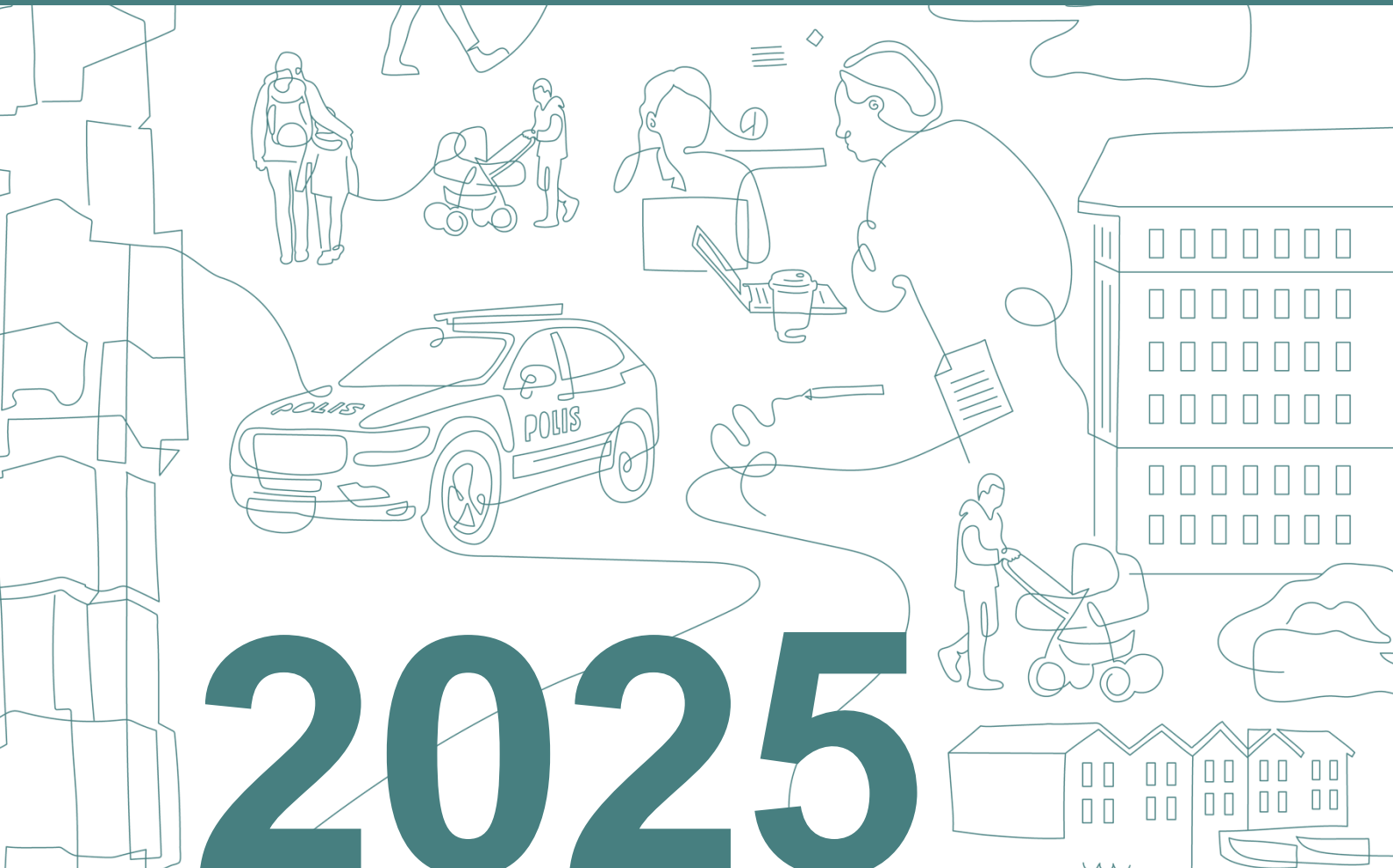


# Swedish Crime Survey

Exposure to crime, worry about crime, and confidence in the justice system



# 2025

**brå**

Report 2025:15

**The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) -  
centre for knowledge about crime and crime prevention  
measures**

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# **Swedish crime survey 2025**

Exposure to crime, worry about crime, and confidence in the justice system

**Report 2025:15**

# Preface

Exposure to crime, worry about crime, and confidence in and experiences with the criminal justice system have long been natural focuses of criminal policy. Reducing victimisation and worry about crime are two important criminal policy goals, and to achieve this it requires monitoring developments over time and understanding whether there are differences between various groups in society. Such knowledge gives society and the criminal justice system better opportunities to implement measures where they are most needed. An important source of this type of knowledge is the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS), which Brå has conducted annually since 2006 under instructions from the Government.

Those responsible for producing the statistics and writing this report are Emelie Helldén, Aurora Isufi, Isabelle Munier och Sara Westerberg, all of whom are analysts at Brå.

Finally, we would like to extend our sincere thanks to everyone who participated by responding to the SCS questions — thereby contributing to this important knowledge base.

Stockholm, October 2025

*Jonas Trolle*  
Director-General

*Thomas Hvitfeldt*  
Head of Unit

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# 1 Main results

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The main purpose of the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) is to study trends in self-reported exposure to crime, worry about crime, confidence in the criminal justice system and crime victims' experience with the criminal justice system in the Swedish population (16–84 years). The survey further aims to highlight differences between groups in the population, such as differences between men and women or between various family and housing situations. This report presents the main results from SCS 2025 at an overarching level, as well as the trends over time from SCS 2007 to SCS 2025.

This chapter presents a selection of indicators included in the report to summarise the findings and provide an overview of trends and patterns. Note that, in the context of the SCS, exposure to crime refers to events that occurred during the previous calendar year, meaning that SCS 2025 refers to exposure to crime in 2024. Worry about crime refers to experiences during the past year, while feelings of unsafety and confidence refer to the time when the survey was answered.

## Trends over time

### **Sales fraud and harassment have decreased compared with the previous measurement**

One in five people (20.0%) in the population (aged 16–84) state that they were exposed to one or more offences against the person in 2024. The proportion has remained relatively stable around this level since 2020. However, there is a decrease in the proportion exposed to sales fraud, from 6.9 per cent in 2023 to 6.6 per cent in 2024, following a clear upward trend between 2016 and 2023. It remains to be seen whether this constitutes a trend break or a temporary deviation from the otherwise upward trend. Exposure to harassment has also decreased slightly in this year's survey (5.6% in 2024 compared to 5.8% in 2023).

For the remaining types of offences against the person (assault, threats, sexual offences, robbery, pickpocketing, card and credit fraud, and online harassment), the proportions are at roughly the same levels as in the previous measurement (2023). For sexual offences and threats, this year's results thus represent a deviation from the previously decreasing trend observed since 2018 and 2020 respectively. Assault and robbery, on the other hand, have remained at stable levels since 2020 and 2022 respectively.

### **Property offences against households continue to decrease**

The proportion of households exposed to one or more property offences (burglary, car theft, theft out of or from a vehicle, or bicycle theft) continues to decrease. Since 2019,

the proportion has fallen from 14.6 per cent to 11.4 per cent in 2024. In this year's survey, exposure to theft out of or from a vehicle and bicycle theft has decreased compared with the previous measurement (2023), while the proportion exposed to burglary and car theft remains at approximately the same level.

### **The proportion feeling unsafe is about the same level as in 2024, while worry about crime in society has increased**

A quarter (25%) of the population in 2025 state that they feel unsafe outdoors late at night in their own residential area. The proportion is essentially unchanged compared with 2024 but has decreased somewhat since 2021, when it was 28 per cent. Worry about being subjected to different types of crime also remains at approximately the same levels as the previous year but has generally decreased since 2020, although to varying degrees. The exception is worry about being subjected to fraud on the internet, which has instead increased since 2022 (from 32% in 2022 to 39% in 2025).

The proportion who, to large extent, worry about crime in society has once again increased after a decrease in last year's survey. This marks a continuation of the general upward trend observed over the past ten years. The proportion has risen from 28 per cent in 2014 to 54 per cent in 2025.

Regarding the proportion stating that worry about crime has led to negative consequences in everyday life, such as refraining from an activity or choosing a different route or means of transport, the results are essentially unchanged compared with the previous year.

### **A slight increase in confidence in the police, and the prison and probation system**

The proportion with a high level of confidence in the police and in the prison and probation system has increased somewhat in 2025 compared with 2024 (by 2 percentage points each), while confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole, the courts, and public prosecutors remains at about the same levels as in 2024. In general, confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole, the police, public prosecutors and the courts has increased since 2017, although to varying degrees. The increase is most evident for the police. Confidence in the prison and probation system, on the other hand, has remained at a relatively stable level, albeit with some annual fluctuations.

## Differences among groups in SCS 2025

### **Exposure to most types of crime is more common among men, but sexual offences are significantly more common among women**

Men report higher levels of exposure than women to assault, threats, robbery, pickpocketing, sales fraud, card and credit fraud, and online harassment. However, the gender differences are not as pronounced as for sexual offences, where a considerably larger proportion of women than men have been victimised (6.2% and 1.0% respectively in 2024). Women are also more often exposed to harassment.

### **Women feel more unsafe but have greater confidence in the criminal justice system**

The proportion who feel unsafe or often worry about being subjected to different types of crime is generally larger among women than among men, particularly when it comes to worry about being subjected to rape or other sexual assaults (17% and 2% respectively). Women also report to a significantly greater extent than men that they completely refrain from going out in the evening due to feelings of unsafety, that they have refrained from an activity, or that they have chosen a different route or means of transport because of worry about crime.

Having a high level of confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole and in its various parts (the police, public prosecutors, the courts and the prison and probation system) is more common among women than among men. Women who have been exposed to crime and have been in contact with the police in the past three years also state to a greater extent than the corresponding group among men that they have had positive experiences of the police and are satisfied with various aspects of police work.

### **Younger people are generally more exposed to crime than older people**

Exposure is generally higher among younger than older individuals. For example, men aged 16–19 are the group most likely to report having been subjected to assault in 2024, and women aged 20–24 report particularly high levels of exposure to sexual offences. In contrast, for fraud offences (sales fraud and card and credit fraud), exposure is more common among those in the middle age groups (35–64 years).

When it comes to unsafety and worry about crime, differences are visible depending on the specific question studied. For example, younger people worry more than older individuals about being subjected to assault, robbery, or rape or sexual assault. Women aged 20–24 stand out as particularly worried about rape or sexual assault compared with other groups, as well as regarding the proportion who have often chosen a different route or means of transport due to such worry. The proportion worried about

being subjected to fraud on the internet and worried about crime in society is instead larger among older people than among younger people, for both men and women.

### **Swedish-born people with foreign-born parents and single people are more exposed to and more worried about crime**

One-person households (especially those with children) are more often exposed than cohabitants to most types of offences against the person. The same applies to Swedish-born people with two foreign-born parents, who are exposed to crime to a greater extent than people with other backgrounds. Exposure is also often higher among people with elementary education than among those with higher levels of education. These groups also tend to have higher levels of worry and unsafety compared with other groups.

Furthermore, Swedish-born people with at least one Swedish-born parent and people with post-secondary education are more likely to have a high level of confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole and in its various parts (the police, public prosecutors, the courts and the prison and probation system), compared with people with other backgrounds or lower levels of education.

### **Residents of socioeconomically disadvantaged areas feel more unsafe and have less confidence in the criminal justice system**

Among residents of socioeconomically disadvantaged areas, the proportion who feel unsafe when outdoors is almost twice as high as among residents of areas with good socioeconomic conditions (40% and 21% respectively). Worry about being subjected to assault, robbery, or theft of or damage to a car is also more common among residents of socioeconomically disadvantaged areas, as is having refrained from an activity or chosen a different route or means of transport due to worry about crime. For other questions, such as worry about being subjected to sexual offences or worry that someone close will be a victim of crime, the differences between area types are smaller or virtually non-existent.

Exposure, particularly to sales fraud, card and credit fraud, pickpocketing, burglary and bicycle theft, is more common among residents of socioeconomically disadvantaged areas than among those living in areas with better socioeconomic conditions. The overall pattern for exposure shows that residents of areas with good socioeconomic conditions are generally exposed to a lesser extent than residents of other area types.

Furthermore, the proportion with a high level of confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole and in its various parts (the police, public prosecutors, the courts and the prison and probation system) is generally higher among residents of areas with good socioeconomic conditions and decreases the poorer the socioeconomic conditions of the area.

## 2 Method

This chapter provides a brief description of the method of SCS 2025. A detailed technical description is available in the accompanying quality declaration on Brå's website [www.bra.se/ntu2025](http://www.bra.se/ntu2025). For a description of the theoretical background to the method and what it implies for the interpretation of the results, see the publication Brås statistiska undersökningar om brott – Ett metodstöd för tolkning av resultat (Brå 2024).

<b>SCS 2025 in brief</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To study trends in self-reported exposure to crime, worry about crime, confidence in the criminal justice system and crime victims' contact with the criminal justice system, as well as to describe differences among population groups.
<b>Population</b>	Individuals registered as residents in Sweden ages 16–84.
<b>Sampling frame</b>	The Total Population Register (RTB), ages 16–84.
<b>Sample size</b>	204 424 individuals.
<b>Sampling method</b>	Stratified simple random sampling by local police district (in some cases also municipality) and age group.
<b>Data collection method</b>	Online questionnaire. Paper questionnaires were sent to those unable or unwilling to respond online. Data collection was managed by Statistics Sweden (SCB).
<b>Contact strategy</b>	The invitation to participate in the survey and the login details for the internet questionnaire are sent out via digital mailbox if possible, otherwise by post. A total of four contacts are made. People under age 65 receive a printed questionnaire in the third mailing, and people 65 years or older receive the printed questionnaire in mailings two and four
<b>Data collection period</b>	Januari–april 2025.
<b>Number of responses</b>	65 338 individuals.
<b>Response rate, design-weighted and unweighted</b>	36,4% and 32,1% respectively.

## Population, Sampling and Non-response

SCS aims to study the Swedish population (16–84 years) who are permanently resident in Sweden. “Permanently resident” has been defined as persons registered in Sweden, and it is therefore this population that is described by the results of the SCS (the target population). However, some permanent residents in Sweden are not registered in the population register, such as asylum seekers, and these are therefore not included in the survey.

The Total Population Register provided by Statistics Sweden is used to reach registered persons. A stratified simple random sample (SSRS) is selected from the register. Stratification entails dividing the population into different groups before sampling. In the SCS, stratification is done by the age categories 16–29 years and 30–84 years, and based on 94<sup>1</sup> local police districts. Age stratification is performed to increase the sample size among younger people, as this group has a particularly low response rate. Stratification by local police district is performed in order to increase the sample size in less populated areas, so that the number of respondents is sufficiently large, and thus the results for these areas can be reported. As of SCS 2024, an expanded sample at the municipal level will also be used in some local police districts, to increase the likelihood that results from all municipalities can be reported. The sample size in SCS 2025 totalled 204,424 persons.

Of the 204,424 individuals selected to participate in SCS 2025, 855 were found to be deceased or to have moved abroad, meaning that the questionnaire was sent to 203,569 individuals. A total of 65,338 people responded, and the design weighted<sup>2</sup> response rate was 36.4 per cent.

To ensure that the respondents are representative of the population, Statistics Sweden (SCB) produces a so-called representativity indicator (R-indicator) for each survey wave from SCS 2019 onwards. In short, the R-indicator provides a measure of how well the respondent group corresponds to the target population in terms of various background factors. The higher the R-indicator value, the more representative the respondent group is. Although the total non-response has been higher in SCS 2022 and onwards, the R-indicator has been somewhat higher than in previous years. This indicates that the representativity has not been affected by the increased non-response.

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<sup>1</sup> The Police Authority is divided into 95 local police areas, but since one of them consists of Arlanda Airport and does not include any private residences, the NTU is conducted in only 94 of them.

<sup>2</sup> The design weighted response rate considers that different individuals have had varying probabilities of being included in the sample, for example due to the deliberate overrepresentation of younger persons to compensate for their lower response rate. The design-weighted response rate can be regarded as an estimate of the response rate that a non-stratified survey would have produced. The unweighted response rate was 32.1 per cent.

More information about the R-indicator can be found in the quality declaration for SCS 2025 (see [www.bra.se/ntu2025](http://www.bra.se/ntu2025)).

When the results are produced, a weighting procedure is used that considers both the sampling design and the non-response, so that the results are as representative as possible of the Swedish population. A detailed description of the weights is also available in the kvalitetsdeklarationen for SCS 2025.

## Interpretation of results

The results of the Swedish Crime Survey are considered to provide a relatively accurate picture of conditions in the Swedish population (aged 16–84). However, the SCS is not deemed able to capture the most marginalised groups in the population, such as individuals who are homeless or with severe substance abuse problems. The same applies to serious offenders. This is partly because the response rate in these groups may be assumed to be particularly low in this type of survey, and partly because the survey does not reach individuals who lack a registered address in the Total Population Register or those who are institutionalised. The inability to capture these groups is unfortunate, given that they may be assumed to be more affected by crime than the population on average (Nilsson 2002), and to a greater extent to have experience of contact with the criminal justice system.

The results of the SCS are primarily intended to be used as a source for describing developments over time and differences between groups. However, it is important to remember that the SCS is dependent on the willingness of respondents to disclose the information requested in the survey, the so-called reporting willingness. This willingness to report may vary depending on the type of incident in question, for example whether the incident was perceived as serious or not, or whether the incident evoked feelings of guilt or shame in the victim. The respondent's recollection and experience of the incident also affect what is reported in the SCS. The extent to which the SCS can reflect actual levels of exposure to crime in the population is therefore considered to vary depending on the type of crime.

In the SCS, the questions have largely been formulated in accordance with the legal definitions of the respective offences. This has been done with the aim of ensuring that the SCS can produce knowledge about crimes that are committed but never come to the attention of the police, the so-called dark figure of crime. The challenge with this ambition is that the survey responses are based solely on the respondents' perception of what has occurred. It is therefore possible that incidents captured in the survey would not be regarded as crimes in a legal sense. Likewise, there is a risk that the survey fails to capture incidents that do constitute crimes in a legal sense, since there are many factors that influence whether or not an incident is reported in the survey.

Consequently, the terms used in the report are not necessarily synonymous with the legal definitions of the respective offence.

Since the SCS is a sample survey, it is also necessary to consider the uncertainty that arises when results are based on an estimate. In the SCS, statistical uncertainty is illustrated using confidence intervals (see the section *Reading guidelines*). To reduce the risk of bias caused by sampling error and non-response error, a weighting procedure is applied in the production of results. However, it is likely that there are non-response errors that the weights cannot correct for, which risk contributing to bias in the results. For example, if people who have not been exposed to crime respond to the survey to a lesser extent, there is a risk that the results on exposure to crime are overestimated. If, on the other hand, the response rate is lower among those who have been exposed to crime, the risk is rather that the results are underestimated. To what extent this occurs in the SCS cannot be known. It should be noted, however, that if such non-response errors occur, but remain relatively constant over time, this need not be a problem when analysing developments over time, since the degree of bias would then be roughly the same at each measurement point. Similarly, if such non-response errors occur to approximately the same extent among different groups in the population, this need not be a problem when comparing results across groups, since the degree of bias would then be similar in each group.

All sources of uncertainty are described in more detail in the quality declaration for SCS 2025 and in Brås statistiska undersökningar om brott – Ett metodstöd för tolkning av resultat (Brå 2024).

## Reading guidelines

- The results are reported as the proportion of people in the population (aged 16–84). Exceptions are the question area on exposure to property offences, which is reported as the proportion of households in the whole country, and the topic area on contact with the police, which reports the proportion of those who have been exposed to a crime that has been reported to the police in the past three years.
- The survey does not cover all criminalised acts to which individuals or households may be exposed. Nor does it cover crimes committed against legal entities, such as the state, companies or associations, since the survey concerns private individuals.
- Only results based on at least 100 respondents are reported.
- Due to rounding, the percentages presented do not always add up to 100 per cent.
- The reference periods for the different question areas are as follows:
  - Exposure to crime: previous calendar year.
  - Unsafety and worry about crime: perception at the time the questionnaire is answered, or during the past year.
  - Confidence in the criminal justice system: point in time when the questionnaire is answered.

- Crime victims' contact with the criminal justice system: the past three years, up to the time the questionnaire is answered.
- Note that not all figures have the same scale on the y-axis.
- All results are presented for different reporting groups, some based on the respondent's registered address, such as municipal group and socioeconomic area type. However, exposure to crime does not necessarily have to have occurred in the same place where the victim is registered.
- The differences described in this report are not necessarily statistically significant.

## Confidence intervals

Since the results in the SCS are based on estimates from a sample of the population, there is a degree of random uncertainty that must be considered. In the SCS, this uncertainty is illustrated using confidence intervals.

Confidence interval indicates a lower and an upper limit (an interval) within which the value from a full population survey is expected to fall with a certain probability. The smaller the confidence interval, the lower the uncertainty; and, generally speaking, confidence intervals are narrower when the estimate is based on a larger number of respondents. Further information on confidence intervals can be found in Brå statistiska undersökningar om brott – Ett metodstöd för tolkning av resultat (Brå 2024).

## Converted results

From its inception in 2006 until 2017, the SCS was primarily conducted through telephone interviews with a sample of 20,000 individuals. Since 2017, the survey has been conducted using web and postal questionnaires with a sample of 200,000 individuals. In order to allow for comparisons over time, despite the different survey methods, two parallel surveys were carried out in 2017. This made it possible to recalculate most of the earlier results (SCS 2007–2016), and these years are marked with an asterisk (\*). For more information about the recalculation, see the technical report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

## Reporting groups

Background information has been used to classify respondents into relevant reporting groups. In most cases, these reporting groups have been constructed on the basis of register data; see all register variables collected in the quality declaration for SCS 2025 (see [www.bra.se/ntu2025](http://www.bra.se/ntu2025)). However, in some cases, data from the questionnaire are used. The reporting groups in SCS 2025 are:

- **Sex** (legal sex)
  - Men
  - Women.
- **Age** (age in the year of collection)

- 16–19 years
- 20–24 years
- 25–34 years
- 35–44 years
- 45–54 years
- 55–64 years
- 65–74 years
- 75–84 years.
- **Education level** (highest level of education)
  - Elementary: primary and lower-secondary education of 9 years or less
  - Secondary: upper-secondary education
  - Post-secondary: post-secondary education (including doctoral programmes).
- **Swedish or foreign background**
  - Born in Sweden with at least one Swedish-born parent: country of birth Sweden and at least one parent born in Sweden
  - Born in Sweden with both parents foreign-born: country of birth Sweden and two parents born outside Sweden
  - Foreign-born: country of birth other than Sweden.
- **Household type**
  - Cohabitant without children: living with spouse/cohabitant/partner, without children or young people under 20 years of age (children or young people who are not the respondent's siblings)
  - Cohabitant with children: living with spouse/cohabitant/partner, with children or young people under 20 years of age (children or young people who are not the respondent's siblings)
  - One-person household without children: not living with spouse/cohabitant/partner or with children or young people under 20 years of age (children or young people who are not the respondent's siblings)
  - One-person household with children: not living with spouse/cohabitant/partner but living with children or young people under 20 years of age (children or young people who are not the respondent's siblings).
- **Type of housing**
  - House: resides in a house (detached single-family home for one or two families, or terraced house or semi-detached)
  - Apartment building: resides in an apartment building (apartment in multi-unit dwelling).
- **Municipal group** (based on the Classification of Swedish Municipalities 2023 by the Swedish Association of Local Authorities and Regions, SALAR)
  - Large cities and municipalities near large cities: Large cities and commuting municipalities near large cities

- Medium-sized towns and municipalities near medium-sized towns: Medium-sized towns, commuting municipalities near medium-sized towns and commuting municipalities with a low commuting rate near medium-sized towns
- Smaller towns/urban areas and rural municipalities: Small towns, commuting municipalities near small towns, rural municipalities and rural municipalities with a visitor industry.
- **Socioeconomic area type** (classification based on the Segregation Barometer 2021 from the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning).
  - Socioeconomically disadvantaged areas: areas with major socioeconomic challenges and areas with socioeconomic challenges (area types 1–2).
  - Socioeconomically mixed areas: socioeconomically mixed areas (area type 3).
  - Socioeconomically advantaged areas: areas with good socioeconomic conditions and areas with very good socioeconomic conditions (area type 4–5).

## Associated publications

- This report is accompanied by a quality declaration containing technical information on the data collection, see [www.bra.se/ntu2025](http://www.bra.se/ntu2025).
- Results in Excel format are available on Brå's website, see:
  - SCS 2007–2025 Table Collection, including all results for SCS 2007–2025, with confidence intervals for the most recent year.
  - Results by county according to SCS 2017–2025.
  - Results for socioeconomic area types by police region according to SCS 2021–2025.
- Results by police regions, police districts and local police districts are also available in a dedicated online tool on Brå's website, see [www.bra.se/ntu-skapa-din-tabell](http://www.bra.se/ntu-skapa-din-tabell)

## 3 Exposure to crime

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In the SCS, exposure to thirteen different types of crime is investigated. These include offences targeting individuals (assault, threats, sexual offences, robbery, pickpocketing, sales fraud, card and credit fraud, online harassment and harassment), as well as offences targeting entire households (burglary, car theft, theft out of or from a vehicle, and bicycle theft). The results are presented both for each individual offence and for the aggregated categories offences against the person (note that harassment is not included here<sup>3</sup>), and property offences against households.

Note that in the SCS, questions refer to exposure during the previous calendar year, which means that in SCS 2025 the questions concern exposure during 2024. The response options for all questions are Yes and No, with the exception of the questions on bicycle theft and car theft, where the additional response option No one in the household owned a bicycle or car is included.

This chapter presents the results for the SCS's main indicators of self-reported exposure to crime in 2024, as well as trends over time (2006–2024). All results broken down by sex and other reporting groups, as well as results on repeat victimisation, are presented in Table 3A to Table 3T in the SCS 2007–2025 Table Collection, see [www.bra.se/ntu2025](http://www.bra.se/ntu2025).

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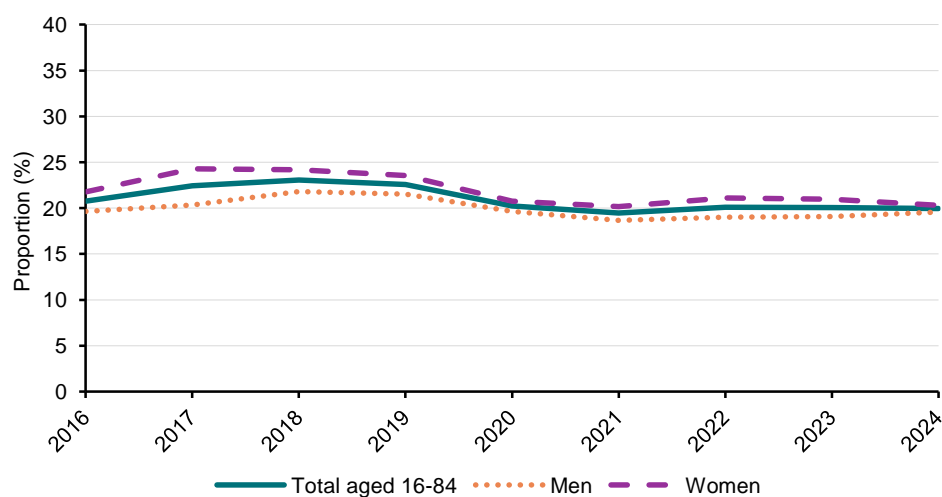
<sup>3</sup> The question on harassment was reformulated before the 2020 SCS, which resulted in a break in the time series for harassment. To maintain the time series for crimes against individuals, harassment was therefore excluded from this category for all years.

## Offences against the person

Offences against the person is a composite measure showing the proportion of individuals in the population who, during a given calendar year, have been exposed to one or more of the following offences<sup>4</sup>: assault, threats, sexual offences, robbery, pickpocketing, sales fraud, card and credit fraud, and online harassment. The responses in SCS 2025 refer to the calendar year 2024.

In total, 20.0 per cent of the population reported exposure to offences against the person during 2024. This proportion has remained relatively stable around this level since 2020. Prior to that (2017–2019), the level was somewhat higher. The proportion of victims is slightly larger among women than among men (20.3% compared with 19.6% in 2024), a pattern that has persisted throughout the entire period. This is primarily due to the fact that women are far more often victims of sexual offences, even though exposure to most other types of crime is more common among men.

**Figure 3.1. Self-reported exposure to offences against the person 2016–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**

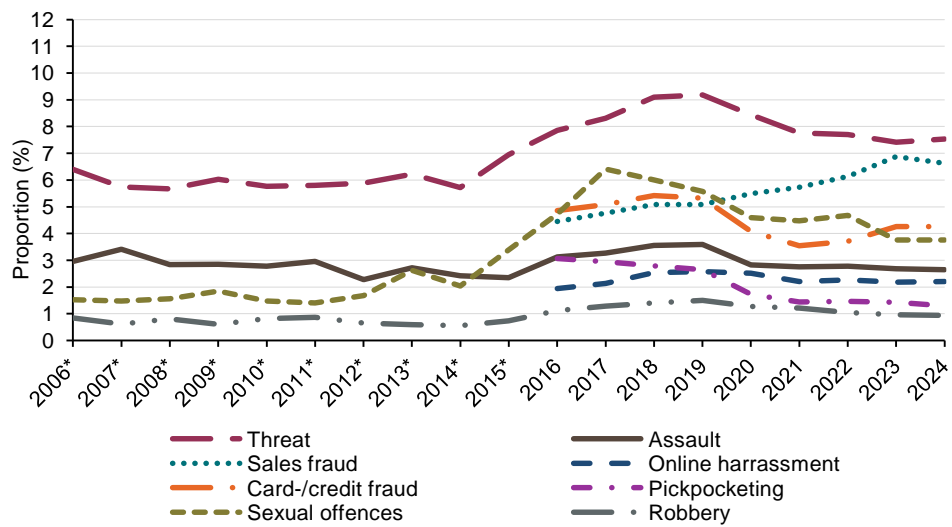


Note that certain offence types were added in connection with a methodological change in 2017, and therefore offences against individuals are only reported from the reference year 2016 onwards.

Threats are the most common type of offence, while robbery is the least common, a pattern that has remained consistent throughout the entire period. Looking at developments over time, there are some differences between the various types of offences. These are described in more detail under each respective offence type.

<sup>4</sup> Note that harassment is not included in the combined category crimes against persons.

**Figure 3.2. Self-reported exposure to different types of offences against the person 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84).**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

## Assault

The question asked in the survey is:

*Did anybody hit, kick or intentionally subject you to some other form of physical violence, in a way that caused you pain or injury during the course of last year (2024)?*

A total of 2.6 per cent of the population state that they were subjected to assault during 2024. The proportion of victims has remained relatively unchanged since 2020. At the beginning of the period (2006–2015), the proportion decreased slightly. This was followed by an upward trend between 2016 and 2019, and then a decrease in 2020. The trend over time is relatively similar for men and women. However, it is more common among men than women to report being subjected to assault (3.3% among men and 2.1% among women in 2024), and this pattern has been consistent throughout the entire period.

**Figure 3.3. Self-reported exposure to assault 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of the total population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**

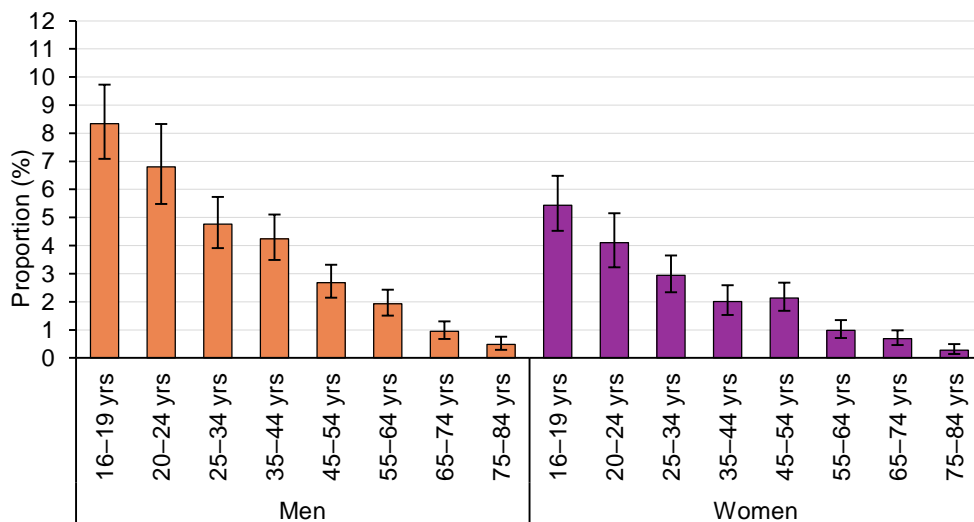


\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

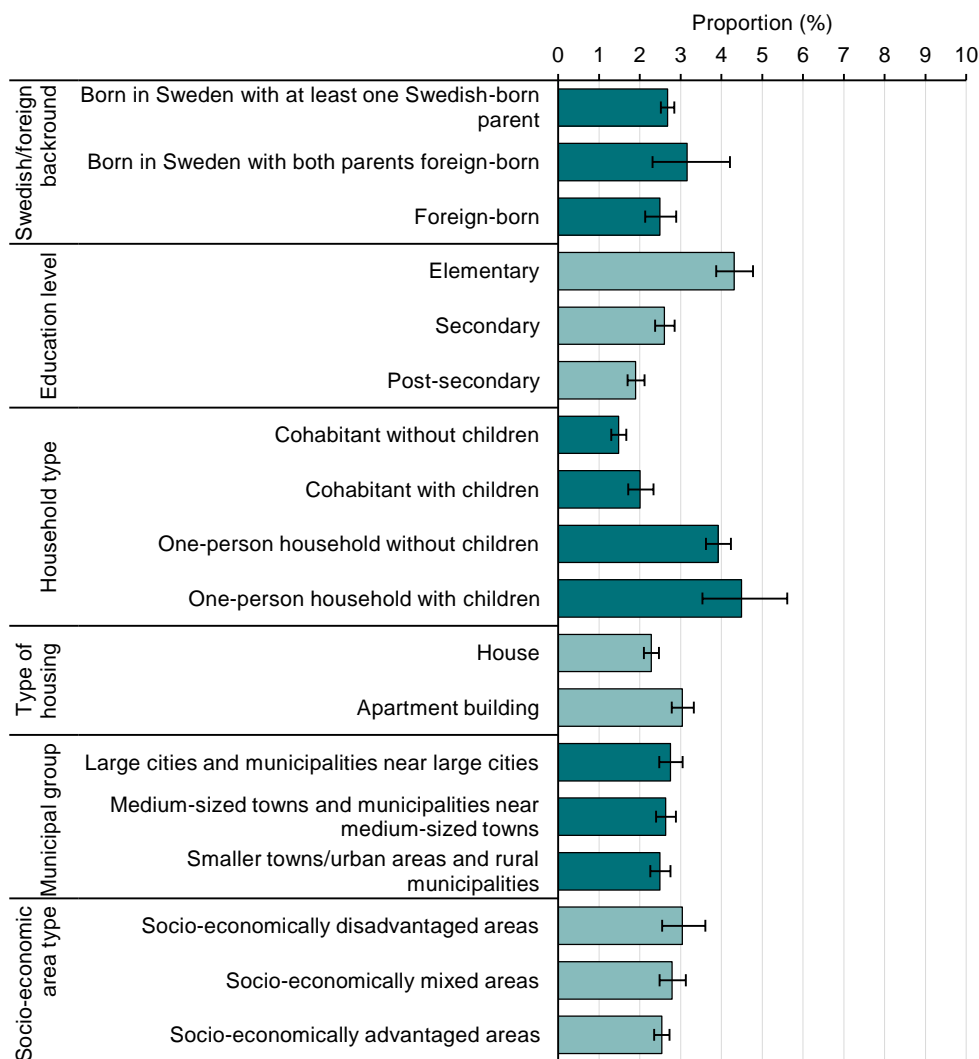
When the results are examined by sex and age in this year's survey, the proportion of victims is largest in the youngest age group (16–19 years) for both men and women. Thereafter, the proportion of victims decrease the older the age group studied.

A larger proportion of people with at most a pre-secondary education also state that they have been subjected to assault, and the proportion decreases with higher levels of education. In addition, one-person households report exposure to assault to a greater extent than cohabitants, and those living in apartment buildings report exposure more often than those living in houses.

**Figure 3.4. Self-reported exposure to assault 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.5. Self-reported exposure to assault 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



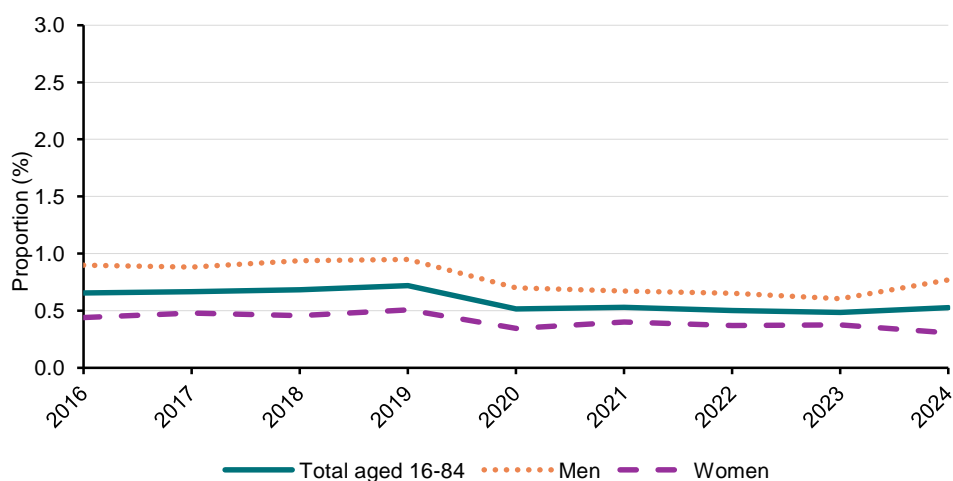
## Serious assault

Follow-up question in the survey to those who stated that they had been subjected to assault:

*Did the incident or any of the incidents lead to you sustaining injuries so that you had to visit a doctor, nurse or dentist?*

A total of 0.5 per cent of the population state that they were subjected to serious assault in 2024, and this proportion has remained the same since 2020. Prior to that (2016–2019), the proportion was stable at a slightly higher level. The trend is generally the same for men and women, but the proportion of victims is larger among men. In 2024, 0.8 per cent of men and 0.3 per cent of women state that they were subjected to serious assault.<sup>5</sup>

**Figure 3.6. Self-reported exposure to serious assault 2016–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**

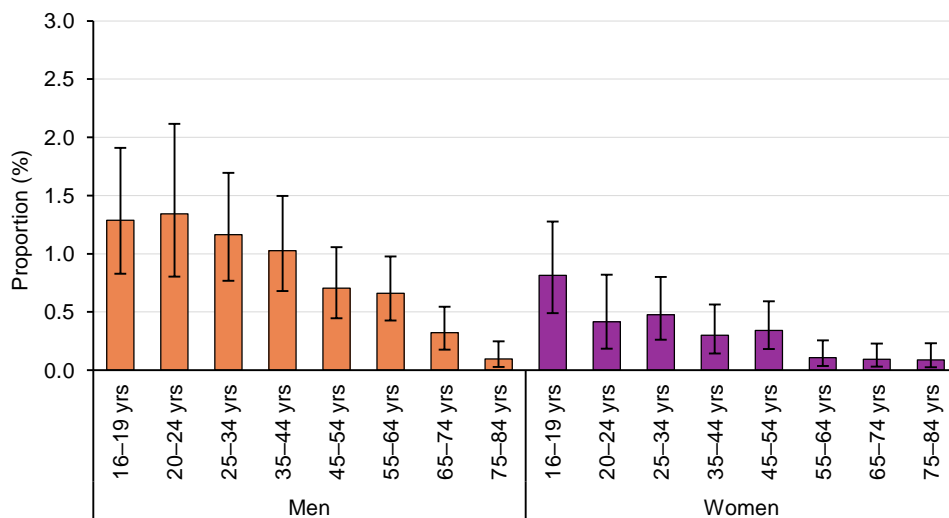


Younger people report exposure to serious assault to a greater extent than older people, among both men and women. However, the differences between age groups are larger among men than among women.

