



Ending domestic abuse

Defining Marac outcomes national pilot

October 2012

Findings from the Defining Marac Outcomes Pilot 2012

Introduction to the pilot

Marac coordinators collect information about the cases that go to Marac which they submit to SafeLives on a quarterly basis. This data has been collected for a number of years, has national coverage and is consistent. However, as the data is basic there are limitations, which include not being able to measure the impact of a Marac referral for the victim.

SafeLives worked with 15 Maracs that follow the SafeLives model, to gather more robust data on the impact of Maracs and the outcomes for victims. The pilot was the first step in a process to gain a more localised and robust view on the impact of Maracs on the victims supported and on public services.

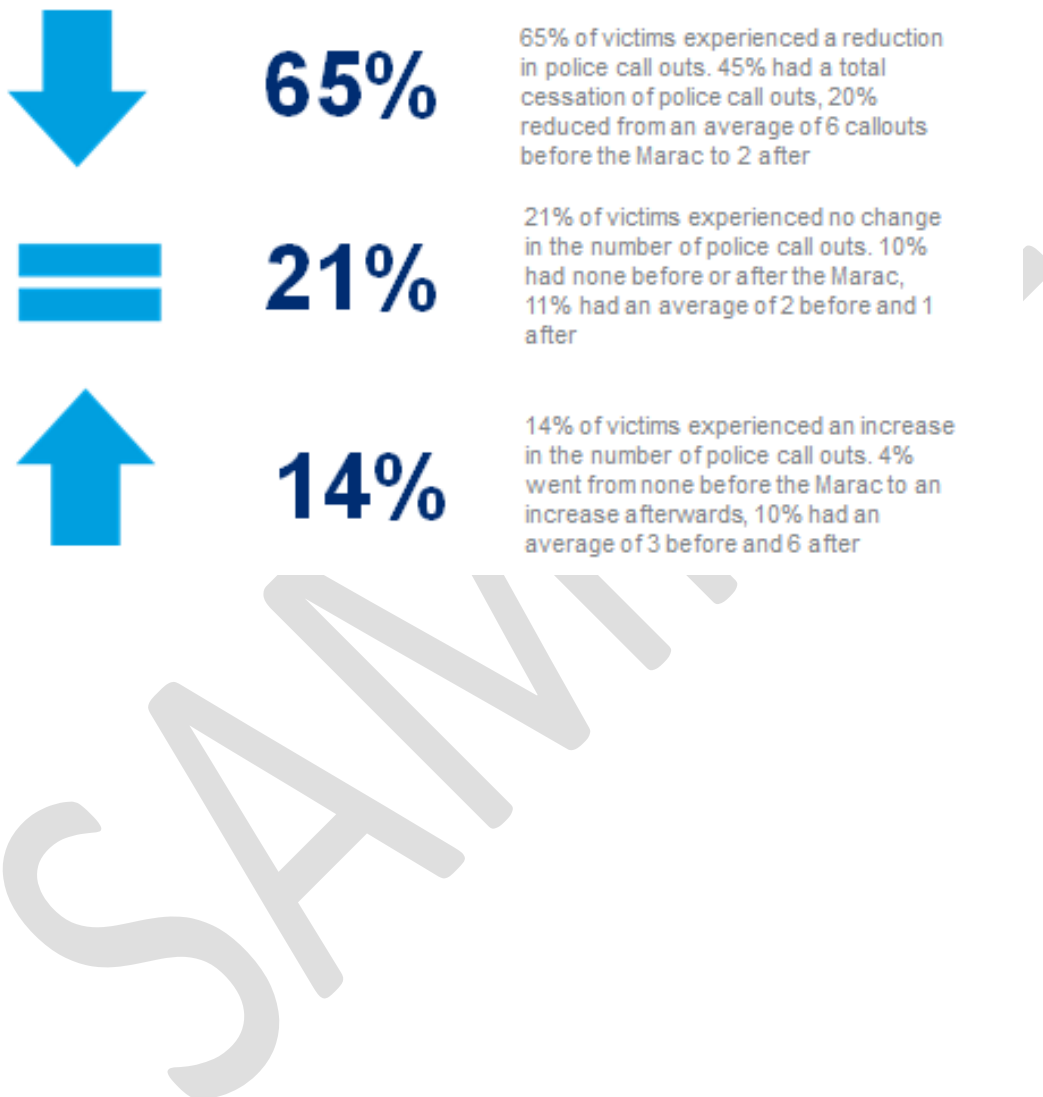
This work focuses on testing the hypothesis that the number of police incidents and the severity of incidents reduce in the year after Marac. Each Marac focused on a Marac meeting taking place between May 2010 and October 2010 and collected information on all of the cases being discussed at that meeting. For each of the cases the police incidents and resulting police actions were mapped for the year before and year after the Marac, along with demographic information about the victim and the number of children in the household.

