

Victimisation in London 2024-25

Insights from MOPAC's Public Attitude Survey (PAS)



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Data to	FY 24-25
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Key Findings

Londoners' Experiences of Crime

- Overall, **5.2%** of Londoners taking part in MOPAC's Public Attitude Survey (PAS) during 2024-25 said that they had experienced **something they would consider to be a crime** during the financial quarter prior.
- Scaled up to London's population, this would be the equivalent of around 370,000 Londoners on average experiencing a crime during each quarter of 2024 – levels nearly **twice as high as police-recorded crime victims** (TNOs).
- Some **demographic groups** were *more likely* to say they had experienced a crime during the quarter prior – including LGBT+, younger and Mixed Ethnicity Londoners.
- **Theft** and **harassment** were the most commonly experienced crime types. Around one in seven victims believed their crime had been motivated by **hate**, whilst 6.1% said they had experienced at least one **domestic** crime.
- Most victims of crime said they had experienced **one** incident during the quarter prior. However, 14.1% said they had experienced a crime on **three or more occasions**, with this group seeing increased likelihood of experiencing some crime types – including sexual offences and stalking.
- Over a third of crime victims said they **did NOT report any of their incidents to the police**. Some of these believed the police would not take any action, whilst others said they felt the incident was not serious enough or sought help from other agencies (e.g. banks).
- Victims of crime (and those who had experienced antisocial behaviour) were significantly *less likely* to **trust** or to feel **confident** in the police, or to feel **safe after dark**.

Londoners' Experiences of Antisocial Behaviour (ASB)

- Overall, **10.4%** of respondents in 2024-25 said they had experienced **something they would consider to be antisocial behaviour (ASB)** during the financial quarter prior.
- Scaled up to London's population, this would be the equivalent of around 740,000 Londoners experiencing ASB during each quarter of 2024 – levels around **12 times as high as the number of ASB calls recorded by the Metropolitan Police Service**.
- Some **demographic groups** of people were *more likely* say they had experienced ASB during the quarter prior – again including LGBT+ Londoners.
- Over half of those experiencing ASB said this had happened to them on **three or more occasions** during the last quarter (52.4%) – whilst one in five said they had **ALSO experienced a crime** (19.0%). This reveals high levels of repeated victimisation amongst Londoners who have experienced ASB.

Unless otherwise specified, data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of crime and ASB during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey.

5.2% of Londoners taking part in the PAS said they had recently experienced a crime

Since January 2024, MOPAC's Public Attitude Survey (PAS) has asked Londoners about their experiences of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) during the three-month financial quarter prior to taking part in the survey*.



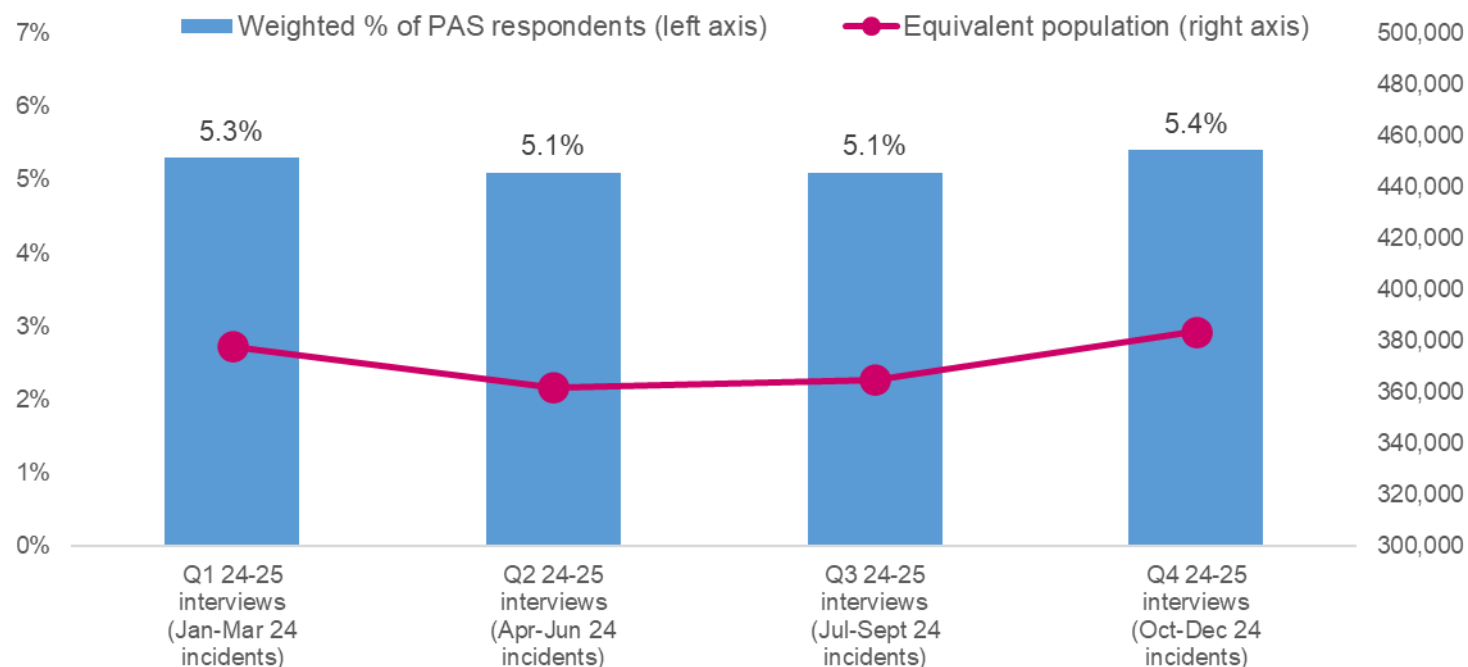
Overall, during FY 24-25

5.2%

of PAS respondents said that they had experienced **something they would consider to be a crime** during the previous financial quarter.

Levels of self-reported victimisation in the PAS remained relatively stable during FY 24-25.

Scaled up to London's population, this would be the equivalent of around **370,000 Londoners** experiencing at least one crime during each quarter of 2024**.



*For example, people interviewed in Q4 24-25 (Jan-Mar 2025) were asked about their experiences of crime during Q3 24-25 (Sep-Dec 2024).

