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# Review of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) data landscape in Wales

Mae'r ddogfen yma hefyd ar gael yn Gymraeg.

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# Review of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) data landscape in Wales

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Views expressed in this report are those of the researcher and not necessarily those of the Welsh Government

The information contained in this report is based on data available up to November 2025. Any developments, changes, or new information that may have occurred after this date are not reflected in this document.

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## **Glossary**

### **Adolescent dating violence (ADV)**

Adolescent dating violence involves any controlling behaviours, physical or emotional violence, or coercive or non-consensual sexual activities occurring in relationships between teenagers or adolescents.

### **BAWSO**

BAWSO provides services and support to Black Minority Ethnic (BME) and migrant victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence.

### **Domestic violence and abuse (DVA)**

Domestic violence and abuse refers to an incident (or incidents) of controlling, coercive, threatening, or violent behaviour. However, DVA can be perpetrated by anyone with a relationship to the victim, rather than just a partner or ex-partner.

### **Domestic Violence Protection Notices (DVPN)**

A DVPN is an emergency non-molestation and eviction notice which can be issued by the police, when attending to a domestic abuse incident, to a perpetrator ([DVPO Guidance, 2016](#)).

### **Domestic Violence Protection Order (DVPO)**

Within 48 hours of the DVPN being served on the perpetrator, an application by police to a magistrates' court for a DVPO must be heard. A DVPO can prevent the perpetrator from returning to a residence and from having contact with the victim for up to 28 days (DVPO Guidance, 2016).

### **Female genital mutilation (FGM)**

Female genital mutilation is defined as a range of procedures intended to injure or remove the external female genitalia for any non-medical reason (for further information, see [Welsh Women's Aid](#)).

### **Gender-based violence (GBV)**

Gender-based violence is defined as any violence, threats of violence, or harassment arising directly or indirectly from values, beliefs, or customs relating to gender or sexual orientation (see [Gender-based Violence, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence \(Wales\) Bill](#)).

### **His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICRFS)**

HMICRFS is the body responsible for inspecting and independently reporting on the efficiency and effectiveness of police forces, and fire and rescue services.

## **Honour-based abuse (HBA)**

Honour-based abuse is a crime or abuse committed by perpetrators who believe that they are protecting or defending the 'honour' of their family or community (for further information, see [Welsh Women's Aid](#)).

## **Intimate partner violence (IPV)**

Intimate partner violence is defined as an incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive, threatening, degrading, or violent behaviour, including sexual violence, perpetrated by an intimate partner or ex-intimate partner.

## **National Referral Mechanism (NRM)**

The NRM is a framework for identifying and referring victims and potential victims of modern slavery to ensure they receive appropriate support. If a victim is under 18, a referral must be made, while consent is required to refer those over 18.

## **Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs)**

Police and Crime Commissioners are elected officials responsible for (i) local policing, (ii) the police budget, (iii) the amount of Council Tax charged for the police, (iv) the information individuals get about what the police are doing, and (v) appointing the chief constable ([UK Government](#)).

## **Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre (RASASC)**

RASASC provides information, specialist support and therapy to individuals three or older who have experienced sexual violence or abuse, recently or in the past ([RASASC North Wales](#)).

## **Relationships and sexuality education (RSE)**

Relationships and sexuality education (RSE) aims to give learners a positive understanding of relationships and sexuality and to recognise misconceptions. In Wales, RSE in the curriculum focuses on (i) relationships and identity, (ii) sexual health and wellbeing, and (iii) empowerment, safety, and respect.

## **School Health Research Network (SHRN)**

The School Health Research Network is a collaboration between the Welsh Government, Public Health Wales, and Cardiff University. SHRN works with schools to generate good-quality evidence on young people's health and wellbeing through student and school-level surveys.

## **Whole Time Equivalent (WTE)**

WTE is a method to express workload, by comparison to a full-time role, where one WTE equals one person working full-time hours.

# 1. Introduction and background

## Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV)

The concept of "violence against women" refers specifically to acts of violence targeted at women due to their gender ([United Nations, 1992](#)). It is inherently gendered and cannot be separated from the broader context of gender inequality. Along with gender, intersectionality is also an important consideration, as factors such as race, class, age, disability, and nationality can influence how violence is experienced. Research shows that women facing multiple, overlapping disadvantages may be at greater risk of harm due to the combined effects of these social inequalities ([Dominguez & Menjivar, 2014](#)).

Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) are not abstract challenges. They represent a significant public health crisis and a breach of fundamental human rights – affecting not only individuals and their families, but also undermining the wellbeing of communities, the stability of societies, and the strength of economies ([World Health Organisation, 2021](#)). In England and Wales, the economic and social cost of domestic abuse – accounting for physical and emotional harm, criminal justice and prevention efforts, and lost productivity – has been estimated at £66 billion per year ([Oliver et al., 2019](#)). This highlights that the overall cost of all forms of VAWDASV is likely even higher, with its full impact often described as immeasurable ([National Police Chiefs' Council, n.d.](#)).

The issue of VAWDASV predominantly involves male perpetrators and female victims ([Hester & Lilley, 2016](#)), although men and boys can also experience violence and abuse. A 2025 report from the [National Audit Office](#) highlighted that over 1 in 4 women in England and Wales will be a victim of sexual assault or an attempted assault in their lifetime, and at least 1 in 12 women are victims of such offences every year. Sexuality, age, class, race, and disability intersect with gender, creating varying experiences of VAWDASV and impacting access to services and outcomes. While VAWDASV can affect anyone, certain groups of women and girls – such as young women, LGBTQ+ individuals, migrants, refugees, indigenous women, ethnic minorities, and those living with HIV or disabilities – are particularly vulnerable ([Hearn et al., 2016](#)).

### Definitions and key legislation

The [Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence \(Wales\) Act 2015](#) is the first legislation anywhere in the UK to directly focus on violence against women, distinguishing it from the broader terms 'domestic violence' or 'domestic abuse.' It defines VAWDASV as encompassing physical, sexual, psychological, emotional, or financial harm. The Act focuses on violence against women but applies to anyone experiencing these forms of abuse. A person is considered "associated" with another for the purposes of domestic abuse if they meet certain criteria, such as being married or cohabiting.

The Act recognises a broad range of violence, including gender-based violence (GBV), intimate partner violence (IPV), domestic violence and abuse (DVA), sexual violence and abuse (SVA), coercive control, forced marriage, child marriage, so-called honour-based

abuse (HBA), female genital mutilation (FGM), human trafficking, sexual harassment, technology-facilitated VAWDASV, and adolescent dating violence (ADV). Domestic abuse refers to abuse between individuals who are or have been personally connected, and gender-based violence covers violence linked to gender or sexual orientation, along with practices like FGM and forced marriage. While coercive control is not explicitly named in the Act, it is acknowledged in the [explanatory memorandum](#).

The purpose of the VAWDASV Act is threefold. First, it focuses on prevention, aiming to strengthen and improve systems and practices that help prevent gender-based violence, domestic abuse, and sexual violence from occurring in the first place. Second, the Act emphasises protection, ensuring that victims are safeguarded from further harm while having access to justice and safety. Third, it prioritises support, aiming to enhance services for those affected by such violence, providing physical, emotional, legal, and social assistance to aid their recovery and empowerment. These objectives work together to address the root causes of abuse and support survivors throughout their journey.

The Act establishes several statutory requirements to address VAWDASV in Wales. Section 2 places a duty on relevant authorities to consider how to reduce the disproportionate impact of abuse on women and girls. Section 3 mandates Welsh Ministers to prepare, publish, and review a national strategy to address VAWDASV. Under Section 5 of the Act, Local Authorities and Health Boards are required to jointly create local strategies, involving public bodies and organisations.

The Act also includes education-related requirements, with Welsh Ministers empowered to require Local Authorities to report on how their education systems support the Act's aims (Sections 9 and 10). Sections 11 to 13 mandate Welsh Ministers to publish national indicators and annual progress reports on the Act's implementation, with local authorities required to do the same.

Furthermore, Sections 15 to 17 provide for statutory guidance to relevant authorities on how to exercise their functions to support the Act, with a National Adviser appointed under Sections 20 to 22 to oversee and advise Ministers on the implementation and progress of the Act. The National Adviser is responsible for conducting research, reviewing policies and advising on the effectiveness of current practices. They also have the authority to request information from relevant bodies, which must comply.

Outside of Wales specifically, the [Domestic Abuse Act \(2021\)](#) was a landmark piece of legislation with regard to tackling domestic abuse in the UK. The Act introduced a wide range of key legislative changes, including (amongst others):

- the creation of a statutory definition of domestic abuse
- the recognition of children of victims of domestic abuse as victims in their own right
- the establishment of the office of the Domestic Abuse Commissioner
- new family court protections for survivors and children
- the introduction of new criminal offences (including non-fatal strangulation)

## National Strategies on VAWDASV

Following the enactment of the 2015 legislation, the Welsh Government set in motion a series of action plans aimed at supporting the practical implementation of the statutory requirements. The first of these was the [National Strategy on VAWDASV 2016-2021](#), which set out 6 key objectives to be achieved by November 2021:

1. increasing public awareness and challenging harmful attitudes
2. educating children and young people on healthy relationships
3. holding perpetrators accountable and promoting behaviour change
4. prioritising early intervention and prevention
5. ensuring professionals are appropriately trained
6. providing consistent, high-quality, needs-led services for victims across Wales

These objectives are supported by a cross-government [National Training Framework](#) and measured through 10 National Indicators, discussed in more detail on p.11. At the initial stage, training was prioritised for frontline professionals in policing, healthcare, and social services to strengthen their ability to identify and respond to abuse. Crisis centres and outreach services were established to provide immediate support and safe spaces for survivors. Public awareness campaigns were also launched to challenge harmful social attitudes and increase knowledge of abuse and the available support services.

In 2019, the Welsh Audit Office conducted a [review](#) ('the 2019 review') to assess the progress of implementing the VAWDASV (Wales) Act. The 2019 review acknowledged the positive role of social housing landlords in supporting victims, as well as the improvements driven by the Act in VAWDASV services (such as organisations delivering services to victims and survivors), with successful collaboration in some areas, including Cwm Taf, North Wales, and Gwent. However, the 2019 review also identified several areas for improvement, including the lack of consistent and readily available data on the prevalence of violence and service usage, fragmented service provision, and challenges in engaging with perpetrators. As the report is now 6 years old, some issues identified have remained a problem, while some are now less relevant.

Building on the experiences and lessons of the first phase, the Welsh Government introduced a new [VAWDASV strategy](#) for the period 2022 to 2026. The updated strategy aims to tackle VAWDASV in all its forms and outlines a commitment to make Wales 'the safest place in the world to be a woman,' recognising that such violence is not inevitable but rather stems from social norms and beliefs that must be challenged. This whole-society approach is grounded in the VAWDASV Act's principles of prevention, protection, and support, aiming to tackle both the causes and effects of VAWDASV.

In terms of objectives, the 2016 and 2022 strategies remain largely consistent in their core focus – raising awareness, prioritising prevention, promoting perpetrator accountability, and ensuring access to support services for victims. However, the 2022 strategy objectives

introduce several key developments. The first objective now explicitly focuses on challenging public perceptions and attitudes, not just raising awareness. Relationship education is extended to adults, with increased emphasis on empowerment and informed choices. The updated strategy also incorporates intersectionality to reflect diverse experiences and places a greater focus on supporting behaviour change to prevent reoffending.

## **Blueprint for action**

A [Blueprint](#) framework was developed to support the delivery of the 2022 to 2026 strategy objectives. The Blueprint brings together a range of organisations to create a unified approach to tackling VAWDASV by providing a common direction for all partners and a forum to develop cooperative and collaborative approaches. It promotes joint policy development, shared resources, and coordinated efforts to maximise impact.

The Blueprint includes a shared governance structure across devolved and non-devolved bodies and involves public, private, and specialist sectors. It incorporates 6 different workstreams, defined as distinct areas of activity, including:

**Gender-based harassment in all public spaces** – aiming to understand its causes, improve reporting systems, support victims, and shift the focus toward changing male attitudes. It also addresses misogynistic and sexual violence, holding perpetrators accountable, and integrates efforts with community safety, policing, and gender equality initiatives.

**Workplace harassment** – focusing on building evidence of effective practices to address workplace sexual harassment, promoting leadership, raising awareness, and using existing tools and levers to create environments with zero tolerance for sexual harassment.

**Tackling perpetration** – expanding public campaigns for those at risk of abusive behaviour, focusing on preventative interventions to break cycles and prevent re-offending. Collaborating with commissioners to provide evidence-based interventions and academics to better understand factors that drive behavioural change.

**Sustainable commissioning: whole-system approach** – focusing on optimising needs assessments, strategic planning, and procurement for sustainability. It includes reviewing and enhancing existing Welsh Government Commissioning Guidance to ensure it is comprehensive and inclusive, building on the National Advisors Commissioning Group to support consistency across services. The approach also considers the accountability of local and regional planning to the National Partnership Board, coordinating funding to identify duplication, gaps, and opportunities to support complementary objectives. This workstream evolved from sustainable commissioning to a focus on a whole-systems approach.

**Older people's needs** – recognising the link between ageism and abuse, with actions focused on improving the availability of supports and services for older people, including both survivors and perpetrators of abuse. This also involves raising awareness of the

diverse needs of older people and strengthening understanding of the risks faced by those at risk of abuse.

**Children and young people's needs** – supporting the implementation of the [Relationships and Sexuality Education code](#) to promote healthy relationships and ensuring that responses to VAWDASV are tailored to children, young people, and older people. The aim is to promote healthy relationship education, address peer-on-peer abuse, and ensure alignment between Safeguarding and VAWDASV strategies.

**Survivor voice** – creating a Survivor Voice Scrutiny and Involvement Panel of individuals with lived experience of VAWDASV. It aims to integrate survivor perspectives into decision-making and policy development, providing policy advice to the National Board on involving users in decisions and engagement. The goal is to ensure that survivor voices are consistently included in the advice given to the National Board.

The [Blueprint partnership](#) was established to ensure coordinated action and shared responsibility for tackling VAWDASV across various sectors and levels of government in ensuring the Blueprint is actioned. It embodies shared responsibility for addressing VAWDASV across both devolved and non-devolved bodies, as well as the public, private, and specialist sectors. Key participants include survivors and their support and advocacy networks; national and local government entities, such as the Welsh Government, UK Government, Local Authorities, and Health Boards; and the criminal justice system, including police forces, the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) and crime prevention bodies. Additionally, public services such as education, health, social care, housing, and homelessness services play a critical role in identifying, referring, and preventing VAWDASV, often being at the forefront of addressing these issues.

## **Tackling VAWDASV**

The 2022-2026 strategy has been positively received by key stakeholders for its approach and areas of focus. For example, the VAWDASV Research Network highlights progress in its intersectional lens, perpetrator accountability, and inclusion of survivor voice, alongside good practice in the Blueprint, whole-system approach, and related frameworks ([VAWDASV Research Network, 2025](#)). [Welsh Women's Aid](#) welcomes the recognition of violence against women as a whole-society issue, the shift of responsibility onto perpetrators, a public health focus, attention to workplace harassment, and the commitment to centring the survivor voice.

The [VAWDASV 2024 annual report](#) highlights significant progress in addressing VAWDASV in Wales across all 6 objectives. Initiatives include the launch of the [Sound campaign](#) in July 2023, which encourages young men to learn about gender-based violence, Relationships and Sexuality Education (RSE) as a mandatory part of the curriculum, and a [framework to improve support for those already in the criminal justice system or at risk of entering](#). The [Lead the Change](#) bystander intervention training pilot also began in 2023, and over 55,000 professionals received VAWDASV training between 2023 and 2024. The Welsh Government has also committed to updating the National Training Framework and associated statutory guidance to ensure it is adequately tailored to the current prevention landscape.

## Challenges

The strategy also faced some challenges. The VAWDASV Research Network highlighted that these include the complexities arising from the division between devolved and UK policies, which can create inconsistencies in service delivery and funding ([VAWDASV Research Network, 2025](#)). There is a lack of Welsh-specific data, especially for marginalised groups, and gaps in reporting that make it difficult to fully understand victim experiences (ibid). Services are often underfunded, particularly for those with intersecting identities (for example, older people and people with learning disabilities), and there is a lack of consistent training for professionals, especially within the criminal justice system (ibid). Additionally, the emphasis on punishment rather than prevention, along with short-term funding, can impact the effectiveness of support services.

The VAWDASV National Advisers Annual Plan ([Welsh Government, 2025](#)) also highlights the challenges that survivors continue to face, including limited access to safe accommodation, inconsistent mental health support, financial dependence, difficulties in seeking justice for sexual violence, and additional barriers for minority or migrant survivors.

## Measuring progress

Under section 12 of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015, the Welsh Ministers must publish an annual report that details progress made in achieving the objectives outlined in the national strategy and the overall purpose of the Act.

Under section 11 of the Act, the Welsh Ministers are also required to publish national indicators. These indicators are designed to measure progress toward achieving the purpose of the Act, providing a framework for assessing ongoing efforts in Wales. In 2019, the Welsh Government published 10 draft indicators alongside a [technical annex](#). The indicators are as follows:

1. increase in reporting of all forms of VAWDASV
2. increase in awareness across all sections of society that VAWDASV is unacceptable
3. increase in awareness amongst children and young people in Wales of the importance of safe, equal, and healthy relationships
4. increase in awareness amongst children and young people that abuse is always wrong
5. increase in VAWDASV-related incidents that result in an arrest, prosecution, and conviction
6. perpetrators are able to receive appropriate intervention
7. enable equal access to and availability of effective, evidence-based early interventions for victims and survivors

8. those in relevant job roles are trained to recognise and appropriately respond to VAWDASV
9. ensure victims receive appropriate support
10. increase victim confidence and access to justice

A commitment to review these national indicators was included in the VAWDASV National Strategy 2022-2026.

The [VAWDASV National Strategy 2022-2026](#) is committed to reviewing these national indicators. The [VAWDASV Annual Report \(2023/24\)](#) noted the establishment of a Task and Finish group, which included members from Welsh Government policy teams, knowledge and analytical services, and the National Adviser for VAWDASV, to review the indicators and the 2019 technical annex. The review acknowledged that since the initial development of the indicators, the Welsh Government has delivered the Blueprint Strategy, the VAWDASV National Strategy 2022-26, and the National Outcomes Framework for Wales. The Task and Finish group's findings were presented to the VAWDASV programme board.

