

LONDONASSEMBLY

Domestic Abusers Register



January 2019

Holding the Mayor to
account and
investigating issues
that matter to
Londoners

LONDONASSEMBLY

The London Assembly



Contact

Alison Bell, Head of Communications
Email: Alison.Bell@london.gov.uk
Telephone: 020 7983 4228

Follow us:

[@LondonAssembly](https://twitter.com/LondonAssembly)

facebook.com/london.assembly

Contents

Summary	4
Recommendations.....	6
1. Why we need a Domestic Abusers Register	7
2. Establishing a Domestic Abusers Register	12
3. Current policing practice	14
4. The impact of a Register on policing practice.....	17
5. Progress to date	21
6. Recommendations	23
References.....	26
Other formats and languages	28

Summary

This report calls for a Domestic Abusers Register.

In October 2018, the Parliamentary Home Affairs Select Committee recommended the introduction of such a Register as part of the Government's anticipated Domestic Abuse Bill. This correlates with a long-term cross-party London Assembly campaign for a Domestic Abusers Register.

Last year, London Assembly Member Len Duvall launched *Domestic Abuse in London: Addressing the problem*, a report which recommended the establishment of a Domestic Abusers Register, comparable to the Sex Offenders Register. This followed the tragic murder in Lewisham of a five-year-old boy, Alex Malcom. The perpetrator, Marvyn Iheanacho, was the partner of Alex's mother, Lilya Breha. Ms Breha was not aware that Iheanacho had an extensive history of violence, with attacks on five previous partners.

The report gained the unanimous backing of the London Assembly and has since been taken forward as a cross-party campaign. Our objective is to attain the necessary legislative change to allow for the establishment of a Register.

The level of domestic abuse across London and the UK makes a compelling case for more robust action against perpetrators. The capital alone has seen a 70 per cent rise in recorded domestic abuse-related offences since 2011-12. With three in ten survivors of domestic abuse repeat victims, we need tougher action to protect survivors and their children from these vile acts.

The Government has sought to do more to protect against domestic abuse – using Domestic Violence Protection Orders, Criminal Behaviour Orders, and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme. However, it is obvious that the tools given to the police remain far too patchy. We know that the police are also taking extra steps to protect victims. For example, the Metropolitan Police runs Operation Dauntless+ which tracks just over 400 serial cross-border offenders. Yet they continue to be restricted by limited resource and increasing, competing demands.

A 2017 joint report on Domestic Abuse by Ofsted, the Care Quality Commission, HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services, and HM Inspectorate of Probation concluded that far too little is being done to prevent domestic abuse. It also made the case for putting the focus on the perpetrator, looking at patterns of behaviour and preventing incidents before

they occur. We believe a Domestic Abusers Register, and one that covers stalking too, would give the police a significant tool to enable that change.

A Register of this kind would place the onus firmly at the feet of the offender. It would also trigger a vital step change in the way we protect victims and their families, particularly children, by giving police officers immediate access to the information they need to more acutely manage risk.

Recommendations

Recommendation 1

The Government should introduce a Domestic Abusers Register as part of its forthcoming Domestic Abuse Bill. If it is unable to do so at this time, it should give a firm commitment that this is the direction of travel in which it is moving.

Recommendation 2

The National Police Chiefs' Council should commission an updated study into the costs and benefits of a Domestic Abusers Register.

Recommendation 3

The Mayor and MOPAC should continue to lobby the Government, and seek support from decision-makers beyond the capital, for legislative change to force serial offenders of domestic abuse related crimes to be kept on a Domestic Abusers Register.

1. Why we need a Domestic Abusers Register

What is domestic abuse?

1.1 The Government's definition of 'domestic violence' is:

"Any incident or pattern of incidents of controlling, coercive or threatening behavior, violence or abuse between those aged 16 or over who are or have been intimate partners or family members regardless of gender or sexuality. This can encompass but is not limited to the following types of abuse:

- *psychological*
- *physical*
- *sexual*
- *financial*
- *emotional"*¹

1.2 This report predominantly uses the term 'domestic abuse' because survivors may not identify with 'domestic violence' if the abuse is psychological or emotional rather than physical. This form of abuse can be just as damaging as physical violence, so it is equally important that the police are best equipped to tackle this form of domestic abuse.

