

Victimisation in London

*Insights from MOPAC's
Public Attitude Survey*

MOPAC Evidence & Insight

2022-23



MAYOR OF LONDON

OFFICE FOR POLICING AND CRIME

During FY 22-23 as a whole, 3.9% of PAS respondents said they had experienced a crime in the last month – with a slight downwards trend seen during the year.

In FY 2022-23, MOPAC’s Public Attitude Survey introduced new measures to provide insight into Londoners’ experiences of crime and antisocial behaviour (ASB) victimisation. Within the Police and Crime Plan 2022-25, it was acknowledged that these measures were experimental, and that MOPAC would review and assess the robustness of the information captured. This pack summarises findings from the first year of data collection and offers a reflection on the measures so far.

Crime Victimization Prevalence

During FY 22-23...

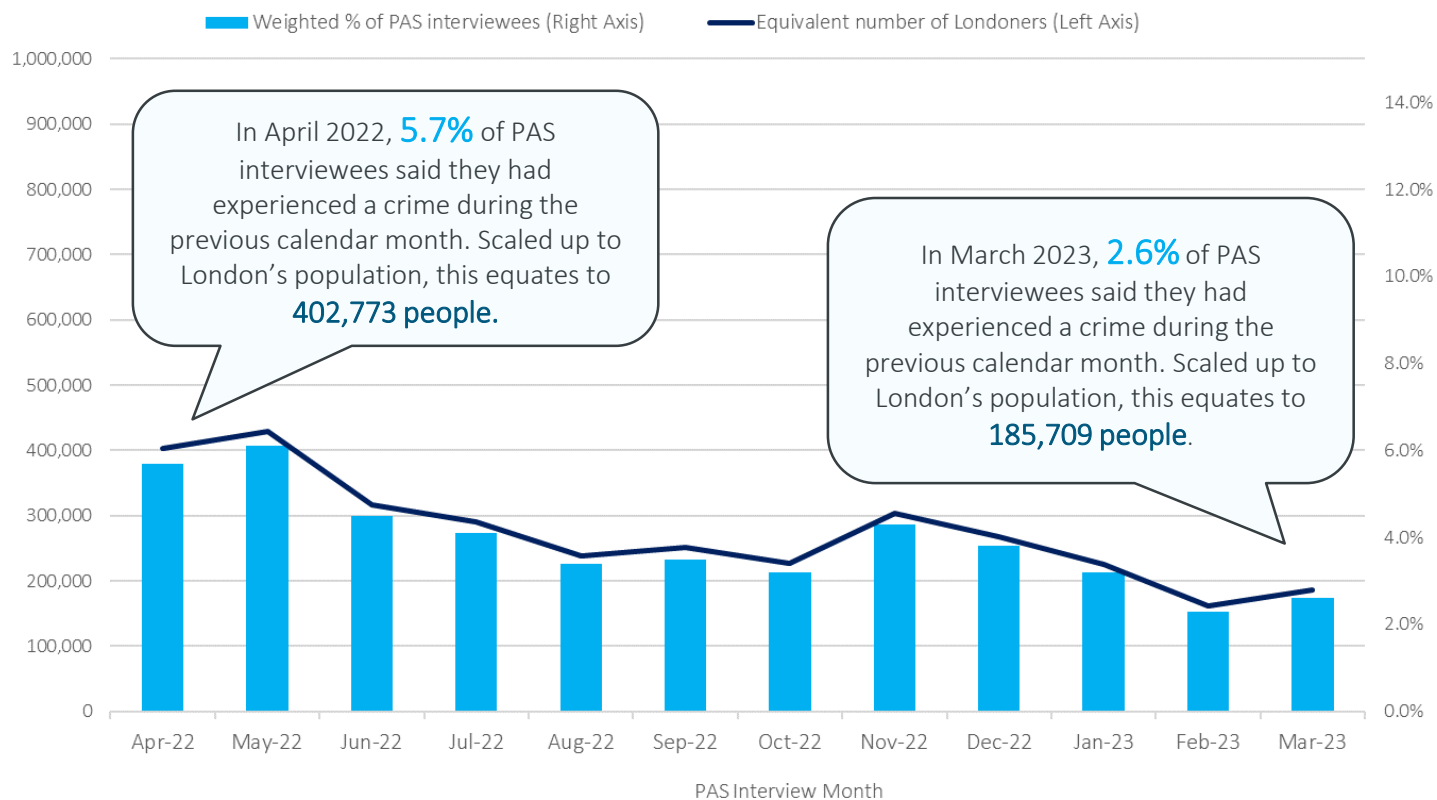
3.9%

...of PAS respondents said that they had experienced **something they would consider to be a crime** during the month prior.



Please note that the PAS asks Londoners to reflect on incidents that happened to them during the **ONE calendar month** prior to taking part in the survey. For example, those interviewed in December 2022 would be asked about their experiences of crime and ASB during November 2022.

At a monthly level, self-reported crime victimisation has **fluctuated** throughout the year. Highest levels were seen in April and May 2022, with lowest results in February and March 2023.



