



Live Fear
Free Helpline

Providing confidential support
and information on domestic
abuse, sexual violence and
violence against women in Wales

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Byw Heb Ofn

Darparu gwybodaeth a chefnogaeth
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Welsh Women's Aid

Data from Specialist Services in Wales: Quarter 1 2018/19

Period: 01/04/2018 – 30/06/2018

Welsh Women's Aid, September 2018

Acknowledgements



We are extremely thankful to the specialist services that are members of Welsh Women's Aid, who have provided their data which informs this report. We acknowledge the increasing demands on their services and resources to support the women, men and children and young people who have been affected by violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV), and appreciate their efforts in working with us to build a national picture of the sector.

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Introduction

About us

Welsh Women's Aid is the national umbrella body for violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence (VAWDASV) specialist services in the third sector in Wales. Our aim is to end such violence and abuse and ensure survivors have access to high-quality, needs-led and strengths-based support so that they can live safe, healthy and equal lives, free from abuse. We act as the voice of the specialist sector to influence and improve policy, legislation and practice for the benefit of survivors, working in partnership with services, survivors and other stakeholders to bring about an end to violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence in all its forms.

The prevalence of violence against women, domestic abuse and sexual violence remains largely hidden. The extent of femicide, rape, domestic abuse, forced marriage, sexual harassment, female genital mutilation and other forms of abuse are often invisible in official statistics nationally and locally, and there is a lack of consensus about how such violence should be defined and measured and how this can best be achieved. This report focuses on the referrals to and use of services by survivors in Wales for the first quarter of the 2018/19 financial year. The data is limited to that provided by members of our Federation through the year and at the year-end, and by our Wales database of provision of local and national VAWDASV specialist services.

Methodology

The statistical information contained in this report is sourced both from the member organisations and Welsh Women's Aid's direct services. Each of these organisations provide specialist services to people who have experienced domestic abuse and other forms of violence against women, including refuge, community and dedicated sexual violence support services.

The data sources that inform this report are:

- Quarterly Monitoring Data

At the end of each quarter, Welsh Women's Aid distribute a data form to gather output and outcome statistics on the services which have been provided. This report includes the data for the period of quarter 1 2018/19 (April – June 2018). This data analysis report comprises the datasets submitted by our members to depict nationally and regionally the demand for their services and the nature of the responses provided in the community and across Wales.

There were 23 member organisations¹ delivering 33 services during this period². Of the 23 members:

- 19 member organisations deliver refuge-based support services;
- 20 member organisations deliver community-based support services;
- 4 member organisations deliver dedicated sexual violence support services.

Included in this report is data submitted by:

- 18 out of 19 member organisations delivering refuge-based support services (95%);
- 18 out of 20 member organisations delivering community-based support services (90%);
- 2 out of 4 member organisations delivering dedicated sexual violence support services (50%).

- Live Fear Free Helpline Data

Data has been included from the national helpline in Wales, managed by Welsh Women's Aid and funded by Welsh Government. This report includes highlight data extracted from the quarterly report compiled internally at the Helpline.

¹ Includes Welsh Women's Aid direct services.

² Refer to Appendix 1 for list of member organisations and service provision.

National Overview

4,648 survivors were supported in specialist services in Wales:

- 534 (11%) in refuge-based support services;
- 3,792 (82%) in domestic abuse community-based support/Outreach services; and
- 322 (7%) in dedicated sexual violence/rape crisis services.

5,231 survivors were referred to specialist services in Wales:

- 590 (11%) to refuge-based support services;
- 4,393 (84%) to domestic abuse community-based support/Outreach services; and
- 248 (5%) to dedicated sexual violence/rape crisis services.

Of 590 referrals made to refuge-based support services;

- 318 survivors (54%) were accommodated;
- 190 survivors (32%) were unable to be offered support by the services;
- 78 survivors (13%) chose not to accept support offered by the services; and
- 5 survivors (1%) could not be offered immediate support and were on waiting lists for support at the end of the reporting period.

Of 4,393 referrals made to domestic abuse community-based support/ Outreach services;

- 2,439 survivors (56%) were supported;
- 99 survivors (2%) were unable to be offered support by the services;
- 1,590 survivors (28%) chose not to accept support offered by the services; and
- 248 survivors (6%) were placed on waiting lists for support.

Of 248 referrals made to dedicated sexual violence support services;

- 47 survivors (17%) were supported;
- 36 survivors (13%) were unable to be offered support by the services;
- 1 survivor (<1%) chose not to accept support offered by the services; and
- 193 survivors (70%) could not be offered immediate support and were on waiting lists for support at the end of the reporting period (see section 4 for more information).

Almost one-third of survivors not able to be supported by refuge-based support services was due to their being limited or no capacity to support survivors with additional or complex support needs (56, 32%). 33 survivors (19%) were unable to be accommodated due to the refuge being full at the time of referral.

182 survivors (34%) in refuge had children residing with them, and 59 survivors (11%) had children who were being cared for by others. A total of 234 children and young people were supported through refuge-based support services during the period.

7,853 contacts were received into the Helpline:

- 7,566 incoming calls
- 49 emails
- 231 webchats
- 7 texts

38% of recorded calls were made by survivors directly experiencing abuse; 92.5% of which were made by females. 100 calls were received by male survivors experiencing abuse (6%).



1. Who uses specialist services?

Member services are encouraged to disaggregate data by the nine 'protected characteristics' identified in the Equality Act 2010 (sex, age, disability, gender reassignment, race, religion or belief, sexual orientation, marriage or civil partnership, and pregnancy and maternity). This data is collected for survivors who are newly referred to and who engage with specialist services for support, to help services comply with their legal responsibility to ensure services are accessible and targeted³, and that anyone using their services is treated fairly and not discriminated against.

1.1: Sex: female and male survivors

Data was provided for 2,622 of 2,804 survivors (94%) who were referred into and engaged with specialist services during quarter 1 of 2018/19. Across all specialist services, 2,415 were women, accounting for a majority of 92% of survivors supported. The highest proportion of male survivors supported was in domestic abuse community-based support services, in which 199 men (9%) were supported. Further breakdown is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Sex of survivors in specialist support services

	Refuge-based support		Community-based support		Dedicated sexual violence support	
Male	4	1%	199	9%	3	6%
Female	290	99%	2,081	91%	44	94%
Prefer Not to Say	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Gender Different Than At Birth	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Identifies as another gender (i.e. not male or female)	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Data Unavailable	24		158		0	

1.2: Age

Data was provided for 1,996 of 2,804 survivors (71%) who were referred into and engaged with services during the reporting period. Data is available for 241 of 318 survivors (76%) in refuge-based support, 1,708 of 2,439 survivors (70%) in community-based support and 47 of 47 survivors (100%) in dedicated sexual violence support services.

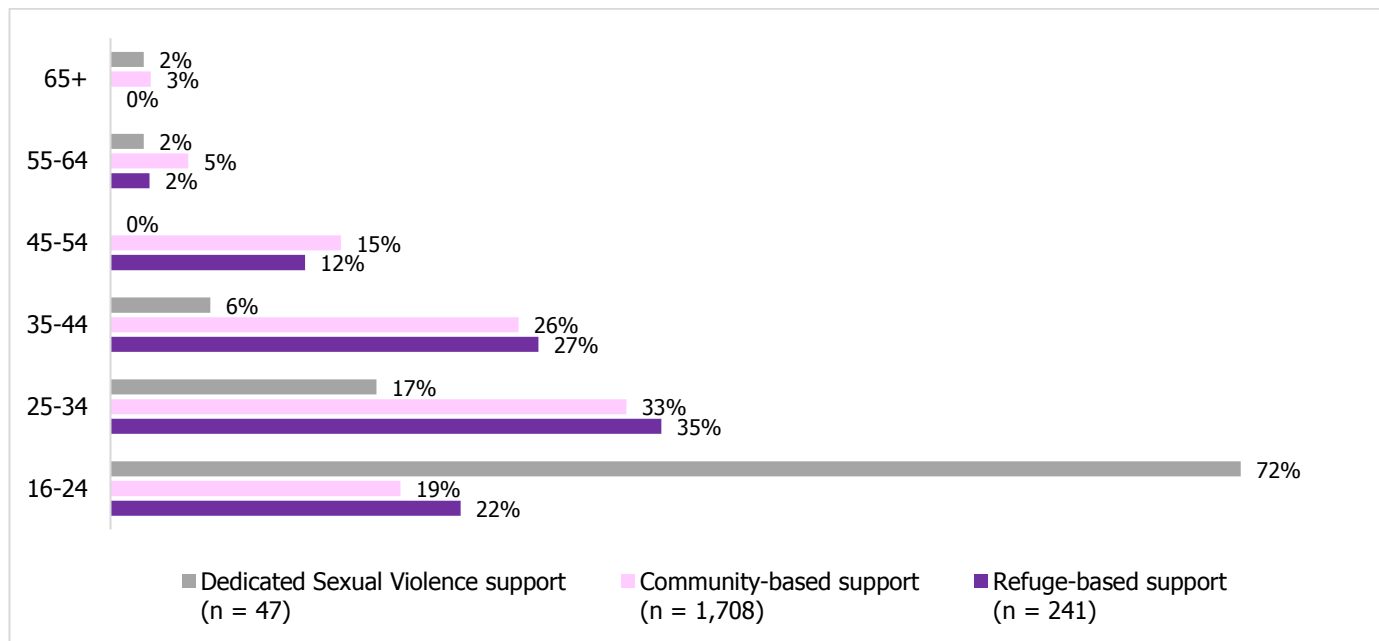
The highest proportion of survivors in one age category was recorded for survivors aged 16 to 24 accessing support for sexual violence, accounting for almost three-quarters of survivors who were referred and engaged (34, 72%).

The highest proportion of survivors who accessed refuge and community-based support services were aged 25 to 34, accounting for 35% (85) and 33% (446), respectively.

Across all three service types, only 45 survivors (2%) were recorded as being aged 65 and over. No survivor in this age category accessed refuge-based support, but 44 (3%) accessed support in community-based support and 1 (2%) through specialist sexual violence support services.

³ Protected characteristics data relates to children and adults aged 16 and over.

Chart 1: Age ranges of survivors engaging with services following referral



1.3: Disability

Welsh Women’s Aid supports and advocates the social model of disability. We understand an ‘impairment’ to be “a characteristic or long term trait, which may, or may not, result from an injury, disease or condition”. Someone therefore might identify as disabled, not because of the impairment itself but because of the discrimination experienced by people with an impairment, when the barriers put up by society interact with their impairment to deny them access or participation.

Of survivors who engaged with specialist services, 284 (10%) identified as disabled; 41 (13%) in refuge-based support, 240 (10%) in domestic abuse community-based support, and 3 (6%) of those accessing dedicated sexual violence support services.

1.4: Gender reassignment/gender identity

In the reporting period, 1 survivor accessing community-based support services was reported as identifying as a gender other than male or female. Data was unavailable for 182 survivors (7%) across all three service types, so the actual number may be higher.

1.5: Race and ethnicity

Data was provided for 1,814 of 2,804 survivors (65%) who were newly referred and supported during the reporting period. Data is available for 247 of 318 survivors (78%) in refuge-based support, 1,554 of 2,439 survivors (64%) in community-based support and 13 of 47 survivors (28%) in dedicated sexual violence support services.

The majority of survivors identified as ‘White British’ (i.e. Welsh, English, Scottish or Northern Irish) accounting for 1,578 of survivors for whom data is available (87%).