1.3 The case for a Domestic Abusers Register, akin to the Sex Offenders Register, is strong.

The stark facts

- Across England and Wales, **6.9 per cent of women** and **3.7 per cent of men** aged 16-74 were victims of domestic abuse between March 2017 and 2018.²
- In London, there were **84,000 offences** of domestic abuse recorded between December 2017 and November 2018.³
- However, we know that not every instance of domestic abuse is reported. In London alone, the real figure is likely to be around 230,000 women and 110,000 men who were victims of domestic abuse during that period.⁴
- Survivors of domestic abuse are often repeat victims; **one in three** domestic violence victims have been attacked more than once across England in Wales.⁵

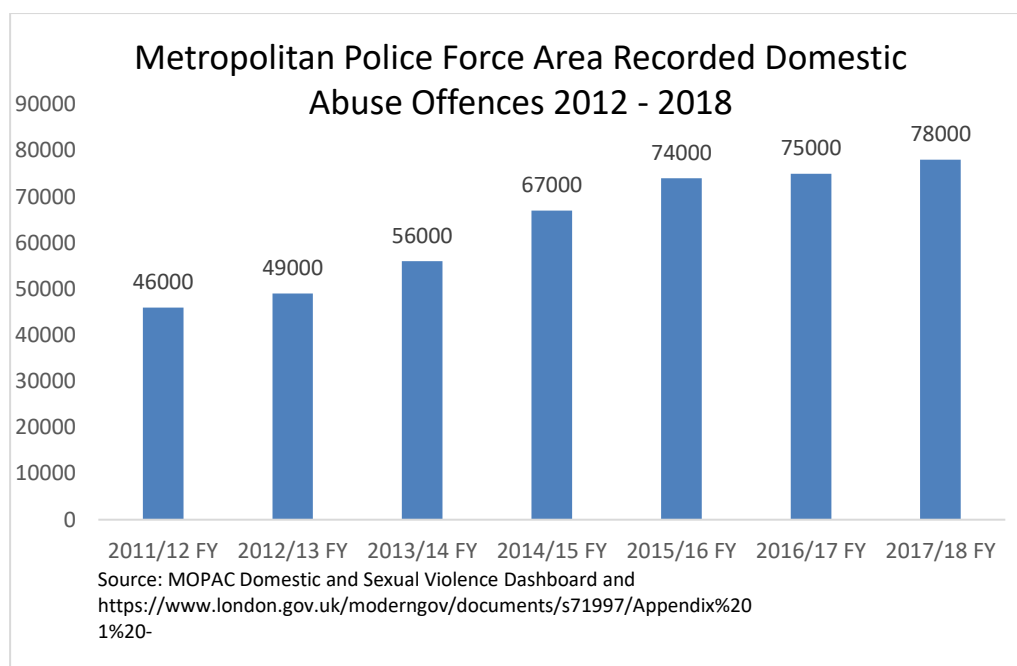
- Between January and November 2018, there were 29 people killed in domestic homicides in the capital. This compares to nine people in the whole of 2017.⁶

Survivors

- 1.4 Figures show that perpetrators of domestic abuse tend to be men, while survivors are more likely to be women.⁷ Women have an increased likelihood of experiencing domestic abuse such as intimate partner violence and stalking, and are far more likely to be victims of sexual violence.⁸
- 1.5 However, domestic abuse exists across genders and within many communities. 4.2 per cent of men aged 16-59 were victims of domestic abuse between March 2017 to March 2018.⁹ Within the LGBT community, 25 per cent of lesbian, gay and bi-sexual people and up to 80 per cent of transgender people have been the victims of domestic abuse.¹⁰
- 1.6 Ethnicity and cultural background appear to be less of a factor in the likelihood of being a victim; according to Women's Aid, there is no evidence to suggest that women from some ethnic or cultural communities are more at risk than others. However, Black, Asian or ethnic minority women may face more barriers in accessing the support that they need.¹¹

Rising domestic abuse

- 1.7 Worryingly, recorded domestic abuse offences in London have significantly risen in recent years. Since 2011-12, domestic abuse related incidents recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service have increased by 70 per cent, representing 32,000 additional cases.¹² The increase in these offences can, in part, be ascribed to a higher confidence of victims and survivors to report their experiences to the police.¹³ This may be the case, but it should not act as a smokescreen for decision-makers, such as the Government and the police, to hide behind. The number of cases reported to the police shows that this traumatic and devastating crime is taking place daily in homes across London, at an increasingly alarming rate.