In 2021, the Office for National Statistics (ONS) published a mapping of the UK's [VAWG data landscape](#), identifying 231 data sources across government, academia, and the voluntary sector. The study highlighted UK-level and Welsh-level organisations that collect VAWDASV-related data, such as the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and ONS Police Recorded Crime Data. However, gaps in coverage were noted, particularly with crime data, which is often based on reported statistics and does not reflect the full picture. Additionally, the ONS study found that 20% of identified datasets had quality issues, primarily due to limited coverage or outdated information. These gaps demonstrate the challenges in obtaining a complete and accurate understanding of VAWDASV, highlighting the need for more comprehensive and up-to-date data to address the issue effectively.

## **Examining the VAWDASV data landscape**

Alma Economics was commissioned by the Welsh Government to carry out a review of the VAWDASV data landscape in Wales. The evidence-based review was out in 2 phases:

- Phase 1 (March 2025 to August 2025) - scoping phase, data discovery, and mapping
- Phase 2 (August 2025 to December 2025) - quality assessment, recommendations, and reporting

## **2. Methodology**

This chapter outlines the methodology used for the research, including the scoping, data search, and review stages.

## **Phase 1**

### **Scoping and development stage**

In the first stage, the research team reviewed key documents related to the VAWDASV in Wales to familiarise themselves with the relevant policy and legislation. Key documents reviewed included:

- the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Wales Act 2015
- the National Strategy on VAWDASV 2016 to 2021 and 2022 to 2026
- Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence: annual progress report 2023 to 2024

In addition to policy documents and legislation published by the Welsh Government, the team reviewed a sample of academic literature and grey literature published by key stakeholders, including the VAWDASV Research Network, Welsh Women's Aid, and the Welsh Audit Office. The introduction and background section provides a full summary of the documents reviewed, and a full list of sources is included in the Bibliography.

Following our review of the background documentation, we conducted an exploratory review of key Welsh and UK-wide datasets on VAWDASV. This review was informed by the VAWG Data Landscape Review published by ONS, which mapped a wide range of datasets across government, academia, and the third sector.

### **Convening the working group**

To aid in our research process, a working group was convened to provide steers on key elements of the methodology and ensure the research was aligned with needs and priorities within the sector. The working group met throughout the project and included representatives from the following organisations:

- Cardiff University
- Cwmpas
- DASU North Wales
- Flintshire
- New Pathways
- Newport City Council
- SafeLives
- Welsh Women's Aid
- Welsh Government

## **Development of the Call for Evidence (CfE)**

To gather additional information on data or datasets held by individual organisations where there is limited publicly available knowledge or information available online, a Call for Evidence (CfE) was developed. To maximise engagement with the CfE, respondents were given 2 options to provide information:

1. an open-text field to describe datasets in their own words
2. a structured set of mostly closed questions about specific indicators, dataset characteristics

Respondents were then given an opportunity to comment on their perceptions of gaps or quality issues in the existing data landscape, as well as any recommendations to strengthen the data environment. The CfE was issued by both Alma Economics and the Welsh Government. Research participants were also encouraged to share the CfE with their colleagues more widely.

## **Scoping interviews**

The research team also conducted 11 scoping interviews with key organisations and individuals in the sector familiar with the data landscape. These included individuals from within the Welsh Government and representatives from the health, education, third sector, and police forces across Wales. Stakeholders were recruited through contacts provided by the Welsh Government.

Interviews were semi-structured and tailored to the expertise of specific interviewees. Generally, the interviews sought to identify additional data sources not identified through the systematic search and discuss any gaps, limitations, or duplication in the current data landscape. Qualitative insights from interviews were thematically analysed, and key findings are integrated into the body of the report.

## **Data search and review stage**

Following the initial review of documents and data, the research team developed a systematic search protocol to identify publicly available sources of data on VAWDASV. The protocol was developed with feedback from the Welsh Government and the working group created for this project. The search protocol included key search terms (derived from the Welsh Government's objectives, indicators, and Blueprint workstreams), key databases (including sources and websites of third sector organisations), and a set of inclusion and exclusion criteria. The full search protocol is provided at Annex A.

While some databases were searched using the relevant keywords, most were manually screened due to having limited search functionality. The research team compiled a long list of potentially relevant data sources and indicators based on the systematic search. Key elements of each dataset were then screened based on the set of inclusion criteria to obtain a final list of relevant datasets. Some gaps were also filled in by "snowballing" (for example, including datasets mentioned in relevant sources), and through the inclusion of datasets noted by stakeholders in scoping interviews or in working group sessions.

To record all relevant datasets, a Data Extraction Sheet was developed, which recorded the following information for each dataset:

- title
- data owner or controller
- access link (if available online)
- earliest and latest available data
- availability (such as if the data is publicly available)
- data type (such as service use data, survey self-report data, crime data, etc.)
- data format (such as Excel, PDF, or Word, Interactive tool)
- frequency of recording
- geography or region of focus
- target population

All datasets were also tagged with the relevant Objective, National Indicators, and Blueprint workstreams, as well as flags for whether the data could be disaggregated by gender, ethnicity, or disability status. In total, 77 datasets or records were identified, with most identified through an online search and a few through scoping interviews. Some datasets with a number of relevant variables (for example, the Crime Survey for England and Wales) were broken into multiple records. The data search was completed in July 2025, and thus any publicly available data published beyond that point is not included in this report.

## **Phase 2**

Phase 2 built on the activities conducted in Phase 1, by analysing the findings of the CfE and collating the evidence identified from all research activities to inform a comprehensive analysis of where gaps in the data landscape exist, and the development of a set of recommendations to strengthen the evidence base for the sector. Further details on the research activities are provided below.

### **Analysis of the Call for Evidence**

The Call for Evidence consisted of (i) a section for stakeholders to provide evidence on VAWDASV-related datasets that they held or were aware of (ii) a set of Likert scale questions assessing specific factors, including update frequency, effectiveness of the available data, and key challenges, and (iii) an opportunity for stakeholders to provide additional thoughts or suggestions through a small number of open text questions. A total of 27 responses were received.

Likert scale and qualitative questions were analysed, drawing out key themes within and across questions. Several additional datasets were also identified through the Call for Evidence. Where stakeholders had provided details on additional datasets, they were

contacted by the research team to get their express permission to include the material in the report. We also contacted respondents with specific clarification questions or follow-ups to ensure the data presented in the report was fully accurate and representative of what the stakeholders held.

## Quality assessment

To assess the quality of the datasets identified through our review, we developed a bespoke data quality assessment framework. The framework was developed using guidance from the [Government Data Quality Framework](#), Office for Statistics Regulation's Administrative Data Quality Assurance Toolkit, and more targeted tools, such as the [FAIR framework](#), adapted to be fit for purpose for the VAWDASV data landscape in Wales. The framework developed for the current research assesses the reliability of the data across multiple dimensions:

- **timeliness** (for example, how often the data is updated)
- **consistency** (for example, if the data is consistently captured across years, regions, persons, or other units)
- **completeness** (for example, if the data includes the information it should, with no information missing)
- **structure/format** (for example, if the data is recorded in a way that makes it easy to use for information or analysis)
- **relevance** (for example, if the data contains relevant information and breakdowns for Wales or Welsh regions and is relevant to the VAWDASV indicators and Blueprint workstreams)
- **trustworthiness** (for example, if the data is regularly checked or audited, and it reflects reality)

Each dataset was scored from 0 to 2 against each criterion, with 0 representing the lowest score and 2 the highest, and was awarded an overall summary score, from 0 to 12. The quality score provides a means to assess the overall quality of the datasets on VAWDASV in Wales, as well as a way to benchmark datasets against one another. Datasets assigned scores from 0 to 4 are considered to be low-quality, those assigned scores from 5 to 9 are considered of medium quality, and any data with a score of 10 or higher is considered high-quality.

While specific quality scores for each dataset are not discussed in the review, the overall quality of the identified data for each Blueprint workstream is provided in a following chapter.

## Analysis of key findings

Findings from the review were then analysed and organised by the 6 Blueprint workstreams, including a summary of key information on relevant datasets, key findings from the interviews, and from the Call for Evidence.

Based on our analysis of findings, we developed a comprehensive mapping of gaps, providing insight into where key data gaps exist along the lines of each Blueprint workstream.

### **Development of recommendations**

The final stage of our research was the development of a set of recommendations to strengthen the VAWDASV landscape in Wales. Our recommendations were informed by all preceding research activities, including the systematic review, the Call for Evidence, and feedback from the working group and other stakeholders.

A draft set of recommendations was presented to key stakeholders from the VAWDASV sector who provided feedback on their usefulness and relevance to the sector, and their thoughts on how the recommendations could be improved.

### **Limitations of the research**

This review offers a snapshot of the data landscape for the period during which the research was carried out. The research was comprised of several activities and drew on data from multiple sources. The data collection phase for the review began in early July 2025 and ended in November 2025. The scope of the research was therefore limited by the relatively short timeframe. While the research offers a useful overview of the VAWDASV data landscape in Wales, it does not provide a comprehensive analysis, and some datasets may be missing.

### **3. Findings**

#### **Wales-level findings**

##### **Data sharing and availability**

Nearly all stakeholders consulted during the research raised concerns about a lack of data sharing across the VAWDASV sector. Barriers to data sharing included varying technical systems and a lack of technical capacity within some organisations, General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and privacy restrictions, and some concern that sharing data with other organisations applying for the same funding streams could limit access to resources or funding in future. A few stakeholders cautioned against using administrative data as a measure of prevalence, as victims may report or seek help from multiple services and thus may be double-counted by services. Similarly, this also makes it difficult to identify repeat victims or perpetrators. While data sharing was mostly mentioned with regard to the VAWDASV support sector specifically, a few stakeholders also mentioned that there were also challenges with data sharing in health and policing, as well as between third-sector organisations and public bodies.

##### **Fragmented data landscape**

A few stakeholders also believed that good quality data was collected across organisations and sectors, but it was often siloed and not adequately cascaded through the system. This fragmentation hampers the ability to accurately assess the prevalence of VAWDASV, plan services, and allocate funding appropriately. Most data identified through the review pertained to all of Wales; however, some service use data provided by the Violence Reduction Unit, the third sector, and the Police forces varied by region or was entirely missing for certain areas.

Despite a generally fragmented data landscape, the review did identify some examples of best practice and progress in data relevant to VAWDASV. Several stakeholders mentioned the Violence Prevention Unit's portal as an invaluable resource. The portal compiles administrative data on domestic abuse from multiple sources, including hospital data, police data, ambulance data, data from third-sector partners, and educational data. The data also provides breakdowns by age, gender, and ethnicity. The [Secure Anonymised Individual Linkage \(SAIL\) databank](#) was also mentioned. SAIL allows researchers to access several linked individual datasets at the individual level, including from key VAWDASV-relevant datasets, such as the [School Health Research Network \(SHRN\)](#) and General Practice data. While it provides a valuable resource, stakeholders mentioned that it is costly and time-consuming to access, and data may still be missing or recorded inconsistently. SAIL does not publish the exact costs related to accessing the data, noting that they vary based on the complexities of the project, the type of support required, and the type of funding. One stakeholder specifically noted that while some general practices receive special training to accurately record relevant data, this training and associated funding have often been discontinued, creating inconsistencies in data collection across areas.

## **Meaningful disaggregations and Wales-specific data**

Another key challenge noted by stakeholders was the lack of Welsh-specific measures of prevalence and a lack of credible disaggregations. Almost all stakeholders mentioned the CSEW as the key measure of population prevalence of the experience of victimisation of violence. The CSEW is a rich dataset including measures of the prevalence of victimisation of several crime types, including stalking, sexual harassment and assault, and domestic abuse, alongside key demographic information. The dataset also provides key information on perpetrators, including the relationship between perpetrators and victims, and where incidents occurred. However, only limited Welsh breakdowns are published, and further demographic details for Welsh respondents (such as ethnicity, age, and gender) are not routinely publicly available, with access requiring special permission and approval processes.

Currently, a major limitation of the CSEW is that the data is only published at the combined England and Wales level, making it difficult to draw out specific insights from Wales. This is largely based on sample sizes for Wales being too small to create Wales-specific estimates. Stakeholders from Public Health Wales highlighted a recent report exploring the feasibility of disaggregating CSEW data specifically for Wales by (i) combining multiple indicators within the survey to create a stronger metric for violence, and (ii) merging data from multiple years to increase the sample size. The goal of this work was to show that routine estimation of Welsh-level insights from the Crime Survey is feasible, despite current limitations.

Beyond the CSEW, stakeholders confirmed that there are no other large-scale national data sources that provide a robust, disaggregated view of violence trends in Wales. Most datasets remain UK- or England-focused, and those that do include Wales often do not have large enough sample sizes or sufficient detail to draw meaningful conclusions. In short, a lack of sufficient data on prevalence is a broader structural problem across many key data sources.

## **Frequency of publication and data collection**

Despite the availability of a number of relevant datasets, many sources identified were only collected on a one-off basis or infrequently. Furthermore, in many datasets, VAWDASV questions are not included regularly or have only been introduced in recent survey waves, making it difficult to assess how trends have changed over time or progress against key indicators.

## **Quality of the data identified**

The quality of each dataset identified was assessed in terms of timeliness, consistency, completeness, structure and format, relevance, and trustworthiness. Each dataset was then assigned a score from 0 to 12. Quality of the data in the report is assessed at the Blueprint workstream level, and does not take workstream-level gaps into consideration. Generally, there was little variation across Blueprint workstreams, with the lowest average score at 7.2 and the highest at 9.8. This is somewhat based on datasets being relevant to multiple workstreams, and datasets with very low-quality scores likely being out of scope for the review, and excluded during our systematic review.

## Findings by Blueprint workstream

The following section outlines key findings by the Blueprint workstream, based on interviews with stakeholders and data identified through our systematic review. The tables in each section summarise key information on each dataset available, including the title and data owner, availability of the data, and the frequency of publishing or recording. Unless otherwise noted, all data is available at the Wales level, or a more granular geographic disaggregation (for example, Police Force Area or Local Authority). Data that was only available at a Wales and England level was excluded from the review.

### Gender-based harassment in all public spaces

Overall, 8 datasets were identified regarding gender-based harassment in all public spaces. While multiple datasets were identified, a few were published infrequently or at irregular intervals. For example, there is data available for 2024 and 2025 for the [YouGov End Violence Against Women survey](#), but it is unclear if this data is published at regular intervals and if it includes the same questions in every wave. Similarly, while the [Time to Talk Public Health](#) survey is published every 3 months, questions on violence are only included sporadically, and there is no published schedule for when they will next be included. Most datasets related to gender-based harassment in public spaces were available at the Wales-wide level, with more granular disaggregations provided for the National Survey for Wales (local authority), the Crime Survey for England and Wales (Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation), and Police Data (specific location and Police Force Area).

The majority of data identified was from self-report surveys and related to feelings of safety in public spaces, worry about crime, and trust in the police to respond to violence against women. These indicators are captured by surveys such as the National Survey for Wales (Welsh Government), the Opinions and Lifestyle Survey, and a survey designed by [End Violence Against Women](#) (published by YouGov). It should be noted that in order to overcome low sample sizes in recent years, the National Survey for Wales will be distributed primarily online (rather than over the phone) from 2026 onwards. The CSEW also records information about victimisation, including experience of violence where the perpetrator was a stranger, and experience of sexual harassment or assault, while [Time to Talk Public Health](#) (Public Health Wales) records whether individuals have been bystanders or witnesses to violence in public, and whether they feel confident enough to do anything as bystanders. Time to Talk Public Health is a nationally representative survey distributed monthly on a range of topics, including awareness of health services, stigmas, COVID-19, and the cost of living. The panel is made up of 2,500 total respondents to achieve a sample size of 1,000 per monthly survey, through telephone and online responses.

Police-recorded crime data also provides additional insight into gender-based harassment in public spaces, and records street-level data on violent and sexual offences, as well as a description of where the incident took place. A website managed by the [Single Online Home National Digital Team](#) provides open data on crime and policing in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland, collated from 43 geographic police forces, the British Transport Police, and the Police Service of Northern Ireland. While some data is publicly available and published monthly, the public data does not include an indicator for the specific offence or

the gender of the victim and is only tagged as “violence and sexual offences.” This means some of the information captured by this data may not relate specifically to VAWDASV. The sex of victims of crime, by month, is an indicator captured in Public Health Wales’s [Wales Violence Prevention Portal](#), which includes anonymised data on violence in Wales from sources, including health and the police. However, the aggregate data does not provide information on the location of the crime. Police forces do hold detailed incident-level data, including information on the victim, the perpetrator, and the location of the crime within their data management system, Niche. Niche is a police records management system used by several UK police forces. Two police forces in Wales were engaged in the research, both of which used Niche. However, the information available is exclusively for internal police use only.

**Table 1. Data on gender-based harassment in all public spaces**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Data availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (Dates available)</b>
<b>Time to Talk Public Health (<a href="#">Public Health Wales</a>)</b>	<p>Whether individuals have been bystanders to sexual harassment towards women and girls, sexual violence towards women and girls, or domestic abuse.</p> <p>What actions individuals would take if they saw a young person being physically assaulted by another young person.</p> <p>If an individual witnessed sexual harassment of females or domestic abuse, they would have the confidence to do something about it.</p>	Publicly available	<p>One-off (June 2023)</p> <p>The Time to Talk Public Health Survey is published frequently, but questions about VAWDASV and violence are not included in every survey wave.</p>
<b>National Survey for Wales (<a href="#">Welsh Government</a>)</b>	Percentage of adults who feel safe at home, walking in the local area, and when travelling.	Publicly available	Annually (2012/13-2021/22)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Data availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (Dates available)</b>
<b>Opinions and Lifestyle Survey (ONS)</b>	<p>Percentage of individuals who feel safe walking on their own in a quiet street close to their home, in a busy place (high street or train station), in a park or open space, using public transport, during the day and at night.</p> <p>Percentage of individuals who have stopped doing certain things as a result of feeling unsafe.</p> <p>Percentage of individuals who have been shouted at by strangers in public, experienced catcalls, whistles or unwanted comments in a public place, felt that they were being followed, or felt physically threatened by a stranger in a public place.</p>	<p>Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply to the ONS for more detailed extracts.</p>	<p>Annually (2021-2022)</p> <p>The Opinions and Lifestyle Survey has been running annually since 1997, but data on public perceptions of safety is only published for 2021 and 2022.</p>
<b>Crime Survey for England and Wales: Prevalence of violence with and without injury (ONS)</b>	<p>Thinking of your personal safety, how safe or unsafe would you feel walking on your own during the day in a quiet street close to your home?</p> <p>Prevalence of violence (with and without injury) where the perpetrator was a stranger or an acquaintance.</p> <p>Experience of sexual and non-sexual harassment.</p> <p>Experience of violence with and without injury or wounding.</p>	<p>Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply to the ONS for more detailed extracts.</p>	<p>Annually (2017-2024)</p>

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Data availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (Dates available)</b>
<b>Crime Survey for England and Wales: Worry about crime</b> ( <a href="#">ONS</a> )	Percentage of individuals who have a high level of worry about crime.	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply to the ONS for more detailed extracts.	Annually (2016-2024)
<b>Police Data (Welsh Police Forces)</b>	Violent and sexual offences by location (publicly available).  Sex of victim (aggregate information published through Public Health Wales).  Additional contextual information regarding the crime or incident.	Some data is publicly available.	Monthly (2018-2025)  Dates represent the data available in the VPU portal.
<b>End Violence Against Women Survey</b> ( <a href="#">End Violence Against Women/YouGov</a> )	Whether respondents feel the UK has become safer or more dangerous for women and girls in the last 5 years.  How responsible individuals feel that women are for keeping themselves safe from sexual violence.  How likely or unlikely individuals would be to report to the police if they witnessed an instance of violence against women.	Publicly available	Frequency unknown (2024-2025)  Survey data may be available in additional years, but it is not clear from either YouGov or End Violence Against Women's website. There is also no information on frequency of publication.