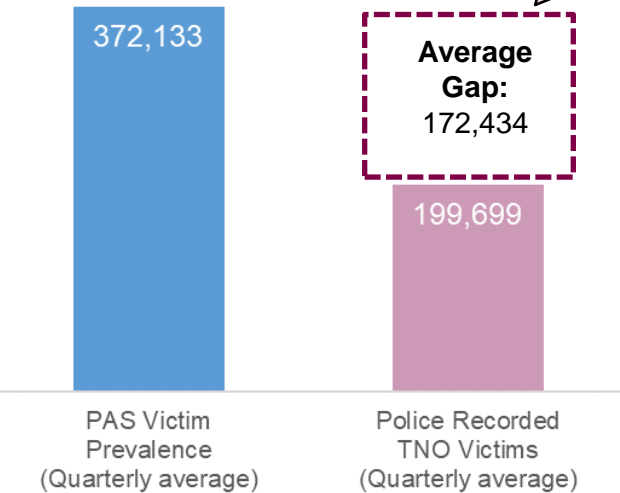
**Average prevalence across the four quarterly periods spanning PAS interviews during FY 24-25. Prevalence based on 2021 Census population of 7,096,013 adult Londoners aged 16+ (excluding City of London). PAS % data is rounded to 1 decimal place; victim prevalence is calculated using weighted percentages rounded to 3 decimal places to increase accuracy.

Crime victimisation in the PAS is nearly *twice as high* as police-recorded data

Considering data on crime victimisation prevalence from the PAS alongside police-recorded crime data can help to build a fuller picture of crime. However, please note that these data sources are *not directly comparable*, and that information on this slide is therefore indicative. PAS victimisation prevalence estimates refer to the **equivalent number of Londoners** experiencing a crime in each three-month financial quarter period. MPS data relates to **police-recorded victims of TNO crimes** (excluding companies/private bodies) in the same timeframe. However, MPS data also includes victims who may have experienced *more than one* crime, and offences potentially not captured by the PAS - including those resulting in death, victims aged under 16, and offences happening to people living outside of London.

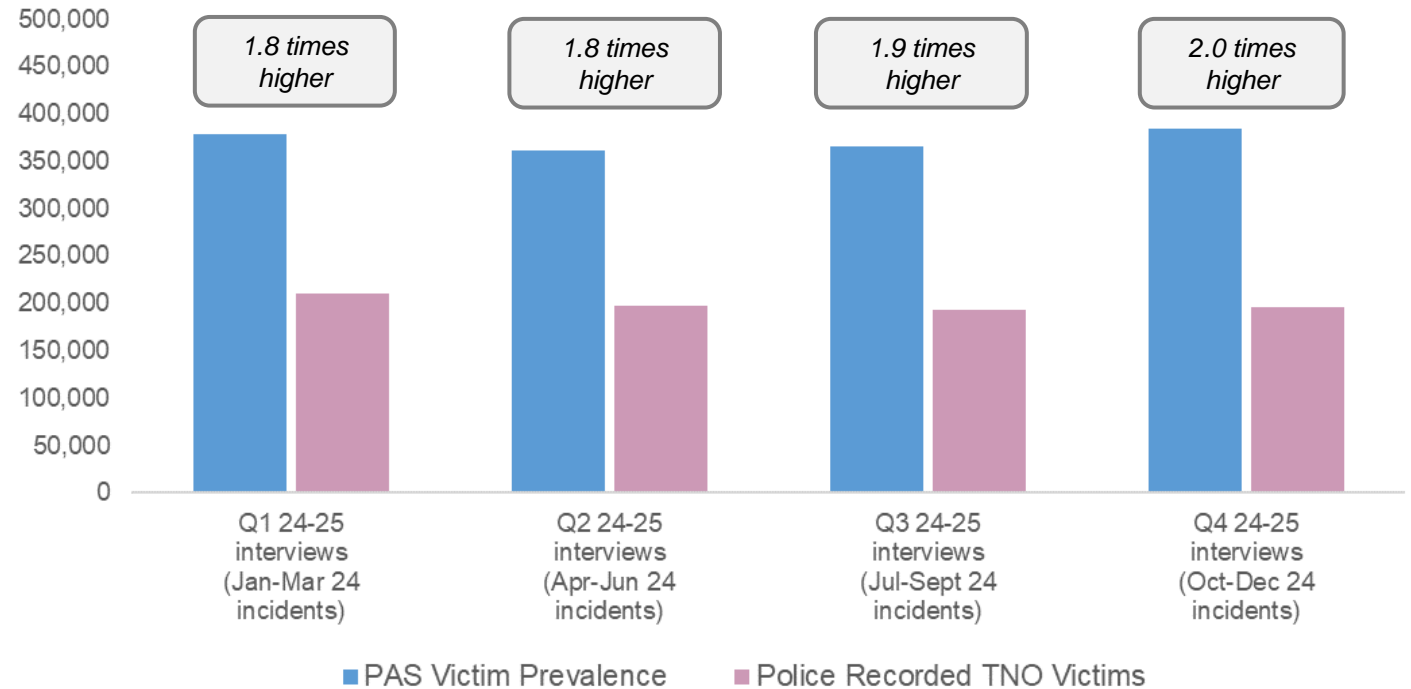
Data from the PAS would be equivalent to **around 370,000 Londoners** experiencing *at least one* crime on average each quarter of 2024*.

This is **nearly twice** the average number of police-recorded TNO victims (1.86 times higher).



Some of this gap may be due to **under-reporting** (see slide 9).

The size of this gap between PAS victimisation estimates and MPS police-recorded TNO victims has **remained relatively stable during 2024**.



**Average prevalence across the four quarterly periods spanning PAS interviews during FY 24-25. Prevalence based on 2021 Census population of 7,096,013 adult Londoners aged 16+ (excluding City of London). PAS % data is rounded to 1 decimal place; victim prevalence is calculated using weighted percentages rounded to 3 decimal places to increase accuracy.

Some demographic groups were *more likely* to say they had experienced a crime

Some demographic groups of Londoners were *more likely* to say they had experienced something they would consider to be a crime during the financial quarter prior*.

LGBT+ Londoners, **younger** Londoners and those from **Mixed ethnic backgrounds** were *more likely* to say they had experienced something they would consider to be a crime...

...whilst crime victimisation was also higher amongst Londoners from certain **religious backgrounds**.



Chart shows overall prevalence of crime victimisation in the PAS, broken down by demographic group.



