



DEBATE PACK

Number CDP-2019-0122 , 14 May 2019

Serious violence

Commons Chamber, 15 May 2019

A general debate on Serious violence is scheduled for Wednesday 15 May 2019.

The House of Commons Library prepares a briefing in hard copy and/or online for most non-legislative debates in the Chamber and Westminster Hall other than half-hour debates. Debate Packs are produced quickly after the announcement of parliamentary business. They are intended to provide a summary or overview of the issue being debated and identify relevant briefings and useful documents, including press and parliamentary material. More detailed briefing can be prepared for Members on request to the Library.

By Sally Lipscombe
Grahame Allen
Maria Lalic

Contents

1.	Background	2
1.1	Policy	2
	The Serious Violence Strategy	2
	A “public health” approach	3
	Recent policy developments	4
1.2	Statistics	8
	Homicide	8
	Offensive weapons offences	10
	Knife Crime	13
	Gun Crime	13
	Robbery	13
	Police Workforce	16
2.	Media	19
2.1	Press releases	19
2.2	Articles and blogs	21
3.	Parliamentary Business	25
3.1	Ministerial Statements	25
3.2	Debates	25
3.3	Parliamentary Questions	26
3.4	Select Committee material	35
4.	Organisations and further reading	36

1. Background

1.1 Policy

The Serious Violence Strategy

The Home Office published the [Serious Violence Strategy](#) on 9 April 2018, which it has [described](#) as looking at “the root causes of the problem and how to support young people to lead productive lives away from violence” as well as at law enforcement.

Action in the Strategy is centred on 4 main themes:

- tackling [county lines](#) and misuse of drugs
- early intervention and prevention
- supporting communities and local partnerships
- law enforcement and the criminal justice response

A major focus of the Strategy is early intervention and prevention, which aims to catch young people before they go down the wrong path and to encourage them to make positive choices.

The Strategy includes a new £11 million Early Intervention Youth Fund to support communities for early intervention and prevention with young people. The [Fund was open for bids](#) over the summer of 2018, and successful applicants were announced in November 2018: see [Transparency data - Early Intervention Youth Fund: successful bids](#), 10 November 2018.

Other early intervention approaches contained in the Strategy include:

- cross working between various government departments on projects such as developing effective police-school partnership models and tailored support for vulnerable children such as those ‘looked after’ and excluded from school;
- working with charities and volunteers to provide intervention at ‘teachable moments’ in hospitals and custody suites;
- encouraging employment by providing early access to the [Work and Health Programme](#) to those identified at Jobcentres as involved in, or at risk of, gang violence;
- trialling preventative policing models centred on understanding childhood trauma in Wales; and
- extending funding for the [anti-knife crime Community Fund](#) of up to £1 million. The fund allows community groups to bid for money to support their work with young people affected by, or at risk of, knife crime.

The Parliamentary Office of Science and Technology (POST) has recently highlighted the complexities involved in evaluating the effectiveness of early intervention: see [Early Interventions to Reduce Violent Crime](#), 16 April 2019 for full details.

The Strategy’s proposals on law enforcement included plans to legislate for new controls on knives, corrosive substances and firearms. These plans are being taken forward in the [Offensive Weapons Bill](#), which is

currently awaiting Royal Assent. Full details are set out in [Commons Library Briefing Paper 8349 Offensive Weapons Bill 2017-19](#).

The Strategy also set out the Government's plans to establish "a new cross sector Serious Violence Taskforce with key representatives from a range of national, local and delivery partner agencies" to oversee delivery of the Strategy. Members of the Taskforce include representatives from Government, Parliament, the police, health services, local government and third sector organisations.¹ The Taskforce met nine times in its first year of work.²

A "public health" approach

The Government has described the Strategy as taking a "public health approach" to serious violence:

The strategy represents a step change in the way we think and respond to serious violence. Our approach is not solely focused on law enforcement, very important as that is, but depends also on multi-partnership working and a 'public health' approach across a number of sectors such as education, health, social services, housing, youth services, victim services and others.³

Detailed background on what constitutes a public health approach is set out in [Commons Library Debate Pack Public Health Model](#) to reduce youth violence, produced for a [general debate in the Chamber on 13 December 2018](#).

Recent research from the College of Policing concluded that the available evidence suggests that "multi-agency and multi-faceted" approaches to tackling knife crime tend to be most effective:

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'.⁴

In oral evidence to the Home Affairs Committee, which is currently conducting an Inquiry into serious violence, Chief Constable Dave Thompson QPM (West Midlands Police) commented that although the Strategy "alludes" to a public health based approach, it was "not yet" a public-health based strategy:

¹ For a full list see Home Office press release, [New taskforce to take action against violent crime](#), 25 April 2018

² [PQ 245576, Serious Violence Taskforce](#), 25 April 2019

³ [PQHL9766, Knives: Crime](#), 23 July 2018

⁴ College of Policing (McNeill and Wheller), [Knife crime: Evidence briefing](#), April 2019

If you look at Public Health England, the Secretary of State's instruction on what PHE should look at, there is no mention of violence. If you look at the PHE outcomes document, the only mention of violence is the Violence Prevention Alliance in the West Midlands, because we have a very fortunate regional director in that area. We do not quite have the focus as a public health plus Government strategy.

He said further work was also needed in terms of capacity and connectivity:

Also what is missing in strategy is a place-based focus. We pretty much know which areas we are talking about. They are quite deprived. We used to take a Government-based approach to regeneration that was very much cross-party and would look at areas that were struggling on lots of outcomes. We mapped all our violent offenders in 2014 and our victims, and they all mapped back. We did not know what the offence was; we looked at where they all lived, and they all lived in the areas with the poorest public health outcomes and the highest deprivation. There is a strong correlation with place that we need to think about that I think would be useful.

Clearly, when you look at those areas, I raise an issue of capacity because we had seen resources in some of those highly deprived areas reduce considerably and at a faster rate than in other parts of the country, so we have to think about that.

Finally, there is connectivity on the ground. Strategy and connectivity at Whitehall is important, but the public services now are more complex than they were. Schools are a great example. They are a much more complex environment. It is much harder for us to navigate in policing. There are free schools, academies, local authority schools and a huge issue with home schooling in that space as well.

The conversation we would have with the Home Office is that we would like to see officials deployed more on the ground in a way we have seen happen on other issues to ensure that Government is challenging itself on whether this connects at place level, because the players are much more complex than they were. It is a good start, and it is important that we are looking at it, but if we are really serious, we need a strong endeavour.⁵

Chief Constable Sara Thornton (chair of the National Police Chiefs' Council) made similar points in her evidence to the Home Affairs Committee, where she stressed the need for strong drive, coordination and concerted resources.⁶

Recent policy developments

The Serious Violence Strategy

In October 2018 the Home Secretary used his [party conference speech](#) to announce a number of new measures aimed at tackling serious violence. These included:

⁵ Home Affairs Committee, [Oral evidence: Serious Violence, HC 1016](#), 26 March 2019, Q288

⁶ Home Affairs Committee, [Oral evidence: Serious violence, HC 1016](#), 26 March 2019, Q149

- taking steps to introduce a statutory duty for all agencies – including health, education, social services, local government and housing, as well as law enforcement – to tackle serious violence.
- launching a £200 million endowment fund, to target young people at risk of starting a life of crime and violence; and
- conducting a major review of the market for illegal drugs.⁷

All of these measures have now made some progress:

- A consultation on the proposed new statutory duty was launched in April 2019: see Home Office, [Consultation on a new legal duty to support a multi-agency approach to preventing and tackling serious violence](#). The consultation closes at the end of May.
- The bidding process for an organisation to run the £200 million Youth Endowment Fund opened on 10 December: see Home Office press release, [Home Secretary opens bidding process for Youth Endowment Fund](#). In March 2019, the Home Office announced that the charity Impetus, working in partnership with the Early Intervention Foundation and the Social Investment Business, had been selected to administer the fund, and that the first funding round was planned for the autumn: see Home Office press release, [Charity chosen to deliver £200m Youth Endowment Fund to tackle violence](#).
- The review of the market for illegal drugs was launched in February 2019: see Home Office press release, [Professor Dame Carol Black announced as independent reviewer of drugs](#) and the [Independent review of drugs: terms of reference](#).