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Data availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (Dates available)</b>
<b>Programme on Public Sexual Harassment in Wales: Outcome data (Our Streets Now)</b>	Responses to: I understand what public sexual harassment is and the behaviours it includes; I feel able to report an experience of sexual harassment that I or somebody else has had; I am aware of some ways that I can help if I see public sexual harassment happening; I understand the impacts that public sexual harassment can have on somebody; I feel comfortable talking about public sexual harassment at school.	Not publicly available	One-off (2024-25)

### **Insights from interviews with stakeholders**

Stakeholders did not mention any additional datasets on gender-based harassment in all public spaces not already captured by our review. Further, they had limited comments about data in this area, suggesting that it is captured more thoroughly compared to other Blueprint workstreams. One stakeholder noted that tackling anti-social behaviour (ASB) is a priority issue, contributing to women and girls' feelings of safety in public places. A few others added that one general weakness of the data landscape is that it does not routinely capture lower-risk or lower-harm instances of VAWDASV (for example, catcalling, unwanted comments, or stares), as individuals may not seek support for these experiences or may feel that they are not worth reporting. Another stakeholder noted that strengthening data collection on general social attitudes around violence, gender norms, and related social beliefs is essential to gauge risks and behaviours.

### **Online harms**

Six datasets included indicators related to women and girls' online safety or experience of online harms. Four of these were specifically related to children's experience of online harms. Five datasets came from self-report surveys, with only one coming from administrative or service-use data.

Several interviewees mentioned online experience of harm as an emerging gap, especially with regard to the evolving nature of abuse. Many crimes, such as stalking, harassment, or abuse, can now occur either online or offline, but most current data systems do not distinguish between the two unless the offence is explicitly defined as online. One

stakeholder noted that this lack of clarity restricts the ability to monitor new patterns of offending. Updating recording systems to flag method or context (such as online versus offline) would allow for more meaningful insights and help align policy with current forms of harm. Another interviewee also noted that this is a particularly difficult space for data collection. Victims often lack confidence that reporting online harms (such as romance fraud or other digitally facilitated abuse) will lead to any action, particularly if the offence occurred entirely online. This discourages reporting and limits visibility.

Finally, one stakeholder specifically mentioned the role of social media and online content in shaping attitudes and opinions around VAWDASV, particularly among young people.

**Table 2. Data on online harms**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Main presenting issues on referral for CYP receiving counselling</b> <a href="#"><u>(Welsh Government)</u></a>	Number of young people presenting with cyber-safety (including cyberbullying and sexting).	Publicly available	Annually (2013/14)
<b>Child Sexual Abuse Crimes</b> <a href="#"><u>(ONS/Home Office)</u></a>	Total number of indecent images of children.	Publicly available	Annually (2023-2025)
<b>Millennium Cohort Study – sweeps 6 and 7</b> <a href="#"><u>(University College London)</u></a>	Whether a young person had someone send a picture of them or rumours about them via phone, social media, or online, or if anyone has harassed them or bothered them via social media.	Not publicly available	One-off (2016/17)
<b>Millennium Cohort Study – sweep 6</b> <a href="#"><u>(University College London)</u></a>	Have other children sent you unwanted or nasty emails, texts, or messages, or posted something nasty on a website?	Not publicly available	One-off (2013/14)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Children, Violence, and Vulnerability study (<a href="#">Youth Endowment Fund</a>)</b>	Whether young people have seen violent or sexually violent content online, or if they have seen material on social media that encourages violence against women and girls.	Publicly available	Annually (2022-2024)
<b>End Violence Against Women Survey (<a href="#">End Violence Against Women/YouGov</a>)</b>	Whether technology companies are doing enough to tackle the issue of women and girls' online safety.	Publicly available	Frequency unknown (2024-2025)
<b>End Violence Against Women Survey (<a href="#">End Violence Against Women/YouGov</a>)</b>	Whether the internet has become more dangerous for women and girls in the last 12 months.	Publicly available	Frequency Unknown (2024-2025)
<b>Barriers to proving age on adult sites (<a href="#">Ofcom</a>)</b>	Whether internet users have had to prove their age to access pornographic content.	Publicly available	One-off (2023)
<b>Understanding online communications among children (<a href="#">Ofcom</a>)</b>	If young people have been asked to share naked or half-dressed pictures online.  If young people have received pictures or videos of naked or half-dressed people.  How often young people have experienced these things.	Publicly available	One-off (2024)

### Quality assessment of data

The average quality score assigned to datasets related to gender-based harassment and safety in all public places was 8.8. Weaknesses of datasets identified included (i) a lack of timeliness – for example, many datasets were only available for one year, or did not have regular or publicly accessible timelines and (ii) limited relevance, as many datasets had a wider focus with only a limited number of questions specifically related to VAWDASV. Key strengths of the identified datasets included their (i) completeness, with many datasets

having good levels of available information about missingness, and (ii) their trustworthiness, with many indicators derived from national statistics or reputable organisations.

### Workplace harassment

Only 5 specific datasets were identified, focused on experiences of workplace harassment, largely based on survey self-report measures. The 2024 wave of the Skills and Employment Survey includes a module on the experience of workplace harassment (including sexual harassment), bullying, and violence, providing a measure of prevalence. However, only the 2024 wave of the Skills and Employment Survey includes specific questions on workplace harassment, making it difficult to estimate trends over time. Similarly, our review also identified one-off surveys run by Welsh Women’s Aid and TUC Cymru, respectively, providing information about the experience of workplace sexual harassment or assault. All datasets were available at the Wales level, with no more granular disaggregations published.

Further, while not representative of the entire workforce, NHS staff surveys provide another estimate of the prevalence of workplace harassment. Staff surveys are disseminated annually and include questions on the experience of bullying or harassment, sexual harassment, and physical violence from colleagues or service users and patients. While the surveys collect equality information, such as gender, ethnicity, and disability, responses to questions are not broken down by these categories, and it is not clear if they can be linked to specific responses from the publicly available data. While not specifically related to workplace harassment, Public Health Wales’s Time to Talk Survey has also included questions about whether individuals would attend training on skills to stand up to violence as bystanders.

**Table 3. Data on workplace harassment**

Data source (data owner)	Key variable(s)	Availability	Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)
Skills and Employment Survey ( <a href="#">Wales Institute of Social and Economic Research Data</a> )	Prevalence of physical workplace violence, sexual harassment, workplace bullying, or abuse.	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply to the UK Data Service for more detailed data.	One-off (2024)  The Skills and Employment Survey is published regularly, but only the 2024 wave includes questions on the experience of violence.

<b>Data source (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Experiences of Workplace Sexual Harassment (<a href="#">Welsh Women's Aid</a>)</b>	Experience of workplace sexual harassment.  Who perpetrated workplace sexual harassment.  Why women did not report workplace sexual harassment.	Publicly available	One-off (2020/21)
<b>Time to Talk Public Health (<a href="#">Public Health Wales</a>)</b>	How likely individuals would be to attend face-to-face training on developing skills and confidence to respond to being a bystander to violence.	Publicly available	One-off (2023)  The Time to Talk Public Health Survey is published frequently, but questions about VAWDASV and violence are not included in every survey wave.
<b>Workplace Sexual Harassment survey (<a href="#">TUC Cymru</a>)</b>	Experience of workplace sexual harassment.  Whether the workplace has a formal sexual harassment policy, or if the individual received training on sexual harassment.	Unknown: while some headline figures are published, it is not clear if there will be a full report or if more specific data will be available on the findings.	One-off (2025)

<b>Data source (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Staff Surveys (<a href="#">NHS Wales</a>)</b>	<p>Experience of harassment or bullying from managers, team leaders, or other colleagues.</p> <p>Experience of being a target of unwanted behaviour or a sexual nature in the workplace from patients or service users, or staff or colleagues.</p> <p>Experience of physical violence at work from patients or service users, colleagues, managers, or team leaders.</p>	Publicly available	Annually (2018-2024)

### Findings from interviews with stakeholders

There were limited insights from stakeholders on the data landscape as it pertains to workplace harassment. One stakeholder noted that workplaces are generally good at capturing data on harassment, compared to other settings such as schools or healthcare settings. However, they also noted that this data can be inconsistent or patchy, as different organisations may measure or record data in different ways. This finding is supported by the data identified through our review. While surveys are conducted across multiple sectors, the findings are often reported in different ways, and questions are phrased differently, making comparisons challenging.

Another interviewee added that more robust data collection in workplaces can support in strengthening the landscape more broadly, noting that while existing data largely comes from formal sources, such as police reports, local authorities, and specialist services, wide-ranging data collection in everyday environments (such as workplaces) could add to estimates of prevalence.

### Quality assessment

In contrast to comments made by stakeholders, the average score assigned to datasets related to workplace sexual harassment was 7.2. Overall, scores were reduced due to a lack of timeliness. Only one of the datasets identified (the NHS Wales Staff Surveys) was published on a regular basis, with all other identified datasets being available for only a single year. The quality scores were also limited by the structure or format of the datasets. Much of the information available was embedded within PDF or Word reports, making it challenging to replicate, extract, or analyse.

## Tackling perpetration

Generally, high-quality and robust data on perpetrators was identified as a key gap in our review. While there were 20 datasets related to tackling perpetration, the vast majority of these were based on policing and crime data, which do not capture the vast majority of perpetration that does not result in an arrest or conviction. This lack of data on perpetration also makes it difficult to assess the effectiveness of early intervention and prevention services and programmes. The remainder of the 5 data identified comes from specialist services, with a notable lack of survey self-report data from perpetrators of VAWDASV.

### Tackling perpetration: Data from specialist services and surveys

Data from specialist services was a key source of data on perpetrators. However, 3 out of the 4 datasets identified related to advice services or callers to helplines, including the [Respect](#) phonenumber, the [Live Fear Free](#) helpline, and access to Citizens Advice Services. Respect, an organisation focusing on perpetrators of domestic abuse, runs both a phone line for perpetrators and a Men's Advice Line for men who have been victims of domestic abuse. The Live Fear Free helpline is run by the Welsh Government and provides help and support for victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence. [Safer Wales](#) and the [ManKind Initiative](#) also offer support to male victims of domestic abuse. While this data provides interesting insights, helplines generally do not collect or publish additional demographic data on those utilising services. Welsh Women's Aid publishes data on the number of survivors using refuges, community-based services, sexual exploitation services, and sexual violence services based on the sex of the perpetrator, but no other demographic data was identified on perpetrators in specialist services. All data was available at the Wales-wide level, except the CSEW, which also had published disaggregations for different [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation](#) quintiles.

The CSEW also publishes some survey data on victim-offender relationships in incidents of violence, but data on victim-offender relationships for sexual harassment or assault, as well as other more detailed breakdowns, are not routinely published for Wales specifically. There are also some surveys capturing perpetration of violence by children and young people, specifically, discussed in more detail in the section on children and young people's needs.

**Table 4. Data on tackling perpetration from service-use data**

Dataset (data owner)	Key variable(s)	Availability	Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)
<b>Characteristics of callers to the Respect Men's Advice Line and Respect phone line for perpetrators of domestic abuse (ONS/Respect)</b>	Number of Welsh callers to the Respect phone line for perpetrators.	Publicly available	Annually (2023)

Dataset (data owner)	Key variable(s)	Availability	Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)
<b>Profile of abuse survivors using refuges, community-based services, sexual exploitation services, and sexual violence support services</b> <a href="#">(ONS/Welsh Women’s Aid)</a>	Count of survivors with male, female, and intersex primary perpetrators by service type.	Publicly available	Annually (2017/18-2022/23)  While Welsh Women’s Aid publishes data annually, they report on key metrics to their members quarterly, and researchers can make requests for additional data.  Data on service users of sexual exploitation services is only available in 2022/23.
<b>Calls to the Live Fear Free Helpline by type of call</b> <a href="#">(ONS/Welsh Women’s Aid)</a>	Count of calls from perpetrators.	Publicly available	Annually (2018/19-2022/23)
<b>Citizens Advice Trends</b> <a href="#">(Citizens Advice)</a>	Count of people seeking advice related to domestic abuse – perpetration.	Publicly available	Quarterly (2016-2025)
<b>Crime Survey for England and Wales</b> <a href="#">(ONS)</a>	Prevalence of violence by victim-offender relationship (domestic, acquaintance, stranger).	Some data is publicly available, but researchers must apply for more detailed information.	Annually (2017-2024)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Perpetrator Panel Data Collection (Cranstoun)</b>	<p>Cases: number of perpetrators heard at panel, in the last 12 months, with a new referral form, and with the same primary victim.</p> <p>Actions and referrals: number of cases retained for oversight by the panel, actions agreed to manage risk, referrals onto an intervention (incl. Drive)</p> <p>Victims: total number of victims linked to perpetrators.</p>	Not publicly available	Unknown

### **Insights from interviews with stakeholders**

Several stakeholders discussed the gaps in the data related to perpetrators. One stakeholder noted that within the third sector, this is partially due to the fragmentation within the perpetrator services sector. Many agencies across Wales run local databases with no shared case management tools and differing data management standards. It was also mentioned that the system (outside of criminal justice data) is weighted towards victims and survivors. This leaves large gaps in understanding perpetrator behaviour, characteristics, or trends. Abuse types, such as tech-based abuse, financial coercion, or tracking, are not separated, and even when cases escalate into the criminal justice system, basic demographic information, such as perpetrator age or offence pattern, is often missing. The data that does exist (such as that published in local needs assessments or the CSEW) is often overly simplistic or does not include area or demographic-specific breakdowns.

### **Findings from crime and justice data on perpetration**

Overall, 14 indicators from crime and justice data were identified as being related to perpetrators. These can broadly be split into offence and arrest data (largely captured by the Home Office) and outcome data (largely captured by the CPS).

Incidents and offences included in the Home Office data (captured by Police Force Area) included domestic abuse-related crimes and incidents, domestic abuse-related stalking and harassment offences, coercive control offences and incidents, recorded sexual offences, and reported rape offences, police recorded rape offences, and transferred rape offences. In addition to the publicly available data published by the Home Office and the ONS, Welsh police forces capture additional incident-level data on Niche, including flags for cases related to domestic abuse. One Police officer noted that they had started recording new crime types such as non-fatal strangulation, as this, along with other indicators such as coercive control, stalking, and harassment, can be a warning sign of more serious harm. Arrest data for domestic abuse-related crimes, including arrests, voluntary attendances, and child protection referrals, are recorded by His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICRFS) at the Police Force Area level.

HMICRFS also records data on Domestic Violence Protection Orders and Notices (DVPOs and DVPNs), as well as the count of Right to Ask and Right to Know applications and disclosures, which can provide insights into alternative measures of prevalence or incidence that are not recorded through offence or arrest data. Under a “Right to Ask” application, an individual or third party can ask the police to check if a current or ex-partner has a violent or abusive past. Under “Right to Know,” the police can make a disclosure if they receive information about a person’s violent or abusive behaviour that may put their partner or ex-partner at risk. Domestic abuse orders issued through Family Courts are also recorded by the MoJ at the Wales level. HMICRFS cautions that DVPN and DVPO data should be interpreted with caution. This is because some police forces do not comprehensively record DVPN and DVPO usage, meaning that counts in one area may not be comparable to counts in another.

Outcome data on VAWDASV-related crimes is also published by the CPS. This includes data on pre-charge decisions for domestic abuse-related crimes, outcomes for domestic abuse-related crimes, convictions and prosecutions for domestic abuse-related crimes, and pre-charge and prosecution outcomes for rape-flagged cases, sexual offences, adult rape, and child sexual abuse. Notably, while data on domestic abuse across the criminal justice system is fairly robust, data remains limited on outcomes for violence against women not classed as domestic abuse, as well as sexual violence and exploitation.