This analysis is now available to all Maracs, for further details including a proposal and pricing information please contact Miranda Webb via Miranda.webb@safelives.org.uk or your local Marac Development Officer.

National Marac Outcomes dataset

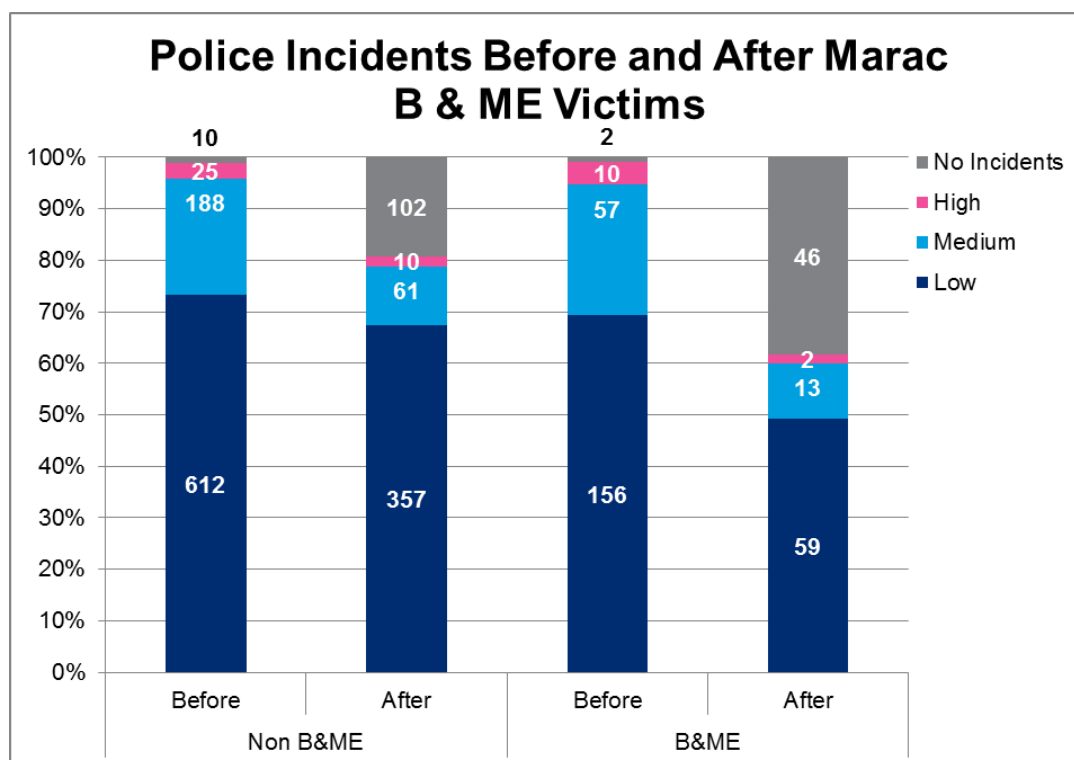
The following section summarises the results from the National Marac Outcomes dataset collected in 2011/12. This includes data from 15 Maracs and relates to 345 cases and 1,550 police incidents. This information can be used for comparison with the 6 months of Marac Outcomes data for Camden data outlined above.

