

European Institute for
Crime Prevention and Control,
affiliated with the United Nations
(HEUNI)
P.O.Box 444
FIN-00531 Helsinki
Finland

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Markku Heiskanen & Elina Ruuskanen

**MEN'S EXPERIENCES OF
VIOLENCE IN FINLAND 2009**

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SUMMARY

This report describes violence committed against men in Finland. The study was financed by the European Commission, the Finnish Ministry of Justice and the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health. The initial objective of the project was to pilot the Safety Survey of the EU (EU-SASU). Thus, the study deals both with men's and women's experiences of violence. Although the main focus of the report is on violence experienced by men, data on women are presented for comparison.

DATA. The study targeted the 15-74-year-old Finnish-speaking population who were permanent residents of Finland. The sample comprised 7,171 persons, randomly selected by Statistics Finland from their population register. Statistics Finland collected the data between October 2009 and January 2010. The response rate was 45 per cent, hence the data consist of 3,201 interviews. Of the respondents, 1,918 were men. The study was a mixed-mode survey, meaning that the data were collected by three modes: face-to-face interview, telephone interview and internet survey. The low response rate is in the first place due to the non-response (75 %) of the internet survey.

Experiences of violence were assessed for two time periods: since the respondent's 15th birthday and during the 12 months prior to the interview. In addition, this survey explores violence committed by four types of perpetrators: strangers, acquaintances, current partners and ex-partners. Furthermore, there were questions about the consequences of the violence, such as physical injuries and psychological harm. Finally, the questionnaire addressed sexual harassment and fear of violence.

THE MEN. More than one-half, or 55 per cent of all men between 15 and 74 years had experienced violence or threats since the age of 15. In the course of the last 12 months, 16 per cent of men had been victims of violence or threats. The victimisation experiences of men are dominated by physical violence. A total of 47 per cent of the men had experienced physical violence after their 15th birthday.

Men were most often victims of violence committed by strangers (42 % since the age of 15 and 10 % over the last 12 months). This violence is predominantly physical violence and threats thereof. Sexual violence against men was rare.

Since their 15th birthday, one-fourth of the men had been victims of violence by a person known to them. In the last 12 months, this had happened to 5 per cent. In this study, acquaintances comprise persons known to the victim, friends, relatives and family members apart from partners and ex-partners. The majority of this type of violence was committed by friends (37 %) or other acquaintances (24 %). 17 per cent of the perpetrators were clients, patients, workmates or persons in the workplace. 15 per cent of the perpetrators known to the victim belonged to the family circle or were relatives but not partners. The violence by a person known to the victim was mostly physical violence or threats thereof. In

both violence committed by strangers and by persons, the perpetrators were almost always other men (about 95 % in both categories).

Of men living in a partner relationship, 16 per cent had after their 15th birthday been victimised to violence or threats by their partner; six per cent had such experiences in the last year. More than one man out of five had been victimised to violence by an ex-partner.

MEN AND WOMEN. Violence committed by partners was equally common among men and women. The same was true also for violence by a current partner, both during the entire partnership and in the course of the last 12 months. There was no difference regarding victimisation to physical violence, but women had experienced more often threats and sexual violence in a partner relationship. Men had experienced violence by an ex-partner much less frequently than women (22 % vs. 42 %).

Men received physical injuries from violence by strangers much more frequently than women, but in the other perpetrator categories women had received injuries more often than men. This was particularly accentuated in partner violence. Men told much less often than women that the violence had caused psychological consequences such as anger, fear or depression.

When comparing men's and women's violence experiences across perpetrator categories, a traditional profile of Finnish violence emerges. In the violence by strangers and acquaintances – for instance in regards of beating with a fist or still more serious forms of violence – the victims are mostly men. On the other hand, in particular in previous partner relationships, beating, strangling, beating the head against something, and sexual violence were directed at women more often than at men.

HARASSMENT AND CONCERN. Ten per cent of the men had experienced sexual harassment in the last 12 months, and 26 per cent after their 15th birthday. The most common forms of harassment of men were passes, touching, or attempts to kiss the man against his will. More than one-half of the incidents of sexual harassment of men were committed by women.

Although the risk of becoming a victim of violence committed by strangers is rather high for men, they are not worried about becoming victims of violence when walking alone in their area after dark: less than five percent of men said they felt unsafe. Victimisation to violence increases feelings of insecurity: 15 per cent of male victims of violence felt unsafe. Even though men were not worried about their personal safety, 22 per cent of them were worried about their family members or close friends being physically attacked by strangers.

1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

National victimisation surveys of large samples of the general population have been carried out in Finland since the year 1980¹. The starting point of these surveys has been the OECD recommendation of physical safety indicators (Törnudd 1982). In addition to other safety related topics, these surveys have described the scope of violence and its consequences in different population groups. The prevalence of violence has remained on a rather stable level since the end-1980s. Compared to the 1990s, the volume of violence and threats has been slightly larger in the 2000s, but the growth is mainly due to the increase in threats (Sirén et al. 2010).

In the national victimisation surveys, violence has been classified into five main categories constructed from data on the scene of the violence and the victim-offender relationship: family violence, acquaintance violence, workplace violence, restaurant violence, and street violence. Men have been observed to be victims of street violence and restaurant violence more often than women. In contrast, women experience more often than men family and workplace violence. Victimization to violence by acquaintances was equally prevalent among men and among women (Sirén et al. 2010).

In Finland, two specific violence against women surveys have been carried out (Heiskanen & Piispa 1998; Piispa et al. 2006). The information contents and the research design were largely borrowed from abroad (cf. Johnson 1996). In comparison to the general victimisation surveys, these surveys emphasised a different perspective on violence. In this perspective, the focus was on what kinds of violence men are doing against women and what kinds of consequences it causes to the victim, not on where the violence takes place. In these surveys, detailed questions assessed the violence by current and previous male partners and its consequences. Furthermore, violence by male acquaintances and male strangers were assessed. The perpetrator perspective was expected to be more effective to identify delicate violence that remains easily hidden, such as partner violence. The questions addressed victimisation to violence both for the previous year and since the 15th birthday.

There are no earlier data on men that have been collected in a similar fashion, albeit that some such statistics have been published from the data of national victimisation surveys, i.a. concerning family violence² (Sirén et al. 2010).

¹ Victimization surveys denote interview or questionnaire surveys that assess victimisation to different kinds of crimes. In this report, the term victim is used as a synonym of a person who has experienced violence. Both terms see the target of the violence as a victim only, while the victim may also have perpetrated violence in the confrontation. The person who experienced violence also may not think of him/herself as a victim. An argument in favour of speaking of victims is that the term is being common used as a basic term of victimisation studies.

² Family violence is a broader concept than partner violence. It comprises violence between all family members, while partner violence is restricted to violence between spouses (and ex-spouses and dating partners).

According to national victimisation surveys, 0.1–0.7 per cent of men aged 15–74 years have experienced family violence in different years (1980–2006). According to these studies, 0.9–1.9 per cent of women have experienced family violence. In the violence against women surveys, the proportion of women who have experienced partner violence is four times the family violence figures in the national victimisation surveys (Piispa et al. 2006). Apparently, national victimisation surveys do not measure partner violence as comprehensively as special surveys designed for this particular purpose. Studies carried out abroad, for instance in England, have shown that a more detailed measure of partner violence yields a significantly higher prevalence of violence both for men and for women.³

In order to get a broader picture of violence experienced by men in Finland, it was deemed to be necessary to carry out a survey in which men are presented detailed questions about victimisation to violence. This study became possible in connection of testing the questionnaire of the European victimisation survey. Eurostat, the statistics office of the European Union, prepared a victimisation survey questionnaire and wanted to test it in EU member states. The questionnaire comprised a large module on violence that dealt with forms of violence committed by different perpetrators.

The testing of the European crime victim survey was mainly financed by the European commission, and applied relatively small samples. In Finland, a booster of the male sample was made with financial support from the Finnish ministry of justice and the Finnish ministry of social affairs and health so that the final sample comprised nearly 7,200 persons. Also the European Institute for Crime Prevention and Control, affiliated with the United Nations (HEUNI), the University of Helsinki, and Statistics Finland participated in the study as co-financers.

The research design, the interview methods and the details of the interviews have been explained in separate reports (Aromaa et al. 2010; Laaksonen & Heiskanen 2010; Nikula 2010; see also Annex 1). A total of 16 countries participated in the testing of the European victimisation survey (van Kesteren et al. 2010). However, comparisons across countries are not possible since the testing was not carried out identically in the participating countries.

This report describes violence experienced by men on the basis of interviews carried out in Finland. The indicators are the different forms of violence, the prevalence of victimisation to these both for the previous year and since the 15th birthday, and the prevalence of the physical injuries and the psychological consequences caused by the violence. The study distinguishes between violence by strangers, partner violence by the current partner, partner violence by a previous partner, and violence by acquaintances.

³ Since 1994, the British Crime Survey has at regular intervals comprised a self-completed questionnaire about the details of different forms of violence. In the 2005 survey, a self-completed very detailed questionnaire yielded for men a prevalence of partner violence that was ten times higher than the one received in face-to-face interviews (Jansson 2007).

The findings are compared with corresponding data on women. Thus, this report is not a pure male victimisation survey in the sense that it would only deal with men, but it could rather be denoted a violence report with a male focus. Because there has not been an earlier similar population-level study about men, there is no direct comparison to the results. The findings concerning women provide an opportunity for comparison and for problematising the interpretations of the results concerning men. Nevertheless, the report is mostly about such findings, such as the prevalence of different forms of violence experienced by men, that have not been previously available at population level (see Salmi 2009a, Törrönen 2009).⁴ In addition to violence, the report also addresses victimisation to sexual harassment and fear of violence among men.

Since this report concentrates on providing an overview of violence experienced by men, it does not analyse the other offences comprised in the questionnaire. The relevant parts of the questionnaire are presented in Annex 3.

The results of the survey are complemented with data from causes-of-death statistics and the International Crime Victims Survey (Lehti 2010; van Kesteren 2008; van Dijk et al. 2007). These sources are used to estimate the rate of violence experienced by men in Finland as compared with other countries (Annex 2).

The results on violence presented in this report are based on 3,200 interviews, of which more than 1,900 were made with men. This sample size is sufficient for the calculation of basic results. In addition to the non-response, the generalisability of the results suffers from the fact that three different survey modes were applied in the data collection: face-to-face interview, telephone interview, and web survey. The research data are therefore discussed in detail in Annex 1.

The report is descriptive, presenting the prevalence and characteristics of violence. It does not deal with questions on the causes of violence, how violence could be prevented, or what kinds of services should be provided to the victims. Due to the small sample size, violence is not analysed by complex background variables such as social-economic groups.

Chapter 2 describes the research data, chapter 3 presents results on the prevalence of violence, its consequences, and some other features of violence. Chapter 4 deals with sexual harassment, and chapter 5 describes the fear of crime. In chapters 3, 4 and 5, first the results concerning men are presented, after which they are compared with women. Chapter 6 comprises a summary and a discussion of the results.

⁴ This report is also complementing the violence against women surveys since it also looks at violence against women by women. The Finnish violence against women surveys describe violence against women committed by men only.

2 DATA

The study covers the population aged 15–74, who are Finnish-speaking and live in Finland permanently. The sample comprised 7,171 Finns, selected randomly by Statistics Finland from their population register. Statistics Finland collected the survey data between October 2009 and January 2010. 45 per cent of the people selected to the sample participated in the study. Of the respondents 1,918 were men.

The study was a mixed-mode survey, meaning that the data were collected by using three modes: face-to-face interview, telephone interview and web survey. The sample size for the face-to-face interviews was 735 people, the telephone interviews 2,491 and the web survey 3,945. The response rate for the face-to-face interviews was 50 per cent, for the telephone interviews it was 75, and 25 for the web survey. The response rate for the telephone interviews and the internet survey correspond to the response rates Statistics Finland on average achieves with these methods. Due to refusals, the response rate in the face-to-face interviews was lower than on average with Statistics Finland's face-to-face interviews. The main factors contributing to the refusal rate were the short period of time allocated for the fieldwork, and the fact that the interviews were conducted just before Christmas.

82 per cent of Finns aged 16–74 used the Internet in 2009 (Statistics Finland 2009a)⁵. It is possible that such people were more inclined to respond to the web survey, who are experienced in using computers and have an easy access to the Internet.

The response rates for men and women and for different age groups varied to a degree but not radically. Some groups such as socially excluded people - who are one of the groups with a high risk of victimisation - do not usually respond to surveys. Their replies are missing more than likely from the results of this survey as well.

The results yielded by each of the three survey modes were weighted separately to correspond to the gender, age and regional distributions of the population, and subsequently combined. The structure, collection and non-response of the research data are described in detail in Annex 1.

As supplementary material were used: cause of death statistics compiled by the WHO, the homicide database of the National Research Institute for Legal Policy, and the interview data from the International Crime Victims Survey (Annex 2).

⁵ Almost all of the respondents under the age of 35 and 30% of the respondents aged 65-74 used the Internet in 2009.

3 PREVALENCE OF VICTIMISATION TO VIOLENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

This chapter presents the victimisation prevalences of the respondents since the age of 15 and during the last 12 months prior to the interview. The victimisation experiences are classified by four different perpetrator groups which are strangers, acquaintances, current partners and previous partners. In addition, the physical injuries and psychological consequences of violence as well as violence in the childhood are discussed. Although the focus is on violence experienced by men, corresponding figures for women offer a possibility for comparison, especially as there are no prior comparable data on men's experiences in Finland.

The definition of violence in the survey questionnaire

In this report, the one-year victimisation prevalence is complemented with lifetime victimisation experiences, i.e. victimisation since the age of 15 years. Violence experienced since the age of 15 is more difficult to define than violence during the last 12 months because the length of the reference period is different for each respondent. For a 15-year-old "since the age of 15" means a few months whereas for older respondents the reference period might extend to nearly 60 years. As the reference period is extended, also memory failures may increase. Victimisation experiences for a longer period of time have been for this reason measured e.g. in the International Crime Victims Survey regarding the last 5 years (van Dijk et al. 2007). When measuring trends in the prevalence of violence, the concept "since the age of 15" is problematic because in two adjacent surveys the examined reference periods are partly overlapping.

Studying lifetime victimisation experiences has nevertheless also advantages. One of the basic problems regarding victimisation surveys that adhere to the one-year victimisation prevalence is that despite the large sample size there are often only a few victims because the majority of the randomly selected respondents have not experienced violence during the last 12 months. A lengthy reference period brings along more observations for the analysis of the violence. Violence e.g. in a relationship might have continued for a long time and thus have caused the victim severe consequences even though no violence were experienced during the last year. These kinds of experiences are important in the analysis in helping to describe violence that continued for a long time.

Another dimension in describing violent experiences is the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. In this survey, there were separate sets of questions regarding violence committed by strangers, acquaintances⁶, current

⁶ In this study, acquaintances comprise persons known to the victim, friends, relatives and family members apart from partners and ex-partners.

partners and previous partners. The perpetrator groups were exclusionary, thus e.g. a partner was not considered as an acquaintance. The same respondent was able to share his/her experiences of violence committed by people belonging to any of the four perpetrator groups.

Especially forms of violence which are deemed sensitive such as partner violence might not come up in an interview unless they are specifically asked already in the beginning of the interview (Manual on Victimization Surveys 2010, 112–114). Victimization experiences are often surveyed by generalised questions in which the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim only comes up after the details of the incident e.g. in regard to the most recent incident of violence. In such a case, partner violence remains hidden if the most recent incident is committed by another type of perpetrator, e.g. a stranger. For this reason, it is not possible to make reliable assessments on the prevalence of different types of violence based on the details of the most recent incident of violence, while this solution is commonly applied in surveys.

The definition of violence is one of the most important aspects of victimisation surveys. The scope of the question and the number of concrete details by which the respondent can recognize his/her experiences, have an impact on the specificity of the description of violence. In this study, violence was defined by listing the forms of violence in the questions:

1. Threatening with violence
2. Preventing from moving or grabbing
3. Slapping
4. Throwing a hard object
5. Pulling one's hair
6. Beating with a fist or a hard object, or kicking
7. Strangling or attempt to strangle
8. Shooting or stabbing or cutting with an edged weapon
9. Beating one's head against something
10. Forced sexual activity
11. Attempted forced sexual activity
12. Taking advantage sexually of a person who is unable to refuse (e.g. asleep, passed out or unconscious)
13. Behaving violently in some other manner, in which way?

These forms of violence can be classified as harassment or threats (item 1), physical violence (items 2-9) and sexual violence (items 10-12). Item 13 is an additional category where the incidents shared by the respondent by his/her own words were recorded and that according to the respondent did not belong to any other category.

In victimisation studies, it has been common to distinguish threatening with violence from the actual violence (e.g. Siren et al., 2010). Although threatening in certain situations is regarded punishable under the criminal law, it differs from physical and sexual violence. In the survey, there was no requirement for the punishability of the incident in the criminal law or that the incident was

reported to the police. The aim of the survey was to explore violence as broadly as possible.

The questions cited above are the same as those used in the violence against women surveys in Finland (Heiskanen & Piispa 1998; Piispa et al. 2006). The questions are also in part similar to the questions in the American indicator, the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS) although the context of the questions is different than in the CTS (Straus 2007; Heiskanen 2002). In this study, partner violence is examined as acts threatening one's security and not as a relationship conflict (see Ronkainen 2009, 457). Furthermore, the CTS does not deal with sexual violence. On the other hand, the questions of this survey include similar forms of violence as those applied in the Finnish national crime victimisation survey (Sirén et al. 2010). When designing the survey, in particular questions on sexual violence were discussed with experts who were working on issues related to male violence. In the discussion, the need for knowledge concerning sexual violence against men became apparent.⁷

The prevalence of experiences of violence

Of all interviewed men between 15 and 74 years of age, 55 per cent had experienced violence or threats since the age of 15 (Figure 3.1). Women had fallen victim to violence or threats exactly equally often, and thus there is no difference in men's and women's victimisation on the overall level (Table 3.1).

Men's victimisation experiences are dominated by physical violence. Overall 47 per cent of men had experienced physical violence since the age of 15. It was also common for men to experience threats (40%). One in forty men had experienced sexual violence since the age of 15.

There was also a category for other types of violence, and 10 per cent of men reported they had experienced such violence. Many men who chose this option were also victimised to threats and physical violence, and therefore, the "other" violence does not increase the total victimisation rate (see Table 3.1). Some of the other forms of violence were genuinely special e.g. spiking a drink in a restaurant, attempt of a drug addict to stick with a needle, intentional collision with a vehicle. Five cases of psychological violence were also reported although such violence was not covered in the survey.

16 per cent of men had been victimised to violence and threats over the last 12 months. This figure is higher than the corresponding rate in the Finnish National Victimisation Survey (11 %), but the difference might be at least partly explained by the different way of asking about victimisation (Sirén et al. 2010).

⁷ In the interviewer feedback it was asked how the interviewers who participated in the survey thought that the questions on sexual violence worked in the telephone interview with the male respondents. According to the interviewers in most of the interviews men took the questions on sexual violence well (Aromaa et al. 2010).

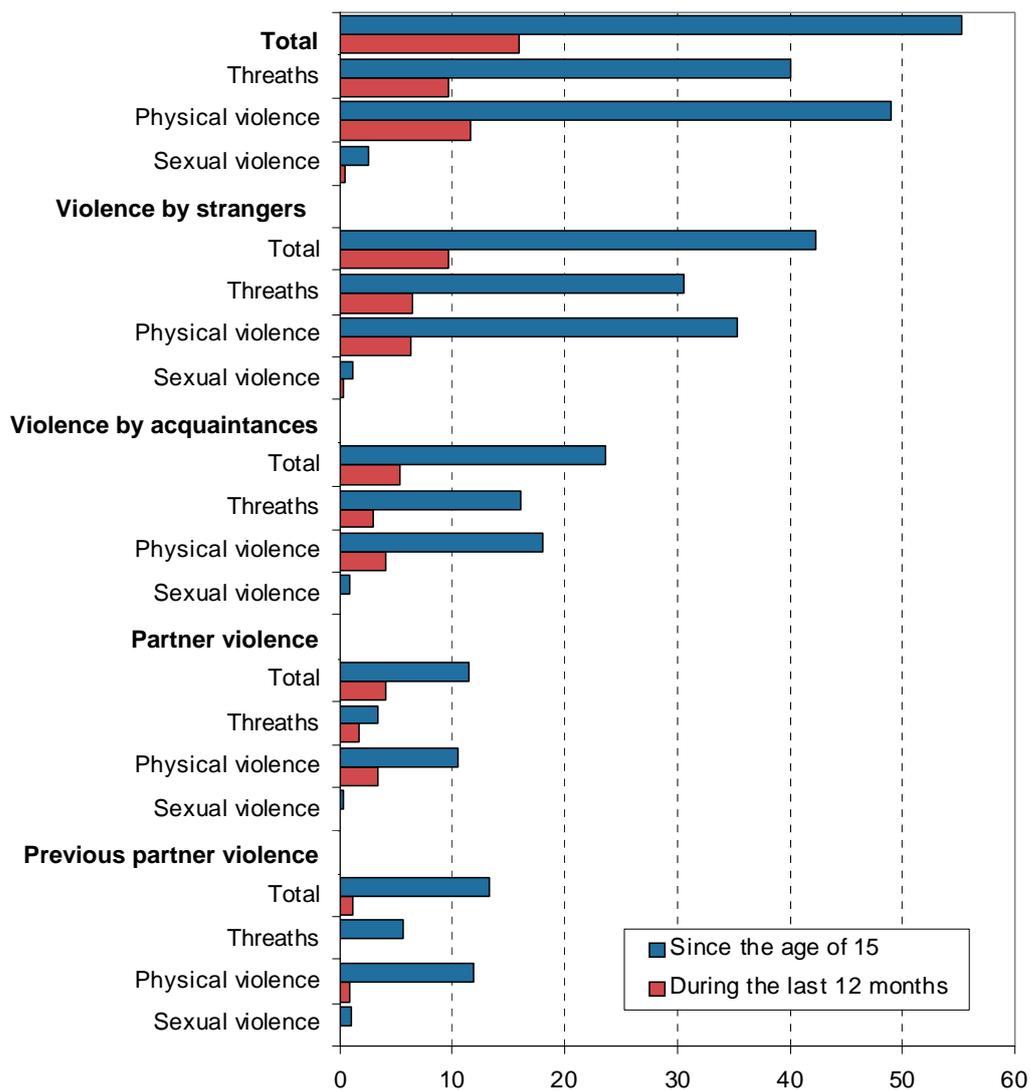


Figure 3.1 Men's victimisation since the age of 15 and during the last 12 months in different perpetrator groups (%), all figures are calculated from the whole sample of men; n=1,918)

Although there were no differences between men and women on the total level of violence, threats (total) were more common for men than for women both during the lifetime and during the last one-year period. (Table 3.1). The significance of threats with regards to the total level of violence is not crucial since 90 per cent of men and women who have been threatened, had also experienced physical violence. Approximately half of men and women had been victims of physical violence since the age of 15. Having experienced sexual violence was less frequent among men than among women.

Men's experiences of violence mostly comprised threats and physical violence by strangers but also threats and violence by acquaintances was common for men.

