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## Homicides, Firearm Offences and Intimate Violence 2006/07

3rd edition

(Supplementary Volume 2 to Crime in England and Wales 2006/07)

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# Introduction

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This bulletin is one of a series of supplementary volumes that accompany the main 2006/07 crime volume, Crime in England and Wales 2006/07

(<http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs07/hosb1107.pdf>).

It contains chapters on homicides and firearm offences, which contain mostly statistics of crimes recorded by the police. Headline figures for both measures were published in the main 2006/07 crime volume, but these chapters contain underlying detail that has not been published before.

There is also a chapter on the extent of intimate violence from the 2006/07 British Crime Survey (BCS) self-completion module. In addition, findings from a 2004/05 BCS module on the nature of partner abuse and a 2005/06 module on the nature of serious sexual assault are reported here (latest available data). BCS figures for overall violence and other crime types are reported in the main 2006/07 crime volume.

# Acknowledgements

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

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# 1. Homicide

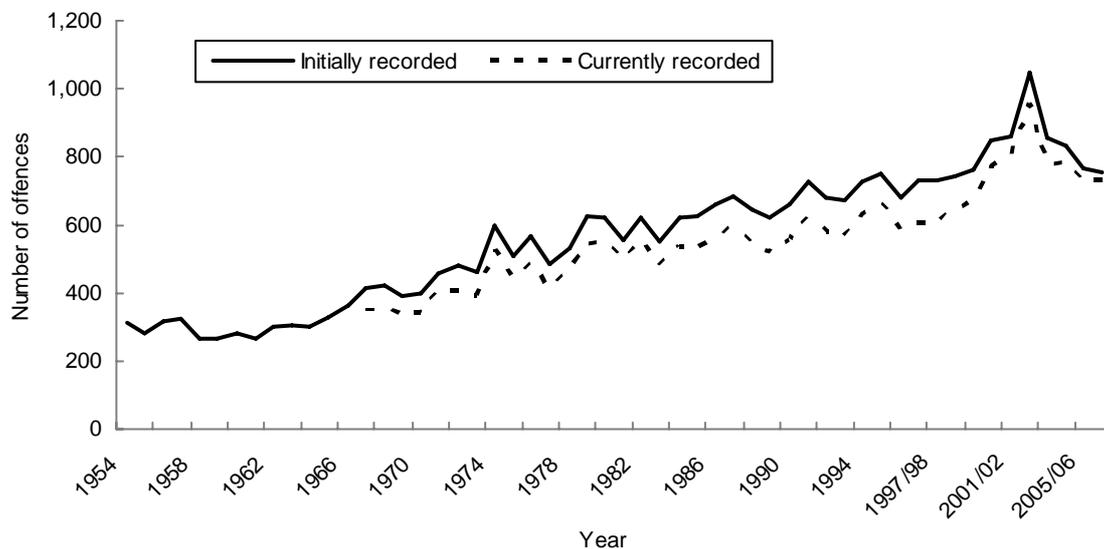
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*Kathryn Coleman*

## SUMMARY

- There were 757 deaths initially recorded as homicides in England and Wales based on cases recorded by the police in 2006/07, a decrease of two per cent since 2005/06.
- Seventy-five per cent of homicide victims were male.
- The most common method of killing, at 35 per cent, involved a sharp instrument.
- There were 59 shooting victims in 2006/07 compared to 49 in 2005/06.
- Female victims were more likely to be killed by someone they knew: 68 per cent of female victims knew the main suspect compared to 44 per cent of male victims. Sixty-two per cent of victims aged under 16 knew the main suspect.
- Overall, the risk of being a victim of homicide was 13.7 per million population. Persons aged between 21 and 29 (inclusive) were the most at risk age group, at 27 per million population.

**Figure 1.1 Offences recorded by the police in England and Wales, 1954 to 2006/07**



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

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

*In this chapter, homicide offences are shown according to the year in which the police initially recorded the offence as homicide. This is not necessarily the year in which the incident took place or the year in which any court decision was made. The data refer to the position as at 12 November 2007, when recording closed down for the purpose of analysis, and will change as subsequent court hearings take place or other information is received. Because of differences in recording practice with respect to 'no crimes', data from the homicide index do not necessarily agree with the recorded crime data.*

## **1.1 OFFENCES INITIALLY RECORDED AS HOMICIDE**

In 2006/07, 757 deaths were **initially recorded as homicide**, a decrease of two per cent on the previous year. Where the police initially record an offence as homicide it remains classified unless the police or courts decide later that no offence or homicide took place. Of the 757 offences first recorded in 2006/07, 23 were no longer recorded as homicides by 12 November 2007. The 734 offences **currently recorded as homicide** in 2006/07 compared with 725 in 2005/06, an increase of one per cent.

Caution is needed when looking at homicide trend figures, primarily because they are based on the year in which offences are recorded by police rather than the year in which the incidents took place. An example of this is 172 homicides attributed to Dr Harold Shipman as a result of Dame Janet Smith's inquiry; the offences took place over a long period of time but were all recorded by police during 2002/03. Also, for an incident where several people are killed (such as the cockle pickers drowning in Morecambe Bay and the 7 July London bombing victims), the number of homicides counted is the total number of persons killed rather than the number of incidents.

Court proceedings had resulted in homicide convictions in respect of 148 victims and proceedings were pending for a further 340. Suspects responsible for the deaths of 23 victims had committed suicide or died, and all suspects were acquitted in 24 cases. No suspects had been identified in connection with 195 cases. In the remaining four cases the proceedings were either discontinued or not initiated (Table 1.02).

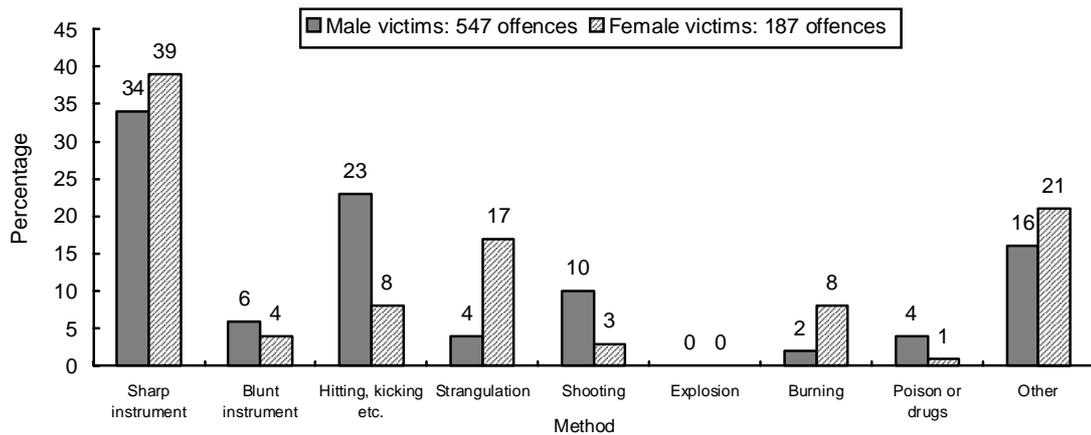
## **1.2 VICTIMS**

### **Method of killing**

As in previous years, the most common method of killing was with a sharp instrument. Thirty-five per cent of all victims were killed by this method: 34 per cent of male victims and 39 per cent of female victims. The second most common method used against men (23%) involved hitting or kicking whereas female victims were more likely to be strangled or asphyxiated (17%).

Shooting accounted for eight per cent of homicides (59 victims) in 2006/07: ten per cent of male victims (53 offences) and three per cent of female victims (six offences) This compares with 49 homicides by shooting in 2005/06, which accounted for seven per cent of all homicides (Table 1.03).

**Figure 1.2 Percentage of offences currently recorded as homicide, by apparent method of killing and sex of victim, 2006/07**



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

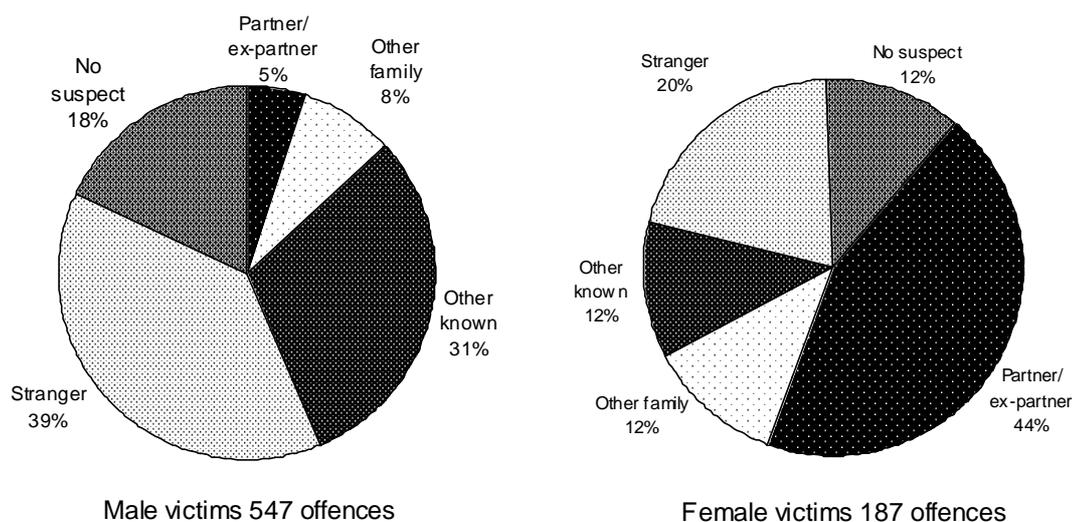
### Relationship between victims and suspect

Sixty-eight per cent of female victims knew the main or only suspect at the time of the offence. Of these female victims acquainted with the suspect, 65 per cent were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover. By comparison, 44 per cent of male victims knew the main or only suspect. Of these male victims, 11 per cent were killed by their partner, ex-partner or lover.

In 2006/07, 211 men (39 per cent of all male victims) and 38 women (20 per cent of all female victims) were known to have been killed by strangers<sup>1</sup>. Over the last five years the proportion of female victims killed by a stranger was 30 per cent, compared to 43 per cent of male victims.

No suspect had been identified for 16 per cent of homicide victims when data collection closed on 12 November 2007 for the purpose of analysis (Figure 1.3, Table 1.05).

**Figure 1.3 All victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect, 2006/07**



<sup>1</sup> Stranger category includes: business associate, police/prison officer killed in the course of duty, stranger (terrorist/contract killing and other) and where there is insufficient information about the suspect to determine relationship to victim.

### Victims under 16 years of age

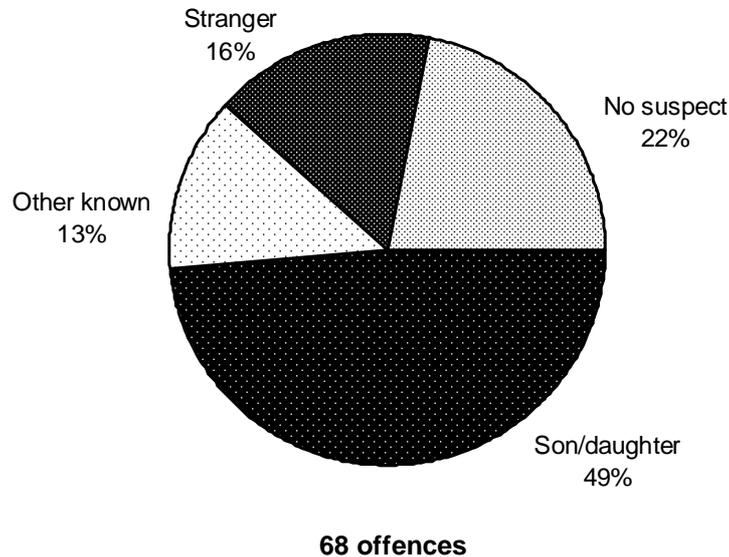
In 2006/07 there were at least 68 victims under 16 years of age, an increase of 31 per cent (or 16 offences) on the previous year. Of all the offences currently recorded as homicide (734 victims), nine per cent of the victims were under the age of 16. As the ages of two victims were not known, they are not included in the table of victims under 16 years of age.

The 31 per cent increase can largely be accounted for by the increase in the number of victims who were killed by their parents; the increase to 33 in 2006/07 from 24 in 2005/06 followed a decrease in numbers recorded in 2004/05 (29 persons). A further nine (13%) knew the main suspect, decreasing from 11 (21%) during the previous year. Eleven (16%) of the victims were known to have been killed by strangers and, as of 12 November 2007, there were no suspects for 15 (22%) of the victims.

For persons aged under 16 killed by their parents, three involved the method of sharp instrument in 2006/07 compared to zero in 2005/06 (9% increase). The method of killing was not known for five persons (15%) in 2006/07, compared to seven (29%) in 2005/06.

For victims aged under 16 who were killed by other persons (which includes cases with no current suspect), the method of killing was not known for just over a quarter (26% or nine persons) as at 12 November 2007. Five of the homicides involved shooting, accounting for 14 per cent of victims, compared to zero in 2005/06. Four homicides involved a sharp instrument in 2006/07, the same number as the year before but accounting for a decreased proportion of victims (from 14% to 11%).

**Figure 1.4 Victims under 16 years of age, by relationship of victim to suspect, 2006/07**



## Circumstances of the homicides

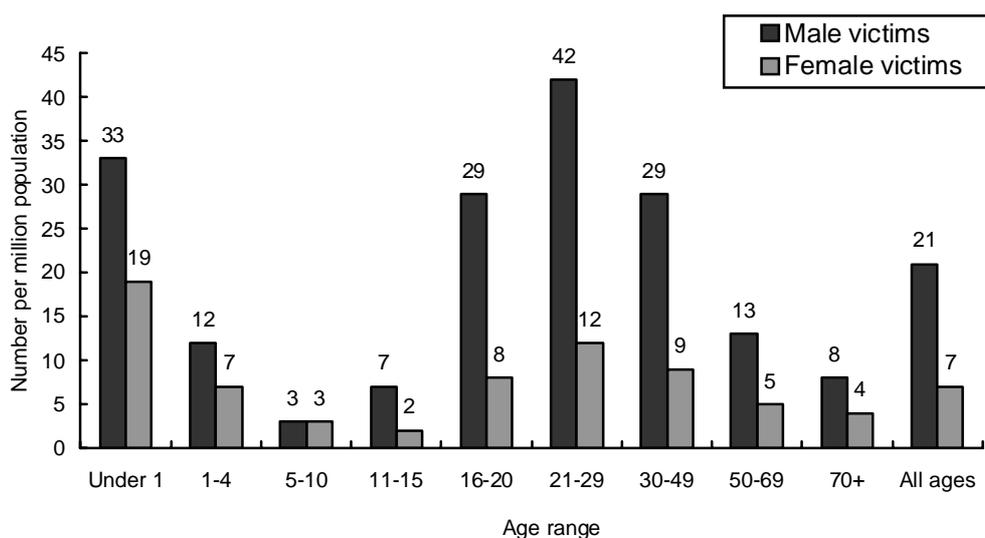
A quarrel, revenge or loss of temper reportedly accounted for 40 per cent of homicides in 2006/07. Where the suspect was known to the victim, more than half the homicides (53%) resulted from a quarrel, an act of revenge or a loss of temper, whereas when the suspect was unknown to the victim this circumstance accounted for just over a quarter (27%) of the homicides. Three per cent of homicides occurred during robberies or burglaries and a further three per cent were attributed to irrational acts<sup>2</sup>. As at 12 November 2007, the apparent circumstances were not known for 39 per cent of the homicides recorded in 2006/07 (Table 1.06).

## Risks for different age groups

Overall in 2006/07, males (at 21 per million population) were more at risk of being homicide victims than females (seven per million population). As in previous years, and using the traditional age groupings employed in earlier homicide chapters, the age group most at risk of homicide were children under one year old, at 26 per million population (but see also further analysis below). However for this age group, and children generally, numbers are relatively small and considerable year-on-year variation in the rate is to be expected. The second most at risk age group, consistent with previous years, are those persons aged between 16 and 29, at a rate of 24 per million population. Males in this age group were the most vulnerable overall at a rate of 37 per million population. By comparison, the risk for all persons over 70 years of age in 2006/07 was six per million population (Table 1.07).

This year, further analysis was conducted on the 5 to 15 and 16 to 29 age groupings. Males in the 11-15 age grouping were more at risk (seven per million population) than those in the 5 to 10 age grouping (three per million population). The risk per million population in 2006/07 was highest for persons aged between 21 and 29 (inclusive) at 27 compared to 26 in 2005/06. Males in this age group were most vulnerable, with a rate of 42 per million population compared to females at 12 per million population (Figure 1.5).

**Figure 1.5 Offences currently recorded as homicide per million population by age of victim, 2006/07**



<sup>2</sup> These figures do not account for all homicides committed by mentally disturbed people, as offences with an apparent motive (e.g. during a quarrel, or a gang-related killing) are included under the respective circumstance. Higher overall totals for homicides committed by mentally disturbed people are quoted elsewhere, e.g. the National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness (Appleby, 2006).

### 1.3 SUSPECTS

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

By 12 November 2007, at least one suspect had been identified in 515 (or 70%) of the currently recorded homicides (Table 1.02). In total there were 836 suspects (Table 1a). Court proceedings had concluded for 239 suspects: 234 of these were indicted for homicide offences (Table 1.09) and five for lesser offences. Court proceedings were pending for 572 suspects (Table 1a). Of the remaining 25 suspects, 17 had either died or committed suicide before indictment and no proceedings had taken place for eight suspects<sup>3</sup> (Tables 1.09 and 1a).

**Table 1a Outcomes for all suspects, 2002/03 to 2006/07**

Outcome	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Convicted of homicide	589	624	632	478	177
Both indicted and not indicted for homicide <sup>1</sup>					
Convicted of lesser offence	19	29	31	24	12
Unfit to plead or insane	4	7	1	1	2
Acquitted/discontinued etc.	181	221	187	118	49
Proceedings concluded other outcome	5	8	3	2	-
Committed suicide or died	28	32	31	18	19 <sup>1</sup>
No proceedings taken	174 <sup>2</sup>	-	4	1	5
Proceedings pending	100	100	173	237	572
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,021</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>879</b>	<b>836</b>

1. 17 of these suspects had been indicted, two had not.

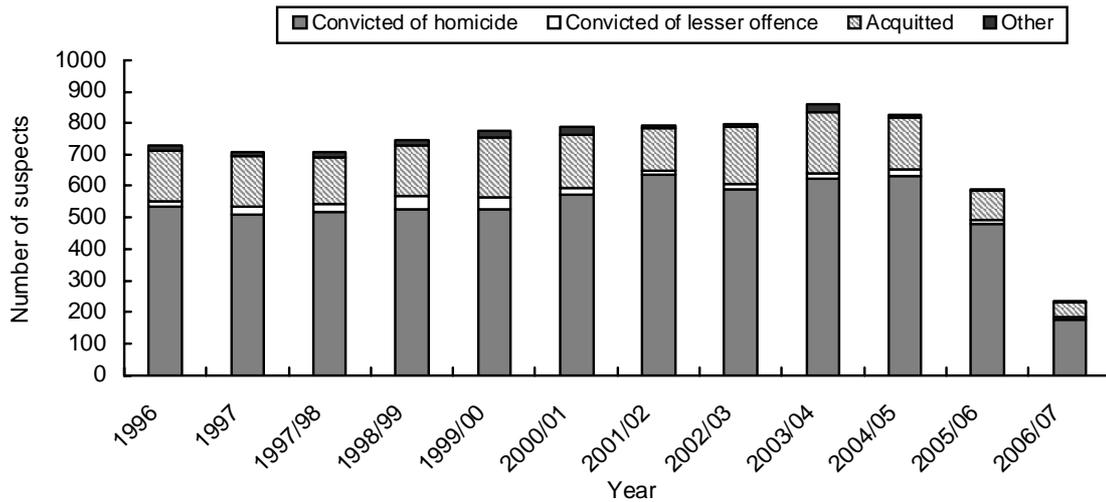
2. Includes 172 cases in relation to Dr Harold Shipman.

For those suspects where proceedings had concluded, 213 were male and 21 female. Just under half (47%) of males indicted of homicide were convicted of murder, 30 per cent were convicted of manslaughter and 18 per cent were acquitted. For females indicted, 24 per cent were convicted of murder, 38 per cent of manslaughter and 38 per cent were acquitted.

More complete data from previous years are a better guide to the outcome of court proceedings and the above-mentioned percentages are likely to change as more information becomes available. Too much importance should not be placed on year 2006/07's data since more than two-thirds (68%) of the suspects had not been before the courts at the time of this analysis. This percentage will decrease as time elapses. Between 1996 and 2005/06, 74 per cent of suspects indicted for homicide were found guilty of homicide and 21 per cent were acquitted (Table 1.09 and Figure 1.6).

<sup>3</sup> This figure is derived at by subtracting figures in table 1.09 [the number of suspects indicted and: found unfit to plead (1) or acquitted on all counts (47)] from ones in table 1a [the number indicted/not indicted and: found unfit to plead or insane (2), acquitted/discontinued (49) or no proceedings taken (5)].

**Figure 1.6 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings 1996 to 2006/07**



### Previous homicide convictions

There was one known conviction for homicide recorded in 2006/07 where the suspect had been convicted of a homicide on a previous occasion. Among those who had been convicted of homicides that occurred between 1996 and 2006/07, 21 had previously been convicted of homicide, nine of which were convictions for murder. Over the period 1996 to 2006/07, a total of three had been serving a custodial sentence when they were convicted of their subsequent offence. The data include all previous homicide convictions (where known) wherever they took place but the second offence must have occurred in England and Wales to be included in this analysis (Tables 1.11 and 1.12).

