

CSOPP 13 July 2022

Six month Crime and  
Anti-Social Behaviour  
(ASB) Report – Appendix 1



# Crime and ASB Summary

## Pan-modal crime and ASB trends

- This report focusses on the six months period since the last CSOPP crime and ASB report – November 2021 – April 2022.
- Overall recorded crime is lower at 16,305 crimes (Nov-21 to Apr-22) compared with the pre-pandemic average\* (PPA) of 18,304 crimes; 11% fewer recorded crimes.
- The crime rate per million passenger journeys for the same period is 11.9, compared to the PPA of 10.0.
- Whilst crimes are down 11% across all modes, passenger volume is down by 25% creating a higher rate of being a victim of crime, across all modes.

Mode	Pre-pandemic average (Nov to Apr)		Nov-21 to Apr-22	
	Volume	Rate	Volume	Rate
Bus	7,758	7.6	8,405	10.5
London Underground	8,985	14.3	6,392	14.8
London Overground	774	9.0	640	10.2
TfL Rail**	343	13.5	388	17.1
Docklands Light Railway	326	5.9	379	9.2
Trams	120	9.1	101	10.2
<b>Overall crime</b>	<b>18,306</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>16,305</b>	<b>11.9</b>

*(\*\* the information in this section refers to the TfL Rail service prior to the launch of the Elizabeth Line)*

\* The pre-pandemic average is the average of the preceding 3 financial years FY17/18, 18/19 and 19/20; it is inadvisable to compare directly with FY20/21 due to the abnormal recorded passenger and crime levels during the pandemic.

## Passenger perception

- TfL Customer Pulse survey information reveals (Q1 April - June 22/23):
  - 34% felt worried on public transport in the past three months and 8% of Londoners overall were completely or temporarily deterred from using public transport due to a worrying incident.
  - Most worrying incidents occurred on the bus and London Underground networks.
  - The most commonly cited worrying incidents on the bus network include threatening behaviour of other passengers, youth/school-related ASB, passengers pushing/shoving each other, and drunkenness, and the most commonly cited worrying incidents on the LU network include drunkenness, overcrowding and threatening behaviour of other passengers. Passengers continued to cite concerns related to the pandemic (for example, fellow passengers not wearing a face covering), however these concerns have fallen and remain low level.

# Bus-related Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

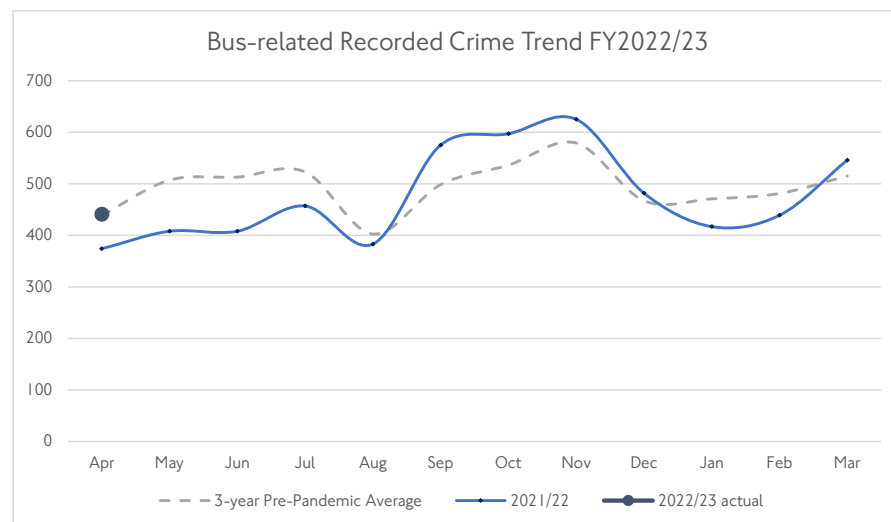
## Bus-related offences - Summary

- Overall recorded crime is higher at 8,405 crimes recorded (Nov-21 to Apr-22) compared with the pre-pandemic average (PPA) of 7,758 crimes; 8% additional recorded crimes.
- The crime rate per million passenger journeys for the same period is 10.5, compared to the PPA of 7.6. Whilst crime volumes are up by 8%, on buses passenger volumes are down by 21%.
- The levels of reported sexual offences, theft, violence, robbery and hate crime are at or exceed the PPA.
- TfL actively encourages the reporting of all sexual offences and sexual harassment
- Violence with injury comprises 23% of all Violence Against the Person (VAP) offences.

Crime category	Pre-pandemic average (Nov to Apr)	Nov-21 to Apr-22
Burglary	13	13
Criminal Damage	315	300
Drugs	88	94
Fraud or Forgery	1	2
Other Notifiable Offences	83	77
Robbery	747	873
Sexual Offences	320	387
Theft and Handling	3,321	3,709
VAP Offences	2,870	2,950
<b>Total Notifiable Offences</b>	<b>7,758</b>	<b>8,405</b>
<i>Hate crime</i>	518	618
<i>Work-related violence and aggression</i>	434	431

