Joining the dots:

The combined burden of
violence, abuse and poverty
in the lives of women

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Contents

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Foreword

Agenda exists to campaign for the most excluded women and girls: those who struggle with the combined burden of complex and interrelated needs. There are key themes which repeat time and time again through the lives of all of these women, but the two most ubiquitous are violence and poverty.

We have known for a long time that violence and poverty are linked in women's lives. Joining the Dots, funded by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, outlines the strength of that link: women in poverty are more than twice as likely to experience almost every kind of abuse and violence as women not in poverty.

This report is one of the first to draw out what that combination of abuse and poverty looks like for women in England. It paints a stark picture of poor mental health; insecure housing and work; and disability, combined with high levels of caring responsibilities.

Our thanks go to the researchers at DMSS and Herriot Watt University for providing such a strong analysis of how these forms of disadvantage intertwine.

Poverty, abuse, and violence are gendered. Across our society it is women who disproportionately suffer them. It is unsurprising that each form of inequality reinforces the other, and breeds new forms – like higher rates of mental ill-health among women.

The findings are a clear reminder that offering women support for individual problems in isolation is not effective. These issues are complex and intertwined. Women in poverty have fewer resources and can find it harder to escape perpetrators of abuse, while experiencing abuse is often a factor in women's homelessness, substance misuse, poor mental health and poverty. Tackling this inequality must start at the very top. We are calling for a cross-government approach to improving life chances for women who face the most extensive abuse, poverty and disadvantage. We need leadership and strategic thinking to break the links between these issues.

It's also essential that services exist to provide the help needed. At the moment, we have some world-class specialist support in this country, but the services which provide it are few and far between and often struggle for funding. Central and local government must make sure specialist services providing holistic support are adequately funded and properly commissioned everywhere.

And we've got to start recognising these women. We hear stories time and time again from women about missed opportunities for support, with professionals unable to see the trauma that lay at the root of their problems. 'Routine enquiry' (asking women and girls whether they have experienced violence and abuse) needs to become standard practice across a range of health and support services and be accompanied by proper support for those who disclose past or present experiences of abuse. That way we'll stop missing the opportunities we have got to reach out to women.

If we want to ensure that women's life chances aren't narrowed by gender, that girls born today won't face the limitations and closing off of opportunities caused by the combination of poverty and abuse, we've got to start joining these dots.

Katharine Sacks-Jones
Director, Agenda

Acknowledgements

Executive summary

Background

Agenda was established to draw attention to the needs of the most disadvantaged women and girls in our society: those who face a complex range of adversities in their lives and who are often overlooked in public debate and policy design. This study was commissioned by Agenda, with support from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, in order to provide statistics on the circumstances of such women in England.

Building on our previous report, *Hidden Hurt: Violence, abuse and disadvantage in the lives of women*,[1] we describe the circumstances of women in England who live in poverty, examine the nature and extent of violence and abuse experienced by women in poverty, and profile the mental health and quality of life of women who experience both poverty and violence and abuse. This report provides a powerful statistical picture of the combined adversity of poverty and extensive violence and abuse in women's lives.

1 Scott S and McManus S (2015) Hidden Hurt: Violence, abuse and disadvantage in the lives of women. Agenda: London. http://weareagenda.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Hidden-Hurt-full-report1.pdf
2 The Responding Effectively to Violence and Abuse study (REVA) was conducted by the Child and Women Abuse Studies Unit, DMSS and NatCen Social Research. Scott S, Williams J, McNaughton Nicholls C, Lovett J, McManus S (2015) Population patterns in violence, abuse and mental health in England NatCen: London. http://www.natcen.ac.uk/media/1057987/REVA_Brief-1_Population-patterns_FINAL_071015.pdf
3 Analysis was carried out drawing on the profile of poverty found in the Poverty and Social Exclusion (PSE) survey Lansley S and Mack J (2015) Breadline Britain – the rise of mass poverty. One World. https://oneworld-publications.com/breadline-britain-pb.html#.VqZjA_mLS72

Data & Analysis

Our data source is the Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) which has a large representative sample of women and men of all ages and is the best available data on rates of mental illness in the general population. APMS also provides rich information about other aspects of people's lives: including their economic circumstances, social relationships and experiences of sexual and physical abuse, violence and coercive control in childhood or adulthood.

We have previously used APMS data to produce a typology of abuse and violence.[2] Here we draw on a modified version of that typology, where the population is divided into four broad groups reflecting their lifetime experience of different types of violence and abuse. These groups represent those who have experienced:

1. little or no violence and abuse in their lives
2. physical violence from a partner
3. sexual abuse or violence as children or adults
4. extensive sexual and/or physical abuse, often across the life-course.

To identify which women in the APMS sample were in poverty, we used the following indicators:[3] personal and equivalised income; fuel poverty and poor housing conditions; borrowing from friends and non-standard money lenders; and being seriously behind with utility, rent, mortgage and a range of other debt repayments. Surveys that focus specifically on poverty will include other measures, such as household income after housing costs, and generate better estimates of the prevalence of poverty (which was not a focus for this study).

Key Findings

- **Violence and abuse are associated with poverty**: people who are in poverty are more likely to have suffered violence and abuse than those who are not. This is true for both women and men. Among women in poverty 38% have experienced violence and abuse, compared with 27% of women not in poverty.

- **The association between abuse and poverty is somewhat stronger in women than men**: half of women with extensive experience of abuse are in poverty (51%) while this is the case for a quarter of women who have experienced little or no abuse in their lives (27%). The comparable figures for men are 27% and 17%.
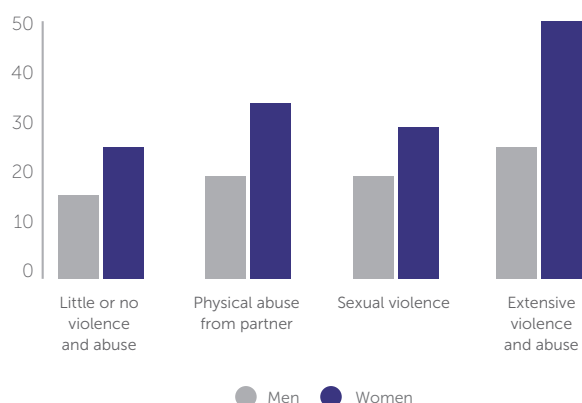
- About 4% of women are both in poverty and have experience of extensive violence and abuse in their lives: around one million women in England.

- **Women in poverty are much more likely to experience almost every type of violence and abuse** – at rates which are generally twice as high as those of other women. The difference is particularly pronounced for violence involving a weapon. One in twenty women in poverty (5%) have had a weapon used against them, compared with one in a hundred women not in poverty (1%). Women in poverty are twice as likely as other women to have been raped either as children or adults. The only kinds of abuse which are not significantly associated with poverty are nonconsensual sexual talk and touching.

- **Women in poverty are particularly likely to experience the most extensive violence and abuse in their lives**. 14% of women in poverty have faced extensive violence and abuse, which is more than twice the rate of women not in poverty (6%).

- **The more extensive the violence and abuse experienced the more likely it is that women also face other adversities in their lives**. These include poor general health, difficulties in finding work, major traumatic events or homelessness. This is true both for women in poverty and those who are not.
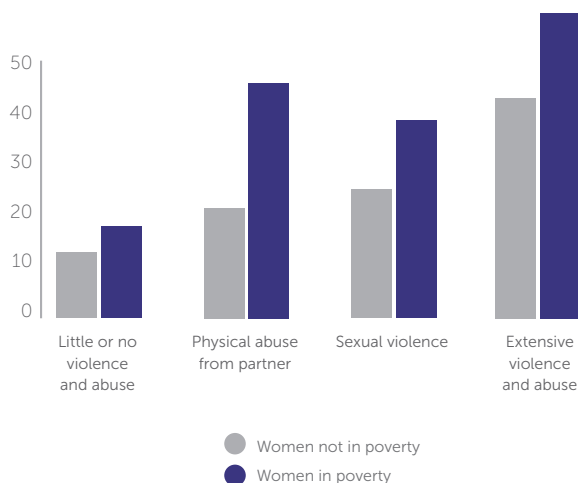
Figure 1: Proportion in poverty by violence and abuse groups and sex

Little or no violence and abuse · Physical abuse from partner · Sexual violence · Extensive violence and abuse

● Men ● Women

- **Mental illness is more strongly linked with violence and abuse than it is with poverty**. Over half of women who are both in poverty and have experience of extensive violence and abuse meet the diagnostic threshold for a common mental disorder. This rate is three times higher than for women in poverty who have little or no experience of violence. However, women who experience physical violence from a partner (without having suffered other abuse in their lives) are much more vulnerable to anxiety and depression if they are also dealing with poverty than if they are not.

- **Being abused and being in poverty are *both* associated with negative outcomes**. Experiencing both abuse and poverty is associated with the very poorest outcomes. Women who face both in their lives are likely to suffer a number of other adversities and are among the most disadvantaged people in society. A fifth of women in combined adversity have thought about suicide in the past year, more than a third have made a suicide attempt at some point, and a quarter have self-harmed. For this group of women, adversity often stretches across the life-course, with a fifth having run away from home, one in ten having been in local authority care and a fifth having experienced homelessness.

Figure 2: Proportion of women in violence and abuse groups with a common mental disorder

Legend:
- Women not in poverty
- Women in poverty

Recommendations

The enormous impact of sexual and physical abuse on victims is well established. It is also widely recognised that interpersonal violence and abuse is a gendered issue disproportionately affecting women and girls. It is an issue which looms particularly large in the lives of the most disadvantaged: women in prison, involved in prostitution, who are homeless or suffer mental ill health. However, this study is one of the first to focus on quantifying the association between economic and social disadvantage and experience of abuse. Our analysis confirms that the greatest disadvantage is experienced by those who endure the most extensive abuse across their life-course – and shows that it is women in poverty who are most likely to have such experiences.

There are implications for policy makers, services providers and practitioners. For further information on the changes Agenda believes we need to see, please visit http://weareagenda.org/policy-research/agendas-reports.

Based on this research Agenda recommends that:

1. **There is political leadership and a cross-government approach to improving the life chances of women who face the most extensive abuse, poverty and multiple disadvantage in their lives**. This should set out the changes needed across different policy areas and departmental responsibilities to bring about systemic change for the most disadvantaged women and girls.

2. **Central and local government must make sure specialist services providing holistic support are adequately funded and properly commissioned**. These are crucial if the multiple difficulties faced by women and girls with the most extensive experience of violence and abuse are to be addressed.

3. **Services who encounter women in poverty (including for example mental health, housing, substance misuse or employment support) need to understand the impacts of violence and abuse on women's lives and be offering support around these issues. 'Routine enquiry' (asking women and girls whether they have experienced violence and abuse) should become standard practice** across a range of health and support services and be accompanied by proper support for those who disclose past or present experiences of abuse. Identifying that abuse is, or has been, experienced is an essential first step in providing appropriate referral or support.

4. **Services for survivors of violence and abuse need to be adequately resourced and able to respond to the fact that experiences of violence and abuse may be compounded by poverty**. Many survivors will have complex needs and require support around issues such as mental health, substance misuse and homelessness.