In April 2019, the Prime Minister hosted a [Serious Youth Violence Summit](#) at Downing Street. The Home Secretary made a Written Statement setting out further details of the Summit. He commented that its central aim had been “to ensure a shared understanding and commitment to a multi-agency, ‘public health’ approach to tackling knife crime and serious violence more generally”. Other outcomes included:

- The creation of a new Ministerial Taskforce, chaired by the Prime Minister, to drive cross-government action. This will be supported by a new, dedicated, serious violence team in the Cabinet Office to support cross-departmental coordination.
- A commitment to better data collection and sharing of appropriate data between the healthcare sector and other key organisations in order to protect children, and to make it easier for health professionals to play an enhanced role in reducing violence. This will be accompanied by the roll-out of mental health support teams based in and around schools and education settings, to help vulnerable children within their community, some of which will be in areas most affected by knife crime. The teams will be available to

⁷ Further details were set out in a Home Office press release: [Home Secretary announces new measures to tackle serious violence](#), 2 October 2018.

support children directly or indirectly affected by knife crime as part of the school or college response.

- An expansion of the partnership with the Premier League to increase one of its flagship community programmes, Premier League Kicks, which uses football to inspire young people to develop their potential and build stronger, safer communities. Sport England, which invests more than £10 million in projects that use sport to support crime reduction, has also pledged to increase investment in sport and physical activity for children in hot spot areas.
- An extension of the support provided by the National Homicide Service to witnesses, as part of a raft of new measures, which will focus on supporting victims and witnesses of violent crime and directing youth offenders away from further violence. These include: extending emotional, practical, trauma and counselling support beyond victims to now include those who witness murder or manslaughter in London; specialist training for staff at youth offender institutions to spot signs of past abuse, exploitation or serious violence experienced by the youths in custody and help direct them to support services; and reviewing the Victims' Code, which sets out what services victims are entitled to receive, to make it clearer what support witnesses of serious violent crime can access.⁸

Police: funding and stop and search

In March 2019, the Chancellor announced additional funding for the police in his Spring Statement, with some of this being used to fund Violence Reduction Units "in worst affected areas".⁹ For further details of how this funding has been allocated, and how the Home Office anticipates it will be used, please see Home Office press releases [Home Office allocates £51 million to police forces for increased action on knife crime ahead of Easter weekend](#), 17 April 2019 and [Police granted funding boost for action on serious violence](#), 8 May 2019.

In evidence to the Home Affairs Committee, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner Cressida Dick described the £100 million as a "reasonably small amount", and that "other resources" needed to be considered alongside policing resources.¹⁰

In March 2019 the Home Office also announced that it was expanding the ability of a number of police forces to conduct stop and search activity under [section 60 of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984](#). Section 60 enables the police to stop and search anyone in a designated area without needing reasonable grounds for suspicion if serious violence is anticipated. The use of section 60 is governed by a number of additional conditions set out in a voluntary [Best use of stop and search scheme](#) (section 4 of the scheme sets out the additional

⁸ [Written statement HCWS1497 The Prime Minister's Serious Youth Violence Summit, 1-4 April 2019](#), 8 April 2019

⁹ See HM Treasury press release, [£100 million funding for police to tackle violent crime](#), 13 March 2019 and [HC Deb 13 March 2019 c345](#) onwards

¹⁰ Home Affairs Committee, [Oral evidence: Serious Violence, HC 1016](#), 26 March 2019, Q289

conditions). The Home Office has lifted two of these additional conditions for certain police forces particularly affected by knife crime:

The changes apply to seven police forces who collectively account for over 60% of total national knife crime and will result in at least 3,000 more officers being able to authorise section 60. The changes will run for up to a year, including a review after 6 months.

The Home Secretary has lifted 2 conditions in the voluntary Best Use of Stop and Search Scheme by:

- reducing the level of authorisation required for a Section 60 from senior officer to inspector
- lowering the degree of certainty required by the authorising officer so they must reasonably believe an incident involving serious violence 'may', rather than 'will', occur¹¹

The announcement received a mixed response:

Metropolitan Police Commissioner Cressida Dick said officers in London had increased the use of section 60 over the past 18 months, following 132 deaths from stabbings in the capital during 2017-18.

She said: "Stop and search is an extremely important power for the police. It is undoubtedly a part of our increasing results suppressing levels of violence and knife crime."

But Katrina Ffrench, chief executive of StopWatch, which campaigns against excessive use of stop and search, said: "This decision is a disappointing and regressive move, which is about politics not saving lives."

Removing the need for reasonable suspicion "will not only exacerbate the racial disparity, but has the potential to further damage the relationship between the black community and the police," she said.

Garvin Snell, an anti-knife crime activist in Hounslow, west London, said that when stop and search was "used in the correct manner", there was "nothing wrong with it".

But he added: "I grew up in an era in the 1990s when you almost felt being young and black was enough to be stopped and searched and I don't want to go back to that environment."¹²

¹¹ Home Office press release, [Greater powers for police to use stop and search to tackle violent crime](#), 31 March 2019

¹² "[Knife crime: More stop and search powers for police](#)", BBC News, 31 March 2019

1.2 Statistics

Homicide

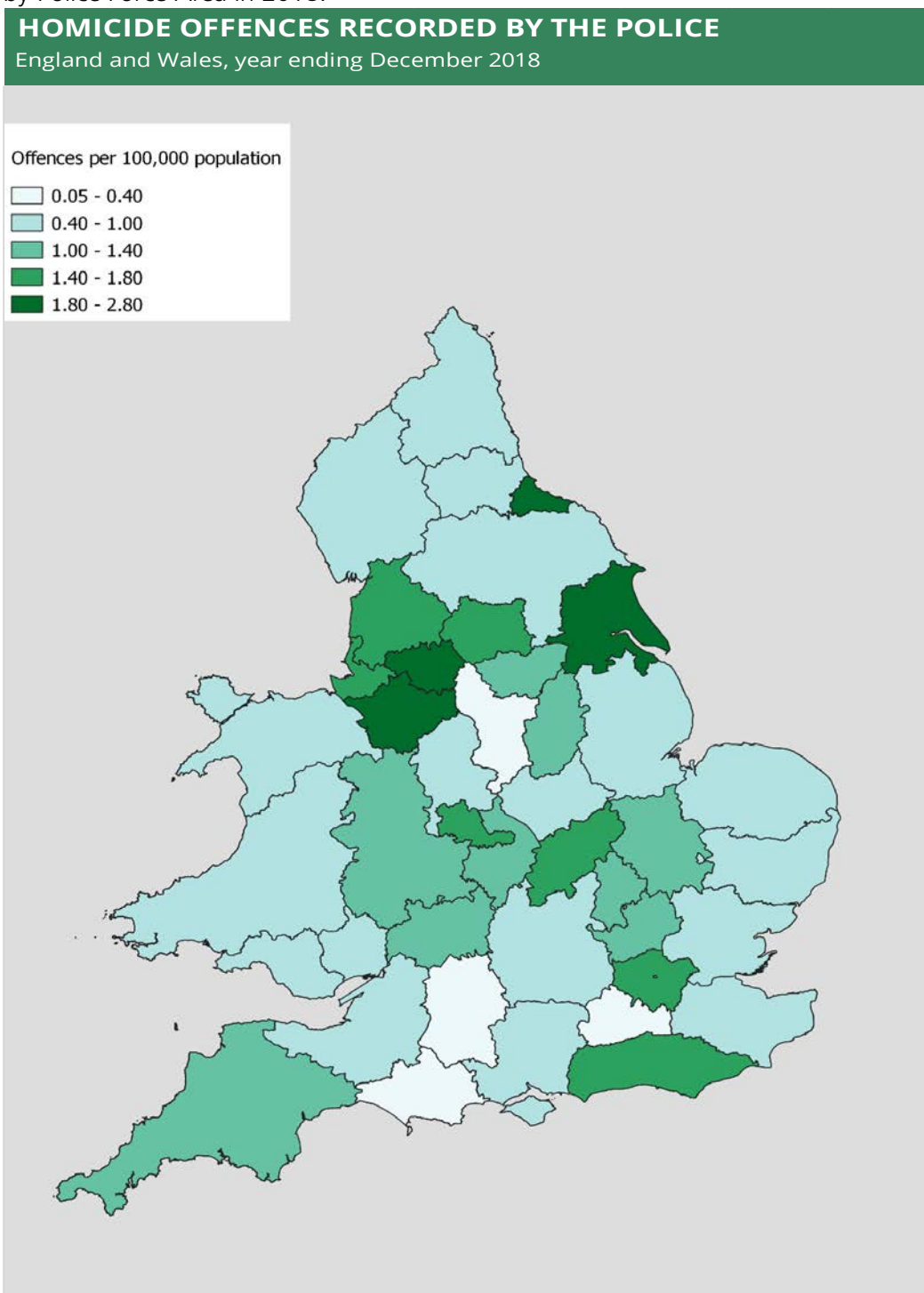
The table below shows the number of homicides recorded in each Police Force Area since 2013:

