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VICTIMISATION AND FEAR IN FINLAND 2003

Interim report of the 2003 national survey of victimisation  
to accidents, violence, property crime, and fear

Helsinki 2004

## Foreword

The series of surveys dealt with in this report is based on a recommendation of the OECD Social Indicators Programme of the late 1970s. The recommendation concerned the measurement of the physical safety of the population. Physical safety was measured by population surveys that comprised unexpected, sudden events, caused by external factors, that damaged the health of the Finns. Such events have been classified as traffic, work, home, sports and exercise, and other leisure-time accidents, and violence. Furthermore, the surveys have addressed victimisation to property crimes, the fear of crime, and popular concerns related to security.

The most recent data of the series, representative of the Finnish population ages 15 or older, was collected in 2003. The results are compared to similar surveys from 1980, 1988, 1993, and 1997.

The study has been financed by the National Research Institute of Legal Policy, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, and the Ministry of Education.

This report presents the first findings concerning the central issues of the study. Full reports of the different topics are going to be published later.

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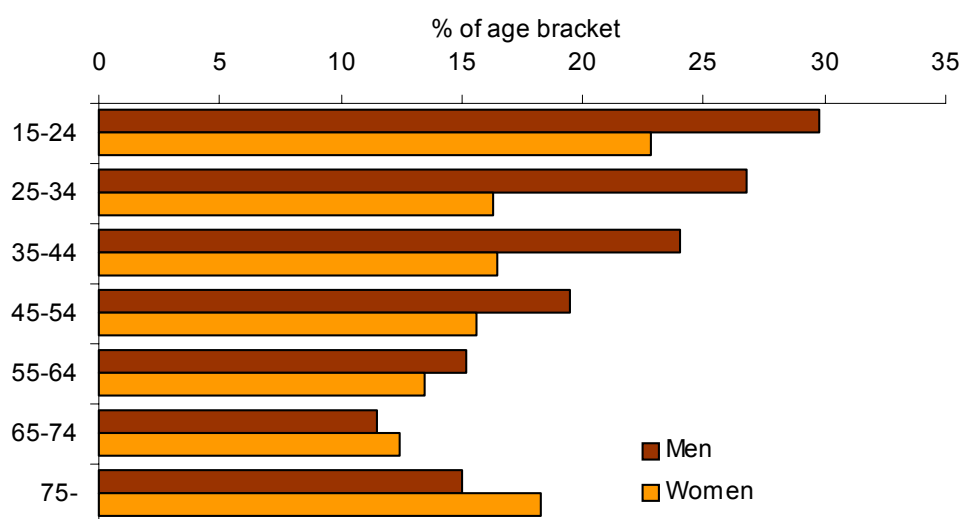
## One Finn out of Five was Injured in Accidents or Assaults

One Finn out of five (19 %) aged 15 to 74 years (741,000 persons) suffered in 2003 a physical injury<sup>1</sup> from accidents or assaults. The same person may have suffered several accidents or assaults in the course of the year, and therefore the number of accidents and assaults is larger than this, or 1,090,000 incidents. Of those older than 74 years, 17 per cent (62,000 persons) had been victimised to accidents or assaults resulting in physical injury (78,000 incidents).

Victimisation to accidents or assaults resulting in injury is most common among young people. The prevalence of victimisation decreases with age until the age of 75 after which it begins to increase again. A second observation from Figure 1 is that the prevalence of accidents and assaults in the age bracket 15–64 is higher for men than for women. Among those at least 65 years old, the prevalence is higher for women than for men. In the oldest age groups, the average age of the women is slightly higher than that of the men, and this may be one explanation of the accident prevalence being higher among old women than among old men. A further part of the relatively high accident prevalence may be explained by that older women are more active in the home and outside of the home than old men are. Also physiological factors such as osteoporosis may influence the injury rates of older women.

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<sup>1</sup> The classification of injuries is presented in Appendix 3. The time series refer to the age bracket 15–74 years because data for those older than 74 years were not collected in all five surveys.



**Figure 1** The proportions (%) of those who suffered accidents or assaults resulting in physical injury, by age and gender, 2003

The rate of persons who had suffered accidents or assaults in the last year has increased by two and a half percentage points from 1997<sup>2</sup>. The prevalence of victims is higher than in any of the preceding years. The increase is to a large extent a consequence of the growth in the prevalence of victims of home and sports or exercise accidents. Violence that resulted in physical injuries has also increased. The increase of victims as compared to the year 1997 was statistically significant in these three event categories (Table 1.)

**Table 1** The proportion of persons aged 15–74 years, victimised over the last year to accidents and assaults resulting in physical injury out of the population (%) in the years 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003, and the number of victimised persons 2003

Event type	Persons who have been victimised %					Persons (N) 2003
	1980	1988	1993	1997	2003	
Total	17.1	16.7	17.0	16.5	19.0	740,900
Traffic accidents	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	64,500
Work accidents	5.8	5.2	3.6	4.5	4.8	185,000
Home accidents	3.5	3.5	4.5	4.6	5.9	229,500
Sports and exercise accidents	4.4	4.0	4.7	5.3	7.0	272,300
Other leisure-time accidents	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.5	2.3	88,800
Violence	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.3	89,700

<sup>2</sup> The statistical 95 % confidence range of the victimisation rates in 2003 is 18.1–19.9. See the passage on the technical specifications of the research data.

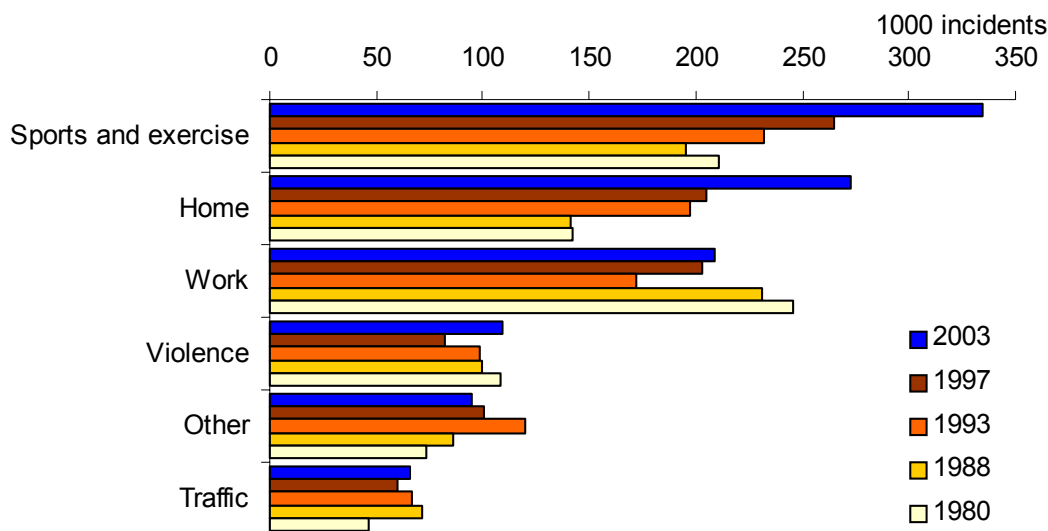
## The Incidents that Caused Physical Injury

The largest number of injuries was caused in connection with sports and exercise (Figure 2). The volume of such accidents has increased steadily since the late 1980s. Since 1997, such accidents have increased by one quarter. Home accidents have increased by one-third since 1997. Also home accidents show an increasing trend from the late 1980s.

Work accidents decreased during the recession of the early 1990s. By the late 1990s, their volume had increased again. Also from 1997 to 2003, a further slight increase may be observed. The work accident level of the 1980s has, however, not yet been reached.

The decrease of assaults resulting in physical injury<sup>3</sup> since 1980 has been discontinued. Assaults resulting in injury have increased from 1997 to 2003 by one-third, returning to the level of the early 1980s.

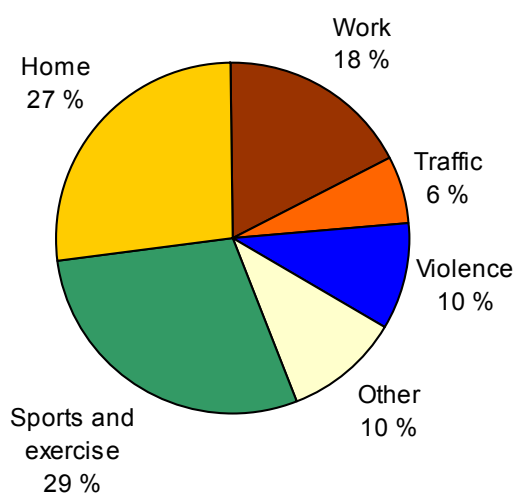
Other leisure-time accidents (these do not comprise the home and sports/exercise accidents) have decreased slightly from the year 1997 (6 %). The decrease of traffic accidents resulting in injury that began by the late 1980s has again turned to an increase. They have increased by nine per cent since 1997.



**Figure 2** The volume of accidents and assaults resulting in physical injury in the years 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (The counting unit is the accident or the assault. Population: those aged 15–74 years)

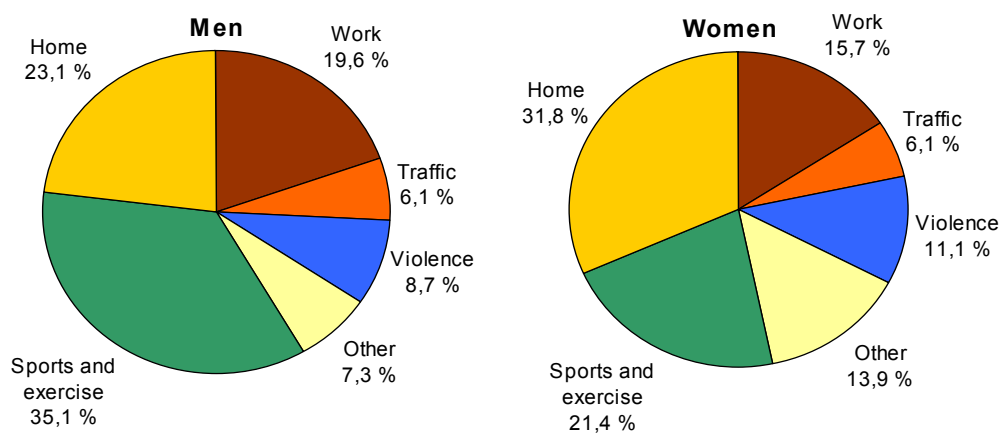
<sup>3</sup> The definition of violence was revised in the 1997 and 2003 interviews. In the time series, the data for these years were transformed to correspond to the old definition.

In the years 1988, 1997 and 2003, also the accident and assault experiences of those at least 75 years old were measured. The 78,000 accidents that had occurred to this group were predominantly home accidents and other leisure time accidents. In this age group, no assaults resulting in injury were found. The accidents of old people have increased as the population has grown older. Those at least 75 years old had experienced 57,000 accidents in 1997, whereas this age group suffered about 40,000 accidents or assaults causing physical injury in 1988.



**Figure 3** The distribution of different event categories in 2003. (% , those aged 15 years or older, N = 1,168,617)

Out of all accidents and assaults resulting in injury, two-thirds were home, sports or exercise, or other leisure time accidents. If accidents are compared separately, the proportion of home, sports or exercise and other leisure time accidents out of all accidents amounted to 73.5 per cent (Figure 3.)



**Figure 4** The distribution of different event categories in 2003, by gender. (% , those aged 15 years or older, N (men) = 639,139; N (women) = 529,478)

For men, the characteristic event categories of accidents and assaults causing physical injury were sports or exercise accidents and work accidents, as compared to women. Home accidents and other leisure time accidents were more characteristic for women (Figure 4.)

