



Trafford Domestic Abuse Joint Strategic Needs Assessment Refresh (2021 – 2022)

July 2023



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Visibility of domestic abuse across the system in Trafford



5.9% of all homelessness applications in Trafford were because of Domestic Abuse in 21/22.



73% of victims were assessed as standard or medium risk.



Over the last three years there was an average of **2,127 Children Social Care referrals** relating to domestic abuse.



3284
Incidents of domestic abuse reported to the police in Trafford.

12
Probation offenders were known to be domestic abuse perpetrators in 2021-22.



809

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

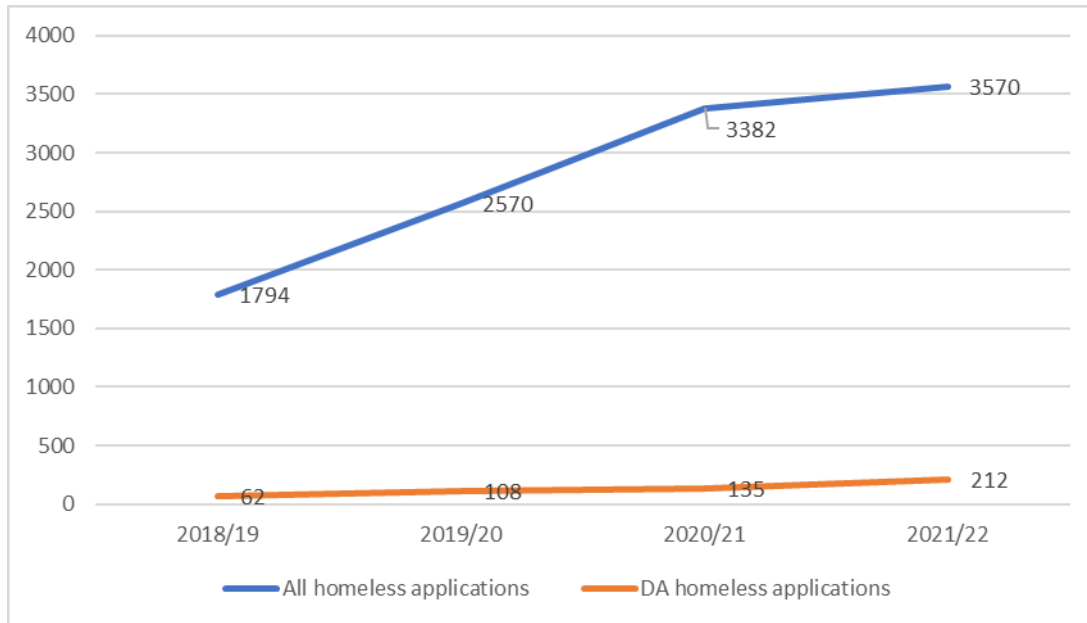


1224 police reported domestic abuse incidents involved children and were subject to an Operation Encompass notification

Housing Options (HOST)

In 2021-22 there were a total of **3570** homelessness applications in Trafford of which **5.9%** 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 2021-22 just over half (53%) were households with children compared to 30% of non-domestic abuse homelessness applications.

Graph 2: demographics of those who submit a homelessness application

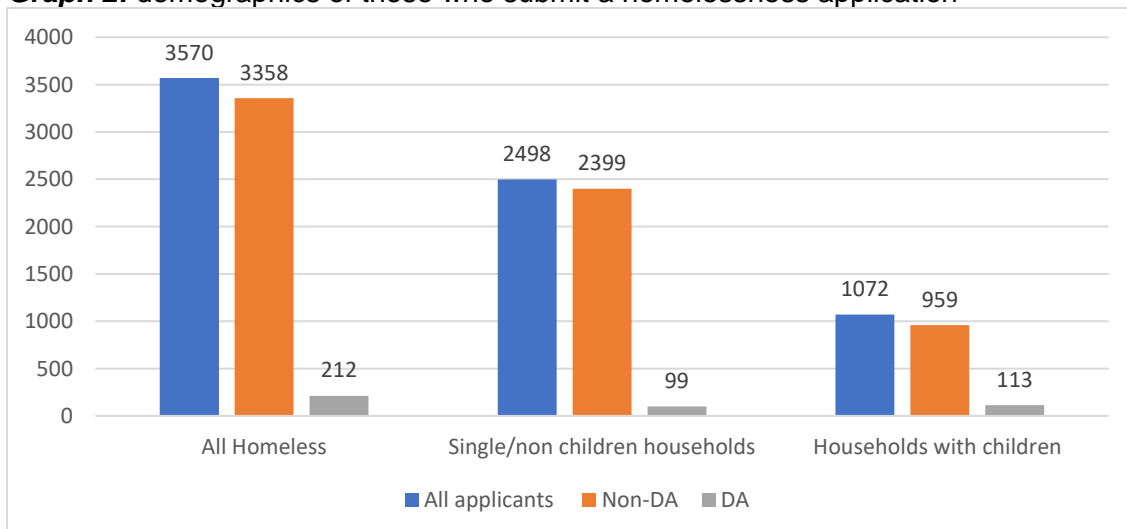


Table 1: duties owed non-domestic abuse and domestic abuse year on year

| | 2018-19 | | 2019-20 | | 2020-21 | | 2021-22 | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 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%) |
| Relief duty | 464 (26%) | 43 (70%) | 760 (30%) | 84 (78%) | 534 (16%) | 83 (61%) | 481 (14%) | 114 (54%) |
| Main duty | 341 (19%) | 32 (52%) | 341 (13%) | 49 (45%) | 223 (7%) | 48 (36%) | 212 (6%) | 62 (29%) |

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. In some instances where the prevention duty was initially owed, the victim had become homeless within or after 56 days and so the duty owed changed to a relief duty. This has varied year on year with three cases escalating to a relief duty in 2021-22.