POLICE RECORDED HOMICIDE OFFENCES BY POLICE FORCE AREA						
Police force area	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Avon and Somerset	10	9	10	8	15	15
Bedfordshire	10	4	5	8	2	7
British Transport Police	3	1	2	9	5	2
Cambridgeshire	7	7	6	7	10	11
Cheshire	7	4	2	7	3	19
City of London	0	0	3	1	2	1
Cleveland	5	9	3	9	3	15
Cumbria	5	6	5	4	3	4
Derbyshire	6	6	11	13	12	4
Devon and Cornwall	20	10	18	9	18	19
Dorset	5	4	6	11	4	3
Durham	3	2	1	4	2	5
Dyfed-Powys	4	3	6	4	3	5
Essex	11	14	26	17	29	13
Gloucestershire	5	9	9	4	4	8
Greater Manchester	30	35	36	55	75	78
Gwent	4	5	4	3	8	4
Hampshire	18	11	12	13	18	14
Hertfordshire	10	11	5	8	8	13
Humberside	7	11	7	10	9	17
Kent	16	9	16	15	17	17
Lancashire	11	15	12	10	17	21
Leicestershire	11	6	12	11	19	10
Lincolnshire	8	9	9	11	7	5
Merseyside	16	21	17	16	23	21
Metropolitan Police	107	94	119	110	129	140
Norfolk	4	5	9	4	9	6
North Wales	5	7	2	7	13	6
North Yorkshire	7	8	5	6	6	5
Northamptonshire	7	4	12	6	5	12
Northumbria	17	21	14	13	18	11
Nottinghamshire	14	8	11	13	11	14
South Wales	9	8	16	19	12	12
South Yorkshire	23	17	12	11	13	19
Staffordshire	4	14	12	7	8	9
Suffolk	10	3	4	7	5	7
Surrey	5	11	12	6	7	1
Sussex	9	7	10	15	16	30
Thames Valley	21	9	17	11	25	17
Warwickshire	3	6	6	8	13	6
West Mercia	14	16	11	12	15	15
West Midlands	34	26	32	34	38	50
West Yorkshire	22	28	21	38	26	39
Wiltshire	5	4	5	2	5	2
Total	552	517	573	696	690	732

Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: Recorded Crime Data at Police Force Area Level](#) (including pivot table), accessed 9 May 2019

For the year ending 30th December 2018 there were 732 recorded homicides in England and Wales – a rate of 1.24 per 100,000 of population. Greater Manchester had the highest recorded homicide rate (2.79 per 100,000 of population). The Police Force with the lowest recorded homicide rate was Surrey which had 0.08 homicides recorded per 100,000 of population.

The map below shows homicide rates (per 100,000 head of population) by Police Force Area in 2018:



Note: Figures for the City of London and Metropolitan Police have been merged
Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: Recorded Crime Data at Police Force Area Level](#) (including pivot table), accessed 9 May 2019

Scotland and Northern Ireland

Scotland and Northern Ireland record homicides separately to England and Wales. The [Scottish Government](#) publishes Scottish homicide data, and the [Police Service of Northern Ireland](#) publishes Northern Irish homicide data.

In 2017/18, 59 cases (and 59 victims) of homicide were recorded in Scotland, a decrease on the 62 cases recorded in 2016/17.¹³

In 2017/18 there were 27 recorded homicides in Northern Ireland - a rise of 10 homicides from 2016/17 (17) which had been the lowest level of recorded homicides in Northern Ireland since before 1970.¹⁴

Offensive weapons offences

The latest figures for Offences involving weapons can be found in the ONS publication: [Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2018](#) (published 25 April 2019) which suggests that in the year to December 2018 (Chapter 7):

- Offences involving weapons recorded by the police continue to rise
- Highest number of offences involving knives or sharp instruments since 2011
- Offences involving firearms decreased following a rising trend in recent years

Possession of offensive weapons offences

For the year ending 30th December 2018, there were 44,294 Possession of offensive weapons offences recorded in England and Wales – a rate of 75 per 100,000 of population. Greater Manchester had the highest recorded Possession of offensive weapons offences rate at 127 per 100,000 of population. The Police Force with the lowest recorded Possession of offensive weapons offences rate is Dyfed-Powys which recorded 35 per 100,000 of population.

The table below shows the number of Possession of offensive weapons offences recorded in each Police Force in England and Wales since 2013:

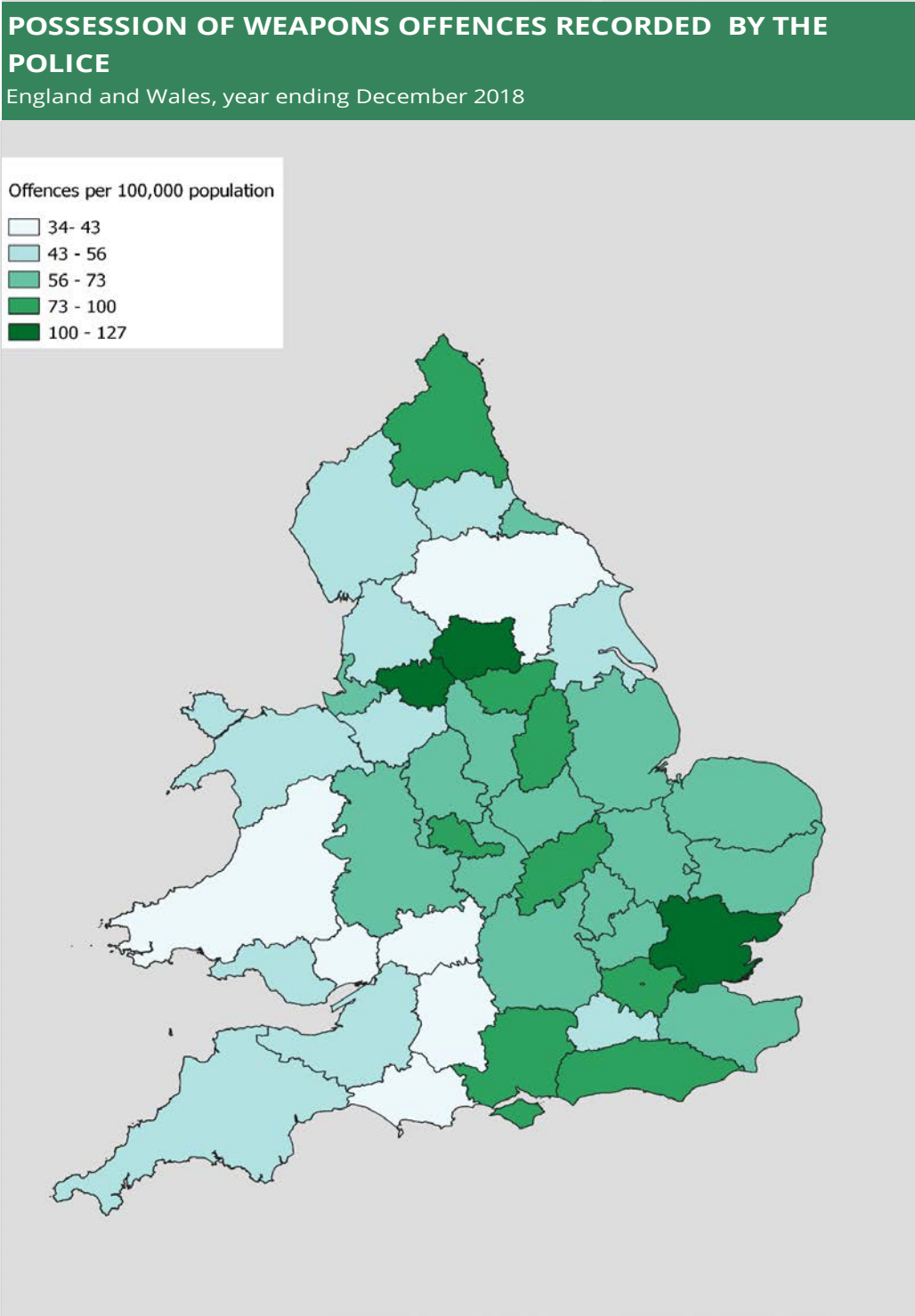
¹³ Scottish Government, [Homicide in Scotland 2017-18: statistics](#), 30 October 2018

