Children & young people

Engagement report, February 2020

POLICE SCOTLAND
POILEAS ALBA

Children and Young People
www.scotland.police.uk/youth-hub

Contents

Click on the relevant chapter below for quick access to pages.

Context

Our Annual Police Plan 19-20 sets out the five outcomes for Police Scotland, which included the following outcome:

Public and communities are engaged, involved and have confidence in policing

One of our objectives is to improve the reach of our public and community engagement initiatives.

As part of this objective, we want to **improve the relationship between young people and the police**. We plan to do this by listening and understanding what issues young people face in their local communities and how the police can help.

Our approach is underpinned by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which sets out the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of every child, regardless of their race, religion or abilities.

Police Scotland is also a named corporate parent under the Children and Young People (Scotland) Act 2014. The duties began on 1 April 2015 and places responsibilities on us to improve the lives and futures of Scotland's looked after children and care leavers.

We recognise children and young people might have different needs when contacting and interacting with the police. As part of our Summer Safety campaign, we launched engagement with children and young people to transform how we involve young people in shaping our approaches.

Throughout Summer 2019, officers attended a number of festivals across Scotland, where young people had the opportunity to speak with them and provide their feedback about the police. This engagement was complemented by an online survey.

We endeavour to continuously listen to young people and learn about their views of the police, how we're working, and how we could do better. We want to keep listening to the issues that affect young people and influence the way the police work, both now and in the future.

This engagement is part of an ongoing conversation which we will continue to have with children and young people to inform the design of our services.

We are commited to making it safe and straightforward for 12-18 year olds to report crime, get advice and information, and provide feedback.

This report outlines the analysis of this engagement, alongside comparisons to other insights and data about children and young people.

Our engagement

As part of this engagement, we attended the following festivals and events during the summer to listen to children and young people:

- YouthBeatz, Dumfries;
- TRNSMT, Glasgow;
- Tartan Heart, Belladrum;
- Party at the Palace, Linlithgow.

During the engagement at TRNSMT, Lewis Capaldi joined the campaign to encourage more young people to share their views through the survey and with officers at the festival.

An online survey complemented the face-to-face engagement, which was open for the period 11th July – 1st December 2019.

Image 1: Left to right, Superintendent Craig Smith, Lewis Capaldi, Superintendent David Pettigrew

The survey was open to the public, hosted on our Citizen Space platform, and encouraged open and honest conversations between adults and young people, allowing adults to complete the survey on behalf of a young person.

In total, we received **1,609 responses**:

- 1,159 online survey responses;
- 450 responses from face-to-face engagement with officers at festivals (Computer-Assisted Personal Interviews using iPads).

This was the largest survey run by Police Scotland with children and young people, aged between 12 and 18 years old.

We captured quantitative and qualitative feedback on how young people feel about their safety and how the police might be more accessible and approachable for them. This included insights on the following:

- Feelings of safety in own area;
- Ways the police could help;
- Preferred contact method to report crime; and
- Ways to provide feedback to the police.

We received **2,618 free-text responses** which provided rich qualitative data that, through thematic analysis, allowed us to gain an in-depth understanding of the particular issues young people worry about in their local area, and how the police can help.

During the festival season, we proactivly promoted the

engagement across our social media accounts, resulting in:

- 8,000 likes from six Instagram posts;
- 819 likes from 74 Tweets;
- 9,000 likes and 5,200 shares on Facebook;
- and 82 likes and 12 shares on Police Scotland's Facebook Youth Hub.

The results outlined in this report are being used to help shape Police Scotland's approach to communicating and engaging younger people.

"The police and young people should have a relationship built of mutual respect not subservience in the face of intimidation."
(Female, 16-18 years old, Fife, P Division)

"…create a better rapport with young people so they [young people] arent afraid of them. Support them, especially those with mental health illnesses such as anxiety, and tell them what will happen when they report a crime so they arent anxious about reporting one that happened to them."
(Female, 16-18 years old, Dumfries & Galloway, V Division)

"Be seen, not necessarily harassing young people but just being present day to day."
(Male, 16-18 years old, West Lothian, J Division)

Image 2: Engagement at TRNSMT

Image 3: iPad-assisted engagement

Summary of what young people said

Primarily, what worries young people is drugs

Thematic analysis of free-text responses showed that participants overwhelmingly specified drugs (selling and using) as their main worry in their local area. This also included drug and alcohol related worries such as substances abuse, drunken behaviour, violence related to drugs and alcohol abuse, and anti-social behaviour. Some raised concerns about the impact drug use has on young people in terms of their social and educational development.

Many specified that they want the police to take more action against drug dealers – participants stated that the police could do more to inform young people about the dangers of alcohol and drugs abuse, as well as doing more to tackle drug problems in their communities.

"Do more to tackle abuse and selling and distribution of drugs to young people. Make it aware that officers are available to help if you get into risky and unsafe situations?"
(Female, 16-18 years old, Aberdeenshire, A Division)

Image 4: Word cloud of free-text responses

6

"Drug and anti-social crimes are rife, constantly have the feeling of fear whenever walking alone."
(Male, 16-18 years old, Renfrewshire, K Division)

"There are known drug dealers and drug users always hanging around the streets."
(Male, 16-18 years old, West Lothian, J division)

Establishing and nurturing positive relationships between young people and the police

Primarily, participants said that the police should be more visible in their local areas. Many said that they want more engagement in schools by officers. This also included proactive engagement locally by the police to get to know the young people and their families in the local area to understand current problems and their impact. Community police bonds and greater positive interaction with young people was specified as the way police can help young people in their areas.