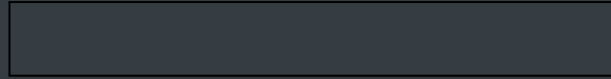
- 1.8 Tragically, 29 people were killed by a partner or family member in the capital between January and November 2018. This compares to nine people in the whole of 2017.¹⁴

Funding constraints

- 1.9 In London, funding shortages are having an impact on the support received by survivors of domestic abuse. As local authorities struggle to cope with the scale of cuts to their funding from central government, refuges for women fleeing domestic abuse have been cut across the capital. Between 2010 and 2016 there was a 38 per cent average fall in spending by London boroughs on services helping women suffering from domestic abuse.¹⁵
- 1.10 The Government recently announced £22million of funding for domestic abuse services throughout England and Wales through the Domestic Abuse Fund. Over half of the boroughs in London have been successful in their application to this fund.¹⁶
- 1.11 The Mayor of London has also acted to fill this gap where he can, with an increase in the number of Independent Domestic Violence Advisors (IDVAs) being funded to provide survivors with support through the legal process, as well as emotional and day to day support. The Mayor's Office for Police and Crime (MOPAC) commissioned four rape crises centres and provided £2.5million for a pan-London domestic violence service alongside separate funding for victim support which specifies that providers will be expected to ensure that their services meet the needs of different groups, including BAME,

LGBT+, young people, and those with mental health and substance misuse needs.

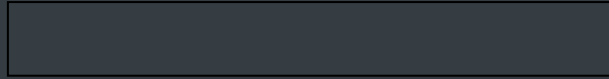
- 1.12 However, more could be done. Around one in ten offences across London relate to domestic abuse.¹⁷ Not only is this crime causing damage to victims and their families but domestic abuse places extra pressures on the police at a time of unprecedented demand and falling funding.
- 1.13 The human cost of these crimes far outweighs the concerns raised by lack of resources.¹⁸ Behind every statistic there is a story to be told about a life lost, destroyed, or damaged at the hands of a domestic abuser. It is clear that domestic abuse is a crime that has an unacceptably high risk of repeat victimisation.
- 1.14 The availability and location of refuge places, the support offered to victims who progress cases through the criminal justice system, the emotional and financial support available to all victims and a plethora of other issues are all vital in improving our response to domestic abuse. However, the focus of this report and of the recommendations made is on the powers available to the police to deal with domestic abuse and to better manage risk and resources within our communities.



2. Establishing a Domestic Abusers Register

Establishing a Domestic Abusers Register

- 2.1 The Sex Offenders Register was introduced in 1997 and brought in new requirements for certain convicted sex offenders to register with the police for a set period of time. They must provide their name, date of birth, home address and national insurance number. Registered Sex Offenders must also provide an update to the police if they change their name and address. Crucially, notification requirements are automatically applied if the perpetrator commits one of a set list of offences. This creates the structure for a national standard of risk management and removes the need for courts or victims to press for the offender to be placed on the Sex Offenders Register.
- 2.2 Introducing a similar system for serial perpetrators of domestic abuse could vastly improve the way police forces are able to proactively track and manage the risk presented by the most dangerous perpetrators of domestic abuse. A Domestic Abusers Register would track serial offenders and firmly place the onus on the offender to keep the police up to date on their living situation and their relationship status.
- 2.3 The Domestic Abusers Register would be managed through existing Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements. This system has been in operation for registered sex offenders for a number of years and allows police forces to conduct risk assessments to categorise the threat posed by offenders. The category of risk posed by each offender is then used to inform local police forces as to whether the offender requires a high-level of proactive policing or a lower level of monitoring through existing partnership arrangements.
- 2.4 Ultimately, the Assembly's proposal encourages proactive risk management by placing the onus on domestic abuse offenders to register details with the police so that their offending history is known by local officers.