¹⁴ PSNI, [Latest police recorded Crime Statistics](#), accessed 13 May 2019

POLICE RECORDED POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES BY POLICE FORCE AREA						
Police force area	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Avon and Somerset	528	379	464	592	707	782
Bedfordshire	238	271	321	272	379	415
British Transport Police	368	369	381	371	510	1,134
Cambridgeshire	205	236	294	389	486	534
Cheshire	257	284	301	336	412	532
City of London	24	24	31	42	58	72
Cleveland	246	236	271	275	315	377
Cumbria	156	154	170	145	197	252
Derbyshire	282	339	428	445	430	593
Devon and Cornwall	485	475	530	600	802	932
Dorset	153	166	222	282	274	323
Durham	239	232	216	182	246	290
Dyfed-Powys	150	130	126	162	149	179
Essex	894	883	935	1,217	1,830	2,099
Gloucestershire	138	124	154	151	223	246
Greater Manchester	1,080	1,236	1,461	1,605	2,588	3,542
Gwent	169	155	148	166	190	214
Hampshire	524	641	856	1,089	1,384	1,621
Hertfordshire	271	313	348	497	585	715
Humberside	325	318	347	364	445	509
Kent	455	479	478	623	917	1,335
Lancashire	516	447	421	361	507	701
Leicestershire	324	343	365	477	684	740
Lincolnshire	235	274	301	342	380	525
Merseyside	678	694	694	675	824	1,033
Metropolitan Police	3,953	4,044	4,804	5,694	7,240	7,401
Norfolk	218	255	270	335	392	580
North Wales	151	214	240	240	246	331
North Yorkshire	171	229	178	206	233	309
Northamptonshire	239	306	330	458	494	614
Northumbria	667	655	698	928	1,023	1,392
Nottinghamshire	561	559	725	741	891	954
South Wales	423	398	441	459	578	667
South Yorkshire	570	657	663	970	1,226	1,377
Staffordshire	357	402	529	530	605	801
Suffolk	264	248	290	317	377	450
Surrey	257	272	301	370	516	585
Sussex	533	639	808	1,162	1,338	1,598
Thames Valley	736	713	954	1,043	1,194	1,419
Warwickshire	141	129	179	286	347	412
West Mercia	299	345	473	633	688	809
West Midlands	1,235	1,123	1,337	1,571	1,779	2,281
West Yorkshire	675	697	1,007	1,412	1,735	2,314
Wiltshire	129	132	236	291	268	305
Total	20,519	21,219	24,726	29,306	36,692	44,294

Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: Recorded Crime Data at Police Force Area Level](#) (including pivot table), accessed 9 May 2019

The map below shows the number of recorded Possession of weapons offences (per 100,000 head of population) by Police Force Area in 2018:



Note: Figures for the City of London and Metropolitan Police have been merged
Source: ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: Recorded Crime Data at Police Force Area Level](#) (including pivot table), accessed 9 May 2019

Knife Crime

It has been identified that the published number of recorded offences for England and Wales involving a knife or sharp instrument have been affected by Greater Manchester Police data:

"A review identified undercounting of crimes involving a knife or sharp instrument [...] Data from December 2017 onwards have been revised. Previous data have not been revised and are likely to exclude relevant crimes, therefore data including GMP are not comparable over time".¹⁵

Further information on this and data on the number of crimes involving a knife or sharp instrument for England and Wales can be found in the ONS publication [Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2018 \(Section 7\)](#).

Further statistics on knife crime by police force area to March 2018, prosecutions and hospital episodes for stab wounds in England can be found in the HC Library Briefing Paper: [Knife Crime in England and Wales](#).

Note that Section 1 of this Briefing Paper is currently being updated to reflect the issues surrounding the GMP data and an update is expected to be published next week.

Scotland

Statistics on 'knife crime' are not reported for Scotland in the same way as for England and Wales and are not strictly comparable as the number of knives or offensive weapons used to commit other crimes (other than handling offences) were not recorded until 2017/18. The published statistics for handling offensive weapons also include firearms etc and are available from 2007/08 to 2016/17 in Table A4 of the Scottish Government publication: [Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2016-17](#). Figures for 2017/18 are available in Table 6 of the Scottish Government publication: [Recorded Crime in Scotland, 2017-18](#).

Gun Crime

Background statistics on offences involving a weapon for Scotland can be found in the Library Briefing Paper: [Firearm Crime Statistics: Scotland](#)

And for England and Wales: [Firearm Crime Statistics: England & Wales](#)

The latest figures on offences involving firearms in England and Wales can be found in the ONS publication: [Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2018](#) (published 25 April 2019).

Robbery

For the year ending December 2018 there were 82,566 Robbery offences recorded in England and Wales—a rate of 140.6 per 100,000 of population. Excluding the City of London, the Metropolitan Police Service recorded the highest Robbery offences rate at 375 per 100,000 of population. The Police Force with the lowest recorded Robbery

¹⁵ ONS, [Crime in England and Wales: year ending December 2018](#), 25 April 2019.

offences rate was Dyfed-Powys which had 12.0 recorded per 100,000 of population.

The table below shows the number of Robbery offences recorded in each Police Force in England and Wales since 2013:

