



people's panel
making your voice count



People's Panel April 2021 Analysis Report

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Introduction and Methodology

Introduction

This survey was conducted throughout April and May 2021.

Questions covered the following topics:

- Hull Training and Adult Education
- Flood Risk and Resilience
- Domestic Abuse

The People's Panel includes residents of both Hull and the East Riding who often work, shop and use the entertainment facilities in Hull, as well as access some services such as healthcare.

Methodology

This survey was open to People's Panel members, and non-members, aged 16+ across Hull and East Riding, over a six week period in April and May 2021.

An electronic version of the survey was emailed to over 2,800 online People's Panel members. A non-member version of the survey was also made available through the Hull City Council website, partnership websites and promoted through council subscription lists and social media.

Response Rate

Method	Count	%
Member (All Online)	848	80%
Non Member	209	20%
• <i>Generated by DAP Team Link</i>	142	13%
• <i>Generated by Hull City Council Insight Team</i>	40	4%
• <i>Generated by Comms Team Link</i>	12	1%
• <i>Generated by Flood Team Link</i>	10	1%
• <i>Generated by HTAE Team Link</i>	2	<1%
• <i>Generated by Waste Team Link</i>	3	<1%
Total	1057	

Local Authority Residence	Count	%
Hull	842	80%
East Riding	179	17%
Not Hull or East Riding	4	<1%
No Postcode Provided	32	3%
Total	1057	

842 responses came from residents with a Hull postcode.

There are an estimated 207,539 residents of Hull aged 16 +.

This means that any figures reported for Hull have a confidence interval of 3.37% at a 99% confidence level (e.g. we are 99% certain that the actual result falls within +/-3.37 percentage points of the reported figure). This is within both corporate and industry standards.

Demographics and Weighting

The demographics of respondents from Hull are given below.

Survey responses from Hull are weighted to be demographically representative of the whole Hull population. Responses are weighted based on age, gender, ethnicity and LLTI (impairment or illness). Total weights are capped at 4.0 to avoid individual's responses carrying too much weight in the analysis.

Total		Sample (842)		Hull Pop	Weighted Sample
Gender	Male	369	43.9%	50.5%	47.4%
	Female	470	56.0%	49.5%	52.0%
	Other (inc MTF and FTM)	1	0.1%	-	0.5%
LLTI (impairment or illness)	Yes	310	37.0%	23.3%	24.1%
	No	527	63.0%	76.7%	75.9%
Age group	16-34	70	8.4%	36.1%	30.6%
	35-44	79	9.5%	15.1%	16.1%
	45-54	155	18.6%	15.5%	17.1%
	55-64	212	25.5%	14.3%	15.7%
	65-74	236	28.3%	10.8%	12.2%
	75+	81	9.7%	8.2%	8.3%
Ethnic group	White British	800	96.5%	90.2%	92.1%
	BAME (Black, Asian and Minority Ethnicities)	29	3.5%	9.8%	7.9%

Responses are not weighted geographically and ward level results are not produced because small sample sizes mean the extent of confidence intervals is too large to be meaningful.

Average Score Analysis:

A number of the questions in this panel survey asked respondents to state how much they disagree / agree with a statement or how dissatisfied / satisfied they are with certain things.

This report includes, as standard, the proportion of respondents who disagree / agree or who are dissatisfied / satisfied. However, it also provides an "Average Score" measure for each aspect of these questions.

This is done by assigning a numerical value to each response category (see below) and then calculating an average value across all respondents.

Strongly Disagree	Very Dissatisfied	-2
Disagree	Dissatisfied	-1
Neither	Neither	0
Agree	Satisfied	+1
Strongly Agree	Very Satisfied	+2

Negative Average Scores suggest that respondents are more likely to disagree / be dissatisfied; with values closer to -2 suggesting they disagree more strongly / are more dissatisfied.

Conversely, positive Average Scores suggest that respondents are more likely to agree / be satisfied; with values closer to +2 suggesting they agree more strongly / are more satisfied.

Executive Summary

Hull Training and Adult Education

Respondents to this survey were most likely to say that they would consider taking an Adult Education course for hobby / leisure purposes e.g. to learn a craft or language etc. (65%). A notable proportion would also consider taking a course to improve their skills at work (43%), to improve their health and wellbeing (39%) or to improve their chances of getting a job (33%).

Just 11% of respondents say that they would not consider taking a course for any of the reasons listed.

