Acknowledgements

Contributors

We are grateful to the attendees of the Wales Violence Prevention Unit (VPU) conference (March 2020) and Evaluation Workshop (November 2020) who shared their invaluable insight in to the nature and breadth of violence prevention activity across Wales, the outputs of such activity and the impacts for individuals, families, communities and the wider system. This information provided a foundation to the development of the Wales VPU strategy and theory of change, and subsequently the toolkit and these indicators.

Preparation and authorship

Nadia Butler, Zara Quigg, Hannah Timpson, Public Health Institute[1] Liverpool John Moores University (LJMU)
Annemarie Newbury, Lara Snowdon, Wales Violence Prevention Unit[2]
Adam Nicholls, Integrated Offender Management (IOM) Cymru

Indicator updates

These indicators will be reviewed and updated intermittently by the VPU to ensure they meet the needs of partners across Wales. The most up to date indicators are available on the Wales VPU website (www.violencepreventionwales.co.uk). We welcome feedback on the indicators, and are keen to hear how they are used in evaluations. Please provide feedback directly to the VPU via phw.violencepreventionunit@wales.nhs.uk.

---

[1] WHO Collaborating Centre for Violence Prevention, Public Health Institute, LJMU.
[2] WHO Collaborating Centre on Investment for Health and Well-being, Public Health Wales.

Acronyms used in this document

ACE(s)	Adverse childhood experience(s)
A&E	Accident and Emergency
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
CAID	Child Abuse Image Database
CID-16	CID-16 (North Wales Safeguarding referral)
CPP	Child protection plan
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CSA	Child sexual abuse
CSE	Child sexual exploitation
CSEW	Crime Survey for England and Wales
IAA	Information, Advice and Assistance
LSOA	Lower Layer Super Output Area
NCMEC	National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children
NSPCC	National Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children
NPS	National Probation Service
MARF	Multi-Agency Referral Form
ONS	Office for National Statistics
PPN	Public Protection Notice (Police Safeguarding referral)
PEDW	Patient Episode Database for Wales
ROCU	Regional Organised Crime Unit
VAWDASV	Violence against Women Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence
VPU	Violence Prevention Unit
VRU	Violence Reduction Unit

1. An introduction to the violence prevention indicators

Overview

To enable the Violence Prevention Unit (VPU) and partner organisations' to monitor uptake and outcomes of violence prevention activities and programmes, and measure progress towards preventing violence, the VPU have developed a core list of indicators. Indicators can help to measure aimed outcomes of the VPU (see VPU logic model [here](#)) and individual programmes and interventions. Indicators are designed to measure outcomes such as changes in the prevalence of violence, risk and protective factors, and the extent to which interventions have reached their target group.

This document presents information on data sources and data collection tools to define and measure violence prevention outcomes. The document does not provide an extensive list of possible outcomes from interventions and services, however, it has highlighted common outcomes to measure impact of violence prevention activity. Provision of the list of indicators aims to help develop consistency in measuring violence prevention outcomes across Wales, and build the evidence base for violence prevention interventions.

This resource is designed as a guide for partners and is aimed at violence prevention intervention deliverers and commissioners and should be used with the Wales VPU's [Violence Prevention Evaluation Toolkit](#) (Quigg *et al.*, 2020). There are important factors to consider when choosing indicators including: the extent to which it measures the objectives and aimed outcomes of the programme; level of data required (individual, group or population); characteristics of individuals, groups or populations; timeframes of the programme; and available resources and expertise. Not all indicators may be relevant to the aimed outcomes of a programme. Further, the list of indicators for each outcome is not exhaustive, and additional or alternative indicators may be required, or the suggested indicators altered for some programme evaluations.

About these indicators

For each indicator, two forms of potential sources of data are provided, which include:

Secondary data: this is data that has already been collected, and in many cases, analysed. For example, secondary data can include administrative data collected from the police on violent-related incidents, or from health on attendance to hospital for violence-related injuries. Many of the data sets noted are routinely collected and publically reported on an annual or quarterly basis.

Primary data: This is data for researchers or service providers to collect themselves, first-hand. Data can be collected through surveys or during interviews. Many questionnaires exist to assess crime and vulnerability, which have been tested in previous studies and validated (assessed to be effective in measuring the intended outcomes). Sample questions have been provided where they exist for each indicator, however, further measures may be available that are better suited to what you want to measure, and the population you want to measure it with.

Each outcome is described on a data sheet that includes the following information:

1. Indicator(s);
2. Measure(s);
3. Suggested disaggregation;
4. Secondary data
   o Source(s)

o   Sample data
5.   Primary data
    o   Suggested method(s)
    o   Sample tool(s)/question(s)

Table 1 provides an overview of each outcome and its indicator(s) to allow you to identify and quickly navigate to the sections most appropriate to the objectives of your programme/intervention. The structure follows the public health approach to violence prevention and groups the outcomes and associated indicators related to each step together to give three main sections: prevalence and incidence of violence; risk and protective factors; and, the extent to which interventions reach and engage the target group with support to address needs/ risk factors for offending.

Furthermore, section 3 provides an overview of the data sources and how to access the data.

Limitations

While there is an extensive range of data publically available, there are some limitations to consider.

1. Some data sources are reported on a national level and not disaggregated by areas within Wales, although others may present at a local authority level or by LSOA.
2. Data from publically available sources is often presented for a 12 month or quarterly period.
3. Many data sources will present data for multiple years to provide annual trends, this can be useful in assessing whether reductions/ increases in incidents reflect a seasonal trend or not. Caution is needed when looking at year-on-year data though, as there may have been changes to how data is recorded over the years (particularly with police data). However, this is usually noted within the data set.
4. Data sources may not be directly comparable and may collect on different bases, for example number of victims, crimes, suspects or perpetrators
5. Many of the data sets provide statistics for the 'reported incidents', and fail to reflect hidden harms and show the true prevalence of violence. Additionally, fluctuations in the data may reflect changes in public reporting of incidents rather than changes in the actual prevalence.
6. The Wales VPU collates and disseminates some of the data in the below sources, while other data is publically available. However, there are some sources noted which will not be available without a Freedom of Information request (FOIR) or a data sharing agreement. These have been marked with an asterisk (see section 3 for information on an FOIR).

Table 1: Overview of document structure and contents with hyperlinked outcomes and indicators

Public health step	Outcome	Indicator(s)
Prevalence and incidence	**Outcome 1: Reduction in all forms of violence**	1.1 Lifetime sexual violence in childhood
		1.2 Past year sexual violence in childhood
		1.3 Lifetime physical abuse in childhood by a parent/caregiver
		1.4 Past year physical abuse in childhood by a parent/caregiver
		1.5 Lifetime psychological abuse in childhood by a parent/caregiver
		1.6 Past year psychological abuse in childhood by a parent/caregiver
		1.7 Past year physical assault by any perpetrator
		1.8 Past year bullying victimisation
		1.9 Lifetime childhood exposure to households affected by intimate partner violence
		1.10 Past year child exposure to households affected by intimate partner violence
		1.11 Lifetime sexual violence in adulthood
		1.12 Past year sexual violence in adulthood
		1.13 Lifetime physical assault in adulthood
		1.14 Past year physical assault in adulthood
		1.15 Lifetime physical and/or sexual assault by an intimate partner amongst ever-partnered adults
		1.16 Past year physical and/or sexual assault by an intimate partner amongst ever-partnered adults
		1.17 Lifetime coercive control by an intimate partner amongst ever-partnered adults
		1.18 Past year coercive control by an intimate partner amongst ever-partnered adults
		1.19 Past year physical, sexual, psychological and/or financial abuse or neglect amongst adults aged 65+ years
	Outcome 2: Reduction in violence-related injuries	2.1 Violence-related injuries
	Outcome 3: Fewer homicides	3.1 Child homicide rate
		3.2 Adult homicide rate
	Outcome 4: Fewer people carrying knives	4.1 Knife carrying and use
	Outcome 5: Reduced involvement of children and young people in criminal activity	5.1 Children committing their first offence
		5.2 Juvenile offenders first time entrance into the criminal justice system
		5.3 Past year involvement in criminal activity amongst children and young people
	Outcome 6: Reduction in violence in the prison setting, including self-harm and violence towards staff	6.1 Past year violence amongst prisoners
		6.2 Past year violence against prison staff
		6.3 Past year self-harm amongst prisoners
	Outcome 7: Reduction in re-offending	7.1 Re-offending rates for violence offences
Risk and protective factors	**Outcome 8: Improved education outcomes**	8.1 Engagement with education
		8.2 Permanent exclusions
		8.3 Fixed exclusions
		8.4 School attendance
	Outcome 9: Schools have greater confidence to respond to violence and knife crime in school	9.1 School staff confidence in responding to violence and crime
	Outcome 10: Improved peer relationships	10.1 Positive and supportive peer relationships amongst children and adolescents
	Outcome 11: Enhanced family and interpersonal relationships	11.1 Positive and supportive caregiver and child relationships
		11.2 Positive and supportive intimate partner relationships
		11.3 Positive and supportive social friendships/family relationships
	Outcome 12: Children and young people are empowered to make informed decisions and feel positive about the future	12.1 Problem solving
		12.2 Goals and aspirations
		12.3 Self-esteem
		12.4 Mental wellbeing
	Outcome 13: Improved criminal justice outcomes for children	13.1 Use of formal and informal diversionary activity
		13.2 Reduction in trials at youth court
		13.3 Use of community sentencing at youth court
		13.4 Reduction in the number of children placed in custody settings
Prevention and response indictors	**Outcome 14: Children and young people understand and know where to get help if they are involved in criminal activity and violence**	14.1 Awareness of support services for violence or exploitation amongst children and young people
		14.2 Help-seeking for lifetime childhood violence victimisation or exploitation
	Outcome 15: People at risk of violence receive early intervention (e.g. families, children, siblings)	15.1 Receipt of early intervention services
	Outcome 16: Increased support for survivors of violence	16.1 Receipt of services for lifetime violence victimisation
	Outcome 17: Increase in safeguarding patients/staff and wider community	17.1 Safeguarding of vulnerable children and adults
		17.2 Safeguarding of staff

