Crime and Disorder Survey FAQs

About the Survey

1. Why is this survey being conducted?

The survey is being carried out to understand residents' experiences, perceptions, and concerns regarding crime, anti-social behaviour, and community safety. The findings will help inform local priorities and improve services.

2. Who is conducting the survey?

The survey is being conducted by Haringey Community Safety Team.

3. How long will it take to complete?

The survey should take approximately 15 minutes to complete.

4. Is participation voluntary?

Yes. Participation is entirely voluntary, and you may skip any question you do not wish to answer.

5. Will my responses remain confidential?

Yes. All responses will be treated confidentially and reported in a way that does not identify individual participants.

Crime and Safety Concerns

6. What types of crime does the survey cover?

The survey may include questions about:

- Burglary
- Theft
- Robbery
- Vehicle crime
- Violence
- Drug-related activity
- Hate crime
- Domestic abuse
- Cybercrime
- Anti-social behaviour

7. Why are you asking about my perceptions of crime if I have not been a victim?

Perceptions of safety are important because they influence community wellbeing, confidence, and quality of life.

8. What is anti-social behaviour?

Anti-social behaviour refers to actions that cause harassment, alarm, or distress to others, such as vandalism, noise nuisance, littering, or intimidating behaviour.

9. Why do you ask whether I feel safe during the day or at night?

Understanding when and where people feel unsafe helps identify areas that may require additional support or intervention.

Reporting Crime

10. Should I report a crime through this survey?

No. The survey is not a crime reporting tool. If you need to report a crime, contact the police or appropriate authority.

11. What should I do if I am in immediate danger?

If there is an emergency or immediate threat to life, contact emergency services immediately.

12. I have experienced a crime recently. Can I discuss it in the survey?

Yes, if the survey includes questions about victimisation. However, please avoid providing information that could identify individuals.

Use of Survey Results

13. How will the results be used?

The results will help:

- Identify community safety priorities
- Inform local crime prevention strategies
- Allocate resources more effectively
- Improve partnership working between agencies

14. Will the survey results be published?

A summary of findings may be shared with residents, partners, and decision-makers.

15. Can the survey results lead to increased policing?

The results may inform decisions regarding community safety initiatives, including police and partnership activities.

Community Engagement

16. How can I get involved in improving community safety?

You may be able to:

- Join local neighbourhood groups
- Attend community meetings
- Participate in consultation events
- Volunteer in community safety initiatives

17. Can I provide additional comments or suggestions?

Yes. The survey includes opportunities to share comments and recommendations where applicable.

Equality and Inclusion

18. Why are demographic questions included?

Demographic information helps identify whether different groups experience crime or feel unsafe in different ways. This supports fair and inclusive service planning.

19. Do I have to answer demographic questions?

No. You may choose not to answer any question.

20. How will you ensure everyone's views are represented?

The survey aims to gather feedback from people of different ages, backgrounds, and communities to ensure a broad range of perspectives is considered.

Glossary of Terms

Crime and Disorder Survey

Purpose

This glossary provides definitions of terms used throughout the Crime and Disorder Survey. It aims to ensure consistency of understanding among residents, elected members, partner agencies, practitioners, and other stakeholders involved in community safety and crime reduction activities.

A

Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Behaviour that causes, or is likely to cause, harassment, alarm, or distress to others. Examples include vandalism, noise nuisance, rowdy behaviour, littering, and neighbourhood disputes.

Assault

The intentional use or threat of unlawful force against another person.

B

Burglary

Entering a building or property without permission with the intention of committing theft, damage, or another offence.

C

Community Safety

Actions taken by the police, local authorities, partner agencies, and communities to prevent crime, reduce harm, and improve public safety.

Community Safety Partnership (CSP)

A statutory partnership comprising organisations such as the police, local authorities, probation services, health agencies, and fire services working together to reduce crime and disorder.

Confidence in Police

The extent to which residents trust the police to prevent crime, respond effectively, and treat people fairly.

Crime

Any act that breaks criminal law.

Crime Rate

The number of crimes recorded within a specified area and time period, usually expressed per 1,000 population.

Criminal Damage

The deliberate or reckless damage to property belonging to another person or organisation.

D

Disorder

Behaviour that disrupts community life, affects public order, or reduces feelings of safety within a neighbourhood.

Domestic Abuse

A pattern of controlling, coercive, threatening, violent, or abusive behaviour between family members or intimate partners.

F

Fear of Crime

The level of concern or anxiety individuals feel about becoming a victim of crime.

Fraud

Obtaining money, property, or services through deception.

H

Harassment

Repeated unwanted behaviour that causes distress, alarm, or intimidation.

Hate Crime

A criminal offence motivated by hostility or prejudice relating to a person's race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or transgender identity.

I

Incident

Any event reported by a respondent, regardless of whether it is classified as a crime.

N

Neighbourhood Safety

Residents' perceptions of how safe they feel within their local area.

O

Offender

A person who commits a criminal offence.

P

Perception of Crime

An individual's belief about levels of crime and safety within their community.

Police Recorded Crime

Crimes reported to and officially recorded by police forces.

Prevalence

The proportion of people experiencing a particular crime or issue during a specified period.

R

Repeat Victimisation

When an individual, household, business, or location experiences more than one crime or incident within a set timeframe.

Respondent

A person who completes the survey.

Robbery

The theft of property through force or the threat of force.

S

Safety Perception

How safe individuals feel in their home, neighbourhood, or public spaces.

Serious Violence

Violence involving significant injury, weapons, or a substantial risk of harm.

Sexual Offence

An offence involving unwanted sexual activity or behaviour.

Stalking

Repeated and unwanted attention, communication, or behaviour that causes fear, alarm, or distress.

Street Scene

Refers to the overall condition, appearance, and environment of public spaces within a neighbourhood, and how these factors influence perceptions of safety, crime, and quality of life.

T

Theft

The dishonest taking of another person's property without permission.

V

Victim

A person who suffers harm, loss, injury, or distress because of a crime or incident.

Victimisation

The experience of becoming a victim of crime or anti-social behaviour.

Violence with Injury

A violent offence resulting in physical injury.

Violence without Injury

A violent incident involving force or threats where no physical injury occurs.

Vulnerability

Factors that increase a person's risk of harm, exploitation, victimisation, or reduced resilience.