## Traffic Accidents

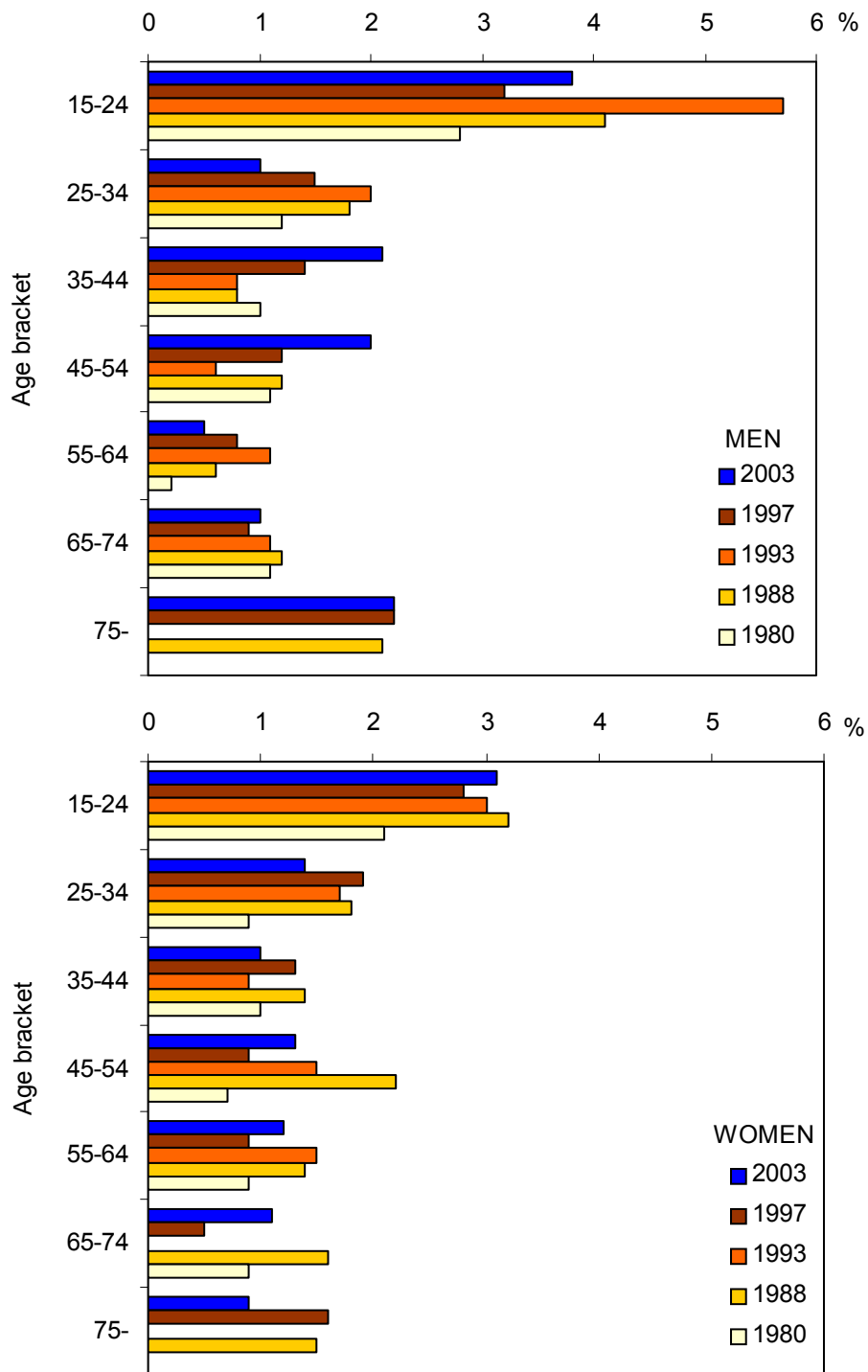
According to the interviews, a total of 246,000 traffic accidents was experienced by the population aged 15 or over in 2003. 71,000 accidents resulted in physical injury. Out of these, 5,300 occurred to those at least 75 years old. For the sake of comparability, only traffic accidents resulting in physical injury are analysed in this report.

Traffic accidents resulting in injury increased in the 1980s, then decreased in the 1990s, and increased again in 2003. Over half (55 %) of the traffic accidents resulting in injuries happened to men.

About 38 per cent of the traffic accidents with injury occurred when the victim was travelling in a person car, 37 per cent occurred when riding a bicycle, 16 per cent when riding a motorbike or a moped, and in three per cent, the victim was a pedestrian.

The groups with the highest risk of traffic accidents were young (15–24 years) men and women. In the 2003 results, the traffic accident rate of men aged 35–54 years had increased from previous years. Except for the youngest age bracket, the differences of the rates of being involved in traffic accidents and suffering physical injury were rather similar across age brackets for women, and the differences have decreased in comparison to earlier years (Figure 5).



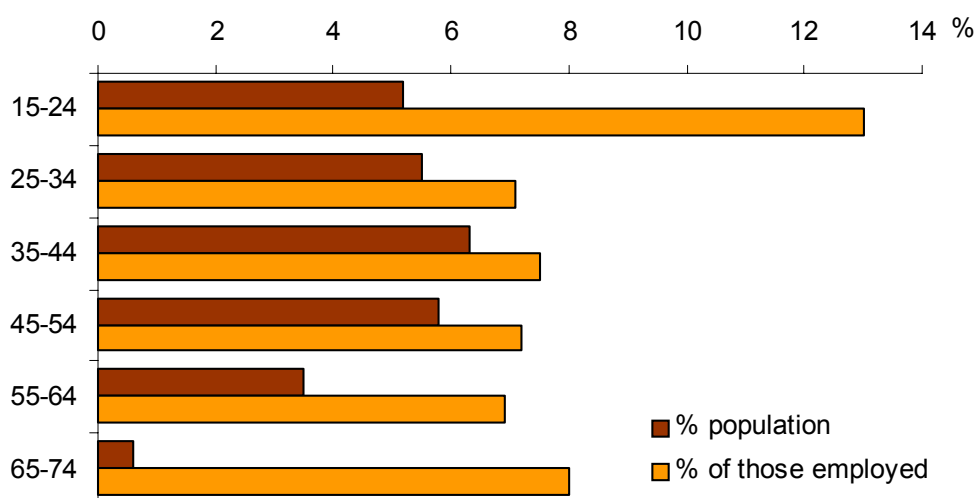


**Figure 5** The prevalence of persons who had over the last year suffered a traffic accident resulting in physical injury, by gender and age 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997, and 2003 (% , the counting unit is the person)

## Work Accidents

According to the interviews, 208,000 work accidents occurred in 2003. The number of work accidents decreased slightly from 1980 to 1988. In the 1993 survey, the number of work accidents decreased clearly when compared to the previous survey. In the 1997 survey, work accidents increased from 1993, and in 2003, their number increased again by 5,000 incidents. In the year 2003, 60 per cent of work accidents were experienced by men.

Almost five per cent of the respondents had experienced a work accident over the last year. For those who were employed at the time of interview, the rate was nine per cent. The likelihood of victimisation related to the size of the age group was highest for those in the age bracket 35–44 years in 2003. The risk of having a work accident may be found by calculating the proportion of work accident victims out of those who are presently working. In this calculus, the clearly distinct risk group are the young people in the bracket 15–24. Of these, 13 per cent had been in a work accident in 2003, whereas the risk was about 7–8 per cent in the other age groups. (Figure 6.)

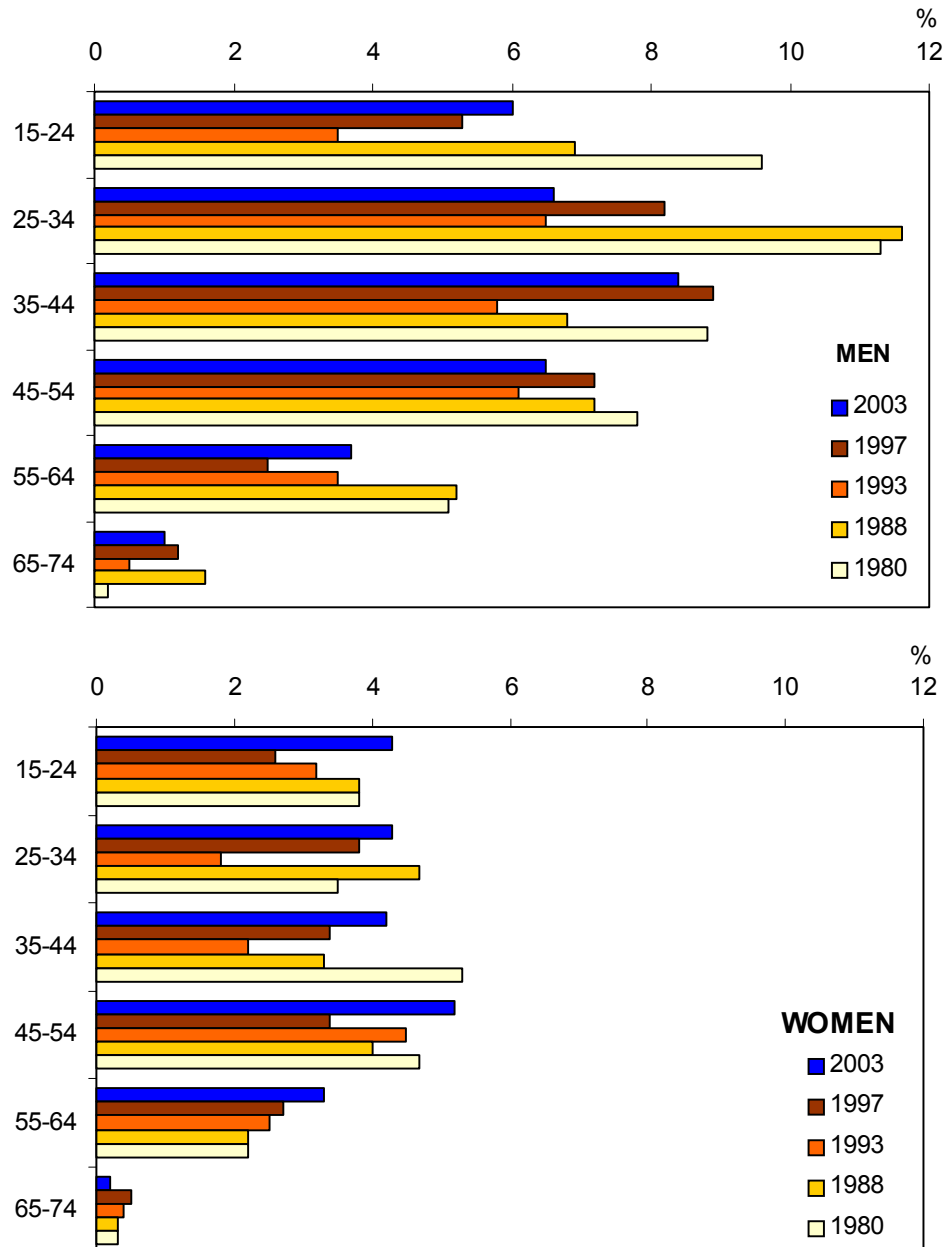


**Figure 6** Persons who had a work accident, by age, in proportion to the whole population and to those employed in the same age group, 2003 (%)

The work accidents of men have increased among the youngest persons and among those aged 55–64 years. In the other age brackets, the work accidents of men have decreased. The work accident rate of women, as shown in Figure 7, is lower than the one for men. The proportion of women who have had a work accident over the last year has increased in all age brackets within the range of employment age. The work accident risk of women is generally lower than the one for men, but their overall security at work is jeopardised by

workplace violence of which women reported more than men do. The prevalence of workplace violence is analysed in the chapter on violence.

The most common work accident situations were falling or slipping (51,000 accidents), hurting oneself against an object (32,000 accidents), and a sudden movement (29,000 accidents).



**Figure 7** Persons who had experienced a work accident over the last year, by gender and age in the years 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003 (% of the population group. The counting unit is the person)

## Home Accidents

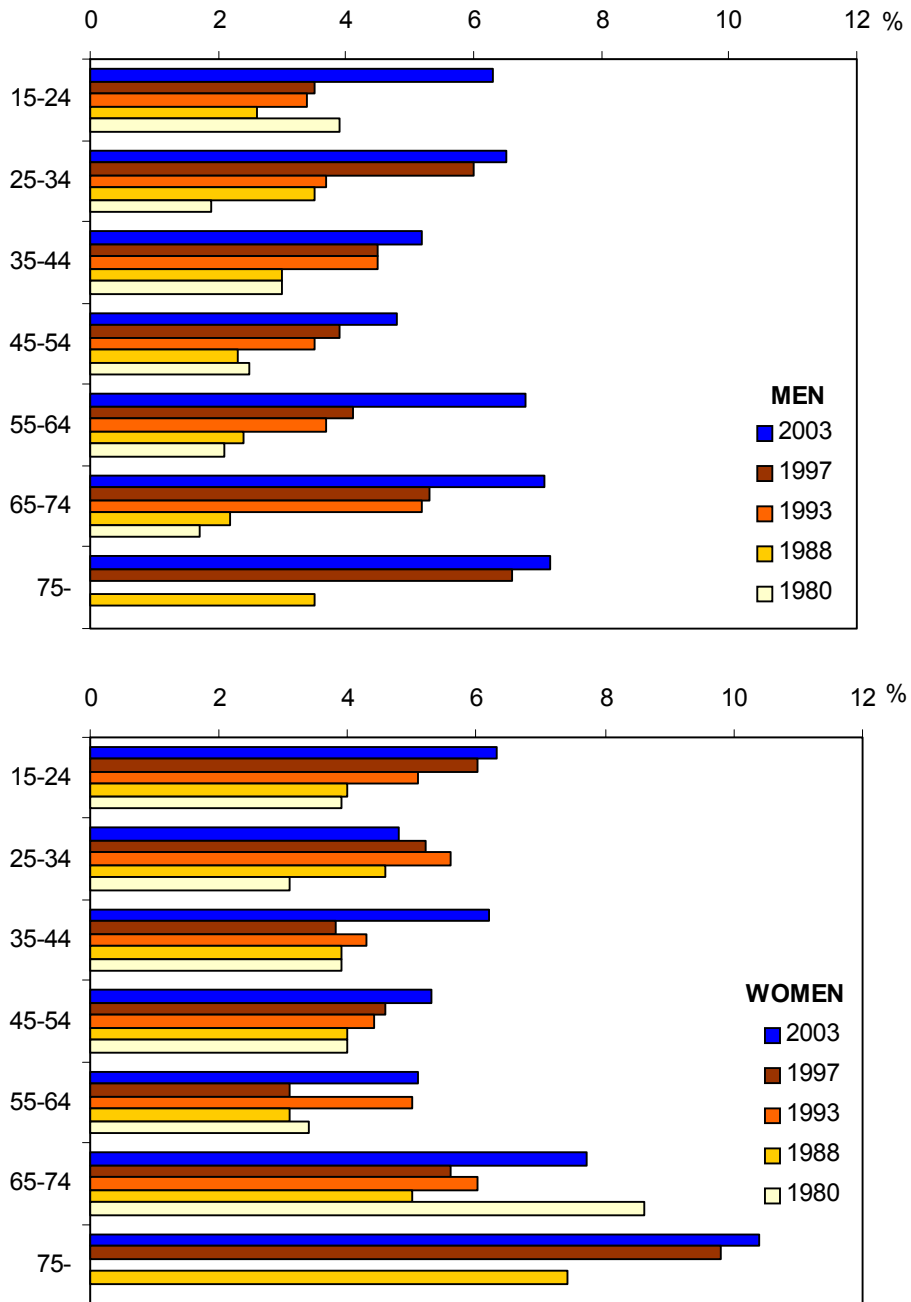
In 2003, a total of 316,000 home accidents occurred. The number of home accidents has exceeded the level of the 1980s in both surveys of the 1990s. In 2003, the number of home accidents has increased once more. The growth concerns both men and women. Compared to 1997, the 2003 rate is one-third higher.