## Bus-related VAP

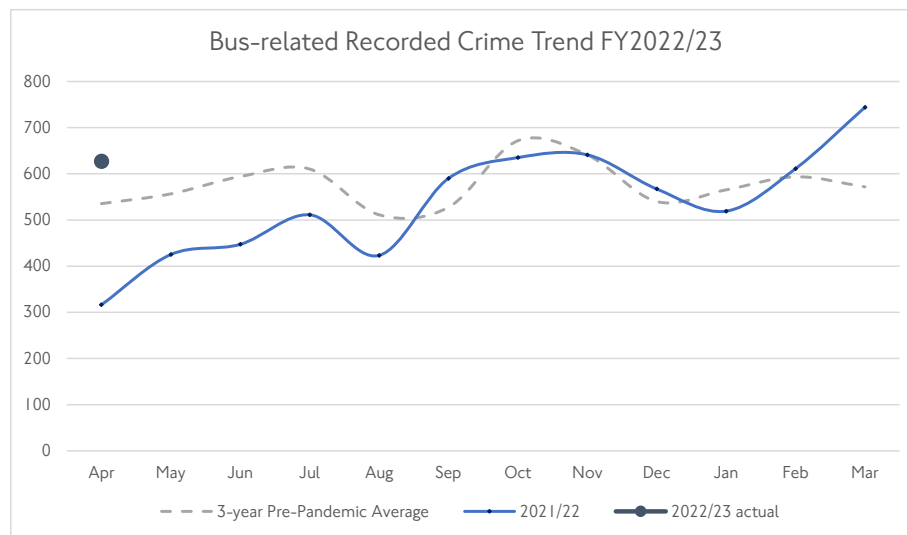
- VAP crime is the same as the three-year PPA.
- Harassment and Common Assault (offences without injury) are the most common types of violence on the bus network, making up just over 70% of recorded violence.
- Peak times include 1500-1800 Monday to Friday, linked to younger passengers, and offences are spread throughout London. Though much lower in number, more serious acts of violence occur very late/ early hours at weekends, particularly around locations with a high density of night-time venues.
- Female victims in their teens and twenties are more commonly reporting harassment offences to the police. Males are more likely to be the victims of more serious violence with injury.



# Bus-related Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

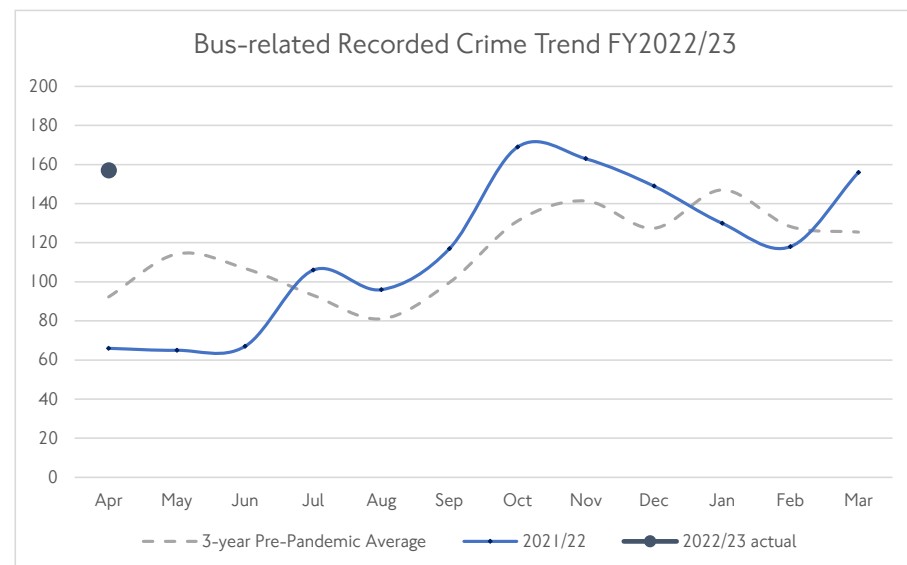
## Bus-related Theft of Personal Property

- Theft on the bus network is following a similar trend to London-wide theft, and is higher than the three-year PPA (see right).
- Reports of thefts of personal property are fairly evenly spread throughout the day and week, although there are peaks from 1400-1900, particularly Monday to Friday. However, there is some variation by location. Bus theft in Westminster experiences peaks in the evenings and early hours at weekends.
- The majority of victims of theft are aged 18-40 years, with women in their twenties reporting most thefts.



## Bus-related Robbery

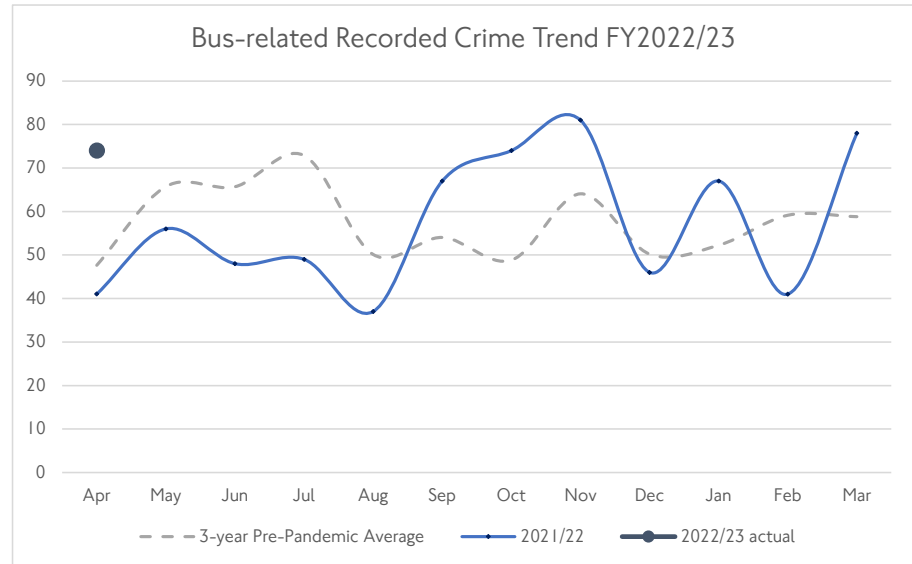
- Robbery has risen and is following a similar upward trend to London-wide robbery and is higher than the three-year PPA (see right).
- Young males are the most at risk from robbery, particularly those aged 12 to 19 years.
- Offences peak between 1500 and 2000, Monday to Friday, and there are other peaks in the evening and overnight at the weekends, particularly at locations with a large night-time economy.
- The top three boroughs for robbery offences, in the last six months, were: Croydon, Enfield and Lambeth.



