

GETTING REAL WITH KNIVES AND GUNS

**Covering Laws, Gang Culture, Music & Social Media
Influences, Prevention Strategies and Much More**



Letise Sampson

Getting Real with Guns and Knives: A Resource Guide for Teachers, Parents, Young People and the Wider Community

Letise Sampson

Licensed Edition from www.2020dreams.org.uk

This is a legally distributed edition from www.2020dreams.org.uk
The author's intellectual property rights are protected by international Copyright law. You
are licensed to use this digital copy strictly for your personal use only: it must not be
redistributed, copied, printed or offered for sale in any form.

For more e-books, please visit www.2020dreams.org.uk

© Copyright 2021 - Letise Sampson



Contents

Bio – Letise Sampson	1
Introduction	6
The Historical Context	10
Knives, Guns and the Law	13
Weapon Laws Through Time	18
Why Young People Carry Knives	22
Understanding the Media Lens	26
Predicting Violence: Individual Risk Factors	31
Predicting Violence: Social Risk Factors	36
Predicting Violence: Family and School Risk Factors	41
Risk Perception and Communication	45
Where Knife and Gun Crime Happens	49
Danger in Numbers: The Peer Effect	53
Youth Culture and its Effect on Violence	57
Consequences on Physical and Mental Health	59
The Link Between Drugs and Weapons	63
The Effects of Social Media, Music and Gaming	68
Family Initiatives	75
School-based Interventions	79
The Role of the Police and Government	84
Multi-agency Strategies: Intelligence Gathering	89
Multi-agency Strategies: Effective Response	94
Multi-agency Strategies: Focusing on Prevention	97
Multi-agency Strategies: What Can Schools Do?	101
Reassuring the Community	106
But Does it Work? Measuring Outcomes	110
Workshops/Consultation – 2020 Rising/2020Dreams	115
References	121

Bio – Letise Sampson

BLOODY SPREE: London knife crime worsens – Seven stabbed including SIX in 90 minutes as boy aged just THIRTEEN left fighting for his life.

These are some of the headlines that have dominated the UK newspapers in April 2018. With knife and gun related attacks and deaths sweeping London and inner cities, questions are being asked and the finger is being pointed once again.

The true stats about gun and knife crime have actually been under-reported for many years until now because the public and newspapers were suffering from knife crime murder fatigue.

Knife crime is a silent epidemic on the inner-city streets of the UK; the question is, are we trying to find a cure or trying to manage the symptoms of this disease?

Gun and knife violence is entwined with prejudices and racial stereotypes which has caused the general public to become desensitised and disengaged from the real issues surrounding youth crime today.

Some common thoughts will be: there will be another murder in a few days; just another inner-city black boy killed; he was probably in a gang; must have been a drug deal that went bad; why can't they get a job? Where are the fathers of these young killers? He was one of those drill rappers; you live by the gun, die by the gun... but is this really the truth?

The turning point in the media was when Ben Kinsella, who was just 16 years old at the time, was stabbed to death in a horrific act of senseless violence on the 29th June 2008 in Islington, London. This was maybe the first time the media realised knife crime affects everyone whether you are white, black or Asian; young or old; male or female.

Knife and gun murder respects no one – whether you live in Brixton, Hampstead or the suburbs of Hampshire!

I have worked within the education sector for the last ten years with parents, teachers, police, community members and youths themselves.

The same debates and questions are being asked: Why is this happening now? What can be done about this? How can I keep my child safe? Is it the fault of parents? Is hip hop music to blame? Are the police ineffective because of cuts? Does the government really care? Why are there no leisure activities for the kids? And so on.

The aim of this book is to create awareness in schools, communities and at home. From this foundation it will lead on to knife and gun crime prevention measures, including how to empower young people to stay safe and make better choices.

For parents, it will help you to protect your children and find support. There are no right or wrong answers, so no single person has all the answer, including myself.

This book is dedicated to all of the young people who lost their lives prematurely, often by just being in the wrong postcode at the wrong time.

