



## Definition of a 'Repeat' at MARAC

The purpose of this document is to assist in clarifying the exact interpretation of the 'technical definition of NI 32 from the National Indicator Set: Repeat Incidents of Domestic Violence' as published by the Home Office. There is no difference between the meaning of this version and the definition released by the Home Office or APACS.

CAADA defines a case at MARAC as one between the same victim and perpetrator(s), where the victim has been identified as meeting the MARAC threshold for that area. A repeat MARAC case is one which has been previously referred to a MARAC and at some point in the twelve months from the date of the last referral a further incident is identified. Any agency may identify this further incident (regardless of whether it has been reported to the police). A further incident includes any one of the following types of behaviour, which, if reported to the police, would constitute criminal behaviour:

- Violence or threats of violence to the victim (including threats against property), or
- A pattern of stalking or harassment, or
- Rape or sexual abuse

Where a repeat victim is identified by any MARAC agency, that agency should refer the case back to the MARAC, regardless of whether the behaviour experienced by the victim meets the local referral threshold of visible high risk, escalation or professional judgement. To identify repeat victims of domestic abuse regardless of to whom it is reported, all MARAC agencies should have the capacity to 'flag and tag' their files following the latest referral so that they are aware if a service user/client experiences a repeat incident.

The MARAC should be able to record repeat victimisation and should do so using the CAADA MARAC Data Form. In England, this is also the form from which data for National Indicator 32 is collected. For more information contact [marac\\_data@caada.org.uk](mailto:marac_data@caada.org.uk)

The definition does not include cases which are being referred for a second time for any other reason than where there has been a repeat incident. There are specific instances where a second referral might be made but no repeat incident has occurred, such as, for example, where a perpetrator is about to be released from jail, where potential risks are identified but no specific threats have been made and the case is discussed in order to make sure that every agency is aware and able to put in place any appropriate safety measures.

Incidents that occur more than 12 months after the last MARAC referral do not constitute a repeat incident.

NI32 is an England wide indicator – and is not relevant in Wales or Northern Ireland.