2. Data Indicators

Prevalence and incidence indicators

Outcome 1: Reduction in all forms of violence

			Secondary data			Primary data
Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
1.1 Lifetime sexual violence in childhood	**1.1.1** Percentage of adults who experienced sexual violence before 18 years of age	By age; sex; ethnicity; type of sexual violence; relationship to perpetrator; location	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[3])	1. Number and proportion of adults who experienced sexual abuse before 16 years; types of sexual abuse; victim personal, household and area characteristics; relationship to perpetrator; personal characteristics of perpetrator; location; age experienced abuse; number of years experienced abuse; reporting of abuse	• Population based household survey	ACE-IQ[4]: *When you were growing up, during the first 18 years of your life… (i) Did someone touch or fondle you in a sexual way when you did not want them to? (ii) Did someone make you touch their body in a sexual way when you did not want them to? (iii) Did someone attempt oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you when you did not want them to?*
1.2 Past year sexual violence in childhood	**1.2.1** Percentage of adolescents aged 13-17 years who experienced sexual violence, past 12 months **1.2.2** Incidence of sexual violence against children aged 0-17 years, past 12 months	By age; sex; type of sexual violence; relationship to perpetrator; ethnicity; location (including online/offline)	1. Home Office – Police recorded crime[5] 2. Home Office – Child Abuse Image Database[6] 3. Home Office – National Referral Mechanism[7] 4. National Crime Agency- Child sexual abuse material 5. Stats Wales/ Welsh Government - Child protection register[8] 6. Children's support services (e.g. counselling)[9, 15]	1. Number of sexual offences against children; type of offence; number of reported incidents of rape against children; number of CSA flagged offences; number of CSE flagged offences; obscene publications offences against children; reporting 2. Number of indecent images of children added to CAID database; type of image 3. Number of children referred to NRM as potential victims of CSE; exploitation type; sex; nationality 4. Number of global reports of CSA material to NCMEC; number of reports referred from NCMEC to UK; number of UK victims identified 5. Number of children on child protection register; type of abuse; age; sex; ethnicity; Local Authority; LAC status 6. Number and proportion of children seeking support where sexual abuse primary concern; child characteristics; referrals to other agencies	• Population based household survey • School survey	Adapted from VACS[10]: Respondents aged 13-17 years are provided with a definition of sexual violence and asked: *Has anyone ever tried to make you have sex against your will but did not succeed? Physically forced sex: Has anyone ever physically forced you to have sex against your will and did succeed? Pressured sex: Has anyone ever pressured you to have sex, through harassment or threats and did succeed? Past year: for each affirmative response: Did this happen to you within the past 12 months?*
1.3 Lifetime physical abuse in childhood by a parent/caregiver	**1.3.1** Percentage of adults who experienced physical abuse by a parent/caregiver before 18 years of age	By age; sex; ethnicity; relationship to perpetrator; location (e.g. local authority)	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales (latest available via[11]	1. Number and proportion of adults who experienced physical abuse before 16 years; victim personal, household and area characteristics; relationship to perpetrator	• Population based household survey	ACE-IQ[4]: *When you were growing up, during the first 18 years of your life… Did a parent, guardian or other household member: i) spank, slap, kick, punch or beat you up; or ii) hit or cut you with an object, such as a stick (or cane), bottle, club, knife, whip etc.?*
1.4 Past year physical abuse in childhood by a parent/caregiver	**1.4.1** Percentage of adolescents aged 13-17 years who experienced physical abuse by a parent/caregiver **1.4.2** Incidence of physical abuse against children	By age; sex; ethnicity; relationship to perpetrator; location	1. Welsh Government - Child protection register[8] 2. Children's support services (e.g. counselling)[12, 15] 3. Home Office – Police recorded crime[13]	1. Number of children on child protection register; type of abuse; age; sex; ethnicity; Local Authority; LAC status 2. Number and proportion of counselling sessions where physical abuse primary concern; child characteristics; referrals to other agencies/ Contacts to helpline for physical abuse related concerns; characteristics of callers; outcomes 3. Child physical abuse offences: Homicide (murder, infanticide); violence with injury (attempted murder, intentional destruction of viable unborn child, assault with intent to cause serious harm,	• Population based household survey • School survey • Pre and post intervention survey	Adapted from VACS[10]: Respondents aged 13-17 years are asked: *Has a parent or other adult relative ever: punched, kicked, whipped, or beat you with an object; chocked, smothered, tried to drown you, or burned you intentionally; used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon? Past year: for each affirmative response: Did this happen to you within the past 12 months?*

---

[3] Child sexual abuse in England and Wales https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/childsexualabuseappendixtables
[4] Adverse Childhood Experiences International Questionnaire https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/activities/adverse_childhood_experiences/questionnaire.pdf?ua=1
[5] Experience of child abuse data https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/sexualoffencesprevalenceandvictimcharacteristicsenglandandwales
[6] Child abuse image database https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/childsexualabuseappendixtables
[7] National Referral Mechanism data https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/national-referral-mechanism-statistics
[8] Social service data https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Childrens-Services/Service-Provision
[9] Counselling support https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Counselling-for-Children-and-Young-People
[10] Violence Against Children Survey www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/methods.html
[11] Child physical abuse is adults https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/childphysicalabuseappendixtables
[12] Counselling support https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Counselling-for-Children-and-Young-People
[13] Child physical abuse https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/childphysicalabuseappendixtables

	aged 0-17 years by a parent/caregiver, past 12 months			endangering life, causing or allowing death or serious physical harm of child or vulnerable person, assault with injury, racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury); violence without injury (conspiracy to murder, threats to kill, cruelty to children/young persons, child abduction, procuring illegal abortion, kidnapping, assault without injury, racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury, modern slavery)	
1.5 Lifetime psychological abuse in childhood by a parent/caregiver	**1.5.1** Percentage of adults who experienced psychological abuse by a parent/caregiver before 18 years of age	By age; sex; ethnicity; relationship to perpetrator; location	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales (latest available via[14]	1. Number and proportion of adults who experienced psychological abuse before 16 years; victim personal, household and area characteristics; relationship to perpetrator	• Population based household survey	ACE-IQ[4]: *When you were growing up, during the first 18 years of your life… Did a parent, guardian or other household member: i) yell, scream or swear at you, insult or humiliate you; or ii) threaten to, or actually, abandon you or throw you out of the house?*
1.6 Past year psychological abuse in childhood by a parent/caregiver	**1.6.1** Percentage of adolescents aged 13-17 years who experienced psychological abuse by a parent/caregiver **1.6.2** Incidence of psychological abuse against children aged 0-17 years by a parent/caregiver, past 12 months	By age; sex; ethnicity; relationship to perpetrator; location	1. Welsh Government - Child protection register[8] 2. Children's support services (e.g. online counselling)[8, 15] 3. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[15]	1. Number of children on child protection register; type of abuse; age; sex; ethnicity; Local Authority; LAC status 2. Number and proportion of counselling sessions where psychological abuse primary concern; child characteristics; referrals to other agencies	• Population based household survey • School survey • Pre and post intervention survey	Adapted from VACS[10]: Respondents aged 13-17 years are asked: *Has a parent or other adult relative ever: told you that you were not loved, or did not deserve to be loved; said that they wished you had never been born or were dead; ever ridiculed you or put you down, for example said that you were stupid or worthless? Past year: for each affirmative response: Did this happen to you within the past 12 months?*
1.7 Past year physical assault by any perpetrator	**1.7.1** Percentage of adolescents aged 13-17 who were physically attacked, past 12 months **1.7.2** Incidence of physical assault against children aged 0-17 years	By age; sex; ethnicity relationship to perpetrator; date; time; location	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales 10-15 year olds[15] 2. Home Office – Police recorded crime[16] 3. POLICE DATA* 4. Health Research Network - Student Health and Wellbeing Survey [HRNSHWS])[16] 5. PEDW (hospital inpatient) data** 6. A&E attendance data* 7. Ambulance data* *Available via VPU violence surveillance system **Subject to FOIR or data sharing agreement	1. Number and proportion of children age 10-15 years who experienced violent crime (with and without injury); time; location; perpetrator characteristics; relationship to perpetrator; reporting; weapon used; perceived motivation 2. Number of assaults against children aged 0-17 years; type of assault; weapon used; relationship between victim and perpetrator(s). 3. Number of and proportion of all crimes/violent crimes recorded as 'violence with injury', including: attempted murder, more serious wounding or other act endangering life, wounding, use of substance or object to endanger life, possession of items to endanger life, assault with intent to cause serious harm, endangering life, inflicting grievous bodily harm (GBH) without intent, racially or religiously aggravated inflicting GBH without intent, causing or allowing death or serious physical harm of child or vulnerable person, other wounding, actual bodily harm (ABH) and other injury, racially or religiously aggravated other wounding, Racially or religiously aggravated ABH or other injury, poisoning or female genital mutilation, assault with injury, racially or religiously aggravated assault with injury, assault with injury on a constable/ emergency worker 4. Number and proportion of adolescents aged 11-16 years who were in a physical fight; age; sex; family affluence level 5. Number of violence-related hospital admissions for children aged 0-17 years; weapon used (e.g. sharp object, bodily force, firearms), assault assailant (e.g. friend, stranger, partner/ex-partner, colleague), number of assailants, source of referral (e.g. self-referral, police, GP), arrival mode (e.g. private, ambulance, walking), outcome of attendance (home, admitted, outpatient, did not wait). 6. Number of violence-related attendances for children aged 0-17 years; weapon used; relationship to perpetrator; number of	• Population based household survey • School survey • Pre and post intervention survey	GSHS[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *A physical attack is defined as an incident in which one or more people hit or strike someone, or when one or more people hurt another person with a weapon (such as a stick, knife or gun). It is not a physical attack when two students of about the same strength or power choose to fight each other. During the past 12 months, how many times were you physically attacked?* Adapted from VACS[10]: Respondents aged 13-17 years are asked: *Has anyone (including teachers, police, religious or community leaders, friends, classmates or strangers) ever: punched, kicked, whipped, or beat you with an object; chocked, smothered, tried to drown you, or burned you intentionally; used or threatened you with a knife or other weapon? Past year: for each affirmative response: Did this happen to you within the past 12 months?* CSEW 10-15yrs[18]: *In the last 12 months has anyone done any of the following things because they wanted to hurt you, even if this resulted in no injury? Kicked you; hit/slapped/punched you; pushed or shoved you; used or hit you with a weapon; been physically violent towards you in some other way; none of these*

