
VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, DOMESTIC ABUSE AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESEARCH NETWORK WALES: SETTING THE RESEARCH PRIORITIES FOR WALES

Final Report

Dr Sarah Wallace and Professor Emily Underwood-Lee
University of South Wales
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INTRODUCTION

Background and aim

Researchers at the University of South Wales (USW) secured internal funding via the Faculty of Business and Creative Industries (FCI), USW, to undertake the first study of the Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse, and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) Research Network Wales. Launched in November 2021, the aim of the VAWDASV Research Network Wales is to create an inclusive research community for Wales that provides a safe, open forum to bring together those who are working towards an end to VAWDASV to set the future research agenda, foster collaboration and develop grant applications, undertake high quality research, and work towards the elimination of VAWDASV.

Using Group Concept Mapping (GCM), an online consensus method, the study aimed to examine and co-produce the VAWDASV research priorities for the sector in Wales with specialist, and non-specialist VAWDASV professionals, other sector professionals, policy makers, and academics across Wales. For the purposes of this research, we use sector professionals as an inclusive term that incorporates both paid and unpaid workers, survivors and survivor led groups. Findings from this study are intended to inform the future work of the VAWDASV Research Network Wales, feed into existing policy and practice, and support future commissioning decisions.

Policy context/landscape

VAWDASV is a major public health and social care problem, and a criminal justice and human rights issue, with a range of adverse consequences for health and well-being over the life course (Addis and Snowdon, 2021). A range of forms of violence are recognised within the term VAWDASV, these include 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; cyber harassment; and adolescent dating violence (ADV). Many of these terms are used as umbrella terms and are not mutually exclusive (Addis and Snowdon, 2021). VAWDASV has significant detrimental consequences such as deteriorated mental and physical health, decreased quality of life (e.g., homelessness, poverty, isolation, and substance misuse), mortality, and has significant impacts on children. Anyone regardless of sex, age, ethnicity, gender, sexuality, disability, religion or belief, income, geography, or lifestyle can experience VAWDASV (Welsh Government, 2016); it cuts across all communities and areas.

In the year ending 2020, the Crime Survey of England and Wales reported that 5.5% (2.3 million) of the adult population had experienced domestic abuse in the previous year (ONS,

2020). This is likely to be much below the actual figures as these statistics are dependent on analysis of criminal justice data, which will exclude anyone who faces barriers that prevent them reporting VAWDASV, and which experience tells us causes significant under-reporting. Further, these figures do not take account of those secondary victims of abuse, such as those who witness abuse and wider extended families and networks. Similarly, these figures do not account for anyone aged under 16 or over 74 years of age, and nor do they reflect the reported increase in VAWDASV during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which began in 2020. The unreliability of the figures led Women's Aid (no date) to highlight an absence of "reliable prevalence data on domestic abuse". A report commissioned by the UK Home Office estimates that the economic and social cost of domestic abuse in England and Wales is £66 billion per annum (Oliver et al 2019). Despite the limitations of the data, we know that tackling VAWDASV can improve individual and community health and wellbeing and can have a positive impact for the economy and society (Addis and Snowdon, 2021), and that *'the cost, in both human and economic terms is so significant that even marginally effective interventions are cost effective'* (NICE, 2014).

Ending VAWDASV is a priority for Welsh Government (WG). The 'VAWDASV Act (Wales) 2015 (WG, 2015) was followed by the 'National Strategy' (WG, 2016). This was leading in the UK with Wales the first nation to pass a dedicated VAWDASV Act. The Act is shaped around specific duties, which are incumbent upon WG, local authorities, Health Boards, the Higher Education Funding Council for Wales, the National Advisor for Wales, and other "relevant authorities" (WG, 2015). Since the introduction of the Act, considerable progress has been made in Wales, detailed in annual reports from the National Adviser (WG, 2020). The refreshed WG 'VAWDASV National Strategy (2022-26)', seeks to adopt a whole Wales approach to end VAWDASV with the aim to "make Wales the safest place to be a woman" (WG, 2022). The Act intersects with several other policy areas and laws, both devolved and non-devolved, most notably in the areas of health and social care, education, and criminal justice; of particular relevance are the 'Social Services and Well-being (Wales) Act 2014', and the 'Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015' (WG, 2015b). Co-production and collaborative working underpin all these areas of legislation and are enshrined in the VAWDASV Act and the 'VAWDASV: national advisers annual plan 2021 to 2022', which includes within the key objectives "an intensive process of consultation with those impacted by these crimes and behaviours and those working to prevent this happening" (2020, p. 5).

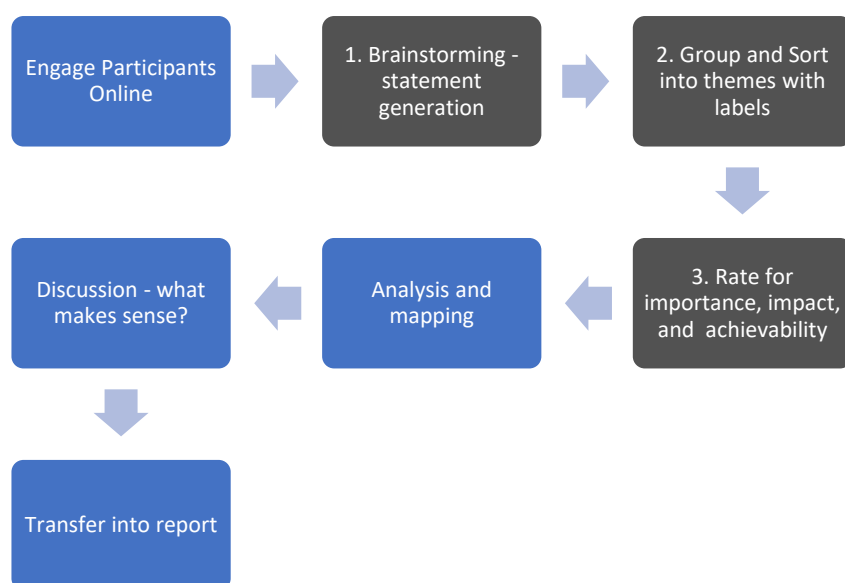
METHOD AND APPROACH

Group Concept Mapping

The study used an online consensus method, Group Concept Mapping (GCM; Kane and Trochim, 2007) to explore what participants regarded as being the 'VAWDASV research priorities for Wales'. GCM is a sophisticated, robust, participatory approach to engaging all stakeholders in the research process. It integrates qualitative processes with multivariate statistical analysis to enable a diverse group of people to articulate their ideas and represent them visually through a series of related concept maps. Using GCM allowed researchers to reach a geographically dispersed national sample of participants. Participants were able to engage with the study at a time and place convenient to them.

Participants were asked to complete three sequential stages individually online; brainstorming, sorting, and rating.

Figure 1: The research process adapted from Kane and Trochim (2007).



The GCM method is facilitator-led and uses Group Wisdom™ software for data collection, data integration, and analysis. Brainstorming asks participants to generate statements in response to a focus prompt, for this study, the focussed prompt was 'A VAWDASV research priority for Wales is....'. Once the statements are generated, participants group and sort all the statements that are generated into themed 'piles' that make sense to them, which they assign a label. Finally, participants are asked to rate each statement. In this study, three ratings scales were used, 'importance', 'impact', and 'achievability'.

The study was conducted between 21st February – 15th May 2022. Ethics approval was sought and secured by the USW, Faculty of Faculty of Business and Creative Industries low-

risk ethics panel. A study advisory group comprised of a self-selecting group of VAWDASV Research Network Wales members was established at the outset of the study and met regularly, providing advice and guidance throughout e.g., focus prompt, rating scales, statement cleaning, analysis, and interpretation of results.

Data collection

Invitations to participate were sent to the 63 members of the VAWDASV Research Network Wales, representing over 40 organisations from across policy, practice, and research from across Wales. Recipients were encouraged to share the invitation to participate amongst their networks. VAWDASV Research Network Wales members were also invited to take part.

Demographics questions

Participants were asked three demographic questions:

1. What is the main organisation/sector you work in?
2. Is your principle professional interest or focus VAWDASV?
3. What local authority are you primarily based professionally?

Stage 1: Brainstorming

Participants enrolled onto the software were asked to complete a single focus prompt:

'A VAWDASV research priority for Wales is...'

Participants could generate as many statements as they thought appropriate in response to the focus prompt. The brainstorming stage was open between 21st February – 27th March 2022.

Stage 2: Sorting

In this activity, participants sorted and grouped all the statements into piles that made sense to them and provided each pile with an individual label.

Stage 3: Rating

Participants were asked to rate each statement generated using three 5-point Likert scales.

1. Importance – how important is the statement in terms of it being a VAWDASV research priority for Wales. Each statement was rated between 1 and 5: 1 (not important); 2 (a little important); 3 (somewhat important); 4 (important); 5 (very important)
2. Impact - the extent of impact that research in this area may have (e.g., the influence of research or its effect on, change or benefit, beyond academia). Each statement was rated between 1 and 5: 1 (little or no impact); 2 (recognised but modest impact); 3 (considerable impact); 4 (very considerable impact); 5 (outstanding impact)

3. Achievability - the degree of achievability of undertaking research in this area (how likely is it that research in this priority area could be accomplished successfully). Each statement was rated between 1 and 5: 1 (very difficult to achieve); 2 (difficult to achieve); 3 (moderately easy to achieve); 4 (easy to achieve); 5 (very easy to achieve)

The sorting and rating activities took place in parallel and were open between 11th April – 15th May 2022.

Data analysis

The online software was used to conduct four steps of data analysis (Kane and Trochim, 2007) following data review, cleaning, and acceptance processes:

- Step 1: The three participant demographic responses were analysed using descriptive statistics.
- Step 2: A similarity matrix was created from the participant sorted statements. This demonstrates the number of participants who sorted the statements together.
- Step 3: Multidimensional-scaling analysis of the similarity matrix produced a statement point map. Each participant statement is allocated a point on a two-dimension (XY) axis (Figure 3).
- Step 4: Ward's algorithm was used in a hierarchical cluster analysis of statement clusters to produce:
 - A cluster map with cluster labels where statements that were closest to one another were grouped together as clusters (Figure 4),
 - Cluster rating maps showing average rating for each cluster (Figures 5-7),
 - A pattern match report to make it easier to compare the aggregated ratings at cluster level (Figure 8),
 - Go-zone reports to make it easier to compare mean ratings between two ratings of all statements or statements within a cluster across different groups (Figures 9-11). The go-zone analysis enabled identification of the statements that participants perceived to be most important, have most impact and are most achievable (Table 11), and statements rated as most important, most impact and are least achievable (Table 12).