Men had 47 per cent of the home accidents. The proportion of men out of home accident victims has increased steadily (of the age bracket 15–74, in 1980: 36 %, in 1988: 39 %, in 1993: 41 %, in 1997: 47 %, in 2003: 50 %).

The most common home accident situations were falling or slipping (41 % of the accidents), hurting oneself against a sharp object (15 %) and burn injuries (15 %). Among women, falling and slipping, as well as burn injuries were more common than among men. Men injured themselves against sharp object more often than did women.

In 2003, a home accident occurred to men most often in maintenance, repair or construction work outdoors (45,000; women: 8,500 accidents), in connection to moving around at home (22,000 accidents) or in connection with hobbies (18,000: women: 9,000 accidents). The accidents of women occurred most often while cooking (36,000 accidents; men: 12,000), when cleaning or laundering (21,000; men: 6,000 accidents), or in connection with moving around at home (45,000 accidents).

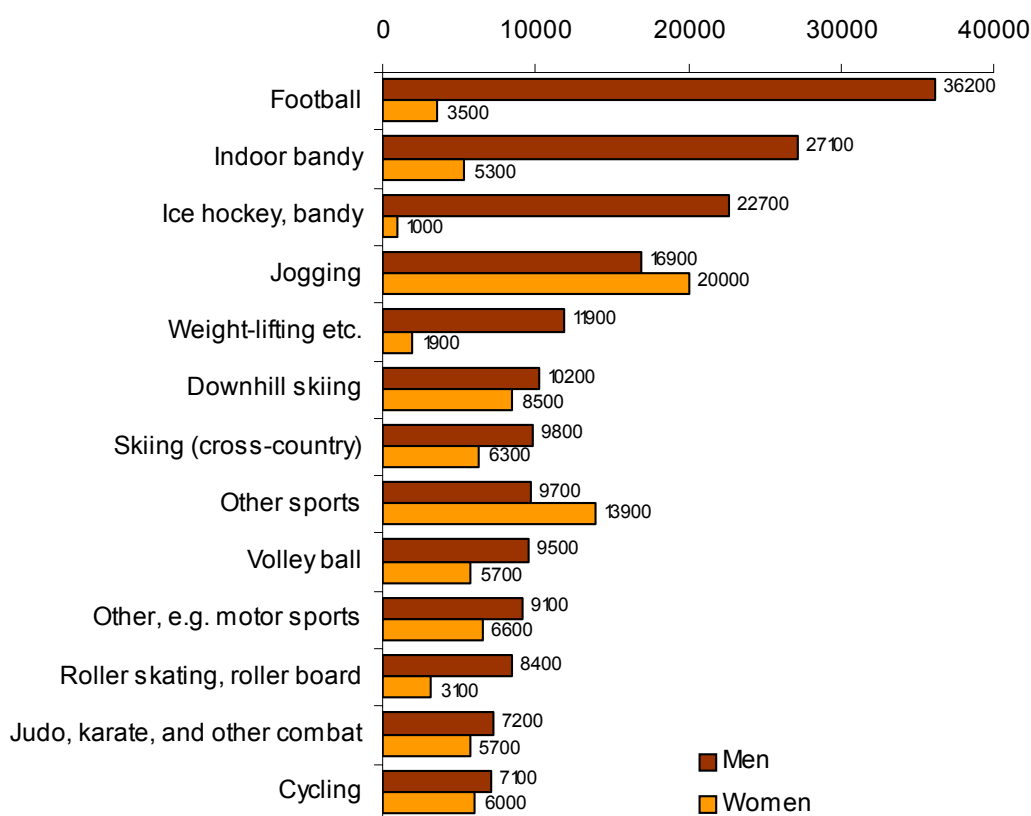
The high-risk group of home accidents are women older than 64 years. The risk exceeds the average also for men in the oldest age groups. Among young men, home accidents have increased when compared to the earlier years. The amount of home accidents has grown in all male age brackets. The same is true of all female age brackets except for those between 25 and 34 years.



**Figure 8** Persons who had experienced a home accident resulting in injury, by gender and age in 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (% of the population group. The counting unit is the person)

## Sports and Exercise Accidents

Since the 1990s, sports and exercise accidents have been the most prevalent type of accident resulting in injury. In the year 2003, a total of 338,000 sports and exercise accidents occurred. From 1997, they have increased by one-quarter (27%). Two-thirds of sports and exercise accidents were experienced by men.

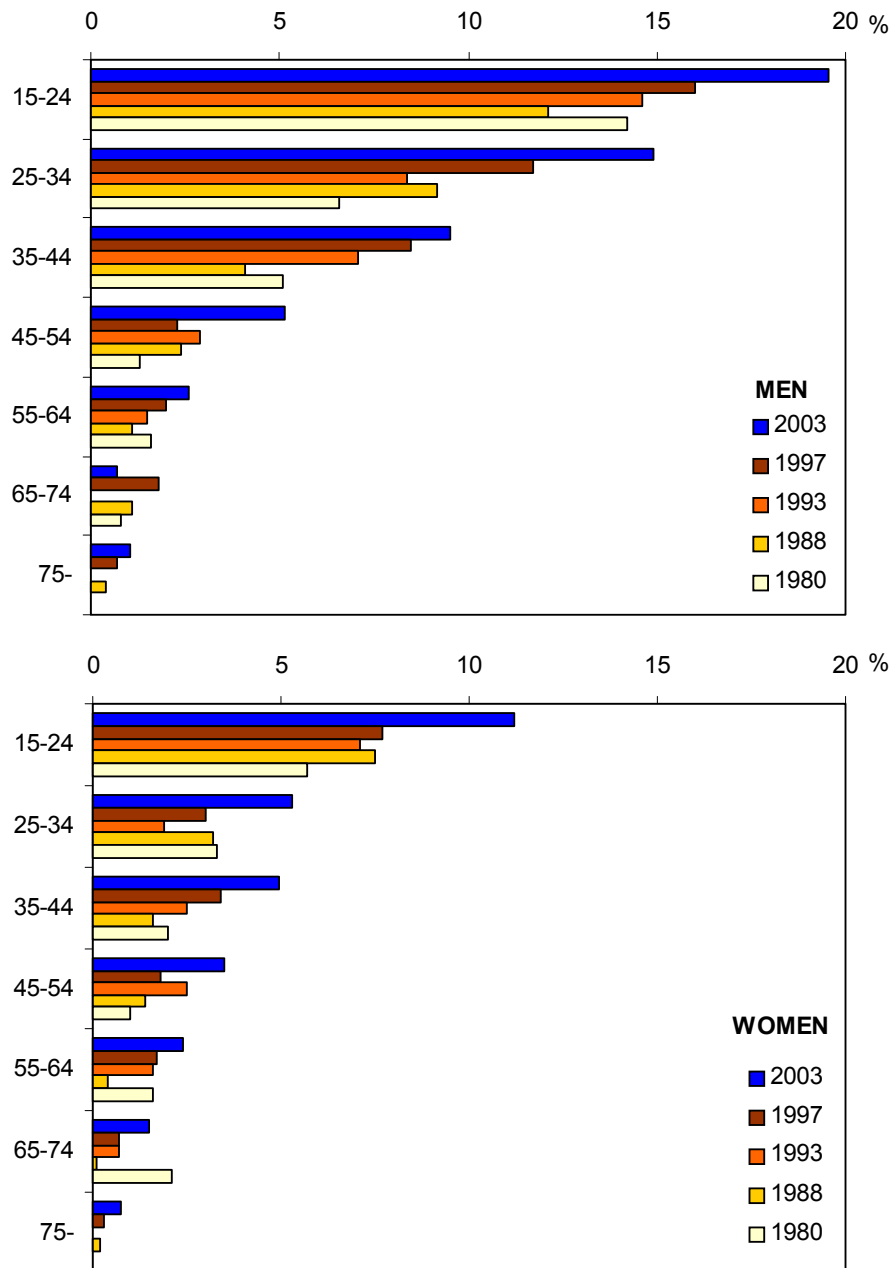


**Figure 9** The volume of sports and exercise accidents according to kind of sport, by gender, 2003 (kinds of sport with less than 10,000 accidents excluded)

In 2003, men had most sports accidents in team competitions: playing football, indoor bandy, ice hockey. Also accidents when jogging and engaging in weight lifting were common. The sports or exercise accidents of women occurred mostly when jogging or engaging in other exercise.

The risk of sports or exercise accidents was exceptionally high among young men, but it is also higher among young women in comparison to the other age brackets of women. This is probably explained by the fact that young people are more often than others engaged in team sports with a high accident risk. The sports and exercise accidents of women have increased in

all age groups. This is also true of men, with the exception of those aged 65–74 years. The increase of sports and exercise accidents was particularly large among those between 45 and 54 years old.



**Figure 10** Persons who had experienced a sports or exercise accident resulting in injury over the last year, by gender and age in 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (% of the population group. The counting unit is the person)