Table 3.1 Men's and women's victimisation since the age of 15 and during the last 12 months (%; all figures are calculated from the whole sample; men=1,912, women=1,237)⁸

	Since the age of 15		During the last 12 months	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	55.4	55.4	15.9	14.6
Threats	40.1	32.5	9.7	6.7
Physical violence	49.0	48.8	11.7	10.0
Sexual violence	2.5	18.7	0.5	2.7
Other violence	10.5	18.2	1.9	3.3
Perpetrator stranger				
Total	42.3	30.0	9.7	7.0
Threats	30.5	11.8	6.4	3.2
Physical violence	35.4	20.9	6.3	3.6
Sexual violence	1.1	9.3	0.3	1.5
Other violence	6.9	6.6	1.6	1.4
Perpetrator acquaintance				
Total	23.6	23.7	5.4	5.4
Threats	16.1	13.2	3.0	2.0
Physical violence	18.1	18.1	4.2	3.5
Sexual violence	0.8	4.7	0.0	1.1
Other violence	2.6	4.3	0.2	1.4
Perpetrator current partner				
Total	11.5	12.4	4.1	3.2
Threats	3.3	5.8	1.7	0.9
Physical violence	10.5	10.5	3.3	2.7
Sexual violence	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.5
Other violence	0.9	2.3	0.1	0.2
Perpetrator previous partner				
Total	13.4	26.6	1.1	1.8
Threats	5.6	15.6	0.3	1.2
Physical violence	12.0	23.2	0.9	1.6
Sexual violence	1.0	8.0	0.1	0.1
Other violence	2.3	8.7	0.2	0.2

Men's victimisation is mostly physical violence and threats committed by strangers whereas for women, sexual violence is more common than for men. The total level figures on acquaintance violence are similar between men and women, as are the figures on physical violence by acquaintances. However,

⁸ Since the sample sizes of men and women are relatively small, especially the one-year prevalence figures are sometimes based on quite few victimisation incidents. Differences between men and women of 1-2 percentage units are not statistically significant.

threats were more common for men while sexual violence was more often experienced by women.

In the sample, the number of men who were born outside of Finland was small. They are more at risk of experiencing violence compared to men who were born in Finland (all violence and threats during one year 24% vs. 16%). The same applies for men belonging to ethnic, religious or sexual minorities (all violence and threats 23%) - that is they are more likely to be victimised than other men. Women who were born abroad have a lower risk of victimisation than women born in Finland (12% vs. 15%), although the risk for those who belong to a minority is slightly larger than for others (20% vs. 14%).

Partner violence

Men and women had experienced violence by their current partner nearly equally often, both sometimes during the current relationship and during the last year. Differences between men and women which are less than one percentage unit are not statistically significant. Men's victimisation to violence by ex-partners was less than half of the rate for women. The figures in Table 3.1 are calculated from all men and women who responded to the survey. Those respondents who were not in a relationship or who did not have a previous partner are counted in as well. This way, the figures are comparable with the violence committed by other perpetrator groups.⁹

According to the survey, 51 per cent of men were married or lived in a registered partnership, 17 per cent were living together with their partner and seven per cent were in a relationship (e.g. were dating) at the time of the interview. Altogether 74 per cent of men lived in some kind of a relationship. The share was the same for women. On average, those men who lived in a relationship when interviewed had been in the relationship for 20 years. The length of the current relationship varied, of course, according to age; men aged 15-24 had lived in a relationship for two years, those between 25-44 for eight years, the 45-64 years old men for 27 years and those between 65-74 had been in a relationship for 39 years. 58 per cent of the men had a previous partner (17 % had been married or in a registered partnership, 30 % had been living together with their partner, and 11% had been dating).

⁹ Partner violence was not only limited to heterosexual relationships, therefore the partner could have been a person of the same sex as well. In the interview data, 1.8 per cent of men reported of belonging to a sexual minority. Since the sample comprised only 26 men belonging to a sexual minority, analysis on the violence they experienced was not possible to conduct.

Table 3.2 presents partner violence victimisation figures¹⁰ which are derived by calculating figures for those respondents only who were living in a relationship at the moment of the interview or who had a previous partner, correspondingly. Calculated in this way, 16 per cent of men had at least once experienced violence or threats in their current relationship by their current partner, and during the last year, violence and threats had been experienced by 6 per cent. 14 per cent of men had fallen victim to physical violence in their current relationship and 4 per cent during the last year.

Men's overall partner violence experiences during the entire relationship are somewhat less common than those of women, but the difference is not statistically significant. Women have fallen victim to threats, sexual and other violence¹¹ in a relationship more often than men, with the exception of physical violence for which there is no difference between men and women.

During the last 12 months, men reported a bit more often than women about partner violence they had experienced but neither this difference nor the differences concerning different forms of violence are statistically significant.

22 per cent of the men who had a previous partner had experienced violence or threats by a previous partner, and one-fifth of them had experienced physical violence. One-year prevalence figures concerning violence by a previous partner are inaccurate because there was no question on whether the previous relationship had been terminated during the last 12 months or earlier. For this reason, those figures are not presented in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2 also shows that over 40 per cent of women had victimised to violence by a previous partner since the age of 15. Violence by a previous partner was more common among women than men regarding all forms of violence. Especially for women, the risk of violence was high when a relationship resulted in a breakup. 32 per cent of men who had experienced violence by a previous partner reported that violence was one of the reasons for the breakup. The corresponding figure for women was 57 per cent. Violence does not necessarily begin when the decision on the breakup is being made. According to Ekbrand's (2006) study on violence against women, it is rare that a partner who has not been violent during the relationship turns to violence after the breakup.

¹⁰ Partners are persons who are married or in a registered relationship, living together or in a relationship, e.g. dating. The latter relationship category was excluded from the Finnish Violence Against Women Survey (Piispa et al. 2006). The reason for the exclusion was that dating was in Finland considered short-term in nature and comprising less engagement than marriage and living together.

¹¹ Other partner violence refers mainly to psychological violence and threats with both men and women.

Table 3.2 Victims of violence by current partner and previous partner during the relationship and during the last 12 months*. Calculated across men and women living in a partnership/having lived in a partnership, %

Perpetrator	Since the age of 15		During the last 12 months	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Current partner				
Total	15.6	16.9	5.6	4.3
Threats	4.4	7.9	2.3	1.2
Physical violence	14.2	14.3	4.4	3.7
Sexual violence	0.7	2.3	0.3	0.5
Other violence	1.3	3.1	0.1	0.3
Sample size	1423	954	1423	954
Previous partner				
Total	21.6	41.7	..	..
Threats	9.1	24.6	..	..
Physical violence	19.5	36.5	..	..
Sexual violence	1.6	12.6	..	..
Other violence	3.7	13.6	..	..
Sample size	1119	791	..	..

* The figures concerning violence by previous partner during the last year are missing because there was no interview question on whether the previous relationship had terminated during the last 12 months or earlier.

Age of the victims

70 per cent of men aged 25–44 years had experienced violence or threats since the age of 15 whereas of men aged 65–74 only 30 per cent had been a victim, even though their victimisation reference period was the longest. It is possible that the oldest men did not share their experiences on violence as easily as the youngest. (Figure 3.2)

During the last 12 months, the young men had experienced violence most often. Violence decreased as the victim's age increased. This applies to violence committed by strangers, acquaintances as well as partners. (Figure 3.3)

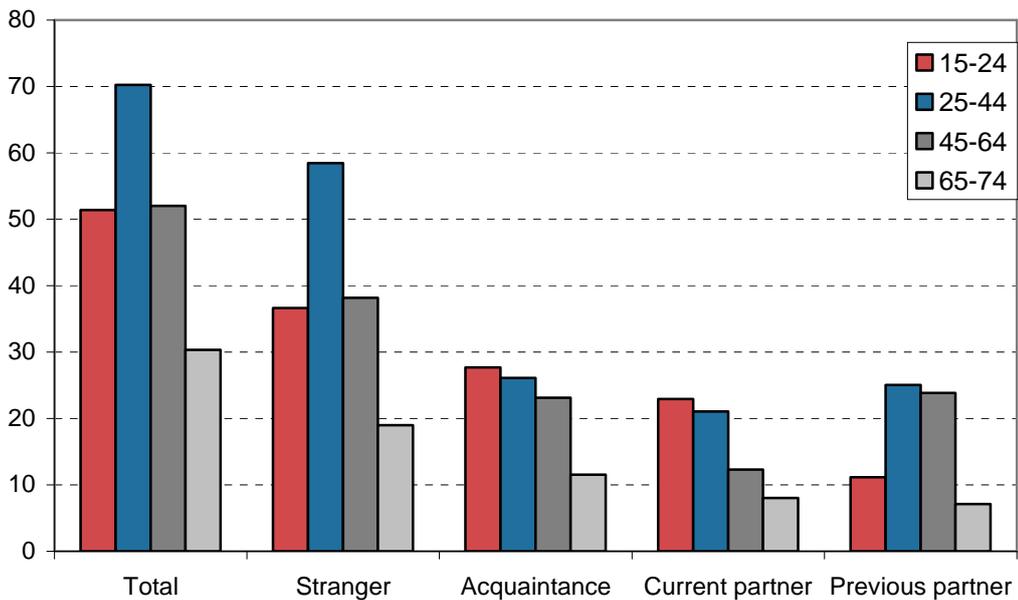


Figure 3.2 Men's victimisation to violence and threats by different perpetrator categories according to age, since the age of 15 and during the last 12 months, % (Partner violence figures calculated across men currently living in a relationship/previous partner figures calculated across men having lived in a relationship)

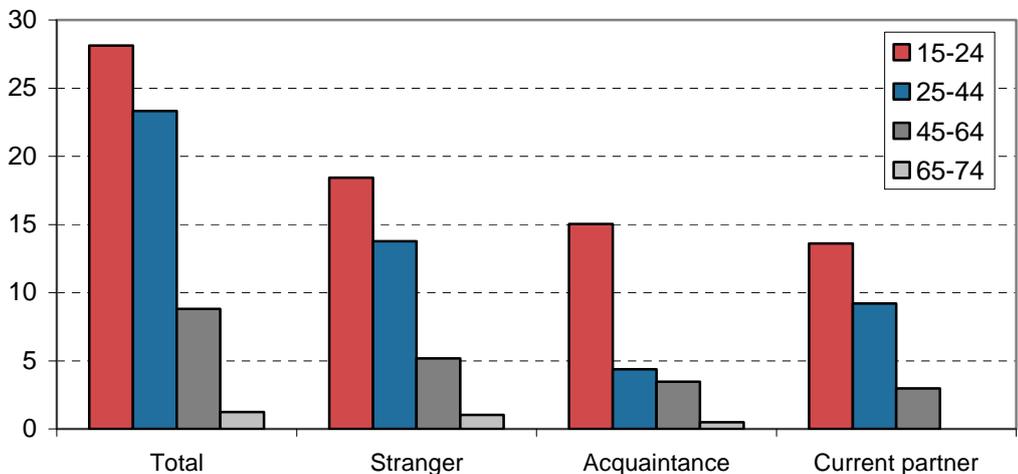


Figure 3.3 Men's victimisation to violence and threats by different perpetrator categories according to age during the last year, % (Partner violence figures calculated across men currently living in a relationship/previous partner figures calculated across men having lived in a relationship)

Forms of violence

Victimisation to different forms of violence was studied separately in all four perpetrator groups since the age of 15 and during the last 12 months. One victim could name violent acts by four perpetrator groups (stranger, acquaintance, current and previous partner) as well as a number of forms of violence regarding the same act (e.g. threats and beating with a fist).

Threats, preventing from moving, grabbing and slapping were the most common victimisation experiences for men. Also beating with fist or with a hard object, or kicking were common. Nearly one-third of men reported having had such experiences since the age of 15 (Figure 3.4).

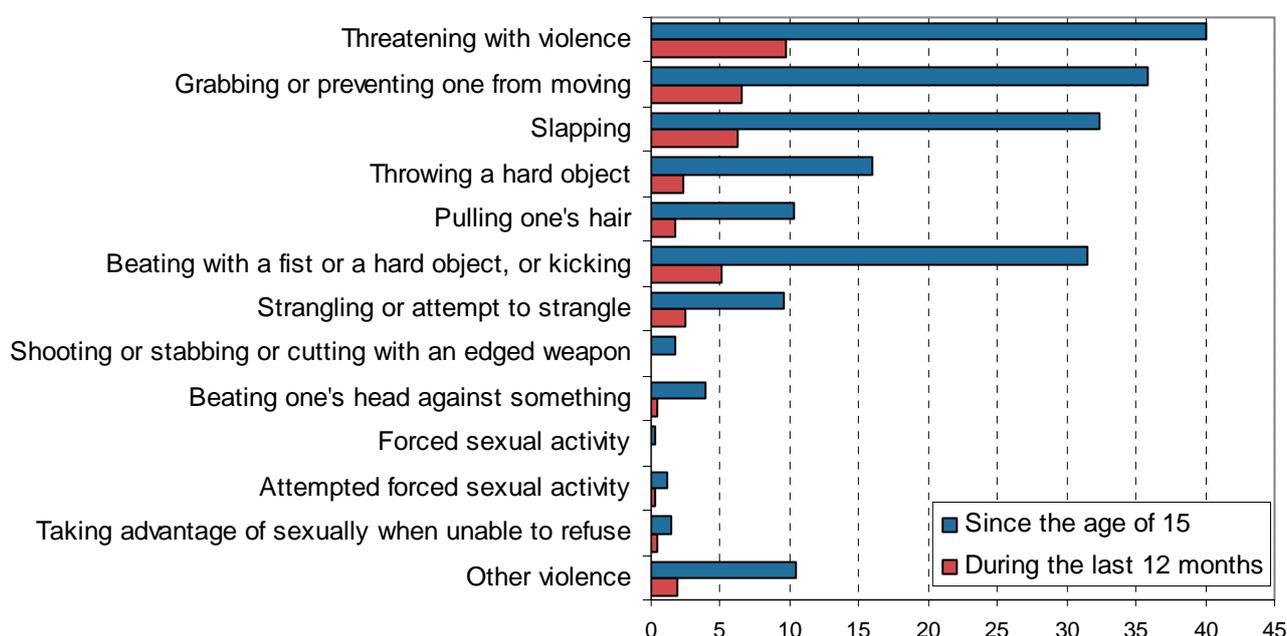


Figure 3.4 Men's victimisation to different forms of violence since the age of 15 years and during the last 12 months, %

For men, threats were mostly made by strangers, but also threats by acquaintances were common (Table 3.3). The figures regarding violence committed by partners and ex-partners in Table 3.3 are calculated of those men who were in a relationship at the moment of the interview or had a previous partner.

For men, preventing from moving, slapping and beating were typical forms of violence committed by strangers. The same characteristics also applied to acquaintance violence. Typical for partner violence were preventing one from moving, grabbing and slapping. In addition to these, beating and pulling one's hair were reported in ex-partner violence.

A comparison of men's and women's experiences of violence by different perpetrator categories yields an image of traditional Finnish violence. In stranger and acquaintance violence – e.g. beating and other more violent forms of physical violence – men have a higher share of victimisation experiences. Especially in previous relationships, women experienced substantially more beating, strangling, beating the victim's head against something and sexual violence than men did. Women had been victims to sexual violence by all perpetrator categories more frequently than men.

Table 3.3 Men's and women's victimisation to different forms of violence by perpetrator category since the age of 15, %

	Total		Stranger		Acquaintance		Current partner		Previous partner	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	55.4	55.4	42.3	30.0	23.6	23.7	15.6	17.0	21.6	41.7
Threatening with violence	40.1	32.5	30.5	11.8	16.1	13.2	4.4	7.9	9.1	24.6
Grabbing or preventing one from moving	35.9	39.2	25.9	15.1	11.5	11.1	6.0	11.8	10.3	30.0
Slapping	32.4	27.3	19.2	5.2	10.4	8.3	9.2	7.6	15.5	23.8
Throwing a hard object	15.9	12.9	6.9	3.3	4.1	3.1	5.6	1.1	10.1	12.0
Pulling one's hair	10.3	17.7	4.5	4.4	3.7	6.2	2.1	3.1	5.9	14.1
Beating with a fist or a hard object, or kicking	31.5	17.1	23.4	4.0	10.2	5.2	2.9	3.3	8.8	15.4
Strangling or attempt to strangle	9.6	10.3	7.1	2.2	3.9	1.9	0.3	2.1	0.8	9.6
Shooting or stabbing or cutting with an edged weapon	1.8	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9
Beating one's head against something	3.9	6.2	2.5	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.6	7.3
Forced sexual activity	0.3	7.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.4	0.2	1.3	0.4	5.6
Attempted forced sexual activity	1.1	16.3	0.1	7.6	0.3	4.1	0.4	1.6	0.6	10.9
Taking advantage of sexually when one was unable to refuse	1.5	5.9	0.9	2.2	0.5	5.1	0.3	0.8	0.9	4.0
Sample size	1918	1283	1918	1283	1918	1283	1423	954	1119	791

Consequences of violence

Health consequences were asked about the most recent violent incident by stranger, acquaintance, current or previous partner. Using “The last incident” as a description of violence is common in victimisation surveys, because the number of incidents can be so large that all of them cannot be described in detail in usual interviews.

The last incident choice may underestimate the health consequences, if the victims have had many victimisation experiences, of which the majority are less severe. Asking details of the most severe incident would have been another option, but this method might overestimate the severity of the consequences, and remembering the details of the most severe victimisation might turn difficult to the respondent, if the most severe incident has happened a long time ago.

Injuries were assessed by the following question: “Were you bruised, scratched, cut or injured in any way?”¹². For 38 per cent of the male victims, the violence had caused injuries. Psychological consequences were addressed by the question: “Did the incident have any psychological effects, like anger, fear or depression?” 27 per cent of men responded having experienced psychological consequences from the last incident. Over one-half of the male victims had suffered either injuries or psychological consequences (Table 3.4).

Violence resulted in physical injuries for men equally often as for women. Women, however, reported psychological consequences more frequently than men (Table 3.4).

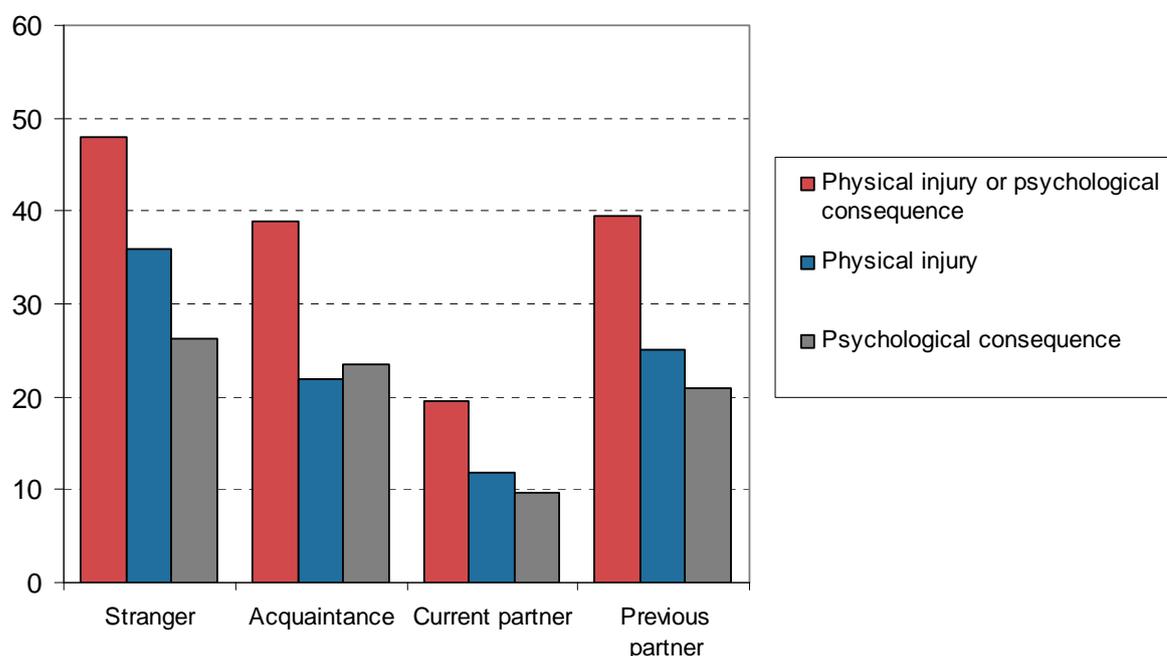


Figure 3.5 Injuries and psychological consequences by perpetrator category. Men, % (most recent incident)

Table 3.4 Injuries and psychological consequences by perpetrator category and gender, % of cases (most recent incident)

	Total		Stranger		Acquaintance		Current partner		Previous partner	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Physical injury	38.3	38.3	36.0	20.9	22.0	28.7	11.9	27.3	25.0	36.6
Psychological injury	26.5	59.6	26.3	52.0	23.4	49.9	9.7	35.2	21.0	60.6
Physical or psychological inju	51.2	69.4	48.0	57.8	38.8	62.7	19.5	48.2	39.4	68.4
Sample size	1020	654	771	357	394	264	203	138	221	300

¹² The nature of the physical injuries was not studied specifically in the web survey. According to prior research, the injuries were mainly bruises, scratches and cuts to the face and the body (Heiskanen et al., 2004).

Men suffered quite often from injuries as a consequence of stranger violence (in 36 % of the incidents). Every fourth most recent violent incident by a previous partner resulted in physical injuries. The same applied for acquaintance violence, whereas only one in eight of the most recent partner violence incidents caused men physical injuries.

Stranger violence resulted in psychological consequences for men slightly more often (26 %) than violence by other perpetrator groups. Violence committed by acquaintances and previous partners caused men psychological consequences in one-fifth of cases whereas violence by a current partner had such effects in just one-tenth of cases.

Psychological consequences of partner violence were more commonly experienced by women than by men. The difference between men and women was largest in this respect, as women experienced psychological consequences three times more often than men. Most typical psychological consequences of partner violence for women were fear, hate and decrease of self-esteem / feeling vulnerable, whereas for men depression, hate and shock were more common. Psychological consequences were more common for women than for men also in stranger and acquaintance violence.

In stranger violence, men suffered injuries more often than women. Women had more often injuries of partner and ex-partner violence. Men replied quite often that the violence had caused them either physical injuries or psychological consequences, whereas women often mentioned both physical injuries and psychological consequences.

Repetitive nature of violence

One of the indicators to measure the harmfulness of violence is the number of violent incidents. The number might not be accurate if the victim has had many victimisation experiences. Violence can also be long-lasting if the victim and the perpetrator are in a close relationship. In this case, calculating the number of single incidents may prove to be difficult.

Victimisation more than ten times was most typical to violence committed by a previous partner. 14 per cent of men who had experienced violence by a previous partner had been victimised more than ten times. One in every twenty men had been a victim of stranger violence more than ten times since the age of 15 (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 Number of violent incidents since the age of 15 years, by perpetrator category and gender, %

	Stranger		Acquaintance		Current partner		Previous partner	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Once	31.7	46.5	32.5	39.2	36.0	27.9	23.1	20.0
2–3 times	42.8	31.9	36.0	35.0	44.5	38.6	40.1	31.0
4–10 times	15.8	12.7	16.5	12.6	11.6	21.8	19.3	20.2
Over 10 times	5.1	3.3	8.8	8.4	3.7	5.1	14.2	23.0
No information available	4.6	5.6	6.2	4.8	4.2	6.6	3.3	5.8
Sample size	769	357	393	264	209	138	221	299

Men had been victimised more than ten times more often than women in situations in which the perpetrator was a stranger, but regarding acquaintance violence there were no differences between men and women. Women were more often than men victimised repetitively by their previous partners. Violence by a current partner was also more common for women than for men.