FINDINGS

In total, 39 participants were recruited, consented, and enrolled onto the GCM study using GroupWisdom™ software. Table 1 shows the number of participants who completed each activity.

Table 1: Number of participants who completed each activity

Activity	Completed
Participant questions	N=34
Brainstorming	N=28
Sorting	N=22
Importance rating	N=20
Impact rating	N=17
Achievability rating	N=17

Participant demographics

Table 2 shows that most participants were based in the third sector (47%), followed by academia and research (18%). The majority of participants (64%) confirmed their principle professional interest or focus is VAWDASV (Table 3).

Table 2: Main organisation/sector

Organisation/sector	Frequency	%
Third sector (including specialist services such as mental health and substance misuse), and local community groups	16	47.06
Academia and research	6	17.65
Health (including public health)	5	14.71
Other	4	11.76
Criminal Justice (including police, youth justice, prison services, probation etc.)	1	2.94
Education (including primary and secondary education, specialist education services, adult education, and higher education where your main focus is student teaching/engagement)	1	2.94
Other local authority role	1	2.94
Social Care	0	0
Total	34	100

Table 3: VAWDASV principle professional interest or focus

Organisation/sector	Frequency	%
Yes	25	73.53
No	9	26.47
Total	34	100

Participants represented 11 LA areas and were most likely to be professionally based in Cardiff (n=13, 38%), followed by Neath Port Talbot (n=4, 12%) (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Local authority area professionally based

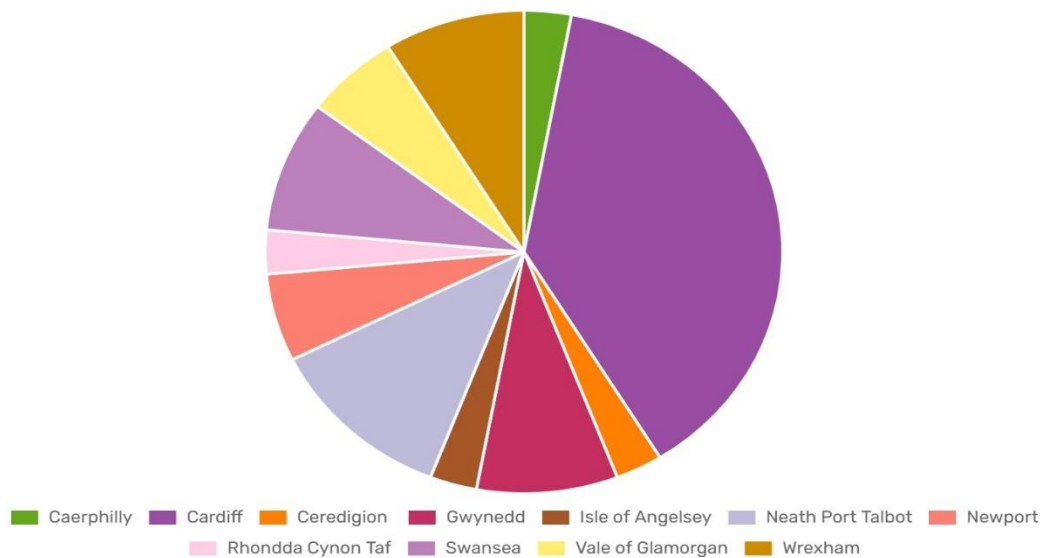


Table 4 shows the findings from the third demographic question, organised by regions. Participants were mostly professionally based in the South-East Wales region (n=19), with the least number of participants representing the Mid Wales region (n=1).

Table 4: Regions where participants professionally based

Region	No of responses
North Wales	7
Mid Wales	1
South-East Wales	19
South-West Wales	7
Total	34

Activity 1: Brainstorming

During the brainstorming activity, 28 participants generated an initial pool of 148 statements in response to the focus prompt, 'A VAWDASV research priority for Wales is...'. The maximum number of statements for the software is 125. The Key Words in Context (KWIC) method was used to synthesise the statement list (Kane and Rosas, 2017). The process followed that outlined by Kane and Trochim (2007) and involved reviewing the raw list, removing redundant/irrelevant statements or duplicates, and splitting compound statements. Statements were minimally edited to ensure grammatical accuracy and to ensure clarity, particularly in relation to acronyms and jargon. The list was reviewed by the

research team and shared with the study advisory group. The final list, of 125 statements, was agreed by the group and uploaded to the software for stages 2 and 3. The full list of statements is provided in Appendix 1 and examples of the statements (the first five statements) can be seen in Table 5.

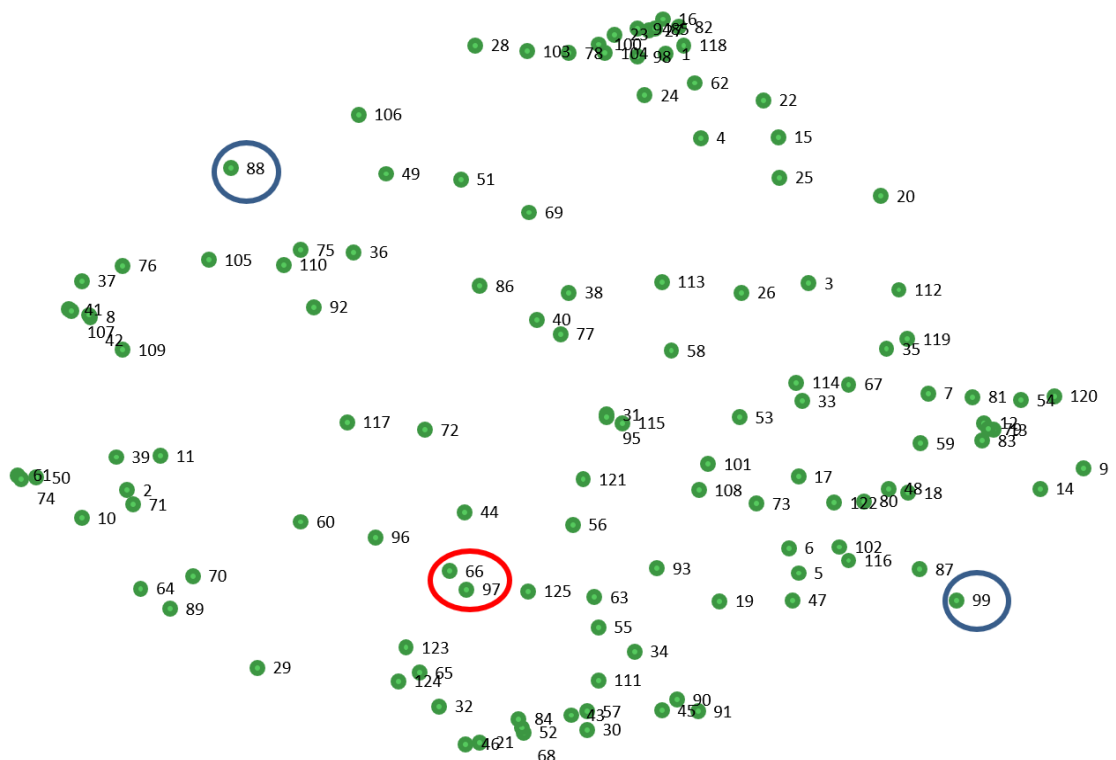
Table 5: The first five statements

Statement no	Statement
1	To raise the voice of children and young people through participatory research
2	To evaluate and quality assure perpetrator interventions
3	To identify the need for VAWDASV work polices across all sectors and the roles and responsibilities of employers
4	To understand the experiences of university students and roles and responsibilities of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)
5	Research into the value of VAWDASV peer support networks for long term recovery and resilience

Activity 2: Sorting

In this activity, participants sorted and grouped all statements individually into piles and assigned each pile with an individual label. From this, the software generated a point map showing all 125 statements (Figure 3).

Figure 3: Software generated point map of n=125 statements



The point on the map represents a particular statement. The gap between the points indicates how frequently the statements were sorted together by participants. For example, statements 66 and 97 (circled in red) are close together. This means they were sorted together more frequently than they were sorted with other statements that are further apart on the map. Conversely, statement 88 and 99 (circled in blue) are on opposite ends of the map and were either not sorted together often or not at all.

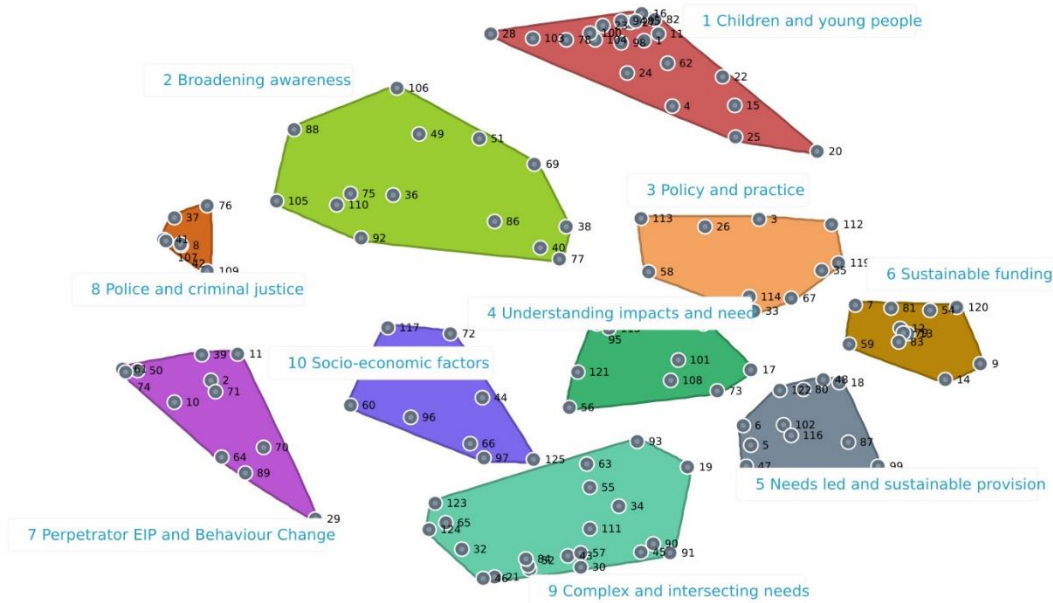
The dataset had a stress value of **0.3130**. The stress value measures the degree of discrepancy between the distances on the map and the input similarity matrix data (Kane and Trochim, 2007; Kane and Rosas, 2018). The acceptable range is between 0.205-0.365 (Kane and Trochim, 2007), therefore the map generated is considered to be a good fit.

