

Public Document Pack

HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
--

6 September 2022

Chairman: Mrs S Whittaker

Venue: Ergo Connects Centre,
Bridgehead Business
Park, Hessle

Time: 10.00 am

E-Mail Address:
matthew.nundy@northlincs.gov.uk

AGENDA

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Apologies for Absence
3. Substitutions
4. Declarations of Disclosable Pecuniary Interests and Personal or Personal and Prejudicial interests (such declarations are to be made in accordance with the members' respective council's Code of Conduct).
5. To take the minutes of the meeting of the panel held on 5 July 2022 as a correct record and authorise the chairman to sign. (Pages 1 - 4)
6. Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner - Update
7. Understanding Violence Against Women and Girls in the Humber Area
 - (a) Report of Dr Jessica Taylor (Pages 5 - 88)
 - (b) Presentation - Reducing Violence Against Women and Girls (Pages 89 - 102)
8. Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner - Year End Financial Outturn Report 2021-22 (Pages 103 - 106)
9. Humberside Police and Crime Panel Annual Report 2021-22 (Pages 107 - 126)
10. Complaints Report (Pages 127 - 128)
11. Local Government Association Police and Crime Panel Webinar - 27 September 2022
12. 11th Annual Conference for Police, Fire and Crime Panels - 10-11 November

2022

13. Date and time of next meeting - 17 October 2022
14. Any other items that the Chairman decides are urgent by reason of special circumstances that must be specified.

Public Document Pack Agenda Item 5

NORTH LINCOLNSHIRE COUNCIL

HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

5 July 2022

PRESENT: -

East Riding of Yorkshire Council	Councillor J Abraham Councillor B Gateshill Councillor B Weeks
Hull City Council	Councillor M Coward Councillor A Singh Councillor L Tock
North East Lincolnshire Council	Councillor H Dawkins
North Lincolnshire Council	Councillor J Davison Councillor R Hannigan
Independent Member	Mrs H Chase Mrs S Whittaker

The meeting was held at the Lazaat Hotel, Woodhill Way, Cottingham, East Yorkshire, HU16 5SX.

445 **WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS** - The Secretary to the Humberside Police and Crime Panel welcomed everyone to the Annual General Meeting. With new members appointed to the Panel, the Secretary invited all in attendance to introduce themselves and state the capacity in which they were attending the meeting.

446 **APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN** - Following the opening remarks made by the Secretary, the Panel proceeded to elect a Chair for the Municipal Year 2022-23.

It was then moved by Councillor B Gateshill and seconded by Mrs H Chase –

That Mrs S Whittaker be elected Chair of the Humberside Police and Crime Panel for the Municipal Year 2022-23.

Motion Carried

447 **APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHAIR** - The Panel the proceeded to elect a Vice-Chair for the Municipal Year 2022-23.

It was then moved by Councillor R Hannigan and seconded by Councillor J Abraham –

HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
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That Councillor B Gateshill be elected as Vice-Chair of the Humberside Police and Crime Panel for the Municipal Year 2022-23.

Motion Carried

- 448 **APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE - Resolved** – That it be noted that apologies for absence had been received from Councillors Holmes (East Riding of Yorkshire Council) and Goodwin (North East Lincolnshire Council).
- 449 **SUBSTITUTIONS - Resolved** – That it be noted that Councillor B Weeks was substituting for Councillor C Holmes (East Riding of Yorkshire Council).
- 450 **DECLARATIONS OF DISCLOSABLE PECUNIARY INTERESTS AND PERSONAL OR PERSONAL AND PREJUDICIAL INTERESTS (SUCH DECLARATIONS ARE TO BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MEMBERS' RESPECTIVE COUNCIL'S CODE OF CONDUCT) - Resolved** – That it be noted that Councillor J Abraham declared a personal interest as an East Riding of Yorkshire Council appointed member on Humberside Fire Authority.
- 451 **TO TAKE THE MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PANEL HELD ON 5 APRIL 2022 AS A CORRECT RECORD AND AUTHORISE THE CHAIRMAN TO SIGN - Resolved** - That the minutes of the meeting of the Police and Crime Panel held on 5 April 2022, having been printed and circulated amongst the members, be taken as read and correctly recorded.
- 452 **PANEL MEMBERSHIP - BALANCED APPOINTMENT OBJECTIVE** - The Secretary to the Police and Crime Panel circulated a report on the requirement to retain a balanced membership that reflected the political make-up of the Humberside Police force area – the Balanced Appointment Objective.

Schedule 6 of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011 outlined the responsibilities councils had in establishing and maintaining a Police and Crime Panel.

Where a force area consisted of 10 or fewer authorities, the minimum number of members of the Police and Crime Panel would be 10. This does not include the two required independent co-opted members. It was up to the Panel to agree the allocation of seats.

The report provided a précis of the number of seats in the Humberside Force area, and identified how they could be allocated. The allocation was at the discretion of the Panel.

The Chairman invited members to discuss the Panel membership.

Resolved – (a) That the Humberside Police and Crime Panel be represented by ten councillors, three seats each to East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Hull City Council, and two seats each to North Lincolnshire Council and North

HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL
5 July 2022

East Lincolnshire Council, and (b) that the Panel consist of six Conservative, two Labour and two Liberal Democrat councillors.

453 **HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL - SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS**
- **Resolved** – That it be noted the scheduled dates and times of the Humberside Police and Crime Panel were as follows –

- 5 July 2022 commencing at 9:30 am (Lazaat Hotel and Restaurant)
- 6 September 2022 commencing at 10:00 am (Ergo Connects Centre)
- 17 October 2022 commencing at 10:00 am (Melton 2, Hull - Police Operational Support Building, Melton West Business Park)
- 29 November 2022 commencing at 10:00 am (Ergo Connects Centre)
- 8 February 2023 commencing at 10:00 am (Ergo Connects Centre)
- 29 March 2023 commencing at 10:00 am (Ergo Connects Centre)

454 **11TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR POLICE, FIRE AND CRIME PANELS - 10-11 NOVEMBER 2022** - The Secretary informed the Panel of the arrangements for the 11th Annual Conference for Police, Fire and Crime Panels on 10 and 11 November 2022. The Conference would again be held at Scarman House, University of Warwick.

Resolved – That Panel Members contact the Secretary should they wish to attend the Conference.

455 **DATE AND TIME OF NEXT MEETING - Resolved** – That the Panel's next meeting date be 6 September 2022, commencing at 10.00 am at the Ergo Connects Centre.

456 **ANY OTHER ITEMS THAT THE CHAIRMAN DECIDES ARE URGENT BY REASON OF SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES THAT MUST BE SPECIFIED** - There was no urgent business for consideration at the meeting.

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A close-up photograph of two women's faces, framed in a circular border. The woman on the left has light brown hair and brown eyes. The woman on the right has dark hair, blue eyes, and is wearing white-rimmed glasses. She also has a silver nose ring. The background is a soft, out-of-focus light color.

**Understanding violence
against women and girls in
the Humber area**

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Foreword

I commissioned this survey because I care about our local communities, and I wish to better understand the scale and impact of violence disproportionately affecting women and girls in our Humber area so that we can make more informed decisions about how to prevent and reduce male violence and abuse. We must all be prepared, on a partnership basis, to prioritise tackling violence against women and girls; one of the key priorities in my Police and Crime Plan and the focus of this excellent report from leading researcher Dr Jessica Taylor and the team at VictimFocus.

I am grateful for the courage and commitment of all the women and girls who took the time to respond to this survey, your experiences form the basis for this report and will now act as a catalyst for change. I intend for this report to be shared widely, not just within our local Humber area but nationally to highlight the recommendations that I'm sure other Police Forces, criminal justice agencies and key partners will also wish to implement and learn from – we all need to be aware of what is happening, sometimes right in front of us, affecting the lives of women and girls.

This is not something the police and other agencies can solve on their own, misogyny has been ingrained in our culture for centuries and it requires a fundamental shift in societal attitudes and education so that we all actively ensure future generations are raised to treat women with respect. We need women and girls to feel safe and listened to in coming forward to report abuse and we need our criminal justice system to work effectively for everyone.

There is already good work happening across our area, but there is much more still to do. I sincerely hope this report will help facilitate discussions and ultimately long-term outcomes in addressing male violence against women and girls.

Jonathan Evison
Police & Crime Commissioner for Humberside



Foreword



The reality of Violence against Women and Girls is felt all around us. Even more so over the past year with heightened media coverage of the dreadful loss of lives we have seen.

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner has been looking at this specific issue for some time now. We have invested in resources to look at long term solutions to address domestic abuse, but this work goes far beyond violence in the home. We will use the results of this survey to consider how we tackle violence against women and girls, how we make accessing support a viable option, how we ensure our partners work cohesively to make maximum impact.

Thank you to all those who took the time to take part and share the survey. In particular thank you to Dr Jessica Taylor and all other women just like Jessica, who challenge misogyny, support women and girls and care enough to ensure we sit up and listen to women's voices.

Collectively we can all take action to address the issue of male violence, now is the time to take action, let's not waste the opportunity.

Rachel Cook
Chief Executive, OPCC Humberside

Executive summary

The wealth of data we were privileged to present here demonstrates that violence against women and girls is commonplace, and whilst women and girls could identify their experiences here, and were highly likely to disclose to trusted people around them, they were unlikely to report crimes to Humberside police. Disclosure rates, reporting rates, and the reasons given for not reporting were almost identical across adult women and teenage girls, which suggests enduring and familiar reasons and barriers to trusting police and wider criminal justice processes. This also meant that the majority of women and girls in the datasets had not had much experience with Humberside Police, as they never felt confident or supported enough to report a crime.

Perpetrators were overwhelmingly male, but perpetrator relationships to women and girls were considerably different to what we expected to see. Male friends and male strangers featured heavily as perpetrators of sexual violence and other forms of violence such as catcalling and digital sexual violence. This raises some important questions about our assumptions that the majority of sexual violence and abuse of women and girls is being committed by partners and ex-partners.

Interviews with professionals raised important practice and procedural issues to consider and address, painting a complex picture of barriers and concerns that women and girls have when understanding and deciding whether to report crimes against them to Humberside Police. We present a range of recommendations towards the end of this report, and have included data in the appendix which may be useful for partner agencies, professionals, and grassroots organisations.

We would like to take this opportunity to thank every woman and girl who took part anonymously. Your experiences and voices will be used to press for much needed, overdue change. Thank you also, to each professional who took part confidentially; your views and ideas supported the voices of local women and girls, and lent further weight to their concerns and experiences.

The VictimFocus team and I would like to thank OPCC Humberside and Humberside Police for their ongoing work, reflective attitude, and openness when discussing the improvements needed to rebuild the trust and confidence of women and girls in their force area, who are currently faced with numerous fears, barriers, attitudes, and beliefs that individually and systemically stop them from accessing justice.

Dr Jessica Taylor
Director, VictimFocus



Introduction



This report sets out detailed findings from a large project commissioned by Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner to better understand the experiences, thoughts, and feelings of local women and girls about violence, abuse, and trust in local criminal justice services.

Violence against women and girls is common and extensive. It exists and oppresses millions of women and girls on a global scale, with most perpetrators being male (UN, 2021). This pattern is replicated in all countries in the world, and reliably replicated in UK data, regional data and local data.

In the Humber area (East Riding, Hull, North and North East Lincolnshire) there are just under 933,000 people, with females making up 51% of the population (HMICFRS, 2022). There are no official statistics nationally or regionally regarding transgender populations, however, Stonewall (2017) suggest the best estimate at the moment is that around 1% of the population may identify as transgender or non-binary.

Violence against women and girls is common, locally. In respect of Police recorded Domestic Abuse (DA), last year (April 20 – March 21) Humberside Police was ranked 8th nationally in the per 1,000 rate^[1], for recorded DA Incidents and Crimes^[2] and 9th in per 1,000 rate for crimes^[3]. However, it should be noted that the per 1,000 rate has stayed consistent in the previous three years (ONS, 2021,2020,2019). A freedom of information request^[4] (FOI) submitted in August 2021, revealed that between January 2018 and Dec 2020 a total of 34, 702 (72%) crimes were recorded with a DA flag, where the victim was recorded as female.

It is important to note that data often only relates to reported crimes, and that most women and girls do not report violent crimes against them. Reporting of domestic and sexual violence crimes has been reducing for several years, and is now estimated to be around 11% (CSEW, 2017). However, when 22,419 women were surveyed in 2021 by VictimFocus, it was found that only 8% of women had reported physical and sexual violence to the police, and only 2% of women had reported harassment, stalking and digital violence to the police.

A report from the Home Office (2019) stated that just 1.9% of reports of rape end in a prosecution.

^[1]<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesdatatool>
^[2] Incident data - domestic abuse reported to/investigated by the police that did not result in a crime being recorded under the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS)
^[3] Offence data - crimes recorded under the NCRS that were flagged as domestic abuse-related.
^[4] https://www.whatdotheyknow.com/request/recorded_domestic_abuse_reports_32#incoming-1873273

Introduction



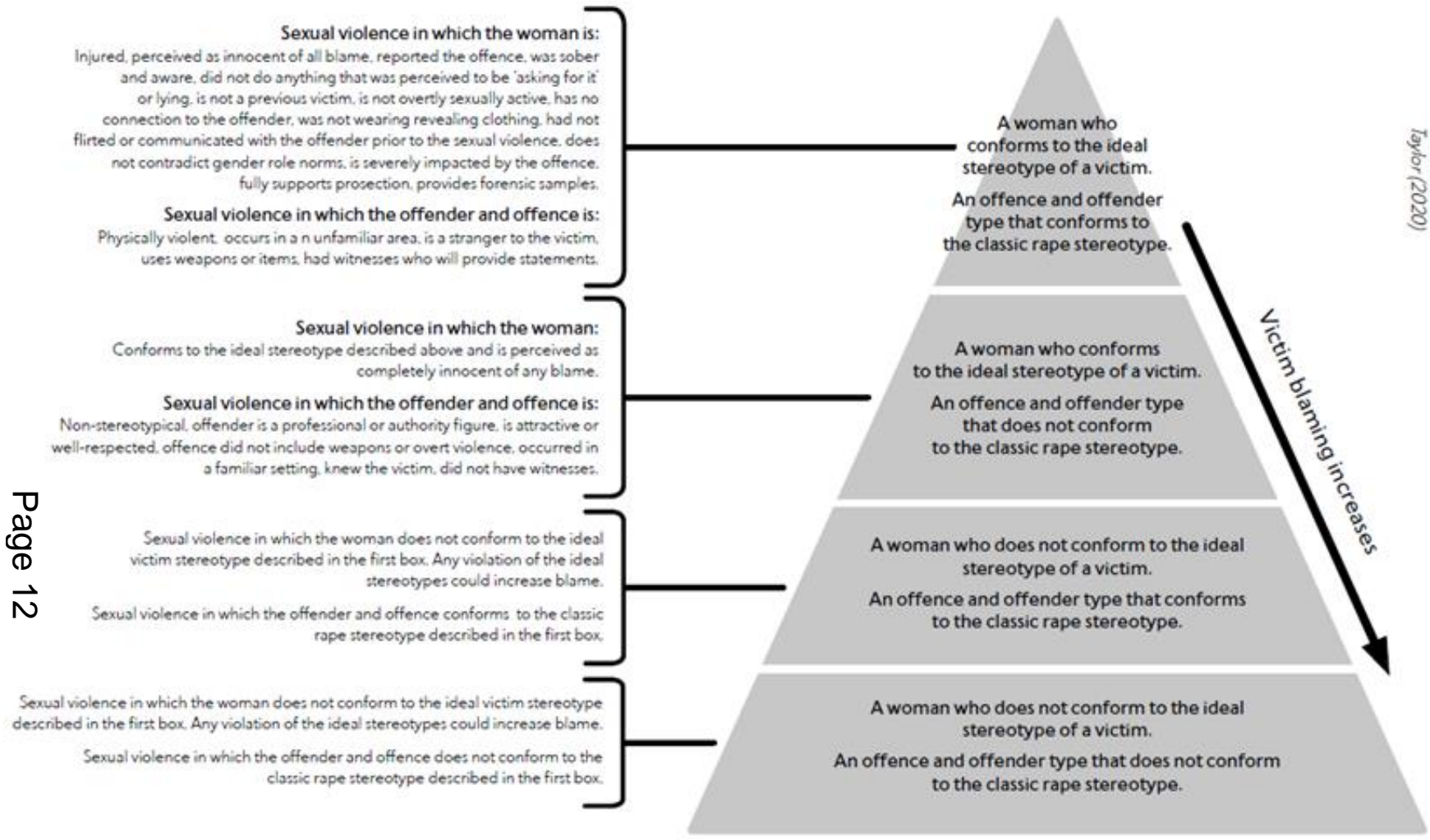
Women's trust and confidence in police

For decades, women and girls have struggled with their relationship with police and criminal justice agencies. This has been evidenced in the psychological literature since 1960, when feminist scholars and social scientists started to explore rape, domestic abuse and violence against women and girls.

In Campbell (2005) and Campbell and Raja (2005) women were asked to self-report their psychological health resulting from their contact with the criminal justice system and the findings showed the impact of the process on the person.

87% of women said that they felt bad about themselves, and 73% reported feeling guilty and reported that they blamed themselves. 89% of women felt violated, and 80% were reluctant to seek further help due to the experience of the criminal justice system (Campbell et al., 2009). It has been stated that women and girls are measuring themselves against rape myths and victim stereotypes to consider whether they will be believed or not (Campbell et al., 2009; Sleath, 2011). However, rather than framing this as suspicion, or an unjust lack of trust in the criminal justice process, academic research has found that the credibility of the woman can become the focus of the investigation and/or trial. Any stereotypical beliefs presented may be utilised to the advantage of the defendant to undermine the position and credibility of the victim as well as influencing perceptions of the victim's culpability (Sleath, 2014).

Arguably, one of the most pervasive factors to influence the perceptions of women and girls, police officers, and other professionals in the criminal justice system, underpinning and resulting in the blaming of women who have been subjected to rape or sexual assault is the notion of the unequivocal or credible victim (Christie, 1986; Taylor, 2020).



Taylor (2020)



Hierarchy of victim blaming women

In the model above, Taylor argues that there is a hierarchy of women and girls who are subjected to violence and abuse. To be taken seriously, believed, and supported, she must conform to strict and impossible expectations which would require her to be the ideal victim, subjected to the ideal crime by the ideal perpetrator. Any deviation from these ideals, and victim blaming of her will increase. Sleath (2014) and Taylor (2020) argue that derogatory and inaccurate attitudes and beliefs about violence against women and girls are just as common in police professionals as in the lay public. Due to this, they are likely to be having an impact on the way women and girls are being perceived and supported. It is therefore of great importance to explore the current experience and feelings of women and girls subjected to male violence – internationally, nationally, and locally.

Aims of this study

1

To understand the experiences of women and girls living in the Humberside area in relation to physical violence, sexual violence, harassment, stalking, digital violence, coercive control, forced marriage, FGM, exploitation, and trafficking

2

To seek a better understanding of trust and confidence in reporting VAWG to Humberside Police

3

To seek a better understanding of the attitudes and beliefs towards VAWG of women and girls in Humberside

4

To explore professional experiences of support women and girls when they disclose or report VAWG crimes

5

To consider recommendations and improvements that could be made to address violence against women and girls better, and increase trust and confidence of women and girls in police and criminal justice services



Methodology



Adaptations from the original VictimFocus study

There were some key adaptations and changes from the original study:

1. This questionnaire included 16- and 17-year-old girls at the request of the Police and Crime Commissioner
2. Harassment and stalking were more clearly defined and included as extra items
3. Coercive control was included and expanded as extra items
4. Perpetrators of each crime type were changed from free text boxes to multiple-choice questions with an added box for perpetrators that were not included in the item options
5. A multiple-choice question was added to ask women and girls what stopped from reporting the crimes they were subjected to, to the police

An attitudinal scale from the original study remained in this questionnaire, to explore women's feelings and attitudes towards a range of relevant issues such as self-blame, trust in police and whether they would report again.

Methodology

Questionnaire procedure

The questionnaire was open to any women and girls aged 16 or over who resided in the Humber area. Women and girls with no experience of violence or abuse were also encouraged to take part. There were no other participant criteria.

Between 1st October 2021 and 1st January 2022, a questionnaire was circulated amongst a wide range of outlets, services, and provisions to advertise the project to as many women and girls as possible.