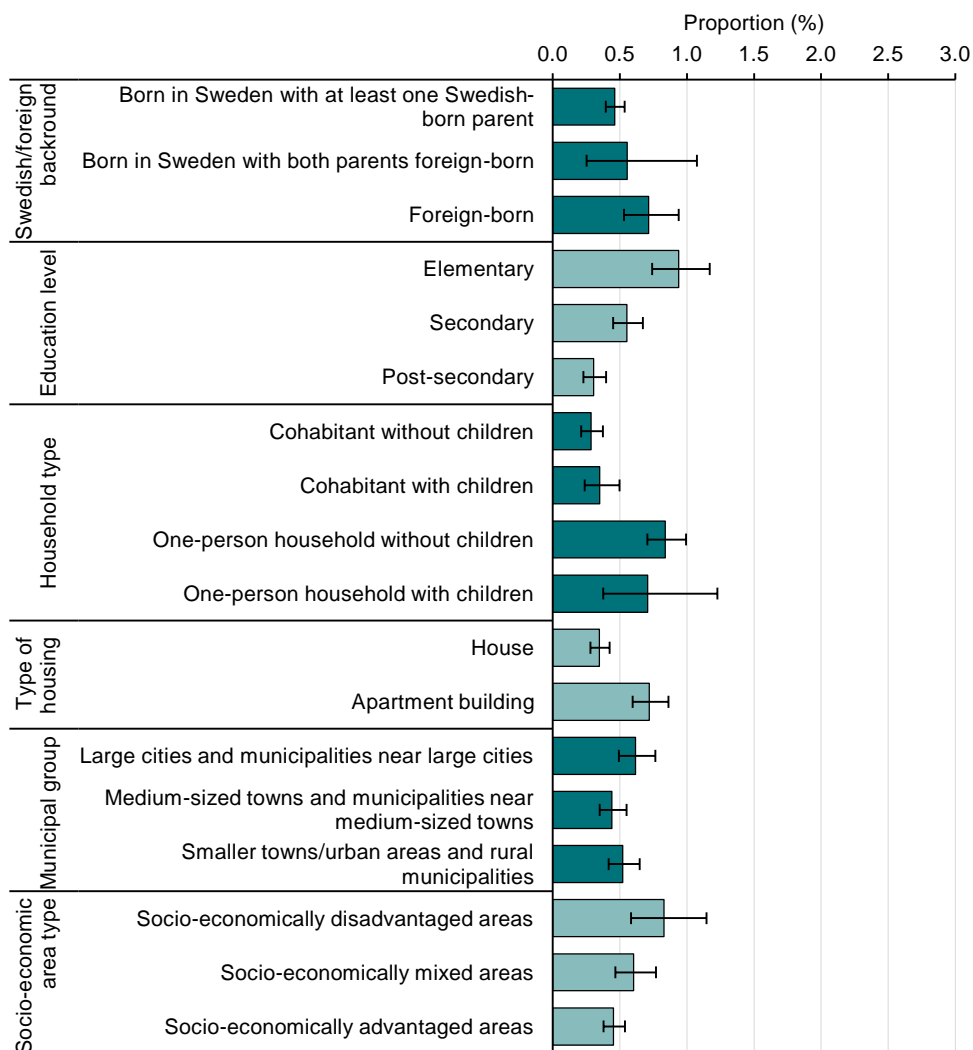
The proportion of victims is largest among people with at most a pre-secondary education and decreases with higher levels of education. The proportion of victims is also larger among one-person households than among cohabitants, and larger among those living in apartment buildings than among those living in houses.

<sup>5</sup> When studying the proportion exposed to serious assault among those who reported being victims of assault, the corresponding proportion is 23.9 per cent among men and 15.0 per cent among women.

**Figure 3.7. Self-reported exposure to serious assault 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.8. Self-reported exposure to serious assault 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



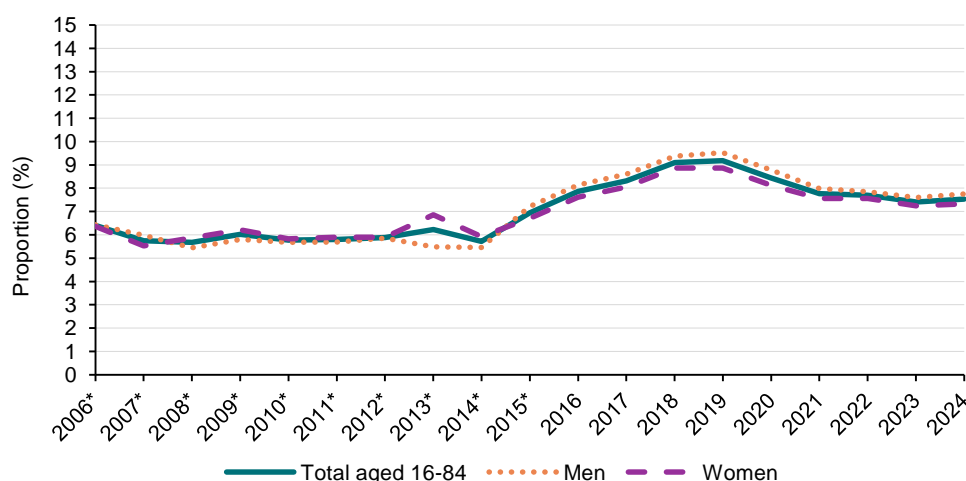
## Threats

The question asked in the survey is:

*Did anyone threaten you, in such a way that you were frightened, during the course of last year (2024)?*

A total of 7.5 per cent of the population state that they were subjected to threats during 2024. This is roughly the same level as in 2023 (7.4%), and prior to that, a downward trend had been observed since 2020. Between 2006 and 2014, the proportion of victims of threats remained relatively unchanged, followed by a sharp upward trend up to and including 2019. The trend is similar for both men and women; however, it is more common to be subjected to threats among men than among women (7.8% compared with 7.3% in 2024), and this has been the case since 2015. Before that, no consistent gender difference was observed.

**Figure 3.9. Self-reported exposure to threats 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**

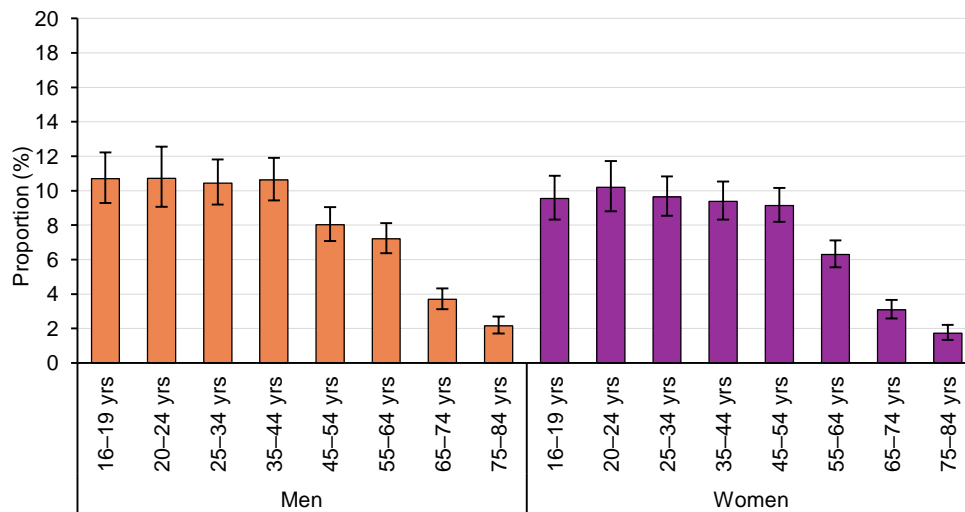


\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

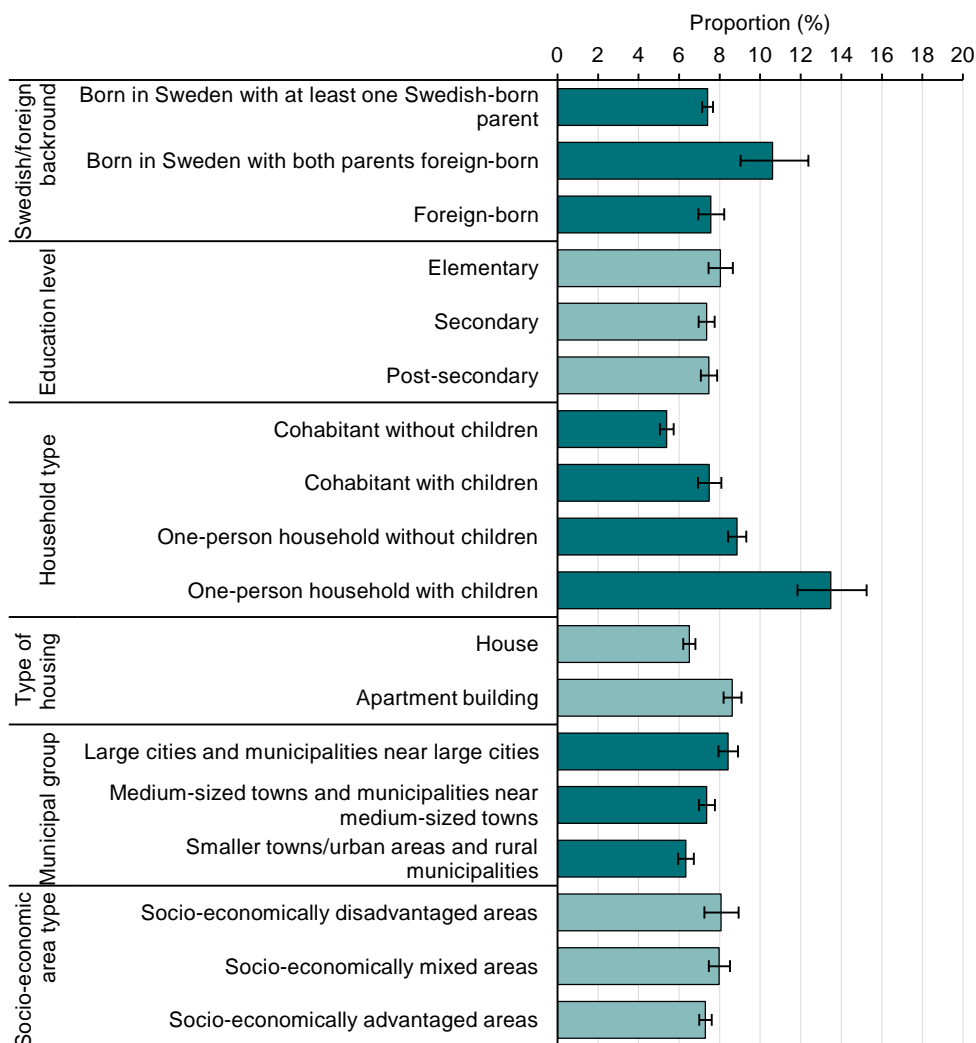
Among men, the proportion who were subjected to threats in 2024 is largest in the 16–44 age group, and thereafter the proportion decreases the older the age group studied. Among women, a similar pattern can be seen, but the proportion of victims does not begin to decrease until after the 45–54 age group.

The proportion of victims is considerably larger among one-person households with children compared with other household types. Furthermore, Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born report exposure to threats to a greater extent than people with other backgrounds. The proportion of victims is also larger among those living in apartment buildings than among those living in houses. Differences are also seen by municipal group, where the proportion of victims is largest in large cities and municipalities near large cities.

**Figure 3.10. Self-reported exposure to threats 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.11. Self-reported exposure to threats 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



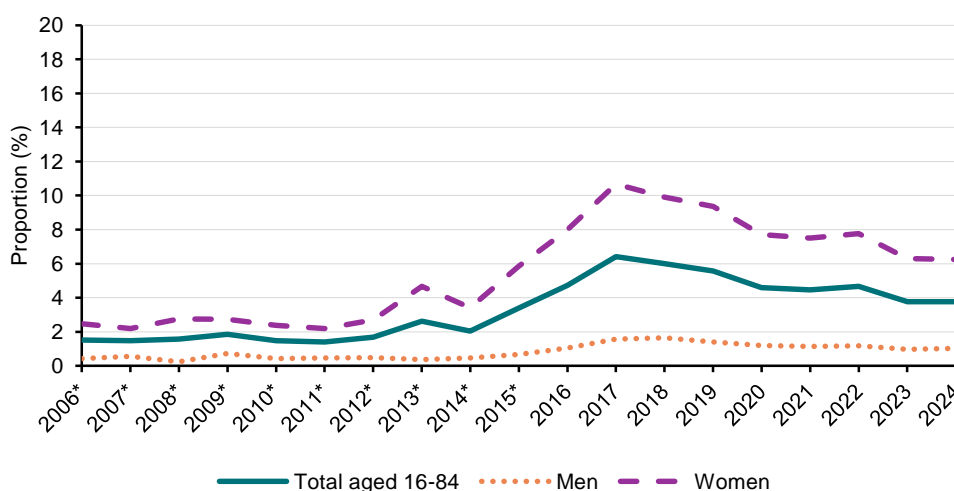
## Sexual offences

The question asked in the survey is:

*During the course of last year (2024) did anyone sexually molest, sexually assault or sexually coerce you? This may include for example offensive, sexual comments in speech or writing, or that someone groped you, forced you into a sexual act or raped you. It may have happened at home, at school, at work, on the internet or in another location.*

A total of 3.8 per cent of the population state that they were subjected to sexual offences during 2024. This proportion is at the same level as in 2023, after having shown a downward trend since 2018. At the beginning of the period (2006–2011), the proportion remained relatively unchanged, followed by a clear increase up to and including 2017. A similar trend over time can be seen for both men and women, but at clearly different levels. Being subjected to sexual offences is considerably more common among women than among men (6.2% compared with 1.0% in 2024).

**Figure 3.12. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**



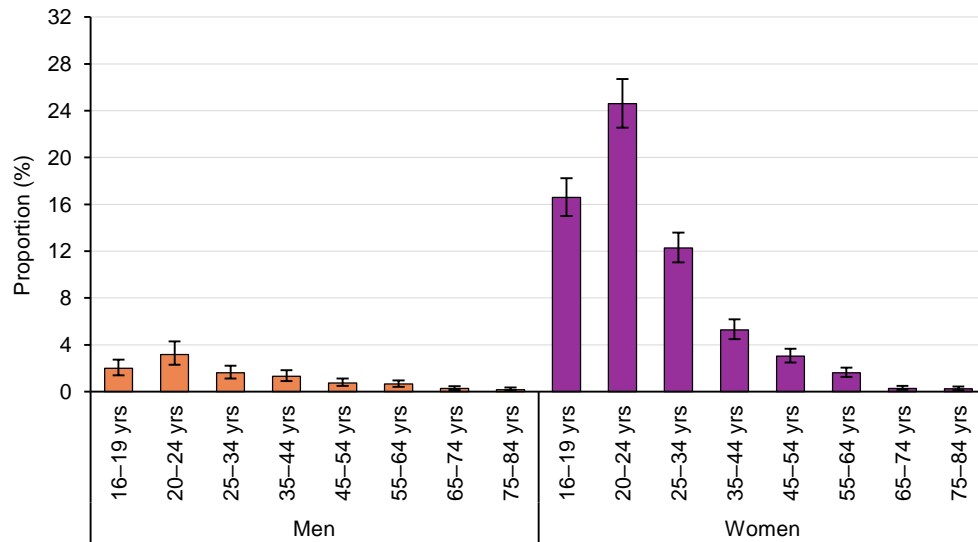
\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

The results for 2024 show that exposure to sexual offences is particularly high among women in the 20–24 age group, followed by those aged 16–19, and thereafter the proportion decreases the older the age group studied. The same pattern can be seen among men, but at considerably lower levels, and the differences between age groups are smaller.

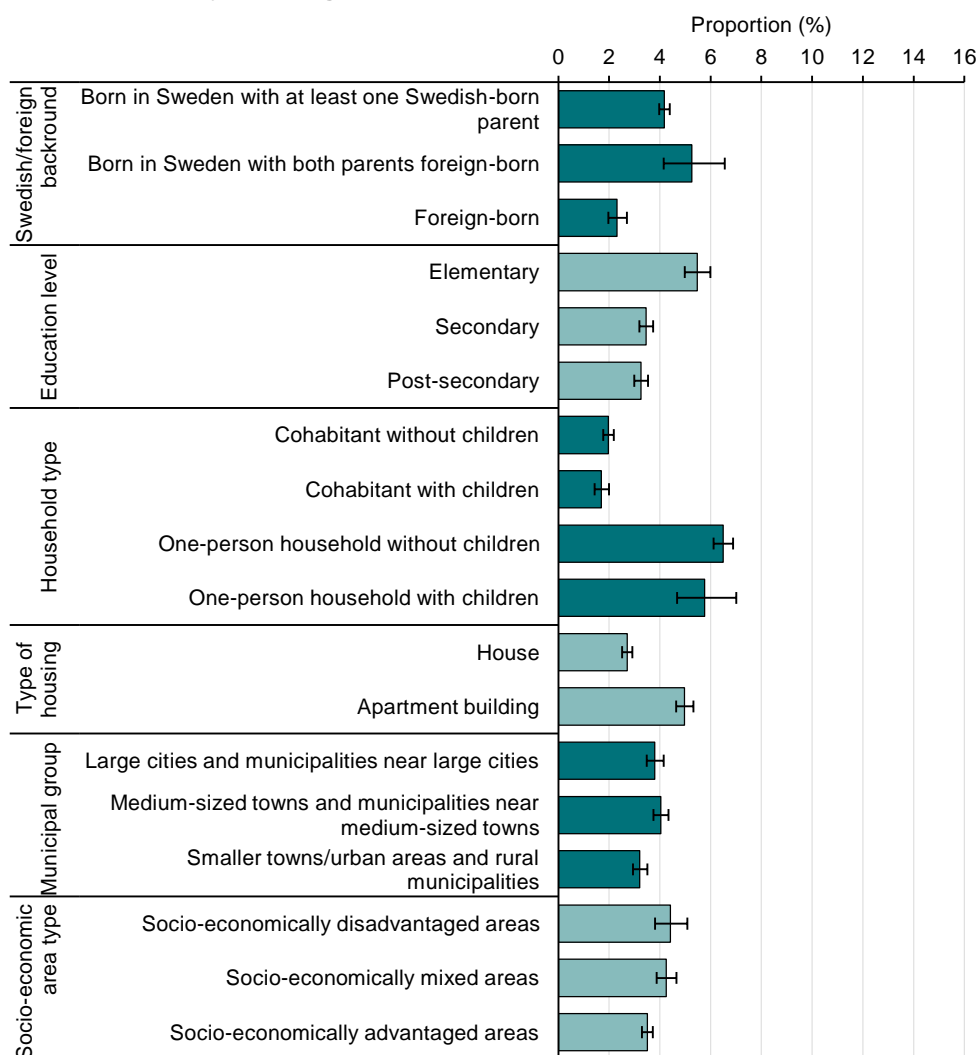
The proportion of victims is also larger among Swedish-born persons with two foreign-born parents than among foreign-born persons. In addition, exposure is more common among one person households than among cohabitants, and more common among those living in apartment buildings compared with those living in houses. Furthermore,

people with at most a presecondary education report exposure to a greater extent than those with higher levels of education.

**Figure 3.13. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.14. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



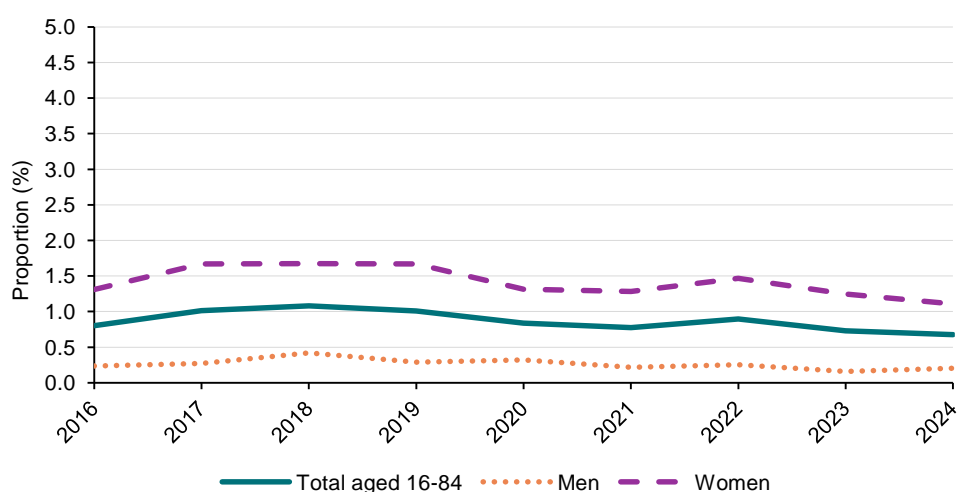
## Serious sexual offences involving the use of force

Follow-up question in the survey to those who stated that they had been subjected to sexual offences:

*Did the incident or any of the incidents include someone forcing you or trying to force you into a sexual act by threatening, holding on to you or hurting you in some way?*

The results show that 0.7 per cent of the population state that they were subjected to serious sexual offences involving the use of force during 2024. Throughout the entire period (2016–2024), the proportion has varied between a minimum of 0.7% (in 2023 and 2024) and a maximum of 1.1% (in 2018). It is more common among women than among men to report having been subjected to sexual offences involving the use of force (1.1% among women compared with 0.2% among men in 2024).<sup>6</sup> Among women, the proportion was larger in 2017–2019 and has since remained stable at a lower level. It is difficult to discern any trends among men due to the low levels.

**Figure 3.15. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences involving coercion 2016–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**



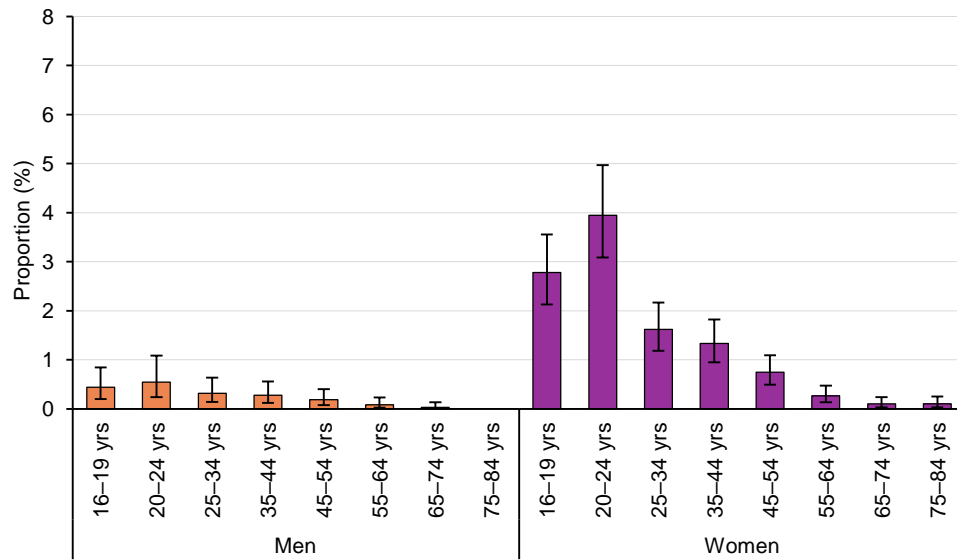
Among women, exposure to serious sexual offences involving the use of force in 2024 is considerably higher in the 20–24 age group, followed by the 16–19 age group, and thereafter the proportion decreases the older the age group studied. Among men, a similar pattern can be discerned, but the low levels make it difficult to assess the extent to which there are differences between age groups.

Furthermore, the proportion of victims is larger among one-person households than among cohabitants. The proportion is also larger among people with at most a pre-

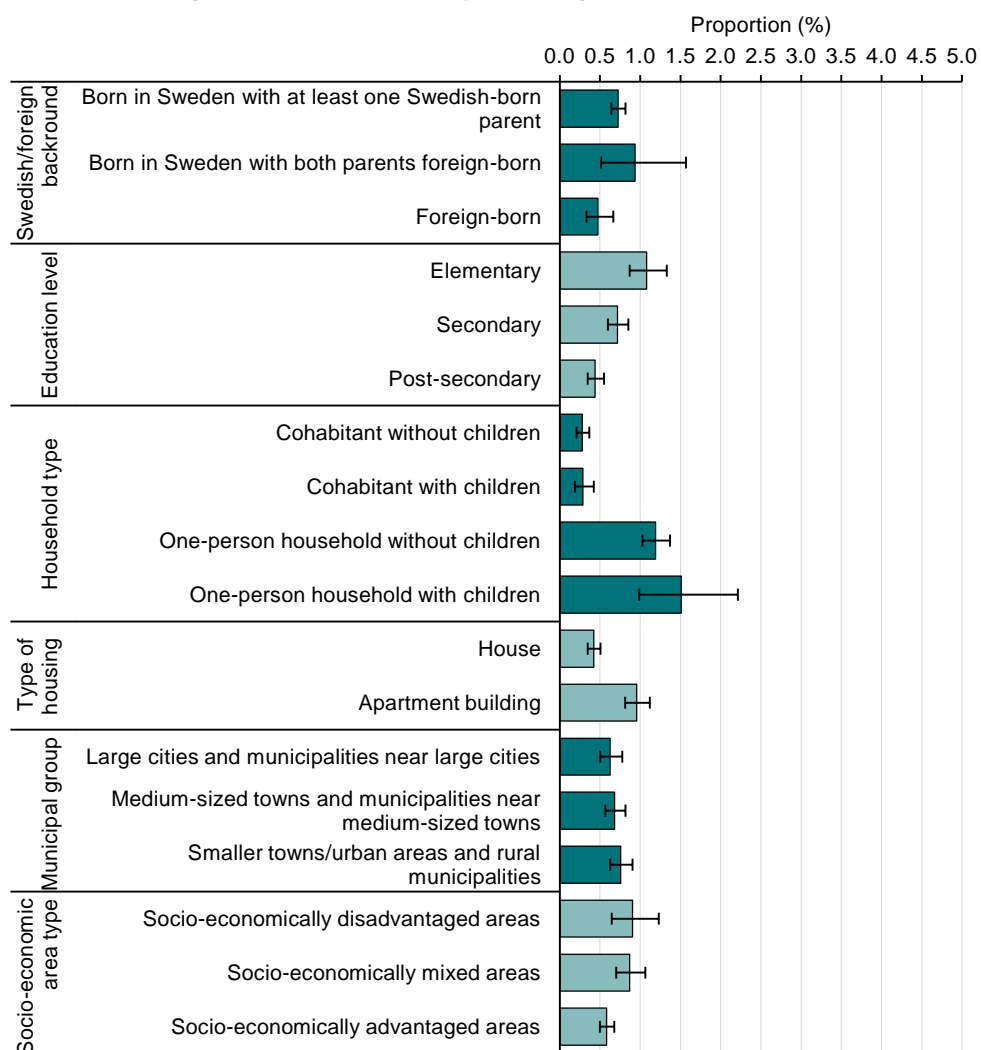
<sup>6</sup> When studying the proportion exposed to sexual offences involving force among those who reported being victims of sexual offences, the corresponding proportion is 17.9 per cent among women and 19.8 per cent among men.

secondary education than among those with higher levels of education, as well as among those living in apartment buildings compared with those living in houses.

**Figure 3.16. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences involving coercion 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.17. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences involving coercion 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



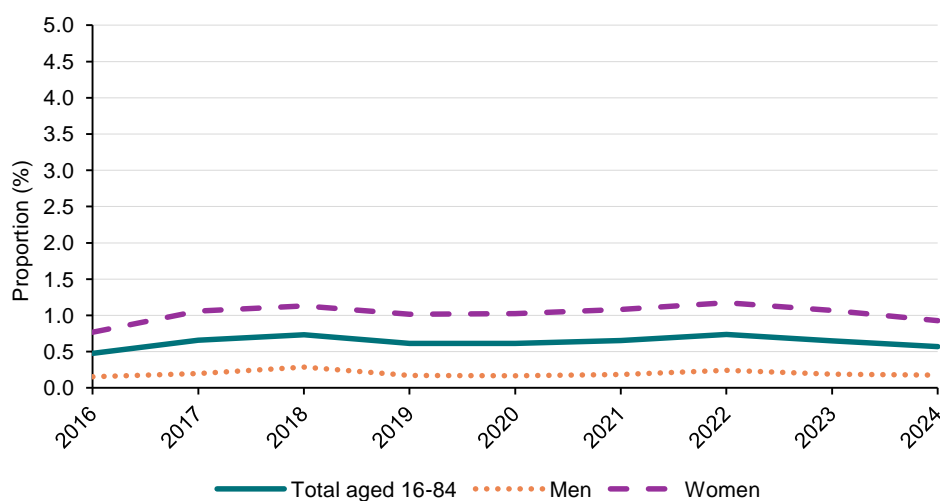
## Serious sexual offences involving the exploitation of a defenceless condition

Follow-up question in the survey to those who stated that they had been subjected to sexual offences:

*Did the incident or any of the incidents include someone abusing you sexually while you were asleep or when you were so intoxicated that you couldn't defend yourself?*

The results show that 0.6 per cent of the population state that they were subjected to serious sexual offences involving the exploitation of a defenceless condition during 2024. The proportion reporting such exposure has remained relatively stable throughout the entire period (2016–2024). A larger proportion of women than men state that they have been subjected (0.9% compared with 0.2% in 2024).<sup>7</sup> The trend over time is similar for men and women, but the proportion has consistently been larger among women.

**Figure 3.18. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences involving exploitation of a defenceless state 2016–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**



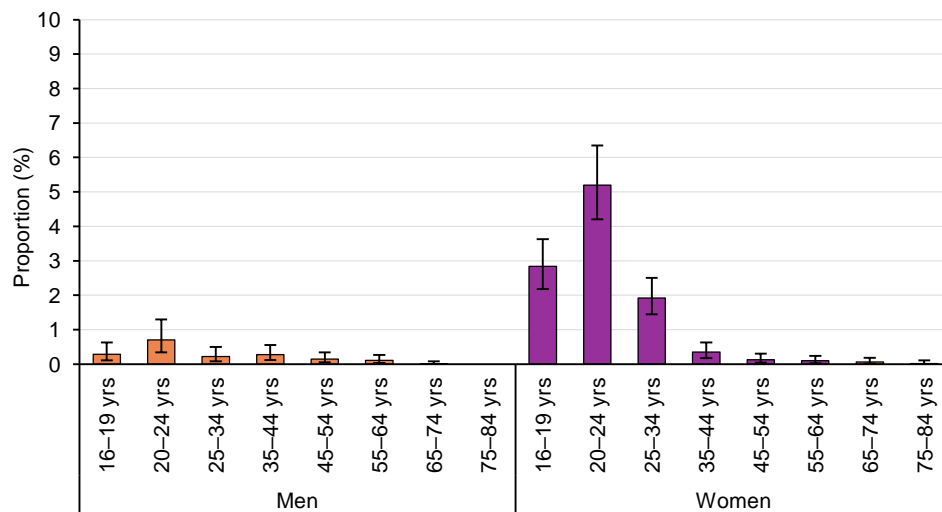
Among women, the proportion of victims in 2024 is largest in the 20–24 age group, followed by the 16–19 age group. The proportion is considerably lower in the older age groups. Among men, too, the proportion is largest in the 20–24 age group. However, the low levels make it difficult to assess the extent to which there are differences in men's exposure between age groups.

When the results are examined by other population groups, the proportion of victims of serious sexual offences involving the exploitation of a defenceless condition is larger

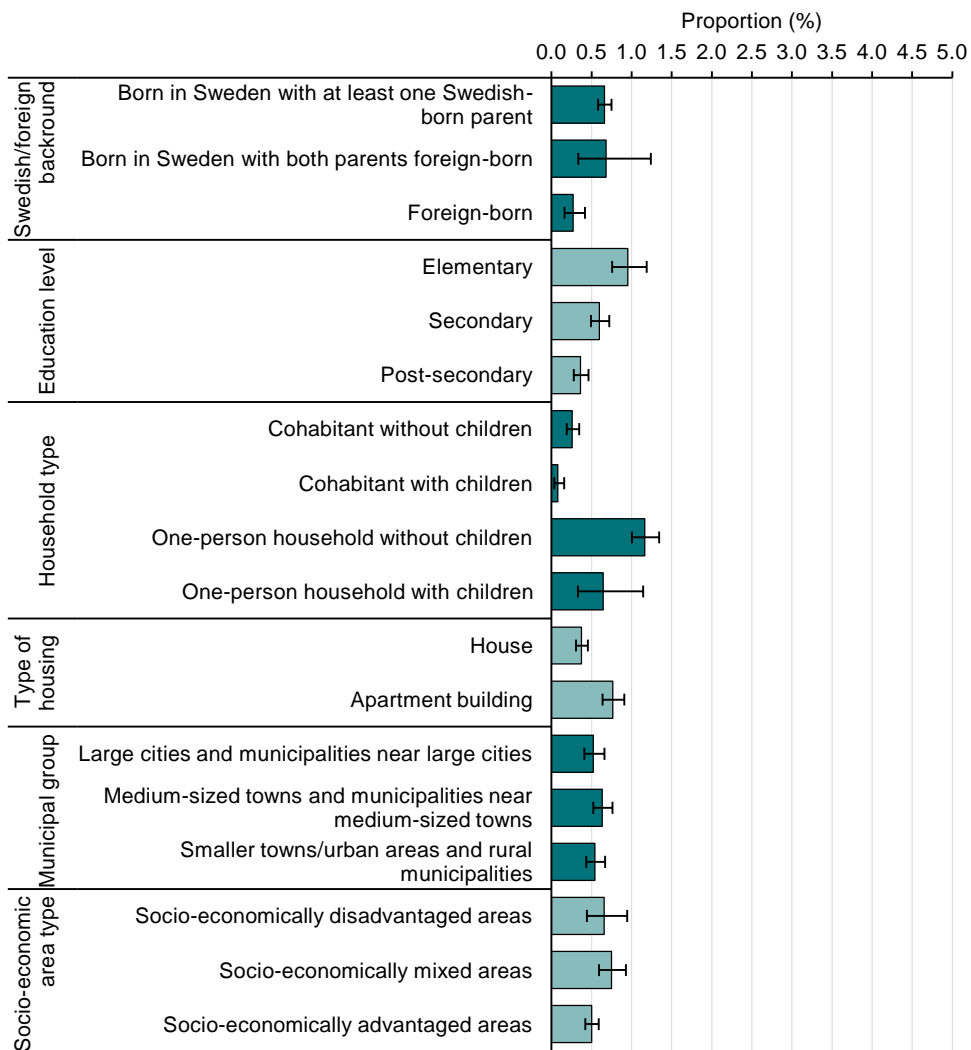
<sup>7</sup> When studying the proportion exposed to sexual offences involving exploitation of a defenceless condition among those who reported being victims of sexual offences, the corresponding proportion is 15.0 per cent among women and 17.4 per cent among men.

among one-person households without children than among other household types. The proportion is also larger among both groups of Swedish-born persons (compared with foreign-born persons) and among people with at most a pre-secondary education.

**Figure 3.19. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences involving exploitation of a defenceless state 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.20. Self-reported exposure to sexual offences involving exploitation of a defenceless state 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



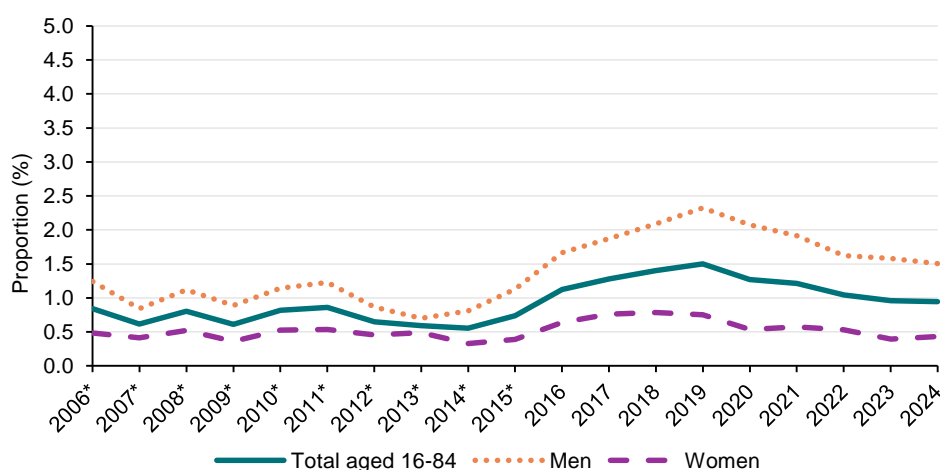
## Robbery

The question asked in the survey is:

*Did anyone rob or try to rob you by using threats or violence during the course of last year (2024)?*

A total of 0.9 per cent of the population state that they were subjected to robbery or attempted robbery during 2024. The proportion has remained at roughly the same level since 2022. At the beginning of the period (2006–2015), the level was relatively stable. This was followed by an upward trend between 2016 and 2019, which was then followed by a downward trend between 2020 and 2022. It is more common for men than for women to report exposure to robbery (1.5% and 0.4% respectively in 2024). The trend over time has generally been similar for both sexes, although the increase up to and including 2019 was considerably greater among men than among women.

