



College of
Policing

college.police.uk

Knife crime **Evidence briefing**

Abigail McNeill and Levin Wheller



Contents

What is the purpose of this briefing?	1
Key findings	1
Understanding the causes of knife crime	1
Motivations for carrying weapons	1
Risk factors associated with knife crime	1
Is there a link between gangs and knife crime?	2
Developing interventions to reduce knife crime	2
General violence or weapon-related interventions with greatest potential to reduce crime	3
Pulling levers	3
Early intervention and prevention programmes	3
Restorative justice	4
Specific knife crime interventions with limited crime reduction evidence	4
Knife amnesties	4
Community and educational interventions	4
Enforcement interventions where evidence suggests careful use	5
Stop and search	5
Sentencing	5
Conclusion	6
References	7

© College of Policing Limited (2019)

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, modified, amended, stored in any retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, without the prior written permission of the College or as expressly permitted by law.

Anyone wishing to copy or re-use all or part of this document for purposes other than expressly permitted by law will need a licence. Licence applications can be sent to the College of Policing lead for IPR/licensing.

Where we have identified any third-party copyright material, you will need permission from the copyright holders concerned.

The College of Policing is committed to providing fair access to learning and development for all its learners and staff. To support this commitment, this document can be provided in alternative formats by emailing contactus@college.pnn.police.uk

Any other enquiries about the content of the document please email contactus@college.pnn.police.uk

College of Policing Limited
Leamington Road
Ryton-on-Dunsmore
Coventry
CV8 3EN



What is the purpose of this briefing?

This briefing may usefully inform decisions about approaches to tackling knife crime following the increasing number of these types of offences over the last few months. The paper provides police and crime reduction partners with a summary of the evidence on factors associated with, and strategies and interventions to tackle, knife crime. Evidence has been identified through a non-systematic search of the literature, taking reliable sources and government strategy and research reports as a base, and consulting with subject matter experts to ensure the synthesis presents a rounded picture. It is not intended to review all of the available research evidence, nor present a formal assessment of its quality.

Key findings

- The motivations for and factors associated with an individual's involvement in knife crime are varied, meaning tailored approaches are most likely to be effective in tackling specific problems.
- Approaches such as problem-oriented policing, focused deterrence strategies, targeting high risk offenders and early preventative work aimed at supporting potentially 'at-risk' individuals are most likely to be effective.
- Evidence suggests the most effective approaches tend to be multi-agency and multi-faceted, requiring collaboration from different fields in 'diagnosing the problem, analysing underlying causes, examining what works and developing solutions'.

Understanding the causes of knife crime

Motivations for carrying weapons

Evidence suggests there are three broad explanations as to why people carry knives¹:

- Self protection and fear ('defensive weapon carrying'), particularly for individuals who have previously been a victim of crime.²
- Self-presentation, particularly for individuals who want 'street credibility' and 'respect'.³
- Utility (offensive weapon carrying), particularly for individuals who use weapons to facilitate other behaviours⁴ such as theft, sexual assault, injury and serious harm.

Evidence also suggests a lack of trust in the police can potentially lead victims to becoming perpetrators, as they may use violence to seek revenge instead of relying on police procedures.⁵

Risk factors associated with knife crime

There is some evidence that the following factors may be associated with increased risk of violence and/or weapon carrying:

- Gender – males are more likely to commit serious violence and carry weapons.⁶

¹ Brennan, 2017.

² Lemos, 2004.

³ Silvestri et al., 2009.

⁴ Brennan, 2017.

⁵ Silvestri et al., 2009; Bradford, 2015; Brennan, 2018.

⁶ Home Office, 2018a; Brennan, 2018.



- Age – self-reported weapon carrying peaks around the age of 15.⁷
- Adverse childhood experiences – including abuse, neglect, parental criminality and/or substance abuse, being taken into care.⁸
- Educational attainment – school exclusion and low attainment.⁹
- Ethnicity – recent analysis of data collected in the UK indicates that there is no statistically significant relationship between ethnicity and weapon carrying.¹⁰

Is there a link between gangs and knife crime?