"More police in schools to be positive with kids. There is too many negative situations and [the police] only talk to you when something is wrong."
(Male, 12-15 years old, Dumfries and Galloway, V Division)

"Be present! In my 17 years on this planet, and living in the same house, I've never seen a police officer in my estate."
(Female, 16-18 years old, West Lothian, J Division)

Contacting and communicating with us

When contacting and communicating with the police most young people said they prefer direct and personal communications - phone, face-to-face and text. To a much lesser extent, online communications via social media, email, and websites are preferred methods for responsive contact. In expressing an opinion or giving feedback to the police, website, face-to-face, and social media are most preferred methods of engagement. Most survey respondents showed a desire for greater interaction with the police in positive ways to facilitate a greater understanding and compassion for young people, which they believe would enhance their feeling of safety.

Image 5: Word cloud of free-text responses

Different groups have different concerns

The interconnectedness of our characteristics such as age, gender, and ethnic background play an important role in our experiences. While we focus our work to improve the diversity of our engagement activities in the future, it is worth noting that female respondents emphasised that they are particularly worried about harassment and sexual assault more than male respondents.

In-depth findings

The findings are set out over the following pages.

About the participants

The purpose of collating personal information was to allow meaningful comparisons to be made between responses and the breakdown of Scotland's diverse communities. All personal questions were optional for young people to answer.

Obtaining postcodes facilitated geographical analysis to be made, which ensured that responses came from across the country and the concerns of diferent localities were considered.

Geographical breakdown

Police Scotland is divided into thirteen local policing divisions, each ensures that local policing in that area is responsive, accountable, and tailored to meet local needs. The following map illustrates these divisions:
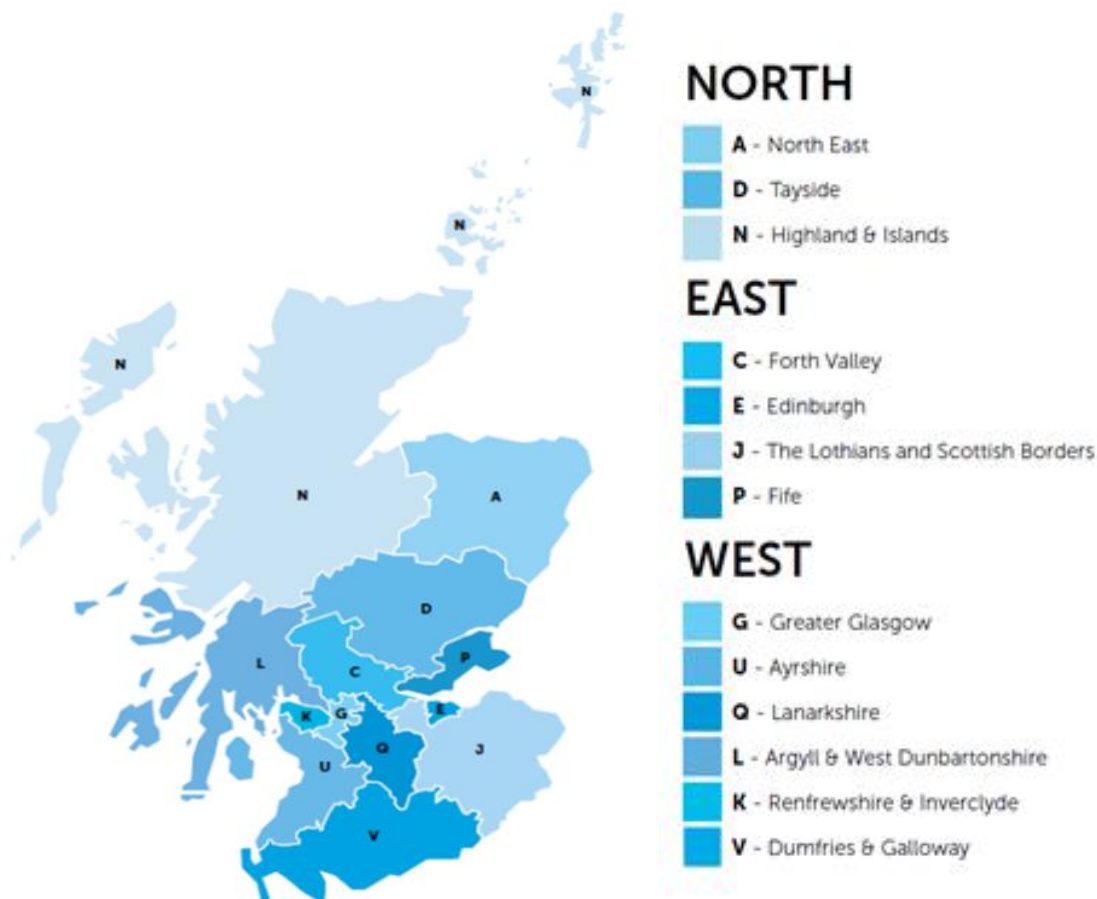
Image 6: Map and breakdown of Police Scotland Divisions