**Table 1.01 Offences<sup>1</sup> initially recorded by the police as homicide by current classification<sup>2</sup>:  
England and Wales, 1954 to 2006/07**

Year	Numbers and rates per million population			Recorded crime
	Number of offences initially recorded as homicide	Number of offences no longer recorded as homicide	Number of offences currently recorded as homicide	Offences currently recorded as homicide per million population
1954	311	..	..	..
1955	279	..	..	..
1956	315	..	..	..
1957	321	..	..	..
1958	261	..	..	..
1959	266	..	..	..
1960	282	..	..	..
1961	265	..	..	..
1962	299	..	..	..
1963	307	..	..	..
1964	296	..	..	..
1965	325	..	..	..
1966	364	..	..	..
1967	414	60	354	7.3
1968	420	60	360	7.4
1969	395	63	332	6.8
1970	396	57	339	7.0
1971	459	52	407	8.3
1972	480	71	409	8.3
1973	465	74	391	8.0
1974	599	73	526	10.7
1975	508	65	443	9.0
1976	565	77	488	9.9
1977	484	66	418	8.5
1978	535	64	471	9.6
1979	629	83	546	11.1
1980	621	72	549	11.1
1981	556	57	499	10.1
1982	618	61	557	11.2
1983	552	70	482	9.7
1984	619	82	537	10.8
1985	625	89	536	10.7
1986	660	97	563	11.2
1987	686	87	599	11.9
1988	645	98	547	10.9
1989	622	101	521	10.3
1990	661	106	555	10.9
1991	725	102	623	12.3
1992	681	100	581	11.4
1993	673	108	565	11.1
1994	727	95	632	12.4
1995	752	90	662	13.0
1996	678	92	586	11.4
1997	734	125	609	11.8
1997/98	729	121	608	11.8
1998/99	745	99	646	12.5
1999/00	763	88	675	13.0
2000/01	849	77	772	14.9
2001/02	863	58	805	15.4
2002/03	1,047	94	953	18.1
2003/04	855	79	776	14.7
2004/05	833	51	782	14.7
2005/06	769	44	725	13.6
2006/07	757	23	734	13.7

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

2. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

**Table 1.02 Offences initially recorded as homicide by outcome: England and Wales, 1996 to 2006/07**

<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Recorded crime</b>											
Outcome	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Offences initially recorded as homicide	678	734	729	745	763	849	863	1,047	855	833	769	757
Offences no longer recorded as homicide <sup>1</sup>	92	125	121	99	88	77	58	94	79	51	44	23
<b>Offences currently recorded as homicide <sup>1</sup></b>												
<b>Decided at court to be homicide:</b>												
Murder	228	219	209	228	241	251	275	295	303	297	241	86
Sec 2 Manslaughter	51	47	50	40	28	18	18	14	21	23	17	13
Other Manslaughter	172	182	188	214	189	286	260	228	209	210	122	49
Infanticide	4	3	4	7	1	5	1			1	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>489</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>148</b>
Court decision pending	8	11	17	25	34	59	75	64	85	100	162	340
<b>Proceedings not initiated or concluded without conviction or acquittal:</b>												
Suspect found by the court to be insane	-	3	4	3	2	1	-	1	3	1	1	-
Suspect died	10	4	3	4	4	6	5	6	6	7	3	8
Suspect committed suicide	36	36	30	36	34	33	25	29	31	25	64	15
Proceedings discontinued or not initiated	20	16	14	15	41	11	5	178	4	2	-	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Currently no suspect:</b>												
All suspects acquitted	24	40	39	26	48	43	23	16	32	44	20	24
No suspects charged	33	48	50	48	53	59	118	122	82	72	94	195
<b>Total</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Total offences currently recorded as homicide</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>734</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

**Table 1.03 Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by apparent method of killing and sex of victim: England and Wales, 1996 to 2006/07**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	Apparent method	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
<b>Male victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	139	133	137	151	153	156	194	182	183	187	162	185
Blunt instrument	49	48	47	41	44	49	36	26	53	49	40	33
Hitting, kicking, etc.	64	76	79	76	82	86	120	110	111	110	89	126
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	20	10	12	29	20	84	17	20	18	16	14	23
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	38	52	45	42	52	63	91	55	61	60	38	53
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	2	1	1	2	3	2	-	4	-	2	24	1
Burning	13	15	15	13	9	9	15	7	19	18	16	13
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	4	7	5	3	3	7	8	4	20	9	3	7
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	15	12	12	24	20	21	20	66	11	18	20	24
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	2	11	12	11	10	11	15	17	16	16	11	3
Other	30	24	26	26	25	46	24	29	21	28	17	28
Not known	-	6	9	12	28	9	17	22	41	39	49	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>547</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	58	67	65	50	60	57	67	83	59	72	57	73
Blunt instrument	19	23	21	24	26	27	24	22	20	17	19	8
Hitting, kicking, etc.	17	23	24	13	13	16	25	38	26	16	20	14
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	57	54	49	49	36	63	60	46	49	48	41	31
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	9	6	7	4	9	9	6	20	6	10	11	6
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	29	-
Burning	11	14	13	19	4	9	14	15	9	15	11	15
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	5	-	1	3	3	2	4	2	4	4	1	1
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	13	5	5	23	33	11	14	135	9	9	10	1
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	-	1	1	3	1	8	5	4	7	6	2	4
Other	15	13	12	17	16	22	14	21	15	13	7	15
Not known	6	8	10	11	24	5	14	25	18	20	34	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Total victims</b>												
Sharp instrument	197	200	202	201	213	213	261	265	242	259	219	258
Blunt instrument	68	71	68	65	70	76	60	48	73	66	59	41
Hitting, kicking, etc.	81	99	103	89	95	102	145	148	137	126	109	140
Strangulation <sup>2</sup>	77	64	61	78	56	147	77	66	67	64	55	54
Shooting <sup>3</sup>	47	58	52	46	61	72	97	75	67	70	49	59
Explosion <sup>4</sup>	2	1	1	2	4	2	1	4	-	2	53	1
Burning	24	29	28	32	13	18	29	22	28	33	27	28
Drowning <sup>5</sup>	9	7	6	6	6	9	12	6	24	13	4	8
Poison or drugs <sup>6</sup>	28	17	17	47	53	32	34	201	20	27	30	25
Motor vehicle <sup>7</sup>	2	12	13	14	11	19	20	21	23	22	13	7
Other	45	37	38	43	41	68	38	50	36	41	24	43
Not known	6	14	19	23	52	14	31	47	59	59	83	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>734</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 1.04 Homicides currently<sup>1</sup> recorded for victims under 16 years by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales, 1996 to 2006/07**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Male victims</b>	85%											
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	34	31	27	30	29	44	30	27	18	11	14	20
Other family/friend/acquaintance	5	9	8	7	3	5	6	2	10	7	8	6
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	2	7	5	3	4	7	3	6	11	5	4	9
No suspect	2	4	2	5	3	3	6	5	6	7	2	9
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	24	19	17	24	19	34	10	25	16	18	10	13
Other family/friend/acquaintance	7	8	7	9	1	2	3	8	2	4	3	3
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	5	1	1	2	5	3	3	11	3	2	9	2
No suspect	1	3	4	1	1	-	1	9	6	4	2	6
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	58	50	44	54	48	78	40	52	34	29	24	33
Other family/friend/acquaintance	12	17	15	16	4	7	9	10	12	11	11	9
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	7	8	6	5	9	10	6	17	14	7	13	11
No suspect	3	7	6	6	4	3	7	14	12	11	4	15
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>68</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes cases where relationship not known.

**Table 1.04 (continued)**

Percentages	Recorded crime											
	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	79	61	64	67	74	75	67	68	40	37	50	45
Other family/friend/acquaintance	12	18	19	16	8	8	13	5	22	23	29	14
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	5	14	12	7	10	12	7	15	24	17	14	20
No suspect	5	8	5	11	8	5	13	13	13	23	7	20
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	65	61	59	67	73	87	59	47	59	64	42	54
Other family/friend/acquaintance	19	26	24	25	4	5	18	15	7	14	13	13
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	14	3	3	6	19	8	18	21	11	7	38	8
No suspect	3	10	14	3	4	0	6	17	22	14	8	25
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	73	61	62	67	74	80	65	56	47	50	46	49
Other family/friend/acquaintance	15	21	21	20	6	7	15	11	17	19	21	13
<b>Total acquainted</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>62</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	9	10	8	6	14	10	10	18	19	12	25	16
No suspect	4	9	8	7	6	3	11	15	17	19	8	22
<b>Total not acquainted</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes cases where relationship not known.

**Table 1.05 Homicides currently<sup>1</sup> recorded for all victims by relationship of victim to principal suspect: England and Wales 1996 to 2006/07**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	34	32	29	31	31	46	31	28	19	13	15	22
Parent	10	6	7	9	9	6	10	12	23	15	14	5
Partner/ex-partner	28	31	31	28	26	27	31	31	27	40	22	27
Other family	18	12	10	8	17	18	13	10	15	15	15	17
Friend/acquaintance	116	132	142	167	137	141	144	130	170	169	128	167
<b>Total known</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>238</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	133	118	119	133	153	221	222	241	233	242	222	211
No suspect	37	64	62	54	76	84	106	90	67	58	67	98
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>309</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>547</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	25	19	18	26	19	38	11	27	18	20	13	14
Parent	7	19	13	7	6	5	12	11	9	7	5	3
Partner/ex-partner	94	99	100	76	88	101	117	106	96	106	88	83
Other family	7	8	6	10	5	8	9	7	7	9	4	5
Friend/acquaintance	28	26	28	38	25	24	31	40	26	30	28	22
<b>Total known</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	33	28	27	42	65	43	42	186	49	42	78	38
No suspect	16	15	16	17	18	10	26	34	17	16	26	22
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	59	51	47	57	50	84	42	55	37	33	28	36
Parent	17	25	20	16	15	11	22	23	32	22	19	8
Partner/ex-partner	122	130	131	104	114	128	148	137	123	146	110	110
Other family	25	20	16	18	22	26	22	17	22	24	19	22
Friend/acquaintance	144	158	170	205	162	165	175	170	196	199	156	189
<b>Total known</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>424</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>365</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	166	146	146	175	218	264	264	427	282	284	300	249
No suspect	53	79	78	71	94	94	132	124	84	74	93	120
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>358</b>	<b>393</b>	<b>369</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>734</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes not known.

Table 1.05 (continued)

Percentages	Recorded crime											
	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Male victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	9	8	7	7	7	8	6	5	3	2	3	4
Parent	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	4	3	3	1
Partner/ex-partner	7	8	8	7	6	5	6	6	5	7	5	5
Other family	5	3	3	2	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
Friend/acquaintance	31	33	36	39	31	26	26	24	31	31	27	31
<b>Total known</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	35	30	30	31	34	41	40	44	42	44	46	39
No suspect	10	16	16	13	17	15	19	17	12	11	14	18
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Female victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	12	9	9	12	8	17	4	7	8	9	5	7
Parent	3	9	6	3	3	2	5	3	4	3	2	2
Partner/ex-partner	45	46	48	35	39	44	47	26	43	46	36	44
Other family	3	4	3	5	2	3	4	2	3	4	2	3
Friend/acquaintance	13	12	13	18	11	10	13	10	12	13	12	12
<b>Total known</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>68</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	16	13	13	19	29	19	17	45	22	18	32	20
No suspect	8	7	8	8	8	4	10	8	8	7	11	12
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>All victims</b>												
<b>Victim acquainted with suspect</b>												
Son or daughter	10	8	8	9	7	11	5	6	5	4	4	5
Parent	3	4	3	2	2	1	3	2	4	3	3	1
Partner/ex-partner	21	21	22	16	17	17	18	14	16	19	15	15
Other family	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
Friend/acquaintance	25	26	28	32	24	21	22	18	25	25	22	26
<b>Total known</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Victim not acquainted with suspect</b>												
Stranger <sup>2</sup>	28	24	24	27	32	34	33	45	36	36	41	34
No suspect	9	13	13	11	14	12	16	13	11	9	13	16
<b>Total not known</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. Includes not known.



**Table 1.07 Offences currently<sup>1</sup> recorded as homicide by age and sex of victim: England and Wales, 1996 to 2006/07**

Numbers		Recorded crime											
Age	Sex	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01 <sup>2</sup>	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05 <sup>3</sup>	2005/06 <sup>4</sup>	2006/07 <sup>5</sup>
Under 1 year	Male	17	22	19	19	18	25	11	14	19	11	14	11
	Female	10	10	10	18	13	23	5	18	8	11	10	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>
1 and under 5 years	Male	11	11	7	13	7	14	14	16	10	10	5	15
	Female	9	9	9	7	4	6	5	11	9	7	4	8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>23</b>
5 and under 16 years	Male	15	18	16	13	14	20	20	10	16	9	9	18
	Female	18	12	10	11	9	10	7	24	10	10	10	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>28</b>
16 and under 30 years	Male	128	122	117	133	149	161	182	154	171	186	163	185
	Female	56	50	56	47	49	62	64	59	54	60	72	50
	<b>Total</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>235</b>
30 and under 50 years	Male	136	152	162	158	183	195	227	214	231	198	184	221
	Female	77	73	71	60	76	82	92	83	72	74	89	68
	<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>289</b>
50 and under 70 years	Male	54	55	65	73	60	57	76	72	85	96	70	77
	Female	23	28	28	37	31	19	36	60	39	36	26	28
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>105</b>
70 years and over	Male	15	15	14	21	18	17	27	62	21	30	23	20
	Female	17	32	24	36	44	23	39	156	30	31	24	15
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>35</b>
Total all ages	Male	376	395	400	430	449	543	557	542	554	552	483	547
	%	64	65	66	67	67	70	69	57	71	71	67	75
	Female	210	214	208	216	226	229	248	411	222	230	242	187
	%	36	35	34	33	33	30	31	43	29	29	33	25
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>646</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>734</b>

**Rates per million population**

Under 1 year	Male	52	66	57	59	56	81	37	46	61	34	43	33
	Female	32	32	32	59	43	78	17	63	27	36	32	19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>26</b>
1 and under 5 years	Male	8	8	5	10	5	11	11	13	8	8	4	12
	Female	7	7	7	6	3	5	4	9	8	6	3	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>
5 and under 16 years	Male	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	3	4	2	2	5
	Female	5	3	3	3	2	3	2	7	3	3	3	3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
16 and under 30 years	Male	27	26	25	29	32	35	39	33	36	39	33	37
	Female	12	11	12	10	11	14	14	13	12	13	15	10
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>24</b>
30 and under 50 years	Male	19	21	22	22	25	26	30	28	30	26	24	29
	Female	10	10	10	8	10	11	12	11	9	10	11	9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>19</b>
50 and under 70 years	Male	11	10	12	14	11	10	14	13	15	17	12	13
	Female	4	5	5	7	5	3	6	10	7	6	4	5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
70 years and over	Male	7	7	6	9	8	7	11	25	9	12	9	8
	Female	5	9	7	10	12	6	11	43	8	9	7	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Total all ages	Male	15	16	16	17	18	22	22	21	21	21	18	21
	Female	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	15	8	8	9	7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. For the year 2000/01 there were 58 victims (54 male and 4 female) age not known.

3. For the year 2004/05 there were 13 victims of unknown age.

4. For the year 2005/06 there were 22 victims of unknown age.

5. For the year 2006/07 there were 2 victims of unknown age.

**Table 1.08 Suspects convicted of homicide<sup>1</sup> by type of homicide: England and Wales, 1968 to 2006/07**

Year offence initially recorded	Total indicted for homicide	Recorded crime				
		Convicted of homicide				
		Total	Murder	Section 2 manslaughter	Other manslaughter	Infanticide
1968	374	272	76	50	120	26
1969	367	271	78	58	122	13
1970	386	299	99	65	120	15
1971	418	327	91	72	146	18
1972	450	337	85	85	150	17
1973	427	321	83	77	152	9
1974	537	424	125	96	188	15
1975	503	383	99	77	203	4
1976	530	394	108	92	188	6
1977	457	362	116	94	146	6
1978	529	424	137	90	189	8
1979	595	475	169	109	190	7
1980	537	423	140	88	186	9
1981	543	448	167	87	187	7
1982	525	441	161	102	172	6
1983	523	417	153	80	174	10
1984	579	451	171	77	201	2
1985	595	457	166	76	207	8
1986	662	506	208	84	211	3
1987	677	515	216	78	220	1
1988	642	493	189	74	222	8
1989	633	458	198	83	176	1
1990	625	443	186	70	183	4
1991	711	502	197	76	224	5
1992	708	504	215	78	205	6
1993	681	501	224	62	210	5
1994	652	495	230	71	191	3
1995	748	558	278	53	224	3
1996	727	534	261	50	219	4
1997	709	509	250	47	209	3
1997/98	707	520	235	49	232	4
1998/99	748	527	254	41	225	7
1999/00	774	529	277	27	224	1
2000/01	787	571	286	18	262	5
2001/02	792	636	312	18	305	1
2002/03	798	589	326	12	251	-
2003/04	860	624	351	21	252	-
2004/05	827	632	368	21	242	1
2005/06	591	478	314	19	144	1
2006/07 <sup>2</sup>	234	177	105	13	59	-

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

2. In addition there were 480 suspects in 2006/07 for whom court proceedings were not completed by 12 November 2007.

**Table 1.09 Suspects indicted for homicide by outcome of proceedings<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales, 1996 to 2006/07**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Indictment and outcome</b>												
<b>Male suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment</b>												
Murder	551	534	508	549	600	568	618	610	647	623	463	170
Manslaughter	97	99	113	101	106	126	104	103	116	122	83	43
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide<sup>2</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>3</sup>	10	7	7	9	11	12	2	2	4	2	1	-
Found unfit to plead	-	1	2	-	2	4	2	2	4	-	-	1
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	3	4	3	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-
Convicted of lesser offence	15	22	19	32	31	19	11	16	17	21	9	7
Acquitted on all counts	141	146	130	129	170	148	122	155	168	141	88	39
Committed suicide or died	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	2	4	6	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	247	239	224	238	265	268	298	306	327	343	301	100
Sec. 2 manslaughter	41	35	38	35	21	15	14	11	19	20	19	13
Other manslaughter	194	179	197	202	201	226	271	218	219	212	127	51
Infanticide	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>164</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>694</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>Female suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment</b>												
Murder	67	57	57	78	58	65	54	63	74	54	29	16
Manslaughter	10	19	28	16	10	24	14	21	23	27	13	5
Infanticide	2	-	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide<sup>2</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>3</sup>	2	-	1	3	1	3	1	2	4	1	1	-
Found unfit to plead	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Convicted of lesser offence	1	4	4	9	3	2	1	2	1	2	3	-
Acquitted on all counts	23	16	20	33	21	22	15	26	27	22	9	8
Committed suicide or died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	14	11	11	16	12	18	14	20	24	25	13	5
Sec. 2 manslaughter	9	12	11	6	6	3	4	1	2	1	-	-
Other manslaughter	25	30	35	23	23	36	33	33	33	30	17	8
Infanticide	4	3	4	7	1	5	1	-	-	1	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>21</b>

**Table 1.09 (continued)**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Indictment and outcome</b>												
<b>All suspects</b>												
<b>Indictment <sup>4</sup></b>												
Murder	618	591	565	627	658	633	672	673	721	677	492	186
Manslaughter <sup>5</sup>	107	118	141	117	116	153	119	124	139	149	97	48
Infanticide	2	-	1	4	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>234</b>
<b>Outcome:</b>												
<b>Not convicted of homicide <sup>2</sup></b>												
Not tried - count to remain on file <sup>3</sup>	12	7	8	12	12	15	3	4	8	3	2	-
Found unfit to plead	1	1	2	1	3	5	2	3	4	-	-	1
Found not guilty by reason of insanity	-	3	4	3	3	1	-	1	3	-	1	-
Convicted of lesser offence	16	26	23	41	34	22	12	18	18	23	13	7
Acquitted on all counts	164	162	150	162	191	172	137	181	195	163	97	47
Committed suicide or died	-	1	-	2	2	1	2	2	8	6	-	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>Convicted of homicide:</b>												
Murder	261	250	235	254	277	286	312	326	351	368	314	105
Sec. 2 manslaughter	50	47	49	41	27	18	18	12	21	21	19	13
Other manslaughter	219	209	232	225	224	262	305	251	252	242	144	59
Infanticide	4	3	4	7	1	5	1	-	-	1	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>748</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>234</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and the courts, or as further information becomes available.

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

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

4. In addition there were 480 suspects in 2006/07, for whom court proceedings were not completed by 12 November 2007.

5. Three corporate manslaughters were included in 2000/01, one in 2001/02 and one in 2005/06.

**Table 1.10 Suspects convicted of homicide by type of homicide and sentence<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales, 1996 to 2006/07**

Numbers	Recorded crime											
Sentence <sup>2</sup>	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Male suspects</b>												
<b>Murder</b>												
Life imprisonment <sup>3,4</sup>	246	239	224	238	265	268	298	306	327	343	301	100
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	7	1	2	6	3	-	1	1	2	3	1	2
Over 10 years (excluding life)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	10	5	8	3	4	4	1	2	4	3	0	2
4 years and under	3	4	2	-	2	1	2	2	5	2	7	-
Fully suspended sentence	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	17	22	24	22	7	5	5	-	4	7	9	6
Hospital Order	4	2	1	1	3	2	5	5	3	3	2	3
Probation/Supervision	-	1	1	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Other manslaughter</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>												
Life <sup>3</sup>	3	7	7	8	15	8	16	6	10	13	11	2
Over 10 years (excluding life)	5	5	6	7	4	5	11	7	6	12	6	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years	112	93	87	85	89	104	123	105	102	84	45	22
4 years and under	63	61	81	85	77	93	84	69	78	85	57	27
Fully suspended sentence	3	4	7	5	1	6	5	2	1	5	1	-
Hospital/Restriction Order	2	1	1	5	6	3	6	11	11	10	2	-
Hospital Order	2	1	2	1	2	5	12	13	10	3	1	-
Probation/Supervision	4	6	5	4	7	2	9	5	1	-	1	-
Other sentence	-	1	1	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>												
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>												
4 years and under	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital/Restriction Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospital Order	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Probation/Supervision	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other sentence	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>481</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>164</b>

**Table 1.10 (continued)**

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	Sentence <sup>2</sup>	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Female suspects</b>													
<b>Murder</b>													
Life imprisonment <sup>3</sup>		14	11	11	16	12	18	14	20	24	25	13	5
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>													
Life <sup>3</sup>		1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years		-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 years and under		-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Fully suspended sentence		-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		7	5	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order		-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision		1	4	3	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Other manslaughter</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>													
Life <sup>3</sup>		-	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Over 10 years (excluding life)		1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years		7	7	9	5	-	10	12	7	14	11	6	4
4 years and under		12	12	14	7	12	16	10	16	11	9	9	2
Fully suspended sentence		2	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	1	1	-
Hospital Order		-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-	-	1	-
Probation/Supervision		3	9	10	7	8	4	5	5	1	5	-	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>													
4 years and under		-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order		-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision		4	1	2	5	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>52</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>13</b>

**Table 1.10 (continued)**

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	Sentence <sup>2</sup>	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
<b>All suspects</b>													
<b>Murder</b>													
Life imprisonment <sup>3,4</sup>		260	250	235	254	277	286	312	326	351	368	314	105
<b>Section 2 manslaughter</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>													
Life <sup>3</sup>		8	1	2	7	4	-	2	1	3	3	1	2
Over 10 years (excluding life)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years		10	6	9	3	4	5	1	2	4	3	-	2
4 years and under		3	4	2	1	3	2	4	2	6	2	7	-
Fully suspended sentence		-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		24	27	30	24	7	5	5	-	4	7	9	6
Hospital Order		4	3	2	1	4	2	6	5	3	3	2	3
Probation/Supervision		1	5	4	4	5	2	-	1	1	-	-	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Other manslaughter</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>													
Life <sup>3</sup>		3	8	8	9	17	8	17	7	10	14	11	2
Over 10 years (excluding life)		6	5	6	7	4	6	12	7	7	12	6	-
Over 4 and up to 10 years		119	100	96	90	89	114	135	112	116	95	51	26
4 years and under		75	73	95	92	89	109	94	85	89	94	66	29
Fully suspended sentence		5	5	8	7	1	7	6	2	5	6	1	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		2	1	1	6	7	4	6	13	13	11	3	-
Hospital Order		2	1	2	1	2	8	15	15	10	3	2	-
Probation/Supervision		7	15	15	11	15	6	14	10	2	5	1	-
Other sentence		-	1	1	2	-	-	6	-	-	2	2	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>219</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>252</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Infanticide</b>													
Immediate imprisonment <sup>5</sup>													
4 years and under		-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital/Restriction Order		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hospital Order		-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Probation/Supervision		4	1	2	5	1	4	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other sentence		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total<sup>4</sup></b>		<b>533</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>589</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>177</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

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

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

4. In addition, one suspect was convicted of murder but died before sentencing for an offence recorded in 1996.

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

**Table 1.11 Suspects convicted of homicide by previous homicide convictions<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales, 1996 to 2006/07**

Numbers	Recorded crime												
	Year offence initially recorded	1996	1997	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Total number convicted of homicide		534	509	520	527	529	571	636	589	624	632	478	179
Number previously convicted of homicide:		1	1 <sup>2</sup>	1 <sup>2</sup>	1	8 <sup>2,3</sup>	1	-	2 <sup>2</sup>	1	3	1	1 <sup>2</sup>
While serving sentence for homicide		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
After release or termination of sentence for previous homicide conviction		1	1	1	1	6	1	-	1	1	3	1	1

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

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

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

**Table 1.12 Suspects convicted of homicide who had previously been convicted of homicide by type of homicide<sup>1</sup>: England and Wales, 1996 to 2006/07**

Numbers	Total	Recorded crime		
		Homicide offence of previous conviction		
Homicide offence of latest conviction		Murder	Section 2 Manslaughter	Other Manslaughter
Murder	19	9	2	8
Section 2 manslaughter	1	1	-	-
Other manslaughter <sup>3</sup>	1	-	-	1
Total	21	10 <sup>2</sup>	2 <sup>3</sup>	9 <sup>4</sup>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

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

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

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

**Table 1.13 Currently recorded homicides<sup>1</sup> by region and police force area: England and Wales, 2002/03 to 2006/07**

Police force area	Total number of offences					Recorded crime
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06 <sup>2</sup>	2006/07	Offences per million population 2006/07
<b>North East Region</b>						
Cleveland	8	6	6	5	4	7.2
Durham	6	2	2	8	11	18.3
Northumbria	18	22	15	16	26	18.6
<b>North West Region</b>						
Cheshire	7	11	10	14	8	8.0
Cumbria	3	4	7	2	-	0.0
Gtr Manchester	224	53	56	52	56	21.9
Lancashire	26	54	29	12	23	15.9
Merseyside	35	30	42	25	24	17.7
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>						
Humberside	18	19	13	10	19	21.0
North Yorkshire	3	7	12	4	2	2.6
South Yorkshire	22	12	16	21	21	16.2
West Yorkshire	36	39	40	35	36	16.7
<b>East Midlands Region</b>						
Derbyshire	8	14	8	5	10	10.1
Leicestershire	11	17	8	6	11	11.4
Lincolnshire	8	4	2	4	6	8.7
Northamptonshire	8	6	3	10	14	20.9
Nottinghamshire	17	17	20	15	15	14.2
<b>West Midlands Region</b>						
Staffordshire	8	11	5	11	12	11.3
Warwickshire	4	5	4	8	5	9.6
West Mercia	7	16	11	6	14	11.8
West Midlands	56	45	65	49	41	15.8
<b>East of England Region</b>						
Bedfordshire	2	7	7	9	9	15.2
Cambridgeshire	11	8	12	10	7	9.3
Essex	20	10	11	20	22	13.2
Hertfordshire	8	10	11	9	10	9.4
Norfolk	8	8	2	11	5	6.0
Suffolk	5	9	5	5	10	14.2
<b>London Region</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>177</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>22.4</b>
<b>South East Region</b>						
Hampshire	29	17	14	10	17	9.3
Kent	21	13	13	15	15	9.2
Surrey	9	6	10	10	2	1.8
Sussex	23	15	20	13	15	9.8
Thames Valley	23	20	25	21	20	9.3
<b>South West Region</b>						
Avon and Somerset	16	16	15	9	11	7.0
Devon and Cornwall	16	16	26	17	17	10.3
Dorset	7	8	6	2	6	8.6
Gloucestershire	9	6	8	2	4	6.9
Wiltshire	5	3	6	7	4	6.3
<b>Wales</b>						
Dyfed-Powys	7	-	4	3	2	4.0
Gwent	6	5	10	5	7	12.5
North Wales	11	3	13	6	6	8.9
South Wales	10	15	13	9	16	13.0
<b>British Transport Police<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>*</b>
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>566</b>	<b>12.2</b>

1. As at 12 November 2007; figures are subject to revision as cases are dealt with by the police and by the courts, or as further information becomes available.