The second highest reported category was ‘White Other’, which accounted for 62 survivors (3.4%); 5 (2%) in refuge and 57 (3.7%) in community-based support. 34 survivors (1.9%) identified as ‘Black/Black British African’. A full breakdown of ethnic backgrounds has been provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Ethnic backgrounds of survivors engaging with services following referral

	Refuge-based support		Community-based support		Dedicated sexual violence support	
White: British	214	86.6%	1,352	87.0%	12	92%
White: Irish	0	0.0%	3	0.2%	0	0%
White: Irish or Gypsy Traveller	3	1.2%	8	0.5%	0	0%
White: Other	5	2.0%	57	3.7%	0	0%
Mixed: White and Black Caribbean	3	1.2%	7	0.5%	0	0%
Mixed: White and Black African	0	0%	8	0.5%	0	0%
Mixed: White and Asian	0	0%	2	0.1%	0	0%
Mixed: Other mixed	2	0.8%	12	0.8%	0	0%
Asian or Asian British: Indian	1	0.4%	9	0.6%	0	0%
Asian or Asian British: Pakistani	5	2.0%	14	0.9%	1	8%
Asian or Asian British: Bangladeshi	3	1.2%	15	1.0%	0	0%
Asian or Asian British: Chinese	1	0.4%	5	0.3%	0	0%
Asian or Asian British: Other Asian	0	0%	11	0.7%	0	0%
Black or Black British: Black Caribbean	0	0%	3	0.2%	0	0%
Black or Black British: Black African	5	2.0%	29	1.9%	0	0%
Black or Black British: Other Black	0	0.0%	6	0.4%	0	0%
Other Ethnic Group: Arab	1	0.4%	10	0.6%	0	0%
Other Ethnic Group: Other	4	1.6%	3	0.2%	0	0%
Data unavailable	71		885		34	

1.6: Religion or belief

Data around religion and belief was only available for a minority of survivors (1,052, 38%), indicating that not all services are collecting this. Of those for whom data was available, almost half were recorded as having no religion or belief (516, 49%). The most prevalent category of religion amongst survivors was Christian (all denominations), accounting for 215 survivors (20%), followed by Muslim at 69 (7%). 161 survivors (15%) chose not to disclose their religion or belief. A full breakdown of religion or belief recorded for all service types has been provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Religion or belief of survivors engaging with services following referral

	Refuge-based support		Community-based support		Dedicated Sexual Violence support	
None	109	46%	407	50%	0	0%
Atheist	6	3%	38	5%	0	0%
Buddhist	0	0%	5	1%	0	0%
Christian (all)	47	20%	168	21%	0	0%
Jewish	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Hindu	0	0%	2	0%	0	0%
Muslim	16	7%	52	6%	1	100%
Sikh	0	0%	1	0%	0	0%
Other	7	3%	32	4%	0	0%
Prefer Not to Say	53	22%	108	13%	0	0%
Data unavailable	80		1626		46	

1.7: Sexual orientation

Of survivors who engaged with specialist services following referral and for whom data is available (1,536, 55%), the majority identified as heterosexual (1,393, 91%). 76 survivors (4.9%) chose not to disclose their sexual orientation, while 41 (2.7%) identified as bisexual and 26 (1.7%) identified as gay or lesbian.

Table 4: Sexual orientation of survivors engaging with services following referral

	Refuge-based support		Community-based support		Dedicated sexual violence support	
Bisexual	7	3.0%	34	2.6%	0	0%
Gay or Lesbian	4	1.7%	21	1.6%	1	9.1%
Heterosexual	219	93%	1164	90%	10	91%
Prefer not to say	6	2.5%	70	5.4%	0	0%
Data unavailable	82		1150		36	

1.8: Pregnancy and maternity

Of the data submissions completed, a total of 53 women (2.2% of the survivors recorded as 'female' in section 1.1) were reported as being pregnant; 13 (4.5%) in refuge and 40 (1.9%) in community-based services.

1.9: Welsh language

32 survivors (1.1%) engaging with services following referral were recorded as speaking Welsh as first language; 7 (2.2%) in refuge, 22 (0.9%) in community-based services, and 3 (6.4%) in dedicated sexual violence support services.

2. Refuge-based support services

2.1: Referrals and access to service

During quarter 1, a total of 534 survivors were supported by refuge-based support services in Wales. Of these, 524 were women (98%) and 10 were men (2%).

Table 5: Survivors referred to and accessing refuge-based support

	Women	Men	Total
Total survivors supported in refuge-based services in quarter 1	524	10	534
No. of new referrals received in period	579	11	590
No. of survivors referred and engaged with service	314	4	318
Survivors not able to be supported by service	183	7	190
No. of survivors who did not accept support from service	77	1	78
No. of survivors on the waiting list at the end of the period	5	0	5

Across the national membership of services who deliver refuge-based support, more than half of survivors (318, 54%)⁴ who were referred were able to be supported and engaged with the service. Only a minority of survivors did not accept support (78, 13%), and a third of survivors were not able to be supported by the service (190, 32%). Please refer to sections 2.2 and 2.3 for further details around reasons for non-engagement with services.

Chart 2: Engagement with refuge-based support services across Wales

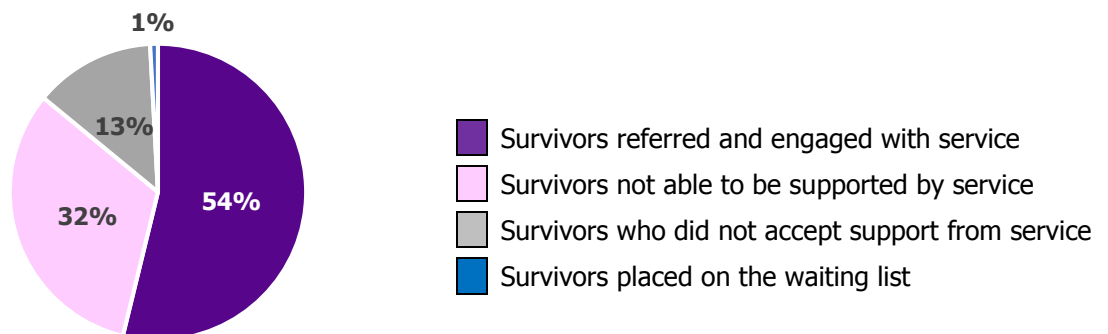


Chart 3 provides the distribution of adult population (18+) across the 4 regions in Wales⁵, and the total number of survivors supported by and referred to the refuge-based support services in the respective regions. The chart also presents the engagement of survivors who have been referred within each region, and proportion of survivors who have not engaged – either because the service was not able to support them or they chose not to engage with support.

The majority of survivors supported were located within South Wales, which has the largest population of the four regions, accounting for 42% of the total adult population in Wales. 287 of the 534 survivors (54%) were supported within this region.

The fewest number of survivors supported in quarter 1 (accounting for only 14% of the total survivors supported across Wales within the Federation) was in Gwent, but this region represents the fewest number of member organisations, and data was not available for one organisation in this area.

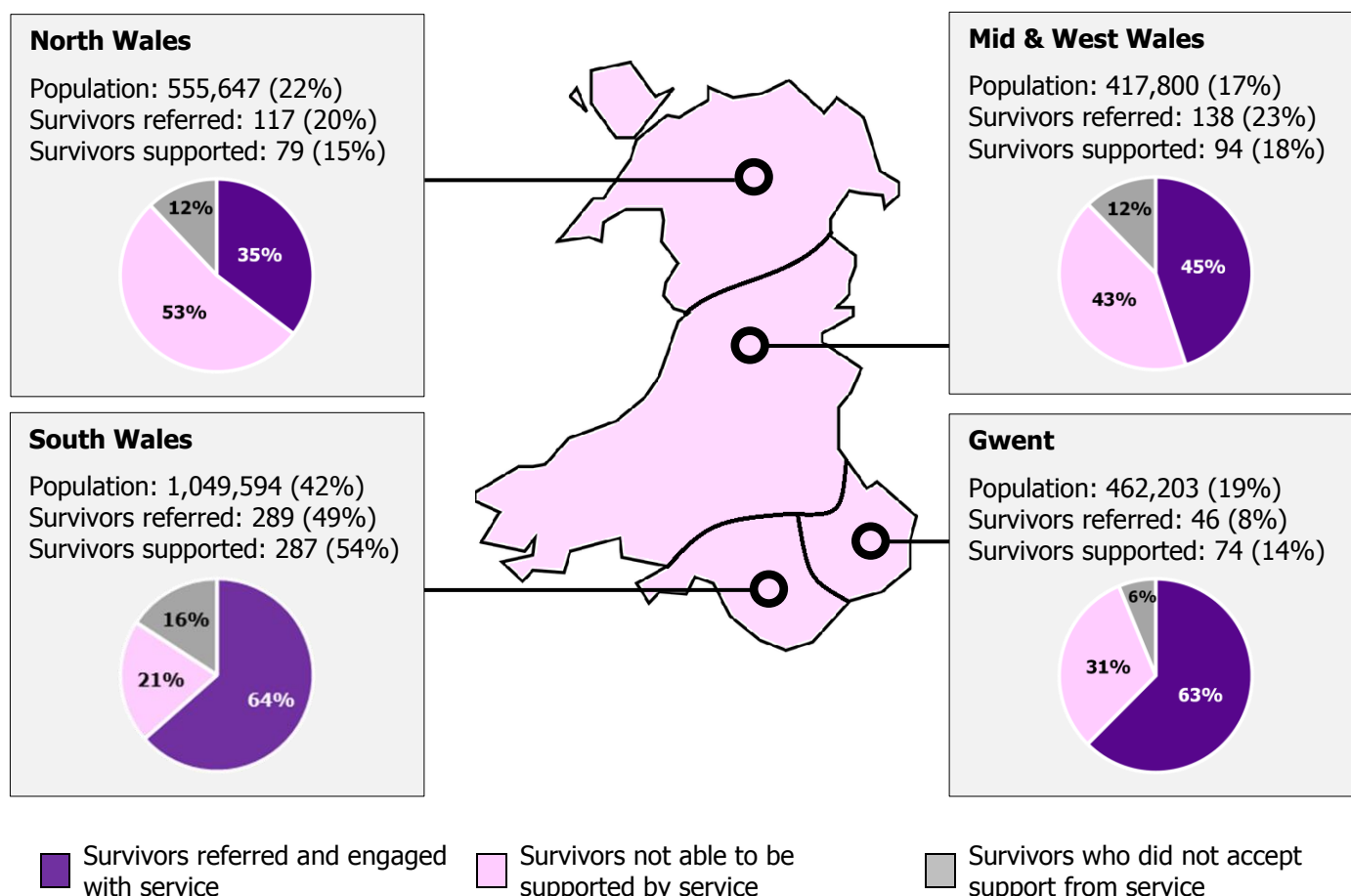
In South Wales and Gwent, almost two-thirds of referrals into refuge-based services were accepted and engaged with the support provided (64% and 63%, respectively).

⁴ n = 591 (the total number of referrals who engaged, were not supported or were placed on a waiting list differs from the number of referrals in that period recorded in Table 5. The reason for this may be because of a delay in the assessment or acceptance period, and that no outcome had been reached at the point of reporting.)

⁵ Please refer to Appendix 4 for regional and local authority areas.

Of the data available, North Wales had the lowest proportion of survivors who engaged with the refuge-based support service following referral, with only 41 out of 117 survivors (35%) successfully engaging with support. Over half of survivors referred in North Wales were not able to be supported by the service (53%), compared to the total national proportion of 32% not accepted by the service (see Chart 2). The proportion of survivors who were not able to be supported by services in Mid & West Wales was again higher than the national proportion, which would suggest that survivors attempting to access support in these areas are more likely to encounter difficulty accessing local services. Reasons for refusal per region has been presented in Chart 5.

Chart 3: Population and engagement with refuge-based support services across regions⁶



2.2: Survivors unable to be supported

Survivors unable to be supported by the refuge at the point of referral

Chart 4 presents the reasons provided by services across Wales for not being able to support survivors who have been referred to them. The most prevalent reason for survivors not being accepted into refuge-based support was because the **service did not have the capacity to meet their support needs**. Not all services in Wales are resourced to have the capacity to offer support to survivors with additional/complex support needs, and are limited in how many families they are able to support due to current occupancy, staffing and funding. Of the 176 survivors for whom data is available (93%)⁷, 35 survivors (20% - 35 women, 0 men) could not be supported because the service was already supporting survivors with high/complex needs, such as alcohol/substance misuse, mental health needs etc. A further 21 (12% - 21 women, 0 men) could not be supported because the service were unable to meet their support needs; in total accounting for almost one third of refusal reasons (56 women, 32%).