---

[14] Abuse disclosure data https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/childemotionalabuseappendixtables
[15] Violent crime data https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/thenatureofviolentcrimeappendixtables
[16] Student Health and Wellbeing Survey https://www.shrn.org.uk/national-data/

				perpetrators; source of referral (e.g. self-referral, police, GP); arrival mode (e.g. private, ambulance, walking); outcome of attendance (home, admitted, outpatient, did not wait), local health board and hospital name. 7. Number of violence-related call outs for children aged 0-17 years; nature of incident (e.g. assault/sexual assault, stab/gunshot/penetrating trauma); local health board and hospital name		
1.8 Past year bullying victimisation	**1.8.1** Percentage of children and adolescents who experienced bullying, past 12 months	By age; sex; type of bullying; location (including online/offline)	1. Office for National Statistics - 10-15 years Crime Survey for England and Wales[17] 2. Health Research Network - Student Health and Wellbeing Survey [HRNSHWS][17]	1. Number and proportion of children experiencing online bullying; type of bullying; victim personal characteristics; impact; reporting 2. Number and proportion of adolescents aged 11-16 years who were in a physical fight, experienced bullying or cyber-bullying; age; sex; family affluence level	• Population based household survey • School survey • Pre and post intervention survey	GSHS[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: Children and adolescents currently attending school are provided with a definition of bullying and asked: *During the past 12 months, have you ever been bullied on school property/not on school property? • During the past 12 months, have you ever been cyber bullied? Count being bullied through texting, Instagram, Snapchat, Facebook, TikTok, Twitter or other social media.* CSEW 10-15yrs[18]: *In the last 12 months, have any of these things happened to you? Nasty messages about you were sent to you; nasty messages about you were passed around or posted where others could see; you were left out or excluded from a group or activity on purpose; rumours were spread about you; someone called you names, swore at you or insulted you; other nasty things happened to you; none of these. • And, in the last 12 months, has anyone done any of these things to you? Stolen your money or other belongings; made or tried to make you give them money or other things; damaged your belongings on purpose; threatened you on purpose; pushed or shoved you on purpose; physically hurt you on purpose; tried to physically hurt you on purpose; none of these.* HRNSHWS[19]: Children and young people are provided with a definition of bullying and asked: *How often have you been bullied at school in the past couple of months? (I have not been bullied at school in the past couple of months / It has happened once or twice / 2 or 3 times a month / About once a week / Several times a week).*
1.9 Lifetime childhood exposure to households affected by intimate partner violence	**1.9.1** Percentage of adults who witnessed a parent or caregiver in their household being verbally or physically abused before 18 years of age	By age; sex; ethnicity	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[20]	1. Number and proportion of adults who witnessed domestic violence or abuse before 16 years; victim personal, household and area characteristics	• Population based household survey	ACE-IQ: *When you were growing up, during the first 18 years of your life… did you see or hear a parent or household member in your home being: yelled at, screamed at, sworn at, insulted or humiliated; slapped, kicked, punched or beaten up; hit or cut with an object, such as a stick (or cane), bottle, club, knife, whip etc.?*
1.10 Past year child exposure to households affected by intimate partner violence	**1.10.1** Percentage of children 13-17 years who witnessed a parent or caregiver in their household being verbally	By age; sex; ethnicity; location	1. VAWDASV specialist agency/ support services[21] 2. Children's specialist agencies 3. Local authority referrals*	1. Number of children who have contacted services for support regarding domestic abuse in the home 2. Number of referrals to voluntary organisations regarding concerns for domestic abuse	• Population based household survey • School survey	Adapted from VACS[10]: Respondents aged 13-17 years are asked: *In the past 12 months have you ever seen an adult hurt or scare another adult by: slapping, punching or kicking them; using or threatening to use a knife, gun, stick, rock or other similar weapon? Past year: for*

[17]Online bullying https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/onlinebullyinginenglandandwalesappendixtables

[18] Crime Survey for England and Wales 10-15 year old questionnaire https://www.crimesurvey.co.uk/Content/pdf/2019-20%20CSEW%2010-15%20YEAR%20OLD%20Questionnaire%20V1.pdf

[19] Student Health and Wellbeing Survey https://shrn.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/SHRN-HBSC-NR_31.05.2019.pdf

[20] Domestic abuse prevalence https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseprevalenceandvictimcharacteristicsappendixtables

[21] Domestic abuse support services https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabusevictimservicesappendixtables

	or physically abused, past 12 months **1.10.2** Incidence of intimate partner violence where a child aged 0-17 years was present, past 12 months		4. Home Office – Police recorded crime[21] 5. Police safeguarding referrals* 6. School referrals – Operation Encompass* *Subject to FOIR request or data sharing agreement	3. Number of referrals into local authority single point of access/referral front door for concerns about domestic abuse. 4. Police safeguarding referrals (e.g. PPNs/CID-16/MARFS): Police submit these referrals if there are concerns for the well-being and/or safety of individuals. This can look at the number of domestic abuse referrals submitted with/without children recorded on the referral, personal characteristics of individuals recorded on the referral (e.g. age, sex, ethnicity), location and risk level. 5. Referrals passed on from police to schools following a domestic abuse incident where a child aged 3-18 years old are linked to the household.		*each affirmative response: Did this happen to you within the past 12 months?*
1.11 Lifetime sexual violence in adulthood	**1.11.1** Percentage of adults (aged 18+ years) who have ever experienced any type of sexual violence by any perpetrator, since age 16 years	By age; sex; type of sexual violence; relationship to perpetrator; ethnicity; location (including online/offline)	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[22]	1. Number and proportion of adults aged 18-74 who ever experienced sexual violence since the age of 16 years (prevalence and estimate) by victim personal, household and area characteristics and type of sexual violence. This includes: rape or assault by penetration (including and excluding attempts); indecent exposure or unwanted touching; any domestic sexual assault; domestic rape or assault by penetration; domestic indecent exposure or unwanted touching; any sexual assault by a partner; rape or assault by penetration by a partner; indecent exposure or unwanted touching by a partner; any sexual assault by a family member; rape or assault by penetration by a family member; indecent exposure or unwanted touching by a family member	• Population based household survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *Since the age of 16, has anyone ever done any of the following things to you?... indecently exposed themselves to you (flashing); touched you sexually whether you agreed to it or not (e.g. grouping, touching of breasts or bottom, kissing); penetrated or attempted to penetrate your mouth, vagina, or anus with their penis; penetrated or attempted to penetrate your vagina or anus with an object (including fingers).*
1.12 Past year reported sexual violence in adulthood	**1.12.1** Percentage of adults (aged 18+ years) who reported experiences of any type of sexual violence by any perpetrator, in the past 12 months **1.12.2** Incidence of any type of sexual violence against adults (aged 18+ years) by any perpetrator, past 12 months	By age; sex; type of sexual violence; relationship to perpetrator; ethnicity; location (including online/offline)	1. VAWDASV specialist agency[22] 2. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[23][24] 3. Home Office – Police recorded crime[24] 4. Health data* *Subject to FOI request or data sharing agreement	1. Number of helpline calls 2. Number and proportion of adults who experienced sexual violence in the past 12 months; type of sexual violence (see indicator 1.11 for violence types); victim personal, household and area characteristics 3. Number of sexual offences; type of offence (e.g. rape, sexual assault, exposure, voyeurism, sexual activity with a person with a mental disorder impeding choice) 4. Number of victims referred to Sexual Assault Referral Centres (SARC); number of individuals who were victim of domestic abuse/ honour based violence/ forced marriage, if the victim is a sex worker, previous history of sexual abuse, offence type/ type of sexual assault, whether the victim was threatened with a weapon, whether the incident was reported to the police.	• Population based household survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *In the last 12 months, has anyone ever done any of the following things to you?... indecently exposed themselves to you (flashing); touched you sexually whether you agreed to it or not (e.g. grouping, touching of breasts or bottom, kissing); penetrated or attempted to penetrate your mouth, vagina, or anus with their penis; penetrated or attempted to penetrate your vagina or anus with an object (including fingers).*
1.13 Lifetime physical assault in adulthood	**1.13.1** Percentage of adults (aged 18+ years) who have ever experienced any type of physical (non-sexual) violence by any perpetrator, since aged 16 years	By age; sex; violence type; location; relationship to perpetrator	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[25]	1. Number and proportion of adults who ever experienced violence since the age of 16 years (with and without injury); frequency of violence; victim personal, household and area characteristics	• Population based household survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *Since the age of 16, has anyone (stranger, acquaintance, family member, partner) ever used force on you? For example, they may have pushed you, slapped you, hit, punched or kicked you, choked you or used a weapon against you.*
1.14 Past year physical assault in adulthood	**1.14.1** Percentage of adults (aged 18+ years) who experienced any type of physical (non-sexual) assault by any perpetrator, past 12 months	By age; sex; ethnicity, violence type; location; relationship to perpetrator	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[25] 2. PEDW data* 3. A&E attendance data** 4. Ambulance data** *Subject to FOIR request or data sharing agreement	1. Number and proportion of adults who experienced violent crime (with and without injury); time; location; perpetrator characteristics; relationship to perpetrator; reporting; weapon used; perceived motivation Number of assaults against adults; type of assault; weapon used; relationship between victim and perpetrator(s). 2. Number of violence-related admissions for adults aged 18+ years; weapon used (e.g. sharp object, bodily force, firearms), relationship to perpetrator	• Population based household survey • Pre and post intervention survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *In the last 12 months has anyone (stranger, acquaintance, family member, partner) ever used force on you? For example, they may have pushed you, slapped you, hit, punched or kicked you, choked you or used a weapon against you.*