**Figure 3.21. Self-reported exposure to robbery 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**

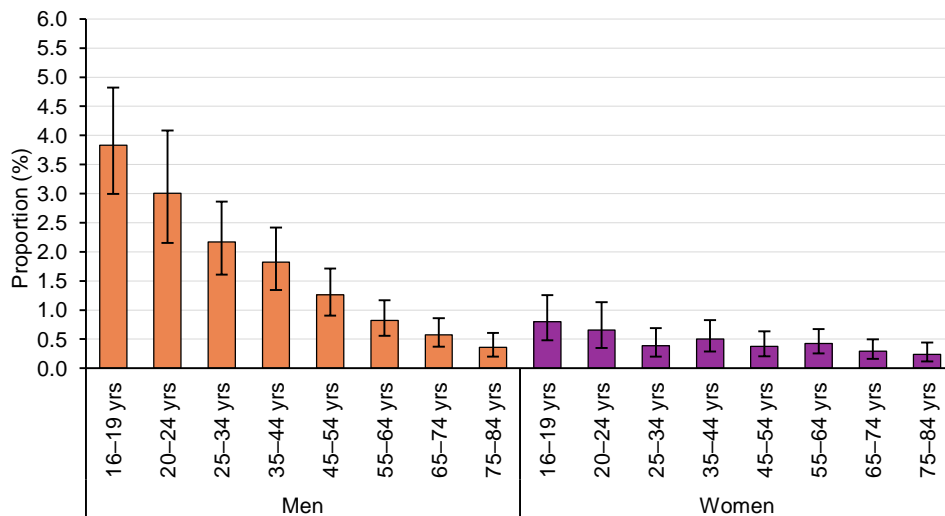


\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

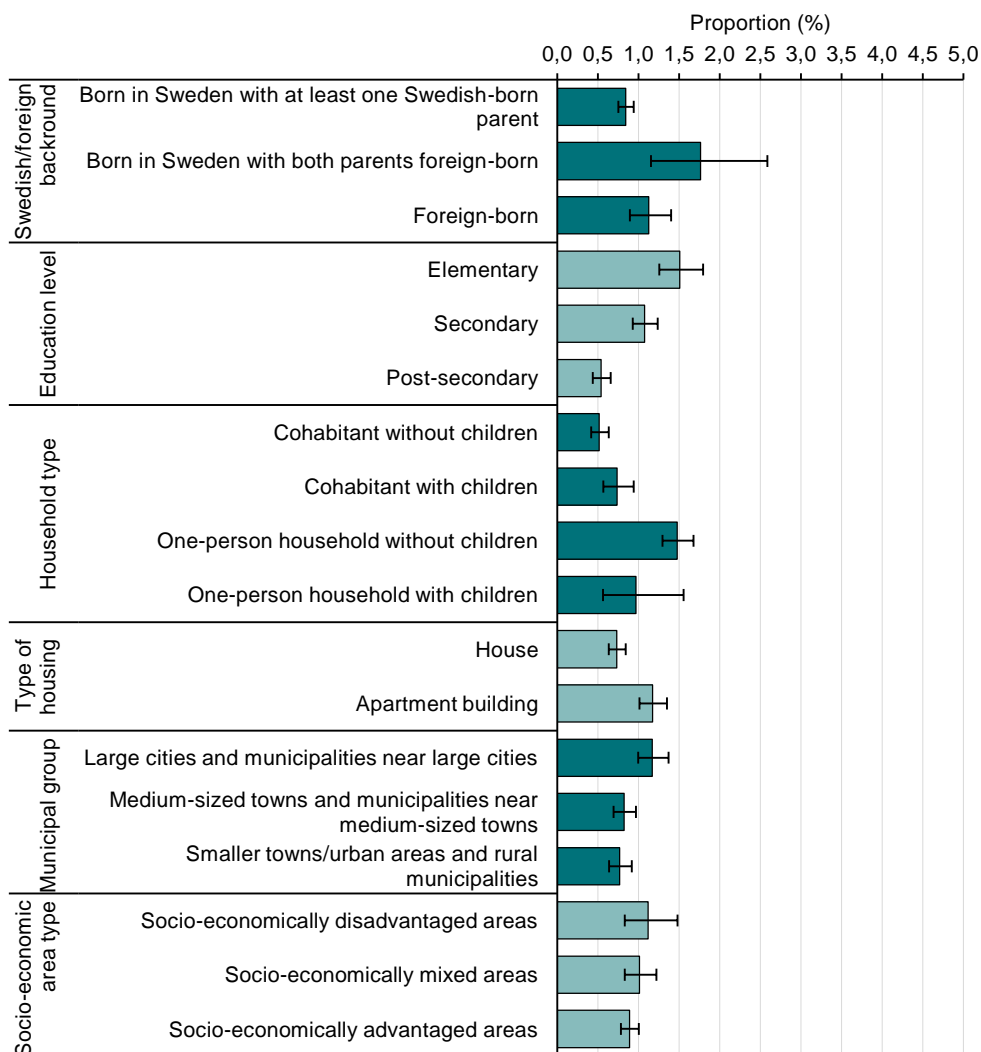
Among men, the proportion of victims of robbery in 2024 is largest in the 16–19 age group, and thereafter the proportion decreases the older the age group studied. Among women, the differences between age groups are smaller, but the proportion is somewhat higher among younger women (16–19 years and 20–24 years) compared with older age groups.

The proportion of victims of robbery is larger among Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born than among those with other backgrounds. People with at most a pre-secondary education are exposed to a greater extent than those with higher levels of education. In addition, differences can be seen based on housing type and place of residence. The proportion of victims is larger among those living in apartment buildings, as well as among residents of large cities and municipalities near large cities.

**Figure 3.22. Self-reported exposure to robbery 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.23. Self-reported exposure to robbery 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



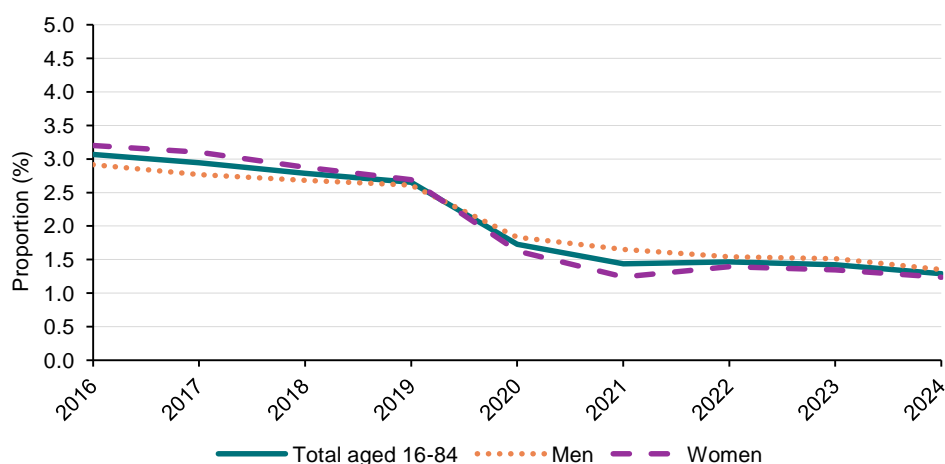
## Pickpocketing

The question asked in the survey is:

*During the past year (2024), were you the victim of pickpocketing, that is, were you stolen from (for example, money or valuables that you carried on you, in a pocket or a bag)? Do not include incidents where threats or violence were involved.*

A total of 1.3 per cent of the population state that they were victims of pickpocketing during 2024. The proportion has remained at roughly the same level since 2021. Before that, a decrease was observed between 2016 and 2021, which was particularly pronounced in 2020. The proportion of victims is 1.4 per cent among men and 1.2 per cent among women in 2024. The trend for men and women follows the same pattern, although the decline between 2016 and 2021 was somewhat greater among women than among men.

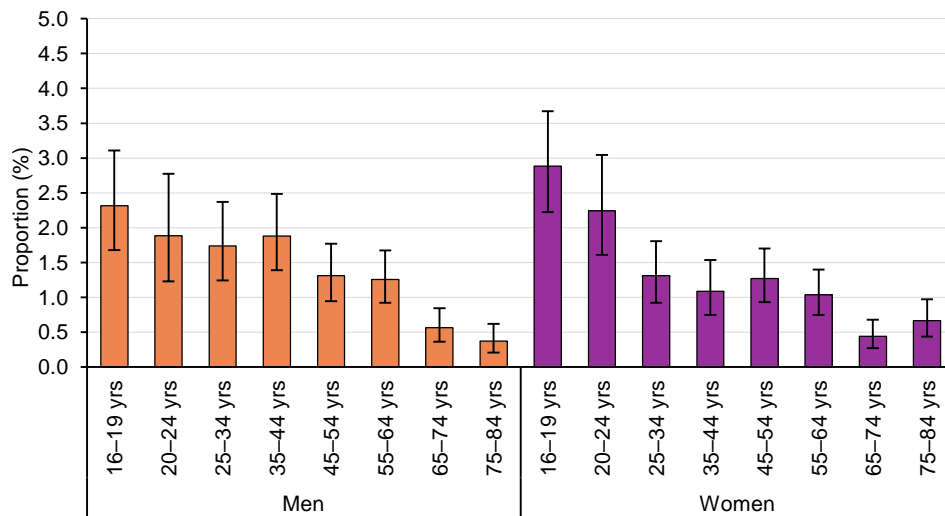
**Figure 3.24. Self-reported exposure to pickpocketing 2016–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**



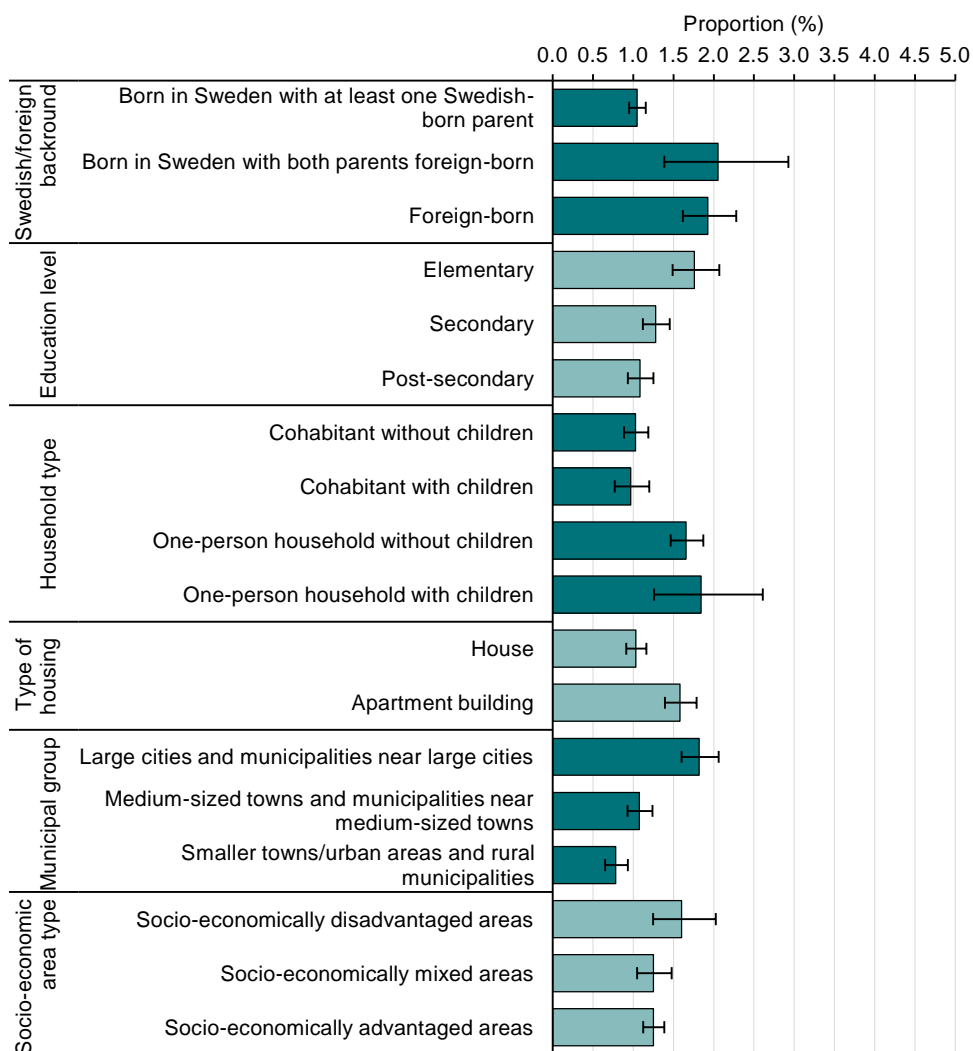
Among both men and women, younger people are more often victims of pickpocketing in 2024 than older people. The proportion is largest in the youngest age group (16–19 years) and lowest in the two oldest age groups (65–74 years and 75–84 years).

Exposure to pickpocketing is more common among Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born and among foreign-born persons, compared with Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent. The proportion of victims is also larger among people with at most a pre-secondary education than among those with higher levels of education. In addition, differences can be seen based on housing and place of residence. For example, one-person households are more often victims than cohabitants, and residents of large cities and municipalities near large cities are more often victims than those living in other municipal groups.

**Figure 3.25. Self-reported exposure to pickpocketing 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.26. Self-reported exposure to pickpocketing 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



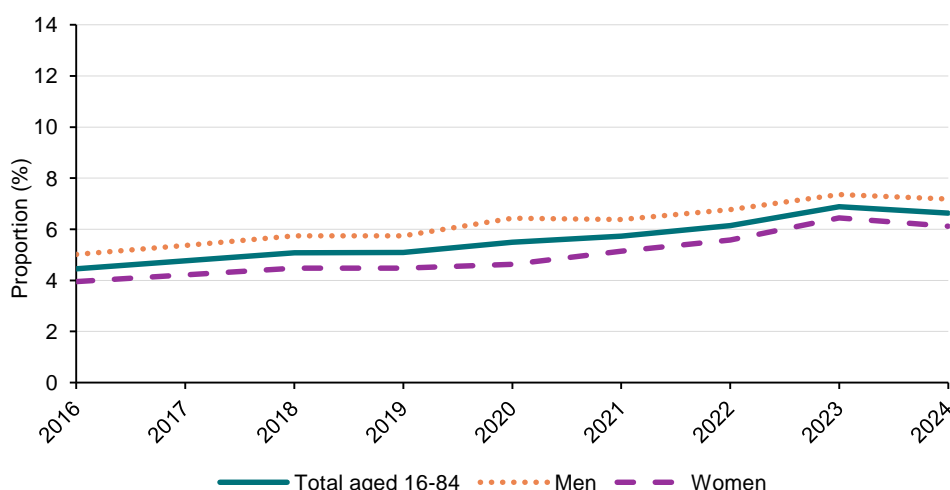
## Sales fraud

The question asked in the survey is:

*Has anyone unlawfully tricked you out of money when you, as a private individual, bought or sold something during the course of last year (2024)? For example, an item that you paid for but did not receive, or something you sold but did not receive payment for.*

A total of 6.6 per cent of the population state that they were victims of sales fraud in 2024. This is a decrease compared with 2023, when the proportion was 6.9 per cent. Before that, the trend had been upward since the first measurement point in 2016. The trend over time is similar for men and women, but the proportion has consistently been higher among men. In 2024, 7.2 per cent of men and 6.1 per cent of women state that they were victims of sales fraud.

**Figure 3.27. Self-reported exposure to sales fraud 2016–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**

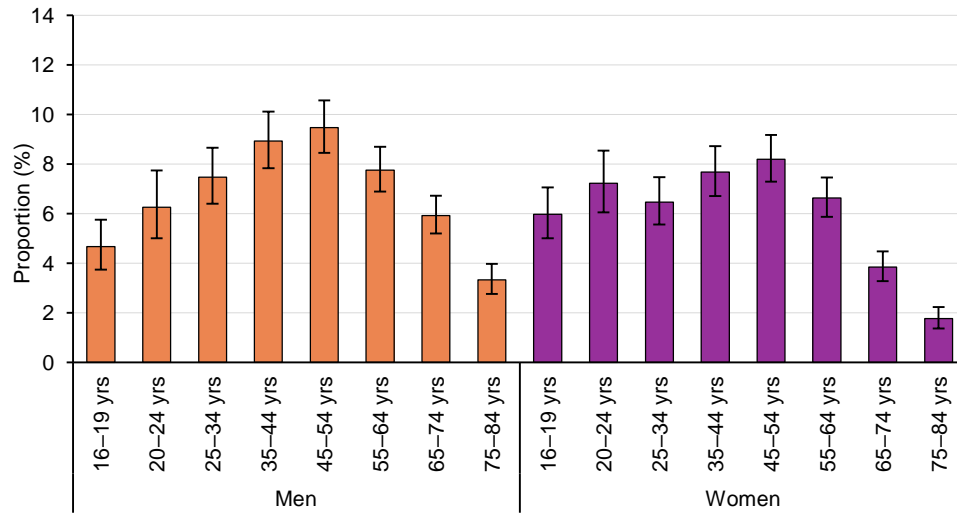


The proportion of victims of sales fraud in 2024 is largest in the 45–54 age group, for both men and women. Among men, the proportion is lower in both older and younger age groups. A tendency towards the same pattern can be seen among women, although the decrease in the younger age groups is not as clear. The proportion is lowest in the oldest age group (75–84 years), for both men and women.

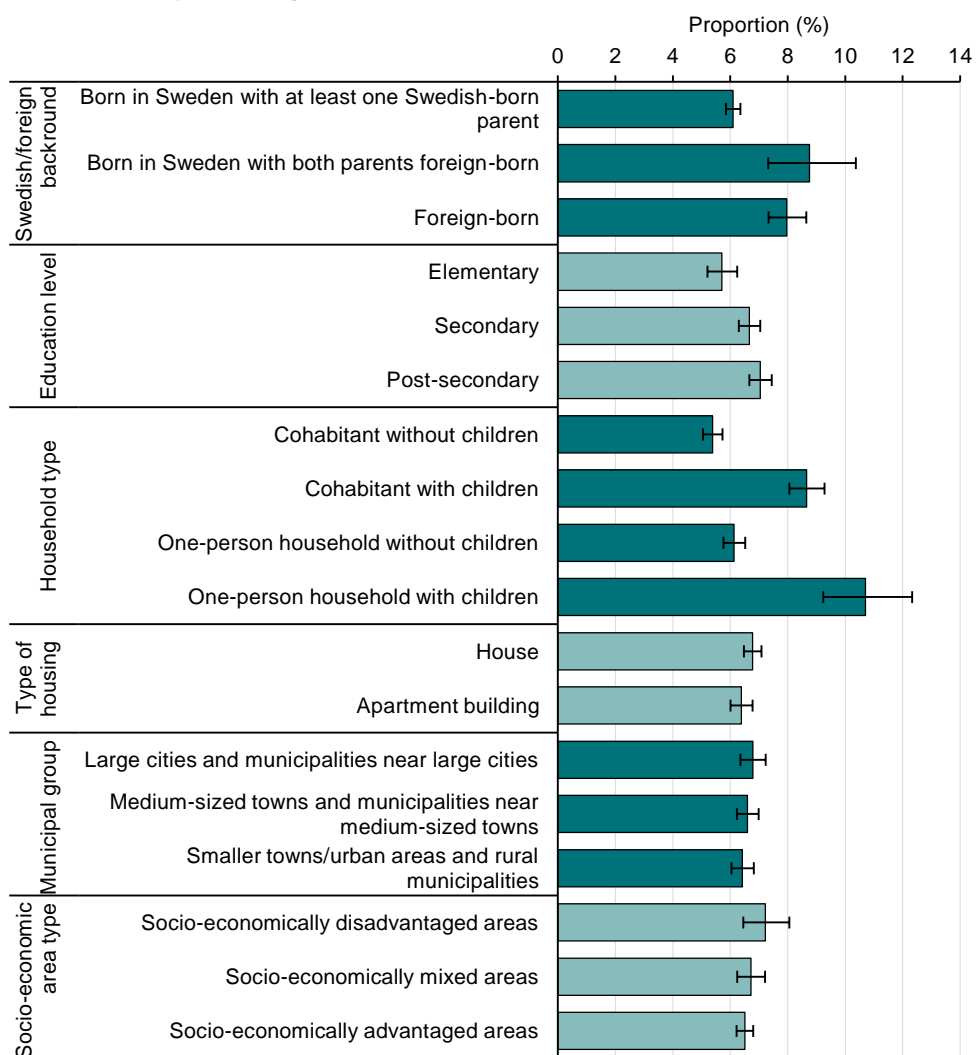
Considering other population groups, the largest differences can be seen by household type, where one person households and cohabitants with children report exposure to a greater extent than the corresponding groups without children. The proportion is also larger among Swedish-born persons with two foreign-born parents and among foreign-born persons than among Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent.

In addition, the proportion of victims is larger among people with an upper-secondary or post-secondary education than among those with at most a pre-secondary education.

**Figure 3.28. Self-reported exposure to sales fraud 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.29. Self-reported exposure to sales fraud 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



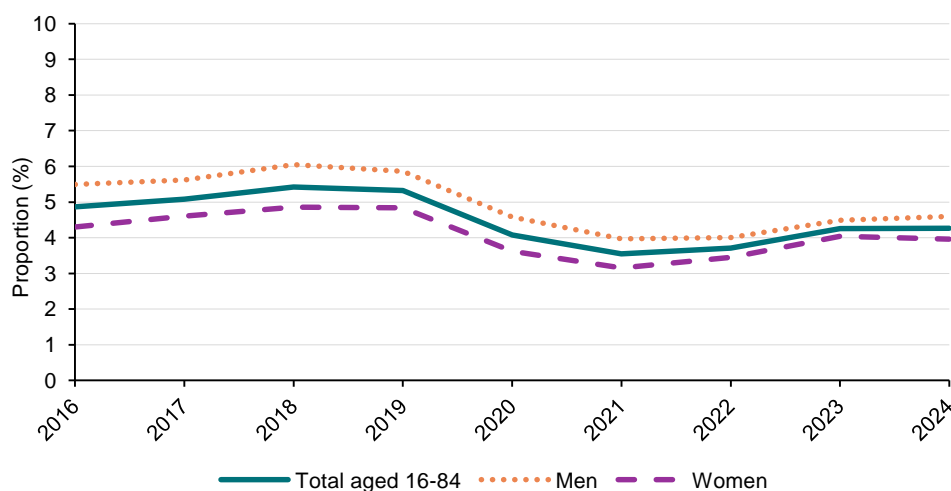
## Card and credit fraud

The question asked in the survey is:

*Has anyone tried unlawfully to make use of your account number, credit card/credit card information or your personal data in order to get money or other valuables during the course of last year (2024). This may include for example so-called skimming or identity theft.*

A total of 4.3 per cent of the population state that they were victims of card or credit fraud during 2024, which is the same level as in 2023. At the beginning of the period (2016–2018), an increase was observed, but this was followed by a sharp decrease up to and including 2021. Thereafter, the proportion increased again during 2022 and 2023. A larger proportion of men than women report having been victims of card and credit fraud (4.6% compared with 4.0% in 2024). The trend for men and women follows the same pattern, although the increase since 2021 has been somewhat greater among women.

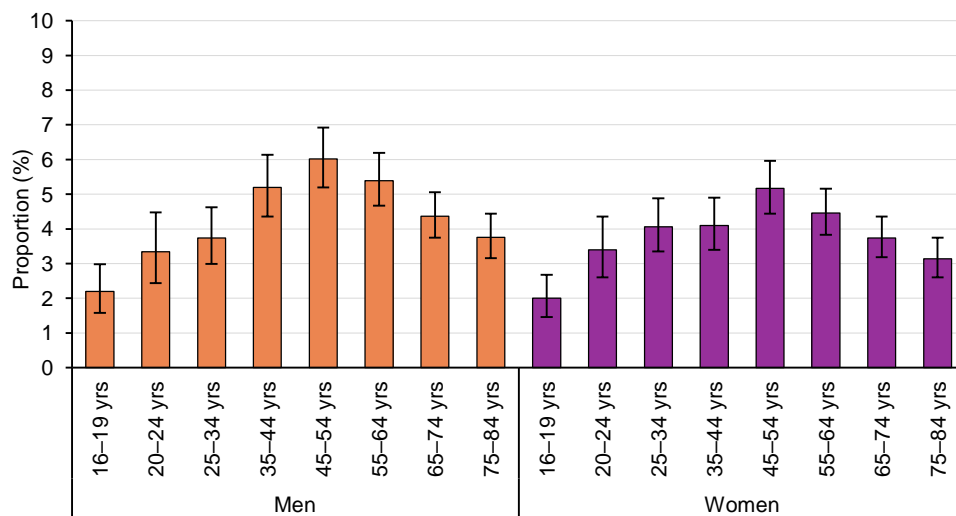
**Figure 3.30. Self-reported exposure to card and credit fraud 2016–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**



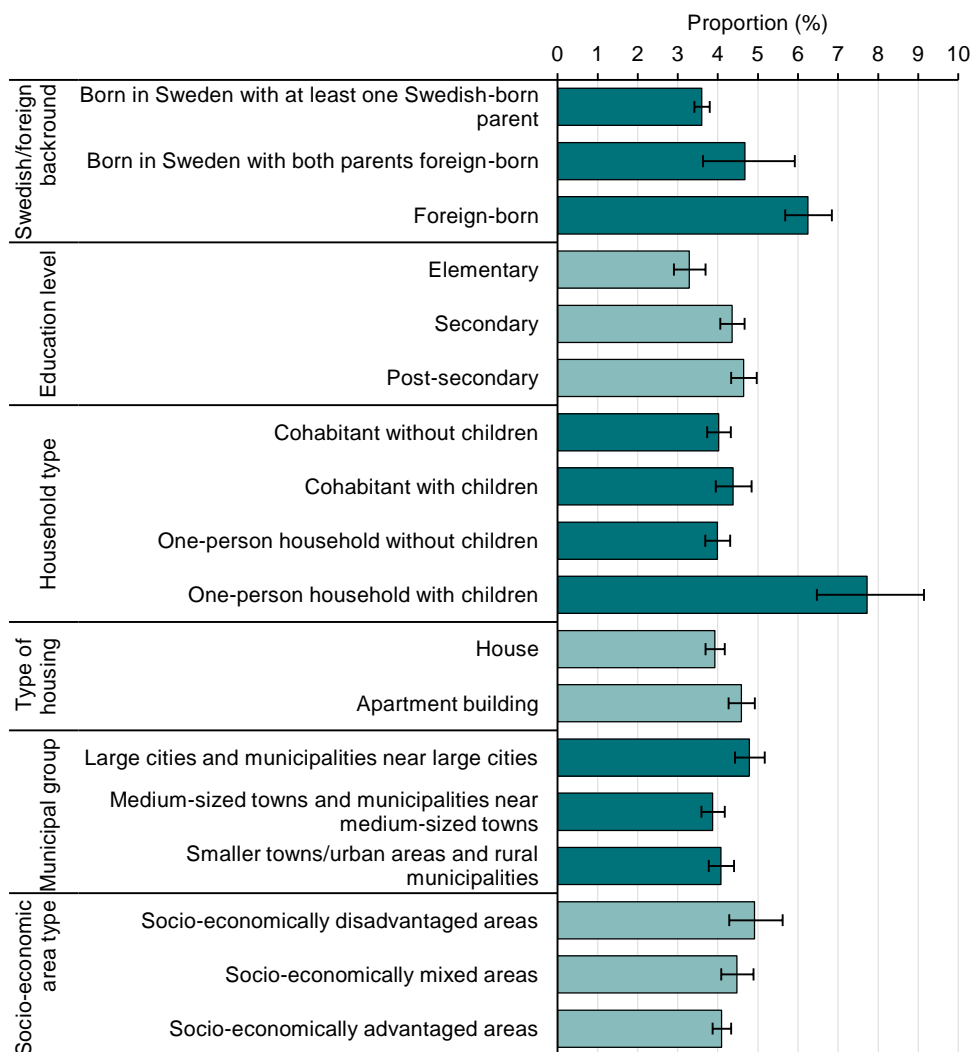
Among both men and women, the proportion of victims in 2024 is largest in the 45–54 age group, and lower in both older and younger age groups. The proportion is lowest in the 16–19 age group, for both men and women.

Exposure to card and credit fraud is considerably more common among one-person households with children than among other household types. The proportion of victims is also larger among foreign-born persons compared with those with other backgrounds. In addition, it is more common to have been a victim among people with an upper-secondary or higher education compared with those with at most a pre-secondary education.

**Figure 3.31. Self-reported exposure to card and credit fraud 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.32. Self-reported exposure to card and credit fraud 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



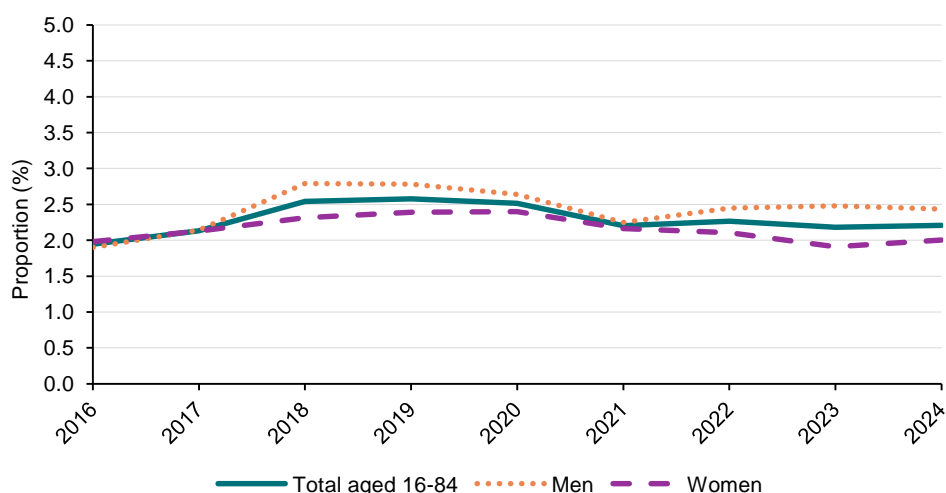
## Online harassment

The question asked in the survey is:

*Did anyone spread sensitive information, pictures, videos and/or comments about you on the internet with the intention to offend or hurt you during the course of last year (2024)? This may have been via social media, such as Facebook, Instagram and YouTube, or in any other respect.*

A total of 2.2 per cent of the population state that they were victims of online harassment during 2024. The proportion has remained largely unchanged since a decrease in 2021. Before that, an increase was observed from 2016 up to and including 2019. The trend differs between men and women; the proportion among men has increased somewhat since 2021, while it has decreased slightly among women. In 2024, 2.4 per cent of men and 2.0 per cent of women were victims of online harassment.

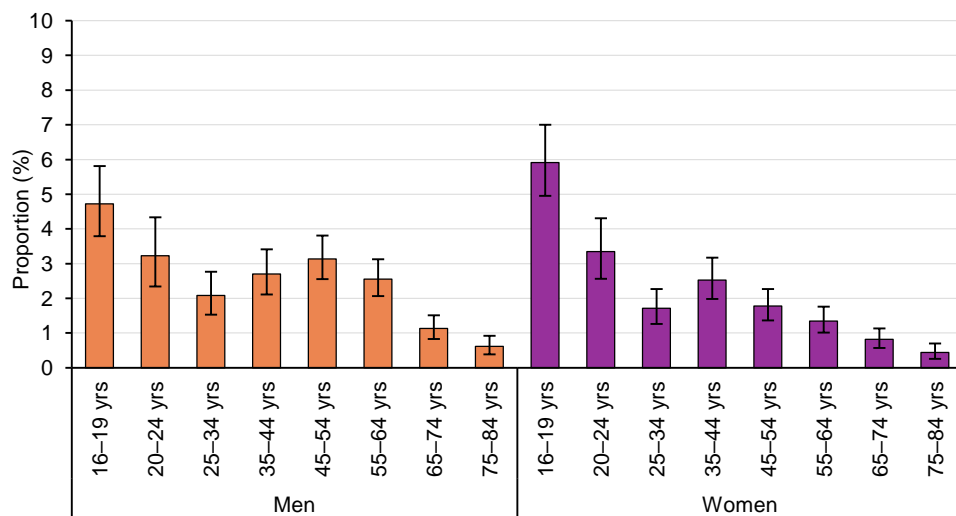
**Figure 3.33. Self-reported exposure to online harassment 2016–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**



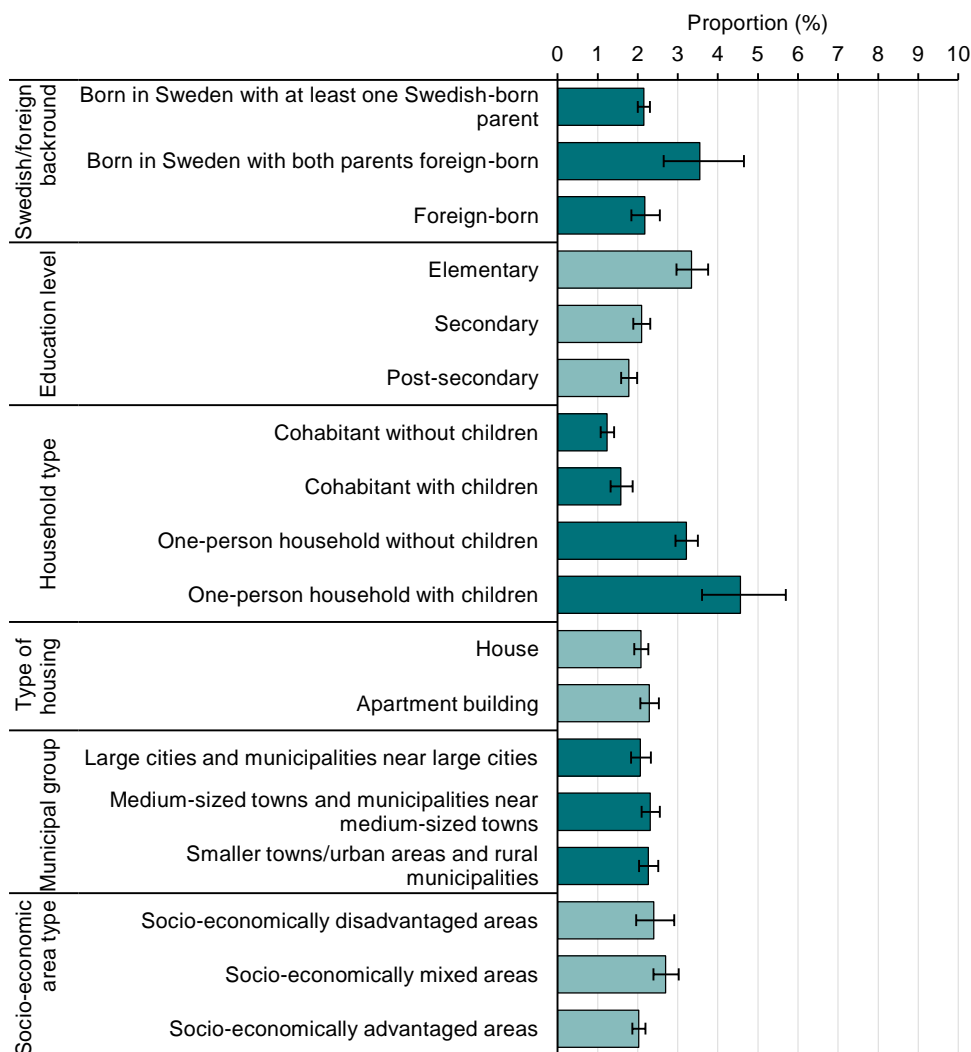
Among both men and women, the proportion of victims of online harassment in 2024 is largest in the youngest age group (16–19 years). The proportion is smallest in the oldest age group (75–84 years).

Furthermore, exposure to online harassment is larger among Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born than among those with other backgrounds. Considering education level, the proportion of victims is largest among people with at most a pre-secondary education, and thereafter smaller the higher the education level. The proportion of victims is also larger among one-person households, particularly those with children, than among cohabitants.

**Figure 3.34. Self-reported exposure to online harassment 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.35. Self-reported exposure to online harassment 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



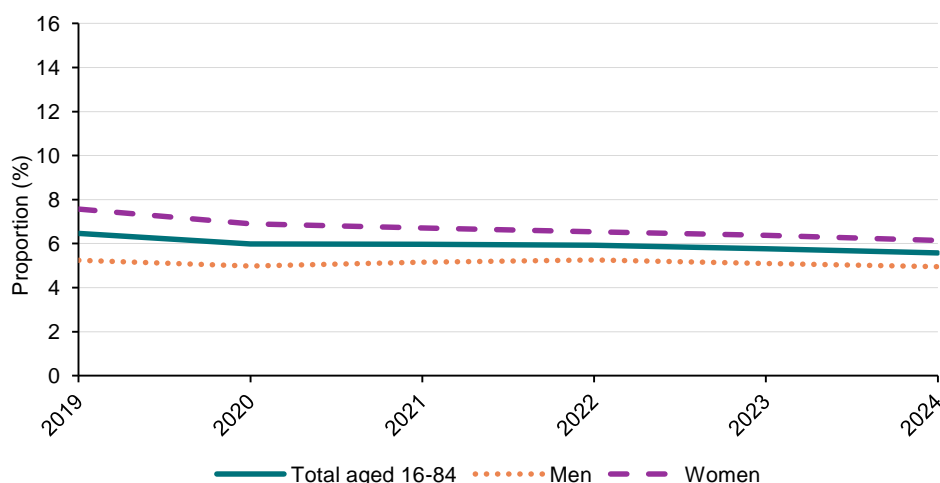
## Harassment

The question asked in the survey is:

*During the course of last year (2024) did you, by one and the same person on a repeated number of occasions, receive unwanted visits, phone calls or messages by mail, sms or via the internet? This does not include telephone sales or similar.*

A total of 5.6 per cent of the population state that they were victims of harassment<sup>8</sup> in 2024, which is a slight decrease compared with 2023 (5.8%). Looking at the entire period (2019–2024), there has been a decrease from 6.5 to 5.6 per cent. The decrease is primarily among women, while the proportion among men has remained at a relatively stable level. Women’s exposure to harassment has consistently been larger than that of men. In 2024, 6.1 per cent of women and 5.0 per cent of men state that they were victims of harassment.