**Table 5. Crime and justice data on perpetration**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Domestic abuse-related crimes recorded by Police Force Area (ONS/Home Office)</b>	Total number of domestic abuse-related crimes.  Percentage of all violence against the person offences that were domestic abuse related.	Publicly available	Annually (2015/16-2023/24)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Domestic abuse-related incidents recorded by Police Force Area</b> <a href="#">(ONS/Home Office)</a>	Total number of domestic abuse-related incidents.	Publicly available	Annually (2015/16-2023/24)
<b>Number of domestic abuse-related stalking and harassment offences</b> <a href="#">(ONS/Home Office)</a>	Number of domestic abuse-related stalking and harassment offences.	Publicly available	Annually (2018/19-2023/24)
<b>Number of coercive control offences recorded by the police by Police Force Area</b> <a href="#">(ONS/Home Office)</a>	Number of coercive control incidents and offences recorded by the police.	Publicly available	Annually (2018/19-2023/24)
<b>Homicide offences</b> <a href="#">(ONS/Home Office)</a>	Count of domestic homicides of female victims aged 16 and over, all female homicide victims under 16.	Publicly available	Annually (2019-2023/24)
<b>Sexual offences recorded by the police by Police Force Area</b> <a href="#">(ONS/Home Office)</a>	Total number of sexual offences recorded, reported incidents of rape, police recorded rape offences, and transferred rape offences.	Publicly available	Annually (2015/16-2024/25)
<b>Arrests, arrest rate, and voluntary attendances for domestic abuse-related crimes</b> <a href="#">(ONS/HMICFRS)</a>	Arrests, voluntary attendances, and child protection referrals.	Publicly available	Annually (2019-2024)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Number of domestic violence protection notices, domestic violence protection orders, and domestic violence disclosure schemes applied for</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/HMICFRS</a> )	Domestic Violence Protection Notice (DVPN) granted, applied for.  Number of Right to Know and Right to Ask applications and disclosures.	Publicly available	Annually (2019-2024)
<b>Domestic abuse-related pre-charge decisions by CPS area and Police Force Area</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/CPS</a> )	Decision to charge (charged, no prosecution, out of court disposal); Average number of days to charge domestic abuse-related cases.	Publicly available	Annually (2014/15-2023/24)
<b>Outcomes assigned to crimes identified as domestic abuse-related, recorded by outcome group and police force area</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/CPS</a> )	Percentage of domestic abuse-related crimes charged or summonsed, taken into consideration, resolved out of court, prosecution prevented in the public interest, evidential difficulties, action undertaken by another body or agency, and diversionary, educational, or intervention activity.	Publicly available	Annually (2019-2024)
<b>Domestic abuse convictions and prosecutions</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/CPS</a> )	Number of convictions and prosecutions that were domestic abuse-related.	Publicly available	Annually (2019-2024)
<b>Number of domestic violence orders in Family Courts by region</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/MoJ</a> )	Number of occupations and non-molestation orders.	Publicly available	Annually (2011/12-2023/24)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>CPS Area Level Data Tables (CPS)</b>	Domestic abuse flagged pre-charge and prosecution outcomes, rape flagged pre-charge and prosecution outcomes, adult rape pre-charge and prosecution flagged outcomes, child sexual abuse pre-charge and prosecution outcomes, and sexual offences pre-charge and prosecution outcomes.	Publicly available	Quarterly (2019/20-2024/25)
<b>Domestic Abuse, Stalking and Harassment, and Honour-based violence risk identification, assessment, and management model (DASH) (Police Forces in Wales)</b>	<p>Current situation: if the victim feels frightened, what they are afraid of, if they have separated or tried to separate from the perpetrator in the last year, if the perpetrator stalks or harasses the victim.</p> <p>Children/dependents: pregnancy status of the victim, if the perpetrator has ever hurt children.</p> <p>Domestic violence history: if the abuse is getting worse, if the perpetrator is controlling or excessively jealous, if the perpetrator has threatened to kill the victim or someone else, if the perpetrator has attempted to strangle/choke/suffocate or drown them, if the perpetrator says things of a sexual nature that make the victim feel bad or physically hurt them or someone else, if there are any other people the victims are afraid of, if the perpetrator has ever mistreated an animal or the family pet.</p>	Not publicly available	Unknown (latest available data from 2025)

## **Insights from interviews with stakeholders**

While stakeholders noted police and crime data as an important source of data on perpetrators, they also acknowledged its limitations and existing quality issues. Police data, especially that which is held in Niche by individual forces, was considered a rich data source, but stakeholders expressed concern related to completeness. One individual familiar with policing data mentioned a data entry field for the victim-perpetrator relationship, which provides additional context on the nature of the offence and further information on the perpetrator. However, this data is not always fully or accurately completed, partly because of the pressure on officers at the time of reporting.

Several stakeholders noted that the accurate recording of ethnicity is a salient gap. They note this is because ethnicity can be either self-reported or recorded based on the perception of custody staff, leading to gaps and inaccuracies. Although many criminal justice datasets include fields for victim and suspect characteristics (such as age, ethnicity, and sex), these fields are often left blank or filled in inaccurately. This limits the ability to understand how different population groups are affected by various forms of harm and reduces the effectiveness of targeted policy responses.

Another key gap related to criminal justice data is offence codes and crime types. Although data systems allow for offences to be flagged as domestic abuse-related or connected to other forms of abuse, such as honour-based violence or hate crime, the data still fails to reflect the full scale of these issues, and is not always captured completely. Many forms of abuse, such as coercive control or breaches of protection orders, are difficult to measure accurately, despite having associated offence codes, because they often go unreported.

One stakeholder noted in relation to criminal justice outcomes that while crime and justice data is defendant-based, it is not possible to link defendants to specific offences in a way that allows cases to be tracked through the justice system. As a result, the proportion of perpetrators of domestic abuse who are sentenced or imprisoned is difficult to measure.

## **Quality assessment**

Despite significant gaps, the average quality score of the data identified related to tackling perpetration was 9.3. Strengths of the data included the structure and format, with most information recorded in a specific tool, a dedicated data-recording platform, or in Microsoft Excel. Data was also deemed highly relevant, with lots of indicators specifically related to the Blueprint workstream. Main weaknesses related to the consistency of the data. This is driven by data coming largely from third-sector organisations or from policing and crime, with potential issues around data being recorded differently across services or local areas, limiting the consistency of the data.

## **Sustainable commissioning: Whole-system approach**

Data informing sustainable commissioning was mixed, both in terms of service use and demand and service provision and response. Overall, our review identified 4 indicators related to service use and 7 indicators related to service provision. Generally, there were few indicators with a “whole-systems lens,” with most data related to a specific service or sector. A whole-systems lens is a means of understanding a system or process by considering all component parts, rather than any part in isolation.

## **Service use and demand**

With regards to service demand, our review identified high-quality data from the healthcare sector on ambulance callouts and hospital and emergency room admissions broken down by specific types of assault and gender. Both these datasets are included within the Violence Prevention Unit's data portal, making it easy to access and compare over time. However, different health boards may use varied recording systems and practices, which complicates data comparability across regions. There was also useful data from the homelessness sector, including the number of households threatened with homelessness, assessed as homeless and owed a duty to help secure accommodation during the year; found to be eligible and homeless, but either not in priority need or in priority need but intentionally homeless. These figures were further broken down by factors such as relationship breakdown, sexual orientation, and gender reassignment.

Data on service use from specialist services also contributes to a whole-system approach and can support sustainable commissioning. Welsh Women's Aid collates data from several services including Aberconwy Domestic Abuse Service, BAWSO, Vale DAS, Calan DVS, Cardiff Women's Aid, Carmarthen Domestic Abuse Service, Clwyd Alyn Housing Association Women's Aid, Cyfannol Women's Aid, DASU North Wales, Gorwel, Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre, Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Centre (RASASC) North Wales, Rhondda Cynon Taff Women's Aid, Safer Merthyr, Safer Wales, Stepping Stones North Wales, Swansea Women's Aid, Threshold DAS, Thrive Women's Aid, and West Wales Women's Aid. Cardiff Women's Aid has closed and so will not provide data going forward.

Data collated by Welsh Women's Aid captures vital information on service users, including demographic details, types of abuse experienced, the types of services they access, and length of stay. While a key strength of this data is that it is collated into a single report, a representative from Welsh Women's Aid cautioned that due to capacity and funding issues within many of the services, data may not be collected routinely and consistently, making it challenging to compare it across services. Furthermore, as some smaller organisations may have partnerships on specific projects, data returns may also duplicate information.

Data from advice services and helplines also provides an indication of service demand. Citizens Advice publishes data on the number of individuals seeking advice on VAWDASV-related matters, while Welsh Women's Aid publishes data on characteristics of individuals seeking support through the Live Fear Free Helpline.

**Table 6. Service use and demand**

Dataset (data owner)	Key variables(s)	Availability	Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)
<b>Annual Admitted Patient Statistics</b> <u>(Digital Health and Care Wales and Violence Reduction Unit)</u>	Hospital admissions by gender, age, ethnicity, and assault category.	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply for more detailed data.	Annually (2014/15-2023/24)
<b>Ambulance callouts for assault</b> <u>(Violence Prevention Unit)</u>	Counts by assault, assault with a firearm, sexual assault, and stabbing/knife.  Count by sex, ethnicity, and age.	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply for more detailed data.	Monthly (2018-2025)
<b>Calls to the Live Fear Free Helpline by type of call</b> <u>(ONS/Welsh Women’s Aid)</u>	Count of calls, webchats, emails, and texts.  Count of calls by support and listening, other agency info, direct and indirect emergency refuge, crisis calls.  Count of calls by diverted calls, called before, women's aid, police, and health.  Count of calls by identity of caller.  Count of callers by abuse type.  Count of callers by complex needs.	Publicly available	Annually (2018/19-2022/23)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variables(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Citizens Advice Trends (<a href="#">Citizens Advice</a>)</b>	Count of people seeking advice on domestic abuse by relationship type, advice on stalking, and advice on rape/sexual assault.	Publicly available	Quarterly (2016-2025)
<b>Annual Membership Report: Data from specialist services in Wales (<a href="#">Welsh Women's Aid</a>)</b>	Count of service users by abuse types experienced and relationship to partner, additional support needs of survivors, and length of stay of survivors who left the service.  Demographic data on users of specialised services.	Publicly available	Annually (2016/17-2022/23)  Data is collected from specialist services biannually, but membership reports are published annually.
<b>Households found to be threatened with homelessness – main reason for being threatened (<a href="#">Welsh Government</a>)</b>	Count of households threatened with homelessness due to breakdown of relationship with partner (violent and non-violent), violence and harassment due to gender reassignment or sexual orientation.	Publicly available	Annually (2015/16-2023/24)

### **Service provision and response**

Seven indicators were identified with information on VAWDASV service provision and response. Data on staffing and costs was identified as a gap in the data landscape. Only two datasets related to staffing or costs of service provision (specifically the count of whole-time equivalent social workers and NHS expenditure on trauma and injuries) were identified, both of which have sizeable limitations. While both datasets provide information on adjacent sectors, neither provides insights into commissioning or service provision specific to VAWDASV. Further, the social worker provision data was only published for 2015/16.

The remainder of the data identified related to service provision and response came from specialist services. This included the number of referrals to specialist services, where referrals were made from, where survivors were signposted to from the Live Fear Free Helpline, and the number of services supporting male victims. In addition to data on whether survivors/victims were adequately supported, specialist services also provided data on whether survivors/victims could not be supported by services, including whether this was based on their own needs or services being at capacity. This provides insights into where gaps in provision may exist, especially for specific service types or in supporting individuals with high-risk or complex needs.

A few stakeholders also cited local population needs assessments and regional VAWDASV strategies as key sources of data on VAWDASV, and informing commissioning and funding. However, these are not readily available for every area, are published in different formats and at different times, and do not include granular quantitative data. The specific data items included were also found to vary from area to area.

**Table 7. Service provision and response**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Childhood Indicators (<a href="#">Public Health Wales</a>)</b>	Whole-time equivalent social workers per 1,000 children aged 0-17.	Publicly available	One-off (2015/16 only)
<b>NHS expenditure by budget category and year (<a href="#">Welsh Government</a>)</b>	NHS expenditure on trauma and injuries.	Publicly available	Annually (2020/21-2022/23)
<b>Referrals to specialist services by gender (<a href="#">ONS/Welsh Women's Aid</a>)</b>	Count of referrals to refuges, community-based services, sexual violence services, sexual exploitation services, and total number of organisations supporting survivors.	Publicly available	Annually (2014/15-2022/23)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Reason why referrals to refuges were declined</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/Welsh Women's Aid</a> )	Count of cases where services were unable to meet support needs, service had no space or capacity, referee had previous convictions, referee was high-risk, there were no suitable domestic abuse facilities, services were at maximum capacity to support complex needs, involved a male over 16, and referred to another service.	Publicly available	Annually (2014/15-2022/23)
<b>Where survivors were signposted from the Live Fear Free Helpline</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/Welsh Women's Aid</a> )	Number of survivors signposted to other agencies, housing, police, legal, counselling, rape and sexual abuse support, social services, family and children support services.	Publicly available	Annually (2018/19-2022/23)
<b>Source of referrals to refuges, community-based services, and sexual violence support services</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/Welsh Women's Aid</a> )	Number of referrals from another domestic abuse service, statutory agencies, friends or family, unknown source, and self-referrals.	Publicly available	Annually (2015/16-2022/23)
<b>Number of domestic abuse services offering support to male victims</b> ( <a href="#">ONS/Welsh Women's Aid</a> )	Count of refuges and safe houses, drop-in services, information/support services, outreach services, independent domestic violence advisers, drop-in services, support groups, and counselling services.	Publicly available	Annually (2021-2023)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Annual Membership Report: Data from specialist services in Wales (<a href="#">Welsh Women's Aid</a>)</b>	Count of survivors supported, new referrals not able to be supported, who did not accept support, and on waiting list.	Publicly available	Annually (2016/17-2022/23)
<b>Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) by Police Force Area (<a href="#">ONS/SafeLives</a>)</b>	Number of cases and repeat cases discussed, proportion of cases with female victims, Black, Asian, or racially minoritised victims, LGBTQ+ victims, or disabled victims.  Number of MARACs by referral source.	Publicly available	Annually (2019-2023)
<b>Cardiff Model Data (Welsh Health Boards)</b>	Number of victims attending hospital with violence-related injury who received a specialist intervention and the nature of vulnerabilities.	Not publicly available	Monthly (2019-2025)
<b>National Audit of Asking and Telling (<a href="#">Dr Jane Meyrick</a>)</b>	What data is held by hospitals, whether respondents were aware of onward referral pathways for domestic abuse, whether service receives specific domestic abuse training, and whether service routinely asks about sexual violence.	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to contact the author for additional data.	One-off (2023)

### **Insights from interviews with stakeholders**

Generally, data challenges related to sustainable commissioning were attributed by stakeholders to (i) the complex partnership and service delivery in Wales, and (ii) a lack of regular data sharing, making it difficult to get a full view of service use and provision. One stakeholder noted that there are multiple overlapping strategic plans in Wales that might relate to the provision of VAWDASV services. Further, organisations may receive funding

from multiple sources. Stakeholders noted that this fragmented approach is compounded by the fact that many providers are funded by multiple organisations, each requiring different reporting formats and outcomes. National Lottery, the Violence Prevention Unit, Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs), Welsh Government, and philanthropic funders may all ask for different metrics, leaving providers overwhelmed and stretched thin when trying to meet all their reporting obligations.

Another key challenge related to sustainable commissioning and delivery of services is data sharing. Stakeholders noted that services may collect data in different formats or overlapping data, without knowledge of what other organisations hold or are collecting. Key barriers to data sharing include funding constraints, organisational priorities, and confidentiality concerns. One stakeholder noted that even within local authorities, departments often do not share information, and this is further complicated by concerns around GDPR and data ownership, especially when organisations are competing for the same funding streams.

While several challenges were identified, a few stakeholders also highlighted areas where Wales is leading the way or has unique strengths. These include the Welsh Government's commitment to tackling VAWDASV, the nation's size, allowing for increased responsiveness and streamlined decision-making in policy and research, leadership structures with ministers responsible for relevant areas, and a national adviser, providing focused accountability.

### **Quality assessment**

The average quality score for datasets related to sustainable commissioning was 8.2. A key strength of the data was its relevance to the Blueprint workstreams and national indicators, with the majority of the data specifically focusing on experience or prevalence of VAWDASV. An identified weakness of the data is related to consistency. Because much of the data originated from specific regional statutory or third-sector services, there were concerns that data may be recorded or interpreted differently across areas.

### **Older people's needs**

Older people's needs were identified as a key gap. Six datasets included indicators for people aged 65 years and over in Wales from self-report surveys and service-use data from both specialist and statutory services. The [Violence Prevention Unit Portal](#), which provides data on emergency room admissions, ambulance callouts, and victimisation of crime by age and gender, is a key source of information related to older people.

While prevalence measures such as the CSEW do include observations for people aged 65 years or over, disaggregations for Wales along both gender and age are not publicly available. Further, unlike measures for children and young people, there were no specific longitudinal surveys identified, including measures of victimisation or perpetration of violence aimed specifically at older people.

**Table 8. Older people’s needs**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Types of alleged abuse by local authority, measure, and age of alleged victim (<a href="#">Welsh Government</a>)</b>	Women over 65 presenting with physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional/psychological abuse, financial abuse, and neglect.	Publicly available	Annually (2015/16-2018/19)
<b>Annual Admitted Patient Statistics (<a href="#">Digital Health and Care Wales and Violence Reduction Unit</a>)</b>	Hospital admissions by age, gender, and ethnicity by assault type.	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply for more detailed data.	Annually (2014/15-2023/24)
<b>Ambulance Callouts (<a href="#">Violence Reduction Unit</a>)</b>	Ambulance callouts for assault by age.	Not publicly available	Monthly (2018-2025)
<b>National Survey for Wales (<a href="#">Welsh Government</a>)</b>	People who feel safe by age band and gender.	Publicly available	Annually (2018/19-2022/23)
<b>Police Data (<a href="#">Violence Reduction Unit</a>)</b>	Assault by age of the victim.	Not publicly available	Monthly (2018-2025)
<b>Characteristics of survivors using refuges, community-based services, and sexual violence services (<a href="#">Welsh Women’s Aid</a>)</b>	Survivors using refuges, community-based services, sexual violence services, and sexual exploitation services by age.	Publicly available	Annually (2017/18-2022/23)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Safeguarding Log (Age Cymru)</b>	Instances of abuse experienced by older people; how the perpetrator is known to the victim (family or partner/ex partner).	Not publicly available	Monthly (2023-2025)

### **Quality assessment**

While there were limited datasets identified on older people’s needs, the average quality score was 9.8. Key strengths of the data included the structure and format, with all datasets identified being recorded in Microsoft Excel or a specific data platform or tool. This indicates that the data is easier to extract for analysis and is more likely to be recorded systematically. However, the consistency of the data was a minor weakness. Because some of the data identified was based on administrative data from services, there is a higher likelihood that it may be recorded inconsistently or may not be comparable across regions or services.

### **Children and young people’s needs**

#### **Prevalence and victimisation of violence**

The majority of the 10 data indicators relating to children and young people related to the prevalence of victimisation of violence. This included administrative and service-use data such as Public Health Wales data on emergency hospital admissions, Home Office data on child abuse, and the National Referral Mechanism (NRM). The [National Referral Mechanism](#) is a framework for identifying potential victims of modern slavery. Staff at designated first responder organisations can complete a referral to the NRM if they suspect an adult or young person is at risk. The majority of survey self-report data was from surveys specifically aimed at children and young people. One indicator from the CSEW was identified as having relevant information about young people’s experience of victimisation of violence. Most survey data touched on young people being the victims of violence by other young people, rather than other adults, and there was limited data on young people’s relationships with perpetrators.

Further, only the [Youth Endowment Fund’s Children, Violence, and Vulnerability](#) survey focused specifically on the experience of violence, while other surveys (such as the [Millennium Cohort Study](#) and [SHRN](#) data collection) included questions on victimisation within a wider study of student experiences. As a result, there are limited measures of violence. The Millennium Cohort Study is a large-scale longitudinal study on young people born in 2000 across the UK, while SHRN collects data from primary, secondary, and Pupil Referral Units in Wales to generate and use good-quality evidence for health improvement. Additionally, a stakeholder familiar with the SHRN dataset noted that specific questions on

VAWDASV may not be included in every wave, and instead would be rotated with other indicators.