The second most prevalent reason for services being unable to support survivors was due to the **refuge being full** at the time of referral, accounting for 33 referral refusals (19% - 31 women, 2 men). In quarters 3 and 4

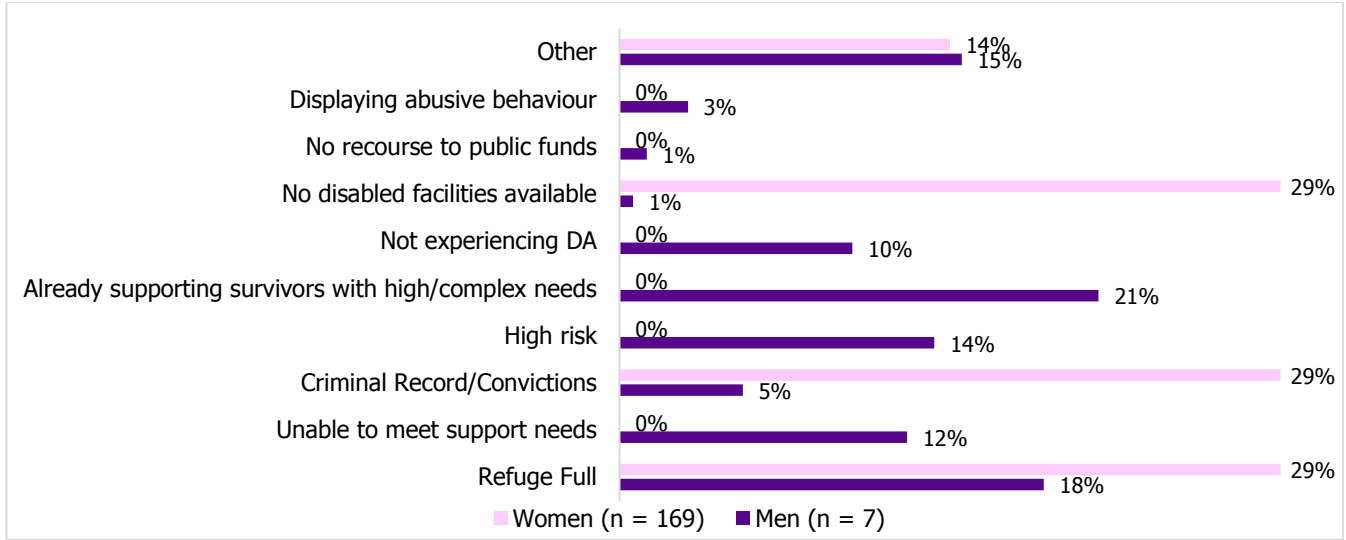
⁶ See Appendix 4 for regional breakdown.

⁷ Data not available for 14 survivors

of the 2017/18 financial year, this has been the most prevalent reason for refusal accounting for 31% and 28% (respectively) of referral refusals.

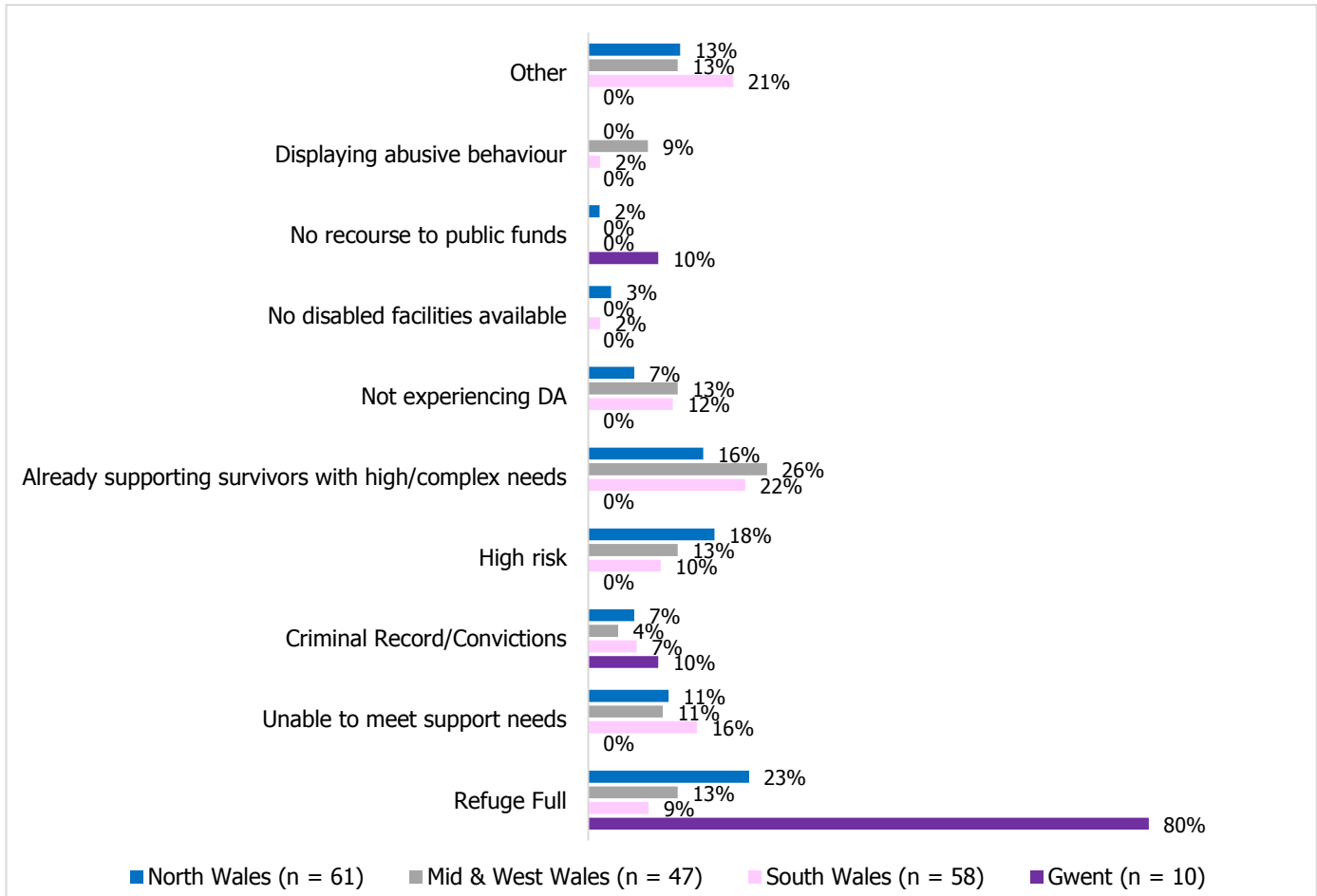
'Other reasons' accounted for 26 referral refusals (15%), and reasons provided include that the service was unable to complete a risk assessment, the refuge was not suitable for the family, and that the service was already supporting survivors from outside the area.

Chart 4: Reasons survivors were not able to be supported by services in Wales



As Chart 3 illustrates, member organisations in North Wales and Mid & West Wales had higher proportions of referrals who they were unable to support, compared to South Wales and Gwent. Chart 5 provides the reasons submitted by services per region, thus exploring regions more lacking in certain provisions than others.

Chart 5: Reasons survivors were not able to be supported by services per region



The highest proportion of referrals who were not accepted was in Gwent on the grounds that the refuge was full, at 80%. However, only 10 referrals were not able to be supported in Gwent, so this data is non-comparable.

The highest number of survivors who were not able to be supported for any reason was in North Wales on the grounds of the refuge being full, which applied to 14 survivors (23%). In Mid & West Wales, South Wales and Gwent the number of survivors not accepted for this reason was 6 (13%), 5 (9%) and 4 (67%), respectively.

As discussed, the reasons 'already supporting survivors with high/complex needs' and 'unable to meet support needs' represent lack of resource available (funding, staffing etc.), so for the purpose of comparison these will be discussed together. The region with the highest number of referrals not accepted for both these reasons was South Wales, which applied to 22 survivors (38%). In North Wales and Mid & West Wales the number of survivors not accepted for this reason was 17 (28%) and 17 (36%), respectively (no survivors were reported for this reason in Gwent).

A total of 21 survivors (11%) in Wales were not able to be supported because they were **assessed as being 'high risk'**, which is the perpetrator knowing the location of the survivor/refuge, and therefore poses a safety risk to the survivor/refuge. This was the second most prevalent reason for refusal in North Wales, where 11 survivors (18%) were not supported. In Mid & West Wales and South Wales the number of survivors not accepted for this reason was 4 (9%) and 6 (10%), respectively (no survivors were reported for this reason in Gwent).

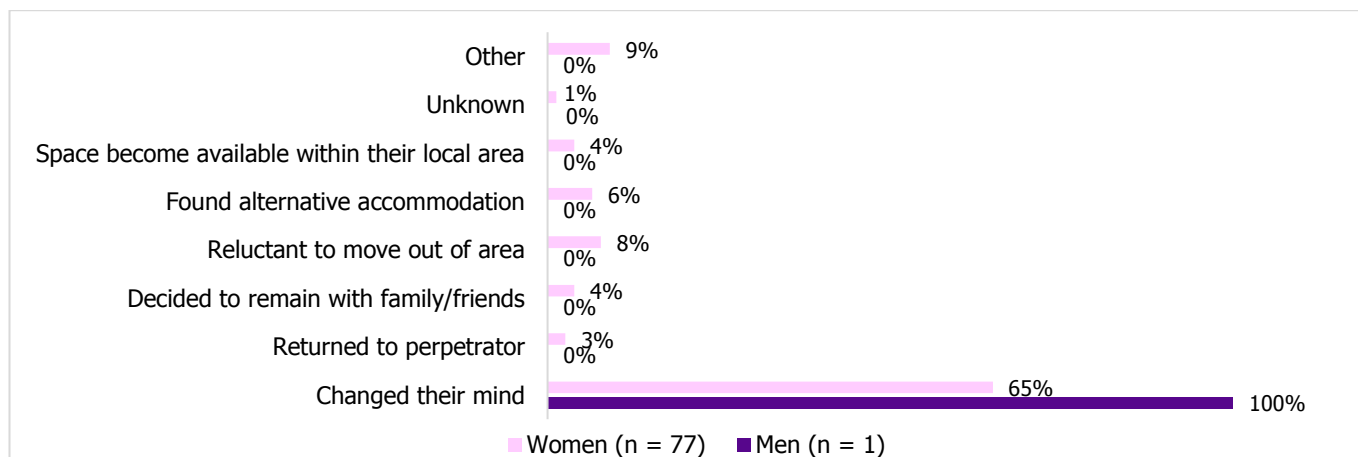
If you have a residence permit that allows you to live in the UK, it may include the condition that you have no recourse to public funds (NRTPF), which means you will not be able to claim most benefits, tax credits or housing assistance that are paid by the state. Gwent and North Wales were the only regions where it was reported that referrals were **unable to be offered support due to having NRTPF**, with one survivor reported per region. Many refuge services are unable to support survivors without recourse to public funds as they do not have funding available to do so.

A total of 17 survivors (10%) were not able to be supported because, following assessment, were found to **not be experiencing domestic abuse**. The highest number of survivors refused support for this reason was in South Wales, in which 7 survivors (12%) were not supported, followed by Mid & West Wales and North Wales at 6 (13%) and 4 (7%), respectively.

Survivors who did not take up the support following referral

The reasons why survivors did not accept the refuge-based support offered to them was recorded for 100% of survivors (77 women, 1 man) referred to services. Almost two-thirds of survivors changed their minds, accounting for 51 survivors (50 women, 1 man). The second most prevalent reason for not accepting support was reluctance to move out of area – which is sometimes necessary given limited availability of refuge spaces within some areas, safety of the survivor and space being available to accommodate a survivor (and children) in another local authority. 6 survivors (8%) did not accept support on this basis. 'Other' reasons were reported for 7 survivors (9%) and included non-engagement, and unwillingness to move to a complex needs refuge.

Chart 6: Reasons survivors did not accept support from services



2.3: Referral sources and location

Of those who were referred and engaged with refuge-based support services, information is collected around the source of referral which indicates where awareness is strong or lacking. A total of 175 out of 277 survivors⁸ (for whom data was available) who engaged with support were referred from either an internal service (such as community-based support services), another VAWDASV service (another refuge unable to support the survivor, for example) or the Live Fear Free Helpline. This accounts for 63% of survivors who have sought support from VAWDASV specialist services prior to referral into refuge.

38 survivors (14%) were self-referrals, 19 survivors (7%) were referred through local authority or housing association services, 18 (6%) referrals were made by police and 10 (4%) through children’s social services.

No referrals were reported as being made by family/friends, education, MARAC or probation services.