**Figure 3.36. Self-reported exposure to harassment 2019–2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by total population and by sex.**



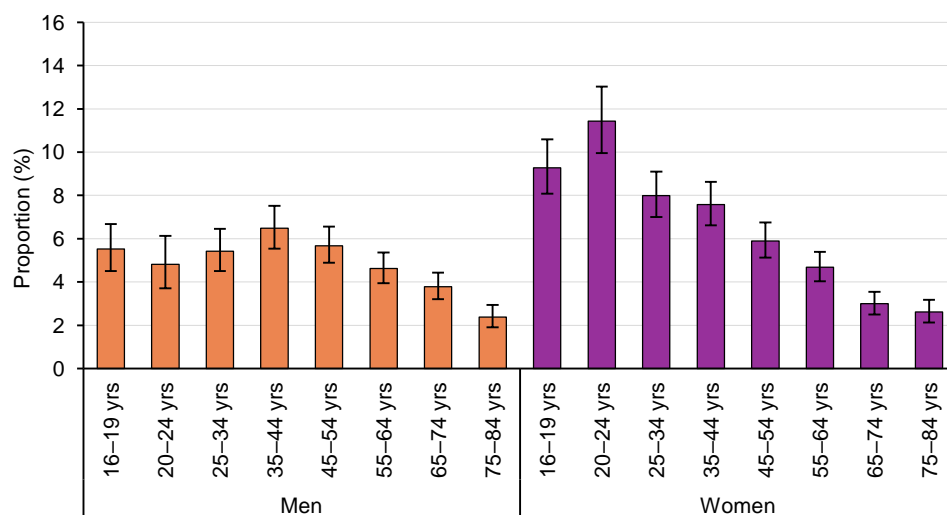
The results for 2024 show that the proportion of victims among men varies up to the 35–44 age group, where the proportion is largest. Thereafter, the proportion is smaller in each older age group. Among women, the proportion is largest in the second youngest age group (20–24 years), followed by the youngest (16–19 years), and then becomes smaller in each older age group.

Exposure to harassment is considerably more common among one-person households with children compared with other household types. It is also more common among Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born, followed by foreign-born

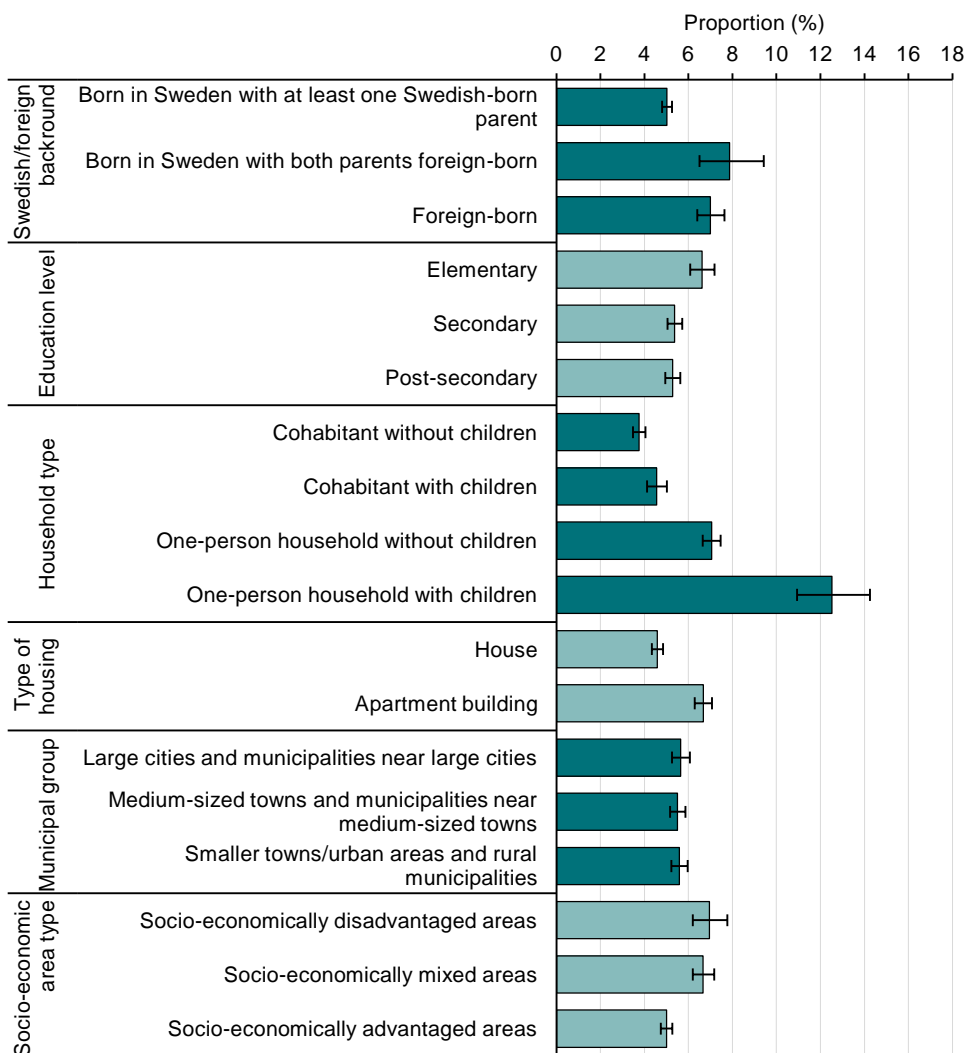
<sup>8</sup> The term harassment is used here to refer to a series of more or less serious incidents committed by the same perpetrator. These may, for example, include the offences of molestation, unlawful intrusion, or unlawful persecution, but may also consist of non-criminal but unwanted acts.

persons, compared with Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent. Furthermore, the proportion is larger among those living in apartment buildings than among those living in houses, as well as among residents of areas with socioeconomic challenges and socioeconomically mixed areas compared with those living in areas with good socioeconomic conditions.

**Figure 3.37. Self-reported exposure to harassment 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 3.38. Self-reported exposure to harassment 2024. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84). Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**

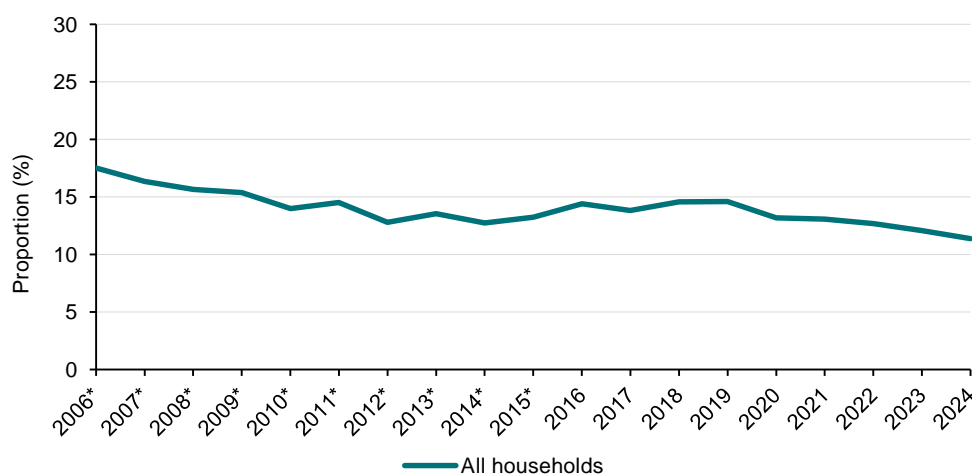


## Property offences against households

Property offences against households is a composite measure showing the proportion of households that have been victims of at least one of the following offences during the previous year: burglary, car theft, theft out of or from a vehicle, and bicycle theft. What these offences have in common is that the property is often (or is perceived to be) shared by the members of the household. Respondents are therefore asked to answer questions about exposure on behalf of the entire household.

A total of 11.4 per cent of households in the country state that they were victims of one or more of the property offences measured in the SCS during 2024. This is a decrease compared with 2023 (12.1%), thereby continuing the downward trend observed since 2020. At the beginning of the period (2006–2014), there was a sharp decrease, mainly as a result of fewer households being affected by theft out of or from a vehicle. Thereafter, the proportion of households exposed to any property offence increased up to and including 2018.

**Figure 3.39. Self-reported exposure to property offences against households 2006–2024.** Proportion (%) of households exposed to at least one of the offences: burglary, car theft, theft from or of a vehicle, and bicycle theft. Reporting based on all households in the country.



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

## Burglary

The question asked in the survey is:

*Did anyone break into your home in order to steal something during the course of last year (2024)? Do not include break-ins in garages, storerooms or basements that are separated from your home/dwelling. Do not include incidents when someone entered an unlocked house.*

The results show that 1.3 per cent of households in the country state that they were victims of burglary during 2024. The proportion has remained relatively stable at the same level since 2020. At the beginning of the period (2006–2016), the proportion varied from year to year, but then remained at a stable level until a decrease in 2020.

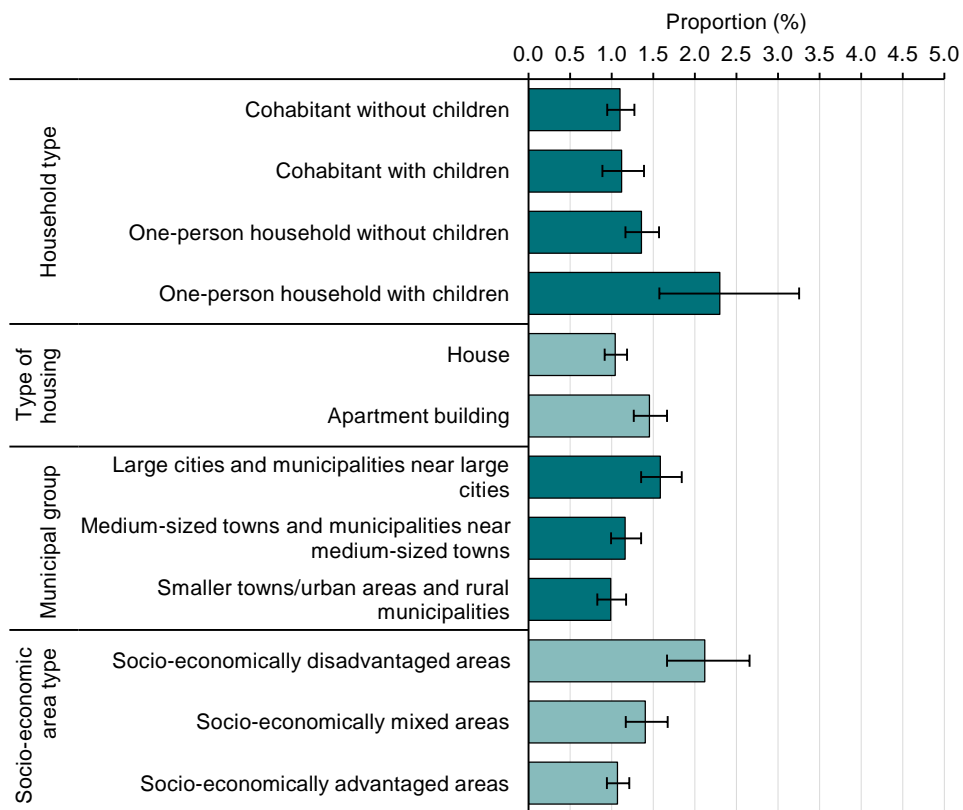
**Figure 3.40. Self-reported exposure to burglary 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of households subjected to burglary. Reporting based on all households in the country.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brá 2019).

In 2024, a larger proportion of one-person households with children state that they were victims of burglary compared with other household types. Exposure is greater among households in areas with socioeconomic challenges, and the proportion decreases the better the socioeconomic conditions of the area. Furthermore, differences can be seen between municipal groups, with the proportion of victims being largest among households in large cities and municipalities near large cities. There are also differences between types of housing, with the proportion being largest among households living in apartment buildings.

**Figure 3.41. Self-reported exposure to burglary 2024. Proportion (%) of households subjected to burglary. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



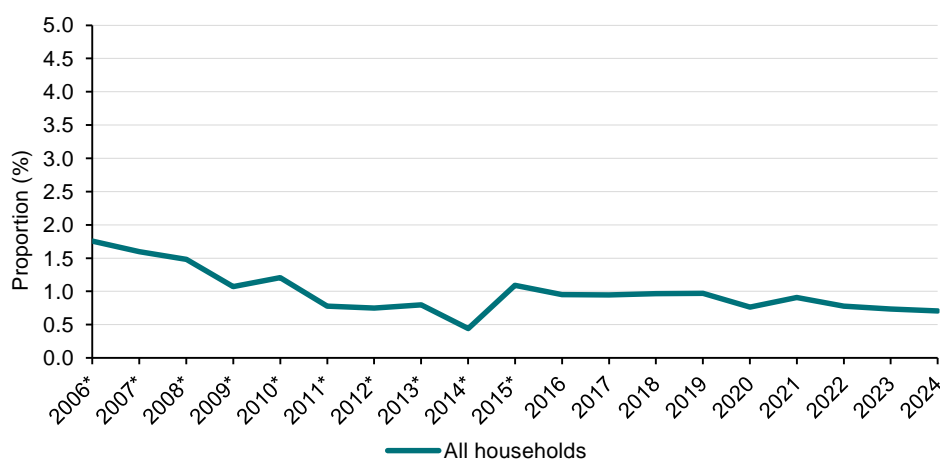
## Car theft

The question asked in the survey is:

*Did you or someone in your household have a car stolen during the course of last year (2024). Include company/leased cars.*

The results show that 0.7 per cent of all households that owned a car state that they were victims of car theft during 2024,<sup>9</sup> which is the same level as in 2023. The proportion of victims decreased clearly between 2006 and 2014, followed by an increase in 2015. Thereafter, the proportion has again decreased.

**Figure 3.42. Self-reported exposure to car theft 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of households subjected to car theft. Reporting based on all households in the country.**

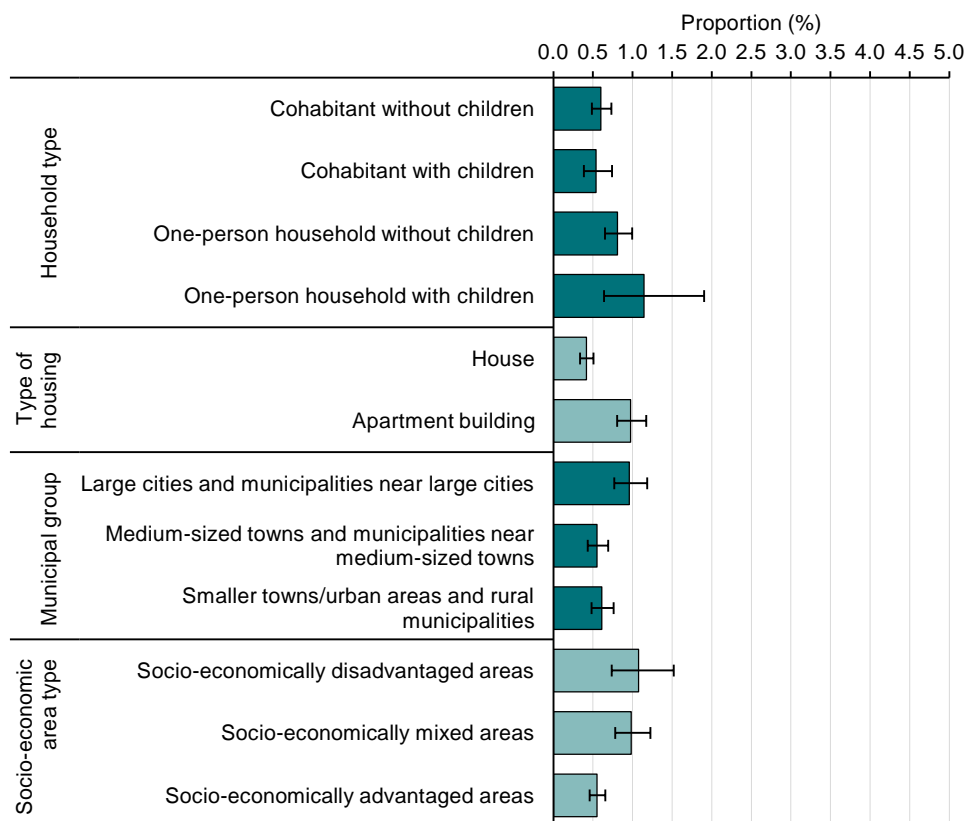


\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

In 2024, exposure to car theft is more common among households living in apartment buildings compared with those living in houses, as well as among households in large cities and municipalities near large cities compared with other municipal groups. The proportion of victims is also larger in areas with socioeconomic challenges and socioeconomically mixed areas compared with areas with good socioeconomic conditions. One-person households with children are also exposed to a greater extent than other household types.

<sup>9</sup> The proportion of households exposed to car theft among all households in the country (not only those owning a car) was 0.6 per cent in 2024.

**Figure 3.43. Self-reported exposure to car theft 2024. Proportion (%) of households subjected to car theft. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



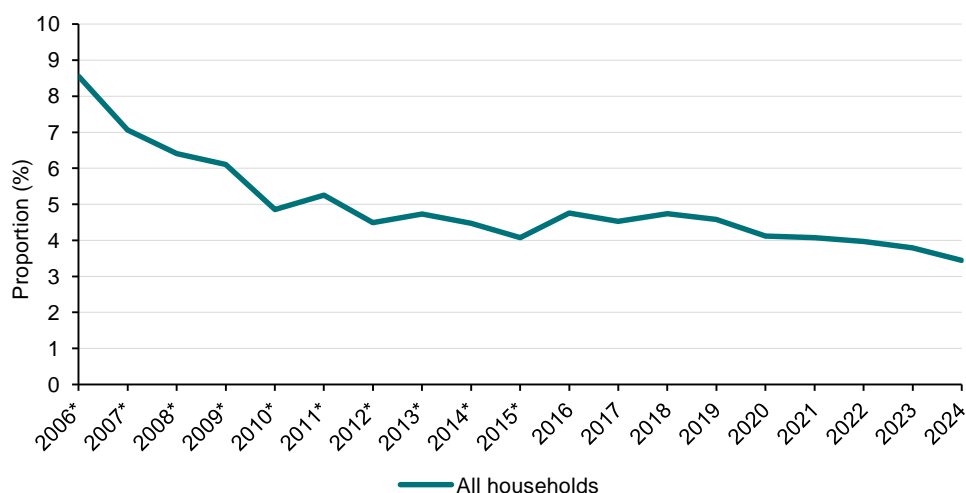
## Theft out of or from a vehicle

The question asked in the survey is:

*Did you or someone in your household have something taken/stolen out of/from a car, motorcycle, moped, caravan or similar during the course of last year (2024)? For example, wheels, stereo or a bag. Do not include theft from a bicycle.*

A total of 3.4 per cent of households in the country state that they were victims of theft out of or from a vehicle during 2024. This is a decrease compared with 2023 (3.8%), continuing the downward trend observed since 2006. The decrease was most pronounced at the beginning of the period (2006–2012).

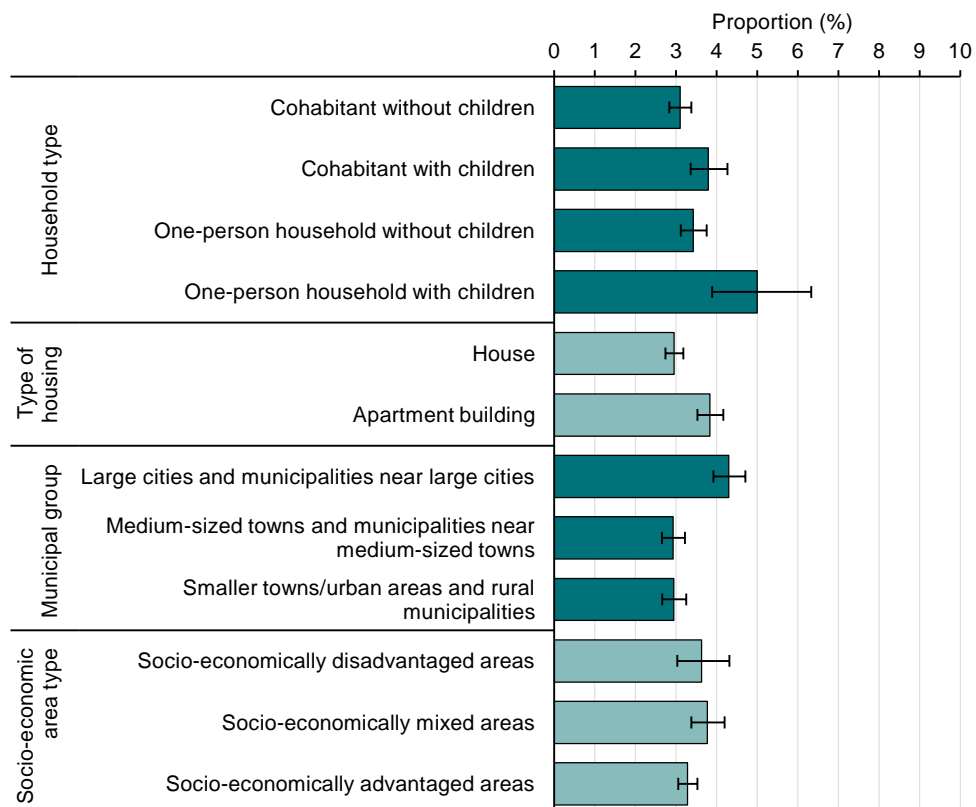
**Figure 3.44. Self-reported exposure to theft from or of a vehicle 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of households subjected to theft from or of a vehicle. Reporting based on all households in the country.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

When the 2024 results are examined by household type, a larger proportion of one-person households with children report exposure compared with other household types. Differences can also be seen between municipal groups, with the proportion of victims being largest in large cities and municipalities near large cities, as well as between housing types, with the proportion being largest among households living in apartment buildings.

**Figure 3.45. Self-reported exposure to theft from or of a vehicle 2024. Proportion (%) of households subjected to theft from or of a vehicle. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



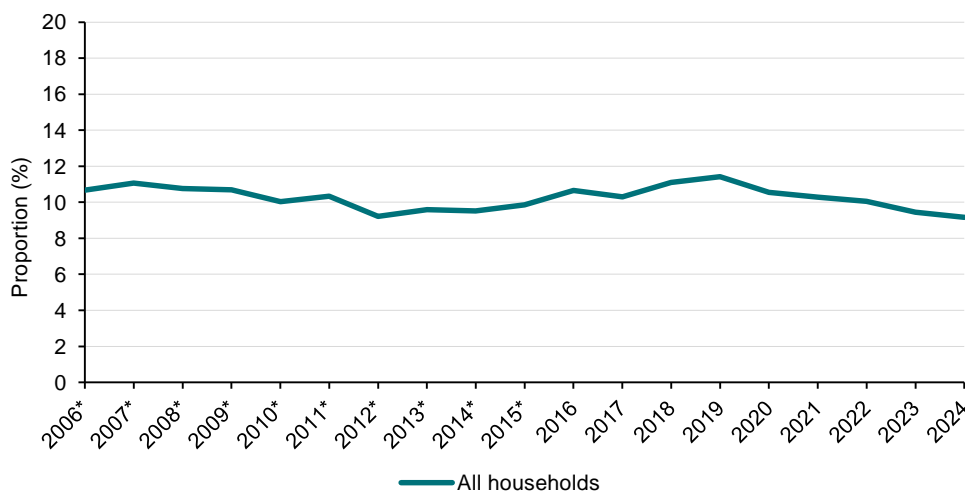
## Bicycle theft

The question asked in the survey is:

*Did you or someone in your household have a bike stolen during the course of last year (2024)?*

The results show that 9.2 per cent of households that owned a bicycle last year state that they were victims of bicycle theft during 2024<sup>10</sup>. This is a slight decrease compared with 2023 (9.4%), thereby continuing the downward trend observed since 2020. At the beginning of the period (2008–2012), the proportion of victimised households also decreased, followed by an increase up to and including 2019.

**Figure 3.46. Self-reported exposure to bicycle theft 2006–2024. Proportion (%) of households subjected to bicycle theft. Reporting based on all households in the country.**

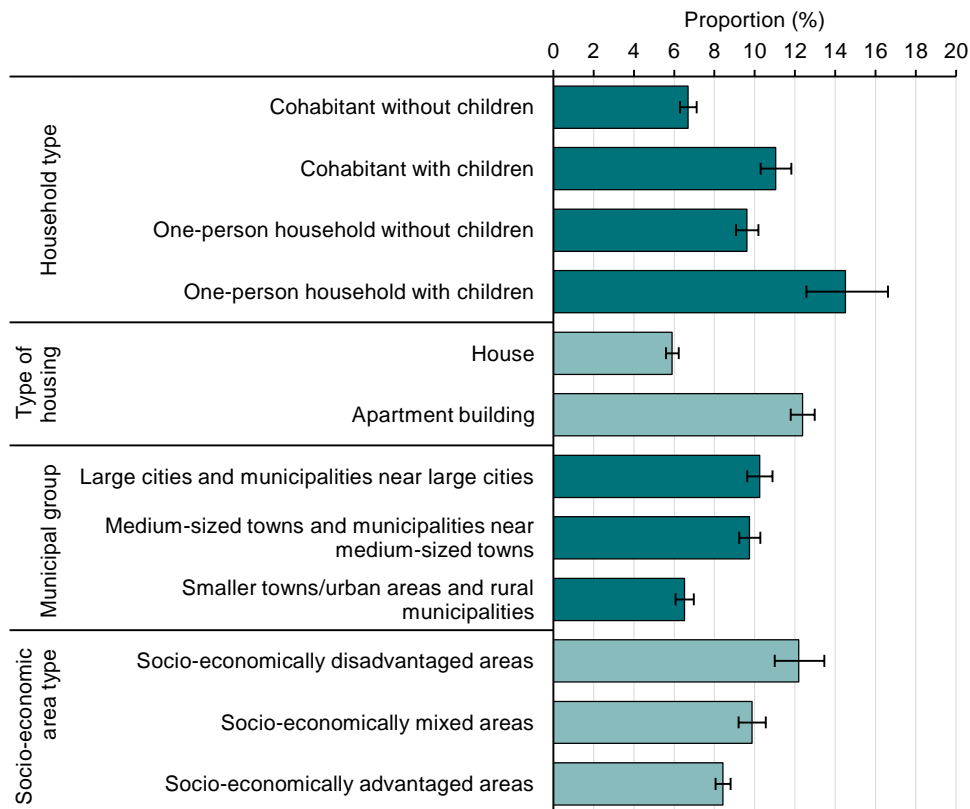


\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

Households living in apartment buildings were considerably more often victims of bicycle theft during 2024 compared with households living in houses. Considering different household types, exposure is most common among one-person households with children. Exposure is also larger among households in areas with socioeconomic challenges, and the proportion of victims decreases the better the socioeconomic conditions of the area.

<sup>10</sup> The proportion of households exposed to bicycle theft among all households in the country (not only those owning a bicycle) was 8.0 per cent in 2024.

**Figure 3.47. Self-reported exposure to bicycle theft 2024. Proportion (%) of households subjected to bicycle theft. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



## 4 Unsafely and worry about crime

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Unsafely is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. The aim of the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) is to provide several central indicators in this field. To capture different dimensions of unsafely and worry about crime, a series of questions are posed. These questions address both a more general sense of unsafely and worry, as well as more concrete fears about being subjected to specific types of crime and the extent to which feelings of unsafely and worry influence behaviour.

The reference period for questions about worry about being a victim of crime covers the past twelve months prior to the time of response. For the other questions, the reference is the respondent's perception at the time of response. In the reporting, combined response alternatives are mainly used. The response options differ slightly depending on the question, but may, for example, be a combination of the response options Very often and Quite often.

This chapter presents a selection of the indicators of unsafely and worry about crime in 2025 and how they have developed over time (2007–2025). All results broken down by sex and other reporting groups, as well as the distribution across response options, are presented in tables 4A:1 to 4N:2 in the SCS 2007–2025 Table Collection, see [www.bra.se/ntu2025](http://www.bra.se/ntu2025).

## Feeling unsafe outdoors late at night

The question asked in the survey is:

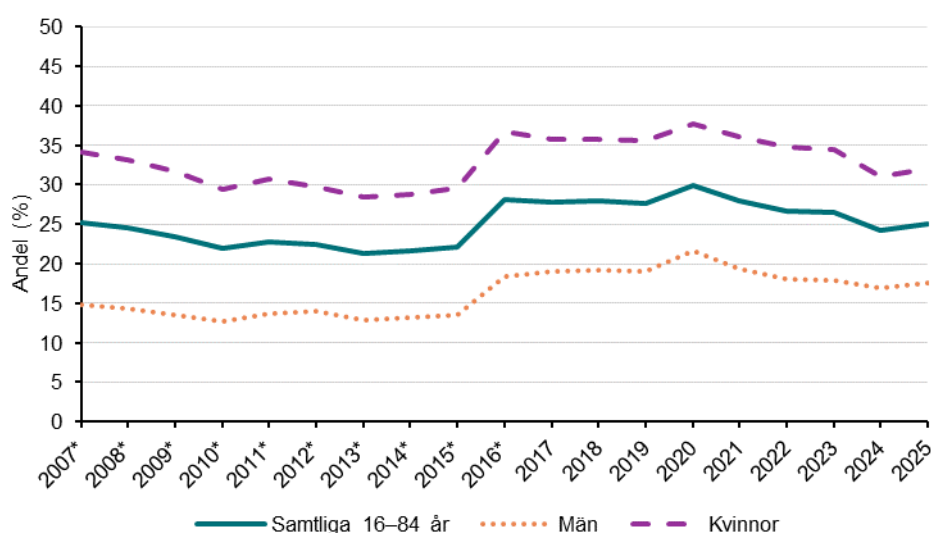
*If you go out alone late in the evening in the area where you live, how safe/unsafe do you feel?<sup>11</sup>*

Follow-up question in the survey to those who stated that they never go out alone late at night:

*What is your main reason for never going out alone late in the evening?<sup>12</sup>*

A total of 25 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they feel (quite or very) unsafe, or that they completely refrain from going out late at night due to feeling unsafe. This is roughly the same level as in 2024 (24%). Before that, a slight downward trend had been observed since 2022. At the beginning of the period (2007–2015), the proportion remained relatively unchanged, but increased noticeably the following year. The level then remained stable up to and including 2021. Throughout the entire period, the proportion of women who feel unsafe has been considerably larger than that of men, although the trend over time has been similar. Among women, 32 per cent state that they feel unsafe in 2025, while the corresponding proportion among men is 18 per cent.

**Figure 4.1. Feeling unsafe when being outdoors late at night in one's own residential area 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who feel quite or very unsafe or refrain from going out due to unsafety. Presented by total population and by sex.**



<sup>11</sup> The response alternatives are Very safe, Quite safe, Quite unsafe, Very unsafe and Never go out alone late at night.

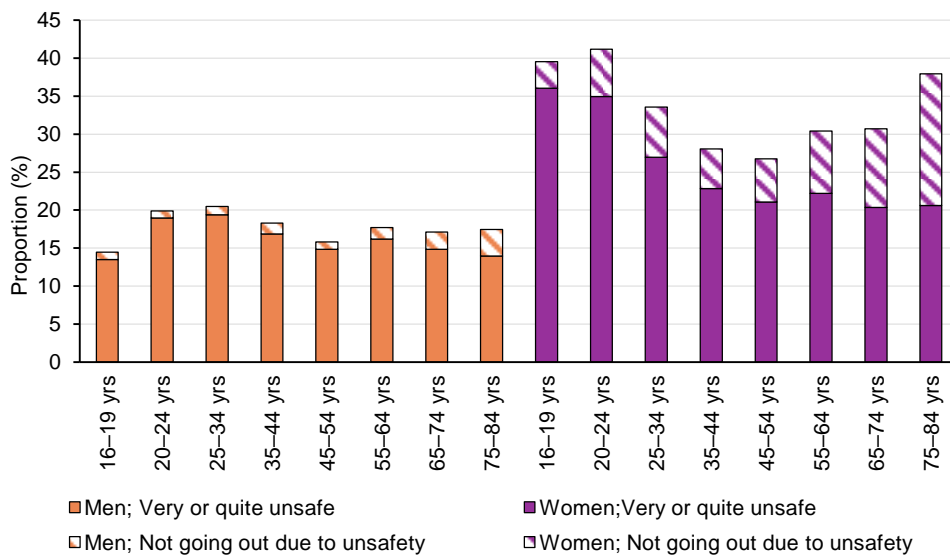
<sup>12</sup> The response alternatives are No reason or opportunity to go out alone late in the evening, Feel unsafe and Other reason. Respondents who stated that they never go out late at night for reasons other than unsafety were excluded from the results.

\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

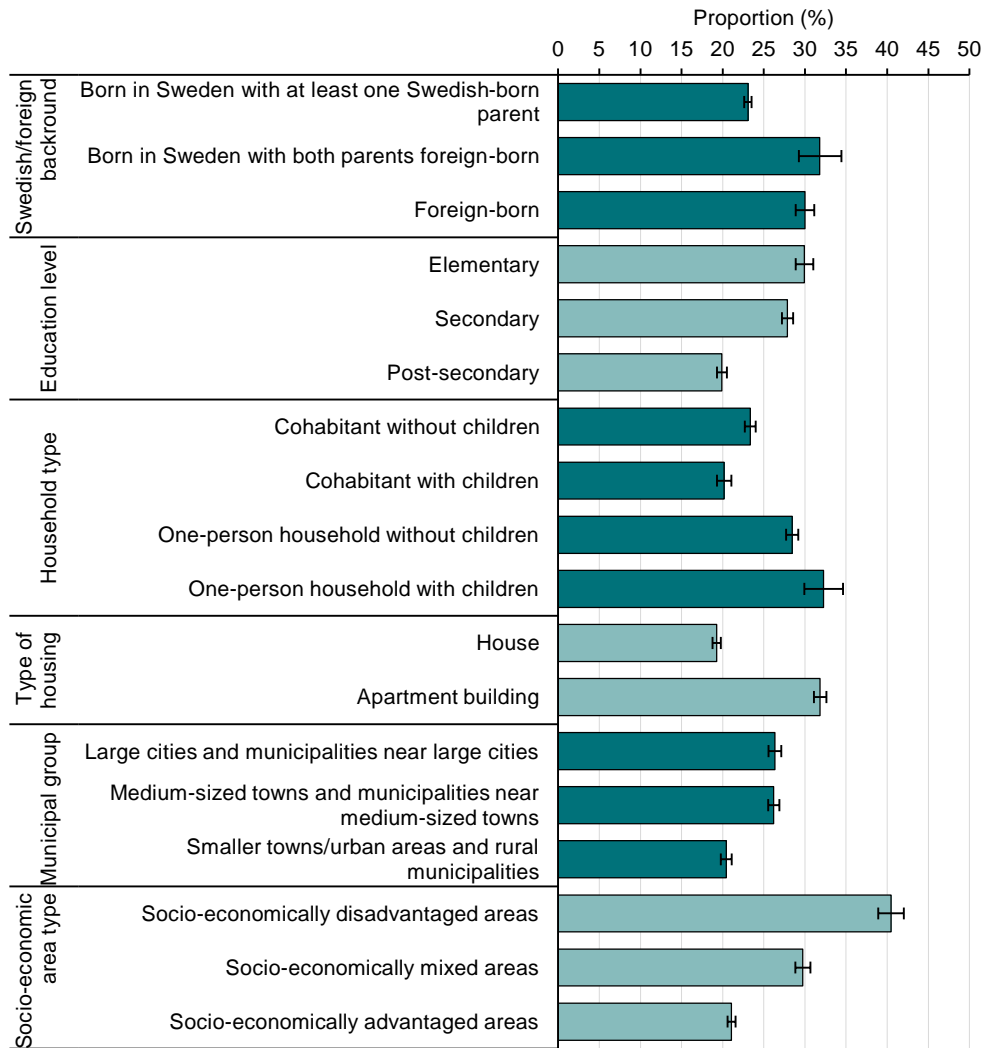
Among women, a clear pattern can be seen: it is the youngest and the oldest who most often feel unsafe. However, although younger women most frequently report feeling unsafe, the proportion who state that they refrain from going out at night due to feeling unsafe is largest in the oldest age groups. Among men, no such pattern is visible; the largest proportion who feel unsafe are in the 20–24 and 25–34 age groups, while the smallest proportion is found in the youngest age group (16–19 years).

The proportion who feel unsafe also differs between various groups in the population. For example, the proportion who feel unsafe is almost twice as large among those living in areas with socioeconomic challenges compared with those living in areas with good socioeconomic conditions. The proportion who feel unsafe is also larger among residents of apartment buildings compared with those living in houses, as well as among one-person households compared with cohabitants.

**Figure 4.2. Feeling unsafe when being outdoors late at night in one’s own residential area 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who feel fairly or very unsafe and those who refrain from going out due to unsafety. Presented by sex and age.**



**Figure 4.3. Feeling unsafe when being outdoors late at night in one’s own residential area 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who feel fairly or very unsafe and those who refrain from going out due to unsafety. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**

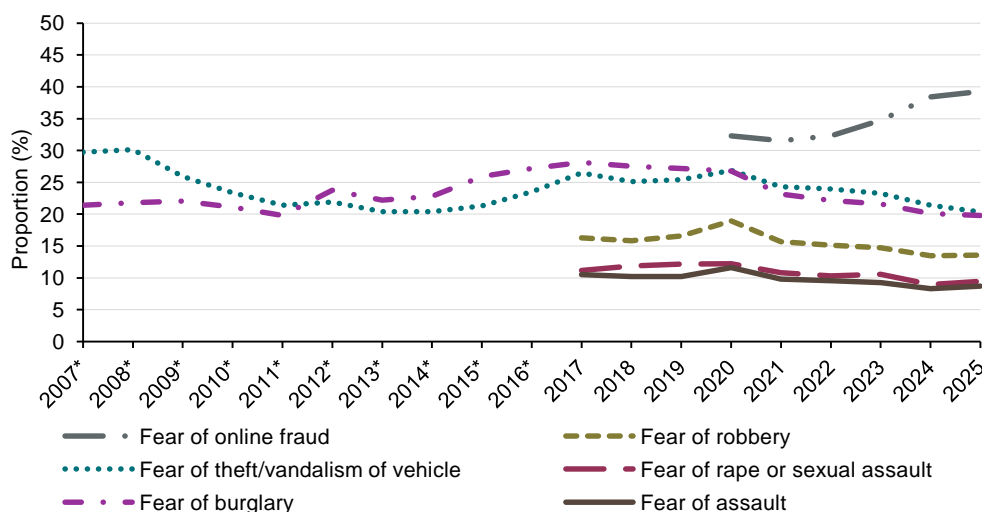


## Worry about being subjected to different types of crime

Online fraud is the type of crime that the largest proportion of the population (quite or very) often worry about in 2025 (39%). The next most common concerns are worry about theft of or damage to a car (20%) and burglary (20%). Fourteen per cent worry about being subjected to robbery, while it is least common to worry about being subjected to assault, or rape or other sexual assaults (9% respectively).