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

3. BTP initially recorded 10 homicides for 2004/05; full details of which were unavailable as at 12 November 2007.

## 2. Recorded crimes involving firearms

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*Peter Kaiza*

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

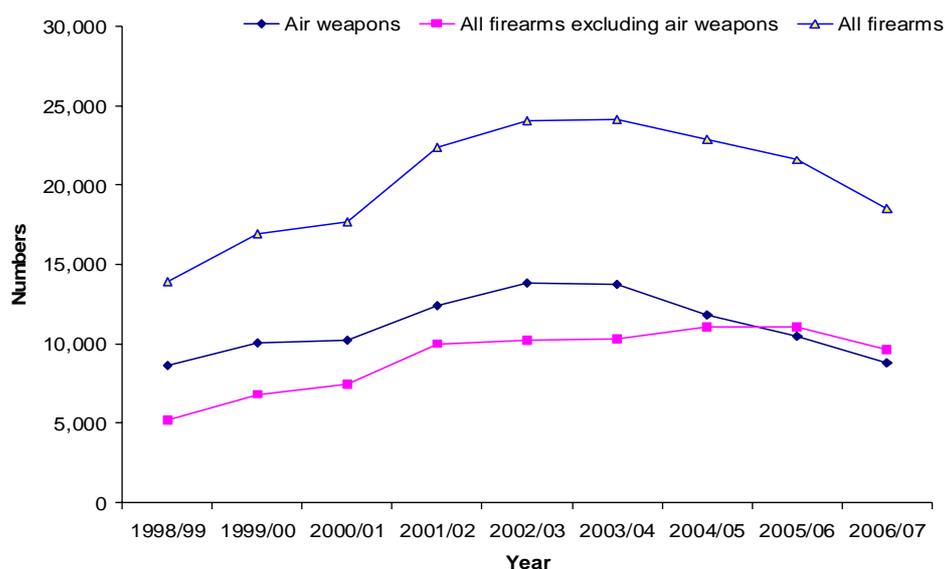
### SUMMARY

- Firearms (excluding air weapons) were reported to have been used in 9,650 recorded crimes in 2006/07. This was a 13 per cent decrease over the previous year, following a slight increase of 0.2 per cent in the previous year. The overall number of firearm offences (including air weapons) fell by 14 per cent: from 21,527 in 2005/06 to 18,489 in 2006/07.
- Air weapons were reported to have been used in 8,839 recorded crimes, a decrease of 15 per cent compared to 2005/06.
- There were 2,517 offences in which the weapon was classified as an imitation in 2006/07, a 23 per cent decrease compared to 2005/06. Handgun offences were down by 11 per cent to 4,175 in 2006/07.
- Serious or fatal injury accounted for three per cent of all firearm crimes in 2006/07. There were 566 such injuries (including 59 fatalities) resulting from crimes that involved a firearm (including air weapons), 12 per cent fewer than in 2005/06.
- Firearm crimes involving any type of injury fell by 19 per cent in 2006/07 from 5,004 in 2005/06 to 4,065 in 2006/07. There was a 23 per cent decrease in the number of offences involving handguns causing injury in 2006/07, following a 30 per cent increase in the previous year.
- Weapons (excluding air weapons) were fired in 40 per cent of firearm crimes. Handguns were fired in 12 per cent of the offences where they were involved, and shotguns in 38 per cent.
- The number of firearm robberies fell by three per cent in 2006/07, having risen by ten per cent in the previous year. Thirty-seven per cent of these were committed in public highways, the number of which increased by one per cent from 1,439 in 2005/06 to 1,457 in 2006/07.
- Twenty-eight per cent of victims of firearm related offences (excluding air weapons) in 2006/07 were aged between 30 and 49 followed by 21 to 29 year olds who were victims in 22 per cent of the crimes. Persons aged less than five and over 69 years were victims in 0.2 and one per cent of the crimes respectively.
- Fifty-five per cent of all firearm offences (excluding air weapons) in 2006/07 occurred in just three police authorities: Metropolitan, Greater Manchester and West Midlands.
- Overall, firearms (including air weapons) were used in 0.3 per cent of all recorded crimes, or one in every 300. This proportion is halved when air weapons are excluded.

## 2.1 FIREARM CRIMES IN 2006/07

Firearms (including air weapons) were used in 18,489 recorded crimes in England and Wales in 2006/07, a fall of 14 per cent or 3,038 crimes compared to 2005/06. This is the third consecutive fall in firearm crimes following a six per cent fall in the previous year. (Table 2.03; Figure 2.1).

**Figure 2.1 Crimes reported to the police in which a firearm has been used, 1998/99 to 2006/07**



Nearly half (48%) of firearm offences involved air weapons. Of these air weapon offences, 78 per cent were crimes of criminal damage, i.e. crimes against property only (Table 2.04). Some of the increases in recorded air weapon offences over previous years can be partly attributed to changes in police recording practice, as described in the box below.

There were 9,650 recorded crimes involving firearms other than air weapons. This is a 13 per cent decrease over 2005/06, and the lowest number recorded since 2000/01. There were 8,839 crimes involving air weapons in 2006/07, a 15 per cent fall over 2005/06 and the smallest total for seven years. (Figure 2.1; Table 2.03).

Gun crime remains a relatively rare event. Firearms (including air weapons) were used in 0.3 per cent of all recorded crime: that is nearly one in every 300 crimes. The proportion excluding air weapons was 0.2 per cent, or about one in every 600. Injury caused during a firearm offence is also rare. As will be shown later, only a fifth of firearm offences resulted in an injury and about three per cent resulted in a serious or fatal injury.

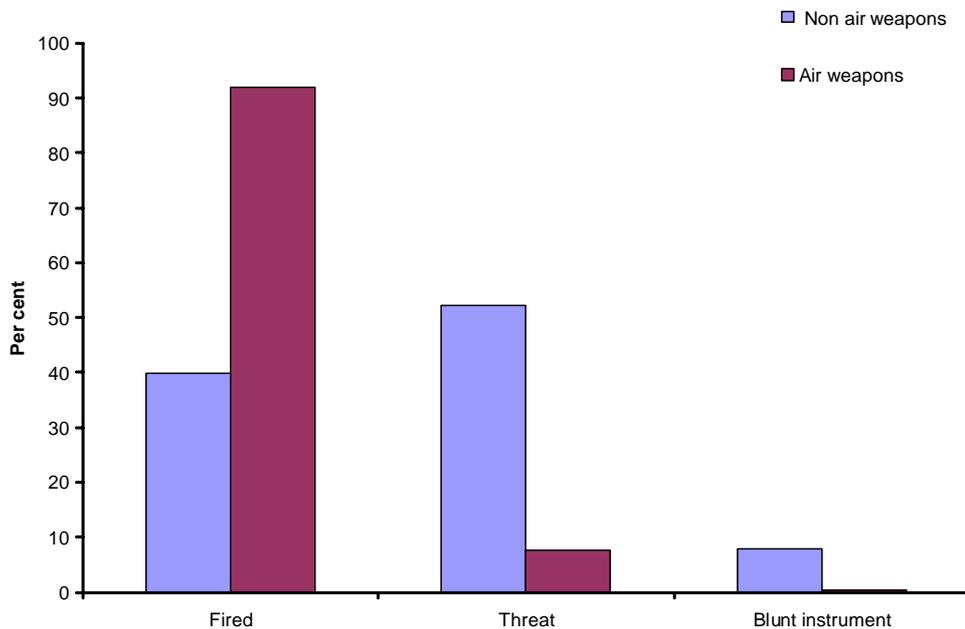
### **IMPACT OF CHANGES IN POLICE RECORDING PRACTICE**

*The implementation of the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) by police forces on 1 April 2002 increased the number of crimes recorded in 2002/03 and, as a result of audits to further improve recording, in 2003/04 and 2004/05 too. It has not been possible to assess accurately the effect of this change on recorded firearm crimes. This change inflated the overall number of violence against the person and criminal damage offences but had less effect on the number of robberies (see Simmons et al., 2003). Many firearm offences are amongst the categories that are most likely to have been affected by the NCRS.*

## 2.2 HOW FIREARMS WERE USED

Firearms can be used to threaten, or as a blunt instrument, as well as being fired. Air weapons were nearly always fired in the crimes in which they were involved (92% of crimes), but rarely cause serious injury. In contrast, other firearms were more often used as a threat or, occasionally, as a blunt instrument (Figure 2.2); non-air weapons were fired in 40 per cent of cases. Over half of non-air weapon firings involved imitation firearms that fire blanks, pellets and so on. These offences involving firing imitation firearms account for 74 per cent of all offences involving imitation weapons. In contrast, handguns were fired in 12 per cent of crimes in which they were involved while shotguns were fired in 38 per cent of cases (Table 2a; Table 2.05).

**Figure 2.2 How firearms were used, 2006/07**



**Table 2a Crimes in which firearms were used, by type of firearm, whether fired, and degree of injury caused, 2006/07**

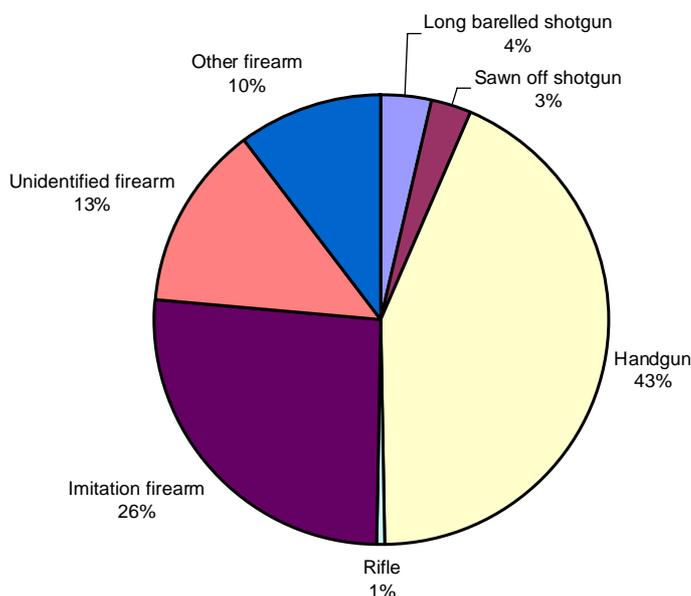
Weapon type	Number	% fired	% not fired <sup>1</sup>	Of those fired		
				Fatal or serious injury %	Slight injury %	No injury %
Shotguns	613	38	62	28	13	58
Handguns	4,175	12	88	33	22	46
Imitation firearm	2,517	74	26	1	53	45
Rifles/others <sup>2</sup>	2,345	54	46	13	57	30
Air weapons	8,839	92	8	1	11	88

1. Includes incidents in which firearms were used as a blunt instrument to cause injury (see Table 2.5).
2. Starting guns, supposed/type unknown, prohibited firearms (including CS gas) and other firearms.

## 2.3 THE TYPE OF WEAPON USED

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

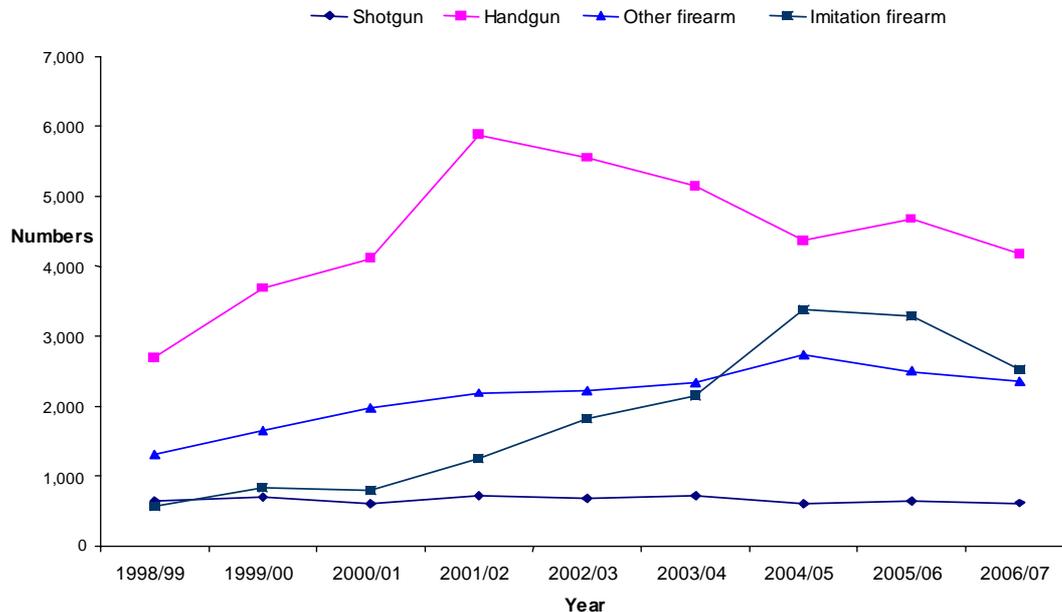
**Figure 2.3 Types of weapon used in non-air weapon firearm crimes, England and Wales, 2006/07**



As stated earlier, just under half of all firearm offences involved an air weapon. Of those offences involving a non air weapon, 43 per cent involved a handgun (Figure 2.3). These handgun crimes decreased by eleven per cent (from 4,672 to 4,175) in 2006/07 from 2005/06; this followed a seven per cent increase from the previous year. Handgun crimes reached a peak of 5,874 in 2001/02 but have fallen in four out of the five years since then, an overall fall of 29 per cent. Shotgun crimes were down by five per cent (from 642 to 613) from 2005/06 to 2006/07 (Figure 2.4; Table 2.03).

Imitation firearms were used in 26 per cent of non air weapon offences. The number of crimes involving these weapons was down 23 per cent in 2006/07, after a three per cent fall in the previous year. This follows a four-fold increase in these crimes, from 787 in 2000/01 to a peak of 3,373 in 2004/05. The category of imitation firearms also includes BB guns/soft air weapons, deactivated firearms and blank firers. BB guns/soft air weapons accounted for 83 per cent of all imitation weapons, with 2,095 offences recorded in 2006/07, down 24 per cent from the previous year. Imitation handguns accounted for a further 12 per cent (299 offences). (Table 2.03).

**Figure 2.4 Firearm offences by type of principal weapon, 1998/99 to 2006/07**



## 2.4 INJURIES IN CRIMES INVOLVING FIREARMS

In 2006/07, 22 per cent of crimes involving firearms (including air weapons) caused injury, either because they were fired or used as a blunt instrument (4,065 offences) (Table 2.07). This compares with 23 per cent in 2005/06, and represents a slight reduction of one per cent in the number of injuries resulting from firearms offences.

Crimes involving shotguns, handguns, and other non-air weapons caused injury in 21 per cent, 19 per cent and 43 per cent of incidents respectively (Tables 2.03; 2.07). Most of the non-air weapons were imitation firearms, where over 97 per cent of the injuries were slight. Though air weapons were most likely to be fired, they caused injury in only 11 per cent of crimes, and in the vast majority of these cases (91%) the injury incurred was slight (Table 2.07).

There were 59 fatal injuries involving firearms in 2006/07, up 18 per cent from 50 offences recorded in 2005/06, but still the second lowest total since 1998/99. Three of the fatalities involved the use of an air weapon. There were a further 507 firearm crimes that resulted in serious injury, down 15 per cent from 595 in 2005/06. Overall, 566 offences resulted in serious or fatal injury, down 12 per cent or 79 crimes on 2005/06. However, this accounts for only three per cent of all firearm crimes in 2006/07 (Table 2.07; Table 2b).

The harm caused by different types of firearm can be seen by the proportion of those that are fired that cause injury. Table 2a shows, by type of firearm, the numbers which were fired and not fired, and the number of offences where injury was caused *if they were fired* (more detailed figures are in Table 2.05). Handguns were fired in only 12 per cent of cases, but when they were fired, 33 per cent of cases resulted in a fatal or serious injury. The overall number of handgun injuries decreased by 23 per cent from 1,024 in 2005/06 to 792 in 2006/07. Shotguns were fired in 38 per cent of cases and, when fired, resulted in a fatal or serious injury in 28 per cent of those cases. In contrast, air weapons, when fired, resulted in a fatal or serious injury in only one per

cent of cases (and, in fact, resulted in no injury in 88 per cent of cases). The number of air weapon fatal or serious injuries decreased by 18 per cent from the previous year (Table 2.05).

**Table 2b Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were used<sup>1</sup> by degree of injury, 1998/99 to 2006/07**

Year	Non-air weapons				Air weapons				Total injuries
	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>2</sup>	Slight injury	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury	Slight injury	
1998/99	864	50	162	653	1,514	0	133	1,381	2,378
1999/00	1,195	62	200	933	1,977	0	171	1,806	3,172
2000/01	1,382	72	244	1,066	1,821	1	166	1,654	3,203
2001/02	1,877	96	392	1,391	1,915	2	165	1,748	3,792
2002/03	2,179	80	416	1,683	2,377	1	156	2,220	4,556
2003/04	2,367	68	437	1,862	2,395	0	157	2,238	4,762
2004/05	3,900	76	412	3,412	1,498	1	144	1,353	5,398
2005/06	3,822	49	476	3,297	1,182	1	119	1,062	5,004
2006/07	3,011	56	412	2,543	1,054	3	95	956	4,065

1. By weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat.
2. A serious injury is one which necessitated detention in hospital or involved fractures, concussion, severe general shock, penetration by a bullet or multiple shot wounds.
3. More explicit guidelines for the classification of weapons, introduced on 1 April 2004, may have increased the recording of firearm offences, particularly those committed by imitation weapons.

The number of firearm crimes which resulted in injuries more than doubled in seven years to 2005/06 and the largest rise was seen in crimes involving non-air weapons. These injuries reached their peak in 2004/05 at 5,398 but have been falling thereafter. In 2006/07, there were 4,065 firearm injuries, 19 per cent down on the previous year.

### Injuries to police officers

Twenty-one police officers were injured by a firearm while on duty in 2006/07, three of them seriously. CS gas sprays accounted for ten injuries or 48 per cent of the total. Police injuries peaked in 2004/05 and 2005/06 although volatility from year to year is to be expected (Table 2c).

**Table 2c Crimes recorded by the police in which a police officer on duty was injured by a firearm (excluding air weapons), 1996 to 2006/07**

Year	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>1</sup>	Slight injury
1996	9	-	4	5
1997	6	-	2	4
1997/98	6	-	3	3
1998/99	11	-	-	11
1999/00	10	-	-	10
2000/01	7	-	5	2
2001/02	10	-	-	10
2002/03	12	-	1	11
2003/04	14	1	3	10
2004/05	23	-	2	21
2005/06	23	1	6	16
2006/07	21	-	3	18

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

## 2.5 THE TYPES OF CRIMES WHERE FIREARMS ARE USED

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

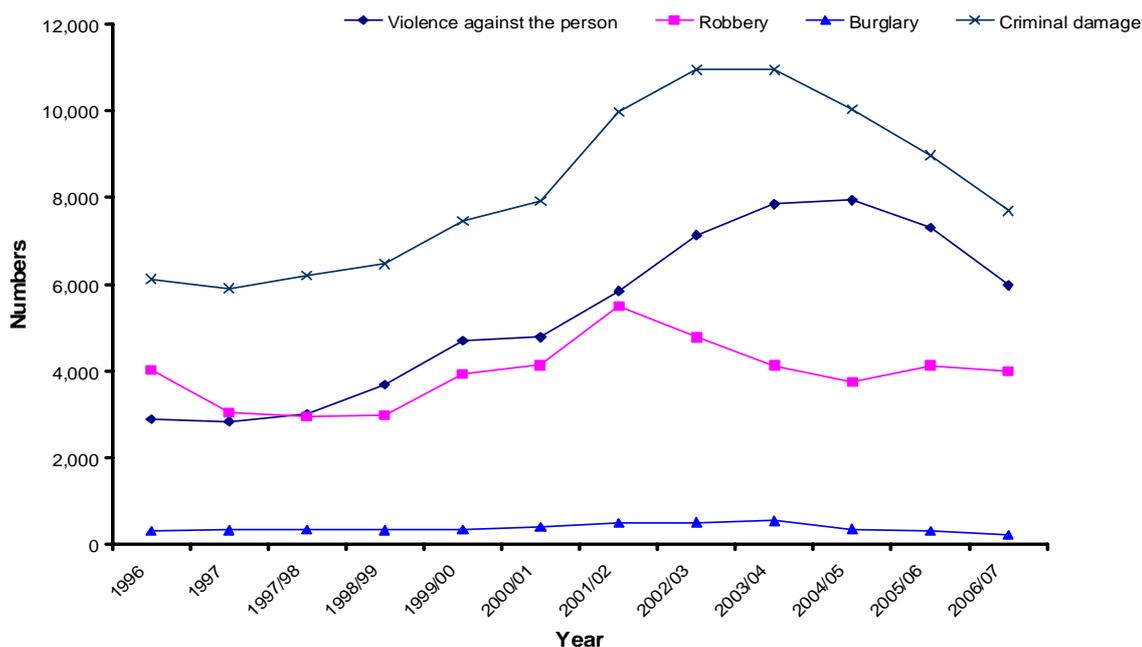
Violence against the person (VAP) and robbery offences accounted for just over half (54%) of recorded crimes where firearms were used, with VAP contributing 32 per cent and robbery 22 per cent. The number of robberies involving firearms fell by ten per cent in 2006/07, after a ten per cent rise in 2005/06 (Figure 2.5).

Criminal damage made up 42 per cent of overall firearm offences (Table 2.01), but this proportion ranges from eight per cent of non-air weapon offences to 78 per cent of air weapon offences (Table 2.04).

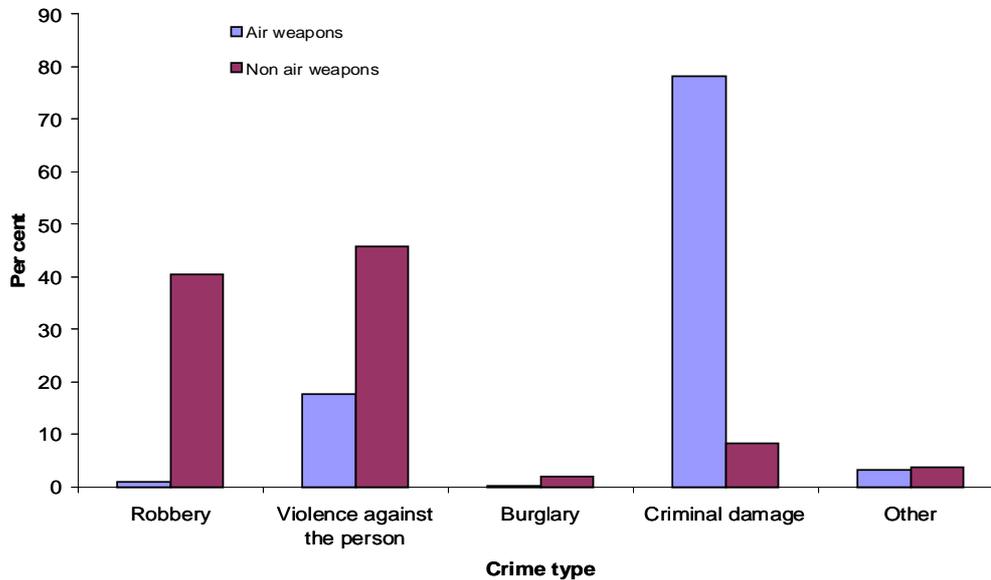
Robberies accounted for 40 per cent of non-air weapon offences (up from 37 per cent in 2005/06) and VAP offences accounted for 46 per cent (down from 50 per cent in 2005/06). VAP includes homicide, which made up 0.6 per cent of all non-air weapon crimes.