Health care provided by a doctor or other health care personnel

Victims who suffered physical injuries were asked if they saw a doctor or other health care personnel because of the incident. The details were asked across perpetrator groups concerning the most recent incident.

Men who had experienced violence went for outside help mostly in the case of consequences caused by stranger violence. 13 per cent of victims of stranger violence visited a doctor or other health care instance (calculated from the most recent incident).

When victims of physical injuries are considered, 37 per cent of men's victimisation to stranger violence resulted in visiting health care personnel.

Four per cent of victims of acquaintance violence and three per cent of victims of previous partner violence were treated by health care services. Victimisation to violence by a current partner resulted less frequently in injuries that required health care.

Differences exist in shares of men and women in cases leading to treatment. Stranger violence that is more common among men resulted in health care more often for men than for women. Also acquaintance violence that is experienced equally often by men as by women, led men more often than women to resort to health care services. The number of partner violence cases requiring health care was small for both men and women. One reason for this might be that the details were asked concerning the latest and not the most severe incident. In Table 3.6, the share of men who have received health care for their injuries of physical violence is slightly larger than the corresponding share of women. However, partner violence resulted in physical injuries for men less frequently than for women (Table 3.4). Violence by a previous partner caused women to visit a doctor or other health care personnel more frequently than men.

Table 3.6 Care provided by a doctor or other health care personnel across perpetrator groups by gender, %

	Stranger		Acquaintance		Current partner		Previous partner	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Care provided by a doctor or other health care personnel	13.3	4.5	4.0	2.4	1.1	2.1	3.3	10.9
Proportion of doctor or health care visits in cases leading to physical injuries	37.0	21.4	18.3	8.4	9.1	7.5	13.2	29.7
Sample size	769	357	393	264	209	138	221	299

Starting date and duration of partner violence

Victims of partner violence were asked about the first time their current partner was violent as well as the last time. A fairly large share of men's partner violence experiences were quite recent: 16 per cent of them had begun during the last 12 months. At the other end of the scale are the old cases. In one-fourth of the cases in which the victim could remember the time of the incident, the violence had begun more than ten years ago (Table 3.7).

There was a clear difference between men and women regarding the time when the violence began. For women, in one-half of the cases partner violence in the current relationship had begun more than ten years ago. For men, current partner violence had begun more often during the last 12 months than was the case for women (16 vs. 8.5 %).

Table 3.7 When was the current partner violent for the first time, men and women, %, calculated of those who remembered the starting date¹³

The time violence begun	Men	Women
In the course of the last 12 months	16.0	8.5
Over a year but under two years ago	15.3	5.7
Over two years but under three years ago	11.0	4.0
Three – five years ago	16.0	16.5
Six – ten years ago	16.0	15.9
Over ten years ago	25.8	49.4
Total	100	100
Sample size	202	127

¹³ 13 % of men and 12 % of women did not remember when they had been victimised to violence by the current partner for the first time.

Table 3.8 When was the current partner violent for the last time, men and women, %, calculated of those who remembered the time of the most recent incident

Last time violence occurred	Men	Women
During the last week	2.5	3.3
During the last month	6.2	4.4
Two - three months ago	6.8	6.1
Four - six months ago	8.6	5.6
Seven - eleven months ago	9.9	4.4
A year ago	9.9	7.2
Two years ago	9.9	6.7
Three - five years ago	14.8	12.8
Six - ten years ago	13.6	18.3
Over ten years ago	17.9	31.1
In total	100	100
Sample size	179	127

Table 3.8 presents findings of the most recent time that violence had occurred in a relationship. Nine per cent of men's violent experiences by a current partner had occurred during the last month and almost one in four during the last six months. 18 per cent of the most recent incidents had occurred more than ten years ago.

For men, the experiences of partner violence were more recent than for women. One possible reason for this could be that men do not recognise partner violence that occurred a long time ago as violence or remember it, especially if it did not cause any injuries.

Victimisation in childhood

The respondents were asked about victimisation to physical or sexual violence in their childhood, i.e. before their 15th birthday. 59 per cent of men replied having experienced physical violence before the age of 15. In most cases, the perpetrator was the victim's father, acquaintance, friend, school mate or some other person¹⁴. Only a few men reported having experienced sexual violence in their childhood (Table 3.9).

¹⁴ The large number of other acquaintances as perpetrators may result from the fact that the victim did not want to expose the perpetrator.

Table 3.9 Physical and sexual victimisation before the age of 15 across perpetrator groups, men and women, %

	Physical		Sexual	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	59.1	53.9	2.6	13.1
Father (stepfather)	18.5	17.6	0.2	1.2
Mother (stepmother)	7.3	11.8	0.0	0.2
Brother	6.3	6.0	0.0	0.5
Sister	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0
Another family member	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7
Relative	10.0	4.0	0.4	1.9
Acquaintance, friend, fellow student	11.1	2.4	0.3	1.8
Boyfriend or girlfriend	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.2
Teacher or other employee in the school	6.3	2.7	0.3	1.7
Other acquaintance	16.4	20.6	0.4	2.7
Stranger	2.5	1.4	0.4	2.3
Sample size	1918	1283	1918	1283

Physical violence was more common than sexual violence in the childhood for both men and for women. Although men's experiences of physical violence in their childhood were more frequent than women's, women had experienced sexually threatening behaviour and sexual violence more often than men. Violence committed by a boyfriend or a girlfriend was less frequent under the age of 15; men had experienced such violence a bit more than women. According to a Finnish youth survey, boys experienced violence by their girlfriends more frequently than girls by their boyfriends (Salmi 2009b).

Less than 3 per cent of men had come across sexually threatening behaviour before the age of 15. Forced sexual activity and attempted forced sexual activity in the childhood were rare in this data (attempted forced 0.4 %, 6 observations in sample, forced 0.2 %, 3 observations in sample). Men had experienced all forms of sexual violence in their childhood less frequently than women.

Table 3.10 Forms of sexual violence before the age of 15, men and women, %

	Men	Women
Some form of sexual violence	2.6	13.1
Sexually threatening behaviour	2.1	9.8
Attempted forced sexual activity	0.4	3.3
Forced sexual activity	0.2	1.7
Sample size	1918	1283

Characteristics of violence

This chapter presents some of the additional characteristics concerning violence such as partner violence and control in a relationship, sex and age of the perpetrator and the victim, the use of violence by the victim, and who started the violence in the first place. Next, the role of alcohol in the incidents is discussed,

and finally, the issue of whether the police came to know about the violence is looked at.

Partner violence and control

Respondents who were currently living in a relationship were asked to assess their current partner's behaviour according to items in Table 3.11. 27 per cent of all men who were currently living in a relationship considered their partner to be jealous. 49 per cent of those men who had experienced violence by their partner thought their partner to be jealous. 23 per cent of the men who had not experienced partner violence said their partner was jealous.

Men who had experienced violence in their current relationship reported more often than other men that their partner had tried to restrict them from seeing their friends and family, called them names in order to humiliate them and prevented them from making financial decisions in the family.

60 per cent of men who had been victims of partner violence said their partner had behaved according to at least one item in Table 3.11. 32 per cent of men who had not been victims of partner violence reported that their partner had behaved according to one or more of these items.

Both men and women had experienced controlling behaviour by their partners, men a bit more often than women. Controlling behaviour does not always relate to violent behaviour.

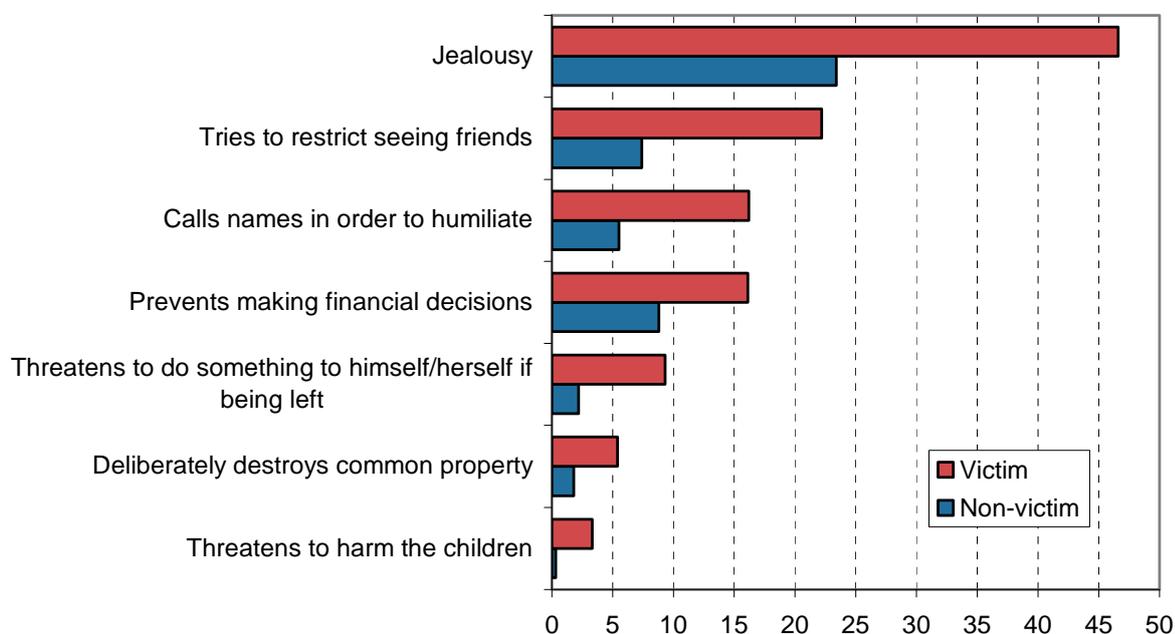


Figure 3.6 Assessment of the partner by men in a relationship across victims and non-victims, sum of proportion of response options “often” and “sometimes”, %

The control men and women faced was partly different. Male victims reported their partner’s jealousy more frequently than women, whereas female victims told more often than men about humiliating name calling. Violent men destroyed common property more often than women who behaved violently.

Table 3.11 Assessment of the partner by men and women in a relationship across victims and non-victims, sum of proportion of response options “often” and “sometimes”, %

	Total		Victim		Non-victim	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1 S/he is jealous and does not want me to speak with other men/women	27.3	20.1	48.6	36.5	23.4	16.6
2 S/he tries to restrict me from seeing my friends or relatives	9.7	9.0	22.2	25.0	7.4	5.6
3 S/he calls me names in order to subdue or humiliate me	7.3	10.6	16.2	39.0	5.5	4.8
4 S/he prevents me from making decisions about family finances and from shopping independently	9.9	9.5	16.1	20.5	8.8	7.3
5 S/he threatens to harm the children	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
6 S/he deliberately destroys our common property	2.4	2.7	5.4	14.5	1.8	0.4
7 S/he threatens to do something to himself/herself if I leave him/her	3.4	3.0	9.3	10.5	2.2	1.5
At least one of the items 1-7	36.4	32.8	60.0	69.5	32.0	25.3
Sample size	1423	954	203	138	1220	816

Perpetrator and victim

Stranger violence towards men was nearly always committed by men: 95 per cent of the most recent incidents were committed by a man, two per cent by both man and woman, and the perpetrator was woman in only one per cent. Also acquaintance violence against men was committed mainly by other men: 94 per cent of the perpetrators were men, one per cent men and women and 4 per cent only women (Table 3.12).

Table 3.12 Sex of the perpetrator and the victim, most recent incident %

Sex of the perpetrator	Perpetrator stranger		Perpetrator acquaintance	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Man	95.3	83.2	93.5	69.9
Woman	1.4	13.0	3.8	25.6
Man/woman	2.1	2.1	1.4	3.7
No information available	1.2	1.7	1.3	0.8
Total	100	100	100	100
Sample size	572	297	260	191

Also stranger and acquaintance violence towards women was mostly committed by men. In acquaintance violence, the share of men as only perpetrators was smaller than in stranger violence.

The perpetrator's (stranger and acquaintance) approximate age was asked according to the classification in Table 3.13. The small share of those below the age of 16 years might result at least partly from the fact that the youngest respondents were 15 years old. The proportion of the youngest perpetrators and of those over 45 years is higher in acquaintance violence than stranger violence.

The perpetrator was on average younger in violence experienced by men than was the case for women. For women, the perpetrator was at least 45 years old more often than for men.

Table 3.13 Victims of stranger and acquaintance violence by victim's gender and perpetrator's age, most recent incident, %

Age of the perpetrator	Perpetrator stranger		Perpetrator acquaintance	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Under 16	2.7	2.7	8.1	5.1
16-24	42.8	28.1	39.6	30.7
25-44	45.8	45.7	39.0	36.8
45-	5.7	21.4	13.0	26.1
No information available	3.0	2.1	0.3	1.3
Total	100	100	100	100
Sample size	572	297	369	375

In the survey questionnaire, there was also a question on whether the victim was alone or in company when victimised by stranger and if there were more than one perpetrator. In more than one-third of men's cases the victim was in company and there was one perpetrator. In one-fourth of the cases, both were alone at the moment of the incident. In 14 per cent of the cases, the victim was alone and there were multiple perpetrators. In 22 per cent of the cases, both the victim and the perpetrator were in company (Figure 3.7).

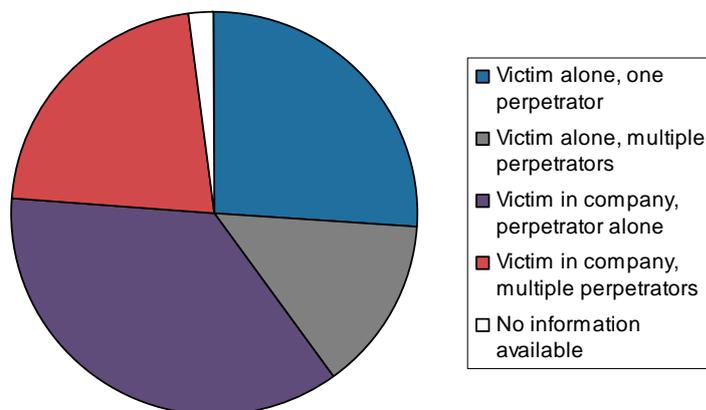


Figure 3.7 Were the victim and the perpetrator alone or in company, most recent incident of stranger violence, men %

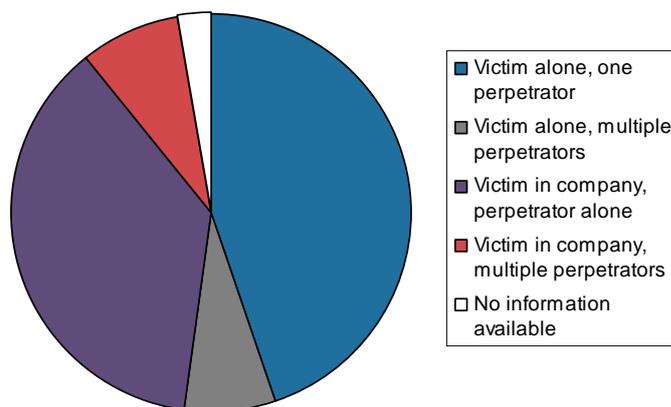


Figure 3.8 Were the victim and the perpetrator alone or in company, most recent incident of stranger violence, women %

For women, in 45 per cent of cases both the victim and the unknown perpetrator were alone. It was also usual that a woman was in company but there was only one perpetrator (37 % of cases). Stranger violence that women experienced was rare in a situation where the victim was in company and there were multiple perpetrators. Violence was also rare in situations in which the woman was alone and there were multiple perpetrators. Both of these constellations comprise 8 per cent of all cases. (Figure 3.8).

Familiarity of the perpetrator

38 per cent of the acquaintances who committed violence against men belonged to the victim's friends, one-fourth were semi-acquainted, or persons the victim knew only by sight. 17 per cent of the known perpetrators were clients, patients, fellow employees or other people from the workplace. 15 per cent of the perpetrators were family members or relatives (but not partners). (Table 3.14)

In some stages of life, men end up in situations where their risk of victimisation may increase. One of these situations is the time spent in the armed forces¹⁵. These cases were classified in the interview as acquaintance violence committed by an army mate. Violence by an army mate was quite rare at the total level (1.4 % of the respondents).¹⁶ Neither did violence in the army come up in replies to the open-ended questions.

Table 3.14 Which kind of acquaintance the perpetrator was, men and women, most recent incident, %

	Men	Women
Friend, mate or fellow student	37.7	17.5
Half-acquainted, or just known by sight	25.7	19.7
Client or patient	7.3	18.9
A fellow employee	7.0	3.5
Other relative	4.3	6.5
Sibling	4.1	7.3
Parent	3.8	11.9
Others	3.3	10.8
Child	3.0	0.3
Somebody else in his/her work role	2.4	3.8
Army mate	1.4	0.0
In total	100	100
Sample size	369	375

Acquaintance violence towards men was mostly committed by friends and mates, more often than with women. For women, violence by parents, clients, or patients was more common than for men. Table 3.9 shows that women experienced more frequently violence in their childhood by their mother (or stepmother) than men did.

¹⁵ Finland has an obligatory service in the armed forces; and an alternative civil service for those who object to armed service.

¹⁶ By a German survey, 60 % of people who had served in the armed forces had experienced harassment and humiliation during their service time (Puchert & Jungnitz 2006, 147). The reason for such low figures in Finland might result from the fact that the questionnaire did not address specifically army experiences.

Where did the stranger and acquaintance violence take place

The place where the violence occurred was asked of stranger and acquaintance violence. More than half of (54 %) stranger violence towards men happened outdoors, while more than 70 per cent of acquaintance violence occurred indoors. (Table 3.15).

Two of the most common scenes of stranger violence were the street and different night life settings. Also acquaintance violence often occurred on similar venues, but frequently also in the victim's own home, in some other apartment, at school or at the workplace.

Table 3.15 Place of stranger and acquaintance violence, men and women, most recent incident, %

Place of occurrence	Perpetrator stranger		Perpetrator acquaintance	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
In one's own home	1.4	3.0	10.9	23.9
In some other apartment	2.1	7.4	13.9	17.7
In the yard or staircase of a residential house	2.1	7.8	3.0	6.2
At school	2.1	1.3	8.2	2.4
At workplace	4.1	10.4	9.5	20.6
In cafeteria, restaurant, hotel, pub or dancing place	27.8	15.9	18.5	7.0
In a car	0.5	3.0	1.4	1.1
In public transport	2.4	3.4	1.1	0.0
Elsewhere indoors	2.4	4.0	4.9	4.3
In the street, a square, or other public place	45.2	27.9	13.1	5.1
In a park, forest	1.2	2.7	3.5	1.9
At a festival or other outdoor event	3.9	0.6	3.3	0.5
Elsewhere outdoors	3.3	8.7	3.8	4.3
No information available	1.4	4.0	4.9	5.1
All	100	100	100	100
Sample size	759	351	385	258

Women were victimised by stranger violence more frequently indoors than men (56 % vs. 45 %), e.g. in an apartment or at the workplace. 83 per cent of acquaintance violence towards women happened indoors such as in her own home or some other apartment, or at her workplace. 7 per cent of stranger violence towards men occurred abroad, while the corresponding figure for women was 13 per cent.

Did the victim use violence

The respondents were asked if they used violence during the incident e.g. in self-defence. If they reported having been violent, they were then asked who was the first to use violence. One-third of men admitted having used violence

when the perpetrator was a stranger or an acquaintance. 16 per cent of men who had experienced violence by a current and a previous partner reported having been violent during the incident as well (Table 3.16).

When asked who started the violence, men mostly responded that the counterpart had started it. There were uncertainties about the instigator in regards of acquaintance and current partner violence.

Table 3.16 Did the victim use violence during the incident, and who used it first, by gender and perpetrator category, % of most recent incidents

	Stranger		Acquaintance		Current partner		Previous partner	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Did the respondent use violence								
Yes	33.1	20.6	32.0	18.3	16.2	42.1	15.9	27.9
No	66.5	78.6	67.8	81.5	83.2	57.9	84.1	71.3
No information available	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0	0	0.7
In total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Size of the sample	572	260	299	191	202	138	159	198
Who used violence first								
Respondent	4.1	6.0	0.8	13.2	6.7	17.1	0.0	2.7
Opponent	90.9	86.0	79.7	75.0	80.0	59.8	93.8	85.0
No information available	5.0	8.0	19.5	11.8	13.3	23.2	6.2	12.4
In total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Sample size	179	45	90	32	32	48	30	47

There was a large difference between men and women regarding questions concerning the use of violence and instigating it. Men reported having been violent towards strangers and acquaintances more often than women, but less frequently towards current and previous partners than women did. In addition, men reported instigating violence across all perpetrator groups less frequently than women. It could be that men have tried to deny, neutralize or downplay their role in the violent incident more often (Nyqvist 2008, 130; Archer 2002, 317)¹⁷. According to Lattu (2008, 189), women and men explain and justify their own violent behaviour in both similar and dissimilar ways. Lattu suggests that as women are more likely to assume responsibility of their own violence, this may be a feature that distinguishes women and men from each other (op. cit.). In foreign research, women have been observed to admit to having been perpetrators of partner violence more often than men (Dobash & Dobash 2004, 333). Also a British victimisation survey found that men were less often than women telling that they had started the use of violence against their partner (Mirrlees-Black 1999).

¹⁷ Nyqvist (2001, 117) observed that women had no problem to tell him about their own aggressions and violent behaviour, while it was difficult, sometimes even impossible for men to speak about their own violence.

Alcohol

Concerning the most recent violent event, the question was asked whether the perpetrator or the person subjected to violence had been under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating substances at the time of the violent incident. Both the victim and the perpetrator were often intoxicated in the case of violence by an unknown perpetrator. According to the victim's opinion, the perpetrator was intoxicated in almost 80 per cent of the incidents, while the victim himself was intoxicated in about 60 per cent of the cases (the most recent violent event) (Table 3.17). If the perpetrator was an acquaintance, one or both parties were intoxicated in two-thirds of the events.

Table 3.17 Intoxicated perpetrators and victims by perpetrator category and gender, %

	Stranger		Acquaintance		Current partner	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Perpetrator intoxicated	77.9	52.5	62.9	52.0	40.0	56.6
Victim intoxicated	58.5	23.5	43.6	22.7	46.5	31.1
One or the other intoxicated	84.4	58.1	65.8	52.3	50.3	60.9
Both intoxicated	52.0	18.1	41.0	22.8	36.2	26.9
Sample size	769	357	393	264	209	138

In partner violence, both male perpetrators and victims were intoxicated more frequently than women. The men believed that their violent partner was intoxicated in about 40 per cent of the cases. When victimised to violence, men were intoxicated more frequently than women in all perpetrator categories.

Alcohol is however not present in all violent situations. In situations in which men experienced violence by an unknown person, the victim was sober in 41 per cent (most recent incident), in partner violence and in violence by an acquaintance in a bit more than one-half of the cases. For women, these figures are higher than for men (76 %, 69 % and 77 %). Similarly, the perpetrator was thought to have been sober in 14 per cent of violence against men by an unknown perpetrator, in 58 per cent of partner violence against men, and in 34 per cent of violence by an acquaintance against men (for women, the corresponding rates were 33 %, 40 % and 41 %).

Violence and the police

National victimisation surveys have shown that police or other authorities are rarely notified of violence. This means that a significant share of violence is unrecorded crime (Sirén et al. 2010). Violence against men was most likely to come to the attention of the police if the perpetrator was a person unknown to the victim. Of violence by an unknown perpetrator, 23 per cent came to the attention of the police, while this was true for only nine per cent of violence by an acquaintance. Of violence by an ex-partner, about two per cent were reported

to the police, and violence by a current partner was practically never reported (our data comprised one case in which partner violence against men was reported to the police) (Figure 3.9).