---

[22] Child sexual abuse https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/childsexualabuseappendixtables

[23] Domestic abuse prevalence https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseprevalenceandvictimcharacteristicsappendixtables

[24] Sexual violence data https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/natureofsexualassaultbyrapeorpenetrationenglandandwales

[25] Violence with injury https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/thenatureofviolentcrimeappendixtables

	1.14.2 Incidence of any type of physical (non-sexual) assault against adults (aged 18+ years) by any perpetrator, past 12 months		**Available via VPU violence surveillance system	3. Number of violence-related attendances for adults aged 18+ years; weapon used; relationship to perpetrator; number of perpetrators; source of referral (e.g. self-referral, police, GP); arrival mode (e.g. private, ambulance, walking); outcome of attendance (home, admitted, outpatient, did not wait); local health board and hospital name. 4. Number of violence-related call outs for adults aged 18+ years; nature of incident (e.g. assault/sexual assault, stab/gunshot/penetrating trauma); local health board and hospital name.	
1.15 Lifetime physical and/or sexual assault by an intimate partner amongst ever-partnered adults	1.15.1 Percentage of ever-partnered adults (aged 18+ years) who have ever experienced any type of physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, since age 18+ years	By age; sex; violence type	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[26]	1. Prevalence of domestic abuse among adults, by type of abuse and sex, since the age of 16 years, including: • Any partner abuse (non-physical abuse, threats, force, sexual assault or stalking) • Non-sexual partner abuse: non-physical abuse (emotional, financial), threats or force, threats, force. • Any sexual assault (including attempts) by a partner: sexual assault by rape or penetration (including attempts) by a partner; indecent exposure or unwanted sexual touching by a partner; indecent exposure by a partner; unwanted sexual touching by a partner • Domestic stalking by a partner/ ex-partner	• Population based household survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *Since the age of 16, has a partner or ex-partner ever: used force on you (for example, they may have pushed you, slapped you, hit, punched or kicked you, choked you or used a weapon against you); indecently exposed themselves to you (i.e. flashing) in a way that caused you fear, alarm or distress; touched you in a sexual way (e.g. touching, groping, kissing, or fondling) when you did not want it; penetrated/attempted to penetrate your mouth/vagina/anus with their penis/an object (including their fingers) when you made it clear that you did not agree or when you were not capable of consent; forced you to penetrate another person's mouth/vagina/anus with your penis/an object (including your fingers) when you made it clear that you did not agree or when you were not capable of consent*
1.16 Past year physical and/or sexual assault by an intimate partner amongst ever-partnered adults	1.16.1 Percentage of ever-partnered adults (aged 18+ years) who have experienced any type of physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner, past 12 months 1.16.2 Incidence of any type of physical (non-sexual) assault against adults (aged 18+ years) by an intimate partner, past 12 months	By age; sex; violence type	1. VAWDASV specialist agency[22] 2. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales [24] 3. Home Office – Police recorded crime[24]	1. Number of helpline calls 2. Number of domestic abuse related incidents and crimes; domestic abuse crimes as a percentage of all assaults and crimes; domestic abuse related stalking and harassment offences as a percentage of all stalking and harassment offences; outcomes assigned to crimes flagged as domestic abuse related Number and proportion of adults who experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months by a partner or ex-partner; type of violence; victim personal, household and area characteristics 3. Number of: domestic abuse related crimes that resulted in arrests; Domestic Violence Protection Notices; Domestic Violence Protection Orders; Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Clare's Law) - 'Right to know'; Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Clare's Law) - 'Right to ask'	• Population based household survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *In the last 12 months, has a partner or ex-partner: used force on you (for example, they may have pushed you, slapped you, hit, punched or kicked you, choked you or used a weapon against you); indecently exposed themselves to you (i.e. flashing) in a way that caused you fear, alarm or distress; touched you in a sexual way (e.g. touching, groping, kissing, or fondling) when you did not want it; penetrated/attempted to penetrate your mouth/vagina/anus with their penis/an object (including their fingers) when you made it clear that you did not agree or when you were not capable of consent; forced you to penetrate another person's mouth/vagina/anus with your penis/an object (including your fingers) when you made it clear that you did not agree or when you were not capable of consent*
1.17 Lifetime coercive control by an intimate partner amongst ever-partnered adults	1.17.1 Percentage of adults (aged 18+ years) who have ever experienced coercive control by a current or former intimate partner	By age; sex	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[24]	1. Number and proportion of adults who ever experienced coercive control since the age of 16 years; victim personal, household and area characteristics	• Population household survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *Since the age of 16, has a partner or ex-partner ever done any of the following things to you?... prevented you from having your fair share of the household money; stopped you from seeing friends and relatives; repeatedly belittled you to the extent that you felt worthless?*

---

[26] https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseprevalenceandvictimcharacteristicsappendixtables

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data Source(s)	Sample data		Primary data Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
1.18 Past year coercive control by an intimate partner amongst ever-partnered adults	**1.18.1** Percentage of adults (age 18+ years) who experienced coercive control by a current or former intimate partner, past 12 months	By age; sex, ethnicity, location	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[24] 2. Police data[24]	1. Number and proportion of adults who experienced coercive control in the past 12 months by a partner or ex-partner; victim personal, household and area characteristics 2. Number of incidents of controlling or coercive behaviour	• Population household survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *In the last 12 months, has a partner or ex-partner ever done any of the following things to you?... prevented you from having your fair share of the household money; stopped you from seeing friends and relatives; repeatedly belittled you to the extent that you felt worthless?*
	1.18.2 Incidence of coercive control by a current or former intimate partner, against ever-partnered adults, past 12 months					
1.19 Past year physical, sexual, psychological and/or financial abuse or neglect amongst adults aged 65+ years	**1.19.1** Percentage of adults (aged 65+ years) who experienced physical, sexual, psychological and/or financial abuse or neglect by any perpetrator, past 12 months	By age; sex; type of abuse; location; relationship to the perpetrator	1. Home Office – Police recorded crime[24] 2. Specialist elderly support services 3. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[24] 4. Local authority social services referrals[27]	1. Number of assaults against adults aged 65+ years; type of assault; weapon used; relationship between victim and perpetrator(s) 2. Number of helpline calls; type of abuse 3. Number and proportion of adults aged 65+ years who experienced violence; victim personal, household and area characteristics 4. Number of referrals submitted to local authorities for adults over the age of 65 years	• Population household survey	Adapted from UKSANOP[28]: *Since you turned 65, has anyone: you rely on for help with personal care not helped you when you thought they should have; insulted or sworn at you, called you names, threatened you, or repeatedly said something to deliberately upset you; been physically violent towards you in any way; stolen money possessions or property from you; touched you in a sexual way against your will; had sexual intercourse with you against your will.*
	1.19.2 Incidence of physical, sexual, psychological and/or financial abuse or neglect against an adult aged 65+ years, by any perpetrator, past 12 months					

Outcome 2: Reduction in violence-related injuries

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data Source(s)	Sample data		Primary data Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
2.1 Violence-related injuries	**2.1.1** Incidence of violence-related injuries against adults (aged ≥18 years) by any perpetrator, the past 12 months	By age; sex; ethnicity; injury type; day/time; relationship to perpetrator; violence type; deprivation quintile;	1. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[29] 2. A&E data* 3. Ambulance data* *Available via VPU violence surveillance system	1. Number of and proportion of all crimes/violent crimes recorded as 'violence with injury' 2. Number of violence-related attendances; type of assault reported (e.g. blunt object, sharp object, knife fist); assault assailant (e.g. friend, stranger, partner/ex-partner, colleague); number of assailants; source of referral (e.g. self-referral, police, GP); arrival mode (e.g. private, ambulance, walking); outcome of attendance (home, admitted, outpatient, did not wait); local health board and hospital name. 3. Number of violence-related call outs; nature of incident (e.g. assault/sexual assault, stab/gunshot/penetrating trauma), Local health board and hospital name.	• Population based household survey	Adapted from CSEW[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: *<Initial question about force being used on individual> Have you been injured (even if only slightly) in the last 12 months as a result of the force used on you?*