The proportion of crimes where a firearm was used differs across crime types (Table 2.02). Firearms were used in eight per cent of crimes recorded as homicide. The proportion of other serious offences of violence against the person involving a firearm stood at four per cent in 2006/07. The corresponding proportion for robbery was four per cent; this proportion has remained at four or five per cent for the past ten years.

**Figure 2.5 Crimes in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence type, 1996 to 2006/07**



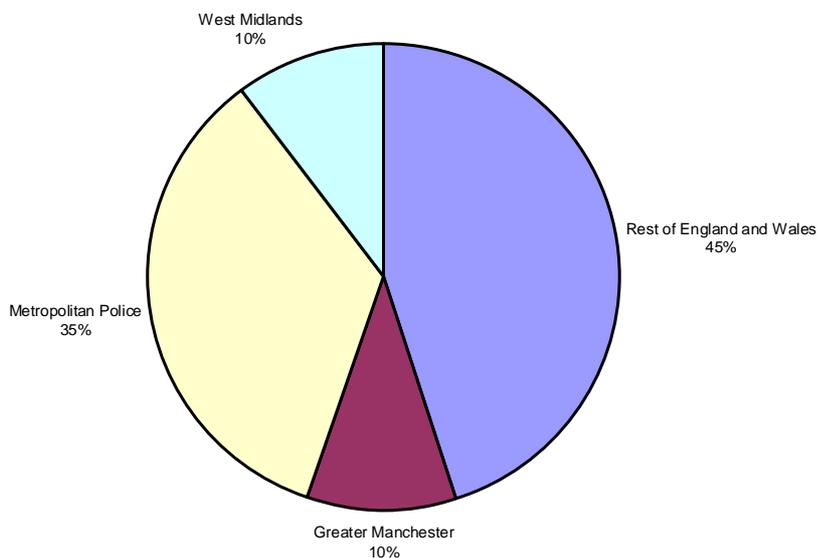
**Figure 2.6 Firearm offences by crime type as a percentage of all firearm crime for air weapons and non-air weapons, 2006/07**



## 2.6 GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FIREARM OFFENCES

Fifty-five per cent of all non-air weapon firearm offences in England and Wales in 2006/07 occurred in just three police authorities – Metropolitan, Greater Manchester, and West Midlands. The proportion is one percentage point higher than the 54 per cent recorded in 2005/06. Thirty-five per cent occurred in the Metropolitan Police area, (Figure 2.7). The three forces had also a relatively higher rate of firearm offences per population than others, with 44, 39, and 38 offences per 100,000 population recorded in the Metropolitan, Greater Manchester and West Midlands police force areas respectively. (Table 2.12)

**Figure 2.7 Firearm offences in police force areas, 2006/07**



## 2.7 ROBBERIES

As has been seen, 22 per cent of firearm crimes were robberies, but this rises to 40 per cent when excluding air weapons. The overall number of firearm robberies decreased by three per cent in 2006/07 following a ten per cent increase in the previous year (Table 2.04; Table 2.09).

### The location of firearm robberies

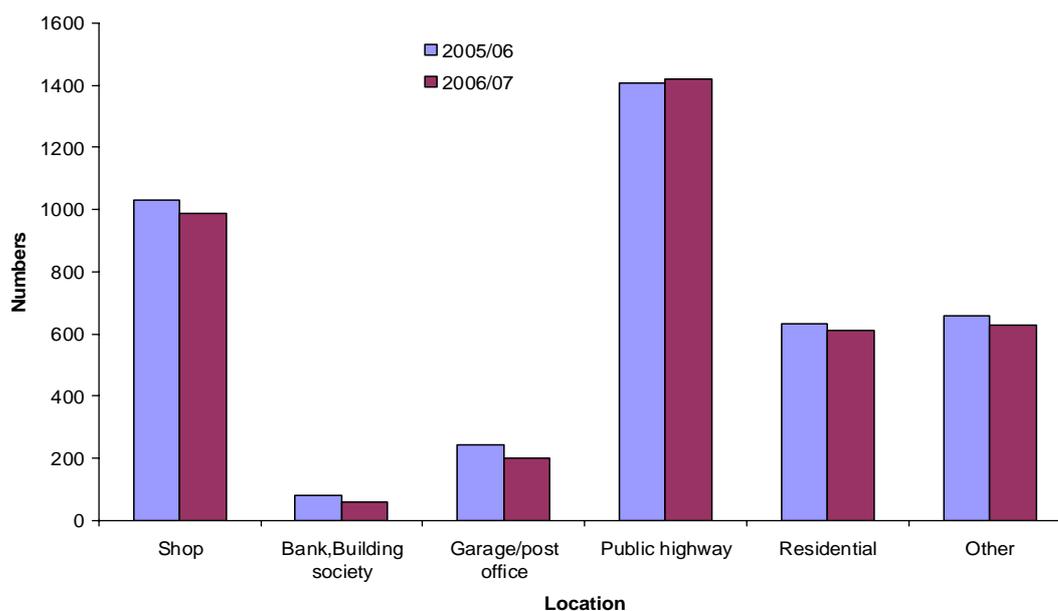
The highest number of firearm robberies, 1,457 offences or 37 per cent of the total were committed on public highways, followed by robberies in shops (1,003 offences or 25%) (Figure 2.8). Firearm crimes in all categories of location fell in 2006/07 with the exception of public highway robberies which rose slightly by one per cent from 1,439 in 2005/06.

The largest percentage falls in 2006/07 were in building societies: down 42 per cent from 24 2005/06 to 14 in 2006/07. This is just one-tenth of the number (144) ten years ago in 1996. Bank robberies fell by 24 per cent while garage and service station robberies decreased by 20 per cent in 2006/07, with the total more than halving in the five years since 2001/02. Residential and 'other premises or open space' robberies were down by five and four per cent respectively.

### The types of firearms involved in robberies

Firearms described as handguns were used in 67 per cent of robberies involving firearms, and sawn-off or long-barrelled shotguns in six per cent. Twelve per cent of incidents involved unidentified firearms (i.e. a firearm not actually seen, or not identified as to type), and another five per cent involved imitation firearms. Air weapons featured in only two per cent of firearm robberies in 2006/07 (Table 2.08).

Figure 2.8 The location of firearm robberies in 2005/06 and 2006/07, number of offences



## 2.8 AGE OF VICTIMS

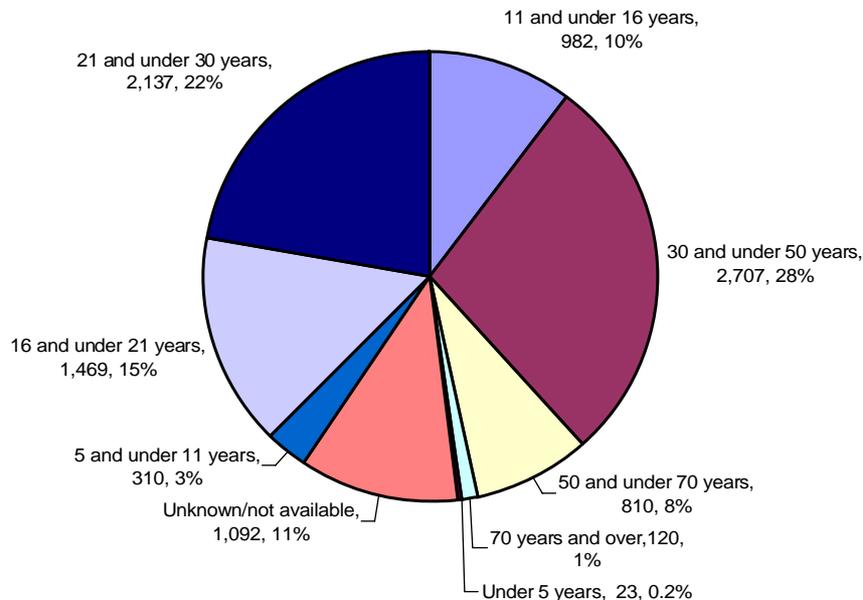
Although figures on age of victims have been collected since 2004/05, they have been introduced into this volume only in 2006/07, as the data were considered too incomplete to use before then.

In 2006/07, of the firearm offences (excluding air weapons) in which the ages of the victims were known, over half (51%) of victims were aged under 30 years. Twenty-eight per cent of all victims were aged between 30 and 49 years. A further 22 per cent of victims were aged between 21 and 29 years followed by 16 to 20 year olds at 15 per cent. Victim numbers declined in post 50 age groups: from eight per cent within 50 to 69 year olds to one per cent for those aged 70 years and over (Figure 2.9).

Handgun victims were more frequent in the 30 to 49 age group at 31 per cent, followed by 21 to 29 year olds who were victims in 28 per cent of all handgun offences. In contrast, of the 2,517 victims of imitation firearms, 602 or 24 per cent involved persons aged between 11 to 15 years followed by 30 to 49 year olds who were victims in 19 per cent of the crimes.

Victims of violence against the person (including homicide and attempted murder) and robbery offences were mostly distributed among the 30 to 49 age group. Twenty offences or (36%) of homicides were committed against 21 to 29 year olds followed by 23 per cent on 30 to 49 age group. Attempted murder victims accounted for 45 per cent of 21 to 29 year olds and 24 per cent of the 30 to 49 age group. Corresponding figures for robberies were: 1,192 victims (31%) and 1,019 victims (26%) on the 30 to 49 and 21 to 29 age groups respectively.

**Figure 2.9 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by age of victim, 2006/07**



## 2.9 MISAPPROPRIATED (STOLEN) FIREARMS

Because of their potential for subsequent use in crime, there is concern about the number of firearms that are misappropriated. ('Misappropriated firearms' are defined as those stolen, obtained by fraud or forgery etc., or handled dishonestly. For simplicity, they are referred to as 'stolen' hereafter.) During 2006/07, 2,219 firearms were recorded by the police as being stolen, a rise of seven per cent over the previous year (Table 2.10). Air weapons accounted for 49 per cent of the thefts.

Compared with 2005/06 there was a small decrease in the number of stolen handguns in 2006/07 (by six per cent to 103), imitation firearms remaining unchanged at 355. On the other hand, 'other' stolen weapons which includes 'unknown' and 'prohibited' firearms increased by 31 per cent to 164 in 2006/07 with prohibited firearms (CS gas sprays, stun guns etc.) contributing 21 per cent of the total. There were 210 rifles stolen in 2006/07, 43 per cent more than the previous year. Stolen shotguns and starting guns rose by 16 and 14 per cent respectively while air weapons increased slightly by one per cent to 1,081 in 2006/07 from the previous year. (Table 2.10).

**Table 2.01 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms (including air weapons) were reported to have been used, by offence group, 1996 to 2006/07**

Number of offences						Recorded crime			
Year	All offences	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
			Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding)	Other				
1996	13,876	7,753	49	810	2,027	4,013	300	554	6,123
1997	12,410	6,504	59	628	2,148	3,029	316	324	5,906
1997/98	12,805	6,608	54	696	2,250	2,938	333	337	6,197
1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	13,874	7,408	49	724	2,910	2,973	319	433	6,466
1999/00	16,946	9,481	62	759	3,881	3,922	329	528	7,465
2000/01	17,698	9,775	73	831	3,869	4,128	390	484	7,923
2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	22,401	12,424	97	1,110	4,637	5,486	483	611	9,977
2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	24,070	13,114	81	1,285	5,767	4,776	494	711	10,956
2003/04	24,094	13,146	68	1,350	6,434	4,117	533	644	10,948
2004/05	22,894	12,856	77	1,384	6,485	3,744	341	825	10,038
2005/06 <sup>4</sup>	21,527	12,548	50	893	6,359	4,121	298	827	8,979
2006/07	18,489	10,798	59	759	5,159	3,979	206	636	7,691

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

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

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

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

**Table 2.02 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms (including air weapons) were reported to have been used, as a percentage of all notifiable offences in particular offence groups, 1996 to 2006/07**

Year	Percentages				Recorded crime	
	All offences	Violence against the person			Robbery	Criminal damage
		Homicide	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding) endangering life	Other		
1996	0.3	7.2	3.7	0.9	5.4	0.8
1997	0.3	8.0	2.7	0.9	4.8	0.8
1997/98	0.3	7.2	3.0	1.0	4.7	0.8
1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	0.3	6.5	2.8	0.6	4.4	0.7
1999/00	0.3	8.1	2.6	0.7	4.7	0.8
2000/01	0.3	8.6	2.7	0.7	4.3	0.8
2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	0.4	10.9	3.5	0.8	4.5	0.9
2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	0.4	7.7	3.5	0.7	4.4	1.0
2003/04	0.4	8.0	3.1	0.7	4.1	0.9
2004/05	0.4	9.0	3.1	0.6	4.1	0.8
2005/06 <sup>4</sup>	0.4	6.5	4.3	0.6	4.2	0.8
2006/07	0.3	7.8	4.0	0.5	3.9	0.6

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

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

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

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

**Table 2.03 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by type of principal weapon, 1998/99 to 2006/07**

<b>Number of offences</b>	1998/99 <sup>1</sup>	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02 <sup>2</sup>	2002/03 <sup>3</sup>	2003/04	2004/05 <sup>4</sup>	2005/06	2006/07
<b>Long-barrelled shotgun</b>	322	353	303	380	361	424	306	375	361
<b>Sawn-off shotgun</b>	320	340	305	332	311	294	291	267	252
<b>Handgun</b>									
Converted imitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	7	12
Reactivated	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
Converted air pistol	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	12	13
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	866	1,022	909
Type unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,458	3,629	3,239
<b>Handgun total</b>	2,687	3,685	4,110	5,874	5,549	5,144	4,360	4,672	4,175
<b>Rifle</b>	43	67	36	64	52	48	54	71	69
<b>Imitation firearm</b>									
Imitation handgun	-	-	-	-	-	-	355	368	299
BB gun/soft air weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,863	2,755	2,095
Deactivated firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
Blank firer	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	17	21
Other imitation	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	133	100
<b>Imitation firearm total</b>	566	823	787	1,246	1,814	2,146	3,373	3,277	2,517
<b>Unidentified firearm</b>	665	762	950	1,176	1,431	1,356	1,500	1,362	1,277
<b>Other firearm</b>									
Unconverted starting gun	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9	9	3
CS gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	516	461	436
Pepper spray	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	154	179
Machine gun	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	34	39
Stun gun	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	133	108
Other converted imitation weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	0
Other reactivated weapon	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	1
Disguised firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	57
Other firearm(specified)	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	250	176
<b>Other firearm total</b>	606	813	980	952	730	926	1,185	1,064	999
<b>All firearms excluding air weapons</b>	5,209	6,843	7,471	10,024	10,248	10,338	11,069	11,088	9,650
<b>Air weapon</b>	8,665	10,103	10,227	12,377	13,822	13,756	11,825	10,439	8,839
<b>All firearms</b>	13,874	16,946	17,698	22,401	24,070	24,094	22,894	21,527	18,489

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

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

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

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

5. Included in 'Other firearm' total.

**Table 2.04 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used by offence group and principal weapon, 2006/07**

Principal weapon	Number of offences					Recorded crime			
	All offences	All offences excluding criminal damage	Violence against the person			Robbery	Burglary	Other offences excluding criminal damage	Criminal damage
			Homicide <sup>(1)</sup>	Attempted murder and other acts (including wounding)	Other				
Long-barrelled shotgun	361	302	6	64	98	115	4	15	59
Sawn-off shotgun	252	243	3	37	51	136	6	10	9
Handgun	4,175	4,123	27	283	843	2,684	126	160	52
Rifle	69	58	2	7	37	7	1	4	11
Imitation firearm	2,517	2,061	0	34	1,765	194	13	55	456
Unidentified firearm	1,277	1,116	17	181	351	472	29	66	161
Other firearm	999	956	1	30	576	297	12	40	43
All firearms excluding air weapons	9,650	8,859	56	636	3,721	3,905	191	350	791
Air weapon	8,839	1,939	3	123	1,438	74	15	286	6,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,489</b>	<b>10,798</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>5,159</b>	<b>3,979</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>7,691</b>

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

**Table 2.05 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used, by how involved, and principal weapon, 2006/07**

Principal weapon	Number of offences <sup>1</sup>							Recorded crime		
	Total	Fired						Not fired		
	Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>(2)</sup>	Slight injury	Causing property damage only	No injury or property damage	Total fired	Used as blunt instrument	Used as a threat	Total not fired	
Long-barrelled shotgun	361	6	38	24	83	23	174	10	177	187
Sawn-off shotgun	252	3	20	7	21	10	61	20	171	191
Handgun	4,175	27	130	104	83	137	481	531	3,163	3,694
Rifle	69	2	4	1	11	10	28	4	37	41
Imitation firearm <sup>3</sup>	2,517	0	27	989	459	387	1,862	52	603	655
Unidentified firearm	1,277	17	104	121	208	48	498	101	678	779
Other firearm	999	1	35	602	45	67	750	31	218	249
All firearms excluding air weapons	9,650	56	358	1,848	910	682	3,854	749	5,047	5,796
Air weapon	8,839	3	93	916	6,670	446	8,128	42	669	711
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,489</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>2,764</b>	<b>7,580</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>11,982</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>6,214</b>	<b>7,179</b>

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

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

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

**Table 2.06 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have caused injury<sup>1</sup> by type of principal weapon, 1996 to 2006/07**

Year	Number of offences				Recorded crime	
	All firearms	All firearms excluding air weapons	Shotgun	Handgun	Other firearm excluding air weapon	Air weapon
1996	1,981	769	104	279	386	1,212
1997	1,972	778	71	314	393	1,194
1997/98	2,074	804	74	317	413	1,270
1998/99 <sup>2</sup>	2,378	864	73	239	552	1,514
1999/00	3,172	1,195	100	352	743	1,977
2000/01	3,203	1,382	73	400	909	1,821
2001/02 <sup>3</sup>	3,794	1,879	111	648	1,120	1,915
2002/03 <sup>4</sup>	4,556	2,179	107	640	1,432	2,377
2003/04	4,762	2,367	104	590	1,673	2,395
2004/05	5,402	3,904	135	780	2,989	1,498
2005/06 <sup>5</sup>	5,004	3,822	154	1,024	2,644	1,182
2006/07	4,065	3,011	128	792	2,091	1,054

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

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

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

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

**Table 2.07 Crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have caused injury<sup>1</sup>, by degree of injury and type of principal weapon, 2006/07**

Number of offences Type of weapon	Recorded crime			
	Total	Fatal injury	Serious injury <sup>2</sup>	Slight injury
Shotgun	128	9	63	56
Handgun	792	27	166	599
Other firearm excluding air weapon	2,091	20	183	1,888
All firearms excluding air weapons	3,011	56	412	2,543
Air weapon	1,054	3	95	956
<b>All firearms</b>	<b>4,065</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>3,499</b>

1. By the weapon being fired, used as a blunt instrument or in a threat. These figures differ from those in Table 2.05, whose breakdown by severity of injury is for weapon being fired only.

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

**Table 2.08 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used, by type of principal weapon, 1996 to 2006/07**

Year	Number of robberies							Recorded crime		
	All firearms	All firearms excluding air weapons	Long-barrelled shotgun	Sawn-off shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Imitation firearm	Unidentified firearm	Other firearm	Air weapon
1996	4,013	3,932	237	247	2,575	11	178	538	146	81
1997	3,029	2,930	121	178	1,854	10	186	460	121	99
1997/98	2,939	2,836	98	168	1,811	9	190	447	113	103
1998/99	2,973	2,890	138	193	1,814	4	163	419	159	83
1999/00	3,922	3,831	138	217	2,561	12	228	432	243	91
2000/01	4,128	4,012	97	202	2,758	13	227	482	233	116
2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	5,486	5,325	143	201	3,841	16	279	549	296	161
2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	4,776	4,630	101	174	3,332	7	267	579	170	146
2003/04	4,117	4,032	98	148	2,799	11	230	531	215	85
2004/05	3,744	3,676	71	157	2,502	10	211	511	214	68
2005/06	4,121	4,054	89	132	2,888	9	189	504	243	67
2006/07	3,979	3,905	115	136	2,684	7	194	472	297	74

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

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

**Table 2.09 Offences of robbery recorded by the police in England and Wales in which firearms were reported to have been used, by location of offence, 1996 to 2006/07**

Year	Number of robberies							Recorded crime	
	Total	Shop, stall etc.	Garage, service station	Post office	Bank	Building society	Residential <sup>3</sup>	Public highway	Other premises or open space
1996	4,013	1,267	309	385	159	144	178	984	587
1997	3,029	933	208	290	134	111	103	832	418
1997/98	2,939	928	188	276	123	91	119	800	414
1998/99	2,973	998	198	282	129	95	109	741	421
1999/00	3,922	1,425	213	315	113	81	152	1,120	503
2000/01	4,128	1,356	218	257	128	86	161	1,359	563
2001/02 <sup>1</sup>	5,486	1,683	262	310	168	82	289	1,973	719
2002/03 <sup>2</sup>	4,776	1,348	205	287	126	51	280	1,899	580
2003/04	4,117	1,138	140	198	64	25	345	1,674	533
2004/05	3,744	903	113	114	89	18	450	1,316	741
2005/06	4,121	1,037	137	108	59	24	645	1,439	672
2006/07	3,979	1,003	109	93	45	14	613	1,457	645

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

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

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

**Table 2.10 Firearms misappropriated<sup>1</sup> in crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales, by type of weapon, 1995 to 2006/07**

Year	Number of offences <sup>2</sup>						Recorded crime	
	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other
1995 <sup>3</sup>	3,915	1,980	728	398	232	73	416	88
1996	3,679	1,942	624	294	201	88	457	73
1997	2,912	1,451	539	305	193	57	273	94
1997/98	2,885	1,453	524	270	155	55	346	82
1998/99	2,711	1,520	395	242	179	48	228	99
1999/00	3,002	1,677	447	219	200	62	312	85
2000/01	2,585	1,471	431	167	172	50	192	102
2001/02	2,917	1,689	423	79	139	45	471	71
2002/03	2,844	1,683	462	85	129	45	387	53
2003/04	2,594	1,515	397	96	130	32	332	92
2004/05	2,377	1,283	403	81	140	31	322	117
2005/06	2,068	1,067	243	110	147	21	355	125
2006/07	2,219	1,081	282	103	210	24	355	164

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

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

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

**Table 2.11 Firearms misappropriated<sup>1</sup> in crimes recorded by the police in England and Wales, by type of weapon and location, 2006/07**

Location	Number of offences							Recorded crime	
	Total	Air weapon	Shotgun	Handgun	Rifle	Starting gun	Imitation firearm	Other	
Residential	1,349	619	231	76	129	7	204	83	
Office	34	19	2	1	0	7	1	4	
Factory	41	15	1	1	4	0	1	19	
Store	218	82	8	11	25	0	72	20	
Goods vehicle	49	37	0	3	5	0	1	3	
Private car	128	54	23	1	19	2	13	16	
School	7	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	
Military establishment	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Gun club	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Other premises	403	252	17	10	28	5	51	40	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,236</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>188</b>	

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

Table 2.12 Firearm offences (excluding air weapons) by police force area, 2002/03 to 2006/07

Police force area	Total number of offences	Recorded crime				
		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	Offences per 100,000 population 2006/07
<b>North East Region</b>						
Cleveland	18	45	37	41	19	3
Durham	16	15	21	18	14	2
Northumbria	103	169	182	137	111	8
<b>North West Region</b>						
Cheshire	31	44	61	71	41	4
Cumbria	13	11	26	18	21	4
Greater Manchester	1,240	1,275	1,268	1,200	993	39
Lancashire	66	58	259	372	364	25
Merseyside	318	483	491	485	410	30
<b>Yorkshire and the Humber Region</b>						
Humberside	68	68	174	108	117	13
North Yorkshire	18	23	13	15	14	2
South Yorkshire	153	127	185	301	211	16
West Yorkshire	333	269	318	355	319	15
<b>East Midlands Region</b>						
Derbyshire	73	75	149	109	83	8
Leicestershire	174	141	123	89	109	11
Lincolnshire	37	26	90	72	45	7
Northamptonshire	107	123	113	128	159	24
Nottinghamshire	264	233	303	277	196	19
<b>West Midlands Region</b>						
Staffordshire	131	108	144	128	94	9
Warwickshire	62	102	73	80	90	17
West Mercia	48	62	151	115	63	5
West Midlands	1,101	1,138	959	946	979	38
<b>East of England Region</b>						
Bedfordshire	86	89	94	103	86	15
Cambridgeshire	57	34	50	34	24	3
Essex	148	145	193	280	255	15
Hertfordshire	139	138	139	114	89	8
Norfolk	36	33	23	29	34	4
Suffolk	28	45	59	58	42	6
<b>London Region</b>						
	4,202	3,891	3,697	3,884	3,331	44
<b>South East Region</b>						
Hampshire	97	130	148	85	122	7
Kent	64	65	100	142	92	6
Surrey	34	88	63	87	60	6
Sussex	136	82	67	85	84	6
Thames Valley	362	421	437	401	332	16
<b>South West Region</b>						
Avon & Somerset	119	123	196	167	138	9
Devon & Cornwall	36	84	189	174	132	8
Dorset	17	45	49	27	28	4
Gloucestershire	92	108	87	77	65	11
Wiltshire	60	53	49	43	69	11
<b>Wales</b>						
Dyfed-Powys	17	37	40	21	17	3
Gwent	52	74	85	53	33	6
North Wales	18	11	60	88	98	15
South Wales	74	47	104	71	67	5
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	10,248	10,338	11,069	11,088	9,650	18
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES (excluding London Region)</b>	6,046	6,447	7,372	7,204	6,319	14

### **3. Extent of intimate violence, nature of partner abuse and serious sexual assault, 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS**

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*Jacqueline Hoare and Krista Jansson*

#### **SUMMARY**

This chapter presents findings from the 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 British Crime Survey, focusing on intimate violence and the nature of partner abuse and serious sexual assault.