Over half of respondents (52%) say they would be encouraged to take a course of study in the future if it was free. A high percentage also said they would be encouraged to take a course of study in the future if there were courses available they wanted to take (47%), if they could study at times that suited them (44%), if they could study at their own pace (32%) and if they could learn at home (32%) or online (26%).

Again, 12% of respondents say that nothing would encourage them to take a course of study in the future.

29% of respondents say that nothing in particular prevents them from undertaking a course. Respondents identify the main barriers to taking a course as it costing too much (24%), the times of the courses they are interested in are not convenient (22%), there aren't any courses they are interested in (21%), that they can't commit to attend a course at the same time each week (20%) and existing home and job responsibilities (19%).

Over half of respondents (52%) would prefer to undertake a course near to where they live. 22% of respondents do not have any preference about where in the city they would undertake a course and just 13% of respondents would prefer to take a course in the city centre.

As per earlier questions, around 13% of respondents say they are unlikely to undertake a course in the future.

10% of survey respondents have undertaken an Adult Education Course in the last three years. These respondents are most likely to have completed (or to be currently doing) a Community Learning course, a Vocational course, or an IT and Digital Skills course.

The majority of respondents (69%) say they are not considering taking any course in the next year. Respondents who are considering taking a course in the next year are most likely to be considering taking a Community Learning course (17%).

Flood Risk and Resilience

Respondents think their homes are most at risk from either sewer flooding or surface water flooding. 30% of respondents say their home is at high or very high risk from sewer flooding, and 33% say their home is at high or very high risk of surface water flooding.

Conversely, respondents think their homes are least at risk from tidal flooding. Just 14% of respondents say their home is at high or very high risk from tidal flooding.

A further 8% of respondents think that their home is at risk from some other type of flooding not listed.

Less than half of respondents (46%) know what is meant by the term property flood resilience.

Respondents are most likely to agree that flood risk is going to get worse with climate change. In fact 85% of respondents either agree or strongly agree with this statement; compared to just 2% who disagree or strongly disagree with this statement.

Just under half of respondents (49%) agree or strongly agree that it is their responsibility to make sure their home is resilient to flooding; but 40% of respondents agree or strongly agree that they don't know enough about their flood risk and would like to learn more.

52% of respondents disagree or strongly disagree that they are prepared if their home is flooded. Only 15% of respondents agree or strongly agree that they are prepared for this occurrence.

15% of respondents have experienced past flooding of their home due to a weather event such as rainfall or a tidal surge. Those who have experienced flooding previously are significantly more likely to say their home is at risk in the future from all types of flooding.

Domestic Abuse

Presented with a series of statements about domestic abuse; respondents are most likely to agree that:

- Men can experience domestic abuse as well as women
- Adult children can be perpetrators of domestic violence

Respondents are least likely to agree that:

- Domestic abuse is usually a momentary loss of control
- People who say they live with domestic abuse have often made it up
- Domestic abuse is not very common
- If someone is experiencing domestic abuse and they don't leave, then they are as much to blame for the situation
- I worry that I am a victim in an abusive relationship
- It is a private matter, not a social issue
- The person who is abused almost always provokes it (by nagging etc.)
- I worry that I might be abusing someone
- Domestic abuse doesn't affect children unless they are physically hurt
- It is sometimes acceptable to hit someone you live with

Respondents are most confident that they would recognise physical abuse, coercive control and psychological / emotional abuse. They are least confident that they would recognise sexual abuse, online / digital abuse and financial / economic abuse.

Respondents are most likely to say that the biggest barriers to reporting domestic abuse are fear (76%), shame / embarrassment (69%), increased risk to the victim (56%), denial of it happening (48%) and the victim being isolated (from friends, family etc.) (41%).

Respondents are most likely to say that if they suspected that someone they know was experiencing domestic abuse they would bring it to the individual's attention (74%), bring it to the attention of the people around them (41%), contact Social Services / Council (41%), contact the police (35%) or use internet / social media to gain information (28%).

When asked about priorities when it comes to providing services for people who experience domestic abuse the highest priorities are:

- More support to remain in their own home (with increased security and assuming it can be made safe)
- More single occupancy accommodation with support (safe flat or house of their own)

And the lowest priorities are:

- Education of perpetrators (e.g. in understanding / controlling their behaviour)
- Therapy services / counselling for perpetrators

1% of respondents are currently experiencing domestic abuse. A further 10% of respondents have experienced domestic abuse in the past. For those respondents who have experienced domestic abuse, 43% accessed most information and support from a friend or relative. Over a third (36%) accessed most information and support from some 'Other' source not listed in the survey.

22% of respondents say that they currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work.