# Bus-related Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

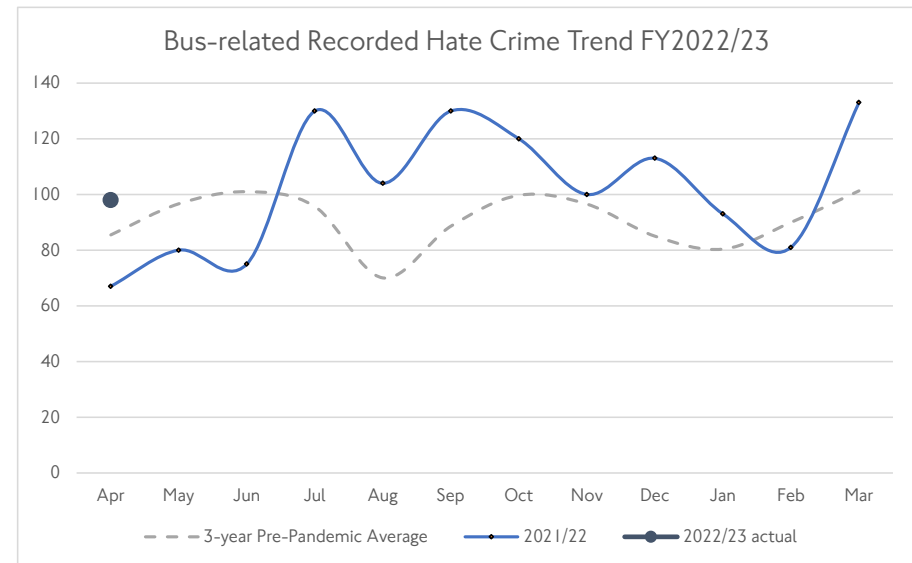
## Bus-related Sexual Offences

- Sexual offences remain higher than the PPA since rising sharply from September-21. This is potentially indicative success of the reporting campaign and wider awareness of sexual offences and importance of reporting to the police.
- Victims of reported sexual offences are overwhelmingly female, with victims generally aged 12 to 30 years and a substantial peak for school aged girls aged 12 to 18 years.
- Offences are reported throughout London and there are peaks 07:00-09:00 hrs and 15:00-18:00 hrs, Monday to Friday, and late afternoons and evenings on Saturdays.



## Bus-related Hate Crime

- Hate crime has risen and is slightly higher than the three-year PPA (see right).
- Hate crime offences increase from around 14:00 hours, Monday to Friday, peaking 15:00-18:00. Again, there is another peak linked to the night-time economy during the evenings and early hours at weekends.
- In terms of gender and age, victims of hate crimes are more evenly spread than many crime types, age ranging from 12 to 60+ years.



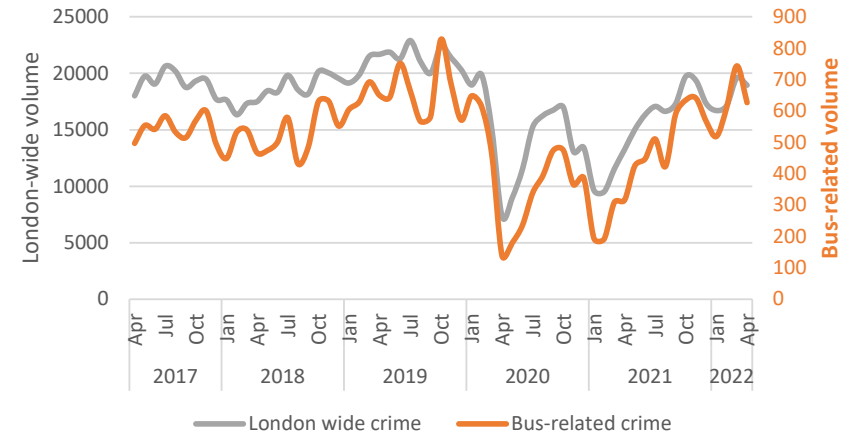
# Bus-related Crime and London-wide Crime Trends

- The trends on the bus network closely reflect London-wide crime trends with overall bus-related crime during FY2021/22 5% lower than the three-year pre-pandemic average (PPA), whilst overall London-wide crime recorded by the Met Police is similarly 4% lower.
- The charts below depict how closely trends in bus-related sexual offences, VAP and theft are all following London-wide trends for the same offence categories, with the exception of robbery which is trending higher on the bus network.