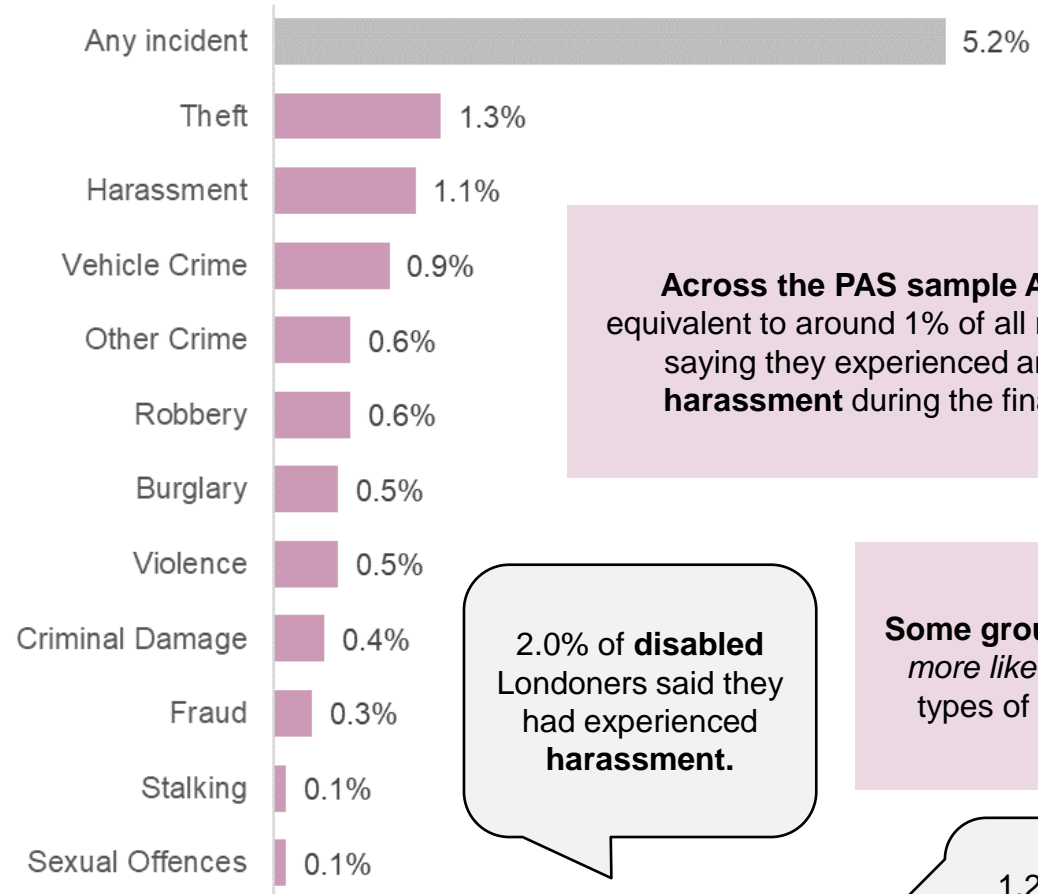
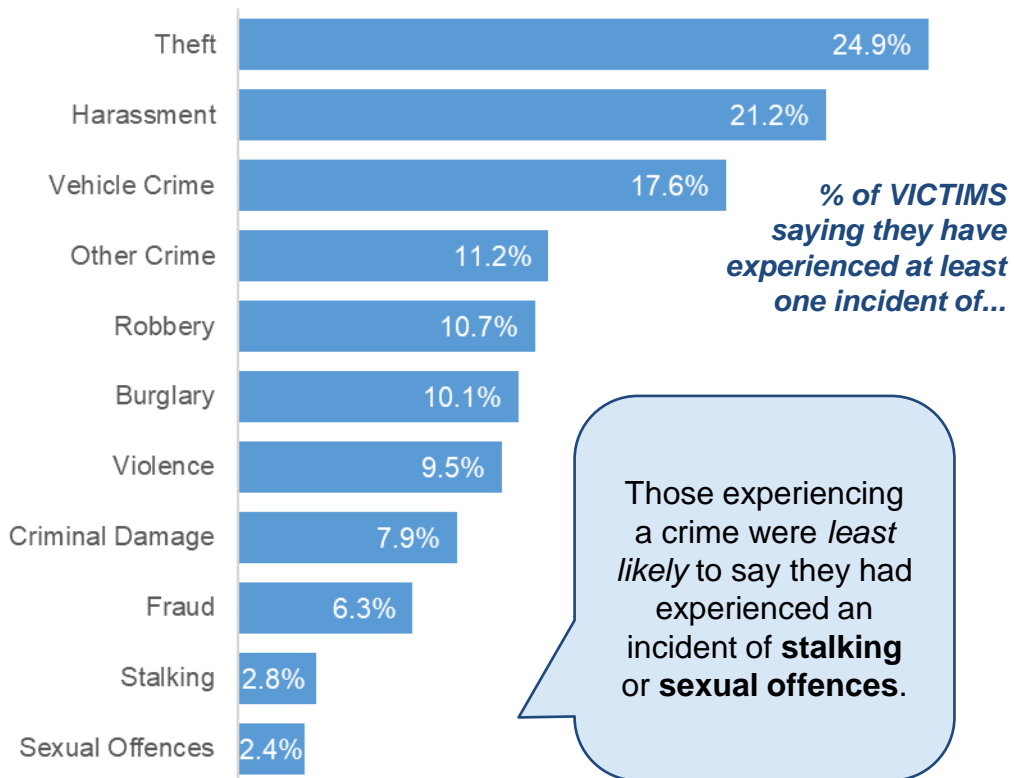
Purple shading illustrates groups of Londoners where prevalence of crime victimisation stands one percentage point or more above the overall MPS result.

Prevalence of crime victimisation amongst these groups is also statistically significantly higher when compared with the lowest group within that demographic.

*Data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of crime during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey

Victims of crime most commonly experienced theft and harassment

Londoners who said they had been the victim of a crime during the previous financial quarter were *most likely* to say they had experienced an incident of **theft** or **harassment***.



% of ALL RESPONDENTS saying they have experienced at least one incident of...

Across the PAS sample AS A WHOLE, this is equivalent to around 1% of all respondents interviewed saying they experienced an incident of **theft** or **harassment** during the financial quarter prior*.

2.0% of **disabled** Londoners said they had experienced **harassment**.

Some groups of people were also *more likely* to experience certain types of crime, for example...**

1.8% of **LGBT+** Londoners said they had experienced **violence**.

1.2% of those aged **16-24** said they had experienced **robbery** – compared with just 0.2% of those aged 65+.

*Data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of crime during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey. Note that respondents were asked whether ANY of the incidents they experienced were [crime type]. Data here reflects those who said they had experienced at least one incident; percentages do not add up to 100% as some people may have experienced more than one crime type.
 **Demographic comparisons are illustrative and not exhaustive; selected groups all see statistically significantly higher proportions experiencing crime types.

A minority of crime victims had experienced domestic or hate incidents

Across the PAS sample AS A WHOLE, this is equivalent to...



...**0.8%** of all respondents experiencing an incident motivated by hate...