A case that is reported to the police is recorded in crime statistics only if the police officer has completed a crime report sheet about it. There may be several reasons why police do not complete a crime report sheet about violence that has come to their attention. In probably the most common instance, the event has been so non-serious that the situation has been over when the police have arrived, the police have seen no reason to initiate further measures, and the parties of the violence have not made demands to that effect. A crime report had been filed in 71 per cent of violent events perpetrated by an unknown person, in which a man had been the victim and that had come to the attention of the police. If the violent event was perpetrated by an acquaintance or an ex-partner and came to the attention of the police, a crime report sheet had been completed in about one-half of the cases.

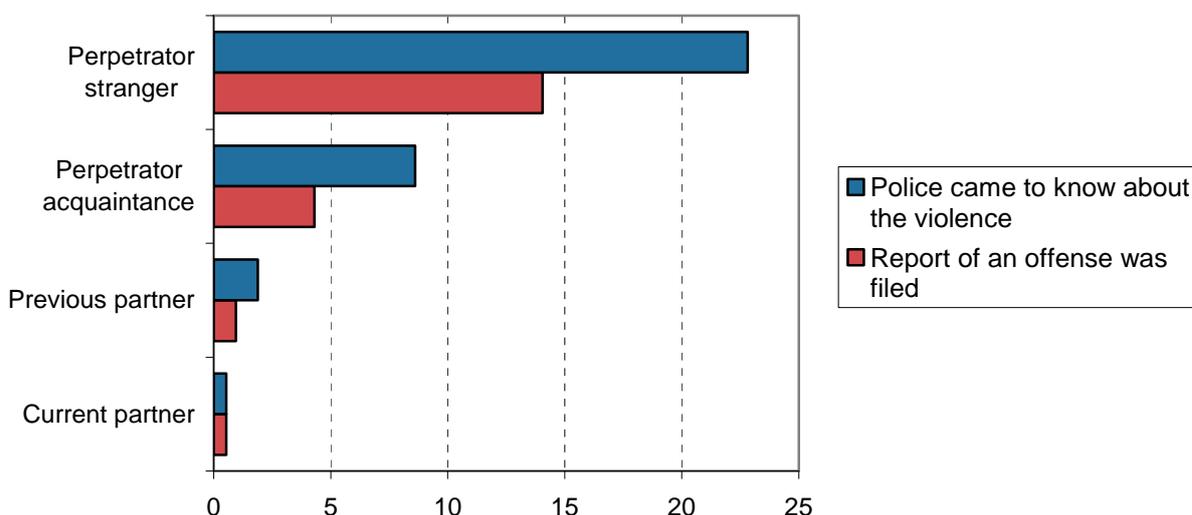


Figure 3.9 Did the police come to know about the violence experienced by men, and was a crime report filed, by perpetrator category, % (most recent incident)

Table 3.18 Did the police come to know about the violence, and was a crime report filed, by perpetrator category and gender, % (most recent incident)

	Stranger		Acquaintance		Current partner		Previous partner	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Police came to know about the violence	22.8	14.4	8.6	8.8	0.5	7.1	1.9	9.4
Report of an offense was filed	14.1	6.8	4.3	2.4	0.5	1.5	0.9	7.3
Sample size	771	357	394	264	203	138	221	300

According to the research data, violence against men by an unknown perpetrator came to the attention of the police more frequently than similar incidents

experienced by women (Table 3.18). The explanation to this may be that stranger violence against men resulted in physical injuries more often than similar violence against women. In violence by acquaintances, there was no difference between genders regarding whether it came to the attention of the police.

In contrast, violence by current or ex-partners against men came to the attention of the police less frequently than such violence experienced by women. The reluctance of men to report partner violence has also been found in research in other countries (Fontes 2007). According to Fontes (2007, 306), men are afraid of losing face, and do not want to disclose their vulnerability when the perpetrator is a woman. Partner violence experienced by men is also rather non-serious, and this may decrease the willingness to report the event to the police.

4 SEXUAL HARASSMENT

Sexual harassment referred to sexual behaviour that is unwanted, one-sided, and may contain coercion. Experiences of sexual harassment were asked both for the period after the respondent's 15th birthday and for the last 12 months. The questions did not comprise sexual harassment by the current spouse or partner, girl friend or boy friend.

For both reference periods, sexual harassment was measured by the following question:

Excluding your present spouse, cohabiting partner, or boy- or girlfriend, has anyone else done any of the following things to you since you were aged 15/ in the last 12 months?

1. Made indecent telephone calls to you?
2. Sent indecent sms's (text messages) or e-mails to you?
3. Indecently exposed him-/herself to you?
4. Made offensive remarks about your body or sexuality?
5. Told you indecent jokes or spoken to you in a manner you felt to be sexually offensive?
6. Suggested sex in an inappropriate context?
7. Touched you sexually when you did not want it or tried to kiss you against your will?
8. Followed or stalked you?
9. Threatened your work or studies will suffer if you don't agree to have sex with him/her?

Ten per cent of the men had experienced sexual harassment in the course of the last 12 months, and 26 per cent after their 15th birthday. The most common form of sexual harassment experienced by men was indecent passes, touching or attempts to be kissed against one's will (14 % of the men had such experiences after their 15th birthday, and almost 5 per cent in the last 12 months) (Figure 4.1).

In the most recent harassment incident, the largest perpetrator category was a person unknown to the respondent (40 per cent of the incidents). Harassment by an earlier dating partner had been experienced by seven per cent of the men, and similar behaviour by a friend by 14 per cent. 18 per cent of the incidents had occurred at the respondent's workplace.

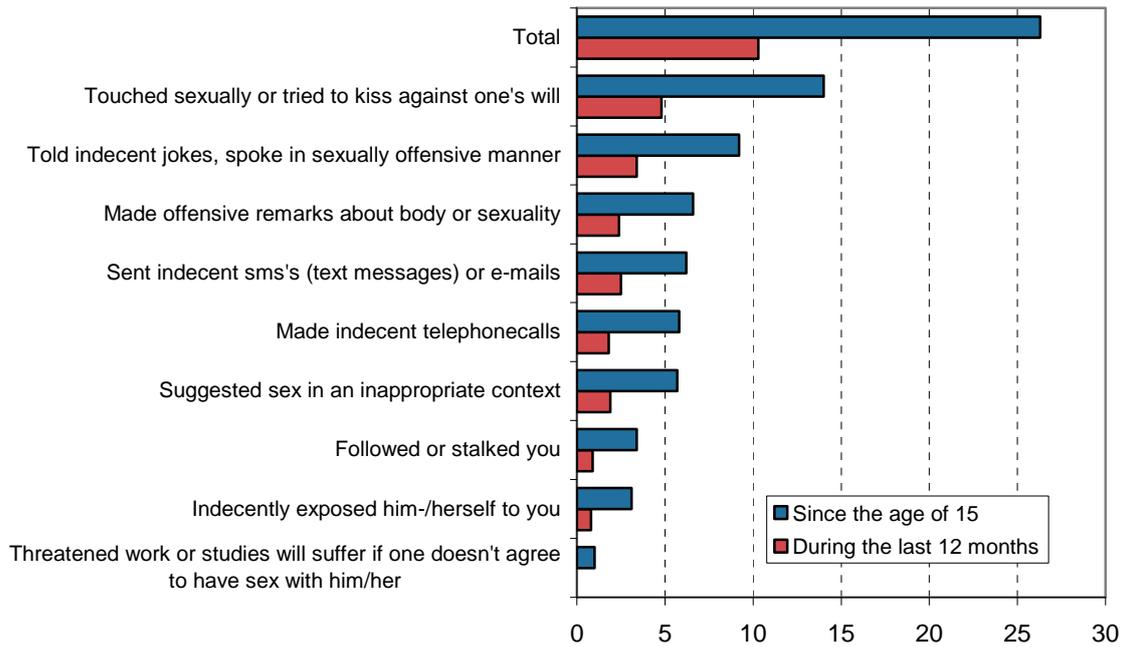


Figure 4.1 Men who had experienced sexual harassment after their 15th birthday and in the last 12 months, %

60 per cent of the most recent incidents of sexual harassment experienced by the men had been committed by women. 28 per cent of the male respondents who had experienced sexual harassment had been harassed by other men. In the remaining 12 per cent, the perpetrators were both men or women (5 %), or there was no information about the perpetrator (Figure 4.2)

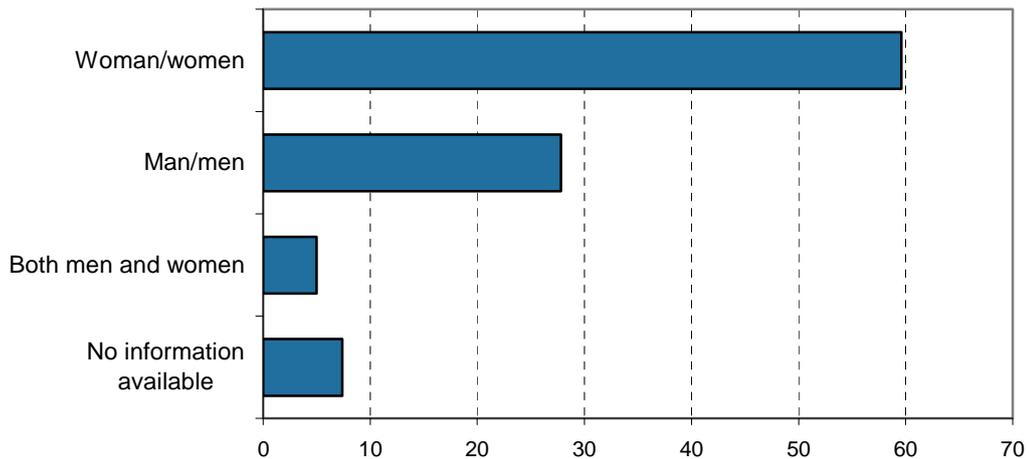


Figure 4.2 The sex of the perpetrator in the most recent incident of sexual harassment experienced by men, %

In the most recent incidents of sexual harassment experienced by men, the perpetrators were mostly from the middle age brackets. Two per cent of the perpetrators were younger than 16, 18 per cent were aged 16-24, 43 per cent 25–44, and 23 per cent over 44 years old. 15 per cent of the harassed respondents were not able to estimate the age of the perpetrator(s). The sum total of the above figures exceeds 100 per cent because in one harassment incident, there may have been several perpetrators of different ages.

Women had much more often than men experiences of sexual harassment. Of the women, almost 65 per cent had experienced sexual harassment after their 15th birthday, and 25 per cent during the last 12 months. This result is similar to the finding of the Finnish violence against women survey in 2005, in which 22 per cent of the women had experienced sexual harassment in the course of the last 12 months (Piispa et al. 2006). Harassment experienced by women was almost always (94 %) committed by men. Of different forms of harassment women had, similar to men, mostly experienced indecent passes, touching or being kissed against their will. The harassment experiences of men and women are presented in Table 4.1.

Also a school survey¹⁸ showed that girls had experienced sexual harassment more often than boys (41 % vs. 15 %). The school survey found that girls give a different interpretation to harassment than boys. More than half of the girls described the harassment experience as unpleasant, while of the boys, over one-fourth experienced it as pleasant (of the girls, less than 2 % thought that the harassment was pleasant). (Honkatukia 2002.) This may be explained by the fact that the harassment by girls or women is different from that by boys or men. According to Aaltonen (2006, 313), brutal, violent or forcible acts of harassment by girls are rare. Furthermore, a boy is, according to Aaltonen (op. cit.), better able than girls to stop harassment directed at him.

Table 4.1 Experiences of sexual harassment after the 15th birthday and in the last 12 months, by gender, %

	Since the age of 15		During the last 12 months	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	26.3	64.3	10.3	25.3
Touched sexually or tried to kiss against one's will	14.0	36.5	4.8	11.1
Told indecent jokes, spoke in sexually offensive manner	9.2	34.4	3.4	13.1
Made offensive remarks about body or sexuality	6.6	28.4	2.4	5.2
Sent indecent sms's (text messages) or e-mails	6.2	12.7	2.5	10.1
Made indecent telephonecalls	5.8	18.9	1.8	6.3
Suggested sex in an inappropriate context	5.7	26.6	1.9	3.4
Followed or stalked you	3.4	22.9	0.9	5.4
Indecently exposed him-/herself to you	3.1	27.9	0.8	3.5
Threatened work or studies will suffer if one doesn't agree to have sex with him/her	1.0	1.5	0	0.1

¹⁸ The questions of the youth survey were different from those used in this survey.

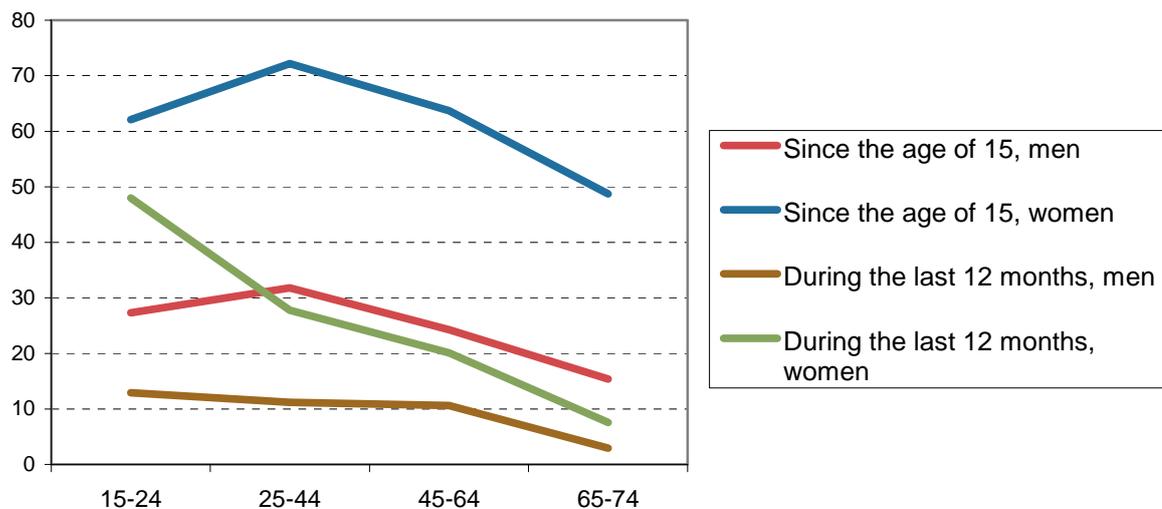


Figure 4.3 Victimization to sexual harassment after the 15th birthday and in the last 12 months, by gender and age, %

A comparison across age groups shows that sexual harassment experiences decreased in a linear fashion with increasing age, both after the 15th birthday and in the last 12 months.¹⁹

In the last 12 months, sexual harassment was almost equally prevalent in all male age groups, except for the oldest respondents. Sexual harassment experiences after the 15th birthday were most common in the age bracket 25–44 years.

Overall, women experienced sexual harassment more often than men, regardless of age. In the harassment experienced by men, the perpetrator was usually of the same age as the victim. In the harassment experienced by women, the perpetrator was usually of the same age or older than the victim. According to the Finnish school survey, the perpetrator was younger or of the same age if the victim was a boy, but of the same age or older if the victim was a girl. (Honkatukia 2002).

¹⁹ The age distributions of harassment experiences are similar to those for violence (Figures 3.2 and 3.3): older respondents have not told of harassment that they have experienced when they were young, or have not had such experiences.

5 CONCERN ABOUT BECOMING A VICTIM OF VIOLENCE AND BURGLARY

Concern about becoming a victim of violence or burglary was measured by five separate questions. First, the respondents were asked how safe they feel walking alone in the area where they live after dark. The same question has been part of the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) in 2000 and 2005 (van Dijk et al. 2007).

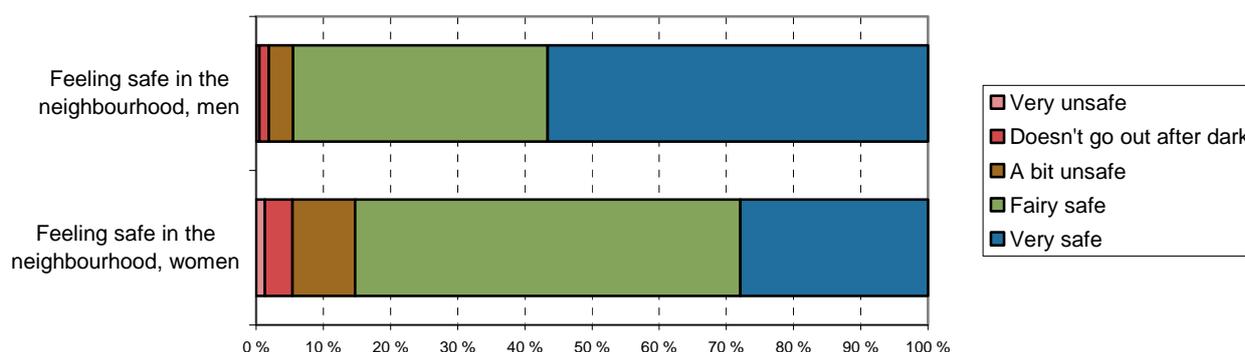


Figure 5.1 How safe do you feel when walking alone in your area after dark, by gender, %

Almost 95 per cent of the men felt very or rather safe when walking in their area after dark. For women, the corresponding rate was 85 per cent. The proportion of men who felt very safe was considerably larger than the one of women. (Figure 5.1)

Both Finnish men and women feel that their area is safer than Europeans on average. According to the International Crime Victims Survey in 2005, five per cent of Finnish men and 22 per cent of women felt rather or very unsafe when walking in their area after dark. In Western Europe, an average of 16 per cent of men and 35 per cent of women felt very or rather unsafe in their area after dark. (About the data see van Kesteren 2007.)

11 per cent of the men had been rather or very worried about having their home broken into and something stolen in the last 12 months. Men and women were almost equally unconcerned about such a situation (Figure 5.2).

94 per cent of the men were not very or not at all worried about being physically attacked by strangers in the last 12 months, 55 per cent of them were not worried at all. Six per cent of the men said they had been very or rather worried, while the corresponding rate for women was 14 per cent (Figure 5.2). There were practically no differences across age categories in men being worried about being attacked by strangers.

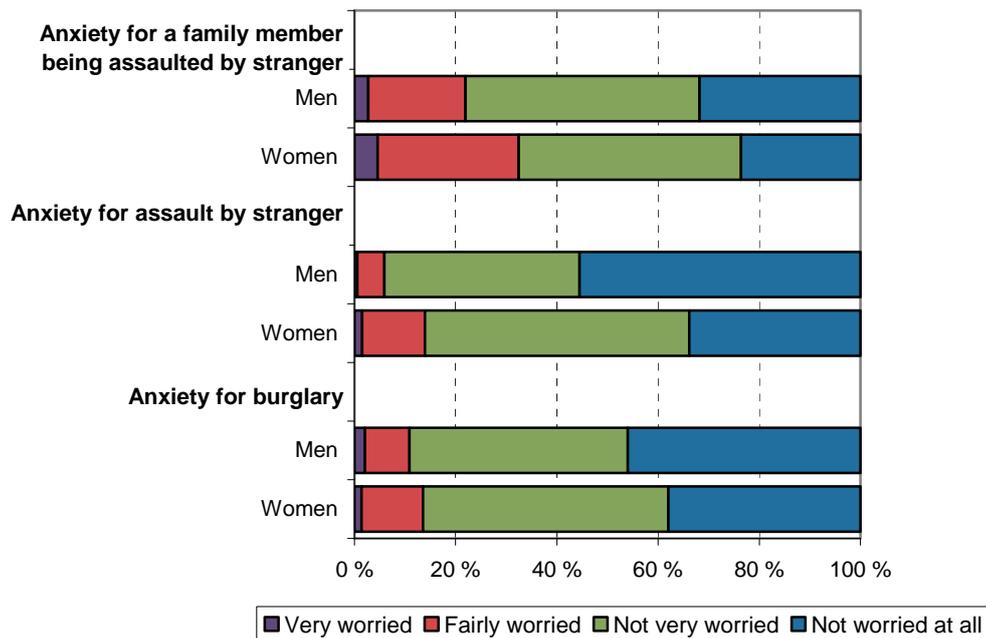


Figure 5.2 Having been worried in the last 12 months of, 1) that a family member or another close person is physically attacked by a stranger, 2) being attacked by a stranger, 3) that the home is burglarised and something is stolen, by gender, %

In the data, there is a connection between victimisation to violence and worries about violence. Almost 15 per cent of the men who had been victimised to violence were rather or very worried about being physically attacked by strangers. Of men who had not been victims, five per cent were worried about violence by strangers. Among women, the connection between victimisation and being worried was still stronger: 34 per cent of the women who had been victimised to violence were rather or very worried about being attacked by strangers, while the corresponding rate was 12 per cent for women who had not experienced violence.

Figure 5.2 shows that men are more worried about a family member or a person close to them than about themselves. 22 per cent of the men said that they had in the last 12 months been rather or very worried about a family member or a person close to them being physically attacked by strangers. Only six per cent of the men had been worried about this happening to themselves. Of different age groups, those aged 45–64 years were those most worried about a person close to them being attacked by strangers (27 %). Women were more often worried concerned than men; 32 per cent of the women were rather or very worried about a family member or another person close to them being attacked by strangers.

The respondents who said that they had been rather or very worried about a family member or a person close to them being attacked were asked which family member or person they had been worried about. Both men and women were mostly worried about their children being attacked by strangers (57 % of

men, 65 % of women). Men (38 %) were more often than women (16 %) worried about their spouse or partner being attacked by strangers.

A person's own victimisation experiences are also connected with being worried about the violent victimisation of a person close to him/her. 31 per cent of the men who had been victimised to violence over the last five years were rather or very worried about a family member or another person close to them being attacked by strangers (for women, the corresponding rate was 47 %). Of the men who had not experienced violence in the last five years, 20 per cent were worried about a person close to them being attacked by strangers (for women, the corresponding rate was 31 %).

6 DISCUSSING MEN AND VIOLENCE

The research data comprises interviews of 1,918 men and 1,283 women. The proportion of men in the sample was larger than that of the women, because the objective was to focus particularly on violence experienced by men. We consider that interviews of almost 2,000 men are sufficient for the purpose of providing a general description of violence experienced by men. The material is, however, not large enough for a detailed analysis of the results in different categories of the background variables.

The results show that Finnish men have abundant experiences of violence. More than half of the men aged 15–74 years said they had experienced threats of violence, or physical or sexual violence at least once. 16 per cent of the interviewed men had experienced threats or violence in the course of the last 12 months. Previously, no estimate of the adult lifetime prevalence of violence experiences of men has been available. National victimisation surveys have estimated violence experiences in the course of the last year. According to these, the proportion of men victimised to violence was about five percentage points lower than in this study. (Sirén et al. 2010). The difference is at least partly due to that in the current survey, the violence questions were more detailed. Also the context of the two studies is dissimilar. The national victimisation survey is designed to assess the physical safety of the population, including different kinds of accidents, while the current study was only about violence and other types of crime.

One difference between the current study and the national victimisation survey was that it distinguishes violence by perpetrator category: strangers, acquaintances, partners and ex-partners. Violence was assessed with one question about threats, eight questions about physical violence, and three questions about sexual violence. A similar approach has not been applied previously in Finnish surveys on violence that is directed against men.