#### *Intimate violence*

- Findings from self-completion modules show that there is little evidence overall of changing trends in the prevalence of intimate violence between 2004/05 and 2006/07.
- Women were more likely than men to have experienced intimate violence across all types of abuse (partner abuse, family abuse, sexual assault and stalking).
- Twenty-eight per cent of people aged 16 to 59 had experienced any domestic (partner or family) abuse since the age of 16. Partner abuse (non-sexual) was the most common type of intimate violence experienced since the age of 16 (23%); stalking was the most common in the last year (7%).

#### *Partner abuse*

- Overall 24 per cent of people aged 16 to 59 were victims of any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking) since the age of 16; five per cent experienced this type of abuse in the last year.
- The majority of victims of partner abuse since the age of 16 suffered abuse by one partner solely (84%) and the abuse was most likely to have occurred one or more years ago.
- Among victims of partner abuse in the last year, six out of ten (59%) suffered abuse on more than one occasion.
- Generally those who had experienced partner abuse since the age of 16 were no longer with the (abusive) partner and in three-quarters of cases the abuse stopped when the relationship ended (74%).
- Although in three-quarters of cases (74%) the victim of partner abuse told someone about what had happened, a relatively small proportion overall reported the abuse to the police (13%).
- Just over half of victims of partner abuse in the last year (54%) suffered some injuries or emotional effects as a result of the abuse; women were more likely than men to do so.

### *Serious sexual assault*

- Overall three per cent of people aged 16 to 59 had experienced serious sexual assault since the age of 16.
- Just under half of victims (46%) who had experienced serious sexual assault since the age of 16 had experienced it on more than one occasion.
- In over one-third of cases (36%) the victim of sexual assault told no one about what had happened and a relatively small proportion overall reported the assault to the police (11%).
- Seventy-seven per cent of victims of serious sexual assault since the age of 16 said that they had suffered some injuries or emotional effects as a result of the assault. Psychological problems were much more likely than physical injuries.
- In the great majority of cases the serious sexual assault was carried out by one male offender.

## **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

Domestic violence and sexual assault are serious public health and criminal justice problems. Reducing the most serious violence (including tackling serious sexual offences and domestic violence) has recently been stated as Priority Action 1 within Public Service Agreement 23 published by the Home Office (October 2007) and there is a greater focus on more serious crime within the Home Office's 2008/2011 crime strategy (July 2007).

Over the past decade the Government has implemented an extensive range of policy interventions, both nationally and locally, aimed at tackling domestic and sexual violence. These measures focus on early intervention and prevention, improving the criminal justice process and providing support for victims.

The Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004 introduced new powers for the criminal justice system to deal with offenders, while increasing the protection of victims and witnesses.

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 has been extended since 2004, together with other voluntary sector counselling and support services for victims of sexual crime.

The Government has also developed plans for action in relation to domestic and sexual violence. The National Domestic Violence Delivery Plan (first published in 2005) set out proposals to reduce prevalence of domestic violence and related homicides, to increase the rate of reporting and the rate of offences brought to justice, and to improve support and protection for victims<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> For further information, see <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/dv/dv017.htm>.

The first cross-government Action Plan on Sexual Violence (published in 2007) includes a range of measures aimed at improving the criminal justice response to sexual violence: strengthening support and health services to enable specialised support to be provided to victims, and preventative measures aimed at those at risk of victimisation or re-victimisation (and also those at risk of offending or re-offending)<sup>2</sup>.

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a large, nationally representative victimisation survey of approximately 47,000 adults living in private households in England and Wales<sup>3</sup>. This chapter presents key findings from self-completion modules in the 2004/05, 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS which relate to experiences of intimate violence (the collective term used to describe domestic violence, sexual assaults and stalking) among men and women aged 16 to 59. These figures from the BCS are not affected by levels of reporting to the police, which is particularly important for these crime types.

Violence figures are routinely published (Nicholas *et al.*, 2007) but the issue of willingness to disclose incidents is important for figures about intimate violence. Prevalence rates for domestic violence from the self-completion module are around five times higher than rates obtained from face-to-face interviews on the BCS, thus the figures published here provide a more complete measure of intimate violence victimisation.

This chapter updates headline findings on the extent and trends of intimate violence based on the 2006/07 BCS. Detailed findings from previous BCS self-completion modules on the extent and trends of intimate violence are reported in Finney (2006) and Coleman *et al.* (2007).

The chapter also focuses on the nature of **partner abuse** (2004/05 BCS) and **serious sexual assault** (2005/06 BCS) using the latest available data<sup>4</sup>. It includes information about the context and effects of victimisation, seeking medical help and reporting of incidents to the police or others, and police response to reported incidents. Findings on people's views on partner abuse and sexual assault are also included, as well as on victims' views about their victimisation. This chapter updates some previous findings from the 2001 BCS on domestic violence and sexual assaults (Walby and Allen, 2004) although due to changes in questionnaires the findings are not directly comparable.

## 3.2 PREVALENCE OF INTIMATE VIOLENCE

Intimate violence is the collective term used for partner abuse, family abuse, sexual assault and stalking, reflecting either the intimate nature of the victim-offender relationship or of the violence or abuse.

The key findings from the 2006/07 BCS self-completion module show that overall there is little evidence of changing trends in the prevalence of intimate violence since the 2004/05 BCS, with women generally at higher risk than men (Tables 3.01, 3.02 and 3.03). The pattern of

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<sup>2</sup> For more information, see <http://www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/sexualoffences/sexual03.htm>.

<sup>3</sup> For more information about the BCS see <http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/bcs1.html>.

<sup>4</sup> A self-completion module on the nature of partner abuse was included in the 2004/05 BCS and a module on the nature of sexual assault was included in 2005/06. These modules have not been repeated therefore this is the latest available data from the BCS.

little variance over recent years is similar to that for BCS violence; however, overall young men are at greater risk of experiencing any violent crime<sup>5</sup>.

**Box 3.1 Definition of intimate violence**

**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 (father/mother, step-father/mother or other relative).

**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.

- Women were more likely than men to have experienced intimate violence across all types of abuse (partner abuse, family abuse, sexual assault and stalking) since the age of 16. The differences between men and women were less marked in relation to experiences in the last year but again showed that women were more likely to have experienced intimate violence across all four types of abuse (Table 3.01).
- Since the age of 16, partner abuse (non-sexual) was the most commonly experienced type of intimate violence among both women and men. Twenty-eight per cent of women and 18 per cent of men reported having experienced such abuse (Table 3.01).
- In the last year stalking was the most commonly experienced type of intimate violence, with eight per cent of women and seven per cent of men reporting having experienced it (Table 3.01).
- Approximately three per cent of women and one per cent of men had experienced a sexual assault (including attempts) in the last year. The majority of this is accounted for by less serious sexual assault. Less than one per cent of women and men reported having experienced a serious sexual assault (Tables 3.01 and 3.02).
- In general, prevalence rates of intimate violence were similar to the rates based on 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS interviews (Table 3.03).
- Between 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS interviews, there was a significant decrease in the prevalence of women experiencing minor force during partner abuse in the last year, although this follows a significant increase between 2004/05 and 2005/06, thus showing no change overall (Table 3.03).
- There was a significant decrease in the prevalence of women experiencing stalking between the 2005/06 and 2006/07 BCS. The proportion of men experiencing severe force during partner abuse in the last year was slightly higher than in 2005/06 but similar to the level in the 2004/05 BCS (Table 3.03).

<sup>5</sup> See Chapter 3 'Violent and sexual crime' in Nicholas *et al.* (2007).

### 3.3 NATURE OF PARTNER ABUSE

Domestic violence is defined within the Home Office as “any incident of threatening behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, sexual, financial or emotional) between adults<sup>6</sup> who are or have been intimate partners or family members, regardless of gender or sexuality”. This chapter focuses on domestic violence where the offender is, or has been, a partner (partner abuse) for people aged 16 to 59. It does not cover domestic violence perpetrated by other family members.

#### **Box 3.2 Definition of partner abuse**

*Partner abuse is defined in this chapter to include the following types of non-physical abuse and violence by a current or former partner:*

1. **Non-physical abuse** (emotional or financial), **threats or force** – non-sexual.
2. **Sexual assault:** indecent exposure, sexual threats and unwanted touching ('less serious'), rape or assault by penetration including attempts ('serious').
3. **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.

Findings on the nature of partner abuse are based on interviews in the 2004/05 BCS which are the latest BCS data available. Respondents who reported having experienced partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking) by their current or former partner, since the age of 16 or in the last year, were asked a series of follow-up questions relating to the abuse.

#### **Categories of partner abuse**

Overall 24 per cent of people aged 16 to 59 were victims of partner abuse since the age of 16; five per cent experienced this type of abuse in the last year. The most common types of partner abuse experienced by victims since the age of 16 were non-physical abuse (emotional or financial abuse) and use of physical force. Around six out of ten people who had experienced any type of partner abuse since the age of 16 had experienced non-physical abuse (63%) or physical force (61%). Around one in ten victims (11%) had been sexually assaulted and just over one-fifth (22%) had experienced stalking by their current or former partner(s) since the age of 16 (Figure 3.1, Table 3.04).

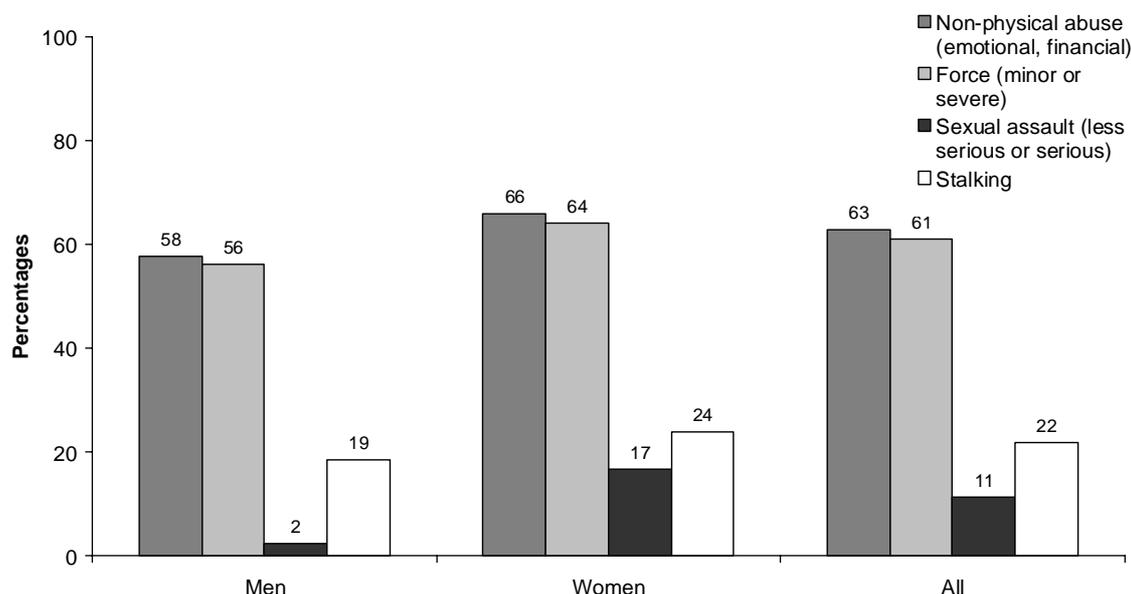
Overall the pattern was similar among men and women<sup>7</sup>; however, women were more likely than men to have experienced each type of partner abuse (Figure 3.1, Table 3.04).

The patterns of victimisation in the last year were broadly similar overall, but the differences between men and women were less marked (Table 3.04).

<sup>6</sup> The term 'adults' relates to those aged 18 and over for this definition.

<sup>7</sup> The victims may be in same sex relationships.

**Figure 3.1 Category of partner abuse experienced by victims since the age of 16, by sex, 2004/05 BCS**



Note: Figures add up to more than 100 as victims may have experienced more than one type of violence.

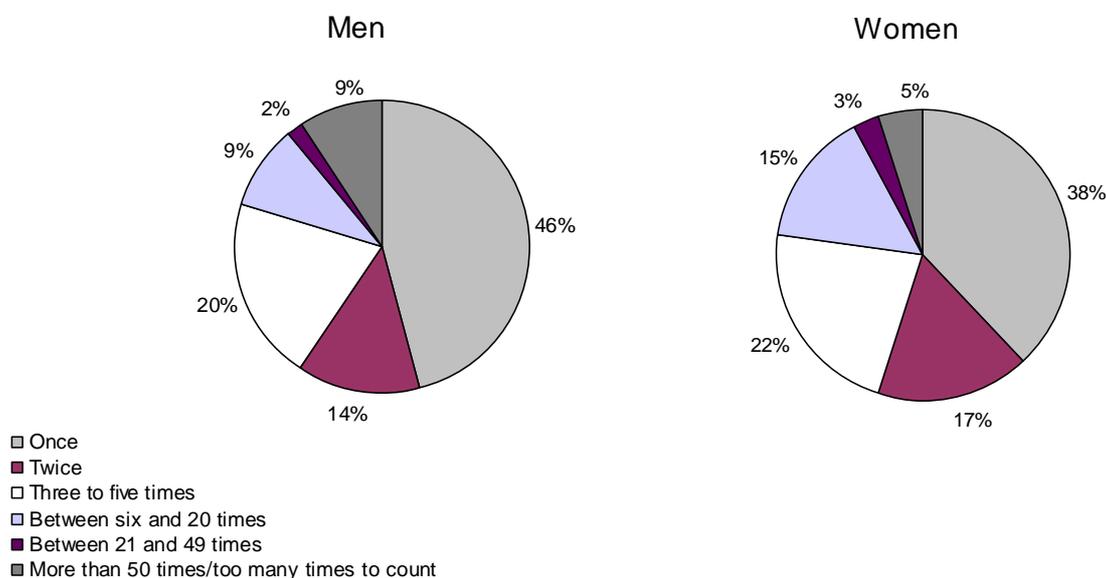
### Number of partners, frequency and duration of partner abuse

The overall pattern of frequency and duration of partner abuse showed that the majority of victims of partner abuse since the age of 16 suffered abuse by one partner solely and the abuse occurred one or more years ago. Women were more likely than men to have experienced partner abuse since the age of 16; of these victims since the age of 16, a greater proportion of men were victimised in the last year than women. In terms of frequency of abuse in the last year, nine per cent of those who had experienced partner abuse had been victimised more than 20 times in the last year.

- The majority of people who reported having been victims of partner abuse since the age of 16 had been victimised by one partner (84%). Thirteen per cent said they had been victimised by two partners, two per cent by three partners and one per cent by more than three partners (Table 3.05).
- Male victims were more likely to have been victimised by only one partner compared with female victims (89% and 82%), although similar proportions of male and female victims had experienced violence from three or more partners (Table 3.05).
- The majority of victims since the age of 16 had last experienced partner abuse one or more years ago (84%). Overall 16 per cent of people who had experienced partner abuse since the age of 16 had done so in the last year (Table 3.06).
- Of those who had experienced partner abuse since the age of 16, men were more likely than women to have been victimised in the last year (20% and 15% respectively, Table 3.06).
- In terms of frequency of abuse in the last year, 41 per cent of those who had experienced partner abuse had been victimised on one occasion, thus nearly six in ten (59%) were

victimised on more than one occasion. Nine per cent said they had been victimised more than 20 times in the last year. There was little variation between the sexes (Figure 3.2, Table 3.07).

**Figure 3.2 Number of times victims of partner abuse in the last year had been abused by partner(s), by sex, 2004/05 BCS**



People who reported having experienced partner abuse in the last five years were asked how long the violence had lasted for. Around four out of ten victims had experienced violence for relatively short periods of time (32 per cent of the victims had experienced violence for less than a week and a further seven per cent for between a week and a month). However, many victims reported having experienced partner abuse for long periods of time; nearly one-quarter of victims of partner abuse in the last five years had been abused for between one and five years (24%) and nine per cent for more than six years. Two per cent of victims said that the violence was ongoing (Table 3.08).

Men were more likely than women to have experienced short periods of partner abuse. Fifty per cent of male victims had experienced partner abuse for less than a month, compared with 32 per cent of female victims. Conversely, 23 per cent of men experienced abuse for between one and over six years, compared with 39 per cent of women (Table 3.08)

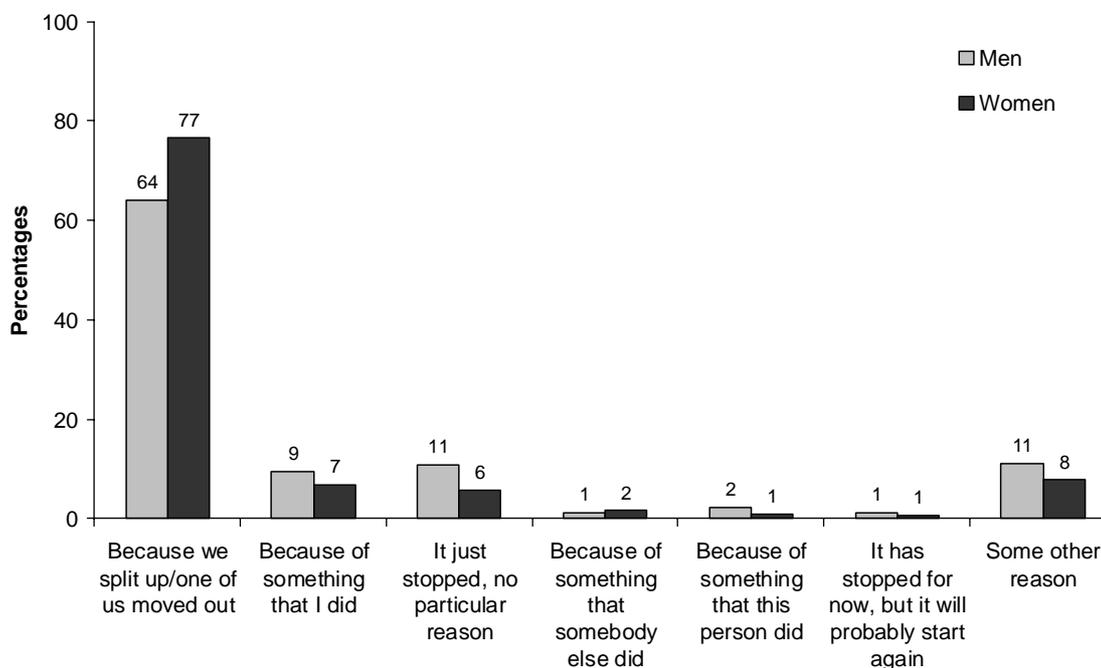
### Stopping of partner abuse and relationships

Generally those who had experienced partner abuse since the age of 16 were no longer with the (abusive) partner and in most, but not all cases, the abuse stopped when the relationship ended.

- In the majority of the relationships where partner abuse had stopped, the abuse stopped because the relationship had ended and/or the victim or the offender had moved out from shared accommodation (73%) (data not shown).
- Women were more likely than men (77% and 64% respectively) to say that the abuse stopped because the relationship ended and/or they or their partner moved out. Men

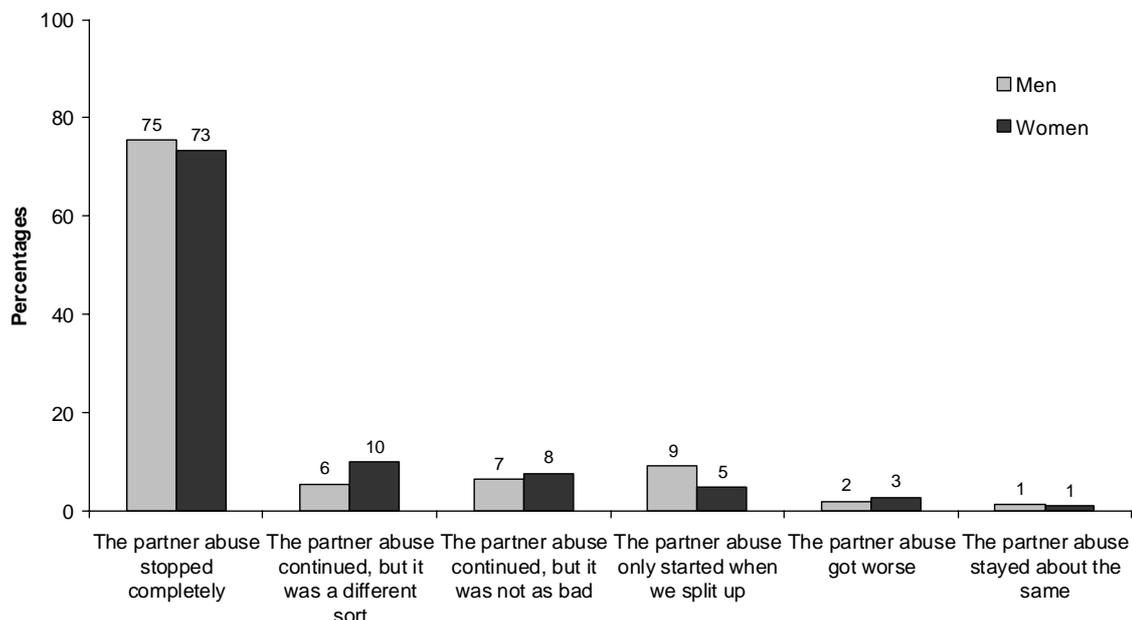
were more likely than women to say that the abuse had stopped for no particular reason or because of something they had done (Figure 3.3).

**Figure 3.3 Reasons why partner abuse stopped, 2004/05 BCS**



- The majority of the people who reported having been victims of partner abuse since the age of 16 were no longer together with their (abusive) partner (82%). A small proportion of victims had split up from their partners, but had got back together with them (2%), and 16 per cent reported that they remained together with their (abusive) partner (Table 3.09).
- Men were significantly more likely to remain with their (abusive) partner than women. Just under one-quarter of men said they remained together with their partner (24%) compared with 11 per cent of women (Table 3.09).
- Approximately three-quarters of victims who had split up from their (abusive) partners said the violence had stopped completely when their relationships ended (74%). Seven per cent of victims said that the violence continued, but it was not as bad as during the relationship and nine per cent said that the abuse continued, but in a different form. However, for six per cent of victims the abuse only started when the relationship ended (Table 3.10).
- Men were more likely than women to report that the abuse only started when the relationship ended (9% and 5% respectively) whereas female victims were more likely to say that the abuse continued but in a different form (10% and 6% respectively) (Figure 3.4, Table 3.10).