The chart below illustrates the spread of responses across Police Scotland's policing divisions. Survey responses were received from all divisions, with the highest number of responses (334) received from A Division (North East).
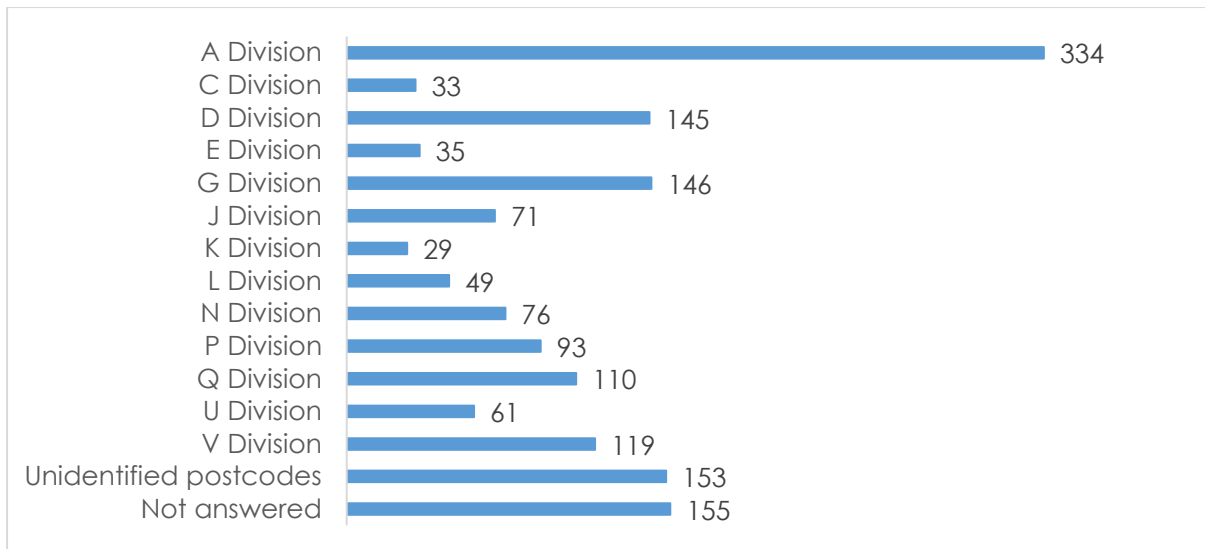
Figure 1: Number of responses for each local police division

About the participants

A majority of young people responded to the online survey (67%), with around three in ten (28%) responding face-to-face at a festival engagement, and 5% were adults completing the survey on behalf of a young person.

Age

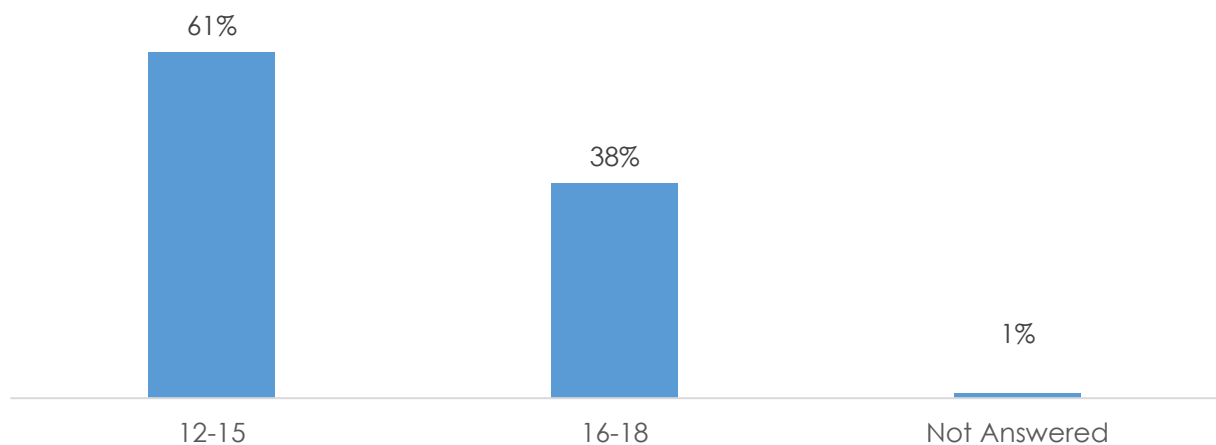61% of repondents are aged between 12 and 15 years old, with 38% aged between 16 and 18 years old.

Figure 2: Age

Gender

54% of participants identified as female, 41% who identified as male and 1% identified in another way. According to the Scottish Government's Equality Evidence data, in 2018, 54% of Scottish children and young people were

male, while 45% were female. Although not wholly representative of this breakdown, our sample does provide a good split of male and female respondents for analysis.
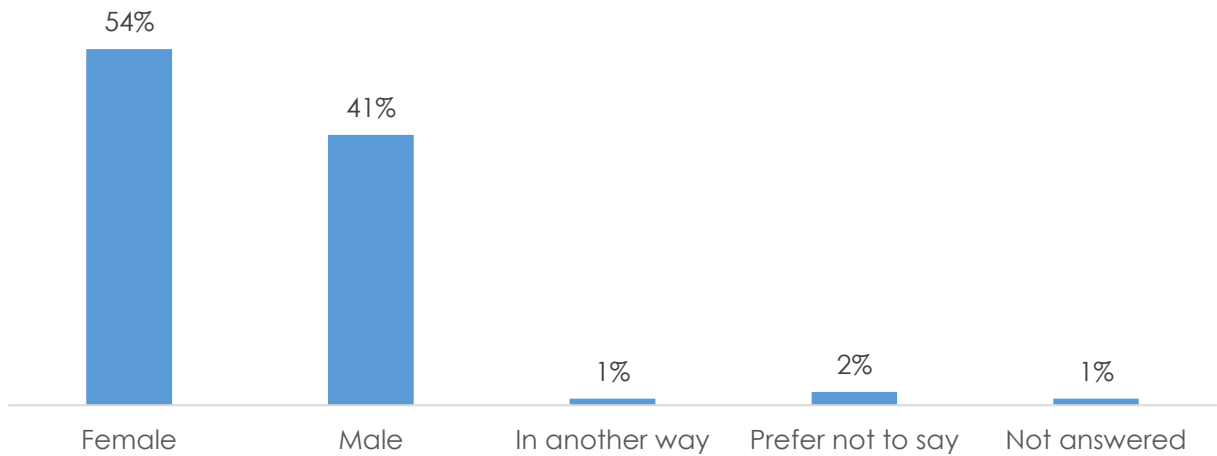