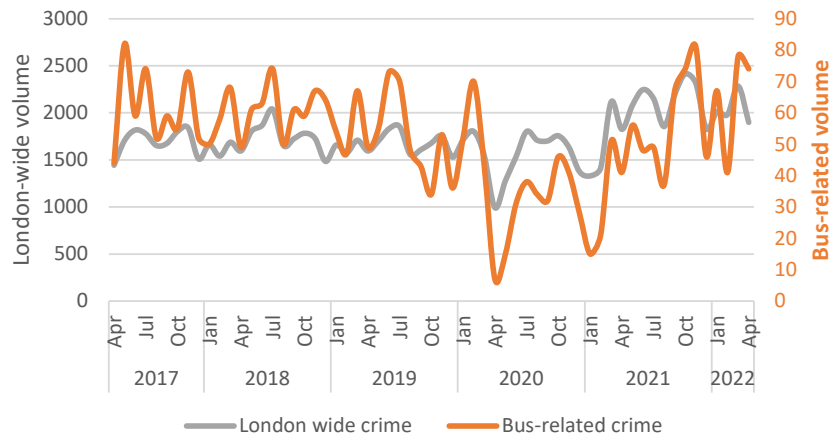
## Robbery



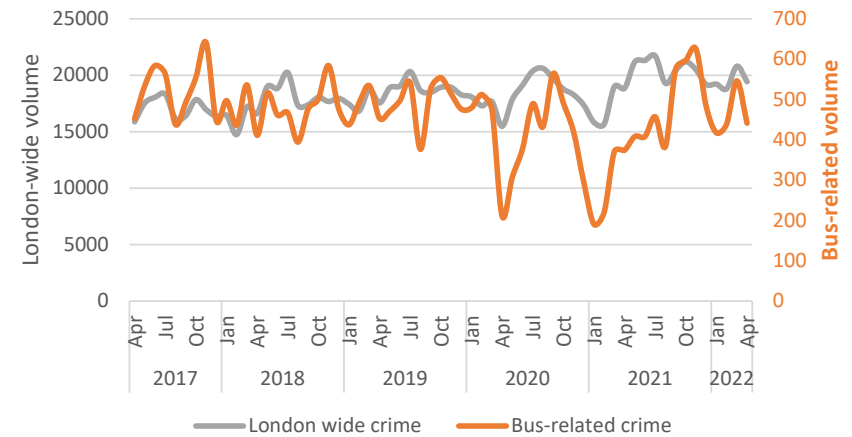
## Theft



## Sexual Offences



## Violence Against the Person





# London Underground Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

## LU crime trends overall

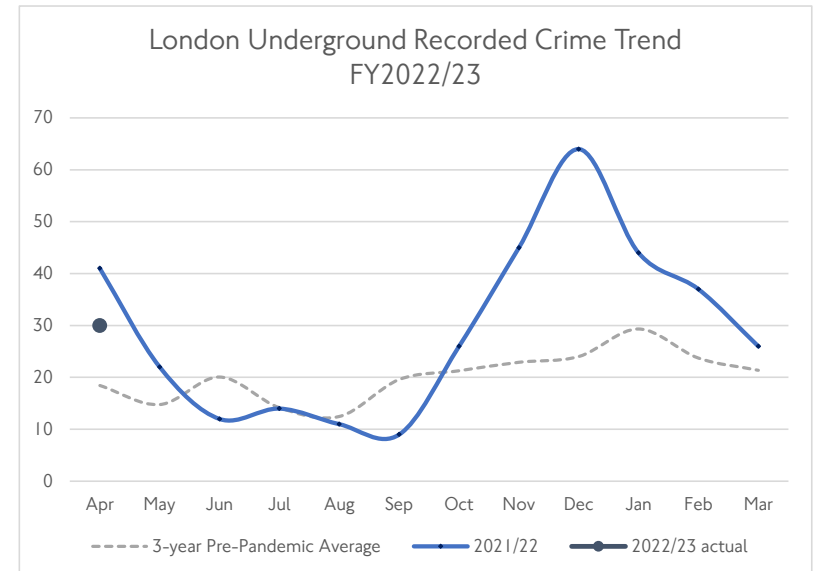
- Overall recorded crime is lower at 6,392 crimes recorded (Nov-21 to Apr-22) compared with the pre-pandemic average (PPA) of 8,985 crimes; 29% fewer recorded crimes.
- The crime rate per million passenger journeys is currently 14.8, compared to the PPA of 14.3. Whilst crimes are down 29%, passengers numbers are down 32% creating the higher crime rate.
- Robbery is a concern and reported at levels higher than the pre-pandemic average.
- Violence with injury comprises 15% of all VAP and Serious Public offences.

Crime category	Pre-pandemic average (Nov to Apr)	Nov-21 to Apr-22
Violence Against the Person / Serious Public Order	2,803	2,161
Sexual Offences	497	383
Criminal Damage	510	461
Line of Route	19	8
Theft of Passenger Property	4,431	2,626
Motor Vehicle/Cycle Offences	200	208
Robbery	140	246
Theft of Railway Property / Burglary	104	83
Serious Fraud	42	13
Drugs	182	170
Other Serious Offences	57	33
<b>Total Notifiable</b>	<b>8,985</b>	<b>6,392</b>
<i>Hate crime</i>	531	422
<i>Work-related violence and aggression</i>	637	410

## LU crimes of note

- Robbery is higher than the three-year PPA.
- 46% of robberies are committed on train, 28% on platforms and 8% at station entrance/exit. The top three stations were Seven Sisters, Stratford and Kings Cross/ St Pancras.
- Saturdays have 21% of offences, more than any other day. Key times were 1400-1700 and 1900-2100. Thursdays have the fewest offences with 8%.

## LU Robbery



# TfL Rail\* Crime and Disorder Summary

(\* the information in this section refers to the TfL Rail service prior to the launch of the Elizabeth line)

## TfL Rail crime trends overall

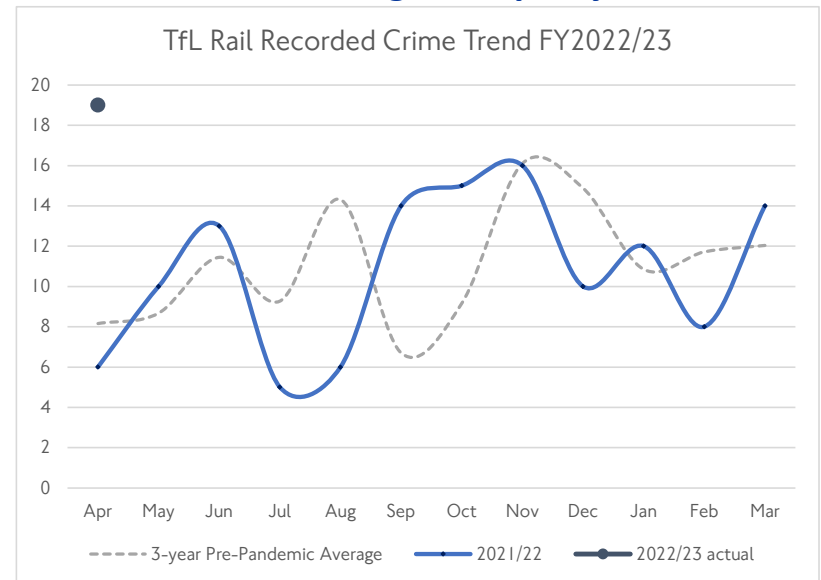
- Overall recorded crime is lower at 388 crimes (Nov-21 to Apr-22) compared with the pre-pandemic average (PPA) of 343 crimes; 13% additional recorded crimes; we forecast the whole year will be higher due to additional passengers with the full opening of the Elizabeth Line.
- The crime rate per million passenger journeys is currently 17.1, compared to the PPA of 13.3. Whilst crimes are up 13%, passengers are down 11% creating the higher crime rate.
- Whilst some categories of crime are slightly higher than the PPA, there are few concerns (see below for crimes of note).