There are positive outcomes for victims (15 Maracs)



Diversity information of the victims (15 Maracs)

- Diversity information was recorded for each case, noting B &ME, LGBT, disability and male victims.
- The diversity information recorded is in line with the numbers expected for the pilot Maracs. There were 97 cases from Black and minority ethnic communities (B & ME), 2 Lesbian Gay Bisexual and Transgendered (LGBT) cases, 14 victims with a disability and 17 male victims.
- As the numbers are quite small further analysis has only been carried out for B & ME cases.
- 82% of the B & ME cases are in 7 of the 15 Maracs. The change in severity¹ of the police incidents for these Maracs shows a slight difference between the B & ME cases and non B & ME cases².



¹ High Severity includes:- GBH S18/20, Attempted murder, Murder, Rape, Indecent Assault, Sexual Assault, Assault by penetration. Medium Severity includes:- Harassment, Threats to Kill, ABH.

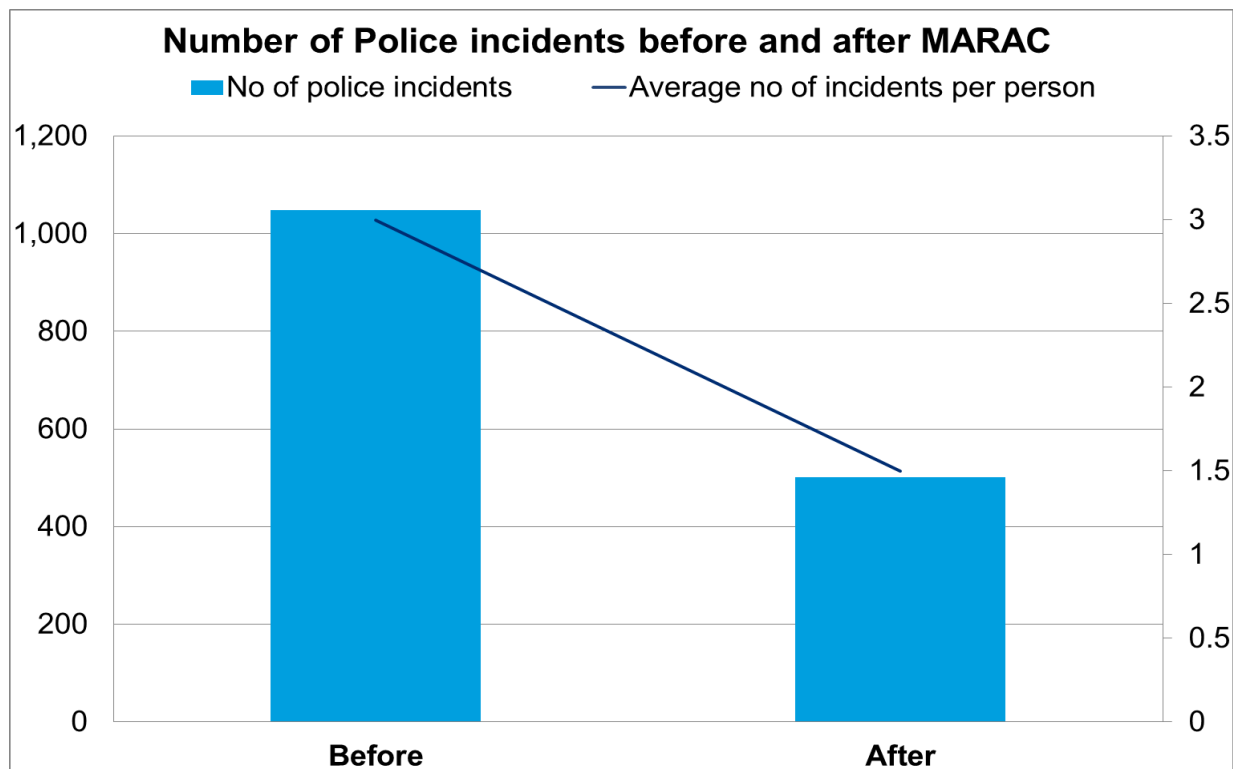
Low Severity includes: - Domestic / Verbal Non Crimed Domestic Incident, Common Assault, Breach of non-molestation order, restraining order or bail, witness intimidation, affray, burglary / attempted burglary, theft, criminal damage, arson, other property offences.