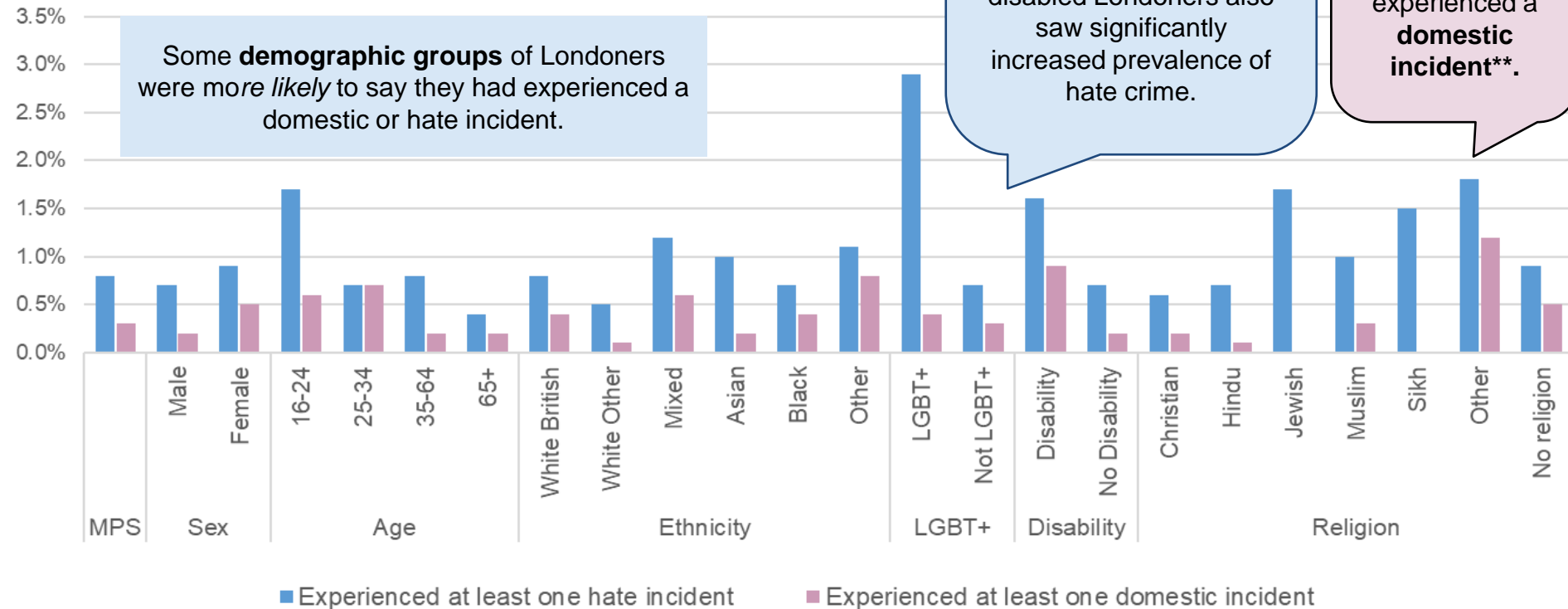
...and **0.3%** of all respondents experiencing a domestic incident.

In particular, 2.9% of **LGBT+ respondents** said they had experienced an **incident motivated by hate**. Those aged 16-24 and disabled Londoners also saw significantly increased prevalence of hate crime.

1.2% of respondents from '**other**' religious backgrounds said they had experienced a **domestic incident****.

Of those who had experienced a crime, **15.3%** said they had experienced *at least one* incident that was **motivated by hate...**

...whilst **6.1%** said they had experienced *at least one* incident that was **committed by a family member, partner or someone they live with***.

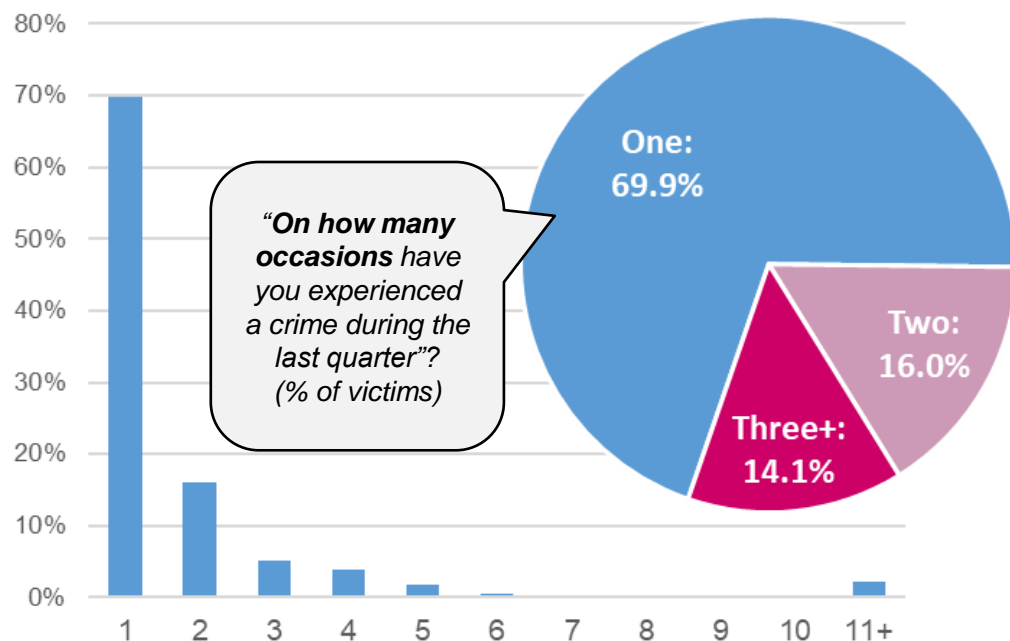


*Data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of crime during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey. Note that respondents were asked whether ANY of the incidents they experienced were [hate/domestic], meaning it is not possible to link these experiences to a specific crime type. **Prevalence is low for domestic incidents across some demographic groups, please use these results with particular caution.

One in seven victims had experienced a crime on *three or more occasions*

Over two-thirds of Londoners who had experienced a crime said this had happened to them on just **one occasion** during the last financial quarter.

However, 14.1% of victims said they had experienced a crime on **three or more occasions** – with 2.2% saying they had experienced a crime on *more than ten occasions* during the quarter prior.