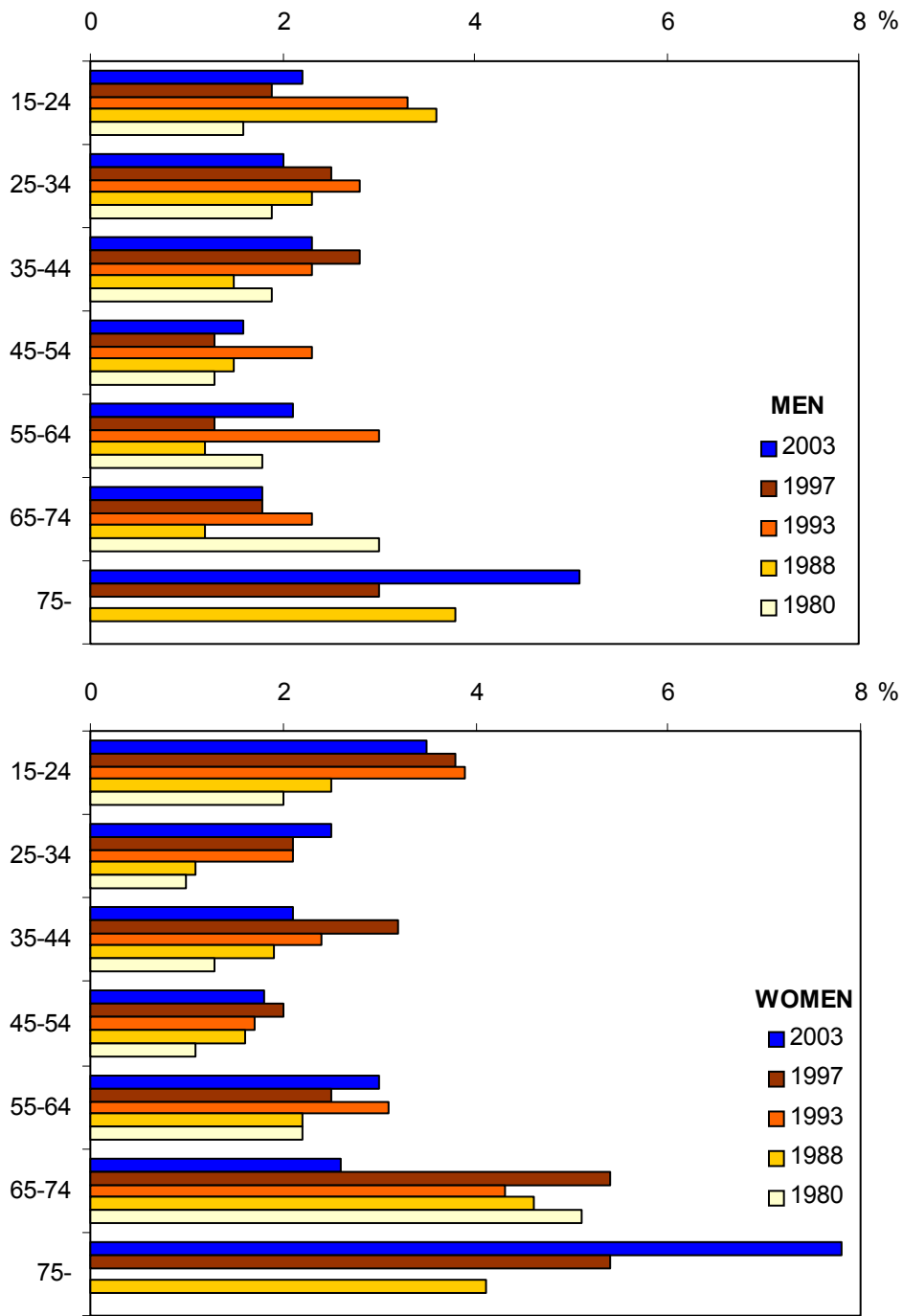
## Other Leisure-Time Accidents

Other leisure time accidents are accidents that could not be classified as traffic, work, home, or sports accidents. In the year 2003, the number of other leisure time accidents was 121,000. Men experienced 39 % of the other leisure time accidents. The number of other leisure time accidents has increased slightly among men, whereas their number among women has remained on the same level as in 1997.

A typical incident of other leisure time accidents was falling/tripping or slipping (81 % of the incidents). Mostly, the victim fell or tripped while going shopping, attending to other business, or being otherwise on the move.

In 2003, the high-risk group for men are those older than 74 years. Also for women, the same age group is prominent. Of the other age brackets, young women had more accidents than the others younger than 75 years.





**Figure 11** Persons who had experienced other leisure time accidents over the last year, by gender and age in 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (% of the population group. The counting unit is the person)

## Threats and Violence

In the interviews of this series of surveys, violence has been defined broadly so that it comprises, in addition to events resulting in physical injury, also events where the victim has been threatened, prevented from moving, or hit with no visible marks resulting. Violence corresponding to this broad definition has decreased, but the number of violence situations that resulted in injury has increased since 1997.

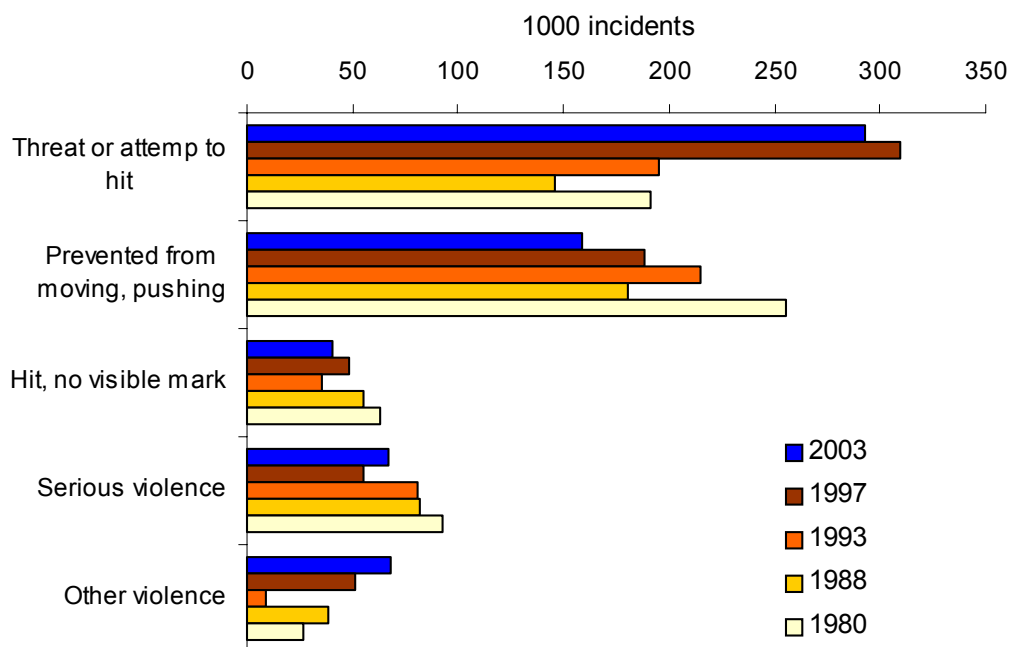
## The Volume of Violent Incidents

In 2003, the population aged 15–74 years experienced 627,000 violent incidents (those at least 75 years old: about 4,000). Almost half of this violence consisted of threats (47 %). Overall, there were six per cent less of such violent situations than in 1997, and equally many as in 1980. The decrease of violence concerned petty violence such as preventing someone from moving, pushing and shoving, and attempts to hit someone. In 2003, the volume of more serious violent incidents was a bit larger than in 1997. "Other" violence comprises, i.a., 33,000 cases classified as mental/psychological violence that were identified in the interviews but that do not actually correspond to the definitions applied in this study.

**Table 2** The forms of threats and violence in 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (The counting unit is the incident. If the respondent had experienced several violent incidents over the year, details were asked about the three most recent ones. Target population: age group 15–74 years)

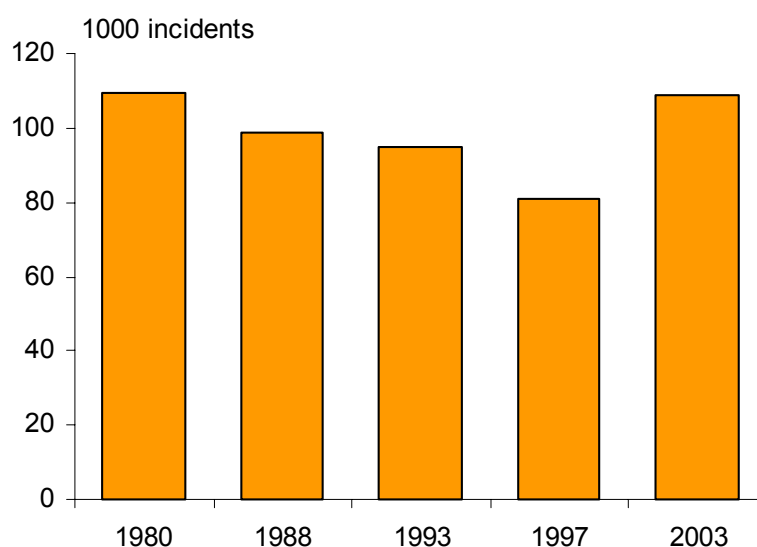
	1980	1988	1993	1997	2003
Total	629,000	501,000	533,000	652,000	627,000
Threat or attempt to hit	191,000	146,000	195,000	310,000	293,000
Prevented from moving, pushing	255,000	180,000	215,000	188,000	159,000
Hit, no visible mark	63,000	55,000	35,000	48,000	40,000
Hit, bruises	58,000	51,000	38,000	29,000	33,000
Hit, wounds or fractures	21,000	20,000	27,000	16,000	20,000
Kicking	10,000	7,000	9,000	5,000	7,000
Armed violence	4,000	4,000	7,000	5,000	4,000
Rape or attempt to rape	2,000	5,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Other violence	25,000	33,000	7,000	48,000	68,000

The data in Table 2 are also presented in Figure 12. Here, categories have been combined so that the group of "serious" violence comprises beating that has caused bruises, wounds or bone fractures, kicking, armed violence, and rape and attempted rape.



**Figure 12** The forms of threats and violence in 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (The counting unit is the incident. Target group: ages 15–74 years)

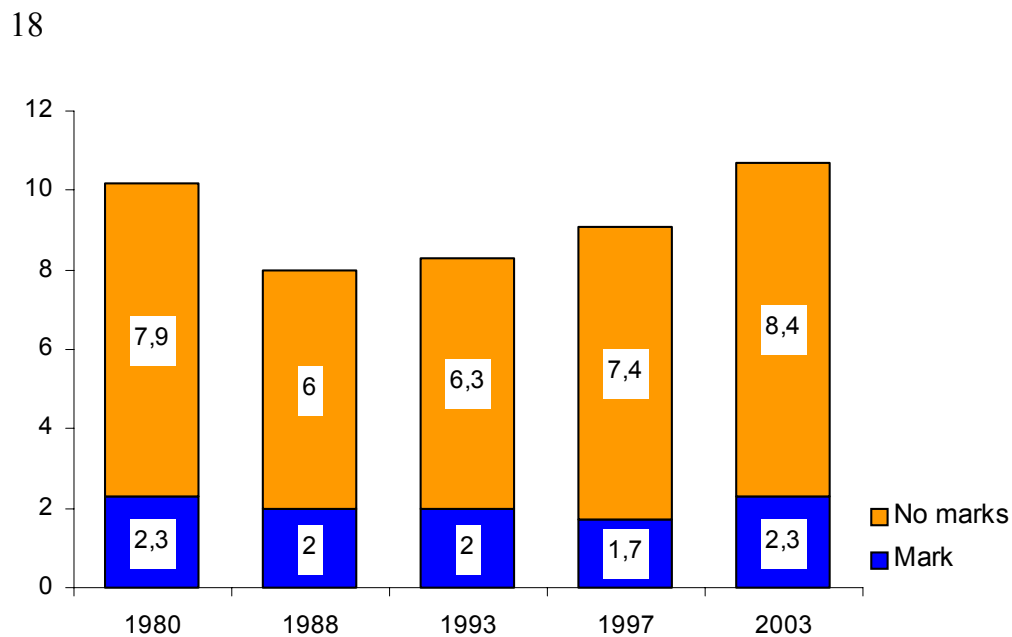
In the period of time covered by the surveys, the lowest number of violent incidents is found in 1988. The violent experiences increased again over the 1990s. If only the more serious violence that caused physical injuries is considered, the trend has been different. Serious violence has decreased systematically until 1997. However, in 2003 the trend is reversed, and the volume of serious incidents was again almost the same as in 1980 (Figure 13).



**Figure 13** Violence that resulted in physical injury in 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (The counting unit is the incident. Target group: ages 15–74 years)

## Victims of Violence

About one out of ten (11 %) Finns in the age bracket 15–74 years said in 2003 that they had, over the last year, been victimised to some kind of violence, including threats. The volume of victimised persons was at its lowest in the end-1980s (8 %). Subsequently, the share of persons who had experienced threats and violence has increased, and so has the number of violent incidents. In 2003, violence caused injuries to about two out of one hundred persons between 15 and 74 years of age (2.3 %, or 90,000 persons). In the more than twenty years covered by the surveys, the proportion of this group has fluctuated both sides of two per cent (Figure 14).



**Figure 14** The proportion of persons victimised to violence in the population aged 15 to 74 years (%). Violence resulting in physical injury and other violence

## The Violent Situations

In the following, the violent situations have been classified into five violence categories. **Family violence** denotes violence between family members. **Small group violence** means violence between persons who are otherwise known to each other. **Workplace violence** is experienced in the work environment, whereas in **street violence**, the perpetrator is unknown to the victim, and it occurs outdoors. **Other random violence** comprises primarily violence perpetrated by a person not previously known to the victim, indoors such as restaurants, pubs, or other places of entertainment.