Chart 7: Referral sources in Wales

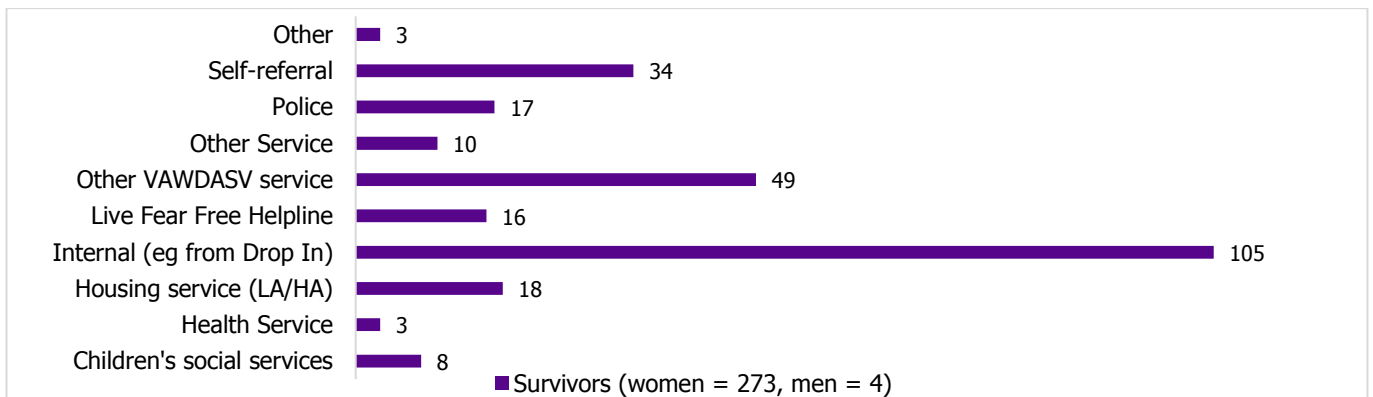
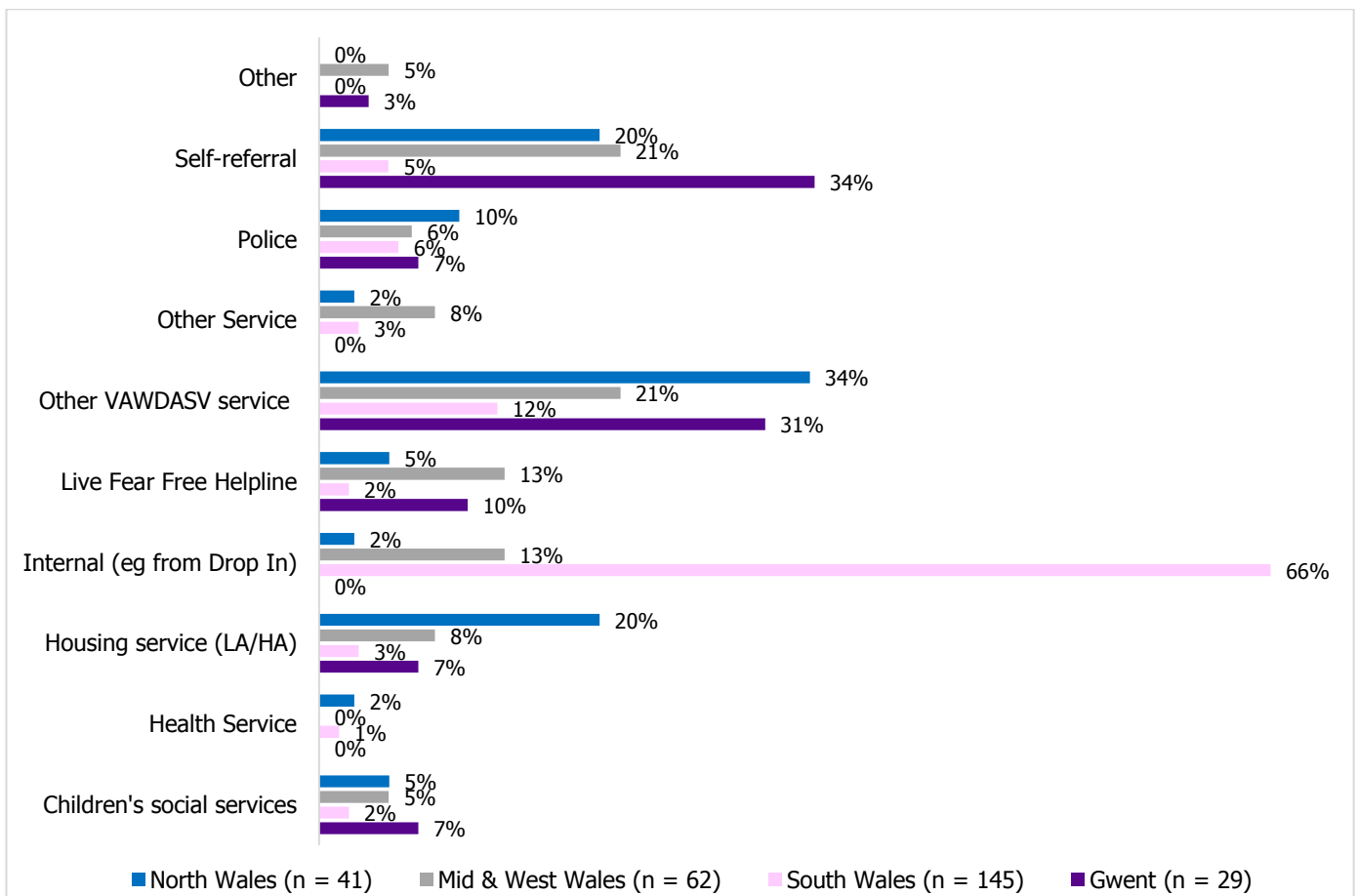


Chart 8: Referral sources per region



⁸ Data available for 277 out of 318 survivors (87%) who were referred and engaged with refuge-based support.

Specialist services in Wales provided information on referral areas of 241 survivors (76%) who accessed refuge-based support during the first quarter of 2018/19. Table 6 shows that more than half of survivors were referred from and supported within their own local authority; over one third (83, 34%) were referred from a different local authority area within Wales and 19 survivors (8%) travelled from elsewhere in the UK, reflecting the need for the national network of refuge services which enables survivors to move across local authority boundaries to access support and safety.

Table 6: Local Referral Area of survivors who engaged with refuge-based support service

	Women	Men	Total*	
Own local authority	138	1	139	58%
Another local authority area in Wales	83	0	83	34%
Another local authority area in UK	18	1	19	8%

*n = 241 (data is not available for 77 survivors (75 women, 2 men))

2.4: Children of survivors in refuge-based support

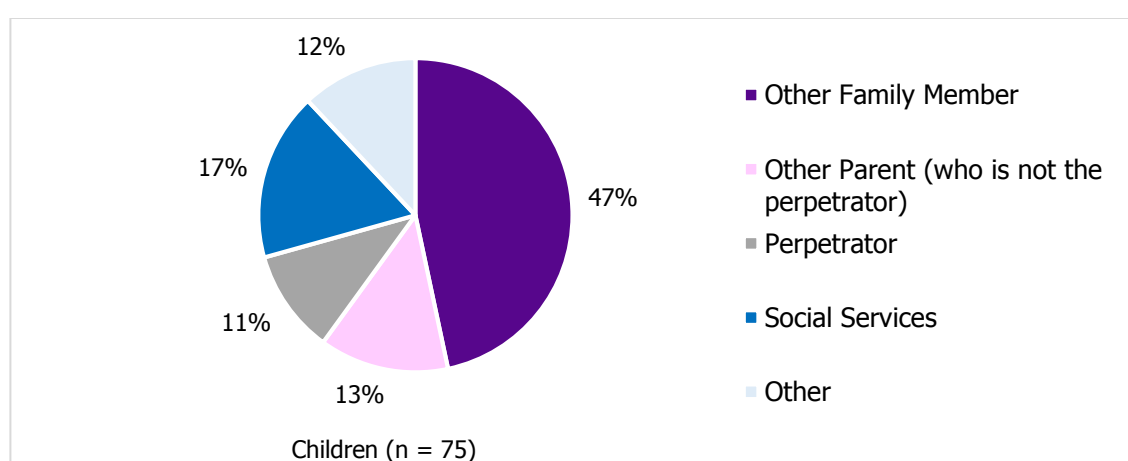
Of the 18 member organisations delivering refuge-based support who contributed to this report, 17 submitted data relating to support delivered to children and young people during the reporting period (delivered through 26 services throughout Wales).

In total, 241 survivors (45%) supported disclosed having children either living with them in refuge or elsewhere. The majority of those with children (182, 76%) were reported as having their children residing in refuge with them in the period, and 59 survivors (24%) had children not living with them in refuge.

A total of 234 children and young people were supported through refuge-based support services in the first quarter of 2018/19. 48 children living in refuge were disclosed as being on the Child Protection Register, accounting for 21% of total children in refuge-based support.

Information was provided for a total of 75 children who were living away from their parent in refuge; almost half of children were being accommodated by another family member (35, 47%), 13 children (17%) were in the care of Social Services (i.e. permanent or temporary foster care), 10 children (13%) were in the care of another parent who was not the perpetrator, whilst 8 children (11%) were reported as remaining in the care of the perpetrator. Details for 'Other' included 'unknown' and that the children were grown up and independent (and therefore not necessarily children or young people).

Chart 9: Place of residence of children not in refuge



2.5: Gender of the primary perpetrator

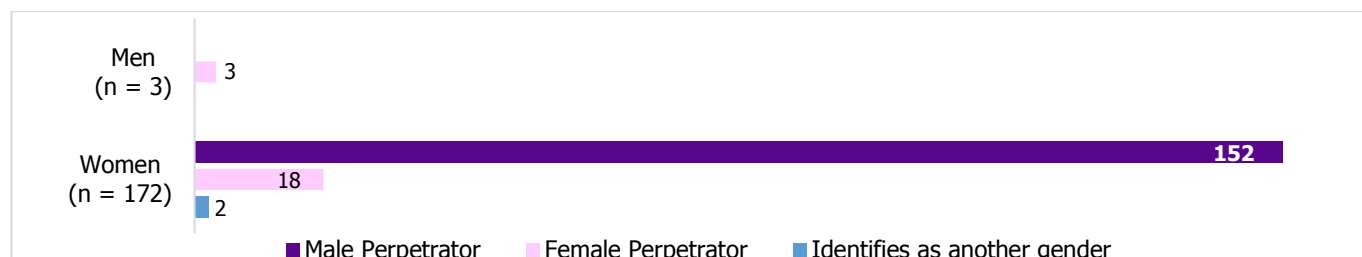
For the first time, member organisations delivering refuge-based support have been asked to collect the gender of the primary perpetrator from survivors engaging with their services. Not all services are currently able to

collect this data, and as such the data presented below is for 175 of the 318 (55%) survivors who were referred to and engaged with the service during the first quarter of 2018/19⁹.

Of the women survivors included in the sample, violence was perpetrated by a male in 152 of the 172 cases recorded (88%). 18 cases recorded (10%) for female survivors were perpetrated by another female, and 2 cases (1%) were perpetrated by someone who identifies as a gender other than male or female.

As shown in chart 10, for the small sample of male survivors 100% of abuse was primarily perpetrated by a female (albeit no information is collected around relationship to primary perpetrator).

Chart 10: Gender of primary perpetrator



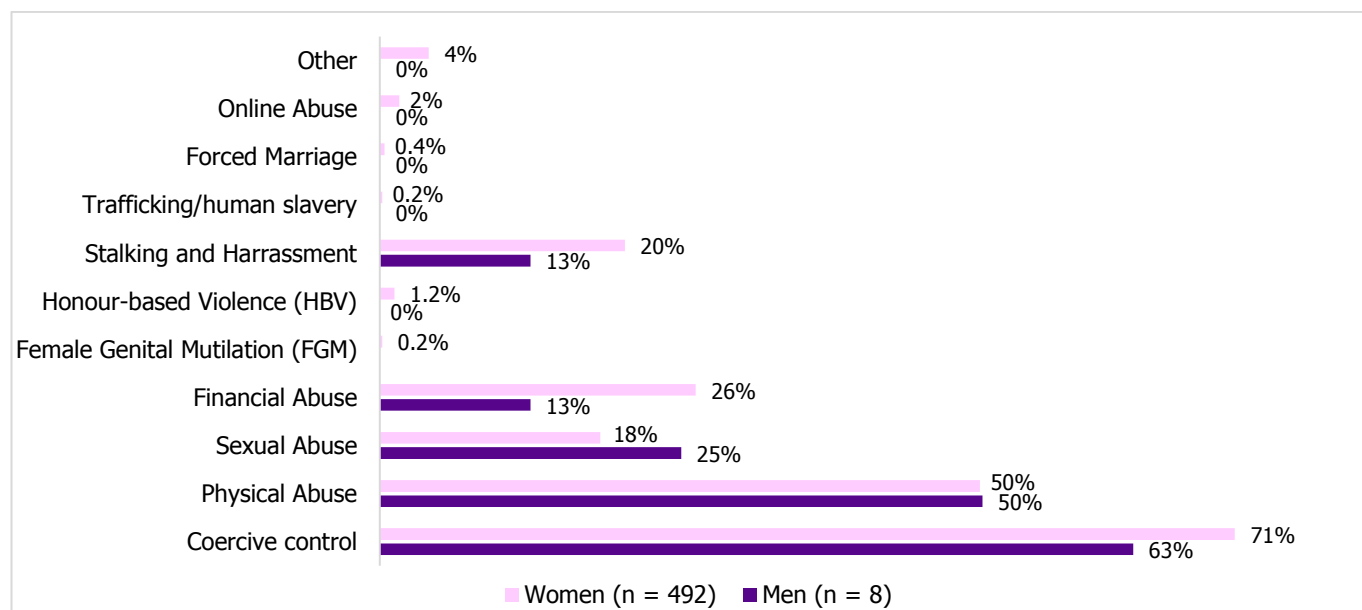
2.6: Types of abuse disclosed

Abuse types were recorded for 492 of 524 women (94%) and 8 out of 10 men (80%) who were supported during quarter 1. Survivors are more likely to experience multiple types of abuse at any one time, rather than in isolation; on average, survivors reported experiencing between 1 and 2 different abuse types¹⁰.