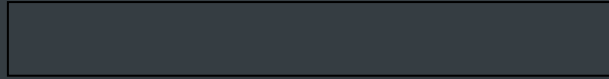
3. Current Policing Practice

Policing practice

- 3.1 The police response to domestic abuse has improved significantly in recent years. This hidden crime is better understood by officers and victims receive better support and protection as a result.¹⁹ But we need to give the police straightforward and effective tools to help them stop perpetrators of domestic abuse.
- 3.2 The Metropolitan Police Service currently has a specialist focus on domestic abuse which is coordinated through Operation Dauntless, a continuous improvement initiative with a number of different strands.²⁰ Operation Dauntless+ is one of these strands and involves the Met tracking between 400 and 500 serial cross-border domestic abuse offenders. However, given the worryingly high number of recorded offences and repeat offenders, this means that the proportion of repeat offenders recorded on Operation Dauntless+ could be as low as three per cent.
- 3.3 In November 2018, under Operation Athena, the Met announced a series of days of action to bring to justice prolific perpetrators of domestic abuse. This was designed to coincide with the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. However, it is unclear as to whether Operation Athena is implemented on a more long-term, consistent, basis.
- 3.4 The police also have generic powers such as Criminal Behaviour Orders (CBO) which can be applied to domestic abusers. Indeed, in March 2017, the first CBO relating to domestic abuse was issued by detectives in Hackney.²¹ The perpetrator in that case is subject to a CBO which, among other stipulations, means they must tell the police of any relationship lasting more than 14 days. CBOs can also be used to stipulate that a person reports a change of address. However, given that new conditions need to be attached to every CBO for each offender and that the first application for a CBO was in April 2017, there is room for improvement.
- 3.5 Furthermore, current guidance from the Crown Prosecution Service states that *“there will be a small number of occasions when it will be appropriate to use a CBO in connection with domestic violence cases. But where there is a named victim and the offence is one which falls within the broad definition of being a domestic incident, an application for a restraining order is more appropriate and can be made on acquittal as well as conviction”*.²² This has the potential to further muddy the waters on the use of CBOs for domestic abuse. More robust legislation could be introduced to give the police the comprehensive and consistent powers they need to deal with domestic abusers.
- 3.6 Finally, the police can issue a restraining order following a criminal charge, regardless of whether an abuser is found guilty or not. A restraining order has provisions which are specific to the case but may include conditions such as

prohibiting the threat or use of violence, communicating with the victim or going to certain places such as the victim's home or work. Non-molestation orders may also be applied for. These often have similar conditions, with the main difference being that a non-molestation order can be applied for even if a person has not been charged with a criminal offence. Yet this does nothing to prevent an offender moving on to a new victim.

- 3.7 This patchwork of powers is cumbersome and inefficient. Over-stretched judges and over-worked police officers do not always have the time to select the most appropriate power and to make representations for the need of certain powers in every instance of domestic abuse. The result is that perpetrators are left without enough attention from the whole criminal justice system.
- 3.8 In recent years, the Government has sought to do more to protect against domestic abuse. While these powers are not perfect, by using Domestic Violence Protection Orders, Criminal Behaviour Orders, and the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme, victims are given better protection than they were in the past.
- 3.9 The Government's Draft Domestic Abuse Bill also proposes to strengthen existing powers with the introduction of a Domestic Abuse Protection Order, which could contain positive conditions (e.g. the requirement that certain perpetrators provide the police with personal information such as their address and details of a new relationship). This is a positive step but should be seen as an interim measure as it does not offer the same level of protection as a Register. Since the order will be made by the court following a freestanding application (most likely from either the police, the court or the victim/family of victim) there is a risk that this power will be used differently by different police forces and different courts. In contrast, a Register would have thresholds which are uniform across England and Wales and so would provide a consistent level of protection and risk management regardless of boundaries.
- 3.10 With the announcement of the Government's Draft Domestic Abuse Bill, we have an opportunity to push for the establishment of a Register and make a lasting change which will help to prevent further victims of domestic abuse and protect survivors and their families from further harm.