Cluster Map

Hierarchical cluster analysis was carried out to find the optimal number of clusters. Seven cluster maps (5-12 cluster solutions) were generated to show the distribution of how sorted statements were grouped within clusters. The research team (SW and EUL) reviewed the options first, and two cluster maps (10 and 11 clusters) were presented to the study advisory group for review. Following review of the cluster solutions, clusters 5-9 lacked the granular detail and wide-remit of VAWDASV, but the 12-cluster solution overlapped and were not sufficiently succinct. Following in-depth discussion with the advisory group, a 10-cluster model was agreed.

The software generated a list of possible cluster labels, as determined by labels that were given by participants in the sorting stage. Statements within each of the 10 clusters were analysed and the most appropriate label was selected. The study team minimally edited labels to ensure they accurately reflected the current VAWDASV landscape; for example, ensuring that cluster 7 was labelled in line with current work with perpetrators (WG, 2022). The final agreed labels are; Children and young people (1), Broadening awareness (2), Policy and practice (3), Understanding impacts and need (4), Needs led and sustainable provision (5), Sustainable funding (6), Perpetrator EIP (Early Intervention and Prevention) and Behaviour Change (7), Police and criminal justice (8), Complex and intersecting needs (9), and Socio-economic factors (10) (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Cluster map with labels from the participant sorting exercise



The placement of each statement within a cluster is based on participant’s grouping of each statement. For example, statement 49, ‘Understand the extent of the impact domestic abuse and sexual violence has on family mental health’ sits within the ‘Broadening awareness’ cluster because this is where it was most placed by participants. The conceptual relationship between clusters is shown by the distance between them - short distance = strong relationship; large distance = weak relationship. Therefore, cluster 6 ‘Sustainable funding’ is closer to cluster 3 ‘Policy and practice’ and cluster 5 ‘Needs led and sustainable provision’ than the other clusters.

Cluster 1 ‘Children and Young People’ and cluster 9 ‘Complex and intersecting needs’ had the most statements (n=21) and cluster 8 ‘Police and criminal justice’ had the least amount of statements (n=7). Bridging values indicate how closely a statement is related to the other items within its cluster. Bridging values range between 0 and 1. High bridging values indicate that a statement has been sorted with ideas in a number of other clusters. Low bridging values indicate that the statement was sorted more consistently within that cluster, these statements represent the ‘anchor statements’ within a cluster. Table 6 shows the number of statements per cluster, the cluster bridging value, and the two statements with the lowest bridging values within the cluster (i.e., the anchor statements). Anchor statements provide a useful focus for the cluster as they are the statement(s) which were most consistently sorted together in their cluster, meaning that they more than the other statements reflect the content of that cluster i.e., a closer ‘fit’ to the cluster. The average bridging value for Cluster 1 Children and young people (0.27) indicates that this cluster is the most cohesive of all clusters, and that it is a good representation of the data (Table 6).

Table 6: Anchor statements for each cluster, number of statements per cluster and bridging value clusters and anchor statements (lower bridging values represent a closer fit to the cluster)

No	Cluster	Bridging value
1- Children and young people (n=21)		0.27
16	Whilst children who have witnessed abuse are now seen as victims in their own right, they are unable to access support without consent from parents	0
27	Work with children to prevent but also protect them so abuse doesn't shape their future	0.01
2- Gaps in service provision (n=14)		0.72
40	What impact does social media have on survivors? Often, cases are reported in the media and then shared on social platforms. Does this cause any additional stress or worry for survivors?	0.48
77	Cyber/ online abuse as a public health issue - what is it? How does it manifest and link to other forms of VAWDASV? How can it be prevented?	0.48
3- Policy and practice (n=10)		0.55
114	Broad review of international literature to determine what works, and collate evidence of good practice	0.44
33	Exploring a trauma informed approach that is appropriate for victim-survivors across the whole life course	0.47
4- Understanding impacts and need (n=10)		0.45
17	An assessment of whether specialist services in Wales are in fact trauma informed, needs led, and strengths based?	0.38
73	Does VAWDASV differ across different areas of Wales, and if so, how and why?	0.39
5- Needs led and sustainable provision (n=11)		0.49
48	Where are the gaps in services across Wales, and to what degree do these gaps vary across Wales	0.41
122	Creating a collective of expertise to identify gaps in service and provision for those experiencing abuse	0.41
6- Sustainable funding (n=11)		0.46
13	Mapping the actual commissioning practices of Local Authorities across Wales compared to the Statutory Commissioning Practice Guidance	0.4
83	How commissioning practices in Wales shape/constrict specialist service provision	0.41
7- Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change (n=12)		0.51
61	What would support perpetrators when they feel at risk of re-offending?	0.23
50	Solutions for uncooperative perpetrators.	0.25
8- Police and criminal justice (n=7)		0.63
37	Why conviction rates for sexual offences are so low	0.52
41	What are the attitudes of the police who regularly attend domestic abuse households?	0.58
9- Complex and intersecting needs (n=21)		0.47
21	The gaps in specialist provision by and for certain specific groups; e.g., LGBTQ+ etc provision for children and young people	0.32
46	Understanding the best ways to support Trans and non-binary survivors within Wales including access and provision of refuges to ensure their safety	0.32
10- Socio-economic factors (n=8)		0.61

125	Exploring divergences in experience for those in rural communities and those in high density areas	0.48
97	Understanding the correlation of domestic abuse and substance misuse	0.51

Activity 3: Rating for ‘importance’, ‘impact’, and ‘achievability’

In the final activity, participants were asked to rate all 125 statements on three Likert scales ranging from 1 – 5 on importance, impact, and achievability, where 1 is low importance, impact, and achievability and 5 is high importance, impact, and achievability. The results of activity 3 are presented below, first looking at each individual scale and then looking at average rating across all three factors of importance, impact, and achievability. Table 7 shows the average rating on each scale for each of the ten clusters.

Table 7: Number of statements per cluster, bridging value and average rating for each cluster on scales of importance, impact, and achievability

Construct	Children and young people	Broadening awareness	Policy and practice	Understanding impacts and need	Needs led and sustainable provision	Sustainable funding	Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change	Police and criminal justice	Complex and intersecting needs	Socio-economic factors
No. of statements	21	14	10	10	11	11	12	7	21	8
Bridging value	0.27	0.72	0.55	0.45	0.49	0.46	0.51	0.63	0.47	0.61
Average importance rating	3.88	3.9	3.53	3.7	3.78	3.91	3.85	4.30	3.87	3.49
Average impact rating	3.50	3.52	3.43	3.46	3.64	3.82	3.52	3.87	3.54	3.23
Average rating achievability	3.25	3.08	3.27	3.34	3.27	3.14	2.79	3.04	3.19	3.15

The cluster-rating importance map (Figure 5 and Table 7 above) demonstrates that on average, participants rated cluster 8 ‘Police and criminal justice’ as the most important of all 10 clusters (4.30), followed by cluster 6 ‘Sustainable funding’ (3.91). Cluster 10 ‘Socio-economic factors’ was considered the least important (3.49). Table 8 provides the top ten rated statements for importance.

Figure 5: Cluster rating map: importance of statements as a VAWDASV research priority

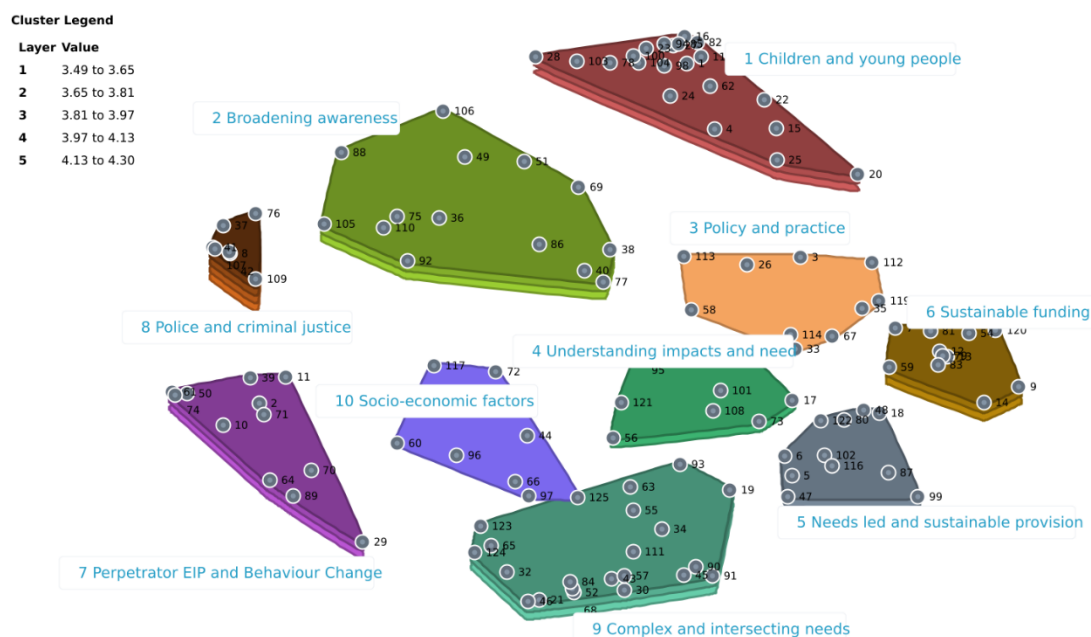


Table 8: Top ten statements and average rating – importance

No	Cluster	Statement	Rating
76	Police and criminal justice [8]	What works to improve police response to VAWDASV?	4.5
52	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	How to best support those with complex, intersecting needs requiring more specialist support e.g., sensory disabilities, LGBTQ+, and learning disability	4.45
26	Policy and practice [3]	What works to address signs of violence and abuse early to prevent it escalating?	4.4
37	Police and criminal justice [8]	Why conviction rates for sexual offences are so low	4.4
42	Police and criminal justice [8]	Is there sufficient initial and continued training for police officers who work with both abusers and survivors?	4.37
27	Children and young people [1]	Work with children to prevent but also protect them so abuse doesn't shape their future	4.35
51	Broadening awareness [2]	Engaging the wider community in the prevention of VAWDASV (e.g., bystanders, change that lasts, etc.)	4.35
81	Sustainable funding [6]	How to achieve a sustainable specialist VAWDASV sector in Wales	4.35
41	Police and criminal justice [8]	What are the attitudes of the police who regularly attend domestic abuse households?	4.35
49	Broadening awareness [2]	How to encourage and empower men to become allies in VAWDASV, and challenge their peers on problematic behaviour and language	

54	Sustainable funding [6]	The funding needs of the sector (from a providers perspective)	4.3
21	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	The gaps in specialist provision by and for certain specific groups; e.g., LGBTQ+ etc provision for children and young people'	
30	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	Improving refuge support for people with complex needs (older people, care and support needs, substance misuse etc.)	

