



Trafford Domestic Abuse Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Refresh (2022 – 2023)

January 2024



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Visibility of domestic abuse across the system in Trafford



4.6% of all homelessness applications in Trafford were because of Domestic Abuse in 22/23.



73.6% of victims were assessed as standard or medium risk.



Over the last three years there was an average of **2,014 Children Social Care referrals** relating to domestic abuse.



3359

Incidents of domestic abuse reported to the police in Trafford.

172

Probation offenders had Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Registrations (DAP) in 2022-23.



936

Contacts were made to Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust (MFT) Adult Safeguarding Team regarding Domestic Abuse



1541 police reported domestic abuse incidents involved children and were subject to an Operation Encompass notification.

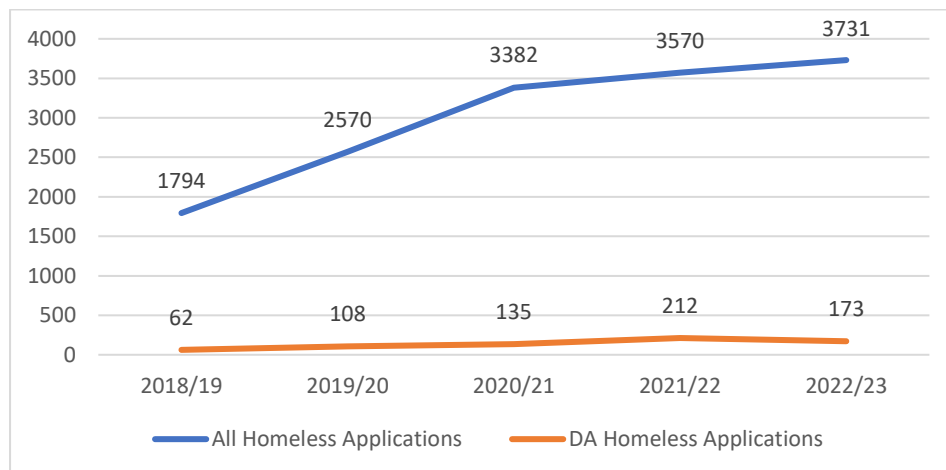
Introduction

The Domestic Abuse Act (2021) places a statutory responsibility on all Local Authorities in England and Wales to develop a full Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA) every 3 years, which informs the Domestic Abuse Strategy. Trafford's JSNA allows us to understand the demand and barriers for services by providing a 'whole-system' picture of Domestic Abuse within Trafford. The Act also places a responsibility for Local Authorities to develop an annual JSNA refresh. Trafford has extracted the data which was collected in the initial JSNA which was completed in 2020 and has provided updated data for the JSNA annual refresh. Trafford will be completing its full JSNA in 24/24, which will include new provisions, as well victim and survivor interviews, so that we can capture the voice of victims to inform our priorities for the next 3 years. This annual JSNA refresh includes data on what services people who are known to the system access. However, it is important to note that what the data doesn't show is the victims who are not accessing the services nor reporting domestic abuse. This JSNA should therefore be read with the understanding that it is only based on what we know and doesn't account for 'hidden victims'.

Housing Options (HOST)

In 2022-23 there were a total of **3731** homelessness applications in Trafford of which **4.6%** were due to domestic abuse.

Graph 1: homelessness applications



Overall, there were considerably more homelessness applicants from single or adult only households than those with children. However, those presenting as homeless with domestic abuse as a primary need were significantly more likely to have children than those whose primary need was not domestic abuse. Of the domestic abuse homelessness applications in 2022-23 just over half (52%,) were households with children compared to 28% of non-domestic abuse homelessness applications.

Graph 2: demographics of those who submit a homelessness application

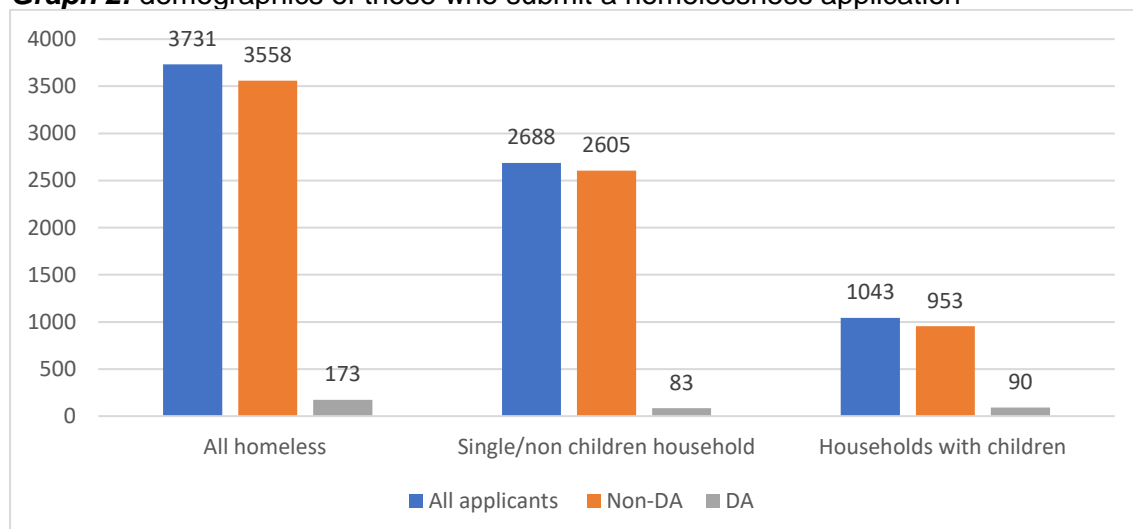


Table 1: duties owed non-domestic abuse and domestic abuse year on year

	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Non-DA	DA	Non-DA	DA	Non-DA	DA	Non-DA	DA	Non-DA	DA
Prevent duty	582 (32%)	16 (26%)	666 (23%)	26 (24%)	414 (12%)	27 (20%)	576 (17%)	15 (7%)	505 (14%)	>4 (3%)
Relief duty	464 (26%)	43 (70%)	760 (30%)	84 (78%)	534 (16%)	83 (61%)	481 (14%)	114 (54%)	202 (5%)	28 (16%)
Main duty	341 (19%)	32 (52%)	341 (13%)	49 (45%)	223 (7%)	48 (36%)	212 (6%)	62 (29%)	237 (6%)	70 (40%)