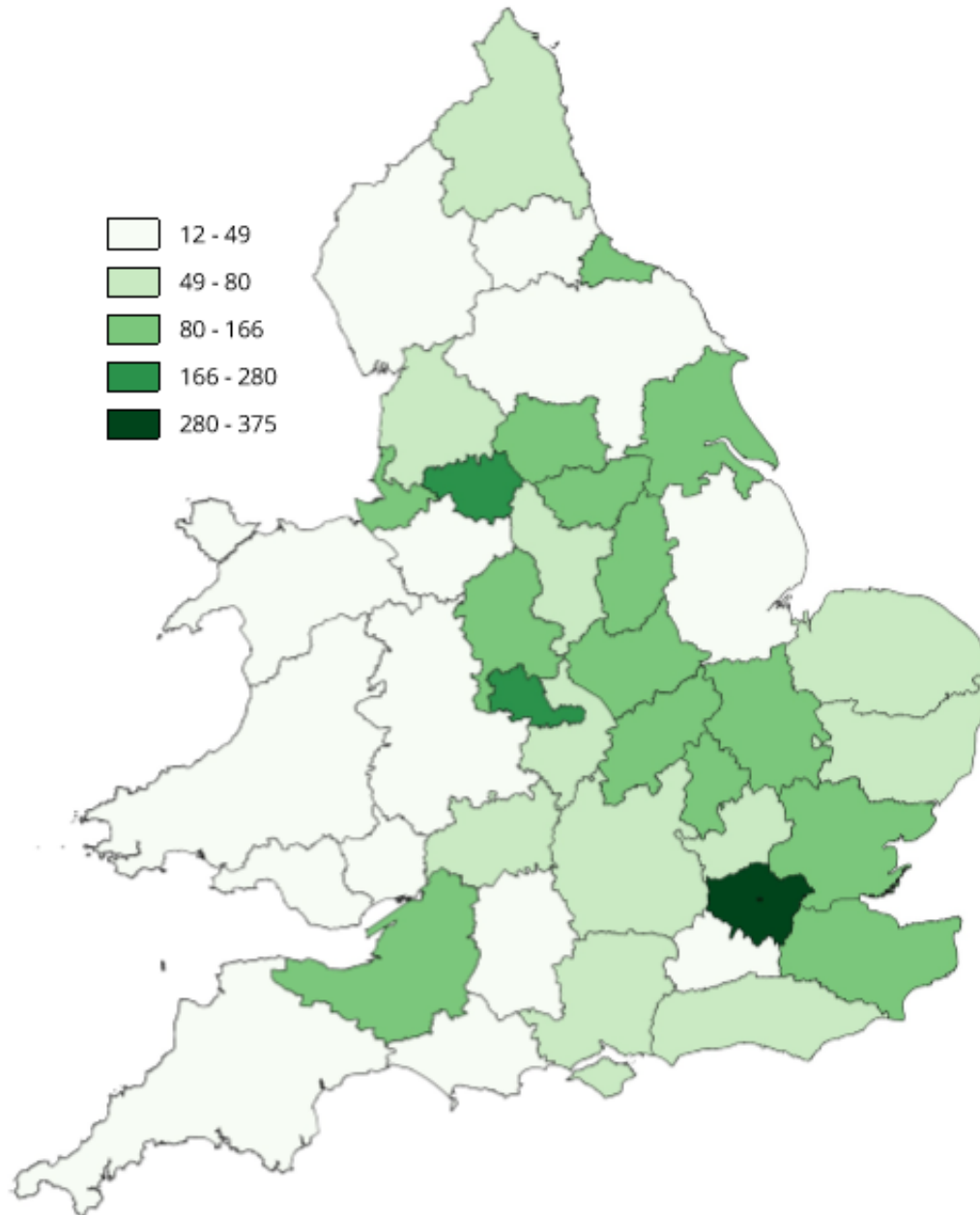
POLICE RECORDED ROBBERY OFFENCES BY POLICE FORCE AREA						
Police force area	31 December 2013	31 December 2014	31 December 2015	31 December 2016	30 December 2017	30 December 2018
Avon and Somerset	746	857	964	1,166	1,326	1,447
Bedfordshire	679	541	489	684	751	797
British Transport Police	427	345	342	354	469	666
Cambridgeshire	352	458	514	523	665	761
Cheshire	298	270	258	278	371	416
City of London	49	46	40	31	47	104
Cleveland	263	273	337	360	430	581
Cumbria	65	64	65	77	84	123
Derbyshire	575	616	516	559	599	640
Devon and Cornwall	372	378	404	386	518	601
Dorset	230	166	189	221	286	376
Durham	96	102	114	162	232	242
Dyfed-Powys	26	29	31	50	43	62
Essex	1,115	936	977	1,104	1,482	1,667
Gloucestershire	204	275	231	281	307	368
Greater Manchester	3,760	3,739	3,537	4,174	6,469	7,642
Gwent	172	159	157	183	248	281
Hampshire	668	648	750	848	1,127	1,260
Hertfordshire	489	452	428	599	859	855
Humberside	478	590	746	723	855	973
Kent	1,044	1,027	998	1,087	1,481	1,851
Lancashire	729	634	584	702	949	1,097
Leicestershire	721	718	607	652	795	1,019
Lincolnshire	168	188	196	213	228	334
Merseyside	1,186	1,190	1,091	1,127	1,408	1,462
Metropolitan Police	30,020	22,586	21,611	22,812	31,290	33,103
Norfolk	172	199	274	377	413	474
North Wales	118	143	139	135	199	214
North Yorkshire	123	136	168	137	165	211
Northamptonshire	608	624	638	813	981	817
Northumbria	449	498	533	705	787	855
Nottinghamshire	1,044	1,071	879	889	1,010	1,225
South Wales	383	378	389	336	491	534
South Yorkshire	1,006	1,055	1,026	1,285	1,667	1,669
Staffordshire	527	523	559	577	800	972
Suffolk	210	164	233	264	360	462
Surrey	241	259	257	282	345	440
Sussex	606	612	679	834	982	1,053
Thames Valley	1,074	941	931	964	1,268	1,602
Warwickshire	242	250	221	269	369	451
West Mercia	349	396	477	573	555	584
West Midlands	5,334	5,107	4,787	5,581	7,262	8,107
West Yorkshire	1,869	1,813	2,117	2,311	2,896	3,830
Wiltshire	138	142	207	204	261	338
Total	59,425	51,598	50,690	55,892	74,130	82,566

Note: Lancashire Police Force did not provide police recorded crime for November and December 2018. Therefore, totals for year ending December 2018 are an estimate.

Source: Office for National Statistics, *Crime in England & Wales, year ending December 2018 - Police Force Area tables*, accessed 10 May 2019

The map below shows the number of recorded Robbery offences (per 100,000 head of population) by Police Force Area in 2018:

**ROBBERY OFFENCES RECORDED BY THE POLICE, PER 100,000 POPULATION
England and Wales, Year ending December 2018**



Note: City of London included under the Metropolitan Police. Lancashire Police Force did not provide police recorded crime for November and December 2018. Therefore, its figures for 2018 are only an estimate.

Sources: Office for National Statistics, [Crime in England & Wales, year ending December 2018 – Police Force Area Tables](#), Table 3, accessed 13/05/2019

Police Workforce

Statistics, as of 31 March 2018, on Police Officers and other police force employees can be found in the Library Briefing Paper: [Police service strength](#).

The Briefing Paper suggests that:

Total police officer strength in the United Kingdom increased year on year between 2003, when there were 155,000 officers, and 2010, when there were just over 171,600. Since 2010 the number of police officers has fallen each year. At 31 March 2018 there were a total of 150,000 police officers operating within the United Kingdom. This was a reduction of 3.7% compared to 2003 and a decrease of 12.8% from 2010.

The latest statistics show that in:

England & Wales: on 30 September 2018, there were 125,861 police officers in England and Wales. This was a 0.4% increase on September 2017.¹⁶

Scotland: on 31 March 2019, there were 17,251 police officers in Scotland. This was 81 more than the 31 March 2018 though the number of police officers has changed little since March 2009, when 17,048 police officers were employed.¹⁷

Northern Ireland: at the beginning of May 2019, there were 6,746 police officers in Northern Ireland. This was less than the number in September 2018, when there were 6,849.¹⁸

The table and map below show the number of police officers in each police force area in England and Wales and rates per 100,000 population.¹⁹

Statistics on Police Officers and other police force employees can be found in the Library Briefing Paper: [Police service strength](#). The Briefing Paper suggests that:

The table and map below show the number of Police Officers (and per 100,000 population) in England and Wales by Police Force Area at 30 September 2018:

¹⁶ Home Office, Police Workforce, [England and Wales, 30 September 2018: data tables](#), Table 1

¹⁷ Scottish Government, [Police Officer Quarterly Strength Statistics Scotland](#)

¹⁸ [Police Service of Northern Ireland, Workforce Composition Statistics, \[Accessed: 13 May 2019\]](#)

¹⁹ Figures from the British Transport Police and for Central Service Secondments are excluded.