A few indicators focused on children’s experience of parental domestic abuse. This included data on callers to the Live Fear Free Helpline who disclosed having children, and data on children’s experience of parental domestic abuse on the child protection register. Finally, one indicator included in the Welsh Adverse Childhood Experiences Study conducted by Public Health Wales in 2015 measured the prevalence of experience of abuse in childhood amongst adults. This survey was disseminated to approximately 2,000 adults aged 18-69 in Wales to estimate the prevalence of the experience of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), including domestic violence, alcohol abuse, and parental separation. The survey received a response rate of around 50%. However, this survey was only disseminated once.

**Table 8. Data on the prevalence and victimisation of violence**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Childhood Indicators (<a href="#">Public Health Wales</a>)</b>	Emergency hospital admissions for injury of 0–4-year-olds.	Publicly available	Annually (2006/7-2015/16)
<b>Main presenting issues on referral for CYP receiving counselling (<a href="#">Welsh Government</a>) <sup>[1]</sup></b>	Number of young people presenting with abuse (including sexual), number of young people presenting with relationship (boyfriend/girlfriend or others).	Publicly available. Data is collected as part of the Local Authority School Counselling Services collection.	Annually (2013/14-2023/24)
<b>Characteristics of callers to the Live Fear Free Helpline (<a href="#">ONS/Welsh Women’s Aid</a>)</b>	Count of callers by number of children disclosed.	Publicly available	Annually (2016/17-2022/23)
<b>Annual Membership Report (<a href="#">Welsh Women’s Aid</a>)</b>	Average age of children of survivors in refuge-based supports.  Count of children supported through awareness-raising, one-to-one, or family sessions.	Publicly available	Annually (2016/17-2022/23)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Crime Survey for England and Wales (ONS)</b>	Proportion of children aged 10 to 15 who experienced a crime categorised as crime against the person.	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply for more detailed data.	Annually (2019-2024)
<b>Child Sexual Abuse Crimes (ONS/Home Office)</b>	Total number of sexual offence crimes flagged as child sexual abuse, total number of child sexual abuse crimes (CSA flagged and IIOC), total number of crimes flagged as child sexual exploitation.	Publicly available	Annually (2023-2025)
<b>Children receiving care and support on the Children Protection Register by local authority, category of abuse, and gender (Welsh Government)</b>	Children experiencing neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, financial abuse, emotional and psychological abuse by age group and gender.	Publicly available	Annually (2016/17-2022/23)
<b>Children starting to be looked after by local authority and need for care (Welsh Government)</b>	Children starting to be looked after due to abuse or neglect or family dysfunction.	Publicly available	Annually (2003-2024)
<b>Modern Slavery: National Referral Mechanism and Duty to Notify Statistics (Home Office)</b>	NRM referrals by location of exploitation, gender, exploitation type, nationality, and age at referral.  NRM referrals by first responder.	Publicly available	Annually (2019-2025)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Millennium Cohort Study – sweep 7, age 17 (<a href="#">University College London</a>)</b>	Whether a young person has been insulted, called names, or shouted at in public, experienced emotional abuse, experienced physical violence, had a weapon used against them, or had an unwelcome sexual approach to them.	Researchers must apply through the UK Data Service for access.	Every 3 years (2017/18)  The Millennium Cohort Study is a longitudinal birth cohort study for those born in 2000, published every 3 years. However, the questions vary at each sweep, with questions related to violence first included in 2013/14.
<b>Millennium Cohort Study – sweep 6 (<a href="#">University College London</a>)</b>	How often siblings pick on them on purpose, how often other children pick on them.	Not publicly available	Every 3 years (2013/14)
<b>School Health Research Network (<a href="#">School Health Research Network</a>)</b>	How often young people have been bullied, if a partner has made hurtful comments toward them, pushed, shoved, or slapped them, punched, kicked, or beaten them up, if they have been called unwanted sexually offensive names, or have experienced unwanted physical or sexual touch.	Not publicly available	Annually (2017-2024)
<b>Health Behaviours in School-Aged Children (<a href="#">University of Bergen</a>)</b>	Whether children have been bullied or cyberbullied.	Publicly available	Every 4 years (2002-2018)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Children, Violence, and Vulnerability Study (<a href="#">Youth Endowment Fund</a>)</b>	<p>If a young person has been a victim or witness to a violent crime in the last 12 months, whether they have been a witness or victim of sexual harassment or assault.</p> <p>Whether the partner has engaged in emotionally, physically, or sexually abusive behaviours.</p>	Publicly available	Annually (2022-2024)
<b>Survey of peer-on-peer abuse in Welsh Colleges (<a href="#">DECIPHer</a>)</b>	Number of peer-on-peer abuse incidents experienced, experience of abuse based on sex or gender, and support received after sharing peer-on-peer abuse with colleagues.	Publicly available	One-off (2023 only)
<b>Welsh Adverse Childhood Experiences Survey (<a href="#">Public Health Wales</a>)</b>	Prevalence of experience of verbal, physical abuse, domestic violence, and sexual abuse.	Some data is publicly available, but no information is provided as to whether more granular data can be accessed.	One-off (2015 only)

[1] Data is collected as part of the Local Authority School Counselling Services collection.

### **Perpetration of violence**

In addition to data on victimisation of violence, 5 datasets included indicators on perpetration of violence. All data identified on perpetrators came from self-report surveys, and all were specifically focused on children and young people (as opposed to the general population). Similar to data on victimisation, most measures are embedded within larger surveys about young people's experiences, meaning there are only limited questions about violence, and questions may not appear in every survey wave.

**Table 9. Data on children and young people’s perpetration of violence**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Millennium Cohort Study – sweep 7 (<a href="#">University College London</a>)</b>	Whether a young person has made an unwelcome sexual approach towards someone.	Not publicly available	One-off (2017/18)  The Millennium Cohort Study is published every 3 years, beginning in 2000. However, the questions vary at each sweep, with questions related to violence first included in 2013/14.
<b>Millennium Cohort Study – sweep 6, age 14 (<a href="#">University College London</a>)</b>	How often a young person picks on their siblings on purpose, how often they hurt or pick on other children on purpose.	Not publicly available	One-off (2013/14)
<b>School Health Research Network (<a href="#">School Health Research Network</a>)</b>	If a young person has bullied other children, whether they have made hurtful comments towards a partner, pushed or shoved a partner, or punched, kicked, or beaten up a partner.	Not publicly available	Annually (2017-2024)
<b>Children, Violence, and Vulnerability (<a href="#">Youth Endowment Fund</a>)</b>	Whether a young person has intentionally touched someone in a sexual way, such as touching, grabbing, or kissing, without their consent (permission).	Publicly available	Annually (2022-2024)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Welsh Adverse Childhood Experiences Survey (<a href="#">Public Health Wales</a>)</b>	Prevalence of experience of perpetration.	Some data is publicly available, but no information is provided as to whether more granular data can be accessed.	One-off (2015 only)

### Attitudes and education

Two datasets were identified to include indicators related to children and young people's attitudes and education on VAWDASV. Only one indicator from the SHRN data collection asked young people about relationship education in schools, suggesting a significant gap. SHRN also surveys primary-school-aged young people (years 3-6), but questions related to VAWDASV are not included for this age group. This could hinder the ability to measure progress against the VAWDASV strategy indicators related to children and young people's relationship awareness and abuse awareness.

**Table 10. Datasets related to children and young people's attitudes and education towards VAWDASV**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>School Health Research Network Survey (<a href="#">School Health Research Network</a>)</b>	Whether they reported incidents, whether they are taught where to go for help if they experience violence in a relationship, and whether teachers take action when they hear sexually offensive language.	Not publicly available	Annually (2017- 2024)

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Children, Violence, and Vulnerability study (<a href="#">Youth Endowment Fund</a>)</b>	How concerned a young person is about being a victim of violence from other young people.	Publicly available	Annually (2022-2024)
<b>Survey of peer-on-peer abuse in Welsh colleges (<a href="#">DECIPHer</a>)</b>	Awareness of college support for the experience of peer-on-peer abuse.	Publicly available	One-off (2023)
<b>HAPPEN Survey (<a href="#">Swansea University</a>)</b>	Percentage of young people who feel safe in school or playing in their area.	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply for more detailed data.	Annually (2021/22-2023/24). VAWDASV-related questions were first included in 2021/22.

### **Findings from interviews with stakeholders**

Stakeholders identified both strengths and challenges in the data landscape related to the needs of children and young people. SHRN was mentioned as a key strength by several stakeholders, based on the robustness and scale of the survey covering 90% of schools and 75% of children and young people in Wales. SHRN can be linked to other administrative datasets through SAIL. However, because SHRN is more widely focused, there are only a limited number of questions related to VAWDASV and are not included in every wave. Another stakeholder noted that even developing questions to measure prevalence amongst young people can be challenging, as they may not be able to fully conceptualise experiences of dating, violence, or abuse, making data comparability challenging.

Thus, stakeholders generally thought that data collection in schools and from children and young people could be strengthened. Stakeholders noted that the prevalence of violence amongst young people is often not accurately recorded. For example, the CSEW only includes people aged 16 and over, meaning there is no reliable, national measure of the prevalence of abuse or violence among under-16s. This is further compounded by the legal definition of domestic abuse in England and Wales, which excludes individuals under 16, even if they exhibit the same behaviours as adults. The Home Office are exploring plans to review the Domestic Abuse Act 2021 to consider lowering the age to include young people under 16, if they are experiencing domestic abuse as part of teenage relationships.

Beyond measures of prevalence, a few stakeholders noted that existing data collection efforts in schools are a good starting place, with one stakeholder mentioning ongoing work

related to drivers of variation in reporting in schools (for example, the presence of safeguarding officers or other preventative measures). Another mentioned that many schools do record allegations of sexual violence, even when those allegations do not escalate to police involvement. However, this information is no longer routinely shared with local authorities or other larger bodies. Stakeholders did not provide the reasons behind this change.

Finally, a few stakeholders added that data collection related to prevention and early identification of harm, especially with regard to ACEs amongst young people, could help improve service delivery.

### **Quality assessment**

The average quality score for data identified on children and young people's needs was 9.1. A particular weakness of the data was timeliness, with several relevant indicators published on a one-off or inconsistent basis, limiting the ability to conduct longitudinal analysis and understand prevalence and trends over time. A key strength of the data was its trustworthiness or credibility, with much of the data coming from reputable organisations with readily available information on their quality assurance processes and any key limitations of the data.

### **Survivor voice**

There was a limited number of datasets identified specifically related to the survivor voice. To some extent, survivor voice is present in all data wherein survivors and victims are reporting on their experiences and is therefore detailed throughout this report. This section focuses on (i) a survey where survivors report on victimisation of violence or abuse, and (ii) attitudes around VAWDASV from both survivors and the general public.

### **Prevalence and reporting**

Two datasets identified contained indicators where survivors self-reported victimisation of violence. This section does not include administrative or service-use data (which is described in detail in the chapter "Sustainable commissioning"). The CSEW provides estimates of the experience of domestic abuse and assault, but further disaggregation (for example, by age or ethnicity) is not publicly available for Wales.

The collection of intersectional and robust data capturing the experience of minoritised groups, disabled people, and individuals from the LGBTQ+ community was identified as a key weakness. While some datasets were able to be disaggregated by gender, Wales-specific data were rarely able to be disaggregated by multiple demographic characteristics (for example, gender and disability status). No surveys or self-report measures explicitly targeted at minoritised communities, the LGBTQ+ community, or disabled people were identified at this stage in the review. Further, a few stakeholders also mentioned that even within administrative or service use data, demographic characteristics are often not consistently or accurately recorded, limiting the ability of services to estimate needs from diverse communities.

**Table 11. Data on survivors' reporting and prevalence**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Crime Survey for England and Wales (<a href="#">ONS</a>)</b>	<p>Women who are aged 16+ experienced any domestic abuse or partner abuse in the last year.</p> <p>Experience of domestic abuse by nationality (UK versus EU).</p> <p>Women who experienced any sexual assault (including attempts) in the last year.</p>	Some data is publicly available, but researchers need to apply for more detailed data.	<p>Annually (2019/20-2023/24)</p> <p>Welsh breakdowns are not routinely published annually, and some public data is based on specific user requests.</p>
<b>Welsh Adverse Childhood Experiences Survey (<a href="#">Public Health Wales</a>)</b>	Prevalence of experience of verbal, physical abuse, domestic violence, or sexual abuse.	Some data is publicly available, but no information is provided as to whether more granular data can be accessed.	One-off (2015 only)

### **Attitudes and opinions**

Three datasets identified included indicators on attitudes and opinions towards VAWDASV, both amongst survivors and the general population. These include measures of whether survivors would report to the police or through other official channels, and drivers of non-disclosure of violence or abuse. One survey from [End Violence Against Women](#) and Girls captured whether individuals from the general public felt that the government was doing enough to tackle violence against women and girls. End Violence Against Women and Girls is a UK-wide coalition of organisations working to end VAWG and improve gender equality.

While the surveys identified provide interesting insights into attitudes and opinions around VAWDASV, none of them were disseminated regularly, with many of them being one-off research projects. Thus, data tracking the opinions and attitudes of survivors and the public over time is a key gap.

**Table 12. Data on attitudes and opinions**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Survey of peer-on-peer abuse in Welsh colleges (<a href="#">DECIPHer</a>)</b>	Who learners experiencing peer-on-peer abuse would report to, the method they used to report or discuss, and the factors influencing non-disclosure of experience.	Publicly available	One-off (2023)
<b>End Violence Against Women Survey (<a href="#">End Violence Against Women/YouGov</a>)</b>	Whether the government is doing enough to tackle violence against women and girls.	Publicly available	One-off (2024-2025)
<b>Refuge survey (<a href="#">Refuge/YouGov</a>)</b>	Whether individuals would report to the police and why or why not. Trust in the police to tackle issues of VAWDASV.  If and why trust in the police has decreased, and whether the police have made progress in addressing problems of VAWDASV.	Publicly available	Frequency unknown (2021-2025)

**Insights from interviews with stakeholders**

Underreporting was a key issue related to the survivor voice raised by stakeholders. A few stakeholders noted that underreporting is especially prevalent in police data and other data from statutory services. One stakeholder working in the criminal justice sector noted that most survivors who contact the police are already repeat victims, and are only likely to report once a situation becomes more high-risk. This appears to be based on a lack of confidence in police support, subtle abuse behaviour or coercive control being more difficult to recognise early on, and the belief from survivors that they can resolve the issue themselves.

One interviewee noted that crimes like domestic abuse, sexual violence, and other forms of VAWDASV are often deeply personal and sensitive, making individuals less likely to come forward. They emphasised that for many people, especially survivors, reporting is not just a legal or procedural act; it is emotionally complex, and trust must be carefully built before they feel safe to engage.

Another interviewee noted that underreporting is also more prevalent amongst minoritised groups and other vulnerable populations, both due to underreporting and systemic barriers. While they did not reference specific profiles or statistics, they noted that there are known gaps in engagement with particular communities. These may include groups with historical mistrust of police or communities that are harder to reach, either geographically or socially. This leads to a significant gap in understanding who is experiencing what types of abuse, where help is being sought, and how these patterns differ across different groups. The absence of detailed intersectional data makes it difficult to gain a clear picture of needs and responses, limiting the effectiveness of support and intervention strategies.

### **Quality assessment**

The average quality score for datasets identified on survivor voice was 8.4. Strengths of the datasets on survivor voice were related to structure and format, and their relevance, with several indicators identified as being specifically relevant to VAWDASV (as opposed to being focused on broader topics). Most datasets were also recorded using Microsoft Excel or a specific data recording tool. Weaknesses of data identified on survivor voice related to timeliness and consistency, with many indicators being recorded differently across areas or not updated on a regular basis, limiting their reliability and ability to compare data over time.

### **Additional themes**

The following section outlines additional datasets identified with regard to (i) honour-based abuse, female genital mutilation, and forced marriage, and (ii) online harms. Datasets were identified through the review within these categories, but do not fit within any of the Blueprint workstreams.

#### **Honour-based abuse, female genital mutilation, and forced marriage**

Three datasets were identified with indicators related to honour-based abuse, female genital mutilation (FGM), and forced marriage. Two of the three datasets came from the Home Office, regarding offences recorded as related to honour-based abuse and instances where the Forced Marriage Unit gave advice, respectively. The [Forced Marriage Unit](#) is a joint Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO) and Home Office Unit leading on the government's forced marriage policy and casework. While these datasets provide specific estimates for Wales, samples were often too small and thus were not published or made publicly available. There were also only limited disaggregations along other demographic lines. Citizens Advice also publishes a count of callers seeking advice on FGM, violence involving shame and dishonour, and forced marriage. Notably, no data from healthcare settings or specialist services identified within the review contained indicators relevant to FGM, honour-based abuse, or forced marriage.

Two stakeholders specifically mentioned FGM, honour-based abuse, or forced marriage, with one noting it as a key gap. Another stakeholder added that while FGM is seen as a major problem across the UK, there is a lack of data specific to Wales. This makes it difficult to assess the scale of the problem locally, with stakeholders noting that FGM is not as prevalent in Wales as it is in England.

**Table 12. Data on honour-based abuse, female genital mutilation, and forced marriage**

<b>Dataset (data owner)</b>	<b>Key variable(s)</b>	<b>Availability</b>	<b>Frequency of VAWDASV-related indicators (dates available)</b>
<b>Citizens Advice Trends (<a href="#">Citizens Advice</a>)</b>	Count of people seeking advice on FGM, count of people seeking advice on violence and abuse involving shame and dishonour, count of people seeking advice on forced marriage.	Publicly available	Quarterly (2016-2025)
<b>Statistics on Honour-Based Abuse recorded by the police (<a href="#">Home Office</a>)</b>	Count of offences and incidents involving honour-based abuse.	Publicly available	Annually (2019-2024)
<b>Forced Marriage Unit Statistics (<a href="#">Home Office</a>)</b>	Number of cases in which the FMU gave advice or support, number of cases involving mental capacity concerns in which the FMU gave support, and number of cases linked to Afghanistan and Pakistan.	Publicly available	Annually (2012-2024)

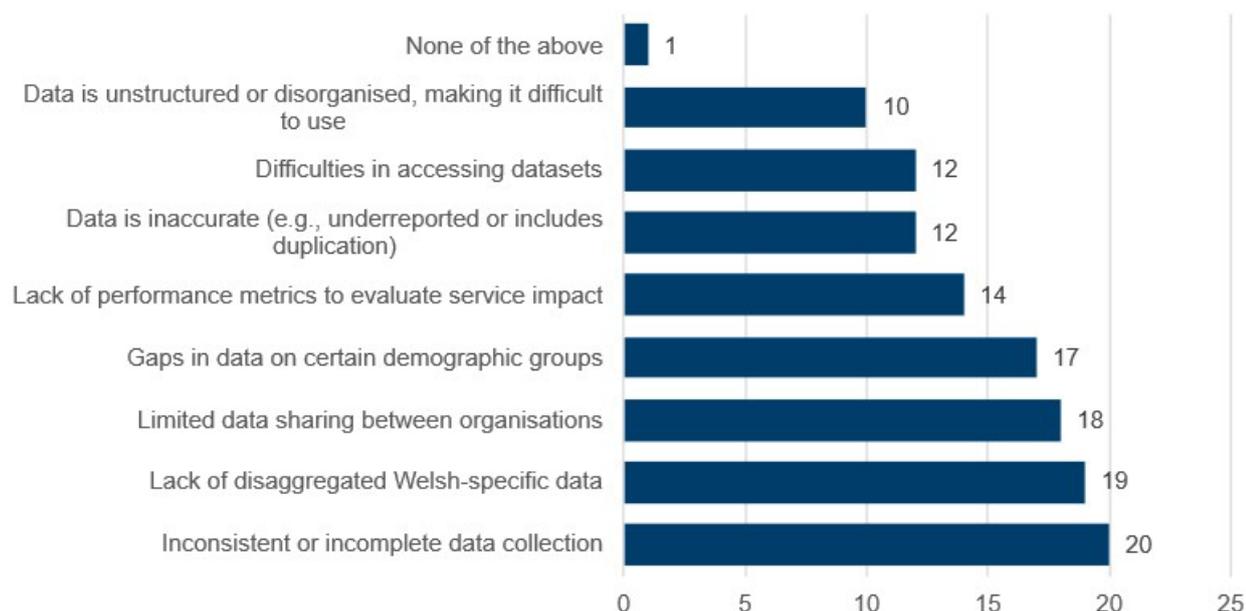
## 4. Findings from the Call for Evidence

In addition to asking stakeholders for information on specific datasets not in the public domain, the CfE also included more general questions about the VAWDASV data landscape in Wales. The following section outlines key findings from these questions.

