

LLR MARAC Repeats

Factors affecting LLR Repeat Stats

- Better recording and identifying of repeated incidents.
- Changes to the 'Safelives' definition of a 'Repeat Case'.
- Changes to the DA definition and wider reaching family members.
- Changes and better understanding of in legislation, CCB, Stalking etc.
- LLR robust approach to recording post 'Safelives' Review'. **
- Increased volume of reports impacts the number of repeats.
- We are seeing more PJ cases referred in with DASH's 4 and above.

- 1. Repeat referrals: Suspect deported and in India unable to return to UK. Contacts victim via social media, as there is contact (Instance) this fits the definition. Agencies continue their support but management of the suspect is not possible.
- 2. Repeat: Suspect is in South Africa, no plans to attend UK since leaving, contact via social media, fits the definition as there is contact. As above difficult to manage suspect.
- 3 No physical abuse, ongoing family court case, unwanted contact following previous MARAC reported as a repeat case due to the contact being classed as an instance.
- These incidents assessed individually would be Standard Risk.
- Due to being heard at MARAC in last 12 months it's a repeat.

- The reference of 40% repeat rate for LLR should not be looked at as a threshold but more as a trigger to highlight to the MARAC Operational Group who should look at, review and satisfy themselves that the repeats being recorded are appropriately recorded and that any cases of multiple repeats have been escalated to ensure management oversight within the agencies.

LLR April 23 to May 24

- City 656 Referrals 225 Repeats = 34%
- County 672 Referrals 260 Repeats = 38%
- Rutland 23 Referrals 11 Repeats = 47%

- LLR 1,351 Referrals 496 Repeats = 37%

- As an established MARAC we should expect to see between 28-40%

Any Questions?