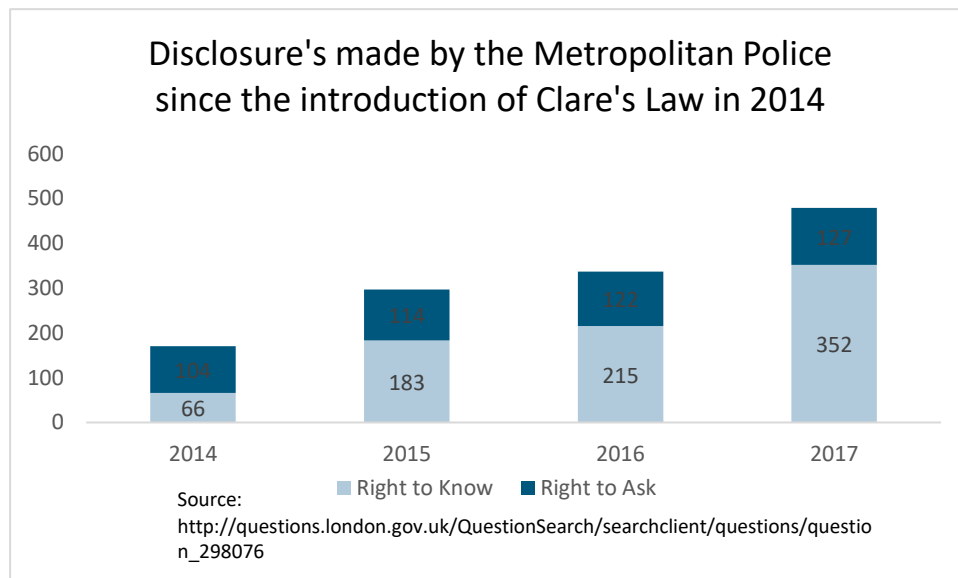


4. The impact of a Register on Policing Practice

The impact of a Register on policing practice

- 4.1 A Register could improve existing police powers such as Domestic Abuse Protection Orders. The Government's Draft Domestic Abuse Bill also proposes to strengthen existing powers with the introduction of a Domestic Abuse Protection Order, which could contain positive conditions (e.g. the requirement that certain perpetrators provide the police with personal information such as their address and details of a new relationship). This is a positive step but should be seen as an interim measure as it does not offer the same level of protection as a Register. Since the order will be made by the court following a freestanding application (most likely from either the police, the court or the victim/family of victim) there is a risk that this power will be used differently by different police forces and different courts. In contrast, a Register would have thresholds which are uniform across England and Wales and so would provide a consistent level of protection and risk management. With the announcement of the Government's Draft Domestic Abuse Bill, we have an opportunity to push for the establishment of a Register and make a lasting change which will help to prevent further victims of domestic abuse and protect survivors and their families from further harm.
- 4.2 The Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme (Clare's Law) can provide potentially lifesaving information on the history of a partner, and in turn allow individuals to make an informed choice based on the risks involved in stating a relationship with a person. However, its use is patchy.
- 4.3 Despite the fact that there were almost 150,000 reported incidents of domestic abuse in London during 2017, the Disclosure Scheme was only used in a limited number of cases. During this period, disclosures were made under the 'Right to Know' element of the scheme on just 352 occasions, and under the 'Right to Ask' element on 127 occasions.²³
- 4.4 The use of the Disclosure Scheme could be positively impacted by the introduction of a Register. A Register which contains the names and addresses of perpetrators of domestic abuse, alongside a requirement for those on the list to inform the police of the commencement of a new relationship, would mean that police officers are given information on both the relationship status of a potential perpetrator in their area, alongside information on their previous offending history. Taken together, this information could be used by officers to make a greater number of proactive disclosures under the 'Right to Know' element of Clare's Law.
- 4.5 There is also a social stigma involved in going on 'a list' which would further prevent some perpetrators from committing domestic abuse. This has been demonstrated with the Sex Offenders Register, which helps the police to manage offenders but also deters potential offenders as they are concerned that they would be judged by the community, and potentially face barriers to

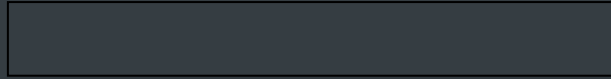
employment, if it was known that they were an abuser. As with the Sex Offenders Register, it is not the case that the names and details of those on the list need to be, or should, be open to the public for this purpose; the mere presence of a list which is accessible to the authorities is a deterrent in of itself.