My Story

When I was a teen growing up in north-west London, gun-related violence was more of a cause for concern than the rising knife murders seen today. In those days, 80 per cent of the deaths and violent attacks involving guns were due to gang-related wars fuelled by the lucrative drug trade which devastated communities and broke families apart.

There were isolated disputes which led to a stabbing; at times these could be between close friends that had fallen out or fights over girls, but knives were commonly used in street robberies. During school days, I regularly witnessed older gang members from Kilburn come down to Brent Cross shopping centre after the school rush and rob the vulnerable students of their mobile phones.

Everybody I knew, male and female, had some form of knife or weapon. The primary reason for this was the fear of being attacked.

My first experience of gun violence was at the age of 17 years old. I had just raised enough money to buy my first car and as you can imagine I was extremely excited. I searched in the Loot newspaper classified ads and found the car of the dreams.

I asked my friends to come along for the purchase and after arranging with the owner to view and buy, we were given directions to a housing estate off Camden Road.

I would later find out that Kentish Town was a drug dealing area with one of the highest murder rates in London at the time. As my meeting with the owner drew nearer, my inner spirit was alarmed and my sixth sense knew something was wrong but this was laughed off by my two friends in the car as paranoia.

Within seconds of arrival, a masked young gunman abruptly opened the car door on the side in which I was seated and pressed a gun to my face and asked if we came to buy the car.

I knew it was a real gun as I smelt the gun powder from the tip of the pistol. Plus I knew from his slang, body language and attire that this was a real street villain, a career criminal with no qualms about pulling the trigger.

So we kept quiet and remained still and cooperated, and he took the money for the car and robbed the two other occupants of their jewellery and mobile phones.

What alarmed me further was after he took everything, he still pointed the gun at us and we could see he was deliberating over whether to shoot. At this point, the driver sped off and luckily we survived a potentially tragic incident.

Rumours surfaced that my so-called friends planned the whole set up. Although there was no evidence to suggest this, they had a history of setting up people in the community in similar gun robberies.

What happened next was years of anger, paranoia, confusion and OCD. It was so bad at one point, that I slept with a knife under the pillow and I would refuse to go into areas like Harlesden or even visit my brother in Haringey because I believed everyone who looked at me was my enemy. I became a recluse and, having no trust in anyone in the community, my mindset evolved into a 'dog eat dog' mentality.

I never had any intention of walking around with a knife. I was intelligent enough to know I would end up in prison or in an altercation which could cause a life to be taken. Plus, in those days, the police were active in the community with stop and search. The knife was always at home though, ready just in case there was a home invasion, which was very common in the area.

In later years, through counselling, I realised I was suffering from PTSD and with support I was able to move on with my life. I believe that 80 per cent of youths are also suffering from this form of mental health issue; this is one of the reasons knife crime is hitting its peak (which I will explain later in the book).

My point in sharing this story, is that when a young person is caught up in an act of violence, without the right support or guidance it can lead on to negative actions later.

Fast forward to 2018 and my life has changed dramatically. From going to university, working for commercial companies, buying a new home away from the crime (at 26 years) and being able to start my own business in the last 14 years, I was able to literally start a new lease of life for me and my family.

Some may say I beat the odds by becoming successful and leaving the 'hood' as they say. I would disagree. Young people need hope; strong, positive role models; life skill awareness and better decision-making skills.

Life is about choices, and every choice will either create a negative or positive effect for your future. Some of my choices I made as a teen were:

- ✓ I chose to disassociate with negative friends
- ✓ I chose to further educate myself by going to university
- ✓ I chose to get a job which helped me with vital experience
- ✓ I chose to start a business

I understand that every young person is unique and it may not be as easy for everyone. But it's not impossible to change. I believe that every young person has a gift within them. Once they discover what this is, prison, death, the streets and drugs will no longer hold any interest for them because they will understand their true purpose.