The most common type of abuse disclosed by survivors **coercive controlling behaviour**, with 354 survivors (72%) reported as experiencing this type of abuse (349 women and 5 men). The second most prevalent abuse type recorded was **physical abuse**, for which 245 women (50%) and 4 men (50%) reported experiencing. More than a quarter of survivors (130, 26%) reported experiencing **financial abuse** (129 women, 1 man) in the period. These were also the most prevalent abuse types reported throughout 2017/18.

As was the case for the 2017/18 annual statistics, one in five women disclosed experiencing **sexual abuse** (90, 18%) and being **stalked or harassed** by their perpetrator (100, 20%). There was 1 case of **Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)**, 6 cases of **honour-based violence** and 2 of **forced marriage** – all reported amongst women (no men).

Chart 11: Abuse types experienced by survivors in refuge-based support services in Wales



⁹ Data is not available for 123 women (42%) and 1 man (25%).

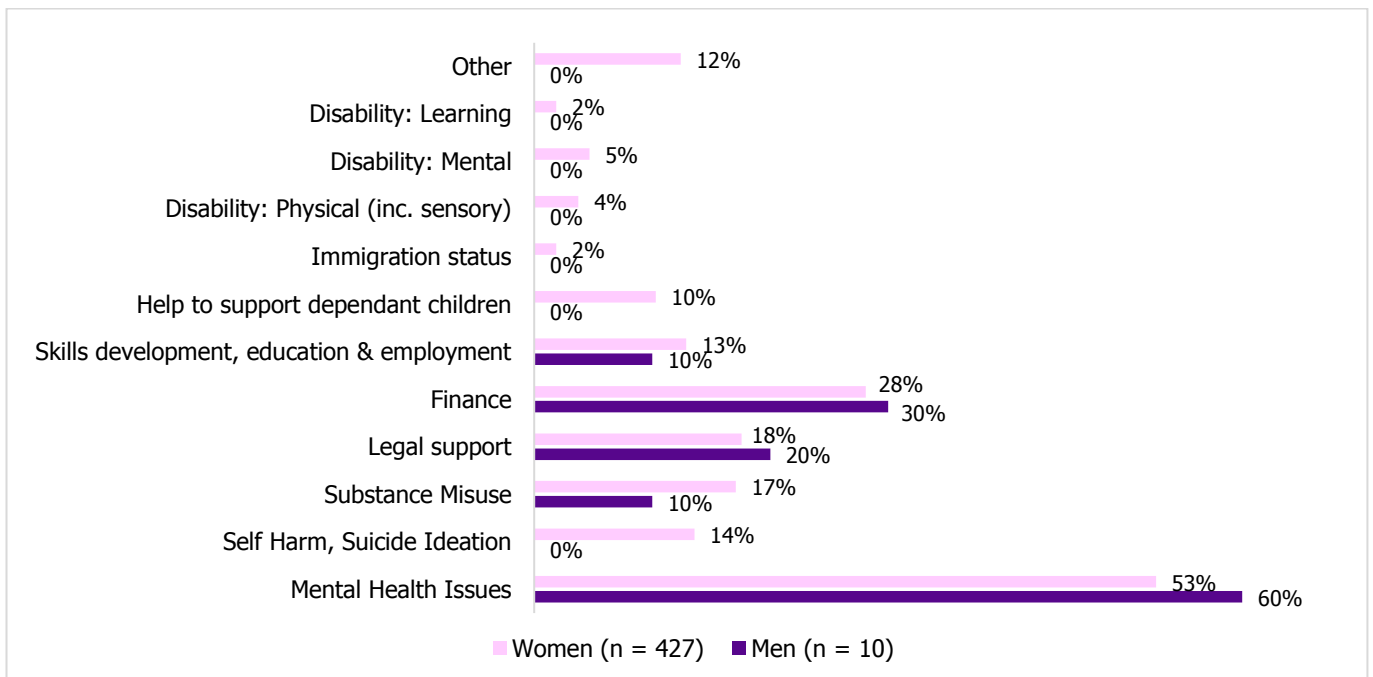
¹⁰ Total number of abuse types divided by total number of survivors included in the dataset.

2.7: Support needs

Many survivors have additional support needs associated with their experience of abuse. Not all services currently record this data, so the additional support needs have been measured alongside the number of survivors supported for the respective services only. Additional support needs were recorded for 427 of 524 women (81%) and 10 of 10 men (100%) supported in the quarter. On average, survivors reported having between 1 and 2 different support needs¹¹.

The most common additional support needs recorded related to mental health, which affected more than half of survivors in service (225 women, 6 men), and has consistently been the case in each quarter of 2017/18. The second most common support needs reported were in regards to finance (120 women, 3 men), legal support (75 women, 2 men) and substance misuse (73 women, 1 man).

Chart 12: Additional/complex support needs of survivors



2.8: Moving on from specialist support

During quarter 1, 291 survivors were reported as ceasing support with the refuge-based service¹². Table 7 displays the length of time that survivors were accommodated up until the point of exit during quarter 1.

Table 7: Length of stay in refuge for survivors who left service

	Women		Men		Total Survivors	
6 Days or Less	66	24%	0	0%	66	24%
1 - 2 Weeks	42	15%	0	0%	42	15%
2 - 3 Weeks	18	7%	0	0%	18	7%
3 - 4 Weeks	12	4%	0	0%	12	4%
1 - 2 Months	32	12%	2	67%	34	12%
2 - 3 Months	37	14%	0	0%	37	13%
3 - 4 Months	10	4%	0	0%	10	4%
4 - 5 Months	14	5%	0	0%	14	5%
5 - 6 Months	12	4%	0	0%	12	4%
More than 6 Months	30	11%	1	33%	31	11%
Total	273		3		276	

¹¹ Total number of support needs divided by total number of survivors included in the dataset.

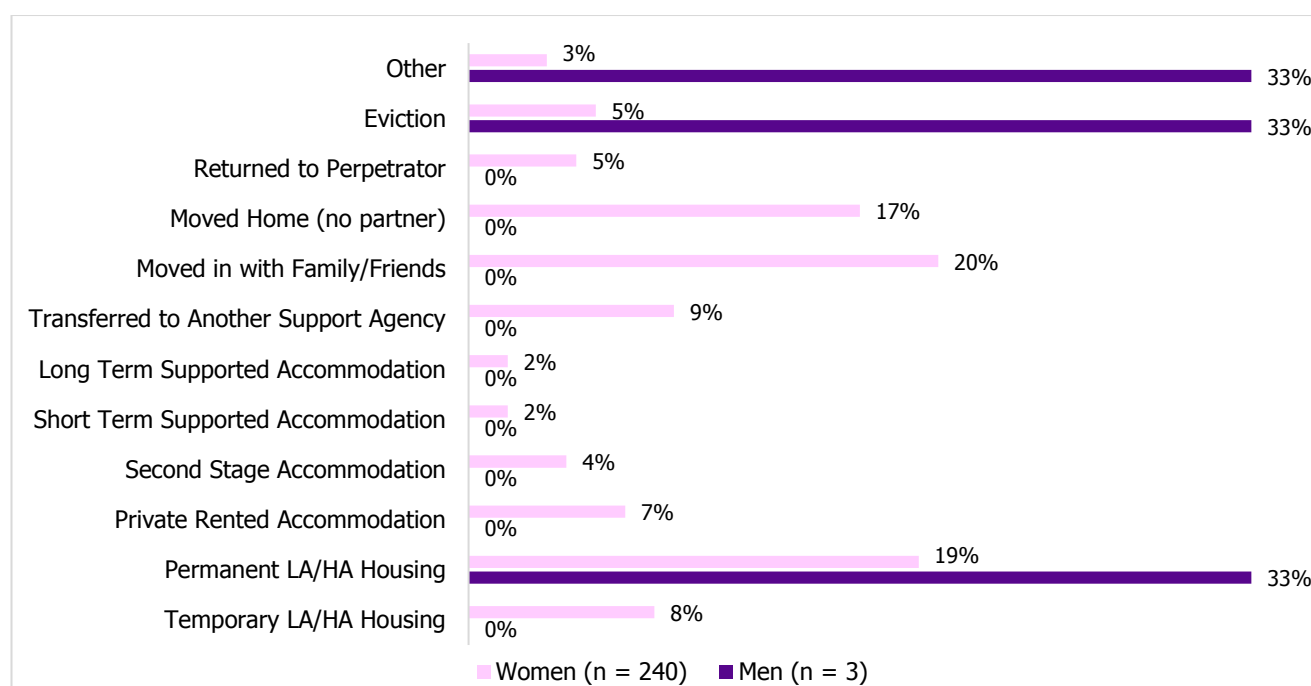
¹² n = 276 (data unavailable for 15 survivors (women))

Half of survivors (138, 50%) accessed refuge-based support for up to 4 weeks, and a quarter were only in support for less than 6 days (66, 24%). Quarter of survivors were in refuge for a period of 1 to 3 months (71, 25%). 31 survivors (11%) were in refuge for a period exceeding 6 months, similarly to the previous quarter in which 32 survivors moved on after a period of 6 months or more.

Services reported that 42 survivors (40 women, 2 men) remained in refuge at the end of the period due to no move-on accommodation being available.

Of the 291 survivors who ceased refuge support during quarter 1, information about their move-on residence was recorded for 243 (84%). The most common type of move-on residence recorded was to permanent or temporary local authority/housing association properties, which accounted for 66 survivors (27%). Subsequently, 48 survivors (20%) moved in with family/friends, 40 survivors (16%) returned home without the perpetrator, 21 (9%) were transferred to another support agency (i.e. another refuge in another area), and 16 (7%) moved into private-rented properties. 14 survivors (6%) were evicted from the refuge-based support service in which they were residing, and 11 (5%) returned home to the perpetrator.

Chart 13: Reason for ceasing refuge-based support



Information on which local authority the survivors moved to was only provided for 103 survivors (35%). The majority of survivors moved from refuge to elsewhere in the same local authority (68 survivors, 66%), with 29 (28%) moving to another local authority in Wales, and 6 (6%) moving elsewhere in the UK.

Table 8: Area of move-on residence

	Women	Men	Total*	
Own local authority	67	1	68	66%
Another local authority area in Wales	28	1	29	28%
Another local authority area in UK	6	0	6	6%

*n = 103 (data is not available for 178 survivors (177 women, 1 man))

3. Community-based support services

3.1: Referrals and access to service

During quarter 1, a total of 3,792 survivors were supported by community-based support services in Wales. Of these, 3,504 were women (92%) and 288 were men (8%).