Evidence suggests that gang related knife crime, although more likely to result in injury or fatality, makes up only a small proportion of total knife crime with injury (only five per cent in 2016).¹¹ Some subtle differences have been identified between individuals who carry a knife and those who become involved in gang crime.¹² Analysis suggests a stronger link in London between gangs and knife crime since 2016.¹³

Understanding patterns of knife crime

Analysis of data including homicide statistics and the Metropolitan Police Service's Public Attitudes Survey found murder locations were positively correlated with the percentage of the previous years' young black respondents (aged 24-35) who believed knife crime was a major concern in that area.¹⁴ Effective engagement with young black respondents may provide intelligence to help reduce knife-related murders.

Developing interventions to reduce knife crime

The range of risk factors and motivations outlined above indicate that knife crime and weapon carrying cannot be solved by criminal justice measures alone. Strong conclusions about 'what works' to reduce knife crime are difficult to draw due to the lack of robust evaluations of programmes and interventions.¹⁵ However, the best available evidence suggests the most effective approaches tend to be multi-faceted and involve prevention at the earliest opportunity and multi-agency collaborative working.

In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the value of public health approaches to addressing violence,¹⁶ for example in Scotland. Public health approaches require collaboration from different fields and multi-agency involvement in 'diagnosing the problem, analysing underlying causes, examining what

⁷ Home Office, 2018a; Brennan, 2018.

⁸ Dobash et al., 2007; Hales et al., 2006; Home Office, 2018a

⁹ Hales et al., 2006; Home Office, 2018a; Ministry of Justice, 2018a.

¹⁰ Brennan, 2018.

¹¹ MOPAC, 2017.

¹² McVie, 2010.

¹³ Kirchmaier & Villa Llera, 2018.

¹⁴ Kirchmaier & Villa Llera, 2018.

¹⁵ Silvestri, 2009.

¹⁶ Bellis et al., 2012.



works and developing solutions'. In Scotland, the development of an approach involving the police, social services, youth and community services, offending and probation teams, the NHS and local voluntary organisations, seems to be achieving results, with violent crime reaching a 41 year low in 2017.¹⁷ The Scottish Violence Reduction Unit has developed a range of interventions focusing on preventing the onset and progression of violence, rehabilitating offenders, developing criminal justice approaches to reduce offending, and changing attitudes and behaviours on a societal, community and personal level.

General violence or weapon-related interventions with greatest potential to reduce crime

Pulling levers

Well-implemented problem-solving and focused deterrence strategies such as the US-based 'pulling levers' approach can have a positive impact on reducing violence.¹⁸ These strategies target prolific or repeat offenders, combining improved access to support with strict enforcement (sometimes called a 'carrot and stick' approach). There is evidence from the US through Operation Ceasefire, and encouraging evidence from Scotland through the Violence Reduction Unit, of a positive effect of

these types of approaches on violence and homicide (US) and knife carrying (Scotland).¹⁹ Successful implementation of these approaches involves:

- multi-agency working involving a range of partners, including law enforcement, social services and community-based practitioners
- analytical work to identify key offenders, groups and behaviour patterns
- developing a response to offenders that uses a variety of interventions, both access to services and support and criminal justice processes
- directly and repeatedly communicating with offenders to make them understand why they are receiving this special attention.

A similar focused deterrence approach has been piloted in three London boroughs. No effect was found on violent offending, but there were implementation weaknesses which highlighted the need to have mutual understanding, cooperation and support from all agencies.²⁰

Early intervention and prevention programmes

Programmes aimed at changing norms and values towards violence at a young age have shown some promising effects.²¹ In the UK, these programmes are typically aimed at children aged 13 and over, however there are calls for programmes to work with children as

¹⁷ Linden, 2018.

¹⁸ Braga et al., 2018; Braga & Weisburd, 2012; Braga et al., 2001.

¹⁹ Williams et al., 2014.

²⁰ Davies et al., 2016.

²¹ Ross et al., 2011.

young as eight²², due to the increasing number of children carrying knives.²³ Early intervention programmes that have shown promising effects include:

- child skills training²⁴ – teaching social and emotional skills, problem solving and anger management
- behavioural parent training – supporting parents to reinforce good behaviour
- mentoring²⁵ – with an emphasis on emotional support and role modelling
- after school recreational activities²⁶ – teaching skills in a structured and supervised environment.