The second cluster-rating map (Figure 6 and Table 7, p.16 above), demonstrates that cluster 8 'Police and criminal justice' is on average, considered the most impactful of all 10 clusters (3.87), followed by cluster 6 'Sustainable funding'. Cluster 10 'Socio-economic factors' was considered the least impactful (3.23). Table 9 provides the top ten rated statements for impact.

Figure 6: Cluster rating map: impact

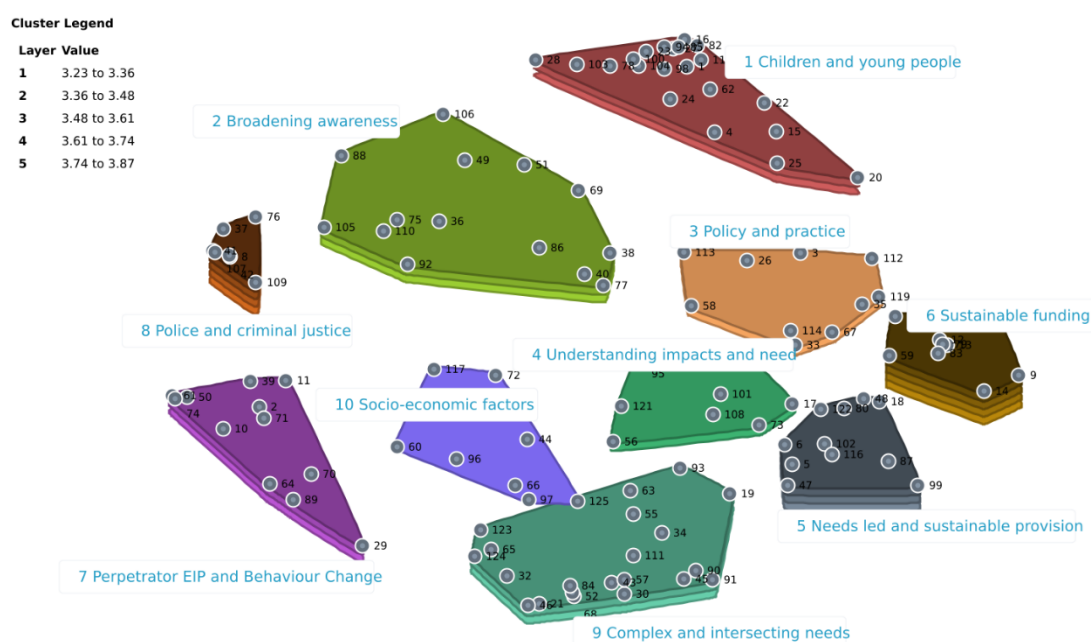


Table 9: Top ten statements and average rating – impact

No	Cluster	Statement	Rating
81	Sustainable funding [6]	How to achieve a sustainable specialist VAWDASV sector in Wales	4.35
54	Sustainable funding [6]	The funding needs of the sector (from a providers perspective)	4.29
83	Sustainable funding [6]	How commissioning practices in Wales shape/constrict specialist service provision	4.29
76	Police and criminal justice [8]	What works to improve police response to VAWDASV?	4.12

98	Children and young people [1]	What more can be done within schools to prevent all forms of violence and abuse and raise awareness of the impacts?	4.06
26	Policy and practice [3]	What works to address signs of violence and abuse early to prevent it escalating?	
50	Perpetrator EIP and behaviour change [7]	Solutions for uncooperative perpetrators	
41	Police and criminal justice [8]	What are the attitudes of the police who regularly attend domestic abuse households?	
20	Children and young people [1]	The absence or 'postcode lottery' of statutory funding for children and young people (CYP) and its impact on their wellbeing and safety	4
48	Needs led and sustainable provision [5]	Where are the gaps in services across Wales, and to what degree do these gaps vary across Wales	
8	Police and criminal justice [8]	Evaluation of Welsh police forces and their track record of enforcing non-molestation, bail, and restraining order breaches.	
30	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	Improving refuge support for people with complex needs (older people, care and support needs, substance misuse etc.).	

Finally, the third cluster-rating map (Figure 7 below and Table 7, p.16 above), demonstrates that cluster 4 'Understanding impacts and need' is on average, considered the most achievable of all 10 clusters (3.34) and cluster 7 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change' considered the least achievable cluster (2.79), followed by cluster 8 'Police and criminal justice' (3.04). Table 10 provides the top ten rated statements for achievability.

Figure 7: Cluster rating map: achievability

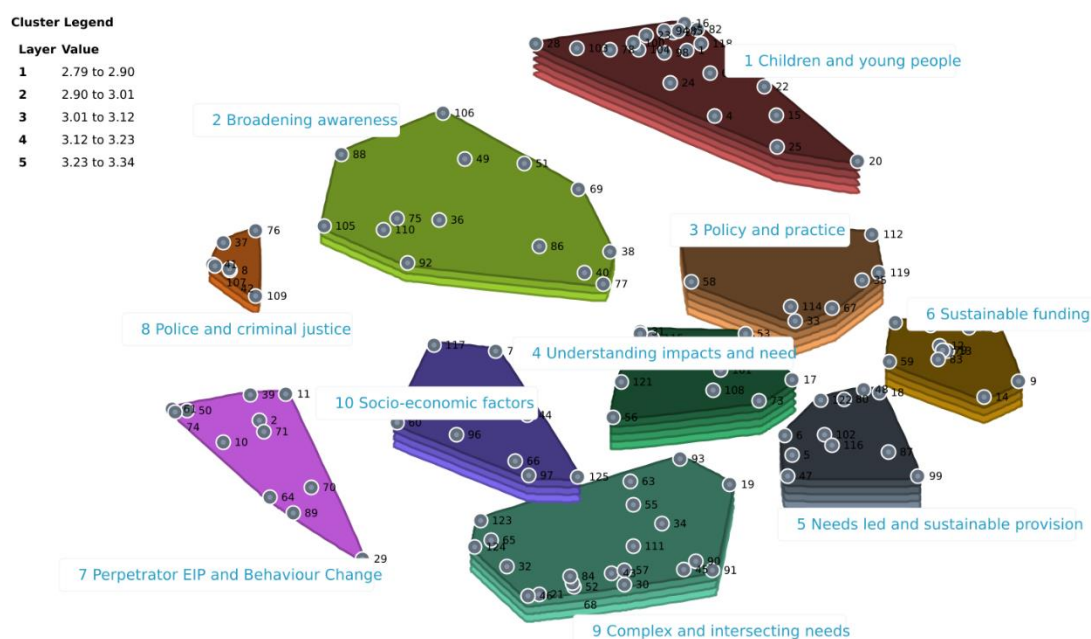


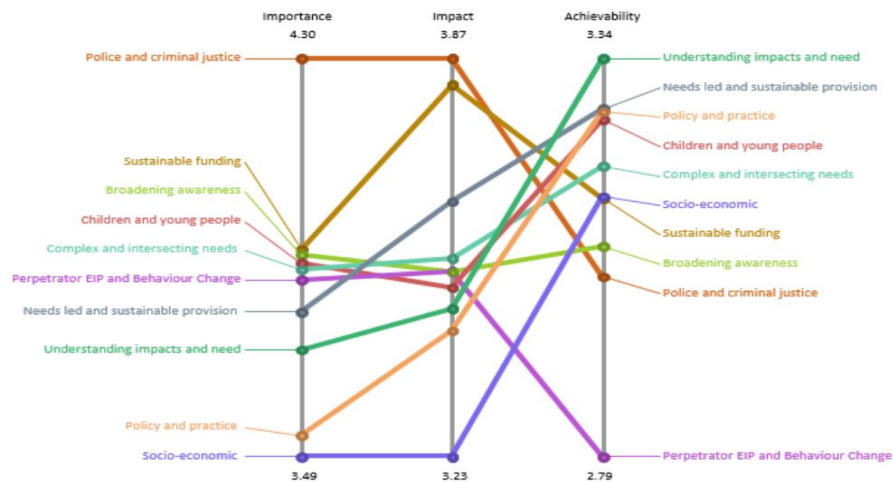
Table 10: Top ten statements and average rating – achievability

No	Cluster	Statement	Rating
95	Understanding impact and need [4]	Understanding the impact of COVID for victims of Domestic Abuse (DA)	4.18
114	Policy and practice [3]	Broad review of international literature to determine what works, and collate evidence of good practice	4.13
118	Children and young people [1]	The consequences of childhood exposure to Domestic Violence (DV)	3.88
4	Children and young people [1]	To understand the experiences of university students and roles and responsibilities of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).	3.81
23	Children and young people [1]	How important recovery services are for children and young people	3.81
93	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	Understanding how mitigating factors such as pets impact decisions to leave	3.76
100	Children and young people [1]	Map what work is being done in schools/colleges with children and young people across Wales, e.g., Sexuality Relationship Education (SRE), intimate relationship discussions	3.75
113	Policy and practice [3]	Research to better understand the causes of VAWDASV	
122	Needs led and sustainable provision [5]	Creating a collective of expertise to identify gaps in service and provision for those experiencing abuse	
7	Sustainable funding [6]	Evaluation of Welsh Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) - mapping of different models - what is working - what is not working	

These cluster ratings can be further understood with Pattern Match reports. Figure 8 shows the average rating per cluster on the three scales. This is a relative pattern match, and as such presents the cluster averages within the range of ratings for each scale, rather than on a fixed, absolute scale. The relative pattern match enables the researcher to compare multiple measurements to establish a trend (Kamat, 2019). As the rating scales measure different concepts (i.e., importance, impact, achievability), it is more useful to compare the ranking of clusters on the different scales, as opposed to the absolute numbers, which may not be comparable.

