

ASPECT	CLARE'S LAW	SARAH'S LAW	SIMILARITIES	DIFFERENCES
<b>AIMS AND BACKGROUND (PURPOSE)</b>	Clare's Law helps people in relationships find out if their partner has a history of domestic violence. It was named after Clare Wood, who was killed by a man with a violent past.	Sarah's Law helps parents find out if someone who has access to their child is a convicted child sex offender. It was named after Sarah Payne, who was kidnapped and murdered by a known sex offender.	Both laws were created after tragic events where access to information about dangerous people could have possibly saved lives. They aim to protect vulnerable people.	Clare's Law focuses on protecting adults from domestic violence, while Sarah's Law is about protecting children from sex offenders.
<b>DRIVING FORCES</b>	Clare Wood's father, Michael Brown, pushed for this law after his daughter was murdered. Her case showed how important it is to know about a partner's violent history.	Sarah Payne's mother, Sara Payne, fought for this law after Sarah was killed. She wanted to make it easier for parents to know if someone around their child has a history of sexual offenses.	Both laws were driven by the victims' family members, who became campaigners to help prevent more tragedies.	Clare's Law deals with the risk of domestic violence, while Sarah's Law focuses on child sexual abuse by convicted offenders.
<b>SUPPORTERS</b>	Clare's Law was supported by people like Theresa May (former Home Secretary), members of Parliament, and charities like Refuge and Women's Aid. Public support was very important too.	Sarah's Law had support from high-profile people like David Cameron and Richard Branson, along with child protection groups and large parts of the public.	Both laws were backed by politicians, charities, and the general public.	Sarah's Law had more celebrity and media attention, while Clare's Law was more supported by MPs and institutions like the police.
<b>METHODS</b>	Clare's Law was promoted through media coverage, especially by the BBC and newspapers, as well as through petitions and lobbying from charities like Women's Aid.	Sarah's Law had a strong media campaign led by the tabloid News of the World, which got over 700,000 petition signatures and ran front-page stories pushing for change.	Both laws used the media, public petitions, and support from charities to raise awareness and pressure lawmakers to act.	Clare's Law used documentaries and news reports, while Sarah's Law had a more sensational tabloid-driven campaign.
<b>LASTING IMPACT (SUCCESS)</b>	Clare's Law became a national policy that lets people ask the police if their partner has a violent past. It has helped raise awareness about domestic abuse and protected people in relationships.	Sarah's Law allows parents and guardians to ask the police if someone who has access to their child is a convicted sex offender. It has helped communities protect children from possible harm.	Both laws created systems that give the public important information about potentially dangerous people. They've both helped protect vulnerable groups.	Both laws have helped protect people and raised awareness, though they rely on people knowing about them. Overall, they've made a big difference in keeping people safer.