Two PDF posters were created, along with an information sheet and template email that were circulated with the QR codes and links to the questionnaire. To ensure a wide range of respondents, the questionnaire and posters were shared across:

- Secondary schools
- University and college populations
- Large employers and private companies in Humber
- Private elderly care homes
- Charities
- Community groups
- Local social media groups
- Local press social media pages
- PCC local contacts
- VictimFocus local contacts

We are grateful for the support of everyone who helped to share the questionnaire link and/or posters with women and girls.



Why language is important



This questionnaire was based on, and adapted from, the VictimFocus ‘I thought it was just a part of life’ study, which surveyed over 22,000 UK women in 2020 and 2021.

The study had a simple but effective design based on findings from several previous studies which found that when researchers use more accessible language about abuse and violence, the results more accurately reflect the reality of the participants.

Instead of asking commonly used questions such as ‘Have you ever been raped?’ or ‘Have you ever been subjected to domestic abuse?’ the study directly described each instance of violence or abuse that would constitute those crimes.

The results of the VictimFocus study suggest that when researchers use accessible and jargon-free items (such as those in the table adjacent), women and girls are more likely to accurately respond than when politicised and impactful terms such as ‘rape’ and ‘domestic abuse’ are used.

Authors of the 2007 Sexual Experiences Survey found that when asking large samples about their sexual experiences, the reporting of rape differed based on whether women were asked directly if they had ever been ‘raped’ versus asking them if they had ‘ever been forced to have sex without consent’.

Miller et al. (2011) argued that women differ in their responses depending on language used, and that there was significant confusion amongst women about whether they had been subjected to rape or sexual assault when those terms were used.

Common research terminology	Our alternative terminology
Have you ever been raped?	<p>Have you been made to have sex that you didn’t want to have?</p> <p>Have you been forced to have sex when you already said no?</p> <p>Have you been made to have sex that you didn’t consent to?</p>
Have you ever been subjected to domestic abuse?	<p>Have you been punched, slapped, or hit?</p> <p>Have you been strangled, choked, or grabbed around the neck?</p> <p>Have you been pushed or shoved?</p> <p>Have you been thrown across a room or down a flight of stairs?</p>

Ethical practice



The questionnaire asked women and girls to consider and discuss sensitive and potentially distressing experiences. For this reason, there were several ethical and safety considerations during this project.

Clear informed consent

All women and girls were asked whether they understood the nature of the questionnaire, the content, the way it might make them feel and whether they freely wanted to take part or not. Language was clear and accessible and gave women and girls the option not to take part if they felt uncomfortable.

Clear research adverts

Posters circulated for women and girls contained clear jargon-free language which explained the purpose of the study.

No deception

Posters, emails, and information sheets contained no deception or generalised information.

Clear information about participant rights

Information sheets and consent forms included clear and detailed information about the rights of the participant

Self-generated codes to remove data

All participants were asked to give a self-generated code made up of a random word and a number. This could then be used to request researchers to remove their data and responses.

Anonymous participation

Women and girls were not asked any identifying information and were able to take part completely anonymously.

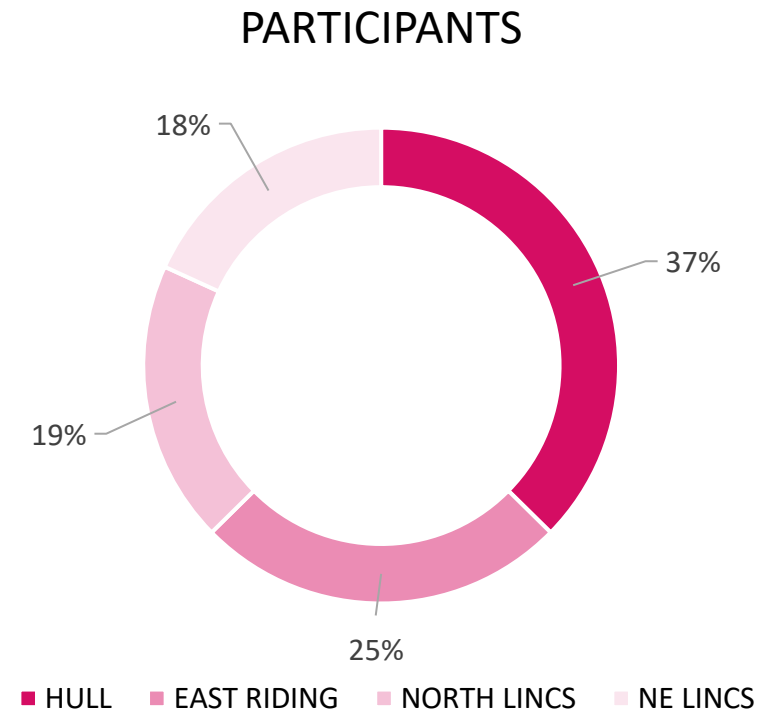
Signposting and support

Before taking part, and after completion of the questionnaire, all women and girls saw a screen that provided a long list of local and national support services if they wanted to talk about the violence they had been subjected to.

Women and girls who took part

- The all-female sample is made up of 1425 adult women and 202 girls aged 16 and 17 years old residing in the Humber area.
- 98% of adult women and 91% of teen girls identified as women/girls. 2% of adult women identified as non-binary or other. 7% of teen girls identified as non-binary and 2% identified as other.
- 95% of adult women and 91% of teen girls were White British.
- 68% of adult women and 67% of teen girls had no religion.
- 80% of adult women and 57% of teen girls were heterosexual.
- 18% of adult women and 17% of teen girls had one or more disabilities.

All other sample data is included within the appendix document



For full sample breakdown, please see appendix report

Violence scores of women and girls



Sample	Number subjected to multiple acts of violence	% Subjected to multiple acts of violence	Average score	Range scores	Median score	% Subjected to one act of violence	% Never subjected to any violence
16- and 17-year-old girls (N=202)	135	67%	90	50-169	83	29%	4%
Adult women (experiences from childhood) (N=1425)	1177	82.5%	85	50-205	79	15.5%	2%
Adult women (experiences from adulthood) (N=1425)	984	69%	94	50-194	86	29%	2%

Violence against women before 18



Only 2% of women reported never being subjected to any form of violence or abuse before their 18th birthday.

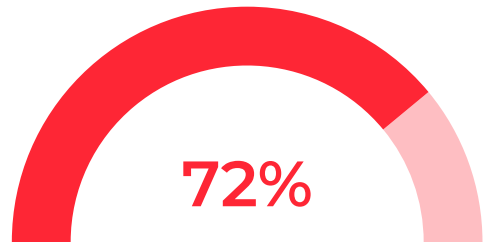
82.5% of this sample reported being subjected to multiple acts of violence and abuse in childhood, with an average score of 85.

This roughly equates to between 2-35 experiences of violence and abuse each for 1177 women.

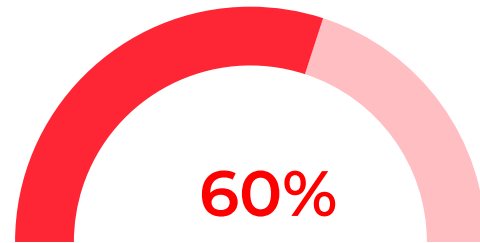
A potential range of 2354 to 41,195 largely unreported offences against 1177 women were stated in the data.

Physical violence against women before 18

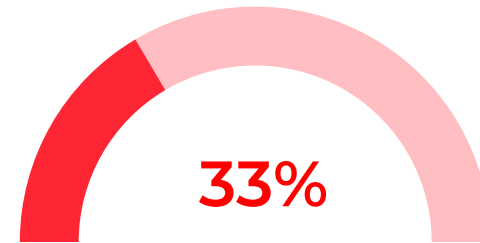
Violence against women before their 18th birthday was common, with the four top forms of physical violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 5 women reported being strangled/choked, thrown across a room/downstairs, been bitten, been spat at or threats to harm someone they love.



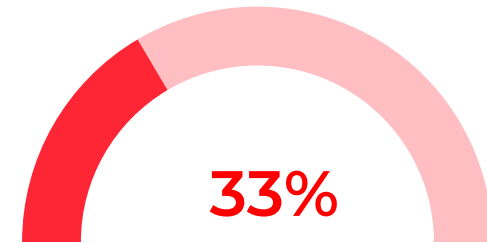
**BEEN
SLAPPED,
PUNCHED
OR HIT**



**BEEN PUSHED
OR
SHOVED**



**BEEN
KICKED**



**THREATS TO
KILL OR
HARM HER**

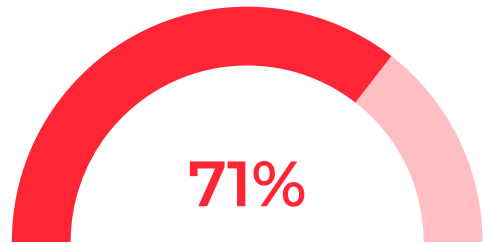
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Sexual violence against women before 18

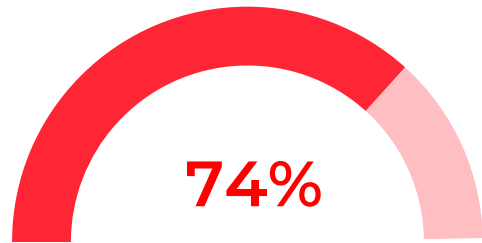
Sexual violence against women before their 18th birthday was common, with the four top forms of abuse or violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 5 women reported being subjected to sexual activity before 13 years old, forced or coerced into oral sex, forced or coerced into masturbation, and given drugs or alcohol before being forced into sexual activity.



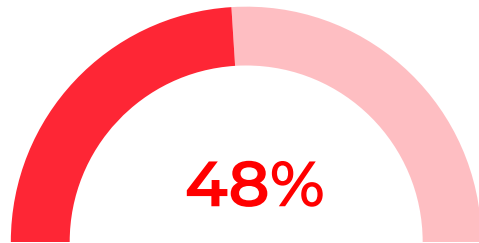
Page 22



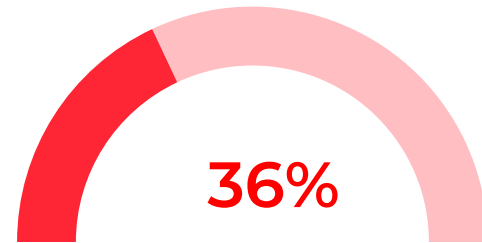
SEXUAL HARASSMENT (VERBAL OR PHYSICAL)



TOUCHED MY BODY INAPPROPRIATELY



KISSED ME WITHOUT CONSENT

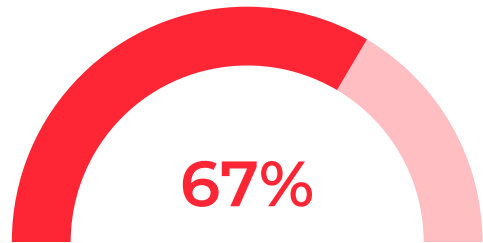


RAPED: MANIPULATED INTO PENETRATIVE SEX I DID NOT CONSENT TO

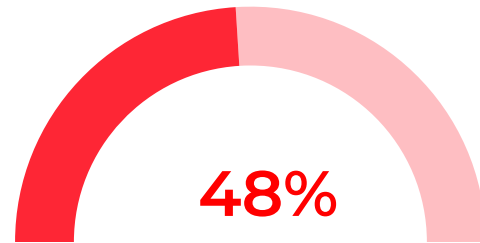
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Coercive control against women before 18

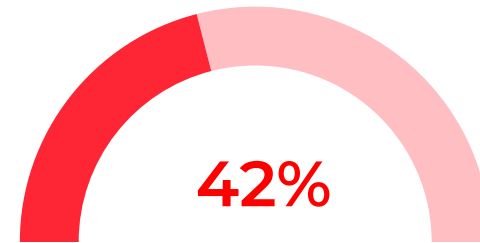
Coercive control against women before their 18th birthday was common, with the four top forms of coercive control violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 4 women were stopped from seeing friends, told where they could go, had their social media checked or were being told that their abuser would kill themselves if they didn't do what they were told.



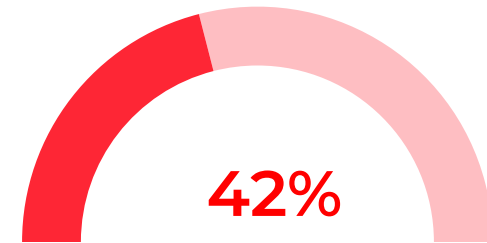
**INSULTED
AND PUT
DOWN TO
MAKE ME
FEEL BAD**



**TOLD WHAT
WEAR OR
HOW TO
DRESS**



**BEING ACCUSED
OF BEING
MENTALLY ILL
WHEN
SOMEONE IS
ABUSIVE TO
ME**



**BEING
ACCUSED OF
CHEATING/
HAVING A
JEALOUS
PARTNER**

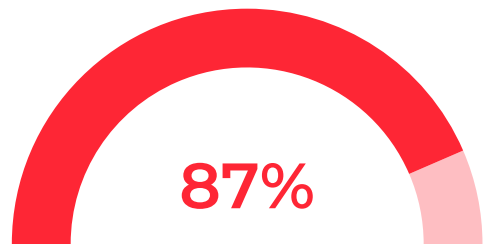
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Other violence against women before 18

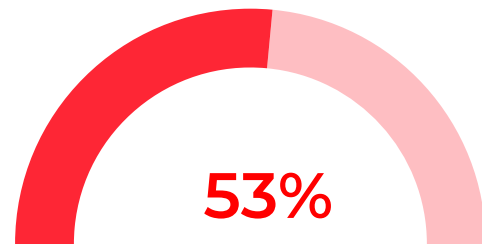
Other violence against women before their 18th birthday was common, with the four top forms of violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 5 women reported receiving abusive comments about her body, being stalked online, being sent items or gifts by a stalker, and someone becoming obsessed with them.



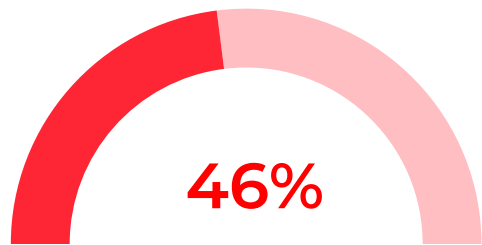
Page 24



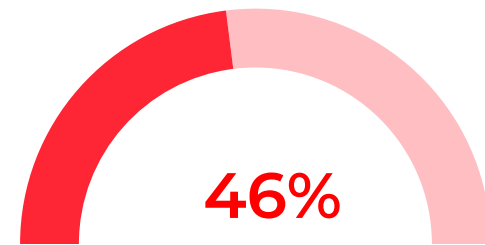
**CATCALLED
IN THE
STREET**



**RECEIVED
SEXUAL OR
INAPPROPRIATE
COMMENTS**



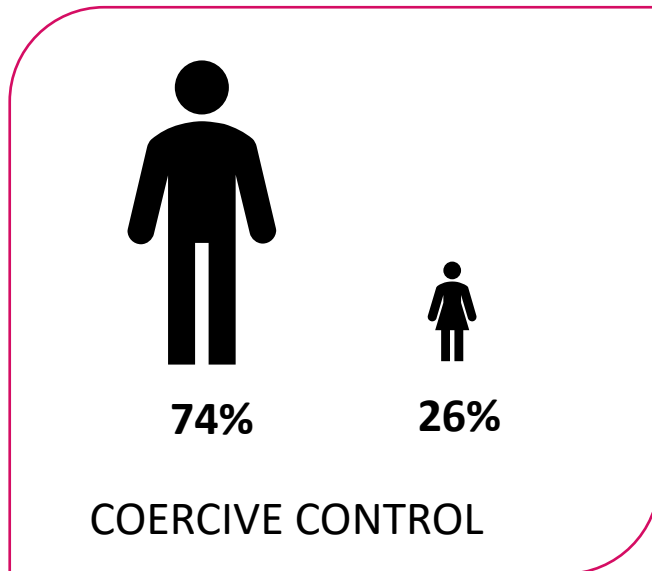
**RECEIVED
UNSOLICITED
NUDE FROM
MALE**



**STALKED OR
FOLLOWED
IN PERSON**

For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

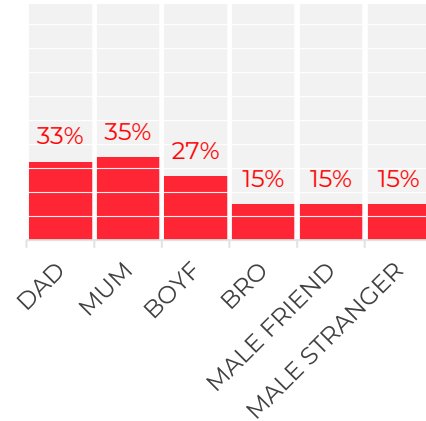
Before 18: Perpetrators



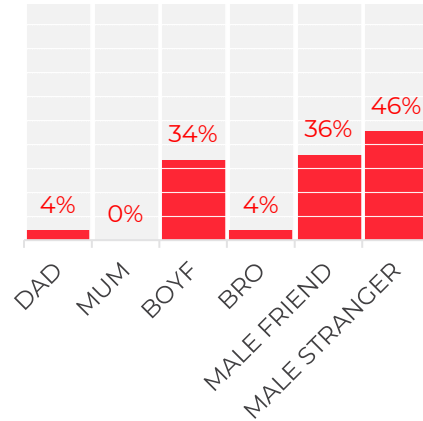
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Before 18: Perpetrators

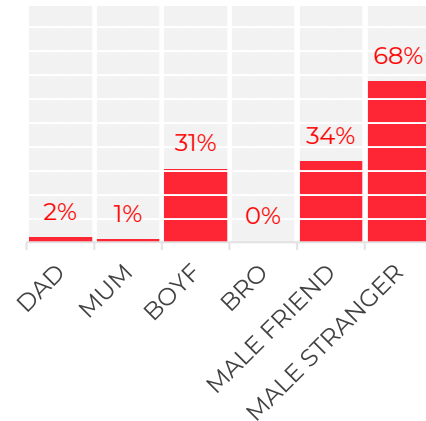
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



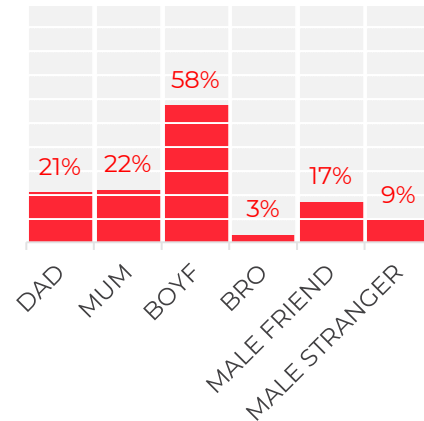
SEXUAL VIOLENCE



OTHER VIOLENCE



COERCIVE CONTROL

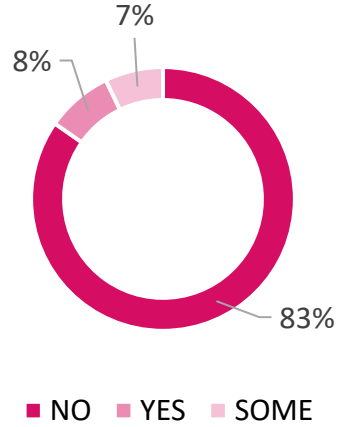


For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

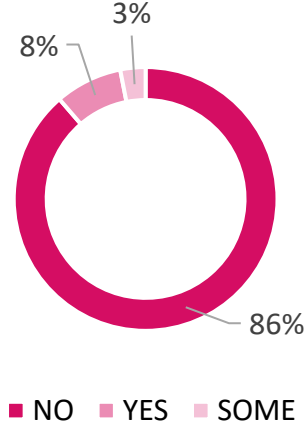
Before 18: reporting and disclosure



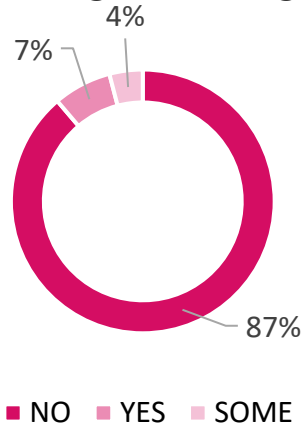
REPORTED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



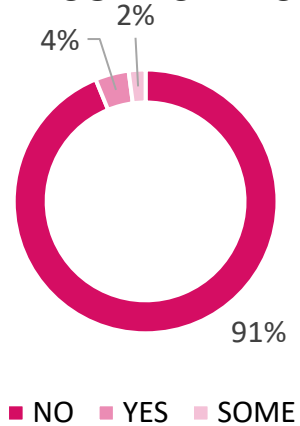
REPORTED SEXUAL VIOLENCE



REPORTED OTHER VIOLENCE



REPORTED COERCIVE CONTROL



Violence against women after 18



Only 2% of women reported never being subjected to any form of violence or abuse since their 18th birthday.