The pattern match indicates a strong correlation between the importance and impact rating scales ($r=0.84$). The ratings for the importance and achievability scales ($r=-0.38$) and the impact and achievability scales ($r=-0.19$) shows a weak downhill (negative) relationship. The discrepancies between importance-achievability and impact-achievability were evident in the several of the clusters as shown in Table 7 (p.16) above. For example, broadening awareness (2), 'sustainable funding' (6), 'perpetrator EIP and behaviours change' (7), and 'police and criminal justice' (8).

Figure 8: Relative pattern match report comparing cluster ratings for importance, impact, and achievability

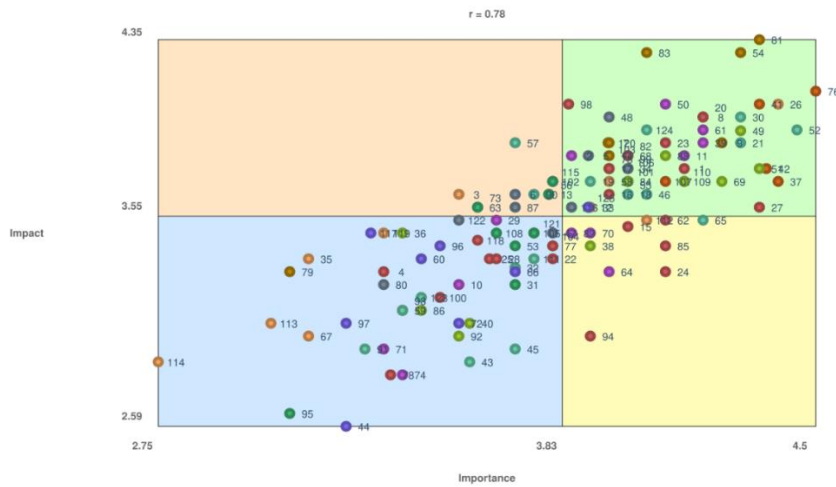


Go-zones

The cluster maps and rating scales were used to produce ‘Go-Zone’ reports. This places statements on a graph based on their average rating on the scales used in activity 3. The Go-Zone is split into four quadrants based on the average rating for all statements for two of the scales. Figure 9 is a Go-zone for the importance-impact ratings. Statements above the importance mean (3.83) were most important and are in the green and yellow zones. Statements above the impact mean (3.55) were considered to have most impact and are in the green and orange zones. The Go-Zone correlation (r) for the importance-impact report was 0.78. This indicates a strong correlation between how participants rated a statements’ importance and the extent of impact they felt that research in this area may have.

The green and blue quadrants represent agreement on the two scales (i.e., a statement rated as high in importance and high in impact will be in the green quadrant). Whereas the orange and yellow quadrants represent divergence between the two scales (i.e., orange represents high impact but low importance in Figure 9).

Figure 9: Go-zone report - importance and impact. Note, statement point colours relate to which cluster the statement sits within.



Fifty-six (n=56) statements were rated as highest for importance and impact (green quadrant). The top ten statements by average of both ratings are provided in Table 11. Cluster 6 ‘Sustainable funding’ and cluster 8 ‘Police and criminal justice had the most top ten statements with three statements each. Statements from clusters 4 ‘Understanding impacts and need’, cluster 5 ‘needs led and sustainable provision’, cluster 7 ‘Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change’, and cluster 10 ‘Socio-economic factors’ did not feature.

Table 11: Top ten statements in order of highest average rated as highest on importance and impact

No	Cluster	Statement	Importance	Impact	Average
81	Sustainable funding [6]	How to achieve a sustainable specialist VAWDASV sector in Wales	4.35	4.35	4.36
76	Police and criminal justice [8]	What works to improve police response to VAWDASV?	4.50	4.12	4.31
54	Sustainable funding [6]	The funding needs of the sector (from a providers perspective)	4.30	4.29	4.30
26	Policy and practice [3]	What works to address signs of violence and abuse early to prevent it escalating?	4.40	4.06	4.23
41	Police and criminal justice [8]	What are the attitudes of the police who regularly attend domestic abuse households?	4.35	4.06	4.20
52	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	How to best support those with complex, intersecting needs requiring more specialist support e.g., sensory	4.45	3.94	4.19

		disabilities, LGBTQ+, and learning disability.			
83	Sustainable funding [6]	How commissioning practices in Wales shape/constrict specialist service provision	4.05	4.29	4.17
30	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	Improving refuge support for people with complex needs (older people, care and support needs, substance misuse etc.)	4.30	4.00	4.15
49	Broadening awareness [2]	How to encourage and empower men to become allies in VAWDASV, and challenge their peers on problematic behaviour and language	4.30	3.94	4.12
20	Children and young people [1]	The absence or 'postcode lottery of statutory funding for children and young people (CYP) and its impact on their wellbeing and safety	4.20	4.00	4.10
8	Police and criminal justice [8]	Evaluation of Welsh police forces and their track record of enforcing non-molestation, bail, and restraining order breaches			

Figure 10 shows the Go-zone for the importance-achievability ratings. Statements above the importance mean (3.83) were most important and are in the green and yellow zones. Statements above the 'achievability' mean (3.16) were considered most achievable and are in the green and orange zones. The Go-Zone correlation (r) for the importance-achievability report was -0.24, which shows a weak downhill (negative) relationship between how participants rated a statements' importance and the extent to which participants felt the statement was achievable

Figure 10: Go-zone of importance and achievability. Note, statement point colours relate to which cluster the statement sits within.

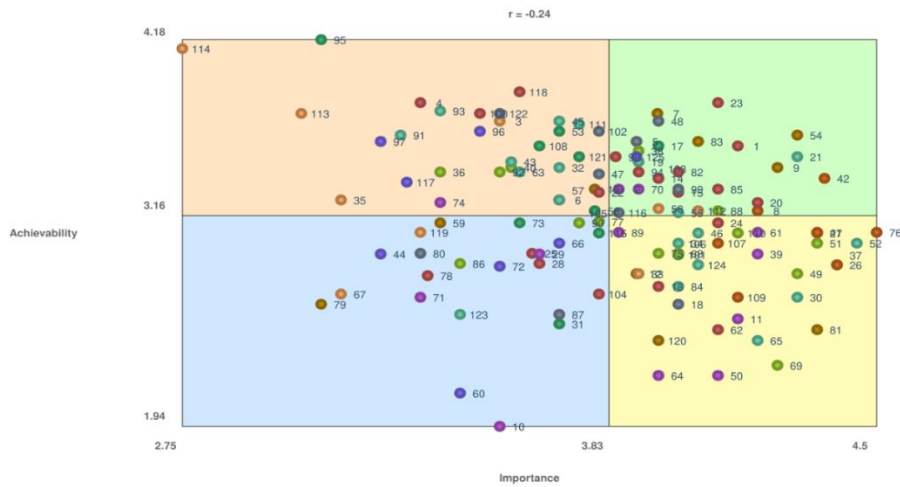
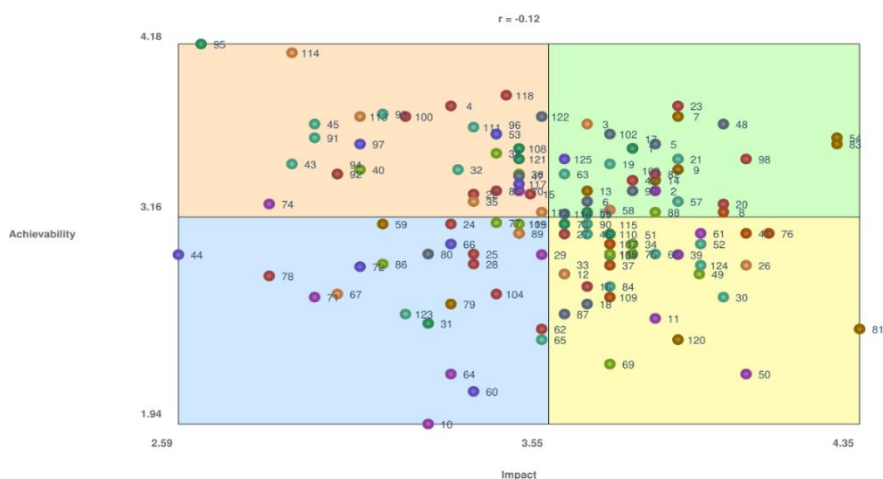


Figure 11 shows the Go-zone for the impact-achievability ratings. Statements above the impact mean (3.55) were considered to have most impact and are in the green and yellow zones. Statements above the 'achievability' mean (3.16) were considered most achievable and are in the green and orange zones. The Go-Zone correlation (r) for the importance-achievability report was -0.12, which shows a weak downhill (negative) relationship between how participants rated the extent of impact they felt that research in this area may have and the extent to which participants felt the statement was achievable.

Figure 11: Go-zone of impact and achievability. Note, statement point colours relate to which cluster the statement sits within.



The top ten statements in order of highest average rating on importance, impact, and achievability can be found in Table 12. Cluster 6 'Sustainable funding' is represented the

most with four of the top ten statements. Cluster 1 'Children and young people' and Cluster 8 'Police and criminal justice' have two of the top ten statements respectively.