These individuals are more likely than those with no domestic abuse experience to agree that adult children can be perpetrators of domestic violence. They are also more likely to feel confident recognising all types of abuse.

Respondents who do currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are more likely to say that police involvement, lack of trust that help will be given and 'Other' factors are barriers to reporting. They are more likely to say that if someone they knew was experiencing domestic abuse they would bring it to the individual's attention and less likely to say they would challenge the abuser.

Finally they are more likely to prioritise work with and in the justice system and legal help and advice, and less likely to prioritise mandatory relationship education in schools, colleges and universities and an increased number of support organisations.

Hull Training and Adult Education

Q. Which of the following are reasons you might consider taking an Adult Education course in the future?

Hobby / leisure (e.g. crafts / languages)	65%
To improve skills at work	43%
To improve your health and wellbeing	39%
To improve chance of getting a job	33%
Improving computer or digital skills	18%
None of these	11%
Informal introduction courses (e.g. to learn more about qualifications courses)	9%
Other (please state)	2%

- Respondents are most likely to say they would consider taking a course for hobby / leisure purposes e.g. to learn a craft or language etc. (65%).
- Over a third would also consider taking a course to improve their skills at work (43%), to improve their health and wellbeing (39%) or to improve their chances of getting a job (33%).
- 11% of respondents say that they would not consider taking a course for any of the reasons listed.

Q. What would encourage you to take a course of study in the future, either formal or not?

If it was free	52%
If there was courses that I wanted to take	47%
If I could study at times that suited me	44%
If I could study at my own pace	32%
If I could learn at home	32%
If I could learn online	26%
If I could study near to home	21%
Flexible payment options	19%
Nothing would increase the chance of me undertaking a course	12%
If everyone was at the same level as me	9%
If I didn't have to go to a specific venue	9%
If I could get support from a tutor online	9%
More/clearer information about subsidised courses	8%
If I could study one to one with a tutor	6%
If I didn't have to attend a class	6%
If I had access to an online device through Hull Training & Adult Education	3%
If I could get support from a tutor by telephone	2%
Other (please state)	2%
If classes were single gender	<1%

- Over half of respondents (52%) say they would be encouraged to take a course of study in the future if it was free.
- A high percentage also said they would be encouraged to take a course of study in the future if there were courses available they wanted to take (47%), if they could study at times that suited them (44%), if they could study at their own pace (32%) and if they could learn at home (32%) or online (26%).
- Again, 12% of respondents say that nothing would encourage them to take a course of study in the future.

Q. What prevents you from undertaking a course, either formal or not?

Nothing in particular prevents me from undertaking a course	29%
It costs too much	24%
The times of the course(s) I am interested in are not convenient	22%
There aren't any course(s) I am interested in	21%
I can't commit to attend at the same time each week	20%
Home / job responsibility	19%
I don't have the time	14%
My age	13%
I don't know where to find information about what courses are available	13%
The venue(s) for the course(s) I am interested in are not convenient (for example too difficult to get to)	12%
Lack of confidence in my ability	8%
Lack of confidence in new situations	7%
Other (please state)	4%
Lack of a learning centre near me	4%
Lack of crèche / childcare facilities	4%
Lack of IT equipment (for online courses)	2%
Lack of (regular) transport	2%
Lack of support (from family, friends, employer)	2%
Accessibility issues because of an impairment	2%
Lack of skills to use on line learning	2%
Lack of connectivity to internet	1%

- 29% of respondents say that nothing in particular prevents them from undertaking a course.
- Respondents identify the main barriers to taking a course as it costing too much (24%), the times of the courses they are interested in are not convenient (22%), there aren't any courses they are interested in (21%), that they can't commit to attend a course at the same time each week (20%) and existing home and job responsibilities (19%).

Q. Where in the city would you prefer to attend a course?

Near to where I live	52%
In the city centre	13%
Don't have a preference / anywhere	22%
Unlikely to undertake a course	13%

- Over half of respondents (52%) would prefer to undertake a course near to where they live.
- 22% of respondents do not have any preference about where in the city they would undertake a course.
- 13% of respondents would prefer to take a course in the city centre.
- As per earlier questions, around 13% of respondents say they are unlikely to undertake a course in the future.

Q. Have you undertaken an Adult Education course in the last three years?

Yes	10%
No	90%

- 10% of respondents have undertaken an Adult Education Course in the last three years.