Figure 3: Gender identity

Disability

A notable majority of the respondents self-identified as non-disabled, with only 106 who self-identified as disabled. This generally consident with the Scottish Government's data that showed in 2018, around 13% of children and young people in Scotland have a disability.
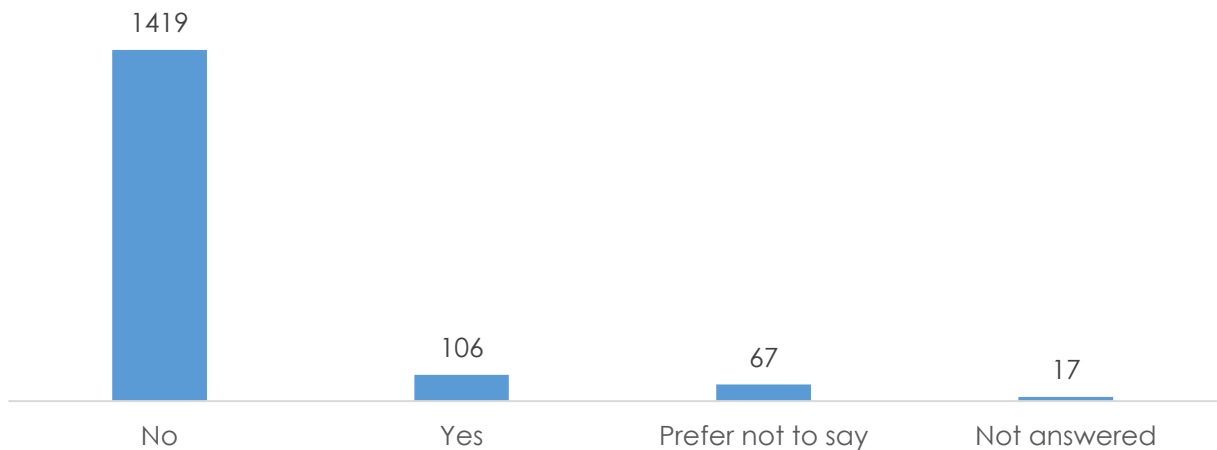

Figure 4: Disability

Sexuality

81% self-identified as heterosexual, with 7% bisexual and 3% gay/lesbian.

Group	No. of responses	%
Heterosexual	1,303	81%
Bisexual	110	7%
Gay/Lesbian	45	3%

Other	45	3%
Not answered	106	7%

Figure 5: Sexuality

Ethnicity

A notable majority (91%) described themselves as white including White Scottish, White English, White Welsh, White Irish or Other White background.

Ethnicity Group	No. of responses	%
White Scottish	823	51%
White British	490	31%
White English	61	4%
White Polish	31	2%
Other white ethnic group	22	1%
White Irish	16	1%
Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish, Pakistani British	13	1%
Indian, Indian Scottish, Indian British	12	1%
Mixed or Multiple Ethnic Group	12	1%
African, African Scottish, African British	10	1%
White Gypsy/Traveller	10	1%
Black, Black Scottish, Black British	9	1%
Other White British	9	1%
Chinese, Chinese Scottish, Chinese British	8	1%
White Welsh	7	<1%
Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish, Caribbean British	5	<1%
Arab, Arab Scottish, Arab British	3	<1%
Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish, Bangladeshi British	2	<1%
Other Asian group	2	<1%
Other Black group	1	<1%
White Northern Irish	1	<1%
Other	14	1%
Prefer not to say	13	1%
Not Answered	35	2%

Figure 6: Ethnicity

Overall findings

Do you feel safe in your area?

The majority (82%) of respondents shared that they feel safe in their local area, with only 8% stating that they don't feel safe and 9% saying they are not sure whether they feel safe or unsafe where they live.
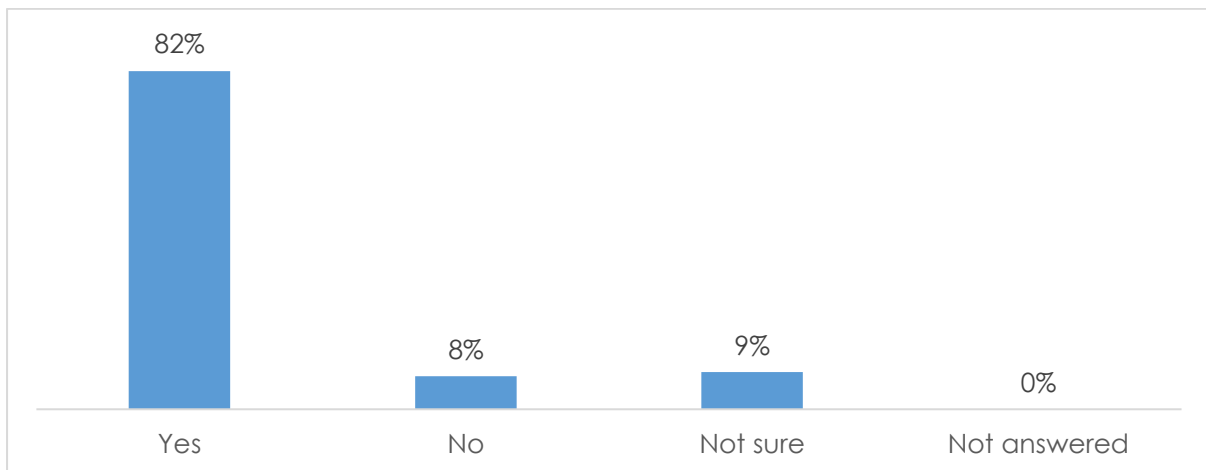

