9	*
	<i>Inactive</i>	1.0	
Area type	<i>Inner city</i>	1.0	
	Urban	1.4	*
	Rural	1.1	ns
<b><i>Unweighted base</i></b>		<b>10,606</b>	
<b><i>Nagelkerke R<sup>2</sup></i></b>		<b>0.063</b>	

Notes:

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression. \* Significance < 0.05; 'ns' not significant. The variables highest qualification achieved, household vehicle ownership, council/non-council area, children in household, were tested but did not come out in the model: these were not statistically significant independent predictors.
2. Variables highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model).
3. For the purpose of tables A.5 to A.11 the category 'married' additionally includes widowed respondents. Numbers of widowed respondents in the sample were too small to include widowed as a discrete category.

**Table A.12 : Logistic regression to predict those who had experienced family abuse (non-sexual) in the last year among women, 2004/05 BCS**

<b>Characteristic</b>		<b>Odds ratio</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	<i>Married</i> <sup>3</sup>	1.0	
	Cohabiting	1.6	*
	Single	2.7	*
	Separated/divorced	2.6	*
<b>Illness/disability</b>	<i>None or non-limiting</i>	1.0	
	Limiting illness or disability	3.0	*
<b>Age</b>	16 to 24	3.5	*
	24 to 44	1.8	*
	45 to 59	1.0	
<b>Tenure</b>	<i>Owners</i>	1.0	
	Social rented sector	1.5	*
	Private rented sector	1.5	*
<b>Council or non-council area</b>	<i>Non-council area</i>	1.0	
	Council area	1.3	*
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>12,988</b>	
<b>Nagelkerke R<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>0.107</b>	

Notes:

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.\* Significance < 0.05; 'ns' not significant. The variables employment status, highest qualification achieved, household vehicle ownership, area type (rural/urban/inner-city), children in the household, frequency of visiting groups and level of local physical disorder were tested but did not come out in the model: these were not statistically significant independent predictors.

2. Variables highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model).

3. For the purpose of tables A.5 to A.11 the category 'married' additionally includes widowed respondents. Numbers of widowed respondents in the sample were too small to include widowed as a discrete category.

**Table A.13: Logistic regression to predict those who had experienced family abuse (non-sexual) in the last year among men, 2004/05 BCS**

<b>Characteristic</b>		<b>Odds ratio</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Age</b>	16 to 24	2.8	*
	24 to 44	1.9	*
	45 to 59	1.0	
<b>Illness/disability</b>	<i>No disability or non-limiting disability</i>	1.0	
	Limiting disability	2.1	*
<b>Marital status</b>	<i>Married</i> <sup>3</sup>	1.0	
	Cohabiting	1.2	ns
	Single	1.7	*
	Separated/divorced	2.9	*
Highest qualification achieved	None	1.2	ns
	O level/GCSE	1.8	*
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.3	ns
	Other	1.3	ns
	Degree or diploma	1.0	
Employment status	<i>Employed</i>	1.0	
	Unemployed	1.6	ns
	Inactive	1.5	*
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>10,581</b>	
<b>Nagelkerke R<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>0.056</b>	

Notes:

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression. \* Significance < 0.05; 'ns' not significant. The variables highest qualification achieved, household vehicle ownership, area type (rural/urban/inner-city), children in the household, frequency of visiting pubs and level of local physical disorder were tested but did not come out in the model: these were not statistically significant independent predictors.

2. Variables highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model).

3. For the purpose of tables A.5 to A.11 the category 'married' additionally includes widowed respondents. Numbers of widowed respondents in the sample were too small to include widowed as a discrete category.

**Table A.14: Logistic regression to predict those who had experienced any sexual assault in the last year among women, 2004/05 BCS**

<b>Characteristic</b>		<b>Odds ratio</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	<i>Married</i> <sup>3</sup>	1.0	
	Cohabiting	1.7	*
	Single	3.9	*
	Separated/divorced	3.6	*
<b>Age</b>	16 to 24	3.7	*
	24 to 44	2.0	*
	45 to 59	1.0	
Illness/disability	<i>No disability or non-limiting disability</i>	1.0	
	Limiting disability	2.3	*
Pub visits	<i>None</i>	1.0	
	Less than three times a week	1.4	*
	About three times a week or more often	1.9	*
Area type	<i>Inner-city</i>	1.0	
	Urban	1.2	ns
	Rural	1.6	*
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>12,780</b>	
<b>Nagelkerke R<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>0.121</b>	

Notes:

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression. \* Significance < 0.05; 'ns' not significant. The variables highest qualification achieved, household vehicle ownership, council/non-council area, household tenure, children in the household, and employment status were tested but did not come out in the model: these were not statistically significant independent predictors. The variable level of local physical disorder was excluded from this model as the large number of missing cases was affecting the model.
2. Variables highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model).
3. For the purpose of tables A.5 to A.11 the category 'married' additionally includes widowed respondents. Numbers of widowed respondents in the sample were too small to include widowed as a discrete category.