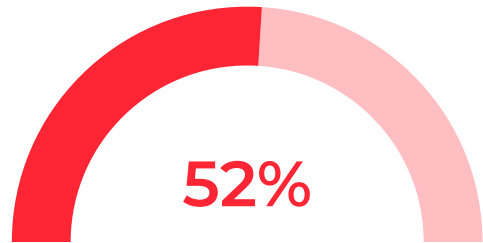
69% of this sample reported being subjected to multiple acts of violence and abuse in adulthood, with an average score of 94.

This roughly equates to between 2-44 experiences of violence and abuse each for 984 women.

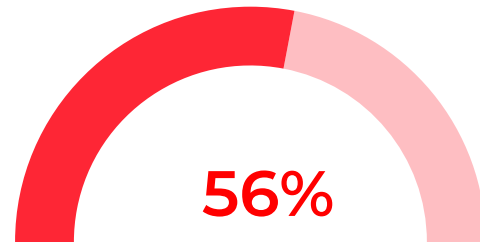
A potential range of 1968-43,296 largely unreported offences against 984 girls were stated in the data.

Physical violence against women after 18

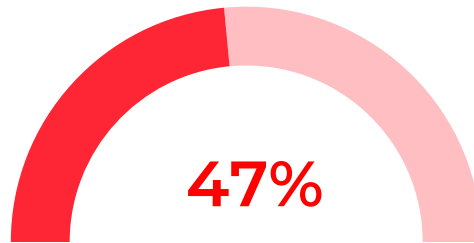
Violence against women after their 18th birthday was common, with the four top forms of violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 5 women reported being strangled/choked, thrown across a room/downstairs, been bitten, been spat at or threats to harm someone they love.



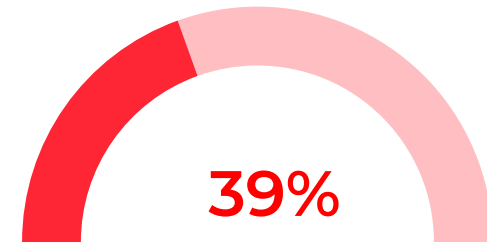
**BEEN
SLAPPED,
PUNCHED
OR HIT**



**BEEN PUSHED
OR
SHOVED**



**ITEM THROWN
AT HER**



**THREATS TO
KILL OR
HARM HER**

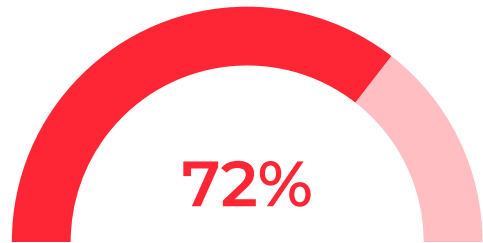
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Sexual violence against women after 18

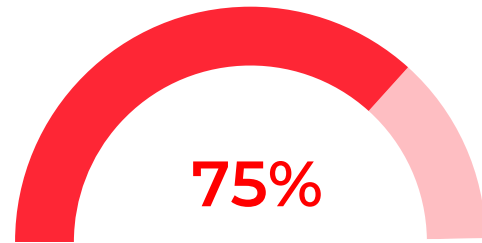
Sexual violence against women after their 18th birthday was common, with the four top forms of abuse or violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 4 women reported waking up to their male partner having sex with them whilst they were asleep, being forced to perform a sex act, being threatened to have penetrative sex, and being subjected to violent sex where they were strangled, hit, kicked or spat at.



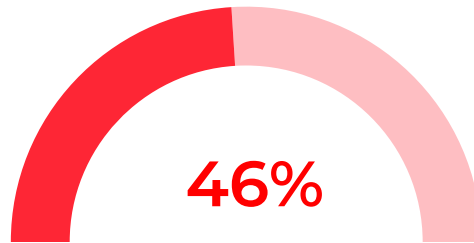
Page 30



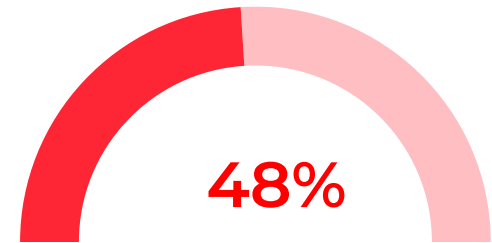
SEXUAL HARASSMENT (VERBAL OR PHYSICAL)



TOUCHED MY BODY INAPPROPRIATELY



KISSED ME WITHOUT CONSENT

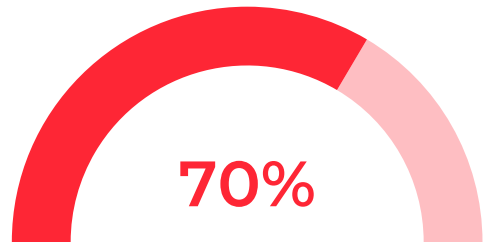


RAPED: MANIPULATED INTO PENETRATIVE SEX I DID NOT CONSENT TO

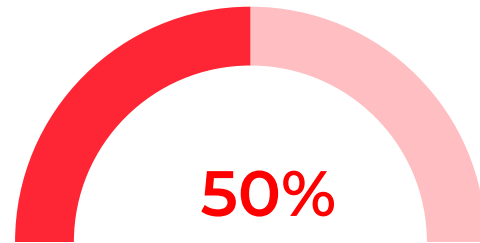
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Coercive control against women after 18

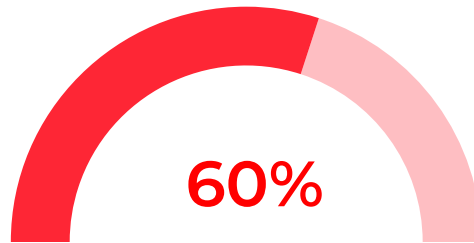
Coercive control against women after their 18th birthday was common, with the four top forms of coercive control violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 3 women were stopped from seeing friends and family, had their phone and emails checked, were told where they could go/not go, and had partners who threatened to kill themselves unless she did what she was told.



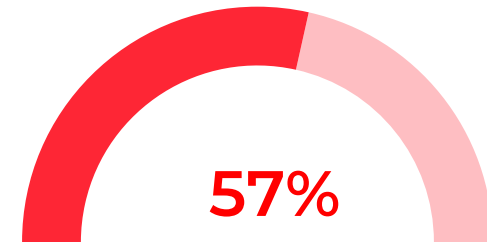
**INSULTED
AND PUT
DOWN TO
MAKE ME
FEEL BAD**



**TOLD WHAT
WEAR OR
HOW TO
DRESS**



**BEING ACCUSED
OF BEING
MENTALLY ILL
WHEN
SOMEONE IS
ABUSIVE TO
ME**

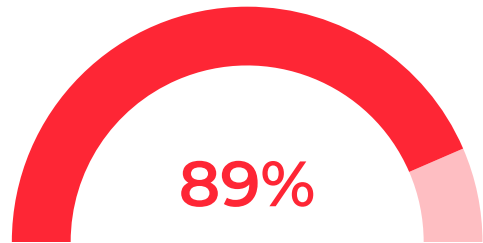


**BEING
ACCUSED OF
CHEATING/
HAVING A
JEALOUS
PARTNER**

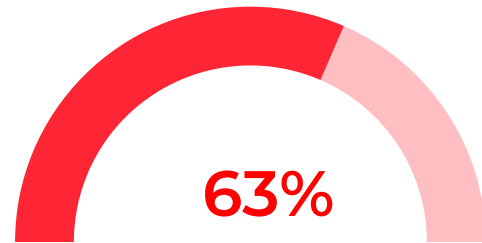
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Other violence against women after 18

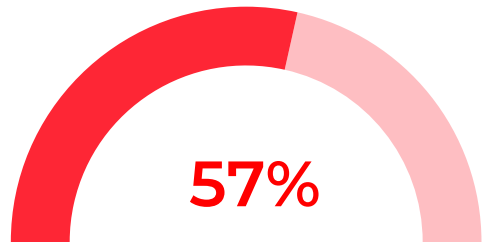
Other violence against women after their 18th birthday was common, with the four top forms of violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 5 women reported receiving abusive comments about her body, being stalked in person, stalking online, had items sent to her without consent, had letters sent to her and followed to her home/work.



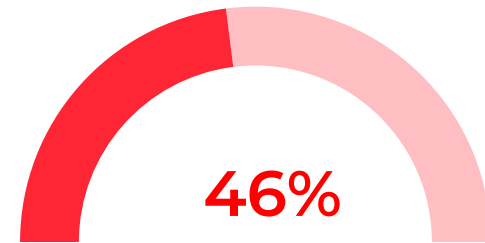
**CATCALLED
IN THE
STREET**



**RECEIVED
SEXUAL OR
INAPPROPRIATE
COMMENTS**



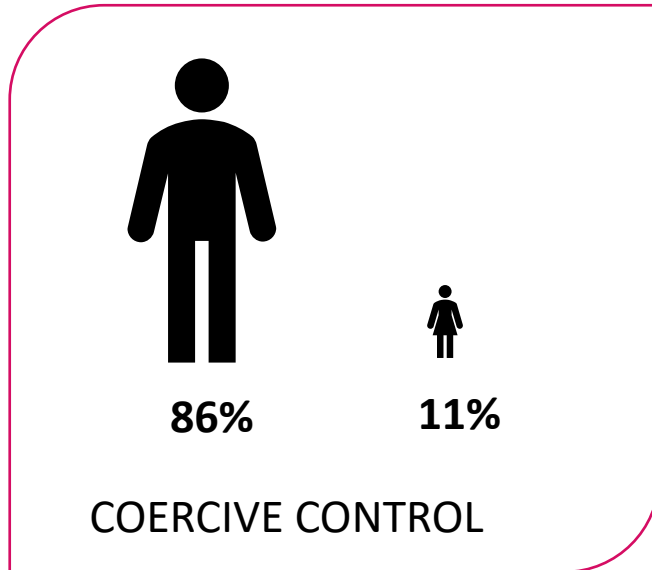
**RECEIVED
UNSOLICITED
NUDE FROM
MALE**



**SOMEONE
BECAME
OBSESSED
WITH ME
(STALKING)**

For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

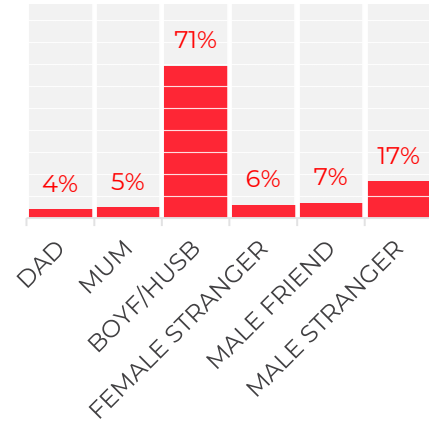
After 18: Perpetrators



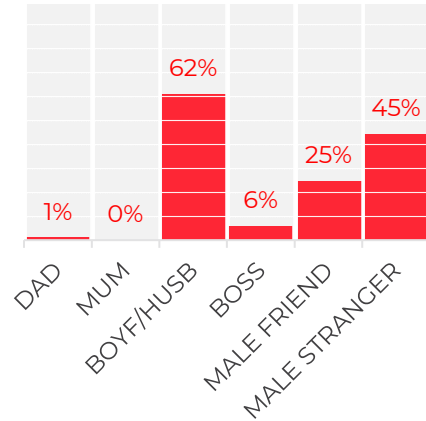
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

After 18: Perpetrators

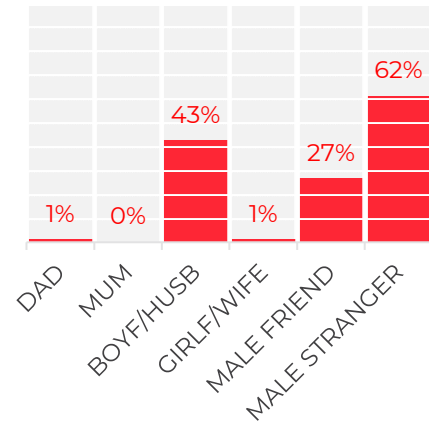
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



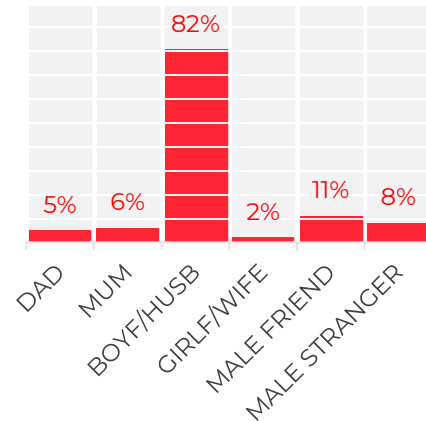
SEXUAL VIOLENCE



OTHER VIOLENCE



COERCIVE CONTROL

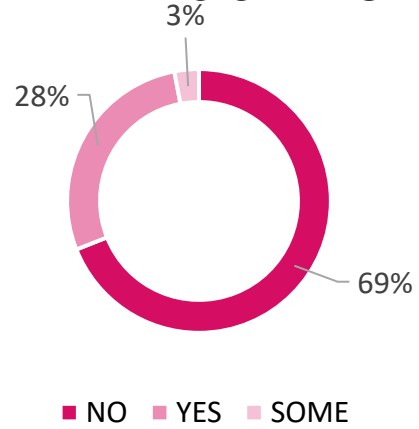


For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

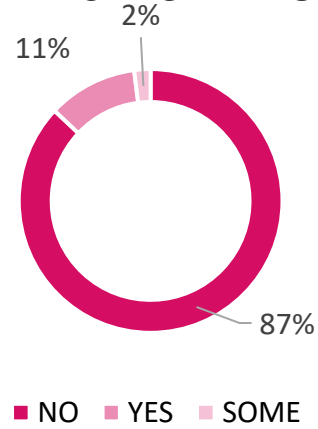
After 18: reporting and disclosure



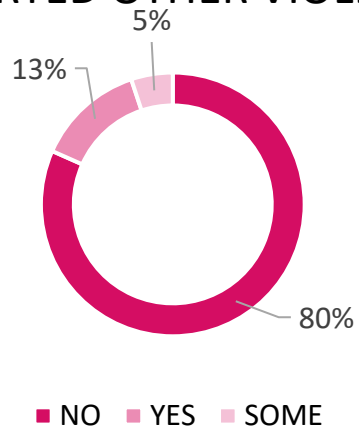
REPORTED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



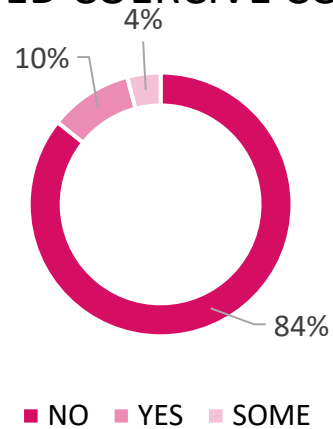
REPORTED SEXUAL VIOLENCE



REPORTED OTHER VIOLENCE



REPORTED COERCIVE CONTROL



Reasons for not reporting violence: Adult women



If you have not reported anything to the police, what stopped you from reporting?
Select as many as you like.

I didn't think anyone would believe me	32%
I thought I would be blamed	31%
I didn't know it was a crime	42%
I didn't know how to report it to the police	14%
I was too embarrassed	42%
I was worried what would happen to the person who did it to me	19%
I thought I would be judged	36%
I didn't want my parents to find out	19%
I was worried what the perpetrator would do to me if I reported them	30%
I wanted to get over it without reporting it	38%
I was worried how my friends would react	13%
I was worried I would get in trouble with the police	7%
Other (Please Specify)	16%

Analysis of findings from adult women

The adult women sample reported being subjected to a vast array of violent crimes. The most commonly reported experiences in childhood were being slapped/punched (72%), sexual harassment (71%), sexual assault (74%), rape (36%), being catcalled (87%), receiving sexual and inappropriate comments (53%), being stalked (41%), receiving pictures of male genitals (46%), and coercive control (67%).

In contrast, the rarest forms of violence against women in their childhood were being forced to become pregnant (2%), being forced to have a termination (4%), being attacked which caused the miscarriage of a pregnancy (2%), being forced to watch child abuse imagery (1%), being trafficked (1%), female genital mutilation (0%), forced marriage (1%), and videos of the girl being sexually abused uploaded to internet (2%).

In adulthood, the most commonly reported experiences were being slapped/punched (52%), pushed over/shoved (56%), strangled/choked (31%), item thrown at woman (47%), threats to kill or harm (39%), sexual harassment (72%), sexual assault (75%), woke up to partner having penetrative sex with her (37%), rape (48%), being catcalled (89%), receiving pictures of male genitals (57%), receiving sexual inappropriate comments (63%), being stalked (41%), and coercive control (70%).

In contrast, the rarest forms of violence against women in adulthood were being attacked in pregnancy which caused a miscarriage (3%), being trafficked (1%), being forced to watch others have sex (5%), FGM (0%), forced marriage (0%), and videos of the woman being sexually abused uploaded to internet (2%).

Reporting rates were generally low, whereas disclosure rates were consistently high. Despite the low reporting rates, they were higher than estimates from the Crime Survey England and Wales (2017), which suggests only around 11% report to the police. Disclosure rates were 4-5 times higher than reporting rates, suggesting that women and girls are more comfortable disclosing to others than formally reporting a crime.

Analysis of findings from adult women

In childhood, 15% of women reported physical abuse crimes, 11% of women reported sexual abuse crimes, 11% reported other abuse crimes and 6% reported coercive control type crimes.

In adulthood, reporting rates increased significantly for some crime types. 31% of women reported the physical abuse crimes, 13% reported sexual abuse crimes, 18% reported other abuse crimes and 14% reported coercive control type crimes.

By contrast, 48% of women said that they disclosed the violence to someone else during childhood, and 76% said that they disclosed the violence to someone else during adulthood.

Perpetrators

Across all types of violence in both adulthood and childhood, most perpetrators were male.

In childhood, 81% of perpetrators of violence against women were male. In adulthood, 90% of perpetrators of violence against women were male.

In childhood, the most common perpetrators of violence against girls were male strangers, male friends, boyfriends, ex-boyfriends, fathers, and mothers. As childhood ends, mothers cease to feature as perpetrators in this sample. This is similar for fathers.

In adulthood, the most common perpetrators of violence against women were husbands, boyfriends and male exes, male friends, and male strangers.

Reasons for not reporting

Women reported a broad range of reasons for not reporting their experiences to Humberside Police. In childhood, the most common reasons for not reporting violence against them was not knowing it was a crime (55%), embarrassment (39%), and feeling no one would believe them (35%). This did not differ significantly in adulthood, where the most common reasons were similar; not knowing it was a crime (42%), embarrassment (42%), wanting to get over it without reporting (38%), fear of judgement (36%), and feeling no one would believe them (32%).

Violence against girls aged 16-17



Only 4% of 16- and 17-year-old girls reported never being subjected to any form of violence or abuse since birth.

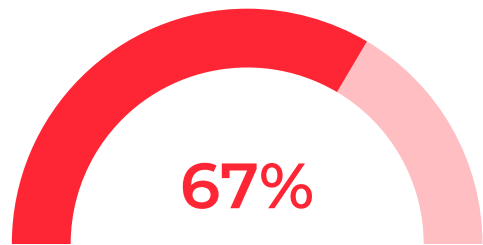
67% of this sample reported being subjected to multiple acts of violence, with an average score of 90.

This roughly equates to between 2-40 experiences of violence and abuse each for 135 girls.

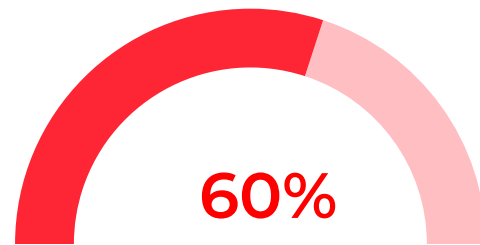
A potential range of 270-5360 largely unreported offences against 135 teen girls were stated in the data.