In 2018 the game has changed. Never has there been a time where more young people are dying on the streets after minor disputes, social media comments, 'diss' lyrics from a YouTube video or, even worse, being in the wrong area at the wrong time.

Teachers, police, community workers and parents need to be ready to support these children because youth violence will only progressively get worse if nothing is done.

No one should ever lose their life to the gun or knife. With the right decisions and awareness, a young person can create a better life, like I did.

CHAPTER 2: Introduction

Winning the fight against knife and gun crime in the UK is something that involves us all so whether you are a young person, parent, teacher, police officer or someone else who cares about our society, thank you for picking up this book.

If this book can stop one young person from picking up a weapon and putting themselves and others at risk, then it will have been worth writing it.

Before we can tackle a problem though, we need to understand everything there is to know about it – to get a real handle on it. Gun and knife crime is no exception.

Gun and knife crime is not specifically defined in law. However, guns and knives are used in a number of specific legal offences. For example, here in the UK, guns and knives are used in:

- ✓ Burglaries
- ✓ Criminal damage
- ✓ Domestic violence
- ✓ Robbery
- ✓ Sexual offences
- ✓ Violence against the person

The first chapters of the book look at the history of knife and gun crime in the UK and the evolving laws which have been passed to reduce the risk of knife and gun violence.

We then look at the reasons why young people carry knives in the first place. As I mentioned earlier, protection is a common motivation rather than the deliberate attempt to do harm.

To understand why gun and knife crime happens, you have to take into account a combination of developmental, familial and social factors. The next chapters of this book goes through each of these in turn.

Everything from age, family make-up, socio-economic group, cultural background, school

attended, friends and personal experiences come together to create a person. Every person will be exposed to certain risk factors when it comes to being involved in knife or gun crime.

One trap we need to ensure we don't fall into is pre-judging children and teenagers based only on risk factors and protective factors. Some young people show amazing resilience in the most adverse situations while others seem to have everything in the world going for them – yet still fall off the rails.

As well as understanding risk factors, we need to look at protective factors.

These include:

- ✓ Doing well at school
- ✓ Good friends as role models
- ✓ Caring and supportive parents
- ✓ Positive community leaders

Risk and protective factors work together. For example, in a safe neighbourhood, a very young, easily influenced child with a bad relationship with their parents might never even see a knife or a gun let alone use one.

In a more dangerous area, even a confident teen with strong family support might be persuaded into carrying a weapon.

The book then covers a wide range of topics which influence youth behaviour, especially in crime-ridden areas, such as social media, gaming and mental health issues.

The second part of the book focuses on knife and gun crime interventions and initiatives. By looking closely at previous and ongoing programmes we can try and find a way forward that works. Interventions can be concentrated at different levels: the individual, the family, school, the community (including law enforcement).

I examine each of these approaches and look at the benefits of a multi-agency approach and how to organise these.

How to Use This Book

This book is a 2020 Dreams publication created in partnership with 2020 Rising. 2020 Dreams provide high quality workshops on a wide range of topical young people's issues. More details on these are at the end of this book or at www.2020dreams.org.uk.

2020 Rising tackles those tough issue – like knife and gun crime – that all of us find it difficult to talk about.

This book is designed to be accessible not only to teachers and community group members but also to parents and students themselves. If you are not a big reader, there are plenty of case studies, discussion points and activities dotted throughout.

This book will provide you with everything you might want to know about knife and gun crime in the UK and how we can work together as a community to combat their threat and keep our young people from becoming the next statistic.

For Teachers:

- ✓ Based on established and recent research and latest reports.
- ✓ Broken down into bite-sized chapters to help lesson planning.
- ✓ Can be read cover-to-cover or dipped into.
- ✓ 'Discuss This' panels for class discussion.
- ✓ 'Try This' panels for class activities.

For Parents:

- ✓ Real life case studies.
- ✓ 'Discuss This' panel for discussions at home.
- ✓ 'Try This' panel for family activities.
- ✓ Guidance for improving communication at home.
- ✓ Advice for working with other parents and the community.