² Based on 80 B & ME cases and 76 non B & ME cases

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50% reduction in number of police incidents in the 12 months post Marac³ (15 Maracs)

- 1048 police incidents in 12 months before Marac reducing to 502 in the 12 months after Marac



10% of cases going to Marac do not have any police incidents before or after Marac⁴ (15 Maracs)

- 33 of the 345 cases did not have any police incidents before or after Marac⁵

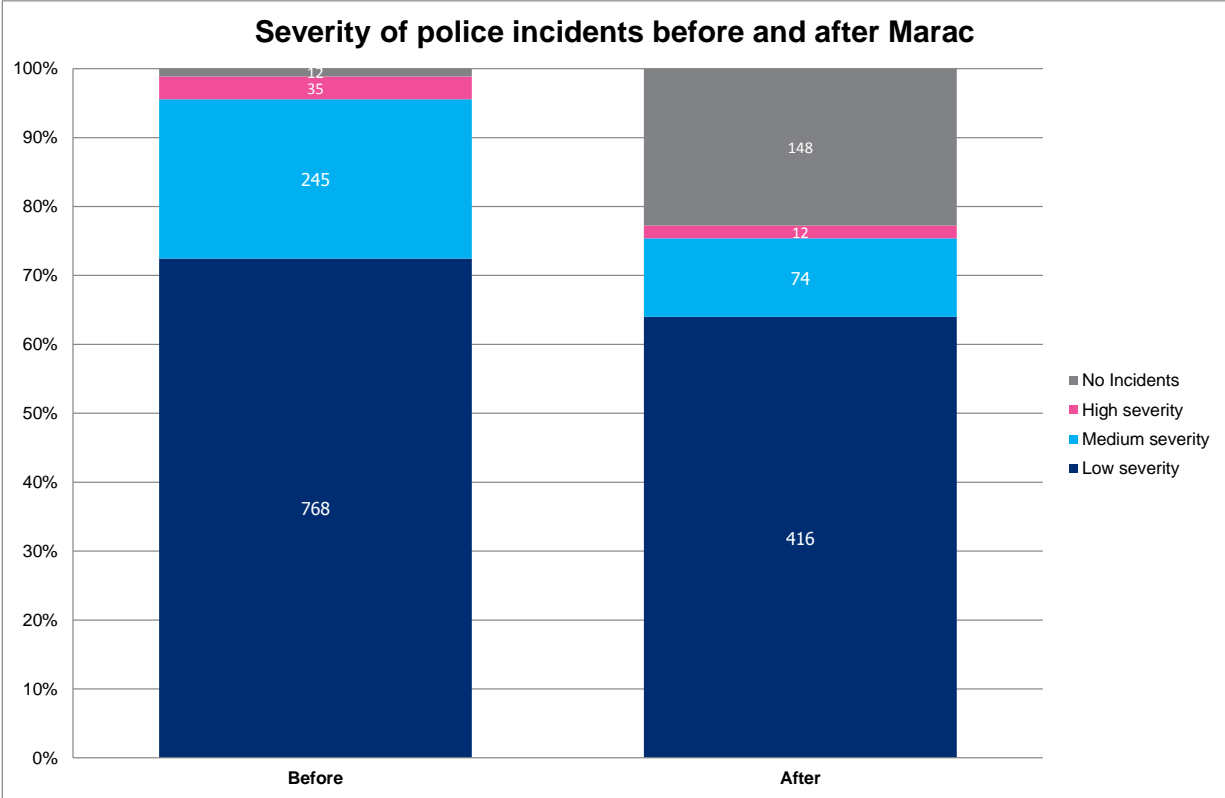
³ Based on the overall number of police incidents. There is variation among the pilot Maracs (range of reduction is 85% to 9% increase), along with variation among the cases (no. of incidents per person ranging from none to 34 with one outlier of 71)

⁴ There is some variation between Maracs, ranging from 3% to 29%

⁵ All cases referred to the Marac were included in the pilot including non-police referrals which have a higher proportion of cases with no police incidents.

