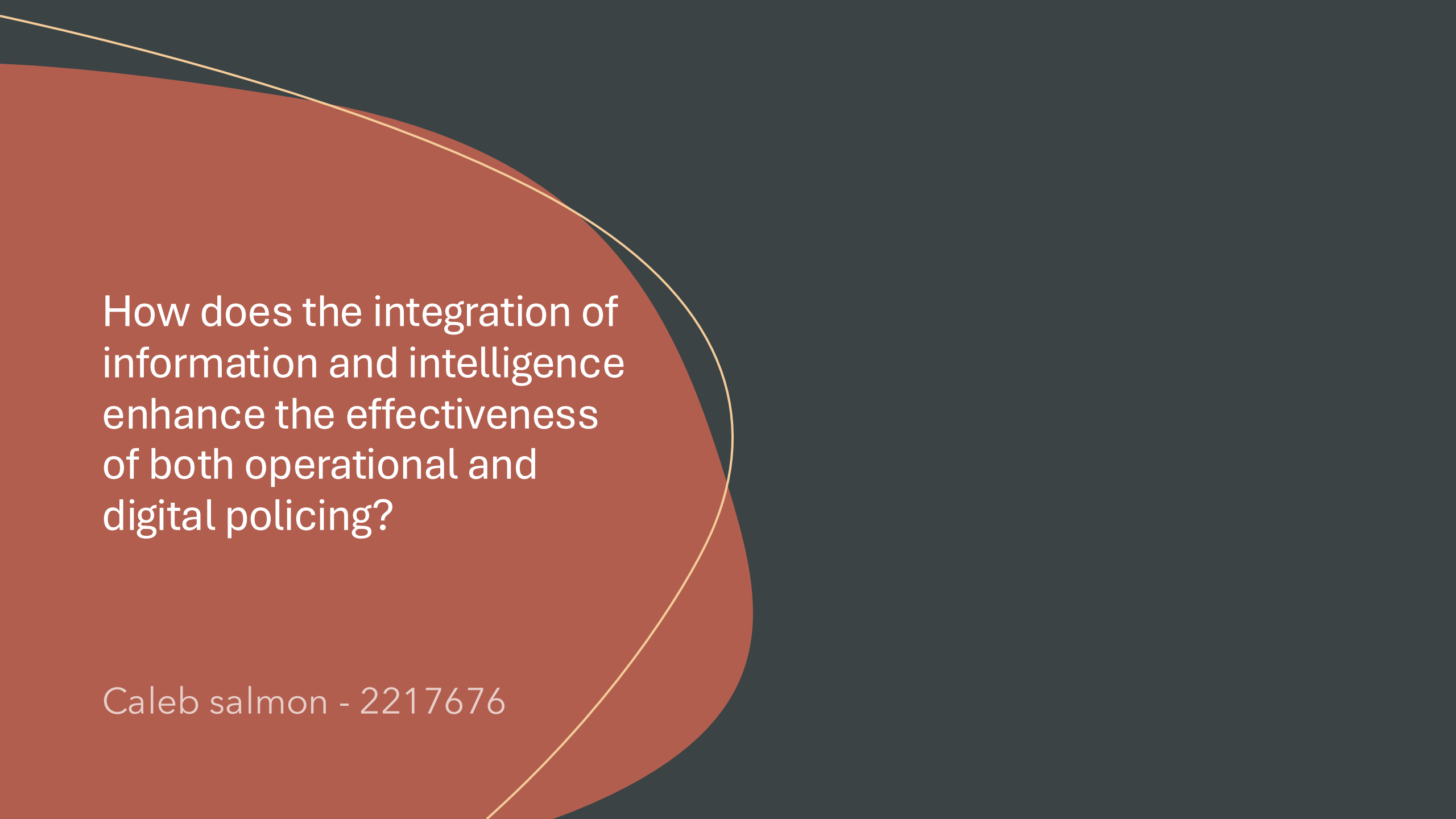




How does the integration of
information and intelligence
enhance the effectiveness
of both operational and
digital policing?

Caleb salmon - 2217676

Aims of the presentation.

Consider the definitions of intelligence , evidence and information in the context of operational and digital policing.

Analyse key legislation associated with the use of information and intelligence in policing.

Critically Examine police responses within the context of using information and intelligence within digital and operational policing.

Critically examine the benefits and downside of the integration of information and intelligence.

Definitions – why are they important?