Physical violence against teen girls

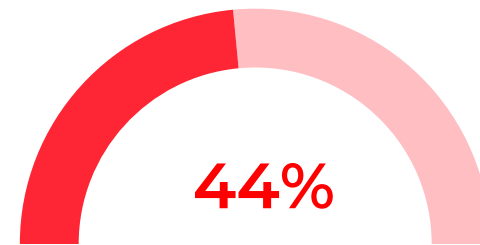
Violence against teen girls was common, with the four top forms of violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 5 girls reported being strangled/choked, thrown across a room or down stairs, being bitten and being spat at.



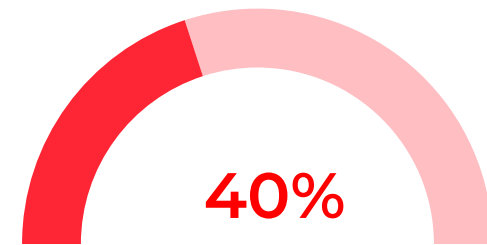
**BEEN
SLAPPED,
PUNCHED
OR HIT**



**BEEN PUSHED
OR
SHOVED**



**BEEN
KICKED**



**THREATS TO
KILL OR
HARM HER**

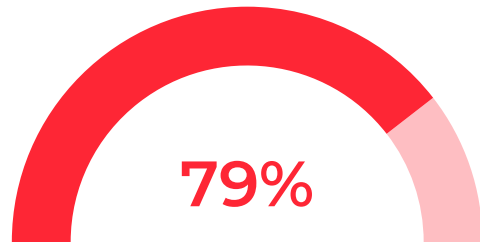
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Sexual violence against teen girls

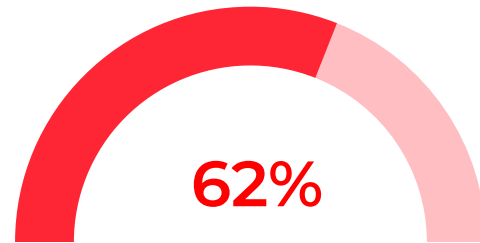
Sexual violence against teen girls was common, with the four top forms of abuse or violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 5 were subjected to sex before 13 years old, and were forced or coerced into oral sex and masturbation.



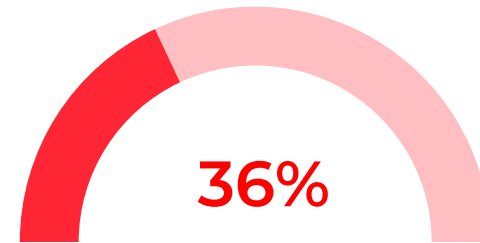
Page 41



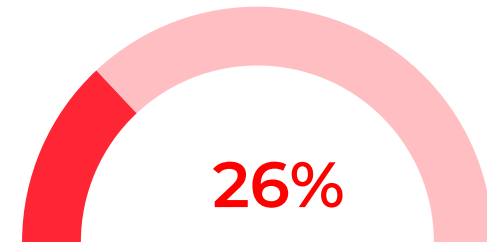
**SEXUAL
HARASSMENT
(VERBAL OR
PHYSICAL)**



**TOUCHED MY
BODY
INAPPROPRIATELY**



**KISSED ME
WITHOUT
CONSENT**



**RAPED:
MANIPULATED
INTO
PENETRATIVE
SEX I DID NOT
CONSENT TO**

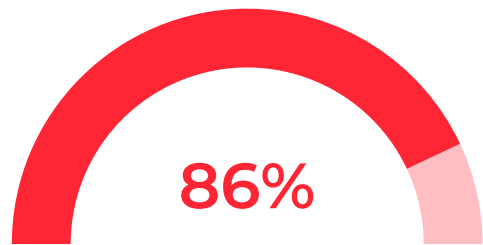
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Coercive control against teen girls

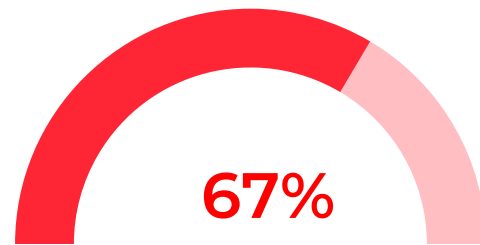
Coercive control against teen girls was common, with the four top forms of coercive control violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 4 teen girls reported being stopped from seeing family and friends, being controlled, having their sex lives controlled, and a partner threatening to kill themselves if they do not do what they wanted.



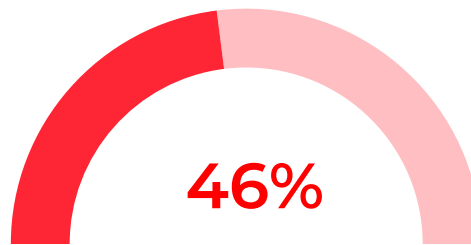
Page 42



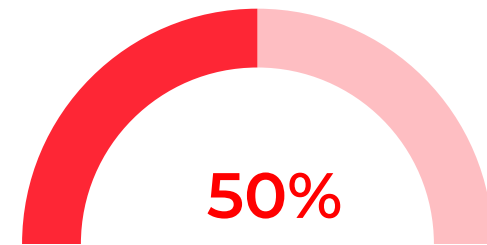
**INSULTED
AND PUT
DOWN TO
MAKE ME
FEEL BAD**



**TOLD WHAT
WEAR OR
HOW TO
DRESS**



**BEING ACCUSED
OF BEING
MENTALLY ILL
WHEN
SOMEONE IS
ABUSIVE TO
ME**

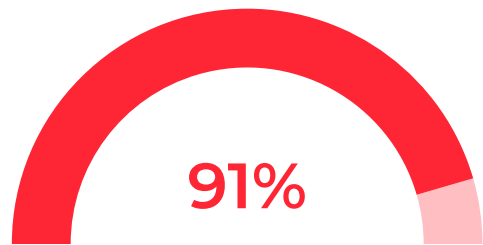


**HAD
SOMEONE
CHECKING
MY PHONE
OR EMAIL**

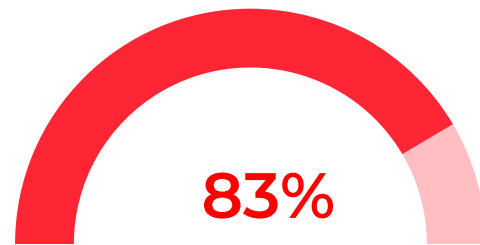
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Other violence against teen girls

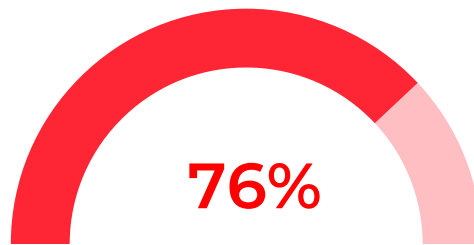
Other violence against teen girls was common, with the four top forms of violence presented below. Further, more than 1 in 4 girls reported receiving a death threat online, receiving a rape threat online, receiving abusive comments about their body, being stalked online and being sent unwanted gifts and letters.



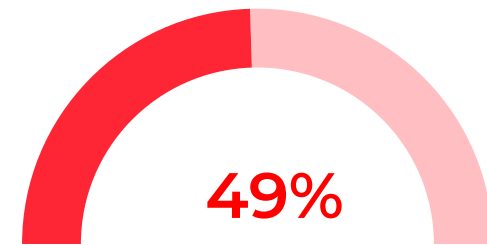
**CATCALLED
IN THE
STREET**



**RECEIVED
SEXUAL OR
INAPPROPRIATE
COMMENTS**



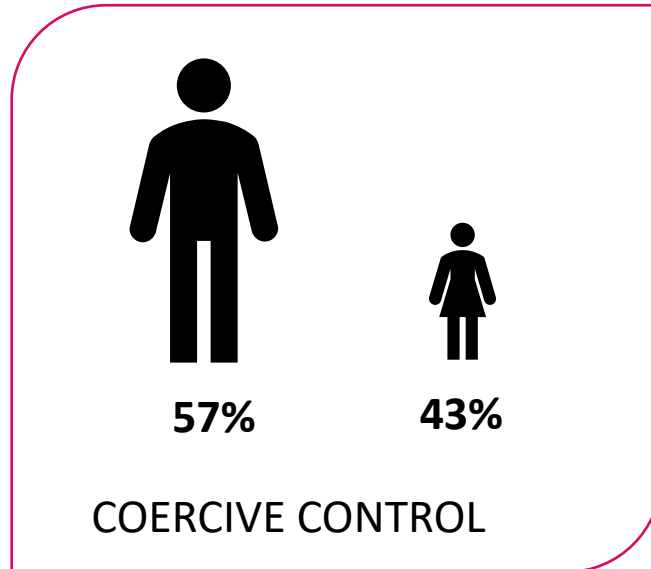
**RECEIVED
UNSOLICITED
NUDE FROM
MALE**



**STALKED OR
FOLLOWED
IN PERSON**

For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

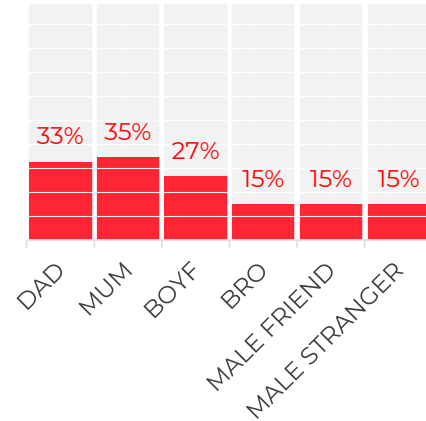
Teen girls: Perpetrators



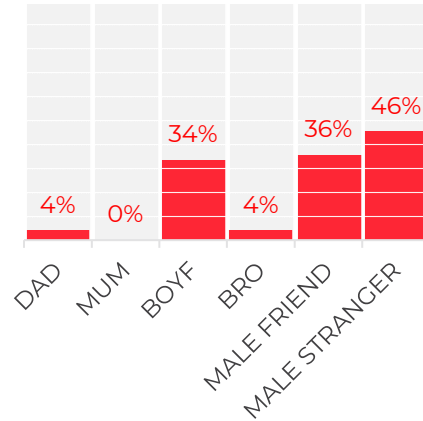
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Teen girls: Perpetrators

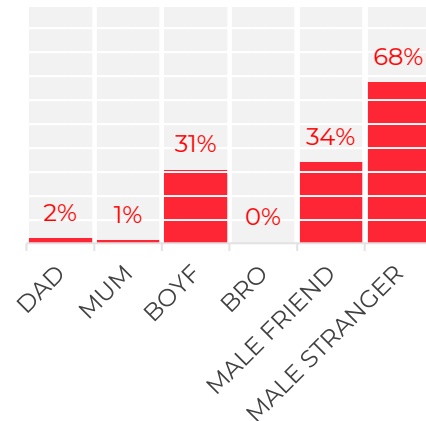
PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



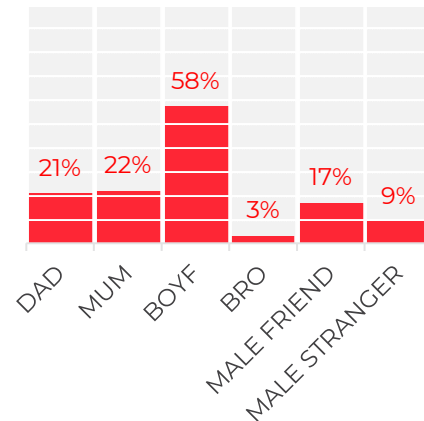
SEXUAL VIOLENCE



OTHER VIOLENCE



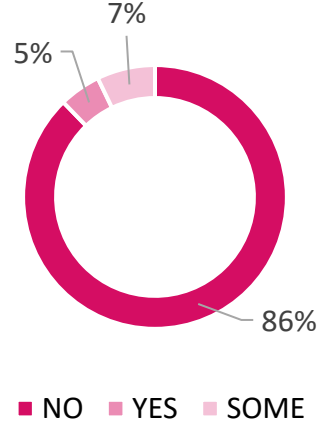
COERCIVE CONTROL



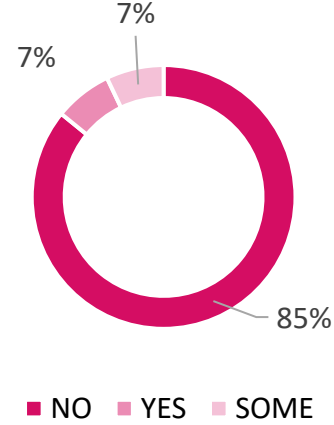
For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Teen girls: reporting and disclosure

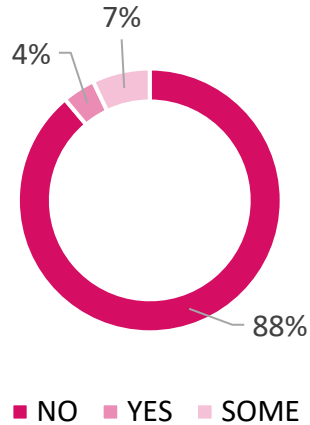
REPORTED PHYSICAL VIOLENCE



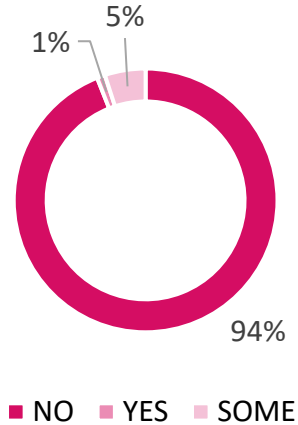
REPORTED SEXUAL VIOLENCE



REPORTED OTHER VIOLENCE



REPORTED COERCIVE CONTROL



For full findings of all items, please see appendix report

Reasons for not reporting violence: Teen girls



If you have not reported anything to the police, what stopped you from reporting?
Select as many as you like.

I didn't think anyone would believe me	32%
I thought I would be blamed	30%
I didn't know it was a crime	59%
I didn't know how to report it to the police	20%
I was too embarrassed	35%
I was worried what would happen to the person who did it to me	27%
I thought I would be judged	27%
I didn't want my parents to find out	38%
I was worried what the perpetrator would do to me if I reported them	23%
I wanted to get over it without reporting it	40%
I was worried how my friends would react	13%
I was worried I would get in trouble with the police	17%
Other (Please Specify)	18%

Analysis of findings from teen girls



Violence

The sample of 16- and 17-year-old girls reported a breadth of experiences of being subjected to violence. The most common forms of violence committed against them were being slapped/hit (67%), pushed/shoved (40%), strangled/choked (30%), threats to kill or harm (40%), being sexually harassed (79%), sexual assault (62%), rape (26%), being catcalled (91%), receiving pictures of male genitals (76%), receiving sexual inappropriate comments (83%), being stalked (49%), and coercive control (86%).

The rarest forms of violence reported in this sample were being forced into pregnancy (2%), forced to have a termination (3%), being attacked whilst pregnant which caused a miscarriage (1%), being forced to view child abuse images (3%), being trafficked (1%), FGM (1%), forced marriage (0%), and videos of the girl being sexually abused being uploaded to the internet (2%).

Perpetrators

Across all types of violence against 16- and 17-year-old girls, most perpetrators were male (73%). This is lower than the adult women sample, for which male perpetrators made up 81-90% of perpetrators.

In this sample, the most common perpetrators of violence against girls were male strangers, male friends, boyfriends, ex-boyfriends, fathers, and mothers. The most common perpetrator was boyfriends and ex-boyfriends.

Analysis of findings from teen girls



Reporting and disclosure rates

Reporting rates were generally low, whereas disclosure rates were consistently high. Reporting rates were consistent with estimates from the CSEW (2017), which suggests only around 11% report to the police. Disclosure rates were 6 times higher than reporting rates, suggesting that 16- and 17-year-old girls are more comfortable disclosing to others than formally reporting a crime. Reporting rates were significantly lower in teen girls than adult women. 12% of girls reported physical abuse crimes, 14% of girls reported sexual abuse crimes, 11% reported other abuse crimes and 1% reported coercive control type crimes. By contrast, 64% of girls said that they disclosed the violence to someone else, which was significantly higher than disclosure rates in adult women.

Reasons for not reporting

Teen girls reported a broad range of reasons for not reporting their experiences to Humberside Police. The most common reasons for not reporting violence against them were not knowing it was a crime (59%), wanting to get over it without reporting (40%), not wanting their parents to find out what had happened (38%), embarrassment (35%), and feeling no one would believe them (32%).

As can be seen from this data, the reasons for reporting are very similar to those given by adult women.

Attitudinal findings: adult women

N=1425



1

Only 5% of women agreed with the item
'I got justice for what was done to me.'

2

Only 6% of women agreed with the item
'There is enough support for women and girls subjected to violence and abuse'

3

Only 9% of women agreed with the item
'I trust the CJS does a good job at holding abusers accountable for VAWG'

4

51% of women agreed with the item
'I worry about it happening to me again'

5

40% of women agreed with the item
'I don't have enough information about my trauma responses to understand them'

For full findings of all attitudinal items, please see appendix report

Attitudinal findings: teen girls

N=202



1

Only 1% of girls agreed with the item
'I got justice for what was done to me.'

2

Only 10% of girls agreed with the item
'There is enough support for women and girls subjected to violence and abuse'

3

Only 9% of girls agreed with the item
'I trust the CJS does a good job at holding abusers accountable for VAWG'

4

69% of girls agreed with the item
'I worry about it happening to me again'

5

52% of girls agreed with the item
'I don't have enough information about my trauma responses to understand them'

For full findings of all attitudinal items, please see appendix report

Attitudinal findings: analysis

Across the attitudinal data from women and girls, there was a considerable amount of agreement. There were some key issues on which the two samples differed, which are discussed here.

Teen girls blamed themselves twice as much as adult women. 34% of girls versus 17% of women blamed themselves for the crimes committed against them before the age of 18 years old. However, adult women blamed themselves more for the crimes committed against them in adulthood (26%).

Girls and women had opposing answers about their mental health, with 60% of girls disagreeing with the item 'My mental health is generally good'. This is in contrast with adult women, of which 39% disagreed with this item. Potentially, the two items are linked.

Women and girls answered similarly when asked if they felt supported when they disclosed or reported their experience of violence. Both groups predominantly selected 'neutral' (40% of adult women, and 47% of teen girls).

This pattern was observed several times, in which women and girls responded in the same way. The item 'I got justice for what was done to me' resulted in 70% of girls and 73% of adult women disagreeing. They also agreed on the item 'I have been able to have happy and healthy relationships since the abuse' with 56% of girls and 57% of adult women agreeing. When asked to respond to the item 'I feel there is enough support for women and girls who have been subjected to violence and abuse', women and girls answered similarly in their disagreement. Only 6% of women and 10% of girls agreed that there is enough support.

Other items of strong similarity in responses included only 15% of girls and 15% of women agreeing that there is no stigma around being subjected to violence. 40% of women and 52% of girls agreed that they did not have enough information about trauma responses or coping mechanisms to understand them. 18% of women and 13% of girls suffer from long term illnesses or injuries from abuse or violence. 37% of women and 34% of girls agreed that the abuse or violence changed their sexuality or sexual preferences. 78% of women and 76% of girls disagreed that the criminal justice system does a good job at holding abusers and offenders accountable for VAWG.

Attitudinal findings: analysis



When asked about the terms 'victim' and 'survivor' to describe women and girls, women were more likely to dislike the terms survivor (43%) and victim (44%), whereas girls felt the terms were neutral with 38% disliking survivor and 31% disliking victim.

There were some items where women and girls differed in their responses. When responding to the item 'If anything like this happened to me again, I would not report to the police' presented opposing answers. 50% of girls agreed that they would not report, but 38% of women said that they would report in future. Further, 69% of girls worry that they will be subjected to violence or abuse again, whereas 51% of women worry. Despite there being a significant difference, it must be noted that 1 in 2 adult women and more than 1 in 2 girls reported worrying about being subjected to violence again.

There was a significant difference in the responses to the item, 'I drink or take drugs to cope with the memories or feelings'. 17% of adult women agreed, but 27% of girls reported taking drugs or drinking to cope. This is of concern, as this sample is made up of children.

Finally, 50% of women agreed that they had used their experiences to do something positive, but only 32% of girls agreed. 69% of women and 39% of girls said they would be described as confident by others.