Restorative justice

Restorative justice²⁷ conferences – meetings between victims, offenders and sometimes family or community members – can reduce reoffending. Evidence suggests these approaches have a particularly significant effect on violent crimes, and that victims are significantly less likely to seek revenge against the offender.²⁸

²² Kinsella, 2010.

²³ Youth Justice Board and Ministry of Justice, 2018.

²⁴ See more about social skills training on the [Crime Reduction Toolkit entry](#)

²⁵ See more about mentoring on the [Crime Reduction Toolkit entry](#).

²⁶ See more about after school clubs on the [Crime Reduction Toolkit entry](#).

²⁷ See more about RJ interventions on the [Crime Reduction Toolkit entry](#).

²⁸ Strang et al., 2012; Livingstone et al., 2013.

Specific knife crime interventions with limited crime reduction evidence

Knife amnesties

Little research has accompanied the often large scale knife amnesties across the UK. Police data shows their impact is often limited or short term,²⁹ indicating that removing a proportion of knives from the streets does not address issues of availability, or the motivations underlying an individual's decision to carry knives.³⁰ Schemes such as **Bin a Blade** and **Word 4 Weapons** provide knife amnesty or surrender bins while helping to raise awareness of the dangers of knife carrying, though little is understood about who surrenders knives and their motivations for doing so, meaning our knowledge around the effectiveness of amnesties is currently limited.

Community and educational interventions

There are several programmes across the country aiming to tackle knife crime, which are not necessarily early interventions, because they can be applied at various ages or stages of entry to the criminal justice system. Primarily centred on changing attitudes and behaviours towards knives,³¹ they provide people with conflict resolution and emotional communication skills, diversionary activities such as sport, and other educational support.³² Many projects that aim to divert young people away

²⁹ Metropolitan Police Service, 2006.

³⁰ Eades, 2007.

³¹ Silvestri et al., 2009.

³² Barry et al., 2018.



from knife crime and violence are often run by small charities at a local level, and are rarely evaluated.

Enforcement interventions where evidence suggests careful use

Stop and search

Stop and search is a police power which has the potential to reduce crime through immediate detection or confiscation of a weapon, or deterrence by raising the perceived risk of detection. Previous research has estimated that over 80 per cent of all arrests for offensive weapons in the Metropolitan Police Service resulted from a stop and search.³³ Such offences often only come to light as a result of officers searching people they suspect to be in possession of weapons. While the number of searches has declined nationally in recent years, the proportion that result in an arrest has increased to its highest ever level (17 per cent).³⁴ In 2017/18, of all those searches that led to an arrest, 14 per cent were for offensive weapons.

In terms of deterrence, there is consistent evidence to suggest that an everyday level of police activity, including stop and search, reduces crime.³⁵ Beyond this level, there is limited evidence to show increases in activity reduce crime. Analysis over a ten year period suggests stop and search has a marginal deterrent effect on violent

crime rates overall,³⁶ while an evaluation of a stop and search initiative aimed specifically at knife crime found no statistically significant crime reduction effects,³⁷ although the authors were not able to consider local targeting. Focused police patrol activity, including stops and stop and search, has been found to reduce crime in targeted violence hotspots in the US.³⁸

While intelligence helps the targeting of stop and search, people's willingness to provide information is likely to be affected by how fair they perceive the police to be in their use of this power.³⁹ Young people, the economically disadvantaged, and people from some minority ethnic groups are significantly more likely to be stopped, and to be dissatisfied with police treatment during a stop.⁴⁰ If contact with officers is felt to be unfair, analysis also suggests it can undermine young people's perception that the police are 'on their side', reducing their willingness to comply with the law, and is associated with increased risk that they consider violence to be an option in achieving certain goals.⁴¹

Sentencing

Despite recent changes to sentencing guidelines for knife offences aimed at deterring would-be offenders through increasing the severity of sentences, 72 per cent of those

³³ Fitzgerald, 1999.

³⁴ Home Office, 2018b.

³⁵ Boydston, 1975; Bradford, 2011.