1

Background

1
Background

Agenda was established to draw attention to the needs of the most disadvantaged women and girls in our society: those who face a complex range of adversities in their lives and who are often overlooked in public debate and policy design. We know that disadvantages are not experienced in isolation, that many people face a number of adversities at the same time, and that these can have cumulative impact.[4] While one profile of multiple disadvantage as it tends to manifest in some men's lives has been well described, focus is now being brought to the nature and extent of multiple disadvantage in women.[5] Work done so far with women has found key domains of disadvantage include experience of violence and abuse, poverty and financial adversity, and mental illness and disability.[6]

This study was commissioned by Agenda, with support from the Joseph Rowntree Foundation, to generate robust national statistics on the circumstances of women living in England. This builds directly on a previous Agenda report, *Hidden Hurt: Violence, abuse and disadvantage in the lives of women*.[7] That report highlighted that women who experience the most extensive abuse and violence (both as children and adults) are more likely

to face other adverse circumstances. It presented a picture of the scale of violence and abuse these women face, the nature of their experiences, and how their life chances differ from the rest of the population.

This new report focuses on those women who both live in poverty and have experienced extensive forms of violence and abuse in their lives and compares their circumstances with the rest of the population. The report aims to

- Build a picture of the circumstances of women in England who live in poverty.
- Examine the nature and extent of violence and abuse experienced by women in poverty.
- Profile the mental health and quality of life of women with combined experience of both poverty and violence and abuse.

Our analysis shows the extent to which women in poverty face other adverse circumstances, including experiences of violence and abuse. It also shows how those women who experience both poverty and violence and abuse are especially likely to face other disadvantages in terms of poor mental and physical health, difficulties finding employment, poor

4 McM Bramley G, Fitzpatrick S (2015) Hard Edges: Mapping Severe and Multiple Deprivation. London: Lankelly Chase. http://lankellychase.org.uk/multiple-disad-vantage/publications/hard-edges/
5 McNeish D, Scott, S (2014) Women and girls at risk: Evidence across the life course. London: Lankelly Chase Foundation. http://lankellychase.org.uk/news-story/women-and-girls-at-risk/
6 McNeish D, Scott S, Sosenko F, Johnsen S, Bramley, G. (2016) Women and girls facing severe and multiple disadvantage in the UK. London: Lankelly Chase Foundation.
7 Scott S and McManus S (2015) Hidden Hurt: Violence, abuse and disadvantage in the lives of women. Agenda: London. http://weareagenda.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Hidden-Hurt-full-report1.pdf

housing and homelessness, disability, and substance misuse problems. The report presents a picture of the scale of poverty women face, the nature of their experiences, and how the life chances of women experiencing both poverty and extensive violence and abuse differ from the rest of the population.

2

Data and analysis in this report

The Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) dataset

The Adult Psychiatric Morbidity Survey (APMS) series is the primary source of information for monitoring the mental health of people living in England.[8] It is based on a stratified random sample of people currently living in private households, with a large representative sample of women and men of all ages. Some people choose not to take part or are not able due to poor health, and those living in institutions or who are homeless when fieldwork takes place are not included. However, with a 57% response rate and weights applied to address what is known about who doesn't respond, this is the best available data on rates of a wide range of different mental illnesses. A 90-minute interview is followed up with a further clinical assessment for some participants. Detailed mental health screening tools and assessments are conducted which can identify mental disorder in both participants who have and have not been diagnosed by services.

8 McManus S, Meltzer H, Brugha T, Bebbington P, Jenkins R (eds) (2009). Adult Psychiatric Morbidity in England 2007: results of a household survey. The NHS Information Centre: Leeds.
9 This perception is examined in Radford J, Harne L (2008) 'The nature and extent of domestic violence' chapter in Tackling Domestic Violence. http://www.mheducation.co.uk/openup/chapters/9780335212484.pdf
10 Jonas S, Khalifeh H, Bebbington PE, McManus S, Brugha T, Meltzer H and Howard LM. Gender differences in intimate partner violence and psychiatric disorders in England: results from the 2007 adult psychiatric morbidity survey. Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences.2014 23; 02:189-199.
11 Bebbington P, Jonas S, Kuipers E, King M, Cooper C, Brugha T, Meltzer H, McManus S, Jenkins R. Child sexual abuse and psychosis: data from an English National Psychiatric Survey. British Journal of Psychiatry. 2011 199; 29-37.
12 Bebbington P, Jonas S, Brugha T, Meltzer H, Jenkins R, Cooper C, King M, McManus S. Child sexual abuse reported by an English national sample: characteristics and demography. Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology. 2011 46; 255–262.

APMS also provides rich information about other aspects of people's lives: including their economic circumstances, social relationships, and experience of traumatic events. Experience of a number of different types of coercive control, threat, physical and sexual abuse and violence, experienced in childhood or adulthood, were asked about in a self-completion module administered on a laptop. This method of data collection will have helped to minimize under reporting, although this remains a possibility for both women and men. Men may be particularly likely to under-report experiences of interpersonal violence and abuse, because such experiences are more stigmatized in men.[9] It is also likely that there may be some under reporting by those currently living with an abusive partner, as the interview took place in people's own homes.

Using APMS data to produce a typology of violence and abuse

APMS data on abuse and violence has been examined in previous publications.[10,11,12] The current authors previously examined the violence and abuse data in APMS used a statistical approach called latent class analysis (LCA).[13] This looked for clusters of people in the survey sample who shared similar, distinct patterns of responses to questions asking about different types of violence and abuse. The LCA

modelling was used to produce a typology of the population in terms of people's life histories of abuse and violence. Six distinct groups were identified, with those characterised by the most extensive experience of abuse and violence being much more likely to be women.[14] The *Hidden Hurt* report showed that women with such experiences are more likely to experience many other adverse circumstances, such as living in a deprived area, being disabled, in poor physical health, and having substance misuse problems.

This six group typology of violence and abuse included groups with too few respondents for robust statistical analysis of subgroups. Related groups were therefore combined for the current analysis to create a four group typology. The two groups characterised by *sexual* abuse and violence (groups 4 and 5 in *Figure 3A*) were merged to form a single 'sexual violence' group. The 'extensive violence and abuse group' used in this report pools together women who have experienced extensive coercive control and physical violence from a partner (group 3 in *Figure 3A*) with women who have experienced both physical and sexual violence in both childhood and adulthood (group 6). The revised four group typology used in this report is presented in *Figure 3B*.

Figure 3A: Original six group typology of violence and abuse in women
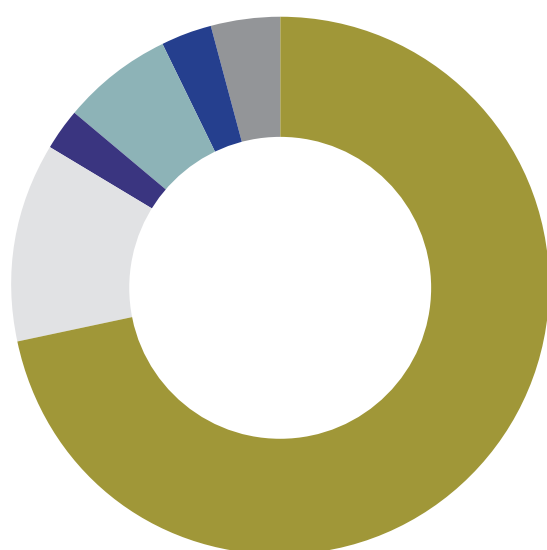
- ● **1** Little or no violence and abuse
- ● **2** Physical abuse from partner
- ● **3** Extensive physical abuse/coercion from partner
- ● **4** Sexual abuse only as a child
- ● **5** Sexual abuse as an adult, sometimes as a child
- ● **6** Extensive physical/sexual abuse as both adult and child

13 The Responding Effectively to Violence and Abuse study (REVA) was conducted by the Child and Women Abuse Studies Unit, DMSS and NatCen Social Research. Scott S, Williams J, McNaughton Nicholls C, Lovett J, McManus S (2015) Population patterns in violence, abuse and mental health in England NatCen: London. http://www.natcen.ac.uk/media/1057987/REVA_Brief-1_Population-patterns_FINAL_071015.pdf
14 Scott S; Williams J, McNaughton Nicholls C, Lovett J, McManus S. (2015) Violence, abuse and mental health in England: Population patterns. NatCen: London www.natcen.ac.uk/Revabriefing1
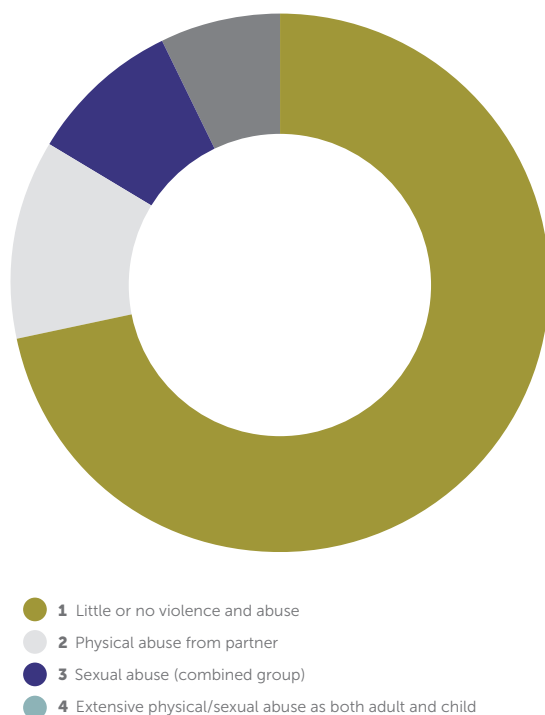
Using APMS data to identify women in poverty

While APMS contains a wide range of poverty indicators, it is not a specialist survey of poverty. In order to identify which women in the APMS sample were in poverty, subject specialist analysts from Heriot-Watt University conducted analysis drawing on the poverty profile found in the Poverty and Social Exclusion (PSE) survey.[15] This work identified the indicators and characteristics in the APMS dataset that best identified who in the sample was in poverty. These included measures relating to personal and household income; fuel poverty and poor housing condition indicators; borrowing from friends and non-standard money lenders; and being seriously behind with utility, rent, mortgage and a range of other debt repayments. This work was led by Dr Filip Sosenko.[16]

Figure 3B: Revised four group typology of violence and abuse in women

- **1** Little or no violence and abuse
- **2** Physical abuse from partner
- **3** Sexual abuse (combined group)
- **4** Extensive physical/sexual abuse as both adult and child

Tables and technical detail

The text in this report presents key findings and recommendations. The appendices include methodological detail and tables with the analysis. The tables enable the overall experiences of women in poverty and women not in poverty to be compared, and show how, among women in poverty, different patterns of violence and abuse link with experience of social, economic and health disadvantage. All differences highlighted in the text have been tested and found to be statistically significant.[17] The approach taken to significance testing is described in *Appendix A*.

15 Lansley S and Mack J (2015) Breadline Britain – the rise of mass poverty. One World. https://oneworld-publications.com/breadline-britain-pb.html#.VqZjA_mLS72
16 Technical appendix with a detailed discussion of how people in poverty were identified forthcoming.
17 For further information about the data: http://www.natcen.ac.uk/our-research/research/adult-psychiatric-morbidity-survey/

3

Poverty and abuse in women's lives

3.1 Women living in poverty

People in poverty were identified by the presence of multiple factors, such as low income, fuel poverty, poor housing conditions, borrowing, and debt. A higher proportion of women than men were identified as in poverty using this particular approach; with one in three women found to be in poverty. Other approaches have found the rate of poverty in men and women to be more similar.

Women in poverty are much more likely than women not in poverty to experience a range of different types of health and social adversity, including trauma, physical illness and disability, and mental disorder and self-harm.