Compared with those experiencing one crime, **repeat victims** (those who had experienced a crime on three or more occasions) were around**:

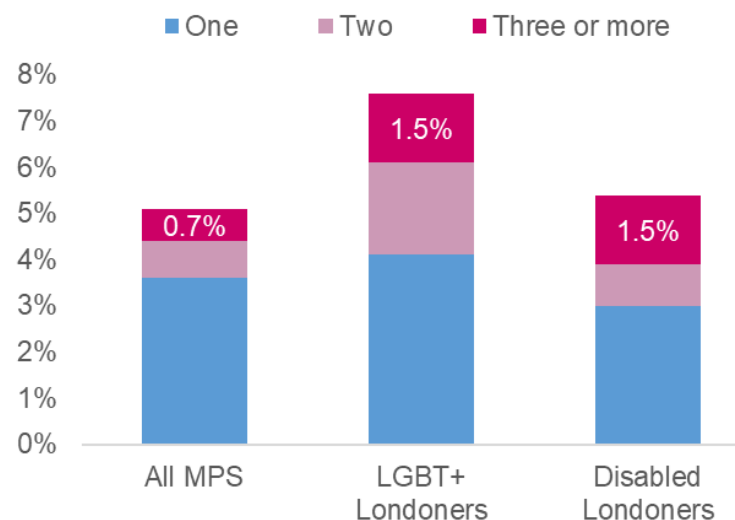
3 times as likely to have experienced **harassment** (40.8%, vs. 14.2%).

4 times as likely to have experienced **criminal damage** (20.0%, vs. 5.5%).

7 times as likely to have experienced a **sexual offence** (6.7%, vs. 0.9%).

8 times as likely to have experienced **stalking** (10.0%, vs. 1.2%).

Those who had experienced a crime on three or more occasions were also over **3 times** as likely to say they had experienced a **domestic incident** (15.0%, vs 4.2%).



Across the PAS sample AS A WHOLE, this is equivalent to 0.7% of all respondents saying they had experienced a crime on **three or more occasions** in the last quarter.

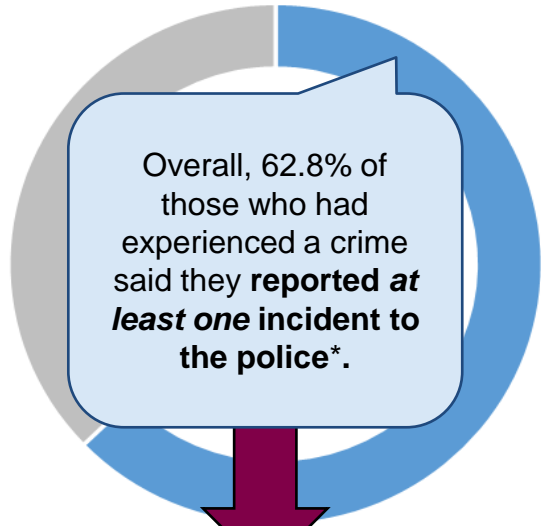
However, prevalence of repeat victimisation was *twice as high* amongst **LGBT+** and **disabled Londoners**.

*Data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of crime during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey.

**Boxes show significant differences in the proportion of victims experiencing AT LEAST ONE incident of these crime types; all differences are statistically significant. Note that it is not possible to know how many distinct incidents were of each crime type.

Over a third of crime victims said they did NOT report their experiences to the police

160 Londoners who did NOT report their crime were asked why. The most commonly mentioned themes included:



This means over one in three victims of crime did NOT report ANY of their incidents to police*.

Under-reporting may have influenced the gap between PAS victimisation estimates and MPS police-recorded data (see slide 4).

Perceived police ineffectiveness or lack of action
(60 comments, 38%)

"I have no confidence any action would take place based on previous experience."

"I didn't think there was a point. People who steal phones on bikes aren't usually caught."

"They were cat calling and trying to talk to me. I think police will view it as a waste of time."

Incident was too minor or Had no serious outcome
(33 comments, 21%)

"I got my wallet back from the thief."

"I didn't feel it was important enough."

"Happens in London so frequently I didn't think there was any point. The value of what I lost wasn't worth it."

"I just managed to escape from it, and no one was hurt."

Respondent got help or reported to someone else
(15 comments, 9%)

"I reported it to the supermarket."

"I got good help from the bank."

"The bank took care of it."

"There was no point in me reporting because the security guard was on duty."

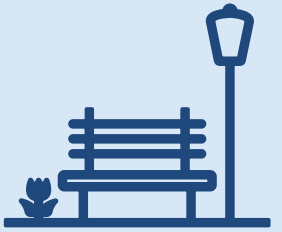
"Dealt with at the workplace."

Other reasons for not reporting included because **someone else reported the crime or it was part of an ongoing incident** (16 comments); respondent felt it was **too much hassle to report** (11 comments); respondent felt there was a **lack of evidence** (5 comments); and respondent was **worried about the consequences** (5 comments).

*Data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of crime during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey

One in ten Londoners said they had recently experienced antisocial behaviour (ASB)

Since January 2024, MOPAC's Public Attitude Survey (PAS) has asked Londoners about their experiences of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) during the three-month financial quarter prior to taking part in the survey*.