Of these 10% of respondents:

Q. Which of the following types of courses have you done in the last three years?

	Started	Completed	Currently Doing
English and Maths	5%	7%	2%
English for speakers of other languages (ESOL)	8%	7%	0%
Family learning	6%	1%	0%
IT and Digital Skills / Computing	6%	20%	1%
Vocational	1%	27%	9%
Community Learning (e.g. arts, crafts etc.)	9%	34%	1%

- Those respondents who have undertaken an Adult Education course in the last three years are most likely to have completed (or to be currently doing) a Community Learning course, a Vocational course, or an IT and Digital Skills course.

Q. Are you considering taking any of the following courses in the next year?

None of these	69%
Community Learning (e.g. arts, crafts etc.)	17%
Vocational	7%
IT and Digital Skills / Computing	5%
Other	5%
English and Maths	3%
English for speakers of other languages (ESOL)	2%
Family learning	2%

- The majority of respondents (69%) say they are not considering taking any of the courses listed in the next year.
- Respondents who are considering taking a course in the next year are most likely to be considering taking a Community Learning course (17%).

Flood Risk and Resilience

Q. How much of a risk do you think your home is at from the following types of flooding?

	Very Low 1	Low 2	Moderate 3	High 4	Very High 5	Average Risk Score
Sewer flooding (sewers are blocked or can't cope with amount of rainfall)	12%	19%	40%	24%	6%	2.93
Surface water flooding (saturated ground cannot soak up or drain water so it pools)	13%	19%	35%	27%	6%	2.93
Groundwater flooding (underground water levels rise above the surface)	16%	22%	39%	19%	4%	2.71
River flooding (stream or river overflows because there is too much water in the channel)	28%	31%	21%	18%	2%	2.34
Tidal flooding (sea overtops coastal defences, such as a tidal surge)	37%	28%	20%	12%	2%	2.13

- Respondents think their homes are most at risk from either sewer flooding or surface water flooding.
- 30% of respondents say their home is at high or very high risk from sewer flooding, and 33% say their home is at high or very high risk of surface water flooding.
- Conversely, respondents think their homes are least at risk from tidal flooding.
- Just 14% of respondents say their home is at high or very high risk from tidal flooding.

Q. Do you think your home is at risk from any other type of flooding (other than by, for example, faulty appliances)?

Yes	8%
No	92%

- A further 8% of respondents think that their home is at risk from some other type of flooding not listed.

Q. Has your home ever been flooded due to a weather event such as rainfall or a tidal surge?

Yes	15%
No	85%

- 15% of respondents have experienced flooding of their home due to a weather event such as rainfall or a tidal surge

Q. Do you know what is meant by property flood resilience?

Yes	46%
No	54%

- Respondents are split, but less than half (46%) know what is meant by property flood resilience.

Q. How much do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree -2	Disagree -1	Neither 0	Agree +1	Strongly Agree +2	Average Agreement Score
Flood risk is going to get worse with climate change	1%	1%	13%	42%	43%	1.25
It is my responsibility to make sure my home is resilient to flooding	3%	15%	33%	44%	5%	0.32
I don't know enough about my flood risk but I would like to learn about it	3%	14%	43%	33%	7%	0.27
Hull City Council are doing enough to manage flood risk	7%	14%	59%	18%	2%	-0.08
Flooding is not my responsibility	8%	30%	42%	14%	6%	-0.19
I am prepared if my home is flooded	13%	39%	32%	14%	1%	-0.48

- Respondents are most likely to agree that flood risk is going to get worse with climate change. In fact 85% of respondents either agree or strongly agree with this statement; compared to just 2% who disagree or strongly disagree with this statement.
- Just under half of respondents (49%) agree or strongly agree that it is their responsibility to make sure their home is resilient to flooding; but 40% of respondents agree or strongly agree that they don't know enough about their flood risk and would like to learn more.
- Most respondents (59%) have no view on whether Hull City Council are doing enough to manage flood risk; 20% agree that Hull City Council are doing enough whilst 21% disagree and think that they aren't doing enough.
- Most respondents (38%) do believe that flooding is their responsibility; but 20% of respondents do believe that flooding is their responsibility.
- Finally 52% of respondents disagree or strongly disagree that they are prepared if their home is flooded. Only 15% of respondents agree or strongly agree that they are prepared for this occurrence.

Responses by Previous Experience of Home Flooding

Q. How much of a risk do you think your home is at from the following types of flooding?

	Average Risk Score Yes: Previously Experienced Home Flood	Average Risk Score No: Previously Experienced Home Flood
River flooding (stream or river overflows because there is too much water in the channel)	2.64	2.29
Tidal flooding (sea overtops coastal defences, such as a tidal surge)	2.40	2.09
Sewer flooding (sewers are blocked or can't cope with amount of rainfall)	3.62	2.82
Surface water flooding (saturated ground cannot soak up or drain water so it pools)	3.64	2.81
Groundwater flooding (underground water levels rise above the surface)	3.36	2.60

- Respondents who have experienced flooding of their home due to a weather event such as rainfall or a tidal surge, are more likely than those who have not to say that their home is at risk from all the types of flooding listed.