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

| | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|---|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| Has suitable accommodation for at least six months | 8 | 7 | 15 | 15 |
| Applicant has deliberately and unreasonably refused to take a step in their plan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Applicant has refused an offer of accommodation, including a final offer | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Becomes homeless intentionally | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Ceases to be eligible | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Withdrew their application | 0 | 3 | 3 | 17 |
| Contact lost | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 |

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

| | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|

| | | | | |
|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Secured accommodation 6+ months | 4 | 9 | 6 | 9 |
| Contact lost | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Withdrew their application | 0 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| 56 days elapsed (main duty owed) | 20 | 42 | 41 | 62 |
| 56 days elapsed (not priority need or intentionally homeless) | 3 | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| 56 days elapsed (authority not yet made a decision) | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |

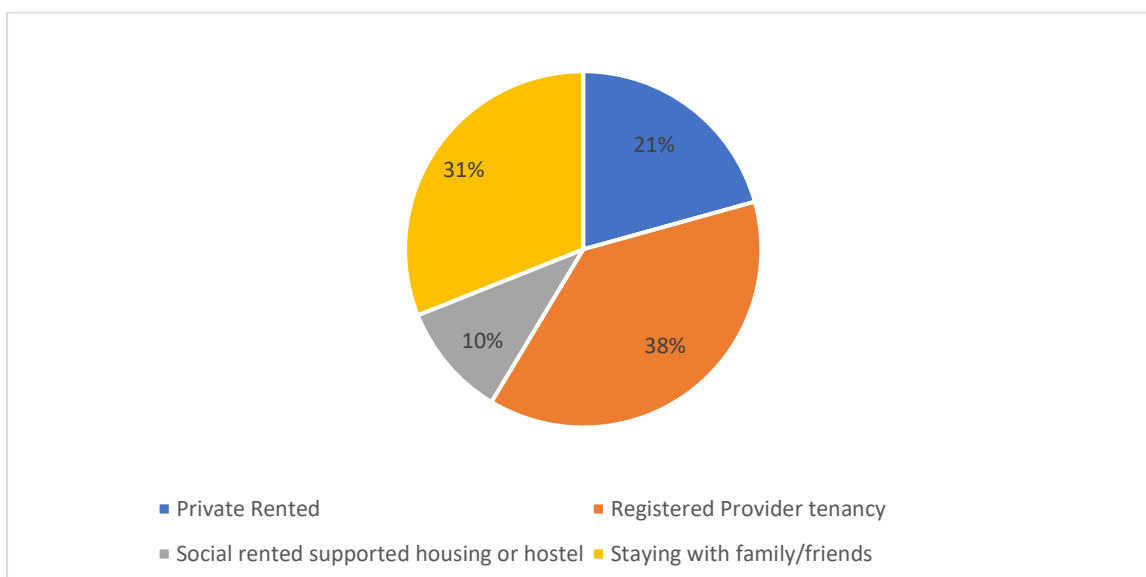
Considering those owed a prevention or relief duty who did secure safe accommodation for at least six months at the end of this duty, we collected information on the type of accommodation they secured in the year 2021-22. During this period 29 victims of domestic abuse secured safe accommodation.

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

| | Prevention safe accommodation outcome | Relief safe accommodation outcome |
|----------------|--|--|
| 2021-22 | 5 | 24 |

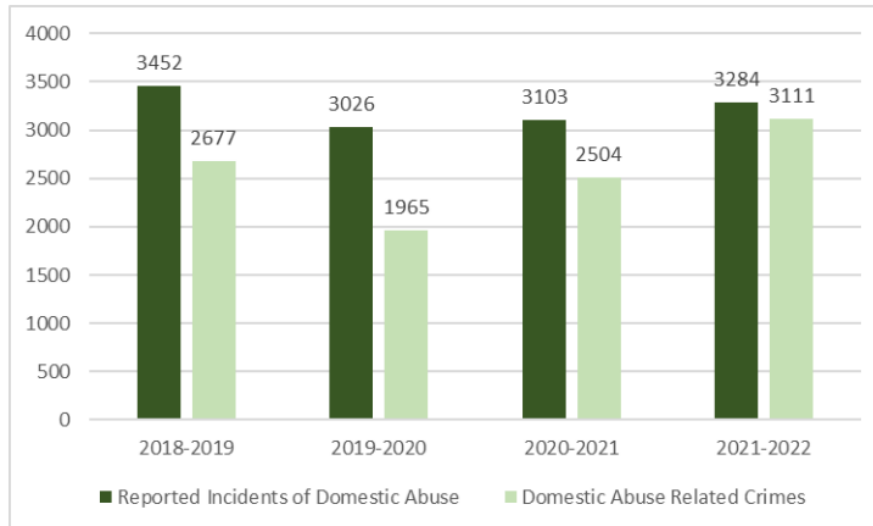
The most common safe accommodation outcomes for victims and survivors were social housing through the Local Authority or registered provider (38%) or staying with family/friends (31%).