For Young People:

- ✓ 'Discuss This' panels gives you things to talk about at school or with your family.
- ✓ 'Try This' panels include fun and useful activities for home and school.
- ✓ Advice to help you say no to carrying weapons.

For the Wider Community:

- ✓ Based on established and recent research and latest reports.
- ✓ Builds awareness about knife and gun crime.
- ✓ Practical advice for tackling weapons in your community.

CHAPTER 3: The Historical Context

Historical Trends and Statistics

The historical record shows that knives and other sharp objects have always been the main way in which men have killed each other (outside of war). However, the number of knife-related deaths showed two periods where the rate increased: the mid-1980s and following 1998.

The occurrence of gun-related offences also began to rise in the late 1980s although guns remain much less accessible in this country, especially when compared to the United States where a gun can be found in around 52 million homes (45%).

To get an idea of the scale of the problem we face, here are some weapon-related statistics:

- ✓ 39 children and teenagers were killed by knives in 2017, the worst figures in over a decade.
- ✓ There were 39,598 knife offences in England and Wales in 2017, a rise of 22 per cent and the highest number since records began in 2010. 14,680 of these offences were in London, a rise of 20 per cent (Source: Metro/ONS).
- ✓ There were 6,604 gun offences in England and Wales in 2017 up 11 per cent.
- ✓ By 21st May 2018, 62 people had already been murdered in London since the start of the year. 25 were young people (under 30) who had been fatally stabbed.
- ✓ In the two month period from the start of February to the end of March 2018, there were more murders committed in London than in New York.
- ✓ Figures released on April 26th 2018 revealed that the number of murders on London's streets had jumped 44 per cent from 109 in 2016/17 to 157 in 2017/18.

Although people have always carried and used knives to harm others, the number of young people doing so has increased and the reasons behind carrying and using them has changed (see Chapter 6.)

What Can We Do About It?

In writing this book, particularly in the later chapters, I've looked at research detailing various interventions, here and abroad, to find out the impact – if any – they have had on young people's attitudes, perceptions and behaviour when it comes to gun and knife crime.

Challenges that have emerged from the studies include the difficulty in sustaining solutions over the long-term, limited information about the impact of specific knife or gun reduction programmes and the lack of proper evaluation, often due to limited funding.

Weapon use is an extension of violent behaviour and there have been plenty of studies of violence among young people, so I have looked at these studies too.

Some interventions I've looked at were universal in scope: they were aimed at all young people in a certain country or region whereas others were targeted at specific risk groups. Some focused on raising awareness, some on providing individual support (e.g. counselling) and others were based on changing laws or so-called 'enforcement strategies,' such as street sweeps, stop and search, targeted surveillance.

One of the key findings from these studies is that local multi-agency approaches, coming at the issue from different areas at once, are more effective than single-focus programmes with agencies pulling together rather than working in isolation. Programme designers also need to be aware of all the different influences and risk factors a young person may be exposed to.

A public health approach, with early recognition of potential problems and the introduction of preventative measures, seems to present a way forward. For example, where family-related risk factors are present, nurse interventions from an early age can have a long-term impact, keeping young people out of trouble.

Therapeutic foster care is another approach which can change attitudes and behaviours about gun and knife crime. It must always be borne in mind that guns and knives don't kill people – people do. This doesn't mean that we shouldn't be doing all we can to get these weapons off the street – but that can't be our only strategy.

You only have to look at the news to see how people can use a variety of objects, substances and even vehicles to carry out violence.

Somehow, the various different social factors detailed in the coming pages have to be taken into account with agencies taking a 'what works for whom' approach to the problem. Just because a programme works for one social group in, say, New York, it doesn't follow that we can use it for a totally different social group in London.

If you are someone who believes in a zero-tolerance approach or using deterrents such as prison tours to scare young people into leaving guns and knives alone, the studies suggest that such interventions simply don't work.