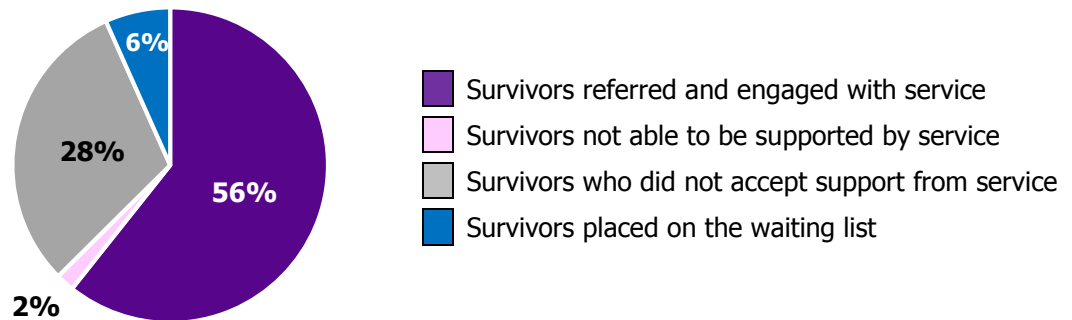
Table 9: Survivors referred to and accessing community-based support

	Women	Men	Total
Total survivors supported in community-based services in quarter 1	3,504	288	3,792
No. of new referrals received in this period	3,980	413	4,393
No. of survivors referred and engaged with service	2,235	204	2,439
Survivors not able to be supported by service	91	8	99
No. of survivors who did not accept support from service	1,404	186	1,590
No. of survivors on the waiting list at the end of the period	217	31	248

Across the national membership of services who deliver community-based support, more than half of survivors (2,439, 56%)¹³ who were referred were able to be supported and engaged with the service. Only a minority of survivors were not able to be supported by the service (99, 2%), and more than a quarter did not accept support offered by the service (1,590, 28%). Limited funding of places services are able to support can often mean that survivors cannot access support right away, and at the end of quarter 1, this was the case for 248 survivors (6%).

A high proportion of survivors did not accept support offered from the service (28%), in comparison to refuge-based support in which 14% of survivors referred did not accept support. For survivors, the prospect of acknowledging their abuse and accepting support through a community-based service can be daunting, and as such may be afraid or unready to accept support.

Chart 15: Engagement with community-based support services across Wales



3.2: Children and young people service provision

Of the 18 member organisations who contributed to this report, 16 delivered support to children and young people during the reporting period (delivered through 28 services throughout Wales).

Welsh Women's Aid organisations delivered support and/or awareness training to a total of **5,787 children and young people** in the first quarter of 2018/19.

As per Table 10, the majority of children and young people engaged with community-based services through awareness training in schools or colleges – accounting for more than two-thirds of the total (4,021, 69%). Quarter 1 is the first period in which services were asked to provide this data, so it is not comparable to previous years but it is positive to highlight the work being undertaken by services in raising awareness of domestic

¹³ n = 4,376 (the total number of referrals who engaged, were not supported or were placed on a waiting list differs from the number of referrals in that period recorded in Table 9. The reason for this may be because of a delay in the assessment or acceptance period, and that no outcome had been reached at the point of reporting.)

violence amongst such a high number of children and young people. 2,700 children (67%) received awareness training via services in North Wales, 1,167 (29%) in South Wales, 133 (3%) in Mid & West Wales, and 21 (1%) in Gwent.

Table 10: Support delivered to children and young people

	No. Supported
No. of children supported alongside their parents	741
No. of children supported in their own right	1,025
Total children supported this quarter through awareness raising	4,021

741 children and young people (13%) were supported alongside their parents, which would include family-based work with survivors who have experienced domestic abuse. Type of work undertaken can include rebuilding family relationships, family counselling and helping families rebuild their lives following their experiences.

1,025 children and young people (18%) were supported in their own right, independently of their parents/guardians. Such support can include one-to-one counselling, or group programmes designed to help children and young people come to terms/cope with their experiences of domestic abuse (such as the Children & Young People's Recovery Toolkit, S.T.A.R. programmes etc.).

3.3: Services and programmes delivered by domestic abuse community-based services

Table 11 provides a summary of programmes and services delivered through community-based support services, which survivors engaged with during quarter 1 of 2018/19. Please refer to Appendix 2 for full breakdown of programmes and services delivered in the community.

Table 11: Breakdown of services and programmes delivered

	Women	Men	Total Survivors
Assessment Team	186	10	196
Child protection	687	63	750
Community-based support	1103	143	1246
Confidence & Well-being work	290	4	294
Counselling	22	2	24
Early Intervention work	55	7	62
Family work	79	3	82
Floating Support	44		44
Group Work Programme	542	1	543
Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA)	564	26	590
Legal support/advocacy	172	7	179
Peer support	141	0	141
Skills Development work	43	13	56
Tenancy Support	130	1	131
Grand Total	4058	280	4338

Assessment Team: Survivors who have been referred and are awaiting initial assessment before accessing support, being assigned a dedicated support worker etc.

Child protection: Working alongside child protection services (within a triage team, for example) to support parents whose children are supported by child protection services.

Community-based support: Services listed included drop-in, outreach and crisis.

Confidence & well-being work: This included a wide-range of programmes and services such as complementary and alternative therapies (such as Reiki and homeopathy), confidence-building workshops, workshops around budgeting and finance, support for mental health issues, and listening services.

Counselling: Provision of counselling sessions.

Early Intervention work: Includes behaviour-change programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence.

Family work: Working with parents and their children who have experienced domestic abuse, through workshops and awareness programmes.

Floating Support: Typically, a short-term visiting service delivered to survivors who live independently, and support plans offered can include help in budgeting and managing finances and bills, signposting to other services (such as health, counselling etc.), addressing tenancy issues etc.

Group Work Programme: This primarily included the Freedom Programme (315 survivors) and Recovery Toolkit (189 survivors), but also included Fresh Start and New Beginnings programmes.

Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVA): The main function of IDVAs is to work with survivors assessed as being 'high-risk' of harm from perpetrators, and implement safety and support plans in relation to legal, financial, housing support needs etc.

Legal support/advocacy: Support provided by community-based services included court-based advocacy and support with Specialist Domestic Violence Court.

Peer support: This includes sessions hosted by community-based support services for survivors to attend, such as coffee mornings and peer support groups.

Skills Development work: Workshops and programmes delivered to survivors to develop work relevant skills, and help them gain qualifications and employment/placements.

Tenancy Support: Support provided to survivors experiencing difficulties relating to their tenancy arising from their experience of domestic abuse (such as rent/bill arrears, budgeting etc.).

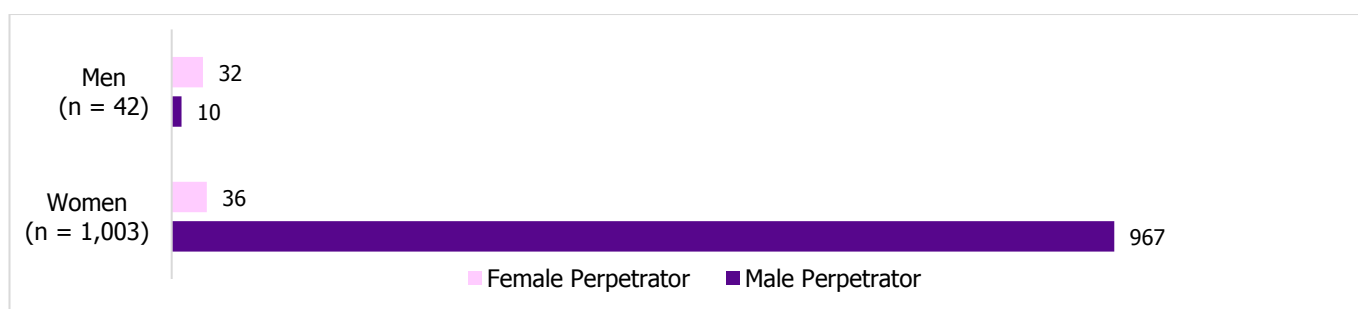
3.4: Gender of primary perpetrator

As this is the first reporting period in which services were asked to collect the gender of primary perpetrator, not all services are currently collecting this data. The data presented below is for 1,045 of the 2,439 survivors (43%) who were referred to and engaged with the service during the first quarter of 2018/19¹⁴.

Of the women survivors included in the sample, violence was perpetrated by a male in 967 of the 1,003 cases recorded (96%). 36 women (4%) reported violence being primarily perpetrated by another woman.

Amongst male survivors, the majority of violence was perpetrated by a woman, accounting for 32 out of 42 cases (76%). 10 cases were recorded for violence perpetrated by a man against a man (24%).

Chart 16: Gender of primary perpetrator



3.5: Types of abuse disclosed

Abuse types were recorded for 2,893 of 3,792 survivors (76%) who were supported during quarter 1; (2,840 of 3,504 women (81%) and 53 of 288 men (18%)). Survivors are more likely to experience multiple types of abuse at any one time, and on average reported experiencing between 1 and 2 types of abuse¹⁵.

The most common type of abuse disclosed by survivors was **coercive controlling behaviour**, with 2,266 survivors (78%) reported as experiencing this type of abuse (2,220 women and 46 men). As per the abuse

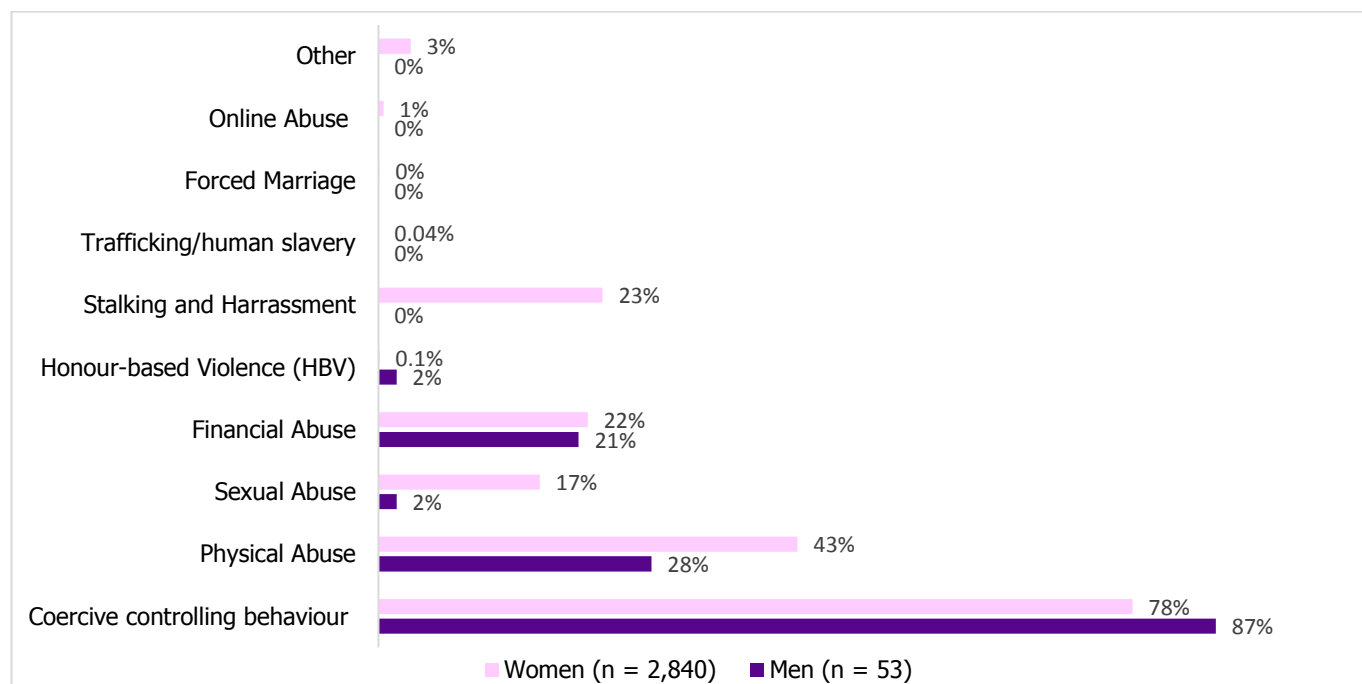
¹⁴ Data is not available for 1,232 women (55%) and 162 men (79%).

¹⁵ Total number of abuse types divided by total number of survivors included in the dataset.

types reported for survivors in refuge-based support services, the most prevalent abuse type thereafter was **physical abuse**, for which 1,249 survivors (43%) were reported (1,234 women and 15 men). **Stalking and harassment** was third most reported abuse types (compared to financial abuse in refuge-based support), which was disclosed by 660 survivors (23%) – all of whom were women.

5 survivors (4 women, 1 man) were subject to **so-called honour-based violence** and 3 survivors (women) reported being **forced into marriage**. No survivors were reported as experiencing FGM in this period by the membership services.