Chart 1: overview of safe accommodation outcomes 2021-22



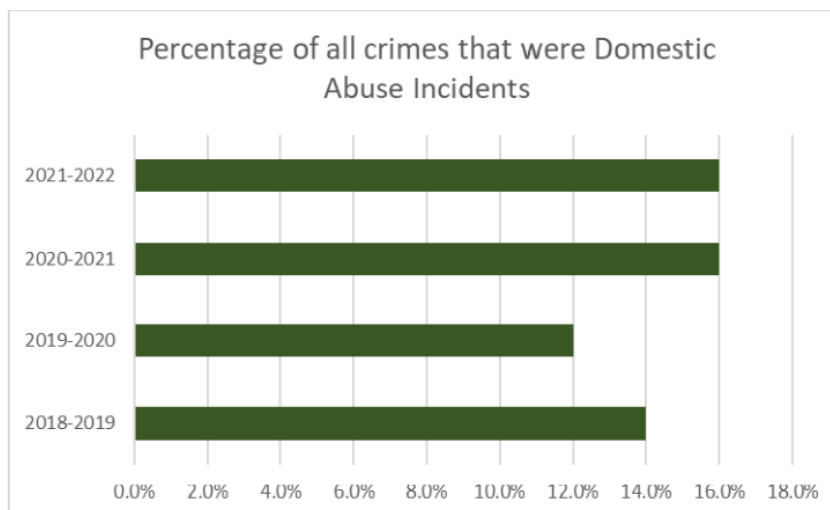
Greater Manchester Police (GMP)

Graph 3: reported incidents and crimes of domestic abuse

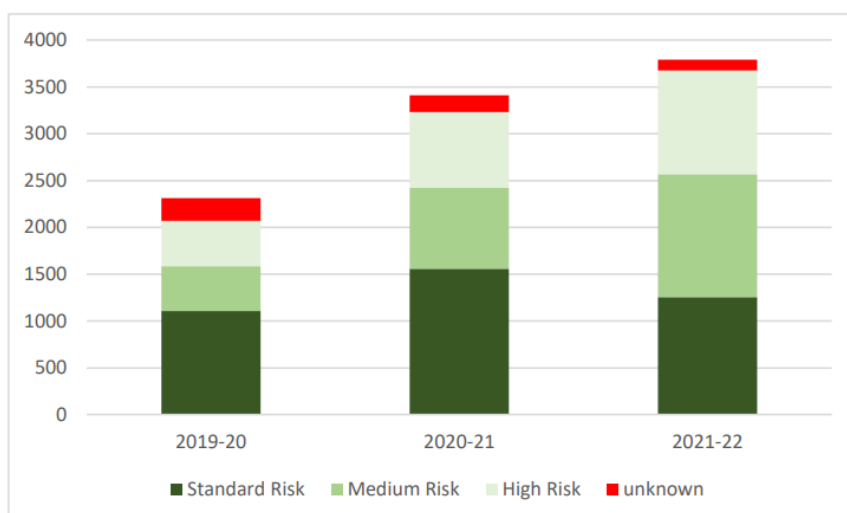


For 2021-2022, there was a slight increase in both the number of reported incidents of Domestic Abuse and the number of Domestic Abuse related crimes in comparison to the previous year 20/21. Data also shows us that the number of Domestic Abuse related crimes is steadily increasing year-on-year.

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 violence against the person, harassment offences, malicious comms (now sending letters with intent), stalking, criminal damage and arson offences. Public order offences also feature highly, with in excess of 100 such domestic abuse offences per year.

Table 5: overview of domestic abuse crimes

| Crime Sub-Group | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Coercive Control | 42 | 61 | 81 | 95 |
| Criminal Damage & Arson | 208 | 145 | 194 | 183 |
| Criminal Damage to a Dwelling | 89 | 68 | 13 | 5 |
| Criminal Damage to a Vehicle | 40 | 17 | 31 | 33 |
| Fear or Provocation of Violence / Harassment, alarm or distress | 20 | 18 | 34 | 24 |
| Harassment | 508 | 373 | 693 | 918 |
| Homicide | 0 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| Misc. Crimes Against Society | 42 | 42 | 67 | 43 |
| Other Criminal Damage | 79 | 60 | 150 | 60 |
| Other Offence Types | 33 | 38 | 35 | 10 |
| Other Theft | 31 | 24 | 26 | 10 |
| Perverting the course of Justice | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Public Order Offences | 202 | 107 | 158 | 180 |
| Racially / Religiously aggravated harassment | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rape of female 16+ | 35 | 38 | 46 | 52 |
| Rape of Male 16+ | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Sending letters etc. with intent to cause distress or anxiety | 2 | 111 | 247 | 316 |
| Sexual Assault of Female 13+ | 12 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| Sexual Assault of Male 13+ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |

Table 6: crime sub-group

| Crime Sub-Group | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sexual Offences | 23 | 18 | 32 | 33 |
| Stalking | 9 | 27 | 227 | 243 |
| Theft in a dwelling (Not from automatic machine/meter) | 24 | 19 | 14 | 26 |
| Violence against the Person | 1,589 | 1,225 | 1,392 | 1565 |

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

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

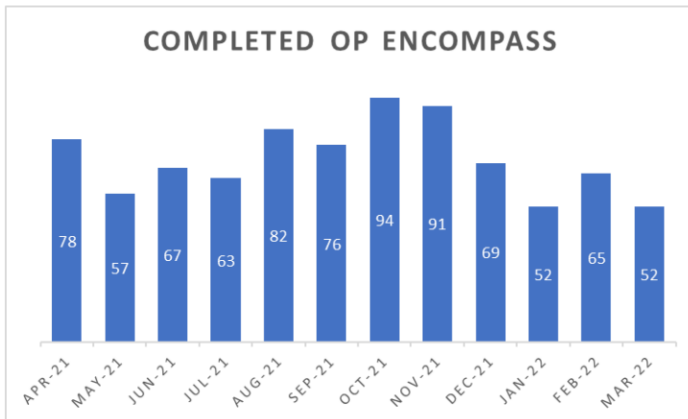
Trafford police have seen a significant increase in the number of DVPN/O's in 21/22, in comparison to all previous years. However, there is a slight decrease in the number of DVDS provided to victims within Trafford.

Table 8: number of police cases referred to MARAC

| Referrals and signposting | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| MARAC | 376 | 483 | 712 | 999 |

Between April 2021 and March 2022, a total of 1125 domestic incidents involving children of school age were identified across Trafford, an average of 94 per month. During this period, the highest volume was recorded in October 21, during which 114 incidents were identified.

Graph 6: operation encompass notifications

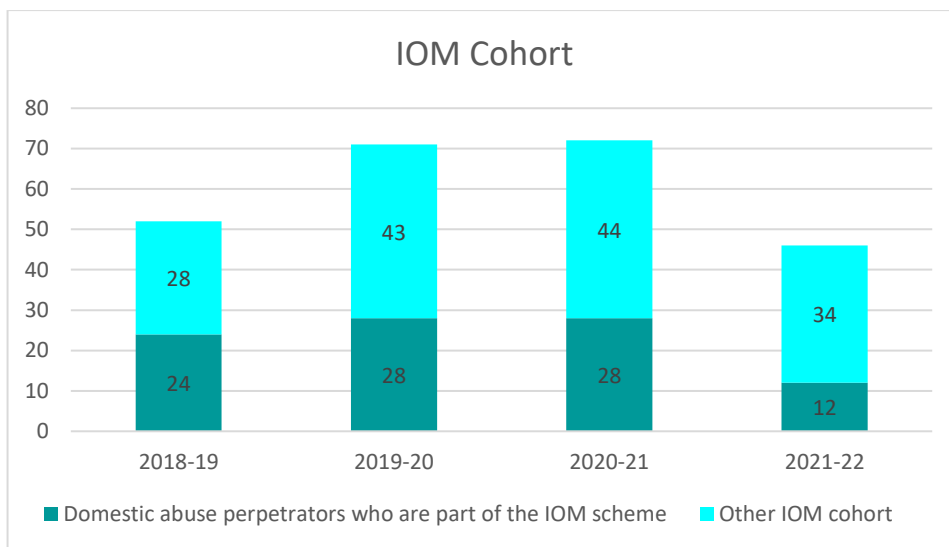


National Probation Service (NPS)

Trafford caseload 1st April 2021
to 31st March 2022

| Column Labels | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|-----------|----------------------|--|
| Row Labels | Domestic Abuse Perp (DAP) only Count | % | IOM & DAP Count | % | IOM only Count | % | NOT IOM or DAP Count | |
| NOT MAPPA | 155 | 17% | 10 | 1% | 21 | 2% | 702 | |
| M1 | 11 | 13% | 0 | 0% | 0 | 0% | 72 | |
| M2 | 55 | 36% | 6 | 4% | 6 | 4% | 87 | |
| M3 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% | 1 | 50% | 0 | |
| Grand Total | 221 | 20% | 17 | 2% | 28 | 2% | 861 | |

Graph 7: Integrated Offender Management Cohort



During 2021-22, a total of 3 domestic abuse perpetrators were under multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA). Of these, the majority (2) were under MAPPA level 1, with 1 being under MAPPA level 2, and no perpetrators being under MAPPA level 3.

Children's Social Care (CSC)

Table 9: CSC data

| | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| For the year 2021 / 22 | |
| | |
| No referrals in 2021/22 | 2127 |
| No of referrals with DA as an identified factor | 763 |
| No of C&F Assessments | 2264 |
| No. of children subject to CIN plan | 501 |
| No of children CIN plan where DA is a factor | 158 |
| No of CYP with CP plan | 218 |
| No of CYP with CP plan with DA as a factor | 104 |
| No of C4C | 358 |
| No of C4C where DA is a factor | Not a measure |
| No of new C4C where DA is a factor | Not a measure |
| DA contacts & conversions to referrals /outcomes | 2857 (26.7% convert to referral) |

There has been a large increase in Domestic Abuse as a factor - our current data puts it at 36%. This is an increase from 20% in 2020/21 (343 referrals), and 12% (265 referrals) in 2018/19.