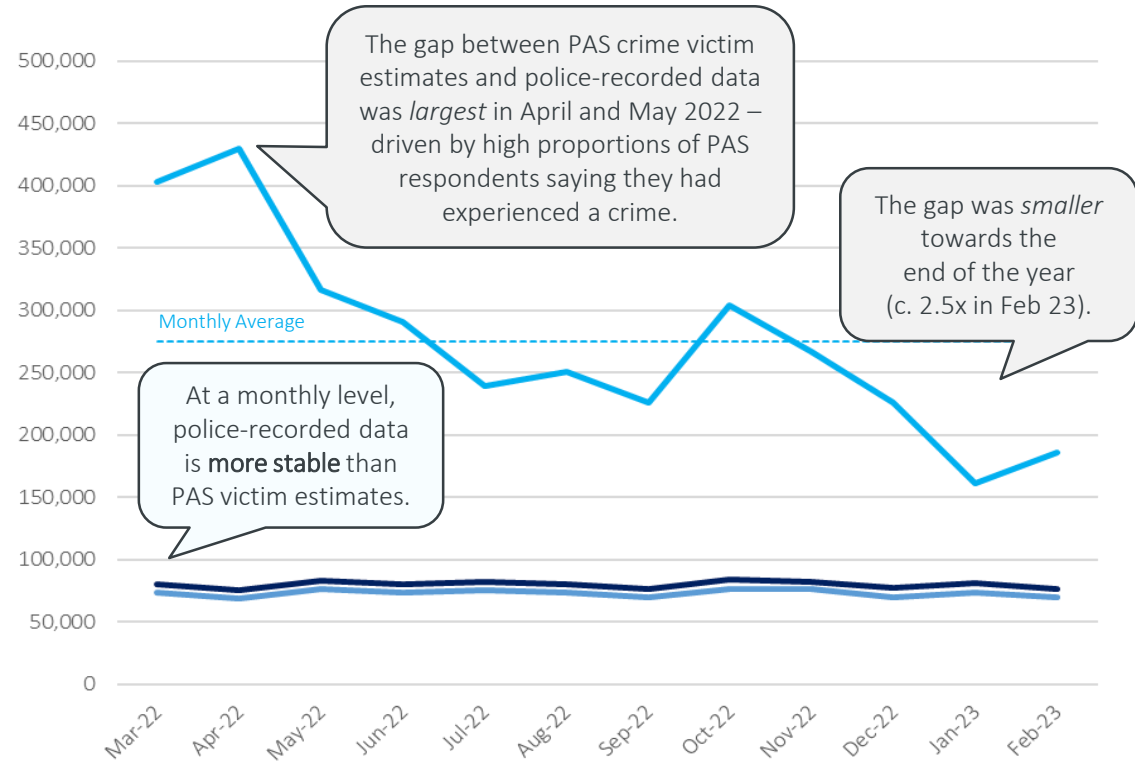
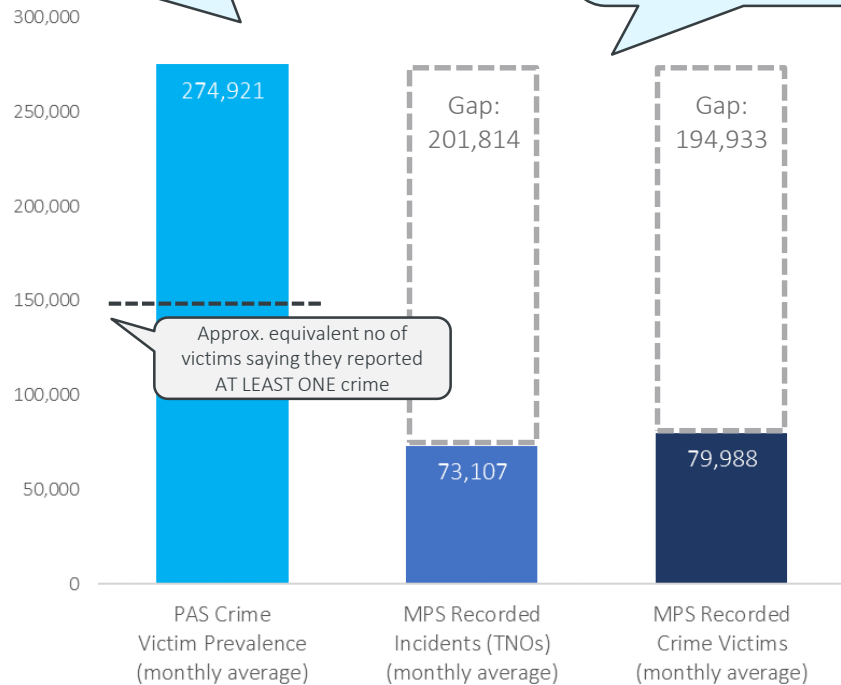
*Victim prevalence data based on 2021 Census population of 7,096,013 adult Londoners aged 16+ (excluding City of London). PAS % data is rounded to 1 decimal place; victim prevalence is calculated using weighted base and weighted frequency rounded to 3 decimal places to increase accuracy. Average monthly prevalence is the mean of monthly prevalence figures.

Crime victimisation prevalence as measured in the PAS is *considerably higher* than police-recorded data, and supplements this data to provide a fuller picture of crime in London.

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 examples here are therefore indicative. PAS victimisation prevalence estimates refer to equivalent numbers of Londoners who have experienced *at least one crime* during a month; but MPS recorded data includes those who have experienced *more than one crime* and incidents that may have *more than one victim*. Police data also includes offences potentially *not captured by the PAS*, including offences resulting in death and those committed against society/businesses, those aged under 16, and those resident outside of London.

Data from the PAS would be equivalent to **nearly 275,000** Londoners experiencing something they would consider to be a crime *on average each month*.

This is considerably higher than police-recorded figures: **c.3.5 times** the *average* number of TNOs/victims recorded each month.



New insight from the PAS Victimisation Module reveals **high levels of under-reporting amongst victims** (see Slide 7) – likely contributing to this gap.

The gap between PAS crime victim estimates and police-recorded data was *largest* in April and May 2022 – driven by high proportions of PAS respondents saying they had experienced a crime.

The gap was *smaller* towards the end of the year (c. 2.5x in Feb 23).

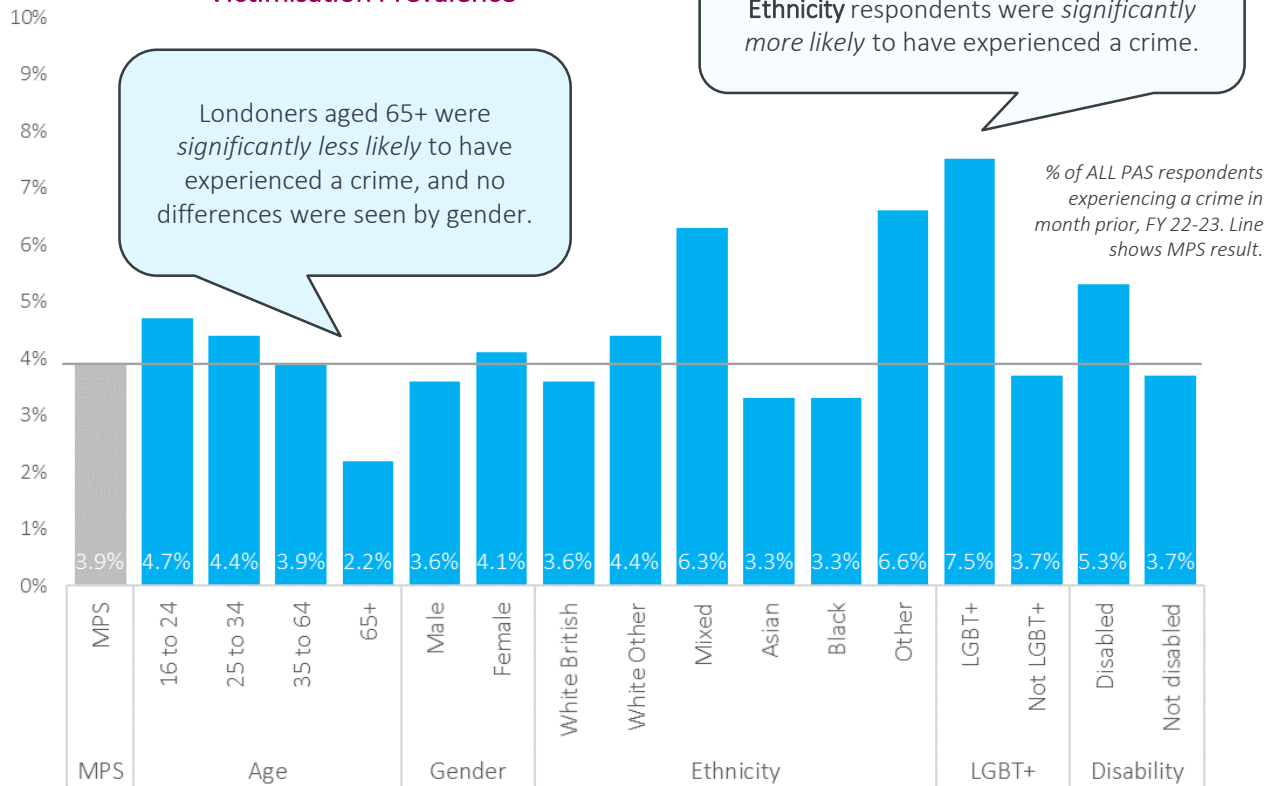
At a monthly level, police-recorded data is **more stable** than PAS victim estimates.