Q. Do you think your home is at risk from any other type of flooding (other than by, for example, faulty appliances)?

	Yes: Previously Experienced Home Flood	No: Previously Experienced Home Flood
Yes	13%	7%
No	87%	93%

- Respondents who have experienced flooding of their home due to a weather event such as rainfall or a tidal surge, are also more likely than those who have not to say that their home is at risk from other types of flooding not listed.

Q. Do you know what is meant by property flood resilience?

	Yes: Previously Experienced Home Flood	No: Previously Experienced Home Flood
Yes	39%	48%
No	61%	52%

- There is no significant difference in awareness of the term property flood resilience between those respondents who have experienced flooding of their home due to a weather event such as rainfall or a tidal surge, and those who have not.

Q. How much do you agree with the following statements?

	Average Agreement Score Yes: Previously Experienced Home Flood	Average Agreement Score No: Previously Experienced Home Flood
Flood risk is going to get worse with climate change	1.30	1.25
It is my responsibility to make sure my home is resilient to flooding	0.20	0.34
I am prepared if my home is flooded	-0.51	-0.47
Flooding is not my responsibility	-0.17	-0.20
I don't know enough about my flood risk but I would like to learn about it	0.19	0.29
Hull City Council are doing enough to manage flood risk	-0.19	-0.06

- There is no significant difference in the level of agreement / disagreement with these statements between those respondents who have experienced flooding of their home due to a weather event such as rainfall or a tidal surge, and those who have not.

Domestic Abuse

Overall Results

Q. How much do you agree with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree -2	Disagree -1	Neither 0	Agree +1	Strongly Agree +2	Average Agreement Score
Men can experience domestic abuse as well as women	1%	1%	2%	36%	60%	1.54
Adult children can be perpetrators of domestic abuse	2%	1%	9%	43%	45%	1.29
Women are as abusive as men	5%	15%	27%	32%	22%	0.51
It is not a problem amongst my family and friends	6%	15%	26%	29%	24%	0.48
Drugs and alcohol cause domestic abuse	9%	8%	31%	35%	18%	0.45
Domestic abuse has a physical violence element to it	11%	19%	28%	26%	17%	0.19
Domestic abuse would never happen to me	15%	23%	31%	19%	13%	-0.09
Perpetrators have mental health problems	11%	17%	50%	19%	3%	-0.12
A perpetrator can be a good parent	15%	22%	35%	23%	4%	-0.21
There is enough domestic abuse support available	21%	27%	43%	7%	3%	-0.56
All families argue - it's not abuse, it's normal	33%	23%	31%	10%	2%	-0.75
Domestic abuse is usually a momentary loss of control	40%	37%	20%	3%	0%	-1.14
People who say they live with domestic abuse have often made it up	46%	31%	22%	1%	0%	-1.21
Domestic abuse is not very common	44%	38%	15%	3%	1%	-1.21
If someone is experiencing domestic abuse and they don't leave, then they are as much to blame for the situation	60%	20%	14%	5%	1%	-1.33
I worry that I am a victim in an abusive relationship	70%	19%	7%	2%	2%	-1.53
It is a private matter, not a social issue	71%	20%	6%	2%	1%	-1.58
The person who is abused almost always provokes it (by nagging etc.)	73%	17%	8%	1%	1%	-1.60
I worry that I might be abusing someone	76%	19%	4%	1%	1%	-1.67
Domestic abuse doesn't affect children unless they are physically hurt	81%	15%	2%	1%	2%	-1.72
It is sometimes acceptable to hit someone you live with	84%	11%	4%	0%	1%	-1.77

- Respondents are most likely to agree that:
 - Men can experience domestic abuse as well as women
 - Adult children can be perpetrators of domestic violence

- Respondents are least likely to agree that:
 - Domestic abuse is usually a momentary loss of control
 - People who say they live with domestic abuse have often made it up
 - Domestic abuse is not very common
 - If someone is experiencing domestic abuse and they don't leave, then they are as much to blame for the situation
 - I worry that I am a victim in an abusive relationship
 - It is a private matter, not a social issue
 - The person who is abused almost always provokes it (by nagging etc.)
 - I worry that I might be abusing someone
 - Domestic abuse doesn't affect children unless they are physically hurt
 - It is sometimes acceptable to hit someone you live with

Q. How confident are you that you would recognise the following types of abuse, whether happening to you or to someone you know?