Figure 7: Do you feel safe where you live?

What worries you in your area?

Overwhelmingly, children and young people responded in free text that they're **most worried about drugs** in the area where they live.

These findings are generally consistant with the Scottish Government's Scottish Schools Adolescent Lifestyle and Substance Use Survey that found that over one in ten (12%) of 15 ear olds in Scotland had used drugs in the last month. The study also found that 68% of those who had tried drugs got them from a friend, which was by far the main source among respondents.

"Pressure from friends to take drugs and the dear of reporting it and then having negative consequences on their lives at school or socially."
(Male, 16-18 years old, Perth & Kinross, D Division)

"Drug use in the building. Disruptive and aggressive neighbor's more so during the night."
(Female, 16-18 years old, Glasgow City, G Division)

Specifically, respondents in this survey included the below in free text responses in regards to drugs:

- o **Access to and abuse of drugs** by young people in the area or school;
- o Older children (16-18 years old) **selling to young children** (12-14 years old);
- o **Violent behaviour** caused by using drugs;
- o **The impact on young people** who use drugs in terms of their social and educational lives;
- o **Anti-social behaviour** in public; and
- o **Dealers** approaching young people in schools.

24%	**Worry about** **drugs** **in their area**
8%	**Are concerned about** **youth gangs** **in the area**
8%	**Say that there are issues with** **rowdy drunken behaviour** **in their area**
7%	**Worry about** **anti-social behaviour** **in their area**
6%	**Are worried about** **road safety** **(including speeding and dangerous driving)**
6%	**Are concerned about** **homes being broken into** **in their area**

Table 1: What worries you in your local area?

The concerns expressed in this survey also mirror those reported in the recent Your Police survey (2019). In the latter, respondents reported that their top five

priorities were: road traffic; homes being broken into; selling or using drugs; rowdy drunken behaviour in public places; and violent crime.

In the Your Police survey, respondents were also given the opportunity to specify concerns with open text responses. In these comments, a notable number of respondents also reported concerns about youth gangs, drugs and antisocial behaviour. Some example include:

"Drugs - always an issue throughout the world but a massive increase in teens using drugs in this area….In last 10 years this area has always had drug issues but not at this scale."
(Female, 42. West Lothian)

"Drugs are a growing problem in [Redacted] as they are everywhere. Our future generations risk falling into this trap of using or selling."
(Gender and aged unspecified. West Lothian)

Youth gangs

Children and young people specified that they worry about:

- Large groups of antisocial and aggressive youths;
- Drug and alcohol abuse related behavious in groups;
- Young people fighting in local parks;
- Racing on the street;
- Carrying weapons; and
- Night-time behaviour.

"There are teens who carry weapons near me; I think that worries me most."
(Male, 12-15 years old, Midlothian, J Division)

Anti-social behaviour

Participants specified worrying about:

- Aggressive young people;
- Violence;
- Vandalism; and
- Shouting and rowdy behaviour.

"There's often shouting from other flats, close to domestic violence and there's possibly a nearby house that is growing weed."
(Describe in other way, 16-18 years old, Fife, P Division)

"Some of the people around as can get very violent."
(Female, 12-15 years old, South Lanarkshire, Q Division)

Road safety

Children and young people specified their worries in terms of speeding and dangerous driving in their area.

"Constantly have young guys in the area that race up and down the streets in their cars but there's never any police presence to control the type of behaviour they display. It's probably the biggest worry I have as I have younger siblings and elder family members."
(Female, 16-18 years old, Glasgow city, G Division)

"Rural crimes such as thefts of vehicles or house/out building burglaries. Speeding through my village (30mph single track road) and although out of the village the national speed limit applies, the road is again only wide enough for one car, it is twisty at points which some cars drive at speed round".
(Female, 16-18 years old, Scottish Borders, J Division)

Other worries

Children and young people shared some other important things that worry them, both in their local areas and in general:

- Online bullying;
- Public provisions of phone boxes;
- Police engagement with young people;
- Stabbings;
- Assault;
- Lack of a local police station;
- Rape and sexual violence; and
- Harassment on the streets.

"My worries are social media is becoming very seriously worrying for my community and everything is being bullied for different reasons such like race, disability, hair colour, etc.".
(Male, 16-18 years old, Aberdeen shire, A Division)

"I had a party that 4 older boys showed up to uninvited, they refused to leave and assaulted my sister and kicked in our door when she called the police on them. The police said they would inform us of what happened to the boys but they never did. i often see them walking home alone at night".
(Female, 16-18 years old, East Renfrewshire, G Division)

16

What could the police do to help young people?