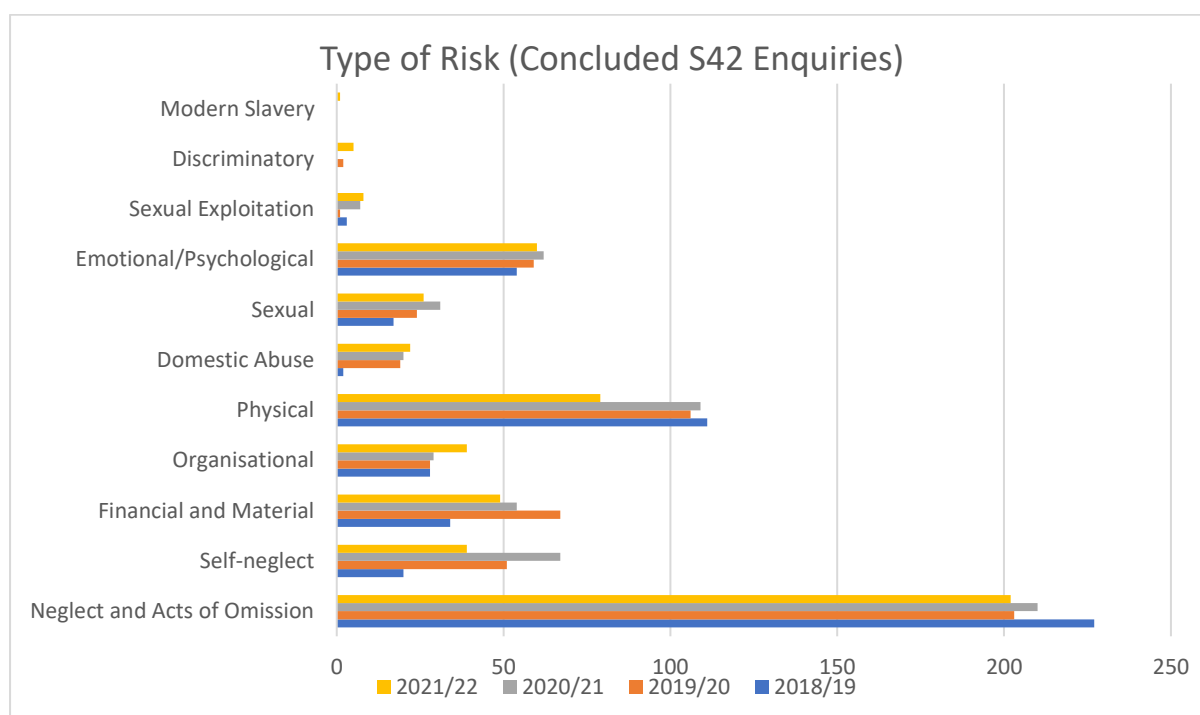
There has been an increase in the number of children subject to a Child in Need plan, however, there has been a decrease in the number of children on CIN plan where domestic abuse is a factor. In 20/21, there were a total of 189 children subject to a CIN plan with domestic abuse as a factor out of the 493 children with CIN plans in total.

Similarly, Children's Social Care has seen an increase in the number of children with a CP plan, but a decrease in the number of CYP with CP plan with domestic abuse as a factor. In 20/21, 138 children on Child Protection plans had domestic abuse as a factor out of 187 on child protection plans in total.

Adults Social Care (ASC)

In 2021/22, Neglect and acts of omission were the most common form of risk for those with a concluded section 42 enquiry, with a total of 202, followed by physical abuse (tot:79) and emotional/psychological abuse (tot: 79). Just 22 were identified as experiencing domestic abuse.

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



In the majority of enquiries, the risk is identified, and action is taken, in a small proportion of cases no action is taken after the risk is identified. In 2021/22, there were 20 less enquiries where a risk was identified, and no action was taken.

Table 10: Outcomes of Enquiries

| Outcomes of Enquiries | 2018/19 | 2019/20 | 2020/21 | 2021/22 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Risk Assessment Inconclusive and Action Taken | 7 | 24 | 14 | 6 |
| Risk Identified and Action Taken | 314 | 327 | 352 | 333 |
| Risk Identified and No Action Taken | 28 | 28 | 30 | 10 |
| No Risk Identified and No Action Taken | 12 | 19 | 17 | 7 |
| No Risk Identified and Action Taken | 3 | 6 | 16 | 7 |
| Risk Assessment Inconclusive and No Action Taken | 14 | 19 | 9 | 5 |

Manchester University NHS Foundation Trust (MFT)

In total, throughout 2021/22 there were 809 contacts made to the Adult Safeguarding Teams based at the Oxford Road Campus and Wythenshawe Hospital (WTWA) regarding domestic abuse compared to 722 contacts in 2020/21. The acute Adult safeguarding teams also cover Adult Community Services in the MLCO and TLCO. This demonstrates an increase of 87 contacts. 71% of contacts were made to the Oxford Road Campus and 29% were made to the WTWA Campus. 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 2021/22 505 contacts were made to the Safeguarding Children Teams which cover Oxford Road Campus, Wythenshawe, Trafford, Withington and Altrincham (WTWA) and TLCO. compared to 564 contacts in 2020/21. 19% of the contacts to the Safeguarding Children Teams were made by MFT Staff in the TLCO.