Violence by an unknown male is a great risk for men

An analysis of the risks that men have of encountering violence by the four perpetrator categories listed above shows that men were most often subjected to violence by a stranger both in the long term (after their 15th birthday) and in the short term (during the last 12 months). More than 40 per cent of the men had experienced violence by a stranger at least once after their 15th birthday, and 10 per cent had had this experience in the course of the last year. This violence is typically physical violence and threats of violence, while sexual violence against men was infrequent.

In more than one-third of the incidents of stranger violence, the victims suffered physical injuries, and in one-fourth of the incidents, there were psychological consequences. Both physical injuries and psychological consequences were

more common in stranger violence than in violence by an acquaintance or a partner.

Violence by an acquaintance had been experienced by almost one-fourth of the men after their 15th birthday. The corresponding rate for the last year was five per cent. The majority of the perpetrators of such violence were friends (37 %) or less intimate acquaintances (24 %), who were not good acquaintances but not fully unknown either. 17 per cent of the perpetrators were either clients, patients, workmates or other persons from the workplace. 15 per cent of the known perpetrators of violence were from the family circle or relatives (but not partners). Also violence by an acquaintance was usually physical violence or threats of physical violence. This perpetrator category was the second largest in the violence experienced by men. A similarly large proportion of stranger and acquaintance violence in violence against men has been also found in Finnish national victimisation surveys (e.g. Sirén et al. 2010; Heiskanen et al. 2004; Heiskanen et al. 2000).

Partner violence and gender

16 per cent of the men who were living in a partner relationship at the time of the interview had experienced physical or sexual violence or threats thereof by their current partner. The corresponding rate for the last year was six per cent. Partners were defined as those who were married or in a registered relationship, cohabiting, and those in another partner relationship such as a dating relationship (girlfriends, boyfriends).

Men and women had experienced partner violence by the current partner equally often. The same questions were made to both genders, and thus the basic requirements of comparability are met. In studies based on the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS) variables, carried out in many countries, the same partner violence prevalences have been found for both genders (e.g. Straus 1997; Archer 2006; Carney et al. 2006). The items measuring physical violence that were used in Finland were of the same type as those of the CTS. However, our study did not comprise the CTS questions on different kinds of everyday conflicts, and the basic CTS instrument does not contain questions on sexual violence.

Albeit it that the rate of partner violence was the same for both genders, there were differences in the forms of partner violence experienced by men and by women. Women had more often experienced situations in which they were prevented from moving, grabbed, or strangled, and men had more often been slapped and thrown at with a hard object. Similar differences were found by Archer (2006; 2002) in his meta-study of partner violence studies from different countries.

Studies from different countries have also found that, while the prevalence of partner violence experiences was approximately identical for men and for women, the violence causes more often injuries to women than for men (Dobash & Dobash 2004; Carney et al. 2007). A similar observation was made in the

current study. Women suffered twice as often as men physical injuries from partner violence, and their rate of psychological consequences was three times the one for men. Also the incidence of partner violence was higher for women than for men.

Furthermore, women had experienced violence in terminated partner relationships twice as often as men. When the violence in current and terminated relationships is added together, the gender difference is clear: 22 per cent of all interviewed men and 35 per cent of all women had experienced violence by a current or previous partner, and in particular psychological consequences of partner violence were more frequent for women than for men.

From the perspective of the consequences of the violence, partner violence experienced by women and by men is not symmetrical, although this could seem to be the case if one only looks at results concerning the prevalence of partner violence. Being physically weaker, the woman is often on the losing side in violent encounters, and suffers more serious consequences (Nyqvist 2001, 117). This is particularly true for terminated partner relationships.

One-third of men and women who were currently living with a partner said they had been subjected to controlling behaviour by the partner. The controlling behaviour experienced by men and by women was partly dissimilar. Men with partner violence experiences said more often than women that their partner was jealous, while the women told more frequently of verbal humiliations. Men who had experienced partner violence told more frequently than other men about controlling behaviour of their partner. For women, the result was similar.

The perpetrator and the victim of violence

The perpetrator was a man in 95 per cent of the violence by a stranger, and in 94 per cent of the violence by an acquaintance. In an additional two per cent, there were two perpetrators, a man and a woman. Kempe (2000, 34) maintains that from the perspective of publicity, male-to-male violence is mostly not a matter of interest unless it is exceptionally brutal, or the perpetrator is very young, and he proposes that the problem should be subjected to public debate.

Violence against men by an acquaintance or a stranger was, as observed, almost exclusively committed by males. In contrast, partner violence by men and by women in the current relationship was equally prevalent. According to Lattu (2007, 169), violence by women is often directed at close persons, and the violence is often related to partner relationship problems. That women usually are not violent against strangers, is according to Hamel (2007, 6) culturally learned, and physical violence may be considered to be an integral part of masculine behaviour (Puchert & Jungnitz 2006, 148).

The risk of victimisation to violence over the last 12 months was highest for young men, and decreased with increasing age. The high violence risk of young men has been explained by routine activity and lifestyle models. According to

these, the intensity of going out, one's company, and contacts with likely perpetrators of violence contribute to the risk of victimisation (Stanko & Hobdell 1993, 401–402).

Lifetime (after the 15th birthday) victimisation to violence was less prevalent for elderly men than for younger men. This was true for all perpetrator categories. This gives rise to the question whether elderly men were more reluctant to tell about their violence experiences.

A similar observation as regards elderly respondents, in this case women, was made in a study on men's violence against women that measured lifetime experiences of violence (Piispa et al. 2006).

Alcohol and violence

Intoxicating substances are often present when factors related to violence are considered. The role of other substances than alcohol in violence is marginal. In men's violence experiences, the proportion of those under the influence of alcohol (in the most recent incidents) varied by the victim-perpetrator relationship to the effect that the more distant the relationship was, the more likely was alcohol connected to the situation.

In violence by a stranger, one or both parties were intoxicated in 84 per cent of the cases. In partner violence, this was true for one-half of the cases. Much time is spent in the company of partners, and consequently there are more opportunities for violence to occur also in the absence of intoxicating substances as compared to situations in which an unknown perpetrator is confronted at random, such as in a restaurant, a taxi queue at night, or in the street.

Intoxicating substances were usually more common in violence experienced by men as compared to violence against women. An exception was partner violence, in which one of the partners was under the influence in 61 per cent of the cases.

Police

Violence is reported to the police less frequently than many property crimes (see van Dijk et al. 2007). The reporting of violence to the police may be influenced by the victim's intoxication, ambiguity as to who started the violence, the consequences being unimportant, prejudices concerning the police, or the situation that the perpetrator is a person who is intimate to the victim.

Violence against men came to the attention of the police the more likely the more distant the perpetrator and the victim were to each other. Violence by a stranger (most recent incident) came to the attention of the police in 23 per cent of the cases, while violence by the current partner came practically never to the attention of the police. For this reason, figures based on administrative authority

sources (e.g. Statistics Finland 2009b) underestimate partner violence in comparison to stranger violence.

That men are reluctant to report partner violence may be due to the non-serious nature of the violence. It has also been suggested (Fontes 2007; Puchert & Jungnitz 2006) that men may be afraid of losing face, and do not want to reveal their vulnerability if the perpetrator of the violence is a woman.

Worry about violence

Men are not very worried about violence. Almost 95 per cent of the men felt very safe or quite safe when walking in their area after dark. Six per cent of the men had been worried of being attacked by strangers in the last 12 months. However, almost 22 per cent of the men said that they had in the last 12 months been worried about a family member or another person close to them being attacked by strangers.

Being victimised to violence increases worry about violence. Almost 15 per cent of the men who had been victimised to violence were rather or very worried of being attacked by strangers. One's own victimisation experiences were also connected with being worried about a close person being attacked by strangers. Almost one-third of the men who had been victimised to violence over the last five years, were rather or very worried about a family member or a person close to them being attacked by strangers.

International comparisons of violence experienced by men

The way violence is defined has a significant influence on the results obtained by interview surveys. If violence is defined in the survey similarly as it is defined in the Criminal Code (such as in the Swedish national victimisation survey), the resulting violence figures are lower than if questions are used that describe violence in a broader fashion. The differences in definitions of violence applied in national victimisation surveys hamper comparisons across countries.

One possibility to compare the prevalence of violence against men across countries is facilitated by the International Crime Victim Survey (van Kesteren 2007). In this comparison, the prevalence in Finland is not higher than in other European countries or in the Nordic countries (see Annex 2).

However, Finnish men become victims of homicide more frequently than men in other Western European countries: Scotland, Finland and Portugal²⁰ are the top three countries of Western Europe in this respect. In Scotland, the

²⁰ According to the International Crime Victims Survey, Portugal is however a country with a low level of violence.

background factors of violence resemble those in Finland: abundant consumption of intoxicating substances, and the presence of sharp weapons in the situation preceding the violence.

The victims of homicide are in Finland often marginalised, unemployed middle-aged men who have suffered from a chronic alcohol problem and social problems. The perpetrators of homicides are often acquaintances of the victim. (Kivivuori 2008; Lehti 2010.)

Helping the victims

According to Dobash and Dobash (2004), partner violence has for long been a subject of both academic and popular debate because of conflicting research results. At times, women have been said to be equally often violent against their partners as men are, while other research results have shown that men are more often violent against their female partners than women against their male partners. Which view is dominant has an impact on public opinion, legislation, social policy, and the measures directed at the problems of the victim and the perpetrator.

One objective of the study by Dobash and Dobash (2004) was to assess whether the British support system that emphasises violence experienced by women is adequately resourced, or whether there is a need for measures that take men better into account. According to Dobash and Dobash, the characteristics of the violence experienced by women – its recurrent nature, its seriousness, the injuries, and the influence on the insecurity feelings and welfare – are in support of the solution in which the victim services are particularly adapted to the needs of women. However, they also emphasise that if men suffer serious partner violence, the support system should offer them help in a similar fashion as when women suffer such violence (Dobash & Dobash 2004, 344). Also Finnish professionals working with violence issues (Säävälä et al. 2006, 26) emphasise that violence must be coped with without delay regardless of gender in order to terminate the spiral of violence.

In Finland, the victim support system, such as shelters, is available to men and women alike.²¹ It would be important to encourage men to seek for help if they are victimised to violence – also when the perpetrator is a stranger. Furthermore, professionals working with violence issues should be made more aware of how to recognise and deal with problems of male victims of violence.

²¹ According to a study concerning the year 2008, 7 % of the clients of shelters were men, with ages from 18 to over 60 years (Laine 2010, 27).

Masculine normality and taboos

In Germany, the pilot study of violence against men²² was preceded by a two-year planning period, during which the researchers made themselves acquainted with violence experienced by men and male vulnerability. They became aware of male victims of violence being in the need of support services (Jungnitz et al. 2004; Heiskanen 2004). In our study, questions concerning the need for victim support services were omitted from the questionnaire. A second important topic that is missing from our questionnaire is the victim's subjective assessment of the significance of the event to his life. It is for example not possible to conclude directly from the physical injuries and psychological consequences of the event, how serious the victimisation was felt to be by the victim.

On the basis of the preparatory work to the German study on violence against men, Jungnitz et al. (2004) defined violence as a kind of a continuum, from which surveys are unable to capture cases at both ends. In one end, cases remain hidden because in the everyday life of men, the "masculine normality", a certain kind of violence is so common that it is not really considered to be violence. Instances of such violence may be violence in public places that can be defined as an argument/conflict or a fight, or physical/corporal punishment by the boy's parents. One contributing factor may also be that men do not want to see themselves as defenceless victims. The other end of the continuum comprises situations seen as taboos, deviating too much from masculine norms. Such cases are felt to be shameful, and therefore men do not want to remember them or tell about them. This group of events comprises, for instance, sexual harassment, rape, and partner violence (see also Puchert & Jungnitz 2006, 149; Stanko & Hobdell 1993).

According to the German researchers (Jungnitz et al. 2004), experiences in both extremes of the continuum remain under-represented in surveys, but the volume of the undetected extremes can be decreased by careful planning. It seems that our survey instrument has been successful, at least to a degree, to capture the violence phenomena we were looking for, in particular in the area of physical violence. Sexual violence and harassment were perhaps not captured equally well. Nevertheless, the proportion of men who had experienced various – in particular less serious – forms of sexual violence was quite large: more than one-fourth said that they had been victims of sexual harassment at least once after their 15th birthday, and 10 per cent in the course of the last year.

Suggestion for a follow-up study

An eminent Finnish sociologist, Erik Allardt (1995, 129) stated that his experiences of empirical studies had made him reconsider certain priorities of

²² A full-fledged male violence survey has not yet been carried out in Germany..

research methods. Earlier, he had thought that it was almost self-evident that one should first carry out experimental studies using qualitative methods, after which the final comparison was made in a quantitative and statistical fashion. Eventually, he had arrived at the conclusion that it is fruitful to start with statistical comparisons and then proceed from them to in-depth studies.

In spite of some methodological problems, this report has been able to locate two male violence problems: stranger violence and partner violence suffered by men. A further step could be, in Allardt's spirit, to proceed to in-depth studies. How are men defining violence in various situations? What kinds of violence are men reluctant to talk about? How do they feel being a victim? Did the victimisation have an impact on their welfare? What consequences did they think were the most serious? What kinds of services should be made available for them? How did the men cope with the violence that they had experienced? Who helped them? These are a few questions that remained unanswered in the current study. It is obvious that also other research methods than surveys could be useful when looking for such answers.

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ANNEX 1

The research material

Introduction

This study is based on the Finnish data of the pilot study of the European crime victim survey, of which the European Commission was the main financier. Eurostat plans to carry out in 2013 in its Member States a Safety Survey (EU-SASU). Its questionnaire was tested in 16 countries in 2009–2010. In Finland, the survey sample was expanded with financial support from the Finnish Ministry of Justice and the Finnish Ministry of Social Affairs and Health.

A group of European experts drafted the questionnaire of the pilot surveys. The questionnaire contains questions on, i.a., victimisation to different property crimes, fraud, identity theft and violence. Apart from victimisation questions, the questionnaire also contains questions on sexual harassment, the fear of crime, and the respondent's background.

In Finland, the research material was collected by three different methods: face-to-face interview, telephone interview, and web survey. In the face-to-face interviews, the respondents completed the questions on violence on their own using the interviewer's laptop computer, and the interviewer could not see what the respondent replied. The purpose of the self-completed module was to make it easier for the respondent to tell about his delicate/embarrassing violence experiences. In the pilot study, three different survey modes were applied in order to find out how the different modes work in practice. The possibility to compare results derived from the different survey modes was one reason for the use of the three modes (of the comparison, see Aromaa et al. 2010). Statistics Finland collected the data between 5 October 2009 and 15 January 2010. 93 interviewers were involved in the fieldwork. The interviewers were women.

The survey modes differ from each other in several ways, and the telephone survey and the web survey cannot be as extensive as a face-to-face interview. The questionnaire was abridged for the telephone interviews and the web survey in order to decrease the length of the interview.²³ The questions analysed in this report were asked in an identical way in all three survey modes. The

²³ A face-to-face interview can be used to collect data much more extensively than telephone interviews or web surveys. A commonly proposed maximum average length of a face-to-face interview is 60 minutes, but only 30 minutes for a telephone interview (e.g. Japac et al. 1997). In the current study, the telephone interview and the web survey both took an average of 23 minutes, and the face-to-face interviews took an average of 38 minutes. The length of an individual interview could grow considerably if the respondent told about several victimisation experiences. With each of the three modes, the longest interview lasted for more than two hours.

questionnaire with the questions that were common to all three survey modes is reproduced in Annex 3.

Sample and non-response

The target population of the study was the 15-74 years old Finnish-speaking population of continental Finland. Swedish speakers, residents of Åland, the institutionalised population and those without a permanent address were excluded from the sample.

The sampling method was two-stage stratified cluster sampling. The gross sample comprised 7,828 persons. In the first stage of the sampling, the population was stratified by region. The second stage of the sampling was made by age group and sex.

The four regions were defined as follows:

- the region of the state capital (Espoo, Helsinki, Kauniainen, Vantaa)
- other cities of Southern Finland (Turku, Tampere, Lahti, Kouvola, Pori, Lappeenranta, Hämeenlinna, Kotka, Hyvinkää, Riihimäki, Järvenpää, Kirkkonummi)
- northern cities (Oulu, Kuopio, Jyväskylä, Joensuu, Rovaniemi, Vaasa, Seinäjoki, Mikkeli, Savonlinna, Kajaani, Kokkola, Raahe)
- other municipalities (except for Åland)

The population was classified into four age brackets:

- 15–19 years
- 20–29 years
- 30–59 years
- 60–74 years

Including sex, there were 32 sample strata.

The population was divided into clusters by area of residence, and these clusters were used as the first stage sampling units. The clusters were defined by postal codes so that each cluster comprised a sufficient number of people. After several tests, 449 clusters were selected; their size varied between 900 and 35,000 persons, with an average size of 16,000.

In the first stage of the sampling (pps sample with return), 100 clusters were drawn so that 20 came from the region of the state capital, 19 from other cities of Southern Finland, 16 from cities of Northern Finland, and 45 from other cities and municipalities.

In the second stage of the sampling, the target persons were selected from the clusters by simple random sampling, using sex and age bracket as classification criteria. From each cluster, an average of 79 persons were selected. In the sampling, the proportion of men was inflated, as well as the proportion of young

persons. The objective of this procedure was to guarantee a sufficiently large sample for the assessment of men's violence experiences.

Overall, the sample comprised 7,171 persons, after the over-coverage²⁴ had been removed. The sample was divided into three parts. The sample was largest, 3,945 persons, in the cheapest survey mode which was the web survey. The face-to-face interview was the most expensive mode, and the sample for this mode was 735 persons. The telephone interview sample comprised 2,491 persons.

The average response rate of all three survey modes was 45 per cent, meaning that a total of 3,201 persons participated in the study. The response rate of the men was 44 per cent (Table 1.1).

The response rate was highest in the telephone interviews, and lowest in the web survey. The response rate of the men was lower than the one of the women in the telephone interviews and the web survey, but higher than the one of the women in the face-to-face interviews. (Table 1.2) Elderly men participated in the face-to-face interviews and telephone interviews more actively than average. In the web survey, there were no large differences in the response rate of the men across age groups. Young women, in contrast, participated in the web survey more likely than the older women. (Table 1.3)

Table 1.1 Sample size, and response rate by gender

	Sample size	Respondents	Response rate
Total	7171	3201	44.6
Male	4385	1918	43.7
Female	2786	1283	46.1

Table 1.2 Sample size and response rate by gender in the three survey modes

	Face-to-face interview			Telephone interview			Internet survey		
	Sample size	Respondents	%	Sample size	Respondents	%	Sample size	Respondents	%
Total	735	366	49.8	2491	1864	74.8	3945	971	24.6
Male	417	213	51.1	1536	1135	73.8	2432	571	23.5
Female	318	153	48.1	955	730	76.4	1513	400	26.4

²⁴ Over-coverage denotes targets who would not belong to the sampling frame if it could have been updated to correspond to the exact interview date. Over-coverage comprises persons who have died between the time the sample was drawn and the interview was carried out, those who have left the country, and other population groups who are excluded from the sampling frame (such as the institutionalised population). Statistics Finland also defined as over-coverage such persons who were drawn to the telephone survey sample but for whom a telephone number could not be identified (513 persons).

Table 1.3 Sample size and response rate by gender and age in the three survey modes

	Face-to-face interview			Telephone interview			Internet survey		
	Sample size	Respondents	%	Sample size	Respondents	%	Sample size	Respondents	%
Male	417	213	51.1	1536	1134	73.8	2432	571	23.5
15-24	71	34	47.9	273	193	70.7	413	85	20.6
25-34	71	31	43.7	248	163	65.7	456	101	22.1
35-44	64	29	45.3	227	159	70.0	398	97	24.4
45-54	84	38	45.2	300	237	79.0	443	113	25.5
55-64	83	53	63.9	306	235	76.8	458	122	26.6
65-74	44	28	63.6	182	147	80.8	264	53	20.1
Female	318	153	48.1	955	730	76.4	1513	400	26.4
15-24	47	24	51.1	143	100	69.9	215	65	30.2
25-34	50	20	40.0	145	103	71.0	286	88	30.8
35-44	48	19	39.6	153	120	78.4	261	67	25.7
45-54	58	31	53.4	176	131	74.4	282	84	29.8
55-64	74	42	56.8	204	168	82.4	272	65	23.9
65-74	41	17	41.5	134	108	80.6	197	31	15.7

The average response rate was low. This is mainly due to the large non-response of the web survey. Before the fieldwork was initiated, Statistics Finland estimated that the response rate of the web survey would amount to 25 per cent, and this rate was also reached²⁵. Compared to other web surveys of Statistics Finland, the response rate of the web survey was rather high, but compared to traditional data collection modes – telephone and face-to-face interviews – the response rate of the web survey is low and gives rise to doubts as to the representativity of the data.

The response rate of the face-to-face interviews was low if compared to other similar surveys by Statistics Finland over the last years. Often, the number of refusals and of unsuccessful contact attempts in interview surveys is about the same. In the current study, the number of refusals was exceptionally large (Table 1.4). In the face-to-face interview sample, also the number of target persons who could not be reached was high. One reason of the large non-response in the face-to-face sample was probably that the time allocated for the interviews was shorter than planned because the interviews were initiated later than originally intended.

The response rate in the telephone interviews was about the same as in the national victimisation survey in 2009, which was also made by telephone (Sirén et al. 2010). The response rate reported for the telephone interviews appears, however, to be higher than it was in reality, because the persons for whom a telephone number could not be found (more than 10 % of the initial sample)

²⁵ In order to improve the response rate of the web survey, those who did not reply before the given deadline were sent a reminder letter. Those who failed to reply even after the reminder and for whom a telephone number could be identified were sent a new reminder as an sms message.

have been counted as over-coverage, and are thus not comprised in the non-response.

For the face-to-face and telephone interviews, the causes of the non-response were assessed. The most common cause was refusal (Table 1.4). For the web survey, the causes of the non-response are unknown, as the target persons just failed to reply.

Table 1.4 The reasons for the non-response in the face-to-face and telephone surveys

	Face-to-face interview		Telephone interview	
	Number	Proportion in the net sample	Number	Proportion in the net sample
Refused	219	29.8	282	11.3
No contact	96	13.1	182	7.3
Language problem	9	1.2	28	1.1
Sickness or injury	9	1.2	23	0.9
Other reason	36	4.9	112	4.5
In total	369	50.2	627	25.2

Since the 1980s, the non-response has been steadily growing in the surveys by Statistics Finland. The general population's participation in surveys has decreased also in other Western countries. In Finland, the respondents have become less available, and simultaneously, to reduce costs, the fieldwork times have been shortened, and efforts to minimise the non-response have been reduced (Heiskanen 2002, 114–115). A low response rate is a problem for the analysis if the non-response is not random. The low response rate of the face-to-face sample is a problem also because the face-to-face sample was initially small.

Weighting the data

In order to improve the reliability of statistical inferences, survey data are usually weighted to the effect that deviations from the random character of the sampling design (such as the overrepresentation of men in the current study) do not influence the results, and that the effect of the non-response is reduced.

The weighting is based on the sampling design so that the weight is the inverse of the likelihood of the person's inclusion in the sample. Its interpretation is that it tells how many units the respective sampling unit represents in the target population. The sum of the weights calculated from the sample thus corresponds to the target population of the study. Because the sample was drawn in two stages, the weights of the target persons were defined by how likely they were included in both sampling stages.