### Challenges and issues associated with working with VAWDASV data

Stakeholders were asked which challenges they encountered when working with VAWDASV data in the past.

**Figure 1. Challenges encountered in working with VAWDASV data**



Source: Alma Economics Call for Evidence (N=26).

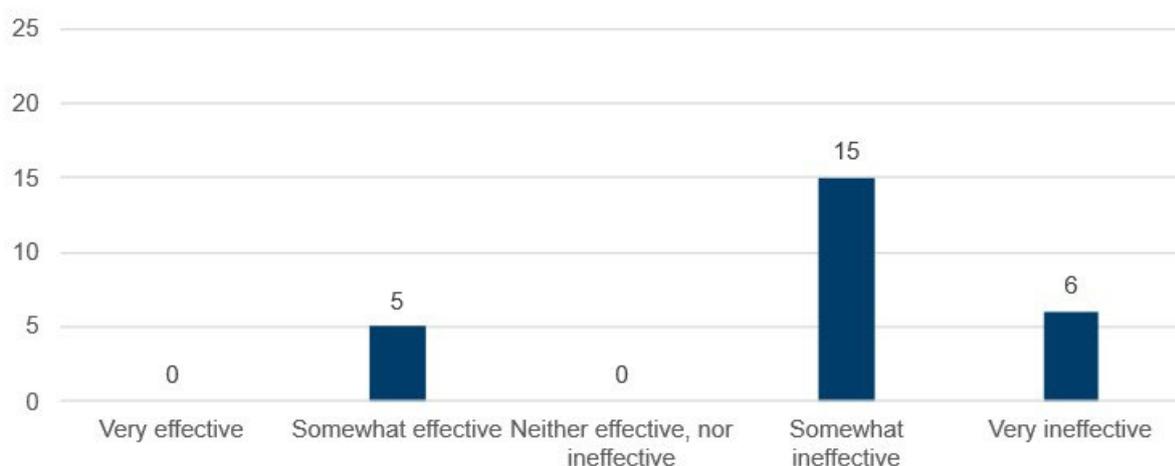
Note: Respondents could select multiple answers, so totals will be greater than 26.

The most widely cited challenges were inconsistent or incomplete data collection (N=20) and a lack of data specific to Wales (N=19). These findings align with the views shared through the scoping interviews, where stakeholders noted these issues as major barriers in the sector. A majority of respondents also cited challenges related to limited data sharing between organisations (N=18), gaps in certain demographic groups (N=17), and a lack of performance metrics to evaluate service impact (N=14). Most stakeholders who completed the CfE selected multiple options, with only one stakeholder indicating that they had not experienced any of these issues, suggesting that challenges are often interrelated, and most organisations face several challenges when working with VAWDASV data.

### Effectiveness of VAWDASV data

Stakeholders were also asked about the effectiveness of data related to VAWDASV.

**Figure 2. Effectiveness of VAWDASV data**



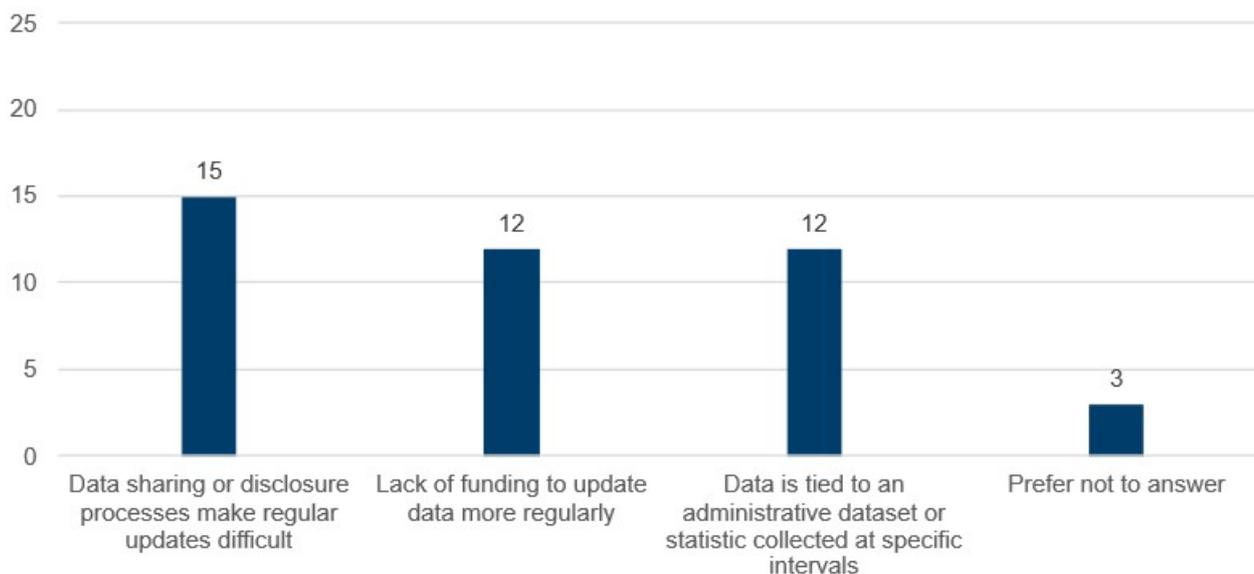
Source: Alma Economics Call for Evidence (N=26)

Stakeholders overwhelmingly thought that VAWDASV data was ineffective, with 15 responding that it was somewhat ineffective, and 6 respondents answering that it was very ineffective. None of the 26 respondents thought the data was “very effective” or “neither effective nor ineffective,” although 5 felt that it was somewhat effective. When asked to provide additional information on why they thought the data was effective or ineffective, several stakeholders highlighted the fragmented nature of the data landscape, making it difficult to understand links between systems and organisations, which sectors are most impacted, and long-term outcomes with regard to victims and perpetrators. This also makes it difficult to understand when victims have accessed multiple services. CfE respondents noted that this was driven by incompatible technical systems and logistical and ethical challenges in organisations sharing confidential and highly sensitive information.

Stakeholders also felt that the ineffectiveness of data related to VAWDASV was driven by known limitations in policing and crime data – the primary source of data on the prevalence of VAWDASV in Wales. This data does not provide information on the full scale of VAWDASV, only capturing what is reported to police. One stakeholder also highlighted changes made under the “Principal Crime Rule,” which requires the police to record only the most serious offence when multiple crimes are reported. This was seen to further limit the efficacy of policing data. As a result, domestic abuse-related crimes may go unrecorded, even if they are reported to police. Finally, several stakeholders also mentioned the lack of estimates specific to Wales as a key limitation with regard to the effectiveness of the data.

### **Frequency of release of VAWDASV data**

As regular and timely updates of the data were noted as a key limitation, stakeholders were also asked about factors that limit their ability to update the data they hold more frequently.



**Figure 3. Factors limiting the frequency of updates to VAWDASV-related datasets**

Source: Alma Economics Call for Evidence (N=27).

Note: Respondents could select multiple answers, meaning the totals will not equal 100%.

The most commonly cited factor influencing the frequency of updates to VAWDASV-related data was data sharing or disclosure processes, making regular updates more difficult (N=15). This is consistent with other responses to the CfE and other strands of the research, which also highlighted challenges with data sharing. However, a lack of funding to update data regularly (N=12) and data being tied to an administrative dataset or statistic (N=12) were also commonly cited.

Other stakeholders cited issues with capacity within small organisations, limiting their ability to contribute to frequent updates, and a lack of disclosure or capture of relevant behaviours more widely.

## 5. Gap analysis

In our findings by the Blueprint workstream, we discuss where key gaps exist within each workstream and which workstreams have particularly limited data availability. This chapter discusses gaps in relation to the National Indicators, providing insights into which outcomes have limited data for evaluation or to benchmark progress. This draws on our findings from the Call for Evidence, the systematic review of data, stakeholder interviews, and engagements with the working group, and provides a Red, Amber, Green (RAG) rating for each indicator. A red RAG status indicates that there is very limited data available with a high number of gaps, an amber rating indicates there is a moderate level of data available with some gaps, and a green rating indicates that there is a good level available, with few gaps. The RAG ratings are assigned to the indicators, taking into account the wider data landscape. For example, while a green rating indicates there is a good level of data

available given the wider landscape, this does not suggest that this indicator is fully covered.

## **OBJECTIVE 1: Increase awareness and challenge attitudes of VAWDASV across the Welsh Population**

**Amber rating** - Increase in reporting of all forms of VAWDASV

**Red rating** - Increased awareness across all sections of society that VAWDASV is unacceptable

With regard to reporting of VAWDASV, around half of respondents (44%) to the CfE felt that data related to this outcome was limited. Our systematic review identified that there is robust data published at the police force level on incidents of domestic abuse, coercive control, and sexual violence. However, this data is likely skewed by the fact that certain groups are less likely to report to the police, and the police forces may not be fully recording all reported instances based on the Principal Crime Rule. Therefore, reporting can be more fully captured through the use of police data in conjunction with data from specialist services (such as Welsh Women's Aid, Refuge, or Citizens Advice).

In terms of social awareness that VAWDASV is wrong, 78% of respondents felt that data related to this outcome was limited. Indeed, our review identified a limited number of datasets covering social awareness. Those we did identify that, for example, the End Violence Against Women Survey and the Refuge Survey, were not released at regular intervals, and asked questions related to trust in and feelings toward the police, and if women are responsible for keeping themselves safe, rather than explicitly asking if VAWDASV is wrong.

## **OBJECTIVE 2: Increased awareness in children and young people of the importance of safe, equal, and healthy relationships and that abusive behaviour is always wrong**

**Red rating** - Increased awareness amongst children and young people in Wales of the importance of safe, equal, and healthy relationships.

**Red rating** - Increased awareness among children and young people that abuse is always wrong.

Over half (63%) of respondents to the CfE felt that there were both limited data on children and young people's knowledge of safe, equitable, and healthy relationships and on understanding that abuse is always wrong. While our review of data identified several datasets related to the prevalence of perpetration or victimisation of violence amongst children and young people, there was far less data related to attitudes and opinions. Further, many of these questions (for example, those in the SHRN data collection or the Children, Violence, and Vulnerability study) relate to children and young people's experience of relationships and sexuality education (RSE) (which aims to give learners a positive understanding of relationships, sexuality, and tools to recognise misconceptions) or

their feelings of safety, rather than explicitly asking about their awareness as it is phrased in the indicators.

### **OBJECTIVE 3: Increased focus on holding perpetrators to account and provide opportunities to change their behaviour based on victim safety**

**Green rating** - Increase in VAWDASV-related incidents resulting in an arrest, prosecution, and conviction.

**Red rating** - Perpetrators are able to receive appropriate intervention.

Just over 1/3 (37%) of respondents to the CfE felt that there was limited data on legal outcomes for VAWDASV-related incidents. Our review identified good data on the arrest rate for domestic abuse-related crimes at the police force area level, outcomes assigned to crimes identified as domestic abuse by police force area, and domestic abuse-related prosecutions and convictions. The CPS also publishes data by area pre-charge and prosecution outcomes for domestic abuse, rape, sexual offences, and child abuse.

In contrast, 52% of respondents to the CfE felt that there was limited data on the prevalence of perpetrator intervention programmes. While we identified some data related to the availability of perpetrator intervention programmes from Respect and Cranstoun, as well as data on sources of referrals to MARACs from SafeLives, there was no data identified on key outcomes of perpetrator intervention programmes. Additional data on reoffending or repeat perpetration, as well as attitudes and opinions of perpetrators, is needed to understand the efficacy of existing programmes.

### **OBJECTIVE 4: Make early intervention and prevention a priority**

**Red rating** - Enable equal access and availability of effective evidence-based early interventions for victims and survivors.

Over half (56%) of respondents to the CfE felt that there was limited data on the availability of early intervention services. Our review also identified only a limited number of sources on early intervention services, including data on MARACs by Police Force Area. However, the majority of data sources on service provision were for higher-risk instances of VAWDASV. Beyond a lack of data on the prevalence of services, there was little to no data identified on the effectiveness of early intervention services.

### **OBJECTIVE 5: Relevant professions are trained to provide effective, timely, and appropriate responses to victims and survivors**

**Red rating** - Those in relevant job roles are trained to recognise and appropriately respond to VAWDASV.

Around 2/5 (41%) of respondents to the CfE felt that there was limited data on the proportion of professionals trained to respond to VAWDASV. Despite fewer CfE respondents highlighting this, we only identified one dataset explicitly related to the training of professionals. Specifically, this included survey data from an England and Wales-wide

study of “Asking and Telling,” which (amongst other things) surveyed professionals in GPs and hospitals as to whether they had received specific training on recognising domestic abuse. This indicates that data collection around practitioners’ training and skills could be significantly strengthened.

## **OBJECTIVE 6: Provide all victims with equal access to appropriately resourced, high-quality, needs-led, strength-based, intersectional, and responsive services across Wales**

**Green rating** - Ensure victims receive appropriate support.

**Amber rating** - Increase victim confidence and access to justice.

A third (33%) of respondents to the CfE felt that there was a limited amount of data on victims’ access to support services. Our review of the data landscape was broadly in line with these findings, with several datasets identified on victims’ supports from Welsh Women’s Aid, SafeLives, Respect, Mankind and New Pathways. Some specialist services also collected demographic and intersectional data on victims accessing services, including abuse type experienced, relationship to their partner, ethnicity, gender, and disability status. While data collection in this area is promising, several stakeholders noted that smaller services struggle with dedicated capacity to data collation at regular intervals, meaning that not all services are represented in the data every year.

A greater proportion of respondents felt that there was limited data on victims’ engagement with the justice system, with 59% of CfE respondents answering that there was limited data on victims’ trust in the judicial process and 52% of respondents feeling like there was limited data on victims’ engagement with the judicial process. Indeed, while we found some data on general attitudes towards the police or the government’s response to VAWDASV, we found no data sources on victims’ trust in the justice system specifically. There was some data on victims’ engagement with the justice system, including data on pre-charge and prosecution outcomes for VAWDASV-related crimes, as well as data on outcomes for rape-flagged crimes from the CPS.

### **Other gaps**

In addition to gaps related to the National Indicators, Welsh Government representatives also highlighted that there were gaps associated with data collected by specific authorities, particularly schools and health boards. While the Act places a duty on relevant authorities to collect data relating to VAWDASV, our review identified limited evidence from these sectors. It remains unclear whether this reflects a lack of data collection or limited engagement from relevant stakeholders in this research.

## **6. Conclusions and recommendations**

### **Summary of key findings**

This review examines the VAWDASV data landscape in Wales. While the review has highlighted examples of good practice related to data collection and valuable datasets, it

has shown that the overall data landscape is fragmented, inconsistent, and insufficiently robust to support a fully informed, equitable, and strategic response to VAWDASV in Wales. This has significant implications for planning, commissioning, and prevention, as well as the delivery of support and justice services for victims and survivors. The following section outlines key gaps and limitations uncovered through the review.

### **Fragmented and inaccessible data environment**

Stakeholders widely highlighted the fragmented nature of VAWDASV data and the lack of systemic data sharing. Siloed datasets, whether due to technical limitations, privacy regulations, or organisational competition related to funding, undermine efforts to create a coherent picture of prevalence, service demand, or outcomes. Despite this, a few examples of best practice were identified, including the SAIL databank and the Violence Prevention Unit's data portal, which the sector can learn from. However, such examples are rare across the sector, with inadequate cross-agency communication increasing the risk of double-counting, undercounting, and duplication of efforts.

### **Gaps in disaggregated and Wales-specific data**

Another key gap lies in the lack of robust Wales-specific prevalence data. The CSEW, despite its breadth, does not routinely publish Welsh breakdowns with sufficient granularity. Most national datasets are England-focused or lack sufficient sample sizes in Wales to allow meaningful analysis by age, gender, ethnicity, or disability. This gap is particularly pronounced in understanding the intersectional experiences of minoritised groups, disabled people, and LGBTQ+ communities, which limits policy and practice development.

Efforts such as those led by Public Health Wales to explore the disaggregation of CSEW data are promising but require scaling and institutional research support to provide consistent, Wales-relevant insights that are published routinely.

### **Limited data on perpetrators**

A focus on perpetrators remains one of the most significant blind spots in the current data landscape. While police and criminal justice sources provide some information on perpetrators, they only capture a subset of incidents that escalate to law enforcement. Beyond this, the perpetrator services sector suffers from fragmentation, lacking shared case management systems and consistent data standards. Survey-based self-report data on perpetrators, particularly from the general population or from children and young people, is almost non-existent. Even where administrative data on perpetrators exists, demographic information is often incomplete or inaccurate, and offence coding does not reliably distinguish between types of abuse (such as coercive control, tech-based abuse, or financial abuse).