In total, throughout 2021/22 there were 58 referrals made by MFT to Trafford MARAC compared to 66 referrals in 2020/21. Of which 26 referrals (45%) were from Wythenshawe, Trafford, Withington and Altrincham Hospitals (WTWA). The numbers are reflected in the table below

Table 11: No of referrals made by Trust staff to MARAC:

| | WTWA | Oxford Road Campus | Community | TLCO | Total |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| Q1 2021-2022 | 5 | 3 | 3 | Not recorded | 11 |
| Q2 2021-2022 | 8 | 7 | 4 | Not recorded | 19 |
| Q3 2021-2022 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 15 |
| Q4 2021-2022 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 13 |
| Total | 26 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 58 |

Trafford Domestic Abuse Service (TDAS)

Graph 9: Number of Referrals for Safe Accommodation

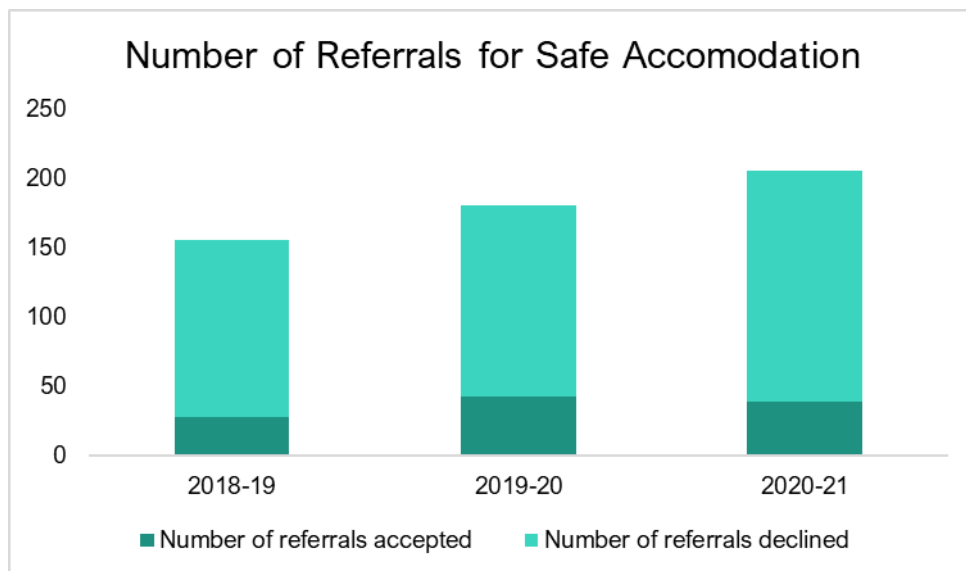


Table 12: number of declines to safe accommodation

| Reason for decline | Number of declines | | | |
|---|--------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
| Unable to meet support needs around NRPF | 1 | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| Unable to meet support needs around mental health | 2 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| Unable to meet support needs around large family | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unable to meet support needs around language | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Unable to meet support needs around substance use | 2 | 4 | 7 | 0 |
| Unable to meet support needs around disability | 2 | 3 | 9 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Unable to contact victim/survivor | 4 | 5 | 6 | 9 |
| Previous convictions for violent / sexual offences / arson | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Other | 11 (too close to refuge) | 8 (Too close to refuge) | 10 (too close to refuge) | 45 |
| No space / capacity to support | 99 | 77 | 107 | 123 |
| Needs better met elsewhere – Referred to a partner agency | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Needs met elsewhere – already supported by a DV agency | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Ineligible for support (service description) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Ineligible for support (not domestic abuse) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Ineligible for support (borough/area) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ineligible for support (age) | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Identified as unsafe to work with | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Identified as perpetrator | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Victim/survivor does not want support | 5 | 19 | 22 | 13 |
| Already active in service | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missing data | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Graph 10: referral source into safe accommodation