In both sampling stages, the probability of the target person to be included in the sample varied. In the first stage, targets were selected with a relatively higher likelihood from the three city strata. In the second stage of sampling, men and young persons were over-represented. Consequently, the likelihood of inclusion of an elderly woman living in a rural area was smaller than the one of a young man living in an urban area.

In order to account for the non-response, so-called *response propensity weighting* was applied. In this method, additional information about the target persons, derived from the population register was used. Using 15 background variables, the binary non-response indicator was included in logistic regression models that were used to forecast the response probability for the persons included in the sample. The weights of the first stage were calculated by dividing the weights based on the sampling design with the response likelihood scores provided by the model. The final weights were derived by adjusting the weights of the first stage by stratum to the target population so that the sum of the weights was equal to the target population. (See Laaksonen & Chambers 2006; Laaksonen 2007.)

The samples derived from the three survey modes were given individual weights with the same criteria (However, the sub-division by region was not applied in the web survey). When the three data sets collected by the three different survey modes were combined, the population-level weights were in each sub-sample divided by three, and thus the sum of the weights is equal to the target population. This procedure means that the effect of each survey mode on the results is the same. In the analysis, weights have been scaled to the level of the sample, and the average of the weights is thus equal to one.

The impact of the different modes on the results

The non-response is not the only factor that may explain why the results from different survey modes are dissimilar. According to Dillman et al. (2009, 310–316), there are differences between results derived by different methods. They maintain that there are three main factors behind these differences: the impact of the interviewer on the response, differences of communication based on hearing and on eyesight, and the wording of the questions. The interviewer can influence the outcome through the way he/she presents the questions to the respondent, but also through the mechanism that the respondent tends to answer the questions in a way he/she believes to be socially acceptable. Dillman et al. (2009, 313) observe that the effect of social desirability is particularly significant in the case of delicate questions, but social acceptability may also be related to ostensibly neutral questions. The solution in the current study in which several forms of violence were asked in a cluster may have functioned better in the self-completed questionnaire, in which the respondent was able to see the different forms of violence simultaneously, while the solution may have been less successful when the questions were presented on the telephone.

The results found by the different methods were dissimilar. In the total material, 55 per cent of the men had experienced violence or threats after their 15th birthday. In face-to-face interviews, the figure was 57 per cent, in the web survey it was 61, and in the telephone interviews 49 per cent. For women, the differences were even larger: 57, 63 and 44 per cent. When these results were calculated, weights were applied to correct for the non-response and the non-randomness of the sample.

The differences between the results found by different survey modes seem to be systematically similar for all forms of violence (but not for all survey questions, such as property crimes): the web survey produces the highest lifetime prevalence, the telephone survey the lowest. Regarding the last year prevalence, the difference in violence experiences found in the face-to-face survey and the web survey is small.

Becoming a victim of crime (e.g. rape) may be a very delicate matter, and an experience which is not easy to share with anyone. The different survey modes provide different protection to the respondent's privacy. Of the survey modes applied in the current study, the telephone interview may have provided the weakest protection of privacy, because in the face-to-face interview, the respondents completed the violence questions on the computer, and the interviewer could not see their replies. In this sense, the self-completed module of the face-to-face interview and the web survey resembled each other closely, even if the way in which the respondents were introduced to the computer was different. However, in some countries the telephone has been used successfully as the data collection instrument also in the case of delicate topics such as partner violence (see Muratore et al. 2008).

There is no certainty as to which mode provided the most reliable estimate of the prevalence of violence. For this reason, the analysis is based on a combination of all three materials, from which averages have been calculated. For many questions, the figure from the face-to-face interviews was closest to the average. The large non-response in the web survey raises some doubts as to the credibility of these results. It is possible that persons who have had no experiences of victimisation have not bothered to reply to the web survey equally likely as those who had been victimised to violence. This argument is, however, undermined by the fact that the introductory letter to the web survey was not very specific about the topic of the survey, and also by the fact that the number of respondents who did not complete the whole questionnaire was small.

Comparison with other Finnish studies

Results on victimisation to violence may be roughly compared with results from other Finnish victimisation surveys. According to the national victimisation survey, 11.4 per cent of men had been victimised to violence in 2008 (Sirén et al. 2010). The national victimisation survey was made by telephone

interviewing. In the current study, 8.5 per cent of men in the telephone survey sub-sample had experienced violence in the course of the last 12 months, while the corresponding rate in the face-to-face data and the web survey was about 18 per cent each. It would seem to make sense to think that a detailed question battery that is accurately focused on different perpetrator categories, as applied in the current study, would provide a higher victimisation rate than the less detailed question of the national victimisation survey. Consequently, the rate found in the face-to-face interviews and the web survey could provide a more reliable estimate than the telephone interview. Field observations revealed that in the telephone survey, many interviewers told that, in order to reduce the length of the interview, they had combined items of the victimisation questions, i.e. they asked these in their own words. That the questions were asked in the interviewer's own words may be one explanation to the low victimisation rate found in the telephone interviews. A further explanation could be that the self-completed forms were dealing more adequately with the delicate character of the topic.

There is no earlier Finnish survey on partner violence experienced by men. Therefore, there is no base for comparison of the results. Partner violence against women has been surveyed twice (1997 and 2005) in Finland, and the 2005 survey used the same victimisation questions that were used in the current study. (Piispa et al. 2006). According to the 2005 survey, 19.6 per cent of women had experienced violence in their current partner relationship, and 7.9 per cent had been victimised to partner violence in the course of the last 12 months. The rate of violence experienced both in the current partner relationship and in the course of the last 12 months had decreased compared with the first 1997 survey. In particular the result for the last 12 months was in 2005 clearly higher than in the current study, which may mean – even accounting for a possible falling trend – that the current study underestimates the volume of partner violence experienced by women. One reason for the dissimilarity of the results may be that the material of the violence against women survey was collected as a traditional postal survey, and it had a higher response rate than the current survey.

Sample size

The results presented in this report are based on a relatively small number of interviews: almost 2,000 men and almost 1,300 women. In many countries, national victimisation surveys that are in some instances carried out on an annual basis are based on interviews of tens of thousands of men and tens of thousands of women. Reasons given for the use of large samples are that crimes are rare events, and that the results are often subject to high statistical reliability requirements, such as a small confidence interval (the interval within which the results concerning the target population are located with a high probability). Often, also regional representativity is required. These are significant arguments in favour of a large sample size. However, costs must also be taken into account:

how much is it worth to invest into victimisation surveys that after all are providing relatively general, non-specific information?

The history of victimisation surveys shows that initially, national victimisation surveys in many countries were based on samples of 1,000–2,000 persons, and these could be used to create the foundations of victimisation surveys (Heiskanen 2002, in Finland e.g. Aromaa 1971). The results of the International Crime Victimization Survey that has been carried out five times are based on average sample sizes of 2,000 persons. The results have been considered to allow comparisons of even quite rare crimes across countries in different parts of the world (van Dijk et al. 2007).

In our opinion, almost 2,000 interviews are a sufficient number to produce basic indicators of violence against men. One of these indicators is about violence in partner relationships. Nevertheless, it must be taken into account that the results are not as accurate as those derived from large samples, and that the results may be biased in small subgroups of the population.

Other materials used in the study

Annex 2 presents international comparative data of homicides and other violent crimes, drawn from causes-of-death statistics and the International Crime Victims Survey. The causes-of-death statistics apply the ICD–10 classification. Causes-of-death statistics may be considered to be a relatively reliable information source in European countries. Data for Finland were also received from the homicide database of the National Research Institute of Legal Policy (Lehti 2010).

The International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) has been carried out five times (in the years 1989, 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2005) with nearly identical victimisation questions, and it has been carried out at least once in most European countries (van Dijk et al. 2007). The sample of the ICVS has comprised about 2,000 persons in each country. In order to improve the reliability of the results, the data for the years 2000 and 2005 have been combined (of course only if the country participated in both surveys; otherwise, the compared data are taken from one sweep of the survey). The results of the ICVS and the current study cannot be compared because the violence questions used in these two studies were not identical. The ICVS results may nevertheless be used for rough prevalence comparisons across countries.

ANNEX 2

International comparisons of violence experienced by men

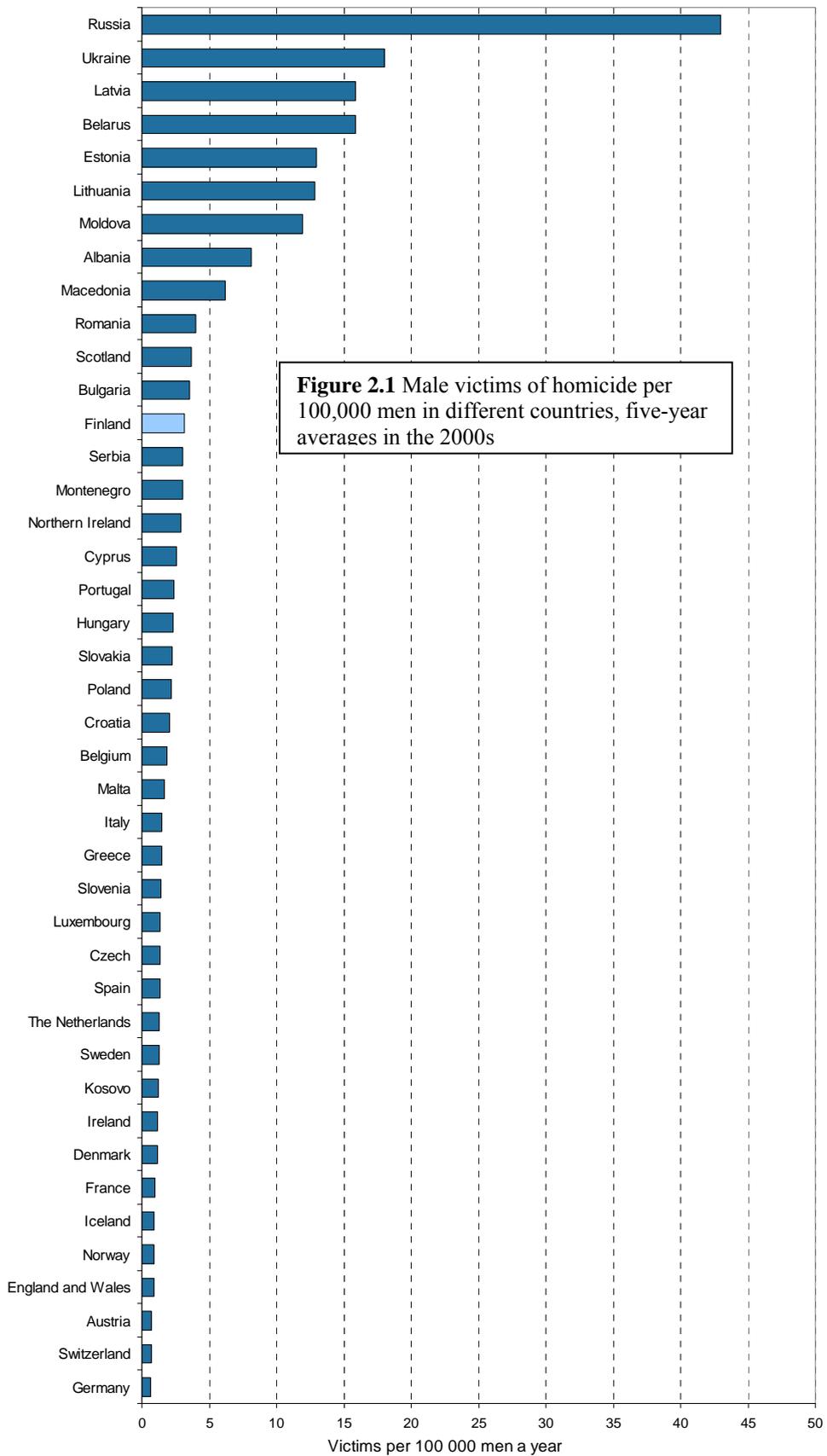
This review is based on information on homicides and on interview data from the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) (about the information contents of the ICVS, see van Kesteren 2007). Violent deaths are an important indicator of violence, and international data about them are relatively reliable at least at European level. The ICVS is the only victimisation survey that has been carried out in most European countries in a comparable fashion. In the end of this chapter, summaries of results from surveys of violence against men are presented for some countries.

Homicides

The National research institute of legal policy has compiled data on homicides from national causes-of-death statistics and statistics of the World Health Organisation WHO (National research institute of legal policy 2010). Figure 2.1 depicts the number of male victims of homicide per 100,000 men in European countries. The figures are averages for the last five years in the 2000s.

In Finland, an annual average of 3.1 men per 100,000 men were victims of homicide. In most European countries, men's homicide mortality is on a lower level than in Finland. On the other hand, in some Eastern European countries, the figures are considerably higher than in Finland. For example in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, annually more than ten men per 100,000 men were killed in homicides. Realistic comparisons to Finland are however Western Europe and the Nordic countries, and in this comparison Finland appears as a country with a high homicide level. Of Western European countries, only Scotland had a higher male homicide rate than Finland. Most of Scotland's homicides occur in the western parts of the country, where the proportion of edged weapons in violence has traditionally been large. Almost one-half of the homicides in Scotland were committed with knives, and in one-half of the cases, the perpetrator was under the influence of alcohol or drugs. (Homicide in Scotland 2007–2008; Times Online 15.2.2009.)

According to police data, the victim or the perpetrator (often both) are intoxicated in 80 per cent of the cases in which a man is killed as a victim of homicide. The victims of homicides are often marginalised, unemployed, middle-aged men, who have suffered from a chronic alcohol problem and social problems. The perpetrator and the victim of a homicide often belong to the same drinking group. (Kivivuori 2008; Lehti 2010.)



In Table 2.1, male and female victims of homicide are compared. The rates for women are lower than those for men in all European countries. In Finland, 1.3 women per 100,000 women were killed in homicides. Both women and men were victims of homicide more frequently than in the other Nordic countries and in Western Europe. The Finnish homicide rate for women is the same as in Serbia and Macedonia.

Table 2.1 Homicide victims per 100,000 population in European countries by gender, five-year averages in the 2000s (ordered by the male rates)

Country	Men	Women	Country	Men	Women
Russia	43.0	12.2	Belgium	1.9	1.6
Ukraine	18.0	6.8	Malta	1.7	0.7
Belarus	15.8	7.0	Italy	1.5	0.5
Latvia	15.8	5.9	Greece	1.5	0.5
Estonia	13.0	3.0	Slovenia	1.5	1.0
Lithuania	12.8	4.5	Czech	1.4	0.8
Moldova	11.9	5.4	Luxembourg	1.4	1.0
Albania	8.1	1.6	Spain	1.4	0.6
Macedonia	6.2	1.3	The Netherlands	1.3	0.6
Romania	4.0	1.7	Sweden	1.3	0.7
Scotland	3.7	0.6	Kosovo	1.2	0.3
Bulgaria	3.6	1.0	Denmark	1.2	0.6
Finland	3.1	1.3	Ireland	1.2	0.3
Serbia	3.0	1.3	France	1.0	0.6
Montenegro	3.0	1.0	Iceland	0.9	0.5
Northern Ireland	2.9	0.6	Norway	0.9	0.8
Cyprus	2.6	0.6	England and		
Portugal	2.4	0.8	Wales	0.9	0.4
Hungary	2.3	1.6	Austria	0.7	0.7
Slovakia	2.2	1.0	Switzerland	0.7	0.8
Poland	2.2	0.8	Germany	0.7	0.5
Croatia	2.1	1.2			

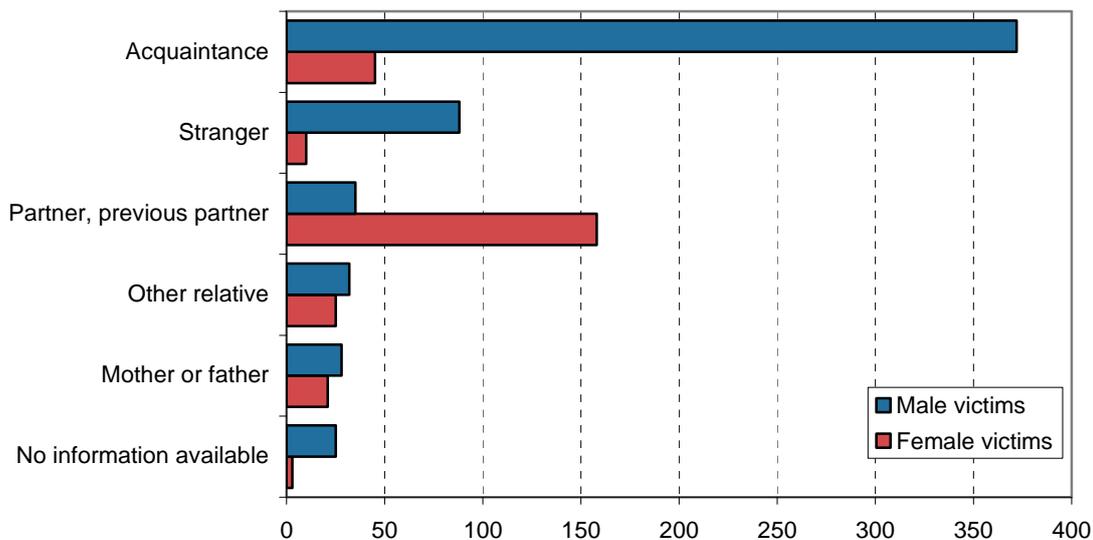


Figure 2.2 The relationship between perpetrator and victim in homicides in Finland 2002–2008 (all cases, Lehti 2010)

Figure 2.2 shows that most of the homicides in Finland take place between acquaintances, partners or family members. Of the men killed in homicides, 67 per cent had been killed by an acquaintance, of the women 16 per cent. Of the men killed in homicides, six per cent were killed by a partner, while this was the case for 67 per cent of the women. (Lehti 2010.)

In the homicides committed by women, the victim was mostly the spouse or other partner (35 %), or a child (31 %). In the homicides committed by men, 53 per cent of the victims were acquaintances or friends, and 22 per cent were spouses, partners or ex-partners. (Lehti 2010.)

The International Crime Victims Survey

The data of the International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) allows comparisons of victimisation to crimes across countries. In particular in Europe, the ICVS has been carried out repeatedly, and this provides comparable data to the figures on crime victimisation in Finland.

The samples of the ICVS have comprised about 2,000 persons per country, and therefore the possibilities to make detailed comparisons by the most usual background variables, such as gender and age are limited. For the comparisons presented in this chapter, we have combined the ICVS data sets for 2000 and 2005 in order to get a more reliable picture of violence against men.²⁶

²⁶ An argument in support of combining the data for two years is also that the Finnish sample in the 2005 ICVS is severely biased, with the result that for instance the rates of assaults were considerably lower than in previous surveys (Aromaa & Heiskanen 2006). In the Finnish

The following comparison uses four indicators: violence and threats, robbery, sexual violence, and a sum indicator calculated from these three event types. Of the ICVS data, crime victimisation is analysed for the reference periods of the last five years and for the last 12 months.

Violence and threats

Men were victimised to violence approximately equally often in different parts of Europe; 15–16 per cent of the men had been victims of violence in the last five-year period. The rate for Finland was the same as the one for the Nordic countries or the rest of Europe. In other Western countries (Australia, Canada, New Zealand and the USA), men were victimised to violence a bit more often than in Europe. Men are often victimised to violence in Africa and Latin America because of the high frequency of robberies.

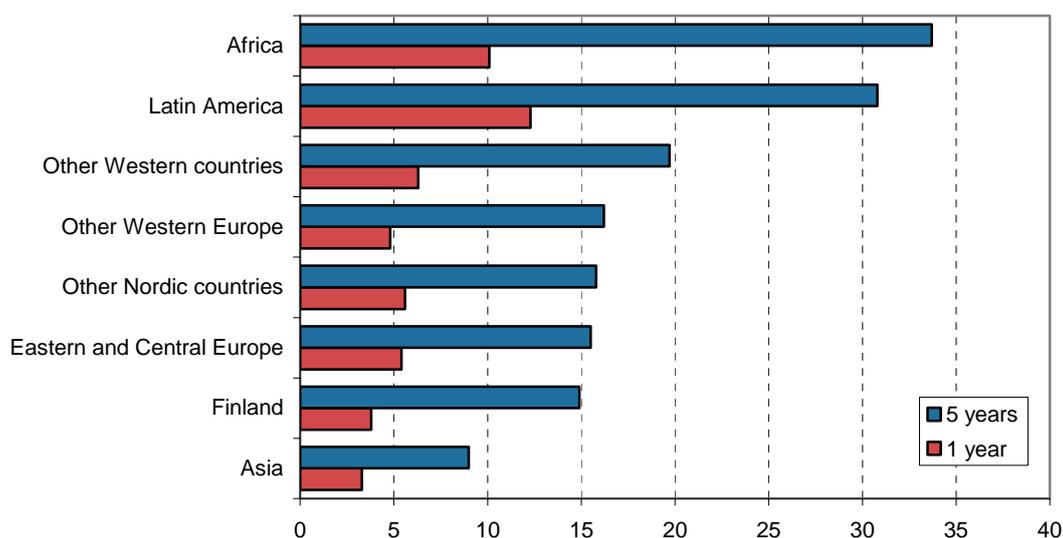


Figure 2.3 Male victimisation to violence in different parts of the world, the last five years and the last year, ICVS 2000–2005 (ages 16–74), %

Figure 2.4 depicts the victimisation of men to violence and threats in Eastern and Western Europe and in other Western countries that have participated in the ICVS. In this comparison, Finland is located near the average. According to these results, victimisation to violence and threats is in many countries of Eastern Europe less prevalent than in Western European countries.

national victimisation survey, similar changes in the 2000s have not been observed (Sirén et al. 2010).