Voices of professionals

A series of semi-structured interviews with fourteen professionals who work in the Humberside area, and one focus group with thirteen professionals who work in the Humberside area were conducted. This included police officers & detectives, counsellors & therapists, secondary school teachers, healthcare professionals, and other professionals who work directly with women and girls in Humberside.

The focus group conducted was one at the request of the Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner with the 'On-street tactical group' – a multiagency group mix of police, probation, and voluntary sector agencies working with women involved in on street prostitution & sex work. The interviews and focus group asked participants a series of questions about their professional experiences of receiving disclosures and supporting women and girls who have been subjected to any and all forms of violence and abuse.

Thematic analysis was performed across each of the interviews and focus groups to identify themes and trends in this qualitative data. Second coders reviewed the initial findings to ensure they were correct before 2nd order coding took place.

Seven final themes (and twenty-six sub-themes) were identified and are as follows:

1. Disclosure & reporting
2. Perpetrators of VAWG
3. Victim's understanding and acknowledgement of crime
4. Police responses to VAWG
5. Wider justice responses to VAWG
6. Victim blaming and self-blame
7. Trust and relationship of women & girls with police

Examples of each theme and sub-theme are showcased and discussed.

Disclosure & reporting



Disclosure is common

"To me and to the team more generally, I mean, every day, we will hear about some violence towards women"

More likely to report physical violence compared to sexual violence.

"I think mostly women that I've worked with would be more likely to report being punched, or, you know, being assaulted physically assaulted than sexual crimes."

Younger women and girls disclose more often

"younger women and girls... if anything, I would say the violence disclosures were more in that age group"

Often disclosure doesn't lead to reporting

"I've found they are terrified of doing that [reporting violent and sexually violent crimes to the police]. Yeah. They feel that that there's no point..."

Reporting process is hard logistically for victims

"I've had a situation just last week, where a young woman really had to sort of chase the police for an appointment for her to make a statement. And, and if it wasn't for her being proactive, you know, I don't know whether that would have gone anywhere..."

Reporting process is hard psychologically for victims

"So women... feel that they'd have to relive things ... And I have had women kind of go so far, and then and then backtrack as well. Withdraw everything, because it just feels too difficult"

Perpetrators of VAWG



The overwhelming majority of perpetrators are male

“My experience is that the majority of perpetrators are male. Tends to be the overwhelming kind of majority of perpetrators from what I've experienced”

“I would say... somewhere, and it's the male partners who are perpetrating that [sexual and physical] violence, but we have also had fathers and fathers in law that have been but... that's tended to be more sort of coercive control.”

Sexual and physical violence likely to be intimate male partner

[on being asked about disclosures of violent & sexually violent crimes]

“Husbands and partners, yeah, and very rarely parents that have come across. Yeah, it does. It does tend to be disclosures about partners, husbands, and boyfriends.”

Understanding & acknowledgement



Victims often don't realise that what they've been subjected to is a crime

"I was really shocked by how many female students would describe a rape to me. And, and have no comprehension that that was actually what they were describing..."

Victims use descriptive language rather than correct terminology when disclosing

"I very, very rarely hear the word Rape ever. And women tend to soften or kind of lighten what they're saying and find that there's the more, kind of legal, formal language quite difficult to hear"

Victims not knowing that it is a crime

"they don't see sexual abuse as a crime. Unfortunately, they don't see, you know, pressure being put on them by those you know, about their partner, ex partner, you know, to have sex with them. They don't see that as a form of abuse, either. I would say that's quite across the board."

Police responses to VAWG



Domestic violence perceived as mutual by police

“to the police and to the to people on the outside as though the violence is a two way thing. But the nature of domestic abuse, I guess is like when you get pushed and pushed and pushed and pushed.”

Police response towards victims

“I think the police can make them feel because they're asking questions like they don't believe them. That doesn't mean that that police officer does not believe them, but the way that they speak to them, and the way they question them, can make the women feel like they're not believed.”

Police burnout & compassion fatigue

“Do I think that people, officers, don't have that natural or unconscious bias? I absolutely think they probably do. We get people who are repeat victims. We get people who make numerous calls, reports. Repeat domestic violence victims, repeat sexual victims. Do people, do officers get fatigued in that respect? I think it's only natural.”

Wider responses to VAWG



Convictions of VAWG crimes are rare

“Not very often. Not very often at all, actually. I've had a couple and I remember them because there's that little actually,... And sexual ones, I don't think I've had any convictions.”

Issues with CPS charging

“I think it's it feels like a bit of a 50:50 for us because the CPS seem to turn them down. We've had quite a few police officers who've worked for a long time on cases. And you've actually said to our clients, I believe you. I truly believe that this happened to you. And I am so sorry. But they won't do anything with it.”

“The process and experience isn't working for VAWG victims – victims don't want to go through the process. And they get so either annoyed by what's happening, they don't get regular updates from the police. They're asked intrusive questions... Then you get to the point of saying, erm ‘we've got a court date. It's 18 months down the way’... you've got perpetrators pleading not guilty right up until you know the death to see what happens.”

Victim's retracting complaints

“We do see a high percentage, I would say, in terms of retractions of complaints, in my experience... I wouldn't say majority, but we do see quite a large number of people retracting complaints”

Victim blaming & self-blame



Victim blaming & judgement

I'm thinking of a case where one young woman told her mom, that she was being beaten in her relationship, and a mom can have said, what, what are you doing to annoy him? Kind of thing?

It's the only age group that seem to get any kind of sympathy [older women] . Everybody else there's a reason for it. It was a short skirt, or drunk, or you know, should have fought back or should have known what was going on, just generally being stupid

I still hear too much kind of, 'she gives us good as she gets'. So you know, within a relationship that kind of 'I don't think it's just one sided'.

Self-blame

And there's always a lot of, regret over things that 'should have been done' 'should have left sooner' 'should have called the police'.

Trust and relationship of women & girls with police



Victims don't trust the police

But now, perhaps know, there's more in the media now what it is like and actually see the negatives of it. So it's not you don't see, you know, really positive good news stories, look at how long this perpetrators got. They've got, you know, a really long time. The victim is great. She's had loads of support and look how well she's doing. That's not the kind of story that you see in the press, and so you see, you know they've waited four years for justice, and then they've got you know, suspended 12 months or whatever. So I think that was a massive huge, massive impact on people and, and sadly and again I think this is like such an important thing in violence against women and girls generally is, and I know it sounds like a bit of a right, comments underneath news posts.

The fact of they won't, they're not believed. Erm some of them listen to other people and say, well, 'I reported to the police, police didn't do anything. So there's no point'. So, yeah.

They're getting frustrated, they're getting upset and annoyed. Of course, then, if you let them down once, if they've had their fingers burnt once, do they come back and engage a second time

Victims want to leave it behind them / don't want to cause a fuss

"I think... women sort of get on with it... 'oh, it'll be fine. I don't, I don't want to cause a fuss'... And you know, 'I just wanna leave it and let it go'"

Minority groups trust & engagement



Ethnic minority

“There can be cultural concerns, getting engagement from certain groups can be very difficult... there are certain other groups where I don’t think that confidence is there, and that would be more kind of religious groups. There can be some real difficulties”

LGBT

“Uhm, I would perhaps say less so from LGBT groups. I would say there is more engagement there. And I think that’s largely down to the fact that we were showing that we, I’d like to think we are, there’s a lot more confidence reporting things perhaps in those groups.

Disabilities

“And the difficulty in that case was that ... she was a young woman who self-harmed who would go out onto the bridge regularly... She just wasn't heard. Nobody would believe that this was happening.

Low-income backgrounds

“I think the difference is more about the presentation of the woman... I work with women across the kind of socio-economic spectrum I can think of women who can present in a way that will attend potentially leads to them being taken more seriously than some of the women we work with who struggle to regulate in and present in a way that is going to get them listened to”

On-street tactical group



The focus group conducted with the 'On-street tactical group' – a multiagency group mix of police, probation, and voluntary sector agencies working with women involved in on street prostitution & sex work collected data specifically on the experiences of women in sex work and street prostitution.

This section outlines the specific experiences and added difficulties experienced by sex working women.

Less likely to get justice

"I've never had one report go through to court"

Victim blaming and negative perception of sex working women

"It's like 'well, you're doing that, so therefore you deserve what you get', but you don't."

Dehumanisation of sex working women

"You know, the problem is, sex workers are dehumanised. That's it, the bottom line. People dehumanise sex workers, even in this job."

"They're still the bottom of the pile when it comes to being raped, it's part of the job, which is so, so wrong."

Wider impact of sexual violence against sex workers, and the acceptance of sex buyers committing sexually violent crime against them

The below extract is from a detective in Humberside police.

“I think what’s interesting in relation to that was that it has a high amount of kind of sex workers in that area. And I guess, that draws in a lot of perpetrators are targeting women, but also, they’ll not just target the sex workers, but they’ll also you know, there’ll be a knock-on effect on other areas. For example, people that are just near to the shops or whatever, that, where the sex workers are operating, they’ll get targeted, because I the offenders think that they’re sex workers as well. So, you know, that there’s people going about their business, you know, to shops, etc, but women being attacked, you know, in those circumstances. But also, it kind of has a knock-on effect to shop workers, female shop workers, and also the younger people that are working in the restaurants late at night. You’ll get offenders that have maybe come in to focus on sex workers and they’ll hang about the, you know, takeaways or whatever, you know. So, so there is a kind of knock- on effect, as I say younger people are there, and then you got the problem of the younger people getting home and making a safe journey from the actual, from the take away place when which they’re working to their car or taxi or their mode of transport.”

When a ‘sex buyer’ perceives a woman or girl as a sex worker or prostitute and has then sexually assaulted or raped them, we have an insight into how sex buyers treat sex working women when they don’t consent.

This extract also gives us an insight into the likelihood and commonality of sexual attacks in areas where there is a presence of street sex workers.

Other notable findings from the qualitative data



In cases of domestic abuse, the victim referral by officers often includes the perpetrator too

As a result of viewing domestic abuse cases as 'mutual' (also a finding in this study), it was reported many times that officers often referred both parties to victim services. This meant that professionals had to provide support to those who they knew to be the offender. While this is problematic in itself, it also has an impact on how services' budgets are being spent.

Increase in online abuse and online sexual harassment towards young girls

Another notable finding from school support workers & teachers was that they have noticed that online abuse & sexual harassment of girls has greatly increased and has become very common. Education professionals suggested that they feel this has been the case due to the anonymity of the offenders, which leads to the crimes not being reported to police. In addition to this, the professionals suggested that as it has become so common, it's normalised even by the very children who are subjected to it.

Only accessing support services for certain crimes & groups of perpetrators

The quantitative data from the survey found 'male strangers' was one of the highest categories for perpetrators, particularly in street sexual abuse & harassment. This is much higher than current estimates and figures suggest. Most professionals in the interviews didn't bring up this category of perpetrators being significant for women and girls they support. We can infer from this that women and girls disclose and seek support when crimes are committed by males known to them. The data did also find that males known to them were more likely to commit more 'serious' crimes such as sexual abuse and more severe physical abuse.

Other notable findings from the qualitative data



Street sexual harassment of school girls

Professionals in children's educational setting said that girls would often be subjected to street sexual harassment on the way to/ on the way home from school. One teacher said that the girls disclose that the men are in their '40s or 50s' but also said that the children are often not good at judging age.

Professionals acknowledgement of police role difficulties

The qualitative data found that professionals consistently expressed their awareness of the difficulties police officers face in doing their job, before giving their own professional experiences and judgment, which were very often negative. There was a feeling that professionals felt they had to appease police before giving any criticism or negative feedback. This suggests the presence of a social pressure that professionals shouldn't criticise police, and that there was discomfort in giving honest representations of their professional experience with police.

Police to tell victims that they did the right thing reporting even when they can't take it further or don't get a conviction

Many professionals discussed the impact of being unsuccessful in getting a charge or conviction for victims, and that they think it would make the victim feel better, and feel more likely to report future crimes, if the police told them that they did the right thing even if the case doesn't result in a charge, conviction, or results in 'No Further Action'.

Key issues to consider

- This report explored the experiences of women and girls residing in Humberside, and their thoughts, experiences, and feelings about violence against women and girls. A further qualitative sample of 27 professionals working with women and girls in the area was sought to explore findings from the questionnaire.
- Only 4% of 16- and 17-year-old girls reported never being subjected to any form of violence or abuse since birth. 67% of this sample reported being subjected to multiple acts of violence, with an average score of 90. This roughly equates to between 2-40 experiences of violence and abuse each for 135 girls. A potential range of 270-5360 largely unreported offences against 135 teen girls were stated in the data.
- Only 2% of women reported never being subjected to any form of violence or abuse before their 18th birthday. 82.5% of this sample reported being subjected to multiple acts of violence and abuse in childhood, with an average score of 85. This roughly equates to between 2-35 experiences of violence and abuse each for 1177 women. A potential range of 2354-41,195 largely unreported offences against 1177 women were stated in the data.
- Only 2% of women reported never being subjected to any form of violence or abuse since their 18th birthday. 69% of this sample reported being subjected to multiple acts of violence and abuse in adulthood, with an average score of 94. This roughly equates to between 2-44 experiences of violence and abuse each for 984 women. A potential range of 1968-43,296 largely unreported offences against 984 girls were stated in the data.
- In the adult women sample, in offences which occurred in childhood 81% of perpetrators of violence against women were male. In offences against them in adulthood, 90% of perpetrators of violence against women were male. Across all types of violence against 16- and 17-year-old girls, most perpetrators were male (73%). This is significantly lower than the adult women sample.

Key issues to consider

- In childhood, 15% of women reported physical abuse crimes, 11% of women reported sexual abuse crimes, 11% reported other abuse crimes and 6% reported coercive control type crimes.
- In adulthood, reporting rates increased significantly for some crime types. 31% of women reported the physical abuse crimes, 13% reported sexual abuse crimes, 18% reported other abuse crimes and 14% reported coercive control type crimes.
- By contrast, 48% of women said that they disclosed the violence to someone else during childhood, and 76% said that they disclosed the violence to someone else during adulthood.
- Disclosure rates were 6 times higher than reporting rates, suggesting that 16- and 17-year-old girls are more comfortable disclosing to others than formally reporting a crime. Reporting rates were significantly lower in teen girls than adult women.
- 12% of girls reported physical abuse crimes, 14% of girls reported sexual abuse crimes, 11% reported other abuse crimes and 1% reported coercive control type crimes.
- By contrast, 64% of girls said that they disclosed the violence to someone else, which was significantly higher than disclosure rates in adult women.
- Women and girls had very similar reasons for not reporting to Humberside Police. The most common reasons for not reporting violence against them were not knowing it was a crime, wanting to get over it without reporting, not wanting their parents to find out what had happened (in girls), embarrassment, and feeling no one would believe them.

Areas for improvement



1. Consider development of a specific multi-agency VAWG strategy and framework.
2. Ensure that all organisations focus on providing the best trauma informed service possible, so women and girls leave the service feeling confident and respected.
3. Ensure individuals at all levels of partner organisations in the Humber work closer together to improve the way women and girls are supported, discussed, responded to, and perceived in order to increase trust and confidence of women and girls in the Humber.
4. All organisations to ensure known perpetrators are not referred to the same local victim services as victims.
5. Ensure all partner organisations can access critical training modules covering all elements of VAWG, myth busting, and victim blaming.

Areas for improvement



6. Provide respectful, non-blaming, anti-misogyny information resources for local women and girls to increase understanding of what acts are illegal, what constitutes each form of VAWG and why these crimes are never their fault.
7. Develop and deliver trauma-informed information for local women and girls to increase their understanding of their own trauma responses and coping mechanisms after male violence.
8. All partner organisations to work from the position that violence against women and girls is common, and a near universal experience across society.
9. Address issues and barriers to reporting discussed in this report – offer viable and effective alternatives or ways to report violence that protect women and girls and empower them.
10. All organisations to consider training to explore how staff can become desensitised, suffer compassion fatigue and lack of empathy in VAWG, especially when working with women who are repeatedly subjected to violence and abuse.

Appendix content



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Sample breakdown

Gender

(All participants were female sex)

What is your gender?	Adult women sample (N=1425)	16- and 17-year-old girls' sample (N=202)
Woman/Girl	98%	91%
Non-binary	1%	7%
Transgender	0%	0%
Other	1%	2%

Age

Item	Adult women sample (N=1425)	16- and 17-year-old girls' sample (N=202)
16 years old	-	39%
17 years old	-	61%
18-25 years old	20%	-
26-35 years old	28%	-
36-45 years old	23%	-
46-55 years old	18%	-
56-65 years old	8%	-
66-75 years old	3%	-
Over 75 years old	0%	-

Sexuality

Item	Adult women sample (N=1425)	16- and 17-year-old girls' sample (N=202)
Heterosexual	80%	57%
Bisexual	12%	22%
Lesbian	3%	8%
Asexual	1%	1%
Unsure of my sexuality	2%	8%
Pansexual/Queer	2%	4%

Religious beliefs

Item	Adult women sample (N=1425)	16- and 17-year-old girls' sample (N=202)
No religion	68%	67%
Muslim	1%	0%
Christian	25%	18%
Catholic	3%	8%
Sikh	0% (1)	0%
Mormon	0% (2)	0%
Jewish	0% (4)	0%
Hindu	0% (0)	0%
Buddhist	1% (8)	0% (1)
Any other religion	2%	7%

Ethnicity

Item	Adult women sample (N=1425)	16- and 17-year-old girls' sample (N=202)
White British/Irish/Scottish/Welsh	95%	91%
Other White	2%	1%
Mixed or multiple ethnic groups	1%	3%
Any other ethnic group not listed	0% (4)	1%
Asian	0% (3)	2%
Irish Traveller	0% (2)	0%
Bangladeshi	0% (2)	0%
Jewish	0% (2)	0%
Black British	0% (2)	1%
British Indian/ Indian	0% (1)	1%
White Gypsy	0% (1)	1%
Roma	0% (1)	0%
British Pakistani / Pakistani	0% (1)	0%
British Jamaican / Jamaican	0% (1)	0%
British Turkish / Turkish	0% (1)	0%

Highest level of qualification

Item	Adult women sample (N=1425)	16- and 17-year-old girls' sample (N=202)
None	1%	-
GCSE or equivalent	11%	-
A Levels or equivalent	17%	-
Further education or other college course	15%	-
University degree	39%	-
Masters degree	14%	-
PhD/Doctorate	2%	-

Income from work or benefits

Item	Adult women sample (N=1425)	16- and 17-year-old girls' sample (N=202)
£0-11,000	20%	-
£11,001-19,999	22%	-
£20,000-29,999	29%	-
£30,000-39,999	13%	-
£40,000-49,999	9%	-
£50,000-70,000	4%	-
Over £70,000	2%	-
Prefer not to say	1%	-

Disability

Item	Adult women sample (N=1425)	16- and 17-year-old girls' sample (N=202)
No	82%	83%
Physical disability	7%	3%
Intellectual disability	3%	5%
Other disability	4%	4%
Multiple disabilities	3%	3%
Other	2%	2%

Physical violence against women before 18

Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

PHYSICAL VIOLENCE PRE 18

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to physical abuse at any time before you were 18 years old.				
	Never (%)	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Slapped/punched/hit	28	11	19	42
Kicked	67	8	10	15
Pushed over/shoved	40	10	18	32
Strangled/choked	80	8	6	5
Thrown across the room/downstairs	75	9	8	8
Burned with something hot/toxic	93	4	1	1
Threatened to kill or harm you	67	7	10	16
Threatened to kill or harm someone you love	80	5	5	10
Bitten you	85	8	4	4
Spat at you	74	11	8	7
Forced or coerced pregnancy	98	2	0	0
Forced or coerced termination of pregnancy	96	4	0	0
Attack which caused the miscarriage of a child	98	2	0	0



Sexual violence Against women before 18



Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

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Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to sexual abuse at any time before you were 18 years old.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Sexual harassment (verbal or physical)	29	7	14	50
Kissed without consent	52	13	16	20
Touched my body inappropriately	26	15	20	39
Subjected to any sexual activity before the age of 13	74	9	6	12
Forced or coerced to perform or receive oral sex	73	10	6	12
Forced or coerced to masturbate myself or someone else	76	7	6	11
Guilt tripped/manipulated into penetrative sex that I didn't (or couldn't) consent to (anal or vaginal)	64	12	8	16
Forced/coerced to watch adult porn	89	4	3	4
Forced/coerced to look at child abuse imagery/videos	99	0	0	1
Forced/coerced to copy sex acts from porn	89	3	3	4
Sexually exploited by someone who gave me money or items to sexually abuse me	92	2	1	4
Bought or sold for sex (including child trafficking)	99	0	0	0
Given drugs or alcohol before being coerced or forced into sexual activity	80	6	7	6