**Figure 3.4 What happened when victim of partner abuse since the age of 16 split up from (abusive) partner, by sex, 2004/05 BCS**



### **Victim circumstances during abusive relationships**

Around two-thirds of both men and women who had experienced partner abuse since the age of 16 had at some point lived with the partner who had been abusive towards them (68% and 65% respectively) (Table 3.11).

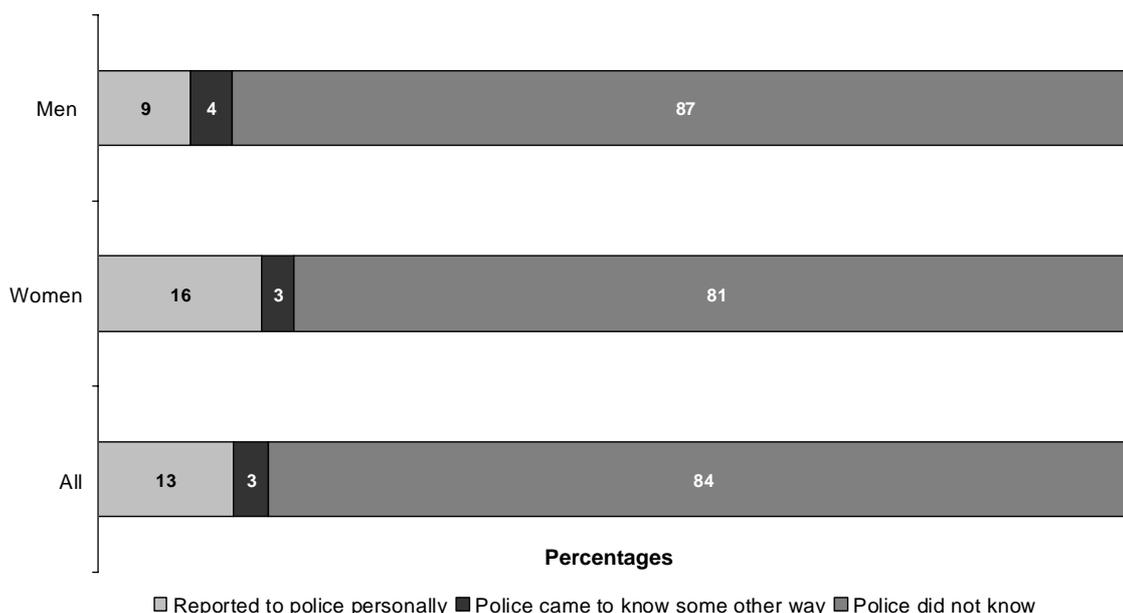
Approximately one-third of female victims of partner abuse (since the age of 16) had been pregnant at some point during the violent relationship. Of those women, 43 per cent reported that their partner had used, or threatened to use, force while they were pregnant (Table 3.12).

### **Reporting of partner abuse**

Although in three-quarters of cases the victim of partner abuse told someone about what had happened, a relatively small proportion reported the abuse to the police, mainly because victims thought the matter was 'too trivial or not worth reporting to the police'.

- Three-quarters of people who had experienced partner abuse in the last year had told someone about the abuse (74%). Just over half of the victims had told their friends, relatives or neighbours (55%), 13 per cent told the police and 13 per cent told someone at work (Table 3.13).
- Women were significantly more likely to tell someone about the abuse than men (83% of women compared with 62% of men) (Table 3.13).
- Thirteen per cent of victims of partner abuse (in the last year) had reported it to the police. In addition the police came to know about three per cent of victims in some other way (e.g. reported by the family). Overall, the police remained unaware of the majority of partner abuse victims (84%) (Figure 3.5).

**Figure 3.5 Proportion of victims where the police came to know about the partner abuse, 2004/05 BCS**



- The most common reason given for not reporting partner abuse to the police was that it was 'too trivial or not worth reporting to the police' (57%). One-quarter of the victims had not reported partner abuse because they thought it was a 'private matter or family matter, or not police business', and a further 12 per cent 'didn't think the police could help' (Table 3.14).
- Men were significantly more likely to say that the incident(s) was 'too trivial or not worth reporting to the police' than women (70% and 47% respectively) while a greater proportion of women 'didn't think the police could help' compared with men (15% and 8% respectively). Women were also more likely than men to not involve the police because they 'feared more violence as a result of involving police', 'didn't want more humiliation', or 'didn't want to go to court' (Table 3.14).

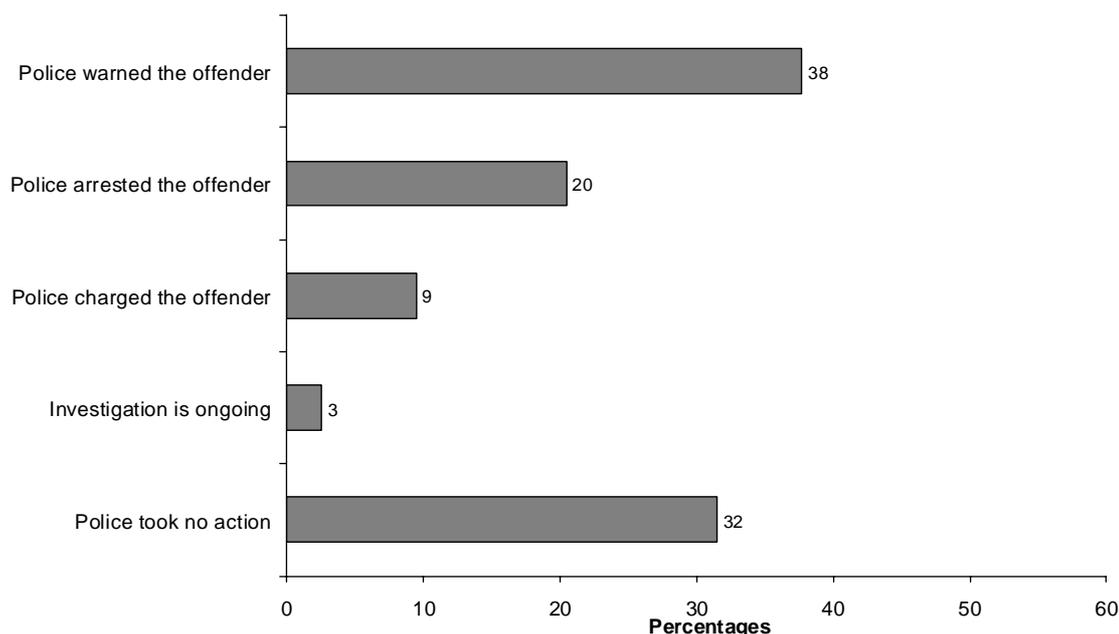
#### **Police action taken and if the case went to court<sup>8</sup>**

The police had warned the offender in 38 per cent of the cases that they came to know about (the most recent, if the police came to know about more than one incident). An offender was arrested in one-fifth of cases, and charged in nine per cent. In just under one-third of the cases that the police came to know about (32%), no action was taken (Figure 3.6).

In cases where the police came to know about the abuse, just under two-thirds of victims (62%) thought they had been very or fairly helpful in handling the matter (data not shown).

<sup>8</sup> The figures relate to the most recent time the police came to know about the partner abuse, if reported on more than one occasion.

**Figure 3.6 Action taken by the police in cases where they came to know about partner abuse, 2004/05 BCS**



Note: Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

### **Injuries and emotional effects of partner abuse**

Just over half of victims of partner abuse in the last year suffered some injuries or emotional effects as a result of the abuse; women were more likely than men to do so.

- Overall 54 per cent of victims of partner abuse (in the last year) reported that they had suffered some injuries or emotional effects as a result of the violence. The most common problems were mental or emotional problems (25%), minor bruising or a black eye (19%), scratches (14%) and stopping trusting people or having difficulty in other relationships (12%) (Table 3.15).
- Women were more likely (58%) than men (48%) to have experienced injuries or emotional effects as a result of the abuse. They were more likely to report having experienced minor bruising or a black eye (21% and 16% respectively), mental or emotional problems (33% and 14% respectively), and stopping trusting people or having difficulty in other relationships (15% and 9% respectively) (Table 3.15).

### **Seeking medical help**

Around one-quarter of those who had suffered injuries or emotional effects as a result of the partner abuse had seen a doctor, nurse or other health worker because of their injuries or problems in the last year (26%). Women were more likely than men to seek medical help; 30 per cent of women had seen a doctor, nurse or other health worker compared with 18 per cent of men (data not shown).

The majority of the victims who had sought medical help had seen a GP or gone to a doctor's surgery (78%)<sup>9</sup>. Nearly one-quarter of the victims (23%) had been to a hospital casualty or accident and emergency department, and 15 per cent had been to specialist mental health/psychiatric services (Table 3.16).

Eighty-one per cent of those who had seen a doctor, nurse or other health worker had been asked about the cause of their injuries or problems. One-quarter of victims (24%) who had sought medical help did not reveal the real cause of their injuries (data not shown).

### **Impact on employment**

Around one in ten people (9%) who had experienced partner abuse had to take time off from work in the last year due to the abuse. Female victims were more likely to have had to take time off work compared with male victims (11% and 7% respectively) (data not shown).

Just under two-thirds of victims who had taken time off from work had taken less than a week off in the last year (62%), but nearly one-quarter had taken a month or more off in the last year due to the partner abuse (23%) (data not shown).

Overall three per cent of victims had lost their job or had to give up working as a result of partner abuse in the previous year (data not shown).

### **Offender characteristics**

Victims of partner abuse were also asked questions about the current or former partners who had been abusive towards them. The demographics of offenders gives some level of insight into the picture of offending. Just over half of offenders had a job, around one in ten had a criminal record before the violence started and around one in eight offenders had received treatment for a known concern (drug or alcohol abuse, mental health or domestic violence).

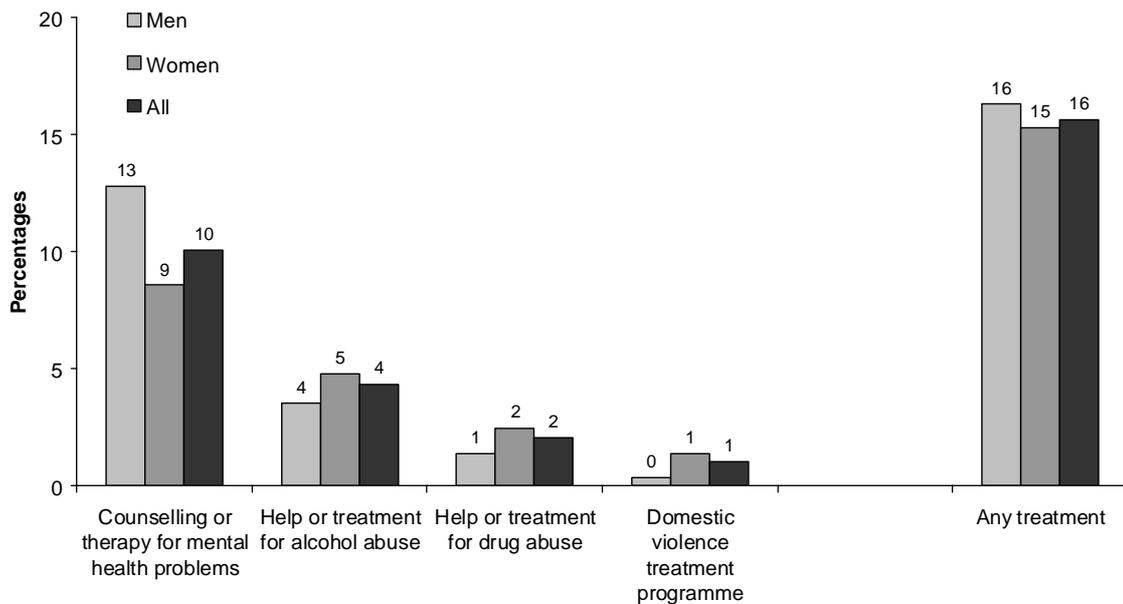
- Just over half of those who had experienced partner abuse in the last year reported that the partner who had abused them had had a job in the previous 12 months (51% of male victims and 56% of female victims) (data not shown).
- Around one-quarter (25%) of the victims in the last year reported that their (abusive) partner's or ex-partner's annual income was less than £10,000. Just under half of victims (44%) reported that the abuser's income was between £10,000 and £19,999 per year (Table 3.17).
- Nine per cent of those who had experienced partner abuse since the age of 16 said that their current or former partner had a criminal record before the abuse first started. Female victims were more likely than men to have partners who had a criminal record (12% and 3% respectively) (data not shown).
- Overall 16 per cent of victims of partner abuse since the age of 16 reported that their current or former partner had at some point received treatment for alcohol or drug abuse, mental health problems or had attended a domestic violence treatment programme. The most common type of treatment was counselling or therapy for mental health problems (10%) (Figure 3.7).

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<sup>9</sup> Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates for this group.

- Similar proportions of male and female victims' current or former partners had received some type of treatment; however, male victims' partners were more likely to have received treatment for mental health problems, whereas female victims' partners were more likely to have received treatment for drug abuse or attended a domestic violence treatment programme (Figure 3.7).

**Figure 3.7 Types of treatment current or former abusive partners had received, 2004/05 BCS**



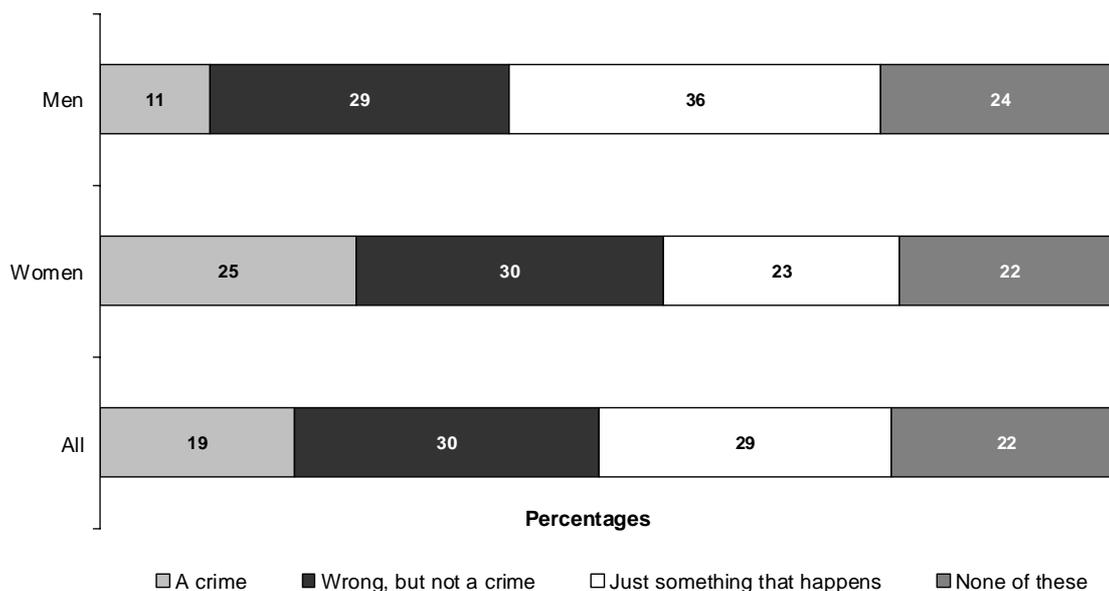
### Victim's views of the abuse

Around two-thirds of people (65%) who had experienced partner abuse in the last 12 months did not think that this was 'domestic violence'. Women were more likely to view the abuse as domestic violence (39%) compared with male victims (30%) (data not shown).

Around one-fifth of victims thought that what had happened was 'a crime' (19%), 30 per cent thought that 'it was wrong, but not a crime', and 29 per cent thought it was 'just something that happens' (Figure 3.8).

Female victims were more likely (25%) to regard the abuse as a crime than male victims (11%), whereas male victims were more likely to think of the abuse as 'just something that happens' (36% and 23% respectively) (Figure 3.8).

**Figure 3.8 Victim's views of the partner abuse, 2004/05 BCS**



This may, however, reflect that women were more likely to suffer injuries or problems as a result of the abuse. Previous research (Walby and Allen, 2004) showed that those who had suffered more serious injuries as a result of the violence were more likely to view the abuse as a crime. In addition, some of the people may have been victimised when their partners retaliated to abuse and violence perpetrated by them. A follow-up study of male victims of domestic violence, based on the Scottish Crime Survey 2000, found that some male victims admitted being violent towards their partners: some admitted to being primary instigators of the abuse, and some that both partners were equally violent towards each other. Based on this study, those men who admitted to perpetrating domestic violence against their partners (equally or more than their partners) did not see themselves as victims of domestic violence.

### **General attitudes towards domestic violence**

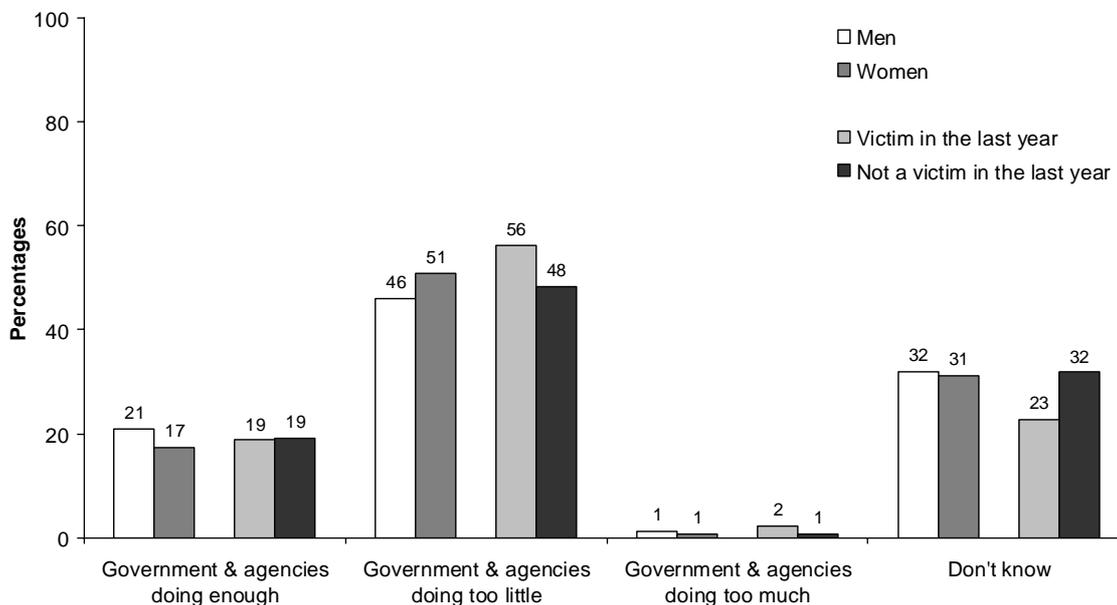
All respondents were asked about their attitudes towards domestic violence: overall more than nine out of ten people thought that it is never right to use force or violence against their partner (95%). There was generally relatively little variation in people's attitudes towards domestic violence with respect to their socio-demographic characteristics (data not shown).

Half (49%) of people thought that too little is being done about domestic violence whilst around one-fifth (19%) said that the government and agencies (such as the police and courts) are doing enough. It should be noted that around one-third of people (including one-quarter of those who had experienced partner abuse) said they didn't know whether the government and agencies are doing enough or not (Figure 3.9, Table 3.18).

There were few differences in people's views by socio-demographic characteristics. Some of the groups who were more likely to think that the government and agencies do too little included women (51%), people aged 55 - 59 (53%), those with a limiting disability (54%) and

those who had been victims of partner abuse since the age of 16 or in the last year (56% both) (Table 3.18)<sup>10</sup>.

**Figure 3.9 Attitudes towards government and agencies' action on domestic violence, by victimisation in the last year and sex, 2004/05 BCS**



### 3.4 NATURE OF SERIOUS SEXUAL ASSAULT

Following on from the previous section about partner abuse, this section continues by reporting on the nature of serious sexual assault since the age of 16. It should be noted that there is some overlap across victimisation covered by these sections; respondents who were victims of a serious sexual assault by a current or former partner in the last year will be included in figures for both partner abuse and sexual assault.

Analysis is presented for overall figures and for women; the survey identifies very few men who have experienced sexual assault and therefore it is not possible to provide robust estimates for men. Consequently, no inter-gender comparisons have been made and throughout this section the figures for women will greatly reflect those for men and women overall.

#### **Box 3.3 Definition of serious sexual assault**

**Serious sexual assault** is defined in this report to include the following: rape or assault by penetration including attempts.

<sup>10</sup> Compared with people from other groups within the socio-demographic variables, e.g. men compared with women, 16- to 19-year-olds compared with 55- to 59-year-olds etc.

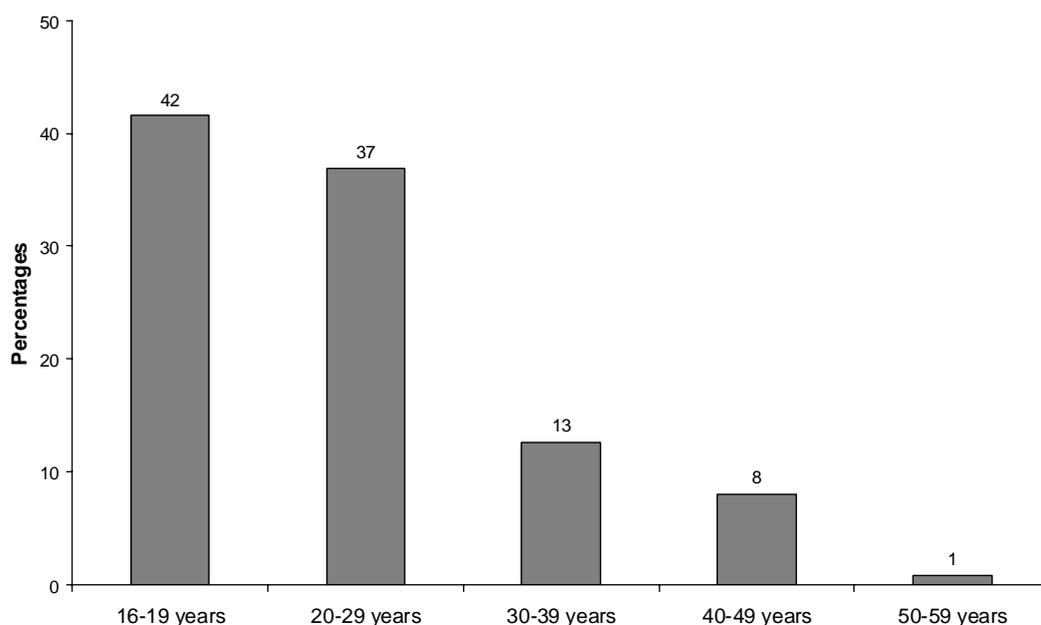
Findings on the nature of serious sexual assault are based on the latest figures from BCS interviews carried out in 2005/06. Respondents who reported having experienced serious sexual assault were asked a series of different follow-up questions concerning the assault, relating to incidents since the age of 16. Questions about the circumstances of the assault relate to the most recent incident if the respondent had experienced more than one. The categories defined within serious sexual assault also include attempts for all figures in this chapter.

### Age and ethnicity of victims of serious sexual assault

Overall three per cent of people aged 16 to 59 had experienced serious sexual assault since the age of 16. Four out of five (78%) female victims were aged between 16 and 29 years when the most recent incident of serious sexual assault happened (Figure 3.10)<sup>11</sup>.

Five per cent of victims of serious sexual assault since the age of 16 were of Black and Ethnic Minority background (data not shown)<sup>12</sup>.

**Figure 3.10 Age of female victim at the time of the most recent incident of serious sexual assault, 2005/06 BCS**



### Frequency of serious sexual assault and number of offenders

Just under half (46%) of victims who had been victimised since the age of 16 were assaulted on more than one occasion; 54 per cent were assaulted on one occasion, 17 per cent on two occasions, eight per cent on three and 20 per cent had been a victim of serious sexual assault on more than three occasions (Table 3.19).

Victims of serious sexual assault were asked how many different people had ever assaulted them since the age of 16<sup>13</sup>. Figures showed that almost three-quarters of victims had been

<sup>11</sup> The BCS self-completion module is asked of those aged 16 to 59 years.