---

[27] Elder abuse social care data https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Adult-Services/Adult-Safeguarding/adultssuspectedofbeingatrisk-by-localauthority-measure
[28] UK Study of Abuse and Neglect of Older People https://www.kcl.ac.uk/scwru/pubs/2007/okeefeetal2007ukstudyprevalence.pdf
[29] Violence with injury https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/thenatureofviolentcrimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2020/relateddata

Outcome 3: Fewer homicides

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data Source(s)	Secondary data Sample data	Primary data Suggested method(s)	Primary data Sample tool(s)/question(s)
3.1 Child homicide rate	**3.1.1** Number of child (0-17 years) victims of intentional homicide per 1,0000,000	By age; sex; relationship to perpetrator, force area/ local authority	1. Home Office Homicide Index[30] 2. Office for National Statistics Mortality Statistics[31]	1. Type of homicide (murder, manslaughter, corporate manslaughter, infanticide, and intentional destruction of viable unborn child); cause of death (physical injury, neglect, covert homicide) 2. Proportion of deaths that are a result of homicide		
3.2 Adult homicide rate	**3.2.1** Number of adult (18+ years) victims of intentional homicide per 1,0000,000	By age; sex; relationship to perpetrator, force area/ local authority	1. Home Office Homicide Index[31] 2. Office for National Statistics Mortality Statistics[32]	1. Type of homicide (murder, manslaughter, corporate manslaughter, driving-related deaths); method of killing (e.g. sharp instrument, hitting/kicking, strangulation/asphyxiation, poison/drugs); apparent circumstances (e.g. quarrel/ revenge/loss of temper, acts of terrorism, further theft or gain, irrational act); proportion of homicides where the victim/suspect was under the influence of drugs/alcohol, and known as a drug user/dealer. 2. Proportion of deaths that are a result of homicide		

Outcome 4: Fewer people carrying knives

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data Source(s)	Secondary data Sample data	Primary data Suggested method(s)	Primary data Sample tool(s)/question(s)
4.1 Knife carrying and use	**4.1.1** Percentage of individuals who report carrying a knife at school or in the community, in the past 30 days **4.1.2** Incidence of knife offences (including possession of a knife and use of a knife)	By age; sex; school type (primary, secondary, special, pupil referral units), location, ethnicity	1. Home Office – Police recorded crimes[32] 2. Police hub data[33] 3. Office for National Statistics – Crime Survey for England and Wales[33]	1. Number of occurrences recorded for possession of a knife/offensive weapon, threatening with a knife, use of a weapon, trying to buy a knife (under the age of 18 years) 2. Stop and search data - object of search (e.g. controlled substances, firearms, offensive weapons), outcome (e.g. penalty notice, caution, arrest, community resolution) 3. Percentage of offences involving a knife/sharp instrument; knife and sharp instrument rates	• Population based household survey • School survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	Adapted from GSHS[34]: *During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a knife?* CSEW[18]: *In the last 12 months, have you personally carried a knife for your own protection, in case you got into a fight for example?*

Outcome 5: Reduced involvement of children in criminal activity

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data Source(s)	Secondary data Sample data	Primary data Suggested method(s)	Primary data Sample tool(s)/question(s)
5.1 Children committing their first offence **5.2 Juvenile offenders first time entrance into the criminal justice system**	**5.1.1** Number of children (age 10-17 years) who commit an offence for the first time, past 12 months **5.2.1** Number of children (age 10-17 years) who are first time entrants (FTE) into the youth justice system, past 12 months	By age; sex; ethnicity; offence type (e.g. violence, drugs), local authority area/ youth offending team.	1. Ministry of Justice[35] 2. Home Office - Police recorded crimes[36]	1. Arrests for recorded crime (notifiable offences); youth cautions given (indictable offences/ summary offences); number of children with first offence/caution/ or sentencing occasions; number of youth first time entrants into the youth justice system; number of youth cautions, sentences, and percentage of FTEs receiving a youth caution. Proven offences by children; gravity score for proven offences; knife and weapon offences committed (possession and threat) by children resulting in a caution or sentence by disposal category (youth cautions, absolute/ conditional discharge, fine, community sentence, immediate custody, other disposal)	• Population based household survey • Pre and post intervention survey • School survey	**The Offending, Crime and Justice Survey**: explores offending on a range of areas, example questions include: • In the last 12 months, have you ever stolen anything from inside a vehicle/ or from the outside the vehicle? • In the last 12 months, have you ever gone into someone's home without their permission because you wanted to steal or damage something?

[30] Homicide statistics https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/appendixtableshomicideinenglandandwales
[31] Recorded deaths https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/birthsdeathsandmarriages/deaths
[32] Police recorded weapon offences https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/offencesinvolvingtheuseofweaponsdatatables
[33] Police recorded offences, outcomes and stop and search data https://data.police.uk/
[34] Global school-based student health survey https://www.who.int/ncds/surveillance/gshs/methodology/en/
[35] MoJ Youth criminal activity data https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2019-to-2020
[36] Nature of crime 10-15 year olds https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/natureofcrimetableschildrenaged10to15violence

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation					
5.3 Past year involvement in criminal activity amongst children	**5.3.1** Percentage of children (age 10-17 years) involved in serious youth violence, past 12 months **5.3.2** Incidence of serious youth violence (age 10-17 years), past 12 months				2. Number of children arrested for recorded crimes (incl. Criminal damage and arson, Drug offences, Fraud offences, Miscellaneous crimes against society, Possession of weapons offences, Public order offences, Robbery, Sexual offences, Theft offences, Violence against the person).		• In the last 12 months have you used force, violence or threats against anyone in order to steal from a shop, petrol station, bank or any other business? • In the last 12 months, have you used force or violence on anyone on purpose, for example, by scratching, hitting, kicking or throwing things, which you think injured them in some way? • Have you ever sold 'class A' drugs, such as Heroin, Cocaine, Crack or Ecstasy, to anyone, including friends?

Outcome 6: Reduction in violence in the prison setting, including self-harm and violence towards staff

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Source(s)	Secondary data — Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Primary data — Sample tool(s)/question(s)
6.1 Past year violence amongst prisoners	**6.1.1** Percentage of prisoners experiencing violence, past 12 months **6.1.2** Incidence of prisoner-on-prisoner assaults, past 12 months **6.1.3** Severity of violent-related incidents **6.1.4** Number of incidents resulting in 'use of force' or restrictive practices.	By age; sex; ethnicity; nationality; prisoner offence (e.g. theft, murder etc.); prison establishment	1. Ministry of Justice safer custody statistics[37]; 2. Ministry of Justice youth custody[38] 3. Police recorded incidence* * Subject to FOIR request or data sharing agreement	1. Prisoner on prisoner assault (rate per 1,000 prisoners); number/ proportion of serious assaults; number or homicides within prison: • Number of victims/ assailants/ fighters • Assailant/victims by time incident: On day of arrival; 1st or 2nd full day; 3-7 days; 8 - 30 days; 31 - 90 days; 3 - 6 months; 6 months -1 year; 1+ year • Assault by status in prison: remand (untried/ convicted un-sentenced); sentenced (Fine defaulter, Determinate sentence, Indeterminate Sentences [Public Protection, Life], Recalls); non-criminal prisons (civils, detainee). • Assault weapon: Blunt instrument, Chemical incapacitant, Dangerous liquid, Excrement/urine, Firearm, Food, Knife/blade, Ligature, Other sharp instrument, Spitting, Thrown equipment, Thrown furniture, Other (of which Biting). • Assault by serious injury: Fracture, Scald or burn, Stabbing, Crushing, Extensive/multiple bruising, Black eye, Broken nose, Broken teeth, Cuts requiring sutures, Bites, Temporary/ permanent blindness • Assault by minor injury: Grazes, scratches or abrasions; Minor bruises; Superficial cuts; Swellings; Other • Assault by treatment category: Attendances at hospital as an in-patient, treated for concussion/ internal injuries 2. Behaviour management statistics: Incidents of Restrictive Physical Intervention (RPI) per month, RPIs per individual, number of separations per month; number of 'use of force incidents', number of individuals involved in 'use of force' incidents, number of incidents per individual, restraint used (planned/ spontaneous), reason for restraint (preventing harm to third party/ to self, preventing damage to property, Incitement [to injure themselves or others, or cause damage to property], preventing an escape/abscond, passive non-compliance. 3. No. of violence-related incidents where a prison is listed as the location for the assault.	• Prison survey • Pre and post intervention survey	Measuring the Quality of Prison Life: items assess safety of prisoners (5 point Likert scale): • I feel safe from being injured, bullied or threatened by other prisoners in here. • I feel safe from being injured, bullied or threatened by staff in this prison. • This prison is good at delivering personal safety • Generally I fear for my physical safety.
6.2 Past year violence against prison staff	**6.2.1** Percentage of prison staff experiencing violence, past 12 months	By age; sex; prisoner offence (e.g. theft, murder etc.); prison establishment	1. Ministry of Justice[39]	1. Assaults on staff incidents (rate per 1,000 prisoners)/ serious assaults on staff Assault weapon: Blunt instrument, Chemical incapacitant, Dangerous liquid, Excrement/urine, Firearm, Food, Knife/blade,	• Prison survey • Pre and post intervention survey	Prison Officer Association (POA) survey: How often have you experienced the following forms of aggressive behaviours from prisoners (5 point Likert scale; 1= never or almost never; to 5=regularly): • Sexual assault

---

[37] Violence in prisons Safety in Custody quarterly: update to March 2021 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
[38] Youth justice statistics https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2019-to-2020