It is important to understand the safe accommodation outcomes for victims and survivors of domestic abuse owed a duty in Trafford. We collected data on the reason for duties ending, including those who secured safe accommodation for six or more months. In terms of victims and survivors who were owed a prevention duty the most common outcome whether the duty was ended prior to 56 days or after 56 had elapsed was that suitable accommodation had been secured for at least six months.

Table 2: Domestic Abuse cases where the relief duty has ended (prior to 56 days)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Has suitable accommodation for at least six months	8	7	15	15	12
Applicant has deliberately and unreasonably refused to take a step in their plan	0	0	0	0	0
Applicant has refused an offer of accommodation, including a final offer	0	0	0	<5	0
Becomes homeless intentionally	0	<5	0	0	0
Ceases to be eligible	<5	0	<5	<5	0
Withdraws their application	0	<5	<5	17	6
Contact lost	<5	5	<5	<5	5

Table 3: Domestic Abuse cases where relief duty ended (56 days elapsed)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Secured accommodation 6+ months	<5	9	6	9	10
Contact lost	<5	6	<5	<5	<5
Other not known	0	6	<5	<5	0
56 days elapsed (main duty owed)	20	42	41	62	64
56 days elapsed (not priority need or intentionally homeless)	<5	5	<5	0	0
56 days elapsed (authority not yet made a decision)	0	0	<5	0	0

Considering those owed a prevention or relief duty who did secure safe accommodation for at least six months, we collected information on the type of accommodation sought over a two

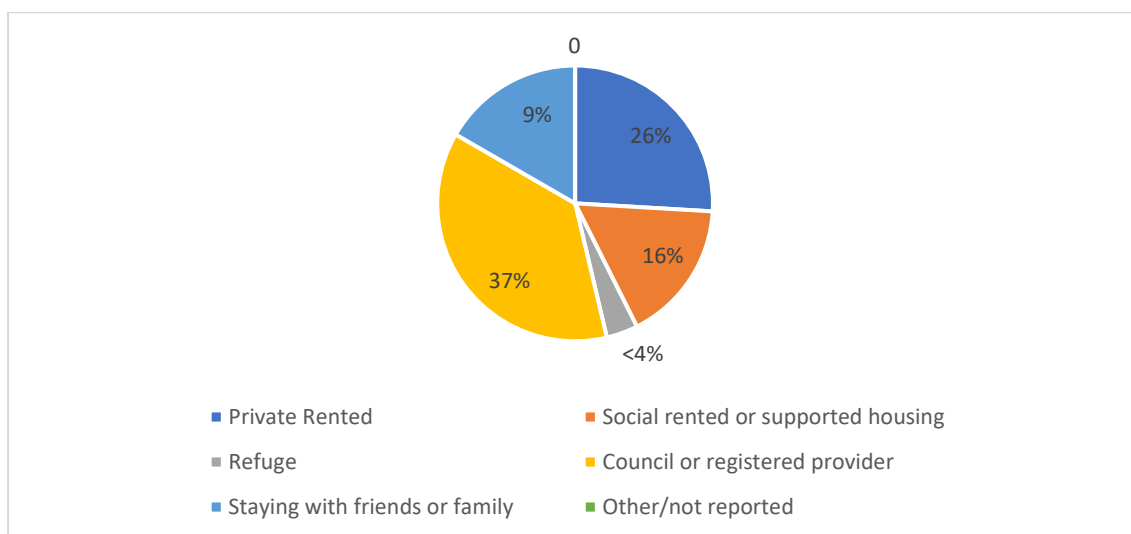
year period between 2021-23. During this period 54 victims of domestic abuse secured safe accommodation.

Table 4: overview of domestic abuse victims at the end of duty who secured safe accommodation.

	Prevention safe accommodation outcome	Relief safe accommodation outcome
2022-23	<5	22
2021-22	5	24
2020-21	10	21
2019-20	12	16
Total	22	37

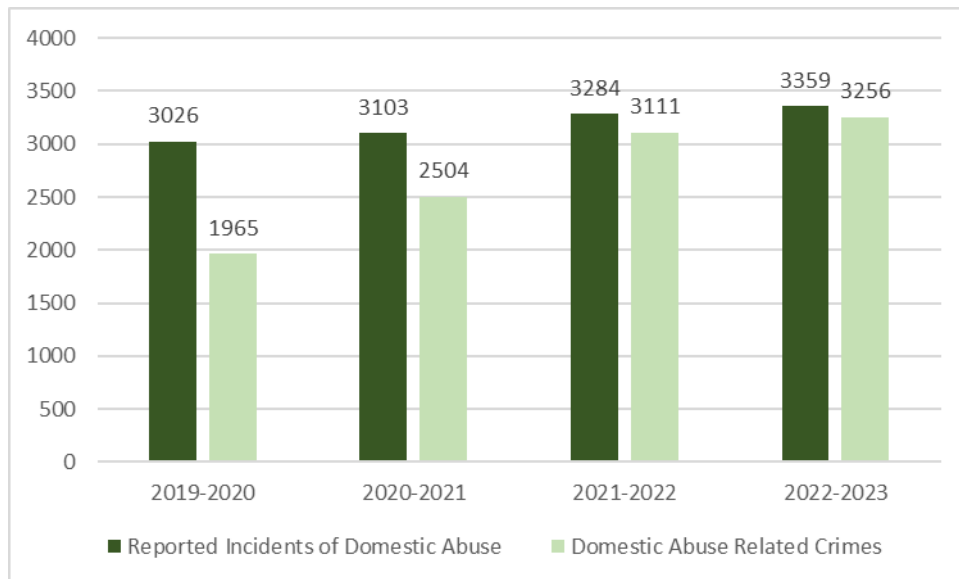
Although the most common safe accommodation outcome for victims and survivors was social housing through the Local Authority or registered provider (37%) they were almost as likely to privately rent (26%).