If reducing gun and knife crime (and violence in general) is our main concern (rather than punishing criminal behaviour) it looks like we have to be more holistic in our thinking.

Having said that, we do need to have clear laws in place to protect the public and the ability to enforce them. The next two chapters look at knives, guns and UK law.

CHAPTER 4: Knives, Guns and the Law

Activities: What is an Offensive Weapon?

Discuss this!

1. Before looking at legal definitions, it is a good idea to assess students' understanding of what constitutes an offensive weapon.
2. Ask the class to draw up a list of offensive weapons.
3. After this, explain that the official definition of an offensive weapon is 'any article made or adapted for use for causing injury to the person, or intended by the person having it with him for such use by him or some other person.'

The students should then realise that almost any item can be defined as an offensive weapon. For example, all of the following items would be valid choices:

Axes, fishing knives, glass bottles, guns, hammers, kitchen knives, knuckle dusters, laser pens, pens, saws, scissors, screwdrivers, snooker cues, sports bats, stanley blades and swords.

Laws Regarding the Carrying of Knives

It is illegal to carry a knife (or other bladed article) with the intent of using it as a weapon. Other facts that a young person may not be aware of are:

- ✓ It is illegal to carry a knife in public without a good reason unless it has a folding blade with a cutting edge of 3 inches (7.62 cm) or less.
- ✓ Ownership of a knife is irrelevant. A young person will not escape punishment by claiming or even proving that a knife they are carrying is their brother's, friend's or parent's.
- ✓ The Police can and will search a young person if they suspect they may be in possession of a weapon.
- ✓ School staff may also search a pupil if they think they may have a weapon on them.
- ✓ Being caught in possession of a weapon can lead to arrest, a court appearance and prison.

- ✓ Custodial sentences are becoming more common for young people who carry knives.
- ✓ If a young person gets a criminal record for carrying a weapon, it can seriously affect their chances of going to university or of getting a job.
- ✓ A criminal record can mean that a young person will be barred from travelling to certain countries.

In the eyes of the law, carrying a weapon for protection is never deemed a 'good reason.' It is only permitted to carry knives:

- ✓ To and from work (for use during work)
- ✓ To a museum or gallery for exhibition
- ✓ For theatre, film or TV historical re-enactments
- ✓ For religious purposes (e.g. the Sikh kirpan)
- ✓ For educational demonstrations

Naturally, the young person will need to provide sufficient proof that the above exceptions apply. They may still be arrested and charged in the above cases and it will then be down to the court to decide whether the defendant had a good reason to carry the knife.

Laws Regarding the Sale of Knives (and other weapons)

Being aware of the laws regarding the retail of knives can help parents and community members to know when retailers are breaking the law and, if necessary, when they can report them to the Police.

With regards to the retail of knives:

- ✓ It is illegal for retailers in England to sell a knife to anyone under the age of 18 unless it has a folding blade of less than 3 inches (7.62cm) in length (Scottish retailers can sell cutlery and kitchen knives to 16 year olds).
- ✓ It is illegal for retailers to sell a lock knife to anyone under the age of 18. Lock knives require a button to secure the blade closed and are not counted as folding knives.
- ✓ Multi-tool knives which include a lock knife are counted as lock knives and it is illegal for retailers to sell these to under 18s.

It Is Illegal to Sell Any Type of Banned Knife. These Include:

- ✓ Butterfly knives (balisongs)
- ✓ Disguised knives
- ✓ Flick knives (switchblades/automatic knives)
- ✓ Gravity knives
- ✓ Stealth knives (non-metallic knives/spikes) unless used at home for food or as a toy
- ✓ Zombie knives
- ✓ Swords (except antiques and swords made to traditional methods prior to 1954)
- ✓ Sword-sticks
- ✓ Push daggers

Other Banned Items Include:

- ✓ Blowpipes (blow gun)
- ✓ Telescopic truncheons
- ✓ Batons
- ✓ Hollow kubotans (cylindrical keychain holding spikes)
- ✓ Throwing stars (shurikens, death stars, shakens)
- ✓ Kusari-gama/kyoketsu-shoge/kusari (a sickle, hook knife or weight on a rope)
- ✓ Hand or foot-claws
- ✓ Knuckledusters

Laws Regarding the Possession and Sale of Guns

The only guns that are legally available in the UK are rifles and shotguns; assault rifles and handguns are banned. Legal firearms must be stored in a locked enclosure.