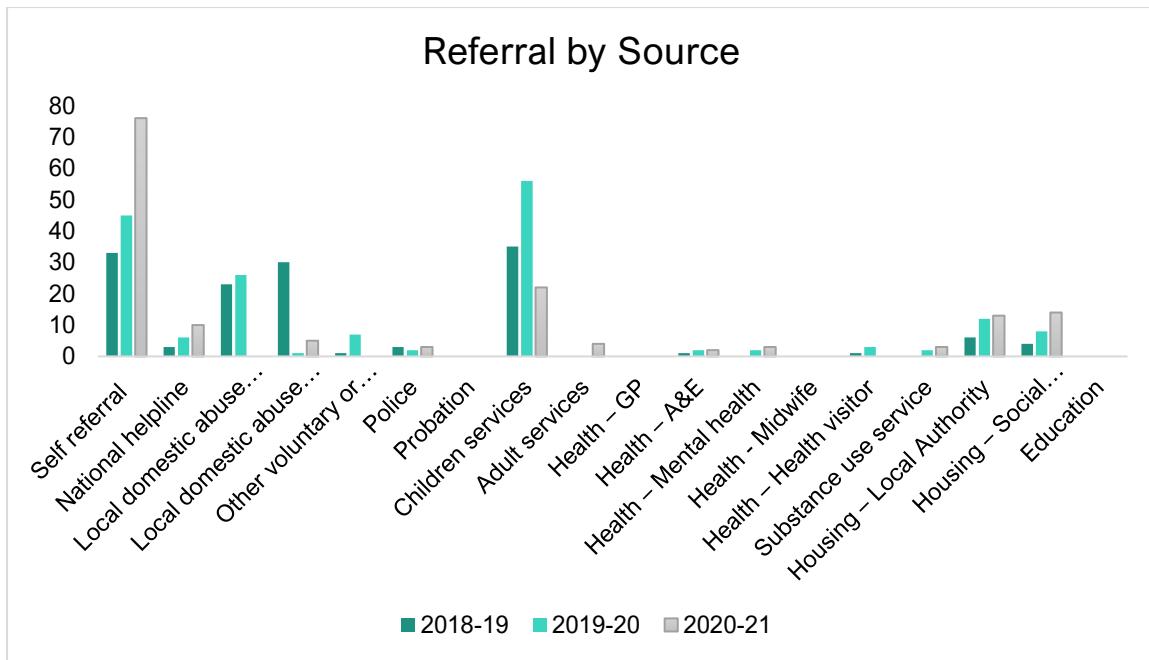


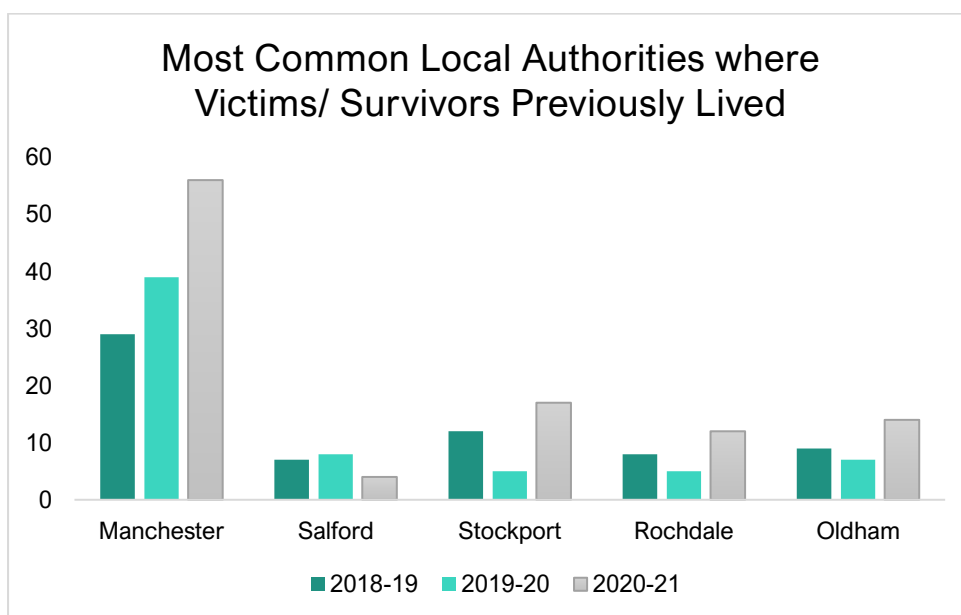
Table 13: number of referrals into safe accommodation

| Referrer | Number of referrals | | | 2021-22 |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | |
| Self referral | 33 | 45 | 76 | 120 |
| National helpline | 3 | 6 | 10 | 4 |
| Local domestic abuse helpline | 23 | 26 | 0 | 44 |
| Local domestic abuse community based service | 30 | 1 | 5 | 75 |
| Other voluntary or community based service | 1 | 7 | 0 | 4 |
| Police | 3 | 2 | 3 | 7 |
| Probation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Children services | 35 | 56 | 22 | 23 |
| Adult services | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 |
| Health – GP | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Health – A&E | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Health – Mental health | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Health - Midwife | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Health – Health visitor | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|----|
| Substance use service | 0 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Housing – Local Authority | 6 | 12 | 13 | 31 |
| Housing – Social landlord/housing association | 4 | 8 | 14 | 7 |
| Education | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 22 (in house referral) 7 (other refuge) 20 (friend/family) | 32 (other refuge) 5 (in house referral) 17 (family/friend) | 14 (Other LA IDVA service) 6 (other VAWG service) 6 (family/friend) | 7 |