³⁶ Ratcliffe et al., 2011; Weisburd et al., 2015; MacDonald et al., 2016.

³⁷ Bradford, 2015.

³⁸ Bradford, 2017.

³⁹ Jackson et al., 2012.

convicted for knife and offensive weapons offences in the year ending March 2018 were first-time knife and weapons offenders.⁴² It is very difficult to measure ‘what levels of punishment produce what levels of general deterrence’,⁴³ and the impact of custodial sentences on knife crime will need longer term evaluation.

For juveniles (10–18 years), prison alone has been found to significantly increase reoffending, compared to non-custodial sanctions such as community supervision with victim reparation, and community surveillance and aftercare.⁴⁴ Evidence also shows that educational attainment is lower for children with knife possession offences, which has been shown to be a risk marker for serious violence later in life.⁴⁵

Conclusion

Knife crime perpetrators and victims are most likely to be males in late adolescence. Risk factors for serious violence and weapon carrying include adverse childhood experiences and poor educational attainment. Ethnicity has been found to have no significant effect on weapon carrying in the UK.

The most successful approaches to reducing violence include well-implemented problem-solving and focused deterrence strategies, such as the US-based ‘pulling levers’, which aim to

address the root causes of violence. Public health approaches, involving multiple agencies to develop a range of interventions, including prevention work for at-risk groups, as well as law enforcement activity directed at offenders, have been shown to have a positive impact.

⁴² Ministry of Justice, 2018b.

⁴³ Halliday et al., 2001.

⁴⁴ Marsh et al., 2009.

⁴⁵ Ministry of Justice, 2018a.



References

- Barry, M.M., Clarke, A.M., Morreale, S.E., & Field, C.A. (2018). A Review of the Evidence on the Effects of Community-based Programs on Young People's Social and Emotional Skills Development. *Adolescent Research Review*, 3(1), pp.13-27.
- Bellis, M.A., Hughes, K., Perkins, C. & Bennett, A. (2012). Protecting people, Promoting health: A public health approach to violence prevention for England. Liverpool: Centre for Public Health. Online access: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/216977/Violence-prevention.pdf.
- Birmingham Race Action Partnership (BRAP) (2012). STUCK: Current approaches to the design and delivery of interventions to address gang-related violence in Birmingham, A Research Report.
- Boydston, J. (1975). San Diego field interrogation: Final report. Washington, DC: Police Foundation.
- Bradford, B. (2011). Police Numbers and Crime Rates – A Rapid Evidence Review. London: HMIC.
- Bradford, B. (2015). The unintended consequences of stop and search, in: Delsol, R. and Shiner, M. (eds). Stop and search: The anatomy of a police power. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.



- Bradford, B. (2017). Stop and search and police legitimacy. Abingdon: Routledge.
- Braga, A.A., Kennedy, D.M., Waring, E.J., and Piehl, A.M. (2001). Problem-oriented policing, deterrence, and youth violence: An evaluation of Boston's Operation Ceasefire. *Journal of research in crime and delinquency*, 38(3), pp.195-225.
- Braga, A.A., Weisburd, D. (2012). The Effects of 'Pulling Levers' Focused Deterrence Strategies on Crime. *Campbell Systematic Reviews* 2012:6. Online access: <https://campbellcollaboration.org/library/pulling-levers-focused-deterrence-strategies-effects-on-crime.html>.
- Braga, A.A., Weisburd, D., & Turchan, B. (2018). Focused deterrence strategies and crime control: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis of the empirical evidence. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 17(1), pp.205-250.
- Brennan, I.R. (2017). High Stakes: Offender decisions about weapon carrying and weapon use , in: Bernasco, W., Elffers, H., van Gelder, J-L, (eds). *Oxford Handbook of Offender Decision Making*. Oxford: OUP.
- Brennan, I.R. (2018). Weapon-Carrying and the Reduction of Violent Harm. *British Journal of Criminology*. Online access: <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azy032>.
- Davies, T., Grossmith, L., & Dawson, P. (2016). Group Violence Intervention London: An Evaluation of the Shield Pilot. MOPAC Evidence and Insight. Online access: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/gvi_london_evaluation270117.pdf