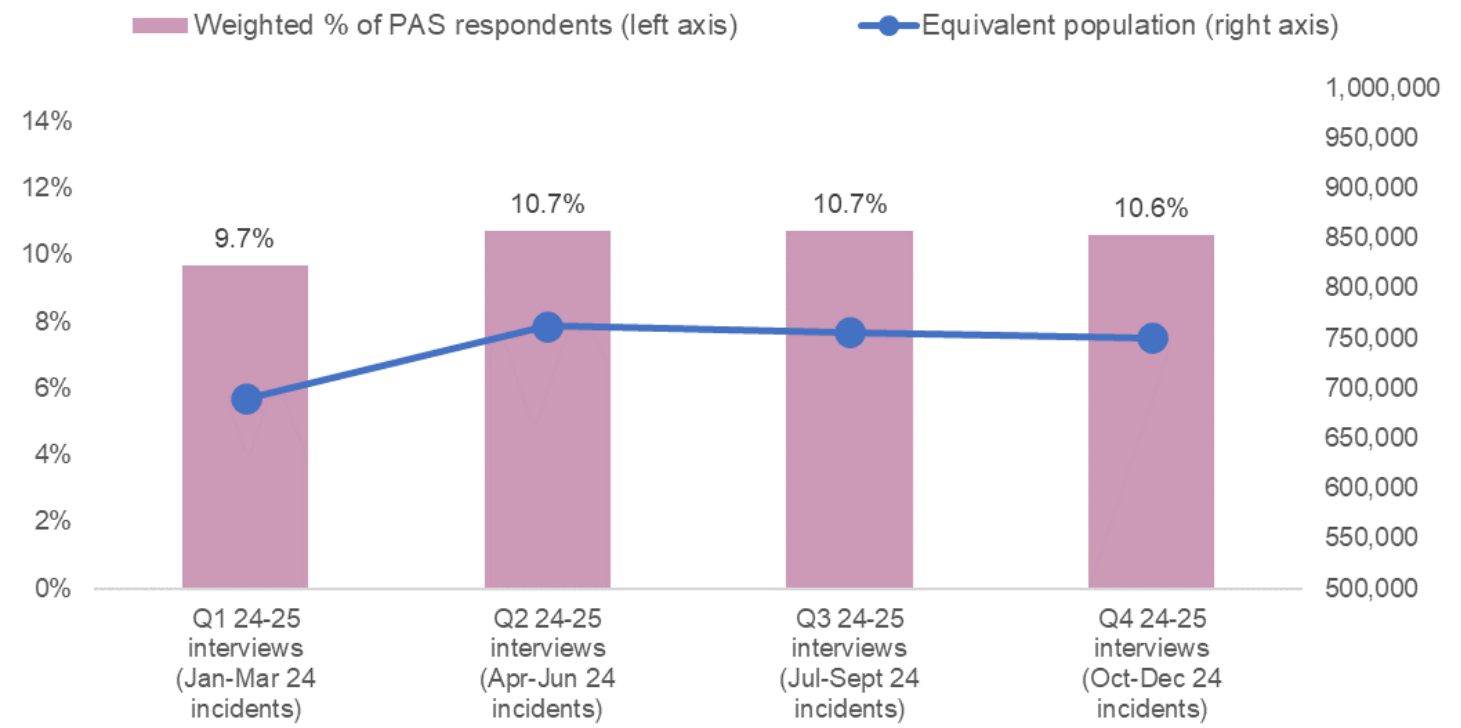
Overall, during FY 24-25

10.4%

of PAS respondents said that they had experienced **something they would consider to be antisocial behaviour (ASB)** during the previous financial quarter.

The proportion of Londoners saying they had experienced ASB was slightly lower in Q1 24-25, but since remained more stable.

Scaled up to London's population, this would be the equivalent of around **740,000 Londoners** experiencing at least one incident of ASB during each quarter of 2024**.



*For example, people interviewed in Q4 24-25 (Jan-Mar 2025) were asked about their experiences of ASB during Q3 24-25 (Sep-Dec 2024).

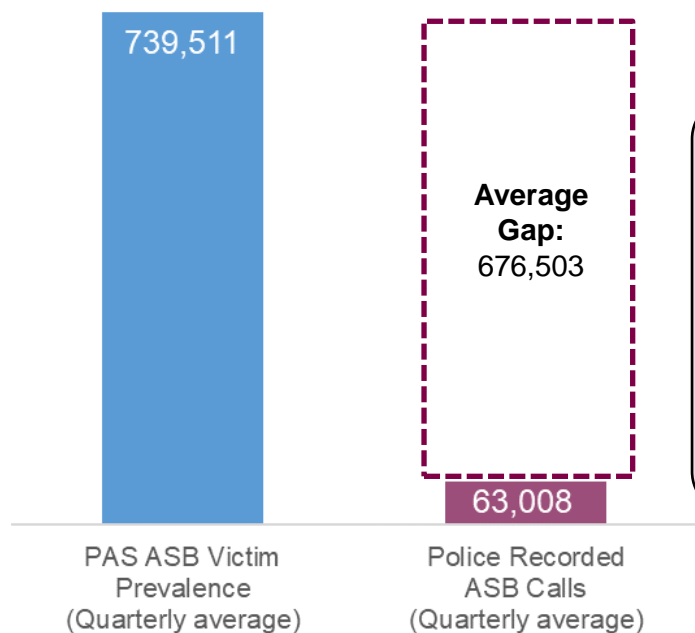
**Average prevalence across the four quarterly periods spanning PAS interviews during FY 24-25. Prevalence based on 2021 Census population of 7,096,013 adult Londoners aged 16+ (excluding City of London). PAS % data is rounded to 1 decimal place; victim prevalence is calculated using weighted percentages rounded to 3 decimal places to increase accuracy.

ASB victimisation in the PAS is *more prevalent* than police-recorded ASB calls

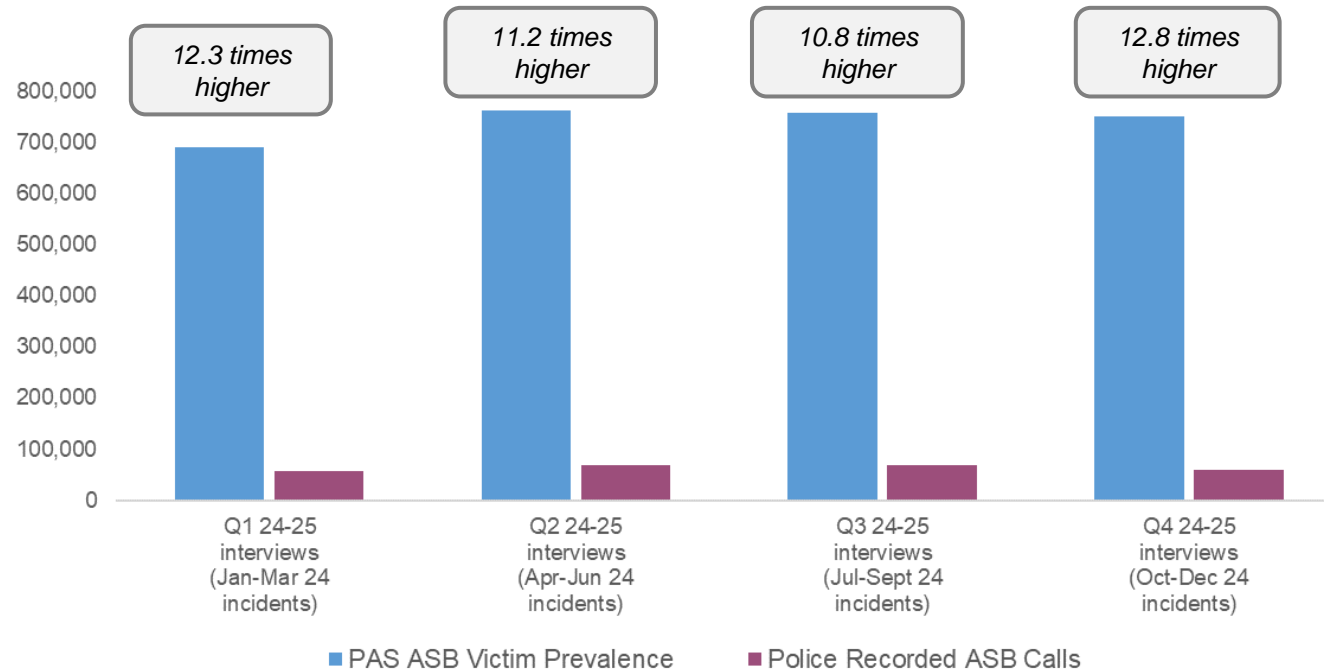
Considering PAS data on antisocial behaviour (ASB) victimisation prevalence alongside Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) recorded ASB calls reveals the potentially broad extent of Londoners' experiences that extend far beyond police-recorded data. Please note that these sources are not directly comparable, and that examples here are therefore indicative. PAS prevalence estimates refer to **equivalent numbers of Londoners who say they have experienced at least one incident of ASB** during the financial quarter period prior; while MPS data refers to the **number of ASB calls to police in the same timeframe**. PAS data therefore includes potentially lower-level incidents and those not reported to police, incidents reported to partnership organisations (e.g. Councils), and issues that may be recorded by police as other types of call (e.g. Mental Health). In turn, police-recorded data may include repeat callers, whilst a single police-recorded ASB call may also affect several Londoners - or indeed whole communities - at once (e.g. Environmental or Noise complaints).