The proportion who worry about being subjected to the different types of crime has generally decreased after 2020, although to varying degrees. An exception is worry about being subjected to online fraud, which has instead increased since 2023. The trends over time for the different types of crime are described in more detail under each respective section.

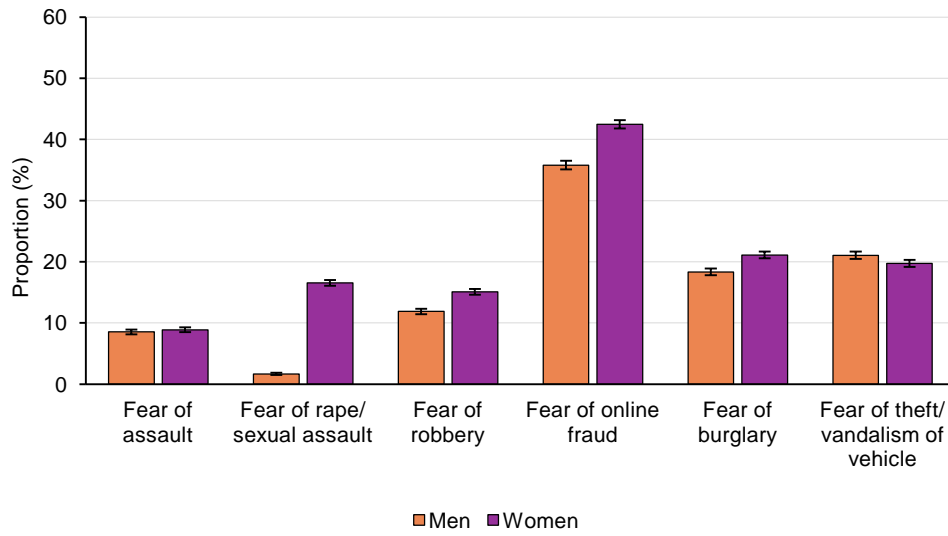
**Figure 4.4. Worry about being subjected to different types of crime 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

In general, women in 2025 state to a greater extent than men that they often worry about being subjected to crime. The largest difference between the sexes is seen in worry about being subjected to rape or other sexual assaults, which women worry about to a considerably greater extent than men. Regarding the proportion who worry about being subjected to assault or theft of or damage to a car, there are essentially no differences between men and women

**Figure 4.5. Worry about being subjected to different types of crime 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by sex, with 95% confidence intervals.**



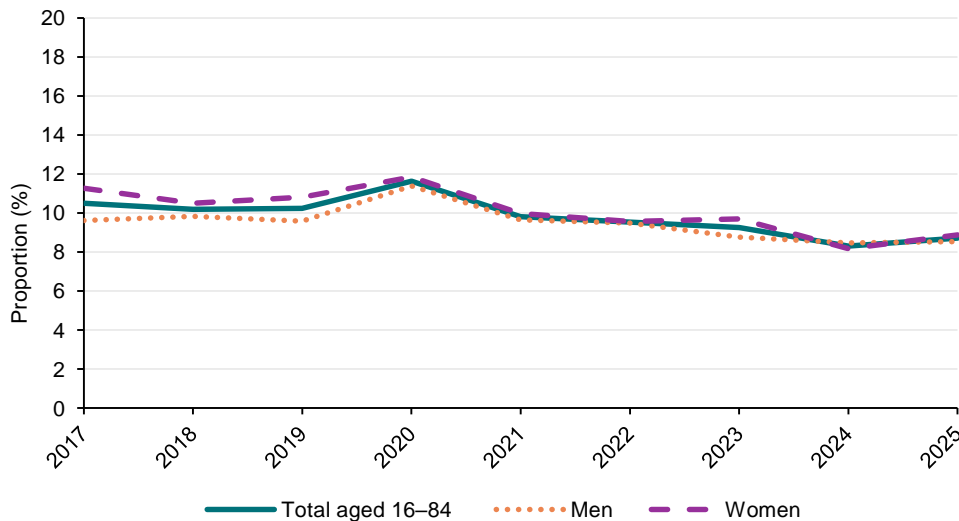
## Worry about being subjected to assault

The question asked in the survey is:

*Over the past year have you worried about being assaulted?<sup>13</sup>*

A total of 9 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they (quite or very) often worry about being subjected to assault, which is roughly the same level as in 2024 (8%). In general, however, the proportion has decreased somewhat after 2020, having remained relatively stable before that. Differences between women’s and men’s worry about being subjected to assault are small, both in terms of levels and development over time, and in 2025 the proportion is the same among men and women.

**Figure 4.6. Worry about being subjected to assault 2017–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by total population and by sex.**

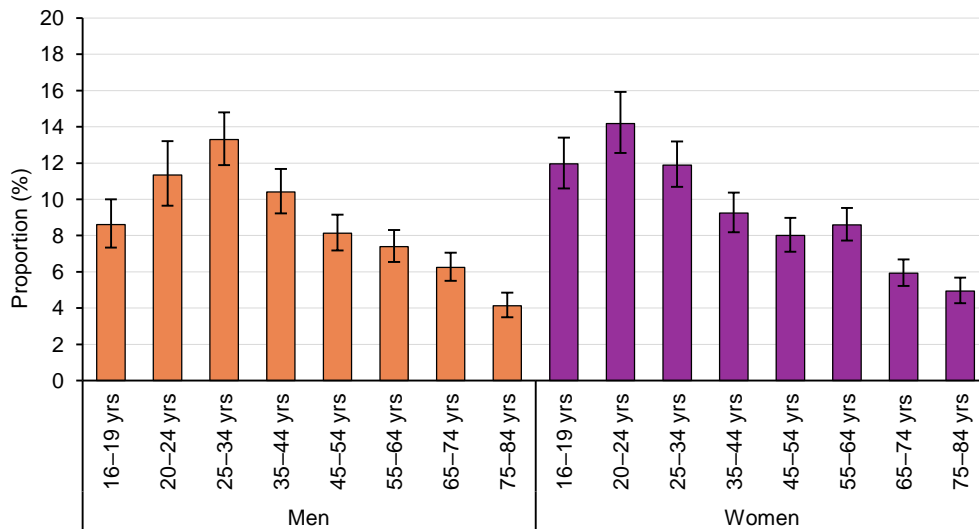


Worry about being subjected to assault is generally more common among younger people and least common in the oldest age groups in 2025. Among men, the proportion who worry is largest in the 25–34 age group and then decreases in both younger and older age groups. Among women, the proportion is largest in the 20–24 age group, but otherwise follows roughly the same pattern as for men.

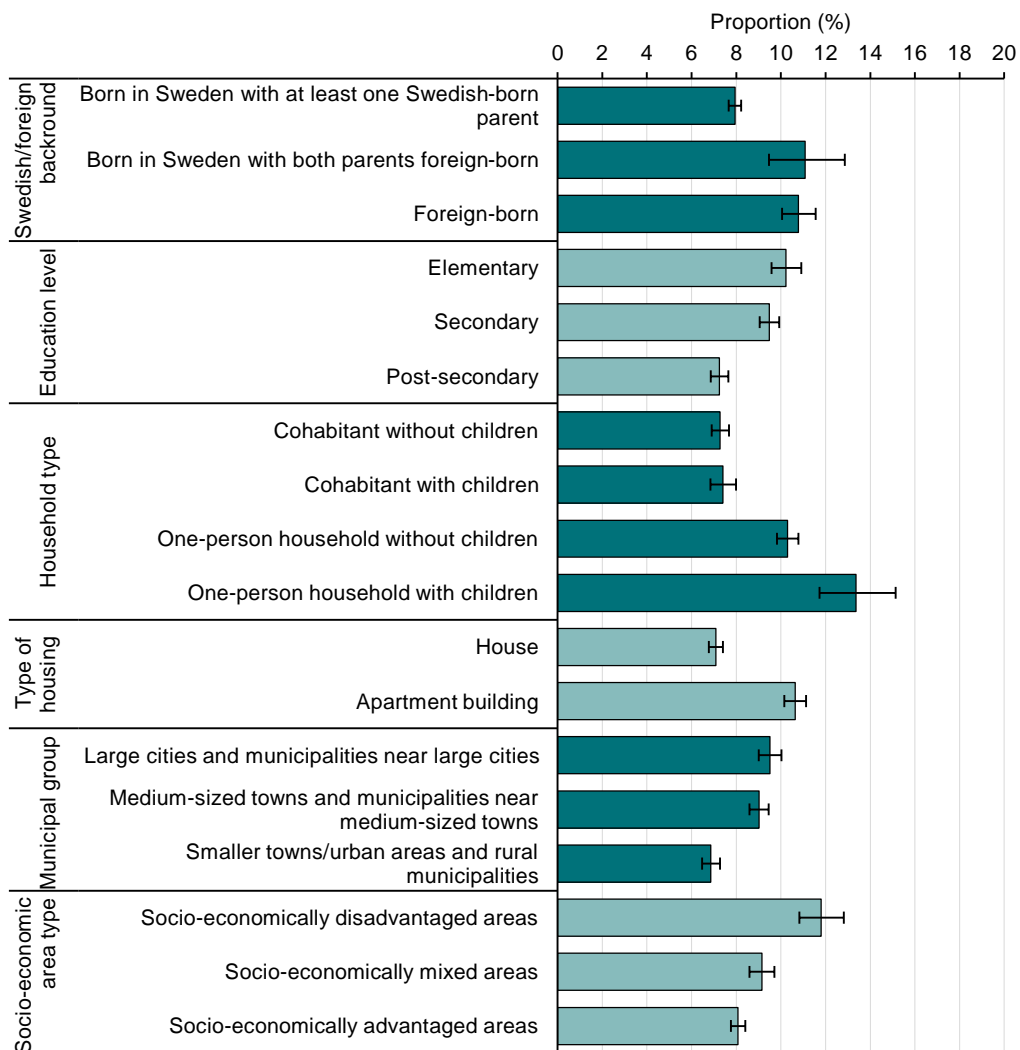
Considering other groups in the population, one-person households, particularly those with children, worry to a greater extent than cohabitants. It is also more common to worry about assault among residents of areas with socioeconomic challenges, and the proportion who worry is smaller the better the socioeconomic conditions of the area. Those living in apartment buildings worry to a greater extent than those living in houses.

<sup>13</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely and Never.

**Figure 4.7. Worry about being subjected to assault 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 4.8. Worry about being subjected to assault 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



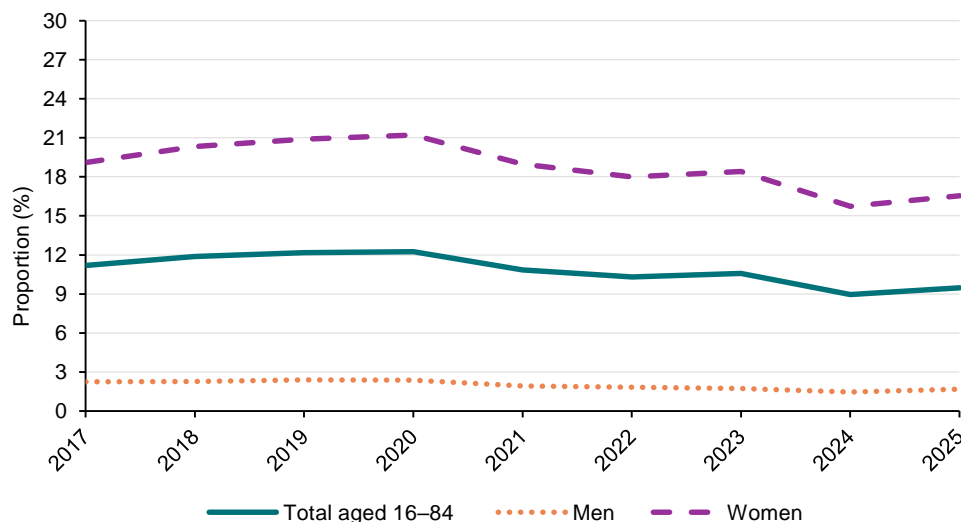
## Worry about being subjected to rape or other sexual assaults

The question asked in the survey is:

*Over the past year have you worried about being raped or otherwise sexually assaulted?<sup>14</sup>*

In the SCS 2025, 9 per cent of the population state that they (quite or very) often worry about being subjected to rape or other sexual assaults. This is the same level as in 2024, but overall a decrease can be seen after 2020. Before that (from 2017), the proportion remained relatively unchanged. Women worry to a considerably greater extent than men (17% compared with 2% in 2025). Among women, the proportion has decreased somewhat since 2020, while among men it has remained virtually unchanged since 2017.

**Figure 4.9. Worry about being subjected to rape or sexual assault 2017–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by total population and by sex.**

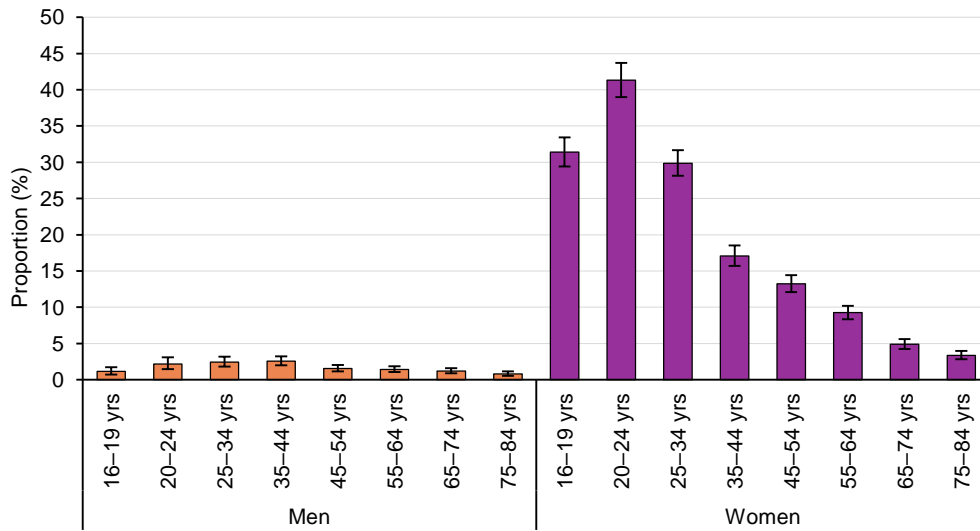


Considering different age groups in 2025, the proportion of women who worry is considerably larger among younger women. It is largest in the second youngest age group (20–24 years), and thereafter the proportion decreases the older the age group studied. Among men, the differences between age groups are small.

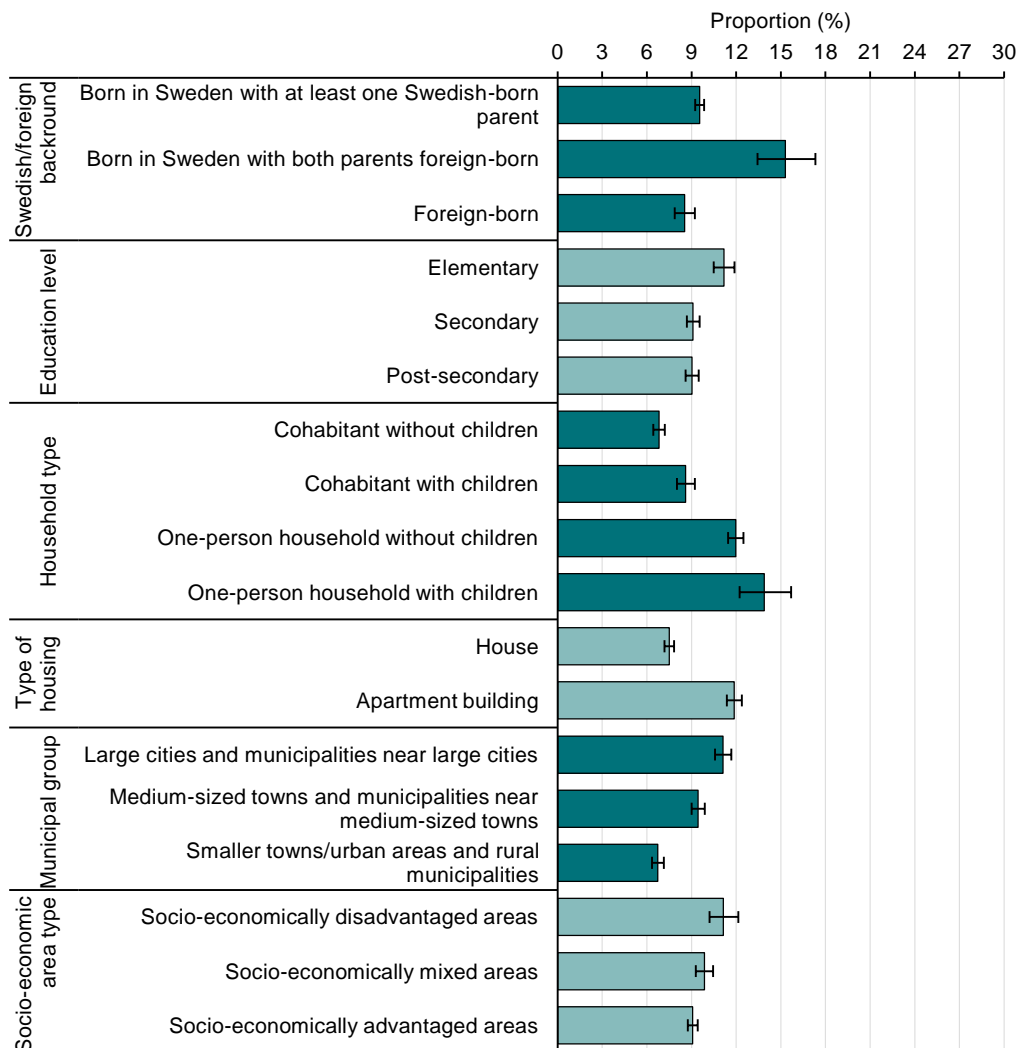
Worry about rape or other sexual assaults is also considerably more common among Swedish-born persons with two foreign-born parents than among those with other backgrounds. Furthermore, one-person households worry to a greater extent than cohabitants. Differences can also be seen between municipal groups, with the proportion being largest in large cities and municipalities near large cities, and between housing types, with the proportion being largest among those living in apartment buildings.

<sup>14</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely and Never.

**Figure 4.10. Worry about being subjected to rape or sexual assault 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 4.11. Worry about being subjected to rape or sexual assault 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence.**



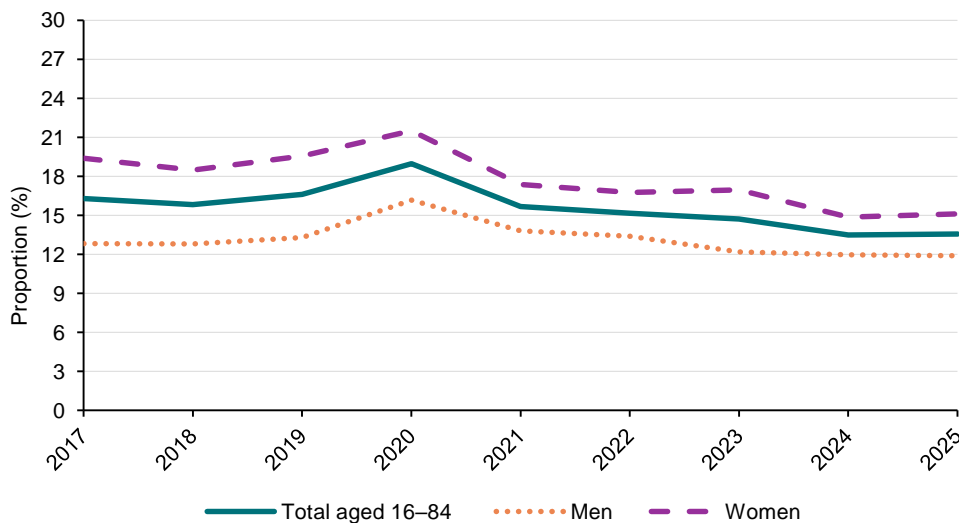
## Worry about being subjected to robbery

The question asked in the survey is:

*Over the past year have you worried about being robbed?<sup>15</sup>*

In 2025, 14 per cent of the population state that they (quite or very) often worry about being subjected to robbery. This is roughly the same level as in 2024 (13%), but the proportion has decreased since 2020. Women worry about being subjected to robbery to a greater extent than men (15% and 12% respectively in 2025), and this has been the case throughout the entire period, although the differences have become smaller in recent years.

**Figure 4.12. Worry about being subjected to robbery 2017–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by total population and by sex.**

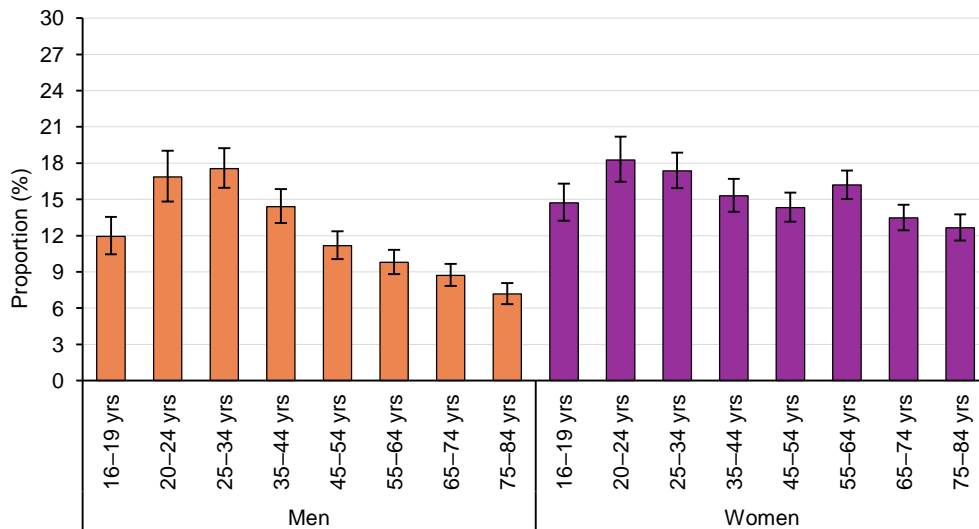


Among men, the proportion who worry about being subjected to robbery is largest in the 25–34 age group. Thereafter, the proportion is smaller in both younger and older age groups, and smallest among the oldest. A similar pattern can be seen among women, but the proportion who worry is largest in the 20–24 age group. The differences between age groups are also smaller among women than among men.

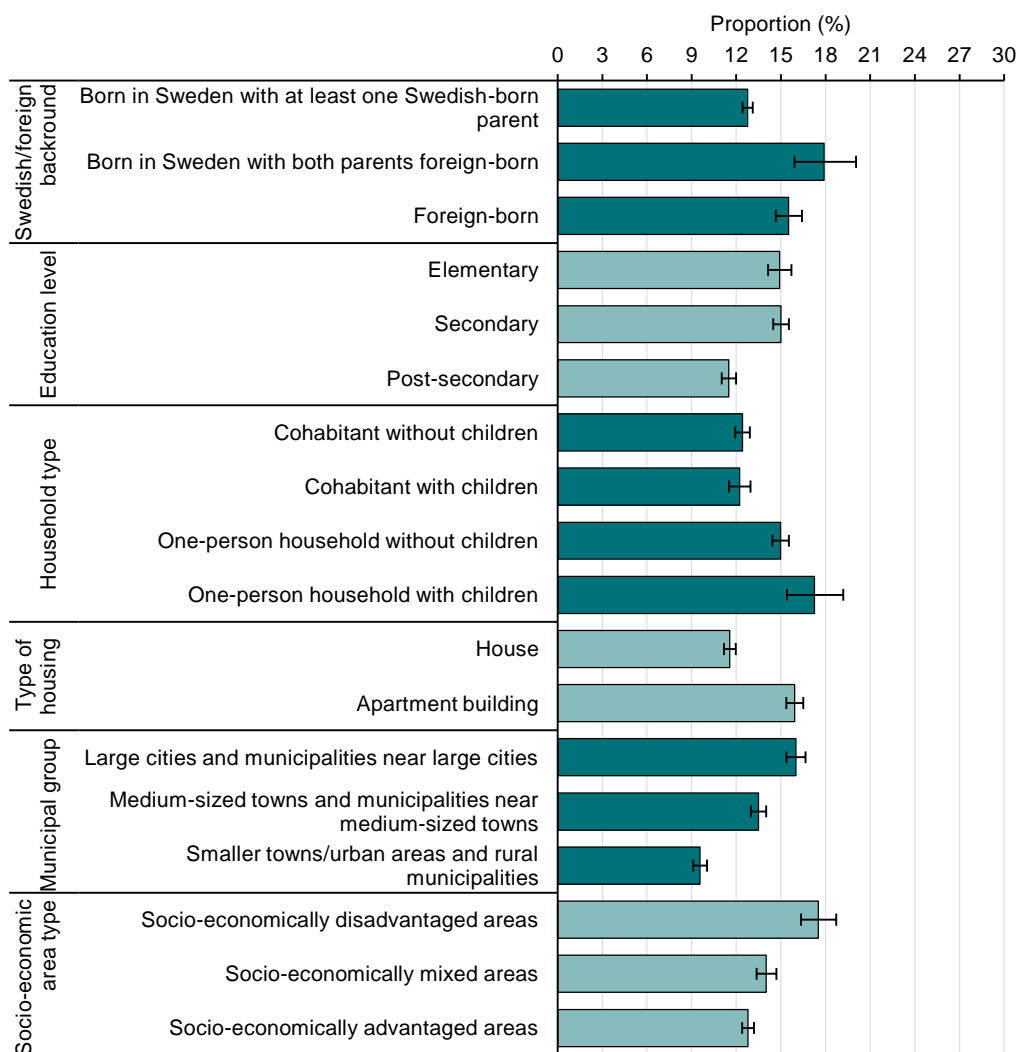
Worry about robbery also varies across other population groups. For example, the proportion is larger among Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born than among those with other backgrounds. It is also more common to worry about robbery among residents of areas with socioeconomic challenges, among residents of large cities and municipalities near large cities, and among those living in apartment buildings.

<sup>15</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely and Never.

**Figure 4.13. Worry about being subjected to robbery 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence interval.**



**Figure 4.14. Worry about being subjected to robbery 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



## Worry about being subjected to internet fraud

The question asked in the survey is:

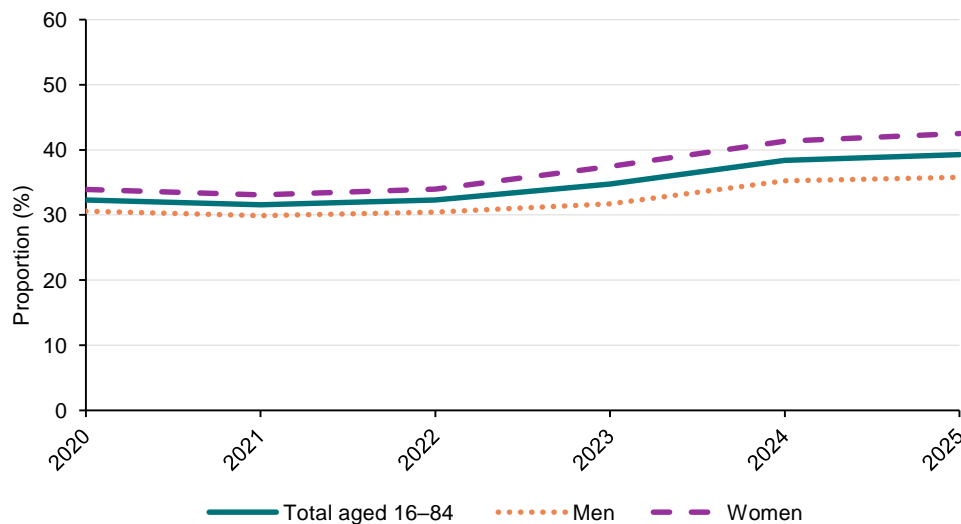
*Over the past year have you worried about being a victim of fraud when purchasing goods or services on the internet?<sup>16</sup>*

Follow-up question in the survey to those who stated that they never buy goods or services online:

*What is your main reason for never buy goods or services on the internet?<sup>17</sup>*

A total of 39 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they (quite or very) often worry about being subjected to fraud when buying goods or services online, or that they completely refrain from doing so because of such worry. The proportion is at roughly the same level as in 2024 (38%), but in general, an increase can be seen since 2023. Before that, the proportion remained at the same level since the first measurement point in 2020. The trend has been similar for both sexes, although a slightly larger increase can be seen among women than among men. In 2025, the proportion is 42 per cent among women and 36 per cent among men.

**Figure 4.15. Worry about being subjected to internet fraud 2020–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often or who refrain from purchasing goods or services online due to worry. Presented by total population and by sex.**



When examining different age groups, the same overall pattern can be seen among both men and women in 2025: the proportion who worry about being subjected to fraud when buying goods or services online generally increases with age. The proportion who

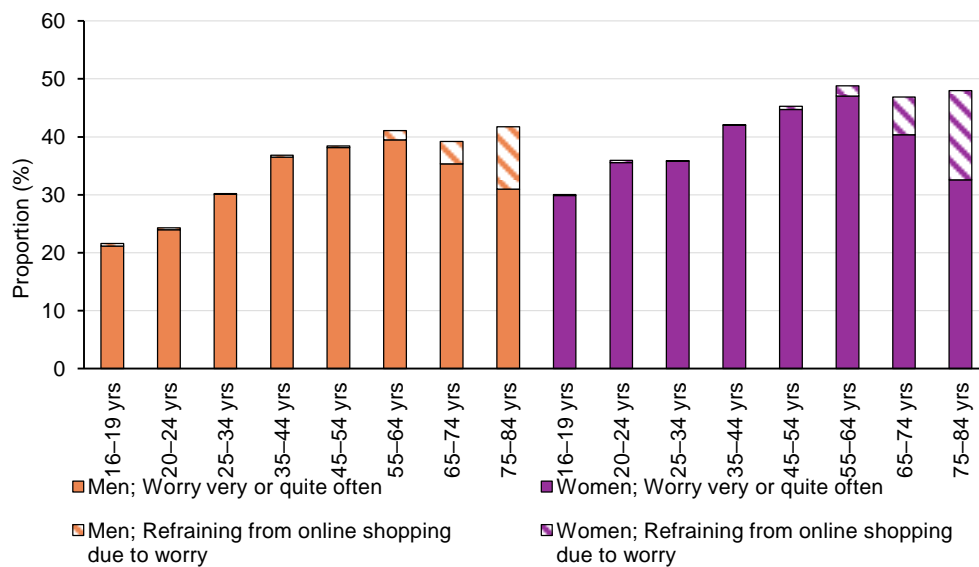
<sup>16</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely, Never and I never buy goods or services on the internet.

<sup>17</sup> The response alternatives are Do not have access to the internet, Because of concerns of being, Exposed to fraud and Other. Respondents who stated that they never shop online for reasons other than worry were excluded from the results.

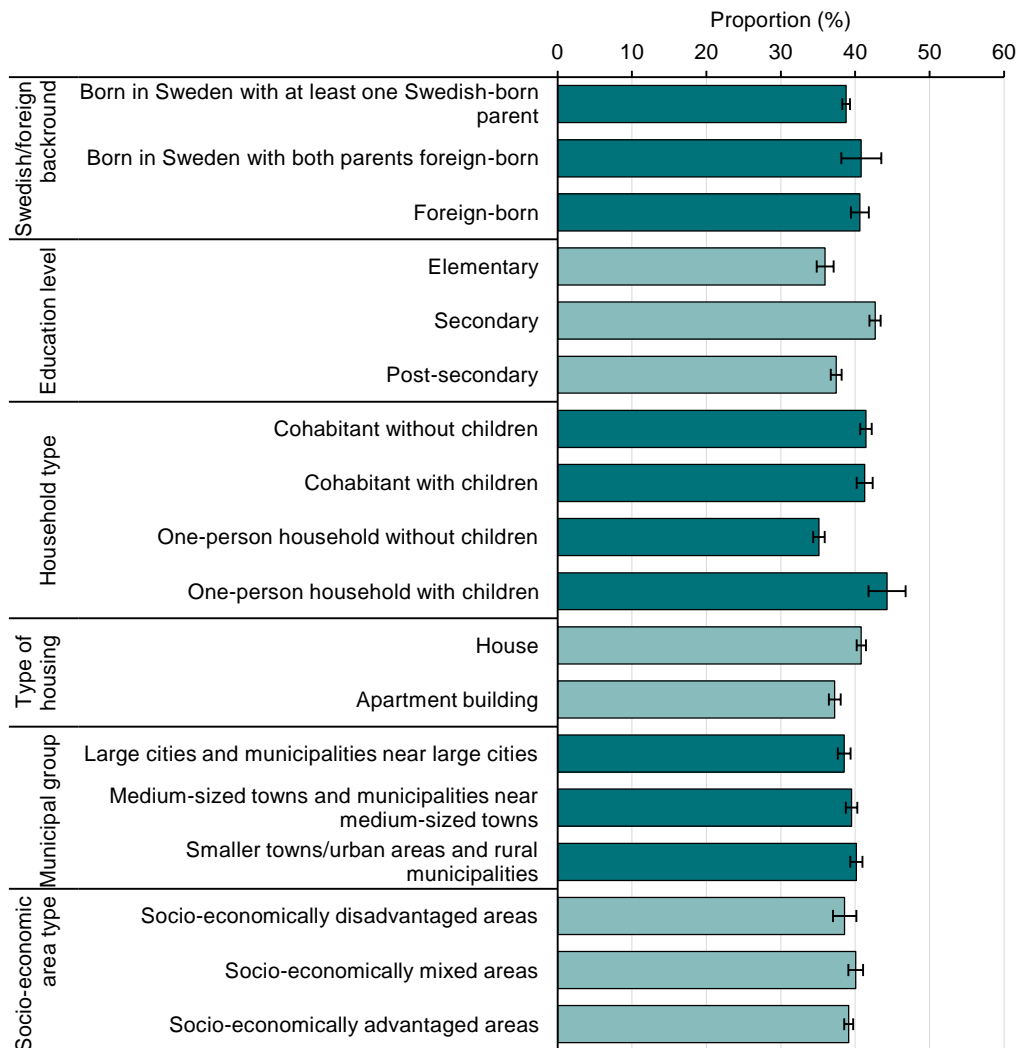
completely refrain from shopping online due to worry is largest in the oldest age group (75–84 years) among both men and women.

The differences between various groups in the population are relatively small. However, the proportion who worry is larger among people with an upper-secondary education than among those with lower or higher levels of education. In addition, one-person households without children stand out with a smaller proportion who worry compared with other household types.

**Figure 4.16. Worry about being subjected to internet fraud 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often and those who refrain from purchasing goods or services online due to worry. Presented by sex and age.**



**Figure 4.17. Worry about being subjected to internet fraud 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often or who refrain from purchasing goods or services online due to worry. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



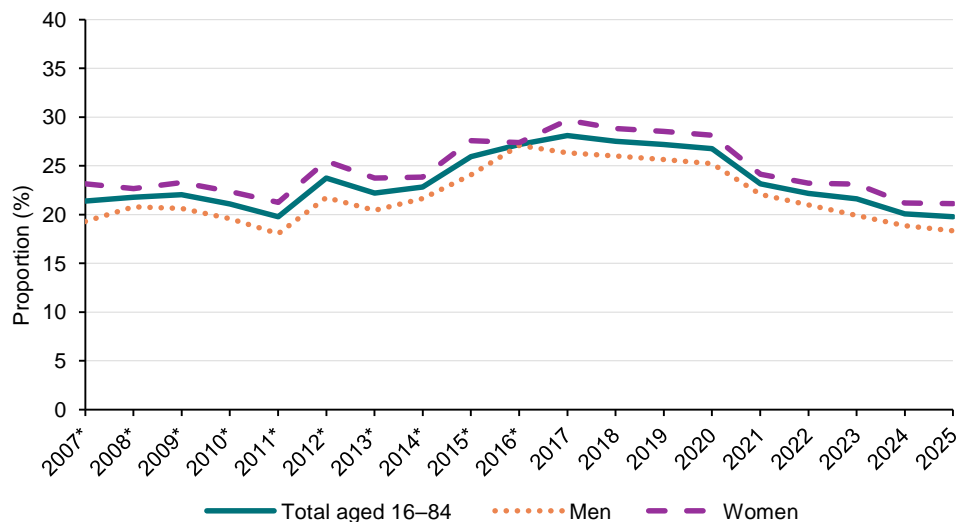
## Worry about being subjected to burglary

The question asked in the survey is:

*Over the past year were you worried about your home being broken into?<sup>18</sup>*

A total of 20 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they (quite or very) often worry about being subjected to burglary. This is the same level as in 2024, but overall the trend has been downward since 2021. At the beginning of the period (2007–2011), the proportion remained relatively unchanged, but it increased noticeably between 2012 and 2017. The trend has been relatively similar for men and women, although the proportion who worry is somewhat larger among women. In 2025, the proportion among men is 18 per cent and among women 21 per cent.