Overall, the arising themes below illustrate children and young people's desire for more positive engagement with the police in their own environment (such as schools) which provides them with visibility and increases their trust.

The most popular measure specified was **visibility and presence** – this included visibility in young people's local areas, prominent presence at night, and more school engagement – both talking to young people at schools and having school officers.

Participants specified they wanted more police engagement in schools to break down barriers to engagement and increase trust. This included the way police talks to young people and the importance of seeing police officer at other settings and environments rather than seeing and experiencing police interactions when bad things happen.

"More police engagement in education system, my wee sister is in nursery and terrified of police."
(Female, 16-18 years old, Inverclyde, K Division)

"Be more prominent in schools for engagement."
(Male, 16-18 years old, North Lanarkshire, Q Division)

"Develop amicable relationships with young people to lower the distrust between the youth and the police, be more approachable, and ensure that areas where young people are likely to be are kept safe".
(Male, 16-18 years old, Perth and Kinross, D Division)

"Police are good in my area."
(Female, 12-15 years old, Dumfries and Galloway, V Division)

Thematic analysis of free text responses showed that young people want police to help with:

24% Say that there is a need for
local police presence
which includes visibility and patrolling

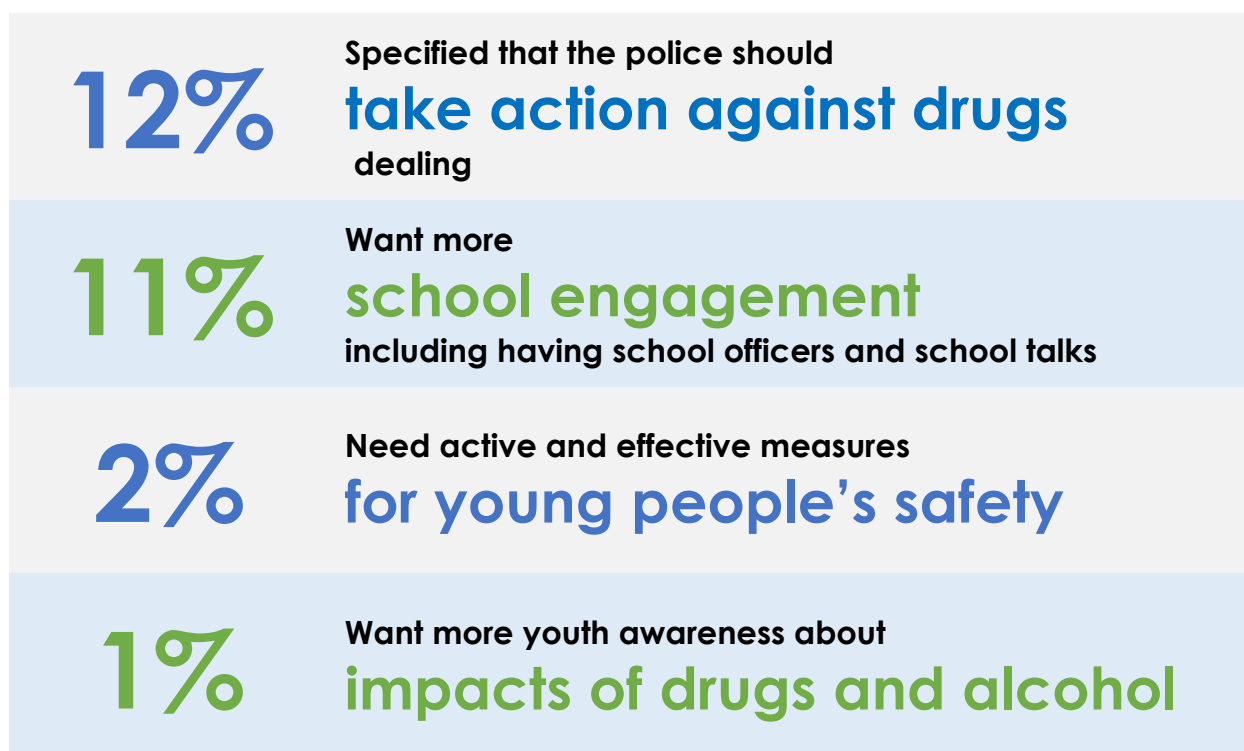**13%** Stated that the police should be
talking to young people

12% Specified that the police should **take action against drugs** dealing

11% Want more **school engagement** including having school officers and school talks

2% Need active and effective measures **for young people's safety**

1% Want more youth awareness about **impacts of drugs and alcohol**

Table 2: What could the police do to help young people?

Communicating with young people

This includes the way police speak and engage with young people, and increased presence at schools and places of education. Some young people also specified:

- Being accessible to get information and advice;
- Safe space for young people to share issues that concern them including digital options for submitting anonymous information or reporting a crime online. For some, safe spaces are important so that they're not known as 'grassing' on their friends;
- Communication to be compassionate;
- Using a trauma-informed approach when engaging with CYP;
- Not jumping to conclusions; and
- Talking to young people about what's important to them; for example, utilising school officers to give talks about drugs and alcohol misuse.