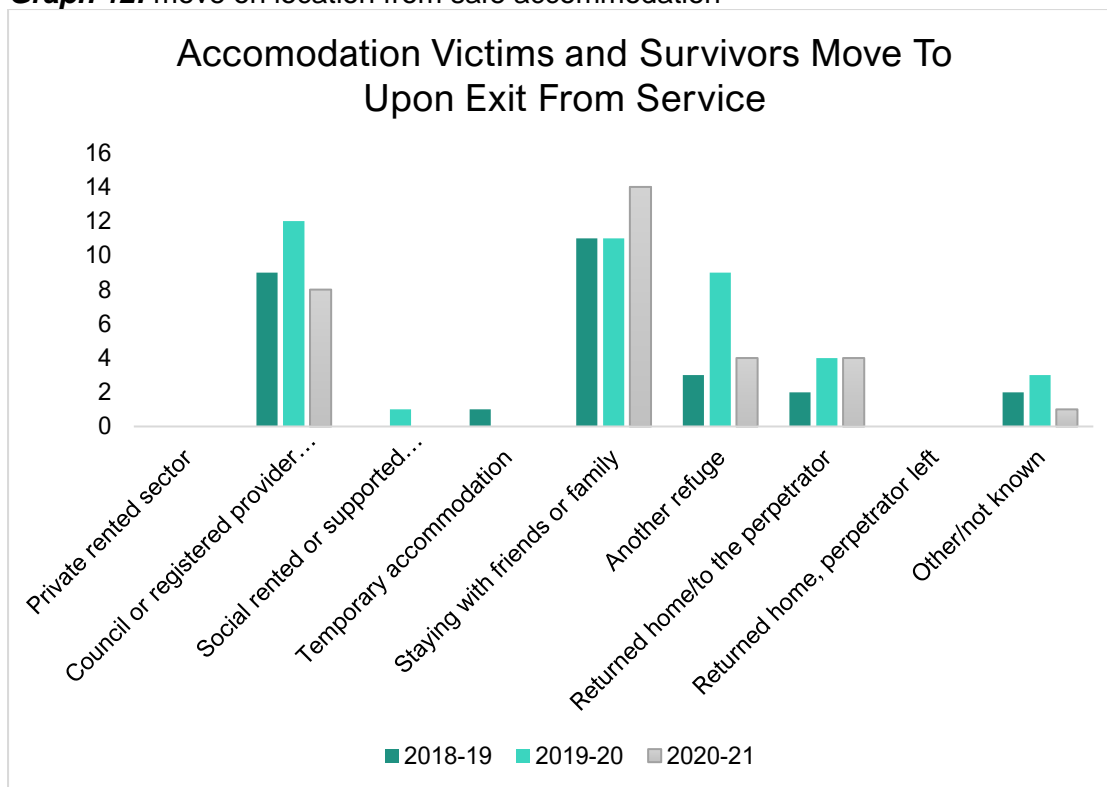
Victims/ survivors most previously lived in Manchester, Salford, Stockport, Rochdale and Oldham prior to their referral to safe accommodation services.

Graph 11: previous location victim/survivor resided



Upon exit from the service, victims/ survivors most commonly move on to Council or registered provider tenancy (n=37) or stay with friends or family (n=16). A small proportion returned home when perpetrator left (n=2) or moved to another refuge (n=2). 6 victims/survivors returned home/to the perpetrator.

Graph 12: move on location from safe accommodation



The average length of stay in safe accommodation was approximately 85 days in 21/22. This is an increase of 15 days in comparison to 2020/21, but a decrease of 10 days in comparison to 2019/2020.

Table 14: average length of stay in safe accommodation

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

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 4 years, followed closely by jealous and/ or controlling behaviour and physical violence. Identification of financial or economic abuse as a form of abuse for safe accommodation service users has doubled since 2018/19.

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

| | 2018-19 | 2019-20 | 2020-21 | 2021-22 |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Sexual violence | 11 | 9 | 20 | 36 |
| Physical violence | 20 | 35 | 29 | 53 |
| Surveillance/harassment/stalking | 8 | 15 | 14 | 30 |
| Jealous/controlling behaviour | 16 | 37 | 35 | 58 |
| Financial or economic abuse | 19 | 27 | 23 | 38 |
| Emotional/psychological | 27 | 43 | 39 | 73 |
| So called 'honour' based abuse | 1 | 0 | 4 | 8 |
| Forced marriage | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Prostitution | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Other/unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Conclusion

In relation to safe accommodation, we can see an increase in demand across services. HOST has seen a 1.9% increase in the number of homelessness applications where domestic abuse was a factor. Out of the 5.9% homelessness applications into HOST because of domestic abuse, just over half (53%) had children. In addition, TDAS have seen an increase in the number of referrals into refuge which are rejected because of a lack of space and/or capacity. The average length of stay in refuge has slightly increased for 21/22 to 85 days. The top referrers into the refuge service are self referral and then other domestic abuse services. In 21/22, TDAS received no referrals into refuge accommodation from health – A&E, Health Visitors nor education. Most victims either move into council or registered provider tenancies or move in with family/friends after refuge. This is the same outcome for victims housed by HOST.

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 for 21/22. There were 607 more domestic abuse related crimes and 181 more domestic abuse incidents in 21/22 in comparison to 20/21. Similarly, we can see the number of operation encompass notifications is nearly double for 21/22 (1,224) in comparison to 20/21 (682). This reflects the data we have from children's social care, which shows there were 299 more referrals into 21/22 to children's social care relating to domestic abuse. With regards to police response, we have seen a positive increase in the number of DVPN and DVPO's, where Trafford police have received over double the amount in comparison to the previous year.

Finally, regarding types of abuse, partners have provided evidence that emotional/psychological abuse remains the highest form of abuse experienced by victims within Trafford, followed by physical abuse and coercive control.