**Figure 4.18. Worry about being subjected to burglary 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by total population and by sex.**



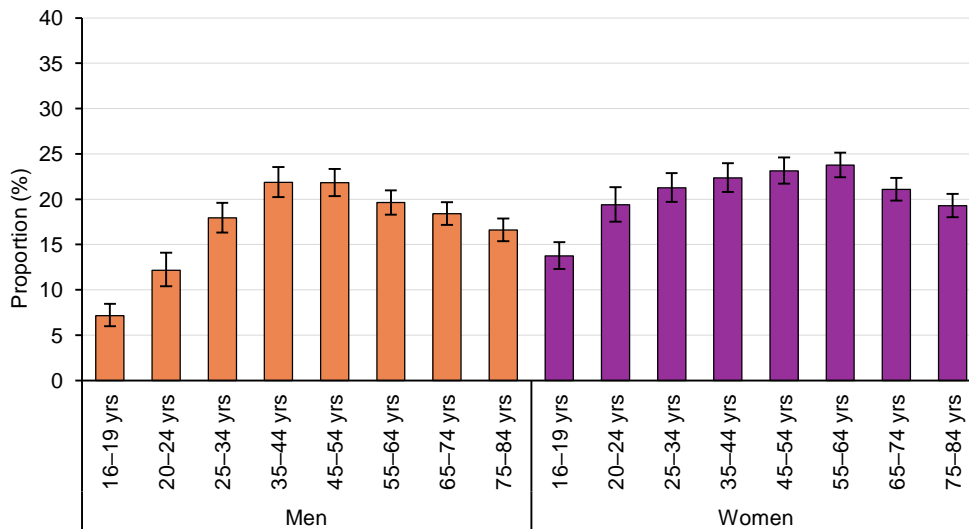
\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

Among men, the proportion who often worry about being subjected to burglary is largest in the 35–44 and 45–54 age groups, and smaller in both younger and older age groups. A similar pattern can be seen among women, except that the proportion who worry is somewhat larger in the 55–64 age group.

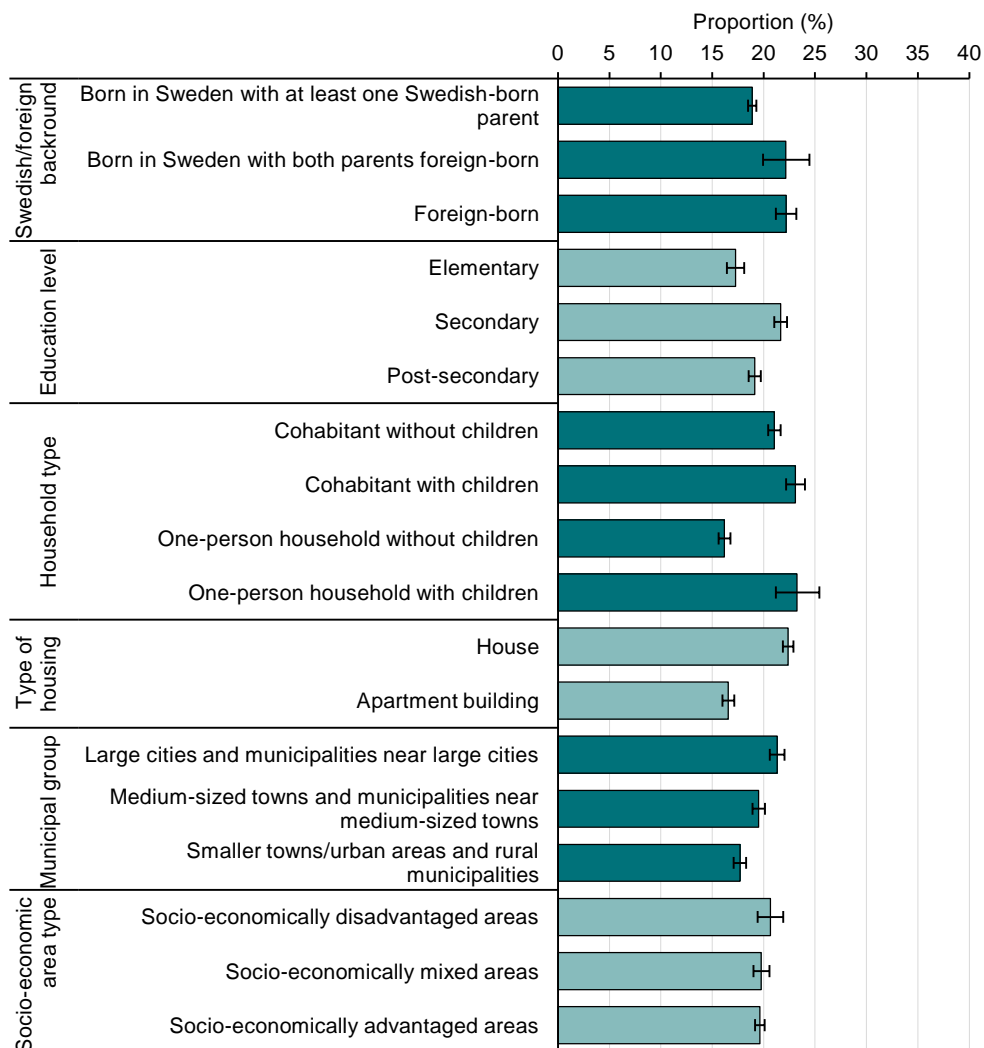
Furthermore, those living in houses worry about burglary to a greater extent than those living in apartment buildings, and people with an upper-secondary education worry to a greater extent than those with lower or higher levels of education. In addition, one-person households without children stand out with a smaller proportion who worry compared with other household types.

<sup>18</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely and Never.

**Figure 4.19. Worry about being subjected to burglary 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 4.20. Worry about being subjected to burglary 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



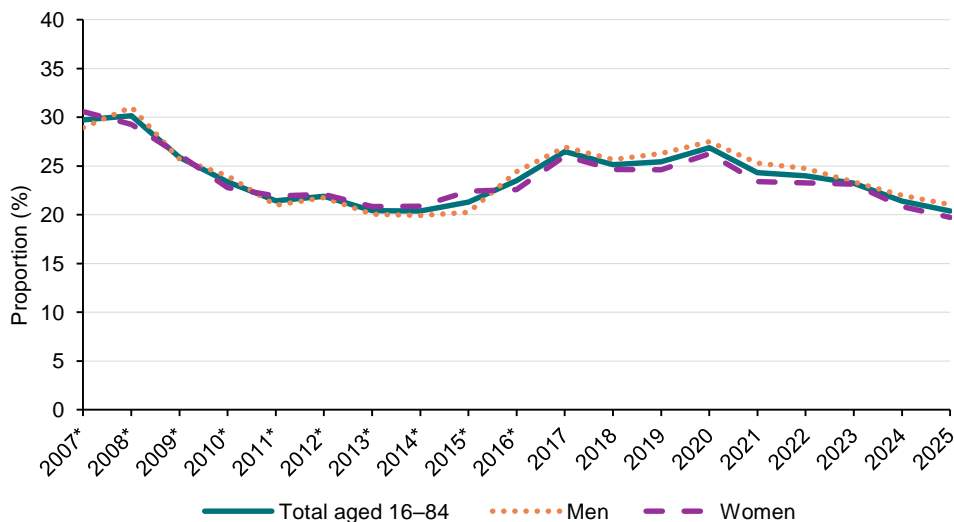
## Worry about theft or damage to one's car

The question asked in the survey is:

*Over the past year have you worried about your car being stolen or vandalised?<sup>19</sup>*

In the SCS 2025, 20 per cent of the population state that they (quite or very) often worry about being subjected to theft of or damage to a car. The proportion is at roughly the same level as in 2024 (21%), but the trend has been downward since 2020. At the beginning of the period (2007–2013), the proportion decreased sharply, followed by an increase up to and including 2017. Thereafter, the proportion remained stable up to 2020. It is about equally common to often worry about theft of or damage to a car among men and women (21% and 20% respectively in 2025), and this has been the case for most of the period.

**Figure 4.21. Worry about theft of or damage to a car 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by total population and by sex.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

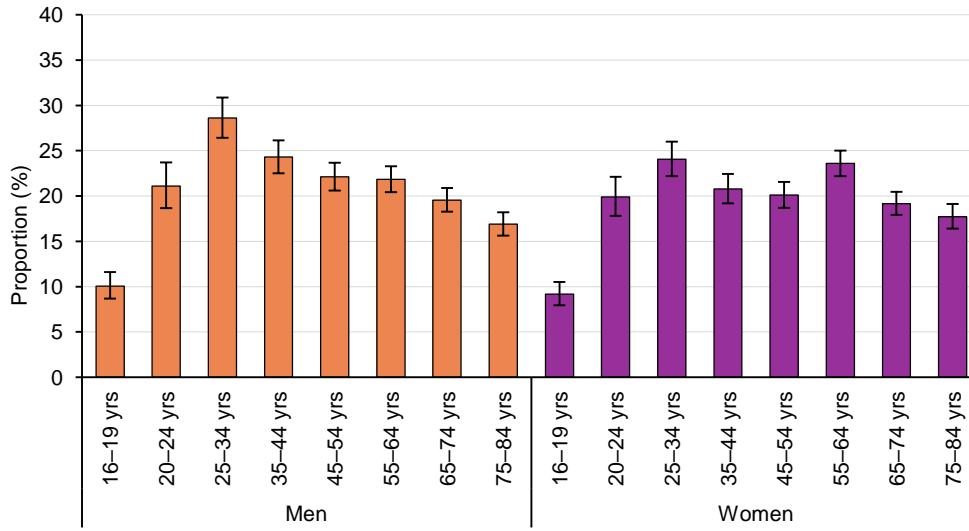
In 2025, the proportion who often worry about theft of or damage to a car is largest among men in the 25–34 age group and is smaller in both older and younger age groups. Among women, the proportion is largest in the 25–34 and 55–64 age groups, with no clear pattern emerging. The proportion is smallest in the youngest age group among both men and women.

The proportion who often worry also differs between other groups in the population. For example, a larger proportion of Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born worry compared with, above all, Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent. It is also more common to worry among residents of areas with

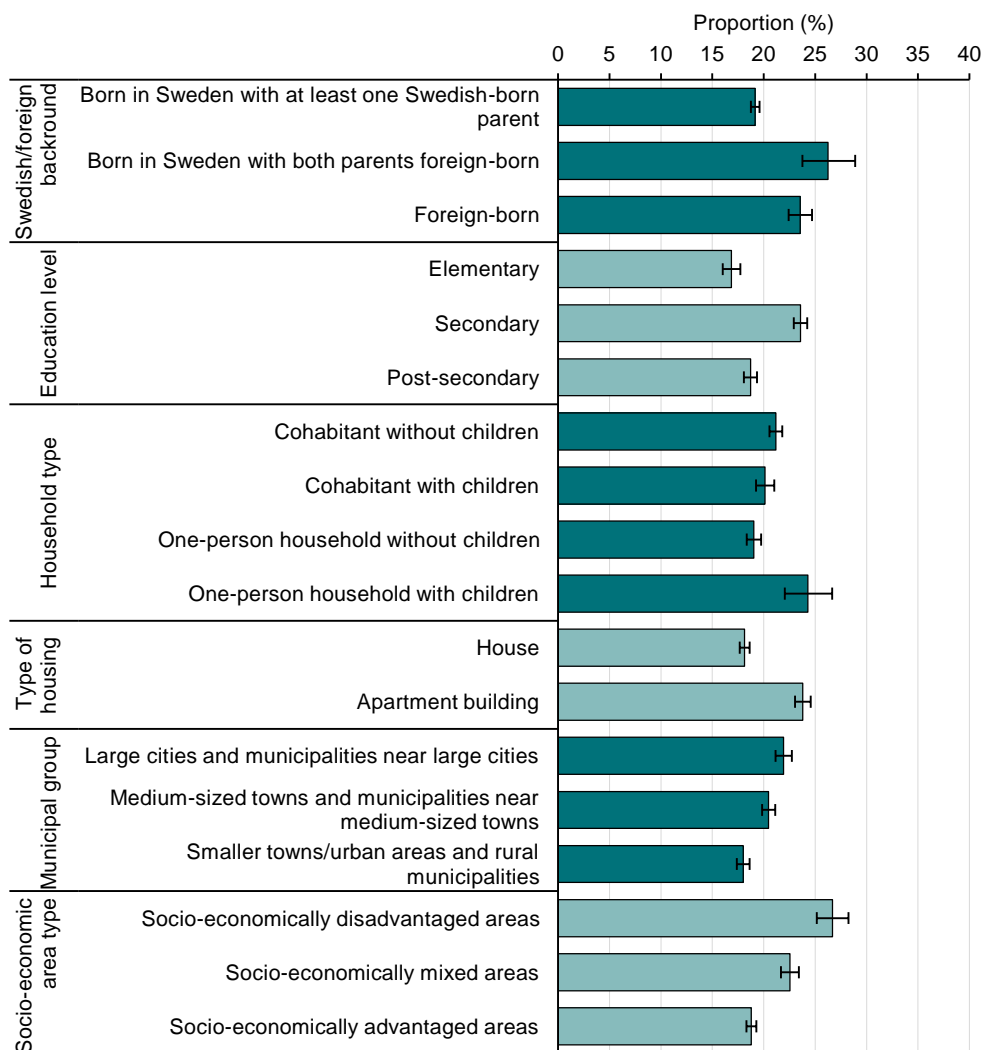
<sup>19</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely, Never and No one in the household had a car over the past year. Respondents who stated that no one in the household had a car over the past year were excluded so that the results only refer to worry among those who had a car.

socioeconomic challenges than among those living in other types of areas, as well as among residents of apartment buildings compared with those living in houses.

**Figure 4.22. Worry about theft of or damage to a car 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 4.23. Worry about theft of or damage to a car 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who worry quite or very often. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



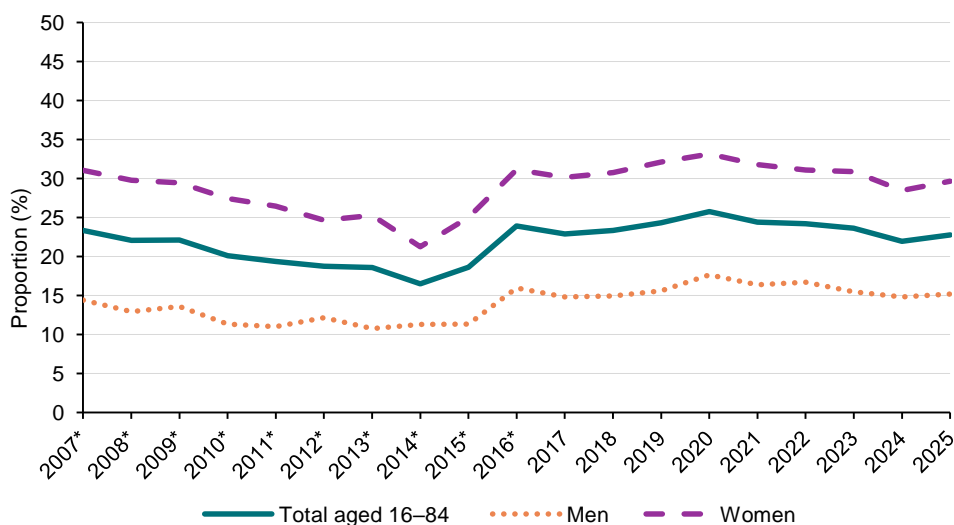
## Chosen another route due to worry about crime

The question asked in the survey is:

*Over the past year have you chosen to take a different route or a different mode of transport because you were worried about being exposed to crime?<sup>20</sup>*

In the SCS 2025, 23 per cent state that they (quite or very) often during the past year chose another route or another means of transport due to worry about being subjected to crime. The proportion has remained relatively stable around this level since 2016. At the beginning of the period (2007–2014), a downward trend was observed, followed by a clear increase in 2015 and 2016. Throughout the period, a considerably larger proportion of women than men state that they often chose another route or another means of transport (30% and 15% respectively in 2025). However, the trend over time is relatively similar between the sexes.

**Figure 4.24. Choosing an alternative route or means of transport due to worry about crime 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often did so. Presented by total population and by sex.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

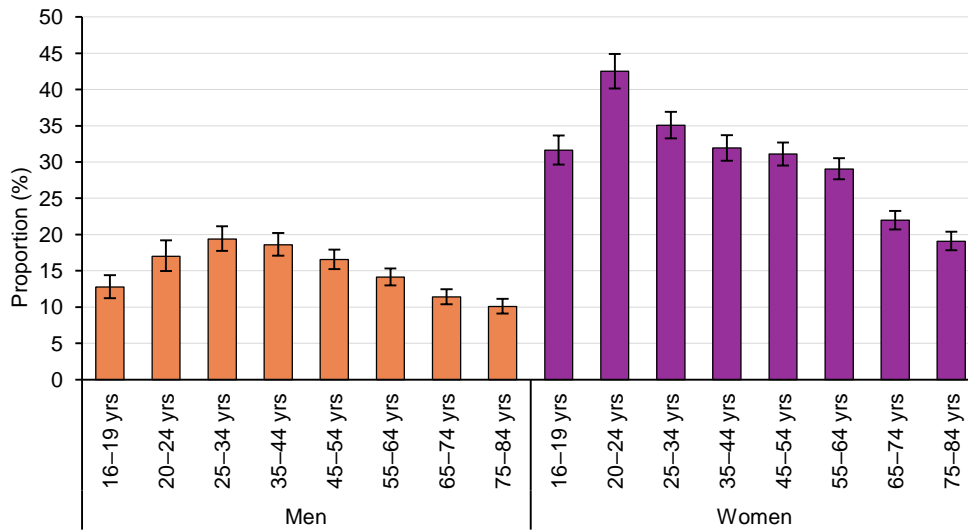
In 2025, the proportion who have often chosen another route or another means of transport is particularly large among women aged 20–24 years; thereafter, the proportion decreases the older the age group studied. A similar pattern can be seen among men, although the proportion is largest in the 25–34 age group.

Furthermore, it is more common for Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born to have chosen another route or another means of transport, particularly compared with foreign-born persons. It is also more common to have chosen another route or means of transport among one-person households with children than among

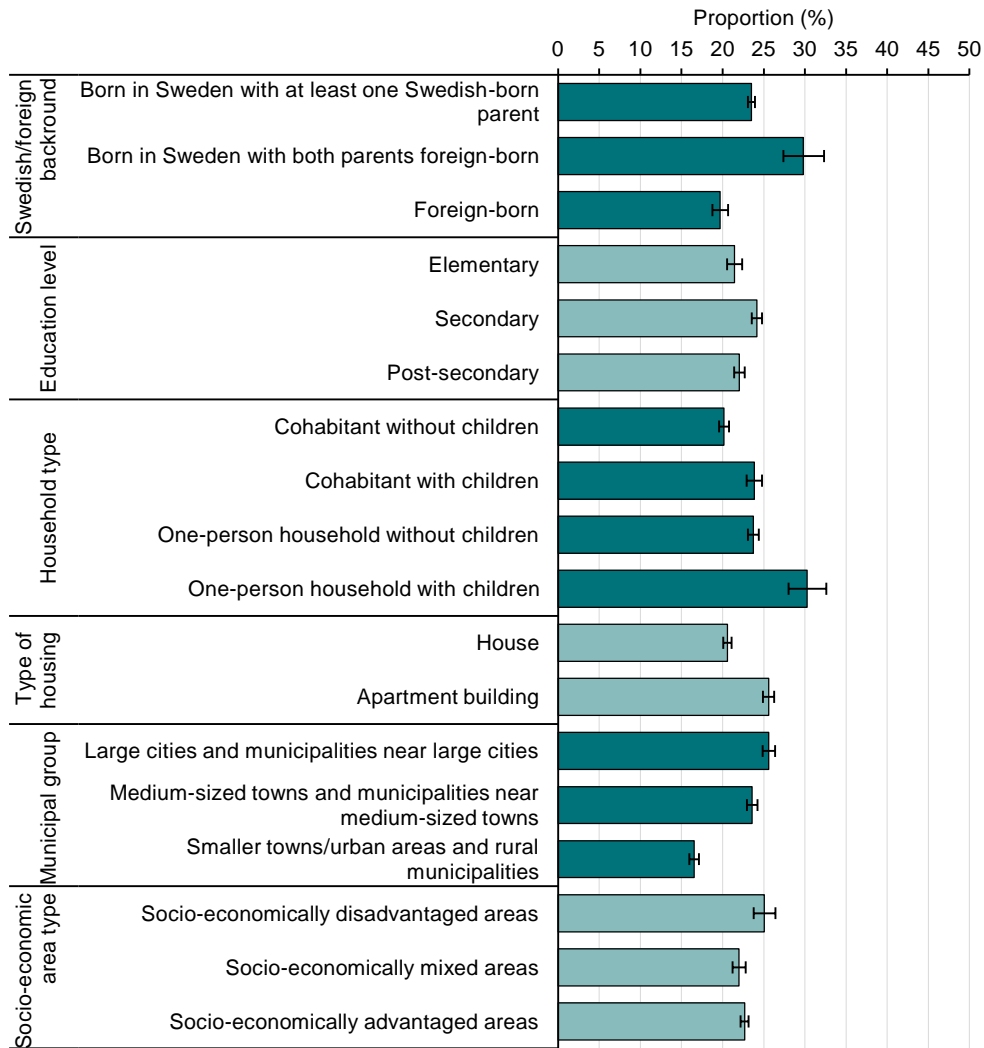
<sup>20</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely and Never.

other household types, as well as among residents of large cities and municipalities near large cities, particularly compared with those living in smaller towns, urban areas and rural municipalities.

**Figure 4.25. Choosing an alternative route or means of transport due to worry about crime 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often did so. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 4.26. Choosing an alternative route or means of transport due to worry about crime 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often did so. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



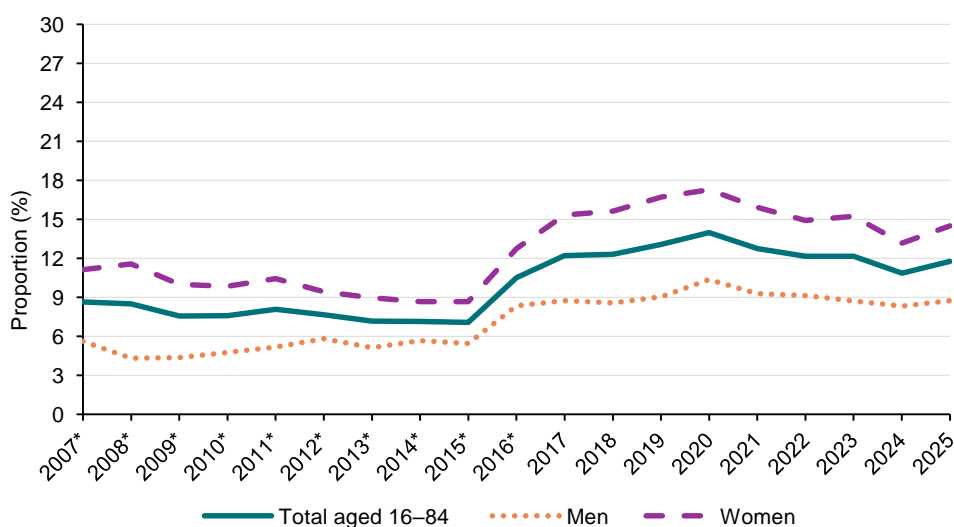
## Refrained from an activity due to worry about crime

The question asked in the survey is:

*Over the past year have you refrained from some form of activity, e.g. going for a walk, visiting a restaurant or meeting someone because you were worried about being exposed to crime?<sup>21</sup>*

A total of 12 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they (quite or very) often during the past year refrained from an activity due to worry about of subjected to crime, which is roughly the same level as in 2024 (11%). The proportion remained relatively unchanged at the beginning of the period (2007–2015), followed by an increase between 2016 and 2020. Thereafter, a slight decrease can be observed, although the level is still higher than during 2007–2015. The trend has been relatively similar among men and women. In all years, however, refraining from an activity due to worry has been more common among women than among men. In 2025, the proportion is 9 per cent among men and 15 per cent among women.

**Figure 4.27. Refraining from activities due to worry about crime 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often did so. Presented by total population and by sex.**



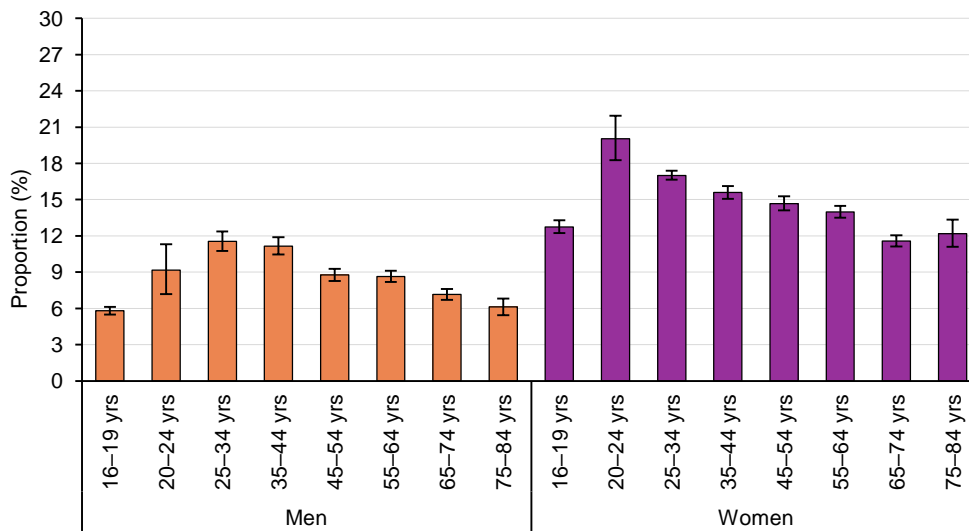
\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

Among men, the proportion who have refrained from an activity due to worry is largest in the 25–34 and 35–44 age groups. The proportion is smaller in both younger and older age groups. A similar pattern can be seen among women, although the proportion is largest among those aged 20–24, followed by those aged 25–34.

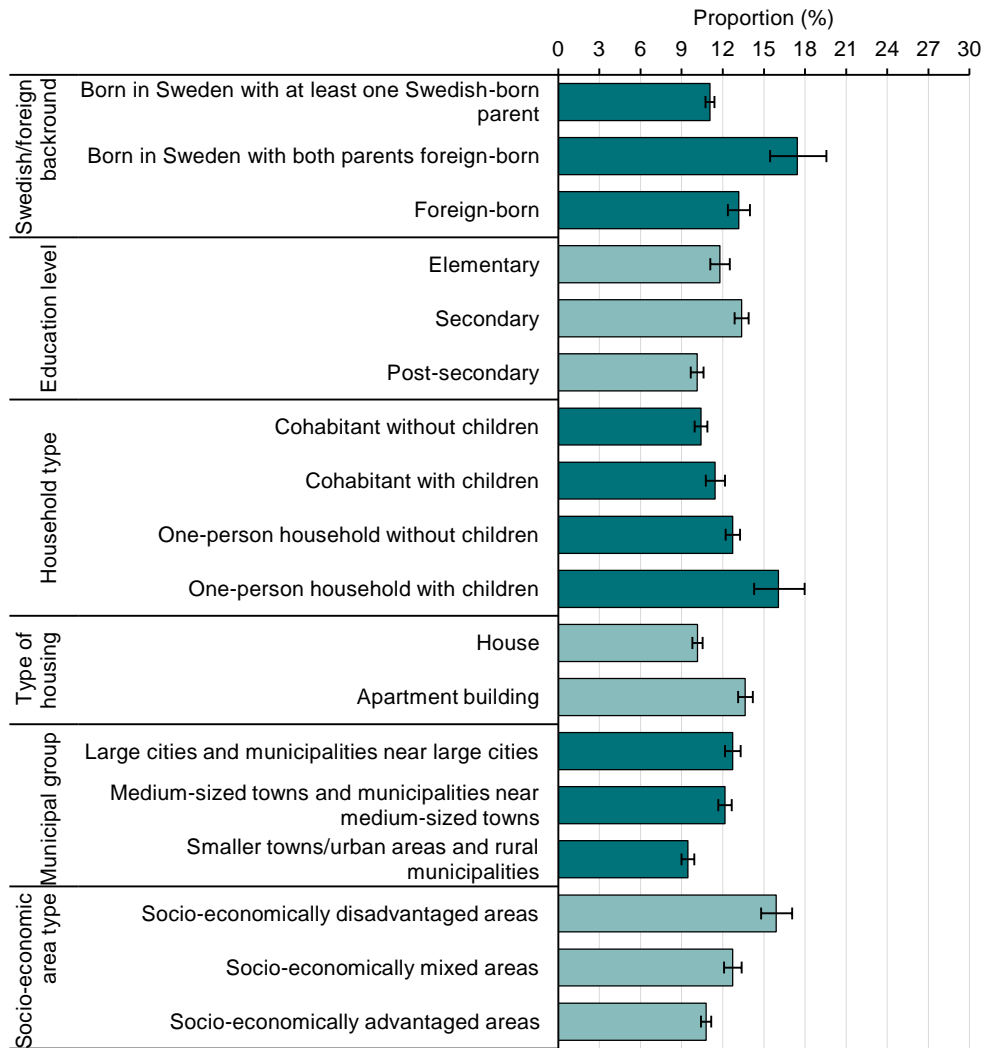
<sup>21</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely and Never.

It is more common for Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born to have refrained from an activity, compared particularly with Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent. The proportion who have refrained from an activity is also larger among residents of areas with socioeconomic challenges and smaller the better the socioeconomic conditions of the area. It is also more common to have refrained from an activity among one-person households with children than among other household types.

**Figure 4.28. Refraining from activities due to worry about crime 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often did so. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidenceintervals.**



**Figure 4.29. Refraining from activities due to worry about crime 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often did so. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence.**



## Refrained from activity online due to worry about crime

The question asked in the survey is:

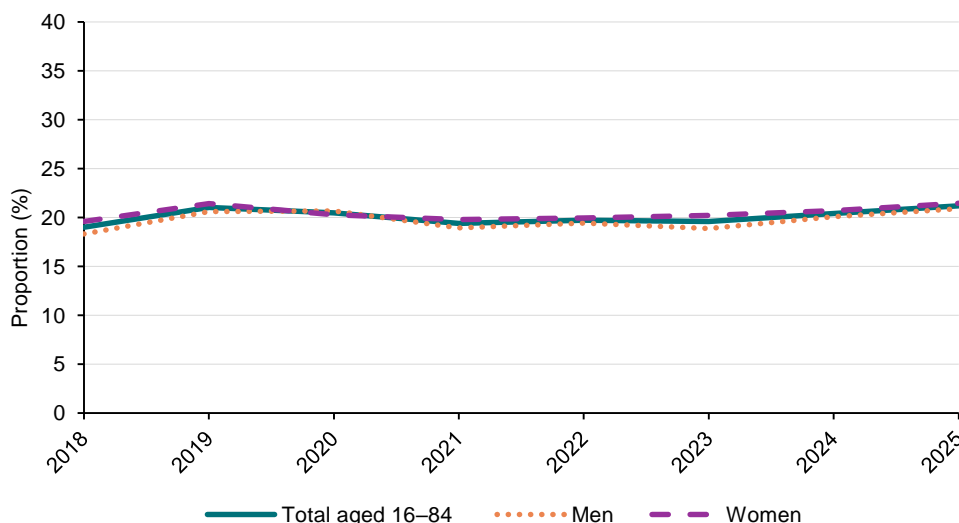
*Over the past year have you refrained from writing something or posting pictures or videos on the internet because you were worried about being exposed to harassment or threat?<sup>22</sup>*

Follow-up question in the survey to those who stated that they never write or never post anything on the internet:

*What is your main reason for never write or post anything on the internet?<sup>23</sup>*

A total of 21 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they (quite or very) often have refrained from an online activity, or that they never post anything on the internet, due to worry about being subjected to harassment or threats. The proportion has remained relatively unchanged throughout the entire period (2018–2025). Men and women follow the same pattern both in terms of trend over time and levels, and in 2025 the proportion is the same among men and women.

**Figure 4.30. Refraining from activities on the internet due to worry about harassment or threats 2018–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often refrained from writing or posting something online, or who never do so because of worry. Presented by total population and by sex.**



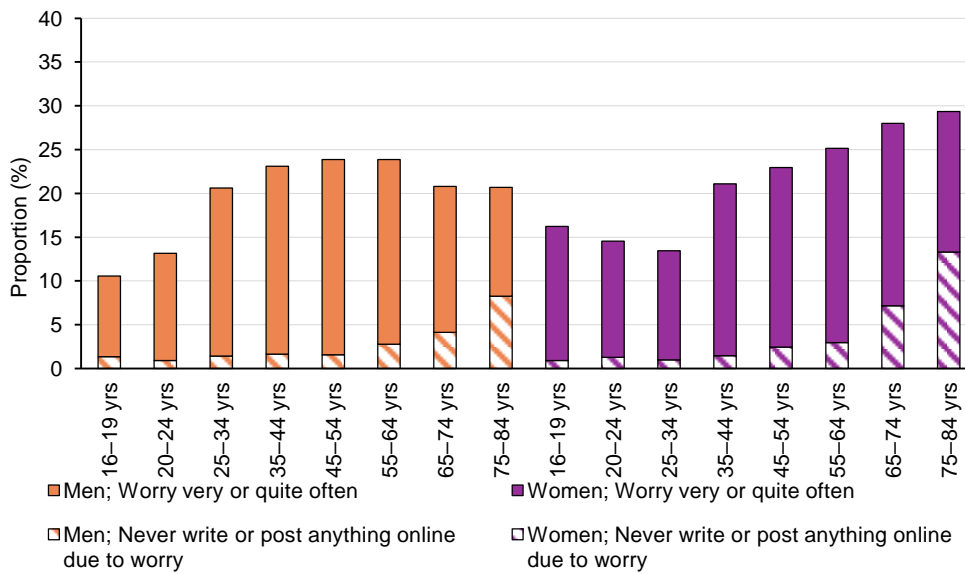
<sup>22</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely, Never and I never write or post anything on the internet.

<sup>23</sup> The response alternatives are Do not have access to the internet, Because of concerns about being exposed to harassment or threats and Other reason. Respondents who stated that they never post anything on the internet for reasons other than worry were excluded from the results.

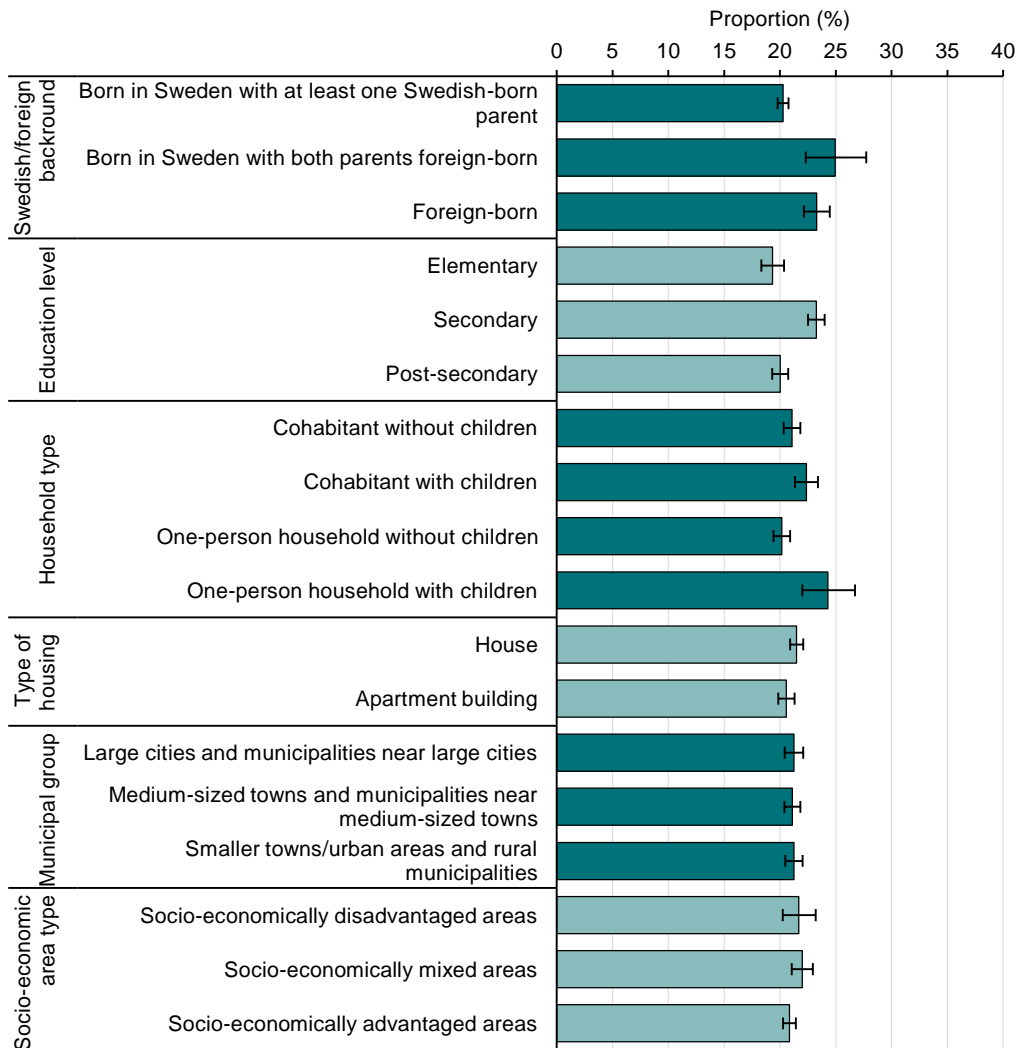
A comparison between different age groups in 2025 shows that among women, the proportion who have refrained from an online activity is larger among older women and smaller among younger ones. Among men, the proportion is larger in the middle age groups (35–64 years) and smallest in the two youngest age groups (16–24 years). For both men and women, the proportion who completely refrain from posting anything on the internet due to worry is larger in the older age groups and largest among the oldest (75–84 years).

For several of the other reporting groups, there are small differences in the proportion who have refrained from an online activity. However, it is more common among Swedish-born persons with two foreign-born parents than, above all, among Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent, as well as among persons with an upper-secondary education compared with those with lower or higher levels of education.