— MPS Recorded Incidents (TNOs)
 — MPS Recorded Crime Victims
 — PAS Victim Prevalence

*Victim prevalence data 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 base and weighted frequency rounded to 3 decimal places to increase accuracy PAS data relates to interviews conducted in FY 22-23. MPS data relates to ALL victims and TNOs recorded between March 2022 and February 2023 – reflecting the same calendar month periods that PAS victims are asked about.

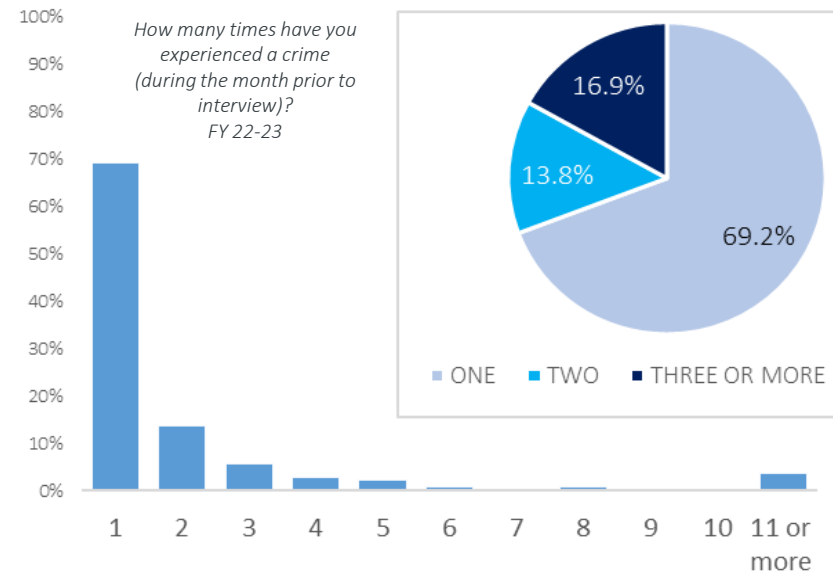
Certain groups of Londoners were more likely to experience crime victimisation – including LGBT+ and disabled Londoners. A minority experienced *more than one* crime incident in the month.

Demographic Differences in Crime Victimization Prevalence



A Focus on Victims: Repeated Crime Experiences

Looking **ONLY** at those who had experienced a crime, over two-thirds had experienced **just one incident** during the last month (69%). However, 16.9% had experienced **three or more** - with 3.8% saying they experienced 11+.



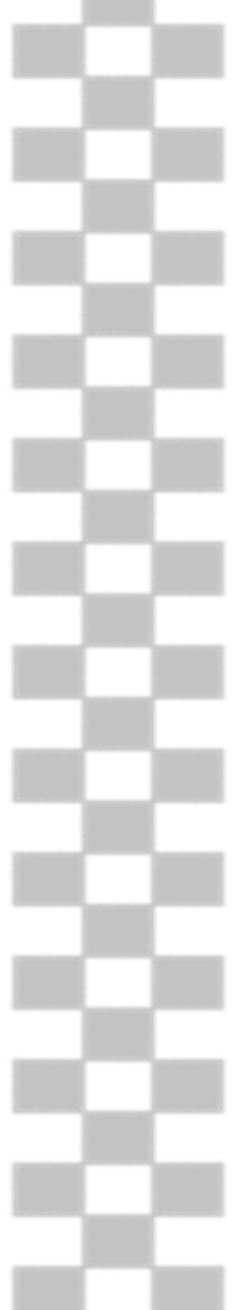
Repeated Crime Prevalence

Across the PAS sample AS A WHOLE*:

- 2.7% had been a victim ONCE
- 0.5% had been a victim TWICE
- 0.7% had been a victim THREE OR MORE TIMES (during the calendar month prior, FY 22-23)

In turn, prevalence of *repeated* victimisation was also higher amongst LGBT+ and disabled Londoners.

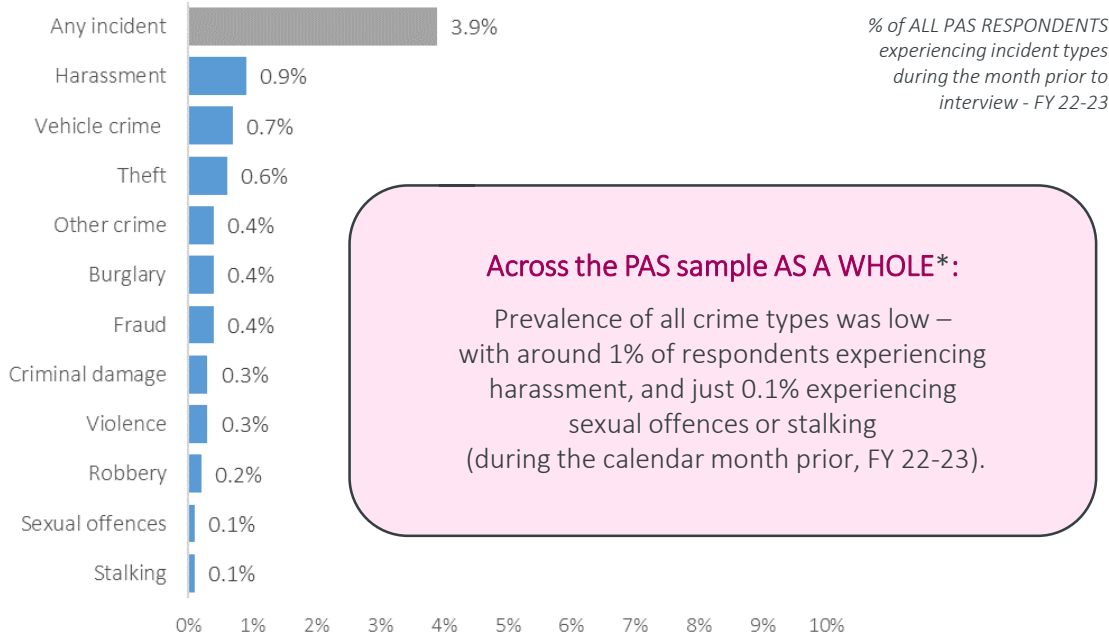
		Once	Twice	Three +
LGBT+	LGBT+	4.8%	1.9%	0.8%
	Not LGBT+	2.6%	0.5%	0.6%
Disability	Disabled	3.2%	0.7%	1.3%
	Not disabled	2.6%	0.5%	0.6%



*Calculated for all PAS respondents who gave a valid answer to the overall victimisation question AND the question asking about incident frequency. Significant differences are flagged from an overall chi-square test and post-hoc comparisons with a Bonferroni adjustment. The category of 'NO' incidents is also included in these comparisons, but is not displayed here. Data on this slide is for full FY 22-23.

Respondents most often experienced harassment, vehicle crime, and theft; but different groups of people were also more likely to experience different types of crime.