"Go into the school (twice a week). Police should get to know the kids and the families in the area. Weekly talks about problems and impacts of social media, the impacts of carrying weapons, drug and alcohol abuse, bullying, and dangers that have an impact. This should be part of education".
(Female, 12-15 years old, North Lanark shire, Q Division)

"Speaking to young people regularly and getting to know us. The Police should be more aware of trauma and how it affects young people."
(Female, 12-15 years old, East Ayrshire, U Division

"Just engage a little more. A little hello could go a long way. It could encourage younger people to feel comfortable approaching police officers. As they'd feel like it's okay to speak. Some police officers are fantastic and always engage with the public however some are quiet which could possibly stop younger people to feel welcome to start a conversation about an issue."
(Female, 16-18 years old)

"I have a campus cop in my school but they do very little to raise awareness of drugs and alcohol misuse."
(Demographic information not provided)

Keeping young girls safe

In this survey, both male and female respondents were worried about selling and using drugs, dangerous driving and drunken behaviour. However, its worth noting that from those who self-identified as female, some pointed out that they're worried about harassment and sexual violence including rape.

"I'd love a rape alarm or a personal alarm as I feel very intimidated as a young female who is often followed or winked at or stared at by middle age men. I think the local school and community officers should have alarms available on request".
(Female, 16-18 years old, West Lothian, J Division)

"Police to be visible in my area at night."
(Female, 12-15 years old, Dumfries and Galloway, V Division)

Channels of engagement

Ways to contact the police	Ways the police to contact you	Ways to tell the police to do things better
📞 72%	📞 62%	🗨 32%
🗨 26%	📱SMS 31%	⚙ 27%
⚙ 24%	🗨 30%	📱SMS 15%

Figure 8: Channels of engagement [1]

Ways to contact the police

Over the phone, either through 999 or 101, was the most popular way to contact the police for a strong majority of respondents (72%). Around a quarter said they would prefer to contact the police face-to-face (26%) or through social media (24%). These findings are consistant with our recent Local Police Plans survey, which found that the phone and face-to-face were generally the most popular channel for communicating with the police.

Ways the police contact you

A majority of respondents said they would prefer for the police to contact them over the phone (62%), while around a third would prefer a text message (31%) or face-to-face with an officer (30%). Again, these findings are consistant with previous research, including our Local Policing Plans survey and public focus group research conducted in 2018.

Ways to tell police to do things better
Participants' preference on channels to provide feedback to the police and tell us how to do things better is as follow;
- Around a third said face-to-face with police officers (32%);
- 27% would prefer to do this over social media;
- and 15% prefer to do this by text.

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[1] Please note that respondents were able to select multiple codes for each of these questions, which results in total percentages adding up to more than 100%.
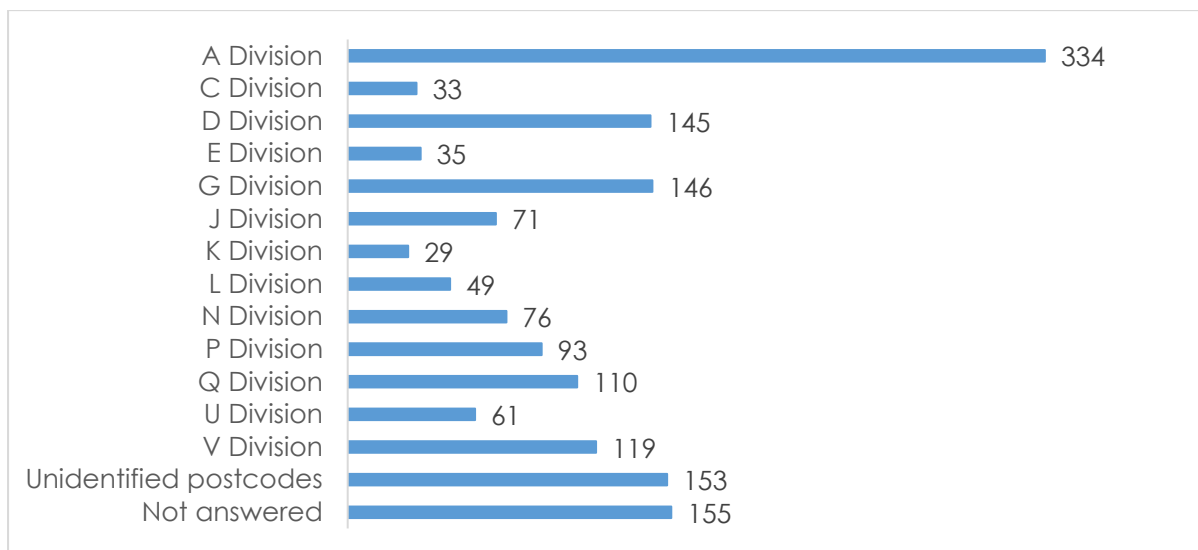
Findings by divisions

Figure 9: Responses per division

There was a broad spread of responses across divisions. The largest response was received by A Division (334), followed by G Division (146), and D Division (145). V Division and Q Division received 119 and 110 responses respectively. The remaining eight divisions received less than 100 responses each, ranging from 93 for P Division to 29 for K Division.

Ordinarily, we would conduct sub-group analysis to identify statistically significant differences between divisions. This type of analysis can provide valuable insights into areas of particular concern, as well as highlighting division-specific challenges. In this case, such analysis was not appropriate because the majority of the samples were not robust enough to allow for sub-group analysis. While we are unable to compare responses between divisions, we have presented feelings of safety across the 13 divisions below:

	Yes	No	Not sure	Not answered
A Division	270	26	36	2
C Division	26	2	5	0
D Division	125	12	5	0
E Division	27	8	0	0
G Division	110	16	20	0
J Division	57	9	5	0
K Division	22	3	4	0
L Division	38	2	9	0
N Division	71	0	3	0
P Division	77	5	11	0
Q Division	90	12	8	0
U Division	43	13	5	0
V Division	108	3	8	0

What we did based on these findings

Improved accessibility of our surveys and engagement

Some of our surveys used jargon language and were not inclusive for under 18 year old participants to complete. We have also invested in training colleagues in writing surveys and documents in Easy Read to ensure more participants can take part.