Overall, the analysis found that about a quarter of people can be described as 'in poverty' (24%) using this particular approach.[18] Women are found to be more likely than men to be in poverty, with one in three women (31%) identified as such, compared with one in five men (18%).[19] Analyses of different datasets find different ratios, although generally it is found that rates of poverty are higher in women than men.[20]

Table 1

Sociodemographic characteristics: Young women are more likely to be in poverty than older women. Half of the women we identified as in poverty (49%) are aged 16 to 34, compared with a fifth (21%) of women not in poverty. Women in poverty are also more likely than women not in poverty to belong to a minority ethnic group. Overall, women are less likely to live in a rented home (30%) than one which is owner occupied (70%). The opposite, however, was true for women in poverty, who are more likely to rent their home (64%) than be an owner occupier (36%).

Tables 4, 5, 7, 8

Mental health: Women in poverty are more likely to have a common mental disorder (CMD) such as depression or an anxiety disorder than women not in poverty (29%, compared with 16%). Poverty is linked with higher rates of screening positive for ADHD (13% of women in poverty, compared with 5% women not in poverty), psychosis (1% compared with 0%), eating disorder (5% compared with 2%), and borderline personality disorder (1% compared with 0%). Rates of screening positive for PTSD are about three time as high among women in poverty (6%) than among other women (2%).[21] Women in poverty are also more likely to have experienced life threatening trauma.

Tables 18, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31

[18] Financial and housing circumstances: household income, fuel poverty indicators, housing conditions, sources of borrowing, and debt arrears were used to identify women in poverty. All these factors, therefore, are strongly associated with being in the poverty group. For example, 21% of women in the poverty group have debt arrears (compared with 3% of women not in poverty), and 22% have recently borrowed from a non-standard money lender (compared with 3%). (Tables 15, 16 and 17)
[19] The PSE 2012 survey provides a more reliable measure of the prevalence of poverty and identifies 21% of adults as living in poverty: 22.5% of women compared with 19.4% of men.
[20] Bennett F and Daly M (2014) Poverty through a gendered lens: evidence and policy review of gender and poverty. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. https://www.spi.ox.ac.uk/uploads/tx_oxford/files/Gender%20and%20poverty%20Bennett%20and%20Daly%20final%2012%205%2014%2028%205%2014_01.pdf
[21] No significant association was found between poverty and presence of problem gambling in women. (Table 32)

Mental health treatment and service use: Despite being three times more likely to have multiple mental disorders (15%, compared with 5%), women in poverty are less than twice as likely as other women to be in receipt of mental health treatment (13%, compared with 8%) or to have used health care services for a mental health reason (21% compared with 12%). This indicates that there may be socioeconomic inequalities in treatment access, with women in poverty less likely to receive the treatment they need.

Tables 25, 35, 37

Suicide and self-harm: Women in poverty are three times more likely than other women to have thought about suicide in the last year (9%, compared with 3%). 12% have made a suicide attempt at some point in their life (compared with 4% of other women) and 10% have self-harmed (compared with 3%).

Table 33

General health and disability: Women in poverty are twice as likely to rate their general health as poor (9%) as other women (4%). They are also slightly more likely to report needing assistance with multiple activities of daily living (24% compared with 17%). Needing assistance with activities of daily living is often used as an indicator of disability. These patterns of poorer general health and greater disability are evident despite the fact that women in poverty have a younger age profile than women not in poverty, and women not in poverty being marginally more likely to report the presence of a health condition (87%, compared with 83% of women in poverty).

Tables 39, 44, 45

Health behaviours: A third of women in poverty smoke (35%), compared with 15% of other women. They are also more likely to have a problematic pattern of alcohol consumption (20%, compared with 14%) and signs of drug dependence (5%, compared with 1%). The higher rate of drug dependence was not entirely explained by the younger age profile of women in poverty, as the higher rate among women in poverty was also evident when just focusing on those aged 16 to 34.

Tables 40, 41, 42, 43

Early years: Women in poverty as adults tended to have different early years experiences from women not in poverty. For example, women in poverty are less likely to have lived with both parents in childhood (72%, compared with 85%), and more likely to have been taken into local authority care (3%, compared with 1%). They are also more likely to have been expelled from school as a child (3%, compared with 0%) and to have run away from home (10%, compared with 3%). Data on whether or not women were in poverty in childhood was not collected in the survey.

Tables 47, 49, 50, 51

Caring responsibilities: Having caring responsibilities due to someone's ill-health or disability, and being a lone parent, are more likely among women in poverty than among women not in poverty. 12% of women in poverty are living as a lone parent, compared with 1.4% of women not in poverty. Becoming a lone parent is likely

to impact negatively on a woman's household income and contribute to her being in poverty.

Table 48

Employment. A fifth (19%) of women in poverty have struggled to find work for at least a month without success, compared with 12% of women not in poverty, and they are more likely to currently be unemployed or economically inactive. Among those who are employed, women in poverty are somewhat more likely to view their job promotion prospects as poor (54% compared with 46%) and to feel that their job is insecure (25% compared with 21%).[22]

Tables 10, 12, 13, 14

Homelessness and wider disadvantage. Women in poverty are three times more likely to have been homeless at some point in their life, (7%, compared with 2% of other women) and twice as likely to be currently living in a property with at least one indicator of fuel poverty, for example living in a home with mould or which they can't keep warm (43%, compared with 20%).

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[22] Women in poverty (18%) are less likely to have experienced job loss at some point due to redundancy or having been sacked than women not in poverty (21%). This may reflect their lower rates of employment (41% of poor women were employed at the time of the interview, compared with 60% of other women). (Tables 11 and 12)

[23] Fahmy E, Williamson E, Pantazis C. (2016). Evidence and policy review: Domestic violence and poverty. Joseph Rowntree Foundation. http://research-information.bristol.ac.uk/en/publications/evidence-and-policy-review(af69c4ab-ff0b-4392-9318-890dc0fcc359).html

3.2 Extent of violence and abuse among women in poverty

Violence and abuse affects women across all socioeconomic groups. However, women in poverty are more likely than those not in poverty to have experienced most types of violence and abuse. They are twice as likely to have experienced the most extensive forms of violence and abuse.

Extent of violence and abuse among women in poverty. Experience of violence and abuse is more common among women in poverty than among women not in poverty: 38% of women in poverty are in a group characterised by violence and abuse, compared with 27% of women not in poverty. This pattern is consistent with other research in this area.[23] The difference was by far the most pronounced for the extensive violence and abuse group, which is characterised by experience of multiple types of violence and abuse in childhood and adulthood, and includes different types of physical violence from a partner as well as sometimes sexual violence.

> 14% of women in poverty have faced extensive violence and abuse. This is more than twice the rate for women not in poverty (6%).

The proportion of women in the 'physical violence from a partner' (7%) and the 'sexual violence (but not physical)' (11%) groups did not vary between those in and not in poverty.

Table 3

Different types of violence and abuse.

APMS includes questions about a range of different, specific types of violence and abuse; these are all listed in *Table 2*. Across nearly every type of abuse, exposure was more common among women in poverty than among women not in poverty.[24]

Coercive control from a partner: 14% of women in poverty have been prevented from having their fair share of household money and 16% have been prevented from seeing friends and relatives (compared with 8% and 9% respectively, among other women). They are also more likely to report having been bullied (26% compared with 18%).[25]

Threat from a partner: Women in poverty are twice as likely as those not in poverty to have been threatened with hurt (21% compared with 11%), threatened with a weapon (7% compared with 3%), and threatened with death (10% compared with 4%).

Physical violence from a partner: 28% of women in poverty have been pushed, held, pinned down or slapped by a partner, compared with 16% of other women. They are twice as likely to have been kicked, bit or hit (21%, compared with 11%) as well as twice as likely to have had a partner try to choke or strangle them (10%, compared with 5%). The difference is particularly

pronounced for violence involving a weapon. One in twenty women in poverty (5%) have had a weapon used against them, compared with one in a hundred women not in poverty (1%).

Sexual violence: Women in poverty are twice as likely as other women to have been raped in childhood (5% compared with 2%), as well as twice as likely to have been raped since the age of 16 (7%, compared with 3%). However, rates of nonconsensual sexual talking and nonconsensual sexual touching, both before and after the age of 16, are similar for women in and out of poverty.

Table 2

Extent of poverty in each violence and abuse group.

Figure 1 shows the proportion of each violence and abuse group that are in poverty, for women and men. The purple columns show the proportion of women in each violence and abuse group who are in poverty. Women in poverty are particularly overrepresented in the extensive violence and abuse group. Half of women in the extensive violence and abuse group are classed as such (51%), whereas in the little or no violence and abuse group, about a quarter are in poverty (27%). The blue columns in *Figure 1* show the proportion of men in each violence and abuse group who are in poverty. It is clear that while there is still an association between poverty and experience of violence and abuse, among men this association is less pronounced.

24 Except for nonconsensual sexual talk and sexual touching and violence at work, where rates were similar for the two groups of women.
25 Bullying may have been by a partner or by someone else, this was not established in the data collection.

Figure 1: Proportion in poverty by violence and abuse groups and sex
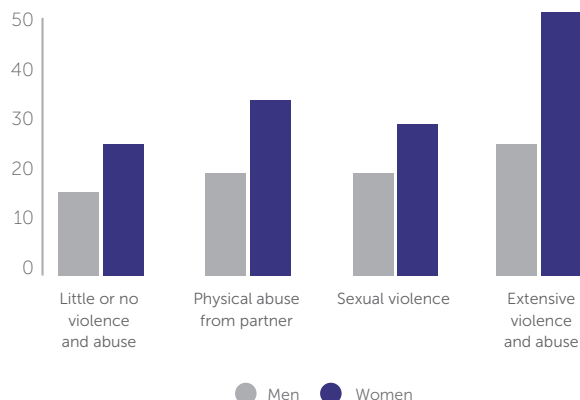
Why is violence and abuse more commonly reported by women in poverty?

Data from cross-sectional surveys like APMS provide a powerful a picture of society at a particular point in time, but such data does not enable us to disentangle causal direction in the relationship between two factors. So the data presented here cannot tell us whether it is poverty that makes exposure to violence and abuse more likely or if exposure to violence and abuse contributes to someone becoming (or remaining) in poverty.

It is possible that there is causal influence in both directions, and that many different factors play a role in this dynamic. For example;

- Women in poverty may have less access to the resources that enable people to avoid and escape abusive relationships and situations. Related to this, experience of debt and financial crisis can increase people's financial dependence on others,

and reduce their ability to act independently.

- Experiences of violence and abuse, especially early in life, can reduce self-esteem, confidence and the acquisition of skills and qualifications, leading to reduced employment prospects and earning potential.
- Living in insecure housing and being homeless may increase people's exposure to risky situations.
- Experience of partner violence can lead to relationship breakdown, with divorce, separation and financial disentanglement being linked with reduced household income.

Fahmy et al (2016) in their review of existing theory and evidence highlight that a complex set of relationships and interdependencies underpin the observed association between poverty and interpersonal violence and abuse.

3.3 Combined adversity: women with experience of both poverty and violence and abuse

About 4% of women are both in poverty and have experience of extensive violence and abuse in their lives: around one million women in England.[26]

26 This approximation of number of women affected was produced by applying the proportion of women identified by APMS as experiencing both poverty and violence and abuse to Office for National Statistics' population estimates of the size of the adult female population of England.

Women who experience both poverty and extensive violence and abuse face a cumulative burden and represent some of the most disadvantaged people in society. Half have clinical depression or an anxiety disorder and more than a third have self-harmed. The majority of them have faced life-threatening trauma and a fifth screen positive for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). For this group, adversity often stretches across the life-course, with a fifth having run away from home (compared with one in twenty women in poverty with little or no experience of violence and abuse) and a fifth reporting homelessness.