- **Digital Policing**:- Cyber Crime - "umbrella term used to describe two closely linked, but distinct ranges of criminal activity." (Crown Prosecution Service, 2025)
- "Internet users generate about 2.5 quintillion bytes of data each day" (Michalowski, 2025)
- **Operational Policing**: - Strategic policing which aims to maintain public order and safety.
- **Information**:- "Police information refers to all information obtained, recorded or processed for a policing purpose." (College of Policing, 2025)
- **Intelligence**:- "Intelligence is collected information that has been developed for action." (College of Policing, 2015)
- **Evidence**:- "is information given to the court and the jury to help them decide if a crime has been committed or not" (Home Office, 2020)

How its developed and used.

Information

Intelligence

Evidence

- Can be collated in

Source Evaluation	Intelligence Evaluation	Handling Conditions
1 - Reliable	A - Known directly to the source	P – Lawful sharing permitted
	B - Known indirectly to the source but corroborated	
2 - Untested	C - Known indirectly to the source	C - Lawful sharing permitted with conditions
	D - Not known	
3 – Not reliable	E - Suspected to be false	

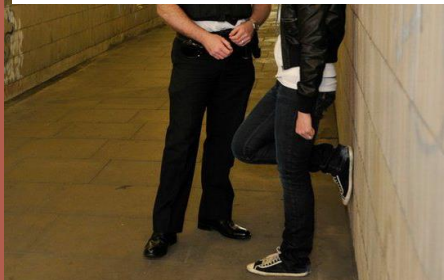


FIGURE 1: COLLEGE OF POLICING ETHICS MODEL



Source: Code of Ethics (Ryton-on-Dunsmore, UK: College of Policing, 2014), 18.

Legislation- when can it be used?

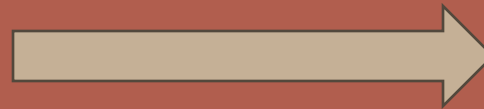
- What allows police services to do this?:

Digital:

- Data Protection Act (2018)
- Computer Misuse Act (1990)
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act (1984) Section 22.

Operational:

- Criminal Justice and Police Act 2001
- Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (2000)
- Criminal Procedure and investigations act. (1996). - "investigations which begin in the belief that a crime may be committed" (Ministry of justice , 2017)



What rights do the public have?

- Article 8 of the Human Rights Act (1998)
- Data Protection Act / GDPR (2018)



Integration in Policing responses.

- CHIS's - "may be a police officer, someone holding a position in a public authority who is acting undercover, or a member of the public who is recruited by a public authority."



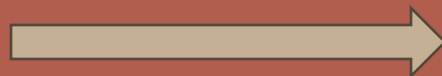
COVERT!



Section 26 (4) of RIPA - allows for intrusive and covert surveillance.

Strengths - aids in creating a long-term profile of information without using CHIS's/Officers.

Increased reliability grading!!



Weaknesses- May cause intrusion into innocent parties.
-Logistics- its cumbersome, long term and requiring specialist officers.

Passive Methods
ANPR/ CCTV.
BWV.
Police National Database.

Strengths:

- Predictive analysis of crime.
- Reduction In "intelligence Silos".
- Increased Victim engagement.

Digital Responses:
"Selective data extraction" (Nattrass, 2025)
-Increase in specialist units. (ROCU's)



Weaknesses:

- Retention of data.
- Delays in investigation
- Reduction in public trust.

Summary

Definitions

Information - Can be given by anyone! - has to be collected for a policing purpose. With "6.6 million reports" (ONS, 2025).

Intelligence- Vetted by specialist officers and graded (3x5x2). This allows officers to be ACTIONABLE.

Evidence- Intelligence which is admissible in court and used within cases.

Methods

Covert and Overt methods! - the use of CHIS's and Surveillance. CCTV and Facial recognition technology.

Strengths and Weaknesses- If used correctly it can have an increased reliability grading! - However, a breach of privacy may be caused! (Article 8) .



Legislation

RIPA (2000) - conducting covert surveillance, either in private premises or vehicles.

CMA (1990) - tackle cybercrime by making unauthorised access to, and modification of, computer data illegal.

The public are protected too! Article 8 of the Human Rights Act (1998) and the Data Protection Act (2018).

Thank you

Any questions please contact-
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for listening



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Timeline

- Initial research started – 19/12/25
- Planning started – 21/12/25 - research into covert and legislation
- Powerpoint created- 23/12/25
- Powerpoint finished – 3/1/26

Challenges and reflections- lack of available material on digital intelligence methodology , wider reading needed to support this.

Better time management , the festive period didn't aid in this.

I confirm that I have not used any AI tools in the research and creation of this assignment. I confirm that I have not presented any AI generated materials as my own work. I confirm I have copies of my drafts , notes and other resources I used which I may be asked to provide in evidence.



Caleb Salmon.