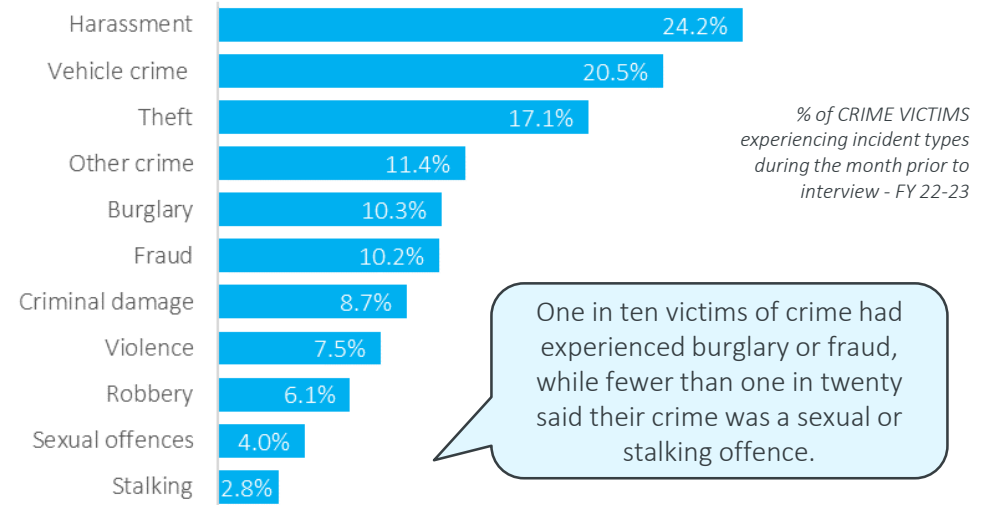
Crime Type Victimization Prevalence



Across the PAS sample AS A WHOLE*:
Prevalence of all crime types was low – with around 1% of respondents experiencing harassment, and just 0.1% experiencing sexual offences or stalking (during the calendar month prior, FY 22-23).

A Focus on Victims: Crime Type

Looking ONLY at those who had experienced a crime, around a quarter of victims said they had experienced harassment, while one in five had experienced vehicle crime.



One in ten victims of crime had experienced burglary or fraud, while fewer than one in twenty said their crime was a sexual or stalking offence.

Demographic Differences in Crime Type Victimization Prevalence

Although *absolute prevalence* remained low across demographic groups, some were significantly *more likely* to have experienced certain types of crime* - with largest differences seen by gender, disability and LGBT+ - e.g.

Female Respondents

- c. **3x** increased prevalence of **Robbery** (0.3% vs. 0.1%)
- c. **2x** increased prevalence of **Harassment** (1.1% vs. 0.6%) & **Criminal Damage** (0.4% vs 0.2%)

LGBT+ Respondents

- c. **10x** increased prevalence of **Sexual Offences** (1.0% vs. 0.1%).
- c. **5x** increased prevalence of **Harassment** (3.6% vs. 0.7%)
- c. **3x** increased prevalence of **Burglary** (1.0% vs. 0.3%) & **Robbery** (0.7% vs. 0.2%)

Disabled Respondents

- c. **4x** increased prevalence of **Violence** (0.9% vs. 0.2%) & **Sexual Offences** (0.5% vs. 0.1%).
- c. **2x** increased prevalence of **Harassment** (1.7% vs 0.8%), **Fraud** (0.8% vs 0.3%) & **Criminal Damage** (0.6% vs 0.3%)

*Calculated for all PAS respondents who gave a valid answer to the overall victimisation question AND the question asking about incident types. Due to a change in question wording in April 2022, data here is for May 22 to March 23. Boxes display significant differences between demographic groups and their relative comparison group (males, non-LGBT+ and non-disabled respondents). These boxes summarise statistically significant differences in proportions. Risk ratios are illustrative and approximate.

Less than 1% of PAS respondents said they had experienced a crime that had been motivated by hate; fewer had experienced a crime committed by a partner or family member.

Those who had experienced a crime during the month prior were also asked whether they felt this incident was motivated by hate; happened online; or was committed by an intimate partner or a member of family they live with. Please note that this could therefore relate to *any type of crime*, and data here relates to the proportion of people who believed *at least one* incident they had experienced during the month prior was hate or domestic related.

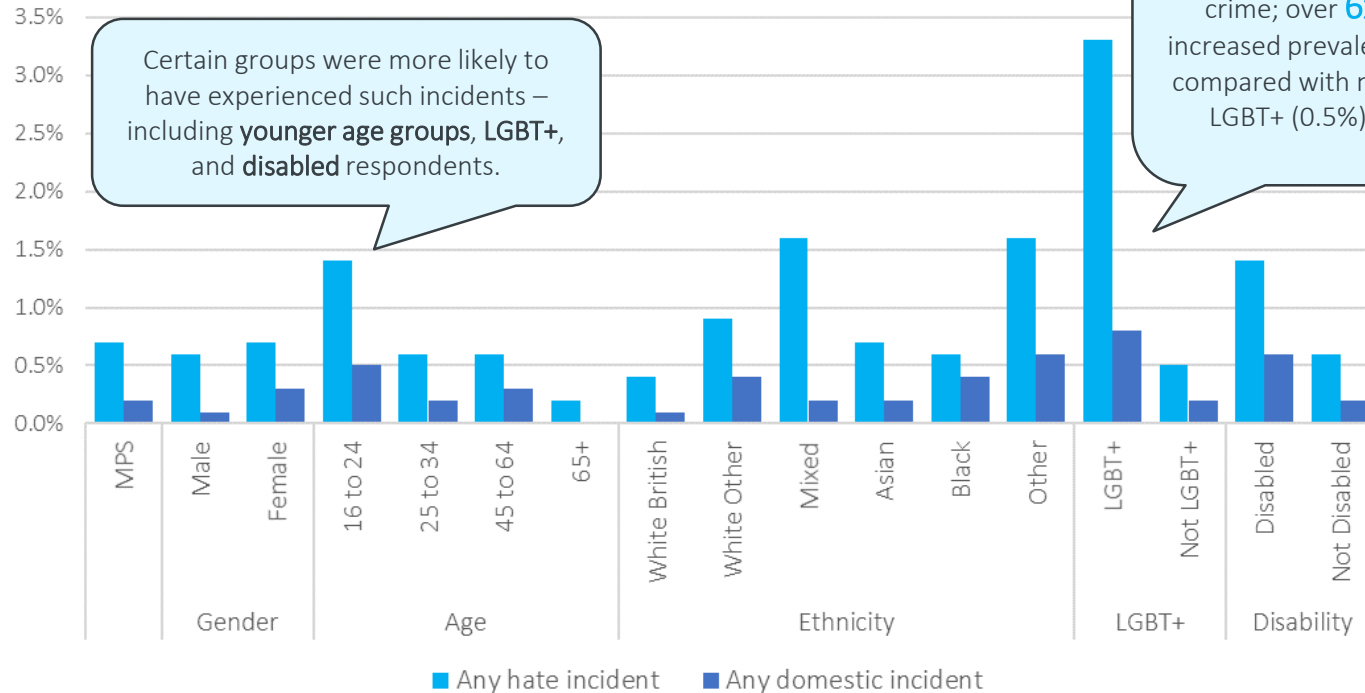
Hate and Domestic Crime Victimization Prevalence

Across the PAS sample AS A WHOLE:

0.7% of respondents had experienced any hate incident, while 0.2% had experienced any domestic incident (during the calendar month prior, FY 22-23).