### **Inconsistent measures of attitudes and services over time**

Sustainable commissioning is hindered by the absence of cohesive, comprehensive data on service provision and demand. Although some sectors (for example, health, homelessness) provide some structured administrative data, these are not uniformly applied across regions or providers. The quality is reliant on service providers being adequately trained and having

sufficient capacity to engage in detailed data entry. Specialist services offer valuable data, but it is inconsistently collected and burdensome to report, given the number of funders requiring different metrics and formats. This fragmentation makes it difficult to assess whether services meet population needs or where capacity shortfalls exist. Data on workforce, costs, and resourcing are especially sparse and outdated or too broad to be useful for VAWDASV-specific decision-making.

Similarly, although attitudes and public perceptions play a critical role in shaping both behaviours and responses to violence, most surveys capturing these are ad hoc and not designed to track trends over time. This absence limits understanding of how social norms and beliefs evolve and how they can be influenced through policy or education.

### **Underrepresentation of certain groups and settings**

Children and young people are partially represented in the data, especially through the SHRN data collection, which covers all mainstream secondary schools, half of all primary schools, and a selected number of Pupil Referral Units. However, even this valuable dataset includes limited VAWDASV-specific questions and does not consistently include these in every survey wave. There is no national prevalence measure for children under 16 years, and most existing self-report data centres focus more extensively on peer-to-peer violence rather than abuse by adults.

By contrast, older people are strikingly underrepresented, with only 6 datasets focused specifically on their needs. While some administrative data captures age, no longitudinal studies, specific surveys, or prevalence measures aimed at individuals aged 65 years or over were identified, constituting a major blind spot.

### **Emerging forms of harm and inadequate tracking mechanisms**

Online harms represent a fast-evolving domain of abuse that is poorly captured in current data. Existing administrative data systems do not reliably differentiate between online and offline abuse unless the offence is explicitly defined as online. Consequently, emerging patterns of digital abuse are not adequately tracked, analysed, or responded to, despite stakeholders flagging them as pressing concerns.

Similarly, data on forms of abuse such as honour-based violence, FGM, and forced marriage are limited and inconsistently disaggregated. Health sector data on these issues is particularly lacking, making it difficult to understand the Welsh context or provide targeted interventions.

## **7. Recommendations**

Based on the key findings of the research, we developed a set of recommendations to help strengthen the VAWDASV landscape in Wales. The recommendations were developed by the research team, with input from key stakeholders through a Centrepiece workshop, held in November 2025. The Centrepiece workshop was an hour-long session where stakeholders in the sector were invited to discuss the draft recommendations, providing feedback and their suggestions for how they could be tailored to be more relevant to the sector.

## **Improve survey-based estimates of the prevalence of VAWDASV in Wales over time**

Throughout the research, a key issue noted by stakeholders was a lack of specific survey-based estimates of prevalence for VAWDASV. Accurate measures of the prevalence of VAWDASV are key to fully understanding the scale of the problem and adequately planning services. The major national measure of prevalence, the CSEW, does not routinely publish Welsh-specific estimates for key indicators of VAWDASV. Further, the indicators that are published for Wales cannot be broken down across different demographic characteristics (such as age, sex/gender, or ethnicity). While some Welsh-specific surveys (for example, Time to Talk Public Health and the National Survey for Wales) include some measures of victimisation of violence or feelings of safety, questions are not included in every wave or are limited in their scope. This results in an overreliance on administrative and service-use data, which underestimates the true prevalence of VAWDASV.

There are several options to implement recommendation one. First, the Welsh Government could provide support to regularly refresh previous [analysis](#) used by Public Health Wales to create specific estimates for Wales from the CSEW. This analysis included: (i) combining multiple indicators within the survey to create a stronger metric for violence, and (ii) merging data from multiple years to increase statistical power, due to Wales's smaller sample size. This would require limited resources and could feasibly be achieved in the short term.

They could also explore options for funding for the Office for National Statistics to increase the number of respondents to the survey in Wales to allow for more granular estimates.

Finally, they could regularly include questions about victimisation of violence in a survey specific to Wales (for example, the National Survey for Wales), or develop a new, Welsh longitudinal survey estimating the prevalence of the victimisation of violence. While developing a new survey for Wales would be the most robust and is likely more feasible in the long term, this option would also be the most cost-intensive.

## **Develop a National Monitoring Framework to measure progress against the implementation of the Act**

While the National Indicators provide a strong foundation to measure progress towards implementation of the Act, there is still significant scope for further improvement. At present, the indicators draw on a very specific set of data-based metrics and do not utilise all the available data in the sector identified through the review. Further, they are limited in scope and do not cover some themes included within the Blueprint workstreams. The National Indicators could be improved by being tied to more data-based metrics and more fully covering the Blueprint workstreams.

To address existing limitations, a National Monitoring Framework could be developed in the long term. This would build on existing objectives and indicators, tying together multiple data-based metrics, time-specific goals, and outcomes as set out in the programme Theory of Change. This would improve understanding of what is working and where improvements are needed, providing a useful resource for practitioners.

In practice, high-level time series could be published as part of the Framework for the data sources underpinning each indicator, including a baseline for the year the Act was implemented, and updated when new data becomes available. The Framework could rely on both data published and held by the Welsh Government (such as the National Survey for Wales), the Office for National Statistics, and administrative data from the third sector. This would offer a measure of consistent progress towards the indicators and would transparently display where additional efforts are needed. Further, this would provide an ongoing assessment of data gaps and would highlight which indicators are less well-evidenced, allowing for targeted data collection.

For example, the Framework could be structured similarly to the Australian [Outcomes Framework](#). Australia has a set of outcomes against which it measures progress towards the [National Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children](#). They regularly update a [data dashboard](#), which provides indications of change and allows the public to explore each target.

While a full monitoring framework is a long-term goal, in the short term, the current evidence base could be strengthened through the publication of data-based reports. These would be based on the existing National Indicators, drawing on current data and metrics. Currently, an [annual report](#) is published describing key actions undertaken by the Welsh Government. However, progress reports to date have been largely qualitative and do not provide measures of progress using the technical measurements outlined in the [National Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Indicators for Wales: Technical document](#). Further inclusion of data provided by the third sector, as well as estimates of prevalence and changes in attitudes, would help inform a whole-systems approach to the commissioning of further services.

## **Explore the feasibility of sector-wide training in data best practice**

Due to a lack of survey-based estimates, there is a reliance on administrative data from health, crime, and third-sector services to estimate the prevalence of certain types of VAWDASV. However, inconsistency is also an issue with administrative data. For example, police officers may record incidents under varying offence codes or may record demographic information (such as ethnicity) inconsistently. Similar inconsistencies arise from data collected within NHS Wales by hospitals and GP practices. A few stakeholders also noted that they did not feel confident in their own ability to use the data, as they did not feel they properly understood it. Many published reports also do not include details about data limitations or quality assurance processes, which makes it difficult to assess how reliable the information is or whether it can be used confidently in policy contexts.

To improve the quality of administrative data for analysis, the Welsh Government could hold training for frontline workers (specifically from policing and health) on best practice in collecting and handling VAWDASV data. Training could also be held for practitioners (such as those working in healthcare, policing, and the third sector) and analysts on best practice in utilising the available data in their sectors, including transparent reporting and dealing with duplication and missing information. Stakeholders consulted for this research noted that while some training of this type exists, securing regular funding could be challenging,

and no single, consistent training product is currently available across regions or subsectors. Consulting with stakeholders beforehand to ensure training is useful and presented in a viable format, ensuring sustainable funding to develop training, as well as sufficient time and resources for practitioners participate, should therefore be a priority. Training could be offered through existing resources, such as the National Training Framework (which does not currently offer a training focused explicitly on data), to ensure consistency across regions and relevant sub-sectors.

## **Create a regularly updated resource cataloguing available data in Wales**

Several stakeholders noted the fragmented nature of the data landscape. Good data exists, but it may not be routinely shared or is siloed within specific organisations. However, sharing detailed data across organisations may not be possible due to (i) technical constraints, (ii) the sensitive nature of the data, and (iii) the administrative burden of data-sharing agreements. Further, while the Violence Against Women and Girls: Data Landscape Resource (held and updated by the ONS) provides a good reference, many of the datasets are not relevant to Wales or are not available for Wales specifically. Therefore, even those working within the sector may not be aware of what datasets exist.

Therefore, the Welsh Government could create a regularly updated “data landscape” review, analogous to the one created by the ONS, that includes high-level details on VAWDASV datasets and studies specific to Wales.

This could be regularly updated through a Call for Evidence, disseminated to relevant organisations in the sector on an annual basis by the Welsh Government. In addition to disseminating the Call for Evidence, the Welsh Government could create a dedicated contact address for organisations to contact about ad-hoc updates. In the future, this resource could also be supported by other communications, such as a regular newsletter and statistical release calendar, to ensure the sector is aware of regular updates and is able to fully utilise the resource.

Feedback from the Working Group convened for the project suggests that a central repository of data is not feasible at this stage due to concerns around the sensitivity of the data being shared and hesitancy in the sector around data sharing more generally. However, the data catalogue provides an important first step to move in this direction.

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## Annex A: Search protocol

The following outlines our systematic search strategy to identify relevant publicly available datasets on VAWDASV in Wales.

### Search strategy

We have designed our search strategy to ensure it is targeted to identify the most relevant datasets, while remaining flexible enough to be suitable for a number of different databases and online resources. Table 1 illustrates the keywords that will be used to identify relevant data sources. The keywords were selected on the basis of initial testing, assessing different combinations of search terms across information sources to determine those that generate the most relevant datasets for the aims of the research project.

Due to the functionality of some databases, only a limited number of keywords are allowed or generate usable results. Therefore, while Boolean operators (AND/OR/NOT) will be used where they are allowed, most databases will be searched manually, using 1-2 keywords at a time. Using these search strings, we will arrive at a long list of datasets, which will then be screened to see if they meet the inclusion criteria detailed below.

Table 1. List of keywords

<b>VAWDASV types</b>	VAWDASV, VAWG, violence, abuse, domestic abuse, IPV, harassment, neglect, traffick*, GBV, FGM, marriage, assault
<b>Target group</b>	Women, girl*, partner*, child*, adolescent*, survivor*, perpetrator*, victim*
<b>Characteristics, outcomes, and performance (Optional)</b>	Report*, awareness, attitude*, understand*, interven*, train*, offending, offense, service*, rehabilitation, health, wellbeing, refer*, conviction*, discharg*, relief, safeguard*, prevent*

### Inclusion and exclusion criteria

We will use inclusion and exclusion criteria to decide if the data identified from our search is suitable for inclusion in our final Data Extraction Sheet. The criteria that will be used to move from a long list of datasets to a short list that will be individually quality-assessed are listed in the table below.

Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Inclusion criteria</b>	<b>Exclusion criteria</b>
Geography	Data that provides specific information for Wales or Welsh regions. Datasets aggregating information for England and Wales may be considered if needed.	Data related to other UK nations, or that do not provide specific Welsh breakdowns.
Publication date of the dataset	2015 onwards	Datasets from before 2015.
Language	English or Welsh	Any other language
Type of data	Survey data, administrative data, service-use data, financial or cost data, official records.	Qualitative data from interviews or focus groups.
Relevance	Data aligned to the Blueprint workstreams (street harassment and safety in public places, workplace harassment, tackling perpetration, sustainable commissioning, and older people, children and young people’s needs, and survivor voice) will be included.	Data that is not relevant to any of the Objectives, Indicators, or Blueprint workstreams will be excluded.

### **Information sources**

We will retrieve evidence through a variety of government, third-sector, and academic databases and websites, including (but not limited to) those outlined in the table below. These sources are those that our testing has shown to contain the most relevant data for the sector.

Table 3. Information and data sources

<b>Category</b>	<b>Sources</b>
General	Public Health Wales, StatsWales, Office for National Statistics, UK Data Service, YouGov, Citizens Advice, Crown Prosecution Service, Ministry of Justice

<b>Category</b>	<b>Sources</b>
Voluntary and third-sector organisations	BAWSO, Rights of Women Wales, Welsh Women's Aid, SafeLives, NSPCC, New Pathways, Calan DVS, The Children's Society
Research centres and universities	PRIME Centre Wales, University of South Wales, Wrexham University, Cardiff University, University of Wales Trinity St. David, DECIPHER, Swansea University, ACE Hub Wales, IRISi, National Centre for Population Health & Wellbeing Research, WISERD, CASCADE
Health Boards	Aneurin Bevan University Health Board, Betsi Cadwaladr University Health Board, Cwm Taf Morgannwg University Health Board, Swansea Bay University Health Board, Hywel Dda University Health Board, Powys Teaching Health Board
Police and Crime Commissioners	Dyfed-Powys, Gwent, North Wales, South Wales

We will search the websites of the organisations listed above manually or using our search strings. Moreover, additional data provided by the Welsh Government, sourced through our Call for Evidence, or provided by stakeholders in scoping interviews, may be included.

## **Study records**

### **Data management**

To ensure the search process is comprehensive and transparent, we will use a Research Activity Sheet (RAS) to record all searched terms, accessed sources, the date of the search, and the number of search results.

### **Selection process and data collection**

Following the search process, we will begin by screening the titles of the initial datasets from the search results and removing duplicates to compile a long list of relevant datasets. This long list will then be screened according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria listed in Table 2. An independent researcher will check a random sample of decisions to verify agreement with the screening process. If the members of the screening team are not in consensus about a decision, this will be escalated to the Project Manager, who will make a final decision.

The screening process will result in a final short list of datasets to include in the review, which will be quality-assessed.

## Data extraction

To capture the key findings of each study included in the short list, we will use a Data Extraction Sheet (DES) that will include the following details for each study:

- title
- earliest publication date
- latest publication date
- frequency of recording
- data controller/publisher
- country/region of focus
- target population
- availability
- mapping to national indicators
- mapping to VAWDASV strategy objectives
- mapping to blueprint workstreams

While our quality assessment framework will be finalised at a later stage in the process, key elements we will focus on include:

- timeliness (such as how often the data is updated)
- consistency (such as if the data is consistently captured across years, regions, or other units)
- completeness (such as if the data includes the information it should, with no information missing)
- structure/format (such as if the data is recorded in a way that makes it easy to use for information or analysis)
- relevance (such as if the data contains relevant and accurate breakdowns for Wales or Welsh regions)
- accuracy (such as if the data is regularly checked or audited, and the extent to which it reflects the actual picture of events)

## Annex B: Research Materials

### Scoping interview guides

#### Introduction (5 minutes)

*[Welcome and thank interviewee(s) for taking the time to do this interview]*

My name is [name] and I am a researcher at Alma Economics. As you may know, we have been commissioned by the Welsh Government to investigate the data landscape of Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) in Wales.

We are undertaking a review to identify and map existing data sources across key areas of interest, including street harassment and safety in public places, workplace harassment, tackling perpetration, sustainable commissioning, the needs of older people and children and young people, and survivor voice. This scoping interview aims to explore the current data landscape in these areas, focusing on information related to organisations, the workforce, and service users, as well as relevant local and national datasets on VAWDASV in Wales. The findings will help identify key data gaps and limitations to explore how data landscape could be strengthened to best support policy and practice.

We would like to highlight that we will not include personal information about you, such as your name, in our report for the Welsh Government. What you say during the interview will not be attributed neither to you nor the organisation that you represent.

The interview will last around 45 minutes but do let me know if you don't have this much time as I can prioritise questions. Your participation today is completely voluntary, and you can end this interview at any time or choose not to answer certain questions.

Do you have any questions about the research or your participation before we begin?

**- START RECORDING IF APPLICABLE -**

#### Background information (5 minutes)

This section helps us understand the technical background of the respondent in order to determine the depth of the questions to be asked.

##### **1. Could you briefly describe your organisation's work related to Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence?**

- a. [Must ask] Prompt: Does your organisation manage and analyse data pertaining to this work?
- b. [Must ask] Prompt: What types of data are you engaged with, and how do you utilise this data?
  - i. Follow-up: How does this data influence your organisation's decision-making, initiatives, and other activities?

## 2. Could you also explain your specific responsibilities within your organisation?

- a. Prompt: Could you elaborate on your responsibilities related to the data collection/analysis on Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence within your organisation?
  - i. [If respondent is not responsible for data collection/analysis on VAWDASV, ask]: Could you kindly refer us to the appropriate person within your organisation who is responsible for overseeing these activities?
  - ii. Follow-up: How do your data-related tasks contribute to your team's or organisation's overall objectives?

### Current landscape – Availability & Quality (15 minutes)

I would like us to discuss the data that is available in your area of work. We aim to better understand which data sources are accessible, the indicators they contain, and how well these datasets support your work, especially in terms of subgroup analysis.

## 3. Could you indicate what datasets or sources of information are available within your area of work to inform efforts on Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV)?

- a. Prompt: What key data sources are you aware of that relate to VAWDASV issues in your area of work?
- b. Follow-up question: *[For each dataset mentioned]* – Who is responsible for managing this dataset?
- c. Prompt: What is the nature of these datasets? Are they based on survey data, administrative records, police reports, service provision logs, or another form of data collection?
- d. Prompt: Are any of these data sources disaggregated at a national level—for example, do they include data specific to Wales? We are particularly interested in sources that provide regional or country-specific breakdowns.
  - i. [If data for Wales not currently available] Follow-up question: how feasible would it be to begin collecting data that includes a geographical breakdown?
- e. Prompt: We are interested in data on prevalence, victim demographics, service contacts, outcomes of services/interventions, and types of violence. Which of these data sources includes such information?
- f. Are these datasets accessible to others outside the organisation that produces them? If so, how can access be obtained (for example, open access, through request, data sharing agreements, partnerships, collaborative projects)?

**4. What specific variables are included in these datasets that are of most relevance to your work on VAWDASV?**

- a. Prompt: What are the key variables you focus on when reviewing these datasets?
- b. Prompt: Do these datasets include information on:
  - i. Prevalence of violence or abuse?
  - ii. Victim demographics (for example, age, ethnicity, region, sexual orientation)?
  - iii. Types of violence or abuse (for example, domestic abuse, sexual violence, stalking)?
  - iv. Contacts with services (for example., police, social care, healthcare)?
  - v. Awareness or understanding of VAWDASV issues across the public?
  - vi. Public attitudes or perceptions related to VAWDASV?
  - vii. Outcomes or service provision effectiveness?
- c. Prompt: Do these datasets allow for disaggregation by key factors like age, gender, ethnicity, disability, or geography?

**5. For what purposes as these datasets used in your work?**

- g. Prompt: In what ways do you use these datasets in your work?
- h. Prompt: What criteria do you use to decide which datasets to use?
- i. Prompt: What are the main advantages and limitations of each dataset?

**6. How would you rate the overall quality of the datasets that you are using?**

- a. Prompt: Specifically, please evaluate these datasets across the following criteria:
  - i. To what extent are the datasets fit for their intended purpose?
  - ii. How reliable and trustworthy are these datasets?
  - iii. How scalable are they for broader and more detailed analyses?
  - iv. Can their results be combined with other data sources?
  - v. Are they standardised in terms of format?
  - vi. How frequently are these data collected and updated?
- b. Follow-up question: When assessing the quality of a dataset, are there any other criteria or other aspects you consider?