Table 12: Top ten statements in order of highest average rating on importance, impact, and achievability

No	Cluster	Statement	Importance	Impact	Achievability	Average
54	Sustainable funding [6]	The funding needs of the sector (from a providers perspective)	4.3	4.29	3.63	4.07
83	Sustainable funding [6]	How commissioning practices in Wales shape/constrict specialist service provision	4.05	4.29	3.59	3.98
23	Children and young people [1]	How important recovery services are for children and young people	4.1	3.88	3.81	3.93
21	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	The gaps in specialist provision by and for certain specific groups; e.g., LGBTQ+ etc provision for children and young people	4.3	3.88	3.5	3.89
76	Police and criminal justice [8]	What works to improve police response to VAWDASV?	4.5	4.12	3.06	3.89
48	Needs led and sustainable provision [5]	Where are the gaps in services across Wales, and to what degree do these gaps vary across Wales	3.95	4	3.71	3.89
7	Sustainable funding [6]	Evaluation of Welsh Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) - mapping of different models - what is working - what is not working	3.95	3.88	3.75	3.86
9	Sustainable funding [6]	Mapping the funding postcode lottery and commissioning practices - local authority to local authority across Wales	4.25	3.88	3.44	3.86
42	Police and criminal justice [8]	Is there sufficient initial and continued training for police officers who	4.37	3.76	3.38	3.84

		work with both abusers and survivors?				
1	Children and young people [1]	To raise the voice of children and young people through participatory research	4.15	3.76	3.56	3.83

The top ten statements in order of highest average rating on importance and impact, but lowest on achievability can be found in Table 13. Cluster 2 'Broadening awareness', cluster 6 'Sustainable funding', cluster 7 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change', and cluster 9 'Complex and intersecting needs' were all represented with two statements each.

Table 13: Top ten statements rated as highest on importance and impact, but rated least achievable

No	Cluster	Statement	Importance	Impact	Achievability	Average
81	Sustainable funding [6]	How to achieve a sustainable specialist VAWDASV sector in Wales	4.35	4.35	-2.50	2.07
50	Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change [7]	Solutions for uncooperative perpetrators	4.10	4.06	-2.24	1.97
69	Broadening awareness [2]	How do we create cultural change in terms of attitudes toward VAWDASV, particularly Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)?	4.25	3.71	-2.29	1.89
30	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	Improving refuge support for people with complex needs (older people, care and support needs, substance misuse etc.)	4.30	4.0	-2.69	1.87
26	Policy and practice [3]	What works to address signs of violence and abuse early to prevent it escalating?	4.40	4.06	-2.88	1.86
76	Police and criminal justice [8]	What works to improve police response to VAWDASV?	4.50	4.12	-3.06	1.85
49	Broadening awareness [2]	How to encourage and empower men to become allies in VAWDASV, and challenge their peers on problematic behaviour and language	4.30	3.94	-2.82	1.804

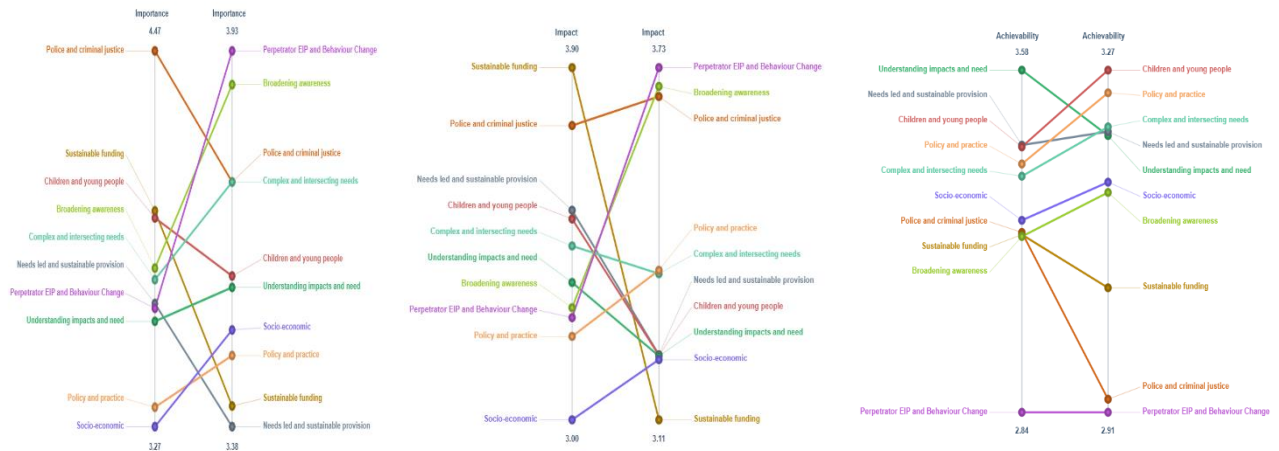
11	Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change [7]	Coercive control enacted by perpetrators via professionals - via police, social services etc - abuse through professionals	4.15	3.82	-2.56	1.803
120	Sustainable funding [6]	Generate reliable and adequate funding stream(s) for evaluation research on Domestic Violence (DV) services	3.95	3.88	-2.44	1.798
52	Complex and intersecting needs [9]	How to best support those with complex, intersecting needs requiring more specialist support e.g., sensory disabilities, LGBTQ+, and learning disability	4.45	3.94	-3.00	1.797

Rating analysis by participant demographics

Most participants enrolled onto the Group Wisdom™ software represented the third sector (n=16). Participants from other sectors were grouped into a second group for analysis to compare responses on the three ratings scales (Figure 12).

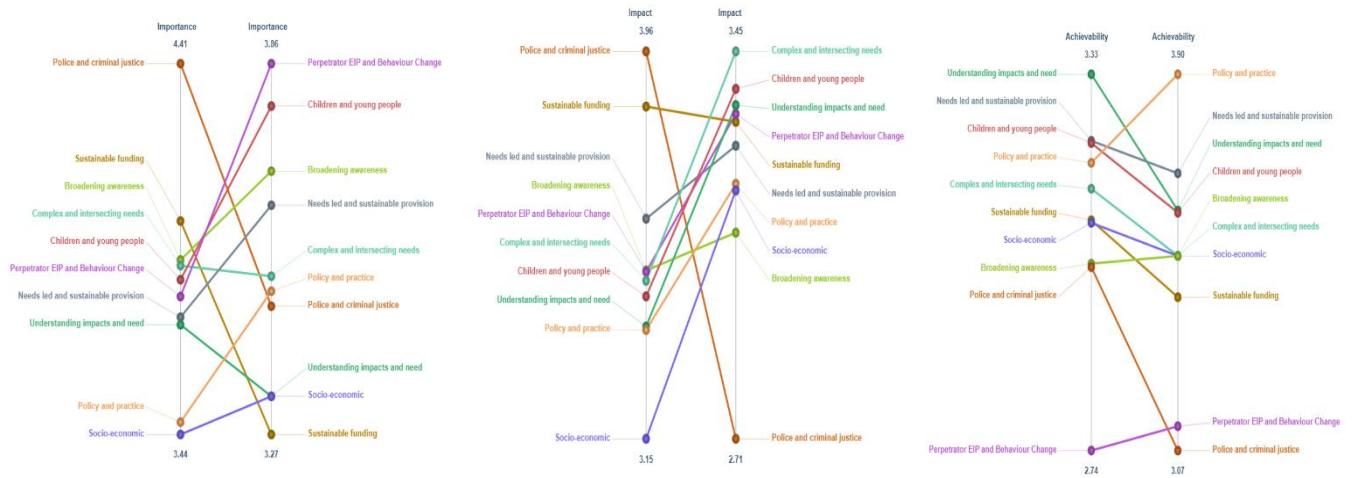
For the importance rating (r=0.25), participants based in the third sector rated cluster 8 'Police and criminal justice' as most important, followed by cluster 6 'Sustainable funding'. Cluster 10 'Socio-economic factors' was rated as least important by this group. In contrast, those from non-third sector organisations rated cluster 7 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change' as most important and cluster 5 'Needs led and sustainable provision' as least important. Cluster 6 'Sustainable funding' was considered as having the most impact (r=-0.15) amongst participants within third sector organisations and the least impactful amongst non-third sector participants. The latter group rated cluster 7 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change' as having most impact. A higher correlation was noted within the achievability rating (r=0.79) amongst the two groups. Participants within third sector organisations rated cluster 4 'Understanding impacts and need' as most achievable, compared to those based in non-third sector organisations, where cluster 1 'Children and young people' was rated as most achievable. Both groups agreed that cluster 7 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change' was the least achievable.

Figure 12: Relative pattern match reports comparing participants from the third sector and other sectors on the three rating scales



Ratings on the three scales were compared for participants where VAWDASV was stated as being a principle professional interest or focus (n=25), and those who stated VAWDASV was not a principle professional interest or focus (n=9) (Figure 13). For the importance scale ($r=0.06$), participants with a professional interest or focus in VAWDASV rated cluster 8 'Police and criminal justice' most important and those without a principle professional interest or focus in VAWDASV, rated cluster 7, 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change' as the most important cluster. For the impact rating ($r=-0.48$), participants with a professional interest or focus in VAWDASV rated cluster 8 'Police and criminal justice' as having most impact, but those without a principle professional interest or focus in VAWDASV, rated this cluster as least impactful. For the achievability rating ($r=0.74$), cluster 4, 'Understanding impacts and need' was considered most achievable by participants with a professional interest or focus in VAWDASV, and cluster 3, 'Policy and practice' was viewed as most achievable by those without a principle professional interest or focus in VAWDASV. Cluster 7 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change', and cluster 8 'Police and criminal justice' were considered least achievable by both groups.

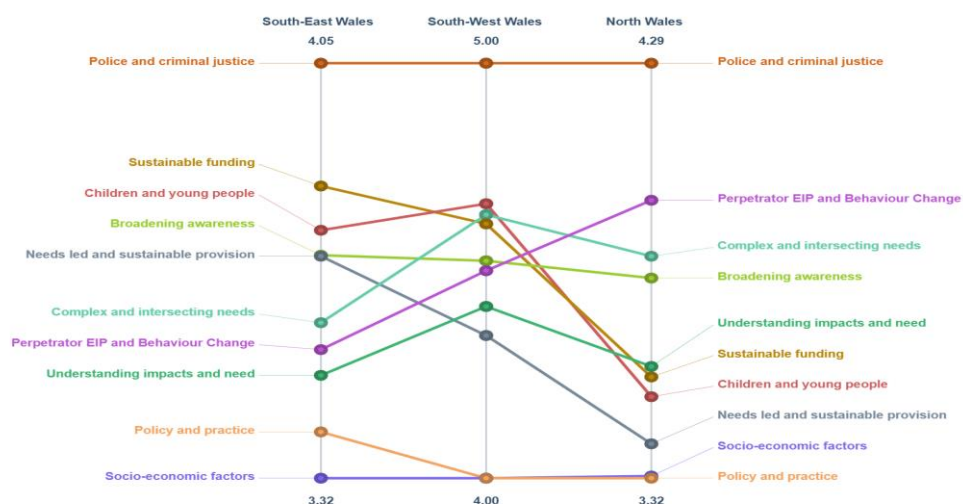
Figure 13: Relative pattern match reports comparing participants with and without a principle professional interest or focus in VAWDASV on the three rating scales



Finally, based on the region in which participants were professionally based (South-East Wales, South-West Wales, and North Wales¹), ratings on the three scales were compared (Figure 14-16).