- Dobash, R., Emerson Dobash, R., Cavanagh, K., Duncan S., & Medina-Ariza, J. (2007). Onset of offending and life course among men convicted of murder. *Homicide Studies*, 11 (4), pp.243-271.
- Eades, C., Grimshaw, R., Silvestri, A., & Solomon, E. (2007). 'Knife Crime': A Review of Evidence and Policy. Centre for Crime and Justice Studies. Online access: <https://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/publications/knife-crime-review-evidence-and-policy-2nd-edition>.
- FitzGerald, M. (1999). Searches in London: Under s1 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act. London: MPS.
- Foster, R. (2013). Knife Crime Interventions: 'What Works?'. Glasgow: SCCJR. Online access: http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/SCCJR_Report_No_04.2013_Knife_Crime_Interventions.pdf.
- Hales, G., Lewis, C. and Silverstone, D. (2006). *Gun Crime: The Market in and Use of Illegal Firearms*. London: Home Office.
- Halliday, J., French, C. and Goodwin, C. (2001). *Making Punishments Work: Report of a Review of the Sentencing Framework for England and Wales*. London: Home Office.
- Home Office (2009). *Tackling Youth Knife Crime: Practical Advice for Police*. London: Home Office. Online access: <http://www.knifecrimes.org/youth087a.pdf>.
- Home Office. (2018). *Serious Violence Strategy*. London: Home Office.

Home Office. (2018b). Police powers and procedures, England and Wales, year ending 31 March 2018. London: Home Office.

Jackson, J., Bradford, B., Stanko, B. and Hohl, K. (2012). Just authority? Trust in the police in England and Wales. Cullompton: Willan.

Kinsella, Brooke. (2010). Tackling Knife Crime Together – A Review Of Local Anti-Knife Crime Projects. London: Home Office.

Kirchmaier, T. and Villa Llera, C. (2018). Murders in London. Centre for Economic Performance, LSE: London.

Lemos, G. (2004). Fear and fashion. The Use of Knives and Other Weapons by Young People, Bridge House Trust.

Linden, W. (2018). Last year, 39 UK youths were fatally stabbed. None were in Scotland. Why? https://apolitical.co/solution_article/last-year-80-londoners-killed-knives-glasgow-nobody/

Livingstone, N., Macdonald, G. and Carr, N. (2013). Restorative justice conferencing for reducing recidivism in young offenders (aged 7 to 21). Cochrane Systematic Reviews, 2013: 2. Online access: <https://www.cochranelibrary.com/cdsr/doi/10.1002/14651858.CD008898.pub2/epdf/full>

Marsh, K., Fox, C. and Sarmah, R. (2009). Is custody an effective sentencing option for the UK? Evidence from a meta-analysis of existing studies. Probation Journal, 56(2), pp.129-151.

MacDonald, J., Fagan, J. and Geller, A. (2016). The effects of local police surges on crime and arrests in New York City. PLoS ONE, 11(6), pp.1-13.

McCandless, R., Feist, A., Allan, J. and Morgan, N. (2016). Do Initiatives Involving Substantial Increases in Stop and Search Reduce Crime? Assessing the Impact of Operation BLUNT 2. London: Home Office.

McVie, S. (2010). Gang Membership and Knife Carrying: Findings from the Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime. Edinburgh: Scottish Government Social Research.

Metropolitan Police Service (2006). Knife Amnesty Impact on Knife-Enabled Offences, London: MPS. Online access: http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/shared/bsp/hi/pdfs/06_12_06_knife_amnesty.pdf.

Ministry of Justice. (2018a). Examining the Educational Background of Young Knife Possession Offenders. London: Minstry of Justice. Online access: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716039/examining-the-educational-background-of-young-knife-possession-offenders.pdf.

Ministry of Justice. (2018b). Knife and Offensive Weapon Sentencing Statistics, England and Wales – year ending March 2018. London: Minstry of Justice. Online access: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/716277/knife-offensive-weapon-sentencing-jan-mar-2018.pdf.

MOPAC (2017). The London Knife Crime Strategy. London: MOPAC. Online access: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/mopac_knife_crime_strategy_june_2017.pdf.