Chart 17: Abuse types experienced by survivors in community-based support services in Wales



3.6: Support needs

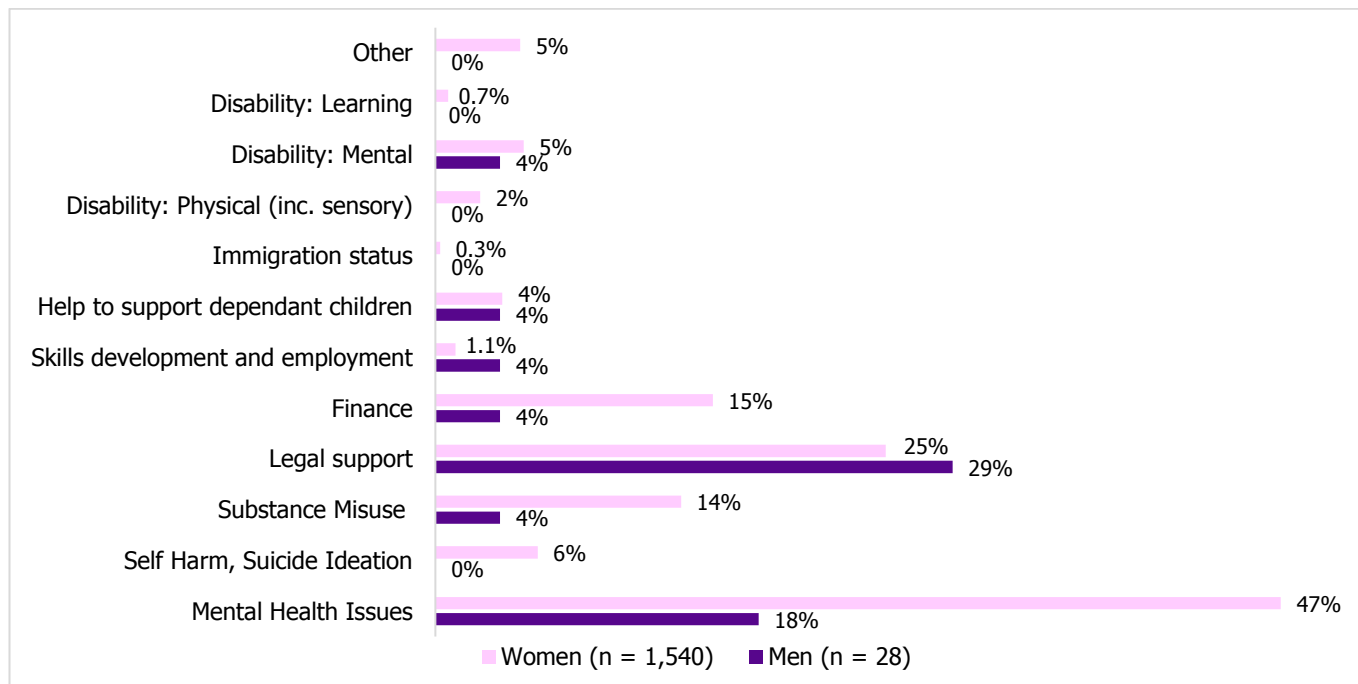
Additional or complex support needs were recorded for 1,540 of 3,504 women (44%) and 28 of 288 men (10%) supported in the quarter. On average, women reported having between 1 and 2 different support needs, and men reported having between 0 and 1 support need¹⁶.

Amongst women, almost half of survivors had support needs relating to mental health issues, which affected 719 women (47%). Mental health support needs encompasses those suffering from anxiety, depression, PTSD, eating disorders etc., and is consistently prevalent amongst a high proportion of survivors of VAWDASV. The most common support need amongst male survivors, and the second most prevalent amongst women was in relation to legal support; that being support with police reporting, injunctions, advice around child custody/family law, or support with the criminal justice system. 8 men (29%) and 383 women (25%) sought legal support.

Financial support was the third most prevalent support need reported amongst survivors, which correlates with the prevalence of financial abuse experienced by survivors. 236 women (15%) and 1 man (4%) required financial support – which would include help or guidance in accessing housing support, income support, child maintenance payments, debt management etc.

¹⁶ Total number of support needs divided by total number of survivors included in the dataset.

Chart 18: Additional/complex support needs of survivors



4. Sexual Violence Services

4.1: Referrals and access to service

During quarter 1, a total of 322 survivors were supported by dedicated sexual violence/rape crisis services in Wales. Of these, 245 were women (76%) and 77 were men (24%).

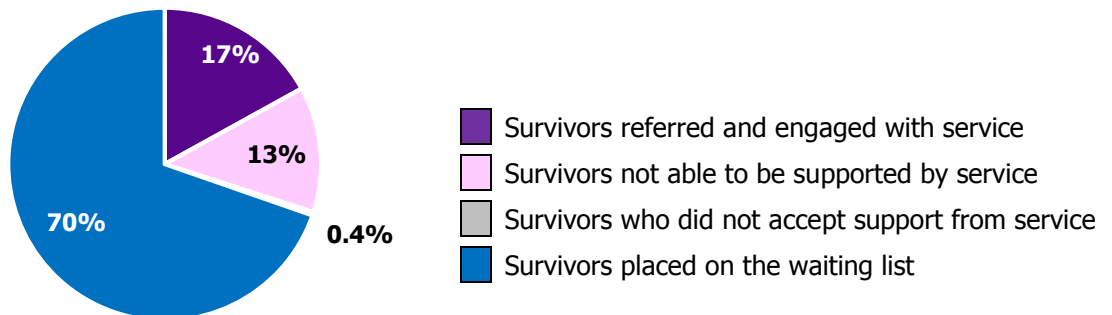
Table 12: Survivors referred to and accessing community-based support

	Women	Men	Total
Total survivors supported in quarter 1	245	77	322
No. of new referrals received in this period	192	56	248
No. of survivors referred and engaged with service	44	3	47
Survivors not able to be supported by service*			36
No. of survivors who did not accept support from service*			1
No. of survivors on the waiting list at the end of the period*			193

*No gender breakdown available.

Currently, 4 member organisations deliver dedicated sexual violence/rape crisis services throughout Wales, of whom, 2 contributed to this report.

Chart 20: Engagement with dedicated sexual violence services



In stark contrast to refuge and community-based support services, the number of referrals who were subsequently supported in the same period accounted for only a minority of survivors (36, 17%)¹⁷. More than two-thirds of survivors (193, 70%) who were referred to dedicated sexual violence support services were held on waiting lists at the end of the reporting period, which highlights a significant shortage in provision of dedicated support for survivors of sexual abuse. For services who keep waiting lists, the average time of wait is 2 months. A minority of survivors were reported as waiting up to 6 months during 2017/18.

In the reporting period, only 1 survivor (<1%) did not accept support offered by the service and 36 (13%) were not able to be supported by the service. The reasons for refusal or non-acceptance are not currently available, but will be explored throughout the year.

4.2: Services and programmes delivered by dedicated sexual violence services

Table 13 provides a summary of programmes and services delivered through dedicated sexual violence support services, which survivors engaged with during quarter 1 of 2018/19.

Table 13: Breakdown of services and programmes delivered in quarter 1

	Women	Men	Total Survivors
Counselling & Support	233	76	309
Telephone holding service	3		3
Next Steps' Project Group activities	13	2	15
Grand Total	249	78	327

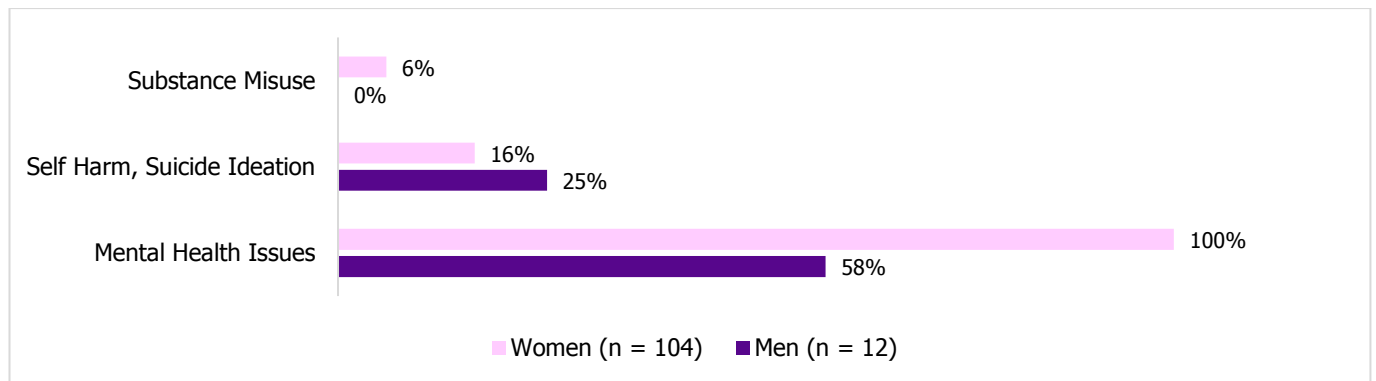
¹⁷ n = 277 (the total number of referrals who engaged, were not supported or were placed on a waiting list differs from the number of referrals in that period recorded in Table 12. This is mainly due to the length of time survivors are held on waiting lists which can be over multiple reporting periods.)

4.3: Support needs

Data around support needs of survivors was available for 116 survivors (47%) who were referred to the service in the period.

Amongst women, 100% were experiencing mental health issues relating to their experience of abuse, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), anxiety, depression etc. 20 survivors (17%) had support needs relating to self-harm and/or suicide ideation, and 6 survivors (5%) had support needs relating to substance misuse. No other types of support needs were identified amongst the services.

Chart 21: Additional/complex support needs of survivors



4.4: Children and Young People

A total of 15 children (all girls) (aged 16 and under) were reported as being supported in their own right through dedicated sexual violence services, which accounts for 5%¹⁸ of total survivors supported.

Data for types of abuse was incomplete, and has therefore been omitted from this report for this period.

The gender of primary perpetrator is not currently collected by the services who contributed to this report.

¹⁸ n = 263 (192 women, 56 men, 15 children)

5. Live Fear Free Helpline

In quarter 1 of 2018/19, the Helpline received a total of 7,853 contacts; 7,566 incoming calls, 49 emails, 231 webchats and 7 texts. For the same period last year (April to June 2017), the Helpline received a total of 8,232 contacts (5% decrease for the period); 8,159 incoming calls, 24 contacts by email and 49 webchat contacts.

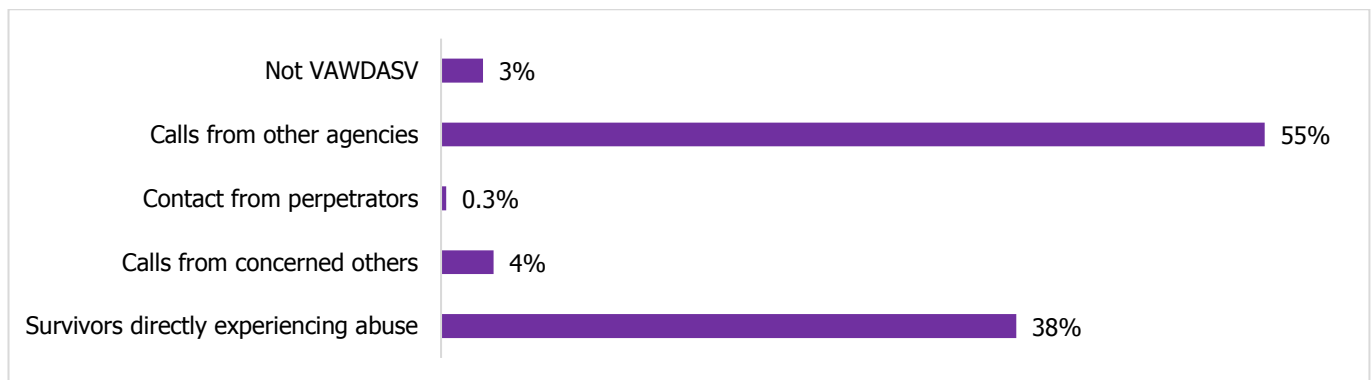
5.1: Incoming Calls

A total of 4,424 calls (58%) were recorded, while the remaining 42% were un-recordable. Due to the sensitive nature of the service, many callers find it too difficult to talk about the reality of their abuse and subsequently hang-up. Callers have disclosed that they may try to call several times before they actually talk to the Helpline Support Worker, and these are recorded as 'hang-ups'. Other types of un-recordable calls include missed calls (where all lines are busy at the time of the call), calls from abusive or malicious callers, incorrectly dialled numbers, calls affected by network coverage problems, human error etc., which accounts for the difference between caller types recorded and volume of calls each quarter.