Crime category	Pre-pandemic average (Nov to Apr)	Nov-21 to Apr-22
Violence Against the Person / Serious Public Order	157	198
Sexual Offences	16	16
Criminal Damage	32	12
Line of Route	1	0
Theft of Passenger Property	71	78
Motor Vehicle/Cycle Offences	24	25
Robbery	7	20
Theft of Railway Property / Burglary	12	12
Serious Fraud	2	0
Drugs	15	22
Other Serious Offences	7	5
<b>Total Notifiable</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>388</b>
<i>Hate crime</i>	21	45
<i>Work-related violence and aggression</i>	45	62

## TfL Rail crimes of note

- Theft of passenger property has steadily risen and is higher than the three-year PPA (see right).
- Nearly one half of thefts are committed on train, 25% on platforms. Thefts are now more common on Thursdays, in line with the busiest times on the network. Key times are 1700-2100. Sundays and Mondays have the fewest offences.
- VAP and Serious Public Order is higher than the three-year PPA (see chart overleaf). VAP / SPO tends to increase during the afternoons and evenings. Almost 75% of offences at stations with 20% at ticket barriers possibly linked to fare evasion and staff intervention.
- Violence with injury comprises 11% of all VAP / SPO.

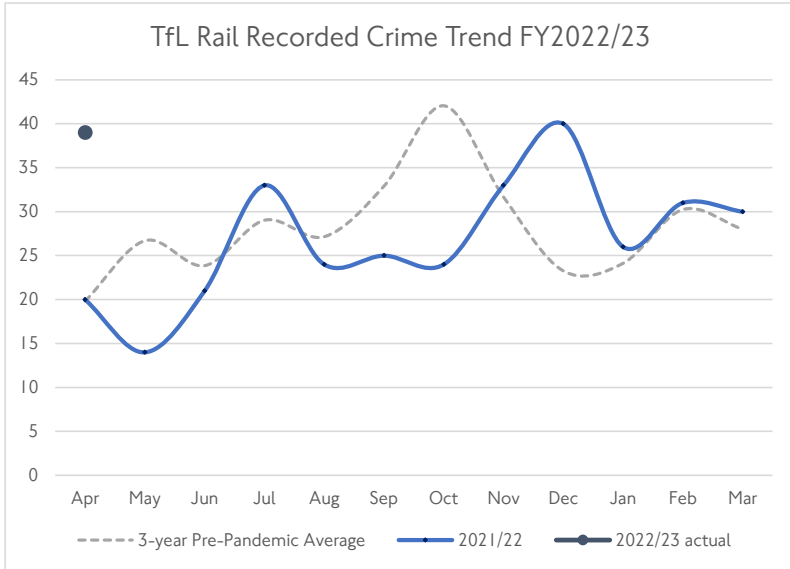
## TfL Rail Theft of Passenger Property





# TfL Rail Crime and Disorder Summary

## TfL Rail VAG / Serious Public Order



# London Overground (LO) Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

## LO crime trends overall

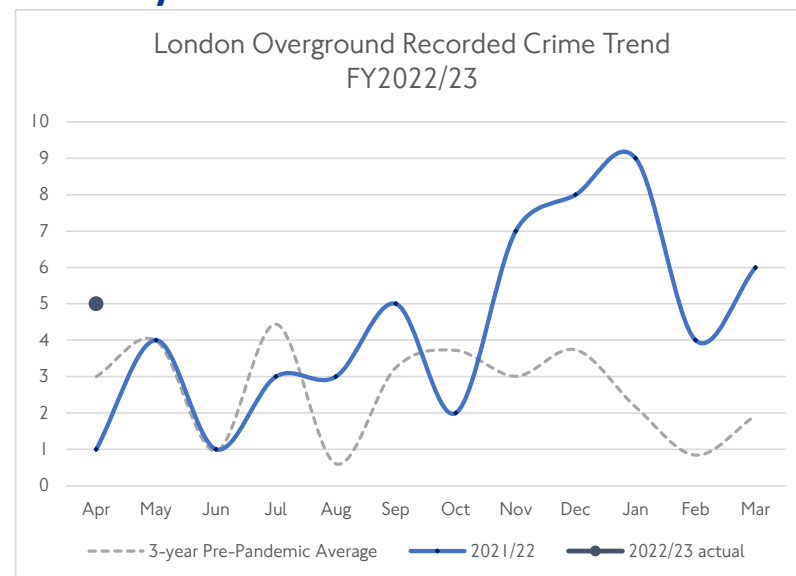
- Overall recorded crime at 640 crimes (Nov-21 to Apr-22) is lower than the pre-pandemic average (PPA) of 774 crimes; 17% fewer recorded crimes.
- The crime rate per million passenger journeys is currently 10.2, compared to the PPA of 9.0. Whilst crimes are down 17%, passengers are down 32% creating the higher crime rate.
- The majority of categories of crime are lower than the PPA, with few concerns.
- Violence with injury comprises 12% of all VAP and Serious Public offences.

