

Date: 18th February 2026
Our ref: FOI/26/016354/O

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NO: FOI/26/016354/O

I write in connection with your request for information dated 11/02/2026, received by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) for the following information:

Please could you provide us with a list of all female victims of homicide killed between 1 January 2025 and 31 December 2025 (inclusive) which your authority has been responsible for investigating and, for each victim:

- 1. the date of the homicide;***
- 2. the names of the victims and the accused / perpetrator;***
- 3. the age of the victim;***
- 4. the ethnicity/race of the victim;***
- 5. the relationship between the accused and the victim;***
- 6. the sex of the accused / perpetrator;***
- 7. the ethnicity/race of the perpetrator;***
- 8. if identified, the way in which the victim was killed;***

Also, if possible, we would appreciate the following information.

- 9. whether there were any previous reports from the victim (or any third party) regarding the accused / perpetrator; and***
- 10. whether there were any previous reports and / or convictions of any other offences related to violence against women perpetrated by the accused / perpetrator.***

However, if you are unable to provide information on points 9 and 10, please provide information on the first eight points only.

I understand that at times, information we request is already available in the public domain. However, to ensure information in the Femicide Census is robust, verifiable and useful in turn as a learning tool for the police, we kindly ask that your force provides us with the information directly, without redirecting us to news sites or weblinks.

Further to this, please note it is not possible nor correct to establish the race/ethnicity of a victim from publicly available information, such as news reports. I therefore kindly request that race/ethnicity is always only provided by your force.

Our intention is to develop the Femicide Census (including by populating it with reliable data of the kind that you can provide us with) so that it can be used to analyse patterns in fatal male violence towards women. At the Police Regional Leads & Stakeholders for Domestic Abuse meeting on 1st February 2024, the imminent FOI requests were discussed and completion was encouraged by Asst Commissioner Louisa Rolfe.

Our work on the Femicide Project has received widespread press coverage and interest from third parties. Previous Femicide Census reports are available at:

<https://femicidescensus.org/reports/>

Result of Searches

Following receipt of your request searches were conducted within Greater Manchester Police (GMP) to locate the requested information. I can confirm the information requested is held by GMP. However, I am not obliged to provide all the information requested as exemptions apply.

Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires GMP, when refusing to provide such information (because the information is exempt) to provide you the applicant with a notice which: (a) states that fact, (b) specifies the exemption in question and (c) states (if that would not otherwise be apparent) why the exemption applies.

The exemptions which apply are:

Section 40(2) – Personal Information

Section 38(1)(a)(b) – Health and Safety

Section 21 – Information Accessible to applicant by other means

Section 38 is a prejudice based qualified exemption; there is a requirement to articulate the harm that would be caused in disclosing such information as well as carrying out a public interest test, which can be seen below.

Section 40 is an absolute exemption; there is no right to the information under the FOI Act. A public interest test is not relevant to absolute exemptions; therefore, no public interest test is required.

Question 9 and 10 of the below cases has been exempted from disclosure under Section 40(2) Personal Information – this information constitutes personal data of an identifiable living individual, and to disclose this information would breach the principles of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018. Personal data is defined by Section 1 of the Data Protection Act 2018 and means data that relates to an individual who can be identified directly or indirectly from that data.

The requested information is exempt under section 21 – *Information accessible to applicant by other means*. The information referred to is already available in the Public Domain. Please follow the links below.

There is a total of **5 cases** relevant to your request.

Case 1

[Charges secured in relation to death of four-year-old girl in Rusholme | Greater Manchester Police](#)

[Mum in court accused of daughter's Manchester house fire murder - BBC News](#)

Case 2

[Man jailed for life following the murder of Clare Burns | Greater Manchester Police](#)

[Manchester man jailed for life for murdering partner - BBC News](#)

Case 3

[Victim named as murder investigation continues | Greater Manchester Police](#)

[Woman charged with murder of 93-year-old Judy Zussman | Greater Manchester Police](#)

[Woman admits manslaughter of her grandmother by reason of diminished responsibility | ITV News Granada](#)

Case 4

[Driver who drove car at motorists killing woman, 68, pleads guilty - Manchester Evening News](#)

In relation to case 5 and any further information requested for cases 1 – 4, which is not already available within the public domain, is exempt by virtue of Section 38(1)(a)(b) Health and Safety.

Harm as per Section 38

This Act provides the public with a general right of access to recorded information held by public authorities. However, information disclosed under this Act is effectively released into the public domain, or to the 'wider world', and not only to the person making the request.

The pain and suffering caused to the victims' surviving families and friends is unquestionably as profound now as it was when the crimes took place.

To disclose the exempt information into the public domain would undoubtedly have an impact on the health and safety of the surviving family members of the victims.

Disclosing such information could cause further distress and hurt to grieving families, many of who would no doubt still be greatly traumatised by the events. Such information being disclosed could resurface these traumatic experiences and cause the victim's families to again revisit this most terrible period of their lives.

Protecting the safety of the public is of paramount importance to Greater Manchester Police and information that would compromise such health and safety would not be disclosed within a response to a Freedom of Information request.

Section 38 - Factors favouring disclosure

There may be occasions when it is appropriate to disclose information that would have an impact on the health and safety of an individual or the public in general. In this particular case, I cannot identify any benefit to the wider public (in terms of health and safety) to disclose such sensitive details.

There are, however, more general arguments that must be considered such as openness and transparency, which would lead to a more informed public.

Section 38 - Factors favouring non-disclosure

Although some information may already be in the public domain and that information relates to deceased persons, due to the nature of the crimes committed, and that disclosure under Freedom of Information Act is disclosure to the world at large with no specific controls, disclosure carries the potential risk of causing significant mental and physical harm and distress to the loved ones and friends of the deceased.

Balancing Test

When balancing the public interest test GMP must consider whether the information should be released into the public domain, therefore arguments need to be weighed against each other. The most persuasive reason for disclosing the information would be the fact that disclosure would encourage transparency. This needs to be weighed against the strongest reason for non-disclosure, which in this case is the impact on the criminal justice process and concerns for the health and safety, both mental and physical, of family and friends of the deceased.

Therefore, having considered all the factors for and against disclosure it is the decision at this time to maintain the above exemption and withhold the information from disclosure.