It is illegal to carry a firearm or imitation firearm in a public place without good reason. As with knives, self-defence is not a valid reason for carrying a gun or imitation gun.

In order to sell any type of firearm in the UK, a retailer has to register as a firearms dealer with the police.

They Will Also Have To:

- ✓ Keep all firearms secure
- ✓ Refuse sale to anyone under 18
- ✓ Refuse sale to anyone appearing drunk or believed to be mentally unsound
- ✓ Refuse sale to anyone without the correct licence
- ✓ Not carry out business anywhere where the public might be put at risk
- ✓ Comply with any reasonable additional conditions set out by the chief officer of police

When selling firearms and ammunition, retailers are required to record all details of the transaction within 24 hours and include where the recipient's firearm certificate was issued. They must also record any:

- ✓ Manufactured firearms or ammunition, including dates
- ✓ Purchased or acquired firearms or ammunition, including names and addresses of sellers and dates
- ✓ Firearms or ammunition accepted for sale, repair, testing, proof, cleaning, storage, destruction or any other purpose
- ✓ Firearms or ammunition they have in possession for sale or transfer since their last record

Understanding Police Stop and Search Powers

There are often misunderstandings over how much power the police have to stop, question and search a member of the public. The current legislation is, as follows:

Police are permitted to stop and question anyone as long as they are either in uniform or in possession of a warrant.

A police community support officer (PCSO) is also allowed to stop and question a member of the public but has to be in uniform.

If a police officer or PCSO stops a person and questions them, that person is free to walk away and refuse to answer the questions. Refusal to stop and talk is not sufficient grounds for arrest.

A police officer has powers to stop and search a person if they have reasonable grounds to suspect that they are in possession of:

- ✓ A weapon, including a knife without good reason
- ✓ An object that is likely to be used in a crime (e.g. a crowbar)
- ✓ Illegal drugs
- ✓ Stolen goods

A senior police officer can also stop and search a person:

- ✓ If they suspect they have used a weapon previously
- ✓ If they are in a certain target area
- ✓ If they believe serious violence is likely to occur

When carrying out a stop and search, the police must abide by certain rules.

These include:

- ✓ Telling you their name and police station
- ✓ Explaining why they have decided to search you
- ✓ Explaining why it is legal for them to search you
- ✓ Explaining what they expect to find (e.g. a knife)
- ✓ Providing you with a written report or details of how you can get one

Any police officer can ask someone to remove certain items of clothing such as their jacket, coat or gloves. If they ask them to remove an item of religious importance (e.g. a turban or veil), they must take them out of the view of the public. Only a police officer of the same sex as another person can ask them to remove other items of clothing.

Stopping and searching a person is not the same as arresting them.

Thank you for reading. You have now reached the preview limit for this book.

To order the full book please visit -

<https://www.202odreams.org.uk/product-category/publications/>

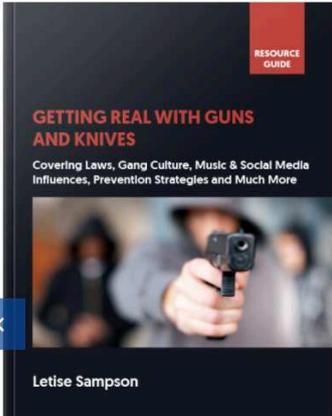
Publications

To support our work in raising awareness we have produced a number of books.

Topics include Knife Crime, Gang Prevention, Mental Health & more.

Our publications are suitable for both parents & teachers.