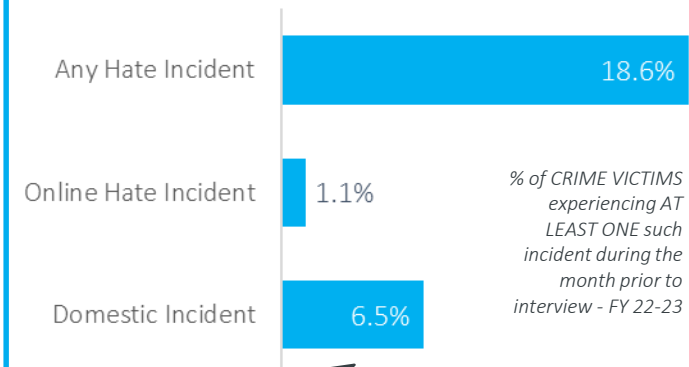
Certain groups were more likely to have experienced such incidents – including **younger age groups, LGBT+, and disabled** respondents.

In particular, 3.3% of **LGBT+ Londoners** said they had experienced a hate crime; over **6x** increased prevalence compared with non-LGBT+ (0.5%).



A Focus on VICTIMS: Hate/Domestic Crime

Looking only at those who had experienced a crime, just under one in five considered an incident to have been motivated by hate, while 1 in 15 said an incident had been committed by a partner or family member. Experiences of online hate were very low.



% of CRIME VICTIMS experiencing AT LEAST ONE such incident during the month prior to interview - FY 22-23

These issues could be experienced across *any type of crime*, but emerging results suggest victims saying their incident was domestic or hate related were more likely to have experienced harassment, stalking, or violence*.

*Respondents experiencing AT LEAST ONE hate or domestic incident during the last month were also significantly more likely to say they had experienced AT LEAST ONE harassment, stalking or violent incident. Note that this does not mean that specific incident was necessarily hate or domestic related, as some respondents may have experienced more than one type of incident. Data on this slide relates to May 2022 to March 2023 due to changes in questionnaire wording. Risk ratios are approximate and illustrative.

Around half of crime victims said they reported *any* incident they had experienced to the police, with confidence and trust also tending to be lower for victims than for non-victims.

Those who had experienced a crime during the month prior were asked whether they reported this crime to the police. Please note that this could therefore relate to *any type of crime*, and data here refers to the proportion of victims who reported *at least one* incident to the police.

Reporting Crime to the Police

The low prevalence of crime victimisation in the PAS makes breakdowns within this group limited. However - despite low numbers - early results begin to reveal certain groups of Londoners who *may be less likely* to report:

Victims experiencing **just one incident** in the month prior were more likely to have reported to police (57.2%, n=258/451) than those experiencing **three or more incidents** (44.2%, n=46/104)*.

Few wider demographic differences were seen here, e.g. by gender or ethnicity.



Overall, **around half of victims** (54.4%) said they reported *at least one* of the crimes they experienced in the month prior to the police.

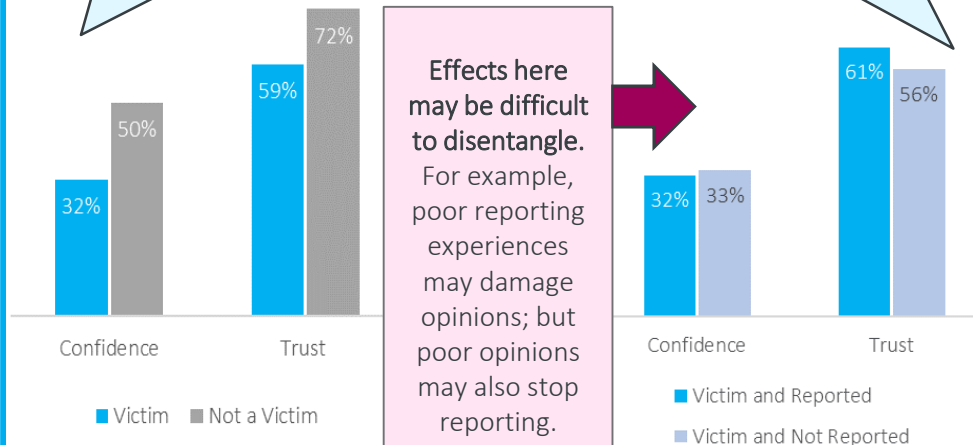
Reporting was highest for victims who had experienced a **burglary** in the month prior (71.6%, n=47/66); but lowest for those who had experienced a **fraud** (46.3%, n=30/65) or **sexual offence** (33%, n=8/25)*.

On average, monthly PAS victim prevalence stood around **3.5 times** higher than police-recorded victim/TNO figures (see Slide 3). Figures here highlight high levels of under-reporting, likely contributing to this gap.

Crime Victimisation, Trust and Confidence

Both Confidence and Trust were **significantly lower amongst Londoners experiencing a crime** in the month prior compared with non-victims.

Despite this, *no differences* were seen between **victims who DID report to the police** and victims who DID NOT report.



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

*Note that this does not mean that this specific INCIDENT TYPE was reported to the police, as some respondents may have experienced more than one type of incident. Similarly, data for those experiencing repeat victimisation relates to those reporting AT LEAST ONE of these incidents to the police. N relates to weighted frequencies and base. Data on this slide is for May 2022 to March 2023 due to changes in questionnaire wording.

Londoners were more likely to have experienced antisocial behaviour (ASB) than crime. During FY 22-23, 8.1% of respondents said they had experienced a form of ASB in the last month.

Antisocial Behaviour (ASB) Victimization Prevalence

During FY 22-23...