**Figure 4.31. Refraining from activities on the internet due to worry about harassment or threats 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often refrained from writing or posting something online, as well as those who never do so because of worry. Presented by sex and age.**



**Figure 4.32. Refraining from activities on the internet due to worry about harassment or threats 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often refrained from writing or posting something online, or who never do so because of worry. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



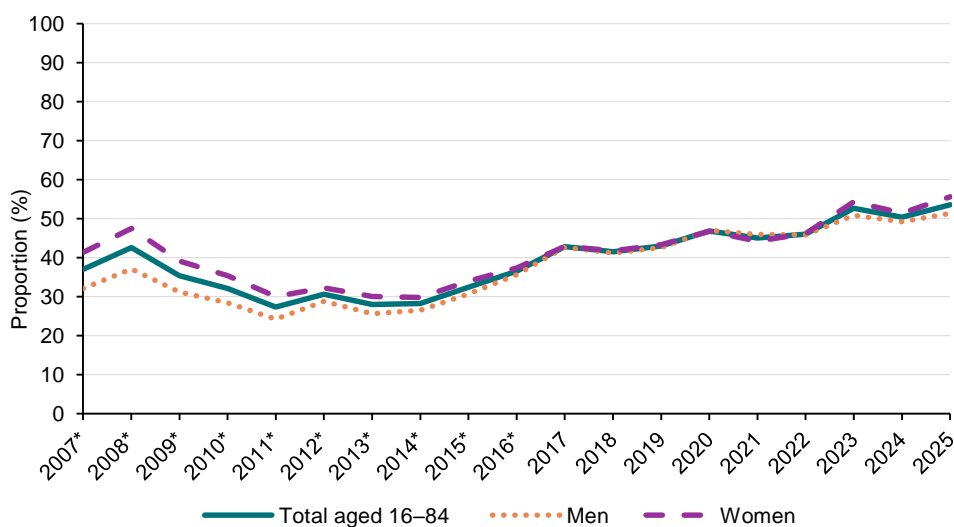
## Worry about crime in society

The question asked in the survey is:

*To what extent are you worried about crime in society?<sup>24</sup>*

In 2025, 54 per cent of the population state that they are worried about crime in society to a great extent. This is an increase compared with 2024 (50%), continuing the general upward trend observed since 2015. At the beginning of the period, up to and including 2011, a decrease in the proportion who were worried could instead be observed. The trend over time has been similar for men and women. From the first measurement point in 2007 up to and including 2015, it was more common among women than among men to feel worried. Thereafter, the proportions followed each other up to and including 2023, when the proportion who worry once again became larger among women. In 2025, the proportion is 56 per cent among women and 51 per cent among men.

**Figure 4.33. Worry about crime in society 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who are highly concerned. Presented by total population and by sex.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

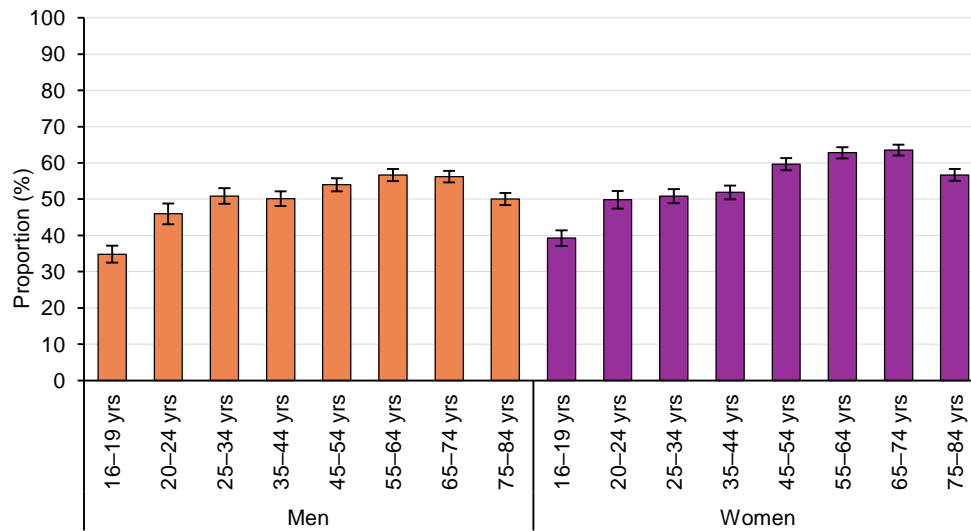
When examining the proportion who are worried about crime in society to a great extent across different age groups in 2025, a similar pattern emerges among both men and women. The proportion is smallest in the youngest age group (16–19 years) and larger among the older age groups.

Across several of the other reporting groups, there are small differences in the proportion who are worried about crime in society. However, the proportion who worry is larger among people with an upper-secondary education compared with those with

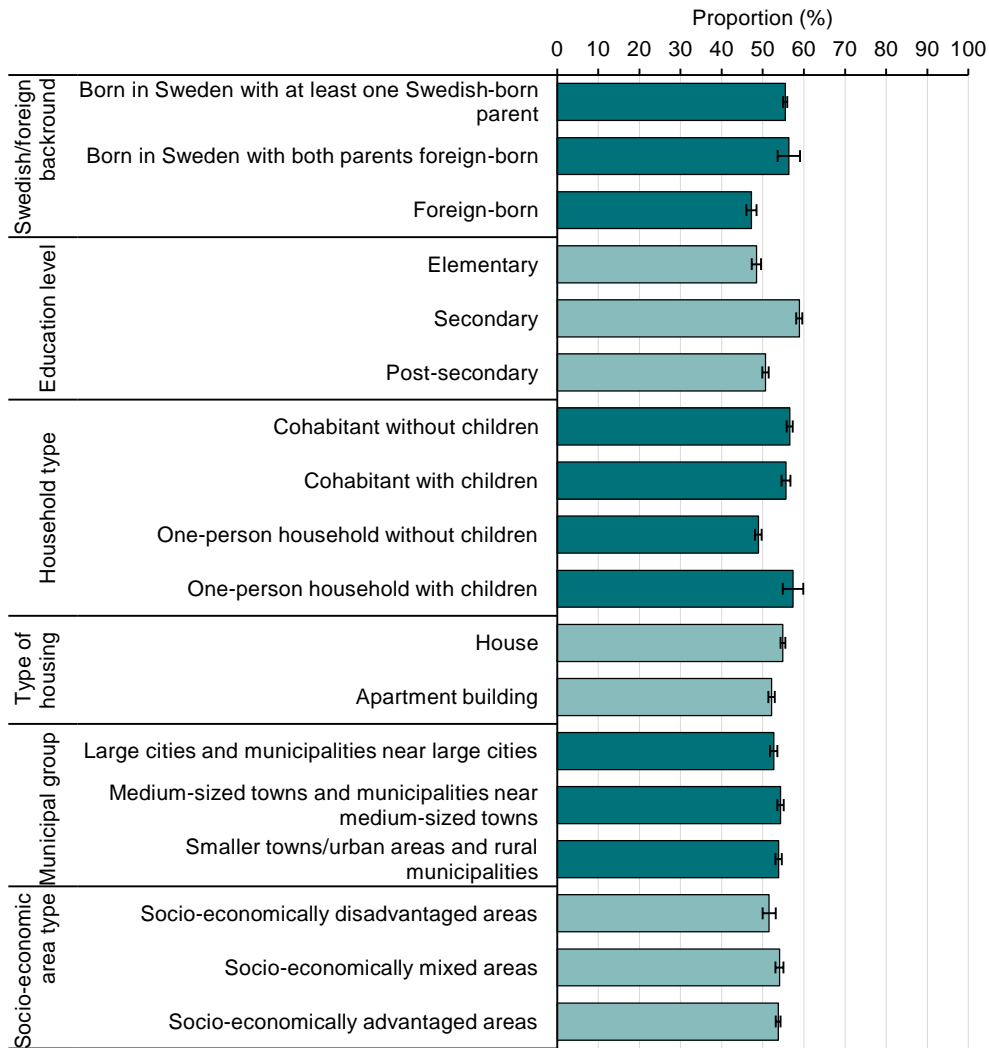
<sup>24</sup> The response alternatives are To a great extent, To some extent, Not at all and Don't know. Respondents who answered Don't know were excluded from the results.

lower or higher levels of education. In addition, one-person households without children and foreign-born persons stand out with a smaller proportion who are worried compared with other household types and those with other backgrounds.

**Figure 4.34. Worry about crime in society 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who are highly worried. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 4.35. Worry about crime in society 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who are highly concerned. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



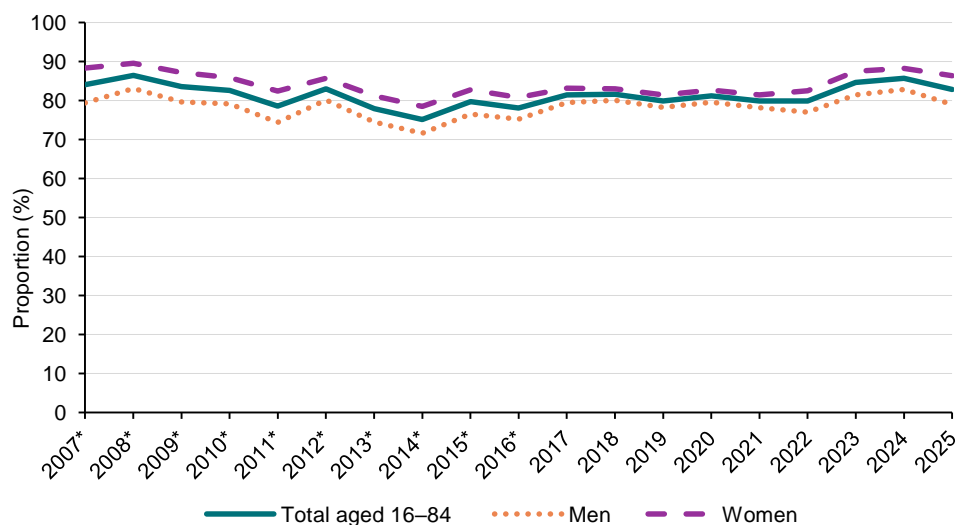
## Perception of crime development

The question asked in the survey is:

*On the whole, do you think that the number of crimes in Sweden has increased, decreased or remained unchanged over the past three years?<sup>25</sup>*

In 2025, 83 per cent believe that the number of crimes has increased (significantly or somewhat) over the past three years. This is a decrease compared with 2024 (86%). At the beginning of the period (2007–2014), a downward trend was observed, but after an increase in 2015, the proportion remained relatively unchanged up to 2023, when it rose again. A larger proportion of women than men in 2025 believe that crime has increased (86% and 79% respectively), and this has been the case throughout the entire period. However, the differences between the sexes were somewhat smaller during the years 2017–2021.

**Figure 4.36. Perception of crime development in Sweden 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who believe that the number of crimes has significantly or slightly increased over the past three years. Presented by total population and by sex.**



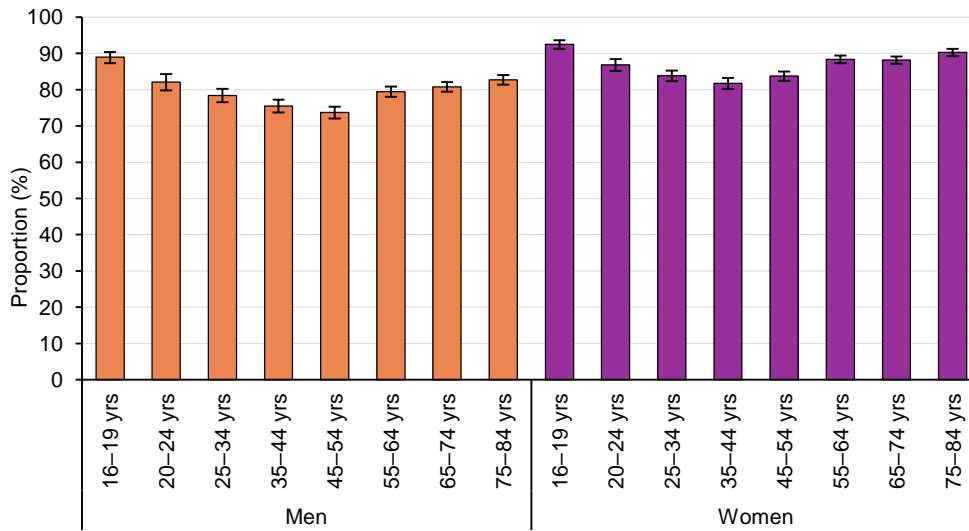
\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

In terms of age, the pattern is similar among men and women in 2025, with the largest proportion believing that the number of crimes has increased over the past three years found among both younger and older individuals.

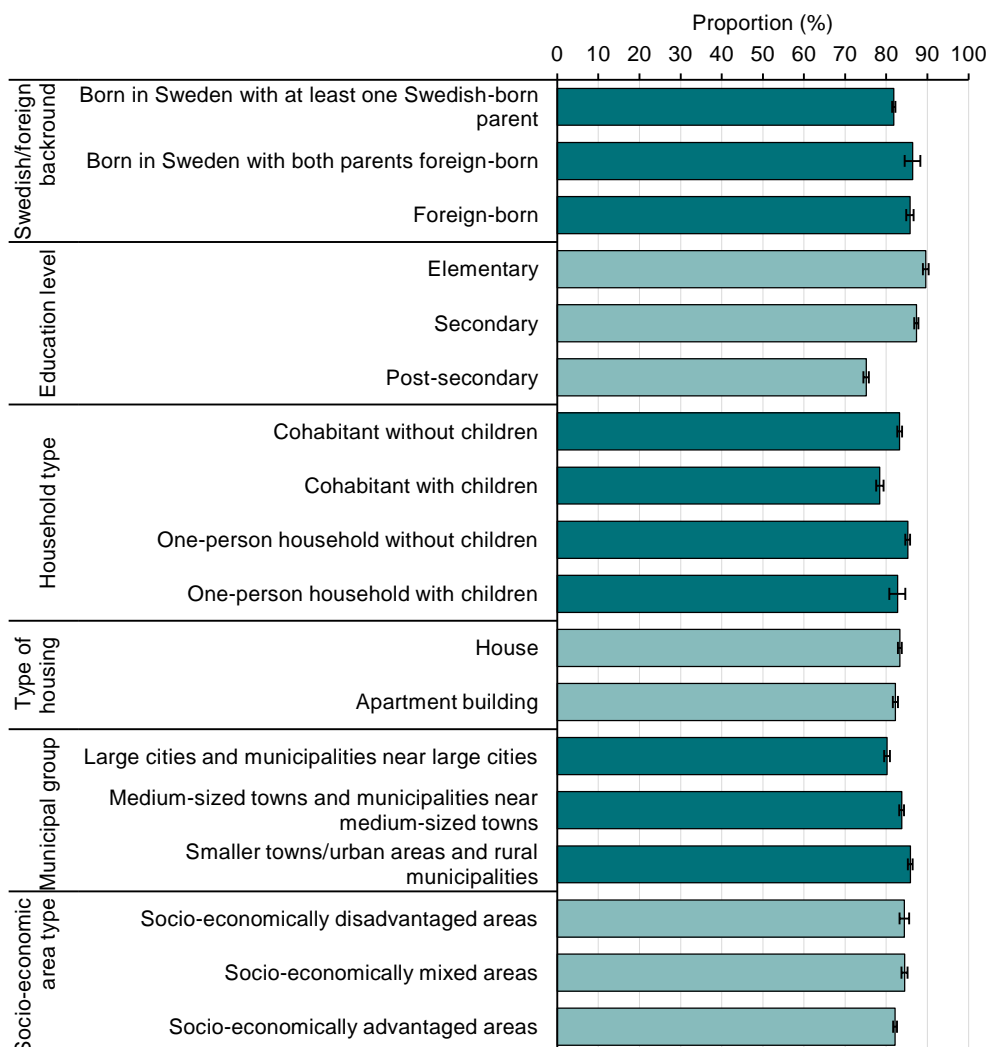
There are relatively small differences between other groups in the population. However, people with post-secondary education and cohabitants with children stand out with a smaller proportion who believe that the number of crimes has increased

<sup>25</sup> The response alternatives are Increased significantly, Increased somewhat, Remained unchanged, Decreased somewhat, Decreased significantly and Don't know/No opinion. Respondents who answered Don't know/No opinion were excluded from the results.

**Figure 4.37. Perception of crime development in Sweden 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who believe that the number of crimes has significantly or slightly increased over the past three years. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 4.38. Perception of crime development in Sweden 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who believe that the number of crimes has significantly or slightly increased over the past three years. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



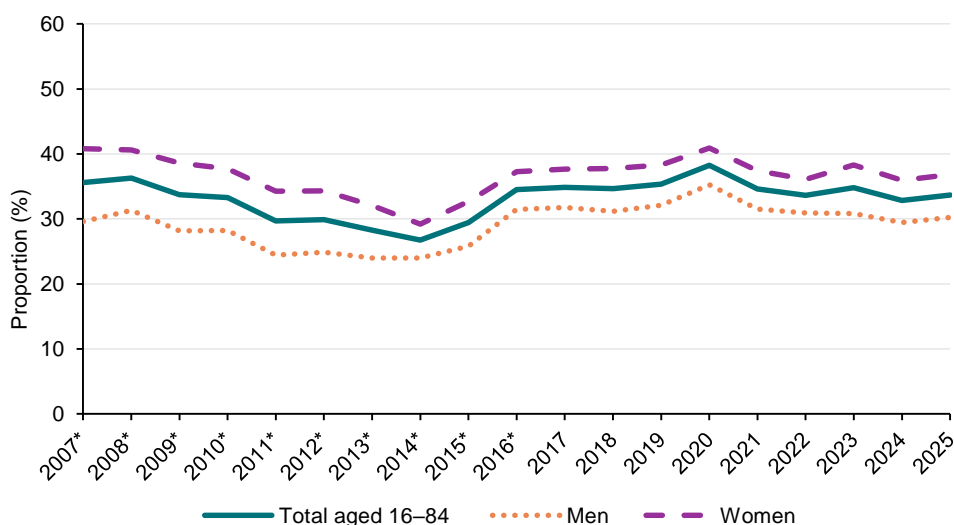
## Worry for family members and close friends

The question asked in the survey is:

*During the past year have you worried about someone close to you becoming a victim of crime?<sup>26</sup>*

In 2025, 34 per cent state that they (quite or very) often worry about someone close to them becoming a victim of crime. The proportion has remained at a relatively stable level since 2016, apart from a temporary increase in 2020. At the beginning of the period (2007–2014), the proportion who were worried decreased, followed by an increase in 2015 and 2016. The trend over time is similar for men and women, but throughout the period a larger proportion of women than men have often worried about someone close to them becoming a victim of crime. However, the difference between the sexes has decreased compared with the beginning of the period. In 2025, the proportion is 30 per cent among men and 37 per cent among women.

**Figure 4.39. Worry for family members and close friends becoming victims of crime 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often worry. Presented by total population and by sex.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

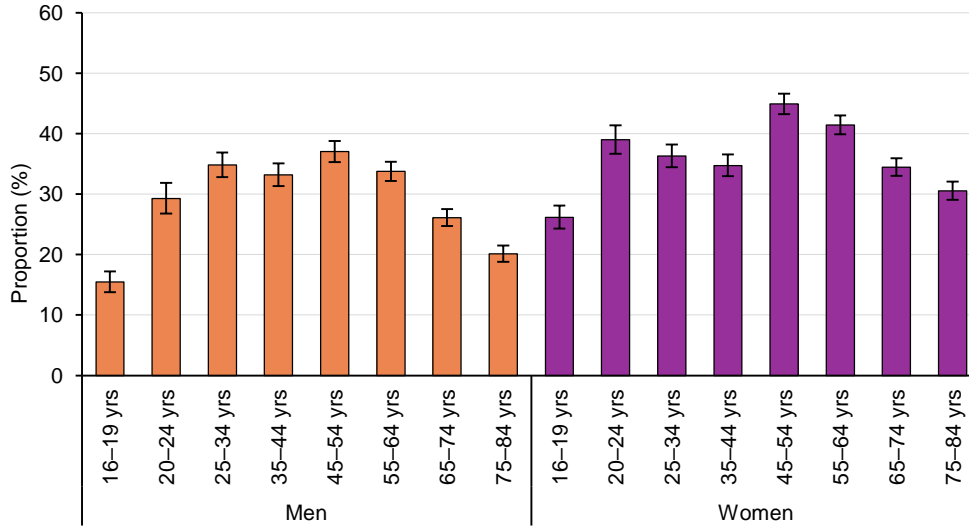
A comparison between different age groups in 2025 shows that the proportion who are worried is largest in the 45–54 age group. The proportion is smaller among both the youngest and the oldest, for both men and women.

The proportion who worry about someone close to them becoming a victim of crime is also larger among Swedish-born persons with two foreign-born parents than among those with other backgrounds. One-person households with children, followed by cohabitants with children, report worry to a greater extent than those without children.

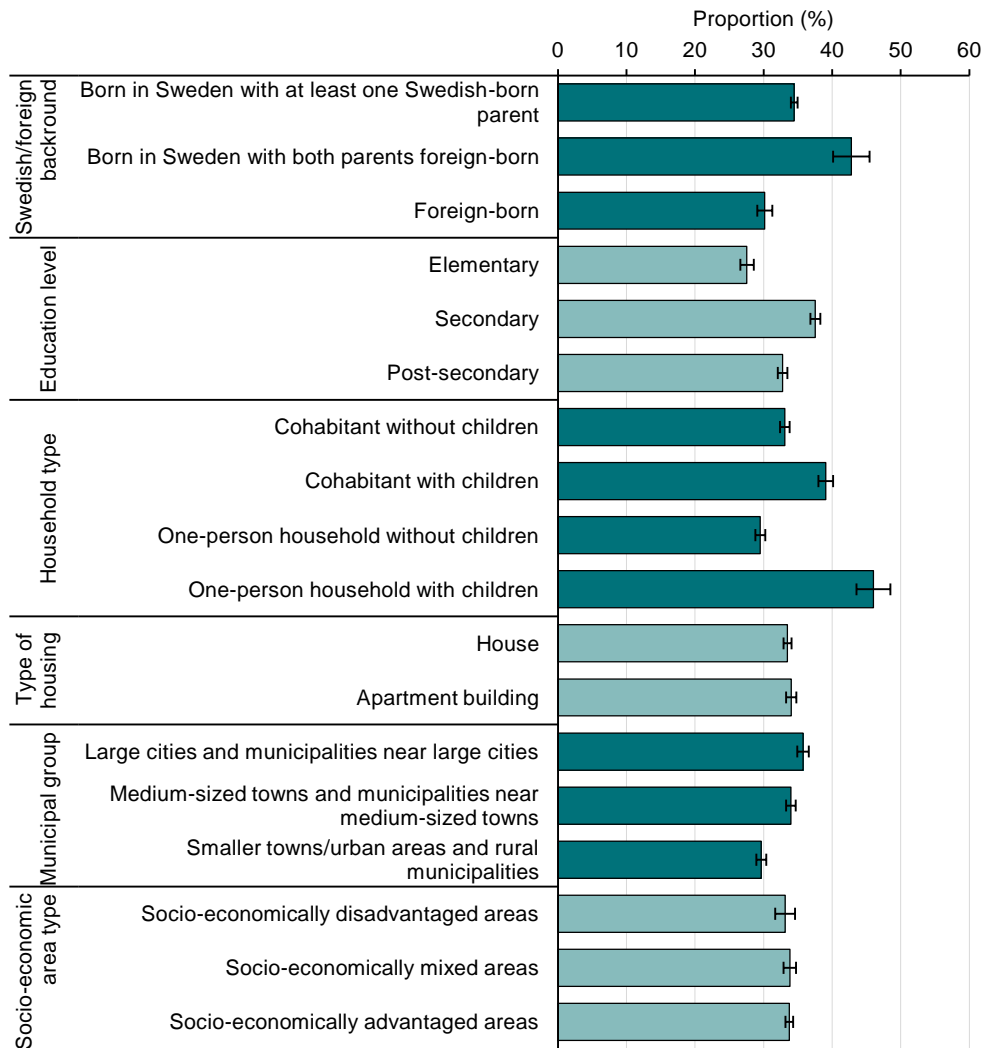
<sup>26</sup> The response alternatives are Very often, Quite often, Quite rarely, Very rarely and Never.

Furthermore, people with an upper-secondary education worry to a greater extent than those with lower or higher levels of education.

**Figure 4.40. Worry for family members and close friends becoming victims of crime 2025.** Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often worry. Presented by sex and age, with 95% confidence intervals.



**Figure 4.41. Worry for family members and close friends becoming victims of crime 2025.**  
**Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) who quite or very often worry. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



# 5 Confidence in the criminal justice system

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In the SCS, questions are asked about confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole<sup>27</sup> as well as confidence in how the police, prosecutors, courts, and the prison and probation service conduct their work.

The reference period for questions about confidence in the criminal justice system is the perception at the time of answering. The response options for all questions are A great deal, Quite a lot, Neither a lot nor little, Not very much, Very little and No opinion/Don't know. In the reporting, the category high confidence is mainly used, which combines the response options A great deal and Quite a lot of confidence. However, it should be noted that not having high confidence does not automatically mean having low confidence. There are also respondents who state that they neither have high nor low confidence, or that they have no opinion.

This chapter presents a selection of indicators on confidence in the criminal justice system in 2025 and how developments have evolved over time (2007–2025). All results broken down by sex and other reporting groups, as well as the distribution across response options, are presented in tables 5A:1 to 5I in the SCS 2007–2025 Table Collection, available on the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention's website [www.bra.se/ntu2025](http://www.bra.se/ntu2025). The same collection of tables also includes results for the proportion with low confidence in the criminal justice system and its different parts, and how these have developed over time.

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<sup>27</sup> The criminal justice system includes more agencies than those covered by the SCS questions, and these may influence respondents' overall perception of the justice system. Furthermore, having little or great confidence in one part of the justice chain may also affect how the justice system as a whole is perceived.

## Confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole

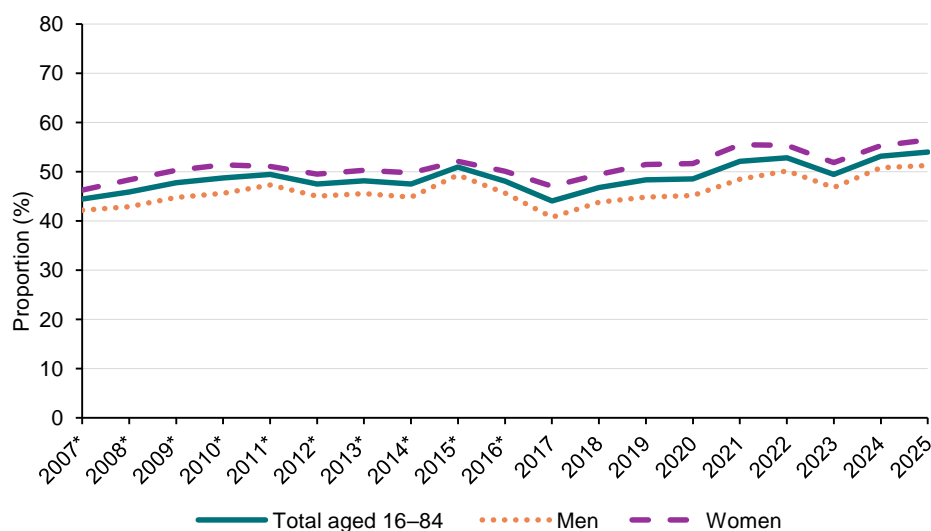
The question asked in the survey is:

*Consider the criminal justice system as a whole, how much confidence do you have in the criminal justice system?*

In 2025, 54 per cent of the population state that they have (quite or very) high confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole. This is roughly the same level as in 2024 (53%), but overall, the proportion with high confidence has increased since 2018. At the beginning of the period (from 2007), the proportion also increased, then remained relatively unchanged until a decrease in 2017. The proportion with high confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole has consistently been larger among women than among men (56% and 51% respectively in 2025), but the trend over time is similar for both sexes.

Furthermore, in 2025, 18 per cent of the population state that they have (quite or very) low confidence, 24 per cent that they have neither high nor low confidence, and 5 per cent state that they have no opinion or do not know.

**Figure 5.1. Confidence in the justice system as a whole 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by total population and by sex.**



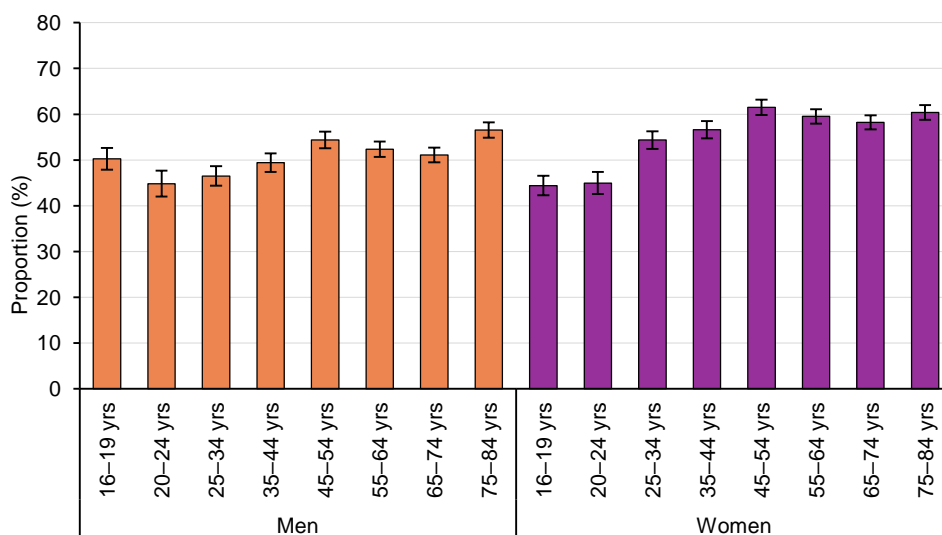
\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

In 2025, confidence in the criminal justice system is generally higher among older people (45–84 years) than among younger people (16–44 years), and this applies to both men and women.

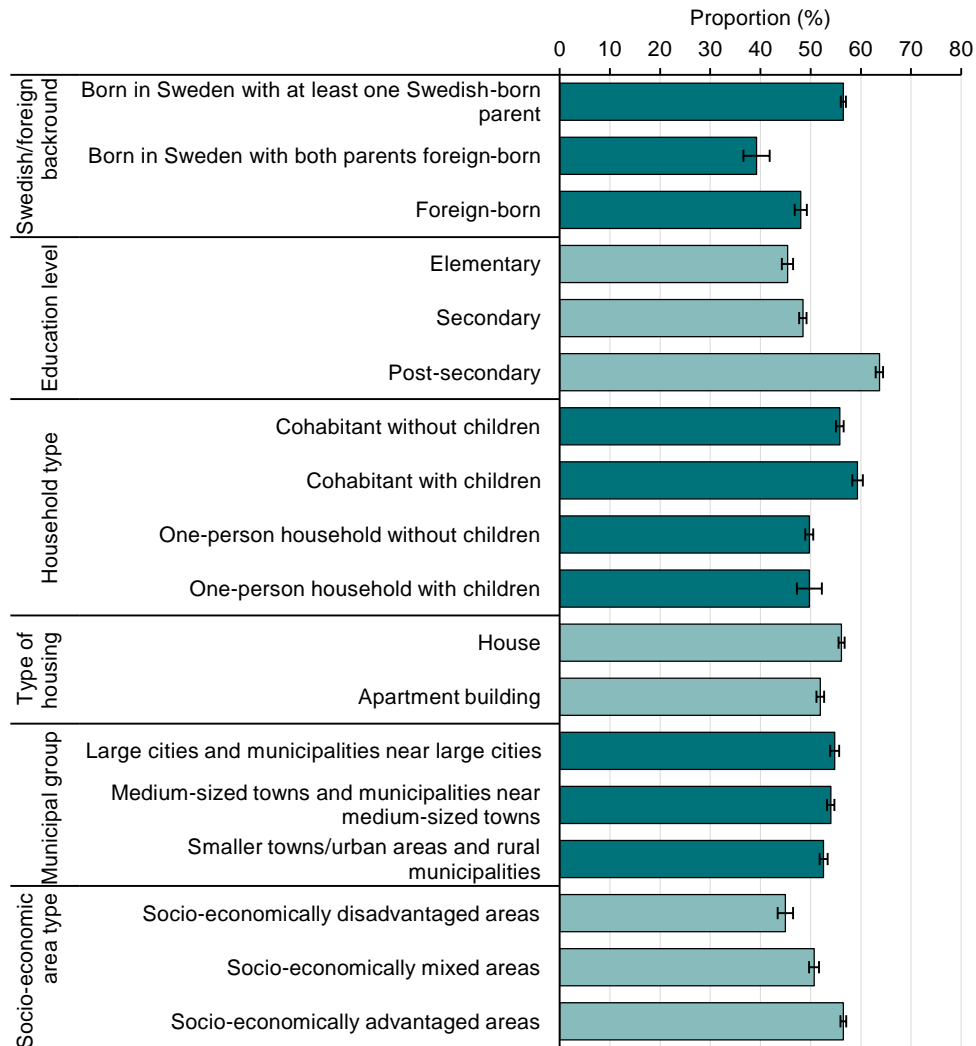
The proportion who have high confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole is larger among people with post-secondary education than among those with lower levels

of education. It is also more common to have high confidence among Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent than, above all, among Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born. Furthermore, the proportion is largest among residents of areas with good socioeconomic conditions and smaller the poorer the socioeconomic conditions of the area.

**Figure 5.2. Confidence in the justice system as a whole 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 5.3. Confidence in the justice system as a whole 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**

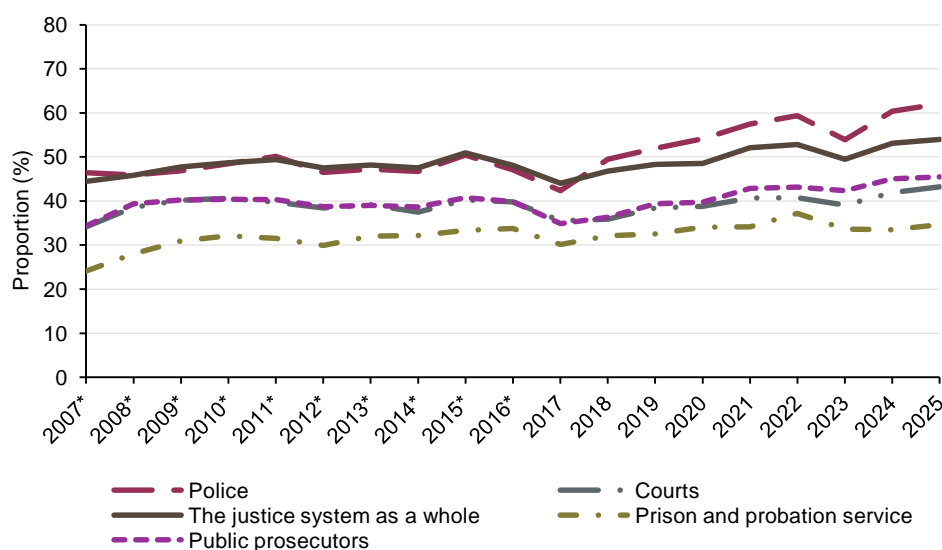


## Confidence in different parts of the criminal justice system

In the SCS 2025, as in previous years, a larger proportion of the population have high confidence in the police than in the public prosecutors, the courts and the prison and probation service. The proportion with high confidence in the public prosecutors and the courts is at roughly the same level as in 2024, while a slight increase can be seen in confidence in the police and the prison and probation service. The prison and probation service is the part of the criminal justice system where the proportion with high confidence is smallest<sup>28</sup>.

At the beginning of the period (2007–2017), the proportion with high confidence in the police was at roughly the same level as for the criminal justice system as a whole. Since 2018, however, the proportion with high confidence in the police has been larger than confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole. The trend over time for the different parts of the criminal justice system is described in more detail under each respective section.

**Figure 5.4. Confidence in the justice system as a whole and in its different parts, 2007–2025. Percentage (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

<sup>28</sup> Note that a larger proportion of respondents state that they lack an opinion regarding the agencies further along the justice chain. For example, 5 percent reported No opinion/Don't know regarding the justice system as a whole, while the corresponding proportion for the Prison and Probation Service was 17 percent.

## Confidence in the police

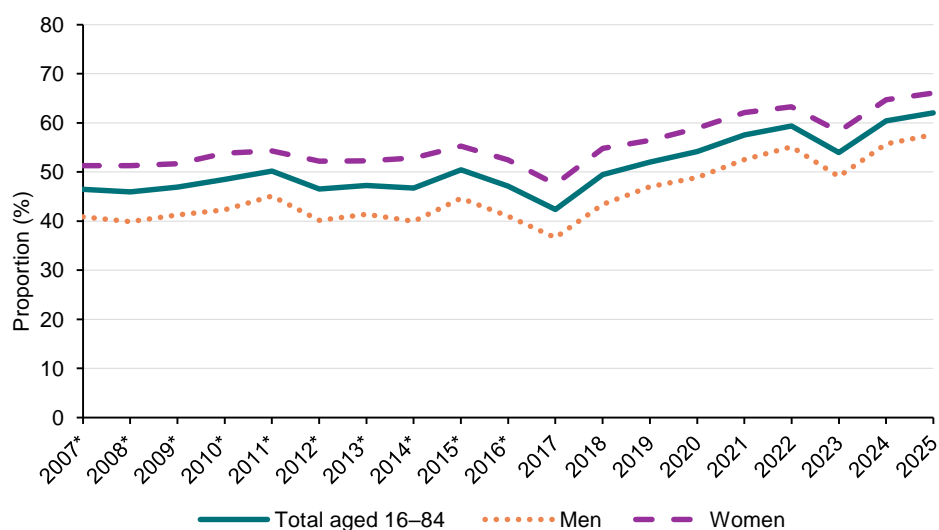
The question asked in the survey is:

*How much confidence do you have in the way the police conduct their work?*

In the SCS 2025, 62 per cent of the population state that they have (quite or very) high confidence in the police. This is a slight increase compared with 2024 (60%), continuing the upward trend that has been visible since 2018, with the exception of a temporary decrease in 2023. At the beginning of the period (2007–2016), the proportion remained at a relatively stable level, followed by a decrease in 2017. It is more common for women to have high confidence in the police than for men to do so (66% and 58% respectively in 2025), but the trend over time is similar for both sexes.

Regarding the other response alternatives, 14 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they have (quite or very) low confidence, 21 per cent that they have neither high nor low confidence, and 3 per cent state that they have no opinion or do not know.

**Figure 5.5. Confidence in the police 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by total population and by sex.**



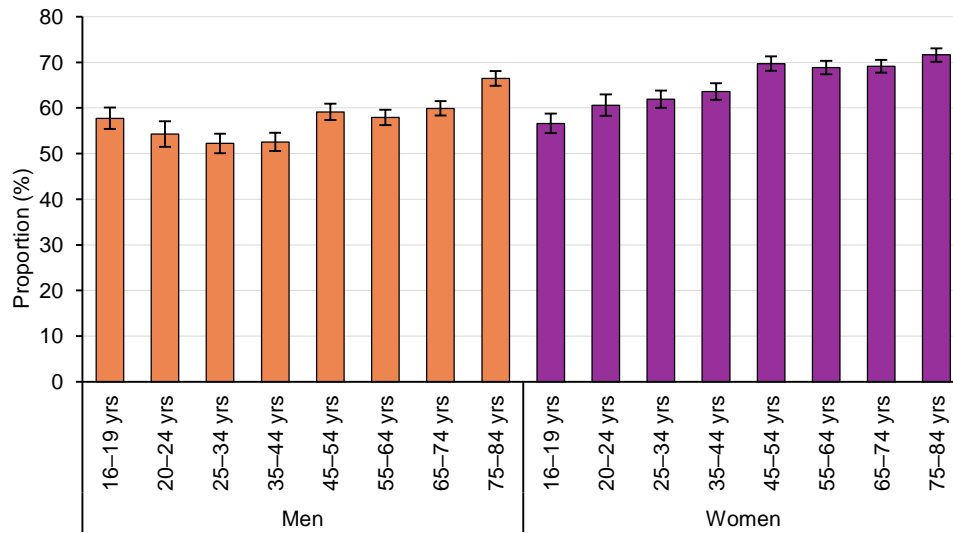
\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

Among both men and women, confidence in the police in 2025 is generally higher among older people (45–84 years) than among younger people (16–44 years), and highest in the oldest age group. Among women, the proportion is generally smaller the younger the age group studied. A similar pattern can be seen among men, with the exception that the proportion becomes somewhat larger again in the two youngest age groups (20–24 years and 16–19 years).

