



Ending domestic abuse

Every quarter SafeLives collects data from Maracs across the UK. This data is published annually at Police Force level by the [Office for National Statistics](#). Key national figures are also reported quarterly on the [SafeLives website](#), and every quarter Maracs can access more detailed data for their own Marac, Police Force, region and Most Similar Force group.

To help spread the word about what information is available, each quarter we will be producing a short brief focusing on one area of the data we collect.

Marac data Q1 2019: Focus on ethnicity

What we collect: We collect data on the number and percentage of cases involving a client who is from a black or minority ethnic (BME) group. For the purpose of our analysis, any victim discussed at Marac who is not White British is defined as being from a minority ethnic group. However, within Northern Ireland victims discussed at Marac who are White Irish are **not** defined as BME.

What the data tells us:

- In April 2018 to March 2019 the victim was from a BME group in 15.2% of Marac cases. This is lower than the rate of BME people in the national population, which is 18.2% for the combined areas covered by the Maracs in our analysis.
- In the last 12 months seven Maracs recorded no cases involving a BME victim, while a further 34 Maracs (12% of all Maracs) saw a rate of cases that was less than one third of the percentage of BME people in the local population.
- Less than a third of Maracs (82) were seeing a rate of cases involving a BME victim which was as high as or higher than the local population rate.

Trends in the data: The rate of cases involving a BME victim has decreased for the last two quarters, from a high point of 16.9% in mid-2018. After gradually increasing over the last few years the rate has now dropped to lower than this time three years ago (15.4%).

Contact Marac@SafeLives.org.uk if you are a Marac Chair or Coordinator and would like help accessing your data.