8.1%

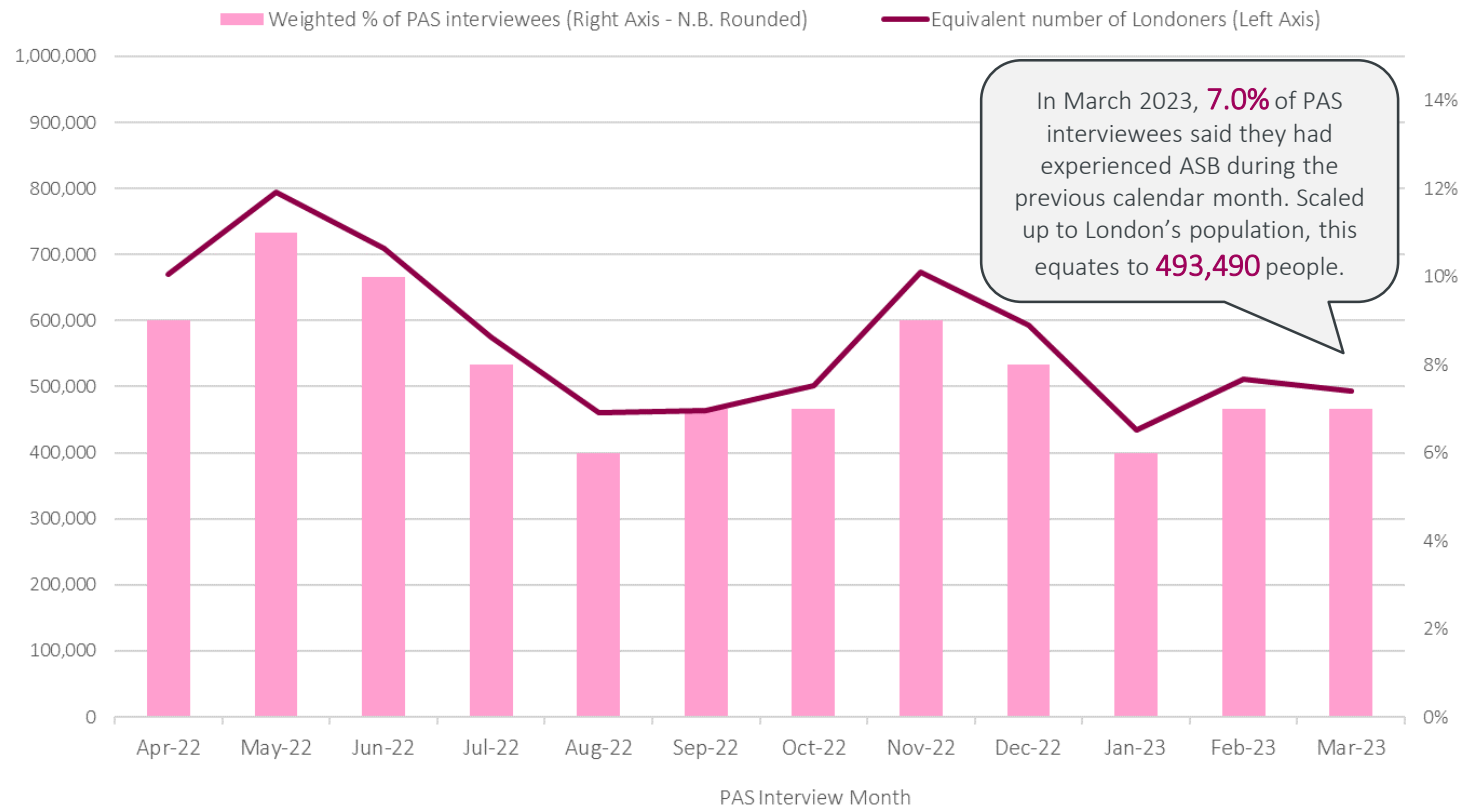
...of PAS respondents said that they had experienced **something they would consider to be antisocial behaviour (ASB)** during the month prior.



Please note that the PAS asks Londoners to reflect on incidents that happened to them during the **ONE calendar month** prior to taking part in the survey. For example, those interviewed in December 2022 would be asked about their experiences of crime and ASB during November 2022.

ASB victimisation prevalence at a monthly level follows a similar pattern to that seen for crime, with highest levels seen towards the beginning of the financial year. Levels from July 2022 onwards remained lower and more stable, although a slight uplift was seen during November 2022 (October incidents).

Overall ASB Victim Prevalence



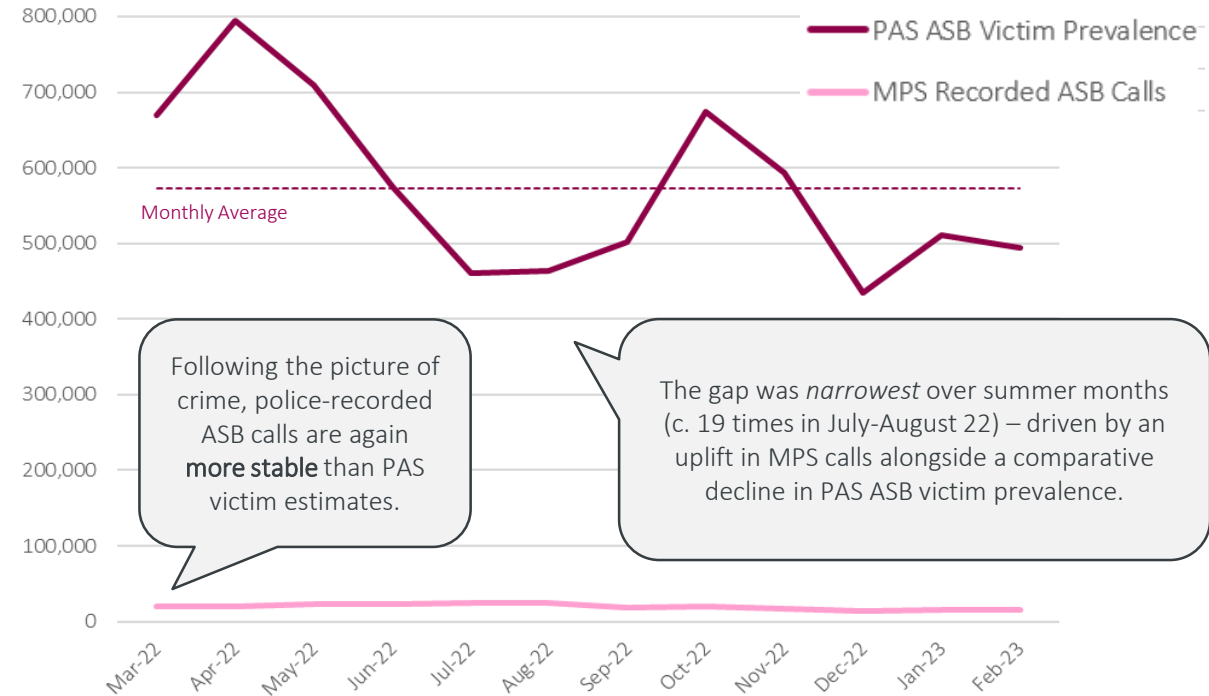
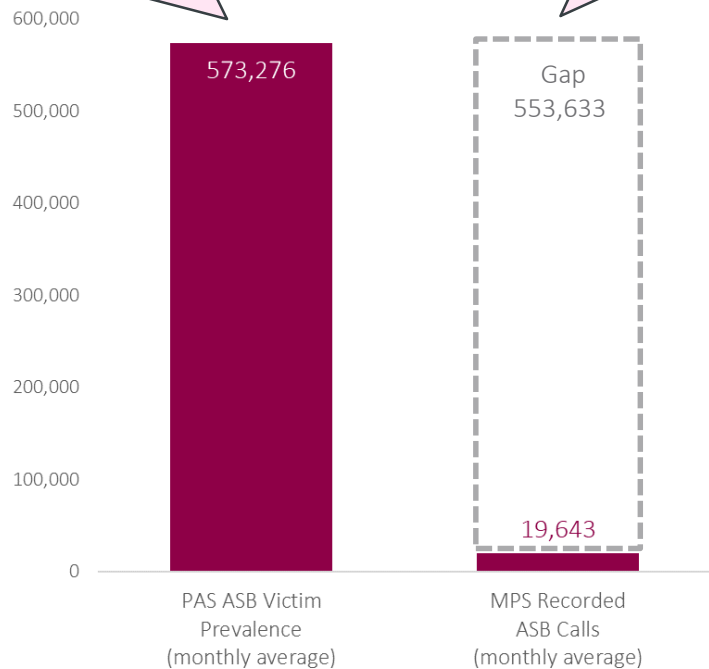
*Victim prevalence data based on 2021 Census population of 7,096,013 adult Londoners aged 16+ (excluding City of London). PAS % data is rounded to nearest whole number; ASB victim prevalence is calculated using weighted base and weighted frequency rounded to three decimal places to increase accuracy. Average monthly prevalence is the mean of monthly prevalence figures, and total prevalence across the twelve month period is a sum of all monthly prevalence figures.