This section focuses on the circumstances of a group of women who are amongst the most multiply disadvantaged in society: those who experience the combined burden of poverty and extensive violence and abuse. This group is referred to here as women in 'combined adversity'.

Mental health. Half (55%) of women in combined adversity (that is, those who are both in poverty and have experience of extensive violence and abuse) meet the diagnostic threshold for an anxiety or depressive disorder. This is three times higher than the rate for women in poverty but with little or no experience of violence (17%).

Figure 2 shows that the difference in rates of anxiety and depression between women with experience of extensive violence and women without such experience is great. In contrast the difference in rates between those

who are and are not in poverty, tends to be less pronounced. This suggests that **mental illness in women may be more strongly linked with violence and abuse than with poverty**.[27]

The one group where poverty does appear to have as strong an association as violence and abuse is among women in the 'physical violence from a partner' group. About half of women in poverty and in this violence group had an anxiety or depressive disorder (46%), compared with about a fifth of women in this violence group but not in poverty (21%). It may be that women with experience of significant (but not as extensive) partner violence are much more vulnerable to anxiety and depression if they are also dealing with poverty than if they are not.
Table 18, Figures 2, 3

Figure 2: Proportion of women in violence and abuse groups with a common mental disorder

Women not in poverty
Women in poverty
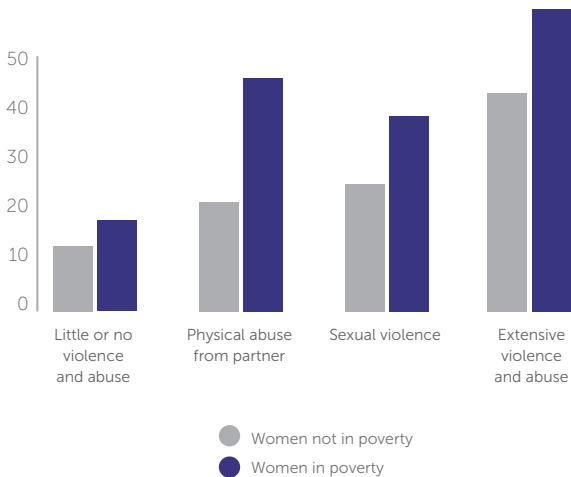
27 This was also tested in the APMS data using logistic regression analyses, which found that the combined violence categories had a stronger effect on the presence of common mental disorder than poverty (odds ratio 2.612 vs 1.507).

Women in combined adversity are about five times more likely to meet the criteria for multiple mental disorders than women in poverty without experience of violence and abuse (33%, compared with 6%). One in three women in combined adversity screen positive for ADHD (30%, compared with 7%), with higher rates of psychosis (3%, compared with 0%); eating disorder (9%, compared with 2%); and borderline personality disorder (3%, compared with 1%).

Tables 25, 27, 28, 30

A fifth of women in combined adversity screen positive for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), this rate is about twenty times higher than that for women in poverty with little or no experience of violence and abuse (19%, compared with 1%). This suggests a stronger association between PTSD and violence and abuse, than between PTSD and poverty.

Table 31

Figure 3: Proportion of women in violence and abuse groups with 2 or more mental disorders, by whether in poverty

● Women not in poverty ● Women in poverty
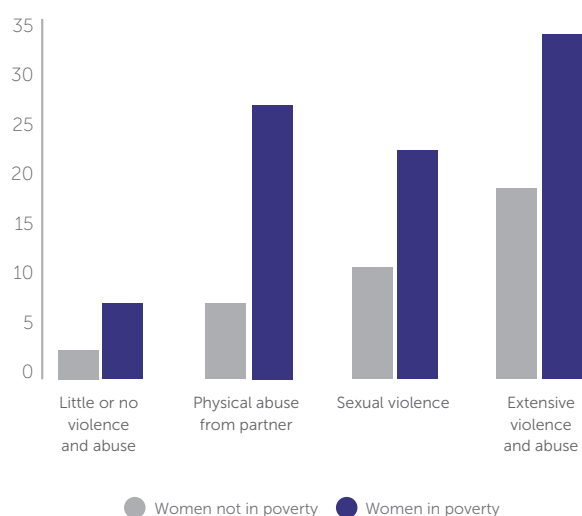
Mental health treatment and service use. People with a mental disorder are more likely to use mental health treatment than those who do not have a mental disorder. Given that women with experience of violence and abuse and women in poverty both have higher rates of mental disorder than other women, it is not unexpected that they are also more likely to be in treatment. However, despite being five times more likely to have multiple mental disorders (33%, compared with 6%), women in combined adversity are only about three times more likely than other women in poverty to be in receipt of mental health treatment (29%, compared with 9%)

Table 25; Figures 3, 4

Figure 4: Proportion of women in violence and abuse groups receiving mental health treatment

● Women not in poverty ● Women in poverty
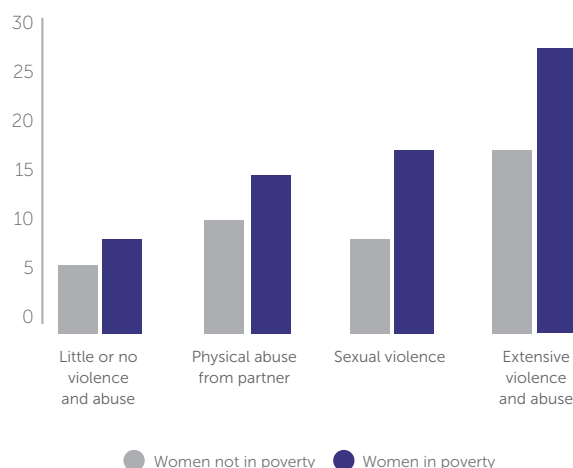
Suicide and self-harm. A fifth of women in combined adversity (22%) have thought about suicide in the past year, more than third (38%) have made a suicide attempt and a quarter have self-harmed (23%). These rates are

four or five times higher than those for women in poverty but with little or no experience of violence and abuse (5%, 4% and 4% respectively).

Table 33

General health. A fifth of women in combined adversity described their general health as poor (20%, compared with 7% of women in poverty with little or no experience of violence) and most reported having a health condition of some sort (88%, compared with 77%).

Tables 39, 44, 46, Figure 4

Figure 5: Proportion of women in violence and abuse groups reporting poor general health

Little or no violence and abuse | Physical abuse from partner | Sexual violence | Extensive violence and abuse

● Women not in poverty　● Women in poverty
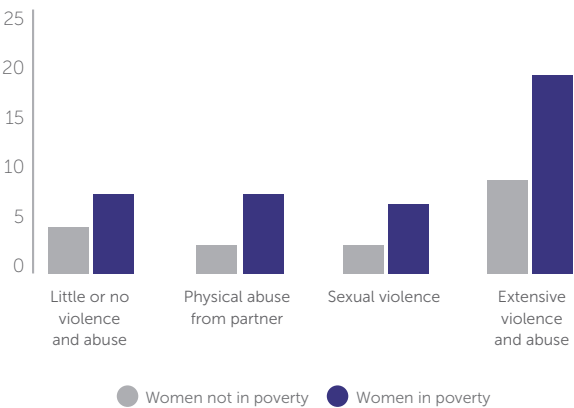
Health behaviours. Half of women in combined adversity are smokers (52%, compared with 30% of women in poverty with little or no violence experience). A quarter had a problematic pattern of alcohol consumption (28%, compared with 16% of women in poverty with little or no violence experience), and 8% showed signs of drug dependence (compared

Figure 6: Proportion of women in violence and abuse groups wth signs of drug dependence, by whether in poverty

Little or no violence and abuse | Physical abuse from partner | Sexual violence | Extensive violence and abuse

● Women not in poverty　● Women in poverty
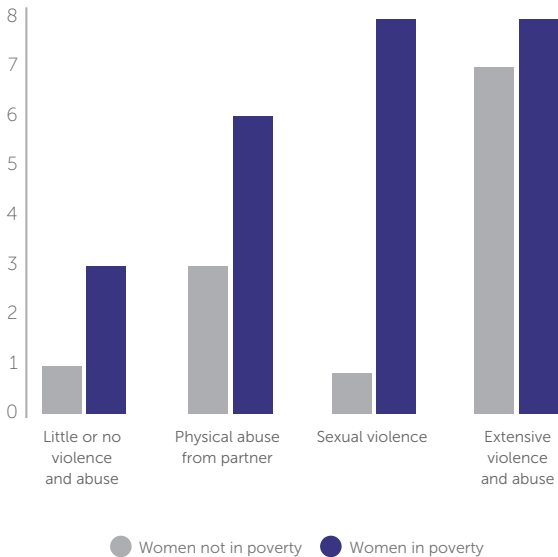
with 3%). These higher rates in women experiencing combined adversity may reflect the use of substances as a coping mechanism.

Tables 40, 41, 42

Early years. Nearly half of women in combined adversity didn't live with both parents throughout childhood (43%, compared with 24% of women in poverty with little or no violence experience). One in ten (9%) of the combined adversity group had been taken into local authority care (five times higher than for women in poverty without experience of violence and abuse; 2%). 6% had been expelled from school (compared with 2%) and a very significant proportion, 21%, had run away from home (compared with 4%).

Tables 47, 49, 50, 51

Bar chart showing proportions (scale 0 to 25) for four groups, comparing Women not in poverty (grey) and Women in poverty (purple):

- Little or no violence and abuse: Women not in poverty ~1, Women in poverty ~4
- Physical abuse from partner: Women not in poverty ~5, Women in poverty ~13
- Sexual violence: Women not in poverty ~6, Women in poverty ~16
- Extensive violence and abuse: Women not in poverty ~18, Women in poverty ~21

● Women not in poverty   ● Women in poverty
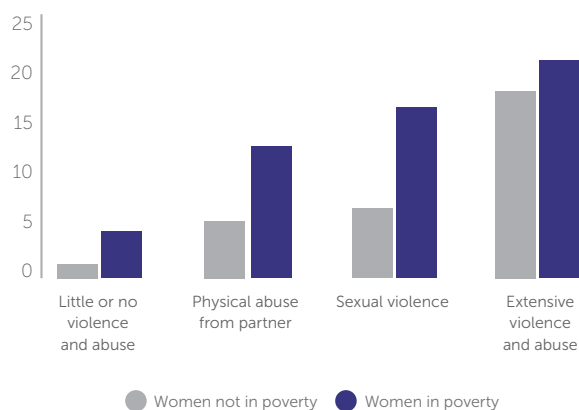
Caring responsibilities. Around a quarter (23%) of women in combined adversity are currently living as a lone parent. This is not unexpected given that experience of violence and abuse from a partner is likely to increase the likelihood that a woman will leave a relationship and take on caring responsibilities for children as a lone parent.[28]

Table 48

Employment. Nearly a third (29%) of women in combined adversity have struggled to find work, compared with 14% of women in poverty without experience of violence. Among those who are employed, 38% of women in combined adversity feel that their job is insecure (compared with 20% of women in poverty with little or no experience of violence).

Tables 4, 10

Homelessness and wider disadvantage. The overwhelming majority of women in combined adversity (81%) had experienced at least one major traumatic event where they had feared for their own life or the life of someone close to them (compared with 31% of women in poverty without experience of violence). A fifth of women in combined adversity have been homeless (21%, compared with 3% of women in poverty with little or no experience of violence).

Tables 52, 53, 54

28 Fahmy, E., Williamson, E. and Pantazis, C. (2016) Evidence and Policy Review - Domestic Violence and Poverty. Available at: http://research-information.bristol. ac.uk/files/80376377/JRF_DV_POVERTY_REPORT_FINAL_COPY_.pdf.