**7. Does your organisation conduct any primary data collection activities, such as surveys or administrative data collection?**

- a. Prompt: What is the nature of these datasets?
- b. **MUST-ASK** Prompt: What specific types of information are included in these datasets?
- c. Prompt: How frequently do you collect these data?
- d. **Prompt: How long is the collection expected to continue? Is it part of a statutory annual process, a time-limited survey, or a project with confirmed funding for a specific period?**
- e. Prompt: What quality assurance processes are in place? How frequently are these processes carried out?

If not mentioned, ask about alternative processes in place to ensure the accuracy, consistency, and completeness of these datasets

**8. Could you describe how these data are currently used within your organisation, as well as any known external uses?**

- a. Prompt: Are you aware of any other organisations, aside from your own, that make use of these data? If so, for what purposes are they used?
- b. Prompt: Are you able to provide examples of any reports, publications, or outputs that have been used or been based on these data?

Ask respondent to share a data template - high-level Excel spreadsheet without contextual information (or, if feasible, to also include an anonymised example)

**Data gaps and inconsistencies (10 minutes)**

I would like us now to focus on needs not covered by these datasets, potential gaps in data collection as well as how your organisation addresses these issues.

**9. From your experience, what are the gaps and limitations in the data currently available on Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence in Wales?**

- a. Prompt: Are there specific types of violence, population groups, or service pathways that are underrepresented or poorly captured?
- b. Prompt: Are there specific aspects that are not adequately captured?
- c. Prompt: Are there any improvements that could make the existing data more useful—such as new data formats, different breakdowns by geography, sector, or demographics, or other enhancements?

**Follow-up question:** Are you aware of any types of unpublished or internal data that could help address these gaps or provide further insight into these areas?

**Follow-up question:** Are there settings or contexts (for example, schools, workplaces, online environments) where data collection should be strengthened?

**Follow-up question:** In your view, how does the data available in Wales compare to that collected in other parts of the UK, both in terms of strengths and areas for improvement?

**10. Are there tasks or activities in your work that you think should be done but aren't currently possible because of issues with data quality or availability?**

- a. Prompt: Are there particular decisions or actions that are hindered by these data gaps?
- b. Have you encountered challenges related to data timeliness, accuracy, or completeness that impact your work?

**11. Are there any known challenges in the way different organisations define or record VAWDASV-related data?**

- c. Prompt: Are there differences in definitions between police data, health data, third-sector service, and self-reported (survey) data?
  - a. [If there are differences] Follow-up question: If so, could you explain why these differences exist and how they may impact the consistency and interpretation of the data?
- d. Prompt: Are there any specific challenges related to the granularity of these datasets – for example, when they combine information from both England and Wales? How difficult is it to obtain data specific to Wales?
- e. Do you encounter any challenges in aligning or comparing data across sectors and organisations?
- f. Are there instances where you know that relevant data exists within other organisations, but you are unable to access it? If so, what barriers prevent data sharing or access?

**12. Are there specific indicators, measures, or variables that you feel should be captured more consistently or comprehensively across datasets?**

- a. Prompt: Are there outcome indicators (for example, safety, wellbeing, access to justice) that are currently missing or not consistently tracked across datasets?
- b. Prompt: Are there indicators that measure the effectiveness of services (for example, response times, duration of support, or long-term outcomes) that should be included more systematically?
- c. Prompt: Are there key process indicators (for example, referral success rates, coordination between agencies, repeat cases) that are not adequately captured in the data?

**13. Underreporting remains a recognised issue in VAWDASV data. Based on your experience, what are the main drivers of underreporting, and how might this affect data quality and interpretation?**

- j. Prompt: Are there particular types of violence or abuse (for example, victims of coercive control, sexual violence, stalking, sexual harassment, workplace harassment, so-called 'honour-based' violence, or financial abuse) that are more likely to go unreported or be poorly captured in current datasets?
- k. Prompt: Are there certain groups or settings where underreporting is especially acute (for example, older people, children and young people, ethnic minorities, disabled victims, LGBTQ+ individuals, and specific geographic areas)?

**Follow-up question:** In your view, what are the primary factors that contribute to the underreporting of experiences of violence, abuse, or exploitation?

**14. Are there any additional barriers to improving the quality and completeness of VAWDASV data in Wales?**

Additional barriers can be related to capacity, resourcing, coordination, systems, or something else.

**15. Finally, are there any types of data that are not currently collected at all but would be beneficial for your organisation's work?**

- a. Prompt: What specific areas of data collection do you feel are most lacking?
- b. Prompt: How could these data complement the data you already use? How would these data help in your organisation's work?
- c. Prompt: Why do you think these data are not routinely collected?

**Suggestions (5-10 minutes)**

We'd now like to focus on your recommendations for strengthening the VAWDASV data ecosystem in Wales. In particular, we're interested in your views on what changes – whether in data collection, infrastructure, or collaboration – could better support the delivery of the Welsh Government's VAWDASV Strategy and help ensure that the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) truly reflect progress and impact.

**16. Which areas would benefit from more targeted data collection?**

- a. Prompt: Could this include areas such as prevention, early intervention, long-term survivor outcomes, or experiences of minoritised groups?
- b. Prompt: Are there indicators that could help identify emerging trends or unmet needs more quickly?

## 17. What measures would you suggest to strengthen the VAWDASV data ecosystem?

- a. Prompt: Are there any improvements that need to be made regarding data collection and reporting?
- b. Prompt: What technological or methodological changes would help enhance data accessibility and quality?

### Wrap up (up to 5 minutes)

1. Is there any additional information relevant to this discussion that you wish to share, regarding data on Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence?
2. Would you agree to engage with us again in the near future if we require further insights as part of this research project? We would like to contact you to complete a Call for Evidence and to share it with colleagues or other relevant stakeholders.
3. We may also ask you to participate in a follow-up interview. Would that be okay with you?

## Call for Evidence Questionnaire

### Guidance to complete the CfE

The primary aim of this Call for Evidence is to gather information on data collections related to **VAWDASV**.

The questionnaire is structured into four sections. The first two focus on datasets you are aware of or work with. In **Section 1**, we ask you to provide information about any published datasets you use, are familiar with or produce. **Section 2** focuses on unpublished datasets you might work with or produce. For each dataset, we are interested in understanding its name and key contextual details, such the time period it covers, the frequency of data collected, the coverage of the data (for example, in terms of geography) and which specific forms of VAWDASV it relates to.

For published datasets, we will just need you to share the access link with us (within the survey environment) and provide any other relevant information you want to share with us (data collection templates, names of indicators collected and their characteristics, related guidance or glossaries) at **[EMAIL PLACEHOLDER]**.

For unpublished datasets, you can contribute in two ways. If you are familiar with a dataset, you can complete a set of mostly close-ended questions. If you are less familiar, you can respond using an open-ended question to share any general information. You are also welcome to share any additional information at **[EMAIL PLACEHOLDER]**.

**Section 3** will focus on will evaluating the adequacy, quality, and accessibility of existing VAWDASV data, identify barriers and gaps in available sources, and assess how well these data support the Blueprint workstreams and policy objectives.

Finally, **Section 4** offers you the opportunity to provide any further recommendations or reflections on VAWDASV data collection and usage.

Please note that all questions in this questionnaire are optional. You can choose “Prefer not to answer” for any close-ended questions or simply skip the open text responses if they do not apply.

Thank you for taking the time to contribute to this important project.

## **Section 0: Organisational information**

1. Please provide the full name of the organisation you work for/your role. **Open text**

## **Section 1: Data you know and work with - Published**

**Instructions:** This section focuses on identifying **published** datasets related to Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) that you are aware of or that your organisation produces. Please note that we are specifically interested in datasets that include disaggregated data or breakdowns relevant to Wales. We only require links to these datasets, along with any relevant contextual information you can provide.

Please respond in the way that best suits your familiarity with the data. If you are not aware of, or have no relevant published datasets to share, please skip this question.

1. Please provide details of any **published** datasets related to VAWDASV that you are aware of, including those produced by your organisation, that provide data specific to Wales. Where possible, please include access links or any relevant contextual information.

You may also share any additional notes or context here. If you would like to provide further details or templates, please contact us at: **[EMAIL PLACEHOLDER]**

## **Section 2: Data you know and work with - Unpublished**

**Instructions:** This section focuses on identifying **unpublished** datasets you are aware of, work with or produce that relate to **Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV)**. You have the flexibility to respond in the way that best suits your level of familiarity with the data. You may either answer a series of structured (close-ended) questions or provide a general overview in an open-ended format.

A brief overview of what the close-ended questions will cover. These questions are designed to gather consistent information about each unpublished dataset you are aware of or work within a structured manner:

- You will be asked to provide details such as the dataset’s name, owner, geographic coverage, types of data included, topics covered (for example, forms of VAWDASV), demographics captured, and time covered.

- Additional questions will focus on the demographics included, the outcomes the dataset can support, how often they are updated, and any key strengths or limitations.

It may be helpful to have relevant documentation before choosing this option. If you have no relevant information to share for this section, that's absolutely fine—please select the appropriate response option below.

2. How would you prefer to respond in this section?
  - a. I would prefer to respond to a set of questions about the data in this survey  
[Skip to Q4]
  - b. I would prefer shared details about these datasets in an open format or email you with information about the unpublished datasets that might be relevant
  - c. I do not have any relevant information to provide [Skip to section 3]
3. Please provide details of any **unpublished** datasets related to VAWDASV that you are aware of, including those produced by your organisation. Open text [Skip to Section 3]
4. How many datasets would you like to provide information on using the structured questions?
  - a. 0
  - b. 1
  - c. 2
  - d. 3
  - e. 4
  - f. 5
  - g. 6
  - h. 7
  - i. 8
  - j. 9
  - k. 10

### Close ended questions

5. Please indicate the name of the dataset. Open text
6. Which organisation owns this dataset? Open text
7. Why does this organisation or team collect or use this data? Open text

8. How is this data stored or collected? **Multiple answers allowed**
- a. Data is collected qualitatively (such as notes in a Word document, or in a similar format like a PDF)
  - b. Data is recorded in an Excel sheet or similar tool.
  - c. Data is recorded in a specific platform or data recording tool
  - d. Other [please specify]
9. Can you provide additional detail on the format in which your data is recorded? **Open text**
10. What geographic area does this dataset cover? **Single answer question**
- a. UK-wide
  - b. Great Britain
  - c. England and Wales
  - d. Wales only [skip to Q12]
  - e. Other nation, not covering Wales [skip to next dataset]
  - f. Region within Wales [Skip to Q13]
  - g. I do not know
  - h. Prefer not to answer
11. Does this dataset include data disaggregated for Wales? **Single answer question**
- a. Yes
  - b. No [Skip to Q14]
  - c. I do not know [Skip to Q14]
  - d. Prefer not to answer [Skip to Q14]
12. Does this dataset include data disaggregated in regional breakdowns within Wales? **Single answer question**
- a. Yes
  - b. No [Skip to Q14]
  - c. I do not know [Skip to Q14]
  - d. Prefer not to answer [Skip to Q14]

13. What region(s) is covered by this dataset? **Open text**

14. What type of data does this dataset include? **Multiple answers allowed**

- a. Survey data
- b. Administrative records
- c. Police, crime or court records
- d. Service provision logs
- e. Other [please specify]

15. Which forms of VAWDASV are included in this dataset? Select all that apply **Multiple answers allowed**

- a. Intimate partner violence
- b. Domestic violence and abuse
- c. Sexual violence and abuse
- d. Coercive control
- e. Forced marriage
- f. Child marriage
- g. Honour-based abuse
- h. Female genital mutilation
- i. Human trafficking
- j. Sexual harassment
- k. Cyber harassment
- l. Adolescent dating violence
- m. Psychological or emotional abuse
- n. Digital, online, or tech facilitated abuse
- o. Economic/financial abuse
- p. Stalking
- q. Other [please specify]
- r. Prefer not to say

16. What population groups or sub-groups are covered by the dataset? Select all that apply **Multiple answers allowed**

- a. Population wide
- b. Adult victims/survivors
- c. Child victims/survivors
- d. Perpetrators
- e. Children, young people, and adolescents
- f. Older people
- g. Service providers/frontline workers
- h. Other [please specify]
- i. Prefer not to say

17. What of the following victim characteristics does this dataset include? **Multiple answers allowed**

- a. Age
- b. Sex
- c. Gender
- d. Ethnicity
- e. Sexual orientation
- f. Disability status
- g. Religion or belief
- h. Pregnancy status
- i. Other [please specify]
- j. Prefer not to answer

18. Does this dataset include information on perpetrators?

- a. Yes
- b. No **[Skip to Q20]**
- c. Prefer not to answer **[Skip to Q20]**

19. Please specify what information about perpetrators is included. **Open text**

20. Which of the following outcomes can be evaluated using the information contained within this dataset? Select all that apply **Multiple answers allowed**

- a. Prevalence of VAWDASV
- b. Trends in reporting of VAWDASV
- c. Children and young people's knowledge of safe, equitable, and healthy relationships
- d. Children's attitudes towards abuse
- e. Legal outcomes for VAWDASV (arrests, prosecutions, convictions)
- f. Prevalence of perpetrator intervention programmes
- g. Availability of early intervention services for victims and survivors (including general early intervention support)
- h. Proportion of professionals trained to respond to VAWDASV
- i. Availability of support services for victims
- j. Victims trust in the judicial process
- k. Proportion of victims who accessed and received support from legal services
- l. Other [please specify]
- m. Prefer not to answer

21. What is the earliest and latest time period covered by this dataset? **Open text**

22. How frequently is this dataset updated? **Single answer question**

23. What are the most useful features of this dataset? **Open text**

24. What are the main limitations or quality issues of this dataset? **Open text**

### **Section 3: Perceived gaps**

1. How effective do you feel current data sources are in capturing the full scale of VAWDASV in Wales? **Single answer question**

- a. Very effective
- b. Somewhat effective
- c. Neither effective, nor ineffective
- d. Somewhat ineffective
- e. Very ineffective
- f. I don't know
- g. Prefer not to answer

2. Could you please provide more context on the answer you gave above? We're particularly interested in any specific strengths or limitations of current data sources in capturing the scale of VAWDASV in Wales. **Open text**
3. Which of the following challenges have you encountered in working with VAWDASV-related data? Select all that apply **Multiple answers allowed**
- a. Lack of disaggregated Welsh-specific data
  - b. Inconsistent or incomplete data collection
  - c. Limited data sharing between organisations
  - d. Gaps in data on certain demographic groups
  - e. Lack of performance metrics to evaluate service impact
  - f. Data is unstructured or disorganised, making it difficult to use
  - g. Data is inaccurate (such as underreported or includes duplication)
  - h. Difficulties in accessing datasets
  - i. Other [please specify]
  - j. None of the above
4. To what extent are you able to access data specific to these topics in your area of work? [Scale: Not at all accessible; Slightly accessible; Moderately accessible; Mostly accessible; Fully accessible; I do not know; Prefer not to answer] **Single answer question**
- a. Intimate partner violence
  - b. Domestic violence and abuse
  - c. Sexual violence and abuse
  - d. Coercive control
  - e. Forced marriage
  - f. Child marriage
  - g. Honour-based abuse
  - h. Female genital mutilation
  - i. Human trafficking
  - j. Sexual harassment
  - k. Cyber harassment
  - l. Adolescent dating violence
  - m. Psychological or emotional abuse

- n. Digital, online, or tech facilitated abuse
  - o. Economic/financial abuse
  - p. Stalking
  - q. Other [please specify]
  - r. Prefer not to say
5. What factors limit the frequency of updates for the VAWDASV-related datasets you work with? **Multiple answers allowed**
- a. Lack of funding to update data more regularly
  - b. Data is tied to an administrative dataset or statistic collected at specific intervals
  - c. Data sharing or disclosure processes make regular updates difficult
  - d. Other [please specify]
  - e. Prefer not to answer
6. Please explain how the frequency of data updates affects your work. **Open text**
7. Which of the following outcomes currently have limited data available for evaluation? Select all that apply **Multiple answers allowed**
- a. Prevalence of VAWDASV
  - b. Trends in reporting of VAWDASV
  - c. Children and young people's knowledge of safe, equitable, and healthy relationships
  - d. Children's attitudes towards abuse
  - e. Legal outcomes for VAWDASV (arrests, prosecutions, convictions)
  - f. Prevalence of perpetrator intervention programmes
  - g. Availability of early intervention services for victims and survivors (including general early intervention support)
  - h. Proportion of professionals trained to respond to VAWDASV
  - i. Availability of support services for victims
  - j. Victims trust in the judicial process
  - k. Proportion of victims who accessed and received support from legal services
  - l. Other [please specify]
  - m. Prefer not to answer

8. Please rate how well you think existing data sources support each of the following Blueprint workstreams: [Scale: Not at all supported, Slightly supported, Moderately supported, Mostly supported, Fully supported, I do not know, Prefer not to answer] **Single answer question**

Note: *The VAWDASV Blueprint (2022–2026) is a coordinated, cross-sector action plan led by the Welsh Government and key partners. It includes six thematic workstreams that align with the national strategy’s objectives. These workstreams focus on priority areas to tackle VAWDASV across Wales This question is optional and may be skipped if you are unsure how to respond.*

- a. Street harassment and public safety
  - b. Workplace harassment
  - c. Tackling perpetration
  - d. Sustainable commissioning
  - e. Children, young people, and older people
  - f. Survivor voice
9. Is there any other data relating to VAWDASV that you think would be useful or important to collect, but is currently not being measured? Please list as many examples as you feel are relevant **Open text**

#### **Section 4: Further Recommendations and Reflections**

1. If you have any further recommendations or observations regarding VAWDASV data collection, quality, accessibility, analysis, or usage, please share them here. **Open text**
2. Do you consent to us using anonymised quotes and information about the datasets you have provided in reports or publications? **Single answer question**
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  - c. Prefer not to answer
3. Do you consent to be contacted for any follow-up questions or clarifications regarding your responses or the datasets you have shared? **Single answer question**
  - a. Yes
  - b. No [skip to final section]
  - c. Prefer not to answer [skip to final section]
4. Please share with us your email address. **Open text**

## Thank you

Thank you for completing this Call for Evidence. Your insights are invaluable in shaping a robust, data-driven response to Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence in Wales.

Should you wish to share any additional materials or have further observations, please get in touch at [EMAIL PLACEHOLDER]. Materials shared could include:

- Sample datasets
- Documents describing how datasets are structured
- Data collection templates (Excel files showing the names of indicators collected and their characteristics)
- Related guidance or glossaries, or a narrative description of the data you use or manage.