The pattern match for the importance rating (Figure 14) shows that across all three regions, cluster 8 ‘Police and criminal justice’ was rated as the most important cluster. Pattern match analysis reveals a strong relationship between South-East Wales and South-West Wales ($r=0.89$), and South-West Wales and North Wales ($r=0.81$). A moderate correlation is observed between South-East Wales and North Wales ($r=0.62$).

Figure 14: Relative pattern match report comparing participants who are professionally based in South-East Wales, South-West Wales, and North Wales on the importance rating scale

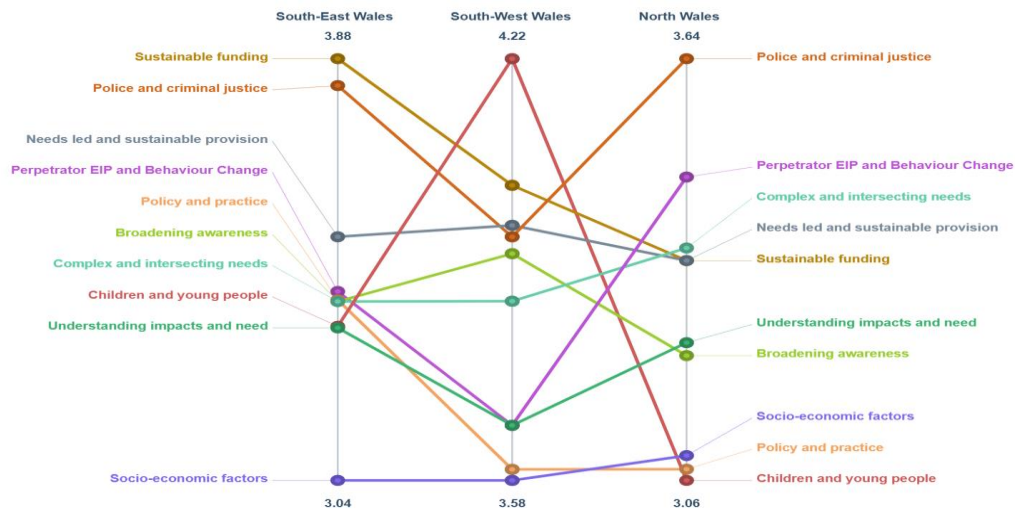


Comparisons based on the impact rating (Figure 15) are variable; a very weak correlation between South-East Wales and South-West Wales ($r=0.5$), and South-West Wales and North

¹ Mid Wales was not included as no response provided to rating scales

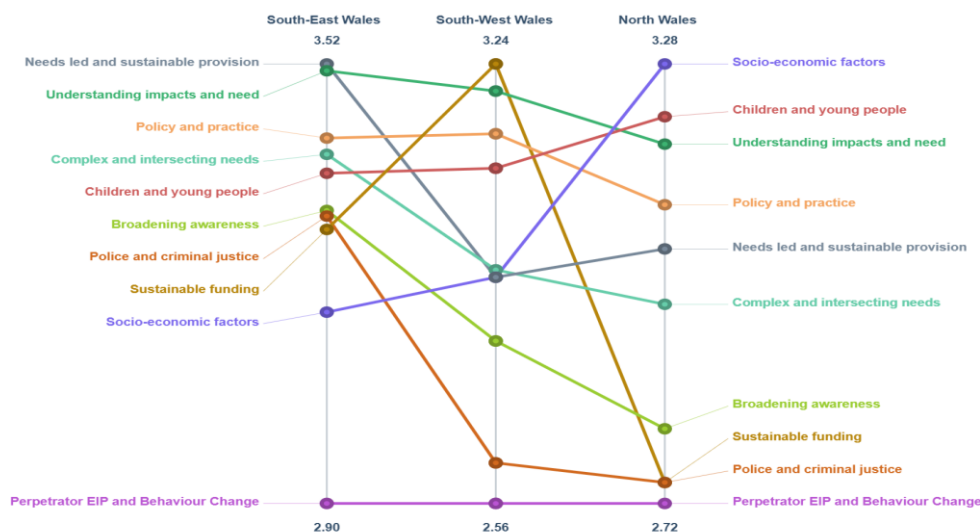
Wales ($r=0.13$), with a moderate relationship between South-East Wales and North Wales ($r=0.68$).

Figure 15: Relative pattern match report comparing participants who are professionally based in South-East Wales, South-West Wales, and North Wales on the impact rating scale



Across all three regions, analysis shows that cluster 7, ‘Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change’ was considered the least achievable cluster (Figure 16). The pattern match indicates a moderate relationship ($r=0.43$) between participants based in South-East Wales and North Wales. In contrast there is a very weak relationship between South-West Wales and South-East Wales ($r=0.6$), and North Wales and South-West Wales ($r=0.5$).

Figure 16: Relative pattern match report comparing participants who are professionally based in South-East Wales, South-West Wales, and North Wales on the impact rating scale



CONCLUSION

This GCM study sought to examine and co-produce the VAWDASV research priorities for Wales with the VAWDASV sector, specialist, and non-specialist VAWDASV professionals, policy makers, and academics across Wales. Across the three stages, the study engaged thirty-nine (n=39) geographically diverse participants across Wales, with representation from across VAWDASV specialist and non-specialist sectors. Professionals undertook three sequential activities to consider the VAWDASV research priorities for Wales.

Analysis of the data within GCM has enabled the development of a 10-cluster map of VAWDASV research priorities for Wales; Children and young people (1), Broadening awareness (2), Policy and practice (3), Understanding impacts and need (4), Needs led and sustainable provision (5), Sustainable funding (6), Perpetrator EIP (Early Intervention and Prevention) and Behaviour Change (7), Police and criminal justice (8), Complex and intersecting needs (9), and Socio-economic factors(10).

Further analysis explored differences in the ratings of these clusters and the statements (n=125) based on three scales; importance, impact, and achievability. Statement and cluster ratings for the scales importance-impact were strongly correlated, indicating a strong relationship between the importance of the research priority and the extent of impact that research in this area may have. In contrast, there was a weak downhill (negative) relationship for the average cluster (pattern match) and statement ratings (Go-zone) for importance-achievability and impact-achievability ratings.

The top ten statements rated as most important, most impactful, and most achievable are provided in Table 11. Cluster 6 'Sustainable funding' is represented the most with four of the top ten statements. Statements rated as most important, most impactful, but considered least achievable can be found in Table 12. Eight of the top ten statements in Table 12 sit within cluster 2 'Broadening awareness', cluster 6 'Sustainable funding', cluster 7 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change', and cluster 9 'Complex and intersecting needs' with two statements each.

Analysis was undertaken to explore whether cluster ratings varied based on three demographic questions. As the pattern match reports showed (Figures 12-16), differences in ratings were noted from the sector in which participants were based (third sector-other sectors), whether their principle professional interest or focus was in VAWDASV, and the regions in which they were professionally based. Exception to these findings were:

- Third sector and other sector participants rated cluster 7 'Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change' as least achievable.

- Participants with and without a principle professional interest in VAWDASV rated cluster 7 ‘Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change’, and cluster 8 ‘Police and criminal justice’ as least achievable.
- Across all three regions, participants rated cluster 8 ‘Police and criminal justice’ as the most important cluster.
- Across all three regions, participants rated cluster 7, ‘Perpetrator EIP and Behaviour Change’ as least achievable.

Limitations

To our knowledge, this is the first consensus study undertaken in Wales that sought to determine the VAWDASV research priorities for Wales. We aimed to recruit up to 100 participants from across sectors in Wales. Most participants represented the third sector, which is reflective of the provision of VAWDASV services in Wales and whilst other sectors were represented, numbers were considerably lower. Participant drop-off of engagement and completion of the latter two stages (sorting and rating) were also noted. We acknowledge that the study focussed on the perspectives of professionals, which includes those working in a paid and voluntary capacity and those representing survivor led provision. Anyone can experience VAWDASV and it is likely, given the existing data on the prevalence of VAWDASV and its reporting, that most people in the UK will be impacted by VAWDASV in some form. Further, there is a high level of recruitment to the VAWDASV sector from those with direct personal experience of VAWDASV. This means that although people may identify primarily as a professional rather than a survivor, it is likely that some of the respondents in this research may be both professionals and survivors. However, this research did not specifically set out to engage with survivors and findings do not claim to be representative, but rather can be used to form the basis for future discussions, direction, and collaboration. For example, identifying, collating, and sharing existing research which may serve to tackle and address some of the research priorities identified within this study, feed into/support policy and future commissioning decisions, and developing and delivering high-quality research that works towards eliminating VAWDASV.