Chart 1: overview of safe accommodation outcomes 2021-22



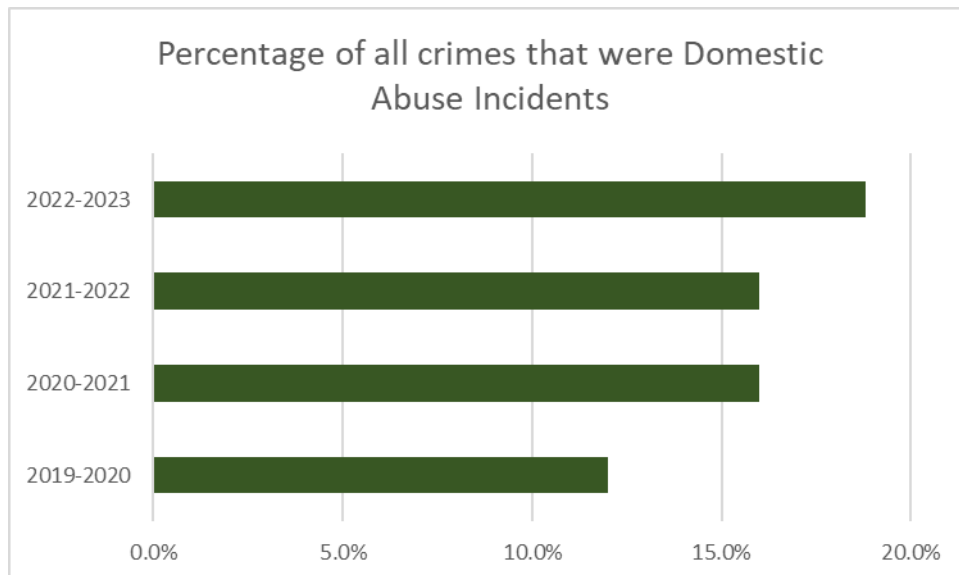
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)

Graph 3: reported incidents and crimes of domestic abuse

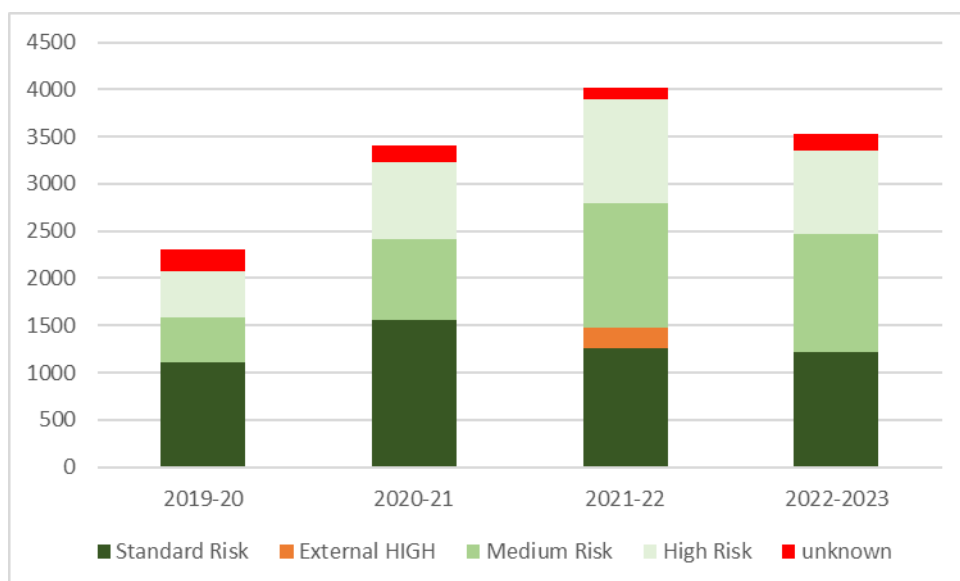


For 2022-2023, there was a significant increase in both the number of reported incidents of Domestic Abuse and the number of Domestic Abuse related crimes in comparison to the previous year 21/22. Data also shows us that the number of Domestic Abuse related crimes is steadily increasing year-on-year.

Graph 4: percentage of all crimes that were domestic abuse related offences



Graph 5: overview of risk assessment outcomes for domestic abuse incidents



In each of the past three years, the most common domestic abuse offence types in Trafford have been Coercive control, Criminal damage and Arson, Harassment, Public Order Offences and Sending letters etc. with intent to cause distress or anxiety.