Coercive control Against women before 18



Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to controlling behaviour before you were 18 years old.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Been told what to wear or how to dress	52	5	11	32
Been stopped from seeing family or friends	63	4	9	24
Been insulted and put down to make you feel bad	33	3	15	49
Had someone checking your phone or emails	68	4	8	21
Controlling where you can go	57	4	9	30
Checking your social media or making you delete your social media	78	3	5	14
Someone threatening to kill themselves unless you do what they want	69	12	8	10
Someone making out that you are mentally ill or going crazy when they are nasty to you	58	7	10	26
Someone making jealous accusations or accusing you of cheating	58	10	10	21
Someone controlling your sex life and making you feel bad about sex	69	5	7	19

Other violence Against women before 18

Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to any other form of abuse at any time before you were 18 years old.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Catcalled in the street	13	2	16	68
Received an unsolicited nude pic from a man/boy	54	5	13	28
Received an unsolicited nude pic from a woman/girl	93	3	2	2
Received sexual or inappropriate comments/messages online	47	3	12	38
Received a rape threat online	86	5	4	5
Received death threat online	83	6	5	6
Had your private images or nudes shared	84	11	3	1
Received abusive comments about your body online	72	5	9	14
Videos of you being sexually abused uploaded to the internet	98	1	0	0
Subjected to female genital mutilation	100	0	0	0
Forced into a marriage or union	99	1	0	0
Followed or stalked in person	54	21	16	9
Followed or stalked online	78	9	7	7
Had items or gifts sent to you that you did not want	82	9	6	3
Someone became obsessed with you or wouldn't leave you alone	59	23	12	7
Someone sent you unwanted messages or letters after you told them to leave you alone	62	16	12	11
Someone followed you, came to your house or school who you didn't want to see	66	16	9	9



Before 18: Perpetrators

Perpetrators

Who committed these physical abuse acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	33%
Mother	35%
Brother	15%
Sister	9%
Male friend	16%
Female friend	15%
Male stranger	15%
Female stranger	9%
Male teacher	1%
Female teacher	2%
Grandfather	0%
Grandmother	1%
Boyfriend or Ex	27%
Girlfriend or Ex	0%
Aunty	0%
Uncle	2%
Male cousin	2%
Female cousin	0%
Other (Please Specify)	3% (predominantly 'step father')

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	61
Female	39
Not specified	0

Perpetrators

Who committed these controlling acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	21%
Mother	22%
Brother	3%
Sister	2%
Male friend	17%
Female friend	8%
Male stranger	9%
Female stranger	3%
Male teacher	1%
Female teacher	1%
Grandfather	0%
Grandmother	2%
Boyfriend or Ex	58%
Girlfriend or Ex	1%
Aunty	1%
Uncle	0%
Male cousin	0%
Female cousin	0%
Other (Please Specify)	2%

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	74
Female	26
Not specified	0

Perpetrators

Who committed these sexual acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	4%
Mother	0%
Brother	4%
Sister	1%
Male friend	36%
Female friend	2%
Male stranger	46%
Female stranger	1%
Male teacher	2%
Female teacher	0%
Grandfather	2%
Grandmother	0%
Boyfriend or Ex	34%
Girlfriend or Ex	0%
Aunty	0%
Uncle	0%
Male cousin	3%
Female cousin	1%
Other (Please Specify)	1% (step-father)

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	96
Female	4
Not specified	0

Perpetrators

Who committed these other abuse acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	2%
Mother	1%
Brother	0%
Sister	0%
Male friend	34%
Female friend	3%
Male stranger	68%
Female stranger	4%
Male teacher	1%
Female teacher	0%
Grandfather	0%
Grandmother	0%
Boyfriend or Ex	31%
Girlfriend or Ex	1%
Aunty	0%
Uncle	0%
Male cousin	0%
Female cousin	0%
Other (Please Specify)	0%

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	94
Female	6
Not specified	0



Physical violence against women after 18



Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to physical abuse since you were 18 years old.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Slapped/punched/hit	48	12	14	27
Kicked	73	8	6	13
Pushed over/shoved	44	13	18	26
Strangled/choked	69	13	7	11
Thrown across room/downstairs	71	11	8	10
Burned with something hot/toxic	94	3	1	2
Item thrown at you	53	11	15	21
Threatened to kill or harm you	61	11	11	17
Threatened to kill or harm someone you love	79	5	5	11
Bitten you	90	4	2	3
Spat at you	74	10	7	9
Forced or coerced into pregnancy	95	4	1	1
Forced or coerced into termination of pregnancy	91	8	1	1
Attack which caused miscarriage of a child	97	3	0	0

Sexual violence against women after 18



Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to sexual abuse since you were 18 years old.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Sexual harassment (verbal or physical)	28	7	15	51
Kissed without consent	54	14	16	16
Touched my body inappropriately without consent	25	14	19	43
Woke up to my partner performing sex acts on me whilst I was asleep (any sex act including touching, oral or penetration)	63	12	11	14
Performed a sex act I didn't consent to (oral, sexual touching)	62	12	12	15
Took/shared sexual or nude photos/videos of me without my consent	82	10	5	3
Guilt tripped/coerced/manipulated into having penetrative sex I didn't consent to (anal or vaginal)	52	11	14	24
Forced or threatened to have penetrative sex I didn't consent to (anal or vaginal)	75	9	5	11
Someone performed a sex act on me that I didn't consent to (oral or sexual touching)	63	15	9	14
Forced/coerced to copy sex acts from porn (any sex acts including penetration)	89	3	4	4
Sexually exploited by someone with more power than me	83	7	4	6
Bought or sold for sex (including trafficking)	99	0	0	1
Violent sex (deliberately hit, kicked, spat at, choked, hurt, threatened during sex)	76	7	5	12
Forced/coerced to have sex whilst others watched	95	3	1	2
Forced/coerced to have sex whilst very drunk or high in which you could not consent	69	11	9	11

Coercive control against women after 18

Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to controlling behaviour since you were 18 years old.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Been told what to wear or how to dress	50	6	13	31
Been stopped from seeing family or friends	57	6	10	27
Been insulted and put down to make you feel bad	30	5	14	52
Had someone checking your phone or emails	54	6	10	30
Controlling where you can go	52	6	8	33
Checking your social media or making you delete your social media	64	7	6	23
Someone threatening to kill themselves unless you do what they want	64	14	7	15
Someone making out that you are mentally ill or going crazy when they are nasty to you	40	9	13	38
Someone making jealous accusations or accusing you of cheating	43	11	12	35
Someone controlling your sex life and making you feel bad about sex	57	6	9	29



Other violence against women after 18



Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	Green
6-20%	Yellow
21-49%	Orange
More than 50%	Red

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to any other form of abuse since you were 18 years old.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Catcalled in the street	11	3	18	68
Received an unsolicited nude pic from a man/boy	43	8	17	33
Received an unsolicited nude pic from a woman/girl	92	4	2	2
Received sexual or inappropriate comments/messages online	37	5	20	39
Received a rape threat online	88	5	3	4
Received death threat online	87	4	4	5
Had your private images or nudes shared	88	8	2	2
Received abusive comments about your body online	73	6	8	13
Videos of you being sexually abused uploaded to the internet	98	1	0	0
Subjected to female genital mutilation	100	0	0	0
Forced into a marriage or union	100	0	0	0
Followed or stalked in person	59	17	13	11
Followed or stalked online	72	10	9	9
Had items or gifts sent to you that you did not want	77	11	8	4
Someone became obsessed with you or wouldn't leave you alone	54	25	11	9
Someone sent you unwanted messages or letters after you told them to leave you alone	56	16	12	15
Someone followed you, came to your house or school who you didn't want to see	65	15	9	12

After 18: Perpetrators



Perpetrators

Who committed these physical abuse acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	4%
Mother	5%
Brother	2%
Sister	2%
Male friend	7%
Female friend	2%
Male stranger	17%
Female stranger	6%
Male teacher	0%
Female teacher	0%
Grandfather	0%
Grandmother	0%
Boyfriend or Ex	71%
Girlfriend or Ex	2%
Aunty	0%
Uncle	0%
Male cousin	0%
Female cousin	0%
In-Law family member	1%
Boss at work	1%
Other	9% (ex-husbands and males)

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	85
Female	13
Not specified	2

Perpetrators

Who committed these coercive control acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	5%
Mother	6%
Brother	1%
Sister	1%
Male friend	11%
Female friend	4%
Male stranger	8%
Female stranger	1%
Male teacher	0
Female teacher	0
Grandfather	0
Grandmother	1%
Boyfriend or Ex	82%
Girlfriend or Ex	2%
Aunty	0
Uncle	0
Male cousin	0
Female cousin	0
In-Law family member	1%
Boss at work	2%
Other	5% (males)

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	86
Female	11
Not specified	3

Perpetrators

Who committed these sexual abuse acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	1%
Mother	0%
Brother	0%
Sister	0%
Male friend	25%
Female friend	1%
Male stranger	45%
Female stranger	1%
Male teacher	1%
Female teacher	0%
Grandfather	0%
Grandmother	0%
Boyfriend or Ex	62%
Girlfriend or Ex	1%
Aunty	0%
Uncle	0%
Male cousin	0%
Female cousin	0%
In-Law family member	0%
Boss at work	6%
Other	9%

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	94
Female	2
Not specified	4

Perpetrators

Who committed these other acts of abuse against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	1%
Mother	0%
Brother	0%
Sister	0%
Male friend	27%
Female friend	2%
Male stranger	62%
Female stranger	3%
Male teacher	0%
Female teacher	0%
Grandfather	0%
Grandmother	0%
Boyfriend or Ex	43%
Girlfriend or Ex	1%
Aunty	0%
Uncle	0%
Male cousin	0%
Female cousin	0%
In-Law family member	0%
Boss at work	3%
Other	8% (males)

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	94
Female	3
Not specified	3

Physical violence against teen girls



Chance of happening to girl	
Less than 5%	Green
6-20%	Yellow
21-49%	Orange
More than 50%	Red

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to physical abuse at any time since you were born.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Slapped/punched/hit	33	9	22	36
Kicked	56	10	13	21
Pushed over/shoved	40	9	21	30
Strangled/choked	70	15	12	3
Thrown across the room/downstairs	80	8	7	5
Burned with something hot/toxic	88	9	2	1
Threatened to kill or harm you	60	10	13	16
Threatened to kill or harm someone you love	78	6	7	9
Bitten you	79	12	7	2
Spat at you	71	15	8	7
Forced or coerced pregnancy	98	2	0	0
Forced or coerced termination of pregnancy	97	3	0	0
Attack which caused the miscarriage of a child	99	1	0	0

Sexual violence against teen girls



Chance of happening to girl	
Less than 5%	■
6-20%	■
21-49%	■
More than 50%	■

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to sexual abuse at any time since you were born.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Sexual harassment (verbal or physical)	21	7	23	48
Kissed without consent	64	16	9	11
Touched my body inappropriately	38	16	24	22
Subjected to any sexual activity before the age of 13	77	8	6	9
Forced or coerced to perform or receive oral sex	78	10	3	9
Forced or coerced to masturbate myself or someone else	79	7	9	5
Guilt tripped/manipulated into penetrative sex that I didn't (or couldn't) consent to (anal or vaginal)	74	6	8	11
Forced/coerced to watch adult porn	85	8	5	2
Forced/coerced to look at child abuse imagery/videos	97	2	1	1
Forced/coerced to copy sex acts from porn	90	7	2	2
Sexually exploited by someone who gave me money or items to sexually abuse me	92	2	2	3
Bought or sold for sex (including child trafficking)	99	1	0	0
Given drugs or alcohol before being coerced or forced into sexual activity	85	6	7	2

Coercive control against teen girls

Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to controlling behaviour since you were born.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Been told what to wear or how to dress	33	7	18	41
Been stopped from seeing family or friends	63	10	9	18
Been insulted and put down to make you feel bad	14	10	19	58
Had someone checking your phone or emails	50	12	17	21
Controlling where you can go	51	9	13	27
Checking your social media or making you delete your social media	60	12	9	18
Someone threatening to kill themselves unless you do what they want	54	17	11	18
Someone making out that you are mentally ill or going crazy when they are nasty to you	56	12	12	20
Someone making jealous accusations or accusing you of cheating	56	18	13	14
Someone controlling your sex life and making you feel bad about sex	72	8	7	13



Other violence against teen girls

Chance of happening to woman or girl	
Less than 5%	
6-20%	
21-49%	
More than 50%	

Please indicate how many times you have been subjected to any other form of abuse at any time since you were born.				
	Never %	Once %	2-3 times %	More than 3 times %
Catcalled in the street	9	10	18	63
Received an unsolicited nude pic from a man/boy	24	9	10	58
Received an unsolicited nude pic from a woman/girl	70	10	10	10
Received sexual or inappropriate comments/messages online	17	6	20	58
Received a rape threat online	73	11	7	10
Received death threat online	67	11	10	12
Had your private images or nudes shared	82	12	4	2
Received abusive comments about your body online	54	10	17	19
Videos of you being sexually abused uploaded to the internet	98	2	0	0
Subjected to female genital mutilation	99	1	0	0
Forced into a marriage or union	100	0	0	0
Followed or stalked in person	51	28	16	4
Followed or stalked online	64	19	11	7
Had items or gifts sent to you that you did not want	89	8	1	2
Someone became obsessed with you or wouldn't leave you alone	56	30	7	7
Someone sent you unwanted messages or letters after you told them to leave you alone	52	27	10	11
Someone followed you, came to your house or school who you didn't want to see	81	5	11	3



Teen girls: Perpetrators



Perpetrators

Who committed these physical abuse acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	35%
Mother	30%
Brother	23%
Sister	16%
Male friend	31%
Female friend	24%
Male stranger	22%
Female stranger	7%
Male teacher	0%
Female teacher	1%
Grandfather	2%
Grandmother	1%
Boyfriend or Ex	21%
Girlfriend or Ex	6%
Aunty	0%
Uncle	0%
Male cousin	0%
Female cousin	2%

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	65
Female	35
Not specified	0

Perpetrators

Who committed these other abuse acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	3%
Mother	1%
Brother	0
Sister	0
Male friend	37%
Female friend	8%
Male stranger	67%
Female stranger	14%
Male teacher	1%
Female teacher	0
Grandfather	0
Grandmother	0
Boyfriend or Ex	21%
Girlfriend or Ex	2%
Aunty	1%
Uncle	1%
Male cousin	0
Female cousin	0

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	83
Female	17
Not specified	0

Perpetrators

Who committed these sexual abuse acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	3%
Mother	1%
Brother	0%
Sister	1%
Male friend	26%
Female friend	10%
Male stranger	50%
Female stranger	3%
Male teacher	2%
Female teacher	0%
Grandfather	0%
Grandmother	0%
Boyfriend or Ex	32%
Girlfriend or Ex	5%
Aunty	0
Uncle	1%
Male cousin	4%
Female cousin	1%
Other	14% (male family)

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	86
Female	14
Not specified	0

Perpetrators

Who committed these coercive control acts against you? Please tick as many as appropriate	
Father	29%
Mother	47%
Brother	4%
Sister	3%
Male friend	32%
Female friend	24%
Male stranger	13%
Female stranger	3%
Male teacher	0
Female teacher	0
Grandfather	3%
Grandmother	2%
Boyfriend or Ex	37%
Girlfriend or Ex	9%
Aunty	1%
Uncle	0
Male cousin	0
Female cousin	1%

Perpetrator sex	%
Male	57
Female	43
Not specified	0

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Reducing and preventing violence against women & girls (VAWG)

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Rachel Cook – Chief Executive, OPCC



Agenda Item 7b

Domestic Abuse

Disproportionate impact on Women

73%

Nationally 73% of Domestic Abuse Victims are Women (Ref 1)

93%

This rises to 93% when the offence is Sexual (Ref 1)

Key Humber Data (April 20 - Mar 21)

18.7%

18.7% of recorded crime was Domestic Abuse (Ref 1)



Ranked 9th for Domestic Abuse Rate in England as Wales (Ref 3)

44

Recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes per day (Ref 2)



Between March 2018 and March 2020 a total of 9 Domestic Homicides were recorded. (Ref 1)

1) <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseprevalenceandvictimcharacteristicsappendixtables>
2) Average based on 16,067 crimes recorded
3) Comparison based on Per 1000 rate





**Understanding violence
against women and girls in
the Humber area**



- OPCC Commissioned anonymous survey of women & girls aged 16+ across Humber area, led by Dr Jessica Taylor
- Opportunity to increase our understanding of prevalence of violence and abuse, particularly unreported violence
- Survey asked about experiences of all forms of violence and abuse since birth
- Trauma Informed research team methodology
- Secondary research with key partners
- Shared via network of partners and community contacts



3 Cohorts

- Girls aged 16-17 at the time of the survey
- Adult women who experienced an incident prior to the age of 18
- Adult women who experienced an incident as an adult.

4 Incident Types

- Physical Violence
- Coercive Control
- Sexual Violence
- Harassment and Stalking



Adult women data (1425 participants aged 18 years old +)

- 52% of women have been slapped or punched in adulthood
- 31% of women have been strangled or choked in adulthood
- 9% of women have been forced or coerced into a termination in adulthood
- 75% of women had been sexually assaulted (sexually touched without consent only)
- 48% of women had been raped

**99% of all acts in adulthood were committed by men –
Partner, ex partner, father, male stranger or male friend**



Girls data (202 participants aged 16 and 17 years old)

- **Key statistics from girls in Humberside**

- 16% of girls reported that they grew up in households where their mother was subjected to domestic abuse
- 66% of girls were slapped or punched in childhood
- 62% of girls had been sexually assaulted (sexually touched without consent only)
- 23% of girls had been forced to have sex before they were 13 years old



Contact with Criminal Justice

Women aged 18+

- Any crimes that happened before age of 18 only had a **10-12%** chance of being reported (this included all sexual, physical, emotional and harassment crimes)
- Despite this, **48%** said they has disclosed or sought help elsewhere
- Further, in adulthood, women were more likely to report domestic abuse physical assault crimes (**27%** have reported)
- However, this dropped to **13%** for sexual crimes and **10%** for coercive control

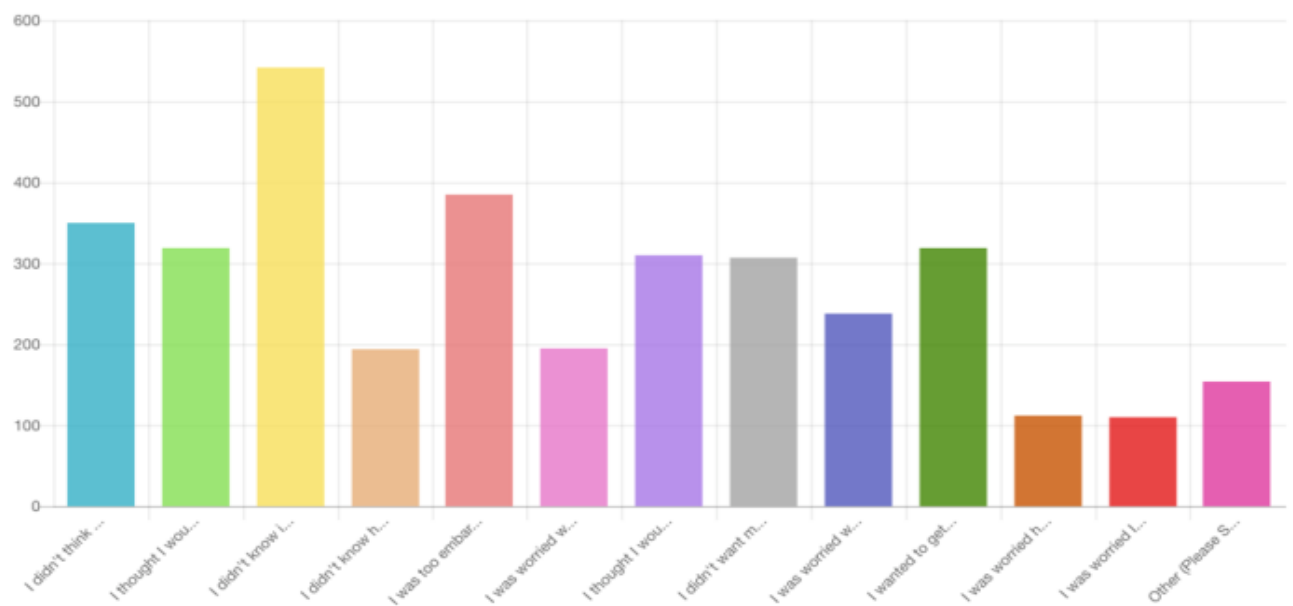
Girls aged 16+

- Reporting is much lower in this age group, with **5-8%** reporting any VAWG crimes to police
- Despite this, **60%** of the girls had disclosed or sought help elsewhere

Explanations for not reporting

31

If you have not reported anything to the police, what stopped you from reporting? Select as many as you like.