Next steps

As highlighted above, this study is the first step in developing a consensus for the VAWDASV research priorities for Wales. In taking these findings forward it is our intention to engage and work with survivors and the specialist and non-specialist VAWDASV sector to share findings and gather their perspectives on the research priorities identified within this study. Future work will also explore with survivors, the VAWDASV sector, specialist, and non-specialist VAWDASV professionals, policy makers, and academics:

- Statements rated as high importance, impact, and achievability to consider what research priorities are most achievable
- Statements rated as high importance, impact, but low achievability to better understand why these statements are considered least achievable

It is anticipated that these research priorities will form the basis for future research and funding applications. However, an important first step is to scope and map the existing literature/research to determine what work has already been carried out in these areas, what we know, and where more primary data is needed.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Full list of statements generated by participants (n=125)

1	To raise the voice of children and young people through participatory research
2	To evaluate and quality assure perpetrator interventions
3	To identify the need for VAWDASV workplace polices across all sectors and the roles and responsibilities of employers
4	To understand the experiences of university students and roles and responsibilities of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs)
5	Research into the value of VAWDASV peer support networks for long term recovery and resilience
6	Evaluation of homelessness teams in relation to VAWDASV victims - highlight ideas of good practice - and poor practice - recommendations
7	Evaluation of Welsh Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) - mapping of different models - what is working - what is not working
8	Evaluation of Welsh police forces and their track record of enforcing non-molestation, bail, and restraining order breaches
9	Mapping the funding postcode lottery and commissioning practices - local authority to local authority across Wales
10	Prevalence of perpetrators falsely attempting to present as victims
11	Coercive control enacted by perpetrators via professionals - e.g., police, social services etc - abuse through professionals
12	Risks/rewards of Welsh Local Authorities tendency to take VAWDASV services in house rather than fund specialist services - particularly Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) services
13	Mapping the actual commissioning practices of Local Authorities across Wales compared to the Statutory Commissioning Practice Guidance
14	How specialist support services are often funded short term by non-specialist sectors such as insurance companies - what are the issues associated with this?
15	The gaps in service provision for care experienced children and young people.
16	Whilst children who have witnessed abuse are now seen as victims in their own right, they are unable to access support without consent from parents
17	An assessment of whether specialist services in Wales are in fact trauma informed, needs led, and strengths based?
18	What's the long term value of specialist services for survivors of abuse. Many of the interventions are short term, can there be genuine long-term benefits?
19	The barriers preventing survivors from accessing refuge-based support services.
20	The absence or 'postcode lottery' of statutory funding for children and young people (CYP) and its impact on their wellbeing and safety
21	The gaps in specialist provision by and for certain specific groups; e.g., LGBTQ+ etc provision for children and young people
22	The impact of the change in status in the Domestic Abuse (DA) Act - children now have victim status, what does that mean for Wales?
23	How important are recovery services for children and young people?
24	The role of contexts for young people and peer on peer abuse. i.e., what can communities do to safeguard young people being harmed in their peer groups?
25	The importance of work not being silted. i.e., Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) work is not usually under the VAWDASV umbrella but often interlinked

26	What works to address signs of violence and abuse early to prevent it escalating?
27	Work with children to prevent but also protect them so abuse doesn't shape their future
28	Healthy relationships across the life course, as the focus is on schools.
29	How can we ensure older victims' access to justice and support is equal to their younger counterparts
30	Improving refuge support for people with complex needs (older people, care and support needs, substance misuse etc.)
31	How does VAWDASV effect people across the life course?
32	Examine and understand VAWDASV in older victims and survivors.
33	Exploring a trauma informed approach that is appropriate for victim-survivors across the whole life course
34	How can services and policies in Wales be more inclusive and effectively adopt an intersectional approach?
35	What does collaborative working look like for VAWDASV?
36	Understand the extent of the impact domestic abuse and sexual violence has on family mental health
37	Why conviction rates for sexual offences are so low
38	How to raise awareness of reproductive coercion and abuse
39	Perpetrator interventions for those who commit crimes of sexual violence/exploitation and their effectiveness
40	What impact does social media have on survivors? Often, cases are reported in the media and then shared on social platforms. Does this cause any additional stress or worry for survivors?
41	What are the attitudes of the police who regularly attend domestic abuse households?
42	Is there sufficient initial and continued training for police officers who work with both abusers and survivors?
43	What resources are available for men in Wales, how and why is support different, how can men help other men?
44	Prevalence of abused men - compare and contrast with Violence Against Women and Girls
45	Do male survivors have a positive experience in accessing services in Wales?
46	Understanding the best ways to support Trans and Non-binary survivors within Wales including access and provision of refuges to ensure their safety
47	What are the known and unknown barriers to seeking support in Wales?
48	Where are the gaps in services across Wales, and to what degree do these gaps vary across Wales?
49	How to encourage and empower men to become allies in VAWDASV, and challenge their peers on problematic behaviour and language
50	Solutions for uncooperative perpetrators
51	Engaging the wider community in the prevention of VAWDASV (e.g., bystanders, change that lasts, etc.)
52	How to best support those with complex, intersecting needs requiring more specialist support e.g., sensory disabilities, LGBTQ+, and learning disability
53	Impact of vicarious trauma on the sector in Wales - potential impacts and solutions
54	The funding needs of the sector (from a providers perspective)
55	Investigate and look at solutions for survivors who face barriers due to rurality, including best practice for support
56	Investigate service/support solutions for women with experiences of VAWDASV, but who are also involved in the criminal justice system
57	Investigating the most effective support and increasing uptake for older survivors

58	Understanding Welsh social workers views and understanding of safeguarding concerns where there is domestic abuse / child contact issues
59	Understanding the role of "independence" in Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA) services - contrasting the support outcomes/views of survivors supported by IDVA services based within Local Authorities and those based outside Local Authorities
60	How can we support people who are both perpetrators and victims? Are their needs different to 'pure' perpetrators and victims?
61	What would support perpetrators when they feel at risk of reoffending?
62	How can we navigate changing views and attitudes with children and young people through school while parents and family may still hold unhealthy views/attitudes?
63	How does the geography of Wales impact on VAWDASV? From victim, perpetrator and professional points of view
64	Understanding perpetrators of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and so-called Honour Based Abuse (HBA)
65	What are the experiences of victims of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and so-called Honour Based Abuse (HBA) in Wales?
66	What are the socio-economic factors that make the most difference to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and how can we influence them in Wales?
67	Why is Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) the poor relation in statutory provision, but Sexual Violence (SV) the poor relation in the community?
68	How does the lack of provision for various protected characteristics in VAWDASV services affect both victims and perpetrators?
69	How do we create cultural change in terms of attitudes toward VAWDASV, particularly Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)?
70	What are the barriers to adopting a trauma informed approach to perpetrators and how can we overcome them?
71	Does the ideology of the Domestic Abuse (DA) organisation influence the effectiveness of their work with perpetrators? if so, how?
72	Does the Welsh context contribute to perpetration of VAWDASV?
73	Does VAWDASV differ across different areas of Wales, and if so, how and why?
74	Perpetrator experiences of services
75	Promote understanding of VAWDASV and explore blind spots within the family court and Family Court decision makers
76	What works to improve police response to VAWDASV?
77	Cyber/ online abuse as a public health issue - what is it? How does it manifest and link to other forms of VAWDASV? How can it be prevented?
78	The focus on young people and their use of alcohol and drugs where they may put themselves at risk of exploitation and potentially experience traumas from being under the influence.
79	Be integrated into all commissioning APB (Area Planning Board) elements e.g., drugs/alcohol and mental health
80	Have a specific/designated drug and alcohol workers who support specifically the VAWDASV. Working interrogatively, and co-located having immediate and shared approach to practice and data management systems
81	How to achieve a sustainable specialist VAWDASV sector in Wales
82	Why are children and young people the poor relations in the spectrum of specialist sector services despite the focus on early intervention, etc.? What should the level of services be, given numbers known to be experiencing/witnessing VAWDASV?
83	How commissioning practices in Wales shape/constrict specialist service provision

84	Exploration of low levels of disabled people approaching VAWDASV services, whether this is due to lack of identification of VAWDASV in social care services/a perceived or actual lack of services/lack of pathways etc., how to improve responses
85	Support available and success for children and other household members living with domestic abuse perpetrators and victims
86	Support with relationship with extended family and friends after isolation
87	Better financial support for victims of financial abuse
88	How can we better support survivors who are going through family courts with their abuser/ex-partner e.g., childcare arrangements?
89	Understand the low rates of criminal convictions related to the abuse of older people
90	Ensure the availability of appropriate services to support older people wishing to flee abusive relationships
91	The small number of refugees for males fleeing domestic violence
92	The prevalence of sexual violence (SV) from known individuals - not 'stranger danger'
93	Understanding how mitigating factors such as pets impact decisions to leave
94	Understanding the impact on children and young people (CYP) living in a Domestic Abuse (DA) household during COVID
95	Understanding the impact of COVID for victims of Domestic Abuse (DA)
96	Understanding the impact of domestic abuse and sexual violence on mental health
97	Understanding the correlation of domestic abuse and substance misuse
98	What more can be done within schools to prevent and identify all forms of violence and abuse and raise awareness of the impacts?
99	The lack of funding for emergency accommodation for individuals who are in employment and how we can support victims coming into refuge who are not eligible for benefits due to their income/mortgage
100	Map what work is being done in schools/colleges with children and young people across Wales, e.g., Sexuality Relationship Education (SRE), intimate relationship discussions
101	Data collection/analysis and service development for women who are sexually exploited/have experienced harm through the Sex Industry
102	Determine exactly what women who have experienced domestic abuse need at the point of crisis and beyond and map this against gaps in support services
103	Introducing a bystander approach to VAWDASV into a whole school approach
104	Understanding the complexities of child to parent violence in order to provide a more effective response
105	Ensuring women who have experienced sexual violence understand it is not their fault and they can report the crime and be supported
106	Establishing the education needs that are required to stop sexual violence
107	Examining why a lot of survivors do not get a good outcome in court
108	Understanding the real needs and wishes of clients
109	Supporting rather than criminalising sexually exploited adults
110	What works to prevent sexual violence?
111	How No recourse to Public funds affects victims of VAWDASV.
112	What a multi-agency public health approach to violence would look like, whether there are service gaps
113	Research to better understand the causes of VAWDASV
114	Broad review of international literature to determine what works, and collate evidence of good practice
115	Better understanding of key outcomes relating to VAWDASV, how and where they can be captured and measured. These would necessarily be broad and include mental health, physical injury, and secondary harms to others (e.g., uninvolved children)

116	What strategies result in safe and stable housing for survivors over time?
117	How access to and control over economic resources impact survivors' safety and well-being
118	The consequences of childhood exposure to Domestic Violence (DV)
119	Build (stronger) research and evaluation infrastructures
120	Generate reliable and adequate funding stream(s) for evaluation research on Domestic Violence (DV) services
121	Highlighting the key issues which are pertinent to Wales as opposed to a UK wide focus-linking this in with Welsh legislation and policy
122	Creating a collective expertise to identify gaps in service and provision for those experiencing abuse
123	Intersectional epidemiology of VAWDASV, including exploration of issues that are often under-represented in population level analysis, e.g., improving the conceptualisation of identity and inequalities within population groups
124	Coproducing the solutions to preventing VAWDASV with diverse communities
125	Exploring divergences in experience for those in rural communities and those in high density areas