Table 5: overview of domestic abuse crimes

Table 6: crime sub-group

Crime Sub-Group	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Sexual offences	23	18	32	33	26
Stalking	9	27	227	243	308
Theft in dwelling (not from automatic machine/meter)	24	19	14	26	35
Violence against the person	1589	1225	1392	1565	1585

Table 7: overview of DVPN/O's in Trafford

referrals	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Domestic Violence Protection Notices	17	25	19	53	99
Domestic Violence Protection Orders	16	24	22	48	74
Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme: Right to Ask applications	N/A	55 <small>(N.B 2019/20 data starts at Aug 2019)</small>	86	60	107

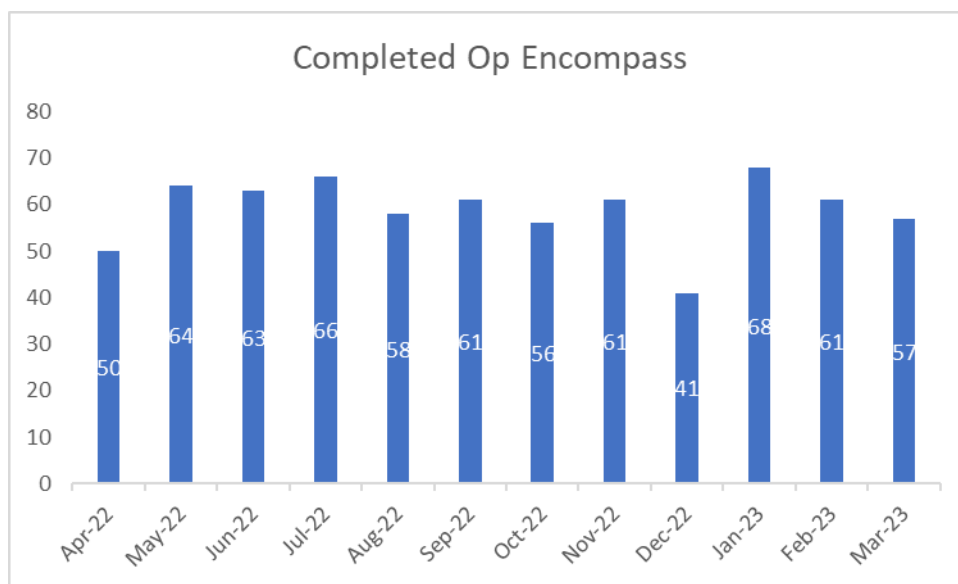
Trafford police have seen a significant increase in the number of DVPN/O's in 22/23, in comparison to all previous years. There is also a large increase in the number of DVDS provided to victims within Trafford.

Table 8: number of police cases referred to MARAC

Referrals and signposting	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2022-23	2022-23
MARAC	376	483	712	999	706

Between April 2022 and March 2023, a total of 1541 domestic incidents involving children of school age were identified across Trafford, an average of 128 per month. During this period, the highest volume was recorded in July 22, during which 153 incidents were identified.

Graph 6: operation encompass notifications

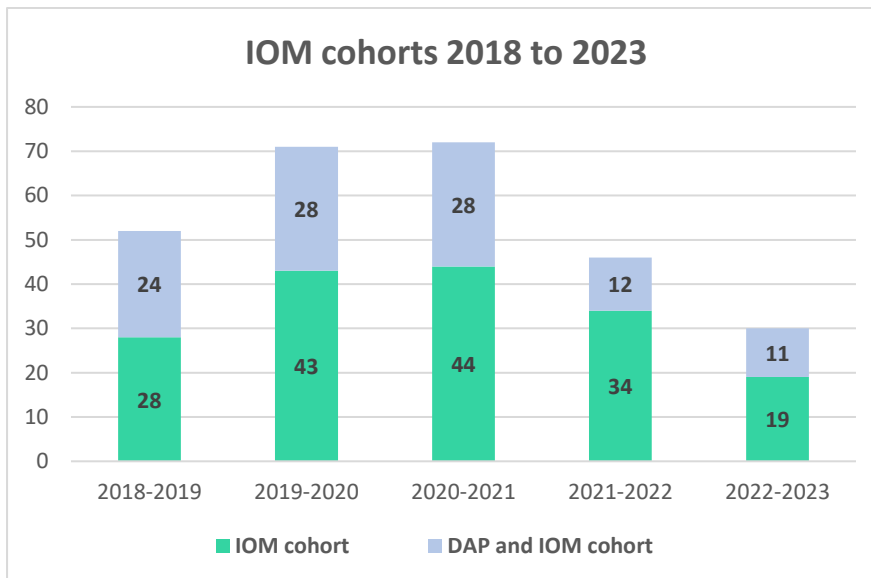


National Probation Service (NPS)

Table 9: 22/23 DA Perpetrator (DAP) and Integrated Offender Management (IOM) for Trafford

MAPPA	Domestic Abuse Perpetrator (DAP)		IOM		IOM & DAP		Not IOM or DAP		Total caseload
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	
NOT MAPPA	108	63%	23	77%	8	73%	246	57%	369
M1	13	8%	<5	<5%	<5	9%	77	18%	90
M2	51	30%	6	20%	<5	18%	109	25%	164
Grand Total	172	100%	30	100%	11	100%	432	100%	100%

Graph 7: Integrated Offender Management Cohort



During 2022-23, 64 people on probation with a DAP registration were under MAPPA; 13 (20%) were MAPPA Level 1 compared to 51 (80%) MAPPA Level 2.