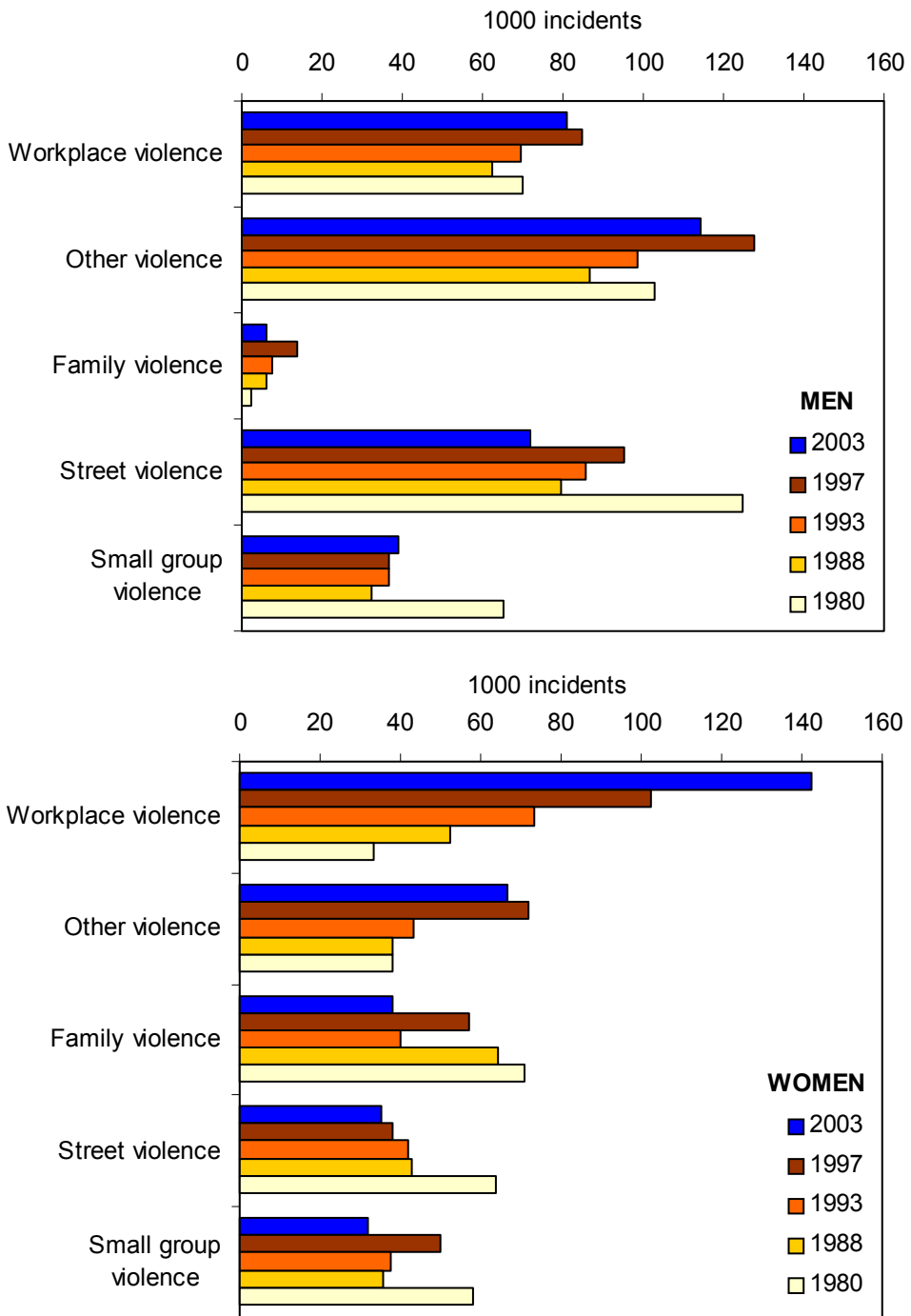
For men, the most common instances of threats and violence are connected with restaurants and other places of entertainment, the street environment, and work (Figure 15). For women, the most common situations relate to work, and violence in restaurants and other places of entertainment comes second.

Some main trends may be identified since 1980<sup>4</sup>. Family violence directed at women, and small group violence – in particular incidents that resulted in injury – and also street violence seem to have decreased. In contrast, then, workplace violence experienced by women has increased systematically. The largest number of work-related violence experienced by women occurred in health care and hospital occupations (almost 60,000 incidents in 2003, 33,000 in 1997) – most of the increase of women’s victimisation to workplace violence comes from this group. In the social sector, women experienced 17,000 incidents of threats and violence (11,000 in 1997), and in the education sector incidents of women’s victimisation amounted to 10,000 (6,000 incidents in 1997).

For men, all types of violent situations were about equally or slightly less numerous in 2003 as compared to the survey six years earlier. This was true also for work-related violence, in contrast to the women’s experiences. The incidents with threats and violence that men experienced in their work are distributed across occupations more evenly than in the case of women. The largest number of incidents was found for car drivers, in real estate services, and in security occupations.

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<sup>4</sup> In population surveys, the estimates describing the prevalence of victimisation depend essentially on how the survey was carried out and how the survey questions were formulated. For this reason, results from other surveys, such as the 1997 study of women’s victimisation to male violence, or the security survey carried out by the police in 2003 cannot be directly compared to the results of the present survey. For example, the Finnish violence against women survey found higher rates of partner violence than the present study. The central objective of the series of surveys reported here is to measure trends in security. According to the results, for example, the trend of family violence is decreasing.



**Figure 15** All incidents of threats and violence, by gender and type of violence, 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (Ages 15 to 74 years)



**Figure 16** Incidents of threats and violence that resulted in physical injury, by gender and type of violence, 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003.

For men, the incidents that resulted in physical injury typically occurred in restaurants or other entertainment places (the volume of these "other" incidents has increased considerably from the previous surveys), and street violence. For women, violence causing injury was concentrated to workplace and restaurant/ entertainment environments, but also in small group and family

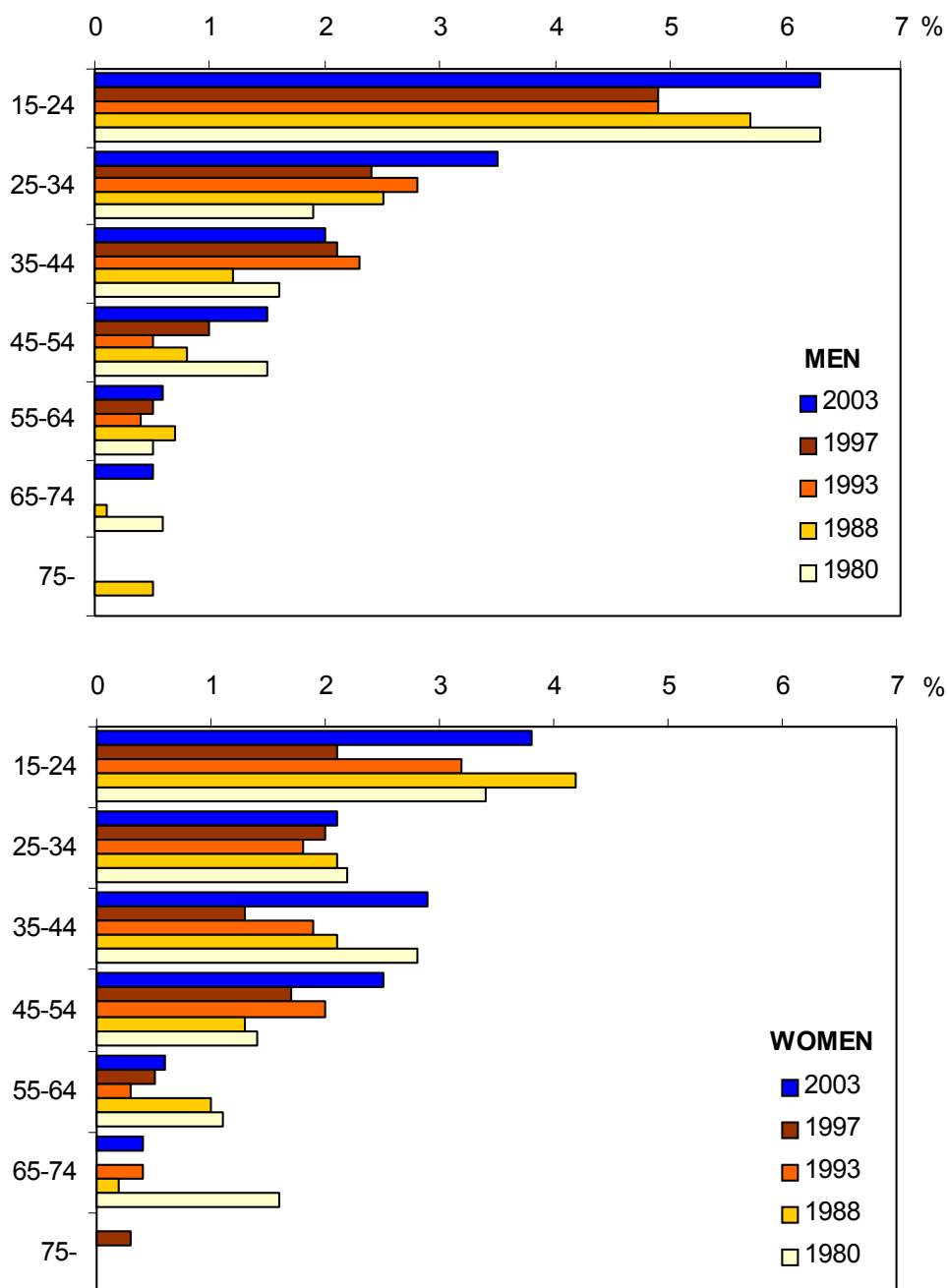


circumstances. In earlier surveys, the most common type of violence causing injury to women was family violence. Family violence and small group violence that have previously dominated women's experiences of violence causing injury have decreased, whereas workplace violence and other violence have simultaneously increased. The increase of women's workplace violence causing injury was concentrated in the health care sector.

The increase of the volume of persons who have experienced violence causing injury has occurred for both men and women; however, the volumes of persons who had experienced violence in general were very low among those at least 55 years old. The increase in the volume of workplace violence experienced by women is reflected in that the number of violent incidents causing injury has grown for those between 35 and 44 years old (by a total of 9,000 incidents since 1997).

## The Victims of Violence

Figure 17 depicts the volumes of persons who have experienced violence by gender and age.



**Figure 17** Persons who had experienced violence causing injury, by gender and age, 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. (The counting unit is the person)

The high-risk group in regards of violence causing injury continues to be young men (ages 15 to 24); their victimisation rate for 2003 was higher than in the 1990s. In this age bracket, the prevalence of victims exceeded six per cent. Among the men, the rate of victims decreases rapidly towards the older age brackets. Also for the women, the prevalence of victims has increased in the youngest age bracket considerably since 1997. For the women, the prevalence of victims is rather stable across ages 25 to 54 because workplace and family violence are predominantly experienced by women in this age bracket.

## Reporting to the Police

One central strength of victimisation surveys is that they provide a measure for the degree to which crimes are reported or not reported to the police. So-called unrecorded crime has proven to be voluminous. Time series data also allow an analysis of changes in the proportion of unrecorded violence.

**Table 3** The volume of threats and violence, and the proportion reported to the police in the 1980, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003 surveys. (The counting unit is the violent incident, % of all incidents, ages 15 to 74 years)

	A. All incidents		B. Incidents where the victim was at least hit	
	Total	Reported to police %	Total	Reported to police %
1980	629,000	3.7	159,000	6.2
1988	501,000	5.4	141,000	8.2
1993	533,000	6.6	116,000	11.7
1997	652,000	7.2	109,000	17.4
2003	627,000	7.2	106,000	15.3

The reporting rate concerning threats and violence has increased over time in the series of surveys reported here until 1997: the tendency to report has grown steadily. The trend has been so strong that it has had a considerable impact on the overall volume of police-recorded crimes. In the 2003 survey, however, this increase has stopped, and the reporting rate has indeed slightly dropped. The drop concerns incidents where the victim has at least been hit.

The long-term growth of the reporting rate is consistent with the growth of crime-related concern or fear. In the light of previous studies and of international comparisons, this trend has also other parallel reasons: the steady increase of the average age of the Finnish population has influenced the

increase in the reporting rate; also the ongoing urbanisation development and the gradual improvement of the availability of police services have similar consequences. A general and essential further condition of the growth of the reporting rate has been popular confidence in the police, which is at a relatively high level in Finland.

## Property Crimes

Victimisation to property crimes was assessed by enumerating different property crimes to which the respondent or his/her household could have been victimised. In the 1997 and 2003 national surveys, the questions relating to property crimes were formulated to correspond to items in the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) to which the results are compared in the following. Until now, four sweeps of the ICVS have been carried out in 1989, 1992, 1996 and 2000.