<sup>12</sup> Ninety-five per cent of victims of serious sexual assault since the age of 16 were of White background. The sample size was too low to provide a further breakdown by ethnicity.

<sup>13</sup> If the same person assaulted the victim on more than one occasion, this was counted as one person.

assaulted by one person (72%), with three per cent being assaulted by more than three people (Table 3.20).

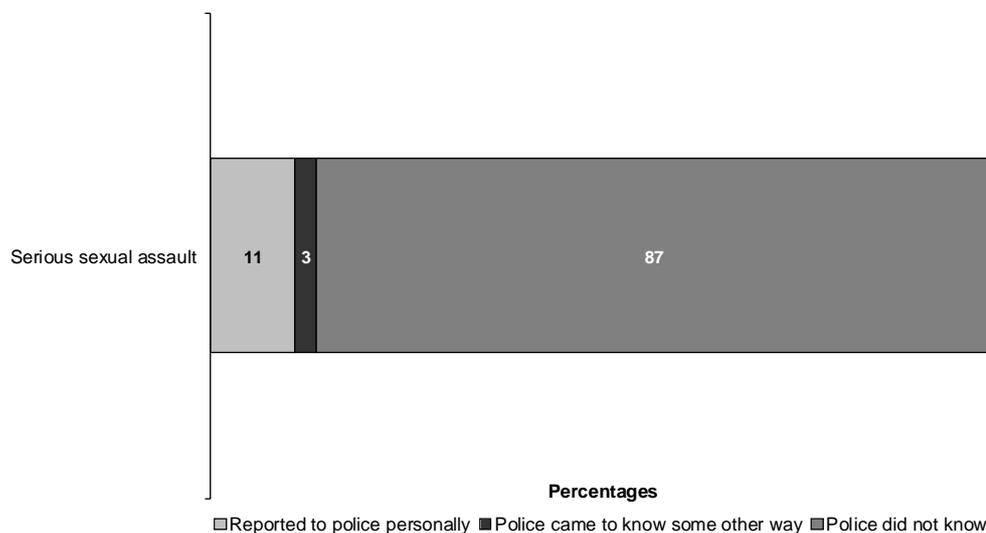
The majority of victims had last experienced serious sexual assault one or more years ago (91%) with nine per cent of victims being assaulted in the last 12 months (Table 3.21).

### Reporting of serious sexual assault

In over one-third of cases the victim of serious sexual assault told no-one about what had happened, and a relatively small proportion reported the assault to the police, the main reason given for not reporting was that victims 'didn't want more humiliation'.

- In over one-third of cases (36%) the victim of sexual assault told no one about what had happened but for those that did tell someone, the main group that victims confided in was friends, relatives or neighbours (48%) (Table 3.22).
- The police came to know about victims of serious sexual assault (since the age of 16) in 13 per cent of cases (Figure 3.11, Table 3.23).
- The main reasons given for not reporting serious sexual assault (since the age of 16) were: around one-quarter of victims (24%) 'didn't want more humiliation', a slightly lower proportion (22%) 'didn't think the police could help' and one-fifth (20%) of victims thought it was a 'private or family matter, or not police business' (Table 3.24).

**Figure 3.11 Proportion of victims where the police came to know about the serious sexual assault, 2005/06 BCS**



Note: Figures are subject to rounding.

### Experience of reporting to the police

Victims of serious sexual assault (since the age of 16) were asked more detailed questions about their experiences at the police station, following an incident that the police came to know about.

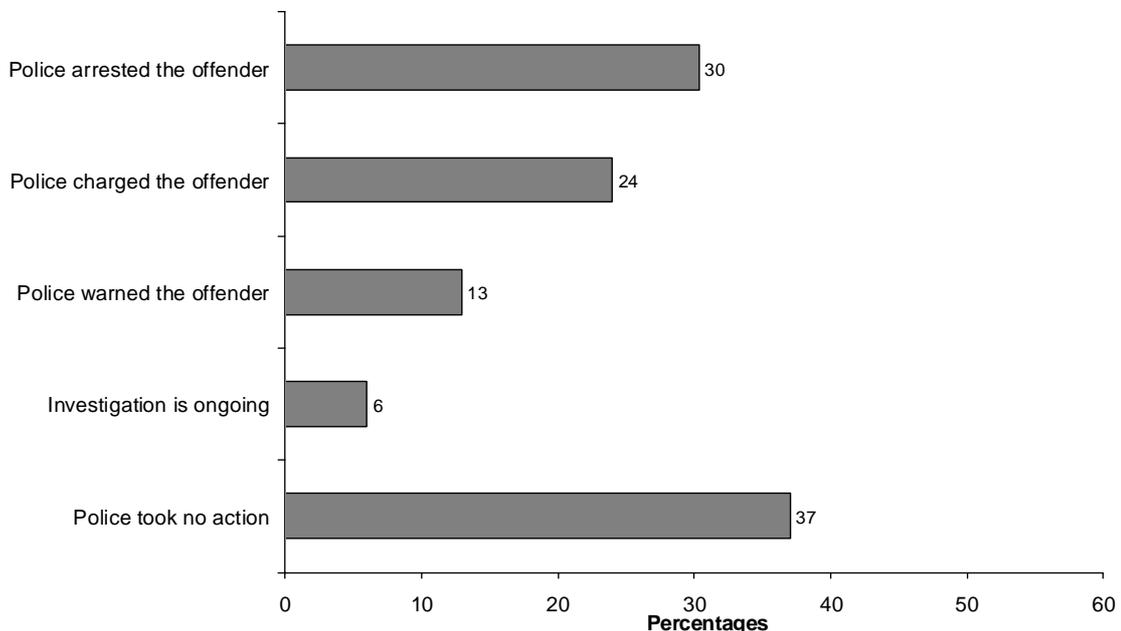
- In 61 per cent of cases of serious sexual assault that the police came to know about, the victim went to a police station; of these victims, 44 per cent went to a specialised unit within the police station (e.g. rape suite) (Table 3.25).
- Of those victims of serious sexual assault that the police came to know about, 40 per cent spoke mainly with a male police officer, 38 per cent with a female police officer and 22 per cent with both (most of the victims were female) (Table 3.26).
- Female victims of incidents which the police came to know about were questioned about whether the police asked them to have a medical examination by a police doctor: 38 per cent of victims said they were asked and in 71 per cent of these cases the victim was given the option of having the examination done by a female police doctor (data not shown).

### Police action taken and if the case went to court

The police arrested the offender in 30 per cent of the cases of serious sexual assault that they came to know about. In just over one-third of cases (37%), no action was taken (Figure 3.12).

Overall, just less than two-thirds of the victims of serious sexual assault (60%) who had contacted the police thought the police had been very or fairly helpful in handling the matter (data not shown).

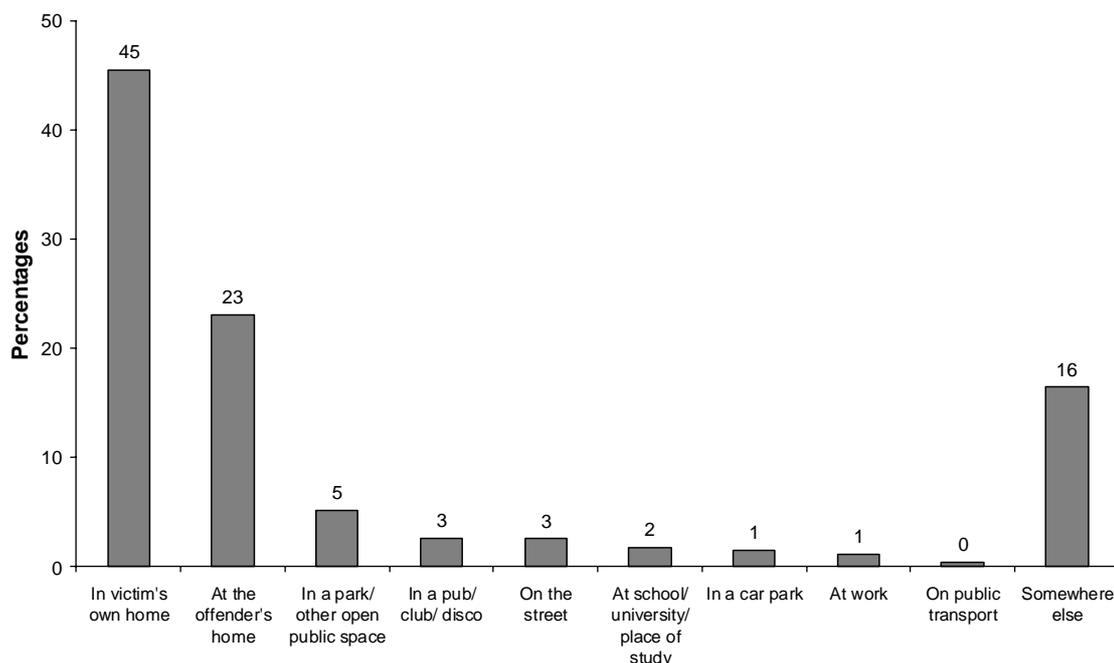
**Figure 3.12 Action taken by the police in cases where they came to know about the serious sexual assault, 2005/06 BCS**



### Location of serious sexual assault

The most common location of a serious sexual assault was in the victim's own home (45%), the second most common location being in the offender's home (23%) (Figure 3.13, Table 3.27).

**Figure 3.13 Location of the serious sexual assault, 2005/06 BCS**



### **Influence of drink and drugs**

Victims of serious sexual assault were asked whether they thought the person who assaulted them (where there was one offender) was under the influence of drink or drugs during the incident. Thirty-five per cent of victims of serious sexual assault thought the sole offender was under the influence of drink and ten per cent thought the offender was under the influence of drugs (data not shown).

Those who had experienced serious sexual assault since the age of 16 were also asked if they themselves had been under the influence of drink or drugs on the most recent occasion of serious sexual assault. Around one-quarter said they were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the last incident (26%) and 16 per cent said that they had been unconscious or asleep when the incident took place. Five per cent of victims reported having been drugged by the offender during the incident (data not shown).

### **Threat or force experienced in serious sexual assault**

In the most recent incident of serious sexual assault, 81 per cent of victims said that the offender used non-sexual additional threat, force or intimidation during the assault; 30 per cent of victims were threatened and over half of victims had some type of force used against them (55%)<sup>14</sup>. The most common force used was physical force (for example being held down, punched or kicked) which was experienced by 53 per cent of victims (Table 3.28).

### **Injuries and emotional effects of serious sexual assault**

Overall 77 per cent of victims of serious sexual assault (since the age of 16) reported that they had suffered some injuries or emotional effects as a result of the assault. Psychological

<sup>14</sup> Respondents were asked how the offenders made, or tried to make, them have sex – more than one response was allowed.

problems were much more likely than physical injuries: mental or emotional problems (52%) and stopping trusting people or having difficulty in other relationships (29%) compared with minor bruising or a black eye (23%) (Table 3.29).

### **Seeking medical help following serious sexual assault**

Just over one-quarter of those who had suffered injuries or emotional problems as a result of the serious sexual assault had seen a doctor, nurse or a health worker because of their injuries or problems in the last 12 months (29%) (data not shown).

The majority of victims who had sought medical help had seen a GP or gone to a doctor's surgery (70%), 21 per cent of victims had been to a hospital casualty or accident and emergency department, and 14 per cent had been to a specialist mental health/psychiatric service (Table 3.30).

### **Impact on employment of serious sexual assault**

Nearly one-fifth of people who had experienced serious sexual assault (since the age of 16) had to take time off from work in the last year due to the assault (19%). Just over half of these victims who had taken time off from work had taken less than a week in the last year (51%) (Table 3.31).

Overall six per cent of victims had lost their job or had to give up working as a result of having experienced serious sexual assault since the age of 16 (data not shown).

### **Offender characteristics**

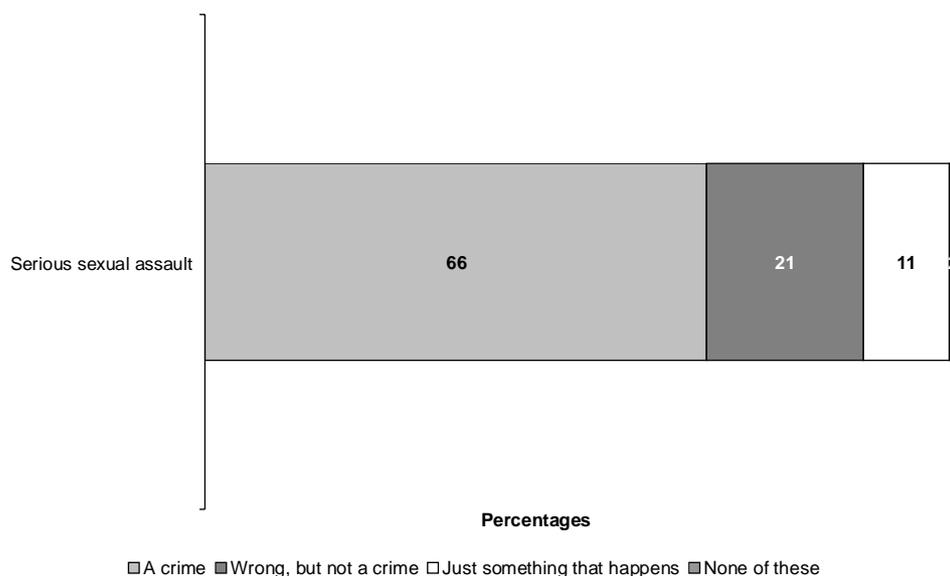
Victims of sexual assault were also asked questions about the offender(s) who had assaulted them. In the great majority of cases the assault was carried out by one male offender and in the most recent incident over half of offenders were current or former partners.

- In 95 per cent of the most recent incidents of serious sexual assault, the victim was assaulted by one offender (Table 3.32).
- In cases where the assault was carried out by one offender, victims were asked for further details about that offender. In the vast majority of cases of serious sexual assault the sole offender was male (less than half of one per cent of offenders were female) (data not shown).
- At the time of the most recent incident of serious sexual assault, just over two-thirds of offenders were aged between 20 and 39 years (67%). A further 17 per cent were aged between 16 and 19 years and 13 per cent between 40 and 59 years (Table 3.33).
- In the most recent incident of serious sexual assault over half of offenders (54%) were current or former partners, the next most frequent occurrence being that the offender was a friend (including date, friend, neighbour) (20%) (Table 3.34).

### Victim's views of the serious sexual assault

With regard to serious sexual assault, two-thirds of victims thought that the assault was 'a crime'. Around one in five victims (21%) thought the assault was 'wrong, but not a crime' (Figure 3.14, Table 3.35).

**Figure 3.14 Victim's view of the serious sexual assault, 2005/06 BCS**



### General attitudes towards sexual assault

All respondents were asked about their attitudes towards rape: overall 16 per cent of people thought that a man accused of rape should be let off the charge if he believed the woman was willing to have sex (even if she had not indicated this was the case) (data not shown).

Two out of five people (43%) thought too little is being done about rape whereas around one in five people (21%) said they thought the government and agencies (such as the police and courts) are doing enough. These are similar figures to the proportion of respondents who thought the government and agencies are doing enough or too little to tackle domestic violence. It should be noted that a large proportion of people (including some of those who had experienced sexual assault) said they didn't know whether the government and agencies are doing enough or not (Figure 3.15, Table 3.36).

There were some differences in people's views by socio-demographic characteristics. Similar to attitudes towards domestic violence, the groups who were more likely to think that the government and agencies do too little included women (47%), those with a limiting disability (48%), and those who had been victims of sexual assault since the age of 16 (53%) but also people aged 25 - 44 (41%) and those who were widowed (49%) (Table 3.36)<sup>15</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> Compared with people from other groups within the socio-demographic variables, e.g. men compared with women, single people compared with people with widowed people.

**Figure 3.15 Attitudes towards government and agencies' action on rape, by victimisation since the age of 16 and sex, 2005/06 BCS**

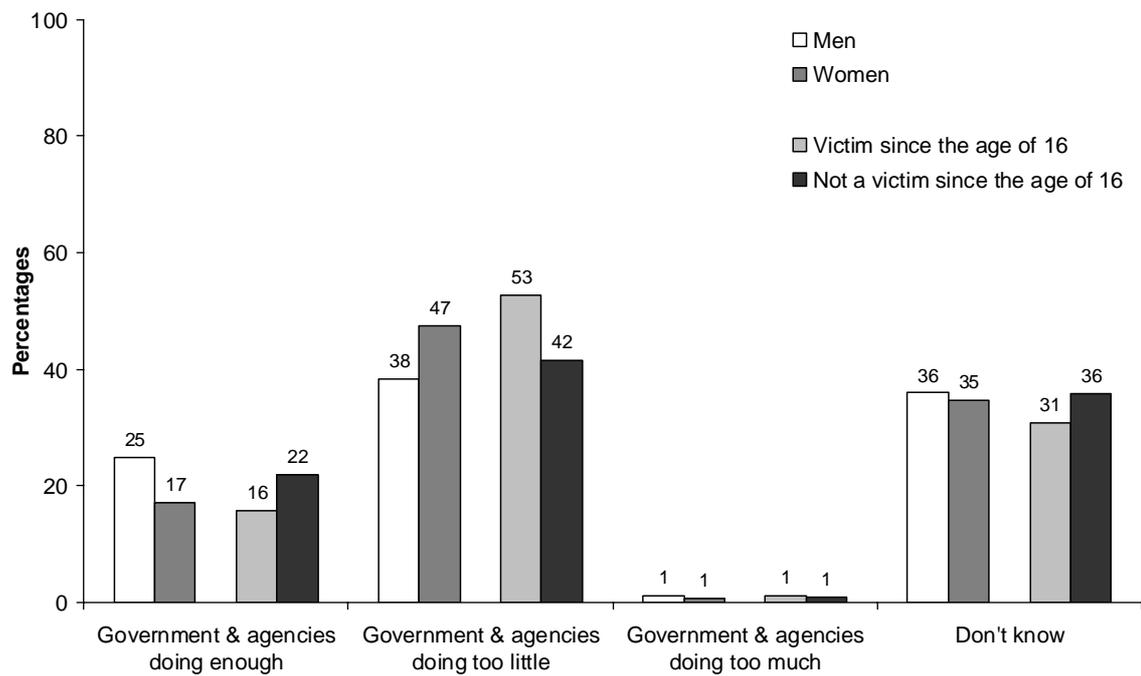


Table 3.01 Prevalence of intimate violence by category among adults aged 16 to 59

Percentages	2006/07 BCS					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
	<i>% victims once or more</i>					
<b>Any domestic abuse (partner or family non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	11.3	19.0	15.2	2.8	3.5	3.1
Threats <sup>3</sup> or force	11.2	21.1	16.3	2.2	3.4	2.8
Threats <sup>3</sup>	1.3	10.5	6.0	0.2	1.7	0.9
Force	10.9	19.2	15.1	2.2	2.7	2.4
- Minor	4.5	14.6	9.6	0.9	1.9	1.4
- Severe	9.3	14.0	11.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
<b>Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	5.2	7.2	6.2	1.2	1.8	1.5
Threats <sup>3</sup> or force	5.4	7.4	6.4	0.9	1.9	1.4
Threats <sup>3</sup>	1.5	3.0	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Force	4.7	6.3	5.5	0.9	1.5	1.2
- Minor	2.2	4.3	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.6
- Severe	3.6	4.3	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
<b>Any sexual assault (including attempts)</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.6	5.5	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.4	4.3	2.4	0.0	0.4	0.2
Rape including attempts <sup>4</sup>	0.5	4.8	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.3
Rape excluding attempts <sup>4</sup>	0.3	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
Assault by penetration including attempts <sup>5</sup>	0.2	2.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Assault by penetration excluding attempts <sup>5</sup>	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1
Less serious sexual assault	3.4	22.9	13.3	0.5	2.9	1.7
<b>Stalking<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>11,184</i>	<i>12,909</i>	<i>24,093</i>	<i>11,087</i>	<i>12,751</i>	<i>23,838</i>

1. **Domestic abuse** refers to non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking carried out by a current or former partner or other family member.

2. **Partner abuse** refers to abuse carried out by a current or former partner, **family abuse** is mutually exclusive, referring to abuse carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother, or other relative). The apparent anomaly between prevalence rates of non-sexual family abuse and any family abuse is due to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals from the analysis (only valid responses are included) which affects base sizes and thus prevalence rates.

3. **Threats** are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.

4. **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.

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

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

7. For prevalence risks of elements making up these categories see Table 3.02.

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

Table 3.02 Detailed prevalence of intimate violence elements among adults aged 16 to 59

Percentages	2006/07 BCS					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
	% victims once or more					
<b>Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>						
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	11.3	19.0	15.2	2.8	3.5	3.1
<i>Prevented you from having your fair share of household money</i>	2.8	6.5	4.7	0.5	1.1	0.8
<i>Stopped you from seeing friends and relatives</i>	8.2	10.7	9.5	2.0	1.8	1.9
<i>Repeatedly belittled you so that you felt worthless</i>	3.5	12.6	8.1	0.7	1.9	1.3
Threats <sup>2</sup>	1.3	10.5	6.0	0.2	1.7	0.9
Force	10.9	19.2	15.1	2.2	2.7	2.4
- Minor <sup>3</sup>	4.5	14.6	9.6	0.9	1.9	1.4
- Severe	9.3	14.0	11.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
<i>Kicked, bit or hit you, or threw something at you</i>	7.7	10.0	8.9	1.4	1.1	1.3
<i>Choked or tried to strangle you</i>	0.4	5.3	2.9	0.1	0.5	0.3
<i>Threatened you with a weapon (e.g. a stick or knife)</i>	1.6	3.0	2.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
<i>Threatened to kill you</i>	0.5	3.6	2.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
<i>Used a weapon against you, for example a stick or knife</i>	0.9	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Used some other kind of force against you</i>	1.9	5.1	3.5	0.3	0.6	0.4
<b>Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual</b>						
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	5.2	7.2	6.2	1.2	1.8	1.5
<i>Prevented you from having your fair share of household money</i>	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
<i>Stopped you from seeing friends and relatives</i>	3.4	3.9	3.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
<i>Repeatedly belittled you so that you felt worthless</i>	1.8	4.2	3.0	0.3	1.0	0.6
Threats <sup>2</sup>	1.5	3.0	2.3	0.1	0.7	0.4
Force	4.7	6.3	5.5	0.9	1.5	1.2
- Minor <sup>3</sup>	2.2	4.3	3.3	0.4	0.9	0.6
- Severe	3.6	4.3	3.9	0.6	0.9	0.8
<i>Kicked, bit or hit you, or threw something at you</i>	2.5	3.0	2.8	0.4	0.6	0.5
<i>Choked or tried to strangle you</i>	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Threatened you with a weapon (e.g. a stick or knife)</i>	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Threatened to kill you</i>	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1
<i>Used a weapon against you, for example a stick or knife</i>	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
<i>Used some other kind of force against you</i>	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
<b>Any sexual assault (including attempts)</b>						
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.6	5.5	3.1	0.1	0.6	0.3
<i>Penetrated your vagina/anus with their penis</i>	0.3	3.6	1.9	0.0	0.3	0.2
<i>Penetrated your vagina/anus with an object</i>	0.2	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1
<i>Penetrated your mouth with their penis</i>	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Attempted to penetrate your vagina/anus with their penis</i>	0.2	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
<i>Attempted to penetrate your vagina/anus with an object</i>	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0
<i>Attempted to penetrate your mouth with their penis</i>	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Less serious sexual assault	3.4	22.9	13.3	0.5	2.9	1.7
<i>Indecently exposed themselves to you</i>	1.3	11.6	6.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
<i>Touched you sexually when you did not want it</i>	2.1	12.6	7.4	0.3	2.1	1.2
<i>Sexually threatened you</i>	0.6	5.6	3.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
<b>Stalking</b>						
Sent you unwanted letters that were obscene/threatening	5.0	8.3	6.7	1.9	3.0	2.5
Made a number of obscene/threatening phone calls to you	5.8	12.3	9.1	1.4	2.5	2.0
Waited or loitered outside your home or workplace	1.9	5.8	3.9	0.3	0.7	0.5
Followed you around and watched you	1.7	6.6	4.2	0.4	1.2	0.8
Deliberately interfered with or damaged your property	3.6	3.1	3.4	1.1	0.7	0.9
<b>Unweighted base</b>	<b>11,184</b>	<b>12,909</b>	<b>24,093</b>	<b>11,087</b>	<b>12,751</b>	<b>23,838</b>

1. **Partner abuse** refers to abuse carried out by a current or former partner; **family abuse** is mutually exclusive, referring to abuse carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother, or other relative).