4

Key findings and conclusion

Key findings

- **Violence and abuse are associated with poverty**: people who are in poverty are more likely to have suffered violence and abuse than those who are not. This is true for both women and men. Among women in poverty 38% have experienced violence and abuse, compared with 27% of women not in poverty.

- **The association between abuse and poverty is somewhat stronger in women than men**: half of women with extensive experience of abuse are in poverty (51%) while this is the case for just a quarter of women who have experienced little or no abuse in their lives (27%). The comparable figures for men are 27% and 17%.

- **About 4% of women are both in poverty and have experience of extensive violence and abuse in their lives: around one million women in England.**

- **Women in poverty are much more likely to experience almost every type of violence and abuse** – at rates which are generally twice as high as those of women not in poverty. The difference is particularly pronounced for violence involving a weapon. One in twenty women in poverty (5%) have had a weapon used against them, compared with one in a hundred women not in poverty (1%). Women in poverty are twice as likely as other women to have been raped either as children or adults. The only kinds of abuse which are not significantly associated with poverty are nonconsensual sexual talk and touching.

- **Women in poverty are particularly likely to experience the most extensive violence and abuse in their lives**. 14% of women in poverty have faced extensive violence and abuse, which is more than twice the rate of women not in poverty (6%).

- **The more extensive the violence and abuse experienced, the more likely it is that women also face other adversities in their lives**. These include poor general health, difficulties in finding work, major traumatic events, and homelessness. This is true both for women in poverty and those who are not.

- **Mental illness is more strongly linked with violence and abuse than it is with poverty**. Over half of women who are both in poverty and have experience of extensive violence and abuse meet the diagnostic threshold for a common mental disorder. This rate is three times higher than for women in poverty who have little or no experience of violence. However, women who experience physical violence from a partner (without having suffered other abuse in their lives) are much more vulnerable to anxiety and depression if they are also dealing with poverty than if they are not.

- **Being abused and being in poverty are both associated with negative outcomes**. Experiencing both abuse and poverty is associated with the very poorest outcomes. Women who face both in their lives are likely to suffer a number of other adversities and are among the most disadvantaged people in society. A fifth of women in combined adversity have thought about suicide in the past year, more than a third have made a suicide attempt at some point, and a quarter have self-harmed. For this group of women, adversity often stretches across the life-course, with a fifth having run away from home, one in ten having been in local authority care, and a fifth having experienced homelessness.

Conclusion

This report presents data on women's experiences of poverty, abuse and violence, and other adversities, to paint a picture of how different forms of inequality combine in the lives of women in poverty in England.

The analyses show how the extent of abuse women experience and the forms it takes, are strongly linked with poverty. Women in poverty are much more likely to have experienced more extensive abuse and violence, often facing severe and multiple types across the life-course.

One in seven women in poverty have faced the most extensive violence and abuse: more than twice the rate for women not in poverty. The analyses presented here show that, while poor mental health is linked with poverty, the links between poor mental health and extensive abuse and violence are even stronger.

Agenda's recommendations

The enormous impact of sexual and physical abuse on victims is well established. It is also widely recognised that interpersonal violence and abuse is a gendered issue disproportionately affecting women and girls. It is an issue which looms particularly large in the lives of the most disadvantaged: women in prison, involved in prostitution, who are homeless or suffer mental ill health. However, this study is one of the first to focus on quantifying the association between economic and social disadvantage and experience of abuse. Our analysis confirms that the greatest disadvantage is experienced by those who endure the most extensive abuse across their life-course – and shows that it is women in poverty who are most likely to have such experiences.

There are implications for policy makers, services providers and practitioners. For further information on the changes Agenda believes we need to see, please visit http://weareagenda.org/policy-research/agendas-reports.

Based on this research Agenda recommends that:

1. There is political leadership and a cross-government approach to improving the life chances of women who face the most extensive abuse, poverty and multiple disadvantage in their lives. This should set out the changes needed across different policy areas and departmental responsibilities to bring about systemic change for the most disadvantaged women and girls.

2. Central and local government must make sure specialist services providing holistic support are adequately funded and properly commissioned. These are crucial if the multiple difficulties faced by women and girls with the most extensive experience of violence and abuse are to be addressed.

3. Services who encounter women in poverty (including for example mental health, housing, substance misuse or employment support) need to understand the impacts of violence and abuse on women's lives and be offering support around these issues. 'Routine enquiry' (asking women and girls whether they have experienced violence and abuse) should become standard practice across a range of health and support services and be accompanied by proper support for those who disclose past or present experiences of abuse. Identifying that abuse is, or has been, experienced is an essential first step in providing appropriate referral or support.

4. Services for survivors of violence and abuse need to be adequately resourced and able to respond to the fact that experiences of violence and abuse may be compounded by poverty. Many survivors will have complex needs and require support around issues such as mental health, substance misuse and homelessness.

Appendix A
Data tables

Analysis and significance testing

The tables in this report present weighted cross-tabulations. The unweighted bases in the bottom rows of each table shows the number of participants who answered the questions. Other than the first table, all data presented is based on women only.

Most of the tables enable comparisons to be made between women in the different violence and abuse groups. The tables also enable the experiences of women in poverty to be compared with the experiences of women not in poverty. Whether or not the differences presented are statistically significance (that is, whether or not we believe differences in rates to reflect real differences in the wider population, and not just result from chance), is indicated by the p values given underneath each table. For example, where it says 'statistical significance: typology p<0.001' this indicates that, according to the available data, we believe that women in the different violence and abuse groups experience real differences in rates for the variable being presented (at the 95% confidence interval). If the p value is greater than 0.05, any apparent differences in rates are not considered to be statistically significant. It should be noted that sometimes the sample was small for comparing groups; if the sample had been larger it is possible that a non-significant difference in rates will have been found to be 'significant'.

We also looked at the interactions between different variables. In the tables this is represented by: 'typology*poverty'. If the p value is less than 0.05, this means that the pattern of association between the variable of interest (for example, having depression) and violence and abuse is different for women in poverty and for women not in poverty.

Notes on the tables

- The analyses in this report use weighted data, representative of the profile of the wider household population of women in England (women who were homeless or living in an institutional setting at the time of the interview could not be selected to take part). Figures are presented to whole integers. If there are no respondents in a cell, this is indicated with '-'; if there are less than 0.5% this is presented as 0%. Bases are present unweighted.

- Descriptive cross-tabulations are presented. They do not adjust or control for other factors that might explain a relationship between two variables.

- For every variable examined, statistical tests have been performed to establish whether not associations are significantly different in each violence and abuse group. P values are provided, the smaller the p value the more likely it is that the result is statistically significant. If p is greater than 0.05,

it is assumed that no significant association was established. If there is a cell with no cases in, it was not possible to perform a significance test.

- APMS is a cross-sectional survey, providing a picture of the population at one point in time. The dataset allows for patterns of association to be identified, but not for the disentangling of cause and effect. It is likely that prior experiences of abuse and violence may lead to higher rates of other disadvantage, and also that other disadvantage may increase the likelihood of subsequent abuse and violence. These analyses can help in the development of hypotheses, but not to test the direction of influence.

Table sections

1. Types of violence and abuse experienced
2. Socio-demographics
3. Poverty, financial adversity and employment circumstances
4. Mental health
5. Mental health treatment and service use
6. Health behaviours, general health and disability
7. Early years and parenting
8. Trauma and adversity

List of tables

List of tables (continued)

List of tables (continued)

Section 1: Types of violence and abuse experienced

Table 1: Poverty in England by violence and abuse typology and gender					
	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Proportion in poverty	%	%	%	%	%
Men	17	21	21	27	**18**
Women	27	36	31	51	**31**
All adults	22	30	28	47	**24**
Bases					
Men	*2624*	*246*	*178*	*58*	*3173*
Women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*
All adults	*5414*	*739*	*597*	*425*	*7349*

Table 2: Types of violence and abuse experienced (over) among women in England by poverty status	Poverty status*		
	In poverty	Not in poverty	Total
Types of violence and abuse	%	%	%
Partner ever prevented you from having fair share of household money	14	8	10
Partner ever stopped you from seeing friends/relatives	16	9	11
Partner ever frightened you, by threatening to hurt you or someone close to you	21	11	14
Partner ever pushed, held or pinned you down or slapped you	28	16	20
Partner ever kicked, bit, or hit you with a fist or something else	21	11	14
Partner ever choked or tried to strangle you	10	5	7
Partner ever threatened you with a weapon	7	3	4
Partner ever threatened to kill you	10	4	6
Partner ever used a weapon against you	5	1	2
Partner ever used some other kind of force against you	16	9	11
Someone talked in sexual way without consent since the age of 16	20	17	18
Someone touched in sexual way without consent since the age of 16	10	7	7
Sexual intercourse without consent since the age of 16	7	3	5
Someone talked in sexual way before the age of 16	16	13	14
Someone touched in sexual way without consent before the age of 16	13	10	11
Sexual intercourse without consent before the age of 16	5	2	3
Severely beaten by parent/step-parent/carer before the age of 16	6	3	4
Ever been bullied	26	18	20
Ever experienced violence at work	1	2	2
Bases	*1220*	*2954*	*4174*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.046.

* Derivation of the poverty category is described in Appendix B.

Table 3: Typology or violence and abuse among women in England by poverty status			
	Poverty status		
	In poverty	Not in poverty	Total
Typology of violence and abuse	%	%	%
Little or no violence and abuse	62	73	69
Physical from partner	13	11	11
Sexual as child only	7	7	7
Sexual as adult	4	4	4
Combined 'sexual violence' group	11	11	11
Extensive physical from partner	5	2	3
Extensive physical/ sexual as child and adult	9	4	5
Combined 'extensive violence and abuse' group	14	6	8
Bases	*1185*	*2884*	*4174*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.000; Poverty p<0.000.

Section 2: Socio-demographics

Table 4: Age group of women in England by violence and abusetypology and whether in poverty						
		Violence and abuse				
		Little or no violence or abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Age group		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	16-34	51	42	63	40	49
	35-54	23	41	25	49	30
	55-74	17	15	10	9	14
	75+	10	3	2	1	7
Women not in poverty	16-34	20	24	26	19	21
	35-54	34	47	47	54	37
	55-74	32	26	24	26	30
	75+	14	4	3	1	11
All women	16-34	29	30	37	30	30
	35-54	31	45	40	51	35
	55-74	28	22	20	17	25
	75+	13	3	3	1	10
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women		*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.004; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.138.

Table 5: Violence and abuse typology by poverty and age group of women in England*		Poverty status		
		In poverty	Not in poverty	Total
Age group		%	%	%
16-34	Little or no violence or abuse	63	70	**66**
	Physical violence from partner	11	12	**12**
	Sexual abuse	15	13	**14**
	Extensive violence and abuse	11	5	**8**
	All 16-34 year olds	49	21	30
35-54	Little or no violence or abuse	48	65	**61**
	Physical violence from partner	19	13	**15**
	Sexual abuse	10	14	13
	Extensive violence and abuse	23	8	**12**
	All 35-54 year olds	30	37	35
55-74	Little or no violence or abuse	70	77	76
	Physical violence from partner	14	9	10
	Sexual abuse	7	9	9
	Extensive violence and abuse	9	5	6
	All 55-74 year olds	14	30	25
75+	Little or no violence or abuse	89	93	92
	Physical violence from partner	5	3	4
	Sexual abuse	3	3	3
	Extensive violence and abuse	3	1	1
	All 75+	7	11	10
Bases				
16-34		*437*	*460*	*897*
35-54		*383*	*1016*	*1399*
55-74		*239*	*992*	*1231*
75+		*126*	*416*	*542*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.004; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.138.