Children's Social Care (CSC)

Table 10: CSC data

Measure	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	% Change
Contacts Received	9634	9173	9147	-0.3%
Number of Contacts where DA has been identified	1818	2642	2295	-13.1%
Percent of Contacts where DA has been identified	18.9%	28.8%	25.1%	-3.7%
Referral Count	2011	2127	2014	-5.3%
Number of Referrals where DA has been identified	352	687	621	-9.6%
Percent of Referrals where DA has been identified	17.5%	32.3%	30.8%	-1.5%
C&F Assessments completed	2528	2261	2265	0.2%
Factor: 3A - Domestic violence - Child	294	212	289	36.3%
Factor: 3B - Domestic violence - Parent(s)/carer(s)	675	677	696	2.8%
Factor: 3C - Domestic violence - Other household member	55	64	75	17.2%
Factor: Any of the 3 above	744	696	749	7.6%
% of C&Fs with any DA factor	29.4%	30.8%	33.1%	2.3%
CiN Plans Starting	1044	950	959	0.9%
CiN Plans Starting where DA is ticked on the initial plan	-	106	195	84.0%
CP Plans Starting	247	223	246	10.3%
CP Plans Starting where DA is ticked on the initial plan	7	85	86	1.2%
Children becoming looked after	101	76	91	19.7%
CiN Plans at period end	493	502	481	-4.2%

CiN Plans at period end with DA ticked on active plan	<5	165	207	25.5%
Number & Percentage of Early Help Assessments where Domestic Abuse is an identified factor	n/a	60 (20%)	84 (25%)	

There has been a slight decrease in the number of contacts that are made to our Front Door (First Response) in respect of children where Domestic Abuse is a concern or a possible concern, when compared to last financial year - our current data puts it at 2295. Similarly, there has been a slight reduction in the number of those contacts that progressed to a referral (where the threshold was met for a social care assessment).

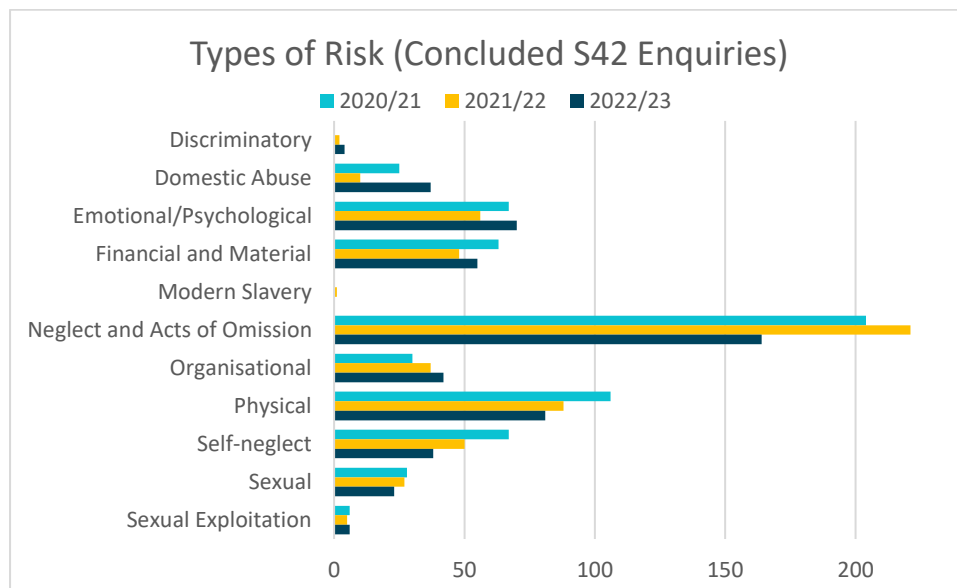
There has been a slight increase in the number of children subject to a Child in Need plan, where domestic abuse is a factor at the start and at the end of support. However, regarding Child Protection Plans where DA is a factor, this has decreased from 100 in 21/22 to 87 in 22/23.

It is also worth noting that number and percentage of early help assessments where Domestic Abuse is identified as a factor has increased indicating that First Response are starting to improve early identification.

Adults Social Care (ASC)

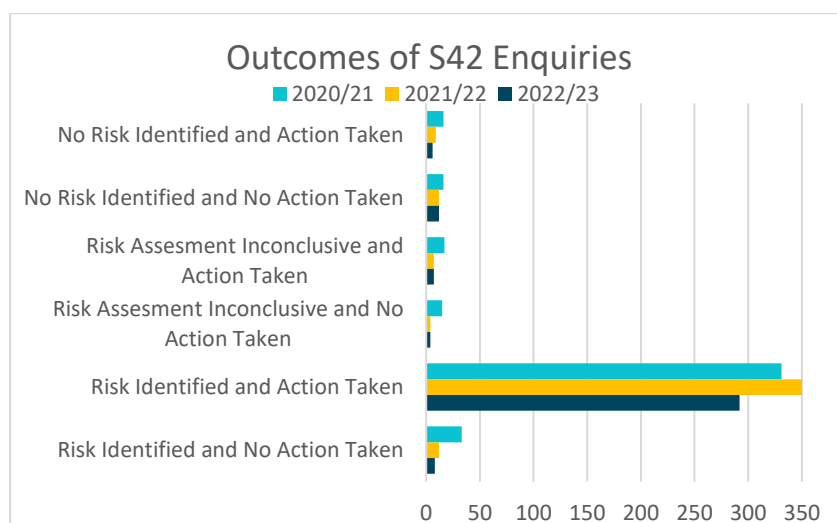
In 2022/23, Neglect and acts of omission were the most common form of risk for those with a concluded section 42 enquiry, with a total of 164, followed by physical abuse (tot:81) and emotional/psychological abuse (tot: 70). These have remained as the highest forms of abuse for the last 3 years. 37 were identified as experiencing domestic abuse, which is an increase from 22 in 21/22.

Graph 8: Type of Risk recorded by Adult's Social Care



In the majority of enquiries, the risk is identified, and action is taken, only 8 cases had no action taken after a risk is identified. In 2022/23, for 13 cases there was no risk identified and/or the risk assessment was inconclusive, but action was still taken.