- 4.6 Nationally, three in ten victims of domestic abuse are repeat victims. Furthermore, given that the nature of domestic abuse means that the offender and perpetrator are known to each other, it is clear that a high volume of this crime is carried out by repeat perpetrators attacking the same victim again and again. This makes the management of risk particularly effective through a Register which lists the address of offenders and the risk of harm.
- 4.7 It is clear that domestic abuse not only ruins lives but has an impact on the public purse. Survivors may require alternative accommodation, emotional support, police involvement and the involvement of the wider criminal justice system. Indeed, a 2009 report by the then Association of Chief Police Officers (now NPCC) found that if 357 cases of domestic violence were prevented over a three-year period then the Register would break even in terms of cost.²⁴
- 4.8 There is the potential for far more than 357 victims to be protected. This means that, in the longer term, it is likely that the introduction of a Domestic Abusers Register would save money. As well as the overwhelming moral argument for the prevention of domestic abuse, there is a financial benefit which can be made by introducing a Register. We are calling on the NPCC to re-run this study.

Case study

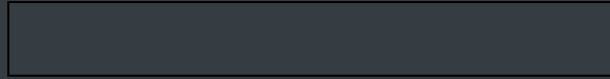
On the 21 July 2017, Marvyn Iheanacho, 39, was found guilty of subjecting his girlfriend's 5 year old son, Alex Malcom, to a brutal attack in Mountsfield Park, Catford. Alex suffered fatal head and stomach injuries and died two days after the incident. Iheanacho attacked Alex's mother as she tried to get medical help for her unconscious son. He has a string of previous convictions for violent offences, including attacks on former partners and armed robbery, of which Alex's mother was not aware. Across England, Wales and Northern Ireland there are estimated to be 25,000 serial offenders that, like Iheanacho, have attacked more than one intimate partner.²⁵ It is our hope that the introduction of a Register would prevent such a terrible tragedy happening again.



5. Progress to date

Progress to date

- 5.1 Following the launch of *Domestic Abuse in London: Addressing the problem*, in August 2017, the campaign for a Domestic Abusers Register has grown, attracting supporters from among politicians, police officers and voluntary organisations.
- 5.2 Last year, Members of the London Assembly unanimously supported a motion to seek legislative change to allow for the establishment of a Register of domestic abuse offenders. Members then chose to take this forward as a cross-party campaign.
- 5.3 The Mayor of London gave his full backing to the campaign to introduce a Domestic Abusers Register in November 2017, following consultation with survivors and partner organisations. In his Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy released in March 2018, the Mayor of London committed to pushing for the Register to be included in the forthcoming Domestic Abuse Bill.
- 5.4 In October 2018, the Home Affairs Select Committee released a report on domestic abuse which recommended that a national Register of serial stalkers and domestic violence perpetrators is introduced as a matter of urgency.²⁶
- 5.5 Last year, the Government released a consultation on measures to be included in a Domestic Abuse Bill. It is clear that the Government is seeking to do more to protect victims and their families from domestic abuse and we welcome the plans for new legislation in this area. Proposals such as the creation of a statutory definition of domestic abuse and the strengthening of Clare's Law will improve the response to domestic abuse taken by the criminal justice system. Significantly, the announcement of the Draft Bill provides us with a once in a generation opportunity to make a lasting change which will help to prevent further victims of domestic abuse and prevent future potential victims from further harm. We must not miss this chance to make a lasting impact which would protect survivors and their families.



6. Recommendations

Recommendations

- 6.1 Everyone has a right to feel safe in their own home but this is sadly not the reality for too many people in London. Domestic abuse is a crime that disproportionately threatens women, traumatises children with lasting impact and endangers lives. With almost 20 per cent of recorded violent crimes being recorded as domestic violence cases, it is clear that more needs to be done to stop domestic abuse in all forms.²⁷
- 6.2 That is why we are making three recommendations that would help the police to better protect survivors of domestic abuse:

Recommendation 1

The Government should introduce a Domestic Abusers Register as part of its forthcoming Domestic Abuse Bill. If it is unable to do so at this time, it should give a firm commitment that this is the direction of travel in which it is moving.

Recommendation 2

The National Police Chiefs' Council should commission an updated study into the costs and benefits of a Domestic Abusers Register.

Recommendation 3

The Mayor and MOPAC should continue to lobby the Government, and seek support from decision-makers beyond the capital, for legislative change to force serial offenders of domestic abuse related crimes to be kept on a Domestic Abusers Register.

- 6.3 In 2009 the Association of Police and Crime Commissioners (now the National Police Chiefs' Council) undertook a study into domestic abuse. It made a series of recommendations which have since been implemented such as the introduction of the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme and the introduction of Domestic Violence Protection Orders.