Table 6: Marital status among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

		Violence and abuse				Total
		Little or no violence or abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
Marital status		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	Married	33	16	28	19	28
	Cohabiting	10	13	11	13	10
	Single	36	41	48	33	38
	Widowed	12	5	4	3	9
	Divorced	6	20	7	25	10
	Separated	3	6	2	7	4
Women not in poverty	Married	63	51	61	53	60
	Cohabiting	8	16	12	16	10
	Single	11	14	18	7	12
	Widowed	13	5	5	6	11
	Divorced	4	11	3	15	5
	Separated	1	2	2	4	1
All women	Married	55	39	51	36	51
	Cohabiting	8	15	11	15	10
	Single	18	24	27	20	20
	Widowed	13	5	5	4	10
	Divorced	4	14	4	20	7
	Separated	2	4	2	5	2
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women		*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.311.

Table 7: Ethnic group of women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty						
		Violence and abuse				
		Little or no violence or abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Ethnic group		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	White	83	91	83	90	85
	Black	6	4	7	7	6
	South Asian	5	3	6	1	5
	Mixed or other	6	1	4	2	5
Women not in poverty	White	94	97	92	97	94
	Black	2	2	3	1	2
	South Asian	2	0	2	1	2
	Mixed or other	2	1	4	2	2
All women	White	91	95	89	93	91
	Black	3	3	4	4	3
	South Asian	3	1	3	1	3
	Mixed or other	3	1	4	2	3
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women		*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.311.

Table 8: Tenure among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty						
		Violence and abuse				
		Little or no violence or abuse	Physical violence from a par-tner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Tenure		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	Owner occupier	39	32	39	25	36
	Rent or other	61	68	61	75	64
Women not in poverty	Owner occupier	86	81	85	75	85
	Rent or other	14	19	15	25	15
All women	Owner occupier	74	63	71	49	70
	Rent or other	26	37	29	51	30
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women		*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Section 3: Poverty, financial adversity and employment

Table 9: Experience of major financial crisis among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence or abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Major financial crisis*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	4	12	10	24	9
Women not in poverty	4	6	10	25	6
All women	4	8	10	24	7
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p=0.246; Typology*poverty p=0.301.

* 'Major financial crisis' was defined as loss of equivalent of three months' income

Table 10: Spent at least a month looking for work without success among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Looked for work without success	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	14	21	30	29	19
Women not in poverty	10	18	17	21	12
All women	11	19	21	25	14
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p=0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.528.

Table 11: Ever made redundant or sacked from job among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

Made redundant or sacked from job	Violence and abuse				Total
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	16	25	18	23	18
Women not in poverty	18	25	24	32	21
All women	18	25	22	27	20
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1218*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2945*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4163*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p=0.023; Typology*poverty p=0.602.

Table 12: Employment status of women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

Employment status*		Violence and abuse				Total
		Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	In employment	40	44	51	37	41
	Unemployed	4	6	4	9	5
	Economically inactive	56	50	45	54	53
Women not in poverty	In employment	55	75	73	78	60
	Unemployed	1	1	1	2	1
	Economically inactive	44	24	26	19	39
All women	In employment	51	64	66	57	54
	Unemployed	2	3	2	6	2
	Economically inactive	48	33	32	37	44
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women		*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p<0.000.

* 'Economically inactive' includes people who are students, retired, and those not employed or looking for work because of looking after family.

Table 13: Agree that job promotion prospects are poor among employed women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
'Job promotion prospects are poor'	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	50	54	67	55	**54**
Women not in poverty	47	43	44	46	**46**
All women	48	46	49	49	**48**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2056*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p=0.036; Poverty p=0.029; Typology*poverty p=0.021.

Table 14: Do not agree that job is secure among employed women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Disagree that 'Job is secure'	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	20	33	24	38	**25**
Women not in poverty	19	22	23	32	**21**
All women	19	25	23	34	**22**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*207*	*68*	*45*	*55*	*388*
Women not in poverty	*923*	*203*	*200*	*127*	*1478*
All women	*1130*	*271*	*245*	*182*	*1866*

Statistical significance: Typology p=0.002; Poverty p=0.010; Typology*poverty p=0.326.

Table 15: Any fuel poverty indicator among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
At least one fuel poverty indicator*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	34	51	55	62	**43**
Women not in poverty	18	24	24	32	**20**
All women	23	34	34	47	**27**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Fuel poverty: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.262.

* Housing and fuel poverty indicators included: being unable to keep home warm; presence of mould in the property; and feeling unable to invite friends in due to cold home. These are used as proxy indicators for a household possibly being fuel poor.

Table 16: Any debt arrears among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
At least one debt arrears*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	14	28	24	43	**21**
Women not in poverty	2	4	4	6	**3**
All women	5	13	10	25	**8**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Fuel poverty: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.262.

* Housing and fuel poverty indicators included: being unable to keep home warm; presence of mould in the property; and feeling unable to invite friends in due to cold home. These are used as proxy indicators for a household possibly being fuel poor.

	Violence and abuse				
Table 17: Borrowing from any non-standard lenders among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty					
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
At least one non-standard money lender*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	14	34	28	37	**22**
Women not in poverty	2	6	6	9	**3**
All women	6	16	13	23	**9**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.846.

* Non-standard lenders included borrowing money from pawnbrokers, money lenders and friends and family.

Section 4: Mental Health

	Violence and abuse				
Table 18: Common mental disorder (CMD) among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty					
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Any common mental disorder (CMD)*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	17	46	38	55	**29**
Women not in poverty	12	21	23	41	**16**
All women	13	30	28	48	**20**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.046.

* CMDs consist of depression, phobias, generalized anxiety disorder, OCD, panic attacks and mixed anxiety and depression (examined separately in the following tables). They cause appreciable emotional distress and interfere with daily function, but do not usually affect insight or cognition. In APMS, CMDs were assessed using the revised Clinical Interview Schedule (CIS-R), which covers non-psychotic symptoms in the past week. Responses were used to generate an overall score and to diagnose six types of CMD. McManus et al. (2009); http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007-rep.pdf pages 25 to 37.

Table 19: Depression in past week among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Depression in past week*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	3	7	10	13	6
Women not in poverty	2	1	6	9	2
All women	2	3	7	11	3
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.083.

* Depression was one of the six common mental disorders assessed on APMS using the Clinical Interview Schedule – revised (CIS-R).

Table 20: Mixed anxiety and depression among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Mixed anxiety and depression	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	9	26	14	22	14
Women not in poverty	7	14	12	18	9
All women	7	18	13	20	10
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.003.

* The 'mixed anxiety and depression' category is mutually exclusive of the other types of CMD, and generally less severe.

Table 21: Generalised anxiety disorder (GAD) among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Generalised anxiety disorder*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	4	10	13	18	8
Women not in poverty	3	5	7	14	4
All women	3	6	9	16	5
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.683.

* Generalised anxiety disorder was one of the six common mental disorders assessed on APMS using the Clinical Interview Schedule – revised (CIS-R).

Table 22: Obsessive compulsive disorder (OCD) among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
OCD*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	1	6	4	6	3
Women not in poverty	0	0	2	1	1
All women	1	3	3	4	1
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p=0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.227.

* OCD was one of the six common mental disorders assessed on APMS using the Clinical Interview Schedule – revised (CIS-R).

Table 23: Panic disorder among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Panic disorder*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	1	3	3	5	2
Women not in poverty	1	1	0	3	1
All women	1	2	1	4	1
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.683.

* Generalised anxiety disorder was one of the six common mental disorders assessed on APMS using the Clinical Interview Schedule – revised (CIS-R).

Table 24: Phobias among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Phobias*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	2	4	9	17	5
Women not in poverty	1	1	2	10	2
All women	1	2	5	13	3
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.510.

* Phobias was one of the six common mental disorders assessed on APMS using the Clinical Interview Schedule – revised (CIS-R).

Table 25: Number of mental disorders present among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

		Violence and abuse				Total
		Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
Number of mental disorders*		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	0	77	44	52	39	64
	1	17	30	25	28	21
	2	5	15	10	14	8
	3+	1	11	14	19	7
Women not in poverty	0	86	75	73	48	81
	1	11	19	17	34	14
	2	2	5	6	8	3
	3+	1	1	4	10	2
All women	0	84	64	66	44	76
	1	13	23	19	31	16
	2	3	9	7	11	4
	3+	1	5	7	14	3
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women		*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.010; Typology*poverty p=0.044.
* Psychiatric comorbidity - or meeting the diagnostic criteria for two or more psychiatric disorders - is known to be associated with increased severity of symptoms, longer duration of disorders, greater functional disability and increased use of health services. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur- eng-2007-rep.pdf pages 215-233.

Table 26: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				Total
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
ADHD present*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	7	16	19	30	13
Women not in poverty	4	5	7	14	5
All women	5	9	11	22	8
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.202.
* ADHD is a developmental disorder consisting of core dimensions of inattention, hyperactivity and impulsiveness. Characteristic symptoms and behaviours include excessive problems with organisation, difficulties with activities requiring cognitive involvement, restlessness and impulsiveness to an extent that causes significant distress or interferes with everyday functioning. A score of four or more on the Adult Self-Report Scale-v1.1 (ASRS) was considered to be a positive screen indicating that a clinical assessment for ADHD may be warranted. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007-rep.pdf, page 119-127

Table 27: Probable psychosis among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Psychosis*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	0	1	1	3	1
Women not in poverty	0	0	1	1	0
All women	0	0	1	2	0
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p=0.024; Typology*poverty p=0.849.

* Psychoses are disorders that produce disturbances in thinking and perception severe enough to distort perception of reality. APMS participants were diagnosed with 'probable psychosis' if they completed a second phase SCAN (Schedule for Clinical Assessment in Neuropsychiatry) interview and it was positive or where no SCAN was conducted if two or more psychosis screening criteria were endorsed in the phase one interview. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007- rep.pdf, pages 89-98.

Table 28: Eating disorder screen positive among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Eating disorder*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	2	7	12	9	5
Women not in poverty	1	2	2	6	2
All women	1	4	5	8	2
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.060.

* Eating disorders, including anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa and related types of disordered eating, generally onset in childhood or adolescence and range greatly in severity. People with eating disorders often experience acute psychological distress, as well as severe physical complications. APMS includes the first data based on a large general population sample able to describe the distribution of possible eating disorder in England across the adult age range. The SCOFF screening tool for eating disorders was administered by self-completion. Endorsement of two or more items represented a positive screen for eating disorder. This threshold indicated that clinical assessment for eating disorder was warranted. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007- rep.pdf, pages 135-143.

Table 29: Eating disorder screen positive among women **aged 16 to 35** in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Eating disorder*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	3	10	15	8	6.4
Women not in poverty	3	3	1	6	2.4
All women	3	6	9	7	4.4
Bases					
Women in poverty	*253*	*62*	*57*	*64*	*444*
Women not in poverty	*311*	*59*	*58*	*31*	*467*
All women	*564*	*121*	*115*	*95*	*911*

Statistical significance: Typology p=0.150; Poverty p=0.002; Typology*poverty p=0.079.

* Eating disorders, including anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa and related types of disordered eating, generally onset in childhood or adolescence and range greatly in severity. People with eating disorders often experience acute psychological distress, as well as severe physical complications. APMS includes the first data based on a large general population sample able to describe the distribution of possible eating disorder in England across the adult age range. The SCOFF screening tool for eating disorders was administered by self-completion. Endorsement of two or more items represented a positive screen for eating disorder. This threshold indicated that clinical assessment for eating disorder was warranted. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007- rep.pdf, pages 135-143.