ASB victimisation prevalence as measured by the PAS reveals a *particularly stark gap* compared with police-recorded calls, and highlights the extent of Londoners' experiences.

Considering PAS data on ASB victimisation prevalence alongside police-recorded calls reveals the *potentially broad* extent of Londoners' experiences. Please note that these data sources are *not directly comparable*, and that examples here are therefore indicative. PAS ASB victimisation prevalence estimates refer to equivalent numbers of Londoners who say they have experienced at least one form of ASB during a month; while MPS data refers to the number of calls to police about antisocial behaviour issues in the same month.

Data from the PAS would be equivalent to **over half a million** Londoners experiencing something they would consider to be antisocial behaviour *on average each month*.

This figure is nearly **30 times** higher than the number of recorded ASB calls *on average each month*.

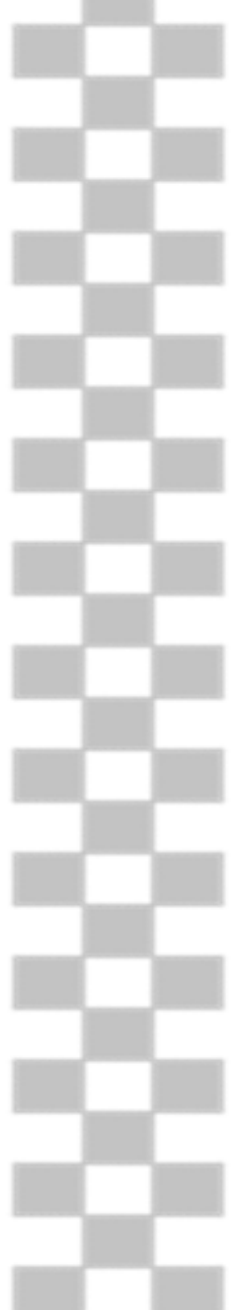


Following the picture of crime, police-recorded ASB calls are again **more stable** than PAS victim estimates.

The gap was *narrowest* over summer months (c. 19 times in July-August 22) – driven by an uplift in MPS calls alongside a comparative decline in PAS ASB victim prevalence.

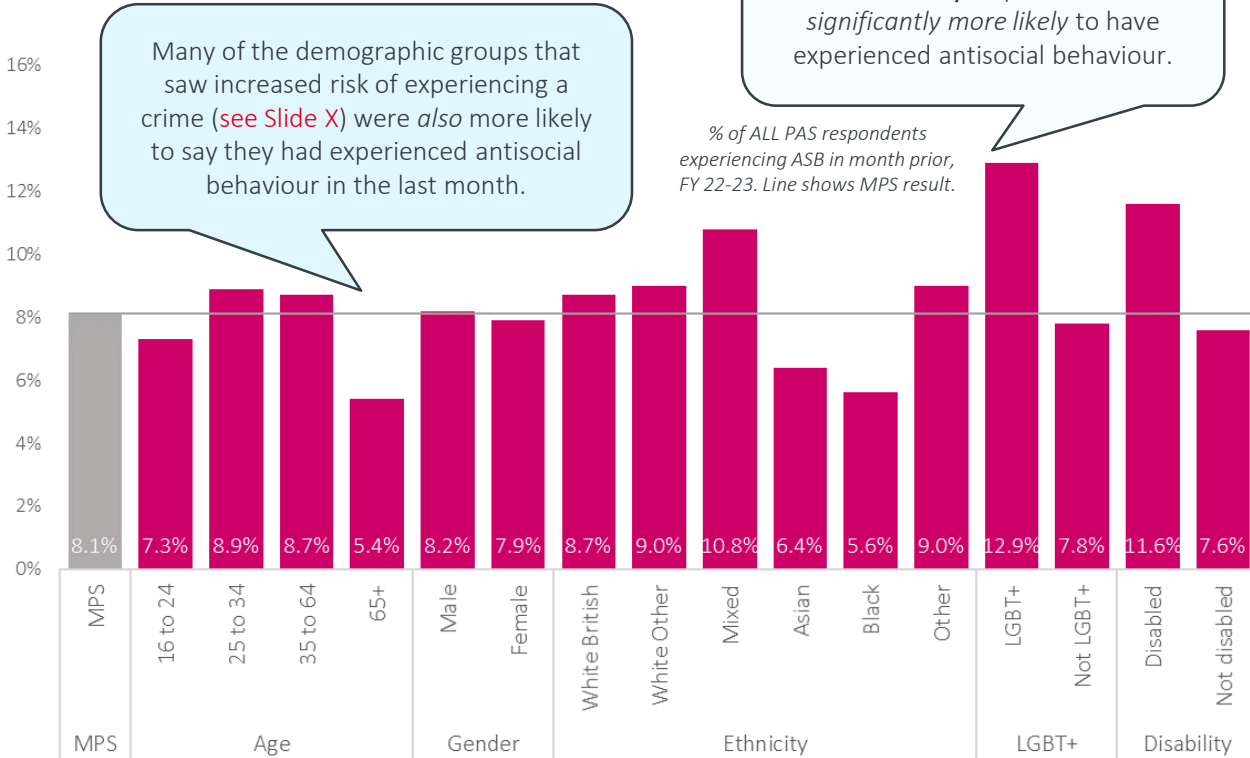
The gaps identified here are particularly stark. Whilst **under-reporting** may again play a role, other factors may also be influential. For example, Londoners' experiences of ASB may cover **lower-level issues not warranting a police response**, issues **reported directly to partnership organisations** (e.g. Councils), or issues **recorded by police as another type of call** (e.g. Mental Health). In turn, a single police-recorded call may also **affect several Londoners - or indeed whole communities - at once** (e.g. Environmental or Noise complaints). Nevertheless, these findings reveal the **potentially broad extent of Londoners' experiences of antisocial behaviour issues** that extend far beyond police-recorded data.

*Victim prevalence data 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; ASB victim prevalence is calculated using weighted base and weighted frequency rounded to 3 decimal places to increase accuracy. Average prevalence across the twelve month period is an average of all monthly prevalence figures. PAS data relates to interviews conducted in FY 22-23. MPS data relates to calls with first opening code as ASB between March 2022 and February 2023 – reflecting the same calendar month periods that PAS respondents are asked about. Note that calls may have up to three opening codes, so this is likely an undercount.



Many of the demographic groups more at risk of crime victimisation *also* saw increased risk of experiencing ASB, while some Londoners had experienced *multiple* ASB incidents.

