North America	UK	Australasia	Nordic	Western Europe	Far East	South East Asia	Africa	Middle East	Latin America
USA (211) Canada (38) Jamacia (1) Trin&Tob(1)	England&Wales (195) Scotland (4) N.Ireland (1)	Australia(71) NZ(8) Papua& New Guinea(2)	Norway (18) Sweden (14) Finland (7) Denmark (1)	Netherlands (11) Germany (6) Rep of Ireland (3) Portugal (1) Greece(3) Macedonia (1) Ukraine (1) France (1) Belgium (1)	Japan(13) Taiwan(6) HK(3) China (3) SKorea(1)	India (9) Malaysia(5) Thailand(2) Singapore(2) Pakistan(1) Sri Lanka(1)	Nigeria(15) S.Africa (3) Kenya(1) Ghana(1)	Turkey (6) Dubai(2) Israel(1)	Brazil(2) Chile(1) Mexico(1)
37%	29%	12%	6%	4%	4%	3%	3%	1%	<1%

Table one: Country of first author

Social science	Police and criminal justice studies	Management/ business studies	Law and Justice Admin	Humanities	Medical and allied disciplines	STEM
Criminology (131) Psychology (74) Sociology (49) Forensic psychology(44) Political Science(13) Occ/org psychology(11) Crim psychology(3) Social work(3) Social policy(1)	Criminal Justice studies (129) Police studies (23) Security studies (2) Strategic studies (1)	Management(16) Public administration(13) Business studies (12) Policy studies(8) Human resources(1)	Law (17) Justice administration (16)	Education (18) History(4) Communication studies (2) Geography (2) Urban studies (1) Journalism (1)	Clinical psychology (12) Forensic psychiatry (4) Medicine (4) Counselling psychology (4) Legal medicine(2) Pharmacy (1) Psychological medicine (1)	Forensic science (6) Economics(4) Computer science(3) Statistics (3) Systems engineering(3) Information science(2)
51%	**24%**	**8%**	**5%**	**4%**	**4%**	**3%**

Table two: Discipline of first author

Public /community issues	Other policing deployments	Crimes	Investigative processes	Stress/welfare and well-being	Management issues	Equipment	Accountability/ misconduct	Police personnel	Other personnel
Neighbourhood watch	Community policing	Heritage crime	Investigative interviewing	Stress	Management processes	Firearms	Accountability	Chief officers	Probation service
Restorative justice	Public order	Burglary	Statement validity analysis	Coaching/ mentoring	EO policies	Use of force	Ethics	Police Service	Private investigators
ADHD	Anti social behaviour	Drugs	Detecting deception	Death of officers	Arrest rates	Helicopters	Misconduct/ corruption	Inspectors	Prison officers
Media coverage	Missing persons	Domestic violence	Crime management	Job satisfaction	Policing purpose	Computers	MacPherson	Women police	Appropriate adults
Crime Disorder Partnerships	Schools policing	Child abuse	Offenders	Physical skills	Quality of service	Spithoods	PCC	County Sheriff	Game wardens
Perceptions	Peace keeping	Juvenile delinquency	Crime mapping	Physical fitness	Training	Live facial recognition	Racist attitudes	Militarised police officers	
Attitudes	Policing protest	Weapon carrying	Crime pattern analysis	Work life balance	Customer satisfaction	Body worn video	Fergusson killing	PCSOs	
Fear of crime	Fixed penalties	Arson	Cybercrime analysis	Sleep patterns	Funding	Tasers		Specials/ volunteers	
Victims	Immigration	Terrorism	Under cover	Suicide	Vetting	Pepper spray			
Witnesses	Prostitution	Theft	Confessions	Covid-19	Comstat				
	Stop&search	Serial killing	Eye witness	Health	Succession management				
	Traffic policing	Mass shooting	Informant handling	Psychological identity	HR				
	Multi-agency working	Organisaed crime	Racial profiling	Emotional intelligence	Knowledge management				
	Detention	Murder	Offender profiling	Social capital	Conflict management				
	Seat belt use enforcement	Rape	Investigation	Critical incident debriefing	Austerity				
	Use of discretion	War crimes	Forensic recovery	Union representation	Use of social media				
		Fraud	DNA		Professionalisation				
		Cyber /computer crime	Predictive policing		Reform				
		Animal Rights	Disclosure		Risk management				
		Honour based violence	Hot spots		Disaster management				
		Violent crime	Right to silence		Performance indicators				
		Tourist crime			Performance				
		Kidnapping			Leadership				
		Modern day slavery			Promotion				
					Recruitment				
					Retention				
					Support services				
					Culture				
					Liability				
					Motivation				
					Research				
6.4%	**8.6%**	**11.5%**	**14.2%**	**9.1%**	**24.5%**	**4.6%**	**9.6%**	**6.9%**	**4.6%**