**Table 4** Victimization to a selection of property crimes 1989, 1992, 1996, 1997, 2000 and 2003 (%)

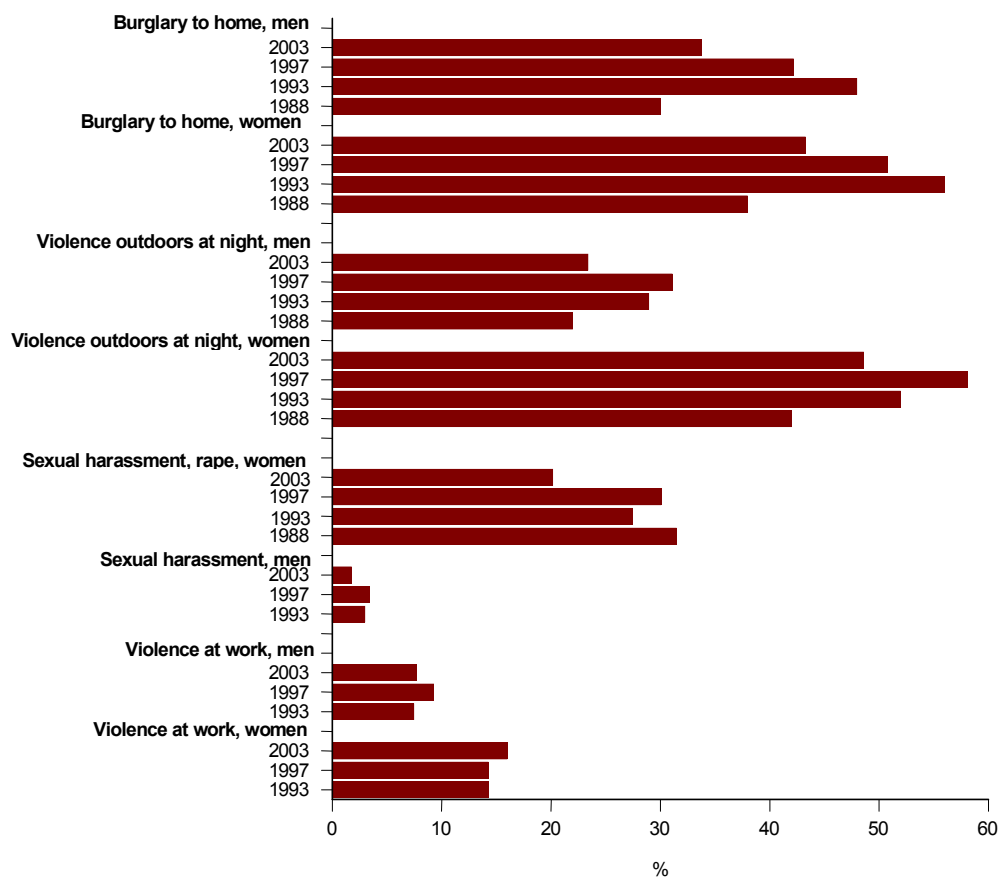
Property crimes	1989	1992	1996	1997	2000	2003
Theft of car	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.8
Theft from car	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.8
Car vandalism	4.0	5.6	4.2	3.9	3.7	4.2
Theft of motorbike	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Theft of bicycle	3.1	5.0	5.4	5.1	4.9	4.2
House burglary	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5
Attempted house burglary	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.5
Theft from person	4.3	3.4	3.3	2.8	3.7	2.8
Robbery	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3
All property crime (9 items)	14.1	17.8	15.3	14.3	14.6	13.7

In comparison to 1997, the prevalence of victimisation to crimes against cars has increased slightly; and victimisation to bicycle thefts has decreased. For other property crimes, the situation seems to have remained unchanged. The prevalence of persons who have been victims to one or several of the crimes enumerated in Table 4 (13.7 % of the population in 2003; the 1997 and 2003 rates in Table 4 do not comprise robberies) has continued to decrease.

## Concern for Becoming a Victim of Crimes or Accidents

In many victimisation surveys, the fear of crime denotes concern for the risk of becoming a victim of acts of violence or property crimes. In the 2003 survey, also concern regarding different kinds of accidents was assessed.

This report deals with the following causes of concern: 1) house burglary, 2) becoming a victim of violence outdoors after dark, 3) violence at work, 4) sexual harassment and rape, and 5) traffic accident, 6) work accident, and 7) home or leisure time accident.



**Figure 18** Concerns related to different kinds of crimes. Men and women, those very much or somewhat concerned (%), ages 15 to 74 years, 1988, 1993, 1997 and 2003. For the exact wording of the questions, see Appendix 5.

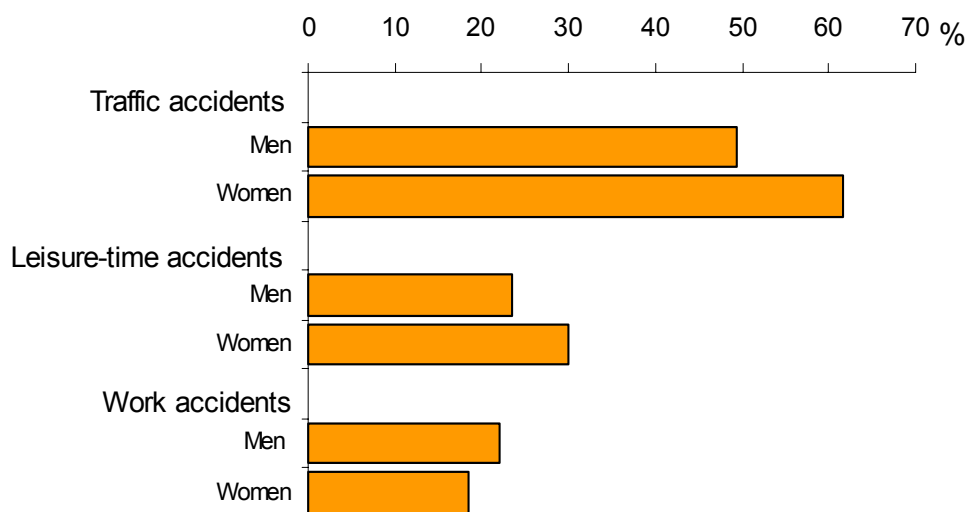
The primary causes for concern among women have been the risk of victimisation to violence outdoors after dark, and of a burglary into their home. The most common cause for concern among men has been the risk of a burglary into their home.

An overall observation from Figure 18 is that concern regarding victimisation to crimes has generally decreased after 1997, among men and

women alike. The exception is the concern among women regarding victimisation to violence at work: this particular concern has grown. The concern regarding burglary into one's home and the concern regarding victimisation to violence outdoors after dark is at the same level as in the 1988 survey, while women's concern regarding victimisation to sexual harassment or rape is considerably lower than in 1988.

Regarding the results presented in Figure 18, it is significant to observe that although almost one-half of the women were at least somewhat concerned of being victimised to violence outdoors after dark, the proportion of those very concerned was less than seven per cent. However, the proportion of those very concerned was smaller than this in all other "concern" questions (Appendix 5).

In the 2003 survey, concern regarding victimisation to accidents was assessed for the first time. Men and women alike were more concerned of becoming victims of traffic accidents than for instance of victimisation to violence outdoors after dark. A much smaller proportion of the population is concerned about leisure time accidents than about traffic accidents. The proportion of persons concerned about victimisation to work accidents in Figure 19 has been calculated from the entire population, i.e. this rate comprises also those who are not working. Of the men who were employed at the time of the interview, 30 per cent, and of the women 26 per cent, were concerned of becoming a victim of a work accident.



**Figure 19** Concern of becoming a victim of a traffic accident, a leisure time accident, and a work accident, by gender, ages 15 to 74 years, 2003 (% very concerned or somewhat concerned).

## The Research Data

The interviews for the survey were carried out by Statistic Finland. The data were collected by telephone interviews (or face-to-face interviews if the respondent could not be reached over the telephone) with 8,163 persons ages 15 and over from the Population Information System in March-May and August-October 2003. The interview languages were Finnish and Swedish. The original sample size was 10,105 persons. The response rate was 81 per cent. The results have been calculated by weighting the sample findings to correspond to the entire population. Simultaneously, non-response corrections were made by weighting for gender, age bracket and geographical region of residence.

A **traffic accident** is an accident in which at least one vehicle was involved and which occurred in an area that was designated for traffic. One criterion of accident was a physical injury. For traffic accidents, also information of accidents was collected where no physical injury was caused. Such events are not comprised in this report. The time frame covered is the 12-month period preceding the interview. **Work accidents** occurred at the workplace or on the way to or from work, excluding traffic accidents. **Home accidents** occurred in the respondent's own home, in somebody else's home, in the immediate surroundings of the home, or at the summer house. **Sports or exercise accidents** occurred when the victim was engaged in organised or spontaneous sports, exercise or games. **Other leisure time accidents** comprise the remaining accidents, for instance falling /tripping when going shopping. **Threats and violence** as well as **property crimes** were defined by enumerating a list of typical events. Threats and violence comprised threats, being prevented from moving, pushing, shoving and grabbing, a blow that did not cause a visible mark, a blow that caused bruises, wounds or fractures, armed violence, sexual violence, and other violence. The question concerning sexual violence was made only in the 1997 and 2003 surveys. In 2003, also a follow-up question concerning intimate violence was presented. When the most recent results are compared to the earlier ones, comparability has been achieved by excluding the cases found through the new questions. Property crimes comprised car theft, theft from car, car vandalism, theft of motor bike, bicycle theft, house burglary or attempt of the same, theft from person (robbery was defined as a special case of violence), and other property crimes. The wording of the questions concerning property crimes was altered beginning from the 1997 survey to correspond to the questions used in the International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS).

The results are estimates based on samples. Sample survey estimates may be affected by random errors and by systematic bias. The size of random errors may be assessed by making use of confidence interval calculations<sup>5</sup>. With the likelihood of 95 per cent, the results on the level of the whole sample deviate about one percentage point or less from the size of the percentage estimate, and for men and for women, about one and a half percentage points. Systematic error may be caused by various factors such as the wording of the questions, memory failure, or consciously concealing or exaggerating what has happened.

The interview questions compared in this report have been repeated in an identical way each year, with the exceptions explained above. Also the technical framework of the surveys has been identical. The interviews have been carried out in connection with the Labour Force Survey of Statistics Finland.

The interview season was the second half of the year in 1980, 1993 and 1997. In 1988 and 2003, one-half of the interviews were carried out before Summer. the other half after Summer (in 2003, August-October). As it may be difficult to remember non-serious accidents and violence as long a one year back, the proportion of accidents typical for the particular season (such falling on a slippery street in winter time) is likely to be exaggerated. However, at the level of accuracy applied in this report, the interviews from different seasons do not yield very different results. For instance, the overall volume of home, sports or other leisure time accidents of men and of women do not display a difference between seasons that would be statistically significant. Similarly, the level of concern of becoming a victim of crimes did not vary by season, neither for men nor for women.

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<sup>5</sup> The formula for the 95 % confidence interval of percentages:  $p \pm 1,96 * \text{square root}(p*(100-p)/(n-1))$



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## Appendix

**Table 1** Accidents and violent incidents resulting in injuries, by gender and age group, 2003. The statistical counting unit is the incident.

**Table 2** Persons who experienced accidents and violent incidents, by gender and age group, 2003. The statistical counting unit is the person.

**Table 3** Accidents and violent incidents resulting in injuries, by gender, type of injury, and event category, 2003. The statistical counting unit is the incident.

**Table 4** Accidents and violent incidents resulting in injuries, by gender, need of treatment, and type of treatment, 2003. The statistical counting unit is the incident.

**Table 5** Concern of becoming a victim of crimes or accidents, by gender and age group, 2003. The statistical counting unit is the person.

**Table 1** Accidents and assaults resulting in physical injury, by gender and age, 2003. The counting unit is the incident.<sup>1</sup>

<b>Total</b>								Population
Total	Traffic	Event type					Violence	
		Work	Home	Sports	Other			
Total	1,168,617	70,894	208,401	316,269	337,646	120,677	114,729	4,251,032
Age bracket								
15–24	302,822	23,598	39,896	53,973	127,536	20,041	37,778	644,047
25–34	207,687	7,297	40,207	44,900	80,316	14,118	20,849	627,507
35–44	220,194	11,362	51,416	50,740	65,778	16,139	24,758	736,462
45–54	181,520	12,918	47,946	43,336	38,467	15,296	23,556	783,899
55–64	112,559	5,740	26,444	42,244	16,892	16,881	4,357	657,192
65–74	65,657	4,692	2,492	37,328	5,602	12,113	3,431	444,016
75–	78,179	5,288	–	43,748	3,055	26,088	–	357,909

<b>Men</b>								Population
Total	Traffic	Event type					Violence	
		Work	Home	Sports	Other			
Total	639,139	38,776	125,409	147,699	224,575	46,927	55,754	2,052,840
Age bracket								
15–24	177,724	13,173	22,701	27,758	83,703	8,690	21,699	328,434
25–34	134,230	3,044	25,241	26,396	60,443	6,528	12,578	319,918
35–44	127,597	7,903	33,672	22,160	45,386	8,675	9,803	373,038
45–54	95,850	7,697	26,709	22,581	23,444	6,726	8,693	392,765
55–64	57,345	1,743	15,071	22,897	8,941	6,759	1,934	322,812
65–74	25,507	2,096	2,015	15,303	1,426	3,619	1,048	200,282
75–	20,885	3,120	–	10,602	1,233	5,930	–	115,591

<b>Women</b>								Population
Total	Traffic	Event type					Violence	
		Work	Home	Sports	Other			
Total	529,478	32,118	82,992	168,571	113,071	73,750	58,975	2,198,192
Age bracket								
15–24	125,098	10,424	17,195	26,214	43,833	11,351	16,080	315,612
25–34	73,457	4,253	14,966	18,504	19,872	7,590	8,271	307,590
35–44	92,597	3,459	17,745	28,581	20,392	7,464	14,955	363,424
45–54	85,670	5,221	21,237	20,755	15,023	8,571	14,863	391,134
55–64	55,214	3,997	11,373	19,347	7,951	10,122	2,423	334,379
65–74	40,150	2,596	477	22,024	4,177	8,494	2,383	243,734
75–	57,293	2,168	–	33,146	1,822	20,158	–	242,318

<sup>1</sup> All figures have been calculated from the sample, weighting them to correspond to the size of the whole population in the respective population group. Despite their ostensive accuracy, the figure are statistical estimates.