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Suggested method(s)	Primary data
			Source(s)	Sample data		Sample tool(s)/question(s)
6.2.2 Incidence of prison staff assaults, past 12 months				Ligature, Other sharp instrument, Spitting, Thrown equipment, Thrown furniture, Other (of which Biting). • Assault by serious injury: Fracture, Scald or burn, Stabbing, Crushing, Extensive/multiple bruising, Black eye, Broken nose, Broken teeth, Cuts requiring sutures, Bites, Temporary/ permanent blindness • Assault by minor injury: Grazes, scratches or abrasions; Minor bruises; Superficial cuts; Swellings; Other • Assault by treatment category: Attendances at hospital as an in-patient, treated for concussion/ internal injuries		• Sexual harassment • Physical assault • Intimidation • Verbal abuse • Verbal threats Have you been physically assaulted by a prisoner at any time during your career?
6.3 Past year self-harm amongst prisoners	**6.3.1** Percentage of prisoners experiencing self-harm, past 12 months **6.3.2** Incidence of prisoner self-harm, past 12 months **6.3.3** Number of prisoners dying by suicide/self-inflicted death, past 12 months	By age; sex; ethnicity; nationality; prisoner offence (e.g. theft, murder etc.); prison establishment	1. Ministry of Justice[38]	1. Number of self-inflicted deaths; self-harm incidents (rate per 1,000 prisoners); number of individuals who self-harmed (per 1,000 prisoners); number of incidents of self-harm per individual; hospital attendances following self-harm/ proportion of self-harm incidents requiring hospital attendance; Method of self-harming (Burning, Cutting or scratching, Hanging, Overdose, self-poisoning or swallowing, Self-strangulation); Self-harm by time in current prison (e.g. On day of arrival; 3-7 days); Self-harm by type of custody: remand (untried/ convicted un-sentenced); sentenced (Fine defaulter, Determinate sentence, Indeterminate Sentences [Public Protection, Life], Recalls); non-criminal prisons (civils, detainee). Self-harm by location (Court, Detox unit, Escort vehicle, Health care, Induction, Segregation, Vulnerable Prisoners Unit). Hospital attendances following self-harm: A & E, In-patient (Over 24 hours), In-patient (Overnight only), Life support	• Prison survey • Pre and post intervention survey	**Measuring the Quality of Prison Life (MQPL): ** **Have you ever self-harmed?** • No, never self-harmed • Yes, outside of prison only • Yes, in prison only • Yes, outside and in prison **Have you ever attempted suicide?** • No, never attempted suicide • Yes, outside of prison only • Yes, in prison only • Yes, outside and in prison

Outcome 7: Reduction in re-offending

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Suggested method(s)	Primary data
			Source(s)	Sample data		Sample tool(s)/question(s)
7.1 Re-offending rates for violence offences	**7.1.1** Percentage of violent offenders who re-offend with violent offence within 12 months **7.2.1** Percentage of non-violent offenders who re-offend with violent offence within 12 months **7.3.1** Percentage of violent offenders who re-offend with non-violent offence within 12 months	By age; sex; ethnicity; offence type, NPS locality; offender group (adult/ juvenile offenders)	1. Ministry of Justice/ Youth Justice data[39]	1. Reoffending rates by index: victim-based offences (Violence against a person, sexual offences, Robbery, theft, Criminal damage and arson) and other crimes (drug, possession of weapons, public offer, Miscellaneous crimes against society). This can be assessed by: • Proportion of offenders who re-offend • Average Offender Group Reconviction Scale (OGRS) Score • Average number of reoffences per reoffender; • Number of reoffenders; number of offenders in cohort; average number of re-offences • Number of times previously offended • Number of previous custodial sentences • Indictable offences • Number of offences were committed within a year (presented from 1-12 months) • Type of reoffences (can be assessed against previous offence index) • Adult re-offence disposal- caution, absolute/ conditional discharge, fine, court order, community order, Suspended sentence order (with/ without requirements), custody, custody/court order, other. • Youths re-offence disposal: Reprimand, warning or caution; first tier penalty; youth discharge; youth fine; youth referral order; Youth reparation order; youth rehabilitation order; youth		

---

[39] Reoffending statistics https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-to-september-2019

			community penalty; youth attendance centre; youth supervision order; youth action plan order; Youth community rehabilitation order; Youth community punishment order; Youth curfew order; Other youth community penalty; Custody. • Custodial sentence length: determinant sentences; indeterminate sentence length (for public protection, mandatory life prisoner, other life).		

Risk and protective factors indicators

Outcome 8: Improved education outcomes

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
8.1 Engagement with education	**8.1.1** Percentage of pupils regularly attending school **8.1.2** Percentage of children and young people who are ETE (in Education, Employment or training) **8.1.3** Number of children achieving expected grades	By age; sex; ethnicity; Special Education Needs/Additional Learning Needs pupils; free school meals eligible pupils; deprivation; school type (primary, secondary, special, pupil referral units)	1. StatsWales[40] 2. School data – available from My Local School[41]	1. Number of pupils meeting expected/higher standard at their key stage (1, 2, 3 and 4), number of children achieving grade 5 or above in English and maths GCSEs; Percentage of 16-18 year old pupils achieving AAB or higher, including at least 2 facilitating subjects; number of school leavers not achieving a qualification. Number of young people in apprenticeship programmes; number of young people in full-time/ part-time study/ work-based learning (further education [college] and higher education [university]). 2. For individual schools: attendance rate (half days), Capped Points Score (performance measure comprising the average score for each individual learner in year 11); literacy points score; numeracy points score; science points score; Welsh Baccalaureate Skills Challenge Certificate points score.		
8.2 Permanent school exclusions	**8.2.1** Number of permanent exclusions **8.2.2** Rate of permanent exclusions (number of permanent exclusions divided by number of pupils (x100))	By age; sex; ethnicity; Special Education Needs/Additional Learning Needs pupils ; free school meals eligible pupils; school type (primary, secondary, special, pupil referral units)	1. Welsh Government[42]	1. Number of permanent exclusions; reasons for exclusions (bullying, damage, drug and alcohol related, persistent disruptive behaviour, physical assault against a pupil, physical assault against an adult, racist abuse, sexual misconduct, theft, verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against a pupil, verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against an adult); school type; pupil demographics; local authority		
8.3 Fixed School exclusions	**8.3.1** Number of fixed exclusions **8.3.2** Rate of fixed exclusions (number of permanent exclusions divided by number of pupils (x100)) **8.3.3** Percentage of pupils with one or more fixed period exclusions who missed a total of five days or more	By age; sex; ethnicity; Special Education Needs/Additional Learning Needs pupils ; free school meals eligible pupils; school type (primary, secondary, special, pupil referral units)	1. Welsh Government[43]	1. Number of fixed exclusions; reasons for exclusions (bullying, damage, drug and alcohol related, persistent disruptive behaviour, physical assault against a pupil, physical assault against an adult, racist abuse, sexual misconduct, theft, verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against a pupil, verbal abuse or threatening behaviour against an adult); school type; pupil demographics; local authority		

---

[40] School achievement https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills
[41] My local school https://mylocalschool.gov.wales/?_ga=2.228300317.1095252316.1628258657-395848362.1627939328
[42] School exclusion https://gov.wales/permanent-and-fixed-term-exclusions-schools-september-2018-august-2019

| 8.4 School attendance | 8.4.1 Percentage of pupils who have missed or skipped school without permission for a whole day or longer, past 12 months

8.4.1 Percentage of pupils who have missed or skipped school with permission for a whole day or longer, past 12 months | By age; sex; ethnicity; Special Education Needs/Additional Learning Needs pupils ; free school meals eligible pupils; school type (primary, secondary, special, pupil referral units) | 1. School consensus data[43] | 1. Total half-day sessions absent; authorised/ unauthorised absents; | • Population based household survey
• School survey
• Pre and post intervention survey | CSEW[18]: *In the last 12 months, have you missed or skipped school without permission for a whole day or longer?* |

Outcome 9: Schools have greater confidence to respond to violence and knife crime in school

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
9.1 School staff confidence in responding to violence and crime	9.1.1 Percentage of school staff who are confident in responding to incidents of violence and knife crime in school	By age; sex; ethnicity; Special Education Needs/Additional Learning Needs pupils ; free school meals eligible pupils; school type (primary, secondary, special, pupil referral units)			• School survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	*Please indicate how confident (0-not at all confident – 10 very confident) you are in responding to conflict situations/violence/knife crime amongst your students in your school.*

Outcome 10: Improved peer relationships

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
10.1 Positive and supportive peer relationships amongst children and adolescents	10.1.1 Percentage of children and adolescents with positive supportive peer relationships	By age; sex			• School survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	SRS[44], peer support scale example items: *Are there students at your school who would… choose you on their team at school; explain the rules of a game if you didn't understand them; invite you to their home; share things with you; miss you if you weren't at school.*

Outcome 11: Enhanced family and interpersonal relationships

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
11.1 Positive and supportive caregiver and child relationships	11.1.1 Percentage of children and adolescents with positive supportive relationship with their caregiver	By age; sex			• Population household survey • School survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	SRS[44], peer support scale example items: *At home, there is an adult who… is interested in my school work; believes that I will be a success; wants me to do my best; listens to me when I have something to say*
11.2 Positive and supportive intimate partner relationships	11.2.1 Percentage of partnered adults who have a positive and supportive relationship with their intimate partner	By age; sex			• Population household survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	MSPSS[45], significant other subscale example items: there is a special person who is around when I am in need; I have a special person who is a real source of comfort to me

---

43 School attendance https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Absenteeism/absenteeismbypupilsofcompulsoryschoolageinmaintainedsecondaryandspecialschools-by-localeducationauthority

44 Student Resilience Survey https://www.corc.uk.net/media/2604/student-resilience-survey-1.pdf

45 Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support https://gzimet.wixsite.com/mspss

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation				
11.3 Positive and supportive social friendships/family relationships	11.3.1 Percentage of adults who have positive and supportive friendships/family relationships	By age; sex			• Population household survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	MSPSS[45], family subscale example items: my family really tries to help me; my family is willing to help me make decisions, and friends subscale example items: I can talk about my problems with my friends.