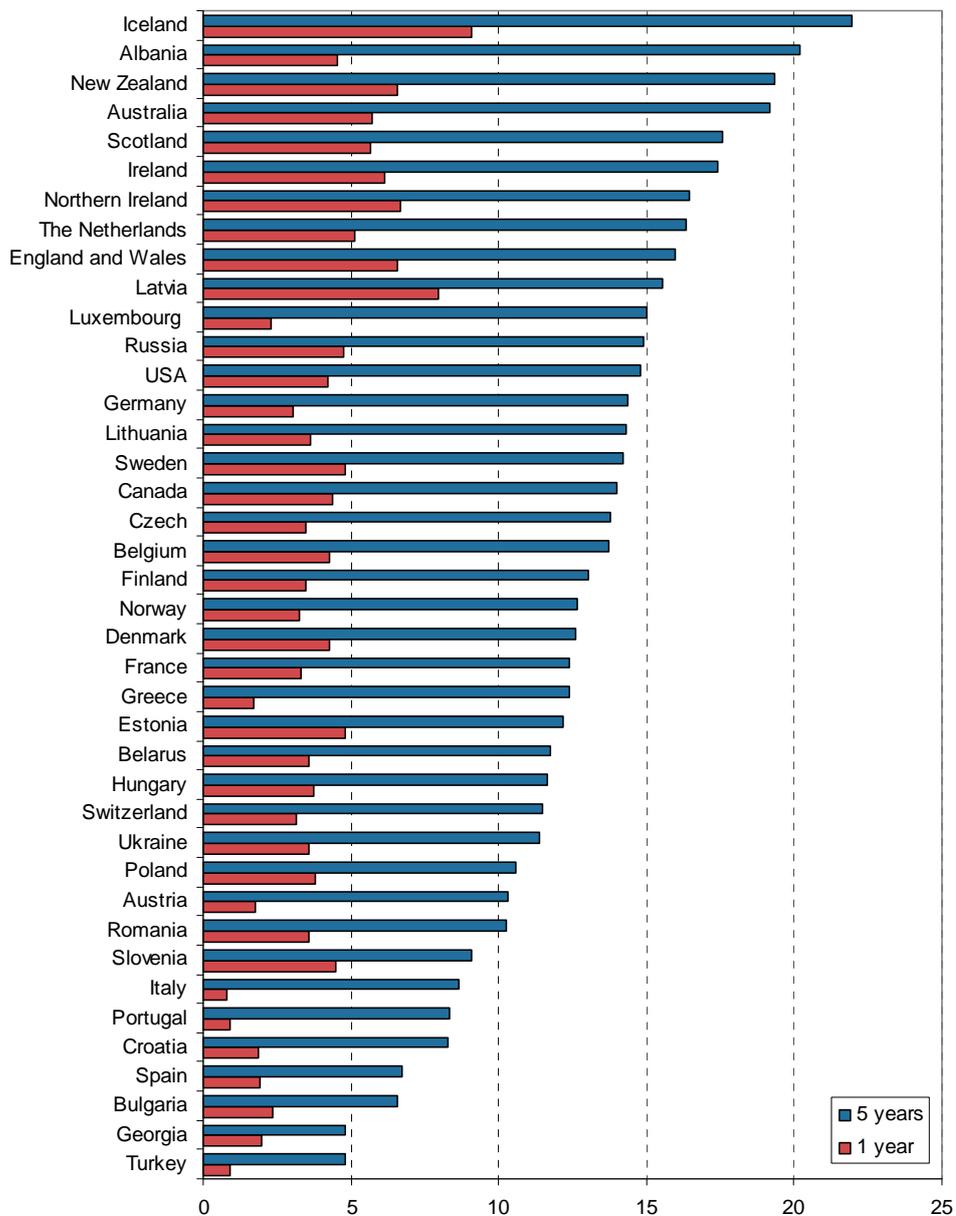
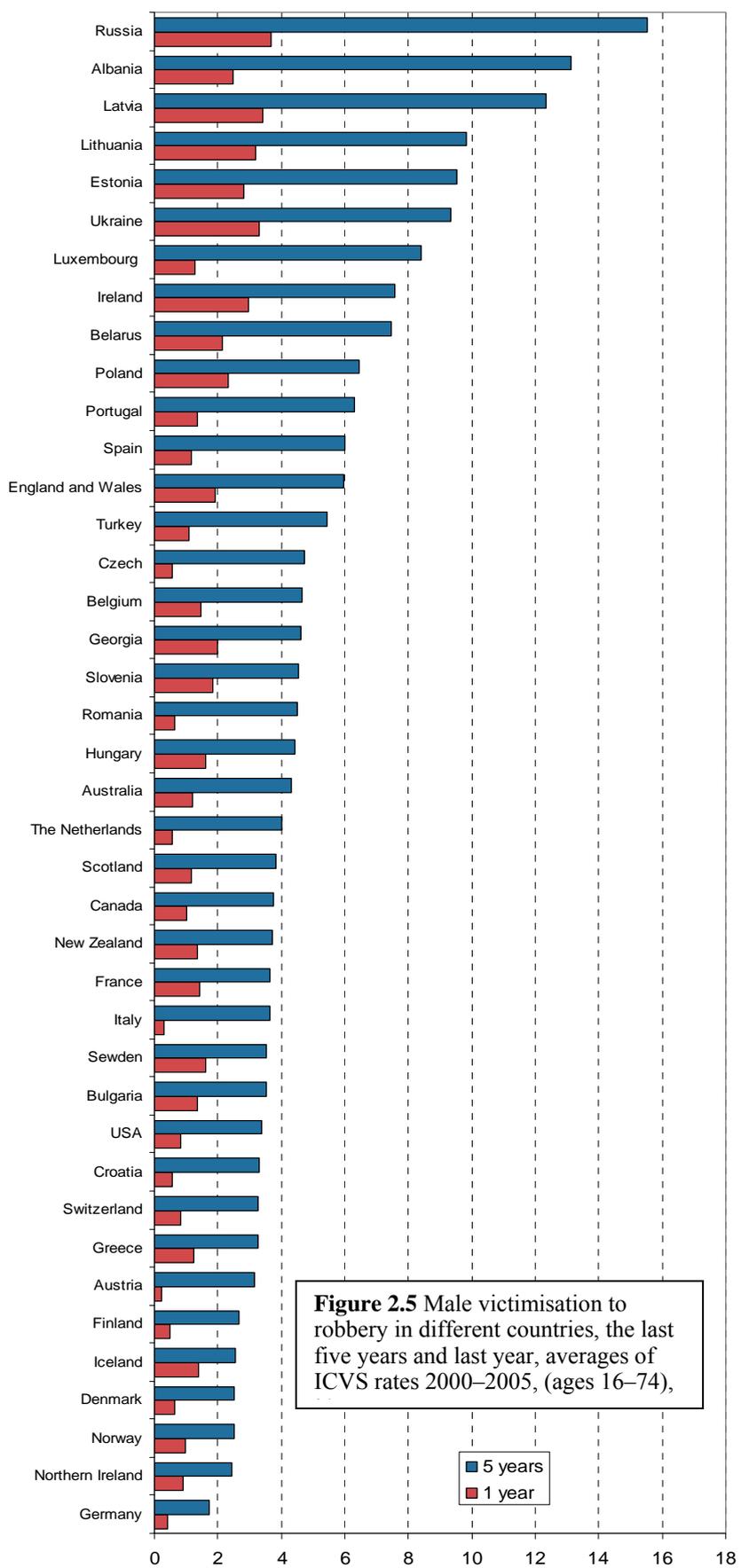


Figure 2.4 Male victimisation to violence and threats in different countries, the last five years and the last year, averages of ICVS rates 2000–2005, (ages 16–74), %

Robbery

Traditionally, the level of robberies has in Finland and the other Nordic countries been lower than in many Western countries. The situation is the same, whether victimisation surveys or police-recorded crimes are compared (Heiskanen 2010). Figure 2.5 shows that robberies are more prevalent in Eastern than in Western Europe.



Sexual violence

According to the ICVS, sexual violence against men is less prevalent than robberies or other violence. An average of 1.7 per cent of men in Europe and other Western countries had been victimised to sexual violence in the course of the last five years. The corresponding rate for the last 12 months was 0.5 per cent. The rates for Finland were slightly below the average.

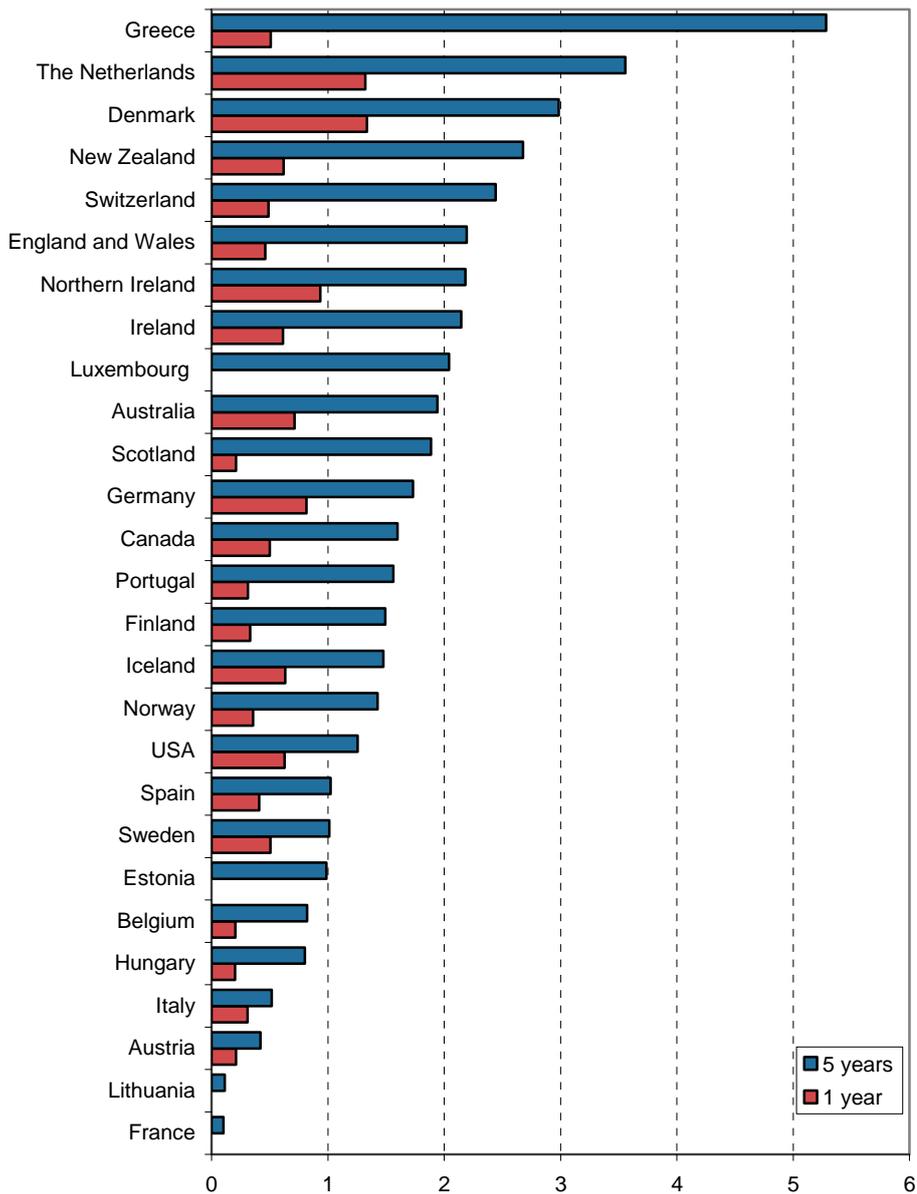


Figure 2.6 Male victimisation to sexual violence in different countries, the last five years and the last year, averages of ICVS rates 2000–2005, for some countries only data for the last five years, %

The question concerning sexual violence was asked of men for the first time in 2005 in most of the countries that participated in this sweep of the ICVS. Consequently, the rates of sexual violence are based on a smaller sample than the rates of robberies and assaults. The definition and recognition of sexual violence are dissimilar across countries, and also the delicate nature of the issue may have affected the reliability of the results (for example the differences between the five-year and one-year victimisation prevalences are difficult to explain).

Partner violence against men in different countries: some prevalence estimates

This chapter comprises short summaries of some foreign studies that have reported about violence against men. They illustrate that there are great variations in the level of violence across different studies in different countries. This is rather a matter of dissimilar ways to define violence than of real differences between countries. In some countries (here, the USA and Sweden), violence has been defined in a way that resembles the definition applied in the Criminal Code; in such cases, the primary objective is to assess hidden crime. More general definitions of violence (here, Norway, Germany and England) are based on a social description of the phenomenon, and in this case, the objective is to assess the prevalence of different forms of violent behaviour regardless of how they have been defined as crimes. Finally, Denmark is an example of a country in which information on the volume of violence has been collected from various register sources and other surveys than victimisation surveys.

Norway

According to a postal survey made in the years 2003–2004 in Norway, targeting the 20–54 years old population (N=4,618), almost 50 per cent of men and about 40 per cent of women had after their 15th birthday experienced violence or threats by somebody else than their partner. In the last year, partner violence had been experienced by six per cent of both women and men. Earlier than last year, partner violence had in Norway been experienced by 27 per cent of the women and 22 per cent of the men. (Haaland et al. 2005.) The violence measure was quite similar to the one applied in Finland, but the comparability suffers from the more limited age range applied in the Norwegian study. In Norway, partner violence comprised violence in the current and previous partner relationships.

Sweden

In Sweden, results on partner violence experienced by women and by men have been derived from data of the national victimisation survey (Hradilova-

Selin 2009). The total data comprises 37,500 telephone interviews from the years 2006–2008. According to this material, assault in a partner relationship was experienced in the last year by 0.4 per cent of the women and by less than 0.1 per cent of the men. Sexual violence in a partner relationship had been experienced by 0.1 per cent of the women and less than 0.1 per cent of the men. Threats had been experienced by 0.5 per cent of the women and less than 0.1 per cent of the men. The results show that so-called general victimisation surveys yield low victimisation rates. The Swedish report concludes that the partner violence experienced by women is of a repeated character more often than partner violence experienced by men, and it has more often serious consequences for women than for men, risk groups being young people and single parents.

England

One module of the annual national victimisation survey in England (the *British Crime Survey*) deals with violence in close relationships. It comprises psychological, physical and economic partner and family violence and sexual violence. The material for the years 2008/2009 comprised 46,286 face-to-face interviews, in which the respondent completed the module on violence in close relationships on a laptop computer. Partner violence in the course of the last year had been experienced by five per cent of the women and three per cent of the men. Sexual violence in partner or family relationships had in the course of the last year been experienced by 2.5 per cent of the women and less than one per cent of the men. (Hoare 2009; Roe 2010.)

Germany

In Germany, an interview survey comprising over 10,000 women was accompanied by a pilot study targeting men (N=266). This pilot explored violence experiences of men, including violence in partner relationships. Delicate information was collected by means of a written questionnaire in connection with the personal interview. Of the men, 23 per cent had experienced at least in some stage of their partner relationship at least petty physical or sexual violence; for the women, the corresponding rate was 25 per cent. More than half of the men said that they had not started the violence, and one-half explained that they had not responded to the violence started by their spouse. (Jungnitz et al. 2004; Heiskanen 2004.)

Denmark

In 2008, a study on violence against men was published in Denmark. The study drew from several different information sources such as health surveys of the Danish national institute of health, victimisation surveys by the police, and national registers including the criminal register, the victim register, the cause-of-death register and the health-care patient register. According to the 2005

health survey, 3.6 per cent of men had experienced violence in the course of the last year. In a bit more than ten per cent of the violence against men, the perpetrator was the victim's previous or current spouse. Of the violence that came to the attention of the police, 1.1 per cent was partner violence, out of which 69 per cent were committed by men and 31 per cent by women. (Helweg-Larsen et al. 2008.)

USA

The US national victimisation survey contains questions about violence in close relationships, rapes and other sexual violence, robberies and assaults. Violence in close relationships comprises violence by current and former spouses and by girl- and boyfriends. The 2008 data comprises telephone interviews with 77,852 persons. According to the survey, 0.4 per cent of the women and 0.1 per cent of the men had experienced violence in intimate relationships in 2008. (Catalano et al. 2009.)

In the year 2000, a violence study was published in the US, in which 8,000 women and 8,000 men were interviewed. In this study, an intimate relationship was defined to comprise current and former spouses, cohabiting partners of the same or different sex, girl- and boyfriends, and casual dating partners. In this study, the proportion of those who had experienced violence in intimate relationships was higher than in the national victimisation survey. In this study, 1.8 per cent of women and 1.1 per cent of men had been victims of violence in intimate relationships in the course of the last 12 months. Assault had been experienced by 1.3 per cent of women and 0.9 per cent of men. (Tjaden & Thoennes 2000).

ANNEX 3. VICTIMISATION SURVEY PILOT QUESTIONNAIRE

Annex 3 comprises those questions of the interview questionnaire which were asked about violence, threats and respondents' background by three interview modes (face-to-face, telephone and web). The complete questionnaire is found in Aromaa et al. 2010.

(gender and age received from the sample information)

A12 Are you at the moment:

- 1 An employee, working full time,
- 2 An employee, working part time,
- 3 Self-employed
- 4 Unemployed,
- 5 Pupil, student,
- 6 Retired,
- 7 Permanently disabled,
- 8 In compulsory military or non-military service,
- 9 Looking after the home,
- 10 On maternity, paternity or parental leave, nursing leave,
- 11 Other

A15 Which is the highest level of education you have completed:

- 1 No formal education or below primary education
- 2 Comprehensive school Primary (years 1-6) and secondary education (years 7-9/10)
- 3 Vocational education,
- 3 Upper secondary education,
- 4 Post secondary education, non-university,
- 5 University, first degree,
- 6 University, second degree?

B3 How safe do you feel walking alone in the area where you live after dark?

(the area where you live=a radius of 15 minutes walking distance from home)

Would you say you feel:

[SHOWCARD 1]

- 1 very safe,
- 2 fairly safe,
- 3 a bit unsafe, or
- 4 very unsafe?
- 5 never goes out after dark

How worried are you about the following? Are you very worried, fairly worried, not very worried or not worried at all?

B8 How worried have you been about having your home broken into and something stolen in the last 12 months?

[SHOWCARD 3]

- 1 Very worried
- 2 Fairly worried
- 3 Not very worried
- 4 Not worried at all

B12 (In the last 12 months, how worried have you been about)... being physically attacked by strangers?

[SHOWCARD 3]

- 1 Very worried
- 2 Fairly worried
- 3 Not very worried
- 4 Not worried at all

B14 (In the last 12 months, how worried have you been about)... a family member or a person close to you being physically attacked by strangers?

[SHOWCARD 3]

- 1 Very worried
- 2 Fairly worried
- 3 Not very worried
- 4 Not worried at all

IF B14= 1 OR 2, ASK:

B15 Which family member or person close to you have you been most worried about being attacked?

[MULTIPLE RESPONSE POSSIBLE]

- 1 Wife, husband, cohabiting partner
- 2 Child
- 3 Parent
- 4 Sister or brother
- 5 Girl/boyfriend
- 6 Other family member or friend

In this questionnaire I will ask about different forms of violence and of indecent behaviour you may have experienced. I will ask first, what has happened since you were 15, and second, during the last 12 months. The first topic is sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment here refers to such sexual behaviour that is unwanted, one-sided, and may contain coercion.

Q1 Excluding your present spouse, cohabiting partner, or boy- or girlfriend, has anyone else done any of the following things to you since you were aged 15:

Made indecent telephone calls to you?

Please answer Yes, No, Can't remember or Don't wish to answer to all questions

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't remember
- 4 Don't wish to answer

Sent indecent text messages or e-mails to you?

Exposed him-/herself to you indecently?

Made offensive remarks about your body or sexuality?

Told you indecent jokes or spoken to you in a sexually offensive manner?

Suggested sex in an inappropriate context?

Made a pass at you, tried to touch or kiss you against your will?

Followed or stalked you which made you anxious?

Indicated that it will be disadvantageous for your work or studies to disagree to have sex with him/her?

IF Q1=1, ASK:

Q2 Excluding your present spouse, cohabiting partner, or boy- or girlfriend, has anyone else done any of the following things to you in the last 12 months:

Made indecent telephone calls to you?

Please answer Yes, No, Can't remember or Don't wish to answer to all questions

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Can't remember
- 4 Don't wish to answer

Sent indecent text messages or e-mails to you?

Exposed him-/herself to you indecently?

Made offensive remarks about your body or sexuality?

Told you indecent jokes or spoken to you in a sexually offensive manner?

Suggested sex in an inappropriate context?

Made a pass at you, tried to touch or kiss you against your will?

Followed or stalked you which made you anxious?

Indicated that it will be disadvantageous for your work or studies to disagree to have sex with him/her?

IF Q2=1, ASK:

Q3 How many times have you been harassed in this way during the last 12 months?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

IF IN Q1 MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE WAS CHOSEN, ASK:

Q4 Which of the following was the most recent harassment incident?

- 1 Made indecent telephone calls to you?
- 2 Sent indecent text messages or e-mails to you?
- 3 Exposed him-/herself to you indecently?
- 4 Made offensive remarks about your body or sexuality?
- 5 Told you indecent jokes or spoke to you in a sexually offensive manner?
- 6 Suggested sex in an inappropriate context?
- 7 Made a pass at you, tried to touch or kiss you against your will?
- 8 Followed or stalked you which made you anxious?
- 9 Indicated that it will be disadvantageous for your work, studies or hobbies to disagree to have sex with him/her?

Q5 In the most recent incident, was the person who harassed you:

- 1 A fellow employee
- 2 Your superior
- 3 Teacher
- 4 Somebody else in his/her work role
- 5 Client
- 6 Patient
- 7 Somebody else at your work place
- 8 Landlord
- 9 Family member
- 10 Other relative
- 11 Former partner or former girl/boyfriend
- 12 Friend
- 13 Fellow student
- 14 Acquaintance or neighbour
- 15 Stranger
- 16 Other, specify?
- 17 Don't know, don't remember
- 18 Do not wish to answer

Q5a Did the harassment take place at work or elsewhere?

- 1 At work
- 2 Elsewhere

Q6 In the most recent incident was the perpetrator a man or a woman?

- 1 Man/men
- 2 Woman/women
- 3 Both man and woman /men and women
- 4 Don't know

Q7 How old was the person who did it? Was he/she:

You may choose 5 out of the possible answers

- 1 Under 16 years of age,
- 2 Between 16-24 years,
- 3 Between 25-44 years or
- 4 Older than 45 years?
- 5 Don't know

Next, I would like to ask you about violence you have experienced in Finland or abroad by a perpetrator who was a stranger to you. A stranger is a person you did not know at all before the incident.

Please answer Yes, No, Can't remember or Do not wish to answer to all questions

IF THE SAME INCIDENT CONTAINS SEVERAL FORMS OF VIOLENCE, CHOOSE YES IN ALL ALTERNATIVES THAT APPLY (E.G. IF THE PERPETRATOR BOTH GRABBED YOU AND SLAPPED YOU, CHOOSE YES IN QUESTIONS K9B AND K9C)

Q9 Which, if any, of the following violent behaviour have you experienced from a stranger since you were 15:

- 1 Threatened you with violence?
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you?
- 4 Threw a hard object at you?
- 5 Pulled your hair?
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?
- 9 Beat your head against something?
- 10 Forced you into sexual activity?
- 11 Tried to force you into sexual activity?
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way? In which way?

IF Q9=14, GO TO Q34, IF AT LEAST ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q9 CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q10 Which, if any, of the following violent behaviour have you experienced from a stranger during the last 12 months:

- 1 Threatened you with violence?
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you?
- 4 Threw a hard object at you?
- 5 Pulled your hair?
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?
- 9 Beat your head against something?
- 10 Forced you into sexual activity?
- 11 Tried to force you into sexual activity?
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way? In which way?

[IF AT LEAST ONE OF ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q9 IS CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q11 How many times have you experienced violence from a stranger since you were 15?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

[IF AT LEAST ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q10 IS CHOSEN, ASK:] **Q12 How many times have you experienced violence from a stranger during the last 12 months?**

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

[IF Q9=10-12, ASK:]

Q14 Would you describe the sexual violence which happened to you since you were 15 as rape, an attempted rape or other kind of sexual violence?

- 1 Rape (includes oral sex)
- 2 Attempted rape
- 3 Other kind of sexual violence
- 4 Do not wish to answer

[IF Q14=3, ASK:]

Q14 muu Please describe what other kind of sexual violence?:_____

[IF Q10=10-12, ASK:]

Q15 And, would you describe the sexual violence you mentioned during the last 12 months as

rape, attempted rape or other kind of sexual violence?

- 1 Rape (includes oral sex)
- 2 Attempted rape
- 3 Other kind of sexual violence
- 4 Do not wish to answer

The following questions deal with the most recent violent incident done by a stranger.

[IF MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE CHOSEN IN Q9, ASK:]

Q16 Which of the following was the most recent act of violence committed by a stranger?

IF THE SAME INCIDENT CONTAINS SEVERAL FORMS OF VIOLENCE, CHOOSE ALL APPROPRIATE ALTERNATIVES (E.G. IF THE PERPETRATOR BOTH GRABBED YOU AND SLAPPED YOU, CHOOSE ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3).