Graph 9: Outcomes of Enquiries



Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust (MFT)

In total, throughout 2022/23 there were 936 contacts made to the Adult Safeguarding Teams based at the Oxford Road Campus, Wythenshawe Hospital (WTWA) and North Manchester General Hospital (NMGH) regarding domestic abuse compared to 809 contacts in 2021/22. The acute Adult Safeguarding teams also cover Adult Community Services in the MLCO and TLCO. This demonstrates an increase of 127 contacts. The Trafford Community Safeguarding Team received a total of 101 contacts 2022/23 and the MFT Safeguarding Midwifery teams (ORC, WTWA and NMGH) received a total of 775 contacts into the team regarding domestic abuse. As an organisation, MFT Safeguarding Team submit quarterly reporting to the internal Group Safeguarding Committee which then informs the MFT Annual Safeguarding Report. Reporting is also completed and forms part of the evidence for the annual Contractual Standards and as part of our Section 11 Children Act Assurance Framework.

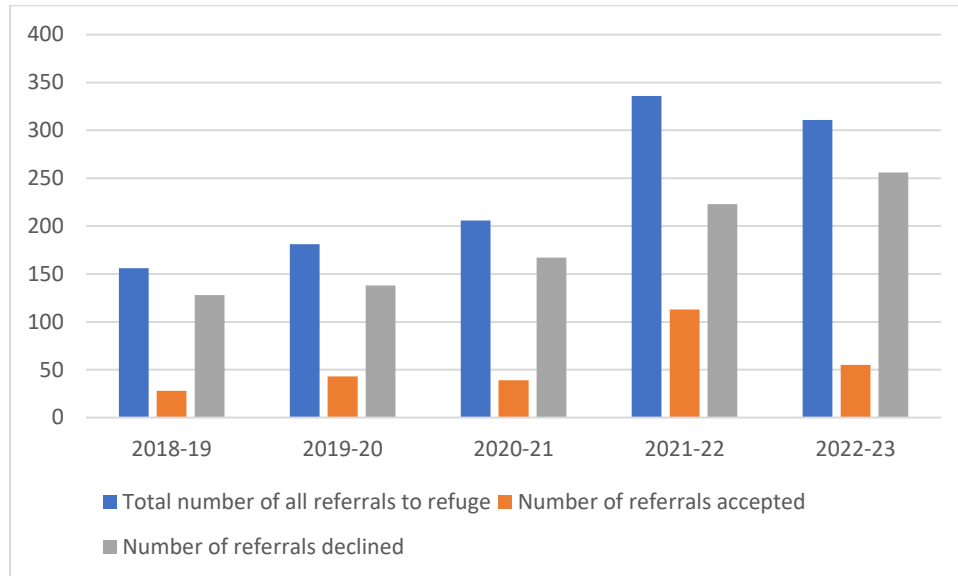
In total, throughout 2022/23 there were 49 referrals made by MFT to Trafford MARAC compared to 58 referrals in 2021/22. Of which 40 referrals were from WTWA and TLCO which equates to 81.6% of the total referrals made by MFT to Trafford MARAC. The numbers are reflected in the table below.

Table 11: 22/23 quarter and Trust breakdown for referrals into Trafford MARAC

	WTWA	Oxford Road Campus	North Manchester General Hospital	TLCO	Total
Q1 2022-2023	10	<5	0	<5	12
Q2 2022-2023	<5	<5	<5	<5	8
Q3 2022-2023	7	<5	0	8	16
Q4 2022-2023	<5	0	<5	9	13
Total	20	5	<5	20	49

Trafford Domestic Abuse Service (TDAS)

Graph 10: Number of Referrals for Safe Accommodation



TDAS have been more efficient at filling bedspaces as soon as they become vacant and therefore, they are not advertised for as long reducing the number of referrals we would receive during the vacant period. We can assume this, along with a longer average length of stay, being the reason for the decrease in referrals received for 22/23.

Table 12: number of declines to safe accommodation

Number of referrals					
Reason for decline	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Unable to meet support needs around NRPF	<5	5	7	<5	<5
Unable to meet support needs around mental health	<5	6	<5	5	<5
Unable to meet support needs around large family	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to meet support needs around language	0	0	0	0	0
Unable to meet support needs	<5	<5	7	0	19

around substance use					
Unable to meet support needs around disability	<5	<5	9	<5	0
Unable to contact victim/survivor	<5	5	6	9	<5
Previous convictions for violent / sexual offences / arson	0	<5	0	<5	0
Other	11 (too close to refuge)	8 (Too close to refuge)	10 (too close to refuge)	45	15
No space / capacity to support	99	77	107	123	178
Needs better met elsewhere – Referred to a partner agency	0	0	0	<5	0
Needs met elsewhere – already supported by a DV agency	0	10	0	10	<5
Ineligible for support (service description)	0	0	0	<5	0
Ineligible for support (not domestic abuse)	0	0	0	<5	<5
Ineligible for support (borough/area)	0	0	0	0	7
Ineligible for support (age)	<5	0	0	0	0
Identified as unsafe to work with	0	0	0	0	<5
Identified as perpetrator	0	0	0	0	0
Victim/survivor does not want support	5	19	22	13	11
Already active in service	0	0	0	0	<5

Missing data	0	0	0	0	<5
No response from referral agency	0	0	0	0	5

The majority of declined referrals were declined due to no space or no capacity to support. This has significantly been the highest reason for referral rejection since 2018/19.

There has been a significant increase in the number of victims who are not accepted into refuge due to support needs unable to be met because of substance misuse. Our family refuges became “dry houses” in 22-23, therefore we implemented additional criteria for those with substance misuse needs ensuring they were engaging in a programme before we could accept them into family refuge. Additionally, we have seen increase enquiries for those currently misusing substances.

The decrease in data under ‘other’ is due to improved data collection, where the reason for referral rejection is now given a specific reason and not under the category ‘other’. This is also the reason for the increase in data on ‘no space/capacity to support’, whereas some of this would have been previously been recorded as ‘other’.