Data from the PAS would be equivalent to **around 740,000 Londoners** experiencing *at least one* incident of ASB on average each quarter of 2024*.

The size of this gap between PAS ASB victimisation and MPS recorded ASB calls was slightly **smaller during summer months**, when more calls were recorded by the police.



This is **nearly 12 times** the average number of police-recorded ASB calls.



**Average prevalence across the four quarterly periods spanning PAS interviews during FY 24-25. Prevalence based on 2021 Census population of 7,096,013 adult Londoners aged 16+ (excluding City of London). PAS % data is rounded to 1 decimal place; victim prevalence is calculated using weighted percentages rounded to 3 decimal places to increase accuracy.

LGBT+ Londoners were *most likely* to say they had experienced ASB

Some demographic groups of Londoners were *more likely* to say they had experienced something they would consider to be antisocial behaviour (ASB) during the financial quarter prior*.

In particular, **LGBT+ Londoners** were *most likely* to say they had experienced something they would consider to be ASB, with *nearly one in six* experiencing at least one incident during the quarter prior.

Londoners with **no religion**, and those from **White Other** or **Mixed Ethnic Backgrounds** were also more likely to say they had experienced ASB.

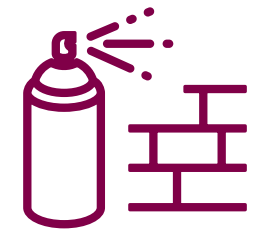
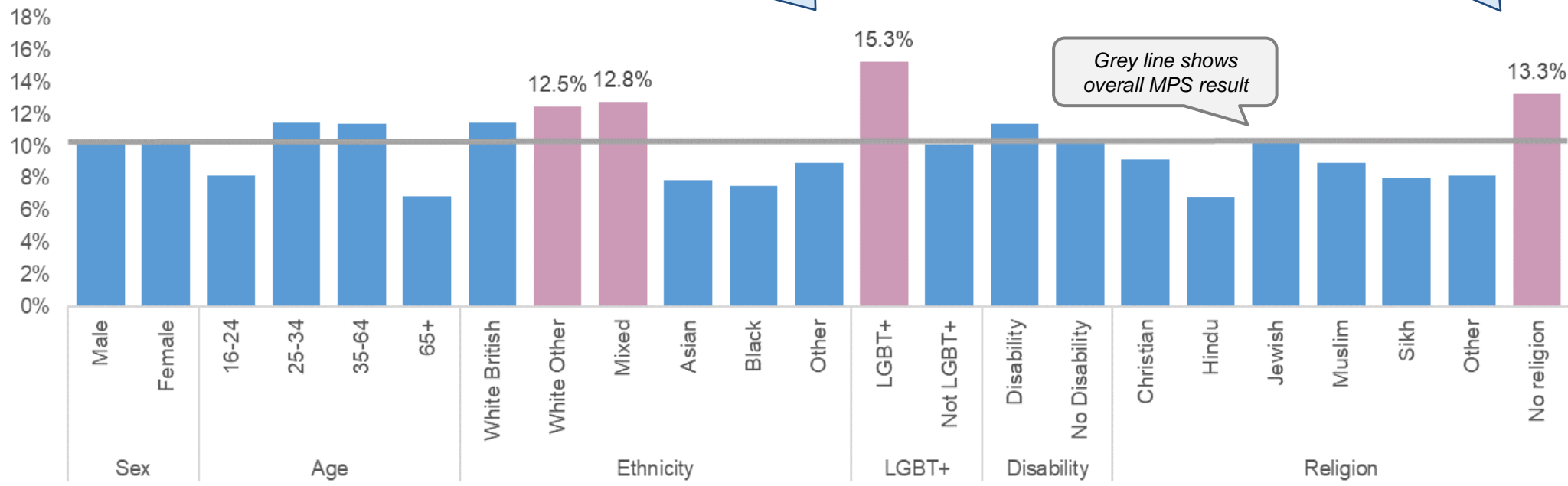


Chart shows overall prevalence of experiencing ASB in the PAS, broken down by demographic group.



Purple shading illustrates groups of Londoners where the proportion experiencing ASB stands two percentage points or more above the overall MPS result.

Prevalence of experiencing ASB amongst these groups is also statistically significantly higher when compared with the lowest group within that demographic.

*Data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of ASB during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey.

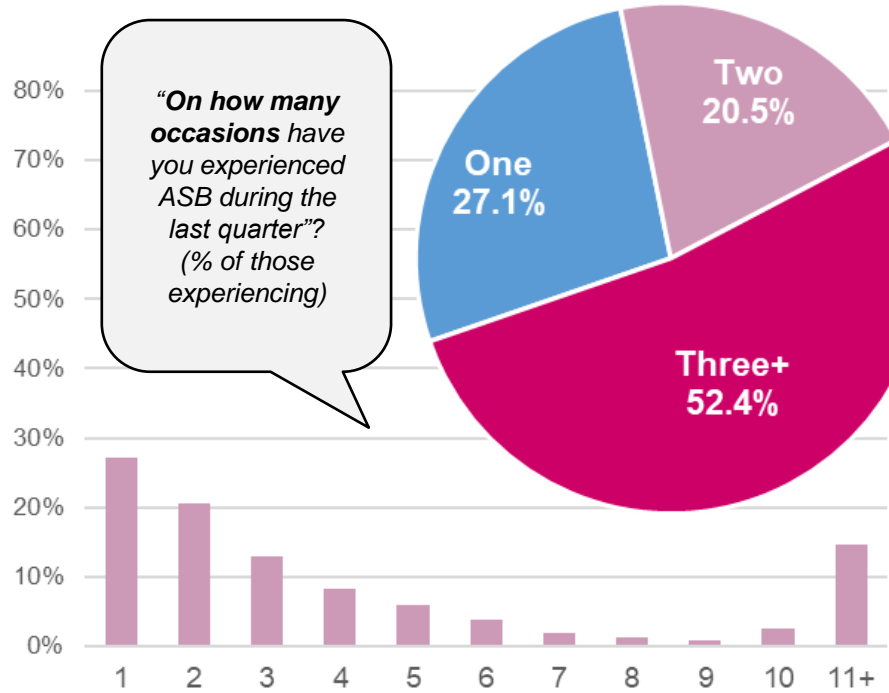
Over half of ASB victims said they had experienced it on *three or more occasions*.