Table three: Topic coverage

Mentions	Gender	Age	Ethnicity	Disability	Religion	Sexuality
Sole	111	29	20	4	0	0
Gender and ethnicity	19		19			
Gender and age	35	35				
Gender and religion	2				2	
Gender ethnicity age	15	15	15			
Gender ethnicity sexuality	2		2			2
Ethnicity and age		8	8			
Religion and age		1			1	
All	2	2	2	2	2	2
Total	165	91	47	6	5	4
Percentage within diversity category	52%	28%	15%	2%	2%	1%
Percentage of all papers	24%	13%	6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.5%

Table four: Frequency of mentions of protected characteristics

Types of study	Research design	Analytic strategy	Application of statistical analyses	
			Yes	No
Non classified N=7 (1%)	Rejoinder N=1 (>1%) Other=6 (1%)	Narrative		
Non empirical N=127 (19%)	Descriptive N=122 (18%)	Narrative	14 (1%)	108
	Systematic N=5 (1%)	Literature reviews	2 (40%)	3
Empirical N=542 (79%)	Primary N=374 (55%)	Qualitative N=111 (30%)	21 (19%)	90
		Quantitative N=231 (62%)	139 (60%)	92
		Mixed N=32 (8%)	14 (43%)	18
	Secondary N=138 (20%)	Qualitative N=29 (21%)	2 (27%)	27
		Quantitative N=95 (69%)	55 (58%)	40
		Mixed N=14 (10%)	5 (36%)	9
	Mixed N=30 (4%)	Mixed N=30	9 (30%)	21
Total N=678	N=676		261 (38%)	408 (62%)
Missing	N=2			

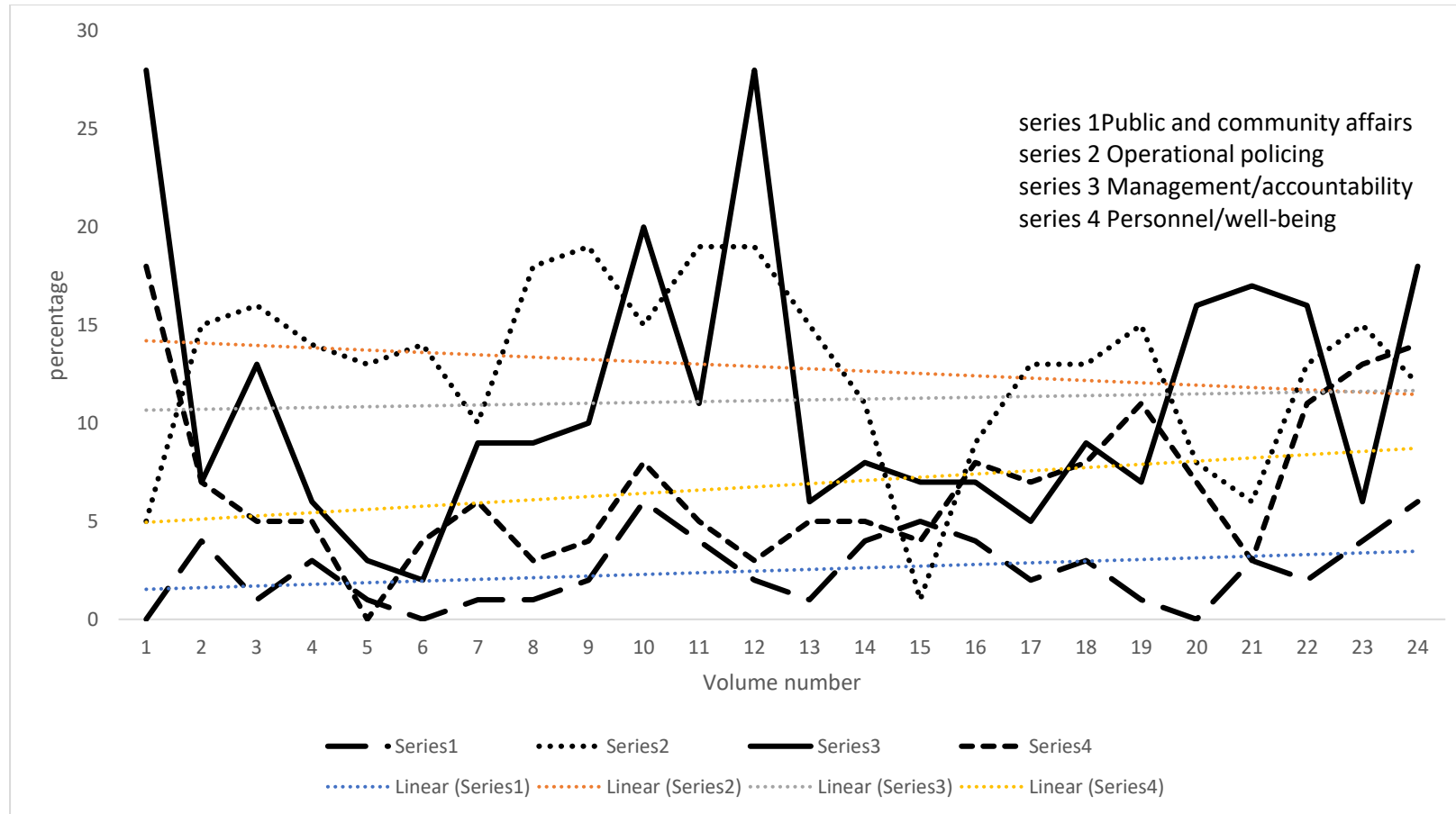Table five: Research design and analytic strategies of papers

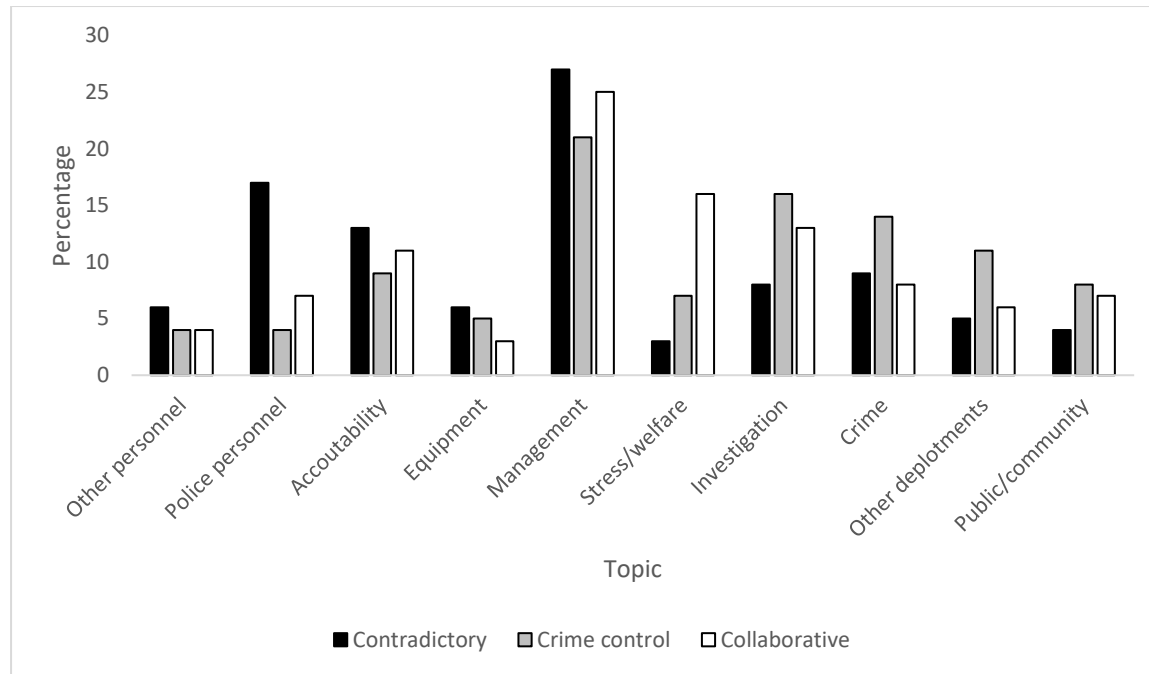Figure one : Trends in topic over time from vol 1 (1998) to vol 24 (2022)
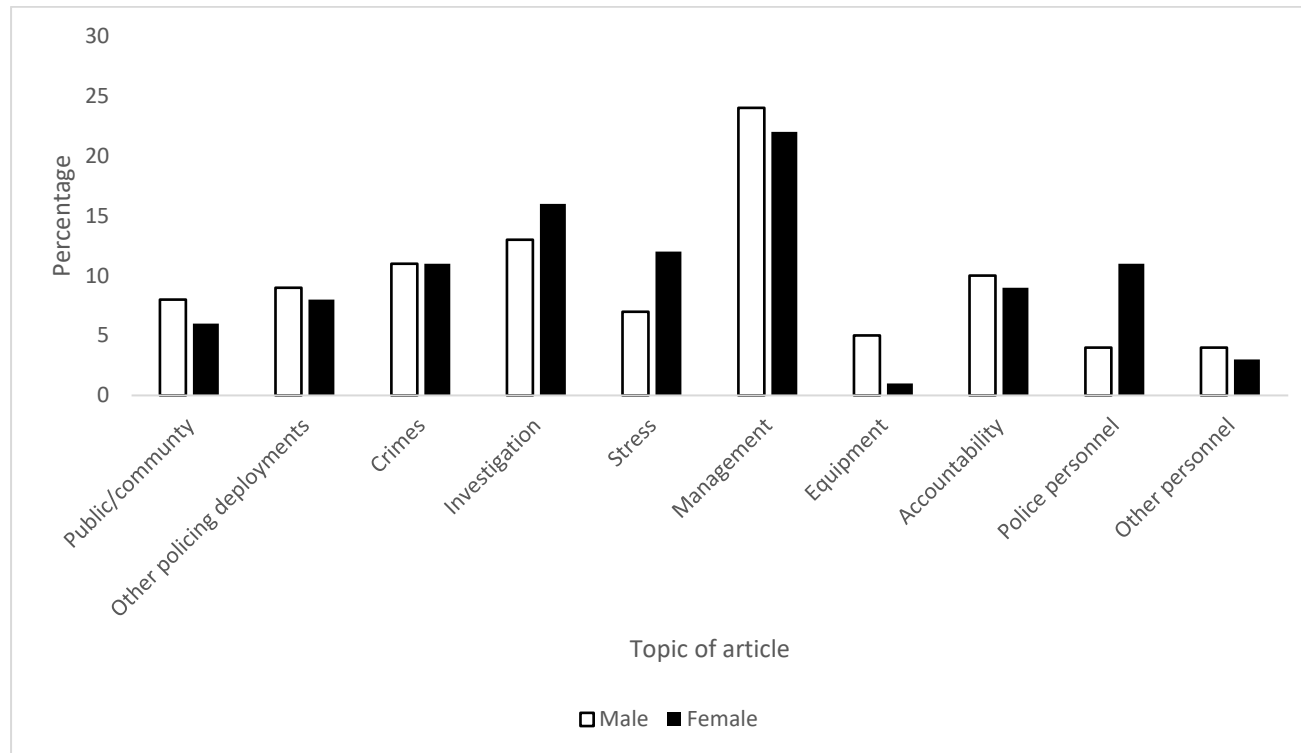
Figure two: Periodicity of police research

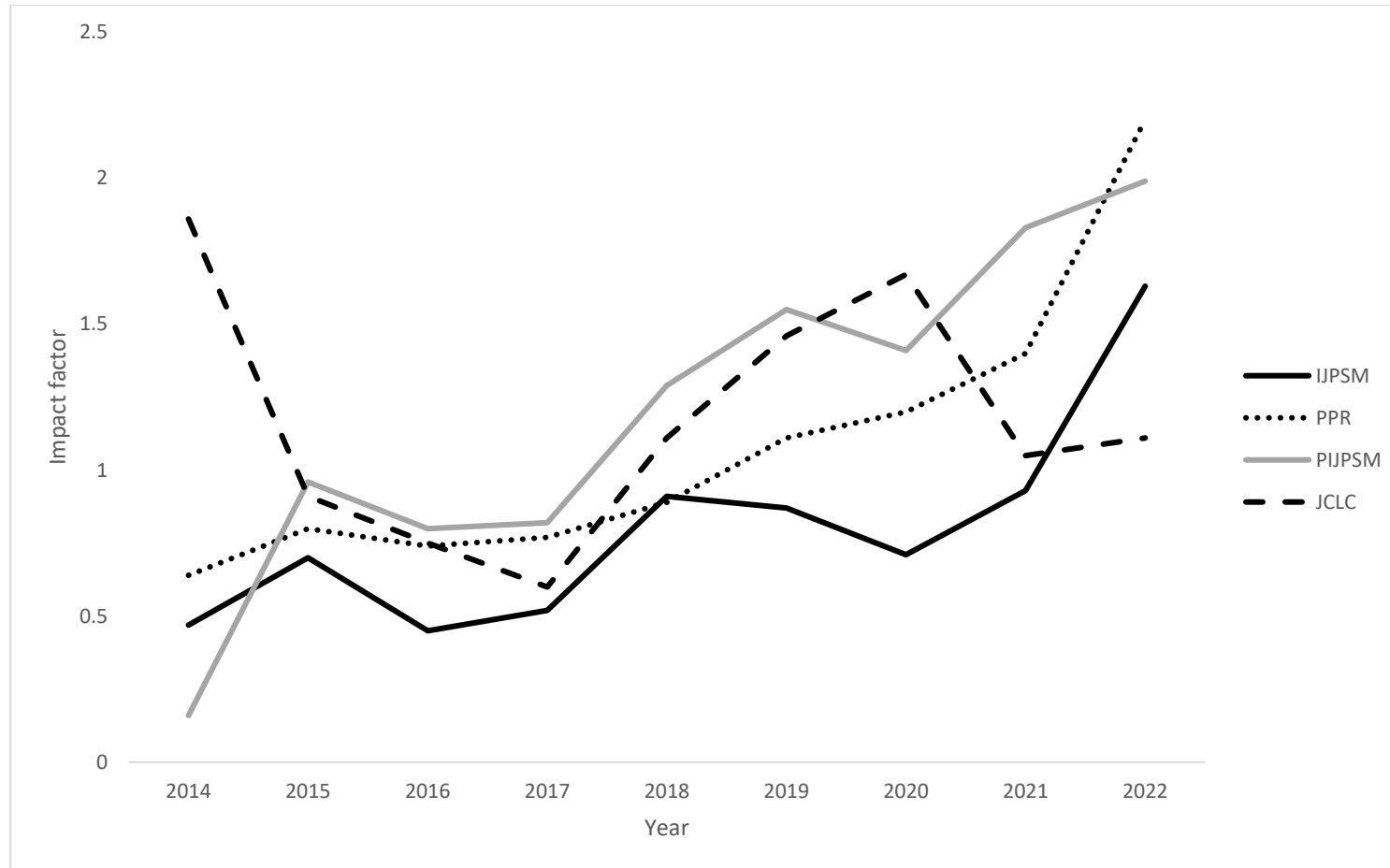Figure three: Gender differences (of first named author) in topic coverage
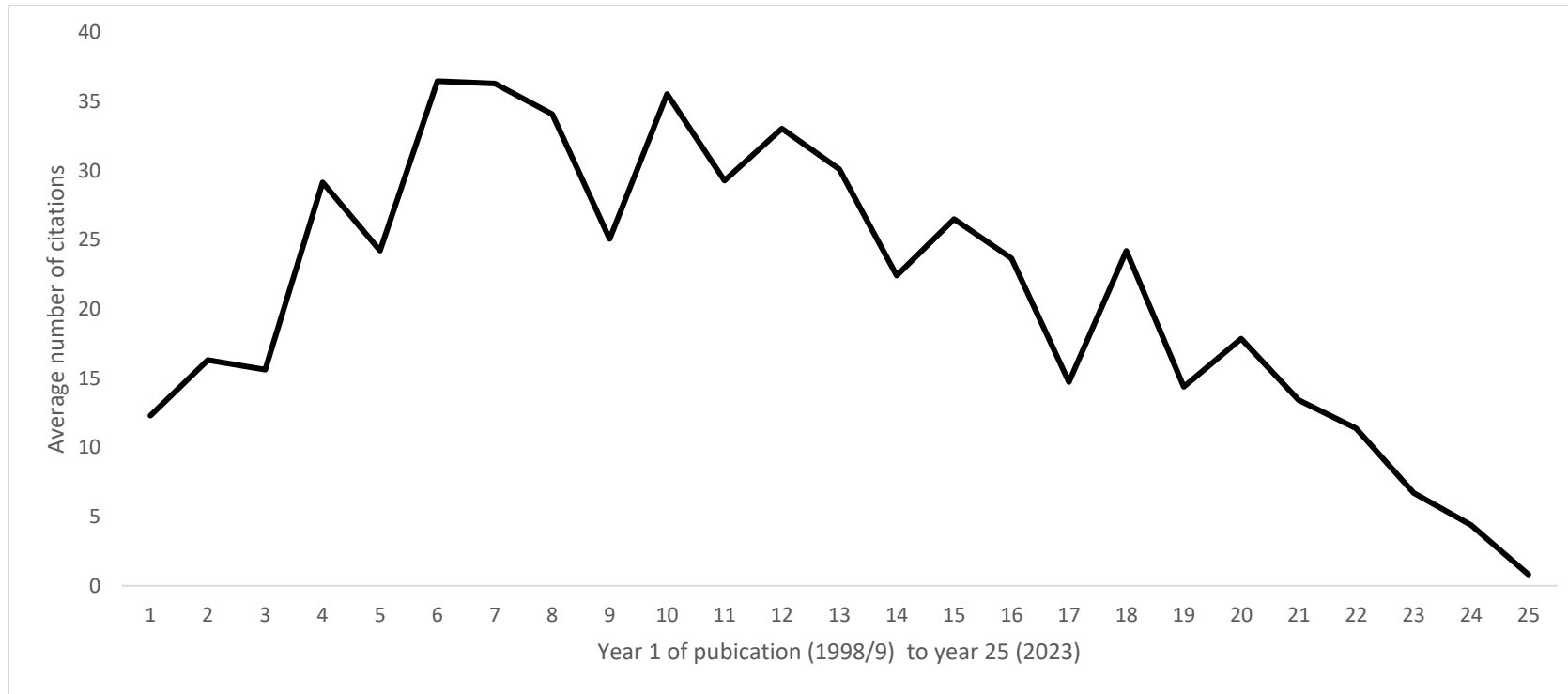
Figure Four: Trend in Journal Impact Factors (2014-2022)

Figure Five : Average citations by year of publication