Graph 11: referral source into safe accommodation

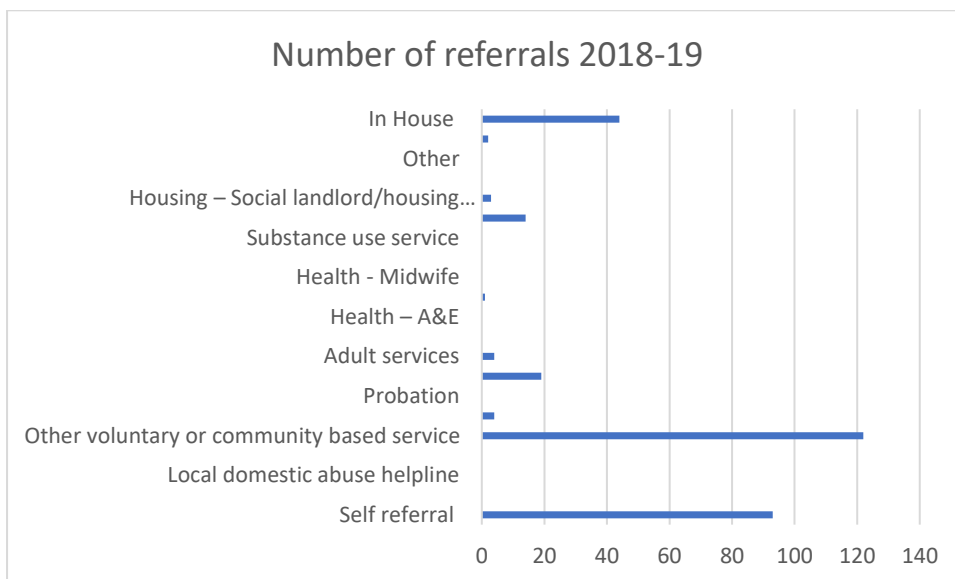


Table 13: number of referrals into safe accommodation

Number of referrals					
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Self referral	33	45	76	120	93
National helpline	<5	6	10	<5	11
Local domestic abuse helpline	23	26	0	44	63
Local domestic abuse community based service	30	<5	5	75	43
Other voluntary or community based service	<5	7	6	<5	5
Police	<5	<5	<5	7	<5
Probation	0	0	0	<5	0
Children services	35	56	22	23	19
Adult services	0	0	<5	<5	<5
Health – GP	0	0	0	<5	0
Health – A&E	<5	<5	<5	0	0
Health – Mental health	0	<5	<5	<5	<5
Health - Midwife	0		0	<5	0
Health – Health visitor	<5	<5	0	0	0
Substance use service	0	<5	<5	<5	0
Housing – Local Authority	6	12	13	31	14
Housing – Social landlord/housing association	<5	8	14	7	<5
Education	0	0	0	0	0
Other	7 (other refuge)	32 (other refuge)	14 (Other LA IDVA service)	7	<5 (immigration support) (solicitor)
Family / Friend	20	17	6	0	<5
In House	22	5	0	0	44

Victims/ survivors most previously lived in Manchester, Trafford, Stockport, Bolton and Oldham prior to their referral to safe accommodation services. 8 survivors had previously resided in Manchester and 5 in Trafford.

Upon exit from the service, victims/ survivors most commonly move on to another refuge or registered provider tenancy or Social Housing. A small proportion move in with Family/friends. Other types of accommodation which victims moved onto include hostel, LA general needs, owner occupier, private sector, sofa surfing and temporary accommodation.

The average length of stay in safe accommodation was approximately 85 days in 21/22. This has increased by 35 days to 120 in 2022/23. We have seen our single women's refuge particularly effected by the lack of social housing in Trafford and surrounding areas. It is taking 1-2 years for 1 bed properties to become available causing an increase in stays in refuge. We feel that improvements to the service internally are supporting families to stay longer in refuge which we have seen as a positive increase.

Table 14: average length of stay in safe accommodation

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Average length of stay – in days	90	95	70	85	120

At point of entry into safe accommodation services, the majority of victims/survivors reported experiencing emotional and / or psychological abuse. This has been the most commonly reported form of abuse in the past 5 years, followed closely by jealous and/ or controlling behaviour and physical violence.

Table 15: abuse experienced at point of entry into safe accommodation

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Sexual violence	11	9	20	36	21
Physical violence	20	35	29	53	32
Surveillance/harassment/stalking	8	15	14	30	21
Jealous/controlling behaviour	16	37	35	58	34
Financial or economic abuse	19	27	23	38	30
Emotional/psychological	27	43	39	73	43
So called 'honour' based abuse	<5	0	<5	8	<5
Forced marriage	0	0	<5	<5	<5
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	0	0	0	0	0
Prostitution	<5	0	0	<5	0

Domestic Abuse Training Offer

Trafford's Community Safety commission TDAS to deliver professional training to multi-agency partners within Trafford. These include a 3-hour Domestic Abuse awareness session, DASH RIC training and bespoke lunch and learn sessions which are developed based on Trafford's knowledge gap.

Table 16: 22/23 Agency breakdown for attendance at TDAS Domestic Abuse Training

Agency	Attended	Total sign ups
DA Service	88	120
Third Sector	58	99
Outside of Trafford	52	102
Other	47	109
Education	38	72
Health	28	74
Social Care	21	34
MH Support Services	19	31
Housing	16	28
Drug & Alcohol Services	6	8
Probation	0	0
total	373	

Table 17: 22/23 agency breakdown of 'did not attend' TDAS Domestic Abuse training

Agency	DNA	% attendance
Drug & Alcohol Services	2	75%
DA Service	32	73%
Social Care	13	62%
MH Support Services	12	61%
Third Sector	41	59%
Housing	12	57%
Education	34	53%
Outside of Trafford	50	51%
Other	62	43%
Health	46	38%
Probation	0	0%

In addition, the Trafford Strategic Safeguarding Partnership (TSSP) run a timetable of safeguarding training, which includes training on Domestic Abuse themes. Of 83 training sessions and learning events over 2022/23 19 fit under the domestic abuse priority, and 317 professionals total attended these.