Outcome 12: Children and young people are empowered to make informed decisions and feel positive about the future

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
12.1 Problem solving	12.1.1 Percentage of children and adolescents with high level of problem solving	By age; sex			• Population household survey • School survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	SRS[44], problem solving skills scale example items: *When I need help, I find someone to talk to; I know where to go for help when I have a problem; I try to work out problems by talking about them*
12.2 Goals and aspirations	12.2.1 Percentage of children and adolescents with high score on goals and aspirations measure	By age; sex			• Population household survey • School survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	SRS[44], goals and aspirations scale example items: *I have goals and plans for the future; I think I will be successful when I grow up*
12.3 Self-esteem	12.3.1 Percentage of children and adolescents with high self-esteem	By age; sex			• Population household survey • School survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	SRS[44], self-esteem scale example items: *When I need help, I find someone to talk to; I know where to go for help when I have a problem; I try to work out problems by talking about them*
12.4 Mental wellbeing	12.4.1 Percentage of children and adolescents with high mental wellbeing	By age; sex			• Population household survey • School survey • Pre and post-intervention survey	SWEMWBS[46] Example items: *I've been feeling optimistic about the future; I've been feeling useful; I've been thinking clearly; I've been dealing with problems well; I've been feeling close to other people*

Outcome 13: Improved criminal justice outcomes for children

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
13.1 Use of formal and informal diversionary activity	13.1.1 Number of children who receive informal diversionary activity (e.g. community restorative intervention, triage, youth justice panels) 13.1.2 Proportion of children who receive out of court disposals (e.g. caution/ conditional cautions	Age, gender, ethnicity, local authority area / YOT, offence index	1. Ministry of Justice/ Youth Justice data[47]	1. Number of children and young people who receive diversion; Number of child offenders receiving caution or sentence, including: • First tier- Compensation Order, Fine, Conditional Discharge, Referral Order, Absolute Discharge, Reparation Order. • Community- Youth Rehabilitation Order • Pre-court- Youth Caution, Youth Conditional Caution Custody- Detention and Training Order, Section 90-91 Detention. *Offences involving the possession of a knife or offensive weapon resulting in a caution or sentence* (i.e. caution, absolute/conditional discharge, fine, community sentence, suspended sentence, immediate)		

---

[46] The Short Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Well-being Scale (SWEMWBS) see: https://www.corc.uk.net/outcome-experience-measures/short-warwick-edinburgh-mental-wellbeing-scale/

[47] Youth offending criminal justice outcomes Youth Justice statistics: 2019 to 2020 - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	

			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
13.2 Reduction in trials at youth court **13.3 Use of community sentencing at youth court**	13.2.1 Number of children required to attend court 13.2.2 Proportion of children receiving community sentences	Age, gender, ethnicity, local authority area / YOT, offence index	1. Ministry of Justice/ Youth Justice data[47]	1. Number of children proceeded against at magistrates court (for indictable/ summary offences); children found guilty at all courts; sentencing occasions of children at all courts (including magistrates court and crown court) by type of sentence, including: • Immediate custody – e.g. Detention and Training Order, Young Offender Institution, Standard Determinate Sentence, Extended Sentence for Public Protection, Extended Determinate Sentence, Imprisonment for Public Protection/Detention for Public Protection • Community sentences- e.g. Community Order, Youth Rehabilitation Order, Reparation Order, Referral Order • Other sentences- e.g. Absolute or conditional discharge, Fine, Suspended sentence, Otherwise dealt with Number and types of requirement given to children receiving Youth Rehabilitation Order (YRO), including: Supervision, Activity, Electronic Monitoring, Curfew, Programme, Unpaid Work, Prohibited Activity, Attendance Centre, Exclusion, Education, Residence, Local Authority Residence, Drug Treatment, Drug Testing, Mental Health Treatment and, Intoxicating Substance Treatment Persons sentenced to a parenting order, issued through the sentencing of a child/ sentencing of the adult		
13.4. Reduction in the number of children placed in custody settings	13.3.1 Number and proportion of children held on remand	Age, gender, ethnicity, local authority area / YOT, offence index	1. Ministry of Justice/ Youth Justice data[47]	**1.** Number and proportion of children on remand; remands by remand type, including: • Bail remands- unconditional/conditional bail • Community remands with intervention- Bail Supervision and Support, Intensive Supervision Surveillance (ISS) Bail, Remand to Local Authority Accommodation • Remands to Youth detention accommodation centres (Secure Children's Homes, Secure Training Centres, Young Offender Institutions). Outcomes for children remanded to youth detention accommodation: Acquitted, Immediate custody, non-custodial sentence (community or other).		

Prevention and response indictors

Outcome 14: Children and young people understand and know where to get help if they are involved in criminal activity and violence

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
14.1 Awareness of support services for violence or exploitation amongst children and young people	**14.1.1** Percentage of all children and young people aged 10-17 years who know some place they can go for help in cases of violence victimisation or exploitation	By age; sex			• Population based household survey • School survey • Pre and post intervention survey	Adapted from VACS[48]: All children and young people are asked: *Thinking about all types of (unwanted sexual experiences/experiences of physical violence) that we have discussed, do you know a hospital/clinic, police station, helpline, social welfare, or legal office to go for help?*
14.2 Help-seeking for lifetime childhood violence victimisation or exploitation	**14.2.1** Percentage of children and young people aged 10-17 years who sought institutional or professional help for violence victimisation or exploitation, amongst	By age; sex			• Population based household survey • School survey • Pre and post intervention survey	Adapted from VACS[Error! Bookmark not defined.]: Children and young people who report violence victimisation or exploitation are asked whether they knew of any place to go for help (question 1.1) and then are asked: *Did you try to seek help from any of these places for any of these experiences?*

---

48 Violence Against Children Survey see: www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childabuseandneglect/vacs/methods.html

						those who report ever experiencing violence or exploitation		

Outcome 15: People at risk of violence receive early intervention (e.g. families, children, siblings)

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
15.1 Receipt of early intervention services	**15.1.1** Percentage of those identified as at risk of violence victimisation who ever received early intervention services	By age; sex; type of service received, local authority area	1. StatsWales[49] 2. Intervention provider data*- including: - Third sector data (e.g. Helpline data, service demand, caseload data) - Health service data 3. Local authority data (e.g. early help hub, families first)* *subject to FOIR/ data sharing agreement with provider	1. Number of children referred to school counselling, referrer (e.g. self, parents, school, social services, health), number of children receiving school counselling, reason for counselling (e.g. abuse, anger, behaviour, bullying, domestic abuse, offending, relationships, self-harm, suicide, substance misuse), number of episodes of counselling, number of sessions attended, number of young people who did not keep a counselling appointment 2. Service delivery/ interventions- number of children referred, number of assessments carried out, number of children supported, duration of intervention 3. No. of children and families referred to early help services/ families first, number of assessments carried out, children support by caseworker.		

Outcome 16: Increased support for survivors of violence

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
16.1 Receipt of services for lifetime violence victimisation	**16.1.1** Percentage of victims of violence who ever received services for violence victimisation	By age; sex; type of service received; type of violence experienced	1. Police data* 2. Health service data* 3. Counselling or other social service data* *subject to FOIR/ data sharing agreement with provider	1. Number of victims who are referred to victim support (victim contact scheme)/ offered victims support/ up-take victim support. 2. Number of patients supported by IDVAS/ IDSVA, SARC, who receive counselling following violent incident; receiving mental health care (e.g. support for PTSD following violent incident). 3. Number of victims referred to social services, early help or voluntary organisations	• Population based household survey	VACS: All victims are asked: *Thinking about all types of violence that we have discussed, did you receive support or services from any of the following (tick all that apply): e.g. hospital/clinic; police station, helpline; social welfare; legal office; counselling or other support service.* CSEW[50]: At the time, did you ever tell anyone about what was happening to you? (yes, no, don't know/cant remember, don't wish to say) Who did you tell at the time? (select as many as apply) Teacher/professional; Another pupil at my school/co-student; Doctor/health care worker; Victim support organisation; Police; Friend; Family member or relative; Partner/boyfriend/girlfriend; Lawyer; Other; Don't know/can't remember; Don't wish to answer

Outcome 17: Increase in safeguarding of victims of violence, staff and wider community

Indicator(s)	Measure(s)	Disaggregation	Secondary data		Primary data	
			Source(s)	Sample data	Suggested method(s)	Sample tool(s)/question(s)
17.1 Safeguarding of vulnerable children and adults	**17.1.1** An increase in identification of individuals who are victims of violence	Age; sex; ethnicity; local authority area	1. StatsWales[51] 2. Local authority data* 3. Hospital data* 4. Police data*	1. **Adult data:** types of abuse reported (including physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse and neglect, racial and domestic-related abuse), and reports by source of first contact (e.g. Police, school, care regulator, ambulance). This also looks at number of adults suspected of being at risk of abuse or neglect, number of		

[49] School counselling https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Education-and-Skills/Schools-and-Teachers/Counselling-for-Children-and-Young-People
[50] Adapted from Crime Survey for England and Wales 2015/16 questionnaire http://www.ons.gov.uk/ons/guide-method/method-quality/specific/crime-statistics-methodology/questionnaires/csew-2015-16-adult.pdf
[51] Safeguarding data https://statswales.gov.wales/Catalogue/Health-and-Social-Care/Social-Services/Adult-Services/Adult-Safeguarding