1,698 calls (38%) made to the Helpline were by survivors experiencing abuse; 1,575 of these (92.5%) were made by females, 100 (6%) were by males and 23 (1.5%) were not known. In the majority of these cases, the main perpetrator was recorded as being a current and/or former partner. 3 callers were recorded as being made by a child under the age of 17. It should be noted that this does not represent the number of survivors referred to and supported by the Helpline, as agencies (such as health professionals, police etc.) will often make contact on behalf of a survivor, which will subsequently be followed up by Helpline staff who will contact the survivor directly.

Calls from other agencies accounted for more than half of recorded calls (2,432, 55%), seeking assistance and help on behalf of survivors, which included services seeking refuge space via Routes to Support (previously known as UKRoI). 155 (3.5%) calls were received from concerned others (such as family, friends or colleagues), 124 calls (3%) were not VAWDASV related¹⁹ and 15 calls (0.5%) were received from perpetrators. This proportion of callers broadly reflects statistics from England domestic abuse helpline.

Chart 22: Type of caller to the Helpline



5.2: Reason for Call

The main reason disclosed for contacting the Helpline by callers experiencing abuse was for someone to listen to them and offer specialist support, which accounted for half of survivors (1,698, 50%). 1,455 (42%) of callers wanted information regarding specialist support, legal information, benefits, housing, child contact, counselling, pet fostering, children's support services etc. Emergency refuge accommodation was requested by 8% of callers either directly or through a third party.

The Helpline received 5 crisis calls during this period. These callers required assistance from the Emergency Services.

¹⁹ Not VAWADASV calls are those callers who make contact with regard to Housing issues, debt, neighbour abuse etc. and are not relevant to the LFF Helpline. However, the vast majority of these callers are signposted to the appropriate services for their needs.

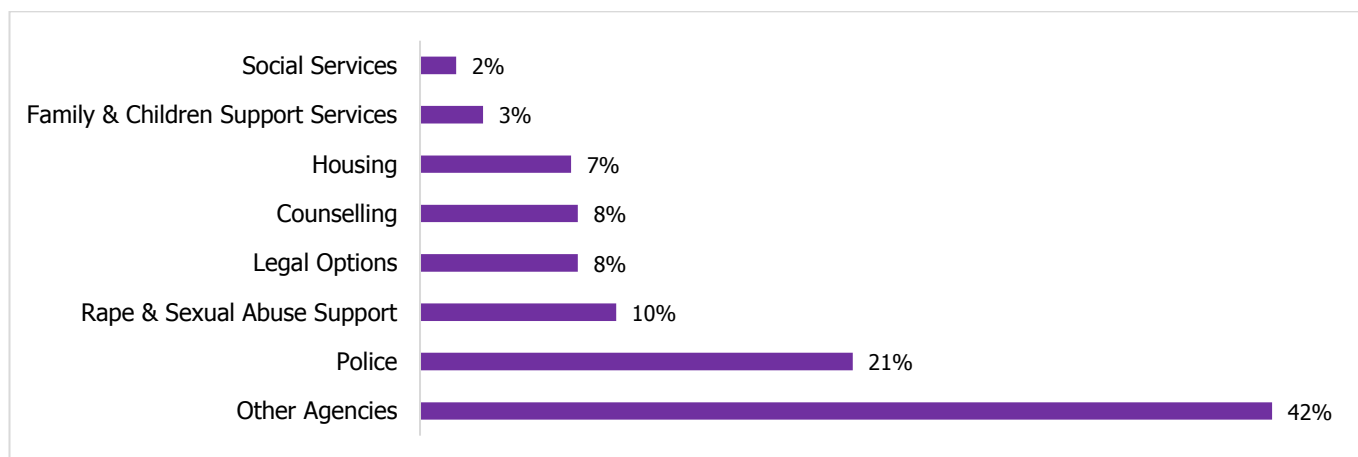
Chart 23: Call reasons recorded for survivors experiencing abuse



5.3: Referrals Out

During the reporting period, the Helpline referred a total of 908 callers to other agencies for specialist support. The highest number of cases for the period were referred to 'other agencies', which includes services dealing with money matters, child contact services, alcohol and substance misuse support services, perpetrators' services, NHS, self-harm support and probation. A total of 378 survivors (42%) were referred to these range of services. 192 survivors (21%) were referred to police, 87 (10%) to Sexual Abuse & Rape Crisis (SARC) support services, 70 (8%) to both legal and counselling services. Referrals recorded does not take into account refuge referrals or referrals made to specialist Women's Aid services.

Chart 24: Referrals made by Live Fear Free Helpline



5.4: Children and Young People

During the reporting period, 414 survivors experiencing VAWDASV contacted the Helpline and disclosed they had children. The Helpline has provided support to the parents of an estimated 754 children²⁰, and to 3 children who have contacted the Helpline directly.

²⁰ Figure based on number of survivors who disclosed how many children they had (355 survivors reported a total of 648 children), plus average number of children per caller (1.8) for each of the 59 remaining survivors who did not disclose how many children they had (106).



Appendices

Appendix 1: Specialist services – service provision

	Organisation	Service	Refuge-based service	Community-based service	Dedicated Sexual Violence Service
1	Aberconwy Domestic Abuse Service	Aberconwy Domestic Abuse Service	Yes	Yes	
2	Atal Y Fro	Atal Y Fro	Yes	Yes	
3	Bangor and District Women's Aid	Bangor Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
4	Calan DVS	CALAN DVS - Ammanford	Yes	Yes	
		CALAN DVS - Brecon			
		CALAN DVS - Bridgend			
		CALAN DVS - Neath/Pontardawe			
		CALAN DVS - Radnor			
5	Cardiff Women's Aid	Cardiff Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	Carmarthen Domestic Abuse Services	Carmarthen Domestic Abuse Services	Yes	Yes	
7	Clwyd Alyn Housing Association (CAHA) Women's Aid	CAHA Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
8	Cyfannol Women's Aid	Cyfannol Women's Aid (Monmouthshire)	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Cyfannol Women's Aid (Torfaen)			
9	DASU North Wales	Deeside Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
		Glyndwr Women's Aid			
10	Gorwel	Gorwel Gwynedd	Yes	Yes	
		Anglesey Domestic Abuse Service			
11	Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre	Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre	Yes	Yes	
12	Newport Women's Aid	Newport Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
13	North Denbighshire Domestic Abuse Service	NDDAS	Yes	Yes	
14	Port Talbot and Afan Women's Aid	Port Talbot Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
15	RASASC North Wales	RASASC North Wales			Yes
16	Safer Merthyr	Safer Merthyr		Yes	
17	Safer Wales	Safer Wales		Yes	
18	Stepping Stones North Wales	Stepping Stones North Wales			Yes
19	Swansea Women's Aid	Swansea Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
20	Threshold DAS	Threshold DAS (Llanelli)	Yes		
21	Welsh Women's Aid	Welsh Women's Aid Colwyn Bay	Yes	Yes	
		Welsh Women's Aid Wrexham			
22	West Wales Women's Aid	West Wales Women's Aid - Cardigan	Yes	Yes	
		West Wales Women's Aid - Aberystwyth			
23	Women's Aid - RCT	Women's Aid - RCT	Yes	Yes	
			19	21	4

	Organisation	Service	Refuge-based service	Community-based service	Dedicated Sexual Violence Service
1	Aberconwy Domestic Abuse Service	Aberconwy Domestic Abuse Service	Yes	Yes	
2	Atal Y Fro	Atal Y Fro	Yes	Yes	
3	Bangor and District Women's Aid	Bangor Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
4	Calan DVS	CALAN DVS - Ammanford	Yes	Yes	
		CALAN DVS - Brecon			
		CALAN DVS - Bridgend			
		CALAN DVS - Neath/Pontardawe			
		CALAN DVS - Radnor			
5	Cardiff Women's Aid	Cardiff Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	(From 2018-19)
6	Carmarthen Domestic Abuse Services	Carmarthen Domestic Abuse Services	Yes	Yes	
7	Clwyd Alyn Housing Association (CAHA) Women's Aid	CAHA Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
8	Cyfannol Women's Aid	Cyfannol Women's Aid (Monmouthshire)	Yes	Yes	Yes
		Cyfannol Women's Aid (Torfaen)			
9	DASU North Wales	Deeside Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
		Glyndwr Women's Aid			
10	Gorwel	Gorwel Gwynedd	Yes	Yes	
		Anglesey Domestic Abuse Service			
11	Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre	Montgomeryshire Family Crisis Centre	Yes	Yes	
12	Newport Women's Aid	Newport Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
13	North Denbighshire Domestic Abuse Service	NDDAS	Yes	Yes	
14	Port Talbot and Afan Women's Aid	Port Talbot Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
15	RASASC North Wales	RASASC North Wales			Yes
16	Safer Merthyr	Safer Merthyr		Yes	
17	Safer Wales	Safer Wales		Yes	
18	Stepping Stones North Wales	Stepping Stones North Wales			Yes
19	Swansea Women's Aid	Swansea Women's Aid	Yes	Yes	
20	Threshold DAS	Threshold DAS (Llanelli)	Yes		

21	Welsh Women's Aid	Welsh Women's Aid Colwyn Bay	Yes	Yes	
		Welsh Women's Aid Wrexham			
22	West Wales Women's Aid	West Wales Women's Aid - Cardigan	Yes	Yes	
		West Wales Women's Aid - Aberystwyth			
23	Women's Aid - RCT	Women's Aid - RCT	Yes	Yes	
			19	21	3 (4)

Appendix 2: Breakdown of services and programmes delivered by community-based support services

Services and Programmes Provided	Category for reporting	Women	Men
Assessment team	Assessment Team	167	10
IRIS		19	
Adult support services (FS, Crisis Drop In, Rural project - FaRM)	Community-based support (outreach and drop-in)	42	1
Community			65
Community service		470	29
community support		20	
Community support - drop in		134	
community support services		17	4
community support services/outreach		80	5
Crisis Project		209	21
Drop in		12	2
Outreach		119	16
Be Better at Budgetting project (25 New + 69 repeat)		Confidence & Well-being work	94
Choices	8		
Complementary therapy	29		
Confidence building	10		
Homeopathy	19		
Listening Service	77		4
Mental Health	5		
Reiki	2		
Resilience	5		
Life Project (LIFE - Liberty, Independence, Freedom and Empowerment)	41		
Counselling	Counselling	22	2
DA Early Intervention Project (EIP)	Early Intervention work	55	7
Triage	Child protection	687	63
Families First	Family work	14	0
Inspiring Families		59	3
STAR Programme (parent and child)		6	
Floating Support	Floating Support	44	
Freedom Programme	Group Work Programme	58	
Freedom Programme		257	
Fresh Start		36	
New Beginnings		2	1
Recovery Tool Kit		16	
Recovery Toolkit		173	
IDVA	IDVA	564	26
Specialist Domestic Violence Court (SDVC) Support	Legal support/advocacy (including court-based advocacy)	81	4
Court Based Advocate (CBA)		91	3
Coffee Morning (every Monday morning)	Peer support	96	
Mutual Support Group		7	
Peer Support		38	
Active Inclusions	Skills Development work	27	13
Digital photography		6	
Steps to Excellence		10	
Tenancy Support	Tenancy Support	130	1
		4,058	280

Appendix 3: Regional and Local Authority Areas

Region	Local Authority	VAWDASV Strategic Boards & sub-regional arrangements	
North Wales	Conwy	North Wales VAWDASV Strategic Board	
	Denbighshire		
	Flintshire		
	Gwynedd		
	Isle of Anglesey		
Wrexham			
Mid & West Wales	Carmarthenshire	Mid and West Wales VAWDASV Strategic Board	
	Ceredigion		
	Pembrokeshire		
	Powys		
South Wales	Vale of Glamorgan	Cardiff and the Vale region	South Wales VAWDASV Regional Collaborate Board
	Cardiff	Cwm Taf region	
	Merthyr Tydfil Borough		
	Rhondda Cynon Taf		
	Bridgend	Western Bay region	
	Swansea		
	Neath Port Talbot		
Gwent	Blaenau Gwent	Gwent VAWDASV Strategic Board	
	Caerphilly		
	Monmouthshire		
	Newport		
	Torfaen		