POLICE OFFICERS PER 100,000 HEAD OF POPULATION BY POLICE FORCE AREA				
At 30 September 2018				
	Police officers	Population	Police per 100,000 population	Rank
Avon & Somerset	2,630	1,695,000	155	35
Bedfordshire	1,136	664,600	171	19
Cambridgeshire	1,332	847,200	157	33
Cheshire	1,988	1,054,100	189	14
Cleveland	1,274	566,200	225	4
Cumbria	1,108	498,400	222	8
Derbyshire	1,740	1,049,000	166	25
Devon & Cornwall	2,921	1,749,100	167	24
Dorset	1,276	770,700	166	26
Durham	1,138	630,000	181	15
Essex	2,857	1,820,400	157	34
Gloucestershire	1,055	628,100	168	23
Greater Manchester	6,237	2,798,800	223	7
Hampshire	2,861	1,978,800	145	40
Hertfordshire	1,940	1,180,900	164	27
Humberside	1,665	929,900	179	16
Kent	3,255	1,832,300	178	17
Lancashire	2,850	1,490,500	191	13
Leicestershire	1,772	1,083,200	164	28
Lincolnshire	1,099	751,200	146	37
Merseyside	3,484	1,416,800	246	2
Metropolitan Police	31,547	8,825,000	357	1
Norfolk	1,519	898,400	169	22
North Yorkshire	1,320	741,200	161	29
Northamptonshire	1,178	1,448,600	159	31
Northumberland	3,245	819,800	224	6
Nottinghamshire	1,842	1,147,100	161	30
South Yorkshire	2,472	1,393,400	177	18
Staffordshire	1,595	1,126,200	142	41
Suffolk	1,096	757,000	145	39
Surrey	2,009	1,185,300	169	21
Sussex	2,550	1,692,800	151	36
Thames Valley	4,077	2,391,700	170	20
Warwickshire	823	564,600	146	38
West Mercia	2,017	1,272,600	158	32
West Midlands	6,535	2,897,300	226	3
West Yorkshire	4,826	2,307,000	209	11
Wiltshire	966	716,400	135	42
Dyfed-Powys	1,159	516,800	224	5
Gwent	1,154	587,700	196	12
North Wales	1,487	696,300	214	10
South Wales	2,890	1,324,400	218	9
England	121,925	58,744,800	208	

Note:

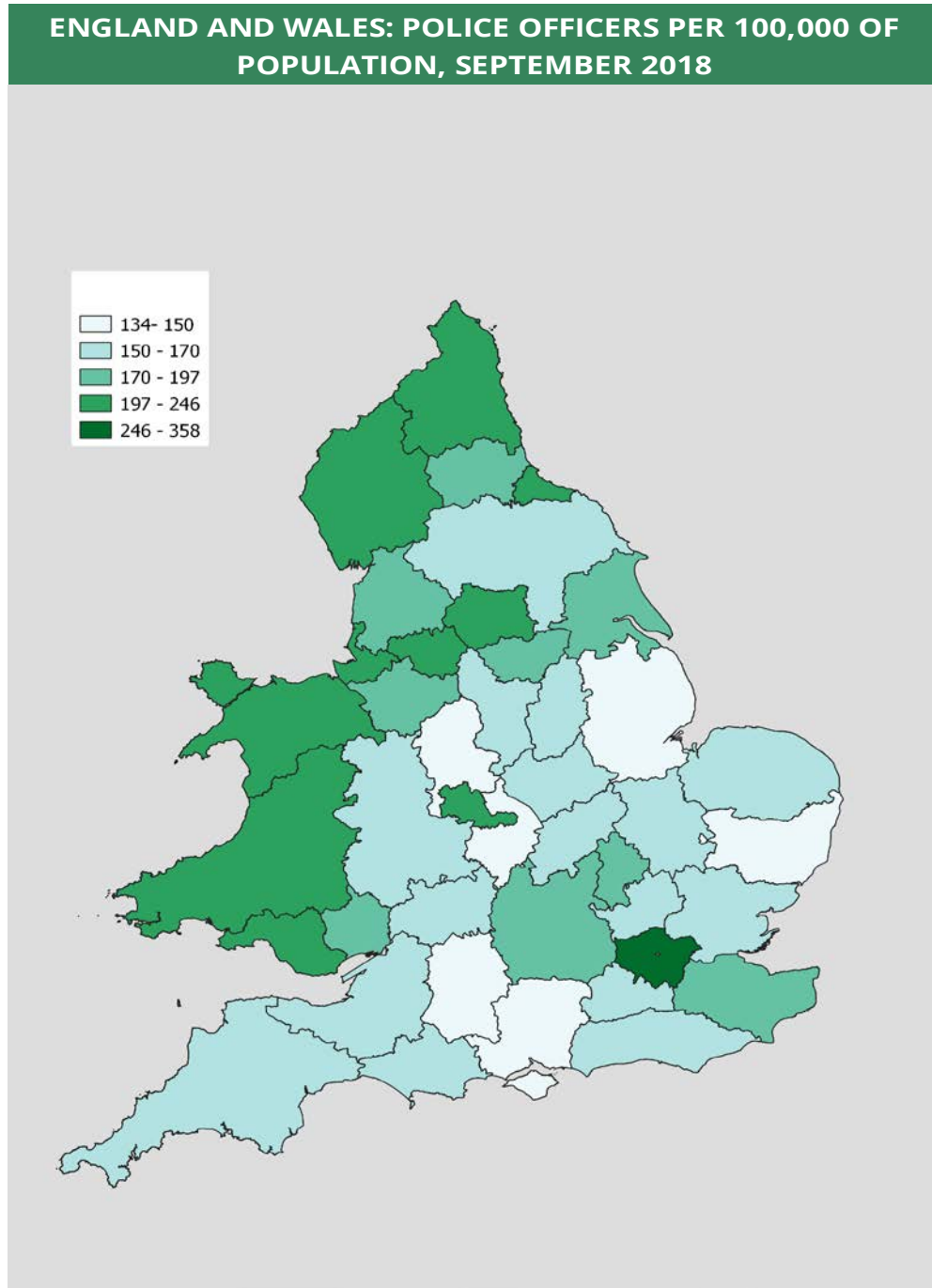
Metropolitan and City of London police combined

Population figures are taken from the mid-year population estimates. Population data is mid-year 2017.

Sources:Home Office, *Police Workforce: England and Wales*, (various editions).

ONS, Annual mid-year population estimates (via Nomis) □□

ONS, Local Authority District to Community Safety Partnerships to Police Force Areas (December 2016) Lookup in England and Wales



Note: Figures for the City of London and Metropolitan Police have been merged.

Source: Home Office, Police Workforce, [England and Wales, 30 September 2018: data tables](#), Table 1 accessed 9 May 2019

The map shows that areas that contain major population centres have the highest ratio of police officers to civilians such as the Metropolitan Police Service, Merseyside and West Midlands police forces.

2. Media

2.1 Press releases

Home Office,

[Home Office hosts North East serious violence event](#)

9 May 2019

Department for Education

[New programme to protect children at risk of exploitation](#)

9 May 2019

Home Office

[Police granted funding boost for action on serious violence.](#)

8 May 2019

Cabinet Office

[Prime Minister's Summit on Serious Youth Violence](#)

1 May 2019

National Crime Agency

[NCA publishes Annual Plan 2019/20: Leading the UK's fight to cut serious and organised crime](#)

16 April 2019

Local Government Association

[LGA responds to youth charter announcement](#)

11 April 2019

Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport

[New Youth Charter to support young people across the country](#)

11 April 2019

Home Office

[Serious youth violence summit to launch public health duty to tackle serious violence](#)

1 April 2019

Home Office

[Open consultation: Serious violence: new legal duty to support multi-agency action](#)

1 April 2019

Department for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport

[Government to harness power of sport to help tackle youth violence](#)

1 April 2019

Department for Transport

[Government funds research into knife-detection technology](#)

1 April 2019

National Crime Agency

[NCA statement on serious violence](#)

6 March 2019

Ofsted

[Safeguarding children and young people in education from knife crime](#)

March 2019

Local Government Association

[Breaking the cycle of youth violence](#)

4 March 2019

Mayor of London

[Mayor announces knife crime offenders will be 'tagged'](#)

11 February 2019

Home Office

[Home Secretary announces new police powers to deal with knife crime](#)

31 January 2019

Home Office

[Home Office hosts first serious violence event in London](#)

8 October 2018

Local Government Association

[LGA responds to Sajid Javid announcement on funding to tackle serious violence](#)

3 October 2018

Home Office

[Home Secretary announces new measures to tackle serious violence](#)

2 October 2018

Mayor of London

[Mayor sets up Violence Reduction Unit to tackle violent crime](#)

20 September 2018

Home Office

[New taskforce to take action against violent crime](#)

25 April 2018

2.2 Articles and blogs

Guardian

[Met police chief hails fall in violent crime in London](#)

2 May 2019

Financial Times

[Homicides in England and Wales hit highest level in a decade](#)

25 April 2019

BBC

[Schools and NHS could be held accountable over youth crime](#)

1 April 2019

Guardian

[Professionals may have to report children feared injured by knives,](#)