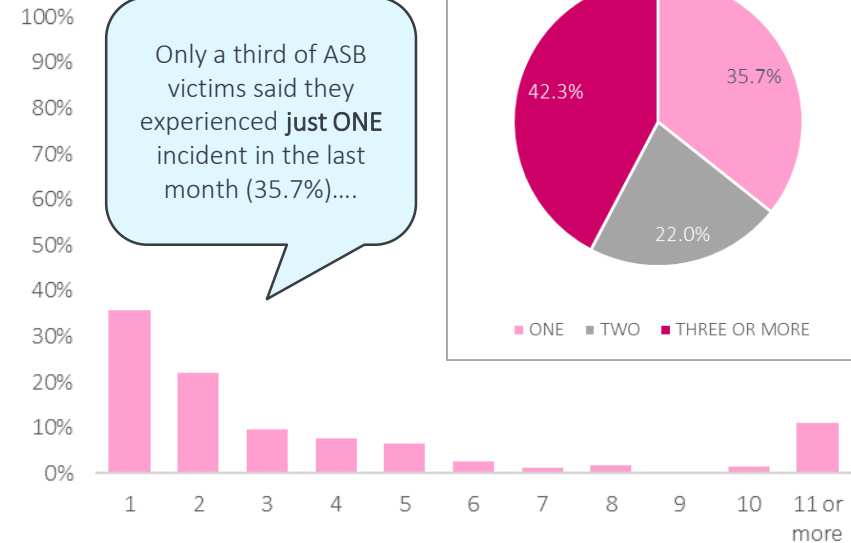
Demographic Differences in ASB Victimization Prevalence



A Focus on ASB Victims: Repeated ASB Experiences

Looking **ONLY** at those who had experienced ASB, repeated experiences were **more prevalent** than for crime victims.

How many times have you experienced ASB (during the month prior to interview)? FY 22-23



Across the PAS sample AS A WHOLE*:

2.9% had experienced ASB ONCE
 1.8% had experienced ASB TWICE
 3.4% had experienced ASB THREE OR MORE TIMES
 (during the calendar month prior, FY 22-23)

Results also suggest **LGBT+ and disabled groups may be at increased risk of repeated ASB experiences**. 7.3% of **LGBT+** respondents and 6.5% of **disabled** respondents said they had experienced **THREE OR MORE** incidents of ASB in the month prior (vs. 3.2% of non-LGBT+ and 2.9% of non-disabled).

In turn, nearly half had experienced **THREE OR MORE** incidents of ASB in the last month (42.3%) – with one in ten saying they had experienced **11 OR MORE** (10.9%).

*Calculated for all PAS respondents who gave a valid answer to the overall ASB victimisation question AND the question asking about incident frequency. Data on this slide is for full FY22-23.

PAS results reveal an important overlap between crime and ASB experiences – and suggest that both can impact more widely on Londoners' safety and security.

PAS results reveal an **overlap** between crime and ASB victimisation (FY 22-23).

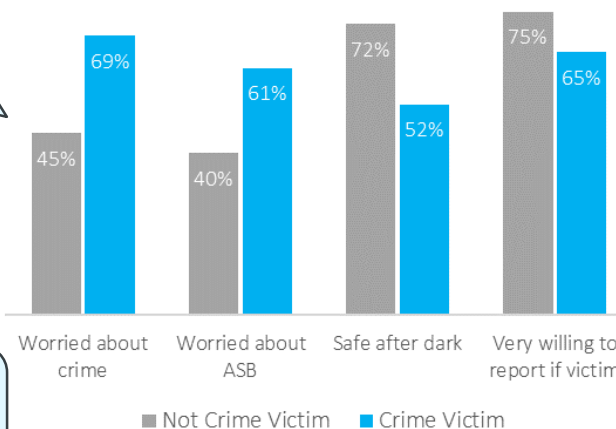
18.2%

of those experiencing ASB in the month prior were ALSO the victim of a crime...

...compared with just **2.6%** of those who had NOT experienced ASB.

Both crime and ASB victimisation may hold wider implications for Londoners.

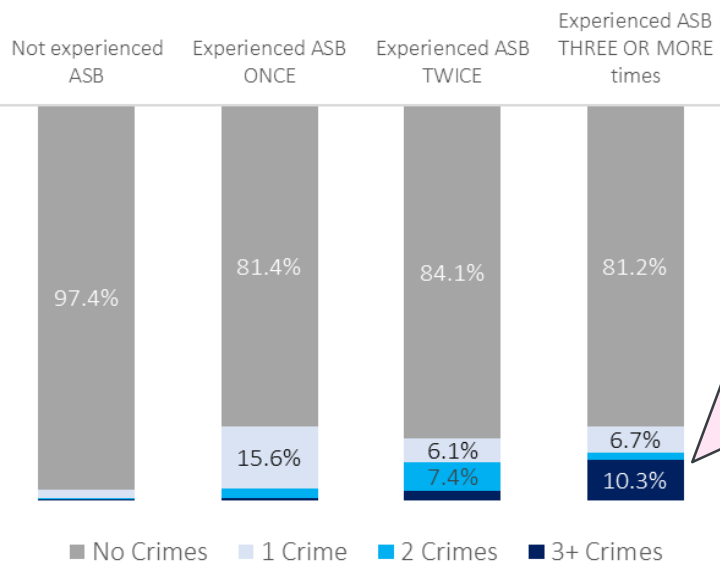
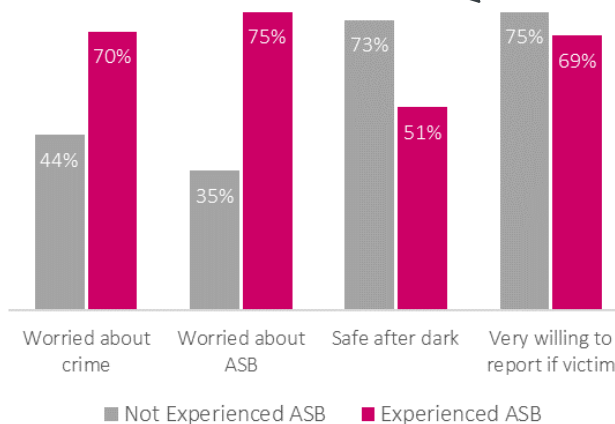
Concerns about safety were *significantly higher* amongst those who had **experienced a crime** during the month prior, while willingness to report as a victim was also lower.



Repeat victimisation was also disproportionately concentrated here.



Similar effects were also seen amongst those who had **experienced ASB**.



To illustrate, *one in ten* of those experiencing THREE OR MORE ASB incidents in the month prior **also** experienced THREE OR MORE CRIME incidents.

Modelling suggests recent experiences of antisocial behaviour may be *particularly detrimental* to local safety.

Controlling for individual demographics and the observed overlap between crime/ASB victimisation, having experienced ASB in the month prior was *more strongly* associated with increased odds of feeling unsafe walking alone after dark than having experienced a crime.

*Repeat victimisation figures calculated for all PAS respondents who gave a valid answer to the overall ASB victimisation question AND the question asking about incident frequency. Data on this slide is for full FY 22-23.