Crime category	Pre-pandemic average (Nov to Apr)	Nov-21 to Apr-22
Violence Against the Person / Serious Public Order	385	304
Sexual Offences	34	27
Criminal Damage	79	34
Line of Route	6	10
Theft of Passenger Property	177	161
Motor Vehicle/Cycle Offences	44	41
Robbery	15	39
Theft of Railway Property / Burglary	11	4
Serious Fraud	2	2
Drugs	15	11
Other Serious Offences	8	7
<b>Total Notifiable</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>640</b>
<i>Hate crime</i>	78	63
<i>Work-related violence and aggression</i>	122	89

## LO crimes of note

- Robbery is higher than the three-year PPA, albeit this is a low-volume offence on the LO network. (see right)
- Robberies tend to increase between 13:00 – 21:00 hrs, suggesting a link to younger victims and offenders, a common theme across all modes. 50% of offences are on train and 30% on platforms.

## LO Robbery



# DLR Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

## DLR crime trends overall

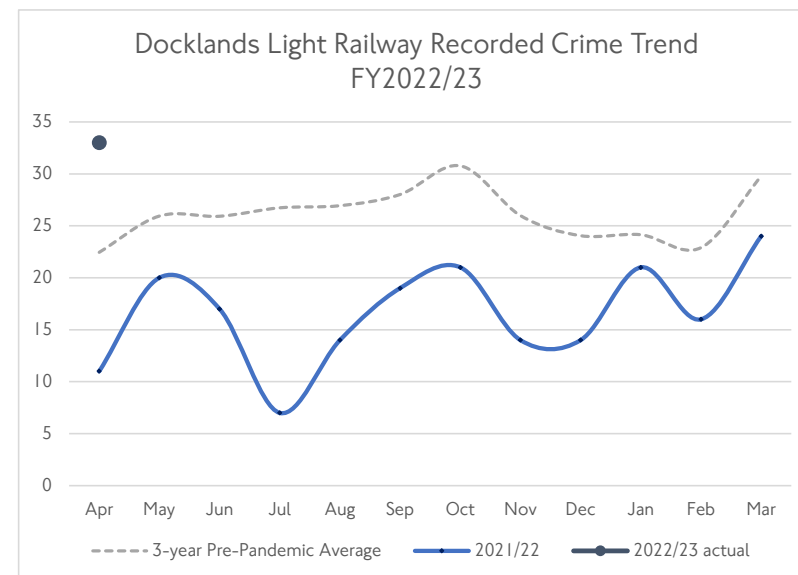
- Overall recorded crime is slightly higher at 379 crimes recorded (Nov-21 to Apr-22) compared with the pre-pandemic average (PPA) of 326 crimes; 16% additional recorded crimes.
- The crime rate per million passenger journeys is currently 9.2, compared to the PPA of 5.9. Whilst crimes are up 16%, passengers are down 25% creating the higher crime rate.
- The majority of categories of crime are lower than the PPA, with few concerns.

Crime category	Pre-pandemic average (Nov to Apr)	Nov-21 to Apr-22
Violence Against the Person / Serious Public Order	144	122
Sexual Offences	10	14
Criminal Damage	23	30
Line of Route	5	1
Theft of Passenger Property	100	157
Motor Vehicle/Cycle Offences	7	15
Robbery	15	18
Theft of Railway Property / Burglary	7	3
Serious Fraud	0	0
Drugs	10	11
Other Serious Offences	3	8
<b>Total Notifiable</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>379</b>
<i>Hate crime</i>	27	23
<i>Work-related violence and aggression</i>	40	16

## DLR crimes of note

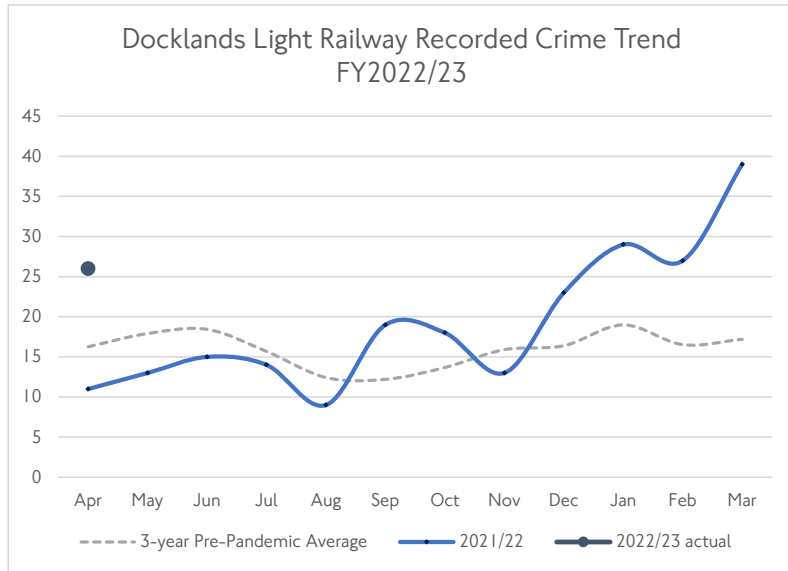
- VAP and Serious Public Order and theft of passenger property are all higher than the three-year PPA (see right and overleaf).
- Violence with injury comprises 18% of all VAP / SPO.
- VAP offences are more common between 1500-2100 and have peaking on Thursdays and Saturdays. 42% of offences are on train, 32% on platforms
- Thefts are fairly evenly spread Tuesdays to Saturdays, with peak times between 15:00-21:00.
- 52% of thefts are committed on trains, 19% on platforms and 12% on stairs/escalators. Shadwell has had the most thefts reported in the last six months.