	Not at all confident +1	+2	+3	+4	Very confident +5	Average Confidence Score
Physical abuse	3%	7%	22%	38%	30%	3.85
Coercive control	7%	12%	26%	34%	21%	3.51
Psychological / emotional abuse	6%	12%	28%	33%	20%	3.48
Harassment and stalking	6%	15%	32%	28%	18%	3.37
Sexual abuse	10%	18%	30%	20%	21%	3.23
Online / digital abuse	11%	17%	28%	27%	17%	3.21
Financial / economic abuse	10%	20%	33%	23%	15%	3.13

- Respondents are most confident that they would recognise:
 - Physical abuse
 - Coercive control
 - Psychological / emotional abuse
- Respondents are least confident that they would recognise:
 - Sexual abuse
 - Online / digital abuse
 - Financial / economic abuse

Q. What do you think are the biggest barriers to reporting domestic abuse?

Fear	76%
Shame / embarrassment	69%
Increased risk to the victim	56%
Denial of it happening	48%
Being isolated (from friends, family etc.)	41%
Worry that family will be split up	31%
Lack of trust in authorities taking it seriously	29%
Low confidence	27%
Lack of trust that help will be given	26%
Lack of opportunity (e.g. rarely alone)	20%
Trauma	18%
Don't know who to report it to	12%
Police involvement	10%
Previous experience of reporting	6%
Other	4%

- Respondents are most likely to say that the biggest barriers to reporting domestic abuse are:
 - Fear (76%)
 - Shame / embarrassment (69%)
 - Increased risk to the victim (56%)
 - Denial of it happening (48%)
 - Being isolated (from friends, family etc.) (41%)

Q. If you suspected that someone you know is experiencing domestic abuse which of the following are you most likely to do?

Bring it to the individuals attention	74%
Bring it to the attention of the people around them	41%
Contact Social Services / Council	41%
Contact the police	35%
Use internet / social media to gain information	28%
Call a charity / VCS	24%
Speak to college / school	16%
I wouldn't know who to contact	16%
Contact health services / GP	14%
Try to talk to the abuser	11%
Challenge the abuser	8%
I would not get involved	4%
Other	4%
Tell a community / religious leader	3%
I would not tell anyone	2%
Speak to their employer	2%

- Respondents are most likely to say that if they suspected that someone they know was experiencing domestic abuse they would:
 - Bring it to the individual's attention (74%)
 - Bring it to the attention of the people around them (41%)
 - Contact Social Services / Council (41%)
 - Contact the police (35%)
 - Use internet / social media to gain information (28%)

Q. What do you think we should prioritise when it comes to providing services for people who experience domestic abuse?

	% Who Chose As Top Priority	Average Priority Score (1 = Highest Priority)
More support to remain in their own home (with increased security and assuming it can be made safe)	21%	5.60
More single occupancy accommodation with support (safe flat or house of their own)	16%	5.96
Educating the general public about different types of abuse / how to report etc.	9%	6.09
Therapy services / counselling for victims and survivors	5%	6.60
Enabling those who experience domestic abuse to remain in their own home	8%	6.61
Mandatory relationship education in schools, colleges, university	12%	6.64
Increase places / organisations for reporting	7%	6.76
Educate more professionals in recognising domestic abuse	5%	6.87
Improve and increase advocacy services (those who work with survivors to get help and support)	5%	6.87
Legal help and advice	7%	6.94
More multiple occupancy communal refuges (single room in a shared house with shared facilities)	12%	6.95
Education of perpetrators (e.g. in understanding / controlling their behaviour)	4%	7.33
Increase the numbers of support organisations	6%	7.37
More work with and in the justice system	8%	7.68
Therapy services / counselling for perpetrators	1%	8.54

Based on the % who chose each statement as their top priority:

- Respondents are most likely to prioritise:
 - More support to remain in their own home (with increased security and assuming it can be made safe)
 - More single occupancy accommodation with support (safe flat or house of their own)
 - Mandatory relationship education in schools, colleges, university
 - More multiple occupancy communal refuges (single room in a shared house with shared facilities)
- Respondents are least likely to prioritise:
 - Therapy services / counselling for victims and survivors
 - Educate more professionals in recognising domestic abuse
 - Improve and increase advocacy services (those who work with survivors to get help and support)
 - Education of perpetrators (e.g. in understanding / controlling their behaviour)
 - Therapy services / counselling for perpetrators

Based on the Average Priority Score:

- Respondents are most likely to prioritise:
 - More support to remain in their own home (with increased security and assuming it can be made safe)
 - More single occupancy accommodation with support (safe flat or house of their own)
 - Educating the general public about different types of abuse / how to report etc.