- 6.4 The report also made a recommendation to track serial perpetrators of domestic abuse. The introduction of a Register to track serial perpetrators would have been cost neutral if just 357 cases of domestic violence had been prevented over a three year period. A Domestic Abusers Register has the potential to prevent further crimes from taking place so there is strong evidence to suggest that this initiative would save the criminal justice system money.
- 6.5 However, the study was conducted in 2009 and both the costs of introducing a Register and the police response to domestic abuse have changed. Therefore, we are calling for the National Police Chiefs' Council to commission an updated study into the costs and benefits of a Domestic Abusers Register. This should include financial and social benefits.
- 6.6 Domestic abuse is a crime with high-levels of repeat victimisation. This makes it suited to a Register of perpetrators which the police can proactively use to manage risk. A similar requirement already exists for sex offenders under part two of the 2003 Sexual Offences Act. The Act requires certain offenders to notify the police of their personal information such as name, address and bank and credit card details and to update the police when these details change in what is commonly known as the 'Sex Offenders Register'.²⁸ Establishing a similar process for serial domestic abusers would put the onus on those that commit, or have committed, domestic abuse related crimes to inform the police of their previous offending history and residence.
- 6.7 A Domestic Abusers Register would place the onus firmly at the feet of the offender. A Register would support police forces to manage risk in a cost-effective way which prevents victimisation and therefore reduces demand for the police which is especially important given that resources for the police are unlikely to change. It would also trigger a vital step change in the way we protect victims and their families, particularly children, by giving police officers immediate access to the information they need to more acutely manage risk.

References

- ¹ Gov.uk, September 2012, [New definition of domestic violence](#), accessed 04/12/18.
- ² Office for National Statistics, [Crime Survey for England and Wales: Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales: year ending Mar 2018](#), accessed 15/08/18.
- ³ Evening Standard, 14 December 2018, Revealed: scale of domestic abuse as cases rise 8 per cent, print edition
- ⁴ Calculated using the ONS Crime Survey data reference alongside population figures from [GLA Datastore housing led interim 2016 population projections](#).
- ⁵ Office for National Statistics, [Intimate personal violence and partner abuse](#), accessed 18/12/18.
- ⁶ Evening Standard, 14 December 2018, Revealed: scale of domestic abuse as cases rise 8 per cent, print edition
- ⁷ Professor Marianne Hester, (2009), [Who Does What to Whom? Gender and Domestic Violence Perpetrators](#), accessed 09/08/17.
- ⁸ Office for National Statistics, [Crime Survey for England and Wales: Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales: year ending Mar 2018](#), accessed 15/08/18.
- ⁹ Office for National Statistics, [Crime Survey for England and Wales: Statistical bulletin: Crime in England and Wales: year ending Mar 2018](#), accessed 15/08/18.
- ¹⁰ NICE, [Broken Rainbow \(UK\) National LGBT Domestic Violence Service](#), accessed 09/08/17
- ¹¹ Women's Aid, [Women from Black, Asian and ethnic minority communities](#), accessed 09/08/17.
- ¹² Taken from <https://www.london.gov.uk/moderngov/documents/s71997/Appendix%201%20-%20Response%20from%20MOPAC%20to%204%20July%20meeting.pdf> and <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/mayors-office-policing-and-crime-mopac/data-and-statistics/crime%20/domestic-and-sexual>