Sharing survey data and insights with relevant local police division

The data collected through this survey is rich and valuable to Police Scotland at both a national and local level. To ensure that local divisions benefit from this research, anonymised data will be shared with the relevant local divisions so that the insights from these age groups can contribute to the development of the local police plan in that division.

Ensure continued conversation with children and young people

From April 2020, we will again open the survey as part of a refreshed approach that aims to gather feedback from the public regarding feelings of safety and police priorities in local areas. The survey questions will be aligned with the questions asked as part of this engagement to ensure continued conversation with young people is enabled.

What we will do

Scaling up existing approaches

We will focus on scaling up and improving what we currently do as this survey verifies that children and young people need this. This includes the below:

- Continue to develop trauma-informed approaches to engagement with children and young people. There is currently a pilot in V Division, focusing on working with children in case and learnings from this pilot and evaluation of approach will be taken into account.

- Continue to deliver an input as part of probationers training in relation to engagement with children and young people. This includes ways to communicate with younger groups and communication approaches. Input at probationers training will be kept up-to-date and quotes and findings from engagement with children and young people will be included in the training.

Embedding good practice from this engagement into how we continue to engage with young people locally

We will encourage local police divisions to use the engagement framework for this engagement when engaging with children and young people. A new Engagement Framework for Police Scotland will be circulated widely to assist in making our engagement approaches and activities relevant, accessible and inclusive to young people. Local police divisions can utilise the use of iPads during face-to-face engagement locally. This engagement will be proactive and on young people's terms and in their environment (for example, local festivals and events that they attend).

Raising awareness in schools about things that matter to young people

Utilising awareness weeks in schools for police school officers to deliver awareness sessions about issues that worry young people. These can be co-design locally and topics from this survey can be used, including:

- Violence against womxn[2]
- Drugs and its impact on young people's lives
- Ways to report incidents anonymously

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[2] The term 'Womxn' is an alternative term for the word women, which has been used to explicitly include transgender women.

Work to improve visibility and local presence

This work will be supported through the delivery of our Police Scotland Estate Strategy, exploring co-location of police alongside other partners, such as local authorities, in the centre of communities. For example, last year we co-located at Waid Community Campus – a new high school in Fife. We will continue to explore opportunities for co-location with schools which will improve our visibility and connections locally with children and young people.

Ensuring future engagement is diverse and inclusive

Learnings from this engagement pilot will be taken into account for future engagement to ensure wider reach for our surveys and engagement. We will continuously work with partners and try harder to make our engagement simpler and more inclusive for different groups and people with different needs.

This is the start of a continous engagement

This engagement is the start a continuous conversation with children and young people.

Appendix I

Questionnaire

1. Do you feel safe where you live?
    a. Yes
    b. No
    c. Not sure
2. What worries you most about where you live?
3. What could the police do to help young people where you live?
4. What's the most comfortable way for you to contact the police?
    a. Phone call
    b. Text
    c. Email
    d. Social media
    e. Website
    f. Face-to-face
    g. Through another organisation
5. What's the best way for the police to contact you?
    a. Phone call
    b. Text
    c. Email
    d. Social media
    e. Face-to-face
    f. Through another organisation
6. How would you want to tell the police to do things better?
    a. Online
    b. Face-to-face
    c. Social media
    d. Text
    e. Email
    f. Phone call
    g. Through another organisation

7. What's your age?
    a. 12-15 years old
    b. 16-18 years old
8. Where do you live [postcode]?
9. Which one of the following best describes you?
    a. Female
    b. Male
    c. Other
    d. Prefer not to say
10. Do you consider yourself to have a disability?
    a. Yes

b. No
c. Prefer not to say

11. Which of the following options best describes how you think of yourself?
    a. Heterosexual
    b. Gay
    c. Lesbian
    d. Bisexual
    e. Other

12. Chose one option that best describes your ethnic group.
    a. White
        i. Scottish
        ii. Other British
        iii. Irish
        iv. Gypsy / Traveller
        v. Polish
        vi. Any other white ethnic group
    b. Mixed or multiple ethnic group
        i. Any mixed or multiple ethnic group
    c. Asian, Asian Scottish or Asian British
        i. Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British
        ii. Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British
        iii. Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British
        iv. Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British
        v. Any other Asian
    d. African
        i. African, African Scottish or African British
        ii. Any other African
    e. Caribbean or black
        i. Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British
        ii. Black, Black Scottish or Black British
        iii. Any other Caribbean or black
    f. Other ethnic group
        i. Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British
        ii. Any other ethnic group

Contact us

Police Scotland would like to thank everyone who engaged with us during festivals and as part of our online survey.

Key contacts for this engagement:

- Insights and Engagement team
  consultations@scotland.pnn.police.uk

- Safer Communities, Children & Young People
  SCD.ChildrenandYoungPeopleBusiness@scotland.pnn.police.uk

For further information:

- Youth Hub – advice for young people, provided by Police Scotland:
  https://www.scotland.police.uk/youth-hub/
- For other surveys or consultations run by Police Scotland, please visit:
  https://consult.scotland.police.uk