- 36% (350)**
I didn't think anyone would believe me
- 39% (385)**
I was too embarrassed
- 24% (238)**
I was worried what the perpetrator would do to me if I reported them
- 16% (154)**
Other (Please Specify)
- 32% (319)**
I thought I would be blamed
- 20% (195)**
I was worried what would happen to the person who did it to me
- 32% (319)**
I wanted to get over it without reporting it
- 55% (542)**
I didn't know it was a crime
- 31% (310)**
I thought I would be judged
- 11% (112)**
I was worried how my friends would react
- 20% (194)**
I didn't know how to report it to the police
- 31% (307)**
I didn't want my parents to find out
- 11% (110)**
I was worried I would get in trouble with the police



Areas for improvement



1. Consider development of a specific multi-agency VAWG strategy and framework.
2. Ensure that all organisations focus on providing the best trauma informed service possible, so women and girls leave the service feeling confident and respected.
3. Ensure individuals at all levels of partner organisations in the Humber work closer together to improve the way women and girls are supported, discussed, responded to, and perceived in order to increase trust and confidence of women and girls in the Humber.
4. All organisations to ensure known perpetrators are not referred to the same local victim services as victims.
5. Ensure all partner organisations can access critical training modules covering all elements of VAWG, myth busting, and victim blaming.

Areas for improvement



6. Provide respectful, non-blaming, anti-misogyny information resources for local women and girls to increase understanding of what acts are illegal, what constitutes each form of VAWG and why these crimes are never their fault.
7. Develop and deliver trauma-informed information for local women and girls to increase their understanding of their own trauma responses and coping mechanisms after male violence.
8. All partner organisations to work from the position that violence against women and girls is common, and a near universal experience across society.
9. Address issues and barriers to reporting discussed in this report – offer viable and effective alternatives or ways to report violence that protect women and girls and empower them.
10. All organisations to consider training to explore how staff can become desensitised, suffer compassion fatigue and lack of empathy in VAWG, especially when working with women who are repeatedly subjected to violence and abuse.

MALE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS IS PREVENTABLE



Violence and abuse, in all its forms – whether in a domestic setting, at a party, a park, on our streets, in a pub or in a school – will not be tolerated. We need women and girls to feel safe and listened to in coming forward with reports of abuse and we need our criminal justice system to work effectively for all victims and survivors.

Statement of Intent to work collaboratively in tackling male violence against women and girls

We, the undersigned agree to the following:

1. As partners, we agree to work together to prioritise tackling violence, abuse and harassment against women and girls.
2. We will robustly identify, challenge and condemn sexism and misogyny in all its forms, whilst working to educate ourselves, our staff, volunteers and communities.
3. We will explore prevention and early intervention strategies, using education and other innovative approaches to treat the causes of violence against women and girls.
4. We will work to improve our organisational cultures by challenging inappropriate behaviours and activities.
5. We commit to sharing relevant information with key partners to ensure we can take action against those who perpetrate violence.
6. We will listen to and support victims and survivors and ensure their views are included in key decision making; we will strive to reach the most marginalised of women and girls – including but not exclusively: women marginalised by ethnicity, faith, disability, trans status, sexual orientation, socio-economic background and women working in the sex trade.
7. We will work collaboratively, making best use of resources and sharing good practice.
8. We promise to never condone, excuse or remain silent about male violence against women.



Bystander campaigns

Step up Step away

If your interaction with someone looks like this,
it's time to change your behaviour.

Page 101

Recognise – when your behaviour is out of line
Reflect – on why it is
Revise – your behaviour, it's your responsibility

Here we **take action against sexist behaviour and harassment.**
Learn how to step up safely at www.hull.ac.uk/step-up



LET'S END MALE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN TOGETHER

MAKE THE PROMISE

A LAUGH IN THE PUB, BUT A NIGHTMARE TO LIVE WITH?



If you or a mate need help to stop hurting someone, support is available.

Respect call
Phoneline 0808 8024040

**HELP TO STOP
ABUSIVE BEHAVIOUR**
www.helptostop.online

Page 102

REAL STRENGTH IS CONTROLLING YOURSELF, NOT YOUR PARTNER.

Using violence is a choice.

Take control of your actions and get help to change your behaviour.



Respect
Phoneline



Help to stop abusive behaviour.

www.helptostop.online

0808 8024040



HUMBERSIDE
POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER



YEAR END FINANCIAL OUTTURN 2021 - 2022

Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside

I. Purpose of this report

- 1.1 This is the Financial Outturn report for the 2021/22 financial year. It contains details of the Revenue and Capital Outturns, the Year-end Reserves position and any revenue carry forwards approved by the PCC.
- 1.2 This report provides information on the financial outturn performance of Humberside Police, the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside and the Capital Charges that have been incurred.
- 1.3 This report should be used in connection with the PCC Group Annual Accounts and Medium Term Resource Strategy.

2. Overall Revenue Outturn Position for the PCC Group

- 2.1 The Overall outturn for the PCC Group is as follows:

2021/22 Revenue Budget – End of Year			
	Approved Budget 2021/22	Outturn 2021/22	Variance 2021/22
<u>Group Position</u>	£m	£m	£m
Chief Constable	195.449	190.491	(4.958)
Police and Crime Commissioner	4.288	4.246	(0.042)
Capital Financing	5.707	5.657	(0.050)
Net Expenditure	205.444	200.394	(5.050)
Less unspent Reserve Funded Activity			1.218
Less Remaining COVID Grant Funding			0.544
Less Income from COP 26 – Earmarked for Well-being			0.458
Base Budget Underspend			2.830

- 2.2 The underspend on the Chief Constables budget is largely due to the following underspends:

Staff Pay £0.570m, IT £0.355m, Pension Contributions for Ill-Health £0.315m and Utility Costs £0.311m.

3. Capital Outturn

3.1 The following table provides details of the Capital Expenditure incurred in 2021/22:

Capital Estimates	2021/22 £000 Budget	2021/22 £000 Actual	2021/22 £000 Variance
Building Schemes	17.918	15.908	(2.010)
Information Technology	6.072	3.515	(2.557)
Vehicles and Equipment	2.691	1.554	(1.137)
Total	26.681	20.977	(5.704)

3.2 The underspend on the Capital Programme is made up of;

- Building works at Melton 2 delays (£1.727m)
- Vehicles and Equipment lead times (£1.137m)

4. Savings

4.1 The savings target for 2021/22 was £0.750m, the Chief Constable has overachieved this target by saving £1.694m during 2021/22.

5. Reserves

5.1 The PCC retains a number of Reserves, details of which are provided below:

	At 1 April 2021 £m	Actual Use In 2021/22 £m	At 1 April 2022 £m
Earmarked Reserves			
Performance Improvement Reserve	11.1	4.5	15.6
Risk Management Reserve	1.9	(0.3)	1.6
Partnership Reserve	1.3	0.5	1.8
Total Earmarked Reserves	14.3	4.7	19.0
General Reserves	6.1	0.3	6.4
Total Reserves	20.4	5.0	25.4

Previously approved earmarked reserves funding of £1.396m to be allocated to 2022/23 if required;

- Digital Innovation (£0.198m)
- Training Provision (£0.248m)
- Legal Claims (£0.950m)

5.2 Reserves have been reallocated into the following from 2022/23 onwards;

	At 1 April 2022 £m
Earmarked Reserves	
Change Management Reserve	10.9
Risk Management Reserve	2.0
Partnership Reserve	1.8
Pay and Prices Reserve	2.0
Previously agreed Reserves funding	1.4
Carry Forwards 22/23	0.9
Total Earmarked Reserves	19.0
General Reserves	6.4
Total Reserves	25.4

6. Carry Forwards

6.1 The Commissioner approved the following carry-forwards to be held in Earmarked reserves and applied if required during 2022/23.

- Performance allocation of £0.544m
- COP26 income of £0.351m.

Annual Report 2021-22

Supporting and Scrutinising the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside

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1 FOREWORD FROM THE CHAIR

I am delighted to present the third annual report of the Humberside Police and Crime Panel (PCP), which covers its activities during the 2021-22 Municipal Year; a year which was my first as Panel Chair.

It was a great honour to be elected Panel Chair by my colleagues, especially as I am an Independent Member with no political affiliation to any party. Following in the footsteps of the former Chairman of seven years and who was now the PCC was a daunting task. However, as a result of the support and co-operation of my colleagues on the Panel, my transition into the position of Chair was, I hope, successful.

Following an election, the Panel ordinarily meets the Commissioner and attempts to get to know the individual. However, as the former Panel Chairman was, at the May 2021 election, elected as the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) for Humberside, this task was much easier than on previous occasions!

The Panel's first piece of work was to consider the Commissioners Police and Crime Plan for 2021-25. The Panel held a number of meetings with the Commissioner and representatives from the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner as they heard the vision, outcomes and objectives of the document, as well as how the Plan would improve people's lives in Humberside. Following the consultation process, the Panel unanimously approved the adoption of the Plan, and looks forward to holding the Commissioner to account on the progress and impact of the document.

Additional areas of work the Panel considered were the annual accounts audit, the end of year assessment for Humberside Police and consideration of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Delivery Plan. The Panel also closely monitored the impact that Covid-19 continued to have on Humberside Police.

The Coronavirus pandemic continued to place a huge strain on all parts of society and the police have played a major role in the response. Despite the continued effects of the pandemic, my colleagues and I on the Panel continued to hold the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside to account for the performance of his statutory functions and support him to deliver to the public an efficient and effective service. Again, the Panel looked not just at policing in Humberside, but also the wider remit of the Commissioner in relation to commissioned services and his use of the financial resources available to him.

The Panel was delighted to hear that Humberside Police has been recognised as the Gold winner for the UK Police Service of the Year 2022 Award at this year's Public Sector Transformation Public Sector Awards in London. The accolade follows just a year after Humberside was the Silver winner in the 2021 Awards. This continued national recognition, further recognises the transformation and improvements that the force has achieved over the last five years.

I would like to thank the Police and Crime Commissioner for his attendance, honesty and co-operation with the Panel.

I must also thank the Chief Executive and all her staff at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, who have attended every meeting, produced reports and answered Panel Members questions in an open and honest way.

My final comments are to give enormous thanks firstly to my Vice Chair Councillor Bernard Gateshill, whom I enjoy an excellent relationship with, for his tremendous support, and to all the members of the Panel who bring with them a commitment and wealth of knowledge and experience. I must also thank the Panel Secretariat for the professional way they administer the Panel and the support they have provided.

Mrs S Whittaker

Chair of the Humberside Police and Crime Panel for the Municipal Year 2021-22

2 WHAT IS THE HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL?

Humberside Police and Crime Panel came into being in November 2012, at the same time as elections for Police and Crime Commissioners were held across the country. Both were part of the new police governance arrangements whereby Commissioners and Panels replaced the old Police Authority and took over respectively its governance and scrutiny functions under the Police and Social Responsibility Act 2011.

Police and Crime Panels are joint scrutiny bodies of the local authorities in the police force area and are mainly composed of elected members from these authorities. All Panels have the right to co-opt independent members who are not local councillors.

Councillor membership of a Police and Crime Panel must be geographically and politically proportionate.

The PCC has responsibility for setting the direction, objectives and budget of Humberside Police, and for holding the Chief Constable to account. The Police and Crime Panel's role is to scrutinise and support the performance of the PCC over a range of policy areas, including the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan.

The key functions of the Panel are:

- To review the PCC's Police and Crime Plan.
- To hold the PCC to account for the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan – the panel has powers to request any necessary information from the PCC on his decisions.
- To review and report on the appointment of the Chief Constable and other senior appointments – the Panel has powers to veto the appointment of the Chief Constable.
- To review the Commissioner's proposed police precept – the Panel has powers to veto the precept
- To scrutinise the PCC's annual report.
- To consider complaints against the PCC.

The Panel comprises ten elected members of local authorities across Humberside working alongside two independent co-opted members. Together the Panel members reflect the breadth of communities in Humberside. Further information is available on the Panel's website at: <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/your-council/humberside-police-and-crime-panel/>

3 PANEL MEMBERSHIP 2021-22

In Humberside the number of members from each authority and each political party was agreed by council leaders as follows: -

- **3** members each from East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Hull City Council
- **2** members each from North East Lincolnshire Council and North Lincolnshire Council
- **2** Independent members

In 2021-22, Panel members were:

East Riding of Yorkshire Council:

Councillor Julie Abraham
Councillor Bernard Gateshill (**Vice-Chair**)
Councillor Claire Holmes

Hull City Council:

Councillor Sean Chaytor
Councillor Haroldo Herrera-Richmond MA
Councillor Linda Tock

North East Lincolnshire Council:

Councillor Gaynor Rogers
Councillor Paul Silvester

North Lincolnshire Council

Councillor John Davison
Councillor Richard Hannigan

Independent Members:

Mrs Susan Whittaker (**Chair**)
Mrs Hazel Chase

Officer support to the Panel is provided by the host authority, North Lincolnshire Council, on behalf of all the Humberside Local Authorities. The additional costs incurred in supporting the Police and Crime Panel are funded from a specific Home Office grant made available for this purpose.

4 PANEL ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2021-22

During 2021-22, the Humberside Police and Crime Panel held five formal Panel meetings, on 12 July 2021, 4 October 2021, 29 November 2021, 3 February 2022 and 5 April 2022. The Panel also held a private session with the Police and Crime Commissioner on 10 September 2021, whereby they received and discussed the first draft of the Police and Crime Plan for 2021-25. All meetings were held 'in-person', allowing Panel Members to meet face to face.

Details of the formal meetings and the agendas and papers for them are available online: [Democracy | \(moderngov.co.uk\)](https://www.moderngov.co.uk)

In addition to the formal Panel meetings, the Panel held a number of informal workshops. The informal workshops focus primarily on scoping the key focus areas for the upcoming Panel meeting, briefing members on the subject matter to assist in their preparation, and highlighting any key points to bring to the attention of the PCC's Office prior to the meeting.

There have also been several other meetings during the year involving one or more Panel members, such as planning and briefing meetings with the Chair and Vice-Chair, and regular informal meetings between the Chair and the PCC.

Panel members and the support officer have also attended national and regional conferences and network meetings. These have provided an opportunity to share best practice with other Panels and to increase knowledge and understanding of key issues and developments.

The Chair, one Panel member and the support officer attended the Ninth National Conference for Police (Fire) and Crime Panels. The conference, which was held virtually, included keynote addresses on the strategic review of policing and a variety of interactive workshops focusing on good practice and Panel development.

The Panel's key activities and achievements during 2021-22 are summarised below:

12 July 2021

1) Humberside Police and Crime Panel – Panel Arrangements

The Secretary to the Panel submitted its Panel Arrangements for consideration by members. It was proposed that the arrangements be amended to include a paragraph on how the Panel would proceed if a member(s) do not attend meetings.

The Panel unanimously agreed to amend its arrangements.

2) Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner - Update

The Chairman welcomed Jonathan Evison, the newly elected Police and Crime Commissioner to the meeting. Mr Evison updated the Panel on the following –

- His selection as the Conservative Party candidate and his surprise at being elected.
- Thanks to the former Police and Crime Commissioner for the improvements made to Humberside Police.
- Consultation on priorities to be included in the Police and Crime Plan.
- Progress on drafting a new Police and Crime Plan.
- Launch of 'Not in My Community'.
- Scams and fraud.
- Proceeds of crime to be redistributed towards education.
- Further collaboration with Local Authorities in bidding for monies.
- Creation of a charity to assist in bidding for grants and monies.

The Chairman then facilitated a discussion between the Panel Members and Mr Evison.

3) Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Progress Report

The Chairman welcomed Rachel Cook, the Chief Executive at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to the meeting. Miss Cook guided members through the following –

- Police and Crime Commissioner Election.
- Police and Crime Plan.
- Police and Crime Commissioner holding Humberside Police to account.
- Structural changes at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.
- Partnership working.
- Collaboration.
- Criminal Justice Board.
- Special Constables.
- Violence against women and girls.
- Not in our Community.
- Say no to fraud.

Following the verbal presentation, the Chairman facilitated a discussion between Panel Members and the Chief Executive at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

4) Police and Crime Commissioner – Finance Summary – May 2021

The Chairman invited the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Finance Officer at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to update the Panel on the Force budget. Mr Evison and Mr Wilson gave a comprehensive verbal presentation on the Force budget.

Mr Evison made the Panel aware of an issue with the External Audit and the implications for the close of Humberside Police accounts.

The Chairman then facilitated a discussion between the Panel Members and Mr Evison and Mr Wilson.

4 October 2021

1) Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner – Police and Crime Plan 20121-25

The Chairman welcomed the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside to the meeting. Mr Evison had been invited to the meeting to present his Police and Crime Plan for 2021 to 2025.

The Commissioner introduced his plan and guided members through –

- Ø the overall approach of the plan
- Ø the plan and its application
- Ø the vision, mission and values contained within the plan,
- Ø the three key aims contained in the plan and how the plan would be measured.

Panel Members were afforded the opportunity to question the Commissioner on the draft Plan and also made a number of comments and observations, to which the Commissioner responded.

Following the conclusion on the discussion, and in accordance with section 28(3) of the Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011, the Panel submitted a report setting out the Panel's comments on the Police and Crime Plan to the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner.

The Panel was unanimous that the Police and Crime Plan was reflective of the current priorities across Humberside and that it would support the continuation of the existing work being undertaken by Humberside Police and partner organisations to reduce crime and improve community safety. The Panel therefore agreed that the report could be published and communicated with immediate effect.

2) Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner Update

The Chairman invited the Police and Crime Commissioner to provide his Panel update. Mr Evison updated the members on the following –

- His initial meetings with key stakeholders following his election.
- Proactive dialogue with youth groups.
- Support being directed towards women and girls who are the victims of violence.
- 'Hotspot' funding.
- Visit to North Yorkshire Police.
- Meeting with Safer Roads Humber.
- Engagement with the Criminal Justice System to reduce the time taken for cases to be considered by the courts.
- Commissioning of a survey in Humberside to obtain views of all women and girls over their experiences.
- Work of the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to secure additional resources for the area.
- Impact of the Sarah Everard murder on local residents' confidence in Humberside Police.

The Chairman then facilitated a discussion between the Panel Members and Mr Evison.

3) Annual Accounts Audit 2021-21

The Chairman invited the Chief Finance Officer at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to update the Panel on the latest position in relation to the Annual Accounts Audit for 2020-21.

The Panel heard that the statutory timetable for the 2020/21 Accounts was for the Chief Finance Officer to sign the Accounts by 31 July 2021 (this was completed on 19 July 2021) and for the audit to be completed by 30 September 2021.

The statutory notice for the public inspection of the Accounts was advertised and the inspection period ran for 30 working days from 20 July 2021.

However, in the wider local government audit market there were currently a number of significant factors at a national level. They were as follows:-

- a significant backlog of delayed 2019/20 audit opinions which are still outstanding;
- a shortage of audit staff with the requisite skills and experience, further exacerbated by high attrition rates;
- more demanding regulatory requirements which increase the time and resources needed to complete each audit;
- local bodies entering more frequently into innovative transactions which require detailed examination by auditors; and
- the challenges posed by the pandemic, including its implications for auditors' risk assessment and their work in relation to the financial resilience of bodies.

The external auditors responsible for the Humberside Police audit were Mazars. They had experienced some of the issues reported in the list above which had impacted their ability to deliver an audit opinion by 30 September 2021. Mazars had prioritised their resourcing to enable the audit to start on 13 September 2021. This would likely allow an audit opinion and completion by approximately mid-November 2021.

Members were informed that this situation had been closely monitored by the Police and Crime Commissioner's Chief Finance Officer and the Chief Constable's Chief Finance Officer. This has resulted in a formal request for an explanation from Mazars and also a meeting with Public Sector Audit Appointments (PSAA) (who had responsibility for the appointment of auditors for local government) which included the PCC for Humberside to raise its concerns at the highest level.