Table 18: 22/23 total attendance at external commissioned DA training

Number of DA Courses	19
Total Sign ups	461
Total Attendees	317
Total DNAs	144

Table 19: 22/23 agency breakdown for externally commissioned DA training

Other External DA Training				
	Signed up	Attended	DNA	Attendance Rate
Voluntary & Community - Other	124	86	38	69%
Voluntary & Community - TDAS	55	33	22	60%
Trafford Council - Childrens	67	54	13	81%
Health - Community	48	38	10	79%
Education - Secondary	28	23	5	82%
Trafford Council - Adults	19	16	3	84%
Education - Primary	17	11	6	65%
Probation	11	9	2	82%
Health - Primary	6	3	3	50%
Trafford Council - Other	9	5	4	56%
Housing - HOST	5	3	2	60%
Health - Other	4	3	1	75%
Housing - Sanctuary	4	3	1	75%
Housing - Trafford Housing Trust	4	2	2	50%
Education - Early Years	2	1	1	50%
Housing - Irwell Valley Housing	2	0	2	0%
Health - Acute	1	0	1	0%
Police	1	0	1	0%

When comparing this data with referrals into safe accommodation, adult victim groups and MARAC, we can assume a link between those agencies who are underrepresented within the training sessions and those who refer into the Domestic Abuse provisions.

Table 20: agency and quarter breakdown for referrals into Trafford MARAC

MARAC Referrals by Source 22/23	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Police	136.00%	135%	62.40%	77%
IDVA	31.00%	25.00%	15.30%	13%
CSC	9.00%	9	2.40%	0.5
PCT	7.00%	7.00%	3.50%	4%
Secondary Care	0	2.00%	0.60%	0%
Housing	1.00%	8.00%	2.90%	3.6%
Mental Health	1.00%	3.00%	4.70%	1%
probation	0.00%	0	0.00%	0%
education	0	0	0%	0%
Other	1.00%	7	5.30%	1%
Substance Misuse	0.00%	0	0%	0%
primary care	7	700.00%	3.50%	4%
VCSE	2.00%	2	1%	0%
ASC	1	2	2.40%	0%

Table 21: Agency breakdown for referrals into any TDAS accommodation service

22/23 Referral Source into Accommodation Services	No.
National Domestic Abuse Helpline:	123
Self-Referral	145
Social Care	37
MARAC	24
Police	10
Housing	63
Probation	0
Education	0
Health	<5
Mental Health	<5
TDAS	122
Drugs/Alcohol	<5

Table 22: Agency breakdown for referrals into any TDAS' adult group provision

Referral	
Adult Social Services	13
Another VAWG Service	<5
Children's Services	22
Counselling	<5
Early Help	<5
Drugs/Alcohol Services	<5
GP	9
Housing	6
Health Visitor	9
IDVA	58
Mental Health Services	7
Refuge	8
Self Referral	62
Other	24
TDAS	57
Victim Support	<5
Police	0
Probation	0
Midwife	0

As the above data shows, there is underrepresentation from probation, police, substance misuse and education with referrals into Domestic Abuse provisions. We do need to consider the size of the organisations and any internal training on domestic abuse which could be delivered within services. However, although the data does not reflect any internal support and training around domestic abuse, what the data does tell us is that there is a lack of evidence around referral pathways being embedded with some services.

Conclusion

In relation to safe accommodation, we can see a slight decrease in the number of referrals received from victims of domestic abuse.

HOST has seen a year-on-year increase in the number of homelessness applications since 18/19. HOST received over double the number of referrals in 22/23 in comparison to 2018/19. However, the number of referrals received where Domestic Abuse was an identified factor decreased by 39 in 22/23 in comparison to the previous year.

Similarly, for TDAS there has been a slight decrease in the number of referrals to refuge and the number of referrals accepted into refuge in 22/23. There was also an increase in the number of referrals declined, with the majority being because of a lack of space. In 22/23, TDAS has seen the longest average length of stay in refuge (120 days) for the last 5 years. This can be assumed as a reason for the lower number of referrals into refuge accommodation for 22/23.

The top referrers into the refuge service are self-referral, in house or other domestic abuse services. For the second consecutive year, TDAS received no referrals into refuge accommodation from education. TDAS only received one referral from probation, GP and midwife in 22/23. These agencies have also been identified as underrepresented within Domestic Abuse training and referrals into other Domestic Abuse provisions in 22/23.

Most victims either move into council or registered provider tenancies after refuge. This is the same outcome for victims housed by HOST (37%).

In relation to domestic abuse incidents reported to the police, we can see that the number of domestic abuse related crimes and the number of domestic abuse incidents has steadily increased year-on-year since 2019/20. There were 3,359 reported incidents and 3,256 domestic abuse related crimes in 22/23. We are also continuing to see an increase in the number of DVPN/DVPO and DVDS requests within Trafford.

Similarly, we can see the number of operation encompass notifications has increased by a further 416 notifications in comparison to last financial year. However, in comparison to children's social care data, we can see that there was a decrease in the number of contacts received where domestic abuse was a factor. Children's social care have however seen an increase in Children in Needs plans where domestic abuse is identified and an increase in the number of early help assessments where domestic abuse is a factor.

Regarding types of abuse, the top crime sub-group identified by GMP has consistently been harassment, with 1,110 cases in 22/23. There has also been a significant increase in cases of Coercive Control, criminal damage to a dwelling and other theft, in comparison to the previous year.