1 April 2019

New Scientist

[What London's police can learn from Glasgow's approach to knife crime](#)

8 March 2019

Times

[Collective action will help stem the rise in serious violence on our streets](#)

11 February 2019

Spectator

[The lessons politicians don't want to learn from Glasgow's knife crime strategy](#)

6 December 2018

Guardian

[Don't fear failure: Glasgow's advice for London knife crime unit](#)

5 December 2018

Financial Times

[Why England is facing a rising tide of knife crime](#)

20 November 2018

The Conversation

[Youth violence: rise could be linked to British people's growing distrust of authority](#)

29 November 2018

Queen Mary University of London

[London doctors call for urgent action to tackle legacy of youth violence](#)

6 November 2018

[Violence should be treated as a contagious disease, says Sajid Javid as study links school exclusions to rising gang crime](#)

29 September 2018

BBC News

[From murder capital of Europe to role model for London](#)

19 September 2018

Independent

[Violent crime to be treated as 'public health issue' to reduce stabbings and shootings in London](#)

19 September 2018

Guardian

[Sadiq Khan launches anti-violence plan based on Glasgow unit](#)

19 September 2018

Guardian

[Chuka Umunna calls for national mission to end youth violence](#)

21 August 2018

Independent

[Violent crime is contagious – but we know how to stop it spreading](#)

7 August 2018

Evening Standard

[Violent London: treat crimewave like public health emergency, experts say](#)

18 July 2018

Guardian

[Treat London's violence as public health crisis, say Scottish experts](#)

6 April 2018

Huffington Post

[Labour MP Sarah Jones: Government must treat knife crime as public health issue](#)

4 January 2018

Guardian

[How Scotland reduced knife deaths among young people](#)

3 December 2017

Guardian

[UK needs coordinated strategy to tackle knife crime, says MP](#)

18 October 2017

Evening Standard

[London MP sets up all-party group to combat knife crime](#) [Sarah Jones MP]

22 August 2017

3. Parliamentary Business

3.1 Ministerial Statements

[The Prime Minister's Serious Youth Violence Summit, 1-4 April 2019](#)

Made by: Sajid Javid (The Secretary of State for the Home Department),
08.04.2019

[Preventing serious violence](#)

Made by: Sajid Javid (The Secretary of State for the Home Department),
01.04.2019

3.2 Debates

[Offensive Weapons Bill](#)

HC Deb, 26.03.2019, cc227-256

[Knife Crime](#)

HC Deb, 25.03.2019, cc2WH-44WH

[Emergency Summit on Knife Crime](#)

HC Deb, 22.03.2019, cc1398-1412

[Knife Crime](#)

HC Deb, 07.03.2019, cc1115-1129

[Knife Crime](#)

HC Deb, 04.03.2019, cc667-687

[Serious Violence](#)

HC Deb, 18.02.2019, cc1276-1297

[Knife Crime Prevention Orders](#)

HC Deb, 04.02.2019, cc27-44

[Public Health Model to Reduce Youth Violence](#)

HC Deb, 13 December 2018 cc453-497

[Violent Crime](#)

HL Deb 29 November 2018 c771-810

[Youth Violence](#)

HC Deb 10 October 2018 c253-60

[Serious Violence Strategy](#)

HL Deb 11 June 2018 c1508-47

[Serious Violence Strategy](#)

HC Deb 22 May 2018 c738-810

3.3 Parliamentary Questions

[Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if he will make an assessment of the implications for his policies of the findings of the College of Policing's knife crime briefing published in April 2019.

07 May 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 249237

Asked by: Farrelly, Paul | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Serious Violence Taskforce: Finance](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how much funding has been allocated to the Serious Violence Implementation Task Force programme in each region.

02 May 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 248687

Asked by: Doughty, Stephen | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Sports](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport, what assessment he has made of the potential role of sport in the Government's strategies to tackle serious violent crime.

29 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 245823

Asked by: Knight, Julian | **Answered by:** Mims Davies | **Department:** Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport

[Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps his Department is taking to reduce the number of knives carried on the streets in Yorkshire and the Humber.

25 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 245977

Asked by: Sobel, Alex | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Attorney General, what steps he is taking to tackle the rise in knife crime.

25 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 245949

Asked by: Dhesi, Mr Tanmanjeet Singh | **Answered by:** Robert Buckland | **Department:** Attorney General

[Serious Violence Taskforce](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how many times the serious violence taskforce has met since its creation in April 2018; and how many members of the taskforce attended each meeting.

25 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 245576

Asked by: Davey, Sir Edward | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Crimes of Violence](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, how many analyses his Department has made since 2015 of the effect of decreased funding for youth services on levels of serious violence; and what the conclusions of those analyses were.

25 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 245575

Asked by: Davey, Sir Edward | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Violence](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to the consultation on Serious violence: new legal duty to support multi-agency action published on 1 April 2019, what additional (a) training and (b) funding will be offered to public agencies to support proposed arrangements.

24 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 242900

Asked by: Hayes, Helen | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Violence: Voluntary Organisations](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what assessment he has made of the (a) ability and (b) capacity of voluntary sector organisations to assist (i) the police and (ii) other authorities in tackling serious violence.

24 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 242242

Asked by: Amesbury, Mike | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Attorney General, what recent discussions he has had with the CPS on the effectiveness of prosecution in cases involving knife crime.

10 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 239333

Asked by: Rosindell, Andrew | **Answered by:** Robert Buckland |
Department: Attorney General

[Knives: Greater London](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what change there has been in the number of (a) deaths and (b) injuries from knife crime in London between January 2018 and the latest quarter for which figures are available.

09 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 241066

Asked by: Osamor, Kate | **Answered by:** Mr Nick Hurd | **Department:** Home Office

[Crimes of Violence: Young People](#)

To ask the Attorney General, what the role of the CPS in tackling serious violent crime amongst young people is.

09 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 239337

Asked by: Rosindell, Andrew | **Answered by:** Robert Buckland |
Department: Attorney General

[Crimes of Violence](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps he is taking to tackle serious violence; and if he will make a statement.

08 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 240014

Asked by: Knight, Julian | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins |
Department: Home Office

[Crimes of Violence: Victims](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for Justice, what steps he is taking to support victims of violent crime.

04 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 239325

Asked by: Rosindell, Andrew | **Answered by:** Edward Argar |
Department: Ministry of Justice

[Serious Violence Taskforce](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if he will publish the (a) agendas and (b) attendees of each meeting of the serious violence taskforce from its inception to date.

02 Apr 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons |
237166

Asked by: Haigh, Louise | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins |
Department: Home Office

[Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent discussions he has had with the Lord Chancellor on the effectiveness of short custodial sentences for people convicted of knife offences in reducing levels of knife crime.

28 Mar 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons |
236544

Asked by: Jayawardena, Mr Ranil | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins |
Department: Home Office

[Crimes of Violence](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps he is taking to reduce violent crime in England.

27 Mar 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons |
234091

Asked by: Davis, Mr David | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins |
Department: Home Office

[Crimes of Violence: Urban Areas](#)

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they plan to meet Police and Crime Commissioners of the seven cities most affected by the recent outbreak of violent crime to discuss how best to tackle such crime; and if so, when.

21 Mar 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Lords | HL14350

Asked by: Lord Wasserman | **Answered by:** Baroness Williams of Trafford | **Department:** Home Office

[Crimes of Violence](#)

To ask Her Majesty's Government what steps they are taking to combat the rise in (1) youth gang-related violence, and (2) knife crime.

19 Mar 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Lords | HL14275

Asked by: Lord Taylor of Warwick | **Answered by:** Baroness Williams of Trafford | **Department:** Home Office

[Crimes of Violence: Acids](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what steps he is taking to support police officers to reduce the number of acid attacks.

12 Mar 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 226598

Asked by: Rosindell, Andrew | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Firearms and Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what assessment he has made of trends in the level of gun and knife offences in Merseyside in each of the last five years.