## DLR VAP



# DLR Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour Summary

## DLR Theft of Passenger Property



# Trams Crime and Anti-Social Summary

## Trams crime trends overall

- Overall recorded crime at 101 crimes recorded (Nov-21 to Apr-22) is lower than the pre-pandemic average (PPA) of 120 crimes; 16% fewer recorded crimes.
- The crime rate per million passenger journeys is currently 10.2, compared to the PPA of 9.1. Whilst crimes are down 16%, passengers numbers are down 24% creating the higher crime rate.
- The majority of categories of crime are lower than the PPA, with few concerns.
- Violence with injury comprises 18% of all VAP and Serious Public offences.

<b>Crime category</b>	<b>Pre-pandemic average (Nov to Apr)</b>	<b>Nov-21 to Apr-22</b>
Violence Against the Person / Serious Public Order	68	45
Sexual Offences	4	8
Criminal Damage	7	14
Line of Route	3	2
Theft of Passenger Property	14	12
Motor Vehicle/Cycle Offences	2	4
Robbery	8	10
Theft of Railway Property / Burglary	4	5
Serious Fraud	0	0
Drugs	9	1
Other Serious Offences	1	0
<b>Total Notifiable</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>101</b>
<i>Hate crime</i>	9	6
<i>Work-related violence and aggression</i>	16	9

## Trams crimes of note

- There are no crimes of note to report upon during the last six months.

# Improving Customer Confidence

## Headline result – safety and security questions Q4 21/22

**34%** have felt worried about **personal security** on public transport in the last 3 months

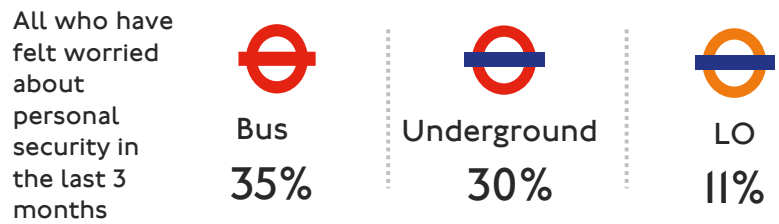
**8%** of Londoners that use public transport have been completely/temporarily deterred from using public transport following an incident

### Impact of worrying incident on usage

All who have felt worried about personal security in the last 3 months



### Transport where incidents occurred



### Incidence of events

(Last 3 months)



SAFETY\_01: In the last three months, have you ever felt worried about your personal security (i.e. being safe from crime or antisocial behaviour) when using public transport in London? All respondents that have used public transport in the last few months : Q1 2023=880. SAFETY\_04: Has this worrying incident put you off using this mode of transport again? : All respondents that have used public transport in the last few months : Q1 2023=880. SAFETY\_03. What mode of transport were you using (or planning to use) when you (last) experienced this worrying incident? Base: All respondents who have experienced a worrying incident in the last 3 months: Q1 2023=336. SAFETY\_02. What was the most recent worrying incident you experienced when using public transport in London? Base: All who have experienced a worrying incident: Q1 2023=336

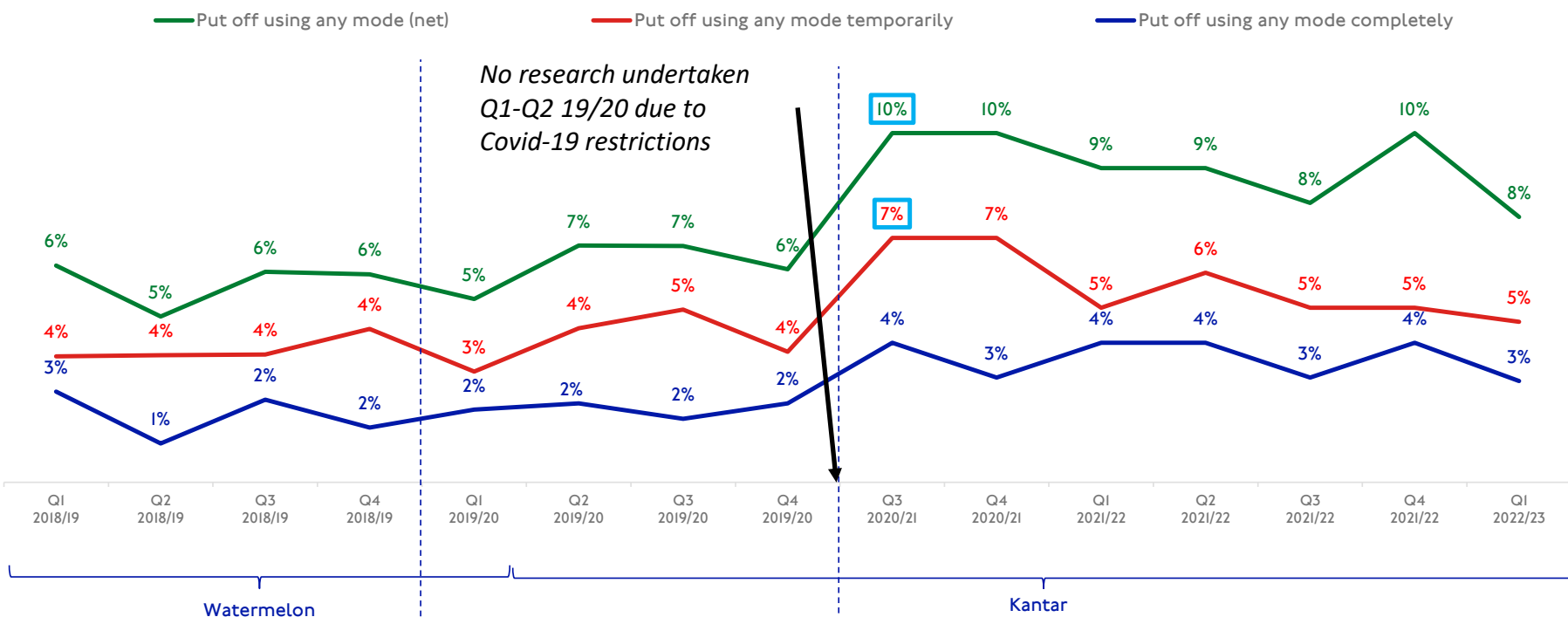




# Improving Customer Confidence

Slightly fewer Londoners have been put off completely from using public transport after a worrying incident, though the number of customers deterred from using any mode temporarily remains flat since surveying recommenced post-pandemic