You may choose 3 out of the possible answers

- 1 Threatened you with violence?
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you?
- 4 Threw a hard object at you?
- 5 Pulled your hair?
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?
- 9 Beat your head against something?
- 10 Forced you into a sexual activity?
- 11 Tried to force you into a sexual activity?
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way?

Q17 Where did the most recent act of violence committed by a stranger take place?

- 1 In my own home
- 2 In somebody else's home
- 3 In the yard or hallway of a residential house
- 4 At school

- 5 At work
- 6 In cafeteria, restaurant, hotel pub, club
- 7 In a car
- 8 On public transport
- 9 Elsewhere indoors
- 10 In the street, at a market place, or other public place
- 11 In a park, forest
- 12 At a festival or other outdoor event
- 13 Elsewhere outdoors
- 14 Don't remember

Q17b Did the most recent incident occur in

- 1 Finland or
- 2 Abroad?

Q18 Were you alone or in company when the incident happened?

- 1 Alone
- 2 In company

Q19 In the last incident, was the offender a man or a woman?

- 1 Man/men
- 2 Woman/women
- 3 Both man and woman /men and women
- 4 Don't know

Q20 How old was the person who did it? Was he/she:

IF THERE WERE MANY PERPETRATORS, YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE.

- 1 Under 16 years of age
- 2 Between 16-24 years,
- 3 Between 25-44 years or
- 4 Older than 45 years?
- 5 Don't know

Q21 Do you think the offender was at the time of the incident under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

- 1 He/she was under the influence of alcohol
- 2 He/she was under the influence of drugs
- 3 He/she was under the influence of alcohol and drugs
- 4 He/she was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (cannot say which)
- 5 No, probably not
- 6 No, he/she was not
- 7 I don't know

Q22 Were you at the time of the incident under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

- 1 Alcohol
- 2 Drugs
- 3 Alcohol and drugs
- 4 No

Q23 Did you use force on the person who used force against you, for example to defend yourself?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

[IF Q23=1, ASK:]

Q24 Did you use force first, or did the offender use force first?

- 1 I used first
- 2 Offender used first
- 3 I don't know

Q25 Were you bruised, scratched, cut or injured in any way?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

[IF Q25=1, ASK:]

Q27 Did you visit a doctor or did you receive medical treatment because of the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q28 Did the incident have any psychological effects, like anger, fear or depression?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q28a Did you suffer any of the following reactions because of the incident?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Anger?
- 2 Aggression?
- 3 Shock?
- 4 Fear?

- 5 Shame?
- 6 Guilt?
- 7 Depression?
- 8 Anxiety/panic attacks?
- 9 Loss of confidence / feeling vulnerable?
- 10 Difficulty in sleeping?
- 11 Concentration difficulties?
- 12 Irritation?
- 13 Difficulties in social interaction
- 14 Other, specify?

Q29 Was anything stolen from you during the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q31 As far as you know, did the police come to know about the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

[IF Q31=1, ASK:]

Q32 Did the police make a crime report of the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Q34 Are you at the moment:

- 1 Married or in a registered partnership
- 2 Living together with your partner
- 3 In a relationship (e.g. dating)
- 4 None of these

[IF Q34=4, GO TO Q65, IF Q34=1-3, ASK:]

Q35v How long have you been in your current relationship?

Please give the number of years.

If you have been in this relationship less than a year, please write 0 here and write the number of months in the next question.

Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 96: _____

Q35k How many months (in addition to full years) have you been in this relationship?

Please give the number of months

Answer must be in the range from 0 up to 12: _____

Q36 In the following, examples of characteristics are listed that people may use when describing their partner. Do these characteristics apply to your current partner?

Choose from Often, Sometimes, Never or Does not apply to my situation in your reply.

1 My partner is jealous and does not want me to speak with other men/women?

2 My partner tries to restrict me seeing my friends or relatives?

3 My partner calls me names in order to belittle or humiliate me?

4 My partner prevents me from making decisions about family finances and from shopping independently?

5 My partner threatens to harm the children?

6 My partner deliberately destroys our common property?

7 My partner threatens to do something to himself/herself if I leave him/her?

Q38 Has your current partner ever:

1 Threatened you with violence?

2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?

3 Slapped you?

4 Threw a hard object at you?

5 Pulled your hair?

6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?

7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?

8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?

9 Beat your head against something?

10 Forced you into sexual activity?

11 Tried to force you into sexual activity?

12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?

13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way? In which way?

[IF Q38=14, GO TO Q65, IF AT LEAST ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q38 CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q39 During the last 12 months, has your current partner:

1 Threatened you with violence?

2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?

3 Slapped you?

4 Threw a hard object at you?

5 Pulled your hair?

6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?

7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?

8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?

9 Beat your head against something?

10 Forced you into sexual activity?

- 11 Tried to force you into sexual activity?
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way? In which way?

[IF AT LEAST ONE OF ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q38 IS CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q40 How many times has your current partner been violent towards you (within the whole duration of the relationship)?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

[IF AT LEAST ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q39 IS CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q41 How many times has your current partner been violent against you during the last 12 months?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

[IF Q38=10-12, ASK:]

Q42 Would you describe the sexual violence by your partner as rape, attempted rape or other kind of sexual violence?

You can choose more than one alternative if you have been victim more than once.

- 1 Rape (includes oral sex)
- 2 Attempted rape
- 3 Other kind of sexual violence, specify? _____
- 4 Don't want to answer

[IF Q39=10-12, ASK:]

Q43 Would you describe the sexual violence committed by your partner during the last 12 months as rape or other kind of sexual violence?

You can choose more than one alternative if you have been victim more than once.

- 1 Rape (includes oral sex)
- 2 Attempted rape
- 3 Other kind of sexual violence, specify?
- 4 Don't want to answer

Q44 When was the first time that he/she was violent towards you?

- 1 During the last 12 months
- 2 Over a year ago but less than two years ago
- 3 Two years ago – less than three years ago
- 4 Three - five years ago
- 5 Six- ten years ago
- 6 More than ten years ago
- 7 I don't remember

Q45 When was the last time that he/she was violent towards you?

- 1 During the last week
- 2 During the last month
- 3 Two - three months ago
- 4 Four - six months ago
- 5 Seven - eleven months ago
- 6 A year ago
- 7 Two years ago
- 8 Three – five years ago
- 9 Six- ten years ago
- 10 More than ten years ago
- 11 I don't remember

The following questions deal with the most recent partner violence incident.

[IF MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE CHOSEN IN Q38, ASK:]

Q46 Which of the following was the most recent violent act committed by your partner?

IF THE SAME INCIDENT CONTAINS SEVERAL FORMS OF VIOLENCE CHOOSE ALL ALTERNATIVES THAT APPLY. (E.G. IF YOUR PARTNER BOTH GRABBED YOU AND SLAPPED YOU, CHOOSE ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

- 1 Threatened you with violence
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you
- 3 Slapped you
- 4 Threw a hard object at you
- 5 Pulled your hair
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon
- 9 Beat your head against something
- 10 Forced you into a sexual activity
- 11 Tried to force you into a sexual activity
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way

Q47 Was your partner at the time of the incident under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

- 1 He/she was under the influence of alcohol,
- 2 He/she was under the influence of drugs,
- 3 He/she was under the influence of alcohol and drugs
- 4 He/she was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (cannot say which),
- 5 Probably not
- 6 No he/she was not
- 7 Don't know

Q48 Were you at the time under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

- 1 Alcohol,
- 2 Drugs,
- 3 Alcohol and drugs
- 4 No

Q49 Did you use force on your partner during the incident, for example to defend yourself?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

[IF Q49=1, ASK:]

Q50 Did you use force first, or did your partner use force first?

- 1 I used first
- 2 Partner used first
- 3 I don't know

Q51 Were you bruised, scratched, cut or injured in any way?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

[IF Q51=1, ASK:]

Q52 What kind of injuries did you suffer from the incident?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION. You may choose 13 out of the possible answers

- 1 Concussion
- 2 Scratches on head
- 3 Scratches elsewhere on body
- 4 Bruises on head
- 5 Bruises elsewhere on body
- 6 Sprain, pulled muscle, dislocation of a joint
- 7 Wounds on head

- 8 Wounds elsewhere on body
- 9 Fractures on head
- 10 Fractures elsewhere on body
- 11 Dental injury
- 12 Internal damage
- 13 Other, specify?

Q53 Did you visit a doctor or did you receive medical treatment because of the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q54 Did the incident have any psychological effects, like anger, fear or depression?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF Q54=1, ASK:

Q54a Did you suffer from any of the following because of the incident?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Anger?
- 2 Aggression?
- 3 Shock?
- 4 Fear?
- 5 Shame?
- 6 Guilt?
- 7 Depression?
- 8 Anxiety / panic attacks?
- 9 Loss of confidence / feeling vulnerable?
- 10 Difficulty in sleeping?
- 11 Concentration difficulties?
- 12 Irritation?
- 13 Difficulties in social interaction?
- 14 Other, specify?

Q55 Did the police come to know about the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF Q55=2, ASK:

Q55a Why did you not report the incident to the police?

- 1 Private / personal / family matter
- 2 No injuries or damage occurred

- 3 Not worth reporting, not serious enough
- 4 Help was provided by others (neighbour, friend, security guard)
- 5 Dislike / fear of the police
- 6 Fear of revenge
- 7 The police would not have done anything
- 8 The police would not have been interested
- 9 Tried to report but was not able to contact the police
- 10 Previous bad experience of the police/courts
- 11 It was my own fault
- 12 Partner was not responsible for his/her actions (e.g. mentally ill)
- 13 Partner was intoxicated
- 14 Not worth reporting, not serious enough
- 15 It would have meant financial loss to the family (e.g. a fine)
- 16 Lack of evidence
- 17 Other, specify?

IF Q55=1, ASK:

Q55b How was the police informed of the incident?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 I reported it myself
- 2 A family member reported it
- 3 Someone else reported it (e.g. neighbour)
- 4 The police was informed another way, how?

Q55c Why did you report the incident to the police?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Crimes should be reported, duty
- 2 To take control of the situation
- 3 Because of the consequences (e.g. injuries)
- 4 Wanted to stop the violence which had been going on for a long time
- 5 Wanted the offender to be punished
- 6 Advised to do so by other authorities
- 7 In the hope of not falling victim again
- 8 In the hope that no other family member falls victim
- 9 Needed help (e.g. psychological support)
- 10 Other reason, specify? _____

Q55d Did the police make a crime report of the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Q56 Were you completely satisfied with the police response?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q56b In the police response, did any of the following problems occur:

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Police did not do enough to solve the crime
- 2 Police belittled the incident or were not interested in my case
- 3 Police did not treat me in an appropriate manner
- 4 Police blamed me for what happened
- 5 I did not receive enough information of available support or help
- 6 Other problem, what?
- 7 No problems

Q57 Did you speak about this incident with:

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 A friend
- 2 A neighbour
- 3 A fellow employee
- 4 Your children
- 5 Another family member
- 6 Another relative
- 7 Someone else, who?
- 8 No-one

Q65 Excluding your present relationship have you previously been

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Married on in a registered relationship
- 2 Cohabiting
- 3 In a relationship, e.g. dating
- 4 None of the above

[IF Q65=4, GO TO Q84, IF Q65=1-3, ASK:]

Next I will ask about violence that you may have experienced by your previous partner (ex-partner)

Q66 Has your previous partner (any of them) ever:

- 1 Threatened you with violence?
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you?
- 4 Threw a hard object at you?

- 5 Pulled your hair?
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?
- 9 Beat your head against something?
- 10 Forced you into sexual activity?
- 11 Tried to force you into sexual activity?
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way? In which way?

[IF IN Q66 AT LEAST ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q66 CHOSEN, ASK Q67, OTHERWISE GO TO Q84:]

Q67 During the last 12 months, has your previous partner (any of them):

- 1 Threatened you with violence?
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you?
- 4 Threw a hard object at you?
- 5 Pulled your hair?
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?
- 9 Beat your head against something?
- 10 Forced you into sexual activity?
- 11 Tried to force you into sexual activity?
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way? In which way?

[IF AT LEAST ONE OF ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q66 IS CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q68 How many times has your previous partner (any of them) been violent towards you at some point in your life?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

[IF AT LEAST ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q67 IS CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q69 How many times has your previous partner (any of them) been violent towards you during the last 12 months?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

[IF Q66=10-12, ASK:]

Q70 Would you describe the sexual violence by your previous partner during or after the relationship as rape, attempted rape or other kind of sexual violence?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE VICTIMISATION DURING THE PERIOD

- 1 Rape (includes oral sex)
- 2 Attempted rape
- 3 Other kind of sexual violence
- 4 Don't wish to answer

[IF Q67=10-12, ASK:]

Q71 Would you describe the sexual violence by your previous partner you mentioned during the last 12 months as rape, attempted rape or other kind of sexual violence?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE VICTIMISATION DURING THE PERIOD

- 1 Rape (includes oral sex)
- 2 Attempted rape
- 3 Other kind of sexual violence
- 4 Don't wish to answer

[IF Q65=1-3, ASK:]

The following questions deal with the most recent incident of ex-partner violence.

[IF MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE CHOSEN IN Q66, ASK:]

Q75 Which of the following was the most recent violent incident by your ex-partner?

IF THE SAME INCIDENT CONTAINS SEVERAL FORMS OF VIOLENCE, CHOOSE ALL ALTERNATIVES THAT APPLY (E.G. IF YOUR EX-PARTNER BOTH GRABBED YOU AND SLAPPED YOU, CHOOSE ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

- 1 Threatened you with violence
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you
- 4 Threw a hard object at you
- 5 Pulled your hair
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?
- 9 Beat your head against something
- 10 Forced you into a sexual activity

- 11 Tried to force you into a sexual activity
- 12 Took sexual advantage of you when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way

Q76 Did you use force on your ex-partner during the most recent incident, for example to defend yourself?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF Q76=1, ASK:

Q77 Did you use force first, or did your ex-partner use force first?

- 1 I used first
- 2 Ex-partner used first
- 3 Don't know

Q78 Were you bruised, scratched, cut or injured in any way in the most recent incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

[IF Q78=1, ASK:]

Q79 What kind of injuries did the incident cause?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Concussion
- 2 Scratches on head
- 3 Scratches elsewhere on body
- 4 Bruises on head
- 5 Bruises elsewhere on body
- 6 Sprain, pulled muscle, dislocated joint
- 7 Wounds on head
- 8 Wounds elsewhere on body
- 9 Fractures on head
- 10 Fractures elsewhere on body
- 11 Dental injury
- 12 Internal damage
- 13 Other, specify?

[IF Q78=1, ASK:]

Q80 Did you visit a doctor or did you receive medical treatment because of the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q81 Did the incident have any psychological effects, like anger, fear or depression?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF Q81=1, ASK:

Q81a Did the incident cause:

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Anger?
- 2 Aggression?
- 3 Shock?
- 4 Fear?
- 5 Shame?
- 6 Guilt?
- 7 Depression?
- 8 Anxiety/panic attacks?
- 9 Loss of confidence/feeling vulnerable?
- 10 Difficulty in sleeping?
- 11 Concentration difficulties?
- 12 Irritation?
- 13 Difficulties social interaction
- 14 Other, specify?

Q82 Did the police come to know about the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF Q82=1, ASK:

Q82b Did the police make a crime report of the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No
- 3 Don't know

Q83 Was violence the reason why you ended the relationship?

- 1 Yes, the main reason
- 2 Yes, but it was not the main reason
- 3 No

Then, I will ask about violence that you may have been victim of, committed by a person you know. He/she could be a friend, acquaintance, e.g. someone you know by sight, colleague, client, patient or a family member who is not your partner. This question is about someone who is not your current or former partner (husband, wife, co-habiting partner, boy- or girlfriend).

Q84 Since you were 15 years of age, has a friend or an acquaintance or another person known by you:

- 1 Threatened you with violence?
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you?
- 4 Threw a hard object at you?
- 5 Pulled your hair?
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?
- 9 Beat your head against something?
- 10 Forced you into sexual activity?
- 11 Tried to force you into sexual activity?
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way? In which way?

[IF Q84 AT LEAST ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q84 CHOSEN, ASK Q85, OTHERWISE GO TO Q108:]

Q85 During the last 12 months, has a friend or an acquaintance or another person known by you:

- 1 Threatened you with violence?
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you?
- 4 Threw a hard object at you?
- 5 Pulled your hair?
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you?
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon?
- 9 Beat your head against something?
- 10 Forced you into sexual activity?
- 11 Tried to force you into sexual activity?
- 12 Took advantage of you sexually when you were unable to refuse (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)?
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way? In which way?

[IF AT LEAST ONE OF ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q84 IS CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q86 How many times has an acquaintance, a friend or another person you know been violent towards you since you were 15?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

[IF AT LEAST ONE OF THE ALTERNATIVES 1-13 IN Q85 IS CHOSEN, ASK:]

Q87 How many times has an acquaintance, a friend or another person you know been violent towards you during the last 12 months?

- 1 Once
- 2 2-3 times
- 3 4-10 times
- 4 More than 10 times

[IF Q84=10-12, ASK:]

Q88 Would you describe the sexual violence by your acquaintance as rape, attempted rape or other kind of sexual violence?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE VICTIMISATION DURING THE PERIOD

- 1 Rape (includes oral sex)
- 2 Attempted rape
- 3 Other kind of sexual violence, specify?
- 4 Don't wish to answer

[IF Q85=10-12, ASK:]

Q89 Would you describe the sexual violence you mentioned during the last 12 months as rape, rape or other kind of sexual violence?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IF YOU HAVE MORE THAN ONE VICTIMISATION DURING THE PERIOD

- 1 Rape (includes oral sex)
- 2 Attempted rape
- 3 Other kind of sexual violence, specify?
- 4 Don't wish to answer

[IF Q84>1, ASK:]

The following questions deal with the most recent violent incident by an acquaintance.

[IF MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE CHOSEN IN Q84, ASK:]

Q91 Which of the following was the most recent violent incident by an acquaintance?

IF THE SAME INCIDENT CONTAINS SEVERAL FORMS OF VIOLENCE, CHOOSE ALL ALTERNATIVES THAT APPLY (E.G. IF THE PERPETRATOR BOTH GRABBED YOU AND SLAPPED YOU, CHOOSE ALTERNATIVES 2 AND 3)

- 1 Threatened you with violence
- 2 Prevented you from moving or grabbed you?
- 3 Slapped you
- 4 Threw a hard object at you
- 5 Pulled your hair
- 6 Beat you with a fist or a hard object, or kicked you?
- 7 Strangled or tried to strangle you
- 8 Shot at you or stabbed or cut you with an edged weapon
- 9 Beat your head against something
- 10 Forced you into a sexual activity
- 11 Tried to force you into a sexual activity
- 12 Took sexual advantage of you when you were unable to refuse, (e.g. because you were drunk or had passed out)
- 13 Behaved violently towards you in any other way

Q92 Where did the most recent violent incident committed by an acquaintance take place?

- 1 In my own home
- 2 In someone else's home
- 3 Outside or hallway of a residential house
- 4 At school
- 5 At work
- 6 In cafeteria, restaurant, hotel, bar, club
- 7 In a car
- 8 On public transport
- 9 Elsewhere indoors
- 10 In the street, at the market place, or other public place
- 11 In a park, forest
- 12 At a festival or other outdoor event
- 13 Elsewhere outdoors
- 14 Don't remember

Q93 In the most recent incident, was the person who was violent:

IF THERE ARE MORE PERPETRATORS THAN ONE, YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 A fellow employee
- 2 Your superior
- 3 Teacher
- 4 Somebody else in his/her work role

- 5 Client
- 6 Patient
- 7 Someone else at your work place
- 8 Landlord
- 9 Parent
- 10 Child
- 11 Sibling
- 12 Other relative
- 13 Friend
- 14 Fellow student
- 15 Neighbour
- 16 Army mate
- 17 Half-acquainted, or just known by sight
- 18 Other, specify?
- 19 Don't remember
- 20 Don't wish to answer

Q94 In the most recent incident, was the offender a man or a woman?

- 1 Man/men
- 2 Woman/women
- 3 Both man and woman /men and women
- 4 Don't know

Q95 How old was the person who did it? Was he/she:

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION.

- 1 Under 16 years of age,
- 2 Between 16-24 years,
- 3 Between 25-44 years or
- 4 Older than 45 years?
- 5 Don't know

Q96 Was the offender at the time of the incident under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

- 1 He/she was under the influence of alcohol
- 2 He/she was under the influence of drugs
- 3 He/she was under the influence of alcohol and drugs
- 4 He/she was under the influence of alcohol or drugs (cannot say which)
- 5 No, probably not
- 6 No, he/she was not
- 7 Don't know

Q97 Were you at the time under the influence of alcohol or drugs?

- 1 Alcohol
- 2 Drugs

- 3 Alcohol and drugs
- 4 No

Q98 Did you use force on the offender during the incident, for example to defend yourself?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

[IF Q98=1, ASK:]

Q99 Did you use force first, or did the offender use force first?

- 1 I used first
- 2 Offender used first
- 3 Don't know

Q100 Were you bruised, scratched, cut or injured in any way?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

[IF Q100=1, ASK:]

Q102 Did you visit a doctor or did you receive medical treatment because of the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q103 Did the incident have any psychological effects, like anger, fear or depression?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF Q103=1, ASK:

Q103a Did you suffer from any of the following because of the incident?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Anger?
- 2 Aggression?
- 3 Shock?
- 4 Fear?
- 5 Shame?
- 6 Guilt?
- 7 Depression?
- 8 Anxiety/panic attacks?
- 9 Loss of confidence/feeling vulnerable?
- 10 Difficulty in sleeping?
- 11 Concentration difficulties?

- 12 Irritation ?
- 13 Difficulties in social interaction
- 14 Other, specify?

Q104 Was anything stolen from you during the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

Q106 Did the police come to know about the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

IF Q106=1, ASK:

Q106b Did the police make a crime report of the incident?

- 1 Yes
- 2 No

And at last few questions from the time when you were under 15 years of age.

Q108 In your childhood (before your 15th birthday), was anybody physically violent against you?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Father (stepfather)
- 2 Mother (stepmother)
- 3 Brother
- 4 Sister
- 5 Other family member who?
- 6 Relative
- 7 Acquaintance, friend, fellow pupil
- 8 Boy- or girlfriend
- 9 Teacher or other employee of school
- 10 Another person known by you?
- 11 Stranger
- 12 No-one

[IF Q108=5 ASK:]

Q108mp You mentioned that another family member was physically violent towards you (before your 15th birthday). Please state who.: _____

[IF Q108=10 ASK:]

Q108 **tuttu** You mentioned that another person known by you was physically violent towards you (before your 15th birthday). Please state who.: _____

Q109 Before your 15th birthday, did anyone:

- 1 Behave in a manner, which you considered sexually threatening
- 2 Try to force you to have sex with him/her
- 3 Force you to have sex with him/her
- 4 None of the above

[IF Q109=1-3, ASK:]

Q110 Who was sexually violent against you before your 15th birthday?

YOU CAN CHOOSE MORE THAN ONE ALTERNATIVE IN THIS QUESTION

- 1 Father (stepfather)
- 2 Mother (stepmother)
- 3 Brother
- 4 Sister
- 5 Other family member, who?
- 6 Relative
- 7 Acquaintance, friend, fellow pupil
- 8 Boy- or girlfriend
- 9 Teacher or other employee in school
- 10 Another person known by you
- 11 Stranger
- 12 No-one

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