Over *half* of those experiencing ASB said this had happened to them on **three or more occasions** during the financial quarter prior – with 14.6% saying it had happened *more than ten* times.

Repeated ASB victimisation is therefore far higher than that seen for crime (see slide 8).

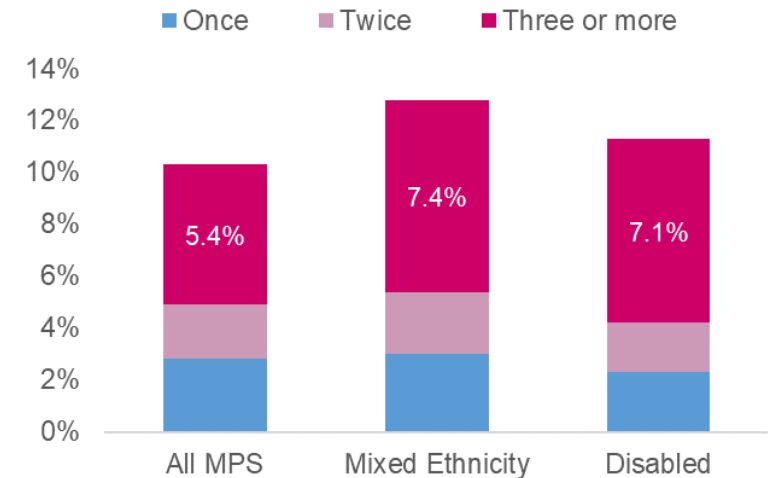


There is an overlap between ASB and crime victimisation. To illustrate, Londoners who had experienced an incident of ASB were *five times as likely* to have **ALSO** experienced a crime



Across the PAS sample AS A WHOLE, this is equivalent to 5.4% of all respondents saying they had experienced a ASB on **three or more occasions** in the last quarter (5.4%).

Prevalence of repeated ASB victimisation was *highest* for **Mixed Ethnicity** and **Disabled Londoners**.



**Data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of ASB during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey.*

Victims of crime and ASB were *less likely* to trust and feel confident in the police.

Londoners who had experienced a crime or antisocial behaviour (ASB) during the quarter prior were significantly *less likely* to **trust the Metropolitan Police Service**, or to **feel police do a good job in the local area (confidence)***.

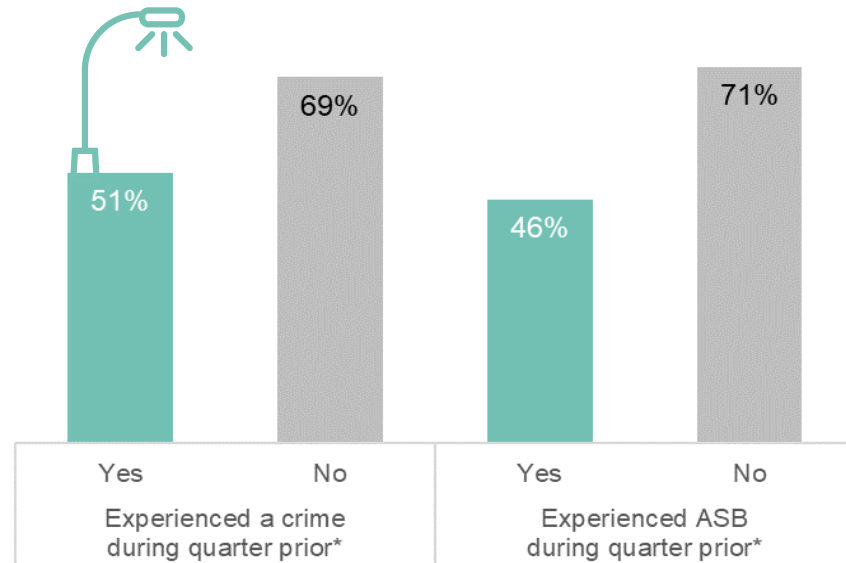
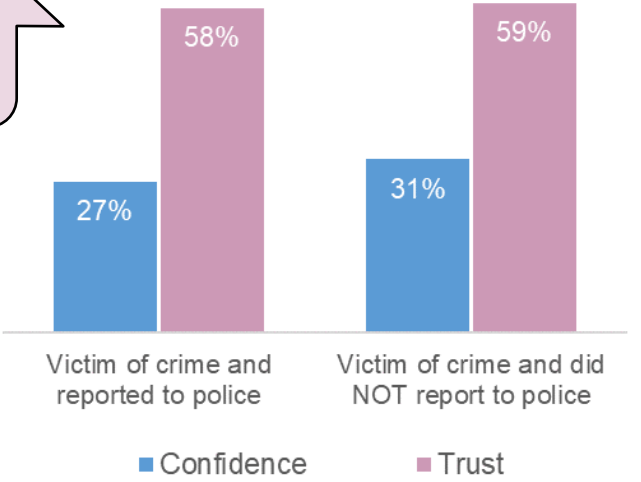


Less than a third of Londoners who had experienced a crime or ASB said they were confident in local police.



Trust and confidence were low amongst victims of crime - **regardless of whether or not they reported to the police****.

Effects here may be difficult to disentangle. For example, poor reporting experiences may damage opinions; but poor opinions may also be a barrier to reporting.



Experiencing a crime or ASB may also impact on Londoners' **feelings of safety**.

Only *half* of those who had experienced a crime or ASB during the quarter prior said that they **felt safe walking alone in their local area after dark**.

*Data on this slide is for FY 24-25 as a whole. PAS respondents were asked about their experiences of crime during the financial quarter (three-month period) prior to taking part in the survey.

**Reporting relates to those reporting at least one incident they experienced to the police.