- Respondents are least likely to prioritise:
 - Education of perpetrators (e.g. in understanding / controlling their behaviour)
 - Increase the number of support organisations
 - More work with and in the justice system
 - Therapy services / counselling for perpetrators

Therefore, according to both lists, the highest priorities are

- More support to remain in their own home (with increased security and assuming it can be made safe)
- More single occupancy accommodation with support (safe flat or house of their own)

And the lowest priorities are

- Education of perpetrators (e.g. in understanding / controlling their behaviour)
- Therapy services / counselling for perpetrators

Q. Are you currently experiencing, or have you experienced domestic abuse?

Yes, now	1%
In the last year	2%
In the last 2 – 3 years	1%
In the last 4 – 5 years	7%
No	78%
Prefer not to say	11%

- 1% of respondents are currently experiencing domestic abuse
- A further 10% of respondents have experienced domestic abuse in the past
- 78% of respondents say they have never experienced domestic abuse
- 11% of respondents prefer not to say whether they have experienced domestic abuse

Q. If Yes, what if any was the main source of information and support you accessed?

An organisation	13%
A friend or relative	43%
A website	5%
An information leaflet	3%
Other	36%

- For those respondents who have experienced domestic abuse, 43% accessed most information and support from a friend or relative.
- Over a third (36%) accessed most information and support from some 'Other' source not listed.

Responses by Working / Contact with Victims and Perpetrators of Domestic Abuse

Q. Do you currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in your work?

Yes	22%
No	78%

- 22% of respondents say that they currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work.

	Average Agreement Score <u>Yes</u> Do Have Regular Contact	Average Agreement Score <u>No</u> Do Not Have Regular Contact
It is not a problem amongst my family and friends	-0.14	0.67
Domestic abuse would never happen to me	-0.69	0.08
Domestic abuse has a physical violence element to it	0.00	0.25
I worry that I am a victim in an abusive relationship	-1.50	-1.55
I worry that I might be abusing someone	-1.71	-1.66
It is sometimes acceptable to hit someone you live with	-1.88	-1.74
If someone is experiencing domestic abuse and they don't leave, then they are as much to blame for the situation	-1.59	-1.26
Drugs and alcohol cause domestic abuse	0.15	0.55
A perpetrator can be a good parent	-0.12	-0.24
Domestic abuse doesn't affect children unless they are physically hurt	-1.75	-1.71
The person who is abused almost always provokes it (by nagging etc.)	-1.70	-1.58
It is a private matter, not a social issue	-1.70	-1.55
Women are as abusive as men	0.16	0.61
People who say they live with domestic abuse have often made it up	-1.57	-1.10
Perpetrators have mental health problems	-0.25	-0.08
Domestic abuse is not very common	-1.61	-1.09
Domestic abuse is usually a momentary loss of control	-1.53	-1.02
All families argue - it's not abuse, it's normal	-1.14	-0.64
Men can experience domestic abuse as well as women	1.62	1.52
Adult children can be perpetrators of domestic abuse	1.56	1.21
There is enough domestic abuse support available	-0.78	-0.49

Respondents who **do not** currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are:

Significantly **less** likely to agree that:

- Adult children can be perpetrators of domestic violence

Significantly **more** likely to agree that:

- It is not a problem amongst my family and friends
- Domestic abuse would never happen to me
- Domestic abuse has a physical violence element to it
- It is a private matter, not a social issue
- Women are as abusive as men
- People who say they live with domestic abuse have often made it up
- Perpetrators have mental health problems
- Domestic abuse is not very common
- Domestic abuse is usually a momentary loss of control
- All families argue - it's not abuse, it's normal
- There is enough domestic abuse support available

Q. How confident are you that you would recognise the following types of abuse, whether happening to you or to someone you know?

	Average Confidence Score <u>Yes Do Have Regular Contact</u>	Average Confidence Score <u>No Do Not Have Regular Contact</u>
Coercive control	4.00	3.38
Psychological / emotional abuse	3.95	3.35
Physical abuse	4.19	3.76
Sexual abuse	3.75	3.09
Financial / economic abuse	3.69	2.97
Harassment and stalking	3.86	3.23
Online / digital abuse	3.75	3.05

Respondents who **do not** currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are:

- Significantly **less** likely to feel confident that they would recognise **all types of abuse**

What do you think are the biggest barriers to reporting domestic abuse?