Greater reduction in medium and high severity police incidents (15 Maracs)

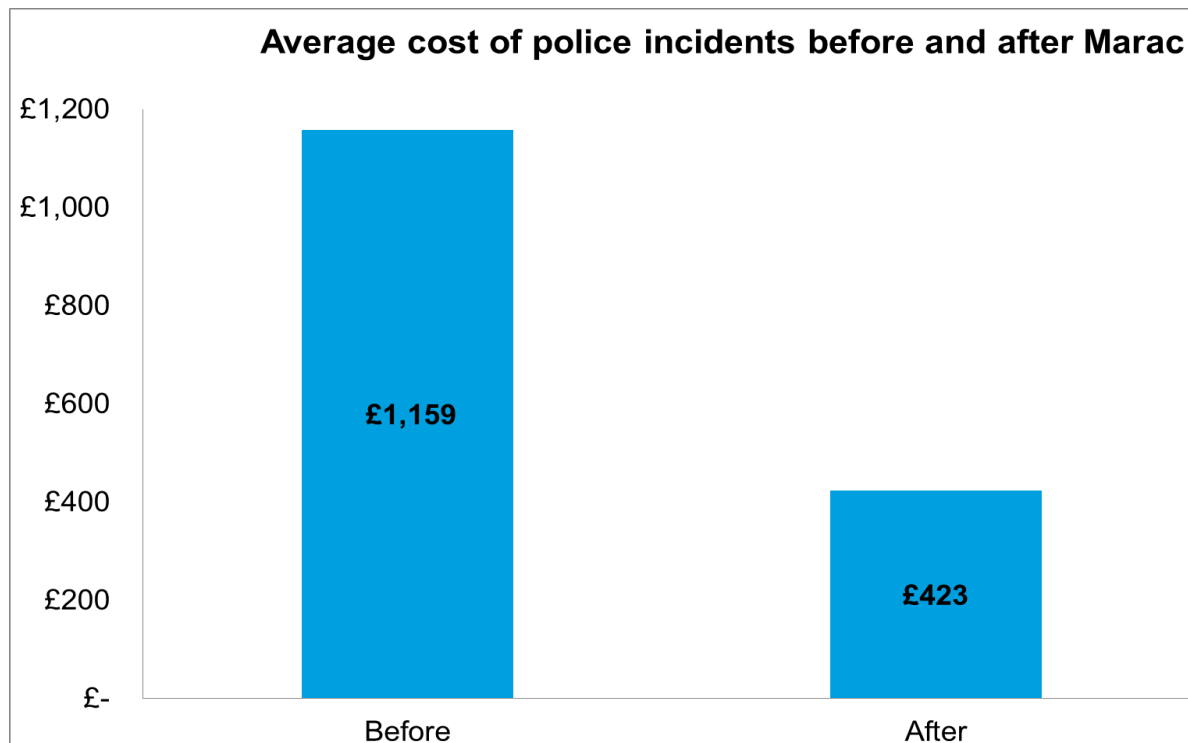
- High severity police incidents reduced by 66% (23 incidents)
- Medium severity police incidents reduced by 70% (171 incidents)
- Low severity police incidents reduced by 46% (352 incidents)



1.

Estimated 64% reduction in costs⁶ (15 Maracs)

- For the cases in the pilot there was an estimated average £736 reduction in police costs per victim



⁶ NB: this is victim data only and does not track any other offending behaviour of the perpetrator. It also does not include data for victims who moved out of the area. Based on costs from The Economic and Social Costs of Crime Against Individuals 2003/04 updated for inflation.

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Appendices

The Maracs included in the National Marac Outcomes Dataset are Arun & Chichester, Blackpool, Bristol, Hammersmith & Fulham, Kensington & Chelsea, Lambeth, Lewisham, North Worcestershire, Rhondda Cynon Taff, Southampton, South Worcestershire, Sutton, Wansdworth, Westminster and Worthing & Adur.

SAMPLE