Table 30: Borderline personality disorder (BPD) among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Borderline personality disorder*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	-	1	2	3	1
Women not in poverty	-	-	1	1	0
All women	-	0	1	2	0
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p<0.001.

* Personality disorders are longstanding, ingrained distortions of personality that interfere with the ability to make and sustain relationships. BPD is characterized by high levels of personal and emotional instability associated with significant impairment. People with BPD have severe difficulties with sustaining relationships, and self-harm and suicidal behavioural is common. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007- rep.pdf pages 105-117.

Table 31: Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) screen positive among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
PTSD screen positive*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	1	10	12	19	6
Women not in poverty	1	3	4	9	2
All women	1	6	7	14	3
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.339.

* PTSD is a disabling condition characterised by flashbacks and nightmares, avoidance and numbing, and hyper- vigilance. It is different from other psychiatric disorders in that diagnosis requires that symptoms are caused by an external, traumatic event. A traumatic event is where an individual experiences, witnesses, or is confronted with life endangerment, death or serious injury or threat to self or close others. Traumatic events are distinct from and more severe than generally stressful life events. Screening positive on the Trauma Screening Questionnaire (TSQ), administered by self-completion, indicated presence of trauma related symptoms in the past week and that clinical assessment for PTSD was warranted. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc- morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007-rep.pdf

Table 32: Problem gambling among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Problem gambling present*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	0	-	-	-	-
Women not in poverty	0	-	0	2	0
All women	0	-	0	1	0
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.207; Typology*poverty p=NS.

* 'Problem gambling' is gambling to a degree that compromises, disrupts or damages family, personal or recreational pursuits. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007- rep.pdf pages 199-208.

Table 33: Suicidal thoughts, attempt and self harm (lifetime) among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty					
	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Suicidal thoughts in past year*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	5	13	13	22	9
Women not in poverty	2	5	9	9	3
All women	3	8	10	16	5
Suicide attempt ever*					
Women in poverty	4	16	21	38	12
Women not in poverty	2	9	9	21	4
All women	2	12	13	30	7
Self-harm ever*					
Women in poverty	4	12	21	23	10
Women not in poverty	1	8	8	13	3
All women	2	10	12	18	5
Bases					
Women in poverty	*696*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1217*
Women not in poverty	*2088*	*310*	*300*	*180*	*2944*
All women	*2784*	*492*	*419*	*366*	*4161*

Statistical significance: Suicidal thoughts: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.625.
Suicide attempt: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.844.
Self-harm: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.500

* Suicidal thoughts, non-fatal suicide attempts and self-harm (without suicidal intent) are associated with high levels of distress, both for the people engaging in them and for those around them. Respondents were asked about these in the self-completion section of the interview. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc- morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007-rep.pdf

Table 34: Self-reported happiness among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

		Violence and abuse				
		Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Self-reported happiness		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	Very	37	20	26	17	30
	Fairly	54	61	59	57	57
	Not	9	19	14	26	13
Women not in poverty	Very	44	37	35	22	41
	Fairly	51	56	57	58	53
	Not	6	7	8	19	7
All women	Very	42	31	33	20	37
	Fairly	52	58	58	58	54
	Not	7	12	10	22	9
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2091*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2954*
All women		*2789*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4174*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.137.

Section 5: Mental Health treatment and service use

Table 35: Receipt of mental health treatment at time of interview among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty						
		Violence and abuse				
		Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Receipt of mental health treatment*		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	No treatment	91	85	82	71	87
	Medication only	7	10	10	19	9
	Counselling only	2	2	5	1	2
	Both medication and counselling	0	3	3	9	2
Women not in poverty	No treatment	94	89	91	82	92
	Medication only	5	8	6	12	6
	Counselling only	1	1	2	4	1
	Both medication and counselling	1	2	1	2	1
All women	No treatment	93	88	88	76	91
	Medication only	5	8	7	15	7
	Counselling only	1	2	3	2	2
	Both medication and counselling	1	2	2	6	1
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women		*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.880.

* Treatment consisted of mental health medication and/or psychological counselling at the time of the interview.

Table 36: Ever been admitted to a mental health ward among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Admitted to a mental health ward	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	2	7	4	7	3
Women not in poverty	1	3	2	7	2
All women	1	4	3	7	2
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p=0.078; Typology*poverty p=0.358.

Table 37: Healthcare for a mental health reason among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Healthcare received for mental health reason*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	13	29	27	43	**21**
Women not in poverty	10	17	15	25	**12**
All women	11	21	18	34	**15**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.129.

*Healthcare service use for a mental health reason: GP in the past year; inpatient or outpatient services in past quarter.

Table 38: Discussed mental health with GP and type of mental health treatment among employed women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Discussed mental health with GP in past 2 weeks	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	2	5	6	8	4
Women not in poverty	2	1	3	4	2
All women	2	2	4	6	3
Community care service use					
Women in poverty	9	12	12	19	11
Women not in poverty	5	5	8	10	6
All women	6	8	9	14	8
Bases					
Women in poverty	*681*	*179*	*118*	*185*	*1188*
Women not in poverty	*2056*	*307*	*298*	*179*	*2906*
All women	*2737*	*486*	*416*	*364*	*4094*

Statistical significance:

Discussed with GP: Typology p=0.001; Poverty p=0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.170.
Psychological therapy: Typology p=0.006; Poverty p=0.243; Typology*poverty p=0.872.
Community care service use: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.708.

Section 6: Health behaviours, general health and disability

Table 39: Self-reported general health among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty						
		Violence and abuse				
		Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Self-reported general health		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	Excellent	16	7	10	10	13
	Very good	33	34	28	25	31
	Good	25	32	36	26	27
	Fair	18	19	19	18	19
	Poor	7	8	6	20	9
Women not in poverty	Excellent	20	21	17	8	19
	Very good	34	38	40	35	35
	Good	29	28	31	29	29
	Fair	13	11	10	20	13
	Poor	4	2	2	8	4
All women	Excellent	19	16	15	9	17
	Very good	34	37	36	30	34
	Good	28	30	32	28	29
	Fair	14	14	13	19	15
	Poor	5	4	3	14	6
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2091*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2955*
All women		*2789*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4175*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p=0.011; Typology*poverty p=0.024.

Table 40: Smoking status among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				Total
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
Smoke at least 7 cigarettes a week	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	30	45	29	52	**35**
Women not in poverty	12	20	15	40	**15**
All women	17	29	20	46	**21**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*697*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1219*
Women not in poverty	*2091*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2955*
All women	*2788*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4174*

Statistical significance: Typology p>0.001; Poverty p>0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.046.

Table 41: Problem drinking among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				Total
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
AUDIT score of 8 or more*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	16	24	25	28	**20**
Women not in poverty	11	21	19	23	**14**
All women	13	22	21	26	**16**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p>0.001; Poverty p>0.022; Typology*poverty p=0.770.

* Hazardous drinking is a pattern of alcohol consumption carrying risks of physical and psychological harm to the individual. Harmful drinking denotes the most hazardous use of alcohol, at which damage to health is likely. One possible outcome of harmful drinking is alcohol dependence, a cluster of behavioural, cognitive, and physiological phenomena that typically include a strong desire to consume alcohol, and difficulties in controlling drinking. Hazardous and harmful drinking was measured using the AUDIT (Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test). An AUDIT score of eight or more indicated hazardous drinking, and 16 or more indicated harmful drinking. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-eng-2007- rep.pdf pages 151-173.

Table 42: Signs of drug dependence among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Signs of drug dependence*	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	3	6	8	8	5
Women not in poverty	1	3	1	7	1
All women	1	4	3	7	2
Bases					
Women in poverty	*697*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1219*
Women not in poverty	*2089*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2953*
All women	*2786*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4172*

Statistical significance: Typology p>0.001; Poverty p>0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.047.

* Use of a drug and the presence of one of five symptoms of dependence in the past year were used to indicate signs of possible drug dependence, a lower threshold than recommended elsewhere. For each of eight drug types (cannabis, amphetamines, crack, cocaine, ecstasy, tranquillisers, opiates and volatile substances), reported use in the past year was followed by five questions based on the Diagnostic Interview Schedule. These questions asked about the past month and year, and covered: daily use for 2 weeks or more; a sense of need or dependence; an inability to abstain; increased tolerance; and withdrawal symptoms. A positive response to any of the items in the past year was used to indicate drug dependence. McManus et al. (2009) http://www.hscic.gov.uk/catalogue/PUB02931/adul-psyc-morb-res-hou-sur-

Table 43: Signs of drug dependence among women **aged 16 to 34** in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Signs of drug dependence	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	4.7	14.7	11.4	9.2	7.6
Women not in poverty	1.5	1.9	3.4	[20.2]	3.2
All women	3.0	8.3	7.6	12.6	5.4
Bases					
Women in poverty	*253*	*63*	*57*	*64*	*445*
Women not in poverty	*311*	*59*	*59*	*31**	*469*
All women	*564*	*122*	*116*	*95*	*914*

Statistical significance: Typology p>0.001; Poverty p>0.004; Typology*poverty p=0.001.

* Note that the base size is small for robust analysis when focusing on a single age band. This table is included to demonstrate that without confounding by age, violence and abuse appears to be strongly associated with signs of drug dependence.

Table 44: Disability among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty						
		Violence and abuse				
		Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Number of activities of daily living need assistance with*		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	0	63	56	60	42	58
	1	16	19	17	20	17
	2+	21	25	23	38	24
Women not in poverty	0	69	74	72	61	69
	1	13	13	15	16	14
	2+	18	14	14	23	17
All women	0	68	67	68	51	66
	1	14	15	15	18	15
	2+	19	18	16	30	19
Bases						
Women in poverty		*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty		*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women		*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology $p<0.441$; Poverty $p<0.031$; Typology*poverty $p<0.889$.

* Disability was assessed based on the presence of needing assistance to complete any of up to seven tasks which draw on the standard activities of daily living (ADL) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADL).

Table 45: Disability among women aged **16 to 34** in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

		Violence and abuse				
		Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Number of activities of daily living need assistance with		%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	0	82	64	71	51	74
	1	12	26	18	20	16
	2+	6	10	11	29	10
Women not in poverty	0	92	88	78	[73]	89
	1	4	9	12	[11]	6
	2+	4	3	10	[17]	5
All women	0	87	76	74	58	82
	1	8	18	15	17	11
	2+	5	6	10	25	7
Bases						
Women in poverty		*253*	*63*	*57*	*64*	*445*
Women not in poverty		*311*	*59*	*59*	*31*	*469*
All women		*564*	*122*	*116*	*95*	*914*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.441; Poverty p<0.031; Typology*poverty p<0.889.

* Note that the base size is small for robust analysis when focusing on a single age band, this table is included to demonstrate that without confounding by age, violence and abuse appears to be strongly associated with presence of disability.

Table 46: Health condition present (lifetime) among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Health condition	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	77	89	88	88	**82**
Women not in poverty	86	90	93	94	**87**
All women	83	90	91	91	**86**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2955*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4175*

Statistical significance: Typology p>0.001; Poverty p=0.009; Typology*poverty p=0.591.

Section 7: Early years and parenting

Table 47: Whether lived with both birth parents among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

Lived with both parents	Violence and abuse				Total
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	76	75	67	57	72
Women not in poverty	87	82	79	72	85
All women	84	80	76	64	81
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.738.