	<u>Yes Do Have Regular Contact</u>	<u>No Do Not Have Regular Contact</u>
Shame / embarrassment	62%	71%
Denial of it happening	46%	49%
Trauma	22%	17%
Fear	74%	76%
Increased risk to the victim	56%	55%
Low confidence	25%	28%
Being isolated (from friends, family etc.)	44%	40%
Don't know who to report it to	15%	12%
Lack of opportunity (e.g. rarely alone)	15%	21%
Worry that family will be split up	29%	32%
Police involvement	15%	8%
Lack of trust that help will be given	33%	24%
Lack of trust in authorities taking it seriously	27%	30%
Previous experience of reporting	8%	6%
Other	9%	3%

- Respondents who **do not** currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are **more** likely to say that shame / embarrassment is a barrier to reporting.
- Respondents who **do** currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are **more** likely to say that police involvement, lack of trust that help will be given and 'Other' factors are barriers to reporting.

Q. If you suspected that someone you know is experiencing domestic abuse which of the following are you most likely to do?

	<u>Yes</u> Do Have Regular Contact	<u>No</u> Do Not Have Regular Contact
Bring it to the attention of the people around them	36%	42%
Bring it to the individuals attention	84%	71%
Contact the police	33%	36%
Challenge the abuser	3%	10%
Try to talk to the abuser	9%	12%
Use internet / social media to gain information	29%	28%
Contact Social Services / Council	46%	40%
Speak to college / school	16%	15%
Call a charity / VCS	27%	22%
Tell a community / religious leader	5%	3%
I wouldn't know who to contact	10%	18%
Contact health services / GP	10%	15%
I would not tell anyone	3%	2%
I would not get involved	7%	4%
Speak to their employer	0%	2%
Other	8%	3%

Respondents who **do not** currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are:

Significantly **less** likely to say they would:

- Bring it to the individuals attention
- Do something 'Other'

Significantly **more** likely to say they would:

- Challenge the abuser
- Not know who to contact

Q. What do you think we should prioritise when it comes to providing services for people who experience domestic abuse?

	Average Priority Score <u>Yes Do Have</u> Regular Contact	Average Priority Score <u>No Do Not</u> Have Regular Contact
More multiple occupancy communal refuges (single room in a shared house with shared facilities)	6.51	7.11
More support to remain in their own home (with increased security and assuming it can be made safe)	5.36	5.65
More single occupancy accommodation with support (safe flat or house of their own)	6.49	5.83
Education of perpetrators (e.g. in understanding / controlling their behaviour)	7.11	7.40
Educating the general public about different types of abuse / how to report etc.	6.05	6.10
Mandatory relationship education in schools, colleges, university	5.89	6.88
Increase places / organisations for reporting	6.88	6.74
Educate more professionals in recognising domestic abuse	6.98	6.84
Enabling those who experience domestic abuse to remain in their own home	6.31	6.71
Increase the numbers of support organisations	6.40	7.70
Improve and increase advocacy services (those who work with survivors to get help and support)	6.95	6.85
Therapy services / counselling for victims and survivors	6.82	6.52
Therapy services / counselling for perpetrators	8.78	8.44
More work with and in the justice system	9.32	7.16
Legal help and advice	7.86	6.68

Respondents who **do not** currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are:

Significantly **less** likely to prioritise:

- More work with and in the justice system
- Legal help and advice

Significantly **more** likely to prioritise:

- Mandatory relationship education in schools, colleges, university
- Increase the numbers of support organisations

Q. Are you currently experiencing, or have you experienced domestic abuse?

	<u>Yes</u> Do Have Regular Contact	<u>No</u> Do Not Have Regular Contact
Yes, now	2%	1%
Yes, in the past	20%	7%
No	70%	80%
Prefer not to say	9%	11%

- Respondents who **do** currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are **more** likely have experienced domestic abuse in the past

Q. If Yes, what if any was the main source of information and support you accessed?

	<u>Yes</u> Do Have Regular Contact	<u>No</u> Do Not Have Regular Contact
An organisation	16%	11%
A friend or relative	57%	34%
A website	0%	8%
An information leaflet	0%	5%
Other	28%	42%

- Respondents who **do not** currently work with or regularly come into contact with people who experience, have experienced or perpetrated domestic abuse in their work are significantly **less** likely to have accessed most of their information and support from a friend or relative.