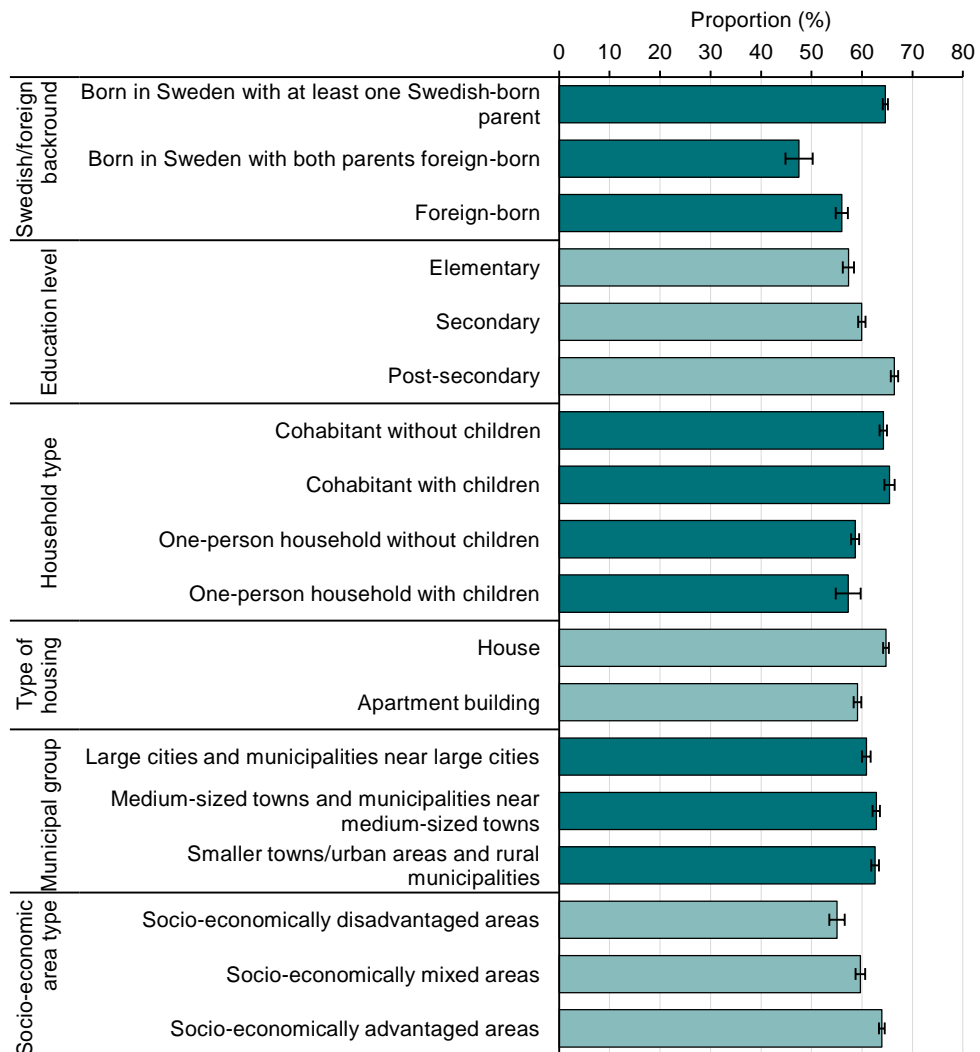
Having high confidence in the police is, among other things, more common among Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent than, above all, among Swedish-born persons with both parents foreign-born. Furthermore, it is more common to have high confidence among residents of areas with good socioeconomic

conditions, and the proportion is smaller the poorer the socioeconomic conditions of the area.

**Figure 5.6 Confidence in the police 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 5.7 Confidence in the police 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



## Confidence in the public prosecutors

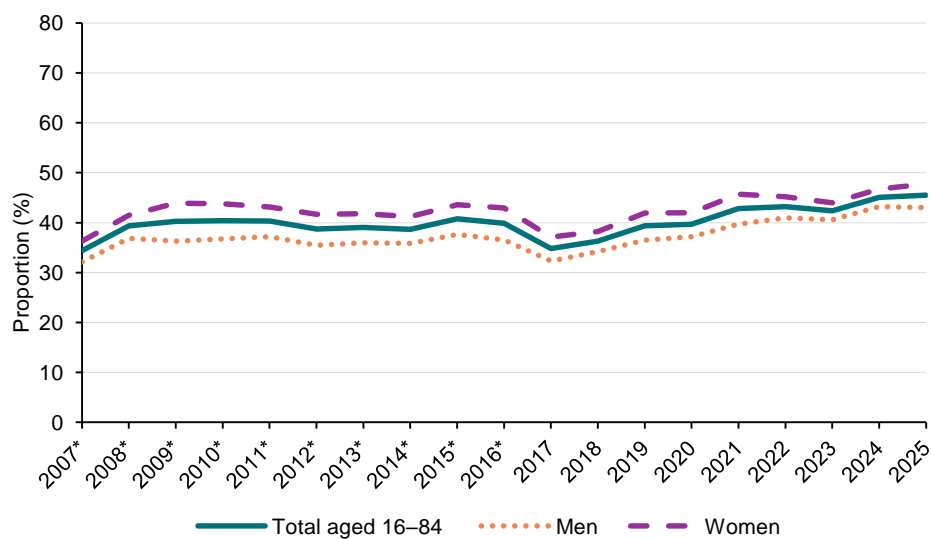
The question asked in the survey is:

*How much confidence do you have in the way the prosecutors conduct their work?*

In the SCS 2025, 46 per cent of the population state that they have (quite or very) high confidence in the way the public prosecutors carry out their work. The proportion is at roughly the same level as in 2024 (45%), but the trend has been upward since 2018. At the beginning of the period (2008–2016), the proportion was essentially unchanged, followed by a decrease in 2017. It is more common for women to have high confidence in the public prosecutors than for men (48% and 43% respectively in 2025), but the trend over time is similar for both sexes.

Furthermore, 14 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they have (quite or very) low confidence, 24 per cent that they have neither high nor low confidence, and 16 per cent state that they have no opinion or do not know.

**Figure 5.8. Confidence in the public prosecutors 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by total population and by sex.**

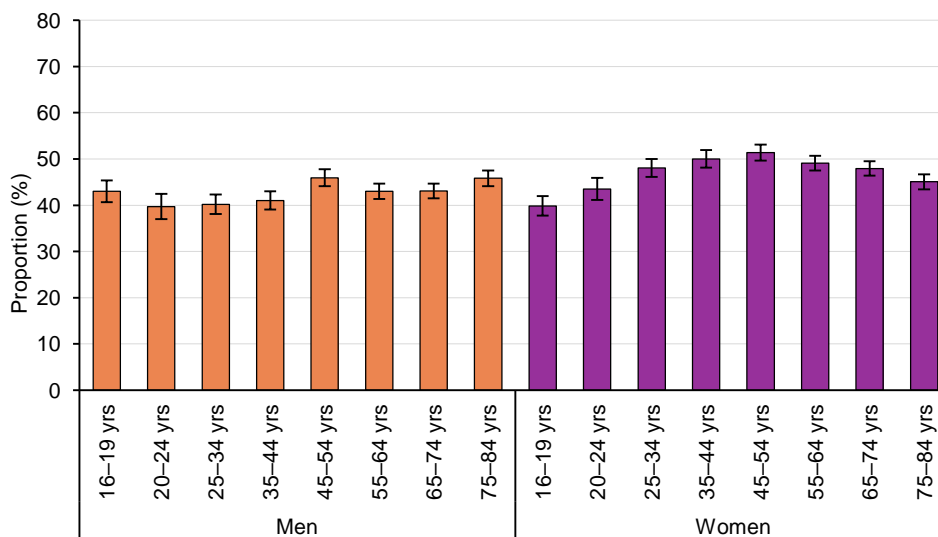


\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

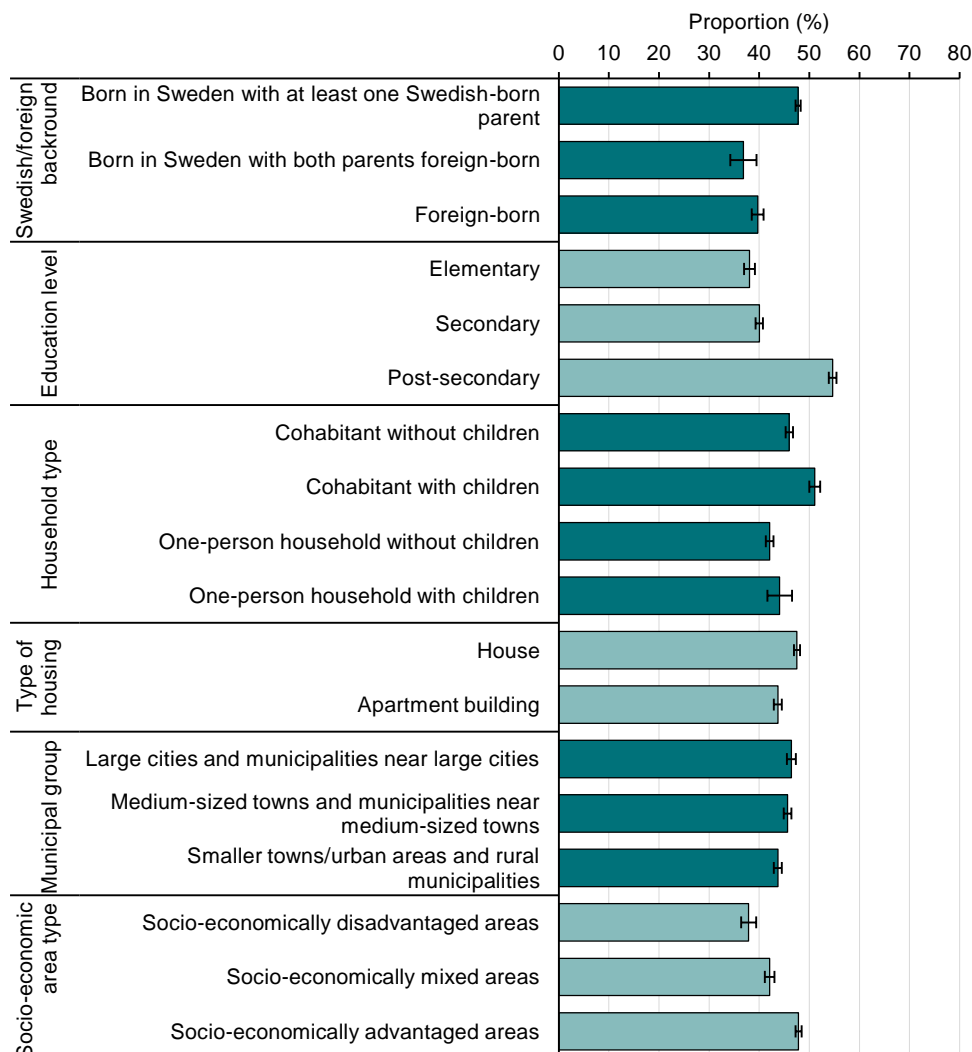
Among men, the proportion with a high level of confidence in public prosecutors is somewhat larger in the middle (45–54 years) and oldest (75–84 years) age groups in 2025, but otherwise differences between age groups are relatively small. Among women, the differences are larger: the proportion is highest in the middle age group (45–54 years), and then decreases the older or younger the groups examined are.

By educational level, the proportion with high confidence in public prosecutors is highest among those with post-secondary education. Furthermore, it is more common to have high confidence among Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent compared with those with other backgrounds, and among residents of areas with favourable socioeconomic conditions compared with residents of other areas.

**Figure 5.9. Confidence in the public prosecutors 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 5.10. Confidence in the public prosecutors 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



## Confidence in the courts

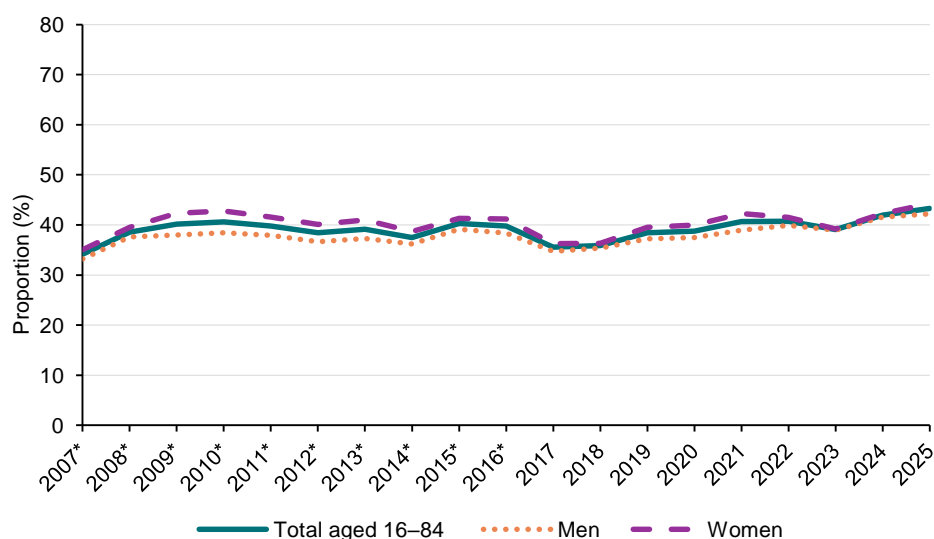
The question asked in the survey is:

*How much confidence do you have in the way the courts conduct their work?*

In 2025, 43 per cent of the population state that they have (quite or high) confidence in the way the courts conduct their work. This is about the same level as in 2024 (42%), but a tendency towards an increase has been observed since 2019. In the early part of the period (2008–2016), the proportion remained relatively stable, except for 2017–2018 when the proportion was somewhat lower. In 2025, the proportion with a great deal or quite a lot of confidence is slightly higher among women than among men (44 and 42%, respectively). However, looking at the entire period, differences in confidence in the courts between men and women are small, although women have periodically reported slightly higher levels of confidence.

As for the other response options, 20 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they have (quite or very) low confidence, 24 per cent report that they have neither a lot nor little confidence, and 13 per cent responded No opinion/Don't know.

**Figure 5.11. Confidence in the courts 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by total population and by sex.**



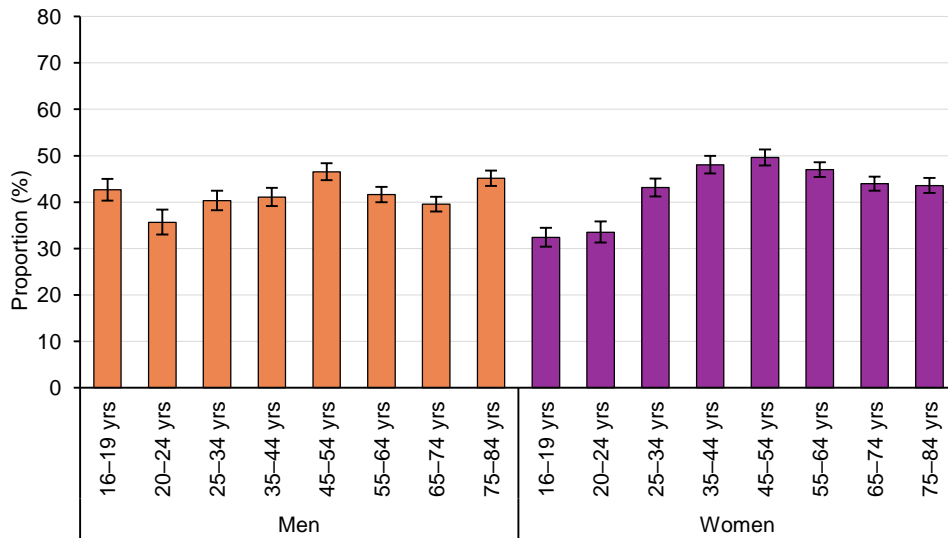
\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

Among men, the proportion with high confidence in the public prosecutors in 2025 is somewhat larger in the middle (45–54 years) and oldest (75–84 years) age groups, while the differences between other age groups are relatively small. Among women, the differences are greater, with the largest proportion in the middle age group (45–54 years) and smaller proportions in both older and younger age groups.

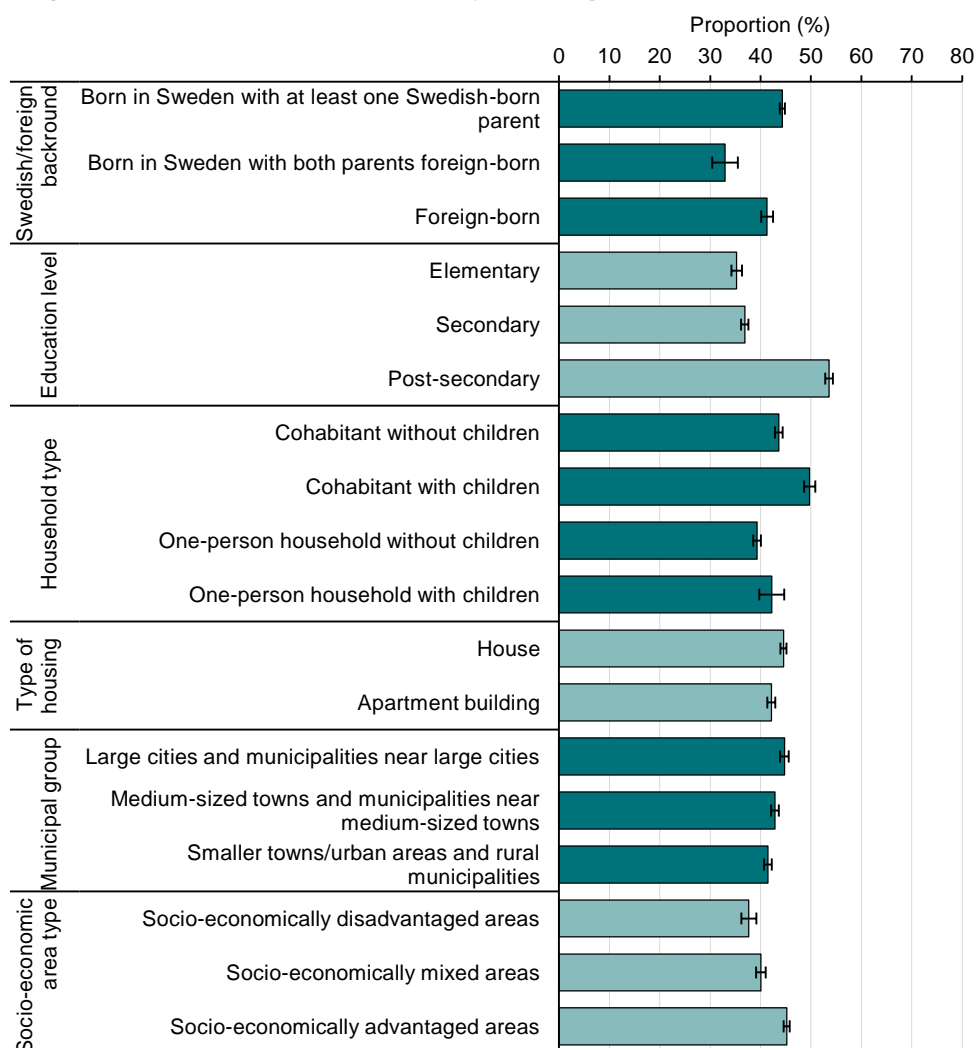
In terms of educational level, the proportion with high confidence in the public prosecutors is largest among those with post-secondary education. Furthermore, it is

more common to have high confidence among Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent compared with those with other backgrounds, and among residents of areas with good socioeconomic conditions compared with those living in other types of areas.

**Figure 5.12. Confidence in the courts 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 5.13. Confidence in the courts 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



## Confidence in the prison and probation service

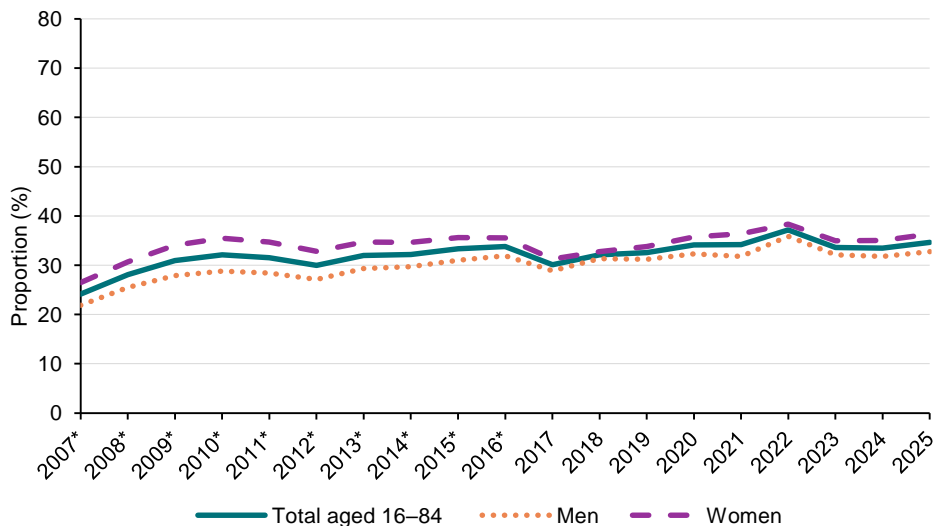
The question asked in the survey is:

*How much confidence do you have in the way the prison and probation service conducts its work?*

In the SCS 2025, 35 per cent of the population state that they have (quite or very) high confidence in the way the prison and probation service conducts its work, which is a slight increase from 2024 (33%). The proportion has remained at a relatively stable level throughout the period, with some annual variations. The exception is an increase at the very beginning of the period (2007–2010). It is more common for women to have high confidence in the prison and probation service than for men (36% and 33% respectively in 2025), and this has been the case throughout the entire period. However, the differences between the sexes were larger during the first half of the period (2007–2016).

Furthermore, 19 per cent of the population in 2025 state that they have (quite or very) low confidence, 29 per cent that they have neither high nor low confidence, and 17 per cent state that they have no opinion or do not know.

**Figure 5.14. Confidence in the Prison and Probation Service 2007–2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by total population and by sex.**



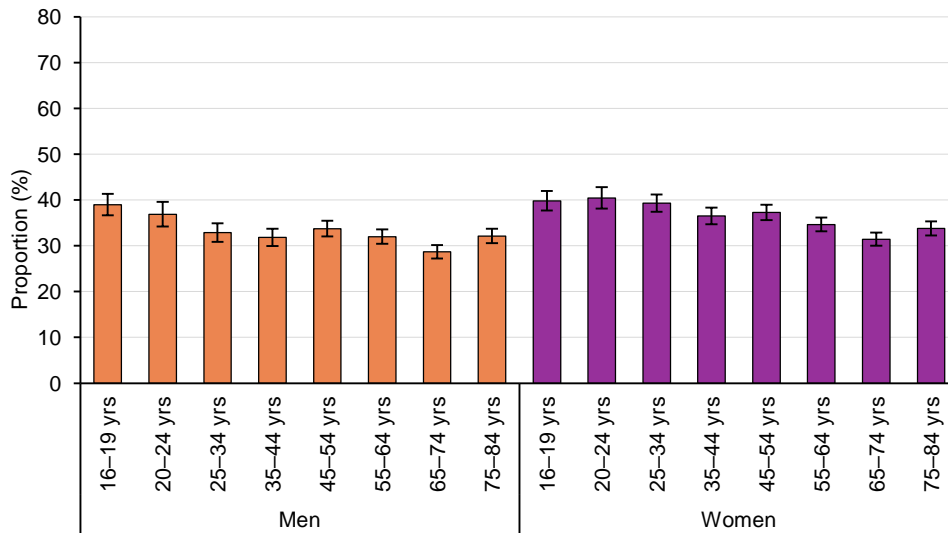
\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

Among both men and women, the proportion with high confidence in the prison and probation service in 2025 is larger among younger people (16–19 years and 20–24 years) and generally smaller in the older age groups.

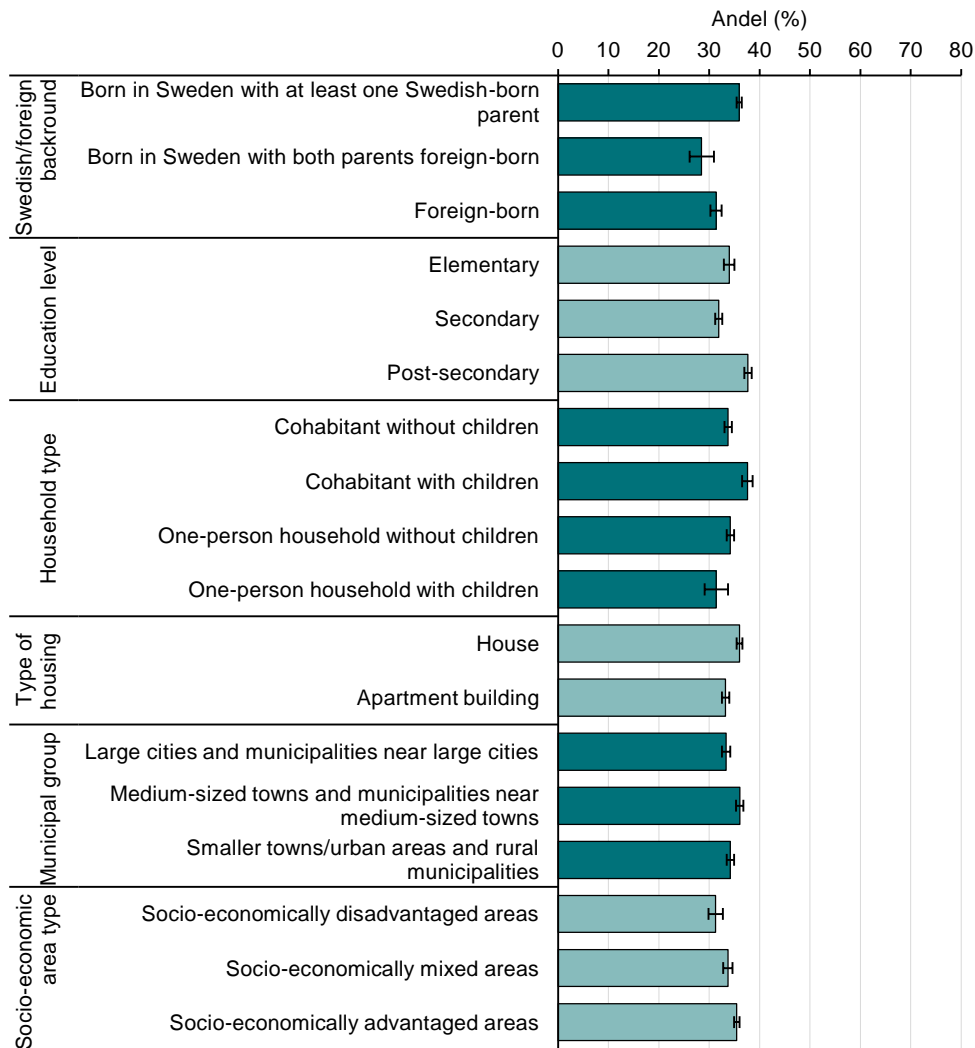
Among the other groups, the differences are relatively small; however, the proportion is somewhat larger among those with post-secondary education than among those with

other levels of education, and among Swedish-born persons with at least one Swedish-born parent than among those with other backgrounds.

**Figure 5.15. Confidence in the Prison and Probation Service 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by sex and age group, with 95% confidence intervals.**



**Figure 5.16. Confidence in the Prison and Probation Service 2025. Proportion (%) of the population (aged 16–84) with quite a lot/great deal of confidence. Presented by various groups, with 95% confidence intervals.**



## 6 Crime victims' experiences of the police

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When a person has been subjected to an offence that is reported to the police, the person gains experience of one or more of the agencies within the criminal justice system. These experiences are usually limited to contact with the police in connection with the crime report, but may also involve interaction with a prosecutor, victim support counsel, and the courts, in cases where the crime leads to prosecution.

This chapter presents crime victims' experiences of contact with the police in connection with being subjected to crime during the past three years leading up to the time of response. Note that this refers to exposure to all types of crime over the past three years. In the reporting, the response options Very positive and Quite positive, as well as Very satisfied and Quite satisfied, are mainly combined

This chapter presents a selection of indicators from SCS 2025 regarding crime victims' contact with the police and how these have developed over time (2007–2025). These results, as well as those concerning contact with other judicial authorities, are broken down by gender and other demographic groups in Table 6A:1 to Table 6J in the the SCS 2007–2025 Table Collection, see [www.bra.se/ntu2025](http://www.bra.se/ntu2025).

## Experiences with the police

The question asked in the survey is:

*Over the past three years have you been exposed to a crime that was then reported to the police by you or someone else?<sup>29</sup>*

Follow-up questions in the survey to those who stated that they have reported a crime to the police:

*Overall, how would you describe your experiences of the police in connection with this crime?<sup>30</sup>*

*Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with ...<sup>31</sup>*

*... how easy it was to get in touch with someone at the police who was able to help you?*

*... with the treatment you received from the police?*

*... the information you received about how the police were working with your case?*

*... the police's efforts to investigate and solve the crime?*

According to the SCS 2025, 21 per cent of the population have been subjected to one or more crimes that were also reported to the police during the past three years. Of these, 42 per cent state that they have (quite or very) positive experiences of the police overall. When examining the results for different aspects of police work, the proportion who are (quite or very) satisfied is largest regarding the way they were treated by the police (51%), followed by police availability (48%). Furthermore, 33 per cent state that they are satisfied with the information they received about how the police handled the case, while the proportion who are satisfied is smallest regarding the police's effectiveness in investigating and solving the crime (20%).

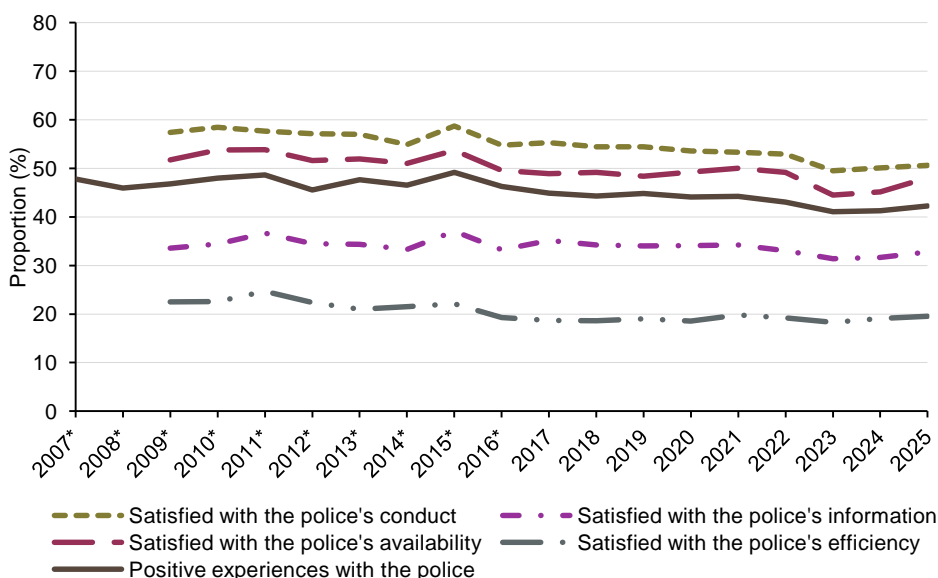
The proportions reporting positive or satisfied experiences remained at a relatively stable level up to and including 2015, with some annual variations. Thereafter, the proportions have decreased, although to varying degrees. The decrease is greatest concerning the way the police treated them. In the most recent measurement (2025), the proportion who state that they are satisfied with police availability has increased, while the levels for the other areas have remained relatively unchanged compared with the previous year.

<sup>29</sup> The response alternatives are Yes and No.

<sup>30</sup> The response alternatives are Very positive, Quite positive, Neither positive nor negative, Quite negative, Very negative and Don't know/No opinion.

<sup>31</sup> The response alternatives are Very satisfied, Quite satisfied, Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, Quite dissatisfied, Very dissatisfied and Don't know/No opinion.

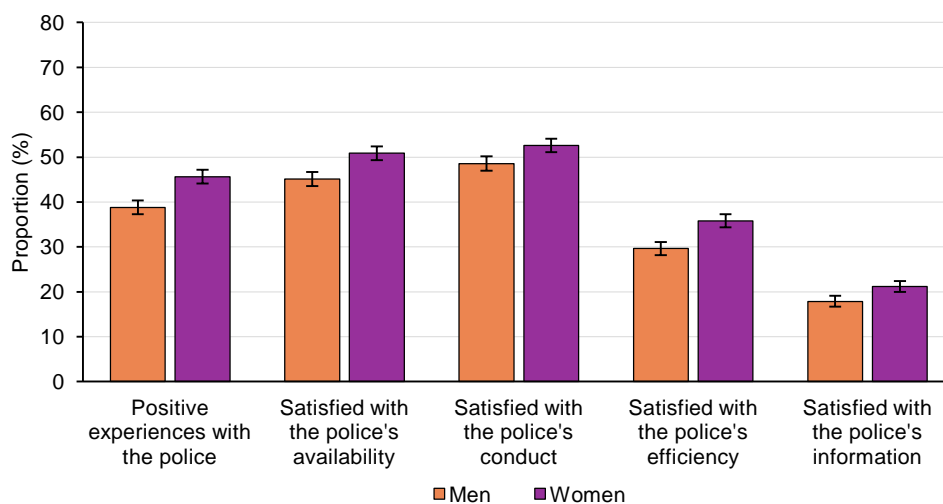
**Figure 6.1. Experiences with the police among those who have been victims of a reported crime in the last three years, according to SCS 2007–2025. Percentage with overall quite or very positive experiences with the police and those who are quite or very satisfied with various aspects of the police's work.**



\*= The results have been recalculated due to a change of method, see the Technical Report for SCS 2018 (Brå 2019).

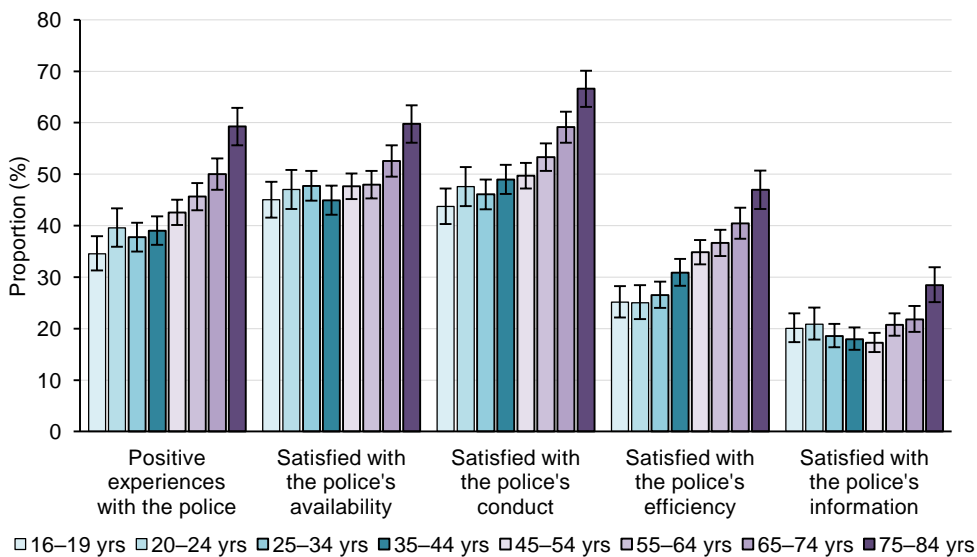
In the SCS 2025, a larger proportion of women than men report having positive experiences of the police and being satisfied with various aspects of police work, and this has been the case every year.

**Figure 6.2. Experiences with the police among those who have been victims of a reported crime in the last three years, according to SCS 2025. Percentage (%) with overall quite or very positive experiences with the police and those who are quite or very satisfied with various aspects of the police's work. Presented by gender, with 95% confidence intervals.**



In terms of age, the proportion who report positive or satisfied experiences is consistently largest in the oldest age group (75–84 years). In general, the proportion is smaller in the younger age groups, although there are some exceptions, for example, regarding police effectiveness, where the proportion is smallest in the middle age groups.

**Figure 6.3. Experiences with the police among those who have been victims of a reported crime in the last three years, according to SCS 2025. Percentage (%) with overall quite or very positive experiences with the police and those who are quite or very satisfied with various aspects of the police's work. Presented by age, with 95% confidence intervals.**



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Nilsson, A. (2002). Fånge i marginalen – uppväxtvillkor, levnadsförhållanden och återfall i brott bland fångar. Avhandling. Stockholm: Kriminologiska institutionen, Stockholms universitet.

The National Crime Victimization Survey (SCS) is an annually recurring national crime victimization and safety survey. The dataset consists of over 64,000 individuals who have responded to questions via postal and web-based questionnaires about victimization, insecurity and worry about crime, trust in the justice system, and experiences with contact with the justice system. Examples of questions the survey addresses: What proportion of the population reports being a victim of a personal crime or property crime in the previous year, and how has this changed over time? What proportion of different groups in the population experience insecurity or worry about becoming a victim of crime, and what consequences has this worry led to? What level of trust does the population have in the justice system and its different parts, and how has this changed over time?

For those with a particular interest, a detailed technical description is available in the accompanying quality declaration, which can be found on Brå's website [www.bra.se/ntu](http://www.bra.se/ntu). For a more detailed description of the theoretical background of the method and what it means for how the results should be interpreted, see Brå statistiska undersökningar om brott – Ett metodstöd för tolkning av resultat (Brå

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