MOPAC, Ministry of Justice, London Councils (2018). Working Towards Justice Devolution to London: Memorandum of Understanding between the Mayor's Office for Policing and Crime, the Ministry of Justice and London Councils. Online access: https://www.london.gov.uk/sites/default/files/london_justice_mou_final.pdf.

Office for National Statistics (2018). Crime and Justice Bulletins, Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2018. London: ONS. Online access: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2018>.

Petrosino, A., Turpin-Petrosino, C., Hollis-Peel, M.E., & Lavenberg, J.G. (2013). 'Scared Straight' and other juvenile awareness programs for preventing juvenile delinquency. Campbell Systematic Reviews, 2013:5. Online access: http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/media/k2/attachments/Petrosino_Scared_Straight_Update.pdf.

Ratcliffe, J. H., Taniguchi, T., Groff, E.R., & Wood, J. (2011). The Philadelphia Foot Patrol Experiment: A randomized controlled trial of police patrol effectiveness in violent crime hotspots. *Criminology*, 49(3), pp.795-831.

Ross, A., Duckworth, K., Smith, D.J., Wyness, G., and Schoon, I. (2011). Prevention and Reduction: A review of strategies for intervening early to prevent or reduce youth crime and anti-social behaviour. London: Department for Education. Online access: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/182548/DFE-RR111.pdf.

Scottish Government (2018). Policy: Crime Prevention and Reduction: Violence including knife crime. Edinburgh: Scottish Government. Online access: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Justice/policies/reducing-crime/reducing-violence>.

Sentencing Council. (2018). Bladed Articles and Offensive Weapons. London: Sentencing Council. Online access: <https://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/publications/item/bladed-articles-and-offensive-weapons-definitive-guideline/>.

Silvestri, A., Oldfield, M., Squires, P. and Grimshaw, R. (2009). Young people, knives and guns: a comprehensive review, analysis and critique of gun and knife crime strategies. London: Centre for Criminal Justice Studies. Online access: <https://www.crimeandjustice.org.uk/sites/crimeandjustice.org.uk/files/YP%20knives%20and%20guns.pdf>.

Silvestri, A. (2009). Young people, 'knife' and 'gun crime': policy in an evidence vacuum? Arianna Silvestri examines the evidence available to support interventions in this high-profile area. *Criminal Justice Matters*, 76(1), pp.48-49.

Strang, H., Sherman, L.W., Mayo-Wilson, E., Woods, D. and Ariel, B. (2013). Restorative Justice Conferencing (RJC) Using Face-to-Face Meetings of Offenders and Victims: Effects on Offender Recidivism and Victim Satisfaction. *Campbell Systematic Reviews*, 2013:12. Online access: <https://campbellcollaboration.org/library/restorative-justice-conferencing-recidivism-victim-satisfaction.html>.

Tiratelli, M., Quinton, P. and Bradford, B. (2018). Does stop and search deter crime? Evidence from ten years of London-wide data. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 58(5), pp.1,212–1,231.

Violence Reduction Unit. (undated). Glasgow's Community Initiative to Reduce Violence. Glasgow: Strathclyde Police. Online access: http://actiononviolence.org/sites/default/files/CIRV_2nd_year_report.pdf.

Weisburd, D., Wooditch, A., Weisburd, S. and Yang, S-M. (2015). Do stop, question, and frisk practices deter crime? Evidence at microunits of space and time. *Criminology and Public Policy*, 15(1): pp.31–56.

Williams, D.J., Currie, D., Linden, W. and Donnelly, P.D. (2014). Addressing gang-related violence in Glasgow: A preliminary pragmatic quasi-experimental evaluation of the Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV). *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 19, (6), pp.686-691.

Youth Justice Board and Ministry of Justice. (2018). Youth Justice Statistics 2016/17: England and Wales. London: Ministry of Justice. Online access: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/676072/youth_justice_statistics_2016-17.pdf.

About the College

We're the professional body for everyone who works for the police service in England and Wales. Our purpose is to provide those working in policing with the skills and knowledge necessary to prevent crime, protect the public and secure public trust.

college.police.uk