The Chief Finance Officer concluded that the picture was one of market failure at a national level which PSAA are hoping to address as part of the tendering arrangements for the next appointments from 1 April 2023.

The Chairman then invited the Police and Crime Commissioner to comment on the Annual Accounts Audit, before facilitating a discussion between Panel Members and the Chief Finance Officer and Mr Evison.

4) Police and Crime Commissioner Finance Summary – Period Ending July 2021

The Chairman invited the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Finance Officer at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to update the Panel on the Force budget. Mr Evison and Mr Wilson gave a comprehensive verbal presentation on the Force budget.

The Chairman then facilitated a discussion between the Panel Members and Mr Evison and Mr Wilson.

5) Re-appointment of Independent Member to the Humberside Police and Crime Panel

The Panel discussed and unanimously agreed to re-appoint Mrs Whittaker to the position of Independent Member on the Panel.

29 November 2021

1) Humberside Police – Attendance by the Chief Constable of Humberside Police

The Chairman welcomed Humberside Police Chief Constable Lee Freeman, to the meeting. The Chairman explained that the Chief Constable had been invited to provide a general, verbal update on the police's work and any recent developments.

The Chief Constable updated the Panel on workforce issues, identifying particular challenges with staff being required to undertake academic work. An update on both 999 and 101 call volumes was provided, and it was identified that the Force was consistently rated as one of the best in the country, with other forces keen to learn from local arrangements.

An update on crime numbers was provided, highlighting a 12% overall reduction in crime since 2019, and improvements on priorities such as Domestic Abuse.

It was confirmed that assaults on police remained a concern, with 630 assaults in the last year. Information on the steps that Humberside Police were taking to address this was provided. Overall, morale and staff retention was good in Humberside, but there were national concerns about promoting the wellbeing of officers and staff.

The Chairman led a general discussion on the need for fostering a sense of respect in local communities, and on reducing violence and criminal activity.

The Chairman invited Mr Evison, Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner, if he had any comments to add. Mr Evison stated that the police were only a single element of the criminal justice system, and there was a need for co-ordinated rehabilitation work to reduce reoffending, particularly in prisons. Examples of police work with communities, including those at risk of offending, was highlighted by the Chief Constable.

2) Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner Update

The Chairman welcomed Mr Evison, Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner, and Rachel Cook, Chief Executive of the Commissioner's Office, to the meeting. The Chairman confirmed that Mr Evison had been invited to provide an update to the Panel on any matters of interest, and to respond to any questions about their role.

Mr Evison stated that resources were being shifted to tackle the priority areas of Domestic Abuse and Domestic Violence. There had also been recent work with local authorities and venues to tackle reported cases of drink spiking.

An update was also provided on action to improve crime hotspots and 'county lines' exploitation. Mr Evison confirmed that a demand reduction and management system was currently being developed, called 'Right Care, Right Person', and that they would wish to present this to the Panel in due course. In addition, the local 'Not in our Community' campaign on preventing exploitation had been a huge success. The Commissioner's Office continued to work with local sports team to divert children away from crime.

The Chairman then led a wide-ranging discussion, with members asking questions about issues such as drink spiking, hare coursing, Covid enforcement, and follow-up of routine 101 calls.

3) Humberside Police – Finance Update

The Chairman welcomed Kevin Wilson, Chief Finance Officer – Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, to the meeting. Kevin had previously circulated a detailed finance report.

Kevin went through the report, highlighting key messages throughout. It was confirmed that the financial settlement was expected shortly, with a paper on precepts likely to be considered by the Panel in due course.

Members asked questions about usual financial reserve levels, and how a likely pay increase had been budgeted for. Kevin responded fully, with the Commissioner also commenting that additional money received as part of the Covid-19 response, would be spent on local priorities.

4) Humberside Police and Crime Panel Annual Report 2020-21

The Panel considered and unanimously approved its annual report for 2020-21.

3 February 2022

1) Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner Update

The Chairman welcomed Jonathan Evison, Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC), and Rachel Cook, Chief Executive at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner's Office, to the meeting. The Chairman confirmed that Mr Evison had been invited to provide an update to the Panel on any matters of interest, and to respond to any questions about their role.

The Police and Crime Commissioner informed the Panel of the following –

- Response to his attendance and contribution at community meetings across Humberside.
- Office for National Statistics Crime Survey results
- Success of the 101 system
- Progress on the uplift of Police Officers
- Training and development of Police Officers
- Police Community Support Officers recruitment and deployment
- Success of the Domestic abuse campaign
- Success of the Spike campaign
- Progress on the Police Effectiveness, Efficiency and Legitimacy (PEEL) inspection
- Developments in air support in Humberside
- Contribution towards Project Nova
- Proceeds of crime utilisation
- Partnership working
- Application and utilisation of grants
- Promotion and publicity of the Force

Following the Commissioner's verbal presentation, the Chairman invited the Chief Executive at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to comment on the points made by the PCC.

The Chairman then facilitated a discussion between the Panel Members and Mr Evison and Ms Cook.

2) Police Precept for 2022-23 and Medium Term Resource Strategy 2022-23 to 2026-27

The Chairman welcomed Kevin Wilson, the Chief Finance Officer at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to the meeting. Mr Evison and Mr Wilson had been invited to the meeting to discuss with the Panel the Police Precept for 2022-23 and Medium Term Resource Strategy (MTRS) 2022-23 to 2026-27.

The Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) informed the meeting that the MTRS for 2022-23 to 2026-27 that was attached to report as an appendix included the Commissioner's income and expenditure plans for the next five years.

The MTRS had been updated to take account of budget pressures, savings proposals and the recent provisional Police Finance Settlement that was issued on 16 December 2021. The capital programme and the projections for the Commissioner's reserves were also included.

The MTRS sets out a sustainable financial position over the medium-term and included the following key elements:-

- An underspend for the current financial year (2021/22) of £0.06m;
- Financing included in the MTRS for a capital programme of circa £48.01M over the period 2022/23 to 2026/27;

- Impact of the 2022/23 Police Finance Settlement including funding for 129 additional officers as part of year 3 of the national Operation Uplift;
- Savings requirement over the period 2022/23 to 2026/27 of circa £7.5m;
- Total Reserves of £13.2M by 1 April 2027;

The MTRS included a council tax precept increase of £9.99 a year on a Band D property for 2022/23.

The Police and Crime Commissioner informed the Panel that he had a duty to consult the public in regard to the intention to increase the policing precept. The proposed rate should then be considered by the Police and Crime Panel.

The Commissioner issued a Funding Survey and Council Tax Police Precept consultation which asked for views on increasing the Council Tax Precept by –

- No change;
- £4.99;
- £9.99;
- £14.99.

The results showed strong support of 73.2% for an increase of £9.99 or above on a band D property. The referendum threshold set by Government for 2022-23 was any increase above £10 on a Band D property. The key headlines from the consultation were as follows:-

- Total of 1,209 respondents;
- 80% of respondents in favour of an increase in precept (45% in favour of £14.99; 28% in favour of £9.99; 6% in favour of £4.99);
- People responded from every Humberside postcode area;
- Of the 80% of respondents in favour of a precept increase; Neighbourhood Policing, 999 Response Patrol and Serious & Organised Crime were the top three areas of policing teams the public felt were most important to them;
- Of the 20% of respondents not in favour of a precept increase; Roads Policing, Armed Response and Neighbourhood Policing were the top three areas the public felt of least importance;
- 80% of respondents were aged over 45, of these, 40% were over 65 years;
- The 18-24 years bracket had the least engagement; 0.9% of the sample;
- 11% of the sample were non-White British or preferred not to say;
- 20% of the sample considered themselves to have a disability.

The PCC acknowledged that there were 28% fewer survey responses this year than for the previous survey, the reasons for which would be explored furthered.

Following the Commissioners verbal update, the Chairman facilitated a discussion between Panel Members and Mr Evison and Mr Wilson on the Commissioners proposed precept increase of 4.10%. The financial implications for residents were that the Band D Council Tax amount would increase to £263.19 for 2022-23, an increase of £9.99.

The Panel unanimously agreed that the Humberside Police and Crime Panel support the precept without qualification or comment.

3) Accountability Board Activity Schedule – November 2021

The Chief Executive Officer at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner circulated the Accountability Board Activity Schedule for the meeting held in November 2021. The Accountability Board was a partnership meeting held between members of Humberside Police Senior Leadership Team, the Police and Crime Commissioner and his Chief Officers.

5 April 2022

1) Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner Update

The Chairman welcomed Jonathan Evison, Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) to the meeting. The Chairman confirmed that Mr Evison had been invited to provide an update to the Panel on any matters of interest, and to respond to any questions about their role.

The Police and Crime Commissioner informed the Panel of the following –

- Humberside Police being awarded the UK Police Service of the Year at the Public Sector Transformation Awards
- Successful applications for funding submitted by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner
- Dr Jessica Taylor's draft report on violence against women and girls
- Operation Yellowfin developments
- Humberside Police vehicle fleet
- Safer Roads Humber
- Community Speedwatch
- Current number of Police Officers and Police Support Staff
- Outreach and Commissioning services

Following the Commissioner's verbal presentation, the Chairman facilitated a discussion between the Panel Members and Mr Evison.

2) Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside Delivery Plan 2022-23

The Chairman invited the Police and Crime Commissioner to introduce and comment on the Humberside Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner Delivery Plan for 2022-23.

The Panel heard that the Delivery Plan was the annual summary document for how the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner team work effectively towards achieving the aims of the Police and Crime Plan.

Mr Evison guided the Panel through the document.

Upon completion of the Commissioners verbal presentation, the Chairman facilitated a discussion amongst Mr Evison and the Panel.

It was agreed that the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside Delivery Plan for 2022-23 be adopted and implemented.

3) Accountability Board Activity Schedule – January 2022

The Police and Crime Commissioner circulated the Accountability Board Activity Schedule for the meeting held in January 2022. The Accountability Board was a partnership meeting held between members of Humberside Police Senior Leadership Team, the Police and Crime Commissioner and his Chief Officers.

4) Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner Group Summary – January 2022

The Chairman invited the Police and Crime Commissioner and Chief Finance Officer at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner to update the Panel on the Force budget. Mr Evison and Mr Wilson gave a comprehensive verbal presentation on the Force budget.

The Chairman then facilitated a discussion between the Panel Members and Mr Evison and Mr Wilson.

5) Police and Crime Commissioners – Home Office Review

The Secretary to the Panel informed members of the key outcomes within Part Two of the Home Office's Review of Police and Crime Commissioners, including its recommendations.

5 PANEL DEVELOPMENT

Since its establishment, a constant membership has been a feature of the Panel in Humberside. Fortunately, the Leaders of all four Unitary Authorities in Humberside recognise the value of consistent membership in providing effective scrutiny and informed decision-making. All members have provided a different dynamic to Panel meetings, offering a fresh perspective to holding the Police and Crime Commissioner to account.

July 2021 – The Secretary to the Panel attended a virtual Local Government Association Police, Fire and Crime Panels Workshop. The workshop provided an opportunity to network with other Panels, pick up on the latest proposals from the Home Office and share best practice.

November 2021 - The Panel was represented by the Vice-Chair, Councillor Tock and the Secretary to the Panel at the tenth Annual PCP Conference, which was held at Warwick University.

The event was very well-attended with Panel representatives from across the UK. Further information on the work to support Police and Crime Panels can be found here - <https://www.pcps-direct.net/>

The Conference covered key national issues relevant to Police and Crime Panels, including those who have already taken on responsibility for Fire and Rescue Services. The afternoon saw thematic, topical and practitioner-led workshops where experience was shared around a range of topics including: Neighbourhood policing, Re-thinking the demand on Police resources, Modern Slavery, Police Complaints reforms, as well as governance and scrutiny.

March 2021 - Regionally, the Panel Chair and Secretary are active members of the Yorkshire and Humberside Police, Fire and Rescue Panels Regional Network. The Network is facilitated by Frontline Consulting, which runs the national Police, Fire and Crime Panel Conference, and met in March 2021. The Network is made up of Panel Members and Support Officers from the four Police, Fire and Rescue Panel across Yorkshire and the Humber. Information is shared around how different Panels provide support and scrutiny for the Commissioner, the use of the Grant from the Home Office, innovation, work programming and future plans.

6 GOVERNANCE, SUPPORT AND SCRUTINY

The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner invite Panel Members to attend the following meetings –

- Accountability Board
- Joint Independent Audit Committee
- Ethics Panel
- Community Safety Partnership Roundtable
- Use of Force Scrutiny Group
- Humberside Criminal Justice Board
- Assurance Meetings

Panel Members have ‘observer status’ at the aforementioned meetings. The meetings provide Panel Members with increased operational knowledge to enable them to better fulfil their support and scrutiny role.

Individually, Panel Members attended a range of conferences and events around criminal justice management, restorative justice, modern slavery and human trafficking, combatting gangs, violence and weapon crime and problem-solving policing etc.

7 PANEL’S FINANCES

In 2021-22, as in previous years, a Home Office Grant of up to £65,260 provides the finance to North Lincolnshire Council for the maintenance of the Humberside Police and Crime Panel.

For the period 1 April 2021 to 30 September 2021, the total costs submitted to the Home Office for re-imbusement were £24,064.

For the period 1 October 2021 to 31 March 2022, the total costs submitted to the Home Office for reimbursement were £23,150.

These costs include –

- staff support to the Panel;
- specialist professional advice and support;
- recruitment of a new Independent Co-opted Member;
- meeting management;
- financial and administration management;
- updating of information about the Police and Crime Panel on its website;
- Members' expenses;
- Conference attendance fees and subscription to the Yorkshire and Humber Regional Police and Crime Panel Network.

As part of the Home Office agreement, the host authority is asked to submit a report highlighting the progress of the Police and Crime Panel in achieving outcomes and targets against specified "critical success factors" including how value for money is being achieved (e.g. benefits, savings, efficiencies etc.). The summary was as follows:

Critical Success Factors

The Humberside Police and Crime Panel's work continues to be focused around:

- Approximately quarterly formal public meetings and the considerable informal preparatory work involved;
- Regular statutory reviews including the PCC's annual precept and any formal variation to the PCC's Police and Crime Plan;
- Regular discussion on the PCC's Police and Crime Plan Objectives;
- The Panel holds all its meetings in a central location to provide the best opportunity for members of the public to attend.
- The Panel is comprised of 10 local authority councillor representatives, representing each of the local authority areas within Humberside. To further enhance the capacity of the Panel to carry out its scrutiny function the Panel also has two co-opted Independent Members, making a total membership of 12. Each Member brings with them skills and expertise and a knowledge of the local policing issues within their area of the County. In a County which comprises both urban and rural areas, lived experience and an understanding of policing priorities from the perspective of local residents are invaluable in holding the PCC to account.
- The Panel receives reports from the PCC at each Panel meeting and makes comments and recommendations on those reports as appropriate.
- The PCC submits regular annual reports in relation to his Annual Report and his Budget Precept. The PCC also submits reports on any senior appointments he wishes to make. Following scrutiny of these reports the Panel publishes a report with any relevant recommendations.

- All reports and papers for Panel meetings are published in advance of the meeting with the exception of any material that is sensitive and confidential as set out in the “Local Government Act 1972 – Exclusion of the Public” regulations.
- The PCC and the Chief Executive Officer at the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner attend every public meeting of the Panel to respond to questions, accompanied by relevant staff appropriate to the items being discussed. In its consideration of all reports the Panel questions the PCC in relation to his strategic role and provides challenge and support as appropriate.
- Members of the public are invited to attend all meetings in public and are able to access the agenda, reports and minutes on the host authority website. Representatives from the press regularly attend Panel meetings and the Panel’s work has received significant coverage by the local media, raising public awareness and stimulating wider debate in relation to the work of the PCC.

The Humberside Police and Crime Panel continues to offer value for money in the following ways:-

- No Special Responsibility Allowances are paid to Panel Members.
- Panel meetings are held at local authority owned premises to keep costs to a minimum;
- Meeting papers are sent to Panel Members and substitute members to ensure that any substitute members continue to be fully conversant with the business and able to take an active and informed role.
- Members are encouraged to make use of technology for reading agenda’s and reports. Reports routinely include hyperlinks to more detailed information which affords members the opportunity to drill deeper into a topic area and helps keep production costs to a minimum.
- Professional updating is generally undertaken via the internet and through peer group networking rather than attendance at specific training events. Where members and officers attend paid for training, the value and benefits are considered in advance and are related to the overall value to the Panel.

8 WORK PROGRAMME

The Panel have a work programme that is reviewed every 4-6 weeks as part of the pre-agenda planning with the Commissioner. As you would expect the Programme covers the statutory responsibilities of the Panel, alongside other key issues of importance to the public of Humberside.

Humberside Police and Crime Panel will continue its commitment to support, and to scrutinise the decisions of the PCC in order to secure an efficient and effective Police Force for the people of Humberside.

Over the next twelve months the Panel will focus on the following key areas:

- Review the PCC’s Annual Report.
- Work with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC) to ensure the delivery of the Police and Crime Plan 2021-25.
- Hold the PCC to account for the delivery of his precept commitments.

- Maintain a work programme in consultation with the OPCC.
- Have regard to the Policing and Crime Act and the legislative changes, including emergency services collaboration.
- Ensure that the PCC and Chief Constable recruit, retain and progress a workforce which reflects the communities it serves.
- Support the PCC to maximise opportunities for joint working.
- Liaise with HMICFRS to improve the Panel's understanding of Humberside Police's performance.

9 THE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL AND THE PUBLIC

Humberside Police and Crime Panel has a website <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/your-council/humberside-police-and-crime-panel/> and this is where you can find copies of the agenda papers and minutes for the Panel meetings.

There is information about Members of the Panel, its spending, how to make complaints and other useful documentation.

Police and Crime Panel meetings are open to members of the Public and the Rules of Procedure for submitting and asking public questions are in the Document Library of the Police and Crime Panel website at <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/your-council/humberside-police-and-crime-panel/>

10 CONTACT DETAILS

The host authority for Humberside Police and Crime Panel is North Lincolnshire Council.

Contact details:

North Lincolnshire Council
 Church Square House
 30-40 High Street
 Scunthorpe
 North Lincolnshire
 DN16 3NL

E-mail: policeandcrimepanel@northlincs.gov.uk

Or via the website at <https://www.northlincs.gov.uk/your-council/humberside-police-and-crime-panel/>

HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

COMPLAINTS REPORT

1. OBJECT AND KEY POINTS IN THIS REPORT

- 1.1 The purpose of this report is to provide the Panel with an update on complaints made against the Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner during the period 1 April 2022 to 29 August 2022.

2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

- 2.1 The Panel has statutory responsibilities under the Elected Local Policing (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012 for handling and recording complaints about the conduct of the Humberside Police and Crime Commissioner.
- 2.2 At the Police and Crime Panel meeting on 6 February 2013, members discussed the issue of complaints. The Panel felt that there needed to be a separation of powers, so that the receipt and handling of complaints is not dealt with by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner, but by the Police and Crime Panel.
- 2.3 Information about the Panel's complaint handling role and how to make a complaint is set out on the Panel's web site www.northlincs.gov.uk.
- 2.4 In the absence of any provision or guidance regarding who should handle a complaint made against the Panel itself, it should be noted that each elected Panel Member is subject to their respective appointing Authority's Codes of Conduct. The two independent co-opted members of the Panel have adopted the Code of Conduct of the host authority (North Lincolnshire Council).

3. SUMMARY OF CASES RECEIVED

- 3.1 During the period 1 April 2022 to 29 August 2022, no complaints had been submitted against the Police and Crime Commissioner for Humberside.

4. SUMMARY OF CASES RESOLVED

4.1 There were no outstanding complaints against the Police and Crime Commissioner.

5. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AND PRESS ENQUIRIES

5.1 There have been no Freedom of Information requests received. There have been three press enquiries and 3 other questions from members of the public and neighbouring local authorities

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 That the report be noted.

SECRETARY OF THE HUMBERSIDE POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

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DN15 6NL

Author: Matthew Nundy

Date: 29 August 2022

Background Papers used in the preparation of this report

Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011
The Elected Local Policing Bodies (Complaints and Misconduct) Regulations 2012
Local Government Association Guidance Document on Handling Complaints about the Police and Crime Commissioner and their Deputy (December 2012)