Table 48: Whether currently living as a lone parent, by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

Currently living as a lone parent	Violence and abuse				Total
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	9.2	19.8	8.2	23.3	12.4
Women not in poverty	0.6	4.1	0.9	6.2	1.4
All women	2.9	9.7	3.2	14.9	4.8
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.002.

Table 49: Taken into local authority care before age 16 among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Taken into local authority care before age 16	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	2	2	6	9	3
Women not in poverty	1	1	2	6	1
All women	1	2	4	8	2
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.738.

Table 50: Expelled from school as a child among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Expelled from school as a child	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	2	2	3	6	3
Women not in poverty	0	1	1	3	0
All women	1	1	1	5	1
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1218*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2945*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4163*

Statistical significance: Typology p=0.002; Poverty p=0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.260.

Table 51: Ran away from home as a child among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty					
	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Ran away from home as a child	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	4	13	17	21	10
Women not in poverty	1	5	6	18	3
All women	2	8	10	20	5
Bases					
Women in poverty	698	182	119	186	1218
Women not in poverty	2092	311	300	181	2945
All women	2790	493	419	367	4163

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.738.

Section 8: Trauma and adversity

Table 52: Ever been homeless among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty					
	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Ever been homeless	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	3	8	8	21	7
Women not in poverty	1	4	1	15	2
All women	1	6	3	18	3
Bases					
Women in poverty	698	182	119	186	1220
Women not in poverty	2092	311	300	181	2956
All women	2790	493	419	367	4176

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.057.

Table 53: Problem with police involving court appearance among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				Total
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
Problem with police involving court appearance	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	2	10	3	15	5
Women not in poverty	1	5	3	7	2
All women	1	6	3	11	3
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1218*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2945*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4163*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.738.

Table 54: Major trauma experienced among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				Total
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	
Trauma	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	31	50	76	81	46
Women not in poverty	32	42	58	65	38
All women	32	44	64	73	40
Bases					
Women in poverty	*681*	*179*	*118*	*185*	*1188*
Women not in poverty	*2056*	*307*	*298*	*179*	*2906*
All women	*2737*	*486*	*416*	*364*	*4094*

Statistical significance: Typology p>0.001; Poverty p>0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.004.

Table 55: 'Cannot rely on friends and family' among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Friends and family cannot be relied upon	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	10	17	20	20	**14**
Women not in poverty	6	7	7	11	**6**
All women	7	11	11	15	**9**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1218*
Women not in poverty	*2090*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2943*
All women	*2788*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4161*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.015; Typology*poverty p=0.105.

Table 56: Caring responsibilities among women in England by violence and abuse typology and whether in poverty

	Violence and abuse				
	Little or no violence and abuse	Physical violence from a partner	Sexual violence	Extensive violence and abuse	Total
Caring responsibilities	%	%	%	%	%
Women in poverty	21	29	32	38	**26**
Women not in poverty	25	33	26	40	**27**
All women	24	32	28	39	**27**
Bases					
Women in poverty	*698*	*182*	*119*	*186*	*1220*
Women not in poverty	*2092*	*311*	*300*	*181*	*2956*
All women	*2790*	*493*	*419*	*367*	*4176*

Statistical significance: Typology p<0.001; Poverty p<0.001; Typology*poverty p=0.073.

Approaches to defining and measuring poverty

There are many ways of defining and measuring poverty, so the first step was to identify the best approach for this analysis using the data available in the APMS 2007 dataset. One option was to define poverty as financial poverty and to measure it using household income. This is a typical approach in governmental and other research. However, disadvantages of this approach include that:

- Some people who are income poor still have an acceptable standard of living (for example, if their household income dropped only recently).

- Some people who have a higher level income still experience material poverty (for example, if their income only picked up recently or if they have unusual additional expenses, such as medical costs, to cover). Poverty is dynamic and people cycle in and out at different times and to different depths.

- Additionally, household income data is a good proxy for material deprivation if it is (a) net income after housing costs (AHC), and (b) correctly equivalised – this adjustment for household composition is particularly important in the case of families. Unfortunately, income data in APMS is gross 'before housing costs' (BHC) and the equivalence scale used (McClements) tends to underestimate the cost of children's needs and is now less widely used.[29]

An alternative approach to defining and measuring poverty is 'the consensual approach'.[30] Poverty is understood as 'not being able to afford a socially acceptable standard of living' and is measured via absence of items and services deemed necessary by the general public (rather than using income alone). Additionally, people who are not experiencing such a standard of living but whose income has increased recently are seen as 'rising from poverty' rather than as 'poor'; in a similar vein those whose income has dropped recently but who are still having a socially acceptable standard of living are seen as 'vulnerable' rather than 'poor'.

Using the Poverty and Social Exclusion Survey (PSE) dataset to develop a subset of indicators

The consensual approach has been employed in a series of surveys of poverty in the UK since 1983; the latest of which was the 2012 Poverty and Social Exclusion (PSE) survey. The PSE survey is regarded as one of the best sources of survey data on poverty in the UK.[31] All the potential poverty-related indicators included in the APMS questionnaire were identified, and reviewed to see if they mapped onto any of the poverty indicators included in the 2012 PSE questionnaire. It was found that APMS has a substantial number of indicators that are identical (or near identical) to ones in the PSE survey.

29 See for example http://www.bris.ac.uk/poverty/pse/99PSE-WP23.pdf p46-47.
30 http://www.poverty.ac.uk/definitions-poverty/consensual-method
31 http://www.poverty.ac.uk/

Table B1: Poverty indicators on PSE that map onto indicators on APMS

	PSE poverty indicators	APMS poverty indicators
1	Describe the overall level of warmth in your home last winter: Much colder than you would have liked: Heating to keep home adequately warm: Lack, cannot afford	In winter are you able to keep your home warm enough?
2	Do you have any of these problems with your accommodation: Damp or mould on walls, ceilings, floors, foundations, etc. Damp-free home: Lack, cannot afford	Have you had any mould in your home over the last 12 months?
3	Have you (or your household) been in arrears on any of the things on this card during the last 12 months, due to a lack of money? 1. Mortgage / Rent 2. Council Tax 3. Electricity, gas, fuel bills 4. Water and sewerage bills 5. Telephone bills (including mobile phone, broadband) 6. Income Tax or VAT payments 7. Hire purchase instalments or similar (mail order catalogues, car finance, interest free credit etc.) 8. Loans from Banks, Building Societies or Credit Unions 9. Credit card payments 10. Other loans/bills 11. TV License 12. Private education or health bills 13. Child Support or Maintenance	Have there been times during the past year when you were seriously behind in paying within the time allowed for any of these items? 1 Rent 2 Gas 3 Electricity 4 Water 5 Goods on hire purchase 6 Mortgage repayments 7 Council Tax 8 Credit card payments 9 Mail order catalogue payments 10 Telephone/mobile phone 11 Other loans 12 TV License 13 Road Tax 14 Social Fund Loan 15 Child Support or Maintenance 16 None of these
4	Have there been times during the last 12 months when you had to borrow money from any of the sources on this card, in order to pay for your day-to-day needs? 1. Pawnbroker (e.g. Albemarle & Bond or Cash Converters) 2. Money lender (e.g. payday loans, door-step, Money Shop, Provident, etc.) 3. Unlicensed lender (e.g. loan shark) 4. Social Fund loan 5. Credit Union 6. Friend(s) 7. Family	And have there been times during the past year when you have had to borrow money from pawnbrokers or money lenders, excluding banks or building societies, or from friends and family in order to pay for your day-to-day needs? 1 Pawnbroker 2 Money lender 3 Friend(s) 4 Family 5 None of these

Table B1: Poverty indicators on PSE that map onto indicators on APMS		
	PSE poverty indicators	APMS poverty indicators
6	Did your household cut back on fuel use at home in any of these ways last winter, because you could not afford the costs? Turned heating down or off, even though it was too cold in the house/flat Only heated and used part of the house Cut the number of hours the heating was on to reduce fuel costs Used less hot water than I/we needed to reduce fuel costs Turned out more lights in my home than I/we wanted to, to try to reduce the electricity bill Had fewer hot meals or hot drinks that I/we needed to reduce fuel costs Other cut back on fuel use to reduce fuel costs	In the last year, have you ever used less gas, electricity or other fuel than you needed to because you were worried about cost? Used less gas Used less electricity Used less other fuel
7	Household gross income BHC, equivalised (McClements)	Household gross income BHC, equivalised (McClements)
8	Gross personal income	Gross personal income

Logistic regression modelling was carried out using the PSE data, to see how well this subset of measures[32] could predict the cohort identified as 'in poverty' when the full range of PSE poverty indicators were used. The predictive power was as presented in Table B2. We can see that in the great majority of cases (those shaded as green), the subset of indicators predicts the same outcome as the full set of poverty indicators using PSE data, correctly identifying 84% of the poverty cases identified by the full set of indicators (915 out of 1091).

Table B2

[32] Demographic controls (age, household type, employment status, ethnicity, tenure and being in receipt of certain benefits) were also employed in the predictive equation.

Table B2: Comparing the group identified in PSE data as 'in poverty' using the subset of poverty indicators, with the group identified in PSE data as 'in poverty' using the full set of poverty indicators			
PSE 2012 survey data	Identified as 'poor' using all PSE poverty indicators		Total
Identified as 'poor' using the subset of PSE poverty indicators	Not in poverty	In poverty	
Not in poverty	1198	176	1374
In poverty	339	915	1254
Total	1537	1091	2628

Green shaded boxes indicate where the subset of indicators correctly correspond with the full set of indicators.

Orange shaded boxes indicate where there is a mismatch.

Applying the shortened list of poverty indicators to APMS data

The model was then applied to APMS data. With the same threshold as in PSE applied to the poverty score (derived from summing the different poverty indicators in the APMS data), the model initially identified about 15% of the APMS sample as 'in poverty', which was smaller than the equivalent rate in PSE (21.0%). Therefore, the threshold was reduced until the size of the poor group in APMS was very close to that in PSE. The behaviour of the revised model, with new threshold, was again checked using PSE data. The absolute number of cases obviously increased but the relation of true positives to false positives remained very similar.

A comparison of socio-demographic profiles of the 'poor' group in PSE and in APMS was then carried out.[33] While broadly similar, there are a few differences: the poor group in APMS has more females (29.3% against 22.5% in PSE) and young people (52.5% under 35 vs 39.9%) while it has fewer single parents (8.2% vs 10.7%) and social renters (41.4% vs 48.2%).

General limitations to note:

(1) Unfortunately insufficient information on material deprivation and housing costs was collected on APMS to enable identification of those in 'severe poverty'. However, due to sample size limitations, a smaller 'poverty' group would have been insufficient for use in the violence and abuse analysis anyway.

(2) APMS, like PSE, is a survey of private households and therefore does not cover those who are street homeless or with 'no fixed abode' and those in institutional settings – hence excluding some of those in poverty or outright destitute. Additionally, it is likely to under-represent those who are subletting, sofa surfing or who have poor English.

(3) Both PSE and APMS are surveys that use random probability samples drawn from the general population. While PSE does cover the Scotland and Wales as well as England, it was decided not to restrict the PSE data to England only due to the small PSE sample size. Further checks were carried out to test whether this had any impact.

33 It should be noted that the socio-demographic profile of people in poverty may well have changed somewhat between 2007 (APMS) and 2012 (PSE).

Agenda is a new alliance of organisations and individuals who have come together to campaign for change for women and girls at risk. We beleive society is failing to adequately protect and support women and girls who face the most extensive violence, abuse, trauma and extreme inequality.

We are calling for systems and services to be redesigned with women and girls at their heart so that they can access the support they need to rebuild their lives and reach their full potential.

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