- ¹³ Evening Standard, September 2016, [Revealed: shocking rise in domestic abuse of women in London](#), accessed 09/08/17.
- ¹⁴ Evening Standard, 14 December 2018, Revealed: scale of domestic abuse as cases rise 8 per cent, print edition.
- ¹⁵ The Independent, March 2017, [London refuges have funding slashed as rates of domestic violence soar](#), accessed 01/08/17
- ¹⁶ Home Office, [Domestic Abuse Fund 2018-2020 Allocations](#)
- ¹⁷ Mayor of London, March 2017, [Police and Crime Plan 2017-21](#), accessed 01/08/17.
- ¹⁸ <https://www.met.police.uk/sd/stats-and-data/met/hate-crime-dashboard/>
- ¹⁹ HMICFRS, [A progress report on the police response to domestic abuse](#), November 2017
- ²⁰ HMIC, 2014, [The Metropolitan Police Service's approach to tackling domestic abuse](#), accessed 08/08/17.
- ²¹ Family Law Week, April 2017, [Criminal behaviour order issued to man jailed for domestic violence](#), accessed 08/08/17.
- ²² Crown Prosecution Service, [Criminal Behaviour Orders](#), accessed 08/08/17.
- ²³ Mayor of London at [Mayor's Question Time 22nd February 2018](#)
- ²⁴ Association of Chief Police Officers, 2009, [Tackling Perpetrators of Violence Against Women and Girls](#), accessed 09/08/17.
- ²⁵ Association of Chief Police Officers, 2009, [Tackling Perpetrators of Violence Against Women and Girls](#), accessed 09/08/17.
- ²⁶ Home Affairs Select Committee, [Domestic Abuse](#), October 2018
- ²⁷ Office for National Statistics, [Crime Survey for England and Wales: Crime in England and Wales: Appendix Tables](#), Table A6, accessed 09/08/17.
- ²⁸ House of Commons Library, July 2017, [Registration and management of sex offenders](#), accessed 01/08/18.

Other formats and languages

If you, or someone you know, needs a copy of this report in large print or braille, or a copy of the summary and main findings in another language, then please call us on: 020 7983 4100 or email: assembly.translations@london.gov.uk.

Chinese

如您需要这份文件的简介的翻译本，
请电话联系或按上面所提供的邮寄地址或
Email 与我们联系。

Vietnamese

Nếu ông (bà) muốn nội dung văn bản này được dịch sang tiếng Việt, xin vui lòng liên hệ với chúng tôi bằng điện thoại, thư hoặc thư điện tử theo địa chỉ ở trên.

Greek

Εάν επιθυμείτε περίληψη αυτού του κειμένου στην γλώσσα σας, παρακαλώ καλέστε τον αριθμό ή επικοινωνήστε μαζί μας στην ανωτέρω ταχυδρομική ή την ηλεκτρονική διεύθυνση.

Turkish

Bu belgenin kendi dilinize çevrilmiş bir özetini okumak isterseniz, lütfen yukarıdaki telefon numarasını arayın, veya posta ya da e-posta adresi aracılığıyla bizimle temasa geçin.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਸੀਂ ਇਸ ਦਸਤਾਵੇਜ਼ ਦਾ ਸੰਖੇਪ ਅਪਣੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ ਲੈਣਾ ਚਾਹੋ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫ਼ੋਨ ਕਰੋ ਜਾਂ ਉਪਰ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਡਾਕ ਜਾਂ ਈਮੇਲ ਪਤੇ 'ਤੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਸੰਪਰਕ ਕਰੋ।

Hindi

यदि आपको इस दस्तावेज़ का सारांश अपनी भाषा में चाहिए तो उपर दिये हुए नंबर पर फोन करें या उपर दिये गये डाक पते या ई मेल पते पर हम से संपर्क करें।

Bengali

আপনি যদি এই দলিলের একটি সারাংশ নিজের ভাষায় পেতে চান, তাহলে দয়া করে ফো করবেন অথবা উল্লিখিত ডাক ঠিকানায় বা ই-মেইল ঠিকানায় আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করবেন।

Urdu

اگر آپ کو اس دستاویز کا خلاصہ اپنی زبان میں درکار ہو تو، براہ کرم نمبر پر فون کریں یا مذکورہ بالا ڈاک کے پتے یا ای میل پتے پر ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Arabic

الحصول على ملخص لهذا المستند بلغة،
فرجاء الاتصال برقم الهاتف أو الاتصال على
العنوان البريدي أو عنوان البريد
الإلكتروني أعلاه.

Gujarati

જો તમારે આ દસ્તાવેજનો સારાંશ તમારી ભાષામાં જોઈતો હોય તો ઉપર આપેલ નંબર પર ફોન કરો અથવા ઉપર આપેલ ટપાલ અથવા ઇ-મેઇલ સરનામા પર અમારો સંપર્ક કરો.



Greater London Authority

City Hall
The Queen's Walk
More London
London SE1 2AA

Enquiries 020 7983 4100
Minicom 020 7983 4458

www.london.gov.uk

©Greater London Authority

Front cover photo: