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Victimization and Safety in Luxembourg – Findings of the "Enquête sur la sécurité 2013"

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Summary

This report presents the main findings from the "Enquête sur la sécurité 2013". The main objectives of this victimization survey were to measure the prevalence rates of common crimes and to survey attitudes concerning crime and safety. Data were collected from June to August 2013 using computer-assisted telephone interviewing. The target population included people aged 16 years or older living in private households in Luxembourg. In addition, only people with a fixed (landline) telephone number were contacted, and participants were required to speak one of the four interview languages offered (Luxembourgish, French, German, and English). Out of the 8,064 eligible people, 3,025 contacted and interviewable target persons participated in the interview, which corresponds to a response rate of 37.5%.

Victimization rates

According to the data, 52.0% of the population had fallen victim to at least one of the following crimes in the past 5 years: burglary, attempted burglary, car theft, theft from a car, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, card/online banking abuse, robbery, theft of personal property, harassment, consumer fraud, bribe-seeking/corruption, sexual violence, or physical violence. At the household level, the most prevalent crimes were card/online banking abuse (11.6% of the Luxembourgish households in the past 5 years), burglary (9.7%), attempted burglary (9.2%), and theft from a car (8.4%). The most prevalent crimes at the individual level were consumer fraud (17.6% of the population), harassment (17.0%), and theft of personal property (12.8%).

Emotional impact of crimes

Victims were asked whether the crime had an important emotional impact on them (e.g., difficulty in sleeping, fear, or loss of confidence). The victims of physical violence (35.2%) confirmed that victimization had an important emotional impact, followed by the victims of sexual violence (31.1%), burglary (25.2%), and robbery (20.3%). Suffering an important emotional impact was more likely for women, elderly people, people with a low educational level, unemployed people, and victims of violent crimes. The emotional impact of crimes was correlated with other variables, and victims who suffered an important emotional impact differed from non-victims in many ways. They were more likely to say that "the courts do a bad job", and they were more likely to feel unsafe in their local area after dark. Victims who had suffered an important emotional impact were also more likely to fear sexual harassment, being physically attacked, and terrorism. In addition, they were more likely to believe that victimization (burglary, robbery, theft) in the next twelve months was "fairly/very likely".

Reporting of crimes to the police

The reporting rates were high for burglary (75.1%), whereas only a little more than half of thefts from a car (58.3%), robberies (52.7%), and thefts of personal property (51.3%) were reported. Physical violence (36.5%), consumer fraud (22.4%) and sexual violence (18.3%) had the lowest reporting rates. Most crimes were not reported because the victims did "not see the need, it would have been useless" or the crime was "not serious enough". These results suggest that people do not report crimes if the crimes do not significantly affect them or if they do not expect the police to be helpful.

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Assessment of police performance

To assess the performance of the Police Grand-Ducale (PGD), respondents were asked: "Taking into account all the things the police in Luxembourg are expected to do, would you say they are doing a very good job, a good job, a bad job or a very bad job?" More than three in four respondents said they do "a good job" (76.5%), another 9.7% said "a very good job", and 11.7% said they do "a bad job" (2.1% "a very bad job"). The assessment "bad job/very bad job" was more likely if people felt "a bit unsafe" in their local area after dark, if they considered a robbery "very likely", and if they were nationals. However, the most important predictor was experiences with the police after victimization. Crime victims were asked whether they were satisfied with the way the police handled a crime. If they were "very dissatisfied", they were 15 times more likely to say, "the police do a bad job/very bad job" than non-victims. Victims who were "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" with the way the police handled a crime did not differ from non-victims. The main reasons for dissatisfaction with the way the police handled a crime were "the police didn't do enough respectively didn't follow up on concrete evidence", "didn't recover my properties" and "didn't keep me properly informed". In addition, our results show that victimization itself influences the assessment of police performance, even if the police were not involved in solving the crime. Victims who had not reported the crime to the Police Grand-Ducal were twice as likely to say the "police do a bad/very bad job" than non-victims.

Assessment of courts

The courts were rated slightly worse than the police: 69.2% said the courts do "a good job", and 21.2% said they do "a bad job". There was a strong correlation between the assessment of the courts and that of the police. People who said the police do "a (very) bad job" were more than 9 times as likely to say the courts do "a (very) bad job" as people who said the "police do a (very) good job". Only 12.1% of migrants said the courts do "a (very) bad job", in contrast to 34.3% of the people born in Luxembourg.

Feeling unsafe in one's area after dark

Respondents were asked: "How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark?" In total, 37.6% felt "very safe", 39.6% felt "fairly safe", 11.5% felt "a bit unsafe", and 3.8% felt "very unsafe". Only 2.9% did not go out after dark due to fear of crime, and 4.6% did not go out for other reasons. Feeling unsafe was more common among women, people who were born in Luxembourg, people with a low level of education, the elderly, and residents of the capital. As in many other surveys, we found the "fear of victimization paradox": people with a low risk of victimization (such as women and the elderly) reported higher levels of fear of crime than people with higher risks of victimization (such as younger males).

Question order effects

Many experiments have shown that the order of questions may influence the answers. This is because preceding questions may activate information that may not have come to the respondents' minds if other question had been asked. The activated information in turn can influence how respondents answer subsequent questions ("priming"). For example, asking questions about victimization in the past 5 years may make non-victims realize that they were not victimized in the past 5 years. This may "prime" the subsequent answers of non-victims resulting in a very positive assessment of police performance. To discover a potential question-order effect regarding the assessment of police performance, a split-ballot experiment was conducted. Half of the respondents were asked the general question regarding police performance at the beginning of the questionnaire before the questions

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concerning victimization and victimization details (Group 1). The other half answered the general question after the specific questions (Group 2). Respondents in group 2 (general question at the end) were less likely to choose the extreme categories "very good job" (G2: 7.2% vs G1: 11.9%) and "very bad job" (G2: 1.4% vs G1: 2.7%) and instead were more likely to choose the middle categories (Sig. <.001).

Résumé

Ce rapport présente les principales conclusions de « l'Enquête sur la sécurité 2013 ». Les principaux objectifs de cette enquête sur la victimisation étaient de mesurer les taux de prévalence des délits de droit commun et de sonder les comportements relatifs à la délinquance et la sécurité. Les données ont été recueillies de juin à août 2013, par le biais d'interviews téléphoniques assistées par ordinateur. La population cible : des personnes âgées de 16 ans ou plus, vivant dans des ménages privés au Luxembourg, ayant un téléphone fixe et parlant l'une des quatre langues proposées (luxembourgeois, français, allemand et anglais). Sur les 8064 personnes éligibles, 3025 personnes appartenant à la cible, ont été contactées et ont participé à l'interview, ce qui correspond à un taux de réponse de 37,5%.

Les taux de victimisation

Selon les données, 52,0% de la population a été victime d'au moins un des délits suivants durant les 5 dernières années : cambriolage, tentative de cambriolage, vol de voiture, vol dans une voiture, vol de moto, vol de vélo, fraude à la carte bancaire/ banque en ligne, vol qualifié, vol de biens personnels, harcèlement, fraude à la consommation, pots-de-vin/ corruption, violence sexuelle ou violence physique. Au niveau des ménages, les délits les plus répandus sont les fraudes à la carte bancaire/ banque en ligne (11,6% des ménages luxembourgeois dans les 5 dernières années), les cambriolages (9,7%), les tentatives de cambriolage (9,2%), et le vol dans une voiture (8,4%). Les délits les plus répandus au niveau individuel étaient la fraude à la consommation (17,6% de la population), le harcèlement (17,0%), et le vol de biens personnels (12,8%).

La déclaration des infractions à la police

Les taux de déclaration étaient élevés pour les cambriolages (75,1%), tandis qu'un peu plus de la moitié des délits signalés concernaient des vols dans une voiture (58,3%), des cambriolages (52,7%), et des vols de biens personnels (51,3%). La violence physique (36,5%), la fraude à la consommation (22,4%) et la violence sexuelle (18,3%) ont les taux de déclaration les plus bas. La plupart des délits n'ont pas été signalés parce que les victimes « n'en voyaient pas la nécessité, cela n'aurait servi à rien   ou encore parce que l'incident n'était « pas assez grave ». Ces résultats suggèrent que les personnes ne signalent pas les délits tant qu'ils ne leur nuisent pas concrètement ou s'ils estiment que la police ne sera pas utile.

Impact émotionnel des délits

Les victimes ont été interrogées sur l'importance de l'impact émotionnel des délits (par exemple troubles du sommeil, angoisse ou perte de confiance). Les victimes de violences physiques (35,2%) ont confirmé que la victimisation a eu un impact émotionnel important, suivi par les victimes de violences sexuelles (31,1%), les cambriolages (25,2%) et le vol qualifié (20,3%). Les femmes, les personnes âgées, les personnes ayant un faible niveau d'instruction, les chômeurs et les victimes de délits violents souffrent d'un impact émotionnel important. L'impact émotionnel des délits a été corrélé avec d'autres variables et les victimes qui ont subi un impact émotionnel important diffèrent, à plusieurs égards, des personnes qui

n'ont pas été-victimes. Ils étaient plus enclins à dire que « les tribunaux font un mauvais travail », et ne se sentaient plus en sécurité dans leur quartier une fois la nuit tombée. Les victimes ayant subi un impact émotionnel important avaient davantage tendance à craindre le harcèlement sexuel, l'agression physique, et le terrorisme. En outre, ils étaient plus disposés à croire qu'il était « assez/très probable » qu'ils soient victimes (cambriolage, vol qualifié, vol) dans les douze prochains mois.

Évaluation de la performance policière

Plus de trois personnes sur les 4 interrogées déclarent que « la police fait un bon travail » (76,5%). 9,7% indiquent qu'ils font « un très bon travail » et 11,7% qu'ils font « un mauvais travail » (2,1% « un très mauvais travail »). L'évaluation « mauvais travail/ très mauvais travail » était plus fréquente lorsque les personnes ne se sentaient pas vraiment en sécurité dans leur quartier une fois la nuit tombée, si elles considéraient qu'un vol était « très probable », et si elles étaient du pays. Cependant, l'indicateur le plus important était les expériences avec la police après la victimisation. Si les personnes interrogées étaient « très insatisfaites » de la façon dont la police a pris en charge leur incident, elles avaient 15 fois plus tendance à dire que « la police faisait un mauvais travail/ très mauvais travail » que les personnes n'ayant pas été victimes. Les participants qui étaient « très satisfaits » ou « assez satisfaits » de la façon dont la police avait traité leur incident ne diffèrent pas de ceux qui ne sont pas victimes. Les principaux motifs d'insatisfaction étaient « la police n'en a pas fait assez, respectivement la police n'a pas suivi de pistes concrètes », « n'a pas récupéré mes biens » et « ne m'a pas suffisamment informé de l'avancement de l'enquête ». Du fait que les victimes ne savent généralement pas si la police a fait le nécessaire, il peut y avoir un problème de communication au sujet des efforts qu'elle fournit. En outre, nos résultats montrent que la victimisation influence l'évaluation de la performance de la police, même si la police n'est pas impliquée pour résoudre le délit. Les victimes qui n'ont pas déclaré d'incidents à la police Grand-Ducal étaient deux fois plus nombreuses à dire que la « police fait un mauvais / très mauvais travail » que les personnes qui ne sont victimes.

Évaluation des tribunaux

Les tribunaux ont été jugés légèrement plus sévèrement que la police: 69,2% ont répondu que les tribunaux font « un bon travail », et 21,2% qu'ils font « un mauvais travail ». Il y avait une forte corrélation entre l'évaluation des tribunaux et celle de la police. Les personnes qui ont répondu que la police faisait « un (très) mauvais travail » étaient 9 fois plus disposées à répondre que les tribunaux faisaient « un (très) mauvais travail » par rapport aux personnes qui ont répondu « les policiers font un (très) bon travail ». Seuls 12,1% des migrants ont déclaré que les tribunaux font « un (très) mauvais travail », contre 34,3% pour des personnes nées au Luxembourg.

Sentiment d'insécurité dans son quartier après la tombée de la nuit

Les participants ont été interrogés sur ce point : « Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous en sécurité lorsque vous marchez seul(e) dans votre quartier après la tombée de la nuit ? » Au total, 37,6% se sentaient « très en sécurité », 39,6% « plutôt en sécurité », 11,5% ne se sentaient « pas vraiment en sécurité » et 3,8% « pas du tout en sécurité ». Seuls 2,9% ne sortaient pas après la tombée de la nuit de peur d'être victimes d'une agression, et 4,6% ne sortaient pas pour d'autres raisons. Le sentiment d'insécurité était plus fréquent chez les femmes, les personnes nées au Luxembourg, les personnes ayant un faible niveau d'instruction, les personnes âgées et les résidents de la capitale. Comme cela se vérifie dans de nombreux autres sondages, nous avons constaté que la peur de la victimisation était paradoxale : les personnes ayant un faible risque de victimisation (telles que les femmes et les personnes âgées) ont rapporté des niveaux plus élevés de peur de la criminalité par

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rapport aux personnes ayant des risques plus élevés de victimisation (telles que les jeunes hommes).

Conséquence de l'ordre des questions

De nombreuses expériences ont montré que l'ordre des questions pouvait influencer les réponses. Ceci est dû au fait que les questions antérieures peuvent induire des informations qui peuvent ne pas venir à l'esprit des répondants si d'autres questions avaient été posées. De même, l'information qui a été induite peut influencer la façon dont les participants répondent aux questions suivantes (« priming »). Par exemple, poser la question de la victimisation durant les 5 dernières années peut faire prendre conscience aux personnes qui n'ont pas été victimes qu'elles n'ont pas été agressées durant les 5 dernières années. Cela peut « amorcer » les réponses suivantes des personnes qui ne sont pas victimes, ce qui aura pour conséquence une évaluation très positive de la performance de la police. Une expérience a été menée, afin de découvrir le potentiel effet d'entrainement d'une question concernant l'évaluation de la performance de la police (« split-ballot experiment »).

La moitié des participants a été invitée à répondre à la question générale concernant la performance de la police au début du questionnaire, et ce avant les questions relatives à la victimisation et aux détails de la victimisation (groupe 1). L'autre moitié a répondu à la question générale après les questions spécifiques (groupe 2). Les participants du groupe 2 (question générale à la fin) étaient moins disposés à choisir les catégories extrêmes « très bon travail » (groupe 2 : 7,2% vs groupe 1 : 11,9%) et « très mauvais travail » (groupe 2 : 1,4% vs groupe 1 : 2,7%) et plus enclins à choisir les catégories « bon travail » et « mavais travail » (Sig <0,001).

1. Background and Methodology

1.1. History and Goals of the "Enquête sur la sécurité"

The "Enquête sur la sécurité" is a victimization survey in the tradition of the "International Crime Victims Survey" (ICVS). The ICVS has been administered 5 times (1989, 1992, 1996, 2000, and 2004/2005) in 78 countries (van Dijk, van Kesteren, Smit 2007: 5). Luxembourg participated for the first time in 2005 in the framework of the "European Survey on Crime and Safety" (EU-ICS), which was the European component of the ICVS at that time. In 2011, to gather more recent data regarding victimization, the European Commission submitted a proposal to the European Parliament to conduct the "European Safety Survey" (SASU) in 2013 (European Commission 2011). This survey used an adjusted and shortened version of the ICVS questionnaire (van Dijk 2012: 32). However, in September 2012, the European Parliament rejected the proposal (European Parliament 2012a) because of concerns over the survey's costs and questions regarding its "added value", given that some member states already were conducting their own victimization surveys (European Parliament 2012b). Because the EU-wide approach had failed and Luxembourg had no victimization survey of its own, the "Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques" (STATEC) decided to conduct the "Enquête sur la sécurité" to obtain updated data concerning the following:

- Prevalence rates of volume crimes;

- Reporting rates and reasons for non-reporting; and

- Attitudes concerning safety and law enforcement, for example:

  o Feeling safe and worries about crime;
  o Punitiveness and
  o Assessment of police and court performance.

1.2. The Survey[1]

1.2.1. Mode of the Survey

As in most participating countries in the EU-ICS in 2005, the "Enquête sur la sécurité" was conducted using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). The fieldwork was performed by 37 interviewers from the "Institut für angewandte Sozialwissenschft – infas GmbH" in Bonn, Germany. The target population of the survey was residents of Luxembourg who were aged 16 years or older.

Furthermore, only people with fixed (landline) telephones were included, because there is no established way of sampling mobile phone users in Luxembourg. As a result, the population that owns a mobile phone but no landline phone was not included. According to the Luxembourgish census 2011, 92.4% of the households own at least one mobile phone, but only 84.1% have a landline phone (Heinz, Peltier, Thill 2014: 129). According to the Eurobarometer, the rate of "mobile only households" in Luxembourg has increased from 12% in 2011 to 15% in 2014 (European Union 2014: 28). This may be a problem, because the German CELLA study suggests that younger, unmarried males with a low level of education are overrepresented in the "mobile only" population (Graeske, Kunz 2009). Therefore, an adequate way of sampling mobile users has to be developed for future phone surveys. In the present report, the data were calibrated to account for a possible "mobile only" bias (see section 1.3.2). In addition, the respondents had to speak one of the four interview languages (Luxembourgish, French, German, or English).

From 20 March 2013 to 30 March 2013, the questionnaire was pre-tested with 104 interviewees in the target population, which resulted in minor changes. The survey began on 25 June 2013 and ended on 31 August 2013. If

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[1] The chapters "1.2 The Survey" and "1.3 The Sample" are largely based on Schiel; Knerr; Baudisch; Gilberg 2013 and Schiel; Knerr; Kühne 2013.

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any of the crime victims asked for support, the interviewer advised them to contact "SOS Détresse", a Luxembourgish crime support agency. If the respondents doubted the survey's veracity, a STATEC hotline was available for discussion of any concerns. In addition, the survey was announced on the STATEC webpage with a link to the questionnaire to allow respondents to verify that they had been interviewed on behalf of STATEC.

1.2.2. Structure of the Questionnaire

The questionnaire was largely based on the draft of the SASU (van Dijk; Mayhew; van Kesteren; Aebi; Linde 2010), which, in turn, is a successor of the ICVS. Changes in the "Enquête sur la sécurité" from the ICVS questionnaire include the wording of questions, omitted questions, and additional questions (see Appendix 4: The questionnaire). Because the weighting and calibration procedure also changed (Gallup Europe 2007: 12), the data of the "Enquête sur la sécurité 2013" cannot be compared with the data of the EU-ICS 2005.

Table 1 presents the structure of the questionnaire with its 7 main sections (A-G) and their respective dimensions. The survey began with 8 questions regarding "Feeling safe and worries about crime". The respondents were then screened in part B to establish vehicle ownership and the use of bank cards. If a respondent lived in a household without a vehicle (car, motorcycle, or bicycle) and did not use a bank card, the corresponding victimization questions were omitted (car theft, theft from a car, etc.). In the subsequent screening in part C, respondents were asked whether they had fallen victim to twelve specific crimes in the last 5 years. Crime victims were asked to provide details concerning these crimes (part D), including common characteristics of each crime, e.g., whether the crime had occurred once or more since the beginning of 2008 (Figure 1). Furthermore, respondents were queried about certain crime-specific details, e.g., the time of day a burglary occurred (see Appendix 3: Crime specific questions). Whereas only crime victims were asked the questions in part D, every respondent was asked the questions in part E, "Attitudes regarding law enforcement and security precautions".

**Table 1: Structure of the Questionnaire**

A: Feeling safe and worries about crime
Feeling safe when out alone at night
Avoidance behavior at night
Worried about being physically attacked/terrorism/sexual harassment
Likelihood of burglary/robbery/theft of personal property
B: Screening 1: Ownership
Did the household use a car (van or pick-up truck)/a motorcycle (scooter or moped)/a bicycle in the last five years?
Did the respondent or anyone else in the household use a bank card or online banking?
C: Screening 2: Victimization
Victimization on the household level in the last 5 years:
·   Burglary
·   Attempted burglary (no details asked in D)
·   Car theft
·   Theft from car
·   Motorcycle theft
·   Bicycle theft
·   Card/online banking abuse
Victimization on the individual level in the last 5 years:
·   Robbery
·   Theft of personal property
·   Harassment (no details asked in D)
·   Consumer fraud
·   Bribe-seeking/corruption
D: Victimization details
Common questions (Figure 1) and crime-specific questions (Appendix 3)
E: Attitudes to law enforcement and security precautions
Exposure to drug problems
Burglar alarm ownership and other security precautions (e.g., special door locks)
Gun ownership and reasons for gun ownership
Attitude regarding video surveillance of public places
Perceived changes in the crime level in Luxembourg
Assessment of police performance and court performance
Punitiveness regarding a burglar
F: Information about the respondent and the household
Residential municipality
Type of dwelling
Gender
Age
Country of birth (respondent's and his/her parents')
Nationality/nationalities
Years of residence in Luxembourg
Employment status
Educational level
Net income of the household
Media use
G: Physical and sexual violence
Screeners as in C and details as in D

After asking the demographic questions (F), the interviewers told the respondents that they wanted to ask questions regarding physical and sexual violence (G). Because of the sensitive nature of the topic, respondents were reminded that the data were gathered anonymously and that participation in the survey was voluntary. Nonetheless, 2,704 of 3,025 respondents (89.4% unweighted) continued and answered the questions in part G.

This response confirms an experience from the ICVS 2005: "Contrary to popular belief, there is no indication that asking for vicitimisation by sexual offences over the phone causes problems, provided skilled interviewers are used for the fieldwork" (van Dijk; van Kesteren; Smit 2007: 77).

The crime victims were asked the same questions for each crime they had fallen victim to in the past 5 years (Figure 1). First, they were asked whether the crime had occurred once or more since the beginning of 2008 and whether the crime had occurred in the last 12 months or before. If the crime occurred in the last 12 months, the respondents were asked to indicate how often it had occurred, where it occurred,[1] and whether the last incident was reported to the police. The question concerning reporting to the police was also asked when the crime had occurred prior to the last 12 months. If the police had not been informed, the respondents were asked to specify whether several reasons for non-reporting applied (e.g., "incident was not serious enough"). If the police had been informed, respondents were asked to rate their satisfaction with the way the police handled the crime. If they were not satisfied, respondents were queried about potential reasons for their dissatisfaction (e.g., "did not find the offender"). Finally, respondents were asked whether the crime had caused an emotional impact, such as sleeping difficulties.

Figure 1: Details about Victimization that were asked for each Crime

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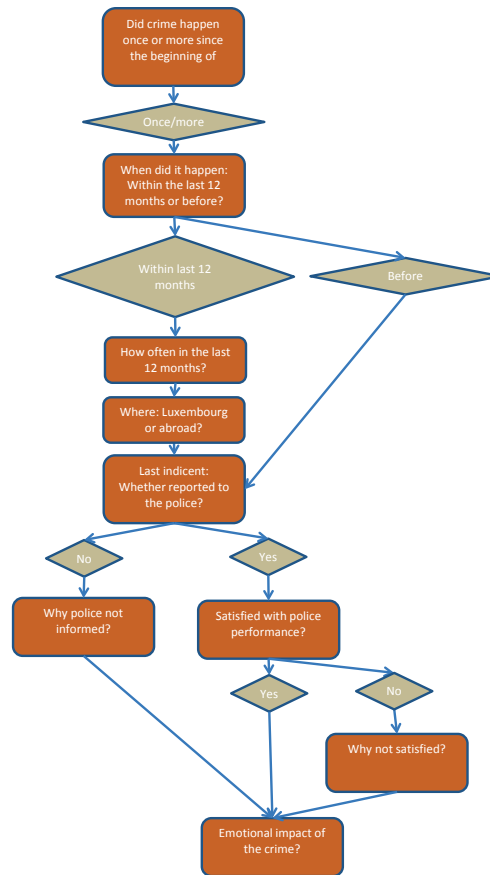
[1] There is one exception from the general question scheme. Victims of "card/online banking abuse" were not asked where the crime occurred, because they could not be expected to know where the actual abuse occurred/where the offenders committed the crime.

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1.3. The Sample

1.3.1. Response Rate

Table 2 presents the response rates according to the "Standard Definitions" of the "American Association For Public Opinion Research" (AAPOR 2011). A total of 39,000 telephone numbers were generated for the "Enquête sur la sécurité", using Random Digit Dialing[1]. Of these numbers, 24,435 were "not eligible"; these numbers were, for example, non-existent telephone numbers, disconnected numbers or fax lines. Another 4,492 telephone numbers belonged to the category "unknown eligibility", which means that the generated telephone numbers exist, but it was unknown whether they belonged to a household in the target population (e.g., a telephone number that belongs to a business or an enterprise). Therefore, 10,073 of the 39,000 generated telephone numbers were "eligible"; that is, the respective households belonged to the target population. Of these eligible numbers, 240 respondents were physically or mentally unable to participate in the interview. Another 1,769 target persons could not be called within the survey time frame; these persons were counted as "Nonresponse: non-contact". This approach left 8,064 respondents who were eligible, interviewable and could be contacted during the survey time frame. Out of these respondents, 4,934 belonged to the category "Nonresponse: refusal"; that is, the contact person in the household refused to give any information or the target person refused to be interviewed. Seven interviews were excluded from the analysis, 4 because of technical problems during the interview (the computer system did not present all the questions to the interviewer) and 3 in which the participant refused to answer most of the questions. Another 98 interviews could not be completed. This step left a total of 3,025 completed interviews as the basis of the present

The response rate in the EU ICS 2005 was 36.2% in Luxembourg, which, at the time, was the lowest response rate of all EU-18 countries

with an average response rate of 46.9% for 17 countries using a telephone sample (van Dijk et al. 2007: 14f).

A low response rate raises the question whether the respondents differ from the non-respondents. Van Dijk, van Kesteren & Smit have investigated this question using ICVS data: If non-response is due to non-contact, then one might argue that people who are away from home very often are underrepresented. Since these people might be more likely to fall victim to certain crimes like robbery, victimization risks could be understated in countries where non-contact in a victimization survey is high. If non-response is due to refusals, then one might argue that non-victims might be more likely to refuse and victims might be more likely to partake in a survey, because they have "something to report". In this case, the victimization rate would be inflated. However, according the ICVS data, the victimization rates between respondents, who had initially declined to partake, and the other respondents did not differ significantly. In addition to that, the victimization rates in the ICVS did not vary systematically by the number of attempts needed to reach a respondent. There was also no link between the response rates and the victimization rates of the countries who participated in the ICVS (Van Dijk, van Kesteren & Smit 2007: 32ff.)

Table 2: Response Rate according to the AAPOR Classification

Final outcome	Absolute	%	Absolute	%	Absolute	%
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI
Total telephone numbers used	39000	100.0%				
Not eligible (NE)	24435	62.7%				
Unknown eligibility (UE)	4492	11.5%				
Eligible	10073	25.8%	10073	100.0%		
Nonresponse: Respondent physically or mentally unable to participate (NR-NA)	240	0.6%	240	2.4%		
Nonresponse: non-contact (NR-NC)	1769	4.5%	1769	17.6%		
Selected respondent: eligible, contacted and interviewable					8064	100.0%
Nonresponse: refusal (NR-R)	4934	12.7%	4934	49.0%	4934	61.2%
Interview	3130	8.0%	3130	31.1%	3130	38.8%
Complete	**3025**	**7.8%**	**3025**	**30.0%**	**3025**	**37.5%**
Complete but excluded from analysis	7	0.0%	7	0.1%	7	0.1%
Partial	98	0.3%	98	1.0%	98	1.2%

[1] Random Digit Dialing is also used to include people with unlisted numbers. The numbers were generated analogously to the German ADM-Sampling (ADM e.V. 2013).

1.3.2. Weighting, Calibrating and Age Structure of the Sample

Because of the sampling design, it was necessary to weight the data with both an individual weight and a household weight. The individual weight was necessary because of the 2-stage sampling (1st stage = household, 2nd stage = a person in the household): a person who lives alone is twice as likely to be selected as a person who lives in a household with two people. Thus, individual weighting is necessary to compensate for the different probabilities. Household weighting is necessary because some households have more than one telephone number and are therefore more likely to be selected than households with only one landline telephone number.

In addition, both design weights were calibrated;[1] that is, the sample was constructed to be consistent with known distributions of certain variables in the target population. This calibration was performed to compensate for the underrepresentation of certain groups. For example, the number of men younger than 55 years was lower in the sample than in the target population (Figure 2). The main reason for this discrepancy is that most men younger than 55 years are studying or at work during the daytime. Therefore, they are more difficult to reach in their private homes than elderly, retired men. Thus, the calibrated weight of men younger than 55 years was higher than the weight of older men. The same situation applies to women younger than 35 years, who were underrepresented in the sample; therefore, their weight was higher than the calibrated weight of women older than 34 years.

Figure 2: Age and Gender Structure of the Sample (unweighted compared with calibrated)
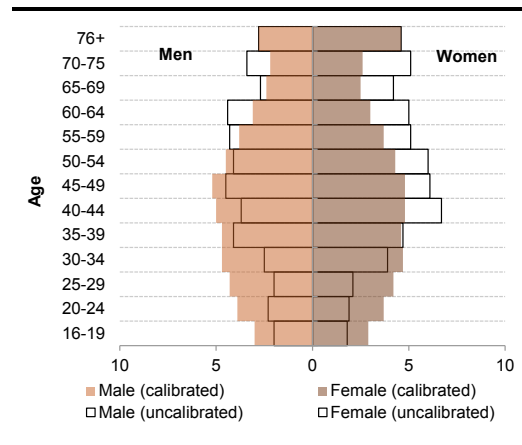
In addition to age and gender (combined), the sample was calibrated by size of household, educational level, canton, nationality, and occupational status. Table 3 shows the groups of respondents who were underrepresented (bold type) and overrepresented in the unweighted sample. Males and respondents with a low educational level were underrepresented. Retired and early-retired respondents were overrepresented. The respondents from Luxembourg-Ville and the cantons Esch, Diekirch and Echternach were underrepresented. Single households and two-person households were overrepresented in the sample.

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[1] The data were calibrated using the "Generalized Regression Estimator" (GREG) developed by Deville; Särndal 1992.

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Table 3: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample on the Individual Level (unweighted compared with calibrated)

	Unweighted	Calibrated
Respondent sex		
Male	**42.9%**	**49.7%**
Female	57.1%	50.3%
Educational level		
Primary school	**9.1%**	**20.5%**
Lower secondary school	18.1%	15.1%
Upper secondary school	35.4%	27.4%
Tertiary/Post-secondary school	37.4%	37.0%
Employment status		
Employed	**50.2%**	**54.5%**
Unemployed	**1.8%**	**4.0%**
Pupil, student, further education, unpaid work	**7.0%**	**9.2%**
Retired or early retired	27.6%	15.9%
Permanently unable to work, not occupied for other reasons, refused to say	**3.2%**	**5.5%**
Occupied with family commitments	**10.1%**	**10.7%**
Cantons		
Luxembourg-Ville	**17.0%**	**19.3%**
Capellen	8.8%	8.0%
Esch	**26.5%**	**29.5%**
Luxembourg-Campagne	12.4%	11.1%
Mersch	5.9%	5.3%
Clervaux	3.8%	3.0%
Diekirch	**5.4%**	**5.6%**
Redange	4.2%	3.1%
Wiltz	3.2%	2.6%
Vianden	1.0%	0.8%
Echternach	**2.9%**	**3.2%**
Grevenmacher	5.1%	4.9%
Remich	3.8%	3.7%
Size of household		
1 person	25.1%	13.9%
2	30.3%	22.8%
3	**16.9%**	**19.9%**
4	**18.0%**	**24.9%**
5+	**9.7%**	**18.6%**

Table 4: Demographic Characteristics of the Sample at the Household Level (unweighted compared with calibrated)

	Unweighted	Calibrated
Type of dwelling		
Flat, apartment or maisonette	**31.0%**	**42.4%**
A terraced house or row house	16.9%	13.9%
Detached or semi-detached	50.3%	40.8%
other	**1.8%**	**2.9%**
Size of household		
1 person	**25.1%**	**30.4%**
2	30.3%	18.2%
3	16.9%	15.8%
4	**18.0%**	**19.8%**
5+	**9.7%**	**15.8%**

At the household level, single households and households with four or more people were underrepresented (Table 4). Households living in flats and "other" types of dwellings were also underrepresented.

Most of the interviews (44.7%) were conducted in Luxembourgish, followed by French and German (Table 5). Only 3.2% of interviews were conducted in English. In slightly more than one percent of the interviews, the language changed.

Table 5: Interview Languages (unweighted)

	Absolute	%
Luxembourgish	1352	44.7%
French	939	31.0%
German	600	19.8%
English	96	3.2%
Mixed/several languages	38	1.3%
	3025	100.0%

1.3.3. Counting Rules and Presentation of Data

"Don't know" and "no answer" were defined as missing data, if not specified otherwise. Because this report presents data from a sample, there are sampling errors. To account for these errors, most percentages are presented with the point estimate and the respective 95% confidence interval (CI). If a question applied to less than 3% of the sample (that is, a total of 45 respondents), the results were not analyzed. For example, 106 respondents were victims of sexual violence. Of these, 5 were victims of rape, 4 were victims of an attempted rape, and 12 were victims of an indecent assault. Because these numbers were too small to perform a quantitative analysis, the crimes of rape, attempted rape, indecent assault, and offensive behavior were analyzed together as "sexual violence", although these crimes differ in their gravity.

In the following chapters, we will present univariate analyses for each topic. For most of the topics, we will also present bivariate analyses (cross-tabulations) and multivariate analyses (logistic regressions) to describe the relationships among the variables.

2. Prevalence Rates

2.1. Overall Victimization

Forty-eight percent of the respondents had not fallen victim to one of the crimes in the questionnaire[1]; thus, the overall victimization rate for the past 5 years was 52.0% (Figure 3). Twenty-three percent of the respondents had been the victim of one crime, and another 15.9% mentioned two different crimes. Slightly more than 6% reported three, four or more different crimes. To account for sampling errors, Figure 3 also presents the confidence intervals. Because of the large sample size, these intervals are small; with a certainty of 95.0%, between 46.2% and 49.8% of the people in the target population had not fallen victim to a crime in the past 5 years.

Figure 3: Number of different Victimizations in the last 5 Years (weighted by individual weight)
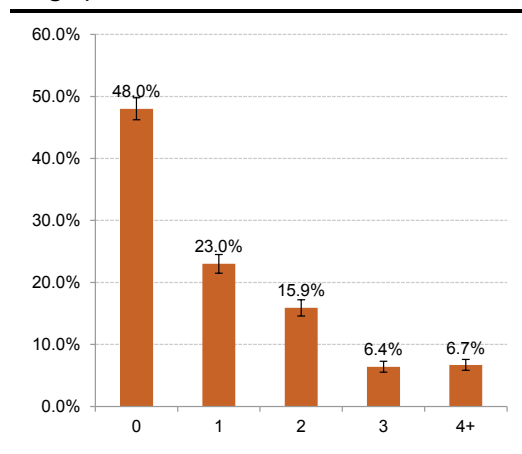
Side note: How to interpret a logistic regression

Overall victimization correlates with certain socio-demographic variables, as shown in the binary logistic regression and the cross-tabulations in Table 6. Because many logistic regressions will be presented subsequently, this section explains how to interpret them. A logistic regression is a multivariate method that analyzes correlations between a dependent variable and several independent variables simultaneously. In a binary logistic regression, the independent variables can be metric (e.g., income), ordinal (e.g., level of education), or nominal (e.g., gender), whereas the dependent variable (or "outcome") is coded in a binary fashion. Usually, the code "1" for the dependent variable means that the incident has occurred, whereas "0" means that it has not occurred. Accordingly, the value "1" in Table 6 means that "the person fell victim to a crime" and the code "0" means that "the person was not victimized".

Odds ratios (ORs) are the main result of a logistic regression. They tell how a specific occurrence of one of the independent variables influences the outcome of the dependent variable. In Table 6, an OR greater than 1 for a certain category of independent variable means that these respondents were more likely to be victimized than respondents belonging to the respective reference category. Accordingly, an OR lower than 1 indicates a lower likelihood of victimization than the reference category. For example, respondents aged 70 years or more were less likely to be victimized than respondents in the reference group, which was "16-29 years". Specifically, the OR of 0.3 means that the older respondents were 0.3 times less likely to be victimized in the past 5 years than the younger reference group. The three asterisks (***) indicate that this OR is statistically significant.[2] In contrast to the oldest

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[1] These crimes include: burglary, attempted burglary, car theft, theft from car, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, card/online banking abuse, robbery, theft of personal property, harassment, consumer fraud, bribe-seeking/corruption, sexual violence, physical violence.

[2] A result is designated as statistically significant when its p-value is lower than the significance level (usually 5%). The p-value, in turn, is the probability of observing an effect under the assumption that the null hypothesis is true. In our example, the p-value was <.001 for the age group 70+, and their OR was 0.3. This means that if we assume that there is no correlation between age and overall victimization in the target population

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respondents, the other age groups did not differ significantly from the age group of "16-29 years". The ORs generally correspond to the cross-tabulation percentages. Accordingly, 59.5% of the respondents in the reference group were victimized, but only 23.8% in the age group "70+" were victimized.

In some cases, there are differences between the logistic regression and the cross-tabulation. According to the logistic regression, foreigners were 0.8 times less likely to be victimized than nationals. However, according to the cross-tabulation, 50.7% of the nationals and 53.8% of the foreigners were victimized, and the difference between both groups was not significant. This result is because the logistic regression calculates the ORs for foreigners and nationals, *controlling* for other independent variables (age groups, canton, occupational status, and income groups). *If* foreigners and nationals had the same distributions in terms of age, residence, occupational status and income group, *then* foreigners were less likely to be victimized. However, in reality, foreigners tend to be younger, are overrepresented in the capital, and are more likely to be unemployed. In contrast to the logistic regression, the cross-tabulation shows the differences in both groups "as they are". That is, the cross-tabulation does *not* account for third variables, such as foreigners tending to be younger than nationals.

According to Table 6, being a victim of one of the crimes listed in the survey:

- was less likely for older respondents (70 years or older) than for younger respondents. This result confirms a cross-national analysis of the ICVS 2000 that "youth increases the risk of victimization, especially for contact crimes; likewise, seniority acts as protective factor" (van Kesteren; van Dijk; Mayhew 2014: 53).

- was less likely for respondents living in the cantons of Esch, Mersch, Clervaux/Vianden,[1] and Grevenmacher than for respondents living in the capital.[2]

- was less likely for foreigners, *if* age, residence, occupational status, and income were controlled for in the logistic regression. According to the cross-tabulation, there was no significant difference between foreigners and nationals.

- was less likely for (early) retired respondents and respondents who were occupied with family commitments than employed respondents.

- was more likely for higher-income households (household income of €5,000 or more) than households with incomes of less than €2,500. This result also confirms the findings of the cross-national analysis of the ICVS 2000 (van Kesteren; van Dijk; Mayhew 2014: 54).

The odds ratios of the variables sex and size of the household were statistically non significant.

(= the null hypothesis), the probability of finding an OR of 0.3 in our sample is lower than 0.1%. Because this is very unlikely, we reject the null hypothesis and assume that the age group 70+ is less likely to be victimized than the reference group (= alternative hypothesis). In contrast, the p-value for the age group 50-69 is .214. This means that if there is no correlation between age and overall victimization in the target population, the probability of finding an OR of 0.6 in our sample is 21.4%. Because this value is greater than the threshold of 5%, we were unable to reject the null hypothesis. We assumed that the OR of 0.6 in our sample could be explained by chance.

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1 Respondents living in Clervaux and Vianden could not be analyzed separately because of their low numbers in the sample (see Table 3).

2 Note that the variable "canton" refers only to the residence of the respondents, not to the crime scenes. Some crimes may have occurred abroad or in cantons other than the canton of residence. Thus, the ORs do not necessarily mean that "Living in the capital is more dangerous than living in the Canton of Grevenmacher."

Table 6: Overall Victimization – Logistic Regression (victimization = 1) and corresponding Cross-Tabulation

Logistic regression				Cross-Tabulation	
				0 = No victimi-zation	1 = Victimi-zation
	OR	95% CI			
Age groups***					
16-29 (reference)				40.5%	59.5%
30-49	1.0	0.8	1.2	41.7%	58.3%
50-69	0.8	0.6	1.1	50.4%	49.6%
70+	0.3***	0.2	0.5	76.2%	23.8%
				***; Cramér V = .224	
Canton***					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				38.9%	61.1%
Capellen	0.8	0.6	1.0	47.1%	52.9%
Esch	0.6***	0.5	0.7	54.1%	45.9%
Luxembourg-Campagne	1.0	0.8	1.4	38.6%	61.4%
Mersch	0.5***	0.4	0.7	53.5%	46.5%
Clervaux-Vianden	0.6*	0.4	0.9	54.3%	45.7%
Diekirch	0.8	0.5	1.1	43.8%	56.2%
Redange	0.5*	0.3	0.9	54.3%	45.7%
Wiltz	0.4***	0.2	0.6	60.8%	39.2%
Echternach	1.0	0.6	1.5	40.6%	59.4%
Grevenmacher	0.4***	0.3	0.6	61.1%	38.9%
Remich	0.9	0.6	1.4	47.4%	52.6%
				***; Cramér V = .150	
Nationality*					
Luxembourgish (reference)				49.3%	50.7%
Foreign	0.8*	0.7	1.0	46.2%	53.8%
				n.s.; Phi = .030	
Occupational status*					
Employed (reference)				41.7%	58.3%
Unemployed	1.2	0.8	1.8	39.3%	60.7%
Pupil, student	1.1	0.8	1.5	39.1%	60.9%
Retired or early retired	0.6**	0.5	0.9	67.8%	32.2%
Permanently unable to work, not occupied for other reasons	0.9	0.6	1.2	50.0%	50.0%
Occupied with family commitments	0.7**	0.5	0.9	61.7%	38.3%
				***; Cramér V = .215	
Income groups*					
Less than €2,500 (reference)				58.9%	41.1%
€2,500 € to less than €5,000	1.1	0.9	1.4	51.6%	48.4%
€5,000 to less than €7,500	1.5*	1.1	1.9	39.7%	60.3%
More than €7,500	1.4*	1.0	1.9	38.4%	61.6%
Refuse to say	0.9	0.6	1.3	54.0%	46.0%
Don't know	1.2	0.8	1.8	45.6%	54.4%
				***; Cramér V = .141	
Constant term	1.8**				
Nagelkerke R²		0.108			
N		2979			

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

Overall victimization includes the following crimes: burglary, attempted burglary, car theft, theft from car, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, card/online banking abuse, robbery, theft of personal property, harassment, consumer fraud, bribe-seeking/corruption, sexual violence, physical violence.

Example of interpretation: OR = Foreigners are 0.8 times less likely to be victimized than nationals (the reference). *** = The difference between foreigners and nationals is significant. That is, the probability that the result can be explained by/is because of chance is lower than 0.1%.

2.2. Victimization at the Household Level

Burglary, attempted burglary, car theft, theft from a car, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, and card/online banking abuse are household-level crimes. That is, an entire household can be considered the victim, rather than an individual person (van Dijk; Manchin; van Kesteren; Nevala; Hideg 2007: 9). Thus, the prevalence rates in Figure 4 refer to households rather than individuals and were weighted using household weights. All other data in the present report were calculated using individual weights.

For car theft, theft from a car, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, and card/online banking abuse, there are two prevalence rates.

- **Population-based victimization** rates as shown in Figure 4 refer to the entire population, regardless of whether a household owns the respective items. These rates can be interpreted as indicators that, to a certain extent, the crime is a social problem compared with other crimes (van Dijk; Manchin; van Kesteren; Nevala; Hideg 2007: 27).

- **Owner-based victimization rates** as shown in Figure 5 refer only to the households owning the respective items and consider that only a certain percentage of households own a car (85.4%), a bike (65.4%), a motorcycle (15.3%), or a bank/credit card, or use online banking (91.2%). These rates reflect the owners' risk of being victimized (van Dijk; Manchin; van Kesteren; Nevala; Hideg 2007: 27).

Card/online banking abuse was the most common crime at the household level. Because most households have bank or credit cards, the owner-based victimization rate of 12.7% is nearly the same as the population-based victimization rate of 11.6%. Slightly less than one in ten households fell victim to a burglary or an attempted burglary. In the entire sample, 8.4% of the households reported a theft from a car, which corresponds to 9.8% of the households that own a car. Because only 65.4% of the households own a bicycle, the difference between the population-based victimization rate

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and the owner-based victimization rate is more important for bicycles than for cars. In total, 6.1% of the bicycle-owning households fell victim to a bicycle theft, which corresponds to 4.0% of the entire sample. For motorbikes, the difference was even larger: 1.5% (owners) compared with 0.2% of the entire sample.[1]

The German "Viktimisierungssurvey 2012" found different prevalence rates at the household level. Only 5.6% of the households in Germany reported a burglary or an attempted burglary in the last 5 years (2007–2012), whereas 14.8% of the households in Luxembourg reported at least one of both incidents. In contrast, the prevalence rates in Germany are much higher for bicycle theft (population= 16.3%; owners = 19.9%) and motorcycle/moped theft (population = 1.0%; owners = 4.7%). For car theft, the German prevalence rate of 0.8% (owners = 0.9%) lies in the respective confidence interval for Luxembourg (Birkel, Guzy, Hummelsheim, Oberwittler, Pritsch 2014: 11). The differences for car theft are not statistically significant and may be explained by sampling errors. The other crimes were not queried in the German survey or were queried differently.

Most of the crimes occurred only once to the households in the last 5 years (Figure 6); 90.1% of the victims of car theft had their car stolen once in the period between 2008 and 2013. The respective rates for bicycle theft and burglary were 87.5% and 85.2%. Card/online banking abuse was slightly more likely to occur more than once; 22.2% of the households reported two or more incidents.

Figure 4: 5-Year Prevalence of Crimes at the Household Level (population-based; 95% confidence interval)
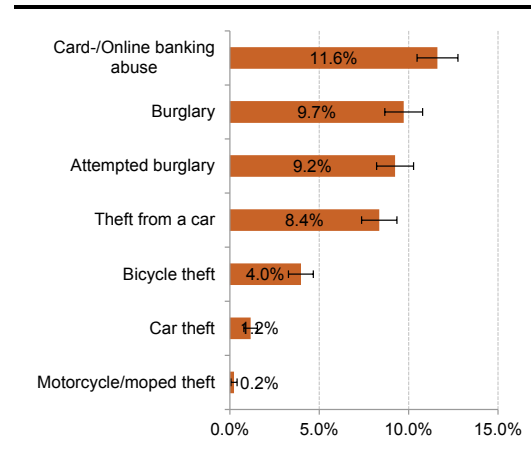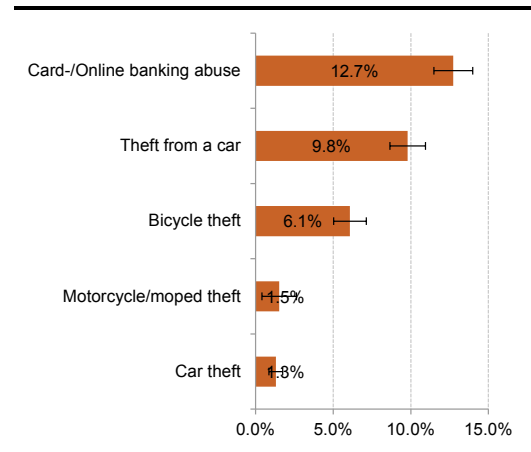

Figure 5: 5-Year Prevalence of Crimes at the Household Level (owner-based; 95% confidence interval)

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[1] For more details regarding victimization in Luxembourg, see de Puydt; Reichmann; Heinz; Steffgen 2013a. For more details concerning burglary, see Bodson; Reichmann; Heinz; Steffgen 2014a and Heinz; Steffgen; Frising; Reichmann 2015.

Figure 6: How often the Crime occurred in the last 5 Years (Household Level, 95% CI)
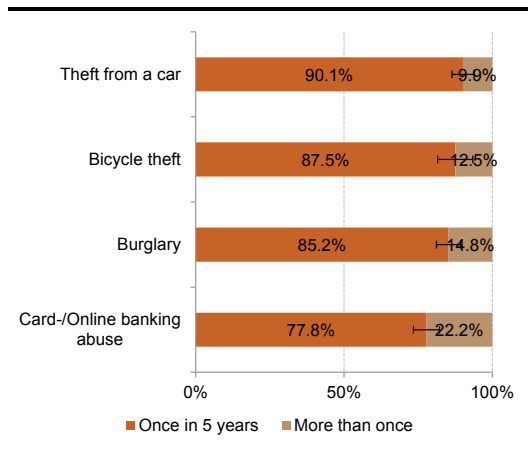
Note: Car theft and motorcycle theft are not shown because the sample included less than 45 cases of each crime.

When asked about the last incident, 83.3% of the victims of burglaries reported that the burglary occurred in Luxembourg (Figure 7). In contrast, only 66.1% of bicycle thefts and 60.8% of thefts from a car occurred in Luxembourg.

Figure 7: Where the last Incident occurred (Household Level, 95% Confidence Interval)
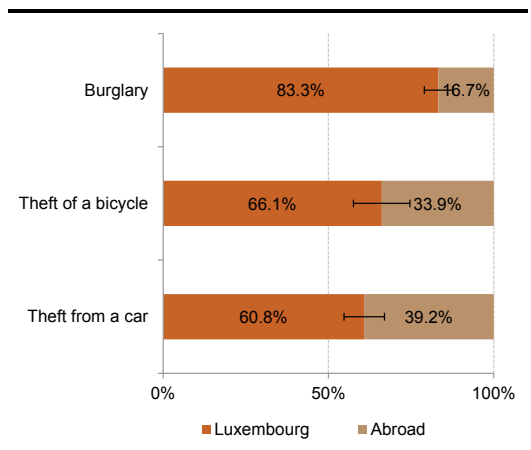
Note: Car theft and theft of a motorbike are not shown because the sample included less than 45 cases of both crimes. The country of occurrence was not requested for card/online banking abuse.

2.3. Victimization at the Individual Level

Consumer fraud[1] and harassment[2] were the most common crimes at the individual level; 17.6% and 17.0% of the respondents, respectively, fell victim to these crimes at least once in the past 5 years (Figure 8). Both crimes' confidence intervals overlap, meaning that the difference of 0.6% is not statistically significant. Approximately one respondent in eight reported a theft of personal property, and nearly one respondent in twelve was a victim of physical violence. One respondent in twenty-five was a victim of sexual violence or robbery. Corruption was the least common crime at the individual level, with a victimization rate of 2.1%.

Figure 8: 5-Year Prevalence of Crimes at the Individual Level (referring to the entire Population; 95% Confidence Interval)
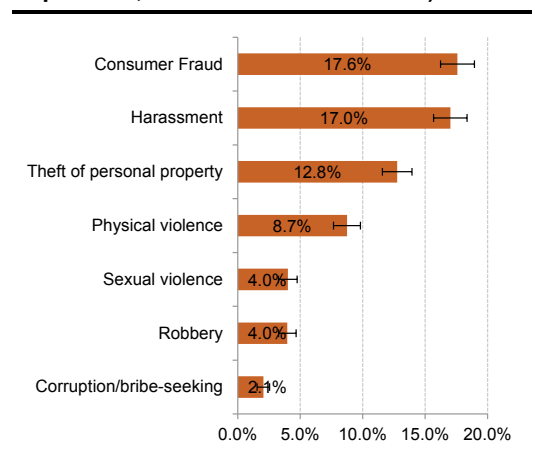
1 To survey consumer fraud, the respondents were asked: "Were you defrauded at least once within the last 5 years, which is since the beginning of 2008, by a seller or craftsman, for example, while purchasing or paying for services or goods? I mean that you were defrauded or lied to on purpose and that, as a consequence, you paid more than the services' or goods' worth?"

2 To survey harassment, the respondents were asked: "In the last five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you been a victim of harassment? By harassment, I mean mobbing, threatening, menacing or bullying. The focus is on attacks on the mental health of a person by mobbing, not on threatening during a robbery."

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In total, 84.1% of the victims of theft of personal property were victimized only once from 2008-2013 (Figure 9). More than two-thirds of the victims of robbery (73.7%) and consumer fraud (70.7%) were also victimized only once in the past 5 years. Being victimized only once was less likely for victims of physical violence (61.3%), corruption (58.5%), and sexual violence (48.8%). Because of the low absolute number of victims of sexual violence, corruption, and robbery in the sample, the respective confidence intervals are rather wide.

Figure 9: How often the Crime occurred in the last 5 Years (Individual Level, 95% CI)

Victims were asked where the last incident occurred (Figure 10). More than two-thirds of the cases of physical violence, sexual violence, robbery, consumer fraud, and theft of personal property occurred in Luxembourg. Bribe-seeking was the only crime with more incidents abroad than in Luxembourg.

Figure 10: Where the last Incident occurred (Individual Level, 95% Confidence Interval)

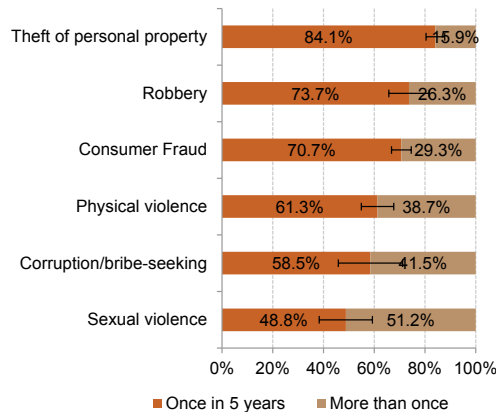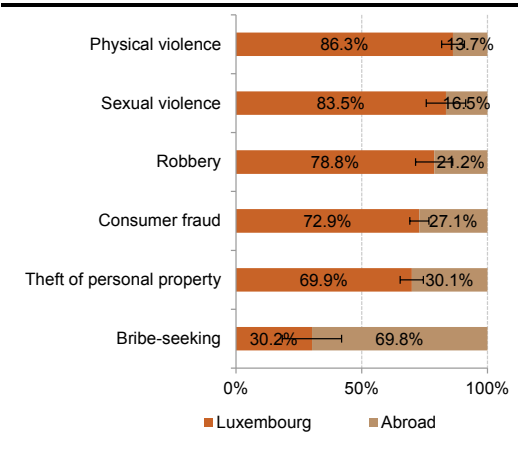Table 7 presents the correlations between being a victim of a personal crime and four demographic variables. According to the data, being a victim of a personal crime was

- less likely for respondents who lived in the cantons of Esch, Mersch, and Grevenmacher than for respondents who lived in the capital. The other cantons' ORs were also lower than 1 (except for Echternach), but the differences were not significant.

- less likely for migrants than for people born in Luxembourg – when controlling for residence, age, and occupational status. If these variables were not controlled, the cross-tabulation showed no differences between migrants and people born in Luxembourg.

- less likely for older respondents (50 years or more) than the reference group (aged 16-29 years). This result confirms the findings from the Luxembourgish EU-ICS 2005 (Michels 2007: 8f.).

- less likely for retired respondents and respondents who were occupied with family commitments but more likely for unemployed respondents than the reference group of "employed respondents".

The odds ratios of the variables sex, household income, educational level, and nationality were not statistically significant.

Table 7: Personal Crime Victimization in the past 5 years – Logistic Regression (Victimization = 1) and Cross-Tabulation

	Logistic regression			Cross-Tabulation	
	OR	95% CI		Non-Victim	Victim
Canton***					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				49.0%	51.0%
Capellen	0.7	0.5	1.0	55.5%	44.5%
Esch	0.6***	0.5	0.7	61.9%	38.1%
Luxembourg-Campagne	0.8	0.6	1.1	53.2%	46.8%
Mersch	0.6**	0.4	0.9	58.7%	41.3%
Clervaux-Vianden	0.7	0.5	1.1	56.7%	43.3%
Diekirch	0.9	0.6	1.3	47.7%	52.3%
Redange	0.6	0.4	1.0	58.3%	41.7%
Wiltz	0.6*	0.3	0.9	61.6%	38.4%
Echternach	1.1	0.7	1.7	44.7%	55.3%
Grevenmacher	0.5***	0.3	0.7	66.7%	33.3%
Remich	1.0	0.7	1.6	50.5%	49.5%
				***; Cramér V = .122	
Born in Luxembourg					
Yes (reference)				55.8%	44.2%
No	0.8**	0.7	0.9	55.6%	44.4%
				n.s.; Phi = .002	
Age groups***					
16-29 (reference)				46.3%	53.7%
30-49	0.9	0.7	1.1	51.4%	48.6%
50-69	0.7**	0.5	0.9	60.7%	39.3%
70+	0.4***	0.3	0.6	77.3%	22.7%
				***; Cramér V = .184	
Occupational status**					
Employed (reference)				52.1%	47.9%
Unemployed	1.6*	1.1	2.4	41.1%	58.9%
Pupil, student	1.2	0.9	1.7	42.7%	57.3%
Retired or early retired	0.7**	0.5	0.9	72.7%	27.3%
Permanently unable to work, not occupied for other reasons	1.0	0.7	1.5	52.8%	47.2%
Occupied with family commitments	0.7**	0.5	0.9	67.8%	32.2%
				***; Cramér V = .192	
Constant term**	1.6**				
Nagelkerke R²	0.077				
N	2740				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

Personal crimes include consumer fraud, harassment, theft of personal property, physical violence, sexual violence, robbery, and corruption/bribe-seeking in the past 5 years.

2.4. Violent Crime Victimization

Victims of theft from a car, car theft, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, and burglary were asked whether the crime was committed with violence (e.g., someone in the household was assaulted or threatened with force during a burglary) or whether it was non-violent. For each of these crimes, the rate of non-violent incidents was higher than 95% (Figure 11).

Figure 11: Violent compared with Non-Violent Crimes at the Household Level
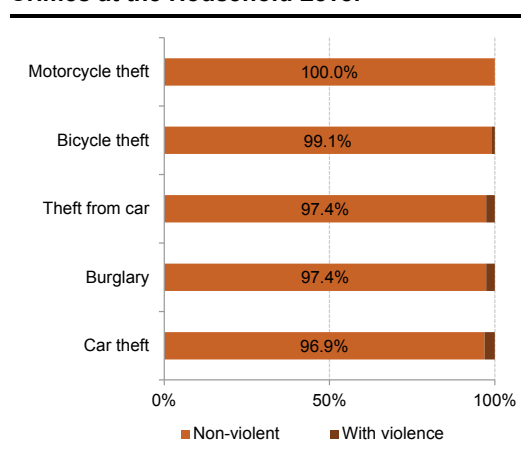
Because of the low rate of violent crimes at the household level, we combined these crimes. Only 0.5% of the households in the sample were victims of a violent theft from a car, car theft, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, or burglary in the past 5 years (Table 8).[1] At the individual level two other violent crimes were surveyed: 4.0% of the respondents were robbed in the past 5 years, and 17.0% were harassed. Questions about sexual and physical violence were asked at the end of the questionnaire, after an introduction to remind the respondents of the survey's confidentiality.[2] In all, 87.2% of the

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[1] For more details regarding violent crime victimization, see Heinz; Steffgen; Bodson; Reichmann 2014b.

[2] "I asked before whether anyone had stolen, or tried to steal something from you by using force or threatening you with force. Apart from this, I would now like to ask you questions about physical and sexual violence. If you don't want to answer those questions, we could end the survey here. And if you decide to continue, you will have the liberty of stopping the

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respondents decided to continue. Of these respondents, 8.7% were victims of physical violence, and 4.1% were victims of sexual violence. In total, 705 of the 2,676 respondents who answered all the questions (including the questions concerning sexual and physical violence) were a victim of at least one violent crime in the past 5 years. This result corresponds to 26.3% (weighted) of the respondents.

Table 8: Violent Crimes

Violent crimes at the household level	5-year prevalence rate
Violent theft from a car, violent car theft, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, or violent burglary	0.5% of the households
Violent crimes at the individual level	
Robbery	4.0% of the population
Harassment	17.0% of the population
Announcement of sensitive topic	
12.8% Interview broken off/respondent dropped out	
87.2% Interview continued	
If continued	
Physical violence	8.7% of the population
Sexual violence	4.0% of the population
Victim of at least one of the aboventioned violent crimes (based on completed interviews)	26.3% of the population

Who is likely to fall victim to a violent crime (Table 9)?

- Respondents living in the cantons of Esch, Mersch, and Grevenmacher and respondents living in Luxembourg-Campagne were less likely to fall victim to a violent crime than respondents living in the capital. In most of the other cantons, the ORs were also lower than 1, but these differences were not statistically significant.

- As shown in Table 6 and Table 7, migrants were less likely to fall victim to a violent crime than respondents who were born in Luxembourg – if the variables canton, age group, and occupational status were controlled for. According to the cross-tabulation, there was no statistically significant difference between these groups.

interview at any time. Remember that your answers will, of course, be treated confidentially and anonymously."

This result is because migrants were more likely to live in the capital, and they tend to be younger.

- Younger respondents were more likely to fall victim to a violent crime.

- Unemployed respondents or those who were permanently unable to work were more likely to fall victim to a violent crime than employed respondents. Respondents who were (early) retired or were occupied with family commitments were less likely to be the victim of a violent crime.

The odds ratios of the variables gender, income, and educational level were not statistically significant.

Since the variable "violent crimes" includes rather diverse crimes, we have analysed three of these crimes separately: harassment, robbery and physical violence. The other violent crimes were represented with too few cases for a separate logistic regression.

Who is likely to be harassed (Table 10)?

- Respondents living in the cantons of Esch and Grevenmacher and respondents living in Luxembourg-Campagne were less likely to fall victim to a violent crime than respondents living in the capital. In most of the other cantons, the ORs were also lower than 1, but these differences were not statistically significant.

- Migrants were less likely to fall victim to harassment than respondents who were born in Luxembourg.

- The youngest group of respondents was more likely to fall victim to harassment than the oldest group.

- Unemployed respondents or those who were permanently unable to work were more likely to fall victim to harassment than employed respondents. Respondents who were (early) retired or were in education were less likely to be the victim of harassment.

The variables gender, household income, and educational level were statistically non significant.

Table 9: Violent Crime Victimization in the past 5 years – Logistic Regression (Violent Crime Victimization = 1) and Cross-Tabulation

	Logistic regression			Cross-Tabulation	
	OR	95% CI		Non-Victim	Victim
Canton***					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				66.7%	33.3%
Capellen	0.7	0.5	1.0	72.1%	27.9%
Esch	0.6***	0.4	0.8	76.5%	23.5%
Luxembourg-Campagne	0.5***	0.3	0.7	80.9%	19.1%
Mersch	0.5**	0.3	0.8	76.1%	23.9%
Clervaux-Vianden	1.0	0.6	1.6	66.3%	33.7%
Diekirch	0.8	0.5	1.2	65.5%	34.5%
Redange	0.7	0.4	1.2	71.8%	28.2%
Wiltz	0.6	0.3	1.0	76.8%	23.2%
Echternach	0.6	0.4	1.0	71.3%	28.7%
Grevenmacher	0.3***	0.2	0.5	85.8%	14.2%
Remich	0.7	0.4	1.2	73.0%	27.0%
				***; Cramér V = .128	
Born in Luxembourg					
Yes (reference)				72.3%	27.7%
No	0.7***	0.5	0.8	75.5%	24.5%
				n.s.; Phi = .036	
Age groups***					
16-29 (reference)				65.2%	34.8%
30-49	0.8	0.6	1.1	71.2%	28.8%
50-69	0.6**	0.4	0.8	77.8%	22.2%
70+	0.4***	0.2	0.6	89.3%	10.7%
				***; Cramér V = .159	
Occupational status**					
Employed (reference)				71.8%	28.2%
Unemployed	1.7*	1.1	2.6	61.9%	38.1%
Pupil, student	1.1	0.8	1.5	64.5%	35.5%
Retired or early retired	0.6*	0.4	0.9	86.7%	13.3%
Permanently unable to work, not occupied for other reasons	1.8**	1.2	2.6	60.6%	39.4%
Occupied with family commitments	0.6*	0.4	0.9	83.2%	16.8%
				***; Cramér V = .172	
Constant term	0.9				
Nagelkerke R²	0.085				
N	2645				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

Violent crimes include violent theft from a car, violent car theft, motorcycle theft, bicycle theft, or violent burglary, robbery, harassment, physical violence, and sexual violence.

Table 10: Harassment in the past 5 years – Logistic Regression (Harassment = 1) and Cross-Tabulation

	Logistic regression			Cross-Tabulation	
	OR	95% CI		Non-Victim	Victim
Canton**					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				79.7%	20.3%
Capellen	0.7	0.5	1.1	84.3%	15.7%
Esch	0.7*	0.5	0.9	84.1%	15.9%
Luxembourg-Campagne	0.5**	0.4	0.8	87.5%	12.5%
Mersch	0.7	0.5	1.2	82.4%	17.6%
Clervaux-Vianden	0.9	0.5	1.5	81.0%	19.0%
Diekirch	0.7	0.5	1.1	81.1%	18.9%
Redange	0.9	0.5	1.6	78.7%	21.3%
Wiltz	0.7	0.4	1.3	84.6%	15.4%
Echternach	1.1	0.7	1.9	72.6%	27.4%
Grevenmacher	0.3***	0.1	0.5	92.6%	7.4%
Remich	1.0	0.6	1.6	80.5%	19.5%
				**; Cramér V = .100	
Born in Luxembourg					
Yes (reference)				81.5%	18.5%
No	0.6***	0.5	0.7	84.8%	15.2%
				*; Phi = .044	
Age groups***					
16-29 (reference)				80.3%	19.7%
30-49	0.9	0.7	1.2	80.4%	19.6%
50-69	0.8	0.6	1.1	83.7%	16.3%
70+	0.3***	0.2	0.6	94.6%	5.4%
				***; Cramér V = .121	
Occupational status**					
Employed (reference)				80.7%	19.3%
Unemployed	1.7*	1.1	2.7	72.1%	27.9%
Pupil, student	0.6*	0.4	0.9	85.3%	14.7%
Retired or early retired	0.5**	0.3	0.7	92.9%	7.1%
Permanently unable to work, not occupied for other reasons	1.8**	1.2	2.6	70.9%	29.1%
Occupied with family commitments	0.7	0.5	1.0	87.7%	12.3%
				***; Cramér V = .155	
Constant term	0.5				
Nagelkerke R²	0.076				
N	2956				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig. < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

Who is likely to be robbed (Table 11):

- Male respondents were more likely to fall victim to a robbery than female respondents.
- Respondents with a low level of education (i.e. primary school) were less likely to fall victim to a robbery than respondents with a middle level of education (i.e. secondary school).
- The youngest group of respondents was more likely to fall victim to a robbery than the other age groups.

The odds ratios of the following variables were not significant: place of birth (Luxembourg or abroad), nationality, exposure to drug problems in the local area, and household income.

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Table 11: Robbery in the past 5 years – Logistic Regression (1 = victim of robbery) and Cross-Tabulation

	OR	95% CI		No robbery	Robbery
Gender					
Male (reference)				94.9%	5.10%
Female	0.6**	0.4	0.9	97.2%	2.8%
				**; Phi = .059	
Educational level**					
Primary school (reference)				98.9%	1.1%
Lower secondary school	3.5**	1.4	8.6	94.9%	5.1%
Upper secondary school	3.2**	1.4	7.7	94.1%	5.9%
Tertiary, post-secondary, university	2.0	0.8	4.9	96.3%	3.7%
				***; Cramér V = .088	
Age groups*					
16-29 (reference)				92.6%	7.4%
30-49	0.5**	0.4	0.8	96.1%	3.9%
50-69	0.4**	0.2	0.7	97.5%	2.5%
70+	0.3**	0.1	0.7	98.6%	1.4%
				***; Cramér V = .102	
Constant term	0.2***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.061				
N	2987				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

Who is likely to fall victim to physical violence (Table 12)?

- According to the logistic regression female respondents were less likely to fall victim to physical violence than male respondents. But, according to the cross-tabulation the different rates are not significant. This can be explained by the variable "victim of sexual violence": Most victims of sexual violence are female. If controlled for sexual violence, the odds ratio of physical violence is significant. If the variable sexual violence is not included in the logistic regression, the odds ratio of gender is not significant.

- Migrants were less likely to fall victim to physical violence than respondents who were born in Luxembourg.

- Victims of sexual violence were more than 6 times as likely to fall victim to physical violence than non-victims of sexual violence.

- Retired or early retired respondents and respondents who are occupied with family commitments are less likely to fall victim to physical violence than employed respondents.

- Respondents with a higher household income (€5,000 or more) are less likely to fall victim to physical violence than respondents from the reference group with a low household income (less than €2,500), if controlled for the other variables. But according to the cross-tabulation the differences between these groups are not significant.

The odds ratios of the variable "level of education" were not statistically significant.

Table 12: Physical violence in the past 5 years – Logistic Regression (physical violence = 1) and Cross-Tabulation

	Logistic regression		Cross-Tabulation	
			No physical violence	Victim of physical violence
	OR	95% CI		
Gender				
Male (reference)			90.5%	9.5%
Female	0.7**	0.5 0.9	92.1%	7.9%
			n.s.; Phi = .028	
Born in Luxembourg				
Yes (reference)			89.7%	10.3%
No	0.5***	0.4 0.7	93.4%	6.6%
			**; Phi = .064	
Victim of sexual violence				
No (reference)			92.4%	7.6%
Yes	6.6***	4.1 10.6	64.5%	35.5%
			***; Phi = .196	
Occupational status**				
Employed (reference)			90.0%	10.0%
Unemployed	1.0	0.5 1.9	89.2%	10.8%
Pupil, student	1.1	0.7 1.7	87.6%	12.4%
Retired or early retired	0.2***	0.1 0.4	97.0%	3.0%
Permanently unable to work, not occupied for other reasons	1.2	0.7 2.0	85.7%	14.3%
Occupied with family commitments	0.2***	0.1 0.5	96.7%	3.3%
			***; Cramér V = .123	
Income groups**				
Less than €2,500 (reference)			89.1%	10.9%
€2,500 € to less than €5,000	0.7	0.4 1.1	90.7%	9.3%
€5,000 to less than €7,500	0.6*	0.3 1.0	90.6%	9.4%
More than €7,500	0.4**	0.2 0.7	94.1%	5.9%
Refuse to say/don't know	0.5*	0.3 0.9	92.4%	7.6%
			n.s.; Cramér V = .051	
Constant term	0.3***			
Nagelkerke R²	0.115			
N	2689			

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

3. Emotional Impact of Crimes

Victims were asked about the crime's emotional impact on them with the following question: "Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, like difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?" The answer categories were: "Yes, rather important impact", "Yes, rather moderate impact", and "No". Physical violence (35.2%) and sexual violence (31.1%) had the highest rates of "important emotional impact", followed by burglary (25.2%) and robbery (20.3%) (Figure 12). Approximately 10% of consumer frauds, thefts of personal property, and thefts from a car caused an important emotional impact. In contrast, bribe-seeking almost never had an important emotional impact.[1]

Figure 12: Emotional Impact of the Crime (95% CI)
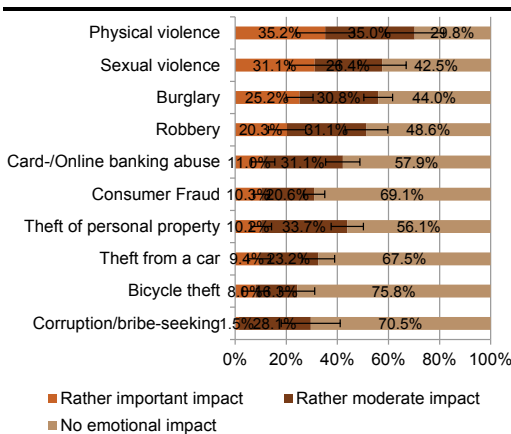
Note: Sexual violence includes different crimes that range from offensive behaviour to rape. Car theft and motorcycle/moped theft were represented by less than 45 cases in the sample and are therefore not shown in Figure 12. The confidence intervals refer to "rather important impact" and "rather moderate impact".

For the logistic regression, the answers "no impact" and "rather moderate emotional impact" were merged into a single group, which we refer to as "no or moderate impact after victimization". This group included only victims who reported crimes that had no or only moderate emotional

impact on them. Victims who reported at least one crime with an important emotional impact were assigned to the other group, which is referred to as "important emotional impact after victimization".

The following categories of individuals were vulnerable to suffering an important emotional impact from crime (Table 13):

- Female respondents were 2.8 times more likely than males to suffer an important emotional impact.

- Respondents with the lowest educational level (primary school) were more likely to suffer an important emotional impact than other respondents.

- Respondents in the 50- to 69-year-old age group were more than twice as likely to suffer an important emotional impact than the reference group (16-29 years). Respondents over the age of 70 were more than 5 times as likely to suffer an important emotional impact than the youngest age group.

- Unemployed respondents were more likely than employed respondents to suffer an important emotional impact. According to the logistic regression, retired and early retired respondents were less likely to suffer an important emotional impact than employed respondents – if the other variables were controlled for. According to the cross-tabulation, 18.9% of the (early) retired respondents and 16.3% of the employed respondents suffered an important emotional impact. The difference can be explained by the age group and the educational level: retired and early retired respondents tended to be older than employed respondents and were more likely to have a lower educational level.

- The type of crime was also correlated with the emotional impact. Victims of violent crimes (see Table 8) were 3 times more

[1] For more details regarding "Emotional impact of Crime", see Heinz; Steffgen; Bodson; Reichmann 2014b.

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likely to suffer an important emotional impact than victims of non-violent crimes.

The odds ratios of the variables place of birth (Luxembourg or abroad) and household income were not statistically significant.

Table 13: Emotional Impact of Victimization – Logistic Regression (1 = important emotional Impact) and Cross-Tabulation

	OR	95% CI		No or moderate impact after victimization	Important emotional impact after victimization
Gender					
Male (reference)				89.1%	10.9%
Female	2.8***	2.1	3.9	74.2%	25.8%
				***; Phi = .193	
Educational level**					
Primary school (reference)				66.1%	33.9%
Lower secondary school	0.4**	0.3	0.8	81.6%	18.4%
Upper secondary school	0.5*	0.3	0.9	82.0%	18.0%
Tertiary, post-secondary, university	0.4***	0.2	0.6	86.4%	13.6%
				***; Cramér V = .170	
Age groups*					
16-29 (reference)				87.6%	12.4%
30-49	1.4	0.9	2.3	82.0%	18.0%
50-69	2.1**	1.2	3.6	78.5%	21.5%
70+	5.4***	2.2	13	68.1%	31.9%
				***; Cramér V = .120	
Occupational status**					
Employed (reference)				83.7%	16.3%
Unemployed/permanently unable to work, not occupied for other reasons	1.6*	1.0	2.6	65.9%	34.1%
Pupil, student	0.8	0.4	1.5	89.4%	10.6%
Retired or early retired	0.5*	0.2	0.9	81.1%	18.9%
Occupied with family commitments	0.6	0.3	1.0	76.4%	23.6%
				***; Cramér V = .156	
Violent crimes					
Non-victim (reference)				88.3%	11.7%
Victim of violent crime	3.0***	2.2	4.1	73.2%	26.8%
				***; Phi = .194	
Constant term	0.2***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.182				
N	1281				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

"No or moderate impact after victimization" includes only victims who have reported crimes that had nor or only moderate emotional impact on them. "Important emotional impact after victimization" includes victims who have reported at least one crime with an important emotional impact after victimization (e.g. difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence).

4.   Reporting to the Police and Reasons for Non-Reporting

4.1.   Reporting Rates

Victims were asked whether the crime was reported to the police. If it was not reported, they were asked the reasons for non-reporting. To better characterize the situation in Luxembourg, incidents that occurred abroad were ignored.
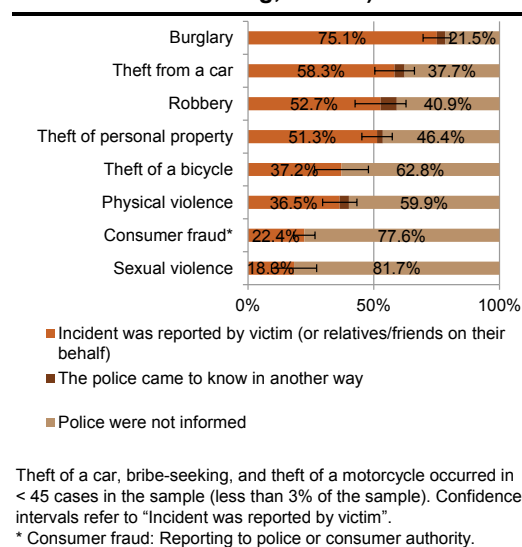
Three in four burglaries were reported by the victims (75.1%), whereas 21.5% were not reported (Figure 13). In 3.4% of the burglaries, the police discovered the crime in another way. In contrast, only slightly more than half of the robberies and thefts of personal property were reported to the police. For theft of a bicycle (37.2%), physical violence (36.5%), consumer fraud (22.4%), and sexual violence (18.3%), the reporting rates were even lower. Because of the low absolute number of victims of sexual violence, physical violence, theft of a bicycle, and robbery, the respective confidence intervals are rather wide.

Generally, the order of reporting rates is the same as in Germany. There, most of the burglaries were reported (87.5%), whereas the reporting rates were lower for thefts of a bicycle (50.3%), theft of personal property (37.6%), robbery (30.0%), and consumer fraud (8.6%) (Birkel, Guzy, Hummelsheim, Oberwittler, Pritsch 2014: 40f.).

4.2.   Reasons for Non-Reporting

If a crime was not reported to the police, the respondents were offered potential reasons and whether these reasons applied. Seven potential reasons were offered for each crime (e.g., "not serious enough"), and two reasons were crime-specific (e.g., "felt ashamed" if physical violence was not reported to the police). Table 14 shows the reasons for non-reporting by crime. The percentages in bold indicate the most common reason for non-reporting by crime. For six of the eight crimes, the most common reason was "I did not see the need, it would have been useless", usually followed by "not serious enough" and "not enough evidence to involve the police". The respondents did not report a crime because it did not affect them very much.

Figure 13: Reporting to the Police (only Crimes in Luxembourg; 95% CI)

- Incident was reported by victim (or relatives/friends on their behalf)
- The police came to know in another way
- Police were not informed

Theft of a car, bribe-seeking, and theft of a motorcycle occurred in < 45 cases in the sample (less than 3% of the sample). Confidence intervals refer to "Incident was reported by victim".
* Consumer fraud: Reporting to police or consumer authority.

If the crime affected them, the respondents did not expect the police to be helpful. "Fear of reprisals" was not an important reason for non-reporting, except for non-reporting of physical violence (29.1%) and sexual violence (22.6%). "Feeling ashamed" was an important reason why respondents did not report sexual violence (30.7%), but it was less important for the non-reporting of physical violence (16.6%).

In general, these results confirm a cross-national analysis of the reasons for the non-reporting of 5 different crimes that were queried in the ICVS 2000: "That the incident was 'not serious enough' was by far the most important reason for not bringing in the police. […] A quarter of victims felt it was inappropriate to call the police, or said they or the family solved it. The idea that the police could do nothing was mentioned fairly frequently […]. Few victims mentioned fear or dislike of the police as a reason for not reporting, although it was mentioned slightly more often in relation to contact crime. Fear of reprisals was also infrequently mentioned, though it was mentioned rather more often in relation to contact crime than the two property crimes" (van Dijk; Manchin; van Kesteren; Nevala; Hideg 2007: 70).

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Table 14: Reasons for not reporting a Crime to the Police by Crime

|	Not serious enough	Did not have time to go	Did not think about it at that time	Did not see the need, felt it would have been useless	Fear of reprisals	Did not want involvement with the police	Not enough evidence to involve the police	Felt ashamed
Consumer fraud	65.4%	18.7%	35.5%	**73.6%**	6.2%	17.6%	39.9%	n.a.
Theft of personal property	72.1%	27.5%	29.5%	**85.3%**	5.5%	8.5%	69.3%	n.a.
Physical violence	61.6%	10.9%	38.5%	**84.8%**	29.1%	11.0%	47.6%	16.6%
Sexual violence	73.0%	6.1%	32.1%	**82.8%**	22.6%	18.7%	56.3%	30.7%
Theft from a car	**89.3%**	15.0%	21.4%	79.2%	0.0%	2.8%	49.8%	n.a.
Burglary	67.1%	16.6%	12.9%	**72.6%**	6.7%	3.6%	51.0%	n.a.
Theft of a bicycle	67.3%	26.4%	34.4%	**77.4%**	5.7%	5.6%	25.4%	n.a.

Bold = most common reason; n.a. = not applicable; robbery, bribe-seeking, car theft, and theft of a motorcycle = less than 45 cases in the sample

5. Satisfaction with Police Response and Reasons for Dissatisfaction

If a crime was reported to the police, the victims were asked: "Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?" Respondents could answer using a 4-point scale that ranged from "very satisfied" to "very dissatisfied". Figure 14 shows the frequencies for each crime with more than 45 valid answers. "All crimes" is an aggregation of all 657 answers, including crimes with less than 45 valid answers. This variable can be interpreted as average satisfaction with the way the police handled the crimes. Incidents that occurred abroad were ignored in order to better characterize the situation in Luxembourg.

Nearly half of the respondents (46.7%) were "very satisfied" with the way the police handled burglaries. This was the highest "very satisfied" rate of any of the crimes, as shown in Figure 14. Slightly less than 40% were "very satisfied" with the way the police handled thefts from a car and thefts of personal property. Less than a third of the victims of physical violence were "very satisfied" with the police response. Robbery had the lowest rate of satisfaction with the police response (17.7%). According to the aggregation of "all crimes", 35.1% of the victims were "very satisfied", another 27.6% were "fairly satisfied", 23.7% were "a bit dissatisfied" and 13.6% were "very dissatisfied". The rate of "very dissatisfied" victims was higher than average for victims of physical violence (27.8%), card/online banking abuse (21.2%), and theft from a car (16.5%).

Figure 14: Satisfaction with Police Response after Victimization (Incidents in Luxembourg)
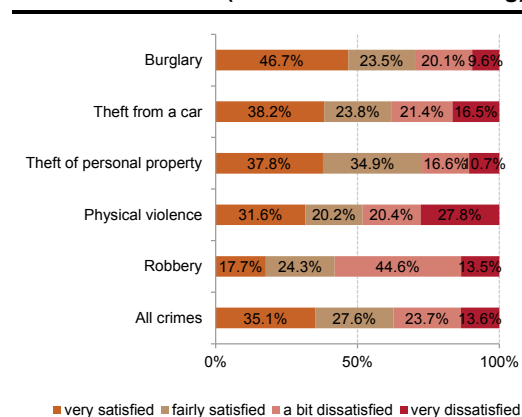
Theft of a bicycle, consumer fraud, car theft, sexual violence, bribe-seeking, and theft of a motorcycle represented less than 45 cases in the sample. The category "All crimes" also includes crimes with less than 45 cases.

As mentioned above, the sample included 657 valid answers to the question concerning satisfaction with the police response. 35.1% of these answers were "a bit dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied". Respondents who were "a bit dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied" with the police response were asked 7 potential reasons for their dissatisfaction. Because rather few respondents were dissatisfied, the reasons for dissatisfaction could not be analyzed separately for each crime. For example, only 50 victims of burglary were dissatisfied with the police, making burglary the crime with the highest absolute number of dissatisfied victims. Because six of the seven potential reasons asked were asked for each crime,[1] we aggregated the 235 answers concerning the reasons for dissatisfaction.

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[1] "Didn't recover my property" was not applicable to "physical violence" and "sexual violence".

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In 83% of the reports of dissatisfaction, respondents said that the police "did not do enough, didn't follow up on concrete evidence" (Figure 15). About 7 in 10 dissatisfied respondents stated that the police "didn't recover my property", "didn't keep me informed", or "didn't find or apprehend the offender". A bit more than half of the dissatisfied respondents accused the police of being "not interested". A third of the dissatisfied victims said "they were slow to arrive", and nearly one in four said "they didn't treat me correctly or were impolite".

Again, most of these results confirm the cross-national analysis of reasons for dissatisfaction with the way the police handled the 5 different crimes queried in the EU-ICS 2005.

"Overall, the main reason for dissatisfaction was that the police 'did not do enough'. This held across all five crimes, and was the complaint of two in three who answered. The second cause for dissatisfaction was that the 'police were not interested' – mentioned by about half. The next most common complaint overall was that no offender had been caught. […] Forty percent of reporting victims expressed dissatisfaction with information received. Victims were most dissatisfied with lack of feedback information from the police when they reported sexual incidents. […] One in five victims mentioned impoliteness as a source of dissatisfaction." (van Dijk; Manchin; van Kesteren; Nevala; Hideg 2007: 74f.)

Figure 15: Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Police Response (Incidents in Luxembourg; Aggregation of 11 crimes, 95% CI)
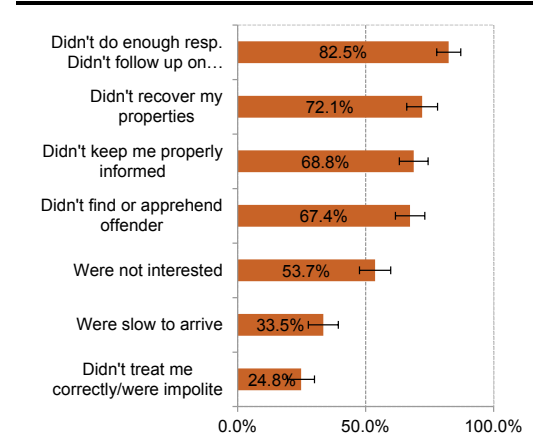
6. Attitudes regarding Law Enforcement and Security Precautions

6.1. Assessment of Police and Court Performance

To assess the performance of the Police Grand-Ducale (PGD), respondents were asked: "Taking into account all the things the police in Luxembourg are expected to do, would you say they are doing a very good job, a good job, a bad job or a very bad job?" An analogous question was asked to assess court performance: "Taking into account all the things the courts in Luxembourg are expected to do regarding crime, would you say they are doing a very good job, a good job, a bad job or a very bad job?"

More than 3 in 4 respondents said that the police do a "good job" (Figure 16). Approximately 10% each answered "very good job" and "bad job"; the answer "very bad job" was chosen by 2.1%. Police performance was rated slightly better than court performance. Only 5.8% said that the courts do a "very good job", whereas 3.8% said that they do a "very bad job".[1]

Figure 16: Police and Court Performance
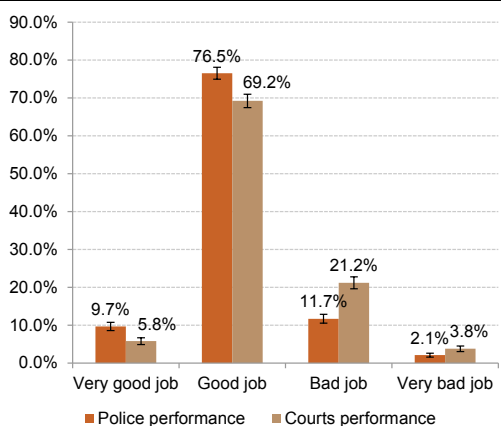
The following categories of respondents stated that "The police do a (very) bad job" (

Table 15):

- Respondents who felt "a bit unsafe" in their local area out alone at night were more than twice as likely to say "The police do a (very) bad job" than respondents who felt "very safe". Respondents who felt "very unsafe" also tended more often to a negative assessment, but the OR was not statistically significant because of the low number of observations. These findings are similar to those of Kääriäinen (2007: 427), but they are inconsistent with the German Viktimisierungssurvey, which found no correlation between feeling safe in one's local area and the police assessment (Birkel, Guzy, Hummelsheim, Oberwittler, Pritsch 2014: 61).

- Respondents who considered it "very likely" that they would be a victim of a robbery in the next twelve months were twice as likely to say that "The police do a (very) bad job" than respondents who considered a victimization "not at all likely".

- Crime victims who were "a bit dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied" with the way the police handled the crime (see Chapter 5) were nearly 7 and 15 times, respectively, more likely to say "the police do a (very) bad job" than non-victims. These results confirm similar results from Germany (Birkel, Guzy, Hummelsheim, Oberwittler, Pritsch 2014: 51f.). According to the ORs and to Cramér's V (.293), "Satisfaction with the way the Police Grand-Ducale handled a crime" was the most important predictor of the assessment of police performance. The category "Victimization, but no valid data about satisfaction with PGD" refers to crime victims who did not rate the way the Police Grand-Ducale handled the crime. This lack of rating is because these victims did not report the crime or the crime occurred abroad. According to the logistic regression

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[1] For more details regarding "Assessment of police performance", see Heinz; Steffgen; de Puydt; Reichmann 2014.

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analysis, this group was two times more likely to say that the Police Grand-Ducale do "a (very) bad job" than non-victims, although the Police Grand-Ducale was not involved. This finding suggests that a victimization worsens the assessment of the police, even when the police were not involved in solving the case.

- Portuguese, French, Italians and the group of "other nationalities" were less likely to say that "The police do a (very) bad job" than the Luxembourgish. Germans and Belgians also tended to a more positive assessment, but the differences were not statistically significant.

In addition to the aforementioned variables, the question order had a significant effect, too. Half of the respondents were asked to assess the performance of the Police Grand-Ducale at the beginning of the questionnaire. The other half were asked after having answered the screening questions and the questions regarding the victimization details. The results of this split-ballot experiment are presented and explained in "8 A Side Note to Question Order Effects – the Findings of a Split-Ballot Experiment" at the end of the report.

The odds ratios of the educational level and the household income were statistically non significant.

The following groups answered that "the courts in Luxembourg do a (very) bad job" (Table 16):

- According to the logistic regression and the cross-tabulation, assessments of the police and the courts were closely related. Respondents who said that "the police do a (very) bad job" were 9 times more likely to say that "the courts do a (very) bad job" than respondents who said that "the police do a (very) good job".

- Older respondents were more likely to say that "the courts do a (very) bad job".

Table 15: Police Performance – Logistic Regression and Cross-Tabulation

	Odds Ratio	95% CI		"Police do a (very) good job"	"Police do a (very) bad job"
Feeling safe when out alone at night***					
Very safe (reference)				89.2%	10.8%
Fairly safe	1.0	0.7	1.3	87.9%	12.1%
A bit unsafe	2.3***	1.6	3.2	70.9%	29.1%
Very unsafe	1.2	0.7	2.1	78.5%	21.5%
I don't go out after dark	1.2	0.7	2.0	88.8%	11.2%
				***; Cramér V = .169	
Likelihood of robbery***					
Not at all likely (reference)				88.8%	11.2%
Not very likely	0.6*	0.5	0.9	89.3%	10.7%
Fairly likely	0.9	0.7	1.4	80.8%	19.2%
Very Likely	2.0**	1.2	3.1	72.0%	28.0%
Don't know	0.5	0.1	2.2	93.9%	6.1%
				***; Cramér V = .146	
Satisfaction with the way the Police Grand-Ducale handled a crime***					
No victimization (reference)				91.2%	8.8%
Very satisfied	1.2	0.7	2.0	89.1%	10.9%
Fairly satisfied	1.2	0.6	2.2	90.1%	9.9%
A bit dissatisfied	6.9***	4.4	10.7	54.4%	45.6%
Very dissatisfied	15.1***	8.9	25.7	44.3%	55.7%
Victimization, but no valid data about satisfaction with PGD	2.0***	1.5	2.6	85.4%	14.6%
				***; Cramér V = .293	
Nationality***					
Luxembourgish (reference)				81.5%	18.5%
Portuguese	0.4***	0.3	0.6	91.2%	8.8%
French	0.2***	0.1	0.4	95.9%	4.1%
German	0.5	0.3	1.0	88.7%	11.3%
Belgian	0.6	0.3	1.1	88.7%	11.3%
Italian	0.1**	0	0.4	97.1%	2.9%
Other nationality	0.2***	0.1	0.4	94.5%	5.5%
				***;Phi = .181	
Constant term	0.1***				
Nagelkerke R²		0.189			
N		2864			

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

- Respondents born in Luxembourg were approximately 3 times more likely to say that "the courts do a (very) bad job" than migrants.

- Crime victims rated the courts worse than non-victims did. If the victimization had an important emotional impact, respondents were 3 times more likely to say that "the courts do a (very) bad job" than non-victims.

Table 16: Assessment of Court Performance – Logistic Regression (1 = "Courts do a (very) bad job") and Cross-Tabulation

	OR	95% CI		Courts do a (very) good job	Courts do a (very) bad job
Police performance*					
Police do a (very) good job (reference)				82.5%	17.5%
Police do a (very) bad job	9.2***	7.0	12.0	31.1%	68.9%
				***; Cramér V = .411	
Age groups*					
16-29 (reference)				81.0%	19.0%
30-49	1.9***	1.4	2.5	77.8%	22.2%
50-69	2.6***	1.9	3.5	69.5%	30.5%
70+	2.8***	1.9	4.1	66.8%	33.2%
				***; Cramér V = .120	
Born in Luxembourg					
Yes (reference)				65.7%	34.3%
No	0.3***	0.2	0.4	87.9%	12.1%
				***; Phi = .252	
Emotional impact*					
No victimization (reference)				81.0%	19.0%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	3.0***	2.1	4.3	55.6%	44.4%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	1.8***	1.3	2.5	72.6%	27.4%
Victimization had no emotional impact	1.8***	1.4	2.3	72.6%	27.4%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	1.6*	1.0	2.5	71.0%	29.0%
				***; Cramér V = .167	
Constant term	0.0***				
Nagelkerke R²		0.301			
N		2544			

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = Odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

6.2. Video Surveillance

Video surveillance of public places is a security precaution that is employed in the capital, for example. The survey participants were asked what they expect from this measure: "Taking into account that some public places in Luxembourg are under video surveillance, would you say video surveillance increases your safety, doesn't have an impact on your safety, or decreases your safety?" More than two-thirds believed that video surveillance increases their safety. Nearly a quarter did not expect an effect on their safety, and only 2.9% expected video surveillance to decrease their safety (Figure 17).[1]

Figure 17: Assessment of Video Surveillance of Public Places
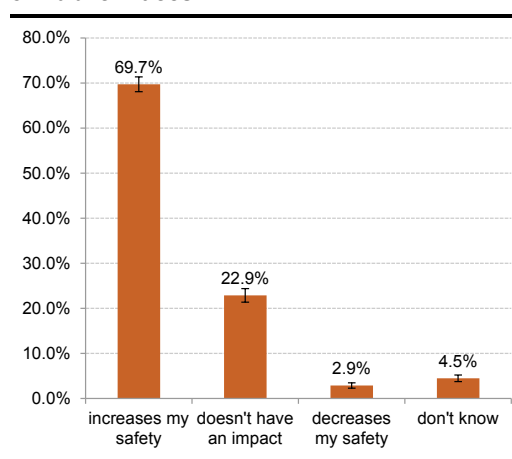
In the following logistic regression and cross-tabulation, only the two most frequent answers were analyzed: "Video surveillance has no impact" compared with "Video surveillance increases my safety". The other two answers were omitted because they were chosen by an insufficient number of respondents. Because both answers expressed very different views on video surveillance, they could not be merged with one another, nor could one of them be merged with the category "has no impact".

Respondents were more likely to say "Video surveillance increases my safety" (Table 17) if:

• they said the "police do a (very) good job";
• they were older than the reference group (16-29 years); and
• they were convinced the crime level had risen in the past 5 years (see Table 26).

Crime victims were less likely to say "video surveillance increases my safety" than non-victims if the crime had no emotional impact on them (see chapter 3, Emotional Impact of Crimes). In addition, the victims of harassment and attempted burglary were less likely to say that "video surveillance increases my safety" than non-victims. The odds ratio of the variable "place of birth" was not statistically significant.

[1] For more details regarding "Video surveillance and private security precautions", see Heinz; Steffgen; Reichmann; Bodson 2014.

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Table 17: Video Surveillance – Logistic Regression (1 = increases my Safety) and Cross-Tabulation

	OR	95% CI		"Video surveillance has no impact"	"Video surveillance increases my safety"
Police performance					
Police do a (very) good job (reference)				22.3%	77.7%
Police do a (very) bad job	0.4***	0.3	0.5	41.5%	58.5%
				***; Phi = .151	
Age groups*					
16-29 (reference)				38.2%	61.8%
30-49	1.9***	1.5	2.4	22.8%	77.2%
50-69	2.2***	1.7	2.9	19.5%	80.5%
70+	2.6***	1.8	3.8	17.5%	82.5%
				***; Cramér V = .173	
"The crime level...*					
is the same as 5 years ago" (reference)				28.8%	71.2%
has increased"	1.5**	1.2	1.8	22.6%	77.4%
has decreased"	0.6	0.4	1.1	43.3%	56.7%
Don't know	1.0	0.7	1.5	26.9%	73.1%
				***; Cramér V = .091	
Emotional impact**					
No victimization (reference)				21.3%	78.7%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	0.8	0.6	1.2	26.6%	73.4%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	1.0	0.7	1.3	23.4%	76.6%
Victimization had no emotional impact	0.7**	0.5	0.9	31.5%	68.5%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	0.7*	0.5	1.0	26.1%	73.9%
				***; Cramér V = .097	
Constant term	1.8***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.089				
N	2665				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

6.3. Private Security Precautions: Burglar Alarms, Door Locks, Firearms

In addition to their assessment of public video surveillance, respondents were also asked how they protect their private homes (Table 18). Overall, 26.5% of the households were protected by a burglar alarm. Special door locks and armored doors were more common: 57.0% of the households used them. In most cases, the respondents had installed the special door locks/armored doors (62.2%). If so, a majority of respondents (65.1%) stated that they were installed "as a precaution", not as a reaction to a burglary. In total, 15.6% had installed special door locks/armored doors because they had a break-in, and another 19.3% had them installed because someone else had a break-in.

Table 18: Burglar Alarm and special Door Locks as Security Precautions

Home protected by...	
Burglar alarm	26.5%
Special door locks/armored doors	57.0%
Special door locks/armored doors were pre-existing	*37.8%*
Respondent decided to install them	*62.2%*
because respondent had a break-in	*15.6%*
because someone else had a break-in	*19.3%*
as a precaution/no special reason	*65.1%*

The following categories of respondents were protected by burglar alarms (Table 19):

- Dwellings in Luxembourg-Campagne were more likely to be protected by a burglar alarm than dwellings in the capital. In Echternach, fewer dwellings were protected by a burglar alarm.

- Households belonging to higher income groups (€5,000 household income) were more likely to be protected by a burglar alarm than households with less than €2,500 of household income.

- Flats, apartments or maisonettes were less likely to be protected by burglar alarms than other types of dwellings.

Table 19: Burglar Alarm Ownership – Logistic Regression (Ownership = 1) and corresponding Cross-Tabulation

| Logistic regression				Cross-Tabulation	
				0 = No burglar alarm	1 = burglar alarm
	OR	95% CI			
Canton					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				78.4%	21.6%
Capellen	1.0	0.7	1.4	70.1%	29.9%
Esch	1.1	0.8	1.4	73.6%	26.4%
Luxembourg-Campagne	1.5*	1.1	2.0	64.8%	35.2%
Mersch	0.9	0.6	1.3	74.0%	26.0%
Clervaux-Vianden	0.7	0.4	1.2	77.9%	22.1%
Diekirch	0.9	0.6	1.4	75.8%	24.2%
Redange	1	0.6	1.5	71.1%	28.9%
Wiltz	0.8	0.5	1.4	74.1%	25.9%
Echternach	0.3**	0.1	0.6	90.8%	9.2%
Grevenmacher	1.1	0.7	1.7	70.8%	29.2%
Remich	0.9	0.5	1.5	76.1%	23.9%
				***; Cramér V = .116	
Income group*					
Less than €2.500 (reference)				83.6%	16.4%
€2.500 € to less than €5.000	0.9	0.7	1.3	81.5%	18.5%
€5.000 to less than €7.500	1.6**	1.1	2.2	68.6%	31.4%
More than €7.500	2.5***	1.7	3.5	55.6%	44.4%
Refuse to say	2.6***	1.7	3.8	59.8%	40.2%
Don't know	1.3	0.8	2.1	69.3%	30.7%
				***; Cramér V = .229	
Type of dwelling*					
Flat, apartment or maisonette (reference)				83.7%	16.3%
Terraced house or row house	1.6**	1.2	2.2	74.3%	25.7%
Detached or semi-detached house	2.8***	2.3	3.5	62.6%	37.4%
Other	2.0**	1.2	3.3	70.9%	29.1%
				***; Cramér V = .218	
Constant term	0.1***				
Nagelkerke R²		0.129			
N		2925			

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

The following categories of respondents were protected by special door locks/armored doors:

• Respondents who refused to indicate their household income were more likely to be protected by special door locks than households with an income lower than €2,500. The other ORs were not significant, and the percentages in the cross-tabulation did not differ much, indicating that income is a rather poor predictor of the use of special door locks/armored doors.

• Households that had a break-in or an attempted break-in in the past 5 years were 1.6 times more likely to have special door locks installed than households without a (attempted) burglary.

There was no significant correlation with the canton or the type of dwelling.

Another private security precaution that was asked about in the survey was firearm ownership (Figure 18). Only 5.6% of the respondents stated that they owned a firearm. The main reasons for owning a firearm were target shooting and "it has always been in our family". Owning a gun for crime prevention or protection was less common, and only 27.6% indicated this as a reason.

Figure 18: Reasons for Gun Ownership
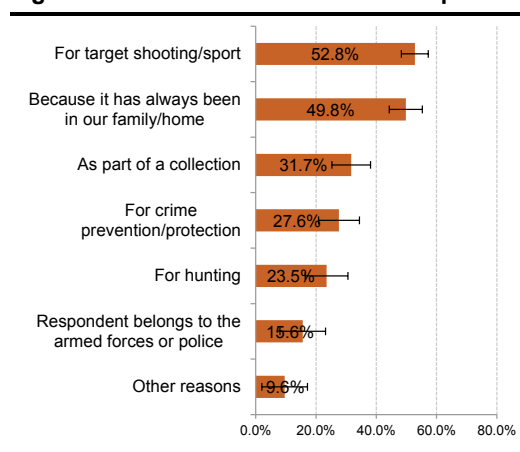
6.4. Punitiveness

The "Enquête sur la sécurité" asked what the respondents considered to be an appropriate sentence for a recidivist burglar: "People have different ideas about the sentences that should be given to offenders. Take, for instance, the case of a 21-year old man who is found guilty of breaking into someone's home for the second time. This time he has taken a new TV. Which of the following sentences do you consider the most appropriate for such a case?" In total, 45.5% of the respondents wanted a recidivist burglar to be sentenced to perform community service (Figure 19). Overall, 21.3% favored a prison sentence, 14.3% favored a suspended prison sentence, 9.4% considered "a disciplinary measure set by course" to be appropriate, and 9.2% chose a fine. A dismissal without any sanctions was chosen by a small minority of 0.2%.

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Figure 19: Most appropriate Sentence for a recidivist Burglar
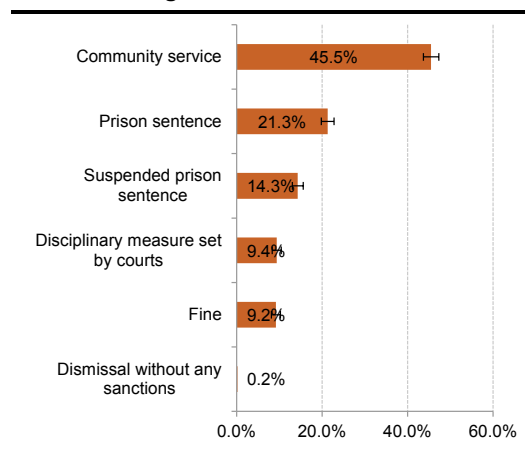
The following categories of respondents favored "community service" [1] as the most appropriate sentence (Table 20):

- Respondents who lived in the cantons of Esch, Wiltz and Grevenmacher were less likely to choose "community service" than respondents who lived in the capital. In most of the other cantons, the ORs were also lower than 1, but the differences were not statistically significant.

- Older respondents were more likely to choose "community service".

- Most of the differences in ORs between foreign nationals and Luxembourgish were not statistically significant. Only the group of "other nationalities" was less likely to choose "community service" than Luxembourgish nationals.

- Respondents who considered a burglary in the next 12 months to be "very likely" were less likely to choose "community service"

than respondents who considered a burglary "not at all likely".

The odds ratios of the variable "emotional impact of victimization" (Table 13) were not statistically significant.

Table 20: Community Service as the most appropriate Punishment for a recidivist Burglar – Logistic Regression (Community Service = 1) and Cross-Tabulation

	Logistic regression			Cross-Tabulation	
	OR	95% CI		Other sentence	Community service
Canton*					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				48.9%	51.1%
Capellen	0.9	0.6	1.2	50.2%	49.8%
Esch	0.7**	0.5	0.8	57.3%	42.7%
Luxembourg-Campagne	0.8	0.6	1.1	53.6%	46.4%
Mersch	0.8	0.5	1.2	54.8%	45.2%
Clervaux-Vianden	0.8	0.5	1.2	52.6%	47.4%
Diekirch	0.6*	0.4	0.9	60.0%	40.0%
Redange	0.9	0.5	1.4	50.0%	50.0%
Wiltz	0.4***	0.2	0.6	71.8%	28.2%
Echternach	0.7	0.4	1.1	56.2%	43.8%
Grevenmacher	0.5***	0.3	0.7	54.2%	45.8%
Remich	1.1	0.7	1.6	42.0%	58.0%
				***; Cramér V = .112	
Age group*					
16-29 (reference)				67.4%	32.6%
30-49	1.8***	1.5	2.3	55.3%	44.7%
50-69	2.7***	2.1	3.4	46.5%	53.5%
70+	2.7***	2.0	3.6	46.4%	53.6%
				***; Cramér V = .158	
Nationality					
Luxembourgish (reference)				53.8%	46.2%
Portuguese	1.1	0.9	1.4	54.7%	45.3%
French	1.0	0.8	1.3	51.4%	48.6%
German	1.2	0.8	1.8	50.4%	49.6%
Belgian	1.2	0.8	1.8	46.4%	53.6%
Italian	0.7	0.5	1.0	58.3%	41.7%
Other nationality	0.6**	0.5	0.8	63.2%	36.8%
				**; Cramér V = .071	
Likelihood of burglary*					
Not at all likely (reference)				52.0%	48.0%
Not very likely	0.9	0.7	1.1	53.8%	46.2%
Fairly likely	0.8	0.6	1.0	53.3%	46.7%
Very likely	0.4***	0.3	0.5	59.3%	40.7%
Don't know	0.8	0.4	1.6	50.0%	50.0%
				***; Cramér V = .085	
Constant term**	0.7*				
Nagelkerke R²	0.07				
N	2929				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

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[1] Since the respondents could choose one of six answers, we also performed a multinomial logistic regression in addition to the binary logistic regressions. The multinomial logistic regression confirmed most of the results of the binary logistic regressions.

The following categories of respondents were more likely to choose prison as the most appropriate punishment (Table 21):

- Respondents who lived in the cantons of Esch, Clervaux/Vianden, Wiltz and Grevenmacher more often chose prison than respondents from the capital.

- Portuguese, French, and Italian respondents chose prison more often than Luxembourgish respondents.

- Crime victims who did not suffer an emotional impact from victimization were slightly more likely than non-victims to choose prison.

- Respondents who considered becoming victims of a burglary in the next twelve months to be "very likely" were 2.4 times more likely to choose prison than the respondents who considered a burglary to be "not at all likely".

Who chooses suspended prison as the most appropriate punishment? Age was the only statistically significant predictor of choosing a suspended prison sentence. Older respondents were less in favor of suspended prison as an appropriate punishment. No effects were observed for the following variables: canton, perceived likelihood of burglary, nationality, emotional impact, and educational level.

Table 21: Prison as the most appropriate Punishment for a recidivist Burglar – Logistic Regression (Prison = 1) and Cross-Tabulation

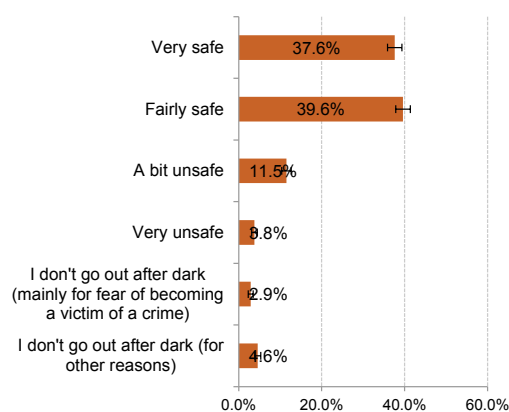|	Logistic regression			Cross-Tabulation	
				Other	
	OR	95% CI		sentence	Prison
Canton***					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				81.2%	18.8%
Capellen	1.0	0.7	1.5	82.6%	17.4%
Esch	1.6**	1.2	2.1	75.0%	25.0%
Luxembourg-Campagne	1.3	0.9	1.9	77.8%	22.2%
Mersch	1.1	0.7	1.7	81.9%	18.1%
Clervaux-Vianden	1.8*	1.1	2.9	74.6%	25.4%
Diekirch	0.9	0.6	1.5	83.5%	16.5%
Redange	0.9	0.5	1.7	86.8%	13.2%
Wiltz	2.2**	1.3	3.8	70.5%	29.5%
Echternach	1.0	0.5	1.8	83.1%	16.9%
Grevenmacher	2.2***	1.4	3.3	71.6%	28.4%
Remich	0.7	0.4	1.3	86.7%	13.3%
				**; Cramér V = .105	
Nationality***					
Luxembourgish (reference)				81.0%	19.0%
Portuguese	1.6**	1.2	2.1	73.4%	26.6%
French	1.5*	1.1	2	76.8%	23.2%
German	1.0	0.6	1.6	80.4%	19.6%
Belgian	0.8	0.4	1.4	87.3%	12.7%
Italian	3.2***	2.1	4.9	60.2%	39.8%
Other nationality	1.5*	1.1	2	76.6%	23.4%
				***; Cramér V = .116	
Emotional impact**					
No victimization (reference)				79.7%	20.3%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	1.4	1.0	1.9	72.1%	27.9%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	0.7	0.5	1.0	84.1%	15.9%
Victimization had no emotional impact	1.4**	1.1	1.7	75.8%	24.2%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	1.1	0.7	1.7	78.2%	21.8%
				**; Cramér V = .079	
Likelihood of burglary***					
Not at all likely (reference)				81.5%	18.5%
Not very likely	1.1	0.8	1.5	80.7%	19.3%
Fairly likely	1.3	0.9	1.7	77.3%	22.7%
Very likely	2.4***	1.6	3.4	64.2%	35.8%
Don't know	1.4	0.6	3.2	76.3%	23.7%
				***; Cramér V = .107	
Constant term**	0.1***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.062				
N	2920				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

7. Fear of Crime and Exposure to Drug-Related Problems

7.1. Feeling safe in one's Area after Dark and Avoidance Behavior

To assess the perception of safety in the respondents' local areas, they were asked: "How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? By area, we mean your local area within a 15-minute walk from the place where you live. Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe?" A total of 77.2% felt "very safe" or at least "fairly" safe (Figure 20). Another 15.3% went out after dark but felt "a bit unsafe" or even "very" unsafe". Overall, 2.9% of the respondents did not go out due to fear of "becoming a victim of a crime". Another 4.6% did not go out for other reasons.[1]

Figure 20: How safe do you feel when walking alone in your Area after Dark?

For the following logistic regression and cross-tabulation analyses, the answers "very safe" and "fairly safe" were merged into the group "I feel safe", whereas "a bit unsafe", "very unsafe" and "I don't go out after dark (mainly for fear of becoming a victim of a crime)" were merged into

the group "I feel unsafe". People who did not go out for other reasons were omitted.

The following groups of respondents felt unsafe when out alone in his or her area after dark and avoided going out at that time (Table 22):

- Women were more than 3 times as likely as men to feel unsafe. Similar effects have been found in many studies (e.g., in Tseloni; Zarafonitou 2008: 398; Larsson 2009: 233).

- Respondents who were born in Luxembourg were more likely to feel unsafe than respondents who were born abroad.

- A lower educational level was correlated with an increasing likelihood of feeling unsafe.

- Older respondents were also more likely to feel unsafe. This finding is also consistent with many previous studies (Tseloni; Zarafonitou 2008: 398; Larsson 2009: 233).

- According to the logistic regression, respondents from the cantons of Capellen, Esch, Mersch, Diekirch, Redange, Echternach, and Grevenmacher and the municipalities around the capital were more likely to feel safe than respondents from the capital. However, according to the cross-tabulation, 23.7% of the respondents from Esch felt unsafe, but only 19.5% of the respondents from the capital felt unsafe. This result is because the variable "Cantons" in the logistic regression was *controlled* for in the other variables, such as age and place of birth. Because respondents from the capital tended to be younger and were more often born abroad than respondents from the other cantons, the logistic regression and the cross-tabulation differed. If respondents from the other cantons were to have had the same age structure, educational level, migration background, etc., as the respondents from the capital, *then* they were less likely to feel unsafe. Because the respondents from Esch, for example, tended to have lower

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[1] For more details regarding "Feeling safe and Worries about Crime", see de Puydt; Reichmann; Heinz; Steffgen 2013b.

educational levels, more of them said they feel unsafe.

- Crime victims who had suffered a rather important emotional impact were more likely to feel unsafe than non-victims. If the crime had a rather moderate emotional impact or no emotional impact, the victims did not feel less safe than non-victims.

The odds ratios of the variable "occupational status" were not statistically significant.

Respondents who left their home after dark were asked: "Next, please try and remember the last 12 months when you went out after dark in your local area for whatever reason. Did you stay away from certain streets or places or avoid certain people in order to avoid becoming a victim of a crime?" In all, 71.2% of the respondents never stayed away from certain streets or avoided certain people (Figure 21). More than one in five respondents answered "sometimes", and 7.7% answered "always".

Figure 21: In the last 12 Months, did you stay away from certain Streets or Places, or avoid certain People, in order to avoid becoming a Victim of a Crime?
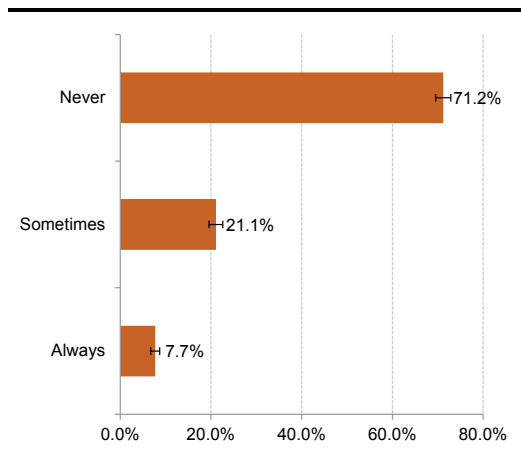
Avoidance behavior and feeling safe when out alone in one's local area were closely related. Less than two percent of the respondents who felt safe in their area "always" avoided certain places or people, in contrast to more than a third of the respondents who felt "very unsafe" (Table 23).

Table 22: Feeling safe out alone in one's local Area after Dark – Logistic Regression and Cross-Tabulation

	OR	95% CI		I feel safe	I feel unsafe;
Gender					
Male (reference)				90.1%	9.9%
Female	3.2***	2.5	4.0	71.5%	28.5%
				***; Phi = .237	
Born in Luxembourg					
Yes (reference)				74.2%	25.8%
No	0.4***	0.3	0.5	89.4%	10.6%
				***; Phi = .193	
Educational level***					
Primary school (reference)				59.8%	40.2%
Lower secondary school	0.6**	0.4	0.8	77.4%	22.6%
Upper secondary school	0.5***	0.4	0.7	81.0%	19.0%
Tertiary, post-secondary, university	0.2***	0.1	0.3	92.3%	7.7%
				***; Cramér V = .293	
Age group***					
16-29 (reference)				88.8%	11.2%
30-49	1.7**	1.2	2.3	86.3%	13.7%
50-69	2.4***	1.7	3.4	74.1%	25.9%
70+	3.4***	2.2	5.2	59.0%	41.0%
				***; Cramér V = .234	
Canton***					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				80.5%	19.5%
Capellen	0.3***	0.2	0.5	86.3%	13.7%
Esch	0.7**	0.5	0.9	76.3%	23.7%
Luxembourg-Campagne	0.4***	0.3	0.7	88.0%	12.0%
Mersch	0.3***	0.2	0.5	89.4%	10.6%
Clervaux-Vianden	0.6	0.3	1.0	70.3%	29.7%
Diekirch	0.6*	0.4	1.0	82.8%	17.2%
Redange	0.3**	0.1	0.6	88.4%	11.6%
Wiltz	0.9	0.5	1.7	75.6%	24.4%
Echternach	0.4**	0.2	0.8	84.8%	15.2%
Grevenmacher	0.4**	0.2	0.7	84.3%	15.7%
Remich	0.5*	0.3	0.9	74.3%	25.7%
				***; Cramér V = .134	
Emotional impact***					
No victimization (reference)				79.4%	20.6%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	2.9***	2.0	4.0	62.7%	37.3%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	1.1	0.8	1.6	84.5%	15.5%
Victimization had no impact	0.9	0.7	1.2	87.9%	12.1%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	1.0	0.6	1.6	81.1%	18.9%
				***; Cramér V = .167	
Constant term	0.3***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.287				
N	2812				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

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Table 23: Avoidance Behaviour by Feelings of Safety when out alone in one's local Area

	Feeling safe out alone at night			
Avoidance behavior	Very safe	Fairly safe	A bit unsafe	Very unsafe
Never	88.5%	67.5%	37.8%	37.5%
Sometimes	9.8%	25.1%	43.0%	25.9%
Always	1.7%	7.5%	19.2%	36.6%
N	1131	1193	344	112

Sig. < .001 Cramér's V. = .303

7.2. Worries about Crime

To measure their fear of crime, respondents were asked how worried they are about a) being physically attacked, b) personally becoming a victim of a terrorist attack in Luxembourg, and c) personally becoming a victim of sexual harassment in Luxembourg. Possible answers were scored on a 4-point scale that ranged from "not worried at all" to "very worried". "Not worried at all" was the most frequent answer for worries regarding being physically attacked and worries concerning terrorism. "A bit worried" was the most frequent answer for worries involving sexual harassment (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Worries about becoming a Victim of 3 different Crimes
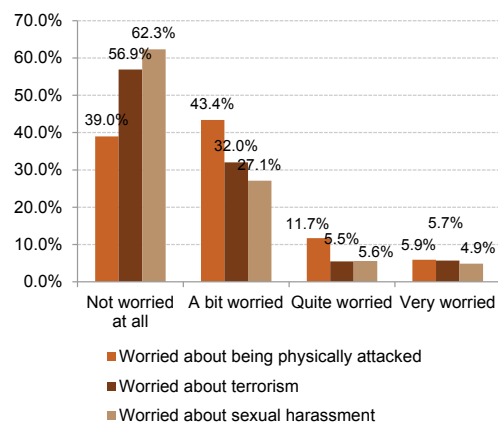
The following categories of respondents were worried about sexual harassment (Table 24)[1]:

- Women were 5 times as likely to be worried about sexual harassment as men.

- Migrants were less likely to be worried than respondents who were born in Luxembourg, when other variables were controlled for.

- Respondents from the lowest income group were more likely to be worried than respondents from the higher income groups.

- Respondents with the lowest educational level (primary school = reference group) were more likely to be worried than respondents with the highest educational level (post-secondary or tertiary education).

- Crime victims were more likely to be worried than non-victims if the victimizations had an important emotional impact. If the victimization had no emotional impact, victims were less likely to be worried than non-victims.

- Victims of sexual violence were 4.4 times more likely to be worried about sexual harassment than non-victims.

The odds ratios of the following variables were statistically non significant: canton, occupational status, and type of dwelling (e.g. flat, apartment, terraced house, detached house).

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[1] "Appendix 2: Additional logistic regressions and crosstabulations" presents the logistic regression, "Worried about sexual harassment", for the female respondents only, as well as the logistic regression and cross-tabulation for "Worried about being physically attacked" and "Worried about terrorism".

Table 24: Worried about sexual Harassment – Logistic Regression and Cross-Tabulation

	OR	95% CI		Not/a bit worried	Quite/very worried
Gender					
Male (reference)				96.8%	3.2%
Female	5.0***	3.4	7.2	82.2%	17.8%
				***; Phi = .238	
Born in Luxembourg?					
Yes (reference)				86.6%	13.4%
No	0.5***	0.4	0.7	93.2%	6.8%
				***; Phi = .106	
Income group**					
Less than €2,500 (reference)				77.6%	22.4%
€2,500 € to less than €5,000	0.5***	0.3	0.7	89.9%	10.1%
€5,000 to less than €7,500	0.6*	0.4	1.0	91.8%	8.2%
More than €7,500	0.3**	0.2	0.7	96.4%	3.6%
Refuse to say/Don't know	0.6*	0.4	1.0	87.5%	12.5%
				***; Cramér V = .164	
Educational level***					
Primary school (reference)				81.9%	18.1%
Lower secondary school	1.0	0.6	1.5	86.4%	13.6%
Upper secondary school	0.8	0.5	1.1	88.7%	11.3%
Tertiary, post-secondary, university	0.4***	0.2	0.6	95.4%	4.6%
				***; Cramér V = .169	
Emotional impact***					
No victimization (reference)				88.8%	11.2%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	2.7***	1.8	4.1	73.0%	27.0%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	0.9	0.5	1.5	92.5%	7.5%
Victimization had no emotional impact	0.7*	0.4	1.0	94.7%	5.3%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	1.1	0.6	2.0	90.2%	9.8%
				***; Cramér V = .181	
Sexual violence in the past 5 years?					
Non-victim (reference)				91.3%	8.7%
Victim	4.4***	2.6	7.3	63.6%	36.4%
				***; Phi = .184	
Constant term	0.1***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.242				
N	2672				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

7.3. Likelihood of Crime

To measure concern regarding different crimes, the Enquête sur la sécurité included three questions that inquired about the perceived likelihood of falling victim to a burglary, a robbery, or a theft of personal property in the next twelve months. For each crime, the most frequent answer was "not very likely", followed by "fairly likely", "not at all likely", and "very likely" (Figure 23). In the German Viktimisierungsstudie 2012, fewer respondents expected to be victimized. Only 1.5% of the respondents in Germany considered a burglary "very likely", and

3.9% considered a burglary "fairly likely". The respective rates for robbery were 1.3% and 3.8% (Birkel, Guzy, Hummelsheim, Oberwittler, Pritsch 2014: 81). These results confirm a trend that was previously reported in the 2002 Eurobarometer 58. Respondents in Germany and Austria were much less concerned about burglary, robbery and other crimes than the EU-15 average, whereas respondents from Greece, France and Luxembourg were the most concerned (Dittmann, 2005: 9).

Figure 23: Perceived Likelihood of 3 different Crimes
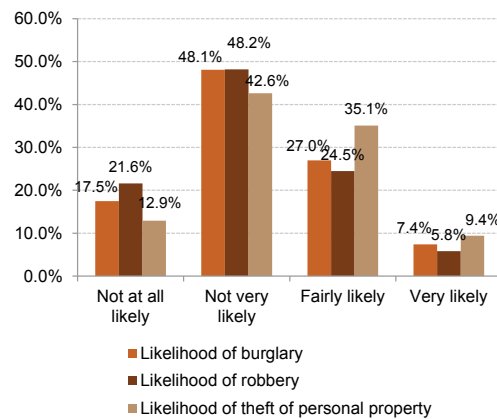
The following categories of respondents considered that becoming a victim of a burglary in the next twelve months was "fairly or very likely" (Table 25):

- Older respondents perceived a burglary as more likely.

- Respondents with lower educational levels were more likely to consider a burglary as likely.

- More than half of the victims of burglary or an attempted burglary considered a burglary likely, but less than a third of non-victims considered a burglary to be likely. These results correspond to the findings of previous surveys (e.g., Birkel, Guzy, Hummelsheim, Oberwittler, Pritsch 2014: 86f.)

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- The victimized respondents considered a burglary more likely than non-victims if the crime had an emotional impact. If the emotional impact was "rather moderate", the OR was 1.5. If the emotional impact was "rather significant", the OR was 2.5.

The odds ratios of the following variables were not statistically significant: canton, gender, occupational status, and household income.

The respective logistic regressions and cross-tabulations for "Perceived likelihood of robbery" and "Perceived likelihood of theft of personal property" are presented in "Appendix 2: Additional logistic regressions and crosstabulations".

**Table 25: Likelihood of Burglary – Logistic Regression and Cross-Tabulation**

	OR	95% CI		"Burglary: not at all/not very likely"	"Burglary: Fairly/very likely"
Age group*					
16-29 (reference)				81.7%	18.3%
30-49	2.3***	1.8	2.9	67.2%	32.8%
50-69	2.8***	2.2	3.7	56.4%	43.6%
70+	2.9***	2.1	4.1	51.1%	48.9%
				***; Cramér V = .218	
Educational level*					
Primary school (reference)				47.8%	52.2%
Lower secondary school	1.0	0.7	1.3	52.9%	47.1%
Upper secondary school	0.6***	0.4	0.7	67.6%	32.4%
Tertiary, post-secondary, university	0.3***	0.2	0.4	78.7%	21.3%
				***; Cramér V = .260	
(Attempted) burglary in the past 5 years?					
Neither burglary nor attempted burglary (reference)				69.2%	30.8%
Burglary and/or attempted burglary	2.8***	2.1	3.6	43.4%	56.6%
				***; Phi = .187	
Emotional impact*					
No victimization (reference)				68.0%	32.0%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	2.5***	1.8	3.4	40.6%	59.4%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	1.5**	1.1	1.9	62.7%	37.3%
Victimization had no emotional impact	1.0	0.8	1.2	72.6%	27.4%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	1.4	1.0	2.0	58.1%	41.9%
				***; Cramér V = .178	
Constant term	0.3***				
Nagelkerke R²		0.188			
N		2918			

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

7.4. Perception of changes in the Crime Level

To assess how the respondents perceived changes in the crime level, they were asked: "Would you say that the crime level in Luxembourg has increased, decreased or is the same as five years ago?" Nearly 3 in 4 respondents (73.3%) answered that "the crime level has increased", slightly under a quarter answered that it "is the same as five years ago", and only a minority (2.6%) said that it "has decreased" (Figure 24).

Figure 24: Perceptions of changes in the crime level
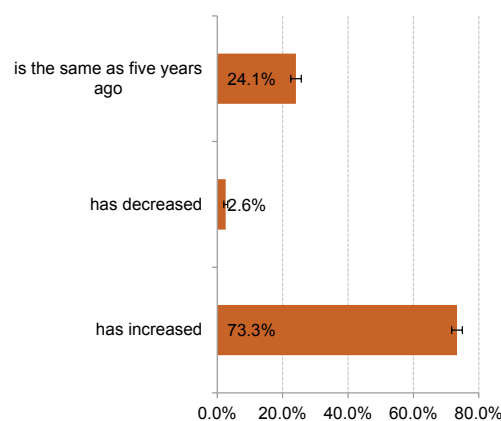
In the following logistic regression and cross-tabulation, the answer "the crime level has decreased" was omitted because of the low number of responses.

The following categories of respondents were likely to perceive the crime level as steady or increased compared with 5 years ago (Table 26):

- Younger respondents were more likely to perceive a steady crime level.

- Respondents with the highest level of education were 1.6 times as likely to believe in a steady crime level as respondents with the lowest educational level.

- Male respondents were more likely to perceive the crime level as steady than female respondents.

- According to the cross-tabulation, respondents who read news online "(almost) daily" were more likely to believe in a steady crime level than respondents who did not read news online every day. Watching the news on TV seemed to have the opposite effect, according to the cross-tabulation. Respondents who did not watch the news on TV every day were more likely to believe in a steady crime level. However, according to the logistic regression, media use had no effect. These contradictory findings can be explained by the differences in media use by age and educational level. Younger respondents and better-educated respondents tended to read news online more often than older respondents and respondents with a lower educational level. Watching TV news exhibits the opposite pattern. As previously shown, the belief in a steady crime level is more common among younger and better-educated respondents. Thus, the relationships found in the cross-tabulation between the perception of the crime level and reading news online (respectively watching news on TV) reflect the differences in media use by age and educational level, explaining why the respective ORs were not statistically significant.

- Crime victims were more likely to believe in an increased crime level than non-victims.

Table 26: Perception of Crime Level – Logistic Regression (1 = "the same as five Years ago") and Cross-Tabulation

	OR	95% CI		"Crime level has increased"	"Crime level is the same as five years ago"
Age group*					
16-29 (reference)				65.1%	34.9%
30-49	0.7**	0.6	0.9	71.4%	28.6%
50-69	0.4***	0.3	0.5	83.7%	16.3%
70+	0.3***	0.2	0.5	84.8%	15.2%
				***; Cramér V = .178	
Educational level*					
Primary school (reference)				83.5%	16.5%
Lower secondary school	0.9	0.7	1.3	78.9%	21.1%
Upper secondary school	0.8	0.6	1.1	78.6%	21.4%
Tertiary, post-secondary, university	1.6**	1.2	2.2	66.3%	33.7%
				***; Cramér V = .161	
Gender					
Male (reference)				70.2%	29.8%
Female	0.6***	0.5	0.6	80.3%	19.7%
				***; Phi = .117	
Reads news online					
Less than once a week/never (reference)				80.2%	19.8%
Not daily, but at least once a week	1.0	0.8	1.3	77.5%	22.5%
(Almost) daily	0.8	0.6	1.1	70.4%	29.6%
				***; Cramér V = .106	
Watches news on TV					
Less than once a week/never (reference)				72.6%	27.4%
Not daily, but at least once a week	1.0	0.7	1.3	68.0%	32.0%
(Almost) daily	1.2	0.9	1.6	78.1%	21.9%
				***; Cramér V = .097	
Emotional impact*					
No victimization (reference)				72.0%	28.0%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	0.4***	0.3	0.6	86.7%	13.3%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	0.5***	0.4	0.7	78.2%	21.8%
Victimization had no emotional impact	0.7***	0.5	0.8	74.0%	26.0%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	0.5**	0.3	0.8	82.2%	17.8%
				***; Cramér V = .105	
Constant term	0.5***				
Nagelkerke R²		0.111			
N		2718			

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

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7.5. Exposure to Drug-Related Problems

To measure the exposure to drug-related problems, the interviewers asked: "Over the last 12 months, how often were you personally in contact with drug-related problems in the area where you live? For example, seeing people dealing drugs, taking or using drugs in public spaces, or finding syringes left by drug addicts?" Nearly two-thirds were not exposed to drug-related problems (Figure 25). The other answers ("rarely", "from time to time", and "often") were chosen with descending frequency.[1]

Figure 25: Exposure to Drug-Related Problems in the last 12 Months
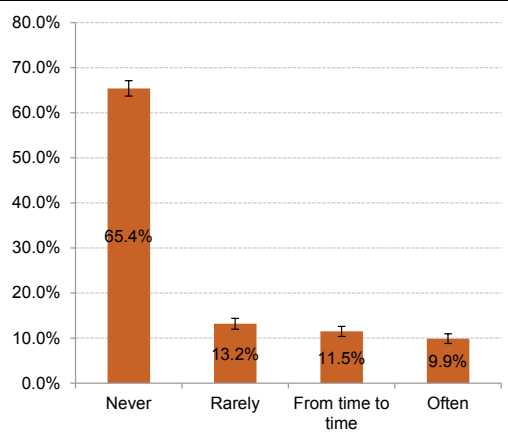
For the following logistic regression and the cross-tabulation, the categories "rarely", "from time to time", and "often" were merged in "Exposure: Yes". The other respondents were classed in the group "no exposure".

The following categories of respondents were exposed to drug-related problems (Table 27):

- Residence: Respondents from all other areas besides the capital were less likely to report an exposure to drug-related problems than respondents from the capital.

- Male respondents reported exposure more often than female respondents.
- Migrants reported exposure less often than respondents who were born in Luxembourg.
- Age was one of the strongest predictors. Only 13.4% of the oldest respondents (70 years or more) were exposed to drug-related problems, but 49.5% of the youngest respondents (16-29 years) were exposed.
- Respondents with the lowest level of education reported the lowest rate of exposure, whereas respondents with an upper secondary level education (e.g., "secondaire (5 ans)" or "bac") reported the highest rate of exposure.

The odds ratios of the variable household income were not statistically significant.

Table 27: Exposure to Drug-Related Problems – Logistic Regression and Cross-Tabulation

	OR	95% CI		No exposure	Exposure: Yes
Canton*					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				53.2%	46.8%
Capellen	0.3***	0.2	0.5	73.1%	26.9%
Esch	0.5***	0.4	0.6	64.1%	35.9%
Luxembourg-Campagne	0.3***	0.2	0.5	75.3%	24.7%
Mersch	0.4***	0.3	0.6	66.7%	33.3%
Clervaux-Vianden	0.4***	0.3	0.7	67.8%	32.2%
Diekirch	0.5***	0.3	0.7	63.1%	36.9%
Redange	0.3***	0.1	0.4	75.3%	24.7%
Wiltz	0.2***	0.1	0.4	74.7%	25.3%
Echternach	0.3***	0.2	0.6	68.8%	31.2%
Grevenmacher	0.4***	0.2	0.5	71.8%	28.2%
Remich	0.6*	0.4	0.9	67.3%	32.7%
				***; Cramér V = .154	
Gender					
Male (reference)				61.6%	38.4%
Female	0.7***	0.6	0.8	69.2%	30.8%
				***; Phi = .080	
Born in Luxembourg					
Yes (reference)				62.5%	37.5%
No	0.6***	0.5	0.7	69.1%	30.9%
				***; Phi = .069	
Age group*					
16-29 (reference)				50.5%	49.5%
30-49	0.6***	0.5	0.7	64.7%	35.3%
50-69	0.5***	0.4	0.6	69.0%	31.0%
70+	0.1***	0.1	0.2	86.6%	13.4%
				***; Cramér V = .218	
Educational level*					
Primary school (reference)				79.0%	21.0%
Lower secondary school	1.4*	1.1	1.9	63.8%	36.2%
Upper secondary school	1.7***	1.3	2.2	54.5%	45.5%
Tertiary, post-secondary, university	1.0	0.7	1.3	66.8%	33.2%
				***; Cramér V = .178	
Constant term	2.3***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.143				
N	2957				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

Because of the large number of respondents, the "Canton de Luxembourg" could be split in two separate areas: 1. the municipality "Ville de Luxembourg"; and 2. "Luxembourg-Campagne", which includes the other municipalities of the "Canton de Luxembourg". In contrast, the "Canton de Clervaux" and the "Canton de Vianden" had to be merged because of the low number of respondents.

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[1] For more details regarding "Exposure to drug-related problems", see Bodson; Reichmann; Heinz; Steffgen 2014.

8. A Side Note to Question Order Effects – the Findings of a Split-Ballot Experiment

In the ICVS 2005, respondents were asked the following questions to assess police performance: "Taking everything into account, how good do you think the police in your area are at controlling crime? Do you think they do a very good job, a fairly good job, a fairly poor job or a very poor job?" (van Dijk, van Kesteren, Smit 2007: 230). These questions were asked **after** the victimization screener and the respective victimization details. For two reasons, we wondered whether this question order (1. Victimization screener 2. If applicable: crime details 3. Assessment of police performance) affected the assessment of police performance.[1]

The first reason for our speculation is that answering a question can be regarded as a cognitive process that is susceptible to context effects (Strack; Martin 1987). Many experiments have shown that preceding questions can influence how respondents answer subsequent questions (for a comprehensive compilation, see Schwarz; Sudman 1992). Thus, asking questions about victimization before asking questions about police performance may activate information that may not have come to the respondents' minds if the question regarding police performance had been asked first. For example, the survey may make non-victims realize *that* they were not victimized in the past 5 years. Realizing this may influence them toward a positive assessment of police performance.

The second reason is that rating police performance constitutes a part-whole question sequence for some respondents, namely, crime victims who have reported a crime to the police. These respondents were asked how satisfied they were with the way the police handled the matter. This is a specific question that may prime the more general question regarding police performance. Schwarz, Strack and Mai (1991) have shown that part-whole question sequences are susceptible to assimilation or contrast effects.

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[1] A more comprehensive analysis of the split-ballot experiment was published by Heinz, Steffgen (2015).

- Assimilation effect: In general, this means that the specific information already given is included in the answer of the general question. In our case, if an assimilation effect was present, crime victims would **include** the specific information regarding their satisfaction with the way the police handled a crime in their more general evaluation of police performance. Respondents who were satisfied with the way the police handled a crime will consider this information. By doing so, their assessment of police performance will be better than the assessment of people who were dissatisfied with the way the police handled a crime.

- Contrast effect: In general, this means that the respondents **exclude** specific information when asked the general question. In our survey, this effect means that respondents may ignore their satisfaction (or dissatisfaction) with the way the police handled a crime when they assess police performance, and they rate the police based on other information.

To discover a potential question-order effect, we conducted a split-ballot experiment as follows.

- **Group 1:** Half of the respondents were asked the **general question** regarding police performance at the **beginning** of the questionnaire before they were asked any questions concerning victimization and victimization details.

- **Group 2:** The other half answered the **general question after** the specific questions concerning victimization and the respective details.

The respondents were assigned to one of these groups at random. According to Table 28, a question-order effect was present. Compared with group 2, respondents in group 1 were less likely to choose the extreme categories "very good job" and "very bad job" and instead were more likely to choose the answer "good job" or "don't know". This result corresponds to the

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findings of other surveys that respondents tend to choose extreme categories more often at the beginning of an interview, whereas they tend to middle categories at the end of an interview (Galesic; Bosnjak 2009; la Bruna; Rathod 2005; Petersen 2002: 87-90).

Furthermore, the question order had a strong effect on the sub-group of respondents who were "a bit dissatisfied" or even "very dissatisfied" with the way the police handled a crime (Table 29).
Respondents who had already expressed dissatisfaction were much more likely to say the police in Luxembourg are doing a "very good/good job" than respondents with the opposite question order (group 2, 60.6% compared with group 1, 38.3%). This result suggests a "contrast effect" of asking the more specific question first; i.e., respondents did not consider the negative information regarding their satisfaction with the way the police handled a specific crime when they answered the general question regarding police performance. The percentage of insubstantial answers ("don't know") is the same in both sub-groups.

Table 28: Assessment of Police Performance by ordering of the Question

Taking into account all the things the police in Luxembourg are expected to do, would you say they are doing a…	Group 1: General question asked at the beginning (before the questions about victimization)	Group 2: General question asked at the end (after the questions about victimization)	Total
Very good job	11.9%	7.2%	9.7%
Good job	72.5%	80.9%	76.5%
Bad job	12.9%	10.4%	11.7%
Very bad job	2.7%	1.4%	2.1%
Total	1501	1354	2855

Sig. < .001; Cramér's V. = .107

Table 29: Assessment of Police Performance by ordering of the Question (Sub-Group of Victims who were "a bit dissatisfied" or "very dissatisfied" with the Way the Police handled a Crime)

Taking into account all the things the police in Luxembourg are expected to do, would you say they are doing a…	Group 1: General question asked at the beginning (before having stated dissatisfaction with the way police handled a crime)	Group 2: General question asked at the end (after having stated dissatisfaction with the way police handled a crime)	Total
Very good/good job	38.3%	60.6%	48.8%
Very bad/Bad job	57.9%	36.2%	47.8%
Don't know	3.7%	3.2%	3.5%
Total	107	94	201

Sig. = .004 (Fisher exact test); Phi = .224

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9. Lessons to learn from the "Enquête sur la sécurité"

Victimization rate and reporting rate

More than half of the respondents were victimized in the past 5 years. To reduce the overall victimization rate, the police should mainly focus on the crimes with the highest prevalence rates. At the household level these crimes were card/online banking abuse, (attempted) burglary, and theft from a car. At the individual level, the most frequent crimes were consumer fraud, harassment, theft of personal property and physical violence. To prevent these crimes, different approaches (e.g. informing potential victims how to avoid victimization, patrolling, social work) will be necessary (Steffgen 2009). Unfortunately, some of the crimes with high prevalence rates are also crimes with low reporting rates: 37.7% of the thefts from a car, 46.4% of the thefts of personal property, 59.9% of the incidents of physical violence, and 77.6% of the consumer frauds were not reported to the Police Grand-Ducale. Therefore, it seems necessary to also address the main reason for non-reporting "I did not see the need, I felt it would have been useless". Especially, reporting physical violence is in many cases not "useless", because 66% of the victims know the offender.

Importance of emotional impact

Our data suggest that the emotional impact of crime has far-reaching consequences. Crime victims who suffered an important emotional impact were more likely, to say that the courts do a bad job, to feel unsafe in their local area after dark, to fear crimes, and to believe that victimization is likely. Therefore, we suggest helping crime victims to cope with their victimization. According to the data, women, elderly people, people with a low level of education, and unemployed are more at risk to suffer an important emotional impact. Especially, victims of violent crimes (physical and sexual violence, robbery) and burglary should be supported because these crimes are likely to cause an important emotional impact. Unfortunately, reporting rates of physical and sexual violence are low. Therefore, it may be

necessary to encourage victims to report these crimes.

Fear of crime

11.5% of the respondents felt "a bit unsafe" in their local area, 3.8% felt "very unsafe", and 2.9% did not go out after dark due to a fear of crime. Nearly 1 in 12 respondents was "quite worried" about being physically attacked. As did other surveys, we found the "fear of victimization paradox": people with a low risk of victimization (such as women and the elderly) reported higher levels of fear of crime than people with higher risks of victimization (such as younger males). Therefore, it may be necessary to communicate risks of victimization in an adequate way.

Assessment of the Police Grand-Ducale and the courts

More than three in four respondents said the police in Luxembourg are doing a "good job" (76.5%) and one in ten respondents said they do a "very good job" (9.7%). In addition to that, 62.7% of the crime victims were "very satisfied" or at least "fairly satisfied" with the way the police handled the crime. The courts were rated slightly worse than the police: 69.2% said the courts do "a good job", and 21.2% said they do "a bad job". These findings are in line with the results of the Eurobarometer: In May 2015, 78% of the population in Luxembourg said they "tend to trust" in the Police Grand-Ducale (19% "tend not to trust", and 3% "don't know"). In contrast to that, only 66% of the Luxembourgish population tend to trust in "justice, the Luxembourgish legal system", 27% "tend not to trust", and 7% "don't know". Higher rates of trust in the police than in the legal system are common in Europe: 69% of the EU population tend to trust in their national police, whereas only 52% tend to trust in their national legal system (European Union 2015: 66ff.).

Nonetheless, our results suggest how the assessment of police performance could be improved. As people who do not feel safe in their local area are more likely to say the police do "a

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(very) bad job", the police could explore how they can make people feel safer (e.g. by patrolling more often). The most important predictor for the assessment of police performance was the satisfaction with the way the police handled a crime. Crime victims who were "very dissatisfied" were 15 times more likely to say the police "do a (very) bad job". Therefore, the police should address three main reasons for dissatisfaction (chapter 5): The police "didn't do enough, didn't follow up on concrete evidence", "did not recover my property" and "didn't keep me properly informed". Because victims usually do not know whether the police did enough, there may be a problem in communicating the efforts of the police. But also the courts should examine whether they communicate their efforts adequately.

Methods

Regarding victimization surveys, it seems necessary to investigate the effects of wording. The pre-tests have shown that it is difficult to ask about certain crimes like consumer fraud in common language in a precise and easy to understand manner.

In addition, the effects of answer categories should be investigated. For example, the categories of the question to assess the emotional impact of a crime are not balanced ("yes, rather important impact", "yes, rather moderate impact", and "no impact") and may prime a "yes" answer.

Unfortunately, the EU-wide approach of a "Safety Survey" was rejected. As a result, it is difficult to assess most of the data, because many questions of the "Enquête sur la sécurité" were not asked in other victimization surveys.

Our split-half experiment has confirmed that asking specific question before a general question may prime the answer to the general question. This highlights the need to consider the order of the questions. If preceding questions are likely to prime answers to following questions, this should be tested using cognitive pre-test or split-half experiments.

The growing rate of people living in Luxembourg who cannot be reached by a landline phone, but only by mobile phone is a problem for future phone surveys. Since the "mobile only population" differs from the whole population this may bias the results. It is necessary to develop a sampling that covers the "mobile only population", too.

Another general problem for phone surveys is the high rate of refusals. This raises the question, why so many people refuse to partake and whether non-response due to refusals has an impact on the results.

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Appendix 1: 5 years prevalence rates and 1 year prevalence rates

	5 years prevalence	95% CI		1 year prevalence	95% CI	
				Population based victimization		
Household crimes						
Burglary	9.7%	8.7%	10.8%	2.7%	2.1%	3.3%
Attempted burglary	9.2%	8.2%	10.3%	not asked	-	-
Car theft	1.2%	0.8%	1.5%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%
Theft from a car	8.4%	7.4%	9.3%	2.2%	1.6%	2.7%
Motorcycle/moped theft	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.1%	too few observations	
Bicycle theft	4.0%	3.3%	4.7%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%
Card-/Online banking abuse	11.6%	10.5%	12.8%	4.0%	3.3%	4.7%
Person crimes						
Theft of personal property	12.8%	11.6%	14.0%	4.4%	3.6%	5.2%
Harrasment	17.0%	15.7%	18.4%	not asked	-	-
Consumer Fraud	17.6%	16.2%	18.9%	7.9%	6.9%	8.9%
Sexual violence	4.1%	3.3%	4.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.6%
Physical violence	8.7%	7.7%	9.8%	3.3%	2.6%	4.0%
Robbery	4.0%	3.3%	4.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.4%
Corruption/bribe-seeking	2.1%	1.5%	2.6%	0.8%	0.5%	1.1%
				Owners-based victimization		
Car theft	1.4%	0.9%	1.8%	0.4%	0.1%	0.6%
Theft from a car	9.8%	8.6%	10.9%	2.7%	2.1%	3.4%
Motorcycle/moped theft	1.5%	0.4%	2.6%	0.4%	n.a.	n.a.
Bicycle theft	6.1%	5.0%	7.1%	1.3%	0.8%	1.8%
Card-/Online banking abuse	12.7%	11.5%	14.0%	4.7%	3.9%	5.6%

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Appendix 2: Additional logistic regressions and crosstabulations

Table 30: Worried about sexual harassment (1 = worried) – Logistic regression and crosstabulation (female respondents)

	Logistic regression			Crosstabulation	
	OR		95% CI	Not/a bit worried	Quite/very worried
Born in Luxembourg?					
Yes (reference)				77.9%	22.10%
Non	0.5***	0.4	0.7	88.3%	11.7%
				***; Phi = .135	
Income groups*					
Less than €2.500 (reference)				71.7%	28.3%
€2.500 € to less than €5.000	0.5**	0.3	0.7	83.9%	16.1%
€5.000 to less than €7.500	0.6	0.3	1.0	85.6%	14.4%
More than €7.500	0.4*	0.2	0.8	91.3%	8.7%
Refuse to say/Don't know	0.7	0.4	1.1	78.6%	21.4%
				***; Cramér V = .147	
Educational level**					
Primary school (reference)				76.0%	24.0%
Lower secondary school	1.0	0.6	1.7	77.8%	22.2%
Upper secondary school	0.9	0.6	1.3	80.0%	20.0%
Tertiary. post-secondary. university	0.4***	0.2	0.7	91.4%	8.6%
				***; Cramér V = .168	
Emotional impact**					
No victimization (reference)				82.1%	17.9%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	2.9***	1.8	4.4	63.0%	37.0%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	0.8	0.4	1.4	87.9%	12.1%
Victimization had no emotional impact	0.6	0.4	1.0	89.7%	10.3%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	1.0	0.5	2.0	83.1%	16.9%
				***; Cramér V = .198	
Sexual violence in the past 5 years?					
Non-victim (reference)				84.6%	15.4%
Victim	4.5***	2.6	7.8	61.1%	38.9%
				***; Phi = .164	
Constant term	0.5***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.163				
N	1274				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = Odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

Table 31: Worried about being physically attacked (1 = worried) – Logistic regression and crosstabulation (female respondents)

	Logistic regression			Crosstabulation	
	OR		95% CI	Not/a bit worried	Quite/very worried
Gender					
Male (reference)				88.5%	11.5%
Female	1.9***	1.6	2.4	76.4%	23.6%
					***; Phi = .159
Educational level*					
Primary school (reference)				69.5%	30.5%
Lower secondary school	0.8	0.6	1.0	77.2%	22.8%
Upper secondary school	0.5***	0.4	0.7	83.3%	16.7%
Tertiary. post-secondary. university	0.3***	0.2	0.4	91.1%	8.9%
					***; Cramér V = .214
Born in Luxembourg					
Yes (reference)				77.3%	22.7%
No	0.5***	0.4	0.6	89.0%	11.0%
					***; Phi = .153
Emotional impact*					
No victimization (reference)				81.0%	19.0%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	2.1***	1.5	2.8	69.2%	30.8%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	1.5**	1.1	2.0	80.0%	20.0%
Victimization had no emotional impact	0.6**	0.5	0.8	90.4%	9.6%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	0.9	0.6	1.4	84.8%	15.2%
					***; Cramér V = .148
Constant term	0.3***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.147				
N	2980				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = Odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

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Table 32: Worried about terrorism in Luxembourg (1 = worried) – Logistic regression and crosstabulation (female respondents)

	Logistic regression			Crosstabulation	
	OR		95% CI	Not/a bit worried	Quite/ very worried
Canton*					
Luxembourg-Ville (reference)				90.4%	9.6%
Capellen	0.6	0.4	1.1	90.5%	9.5%
Esch	0.8	0.6	1.2	86.1%	13.9%
Luxembourg-Campagne	0.8	0.5	1.3	91.6%	8.4%
Mersch	0.3**	0.1	0.7	95.0%	5.0%
Clervaux-Vianden	1.3	0.7	2.2	74.8%	25.2%
Diekirch	0.6	0.3	1.1	91.1%	8.9%
Redange	0.3*	0.1	0.9	93.5%	6.5%
Wiltz	0.6	0.3	1.4	90.9%	9.1%
Echternach	0.5	0.2	1.2	90.4%	9.6%
Grevenmacher	1.3	0.7	2.2	82.6%	17.4%
Remich	0.4**	0.2	0.8	92.0%	8.0%
					***; Phi = .130
Occupational status*					
Employed (reference)				93.0%	7.0%
Unemployed	1.2	0.6	2.4	90.0%	10.0%
Pupil. student	1.2	0.8	2.0	90.6%	9.4%
Retired or early retired	1.4	1.0	2.0	84.4%	15.6%
Permanently unable to work. not occupied for other reasons	2.8***	1.7	4.3	77.4%	22.6%
Occupied with family commitments	2.1***	1.4	3.0	78.1%	21.9%
					***; Phi = .180
Educational level*					
Primary school (reference)				76.3%	23.7%
Lower secondary school	0.5**	0.4	0.8	86.9%	13.1%
Upper secondary school	0.5***	0.3	0.7	89.3%	10.7%
Tertiary. post-secondary. university	0.2***	0.1	0.2	96.3%	3.7%
					***; Cramér V = .234
Emotional impact*					
No victimization (reference)				87.2%	12.8%
Victimization had rather important emotional impact	2.0***	1.4	3.0	80.3%	19.7%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional impact	1.3	0.9	1.9	89.7%	10.3%
Victimization had no emotional impact	0.7*	0.5	1.0	93.9%	6.1%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no question about emotional impact)	0.7	0.4	1.3	92.4%	7.6%
					***; Cramér V = .120
Constant term	0.3***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.16				
N	2930				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = Odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

Table 33: Perceived risk of theft (1 = "fairly/very likely") – Logistic regression and crosstabulation

	Logistic regression			Crosstabulation	
	OR		95% CI	"Theft: not at all/not very likely"	"Theft: fairly/very likely"
Gender					
Male (reference)				62.8%	37.2%
Female	1.6***	1.4	1.9	48.2%	51.8%
				***; Phi = .147	
Educational level***					
Primary school (reference)				44.5%	55.5%
Lower secondary school	0.9	0.7	1.1	49.1%	50.9%
Upper secondary school	0.8*	0.6	0.9	50.8%	49.2%
Tertiary. post-secondary. university	0.3***	0.3	0.4	67.7%	32.3%
				***; Cramér V = .193	
Theft of personal property in the past 5 years					
Non-victim (reference)				58.6%	41.4%
Victim of theft	2.3***	1.7	2.9	35.3%	64.7%
				***; Cramér V = .157	
Emotional impact***					
No victimization (reference)				61.5%	38.5%
Victimization had rather important emotional imp	4.2***	3.0	5.8	24.2%	75.8%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional imp	1.8***	1.4	2.4	47.6%	52.4%
Victimization had no emotional impact	1.2	1	1.5	58.9%	41.1%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (no qu	1.5*	1.1	2.2	55.4%	44.6%
				***; Phi = .212	
Constant term	0.7***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.15				
N	2960				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = Odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

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Table 34: Perceived risk of robbery (1 = "fairly/very likely") – Logistic regression and crosstabulation (female respondents)

	Logistic regression			Crosstabulation	
	OR		95% CI	"Robbery: not at all/not very likely"	"Robbery: fairly/very likely"
Age groups*					
16-29 (reference)				77.7%	22.3%
30-49	1.3*	1.0	1.7	73.4%	26.6%
50-69	1.7***	1.3	2.2	62.2%	37.8%
70+	1.7**	1.2	2.3	59.4%	40.6%
					***; Phi = .150
Educational level*					
Primary school (reference)				53.4%	46.6%
Lower secondary school	0.8	0.6	1.0	60.1%	39.9%
Upper secondary school	0.6***	0.5	0.8	67.9%	32.1%
Tertiary. post-secondary. university	0.2***	0.2	0.3	83.2%	16.8%
					***; Cramér V = .253
Robbery in the past 5 years?					
Non-victim (reference)				70.6%	29.4%
Victim of theft	2.4***	1.6	3.7	48.7%	51.3%
					***; Cramér V = .093
Emotional impact*					
No victimization (reference)				72.8%	27.2%
Victimization had rather important emotional	4.7***	3.4	6.3	40.0%	60.0%
Victimization had rather moderate emotional	2.0***	1.5	2.6	64.9%	35.1%
Victimization had no emotional impact	1.0	0.8	1.3	77.4%	22.6%
Victims of harassment/attempted burglary (r	1.7**	1.2	2.5	65.1%	34.9%
					***; Phi = .213
Constant term	0.4***				
Nagelkerke R²	0.167				
N	2928				

* Sig. < .05; ** Sig. < .01; ***Sig < .001; n.s. = not significant; OR = Odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

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Appendix 3: Crime specific questions

Crime	Additional questions
Burglary	When did it happen: In the morning, afternoon, evening or at night?
	Which part of the property was broken into?
	Whether anything stolen?
	Violence during the incident?
Theft of a car/ motorcycle/bicycle	Whether vehicle returned?
	Violence during the incident?
Theft from a car	Violence during the incident?
Robbery	When did it happen: In the morning, afternoon, evening or at night?
	Where (surroundings): at home, someone else's home, workplace/university/school ...
	Where (crowding): was the place crowded or were there few people around?
	Number of victims?
	Number of offenders?
	Was anything actually stolen?
	Did the offender(s) use weapon or threatened to use a weapon?
	If yes: What kind of weapon (gun, knife, something else)?
	Whether respondent was injured?
	If yes: Did the respondent get medical attention for injuries?
Theft of personal property	Where (surroundings): at home, someone else's home, workplace/university/school...?
	Where (crowding): was the place crowded or were there few people around?
	Was it a case of pickpocketing?
Card/online banking abuse	What happened precisely: Bank card stolen or lost/Bank card used after a counterfeit/Theft by online banking?
	Reporting to: Police/financial institution/both/neither?
Consumer fraud	Origin of sellers: national sellers/other EU countries/rest of the world?
	Was it an order using the internet or e-mail?
	Reporting to: Police/consumer authority/both/neither?
Bribery	What type of official was involved: police officer/inspector (health, construction...)/customs...?
Physical/sexual violence	Number of offenders?
	Offender known: by sight/by name/not known/did not see offender?
	If offender known: Who was it: spouse (partner)/ex-spouse (ex-partner)/relative...?
	Whether weapon used?
	Whether respondent was injured?
	If yes: Did the respondent get medical attention for injuries?
Physical violence	What happened: just threatened/actual use of force?
Sexual violence	What happened: rape/attempted rape/indecent assault/offensive behaviour?
	Offender known: by sight/by name/not known/did not see offender?
	Did the respondent contact a victim support agency?
	If yes: Was their service useful?
	If no: Would their service have been useful?

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Appendix 4: The questionnaire

Enquête sur la Sécurité 2013

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         G2   SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Intro:		
Nr.	**Frage**	**Filter**
	Progr.: Zeitstempel	
Help1	**Progr.: Text für Hilfebildschirm (1)**	

Help1 content:

Progr.: Text für Hilfebildschirm (1)
Prog: Hilfsbildschirm (1) für jede Seite des Intros in beiden Stichproben vorhalten!

How long is the interview?
The interview takes an average of approximately 20 to 25 minutes. It may take less time depending on your situation.

Who has commissioned the survey?
STATEC is the National Institute for statistics and economic studies of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg which is placed under the authority of the Ministry of the Economy and Foreign Trade.

In case the target person asks for details concerning the contracting entity:
STATEC is professionally and scientifically independent, i.e. it sets its own work programme in accordance with national and European statistical legislation, produces and disseminates data in complete neutrality. The data collected are used for statistical or research purposes only. The STATEC collaborators are bound to statistical secrecy. Unauthorized disclosures are subject to criminal sanctions.

The Law of July 10, 2011 on the organisation of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies sets out the missions of STATEC and its internal organisation. These missions are to provide a public information service of high quality to public and private decision-makers as well as to citizens. STATEC produce statistics, analyses and studies giving a detailed, reliable and objective image of the society of Luxembourg.

STATEC coordinates the statistical system of Luxembourg. STATEC so centralises data available from public authorities to carry out its studies, but also to make them available to its users on a single platform. With the new law of July 10, 2011, applied scientific research is added to STATEC's missions.

How can I get further information?
Contact for reassurance, further information:
- Contact person at STATEC for survey information:
  - Liliane Reichmann: 247-84264
  - Paul Zahlen: 247-84384
  - Guillaume Osier (nur französisch oder englisch): 247-84374

- Internet:
A) infas: www.infas.de, dann weiter unter „aktuelle Befragungen"
B) Statec: www.statec.lu,
dann weiter linke Seite auf den Button „ENQUÊTES" klicken und anschließend „Enquête sur la sécurité" unter der Überschrift „Espace ménages" auswählen.

	How did you get my phone number? **Why did you just call me?** - All phone numbers were generated by random procedure. We don't have any names or addresses of the respective phone numbers As to household selection: - Your household was randomly selected for this survey via scientific procedure. - The scientific procedure requires that I must not choose another arbitrary contact person. **How does the target person get selected?** The person to be interviewed was selected at random since this is a scientific survey. The randomly selected respondent within a household must be at least 16 years or older at the time of establishing contact. **Is the phone call legal?** infas, like other social research institutions, conducts scientific surveys with the population. Such representative surveys by telephone are legally permitted and happen for scientific purposes only. Participating in scientific surveys is always voluntary. **What about data protection?** infas strictly complies with all legal data protection regulations. infas guarantees: all answers will be kept confidential and analyzed with the safeguard of anonymity, i.e. without linking them to a telephone number. - Names and addresses are not available to infas. - Nobody will know who participated in the survey. - You may even leave a question unanswered if you don't want to respond to a certain topic. - Participation is always voluntary. However, it's important that as many selected persons as possible take part so that the research project can be completed successfully.	
I01	**Hello,** **my name is ... – I'm calling from the infas Institute in Bonn.** **We are currently conducting a scientific survey concerning "Safety in Luxembourg" on behalf of STATEC.** **We'd like to interview the person within your household whose birthday was last and who's at least 16 years old. Who would that be in your household?** **I'd like to interview this person, is it possible to do that right now?** INT: **What is the study about (as regards content)?** - Life situation and safety in Luxembourg is an issue, even in the media. The survey means to identify the Luxembourgians' actual experiences. - The survey also aims at taking better account of the population's experiences in making decisions with regard to safety. - This is a scientific survey. We don't want to sell anything. INT: Weitere Infos zur Studie auf dem Hilfebildschirm (1). INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen *(Progr.: grün)*: A household comprises people who live together in a same home and share a budget together.	

	1: Zielperson am Apparat Weiter mit Start
	2: geht gerade nicht/Anruf ungünstig Terminvereinbarung
	3: legt sofort auf Wiedervorlage (RC50)
	4: richtige Person aus dem Haushalt nicht am Apparat, an das Telefon rufen lassen Weiter mit I022
	5: keine Verständigung möglich / KP/ZP spricht nicht ausreichend Luxemburgisch, Französisch, Deutsch oder Englisch
	Ende, V2 (RC 80)
	6: ZP will nicht teilnehmen I03
	7: KP verweigert Zugang zu ZP Weiter mit I021
	8: ZP/KP verweigert jegliche Auskunft ENDE (RC53)
	9: kein Privatanschluss ENDE (RC13)
	10: keine Person ab 16 Jahre im
	Haushalt Verabschiedung V1
	                                   „Nicht Zielgruppe"
	                                   (RC 16)
	11: ZP dauerhaft krank oder behindert Ende, V2 (RC43)
	12: ZP in Feldzeit nicht zu erreichenEnde, V2 (RC42)
	13: Interviewersprache festlegen (Button) Weiter mit I011
	14: bereits befragt Ende, V2 (RC 17)	

I011	*Progr.: Wenn I01 = 13:* **In welcher Sprache kann das Interview geführt werden?** 10: Luxemburgisch 1: Deutsch 4: Englisch 5: Französisch	Weiter mit Page A
Page A	*Progr.: Hinweis für den Interviewer:* ACHTUNG! Es erfolgt ein Rücksprung zur "I01". Bitte dort einen Termin vergeben!	Zurück zu I01
I021	*Progr.: Wenn I01=8 [Zugang zu ZP verweigert]* **It's important for the quality of our survey that we speak to a randomly selected person.** **Therefore, I'd like to speak to the person within your household who's at least 16 years old and whose birthday was last.** NT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen: (*Progr.: Text grün setzen*) "We can call again at a more suitable time." 1: KP gibt Telefon an ZP weiter Weiter mit I022 2: ZP erst später erreichbar Terminvereinbarung 3: KP nimmt Kontakt zu ZP auf Terminvereinbarung 4: KP verweigert Zugang zu ZP ENDE (RC52) 5: ZP in Feldzeit nicht zu erreichen Ende, V2 (RC42) 6: ZP dauerhaft krank oder behindert Ende, V2 (RC43)	
I022	*Progr.: Wenn I01=4 oder I021=1* **Hello,** **my name is ... – I'm calling from the infas Institute in Bonn.** **We are currently conducting a scientific survey concerning "Safety in Luxembourg" on behalf of STATEC.**	

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	We were told earlier that you're the very person for this interview. Therefore, I'd like to conduct an interview with you. Can you spare time right now? INT: Weitere Infos zur Studie auf dem Hilfebildschirm. *Progr.: Erläuterungstext in Hilfebildschirm (1)* 1: ja, Zp jetzt zum Interview bereit 2: ja, zum Interview bereit, aber nicht sofort 3: Zp will nicht 4: ZP in Feldzeit nicht zu erreichen	Start Terminvereinbarung weiter mit I031 ENDE (RC42, erfassen ab wann ZP wieder zu erreichen ist)	
I031	*Progr.: Wenn I022=3* **Why don't you want to participate in the survey?** INT: Bitte Gespräch bzgl. Mitwirkung/Verweigerung so lange führen, bis ein nach Ihrer Meinung eindeutiges Ergebnis erzielt ist, also entweder klare Mitwirkungsbereitschaft oder unumstößliche Verweigerung. Eine klare Verweigerung liegt u.a. vor, wenn die ZP gar keinen Argumenten zugänglich erscheint und/oder starkes Beharren auf der Verweigerung signalisiert. INT: Argumentationshilfen zum Umgang mit Teilnahmeverweigerungen s. Hilfeseite *Progr.: Achtung an dieser Stelle folgenden Alternativtext für Hilfeseite vorsehen:* **Duration of the interview/timing/inconvenient/TP is ill** I don't want to disturb you at all. Since you cannot spare the time right now, we will be calling again at a time more convenient to you. We can even set an appointment if you like. **No interview by phone** Unfortunately, I can interview you by phone only, this survey does not allow for any other alternative. **TP refuses – refusal on principle, a little/not interested, too many surveys, other reasons** - Your participation in our survey is very important. Life situation and safety in Luxembourg is an issue, even in the media. The survey shall identify the citizens' opinions and actual experiences. The topics, amongst others, are trust and safety. - This is a scientific survey. We don't want to sell anything **Why is infas allowed to use the phone number for the survey?** infas conducts scientific surveys with the population. Such representative surveys by telephone are legally permitted and happen for scientific purposes only. A technical procedure randomly generated telephone numbers specifically for this survey, i.e. the numbers don't derive from telephone directory. We don't have your name or address. The generated phone		

	number will be used exclusively in this research project. Your phone number will be deleted later. **Data protection** infas strictly complies with all legal data protection regulations. infas guarantees: all answers will be kept confidential and analysed with the safeguard of anonymity, i.e. without linking them to a telephone number. They won't be used for anything else but this survey. Names and addresses are not available to infas. Nobody will know who participated in the survey. All infas employees are obligated to maintain confidentiality. Participation is voluntary. If you don't participate there won't be any disadvantages. 1: ZP ist (doch) bereit mitzumachen Start 2: ZP verweigert, kein neues Argument I032	

I032	INT: Bitte wichtigsten oder letzten Verweigerungsgrund genau zuordnen, anschließend Verabschiedung.
	
	2: ZP ist nicht damit einverstanden, dass wir ihre Telefonnummer haben
	                              (RC8)
	3: Hat aufgelegt (RC50)
	4: ZP verweigert - grundsätzlich (RC8)
	5: ZP verweigert - aus Zeitgründen (RC9)
	6: ZP verweigert - nicht am Telefon (RC10)
	7: ZP verweigert – krank (RC11)
	8: ZP verweigert – zu alt (RC62)
	9: ZP darf nicht teilnehmen - untersagt durch andere Person (RC52)
	10: ZP verweigert - kein Interesse (RC54)
	11: ZP verweigert - wegen Thema (RC54)
	12: ZP verweigert - zu viele Umfragen (RC9)
	13: ZP verweigert - Bedenken wegen Datenschutz (RC59)
	14: ZP verweigert - Länge des Interviews (RC9)
	15: ZP verweigert - Sonstige Gründe (RC62)
	16: ZP verweigert, weil Sprachkenntnisse (Luxemburgisch, Französisch, Deutsch bzw. Englisch) für Interview nicht ausreichen
	                              (RC80)
	17: ZP verweigert jegliche Auskunft (RC53)
		alle
		
		Weiter mit V2 (Verabschiedung „Nicht bereit")

Start	INT: Bitte bei Wiederaufsatz über die Interviewernotizen herausfinden wer beim letzten Kontakt für die Befragung ausgewählt wurde. INT: Ansonsten diejenige Person im Haushalt auswählen, die mindestens 16 Jahre alt ist und zuletzt Geburtstag hatte. [Progr.: in grün] Hello Mr/Ms/Mrs… During our last call you agreed to participate in the survey. May I start the interview? 1: ja, jetzt Interview starten weiter mit Frage 100 2: ZP ist bereit später mitzumachen Terminvereinbarung 3: nein, Einwilligung nicht erteilt weiter mit I033	

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I033	INT: Bitte Verweigerungsgrund genau zuordnen, anschließend Verabschiedung.	
	2: ZP ist nicht damit einverstanden, dass wir ihre Telefonnummer haben (RC8) 3: Hat aufgelegt (RC50) 4: ZP verweigert - grundsätzlich (RC8) 5: ZP verweigert - aus Zeitgründen (RC9) 6: ZP verweigert - nicht am Telefon (RC10) 7: ZP verweigert – krank (RC11) 8: ZP verweigert – zu alt (RC62) 9: ZP darf nicht teilnehmen - untersagt durch andere Person (RC52) 10: ZP verweigert - kein Interesse (RC54) 11: ZP verweigert - wegen Thema (RC54) 12: ZP verweigert - zu viele Umfragen (RC9), 13: ZP verweigert - Bedenken wegen Datenschutz (RC59) 14: ZP verweigert - Länge des Interviews (RC9) 15: ZP verweigert - Sonstige Gründe (RC62) 16: ZP verweigert, weil Sprachkenntnisse (Luxemburgisch, Französisch, Deutsch bzw. Englisch) für Interview nicht ausreichen (RC80) 17: ZP verweigert jegliche Auskunft (RC53)	*Weiter mit V2 (Verabschiedung „Nicht bereit")*
	Progr.: Zeitstempel	
100	**Would you please tell me how old you are?** Alter in Jahren_____ *[Range: max. 120 Jahre]* 997: Verweigert. 978: Weiß nicht PROG: Plausibilitätskontrolle: Alter in Jahren >= 16. Wenn erfüllt weiter mit Einwilligung ins Interview „Start", Sonst V1 (Verabschiedung „Nicht Zielgruppe")	
101	Progr.: Wenn 100 = 97 oder 98 **This survey requires a certain age for being interviewed.** **Are you…** **INT: Antwortvorgaben vorlesen, bis die ZP die Angabe bestätigt.** 2: aged 16 or 17, weiter mit 102 3: aged between 18 and 24, weiter mit 102 4: aged between 25 and 34, weiter mit 102 5: aged between 35 and 44, weiter mit 102 6: aged between 45 and 54, weiter mit 102 7: aged between 55 and 64, weiter mit 102 8: aged between 65 and 74, weiter mit 102 9: aged 75 or older weiter mit 102 INT: nicht vorlesen: 10: person is younger than 16 Weiter mit V1 97: Verweigert Weiter mit V1	

	98: Weiß nicht Weiter mit V1	
V1 Verab-schied ung „Nicht Ziel-gruppe"	*Wenn I01= 11 oder 100 < 16 oder (I05 = 10 oder 97 oder 98)* **Unfortunately, you need to be at least 16 to be interviewed. Have a nice day/evening. Thank you very much and good-bye.** *Ende (RC 16)*	
V2 Verab-schied ung „Nicht bereit"	**Thank you very much and have a nice day /evening.**	
102	First, I would like to know about the composition of your household. **How many persons live in your household including yourself, who are...** INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen *(Progr.: grün)*: A household comprises people who live together in a same home and share a budget together. ... 13 or less years old: _____ ... between 14 and 15 years old: ____ ... 16 years old or older: _____ -- -- 97: Verweigert 98: Weiß nicht Progr.: Wertebereich 1-30 und 97, 98	102a ------ 103
102a	*Wenn Summe aus 102 = 1:* **Then you live in a single-person household. Is that correct?** *Wenn Summe aus 102 > 1:* **[Progr: Summe aus Frage 102 einblenden] persons live in your household in total, including you. Is that correct?** 1: Yes -- -- 2: no -- - 7: Refuse to say [do not read out] 8: Don't know [do not read out]	103 -------- 102 ----- 103

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A. FEELING SAFE AND WORRIES ABOUT CRIME

Progr.: Zeitstempel

Progr: Zwischenseite (page) einfügen:

I would like to ask you some questions about your perceived safety feeling.

A1 SAFFELNIGHT: Feeling safe out alone at night
How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? With area we mean your local area within a 15-minute walk from the place where you live. Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Very safe
2: Fairly safe
3: A bit unsafe
4: Very unsafe
5: I don't go out after dark [do not read out]
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8:Don't know [do not read out]   *IF A1 = 5, ASK A1a. ELSE GO TO A2.*

A1a SAFEFELNIGHT: Feeling safe out alone at night precision
Is the main reason why you don't leave home after dark fear of crime or is there some other reason?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: I don't go out after dark mainly for fear of becoming a victim of a crime
2: I don't go out after dark for other reasons
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

ONLY IF A1 ≠ 5, ASK A2

A2   AVONIGHT: Avoidance behaviour at night

Next, please try and remember the last 12 months when you went out after dark in your local area for whatever reason. Did you stay away from certain streets or places or, avoid certain people in order not to become a victim of crime?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : "With area we mean your local area within a 15-minute walk from the place where you live">>

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Always
2: Sometimes
3: Never
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

A3   SAFFELPHIAT: Worried about being physically attacked
How worried are you of being physically attacked by people you do not know? Are you not worried at all, a bit worried, quite worried or very worried?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Not worried at all
2: A bit worried
3: Quite worried
4: Very worried
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

A4   SAFFELTERR: Worried about terrorism
How worried are you about becoming personally a victim of a terrorist attack in Luxembourg? Are you not worried at all, a bit worried, quite worried or very worried?

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Not worried at all
2: A bit worried
3: Quite worried
4: Very worried
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

A5   SAFFELSEXHAR: Worried about sexual harassment
How worried are you about becoming personally a victim of sexual harassment in Luxembourg?
Are you not worried at all, a bit worried, quite worried or very worried?

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INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Not worried at all
2: A bit worried
3: Quite worried
4: Very worried
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

A6   LIKHOOBURG: Likelihood of burglary
What would you say are the chances that over the next twelve months someone will break into your primary home to steal something? Do you think this is not at all likely, not very likely, fairly likely, or very likely?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Not at all likely
2: Not very likely
3: Fairly likely
4: Very likely
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

A7   LIKHOOROB: Likelihood of robbery
What would you say are the chances that over the next twelve months someone will steal, or try to steal something from you by using force or threatening you with force? Do you think this is not at all likely, not very likely, fairly likely, or very likely?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Not at all likely
2: Not very likely
3: Fairly likely
4: Very likely
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

A8   LIKHOOTHEFT: Likelihood of theft of personal property
Excluding previously mentioned incidents, there are many other types of theft of personal property with no violence involved such as theft of purse, jewellery, mobile phone, bags, luggage, or sports equipment. Please consider thefts of personal property either by means of pick-pocketing, stealing property that is left unguarded, or other means.

What would you say are the chances that over the next twelve months this kind of incident might happen to you? Do you think this is not at all likely, not very likely, fairly likely, or very likely?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

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1: Not at all likely
2: Not very likely
3: Fairly likely
4: Very likely
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

*Progr: (Split-half): Fragen E7, E8 und E9 werden für die Hälfte der Befragten an dieser Stelle gestellt.
Für die andere Hälfte der Befragten erscheint dieser Fragenblock in Block E (s. dort). Zufallsauswahl:
CaseID mit gerader Endziffer bekommen Fragen E7 bis E9 an dieser Stelle vorgelegt; CaseID mit
ungerader Endziffer bekommen Fragen E7 bis E9 im Block E vorgelegt.*

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B.   QUESTIONS TO ESTABLISH VEHICLE OWNERSHIP AND USE OF 'CARDS' AND ONLINE BANKING

Progr.: Zeitstempel

Progr: Zwischenseite (page) einfügen:

Progr: Textfilter wenn 102 = 1:

I will be asking you some questions about crimes that you might have experienced. Before that, though, I need to ask you about some things that might have been targeted by offenders.

Progr.: Textfilter, wenn 102 = 2:

I will be asking you some questions about crimes that you or the other current household member might have experienced. Before that, though, I need to ask you about some things that might have been targeted by offenders.

Progr.: Textfilter, sonst:

I will be asking you some questions about crimes that you or one of the [*Progr: Anzahl aus Frage 102 minus 1 einfügen, bei Missingvalue in Frage 102 kein Wert einblenden*] other current household members might have experienced. Before that, though, I need to ask you about some things that might have been targeted by offenders.

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Refers to current household. A household comprises people who live together in a same home and share a budget together >>

B1   Use of car
First, in the last 5 years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you [Wenn 102 > 1: or anyone else in your household] had a car, van or pick-up truck *available for private use*?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Including leased cars, company cars & rental cars available for personal use, but no vehicles you borrowed of private individuals who do not belong to your household.>>

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : "Your household" refers to your current household. A household comprises people who live together in a same home and share a budget together>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

B2   Use of motorcycle
In the last five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you [Wenn 102 > 1: or anyone else in your household] owned a motorcycle, scooter or moped?

<< INT : Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Motorcycle also includes similar electrical vehicles, etc. <u>as long as they have a licence plate</u>. Electric bicycles or toys are excluded. For the purpose of this variable a 'scooter' means a light motor cycle with a small engine.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

B3   Use of bicycle
In the last five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you [Wenn 102 > 1: or anyone else in your household] owned a bicycle?
<< INT: : Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Children's bicycles, if they are two-wheelers, should be included. Leased bicycles and company bicycles are included. Electric bicycles are included >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

B4   Ownership of bank and credit cards, and use of on-line banking
In the last five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you [Wenn 102 > 1: or anyone else in your household] used a bank card or done on-line banking?
<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): bank card include credit card, cash card & debit card >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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C.   VICTIMISATION SCREENERS - for the last 5 years

FOR HOUSEHOLD-RELATED CRIMES
Progr.: Zeitstempel
Progr: Zwischenseite (page) einfügen:
I would now like to ask some questions about crimes that you [wenn 102>1: or other members of your household] may have experienced.
Progr: Wenn laut F102 nur eine Person im Haushalt lebt:
Please also consider incidents from abroad for your answer.
Progr: alle anderen Fälle:
Please consider all persons who live in your household as well as incidents from abroad for the following questions.

C1   SCBURMAIN: Burglary in main home in the last 5 years
Over the past five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, did anyone actually get into your main home, including cellars, attics and lofts that are part of the home, without permission and steal or try to steal something? Please also consider incidents from abroad for your answer.

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Include static mobile homes and caravans as long as they are considered main home by the respondent >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

C1bis

Over the past five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, did anyone attempted - but failed - to get into your main home, including cellars, attics and lofts that are part of the home, without permission in order to steal or try to steal something? Please also consider incidents from abroad for your answer.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF B1 = 1, ASK C2. ELSE GO TO C4

C2   SCCARTHEF Car theft in the last 5 years
Over the past five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you [wenn 102 >1: or anyone else in your household] had a car, a van or a pick-up truck available for private use stolen or driven away without permission? Please also consider incidents from abroad for your answer.

<< INT: : Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Do not include a car being taken by a family member without permission, unless the owner considers this theft. >>
INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF B1 = 1, ASK C3. ELSE GO TO C4

C3   SCFROMCAR Theft from car in the last 5 years
<u>Apart from this</u>, in the last five years which is since the beginning of 2008 have you [wenn 102 > 1: or anyone else in your household] had anything stolen <u>from</u> a car, a van or a pick-up truck available for private use? This includes parts of the vehicle, possessions in the car, or other things.

<<INT: Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die im Ausland geschehen sind.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF B2 = 1, ASK C4. ELSE GO TO C5

C4   SCMOTTHEF: Motorcycle theft in the last 5 years
Over the past five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, did you [wenn 102 > 1: or anyone else in your household] have a motorcycle, scooter or moped stolen or driven away without permission?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Do not include a motorcycle being taken by a family member without permission, unless the owner considers this theft >>

<<INT: Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die im Ausland geschehen sind.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!
1 Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF B3 = 1, ASK C5. ELSE GO TO C6

C5   SCBICTHEF: Bicycle theft in the last 5 years
Over the past five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you [wenn 102 > 1: or anyone else in your household] had a bicycle stolen?
<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Include children's bicycles if they are two-wheelers >>
<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) : Leased bicycles and company bicycles are included. Electric bicycles are included>>
<<INT: Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die im Ausland geschehen sind.>>
INT: Nicht vorlesen!
1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF B4 = 1, ASK C8 ELSE GO TO C6

C8   SCCRONPERS Card / on-line banking abuse in the last 5 years
Have you [wenn 102 > 1: or anyone else in your household] experienced fraud or theft because someone <u>misused</u> a stolen or lost bank card or information therefrom or initiated online banking transactions <u>without permission</u> within the last 5 years, which is since the beginning of 2008?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün) :   bank cards include credit cards, debit cards and cash cards >>

<<INT: Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die im Ausland geschehen sind.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

FOR PERSONAL CRIMES

Progr: Zwischenseite (page) einfügen:

Next I would like to ask you some questions about what may have happened to you personally.

Things that you have mentioned already [wenn 102 > 1: or which happened to other members of your household should] not be mentioned here.

Please include anything that happened to you in the last five years. These incidents could have taken place in the street, for instance, in a pub, in a park, on public transport, at work, or at home.

C6   SCROBB: Robbery in the last 5 years
Over the past five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, has anyone stolen, or tried to steal something from you by using force or threatening you with force?

<<INT: Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die im Ausland geschehen sind.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

C7*   SCRPPTH: Theft of personal property in the last 5 years
Excluding previously mentioned incidents, there are many other types of theft of personal property, such as theft of a purse, jewellery, mobile phone, bags, luggage, or sports equipment. Please consider theft of personal property either by means of pick-pocketing, stealing property that is left unguarded, or other means.

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In the last five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you personally been victim of any of these incidents?

<<INT: Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die im Ausland geschehen sind.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

C7bis*   SCRHAR Harassment in the last 5 years

In the last five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, have you been victim of harassment? By harassment, I mean mobbing, threatening, menacing or bullying. The focus is on attacks on the mental health of a person by mobbing, not on threatening during a robbery.

<<INT: Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die im Ausland geschehen sind.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

FOR 'NON-CONVENTIONAL' CRIMES

C9   SCCONSFRA: Consumer fraud in the last 5 years
Were you defrauded at least once within the last 5 years, which is since the beginning of 2008, by a seller or craftsman for example while purchasing or paying for services or goods? I mean that you were defrauded or lied to on purpose and that, as a consequence, you paid more than the services' or goods' worth?

<<INT: Stellen Sie sicher, dass auch Ereignisse berücksichtigt werden, die im Ausland geschehen sind.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

C10*   SCBRIBE: Bribery/ backhander in the last 5 years
Over the last 5 years, which is since the beginning of 2008, has anyone such as a police officer, other government official - for example an inspector or a customs officer -, a doctor, or teacher asked, expected or required you to pay a bribe for his or her services? Contacts you have in a work setting are included. Also are included incidents that happened abroad.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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D.   VICTIMISATION DETAILS

Progr.: Block D nur, wenn Opfererfahrung vorliegt, d.h. C1 = 1 oder C2 = 1 oder C3=1 oder C4= 1 oder C5=1 oder C6=1 oder C7 = 1 oder C8 = 1 oder C9 = 1 oder C10 = 1, Sonst weiter mit Block E

Progr.: Zeitstempel

Progr: Zwischenseite (page) einfügen:

You have been a victim of one or more crimes in the last five years. I will now ask you a few details about these incidents.

D1   BURGLARY – MAIN HOME

IF C1 = 1, ASK D1.INTRO. ELSE GO TO D2.

D1.INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned a burglary in your main home. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D1.1   BURMWHEN: Burglary in main home, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Progr: Add "The last time" only if D1.INTRO = 2 >>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D1.1 = 1 & D1.INTRO = 2, ASK D1.1a. ELSE GO TO D1.2
D1.1a   BURMFREQ: Burglary in main home, how often in last 12 months.
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ………….. (Range von 1 bis 100)
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D1.2   BURMWHER: Burglary in main home, where
[The last time,] where did this burglary happen? Was it in Luxembourg or did it happen abroad?

<< Progr: Add "The last time" only if D1.INTRO = 2 >>
INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In Luxembourg
2: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D1.2a   BURMWHENDET: Burglary in main home, when
[The last time,] when did this burglary happen? Was it in the morning between 6am and 12am, in the afternoon between 12am and 6pm, in the evening between 6pm and 10pm or at night between 10pm and 6am?

<< Progr: Add "The last time" only if D1.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: in the morning, between 6am and 12am
2: in the afternoon, between 12am and 6pm
3: in the evening, between 6pm and 10pm
4: at night between 10pm and 6am
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D1.2b   BURMWHERDET: Burglary in main home, which part of the property was broken into
More precisely, [the last time] which part of the house was broken into?

<< Progr: Add "The last time" only if D1.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Vorlesen!

1: The dwelling itself
2: the garden or property around the dwelling
3: an extension adjacent to the dwelling
4: an extension non adjacent to the dwelling
7: Refuse to say [don't read out]
8: Don't know [don't read out]

D1.3   BURMSTOL: Burglary, whether anything stolen
[The last time] was anything actually stolen?

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<< Progr: Add "The last time " only if D1.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D1.4. BURGMVIOL: violence during the incident
Has someone in the household been assaulted or threatened with force during this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D1.5   BURMPOLREP: Burglary in main home, whether reported to the police
Did you or someone known by you report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or someone that I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D1.5= 3, ASK D1.5a

D1.5a*   **BURMPOLWHN: Burglary in main home, why police were not informed**
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF D1.5= 1 or 2, ASK D1.5b

D1.5b   BURMPOLSAT: Burglary in main home, satisfaction with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D1.5b = 3 OR 4, ASK D1.5c

D1.5c*   BURMPOLSATN: Burglary in main home, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied,...

A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly or were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item :]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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D1.7 BURMEMIMP: Burglary in main home, emotional impact

Please, remember the days after this incident, would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, like difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D2.

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D2   THEFT OF A CAR/"4 WHEELS PRIVATE VEHICLE"

IF C2 = 1, ASK D2.INTRO. ELSE GO TO D3.

D2.INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned that you [wenn 102 > 1: or someone else in your household] had a car, van or pick-up truck available for private use, stolen or driven away without permission. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D2.1   CARTWHEN: Car theft, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Add "The last time" only if D2.INTRO = 2 >>
Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D2.1 = 1 & D2.INTRO = 2, ASK D2.1a. ELSE GO TO D2.2

D2.1a   CARTFREQ: Car theft, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : …………… (Range von 1 bis 100])
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D2.2   CARTWHER: Car theft, where

[The last time] where did this theft or unpermitted drive happen? Was it in or around your home, I mean your main residence, garage or drive, somewhere elsewhere in Luxembourg, or did it happen abroad?

