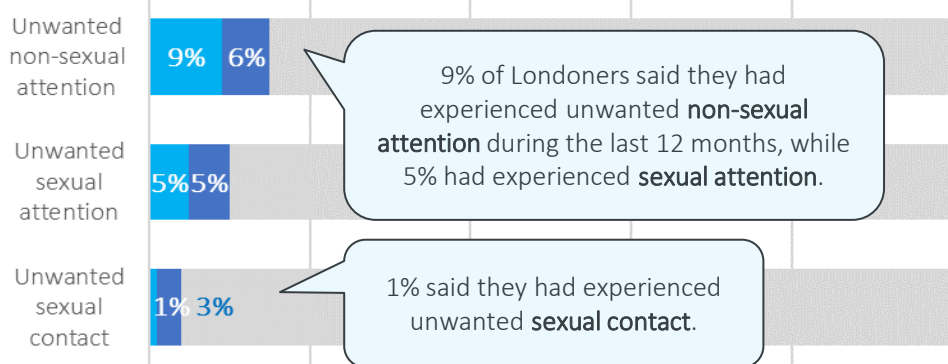


The proportion of Londoners experiencing unwanted attention has declined for the third consecutive year; some groups remain at increased risk – particularly LGBT+ Londoners.

In Q1 24-25, Londoners were asked whether they had experienced **unwanted attention or contact in public spaces** such as parks, shops and public transport.



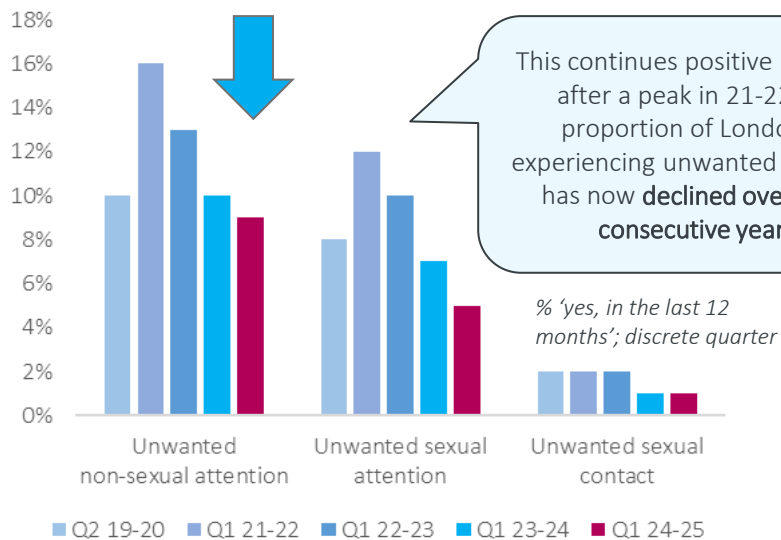
		% 'yes, in the last 12 months' for demographic groups, with gaps of 5pp. or more from MPS result shaded		
		Unwanted non-sexual attention	Unwanted sexual attention	Unwanted sexual contact
MPS		9%	5%	1%
Sex	Male	4%	1%	0%
	Female	12%	10%	1%
Age	16-24	12%	10%	1%
	25-34	15%	11%	1%
	35-64	8%	4%	1%
	65+	1%	0%	1%
Ethnicity	White British	9%	7%	1%
	White Other	9%	6%	1%
	Mixed*	23%	7%	1%
	Asian	7%	3%	0%
	Black	5%	4%	1%
Disability	Disability	8%	4%	1%
	No Disability	9%	6%	1%
LGBT+	LGBT+*	25%	18%	1%
	Not LGBT+	8%	5%	1%

In line with previous results, some groups of Londoners were *more likely* to have experienced unwanted attention.

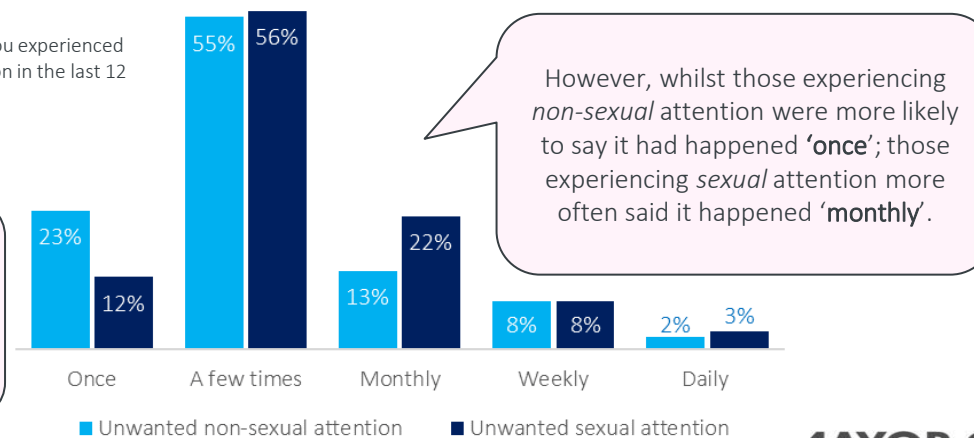
Prevalence was highest amongst **LGBT+ Londoners**, with around one in five saying they had experienced unwanted sexual attention in the last 12 months.

Females, younger Londoners, and those from mixed ethnic backgrounds also saw increased risk or experiencing forms of unwanted attention.

■ Yes, in the last 12 months ■ Yes, but not in the last 12 months



How often have you experienced unwanted attention in the last 12 months?*

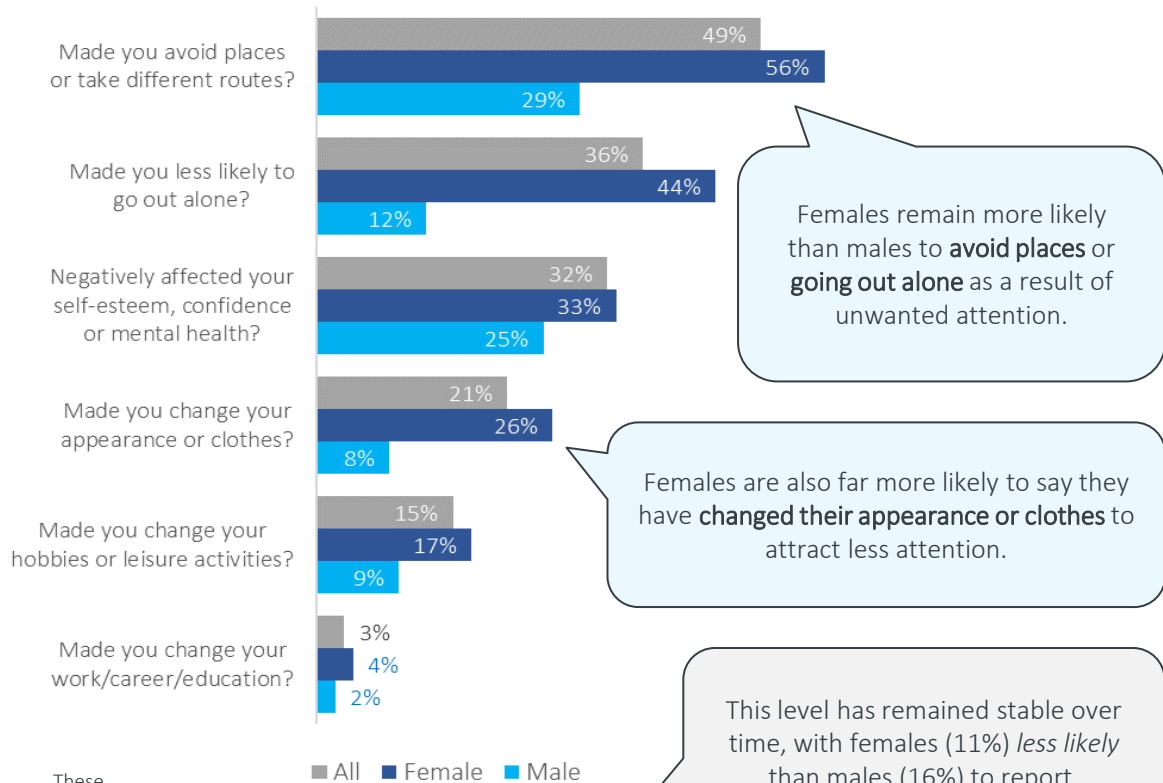


Data for discrete Q1 24-25 unless otherwise specified.

*Note low base numbers for these groups. **Frequency also asked to those experiencing sexual contact, but base sizes were too low to report.

Unwanted attention in public impacts on how Londoners live their lives. A small proportion have experienced unwanted online behaviours, with levels also declining over recent years.

Many Londoners experiencing unwanted attention in public said it had **impacted on their life** – most often by making them avoid certain places or going out alone. These proportions have **remained relatively stable** with those seen in previous years.



Females remain more likely than males to **avoid places or going out alone** as a result of unwanted attention.

Females are also far more likely to say they have **changed their appearance or clothes** to attract less attention.

This level has remained stable over time, with females (11%) *less likely* than males (16%) to report.

These questions asked to those who have EVER experienced unwanted attention

Just one in eight (12%) of those experiencing unwanted attention in public said they reported it to the police.



Unwanted Online Behaviours

A minority of Londoners said they had experienced **unwanted ONLINE behaviours** in the last 12 months.

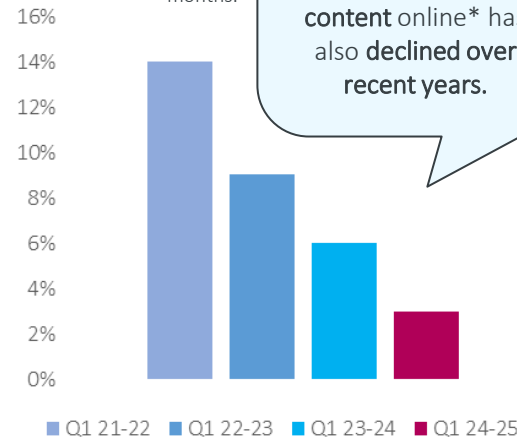
3%

...said they had **received unwanted sexual messages or images** in the last 12 months.

0.4%

...said someone had **shared intimate images or videos without their consent** in the last 12 months.

*% receiving unwanted sexual content online during the last 12 months.



The proportion of Londoners saying they have **received unwanted sexual content online*** has also **declined over recent years**.

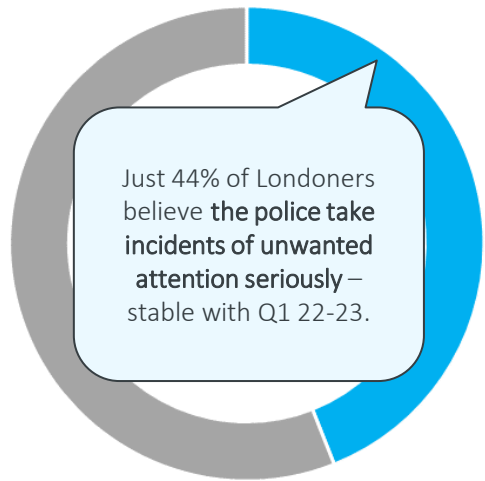


Many unwanted ONLINE behaviours are not reported to the police.

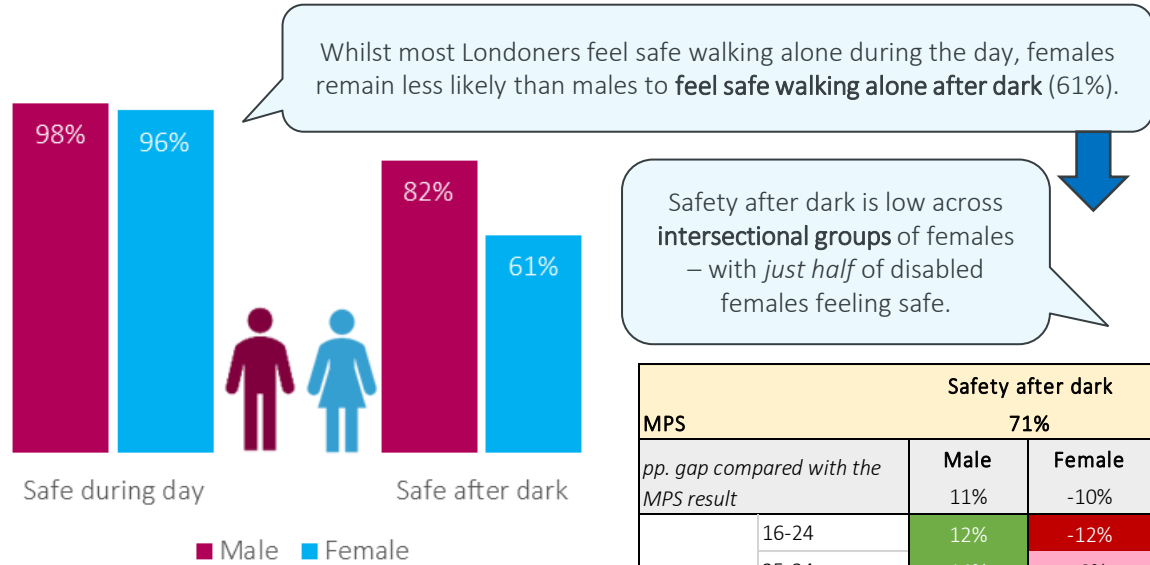
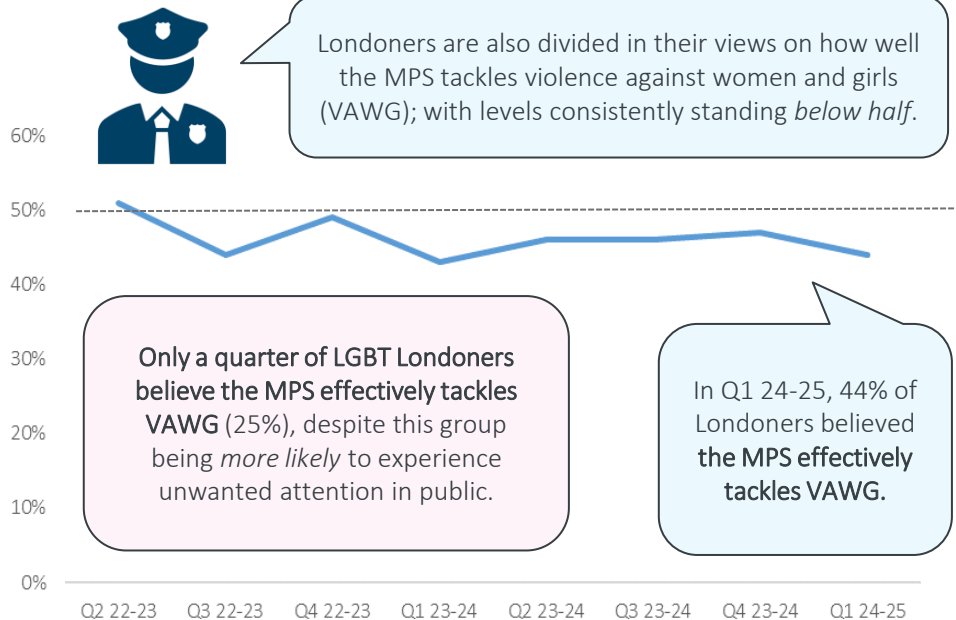
7% of those receiving unwanted sexual messages or pictures said they reported their experience to police – with this result remaining relatively stable.

Data for discrete Q1 24-25 unless otherwise specified.

Londoners continue to hold mixed views about how police respond to unwanted attention, with females still less likely than males to feel safe walking alone after dark.



Less than a quarter (22%) of those who **did NOT report their experience** of unwanted attention* believed the police take incidents seriously – suggesting this may form a barrier to reporting.



Safety is also lower amongst Londoners who have experienced unwanted attention: *less than half* of those experiencing unwanted sexual attention in the last 12 months say they feel safe after dark (46%).

Two-thirds of Londoners (68%) believe **their local area is a safe place for women and girls** – in line with Q1 23-24.

Safety after dark				
MPS 71%				
pp. gap compared with the MPS result		Male	Female	
		11%	-10%	
Age	16-24	12%	-12%	
	25-34	14%	-8%	
	35-64	10%	-11%	
	65+	10%	-11%	
Ethnicity	White British	14%	-10%	
	White Other	12%	-12%	
	Mixed	14%	-7%	
	Asian	5%	-13%	
	Black	15%	-8%	
LGBT+	Other	9%	-8%	
	Not LGBT+	11%	-11%	
Disabled	LGBT+	9%	-5%	
	Disabled	3%	-21%	
Area deprivation	Not Disabled	12%	-9%	
	Most deprived	7%	-16%	
		Least deprived	16%	-3%

*Safety data for R12 to Q1 24-25 apart from unwanted attention breakdowns. Area deprivation based on IMD 2019, grouped into quartiles.