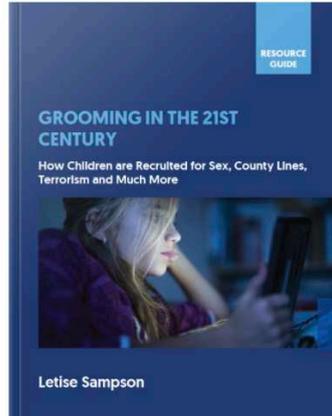
VIEW ALL



GETTING REAL WITH GUNS AND KNIVES
Covering Laws, Gang Culture, Music & Social Media Influences, Prevention Strategies and Much More

Letise Sampson

Getting Real with Guns and Knives
£17.99 – £21.99



GROOMING IN THE 21ST CENTURY
How Children are Recruited for Sex, County Lines, Terrorism and Much More

Letise Sampson

Grooming in the 21st Century
£17.99 – £21.99

References

1. 'Getting to Grips with Gangs,' Sampson, L., 2018
2. 'Police Powers to Stop and Search: Your Rights,' (UK Government website), last accessed 2018
3. 'Selling, Buying and Carrying Knives,' (UK Government website), last accessed 2018
4. 'London Murder Rate Overtake New York's', (BBC News), 2018
5. 'London Gang Crime: 11 young men have been stabbed to death in the capital in 2018 – and it's only March!', GetWestLondon, 2018
6. 'Living With Knife Crime: both my sons have been stabbed', Bannock, C. (The Guardian, Beyond the Blade), 2018
7. 'Gangs and Gang Crime: Advice for Parents', www.nidirect.co.uk, 2018
8. 'Knife Crime up 14% Because Gang Warfare is Becoming “Embedded in our Culture”', Walker, P. (The Telegraph), 2017
9. 'Knives and Offensive Weapons Sentencing Statistics, England and Wales - 2017' (Ministry of Justice), 2017
10. 'Police Data Shows Crime Rising at Increasing Rate in England and Wales', Travis, A. (The Guardian), 2017
11. '17 Times Social Media Helped Police Track Down Thieves, Murderers and Gang Criminals,' Dughi, P. (The Mission), 2016
12. 'Knife Crime Interventions: “What Works?”' Foster, R. (SCCJR) 2013
13. 'Preventing Weapon Crime and Gang Membership: A Toolkit for Those Working with Young People,' Flemming, A. 2012
14. 'Tackling Youth Knife Crime: Practical Advice for Police,' (Home Office), 2009
15. 'The Knife Crime Phenomenon: A Psychological Perspective on Youth Knife Culture,' Gliga, T. (British Psychological Society), 2009
16. 'Young People, Knives and Guns: A Comprehensive Review, Analysis and Critique of Gun and Knife Crime Strategies,' Silvestri, A., Oldfield, M., Squires, P. and Grimshaw, R. (Centre for Crime and Justice Studies), 2009
17. 'Relations Between Alcohol, Violence and Victimization in Adolescence,' Shepherd, J.P., Sutherland, I. and Newcombe, R.G. (Journal of Adolescence), 2006
18. 'The Killing Game,' Webb, G. (Sacramento News and Review), 2004
19. 'Group Size Effects on Risk Perception: A Test of Several Hypotheses,' Ho, A.S.Y.,

Leung, K. (Asian Journal of Social Psychology), 2002

20. 'Predictors of Youth Violence,' Hawkins, J.D., Herrenkohl, T. I., Farrington, D.P., Brewer, D., Catalano, R. F., Harachi, T.W. and Cothorn, L. (OJJDP Juvenile Justice Bulletin), 2000
21. '2 Smart 4...Drugs, Alcohol, Knives, Bullying: Teachers Guidebook,' (Essex Police)
22. 'A Guide on how to Talk to your Child About Knives', Home Office
23. 'Count me in: Together we can Stop Knife Crime,' (campaign guide)
24. 'Knives and Offensive Weapons' (presentation - Norfolk Constabulary)
25. 'Teen Knife Crime,' (booklet)