07 Mar 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 226497

Asked by: Twigg, Stephen | **Answered by:** Mr Nick Hurd | **Department:** Home Office

Attachment: [Knife and Firearms Offences Stats - Tables](#)

carrying a knife for self-protection to *serious violence*. We should

[Crime Levels](#)

Asked by: Ellie Reeves (Lewisham West and Penge) (Lab)

A public health approach to tackling youth violence requires fully funded public services, but in recent years policing, local authorities, schools and youth services have been cut, which has reduced support for local communities. What measures have the Government taken to ensure that new funds are available immediately to support the public health approach that is so desperately needed to tackle the rise in youth violence?

Oral questions - Supplementary

Answering member: Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Department

25 Feb 2019 | Oral answers to questions | House of Commons | 655 c13

[Violent Crime](#)

Asked by: Ellie Reeves (Lewisham West and Penge) (Lab)

The Home Office-funded Violence and Vulnerability Unit report of 2018 noted that a reduction in services that offer positive activities to young people, such as youth services and school clubs, has left a vacuum that gangs are moving into. Does the Minister agree that supporting vulnerable young people and protecting them from county lines requires a cross-departmental approach with funding to back it? That has all too often been missing under the austerity agenda.

Oral questions - Supplementary

Answering member: Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Department

21 Jan 2019 | Oral answers to questions | House of Commons | 653 c900

[Violent Crime](#)

Asked by: Henry Smith (Crawley) (Con)

What steps he is taking to tackle serious violent crime.

Oral questions - Lead

Answering member: The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Victoria Atkins) | **Department:** Home Department

21 Jan 2019 | Oral answers to questions | House of Commons | 653 c900

[Crime Prevention](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for Education, what steps his Department is taking to support schools in educating students about the dangers of knife crime.

15 Jan 2019 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 207166

Asked by: Cunningham, Mr Jim | **Answered by:** Nick Gibb |
Department: Department for Education

[Serious Violence Taskforce](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what topics were discussed at the most recent meeting of the serious violence taskforce; and if he will publish the minutes of that meeting.

21 Dec 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 202796

Asked by: Foxcroft, Vicky | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins |
Department: Home Office

[Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for Education, with reference to the finding of the British Medical Journal's report, Temporal and geographic patterns of stab injuries in young people: a retrospective cohort study from a UK major trauma centre, published on 6 November 2018, that children under 16 are at the highest risk of being stabbed when going home from school, if he will make an assessment of the potential merits of staggering school leaving times to reduce incidents of knife crime between children.

04 Dec 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 196841

Asked by: Foxcroft, Vicky | **Answered by:** Nadhim Zahawi |
Department: Department for Education

[Crimes of Violence](#)

To ask Her Majesty's Government whether they plan to allocate additional resources for local youth and community services provision to reduce knife crime and other violent crimes; and if so how those resources will be allocated.

26 Nov 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Lords | HL11408

Asked by: Lord Ouseley | **Answered by:** Baroness Williams of Trafford |
Department: Home Office

[Crimes of Violence: Greater London](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what discussions he has had with the Mayor of London on levels of violent crime in London.

20 Nov 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 187349

Asked by: Offord, Dr Matthew | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Crimes of Violence](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what assessment his Department has made of the effect of increasing levels of violent crime on the operational capacity of police forces.

07 Nov 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 185659

Asked by: Haigh, Louise | **Answered by:** Mr Nick Hurd | **Department:** Home Office

[Serious Violence Taskforce: Social Media](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, pursuant to the Answer of 31 October 2018 to Question 184345 on Serious Violence Taskforce: Social Media, how he plans to develop engagement with (a) Kik Messenger, (b) Snapchat, (c) Telegram, (d) Viber, (e) Wickr and (f) WhatsApp in relation to the use of encrypted messaging apps for county lines activity.

05 Nov 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 186160

Asked by: Ryan, Joan | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent assessment his Department has made of the causes of the increase in the level of knife crime.

26 Oct 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 182791

Asked by: Hollern, Kate | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Firearms and Knives: Crime](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent discussions he has had with Merseyside Police on tackling knife and gun crime in Merseyside.

23 Oct 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 179133

Asked by: Eagle, Maria | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Offensive Weapons: Crime](#)

To ask Her Majesty's Government what assessment they have made of any correlation between the reductions in youth services provision and police numbers and the levels of gun and knife crime in the UK.

13 Sep 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Lords | HL10095

Asked by: Lord Ouseley | **Answered by:** Baroness Williams of Trafford | **Department:** Home Office

[Crimes of Violence: Acids](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent steps he is taking to prevent acid attacks in London.

07 Sep 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 167204

Asked by: Rosindell, Andrew | **Answered by:** Victoria Atkins | **Department:** Home Office

[Firearms: Crime](#)

To ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department, what recent assessment he has made of trends in the use of firearms to commit crimes in the UK.

18 Jul 2018 | Written questions | Answered | House of Commons | 160780

Asked by: Stevens, Jo | **Answered by:** Mr Nick Hurd | **Department:** Home Office

3.4 Select Committee material

Home Affairs Committee, [Serious Violence](#), Oral evidence, 08.05.2019

4. Organisations and further reading

Association of Police and Crime Commissioners, [PCCs making a difference Serious violence in focus](#), 2019

All-Party Parliamentary Group on Knife Crime, [New research draws link between youth service cuts and rising knife crime](#), 7 May 2019

HM Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services, [PEEL spotlight report: A system under pressure](#), 2 May 2019

Vaseekaran Sivarajasingam, et al., [Violence in England and Wales in 2018: An accident and emergency perspective](#), Violence Research Group, Crime and Security Research Institute, Cardiff University, April 2019

Abigail McNeill and Levin Wheller, [Knife crime: Evidence briefing](#), College of Policing, 27 April 2019

UK Youth, [Prime Minister's Serious Violence Summit](#), 03 April 2019

- UK Youth participated in the Prime Minister's Serious Violence Summit at Number 10 Downing Street.

Academy for Social Justice, [NW seminar: County Lines - the inside story](#), 29 March 2019

[Nick de Bois: The evidence and expertise exists to drive down knife crime – we need the political will to use it](#), Conservative Home, 7 March 2019

Home Office, [Fact sheet: Government action to tackle violent crime](#), 3 March 2019

Ben Bradford and Matteo Tiratelli, [Does stop and search reduce crime?](#) Centre for Crime and Justice Studies, 28 February 2019

Office for National Statistics, [The nature of violent crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2018](#), 7 February 2019

National Crime Agency, [NCA publishes annual assessment of county lines as over 600 arrested as part of national coordinated activity targeting drug dealing model](#), 29 January 2019

Rhammel Afflick, [UK Youth Parliament launch 'Action Against Knife Crime'](#), UK Youth Parliament, 25 January 2019

Roger Grimshaw and Matt Ford, [Young people, violence and knives - revisiting the evidence and policy discussions](#), Centre for Crime and Justice Studies, 26 November 2018

HM Government, [Serious Violence Strategy](#), April 2018

Home Office, [Criminal exploitation of children and vulnerable adults: county lines](#), last updated 17 September 2018

Centre for Social Justice, [It can be stopped: A proven blueprint to stop violence and tackle gang and related offending in London and beyond](#), August 2018

About the Library

The House of Commons Library research service provides MPs and their staff with the impartial briefing and evidence base they need to do their work in scrutinising Government, proposing legislation, and supporting constituents.

As well as providing MPs with a confidential service we publish open briefing papers, which are available on the Parliament website.

Every effort is made to ensure that the information contained in these publicly available research briefings is correct at the time of publication. Readers should be aware however that briefings are not necessarily updated or otherwise amended to reflect subsequent changes.

If you have any comments on our briefings please email papers@parliament.uk. Authors are available to discuss the content of this briefing only with Members and their staff.

If you have any general questions about the work of the House of Commons you can email hcinfo@parliament.uk.

Disclaimer

This information is provided to Members of Parliament in support of their parliamentary duties. It is a general briefing only and should not be relied on as a substitute for specific advice. The House of Commons or the author(s) shall not be liable for any errors or omissions, or for any loss or damage of any kind arising from its use, and may remove, vary or amend any information at any time without prior notice.

The House of Commons accepts no responsibility for any references or links to, or the content of, information maintained by third parties. This information is provided subject to the [conditions of the Open Parliament Licence](#).