2. **Threats** are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.

3. **Minor force** is classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'pushed you, held you down or slapped you'.

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

**Table 3.03 Prevalence of intimate violence among adults aged 16 to 59, 2006/07 comparisons with 2004/05 and 2005/06 BCS**

Percentages	BCS																	
	Men						Women						All					
	Since the age of 16			In the last year			Since the age of 16			In the last year			Since the age of 16			In the last year		
	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
	% victims once or more						% victims once or more						% victims once or more					
<b>Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.3</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Any family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>10.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<b>Partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>27.9</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>5.0</b>
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	10.9	10.8	11.3	2.6	2.6	2.8	19.4	19.1	19.0	3.7	3.6	3.5	15.2	15.1	15.2	3.2	3.1	3.1
Threats <sup>2</sup> or force	10.9	10.7	11.2	2.1	1.9	2.2	20.5	20.8	21.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	15.8	15.9	16.3	2.7	2.7	2.8
Threats <sup>2</sup>	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Force	10.6	10.4	10.9	2.0	1.8	2.2	18.9	19.1	19.2	2.7	3.0	2.7	14.9	14.8	15.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
- Minor	4.8	4.4	4.5	1.0	0.8	0.9	14.7	15.2	14.6	1.9 *	2.4 *	1.9	9.9	9.9	9.6	1.4	1.6	1.4
- Severe	8.8	8.7	9.3	1.6	1.3 *	1.7	13.9	13.7	14.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	11.4	11.2	11.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
<b>Family abuse (non-physical abuse, threats or force) - non-sexual<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.6</b>
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	5.1	4.9	5.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	6.2	6.1	6.2	1.5	1.4	1.5
Threats <sup>2</sup> or force	5.4	5.1	5.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	7.5	7.4	7.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	6.5	6.3	6.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Threats <sup>2</sup>	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.1	2.1	2.3	0.4	0.5	0.4
Force	5.0	4.5	4.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	6.5	6.4	6.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	5.8	5.5	5.5	1.1	1.2	1.2
- Minor	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	4.2	4.0	4.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
- Severe	3.8	3.3	3.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	4.3	4.5	4.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>Sexual assault (any assault including attempt)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>23.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Serious sexual assault including attempts	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.6	5.7	5.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	3.1	3.2	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Serious sexual assault excluding attempts	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.4	4.4	4.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.2
Rape including attempts <sup>3</sup>	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.3
Rape excluding attempts <sup>3</sup>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.2	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
Assault by penetration including attempts <sup>4</sup>	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1 *	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Assault by penetration excluding attempts <sup>4</sup>	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	1.6	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Less serious sexual assault	3.1	3.4	3.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	22.3	22.8	22.9	2.6	2.9	2.9	12.8	13.3	13.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
<b>Stalking<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>15.2 *</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>8.9 *</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>8.9 *</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>19.3 *</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>8.9 *</b>	<b>8.1 *</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>10,546</i>	<i>11,271</i>	<i>11,184</i>	<i>10,294</i>	<i>11,158</i>	<i>11,087</i>	<i>13,038</i>	<i>13,480</i>	<i>12,909</i>	<i>12,510</i>	<i>13,301</i>	<i>12,751</i>	<i>22,996</i>	<i>24,751</i>	<i>24,093</i>	<i>22,750</i>	<i>24,459</i>	<i>23,838</i>

1. **Partner abuse** refers to abuse carried out by a current or former partner; **family abuse** is mutually exclusive, referring to abuse carried out by a family member other than a partner (father/mother, step-father/mother, or other relative). The apparent anomaly between prevalence rates of non-sexual family abuse and any family abuse is due to the exclusion of 'don't know' responses and refusals from the analysis (only valid responses are included) which affects base sizes and thus prevalence rates.

2. **Threats** are classified as an affirmative response to the statement 'frightened you by threatening to hurt you/someone close'.

3. **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.

4. **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.

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

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

7. \* Indicates a statistically significant change at the 5% level; the asterisk appears between the years being compared.

**Table 3.04 Category of partner abuse experienced by victims, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS					
	Since age 16			In the last year		
	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All
Non-physical abuse (emotional, financial)	58	66	63	53	58	56
Threats	8	35	25	6	23	16
Force (minor or severe)	56	64	61	42	42	42
<i>Minor</i>	26	50	41	21	29	26
<i>Severe</i>	47	47	47	33	28	30
Sexual assault (less serious or serious)	2	17	11	3	9	7
<i>Less serious sexual assault</i>	2	14	9	3	7	5
<i>Serious sexual assault</i>	1	9	6	1	4	3
Stalking	19	24	22	22	24	23
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>2,181</i>	<i>4,517</i>	<i>6,698</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>987</i>	<i>1,520</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.
2. Figures add to more than 100 as victims may have experienced more than one type of abuse.

**Table 3.05 Number of partners who abused victim of partner abuse since the age of 16, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
One partner	89	82	84
Two partners	9	14	13
Three partners	1	2	2
More than three partners	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,375</i>	<i>3,640</i>	<i>5,015</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

**Table 3.06 The last time victims experienced partner abuse since the age of 16, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
<b>In the last year</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>16</b>
<i>Last month</i>	4	3	3
<i>Between one and six months ago</i>	7	7	7
<i>Between seven and 12 months ago</i>	8	5	6
<b>One or more years ago</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>84</b>
<i>Between one and five years ago</i>	30	25	26
<i>Between six and ten years ago</i>	21	21	21
<i>More than ten years ago</i>	29	40	36
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,418</i>	<i>3,685</i>	<i>5,103</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

**Table 3.07 Number of times victims of partner abuse had been abused by partner(s) in the last year, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
Once	46	38	41
Twice	14	17	16
Three to five times	20	22	21
Between six and 20 times	9	15	13
Between 21 and 49 times	2	3	2
More than 50 times/too many times to count	9	5	7
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>572</i>	<i>883</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

**Table 3.08 Length of time victims within the last five years experienced partner abuse, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
Less than a week	43	25	32
Between a week and a month	7	6	7
Between one and six months	19	20	19
Between seven and 12 months	6	7	7
Between one and five years	17	28	24
Six or more years	6	11	9
Abuse is still occurring/ongoing	2	2	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>603</i>	<i>1,333</i>	<i>1,936</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-sexual emotional or financial abuse, threats or physical force, plus sexual assault (less serious serious) and stalking.

**Table 3.09 Whether victim of partner abuse since the age of 16 is currently together with (abusive) partner, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
No longer together	74	87	82
Split up for a time but got back together	2	2	2
Remain together	24	11	16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,773</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>5,828</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

**Table 3.10 What happened when victim of partner abuse since the age of 16 split up from (abusive) partner, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
The partner abuse stopped completely	75	73	74
The partner abuse continued, but it was a different sort	6	10	9
The partner abuse continued, but it was not as bad	7	8	7
The partner abuse only started when we split up	9	5	6
The partner abuse got worse	2	3	3
The partner abuse stayed about the same	1	1	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>1,227</i>	<i>3,417</i>	<i>4,644</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

**Table 3.11 Whether victim of partner abuse within the last five years had ever lived with the abusive partner, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
Yes victim had lived with abusive partner	68	65	66
No victim had not lived with abusive partner	32	35	34
<i>Unweighted base</i>	659	1,440	2,099

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

2. If the victim had experienced abuse by more than one partner, figures relate to the most recent abusive partner.

**Table 3.12 Proportion of female victims of partner abuse since the age of 16 who had been pregnant at any point during the abusive relationship**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS	
	Women	<i>Unweighted base</i>
Pregnant at some point during the abusive relationship <sup>1</sup>	34	4,195
Partners had used or threatened to use force while the victim was pregnant <sup>2</sup>	43	1,545

1. Base is all females who had experienced partner abuse since age 16.

2. Base is all females who had experienced partner abuse since age 16 and had been pregnant during the relationship.

3. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

**Table 3.13 Who victim of partner abuse in the last year had told personally about the partner abuse, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
<b>Victim told someone</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>74</b>
Friends, relatives or neighbours	41	64	55
Someone at work	15	12	13
Police	9	16	13
Counsellor/ therapist	4	10	7
Health professional (e.g. doctor or nurse)	3	9	6
Legal professional	4	4	4
Women's refuge/group/centre	0	3	2
Helpline (e.g. national domestic violence helpline, rape crisis line, men's helpline)	1	2	2
<i>National domestic violence helpline</i>	..	..	1
<i>Any other helpline (e.g. rape crisis line, men's helpline)</i>	..	..	1
Victim support	1	2	2
Government agency (social services, housing department, benefit agency)	0	2	1
<i>Social services</i>	..	..	1
<i>Housing department</i>	..	..	1
<i>Benefit agency</i>	..	..	0
Someone else	10	9	10
<b>Victim told no one</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>26</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>843</i>	<i>1,282</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

3. '..' base numbers too low to provide estimate.

**Table 3.14 Reasons for not reporting partner abuse to the police, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
Too trivial, not worth reporting	70	47	57
Private/ family matter/ not police business	24	26	25
Didn't think police could help	8	15	12
Didn't think police would believe	6	5	5
Feared more abuse as a result of involving police	2	8	5
Didn't want more humiliation	2	6	5
Didn't think police would be sympathetic	5	4	4
Police had already been told about the abuse before the last 12 months	1	3	2
Didn't want to go to court	1	3	2
Dislike/ fear of police	1	2	2
Police did not come when called	0	1	1
Some other reason	3	7	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>1,019</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

**Table 3.15 Injuries and emotional effects experienced by victims as a result of partner abuse in the last year, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
<b>Some injuries/ emotional effects</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>54</b>
Mental or emotional problems (e.g. difficulty sleeping, depression)	14	33	25
Minor bruising or black eye	16	21	19
Scratches	18	11	14
Stopped trusting people/difficulty in other relationships	9	15	12
Severe bruising or bleeding from cuts	5	6	6
Other physical injuries	2	4	3
Tried to commit suicide	..	..	3
Internal bruising or broken bones/teeth	0	1	1
Becoming pregnant	n/a	1	1
Other	5	4	4
<b>No injuries/ emotional effects</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>46</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>929</i>	<i>1,421</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

2. '..' base numbers too low to provide estimate.

**Table 3.16 Where victim of partner abuse in the last year who had been injured or emotionally affected sought medical attention**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS	
	Women	All
GP's/ doctor's surgery	77	78
Hospital casualty/Accident and Emergency department	20	23
Specialist mental health/psychiatric service	14	15
Other special health clinic (e.g. sexual health or family planning)	6	4
Hospital rape unit	0	0
Other health services	6	5
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>165</i>	<i>207</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

2. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

3. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.17 Annual income of the abusive partner in the last year who had a job at any time in the last year, by sex**

Percentages	2004/05 BCS		
	Men	Women	All
Under £5,000	13	12	12
£5,000 to £9,999	23	6	13
£10,000 to £19,999	43	44	44
£20,000 to £29,999	15	19	18
£30,000 to £39,999	4	9	7
£40,000 to £49,999	1	4	3
£50,000 or more	1	6	4
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>580</i>

1. Partner abuse includes non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault and stalking.

**Table 3.18 Attitudes towards government and agencies' action on domestic violence by demographics: whether the government and the agencies (e.g. police, courts) are doing enough about domestic violence**

Percentages					2004/05 BCS
	Enough	Too little	Too much	Don't know	Unweighted base
<b>Men</b>	21	46	1	32	10,945
<b>Women</b>	17	51	1	31	13,366
<b>Age</b>					
16-19	21	49	1	29	1,419
20-24	18	47	1	34	1,797
25-34	19	46	1	34	5,521
35-44	20	48	1	32	7,089
45-54	18	51	1	31	5,501
55-59	18	53	1	29	2,984
<b>Ethnic group</b>					
White	18	49	1	31	22,736
Non-White	25	39	1	35	1,569
<b>Disability</b>					
Long-standing illness or disability					
<i>Limits activities</i>	17	54	1	27	2,696
<i>Does not limit activities</i>	18	53	1	29	1,624
No long-standing illness or disability	19	47	1	32	19,986
<b>Marital Status</b>					
Married	19	48	1	32	11,962
Cohabiting	19	49	1	31	2,775
Single	19	48	1	32	6,258
Separated	22	49	1	28	878
Divorced	17	55	1	27	2,104
Widowed	20	53	1	27	332
<b>Household type</b>					
Household reference person under 60:					
<i>No children</i>	18	50	1	31	13,260
<i>Adults &amp; child(ren)</i>	20	46	1	33	8,324
<i>Single adult &amp; child(ren)</i>	19	53	1	27	1,952
Household reference person aged 60 or over	16	50	1	33	764
<b>Educational level</b>					
Degree or diploma	18	48	1	33	8,196
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	19	50	0	31	4,772
O level/GCSE	18	48	1	32	6,223
Other	24	42	1	33	945
No qualifications	21	49	1	28	4,166
<b>Employment status</b>					
In employment	19	49	1	32	18,915
Unemployed	18	48	2	33	491
Economically inactive	21	47	1	31	4,865
<b>Household income</b>					
None or less than £10,000	21	49	1	29	2,596
£10,000 less than £20,000	20	48	1	31	3,847
£20,000 or more	19	49	1	31	13,905
<b>Tenure</b>					
Owner occupiers	19	48	1	33	17,608
Social renters	21	50	1	28	3,511
Private renters	20	49	1	30	3,148
<b>Area type</b>					
Inner-city	21	45	1	33	1,858
Urban	19	49	1	31	16,388
Rural	18	49	1	32	6,065
<b>Level of physical disorder in area</b>					
Low	19	49	1	32	21,287
High	21	47	1	31	1,625
<b>Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month</b>					
None	20	47	1	31	8,310
Less than three times a week	18	50	1	31	9,018
More often	19	48	1	32	6,980
<b>Victim of partner abuse</b>					
Victim since age 16	17	56	1	25	6,172
Not a victim since age 16	20	46	1	33	16,731
Victim in the last 12 months	19	56	2	23	1,341
Not a victim in the last 12 months	19	48	1	32	21,318
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>24,311</b>

**Table 3.19 Number of times the victim had ever experienced serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>2005/06 BCS</b>	
	Women	All
Once	54	54
Twice or more	17	17
Three times	8	8
More than three times	21	20
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>751</i>	<i>786</i>

1. This is all incidents since the age of 16, not just the most recent.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.20 Number of different offenders who had assaulted the victim of serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>2005/06 BCS</b>	
	Women	All
One person	73	72
Two people	19	19
Three people	5	6
More than three people	3	3
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>810</i>	<i>847</i>

1. This is how many different offenders had ever assaulted the victim of serious sexual assault since the age of 16.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.21 Most recent experience of serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
<b>In the last year</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>
<i>Last month</i>	1	1
<i>Between one and six months ago</i>	3	4
<i>Between six and 12 months ago</i>	4	5
<b>One year or more ago</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>91</b>
<i>Between one and five years ago</i>	24	23
<i>Between six and ten years ago</i>	18	17
<i>More than ten years ago</i>	50	50
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>808</i>	<i>846</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.22 Who the victim had told personally about the serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
<b>Victim told someone</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>64</b>
Friends, relatives or neighbours	48	48
Police	11	11
Health professional (e.g. doctor or nurse)	7	7
Counsellor/ therapist	6	6
Someone at work	4	4
Women's refuge/ group/ centre	3	3
Legal professional	3	3
Victim support	3	3
Rape crisis helpline	1	1
Housing department	1	1
Benefit agency	1	1
Social services	1	1
National domestic violence helpline	1	1
Any other helpline	0	0
Someone else	6	6
<b>Victim told no one</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>765</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.23 Whether police came to know about the serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
Police came to know about the incident	14	13
<i>Reported to police personally</i>	11	11
<i>Police came to know in some other way</i>	3	3
Police did not come to know about the incident	86	87
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>765</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.24 Reasons for not reporting serious sexual assault since the age of 16 to the police**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
Didn't want more humiliation	24	24
Didn't think police could help	22	22
Private/ family matter/not police business	19	20
Too trivial, not worth reporting	16	17
Didn't think police would believe	16	16
Feared more violence as a result of involving police	15	15
Didn't think police would be sympathetic	8	9
Didn't want to go to court	8	8
Police did not come when called	1	1
Dislike/fear of police	0	1
Some other reason	15	15
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>638</i>	<i>667</i>

1. Base is all who had experienced serious sexual assault who had not personally reported the assault to the police.
2. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
3. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.25 Whether the victim of serious sexual assault since the age of 16 went to a police station or specialised unit following an incident that the police came to know about**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
Went to a police station	60	61
<i>Went to a specialised unit within a police station (e.g. rape suite)<sup>1</sup></i>	<i>42</i>	<i>44</i>
Did not go to a police station	40	39
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>111</i>

1. Base is those victims who attended a police station so bases will be smaller than those shown.
2. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
3. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.26 Who the victim of serious sexual assault since the age of 16 mainly spoke to at the police station following an incident that the police came to know about**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
Male police officer	39	40
Female police officer	39	38
Both male and female police officers	22	22
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>101</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.27 Location of most recent incident of serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
In victim's own home	46	45
At the offender's home	23	23
In a park/other open public space	5	5
In a pub/club/disco	2	3
On the street	3	3
At school/university/place of study	2	2
In a car park	1	1
At work	1	1
On public transport	0	0
Somewhere else	17	16
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>761</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.28 Type of non-sexual additional threat or force experienced by victims of serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
<b>Any threat</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>30</b>
<i>Frighten you or threaten to hurt you</i>	26	25
<i>Threaten to frighten or hurt someone or something close to you</i>	9	10
<i>Threaten to kill you</i>	7	6
<b>Any force</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>
<i>Use physical force on you (e.g. hold down, punch, kick etc.)</i>	54	53
<i>Choke or try to strangle you</i>	6	7
<i>Use a weapon against you (e.g. stick or knife)</i>	4	4
<i>Threaten to use a weapon against you (e.g. stick or knife)</i>	2	2
<b>Some other kind of force or intimidation</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>None of these</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>Don't know</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>729</i>	<i>761</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident. Note the categories defined within serious sexual assault also include attempts.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.
3. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

**Table 3.29 Injuries and emotional effects experienced by victims as a result of serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
<b>Some injuries/ emotional effects</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>77</b>
Mental or emotional problems (e.g. difficulty sleeping, depression)	53	52
Stopped trusting people/difficulty in other relationships	30	29
Minor bruising or black eye	24	23
Scratches	13	14
Severe bruising or bleeding from cuts	10	9
Stopped going out so much	8	8
Other physical injuries	7	7
Internal bruising or broken bones/teeth	7	7
Tried to commit suicide	4	4
Becoming pregnant	4	4
Other	2	2
<b>No injuries/ emotional effects</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>23</b>
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>758</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.30 Where victims of serious sexual assault since the age of 16 who had been injured or emotionally affected sought medical attention**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
GP's/doctor's surgery	71	70
Hospital casualty/Accident and Emergency department	20	21
Specialist mental health/psychiatric service	16	14
Other special health clinic (e.g. sexual health or family planning)	7	7
Hospital rape unit	3	3
Sexual assault referral centre	2	2
Other health services	8	8
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>159</i>	<i>165</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.
3. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible.

**Table 3.31 Whether victim had to take time off work and how much time due to the serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
Yes	20	19
<i>Two days or less</i> <sup>1</sup>	22	22
<i>Three to six days</i> <sup>1</sup>	30	29
<i>One to three weeks</i> <sup>1</sup>	25	25
<i>A month or more</i> <sup>1</sup>	23	23
No	80	81
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>422</i>

1. Base is those victims who had to take time off work.
2. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
3. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.32 Number of offenders in most recent incident of serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
One offender	95	95
More than one offender	5	5
Don't know/can't remember	0	0
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>775</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.33 Age of offender in most recent incident of serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
Under 16	<1	1
16-19 years (i.e. older teenager)	17	17
20-39 years (younger adult)	67	67
40-59 years (middle-aged adult)	13	13
60 years or over (older adult)	1	1
Don't know/can't remember	1	1
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>700</i>	<i>727</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident and only if victim reported one offender.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.34 Relationship of the offender to the victim in most recent incident of serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

Percentages	2005/06 BCS	
	Women	All
Partner (current or former)	56	54
Friend (e.g. date/friend/neighbour)	19	20
Someone known (e.g. acquaintance, colleague from school/work/university)	11	11
Relative (father, mother/step-father, mother, other relative)	3	3
Stranger	10	11
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>744</i>	<i>777</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.
3. Figures add to more than 100 as more than one response possible where multiple offenders.

**Table 3.35 Victim's view of the serious sexual assault since the age of 16**

<b>Percentages</b>	<b>2005/06 BCS</b>	
	Women	All
A crime	68	66
Wrong, but not a crime	19	21
Just something that happens	11	11
None of the above	2	2
<i>Unweighted base</i>	<i>719</i>	<i>752</i>

1. If the victim had experienced more than one serious sexual assault, question was asked of the most recent incident.
2. Sample size for male victims is too low to provide robust estimates.

**Table 3.36 Attitudes towards government and agencies' action on rape by demographics: whether the government and agencies (e.g. police, courts) are doing enough about rape**

Percentages					2005/06 BCS
	Enough	Too little	Too much	Don't know	<i>Unweighted base</i>
<b>Men</b>	25	38	1	36	11,780
<b>Women</b>	17	47	1	35	14,254
<b>Age</b>					
16-19	22	47	1	29	1,486
20-24	20	43	1	36	1,948
25-34	20	41	1	38	5,792
35-44	21	41	1	37	7,655
45-54	22	44	1	34	5,944
55-59	20	46	1	33	3,209
<b>Ethnic group</b>					
White	20	43	1	36	24,396
Non-white	25	41	1	33	1,635
<b>Disability</b>					
Long-standing illness or disability					
<i>Limits activities</i>	19	48	1	32	2,771
<i>Does not limit activities</i>	20	46	1	33	1,765
No long-standing illness or disability	21	42	1	36	21,484
<b>Marital Status</b>					
Married	21	42	1	36	12,453
Cohabiting	19	45	1	35	3,107
Single	20	43	1	36	6,945
Separated	23	39	1	37	887
Divorced	22	46	1	31	2,286
Widowed	25	49	1	26	352
<b>Household type</b>					
Household reference person under 60:					
<i>No children</i>	21	43	1	36	14,349
<i>Adults &amp; child(ren)</i>	22	42	1	35	8,737
<i>Single adult &amp; child(ren)</i>	19	48	1	33	2,056
Household reference person aged 60 or over	19	45	1	35	861
<b>Educational level</b>					
Degree or diploma	19	44	1	36	9,299
Apprenticeship or A/AS level	21	43	1	36	5,148
O level/GCSE	22	42	1	35	6,614
Other	23	38	1	37	934
No qualifications	23	43	1	33	4,029
<b>Employment status</b>					
In employment	21	43	1	36	20,480
Unemployed	21	41	1	37	566
Economically inactive	20	45	1	34	4,938
<b>Household income</b>					
None or less than £10,000	21	47	1	31	2,865
£10,000 less than £20,000	22	45	1	33	3,997
£20,000 or more	21	43	1	36	14,807
<b>Tenure</b>					
Owner occupiers	21	43	1	36	18,601
Social renters	22	44	1	32	3,643
Private renters	21	43	1	36	3,736
<b>Area type</b>					
Urban	21	43	1	35	25,644
Rural	19	45	0	35	390
<b>Level of physical disorder in area</b>					
Low	21	43	1	36	22,571
High	21	46	1	32	1,650
<b>Number of visits to pub/wine bar in the evening during last month</b>					
None	21	43	1	35	9,121
Less than three times a week	21	43	1	35	8,953
More often	21	42	1	36	7,959
<b>Victim of sexual assault</b>					
Victim since the age of 16	16	53	1	31	3,892
Not a victim since the age of 16	22	42	1	36	21,466
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>26,034</b>

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## RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT AND STATISTICS (RDS)

### MISSION STATEMENT

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

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

RDS includes staff within the Government Statistical Service (GSS). One of the GSS aims is to inform Parliament and the members of the public about the state of the nation and provide a window on the work and performance of government, allowing the impact of government policies and actions to be assessed.

Therefore -

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

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# Erratum

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Page 48 - column heading '2004/2005' footnote indicator number '4' added.

Page 48 - table row beginning 'Unconverted starting gun', the six footnote indicators changed from '4' to '5'.

Page 57 - 'Offences per 100,000 population 2006/7' figure for 'England and Wales (excluding London Region)' changed from '7' to '14'.