	17.1.2 An increase in safeguarding referrals for individuals presenting to services (e.g. police, Emergency Departments)		*Subject to FOIR request/ data sharing agreement		adults reported more than once for the same category of abuse or neglect during the year, number of adults reported for different categories of abuse or neglect during the year, number of reports received during the year that proceeded to an enquiry, and number of investigations concluded during the year.		
	17.1.3 An increase in use of safeguarding measures for individuals engaged in/at risk from violence				**Children data**: number of children and families receiving IAA service, number of assessments of need for care and support undertaken (including young carers and those in a secure estate), number of assessments resulting in a care and support plan, number of repeat assessments within the year, number of children who are being looked after by local authorities or are accommodated for youth justice reasons. Children looked after: by legal status (care orders/ remand, detained or other compulsory order/ other legal status/ single period of accommodation), by placement type (foster placement with relative/friend or provided by LA; inside and outside LA boundary); number of placements during the year. 2. Number of children referred and supported through the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) 3. Number of disclosures for domestic abuse, sexual assault, child maltreatment, elder abuse, exploitation, serious violence, 'honor-based' abuse; number of MARFs completed. 4. Number of PPNs submitted; number of section 47 enquires		
17.2 Safeguarding of staff	17.1.4 A reduction in violence towards staff and emergency workers	Age; sex; ethnicity; professional role; location *Subject to FOIR request/ data sharing agreement	1. Hospital data* 2. Police data*	1. Number of incidents of violence towards health care staff (and injuries caused), number of Acceptable Behaviour Contracts (ABC) issued. 2. No. of incidents of violence towards emergency workers.	• Workforce survey	**WHO workplace violence in the health sector**[52]: In the last 12 months, have you been physically attacked in your workplace? In the last 12 months, have you witnessed incidents of physical violence in your workplace? **Police federation**[53] How often have citizens _____ towards you in the last 12 months? 6-point response scale of (i) *never*, (ii) *once or twice*, (iii) *more than twice*, (iv) *once a month*, (v) *once a week*, and (vi) *daily*. a. Directed verbal insults (e.g., swearing, shouting, abuse) b. Directed verbal threats (e.g., threat of hitting, threat of kicking) c. Directed unarmed physical attacks (e.g., struggling to get free, wrestling, hitting, kicking) d. Used a deadly weapon (e.g., stick, bottle, axe, firearm) towards you in the last 12 months? How many times have you suffered an injury that required medical attention as a result of work-related violence in the last year?	

---

[52] https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/violence/interpersonal/en/WVquestionnaire.pdf?ua=1
[53] https://www.polfed.org/media/14061/welfare-survey-2016-pfew-descriptive-results-report-v30.pdf

3. Secondary data sources: overview of the sources and access to data

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

The ONS collect, analyse and disseminate statistics about the UKs economy, society and population (England and Wales). This includes the population consensus produced every ten years, as well as interim population estimates from the Annual Population Survey (APS;~230,000 participants nationally). Over 600 publications are released each year, however, you can request extra information on specific topics.

The data is primarily collected through face-to-face, computer assisted household interviews, as well as phone interviews and an online survey. The data collected and disseminated covers a range of different topics, including ethnicity; sexual identity; education and childcare (e.g. Not in Education, Employment or Training [NEET]); housing; and health and social care data, including: causes of death, child health, disability, drug use/ alcohol / smoking, health care system, health inequality, health and well-being, mental health and personal well-being (e.g. life satisfaction, feelings that life is worthwhile, happiness and anxiety).

Useful Links:	
Details of the data the ONS produce	https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/whatwedo/statistics
ONS Data request	https://www.ons.gov.uk/aboutus/whatwedo/statistics/requestingstatistics

Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW)

The CSEW is a systematic victim survey (carried out on behalf of ONS), which measures population levels of crime through face-to face interviews. The survey is one of the largest social research surveys conducted across England and Wales, which is carried out annually with ~35,000 resident's aged 16 years and older. A further ~4,000 interviews are carried out each year with 10-15 year olds.

The survey asks residents about their experiences of crime over the past 12 months. Many crimes go unreported to the police, or incidents are not crimed and captured within police statistics. While the CSEW data provides a population snapshot rather than the volume of crime incidence (i.e. total number of crimes committed in a year in England and Wales), it can provide a more accurate reflection of the level of crime within the population than police data can. Furthermore, the CSEW has maintained consistency in the methodology to allow a year-on year comparison, while the police data is subject to changes in crime coding/recording.

The CSEW produces quarterly bulletins on crime, as well as specific data sets for domestic abuse, child abuse, fraud, modern slavery, violent crimes (i.e. violence with/without injury), homicide and sexual offences. This includes data tools that allow you to view the data by police force or community safety partnerships. Often, this data will be presented alongside police reported crime, and data from other key sources (e.g. Home Office) to provide a holistic view and demonstrate disparities in the data.

The results for CSEW can be accessed through the ONS (already analysed), and the data can be accessed by UK data service (see below). Furthermore, specific data can be requested through an FOIR or through a specific ONS data request - details of this are on the website.

Useful resources:	
Crime Severity Community Safety Partnership data tool	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/crimeseverityscoreexperimentalstatistics
Domestic abuse data tool	https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseinenglandandwalesdatatool

StatsWales

StatsWales is a Welsh Government online repository for statistics in Wales. The system holds nearly 1,000 data sets on the population, economy, government spending and performance, environment, education, transport and health. The data available on by StatsWales is collated from a range of sources, and provides a breakdown by local authority and deprivation quantile.

The data is available in table and chart format, and you can access the meta-data. Furthermore, StatsWales OData web service allows you extended access to the data, including the most up-to date raw data. StatsWales provide up-to-date data on community safety and social inclusion, education, equality and diversity, health and social care, housing, and well-being.

Other data sources are available on StatsWales but are no longer up-to-date. However, this data is likely to be provided in a different format or located on another platform. For example, schools academic data is now held on the Welsh Government website or through 'My Local School' (for individual school level data). The data pages will inform you of these changes and provide the location to resource the data.

Useful resources:	
StatsWales help catalogue	https://statswales.gov.wales/Help/Catalogue

Data Police

Data Police is an online resource to access open data on crime and policing in England, Wales and Northern Ireland. You can download street-level crime, outcomes and stop and search data for each police force monthly.

Furthermore, you can download data on police activity, and data produced under the Police annual data requirement (PADR), including arrest and 101 call handling.

Data available under PADR are produced quarterly and annually (depending on crime types, and includes (but not limited to) homicide, hate crime, domestic abuse, sexual violence, online crime, weapon offences, child sexual abuse and exploitation, stop and search data and drug seizures.

https://data.police.uk/

UK data service

The UK data service collects and sources data from a range of different services, including UK and national surveys and research, official agencies, market research, historical and world-wide archives. The service is funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC) to "meet the data needs of researchers, students and teachers from all sectors, including academia, central and local government, charities and foundations, independent research centres, think tanks, and business consultants and the commercial sector."

Many of the data sets provided include anonymised 'raw'/ primary data, and often this provides longitudinal data to allow for an analysis over a pro-longed period of time. The hub contains data on health, education, social welfare policy and systems, and law, crime and legal systems.

To access the data, you are required to register for an account and create a project to evidence how the data is being used. Much of the data available is open access, however, more sensitive data is safeguarded and requires special agreements.

Useful resources:	
About UK data service	https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/about-us.aspx
Data access policy	https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/data-access-policy/safeguarded-data.aspx
Data themes	https://www.ukdataservice.ac.uk/get-data/themes.aspx

Freedom of Information Request (FOIR)

Under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), the Environmental Information Regulations and INSPIRE Regulations, you can ask to see recorded information held by public authorities. This includes information from (but not limited to) government departments (including devolved administrations), local councils, schools, colleges and universities, the NHS, police and fire services. A FOI request will enable you to obtain data without the need to carry out any analysis.

In a FOI request, you can ask for any information you think the public authority may hold, for any time period. This can include information held on computer systems, in emails and in written documents, as well as images, videos and audio recordings. A freedom of information request needs to be made in writing, either by letter, email, online form (if the organisation has one), fax, and in social media posts. In the request, you should detail your name, contact details and a description of what information you want.

It is recommended that you first check whether the information you want is already available within the public domain, either through a previous FOI disclosure, or through another source (e.g. a database). Organisations will maintain an FOI disclosure log with all the requests responded to, which you can check online, by phone or by email to the organisation (including information disclosed to the media). The organisation should send you the information within 20 working days of receiving your request, and the organisation should inform you if more time is required (e.g. schools may need more time during school holidays).

It is important to note that organisations are not required to provide you with the information/data if:

- It unfairly reveals personal information about a person

- The information is not suitable for general publication (information will only be provided if it can be provided to anybody who asked for it)
- The information will have an impact on national security or damage commercial interest
- The public interest in withholding the information outweighs the public interest in releasing it
- If the data is not readily available on the system (i.e. the data is not captured in the format requested)
- If getting the data would cost more than £450 (£600 for Government departments/ devolved administrations, parliament and the armed forces).
- Information is held by the police which cannot be disclosed, including information on current investigations, investigative methods, intelligence and operational tactics

If this applies, an organisation must tell you why they cannot give you some or all of the information you requested. Furthermore, they might ask you to be more specific so they can provide just the information you need.

Useful resources:	
Gov.UK	https://www.gov.uk/make-a-freedom-of-information-request
Information Commissioners Office (ICO)	https://ico.org.uk/your-data-matters/official-information/