Deterred from any mode due to worrying incident  
 - Based on all Londoners that have used public transport in the last year  
 (shown as last 12 months prior to Q3 2020/21; as last few months prior to Q1 2022/23)



SAFETY\_04: Has this worrying incident put you off using this mode of transport again?  
 Base: All respondents that have used public transport in the last twelve months Q1 2019=2,849, Q2 2019=988, Q3 2019=1,011, Q4 2019=957, Q1 2020=1,009, Q2 2020=974, Q3 2020=992, Q4 2020=1016; All respondents that have used public transport in the last few months Q3 2021=761, Q4 2021=749, Q1 2022=798, Q2 2022=843, Q3 2022=828, Q4 2022=883, Q1 2023=880.  
 Dotted line denotes this module did not run between Q4 2020 and Q3 2021

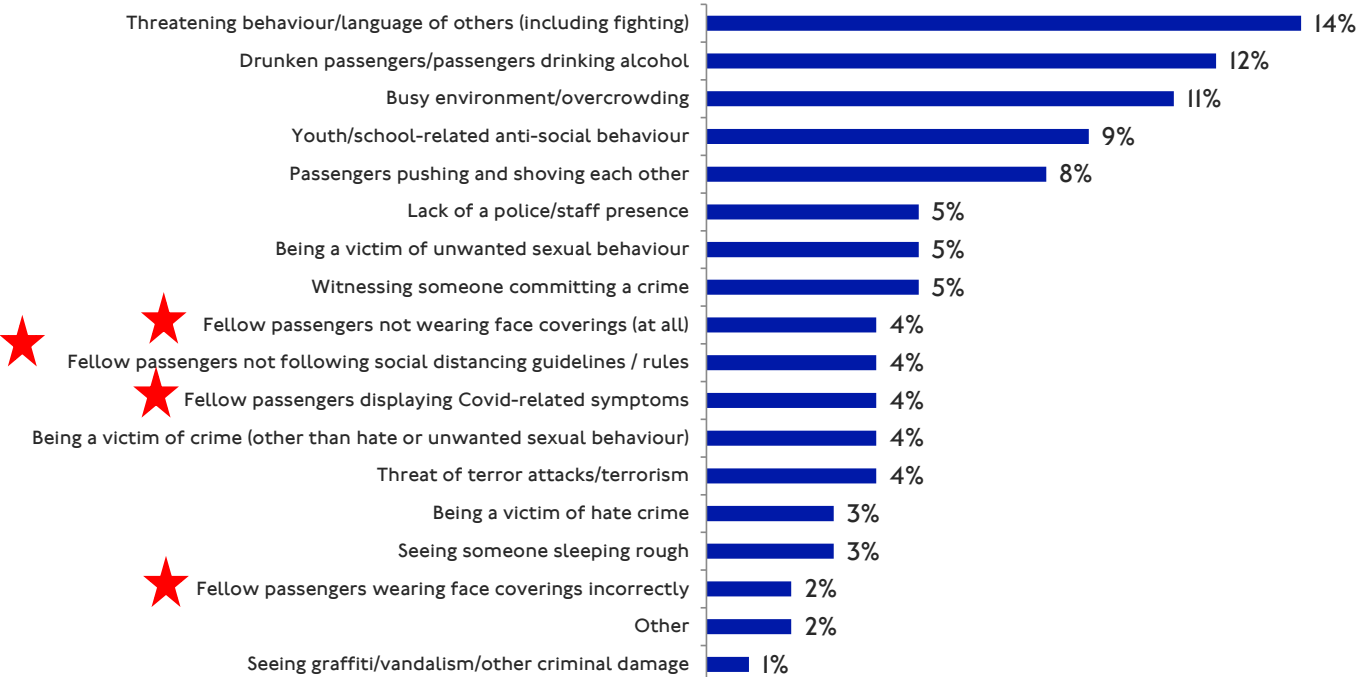


# Improving Customer Confidence

Threatening behaviours, youth ASB, and passengers pushing/shoving were more common worrying incidents on buses, whilst threatening behaviour, drunken passengers, and overcrowding were more frequent on LU.

★ Face covering / social distancing concerns

% of those experienced worrying incident on any public transport



% of those experienced worrying incident on

	UNDERGROUND	BUSES
Threatening behaviour/language of others (including fighting)	14	16
Drunken passengers/passengers drinking alcohol	19	10
Busy environment/overcrowding	17	9
Youth/school-related anti-social behaviour	3	14
Passengers pushing and shoving each other	7	11
Lack of a police/staff presence	5	3
Being a victim of unwanted sexual behaviour	3	3
Witnessing someone committing a crime	4	5
Fellow passengers not wearing face coverings (at all)	3	5
Fellow passengers not following social distancing guidelines / rules	3	3
Fellow passengers displaying Covid-related symptoms	6	3
Being a victim of crime (other than hate or unwanted sexual behaviour)	4	1
Threat of terror attacks/terrorism	3	2
Being a victim of hate crime	2	2
Seeing someone sleeping rough	6	3
Fellow passengers wearing face coverings incorrectly	-	1
Other	1	3
Seeing graffiti/vandalism/other criminal damage	-	3

SAFETY\_02. What was the most recent worrying incident you experienced when using public transport in London? Base: All who have experienced more than once worrying incident: Q1 2023=336, London Underground=117, London Bus=102



For further information /  
queries

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