**Table A.15: Logistic regression to predict those who had experienced any stalking in the last year among women, 2004/05 BCS**

<b>Characteristic</b>		<b>Odds ratio</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Marital status</b>	<i>Married</i> <sup>3</sup>	1.0	
	Cohabiting	1.2	ns
	Single	1.8	*
	Separated/divorced	2.4	*
Illness/disability	<i>No disability or non-limiting disability</i>	1.0	
	Limiting disability	1.7	*
Tenure	<i>Owners</i>	1.0	
	Social rented sector	1.3	*
	Private rented sector	1.5	*
Highest qualification achieved	<i>None</i>	1.0	
	O level/GCSE	1.5	*
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.5	*
	Other	1.8	*
	Degree or diploma	1.4	*
Children in the household	<i>No</i>	1.0	
	Yes	1.3	*
Pub visits	<i>None</i>	1.0	
	Less than three times a week	1.2	*
	About three times a week or more often	1.3	*
Level of local physical disorder	<i>Low</i>	1.0	
	High	1.3	*
Council or non-council area	<i>Non-council area</i>	1.0	
	Council area	1.3	*
Area type	<i>Inner-city</i>	1.0	
	Urban	1.4	*
	Rural	1.4	*
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>13,063</b>	
<b>Nagelkerke R<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>0.047</b>	

Notes:

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression.\* Significance < 0.05; 'ns' not significant. The variables age, household vehicle ownership and employment status were tested but did not come out in the model: these were not statistically significant independent predictors.

2. Variables highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model).

3. For the purpose of tables A.5 to A.11 the category 'married' additionally includes widowed respondents. Numbers of widowed respondents in the sample were too small to include widowed as a discrete category.

**Table A.16: Logistic regression to predict those who had experienced any stalking in the last year among men, 2004/05 BCS**

<b>Characteristic</b>		<b>Odds ratio</b>	<b>Significance</b>
<b>Illness/disability</b>	<i>No disability or non-limiting disability</i>	1.0	
	Limiting disability	1.8	*
<b>Highest qualification achieved</b>	<i>None</i>	1.0	
	O level/GCSE	1.4	*
	Apprenticeship or A/AS level	1.4	*
	Other	1.9	*
	Degree or diploma	1.9	*
Marital status	Married <sup>3</sup>	1.1	ns
	Cohabiting	1.2	ns
	<i>Single</i>	1.0	
	Separated/divorced	1.7	*
Area type	<i>Inner-city</i>	1.0	
	Urban	1.3	*
	Rural	1.6	*
Pub visits	<i>None</i>	1.0	
	Less than three times a week	1.2	*
	About three times a week or more often	1.0	ns
<b>Unweighted base</b>		<b>10,731</b>	
<b>Nagelkerke R<sup>2</sup></b>		<b>0.021</b>	

Notes:

1. Forward stepwise logistic regression. \* Significance < 0.05; 'ns' not significant. The variables age, household tenure, household vehicle ownership, employment status, children in the household, council/non-council area and level of local physical disorder were tested but did not come out in the model: these were not statistically significant independent predictors. The variable level of local physical disorder was excluded from this model as the large number of missing cases was affecting the model.

2. Variables highlighted in bold are those that are considered strong predictors (contributing at least 1% improvement in the model).

3. For the purpose of tables A.5 to A.11 the category 'married' additionally includes widowed respondents. Numbers of widowed respondents in the sample were too small to include widowed as a discrete category.

## 6. Methodological notes

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a large-scale nationally representative survey of adults aged 16 and over living in private households in England and Wales. The main purpose of the BCS is to provide a trend measure of crime that includes incidents not reported to or recorded by the police. The BCS includes a main measure of domestic violence which is asked of all respondents who take part. However, in the 2004/05 survey a computerised self-completion module on intimate violence was included; this contained more detailed questions and also increased the confidentiality. A nationally representative sample of 24,498 men and women aged from 16 to 59 completed the module. The overall response rate for the survey was 74 per cent and, among those eligible to complete the self-completion module (those aged from 16 to 59) for the intimate violence module it was 82 per cent.

The BCS has previously included self-completion modules on intimate violence in 2001 (partner abuse (non-sexual), sexual assault and stalking), 2000 (sexual assault), 1998 (sexual assault and stalking) and 1996 (partner abuse (non-sexual)). However, except where specified, comparisons between findings from the 2004/05 BCS and earlier years should not be made due to differences in the treatment of 'don't know' or 'don't wish to answer' responses, and due to differing response categories and category definitions. For comparisons between 2001 and earlier years see Walby and Allen (2004).

The 2004/05 intimate violence module was not designed to enable repeat victimisation, incidence rates or numbers of incidents to be estimated across the different intimate violence types. For a general indication of repeat victimisation, incidence rates and numbers of incidents for partner abuse, sexual assault and stalking see Walby and Allen (2004).

For more information on the BCS and to access all available BCS publications see [www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html](http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html).

### Definitions

**'Partner'** is defined as a current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend. Throughout this report prevalence measures relating to abuse by a partner include in the base those respondents who have never had a partner.

**'Family'** is defined as any family member other than a partner including 'your parents, your children, your brother or sisters or any other relative'. Throughout this report prevalence measures relating to abuse by a family member include in the base those respondents who report they do not have any family.

**Self-completion:** in 2004/05 the intimate violence module was asked only of respondents who were able to complete the self-completion section without assistance from the interviewer.

**Weighting:** all BCS percentages presented are based on data weighted to compensate for differential response. Tables and charts show the unweighted base which represents the number of people interviewed in a particular group.

**'No answers' (missing values)** such as 'don't know'/refusal responses are excluded from bases unless otherwise specified.

'<1' indicates a value of less than 0.5 but not zero.

'n/a' indicates that the question was not applicable or not asked in that year.

' - ' indicates there were no cases in the sample.

**Statistical significance** is reported at the five per cent level.

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