**Table 2** The number of persons who suffered accidents and assaults resulting in physical injury, by gender and age, 2003. The counting unit is the person.

<b>Total</b>								
	Event type							Population
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence	
Total	999,874	69,153	184,999	262,980	275,319	113,508	93,914	4,251,032
Age bracket								
15–24	246,630	22,473	33,271	40,433	99,526	18,121	32,807	644,047
25–34	173,324	7,297	34,318	35,652	63,988	14,118	17,950	627,507
35–44	188,352	11,362	46,405	41,989	53,410	16,139	19,047	736,462
45–54	162,801	12,918	45,775	39,498	33,906	13,429	17,276	783,899
55–64	104,948	5,740	22,740	38,921	16,309	16,881	4,357	657,192
65–74	57,845	4,692	2,492	32,994	5,126	10,065	2,477	444,016
75–	65,973	4,671	–	33,492	3,055	24,755	–	357,909
<b>Men</b>								
	Event type							Population
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence	
Total	546,386	37,558	111,589	124,147	178,750	44,950	49,391	2,052,840
Age bracket								
15–24	145,099	12,572	19,831	20,566	64,231	7,212	20,688	32,8434
25–34	110,532	3,044	21,172	20,898	47,754	6,528	11,136	31,9918
35–44	111,324	7,903	31,158	19,431	35,498	8,675	8,661	37,3038
45–54	84,601	7,697	25,570	18,931	20,252	6,228	5,924	39,2765
55–64	52,437	1,743	11,844	21,800	8,357	6,759	1,934	32,2812
65–74	24,459	2,096	2,015	14,256	1,426	3,619	1,048	20,0282
75–	17,933	2,503	–	8,266	1,233	5,930	–	11,5591
<b>Women</b>								
	Event type							Population
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence	
Total	453,489	31,595	73,410	138,833	96,569	68,558	44,524	2,198,192
Age bracket								
15–24	101,531	9,901	13,440	19,867	35,295	10,909	12,119	315,612
25–34	62,792	4,253	13,146	14,754	16,235	7,590	6,814	307,590
35–44	77,028	3,459	15,247	22,559	17,912	7,464	10,386	363,424
45–54	78,200	5,221	20,205	20,567	13,654	7,202	11,352	391,134
55–64	52,511	3,997	10,896	17,121	7,951	10,122	2,423	334,379
65–74	33,386	2,596	477	18,739	3,700	6,446	1,430	243,734
75–	48,040	2,168	–	25,226	1,822	18,825	–	242,318

**Table 3** Accidents and assaults resulting in physical injury, by gender and type of event, 2003. The counting unit is the incident.

<b>Total</b>	<b>Type of event</b>						
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence
Total	1,168,617	70,894	208,401	316,269	337,646	120,677	114,729
<b>Type of injury</b>							
Concussion	14,463	3,586	2,039	3,218	3,002	477	2,141
Sprain	379,028	16,822	64,163	54,384	203,138	39,508	1,014
Bruises to head	70,941	5,676	5,090	14,970	7,153	7,426	30,625
Bruises to other parts of body	240,345	21,004	37,226	57,028	40,384	39,639	45,064
Wounds to head	31,456	2,778	6,097	8,831	3,155	3,111	7,484
Wounds to other parts of body	103,871	6,669	29,926	50,840	4,390	7,227	4,819
Bone fractures to head	6,910	475	584	3,252	994	498	1,108
Bone fractures to other parts of body	119,099	6,345	20,587	44,321	32,781	11,788	3,276
Injury to teeth	4,115	–	971	1,500	1,644	–	–
Internal injury	20,011	–	5,861	3,048	8,733	2,369	–
Burn	66,042	538	14,111	48,298	2,008	449	637
Eye injury	10,141	1,058	2,773	3,664	1,051	507	1,089
Other non-serious injury	35,174	3,797	5,118	11,721	7,729	2,036	4,774
Other injury	44,066	1,691	11,451	8,010	18,228	1,555	3,130
Type of injury not known	22,955	456	2,406	3,184	3,254	4,088	9,567

<b>Men</b>	<b>Type of event</b>						
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence
Total	639,139	38,776	125,409	147,699	224,575	46,927	55,754
<b>Type of injury</b>							
Concussion	5,154	1,161	549	1,212	1,063	–	1,169
Sprain	240,328	8,777	39,116	33,693	140,302	17,427	1,014
Bruises to head	35,921	3,376	2,056	4,185	3,744	1,972	20,588
Bruises to other parts of body	103,039	9,481	23,055	20,740	22,340	14,765	12,657
Wounds to head	22,984	2,255	4,182	6,264	2,666	2,199	5,418
Wounds to other parts of body	62,823	3,358	20,534	30,202	3,344	2,802	2,583
Bone fractures to head	5,278	475	584	1,619	994	498	1,108
Bone fractures to other parts of body	67,729	4,715	14,579	19,193	23,336	3,152	2,753
Injury to teeth	3,190	–	494	1,051	1,644	–	–
Internal injury	14,244	–	4,291	1,581	7,743	629	–
Burn	21,404	538	4,353	13,867	2,008	–	637
Eye injury	8,208	602	2,773	2,636	602	507	1,089
Other non-serious injury	19,007	2,788	2,645	8,261	3,775	494	1,045
Other injury	18,605	1,249	5,163	2,189	8,237	602	1,165
Type of injury not known	11,225	–	1,036	1,005	2,778	1,879	4,527

<b>Women</b>	Type of event						
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence
Total	529,478	32,118	82,992	168,571	113,071	73,750	58,975
<b>Type of injury</b>							
Concussion	9,308	2,425	1,490	2,006	1,940	477	972
Sprain	138,700	8,045	25,047	20,690	62,837	22,081	–
Bruises to head	35,020	2,300	3,034	10,785	3,409	5,454	10,038
Bruises to other parts of body	137,306	11,523	14,171	36,288	18,044	24,874	32,407
Wounds to head	8,472	523	1,915	2,567	490	912	2,066
Wounds to other parts of body	41,047	3,310	9,391	20,638	1,046	4,425	2,237
Bone fractures to head	1,633	–	–	1,633	–	–	–
Bone fractures to other parts of body	51,370	1,629	6,008	25,128	9,445	8,636	523
Injury to teeth	925	–	477	449	–	–	–
Internal injury	5,767	–	1,570	1,467	990	1,740	–
Burn	44,638	–	9,758	34,431	–	449	–
Eye injury	1,933	456	–	1,029	449	–	–
Other non-serious injury	16,167	1,009	2,473	3,460	3,955	1,541	3,729
Other injury	25,460	442	6,287	5,822	9,991	953	1,965
Type of injury not known	11,730	456	1,370	2,179	477	2,209	5,041

**Table 4** Accidents and assaults resulting in physical injury, by gender and treatment, 2003. The counting unit is the incident.

<b>Total</b>	Type of event						
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence
Total	1,168,617	70,894	208,401	316,269	337,646	120,677	114,729
<b>Treatment</b>							
No treatment	524,604	27,680	47,657	165,067	132,234	62,819	89,148
Received first aid or saw doctor but did not stay in hospital	508,021	32,027	143,668	113,711	151,895	44,901	21,818
Had to stay in hospital immediately	46,477	8,808	5,187	17,495	5,250	6,490	3,247
Was hospitalised later	17,054	–	1,997	4,965	9,585	507	–
Other treatment	70,952	2,379	9,892	14,611	37,593	5,960	516
No data	1,509	–	–	420	1,089	–	–
<b>Treatment measure</b>							
No treatment	570,012	33,371	56,987	175,518	142,221	70,529	91,385
Rest	76,826	7,026	21,936	10,224	26,321	6,515	4,804
Medication	119,140	9,791	32,119	25,668	36,701	9,451	5,410
Bandage	67,731	5,592	22,081	21,631	9,180	4,262	4,984
Splint	150,524	6,379	35,843	34,016	62,647	10,992	647
Stitches	49,933	3,525	16,459	16,440	4,324	4,310	4,874
Cast	29,494	1,238	4,108	7,168	11,701	4,677	602
Surgery	34,928	1,364	5,722	13,962	8,905	4,415	559
Other	69,368	2,607	13,147	11,641	34,984	5,525	1,464
No data	661	–	–	–	661	–	–

<i>Men</i>	Type of event						
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence
Total	639,139	38,776	125,409	147,699	224,575	46,927	55,754
<b>Treatment</b>							
No treatment	254,726	14,333	21,235	70,385	85,722	23,279	39,772
Received first aid or saw doctor but did not stay in hospital	311,496	17,880	94,638	61,745	104,791	19,266	13,176
Had to stay in hospital immediately	25,869	6,563	4,372	6,956	2,451	2,722	2,805
Was hospitalised later	9,795	–	1,574	2,293	5,421	507	–
Other treatment	36,165	–	3,589	6,319	25,103	1,154	–
No data	1,089	–	–	–	1,089	–	–
<b>Treatment measure</b>							
No treatment	278,701	16,603	27,114	75,434	93,168	26,610	39,772
Rest	48,984	4,297	15,514	4,554	18,528	3,909	2,181
Medication	78,056	7,987	22,389	14,015	26,172	4,020	3,473
Bandage	35,257	2,929	12,720	9,744	5,127	1,014	3,723
Splint	86,620	3,329	20,850	17,324	41,138	3,332	647
Stitches	35,753	1,593	12,327	11,598	3,801	2,659	3,774
Cast	14,923	–	1,804	3,595	8,339	584	602
Surgery	19,734	973	4,402	6,296	5,402	2,102	559
Other	40,452	1,066	8,289	5,138	22,240	2,698	1,021
No data	661	–	–	–	661	–	–

<i>Women</i>	Type of event						
	Total	Traffic	Work	Home	Sports	Other	Violence
Total	529,478	32,118	82,992	168,571	113,071	73,750	58,975
<b>Treatment</b>							
No treatment	269,878	13,346	26,422	94,681	46,512	39,540	49,375
Received first aid or saw doctor but did not stay in hospital	196,525	14,147	49,030	51,967	47,105	25,635	8,641
Had to stay in hospital immediately	20,609	2,246	814	10,539	2,799	3,768	442
Was hospitalised later	7,259	–	423	2,672	4,164	–	–
Other treatment	34,787	2,379	6,303	8,292	12,491	4,806	516
No data	420	–	–	420	–	–	–
<b>Treatment measure</b>							
No treatment	291,311	16,769	29,873	100,084	49,054	43,919	51,612
Rest	27,842	2,729	6,422	5,669	7,793	2,606	2,623
Medication	41,084	1,804	9,730	11,653	10,530	5,430	1,937
Bandage	32,474	2,663	9,361	11,888	4,053	3,248	1,262
Splint	63,904	3,050	14,993	16,691	21,509	7,660	–
Stitches	14,180	1,932	4,132	4,843	523	1,652	1,099
Cast	14,571	1,238	2,304	3,573	3,362	4,093	–
Surgery	15,195	391	1,320	7,666	3,504	2,314	–
Other	28,916	1,542	4,857	6,503	12,744	2,828	442



**Table 5** Concern of becoming a victim of crimes and accidents, by gender and age bracket. The counting unit is the person.

