



1. Racism and boundary policing

Racially minoritised students are disproportionately likely to have harmful encounters with security and police on campus.



3. Policing of student activism

The policing of student activists is a key driver of police presence on campuses, and student activists are particularly vulnerable to negative encounters with police and campus security.



5. Covid as a time of crisis

The pandemic saw an intensification of the securitisation of campus, with police and security working closely together, including to access student's homes without a warrant.

Whose campus, whose security?

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2. Gender-based violence

Students have experienced direct transphobia and misogyny from campus security, and security services' responses to sexual violence and drink spiking are often perceived as inadequate.



4. Mental health

Many students are concerned that security officers are often first responders to student mental health crises.



6. University complaints processes

University complaint processes neither confront the risk nor repair the harms associated with the intensified securitisation of campuses.