***"How concerned are you of that somebody breaks into your home and steals something?"***

<b>Total</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	3.8	33.6	62.4	0.2	4,251,032
Age bracket						
15-74	100	3.8	34.8	61.2	0.2	3,893,123
15-24	100	1.8	19.4	78.5	0.3	644,047
25-34	100	3.3	31.2	65.3	0.2	627,507
35-44	100	4.2	39.0	56.5	0.2	736,462
45-54	100	5.5	39.8	54.6	0.1	783,899
55-64	100	4.0	39.5	56.3	0.1	657,192
65-74	100	3.2	38.9	57.4	0.5	444,016
75-	100	3.4	21.6	74.8	0.1	357,909

<b>Men</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	3.5	29.6	66.7	0.2	2,052,840
Age bracket						
15-74	100	3.5	30.3	66.0	0.2	1,937,249
15-24	100	1.1	14.5	84.0	0.3	328,434
25-34	100	3.4	26.8	69.5	0.4	319,918
35-44	100	4.2	33.6	62.1	0.1	373,038
45-54	100	5.2	35.1	59.7		392,765
55-64	100	4.0	36.9	58.9	0.2	322,812
65-74	100	2.1	35.3	62.3	0.3	200,282
75-	100	3.1	19.0	77.9		115,591

<b>Women</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	4	37.4	58.3	0.2	2,198,192
Age bracket						
15-74	100	4.1	39.2	56.5	0.2	1,955,874
15-24	100	2.6	24.5	72.6	0.3	315,612
25-34	100	3.3	35.8	61.0	0.0	307,590
35-44	100	4.2	44.6	50.8	0.3	363,424
45-54	100	5.8	44.6	49.4	0.1	391,134
55-64	100	4.0	42.0	53.8	0.1	334,379
65-74	100	4.1	41.9	53.4	0.6	243,734
75-	100	3.6	22.9	73.4	0.2	242,318

**"How concerned are you of becoming a victim of violence outdoors at night?"**

<b>Total</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	4.7	30.7	64.3	0.3	4,251,032
Age bracket						
15-74	100	4.5	31.5	63.7	0.3	3,893,123
15-24	100	3.8	30.7	65.4	0.2	644,047
25-34	100	4.0	32.6	63.4	0.1	627,507
35-44	100	4.2	32.6	62.9	0.2	736,462
45-54	100	5.9	32.7	61.2	0.2	783,899
55-64	100	4.3	30.2	65.1	0.4	657,192
65-74	100	4.5	29.4	65.3	0.8	444,016
75-	100	7.4	21.3	70.8	0.5	357,909

<b>Men</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	2.6	20.5	76.7	0.2	2,052,840
Age bracket						
15-74	100	2.6	20.8	76.4	0.2	1,937,249
15-24	100	0.8	17.8	81.2	0.2	328,434
25-34	100	1.6	20.9	77.2	0.2	319,918
35-44	100	2.8	21.9	75.1	0.1	373,038
45-54	100	4.1	22.9	73.0		392,765
55-64	100	2.9	19.9	77.1	0.2	322,812
65-74	100	3.2	20.7	75.5	0.6	200,282
75-	100	3.1	15.7	80.6	0.5	115,591

<b>Women</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	6.7	40.2	52.7	0.4	2,198,192
Age bracket						
15-74	100	6.4	42.2	51.1	0.4	1,955,874
15-24	100	6.9	44.1	48.9	0.1	315,612
25-34	100	6.4	44.7	48.9	0.0	307,590
35-44	100	5.7	43.6	50.3	0.3	363,424
45-54	100	7.7	42.6	49.3	0.4	391,134
55-64	100	5.6	40.3	53.6	0.5	334,379
65-74	100	5.6	36.5	56.9	1.0	243,734
75-	100	9.4	24.0	66.1	0.5	242,318

**"How concerned are you of that one of your family members is violent against you?"**

<b>Total</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1	2.8	95.8	0.4	4,251,032
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.1	3.0	95.5	0.4	3,893,123
15-24	100	0.9	2.9	95.9	0.3	644,047
25-34	100	1.3	2.4	96.0	0.3	627,507
35-44	100	1.1	3.0	95.5	0.4	736,462
45-54	100	1.6	4.2	93.8	0.4	783,899
55-64	100	0.8	2.6	96.1	0.5	657,192
65-74	100	0.6	2.4	96.4	0.6	444,016
75-	100	0	0.9	99	0.1	357,909

<b>Men</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	0.8	2.3	96.7	0.3	2,052,840
Age bracket						
15-74	100	0.8	2.4	96.5	0.3	1,937,249
15-24	100	0.3	2.7	96.7	0.3	328,434
25-34	100	1	2.1	96.7	0.2	319,918
35-44	100	0.9	2.1	96.9	0.1	373,038
45-54	100	1.3	3.4	95.0	0.3	392,765
55-64	100	0.5	1.9	97.1	0.5	322,812
65-74	100	0.7	1.5	97.2	0.6	200,282
75-	100	0.0	0.4	99.6	0.0	115,591

<b>Women</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.2	3.3	95.0	0.4	2,198,192
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.4	3.6	94.5	0.5	1,955,874
15-24	100	1.5	3.1	95.1	0.3	315,612
25-34	100	1.7	2.6	95.2	0.4	307,590
35-44	100	1.3	3.9	94.2	0.6	363,424
45-54	100	1.9	5.1	92.5	0.5	391,134
55-64	100	1.1	3.3	95.1	0.4	334,379
65-74	100	0.6	3.1	95.8	0.6	243,734
75-	100	0.0	1.1	98.7	0.2	242,318

**"How concerned are you of being victimised to violence at work?"**

<b>Total</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.5	9.4	88.3	0.8	4,251,032
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.6	10.3	87.2	0.9	3,893,123
15-24	100	0.5	7.3	91.2	1.1	644,047
25-34	100	2.9	13.5	83.2	0.5	627,507
35-44	100	2.3	14.2	83.0	0.5	736,462
45-54	100	2.5	14.2	83.0	0.3	783,899
55-64	100	0.6	7.2	90.8	1.3	657,192
65-74	100	0.1	1.1	96.5	2.3	444,016
75-	100	0.0	0.3	99.6	0.1	357,909

<b>Men</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.1	6.2	91.9	0.8	2,052,840
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.2	6.5	91.5	0.8	1,937,249
15-24	100	0.3	4.9	93.5	1.3	328,434
25-34	100	2.3	7.5	90.0	0.2	319,918
35-44	100	1.9	8.1	89.5	0.5	373,038
45-54	100	1.3	9.1	89.5	0.2	392,765
55-64	100	0.7	5.6	92.2	1.5	322,812
65-74	100	0.0	0.8	96.9	2.3	200,282
75-	100	0.0	0.5	99.5	0.0	115,591

<b>Women</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.8	12.5	84.8	0.9	2,198,192
Age bracket						
15-74	100	2.0	14	83.0	1.0	1,955,874
15-24	100	0.6	9.8	88.7	0.9	315,612
25-34	100	3.5	19.7	76.0	0.9	307,590
35-44	100	2.8	20.5	76.3	0.5	363,424
45-54	100	3.6	19.4	76.5	0.5	391,134
55-64	100	0.6	8.8	89.5	1.2	334,379
65-74	100	0.2	1.4	96.2	2.3	243,734
75-	100	0.0	0.2	99.6	0.2	242,318

**"How concerned are you of being victimised to sexual harassment or rape?"**

<b>Women</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	2.7	15.5	81.5	0.3	2,198,192
Age bracket						
15-74	100	2.9	17.3	79.5	0.3	1,955,874
15-24	100	4.3	29.2	66.3	0.3	315,612
25-34	100	2.6	27.2	70.0	0.1	307,590
35-44	100	3.4	21.1	75.1	0.3	363,424
45-54	100	3.6	13.4	82.8	0.1	391,134
55-64	100	2.0	8	89.6	0.4	334,379
65-74	100	0.8	2.4	96.2	0.6	243,734
75-	100	1.4	1.1	97.4	0.2	242,318

**"How concerned are you of being victimised to sexual harassment?"**

<b>Men</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	0.5	1.1	98.2	0.2	2,052,840
Age bracket						
15-74	100	0.6	1.2	98.1	0.2	1,937,249
15-24	100	0.7	1.6	97.4	0.3	328,434
25-34	100	0.9	1.0	98.1	0.0	319,918
35-44	100	0.8	1.7	97.2	0.3	373,038
45-54	100	0.5	1.5	98.0	0.0	392,765
55-64	100	0.2	0.3	99.3	0.2	322,812
65-74	100	0.0	0.8	98.8	0.3	200,282
75-	100	0.0	0.0	100	0.0	115,591

**"How concerned are you of having a traffic accident?"**

<b>Total</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	5.3	48.8	45.5	0.3	4,251,032
Age bracket						
15-74	100	5.2	50.4	44.1	0.2	3,893,123
15-24	100	2.2	42.5	54.9	0.4	644,047
25-34	100	3.9	52.1	44.0	0.0	627,507
35-44	100	6.7	53.8	39.1	0.4	736,462
45-54	100	6.5	54.9	38.5	0.1	783,899
55-64	100	5.6	49.6	44.6	0.2	657,192
65-74	100	6.1	47.1	46.3	0.5	444,016
75-	100	6.9	31.6	60.9	0.5	357,909

<b>Men</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	4	44.9	50.9	0.2	2,052,840
Age bracket						
15-74	100	4.1	45.4	50.3	0.2	1,937,249
15-24	100	1.3	36.0	62.0	0.6	328,434
25-34	100	2.6	45.7	51.7	0.0	319,918
35-44	100	5.8	49.5	44.6	0.1	373,038
45-54	100	5.3	50.8	43.9	0.0	392,765
55-64	100	4.5	44.6	50.7	0.2	322,812
65-74	100	4.5	43.3	51.7	0.6	200,282
75-	100	2.7	36.1	61.2	0.0	115,591

<b>Women</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	6.6	52.5	40.5	0.3	2,198,192
Age bracket						
15-74	100	6.3	55.4	38.0	0.3	1,955,874
15-24	100	3.1	49.2	47.5	0.1	315,612
25-34	100	5.2	58.8	36.0	0.0	307,590
35-44	100	7.6	58.3	33.5	0.6	363,424
45-54	100	7.7	59.0	33.2	0.1	391,134
55-64	100	6.6	54.5	38.7	0.3	334,379
65-74	100	7.5	50.3	41.9	0.4	243,734
75-	100	9.0	29.5	60.7	0.8	242,318

**"How concerned are you of having a work accident?"**

<b>Total</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.5	17.1	80.6	0.8	4,251,032
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.6	18.6	78.9	0.9	3,893,123
15-24	100	0.7	14.0	84.0	1.3	644,047
25-34	100	1.6	22.7	75.5	0.2	627,507
35-44	100	2.5	24.4	72.6	0.5	736,462
45-54	100	2.8	25.8	71.1	0.3	783,899
55-64	100	1.1	13.5	84.1	1.3	657,192
65-74	100	0.2	4.8	93.0	2.0	444,016
75-	100	0.2	1.0	98.6	0.1	357,909

<b>Men</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.6	19.3	78.3	0.8	2,052,840
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.7	20.4	77.1	0.8	1,937,249
15-24	100	0.5	13.6	84.6	1.3	328,434
25-34	100	1.7	23.4	75.0	0.0	319,918
35-44	100	3.3	25.9	70.3	0.5	373,038
45-54	100	2.6	29.0	68.3	0.2	392,765
55-64	100	1.0	16.1	81.3	1.5	322,812
65-74	100	0.2	6.7	91.1	2.0	200,282
75-	100	0.5	1.1	98.4	0.0	115,591

<b>Women</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.4	15.1	82.7	0.8	2,198,192
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.6	16.8	80.7	0.9	1,955,874
15-24	100	0.9	14.3	83.5	1.3	315,612
25-34	100	1.6	21.9	76.0	0.5	307,590
35-44	100	1.7	22.9	74.9	0.5	363,424
45-54	100	3.1	22.6	73.9	0.4	391,134
55-64	100	1.2	11.0	86.8	1.1	334,379
65-74	100	0.2	3.3	94.5	2.1	243,734
75-	100	0.0	1.0	98.8	0.2	242,318

**"How concerned are you of having a home or leisure-time accident?"**

<b>Total</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.7	24.7	73.4	0.2	4,251,032
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.5	25.2	73.0	0.2	3,893,123
15-24	100	1.0	19.7	79.1	0.2	644,047
25-34	100	1.1	24.3	74.5	0.1	627,507
35-44	100	1.8	26.1	71.9	0.2	736,462
45-54	100	1.9	27.3	70.6	0.2	783,899
55-64	100	1.8	25.5	72.5	0.2	657,192
65-74	100	1.4	29.1	69.2	0.4	444,016
75-	100	3.3	19.3	77.3	0.1	357,909

<b>Men</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	1.2	22.1	76.5	0.2	2,052,840
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.3	22.2	76.3	0.2	1,937,249
15-24	100	0.6	17.1	82.0	0.3	328,434
25-34	100	0.8	22.6	76.6	0.0	319,918
35-44	100	1.9	24.9	73.1	0.1	373,038
45-54	100	1.6	25.5	72.8	0.1	392,765
55-64	100	1.4	20.5	77.9	0.2	322,812
65-74	100	1.3	21.2	77.1	0.3	200,282
75-	100	0.4	20.2	79.4	0.0	115,591

<b>Women</b>	Total	Very concerned	Somewhat concerned	Not at all concerned	No answer	Population
Total	100	2.1	27.2	70.5	0.3	2,198,192
Age bracket						
15-74	100	1.7	28.2	70.0	0.3	1,955,874
15-24	100	1.3	22.3	76.2	0.1	315,612
25-34	100	1.4	26.2	72.3	0.1	307,590
35-44	100	1.7	27.3	70.6	0.3	363,424
45-54	100	2.3	29.0	68.5	0.3	391,134
55-64	100	2.2	30.3	67.3	0.3	334,379
65-74	100	1.5	35.5	62.6	0.4	243,734
75-	100	4.6	18.9	76.3	0.2	242,318