<< Add "The last time" only if D2.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte Land Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In or around your own home, I mean your main residence, garage or drive
2: Elsewhere in Luxembourg
3: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D2.3   CARTRET: Car theft, whether vehicle returned
[The last time] did you get the vehicle back?

<< Add "The last time" only if D2.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D2.4.   CARTVIOL: violence during the incident
Has someone, except the offender or the offenders, been assaulted or threatened with force during this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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D2.5   CARTPOLREP: Car theft, whether reported to the police

Did you or someone known by you report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or someone that I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D2.5= 3, ASK D2.5a

D2.5a*   CARTPOLWHN: Car theft, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF D2.5 = 1 or 2, ASK D2.5b

D2.5b CARTPOLSAT: Car theft, satisfaction with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D2.5b = 3 OR 4, ASK D2.5c

D2.5c* CARTPOLSATN: Cart theft, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

88

D2.6   CARTEMIMP: Cart theft, emotional impact

Please remember the days after this incident. Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, for example difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D3.

89

D3 THEFT FROM A CAR OR 4 WHEELS PRIVATE VEHICLE

IF C3 = 1, ASK D3.INTRO. ELSE GO TO D4.

D3.INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned a theft <u>from</u> a car, van or pick-up truck available for personal use. Remember that thefts already mentioned in previous sections must not be mentioned again. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): This section doesn't deal with car theft, but only with the theft of items from the car.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D3.1 FCARWHEN: Theft from car, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] <u>2012</u>. Or was it before this?

<< Add "The last time" only if D3.INTRO = 2 >>

<<INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): This section doesn't deal with car theft, but only with the theft of items from the car.>>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

90

IF D3.1 = 1 & D3.INTRO = 2, ASK D3.1a. ELSE GO TO D3.2

D3.1a   FCARFREQ: Theft from car, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ……………… (Range von 1 bis 100])
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D3.2 FCARWHER: Theft from car, where
[The last time] where did this theft happen? Was it in or around your home, I mean your main residence, somewhere else in Luxembourg, or did it happen abroad?

<< Add "The last time" only if D3.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In or around your own home, I mean your main residence, garage or drive
2: Elsewhere in Luxembourg
3: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D3.3.   FCARVIOL: violence during the incident
Has someone, except the offender or the offenders, been assaulted or threatened with force during this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D3.4   FCARPOLREP: Theft from car, whether reported to the police

Did you or someone you know report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or someone I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D3.4= 3, ASK D3.4a

D3.4a*   FCARPOLWHN: Theft from car, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF D3.4 = 1 or 2, ASK D3.4b

D3.4b   FCARPOLSAT: Theft from car, satisfaction with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D3.4b = 3 OR 4, ASK D3.4c

D3.4c*   FCARPOLSATN: Theft from car, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...

A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D3.5   FCAREMIMP: Theft from car, emotional impact

Please remember the days after this incident; would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, for example difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D4.

94

D4 MOTORCYCLE/MOPED THEFT

IF C4 = 1, ASK D4.INTRO. ELSE GO TO D5.

D4.INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned that someone has stolen or driven without permission your motorcycle, scooter or moped. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D4.1 MOTTWHEN: Motorcycle theft, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Add "The last time" only if D4.INTRO = 2 >>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D4.1 = 1 & D4.INTRO =2, ASK D4.1a. ELSE GO TO D4.2

D4.1a MOTTFREQ: Motorcycle theft, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ……………………… (Range von 1 bis 100)
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D4.2   MOTTWHER: Motorcycle theft, where

[The last time] where did this theft or unpermitted drive happen? Was it in or around your home, I mean your main residence, garage or drive, somewhere elsewhere in Luxembourg, or did it happen abroad?

<< Add "The last time" only if D4.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In or around your own home, I mean your main residence, garage or drive
2: Elsewhere in Luxembourg
3: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D4.3   MOTTRET: Motorcycle theft, whether vehicle returned
[The last time,] did you get the vehicle back?

<< Add "The last time" only if D4.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D4.4. MOTTVIOL: violence during the incident
Has someone, except the offender or the offenders, been assaulted or threatened with force during this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

96

D4.5   MOTTPOLREP: Motorcycle theft, whether reported to the police

Did you or someone you know report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or by someone I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D4.5= 3, ASK D4.5a

D4.5a*   MOTTPOLWHN: Motorcycle theft, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D4.5 = 1 or 2, ASK D4.5b

D4.5b   MOTTPOLSAT: Motorcycle theft, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D4.5b = 3 OR 4, ASK D4.5c

D4.5c*   MOTTPOLSATN: Motorcycle theft, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...

A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

98

D4.6   MOTTEMIM: Motorcycle theft, emotional impact

Please remember the days after this incident. Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, for example difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D5.

D5   BICYCLE THEFT

IF C5 = 1, ASK D5.INTRO. ELSE GO TO D6.

D5.INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned a theft of a bicycle. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D5.1   BICTWHEN: Bicycle theft, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Add "the last time" only if D5.INTRO = 2>>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D5.1 = 1 & D5.INTRO = 2, ASK D5.1a. ELSE GO TO D5.2

D5.1a   BICTFREQ: Bicycle theft, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : …………………………. (Range von 1 bis 100])
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

100

D5.2   BICTWHER: Bicycle theft, where

[The last time] where did this theft happen? Was it in or around your own home, I mean your main residence, garage or drive, somewhere else in Luxembourg or did it happen abroad?

<< Add "the last time" only if D5.INTRO = 2>>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte Land Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In or around your own home, I mean your main residence, garage or drive
2: Elsewhere in Luxembourg
3: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D5.3   BICTRET: Bicycle theft, whether vehicle returned
[The last time] did you get the bicycle back?

<< Add "the last time" only if D5.INTRO = 2>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D5.4.   BICTVIOL: violence during the incident
Has someone, except the offender or the offenders, been assaulted or threatened with force during this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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D5.5   BICTPOLREP: Bicycle theft, whether reported to the police

Did you or someone you know report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or someone I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D5.5= 3, ASK D5.5a

D5.5a*   BICTPOLWHN: Bicycle theft, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

102

IF D5.5= 1 or 2, ASK D5.5b

D5.5b   BICTPOLSAT: Bicycle theft, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D5.5b = 3 OR 4, ASK D5.5c

D5.5c*   BICTPOLSATN: Bicycle theft, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...
A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

103

D5.6   BICTEMIMP: Bicycle theft, emotional impact

Please remember the days after this incident. Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, for example difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D6.

104

D6 ROBBERY

IF C6 = 1, ASK D6.INTRO, ELSE GO TO D7.

D6.INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned that someone had stolen, or tried to steal, something from you by using force or threatening you with force. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D6.1 ROBWHEN: Robbery, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time].. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Add "the last time" only if D6.INTRO =2 >>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D6.1 =1 & D6.INTRO =2, ASK D6.1a.ELSE GO TO D6.2

D6.1a ROBFREQ: Robbery, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : …………………… (Range von 1 bis 100)
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

105

D6.2   ROBWHER: Robbery, where

[The last time] where did this incident happen? Was it in Luxembourg or did it happen abroad?

<< *Add "the last time" only if D6.INTRO =2* >>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte Land Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In Luxembourg
2: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D6.2a   ROBWHENDAY: Robbery, during the day or at night
More precisely, do you remember if it happened in the morning between 6am and 12am, in the afternoon between 12am and 6pm, in the evening between 6pm and 10pm or at night between 10pm and 6am?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: in the morning, between 6am and 12am
2: in the afternoon, between 12am and 6pm
3: in the evening, between 6pm and 10pm
4: at night between 10pm and 6am
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

106

D6.2b   ROBWHERDET: Robbery, surroundings

More precisely, where did this incident happen?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): This question is asked regardless whether the last incident happened in Luxembourg or abroad >>

INT: Vorlesen!

1: At home or in your building
2: At someone else's home or building
3: At your workplace, university or school
4: In public transportation
5: In a public building, for example in a mall, restaurant, bar, railway station, airport
6: In an indoor parking lot
7: On an outdoor parking lot
8: Outside: street, park, forest…
9: Other place

97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

Wenn D6.2.b = 4 or D6.2.b = 5 or D6.2.b = 6 or D6.2.b = 7 or D6.2.b = 8 or D6.2.b = 9

D6.2c   ROBWHERCRO: Robbery, crowding

When this incident happened, was the place crowded or were there few people around?
1: crowded
2: not crowded
97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

D6.3   ROBVICNUM: Robbery, number of victims
How many people w
ere with you?

Number: ___ *(0 allowed, max. 100)*
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D6.4   ROBOFFNUM: Robbery, number of offenders
How many offenders were they?

INT: Im Zweifel die Anzahl der Angreifer aufnehmen, die die Zielperson <u>gesehen</u> hat.

Number: ____ (Range von 1 bis 100])
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D6.5   ROBSTOL: Robbery, whether anything stolen
Was anything actually stolen?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

108

D6.6   ROBWEAP: Robbery, whether weapon used
Did any of the offender/s have a weapon or something they used or threatened to use as a weapon?

<< Modify the wording of the question according to answer D6.4>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D6.6 = 1, ASK D6.6a

D6.6a   ROBWEAPTY: Robbery, what kind of weapon used
What did the offender/s use as a weapon? Was it a gun of some sort, a knife, or something else?

<< Modify the wording of the question according to answer D6.4>>

<<INT: Wenn mehr als eine Waffe genannt wird, markieren Sie den niedrigsten Code auf der Liste.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Gun of some sort
2: Knife
3: Something else
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D6.7   ROBINJ: Robbery, whether injured
Were you bruised, scratched, cut or injured in any way?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF D6.7 = 1, ASK D6.7a

D6.7a   ROBINJTR: Robbery, whether medical attention for injuries
Did you get medical attention for your injuries?

<<INT: Antworten vorlesen>>

1: Yes, I saw a doctor or a nurse but I did not have to stay in hospital
2: Yes, I had to stay at least one night in hospital
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D6.8   ROBPOLREP: Robbery, whether reported to the police
Did you or someone you know report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or someone I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

110

IF D6.8= 3, ASK D6.8a

D6.8a*   ROBPOLWHN: Robbery, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Antworten vorlesen

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D6.8 = 1 or 2, ASK D6.8b

D6.8b   ROBPOLSAT: Robbery, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF D6.8b = 3 OR 4, ASK D6.8c

D6.8c*   ROBPOLSATN: Robbery, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Antworten vorlesen

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...

A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D6.9   ROBEMIMP: Robbery, whether emotional impact
Please remember the days after this incident. Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, for example difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Antworten vorlesen

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D7.

D7   THEFT OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

IF C7 = 1, ASK D7.INTRO, ELSE GO TO D8.

D7.INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned theft of personal property in which there was no force or threat of force. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D7.1   THPPWHEN: Theft, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time].. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] <u>2012</u>. Or was it before this?

<< *Add "the last time" only if D7.INTRO = 2* >>

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] <u>2012</u>
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D7.1 = 1 & D7.INTRO =2, ASK D7.1a.

D7.1a   THPPFREQ: Theft, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ……………………… (Range von 1 bis 100])
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D7.2   THPPWHER: Theft of personal property, where

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[The last time] where did this incident happen? Was it in Luxembourg or did it happen abroad?

<<Add "the last time" only if D7.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In Luxembourg
2: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D7.2a* THPPWHERDET: Theft of personal property, surroundings
More precisely, where did this incident happen?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: At home or in your building
2: At someone else's home or building
3: At your workplace, university or school
4: In public transportation
5: In a public building, for example in a mall, restaurant, bar, railway station, airport
6: In an indoor parking lot
7: On an outdoor parking lot
8: Outside: street, park, forest…
9: Other place

97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

Wenn D7.2.a = 4 or D7.2.a = 5 or D7.2.a = 6 or D7.2.a = 7 or D7.2.a = 8 or D7.2.a = 9

D7.2b THPPWHERCRO: Theft of personal property, crowding

When this incident happened, was the place crowded or were there few people around?
1: crowded
2: not crowded
97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

D7.3   THPPSTOL: Theft, whether holding / carrying what was stolen
[The last time] this happened were you holding or carrying what was stolen e.g., was it a case of pickpocketing?

<<Add "the last time" only if D7.INTRO = 2 >>

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INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D7.4   THPPPOLREP: Theft, whether reported to the police
Did you or someone you know report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or someone I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D7.4 = 3, ASK D7.4a

D7.4a*   THPPPOLWHN: Theft, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police
INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]
IF D7.4= 1 or 2, GO TO D7.4b

D7.4b   THPPPOLSAT: Theft, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D7.4b = 3 OR 4, ASK D7.4c

D7.4c*   THPPPOLSATN: Theft, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...
A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D7.5   THPPEMIMP: Theft, whether emotional impact
Please remember the days after this incident. Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact like difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D8.

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D8   CARD / ON-LINE ABUSE [Mißbrauch]

IF C8 = 1, ASK D8.INTRO, ELSE GO TO D9.

D8.INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned that someone used a stolen or lost bank card or information therefrom or an online bank account without your permission [wenn 102 > 1: or the permission of a member of your household). Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D8.1   CRCARWHEN: Card/online abuse, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Add "the last time" only if D8.INTRO = 2 >>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D8.1 = 1 & D8.INTRO = 2, ASK D8.1a. ELSE GO TO D8.2

D8.1a   CRCARFREQ: Card/online abuse, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ……………. (Range von 1 bis 100])
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D8.2*   CRCARORON: Card/online abuse, whether card or online
[The last time] What happend?

<< Add "the last time" only if D8.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Vorlesen!

Was the bank card...
1: stolen or lost
2: used after a counterfeit
3: or was the theft done by on-line banking?
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D8.3   CRCARPOLREP: Card/online abuse, whether reported to the police or a financial institution
[The last time], did you or anyone else report the incident to the police, a financial institution, or to both?

<< Add "the last time" only if D8.INTRO =2>>

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Police
2: Financial institution or bank
3: Both
4: Neither
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D8.3 = 2 or D8.3=4, ASK D8.3a

D8.3a* CRCARPOLWHN: Card/online abuse, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police
H: Because I did inform my bank.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]

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8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D8.3 = 1 or 3, ASK D8.3b

D8.3b   CRCARPOLSAT: Card/online abuse, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police dealt with the matter?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): This is about satisfaction with the police only >>

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D8.3b = 3 OR 4, ASK D8.3c

D8.3c* CRCARPOLSATN: Card/online abuse, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...
A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D8.4   CRCAREMIMP: Card/online abuse, whether emotional impact
Please remember the days after the incident. Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact like difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

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1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D9.

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D9 CONSUMER FRAUD

IF C9 = 1, ASK D9.INTRO, ELSE GO TO D10.

D9. INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned that you experienced fraud while purchasing or paying for services or goods. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D9.1 CONFRWHEN: Consumer fraud, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] <u>2012</u>. Or was it before this?

<< Add "the last time" <u>only</u> if D9.INTRO = 2 >>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] <u>2012</u>
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D9.1 = 1 & D9.INTRO = 2, ASK D9.1a. ELSE GO TO D9.2

D9.1a CONFRFREQ: Consumer fraud, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ……………………… (Range von 1 bis 100])
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

D9.2 CONFRORIG : Consumer fraud, origin of the sellers

[Last time it happened,] from whom did you buy or order goods or services?

<< Add "the last time" only if D9.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Vorlesen!

1: National sellers
2: Sellers from other EU countries
3: Sellers from the rest of the world
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D9.3   CONFRINTER: Consumer fraud, whether it involved internet or email
Was it an order using the internet or e-mail?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D9.4   CONFRWHER: Consumer fraud, where

Textfilter: IF D9.3 =2
Where did this incident occur [last]: in Luxembourg or abroad?

Textfilter: IF D9.3 <>2
[The last time] did the incident happen to you in Luxembourg, or did it happen abroad?

<< Add "the last time" only if D9.INTRO = 2 >>

<< INT: Wenn der Betrug auch das Internet betrifft, kodieren Sie, ob der Respondent die Internetverbindung in Luxemburg oder im Ausland hergestellt hat.>>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte Land Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In Luxembourg
2: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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D9.5   CONFRPOLREP: Consumer fraud, whether reported to the police or a consumer authority

Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police, a consumer authority, or to both?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Police
2: Consumer authority
3: Both
4: Neither
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D9.5 = 2 or D9.5=4, ASK D9.5a

D9.5a*   CONFRPOLWHN: Consumer fraud, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because I the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF D9.5 = 1 or 3, ASK D9.5b

D9.5b   CONFRPOLSAT: Consumer fraud, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police dealt with the matter?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): This is about satisfaction with the police only >>

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D9.5b = 3 OR 4, ASK D9.5c

D9.5c* **CONFRPOLSATN: Consumer fraud, why not satisfied with police response**
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...
A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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D9.6   CONFREMIMP: Consumer fraud, whether emotional impact

Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, like difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO D10.

D10   BRIBERY

IF C10 = 1, ASK D10.INTRO, ELSE GO TO E1

D10. INTRO

Progr.: Zeitstempel

You mentioned that someone such as a police officer, other government official - for example an inspector or a customs officer -, a doctor, or teacher has asked, expected or required you to pay a bribe for his or her services. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D10.1   BRIBEWHEN: Bribery, when
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Add "the last time" only if D10.INTRO = 2 >>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D10.1 = 1 & D10.INTRO = 2, ASK D10.1a. ELSE GO TO D10.2

D10.1a   BRIBEFREQ: Bribery, how often in last 12 months
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ………………………….. (Range von 1 bis 100])
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

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D10.2   BRIBEWHER: Bribery, where

[The last time] did the incident happen to you in Luxembourg, or did it happen abroad?

<< Add "the last time" only if D10.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte Land Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In Luxembourg
2: Abroad
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D10.3*   BRIBEOFFTY: Bribery, what type of official was involved
[The last time] who was involved?

Progr.: Fragetext ab dem zweiten Item in grün setzen

<< Add "the last time" only if D10.INTRO = 2 >>

<< multiple response>>

INT: Vorlesen!

A: Police officer
B: Inspector, like health inspector, construction inspector, food quality inspector, sanitary control inspector or licensing agency inspector
C: Customs officer
D: Some other government official
E: Someone involved in the law -judge, prosecutor, court official etc
F: Teacher / professor / other school staff
G: Doctor or other medical personnel
H: Someone else
INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

D10.4*   BRIBEPOLREP: Bribery, whether reported to the police or an authority

Did you or anyone else report the incident to the police, to some other authority, or to both?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Police
2: Other authority
3: Both: Police and other authority
4: Neither
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D10.4 = 2 or 4, ASK D10.4a

D10.4a* BRIBERPOLWHN: Bribery, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I did not have the time to go
C: because I or anyone else did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF D10.4 = 1 or 3, ASK D10.4b

D10.4b   BRIBEPOLSAT: Bribery, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police dealt with the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF D10.4b = 3 OR 4, ASK D10.4c

D10.4c*   BRIBERPOLSATN: Bribery, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...
A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
D: ... because the Police didn't recover my property or goods
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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D10.5   BRIBEREMIMP: Bribery, whether emotional impact

Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact like difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO E1

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E.   ATTITUDES TO LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SECURITY PRECAUTIONS

Progr.: Zwischenseite (Page) einfügen

Progr.: Zeitstempel

Now, I have some questions to other topics.

E1   ATTDRUG - Exposure to drugs problems
Over the last 12 months, how often were you personally in contact with drug-related problems in the area where you live? For example seeing people dealing in drugs, taking or using drugs in public spaces, or finding syringes left by drug addicts?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Often
2: From time to time
3: Rarely
4: Never
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

E2   ALARMOWN: Burglar alarm ownership
Now I would like to ask you a few questions on security precautions. First, is your primary home protected by a burglar alarm?

INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen: Please consider that this is a scientific survey. We treat all your information as confidential and safeguard anonymity throught analysis. Data protection is always guaranteed at all stages.

<<INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): Not fire alarm >>

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): This in relation to the primary residence >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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E3a   SECURINSTAL: Security precaution

Do you have special doors locks like reinforced bar with multiple anchor points or armoured doors in your primary home?

INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen: Please consider that this is a scientific survey. We treat all your information as confidential and safeguard anonymity throught analysis. Data protection is always guaranteed at all stages.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

If E3a = 1, ASK E3b. ELSE GO TO E4.

E3b   SECURINSTALORIG: Security precaution, origin
Did you [wenn 102 > 1: or another member of your household] decide to install these locks or this door?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF E3b = 1, ASK E3c, ELSE GO TO E4

E3c*   SECURINSTALREASON: security precaution, reason
What was the reason for the installation of the locks or doors?

1: Because you have had a break-in.
2: Because somebody else has had a break-in, e.g. relatives or friends or in your neighbourhood.
3: Just a precaution, no special reason.

7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

E4   GUNOWN: Gun ownership
Do you own a handgun, shot gun, rifle?

INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen: Please consider that this is a scientific survey. We treat all your information as confidential and safeguard anonymity throught analysis. Data protection is always guaranteed at all stages.
INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes, I do
2: No, I don't

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7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF E4 = 1, ASK E4a, ELSE GO TO E5

E4a*   GUNOWNWHY: Reason for owning gun
For what reason do you own a gun?

> A: For hunting
> B: For target shooting, sport
> C: As part of a collection
> D: For crime prevention/protection
> E: I'm working for the armed forces or the police
> F: Because it has always been in our family, home
> G: For other reasons

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: Yes
2: No
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

E5   VIDSUR Video surveillance
Taking into account that some public places in Luxembourg are under video surveillance. Would you say video surveillance increases your safety, doesn't have an impact on your safety or decreases your safety?

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Increases my safety
2: Doesn't have an impact
3: Decreases my safety
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

E6*   CRIMEIN
Would you say the crime level in Luxembourg has increased, decreased or is the same as five years ago?

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The crime level has increased
2: The crime level has decreased
3: The crime level is the same as five years ago
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr: (Split-half) Zufallsauswahl: CaseID mit gerader Endziffer bekommen Fragen E7 bis E9 vor Block A vorgelegt; CaseID mit ungerader Endziffer bekommen Fragen E7 bis E9 an dieser Stelle im Block E vorgelegt.

E7   POLPER: Police performance
Taking into account all the things the police in Luxembourg are expected to do, would you say they are doing a very good job, a good job, a bad job or a very bad job?

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Very good job
2: Good job
3: Bad job
4: Very bad job
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

E8   COURPER: Courts performance
Taking into account all the things the courts in Luxembourg are expected to do regarding crime, would you say they are doing a very good job, a good job, a bad job or a very bad job?

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Very good job
2: Good job
3: Bad job
4: Very bad job
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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E9* PUNITIT: Punitiveness regarding a burglar

People have different ideas about the sentences, which should be given to offenders. Take for instance the case of a 21-yearold man who is found guilty of breaking into someone's home for the second time. This time he has taken a new TV. Which of the following sentences do you consider the most appropriate for such a case?

INT: Lesen Sie die Antwortmöglichkeiten ggf. wiederholt vor.
INT: Nur eine Nennung . ZP muss sich für die Strafe entscheiden, die sie für am angemessensten hält.

<<Progr.: Items 1 bis 6 zufällig rotieren lassen. >>

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Fine
2: Prison sentence
3: Community service
4: Suspended prison sentence
5: Disciplinary measure set by courts, e.g. making amends
6: Dismissal without any sanctions
97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

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F.   ADDITIONAL PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Progr.: Zeitstempel

F1   Urbanisation
Which municipality does your household belong to?

INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen: Please consider that this is a scientific survey. We treat all your information as confidential and safeguard anonymity throught analysis. Data protection is always guaranteed at all stages.
Progr: Liste „Luxemburg" einblenden

<< INT: falls nicht in Liste, bitte Name genau notieren>>

9996: Nicht in Liste (OPEN)
9997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
9998: Don't know [do not read out]

F2   Type of dwelling
Is the place you are living in now a flat, apartment, maisonette, a terraced home or a detached or semi-detached house?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Flat, apartment or maisonette
2: A terraced house or row house
3: Detached or semi-detached house
4: Other
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

F3   Respondent sex

INT: Geschlecht des Befragten erfassen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen! Zutreffendes markieren.

1: Male
2: Female
8: Don't know [do not read out]

F5   Country of birth
Were you born in Luxembourg?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

1: Yes
2: No

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7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF F5=2, then ask:

F5a   Country of birth of the respondent
In which country were you born?

<< For coding, see iso country classification 2 digits>>

Country   _____

996: Nicht in Liste (OPEN)
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

F5b   Country of birth of mother
In which country was your mother born?

<<For coding, see iso country classification 2 digits>>

Country   _____

996: Nicht in Liste (OPEN)
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

F5c   Country of birth of father
In which country was your father born?

<<For coding, see iso country classification 2 digits>>

Country   _____

996: Nicht in Liste (OPEN)
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

F6a   Country of citizenship
What country or countries are you currently a citizen of?

First **citizenship** :_____
995: Staatenlos
996: Nicht in Liste (OPEN)
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

F6b
Have you got a second nationality?

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1: Yes
2: No

7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

F6c
What is your second nationality?

Progr.: Nennung aus F6a hier nicht mehr einblenden.

Second **citizenship** :_____
996: Nicht in Liste (OPEN)
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

F7   Years of residence in Luxembourg
For how many years do you live in Luxembourg?

<<INT: bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): If you moved to Luxembourg from another country, please indicate the years since your last move only.>>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Alternativ kann das Zuzugsjahr angegeben werden

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Number of years: …… (Range von 1 bis Angabe aus F100, wenn F100 < 997, sonst 120)

Zuzugsjahr:_____ (1900 bis 2013) (Rangeprüfung: Differenz zwischen Zuzugsjahr und Befragungsjahr darf nicht größer sein als Alter der Zielperson, Toleranz von 2 Jahren akzeptiren.)

Progr.: Es darf nur eines der Felder gefüllt werden.

995: Live in Luxembourg since birth
996: Less than one year
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Range 1 bis 120, 995 bis 998

F10   Employment status (cf. LFS)
What is your actual employment status?

<< INT: bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): Unpaid work for family business, aprenticeship & traineeship counts as job >>

INT: Vorlesen!

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1: employed
2: unemployed
3: pupil, student, participant in a course of further education, unpaid work placements
4: retired or early retired
5: permanently unable to work
6: occupied with family commitments
7: not occupied for other reasons
97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

F11   Educational level

Which of the following is the highest educational level you attained, independent with or without diploma?

INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen: In case you did not graduate from school in Luxemburg, please tell me to which of the Luxembourgian graduations it corresponds.

INT: Vorlesen!
1: Primary school
2: Lower secondary school, i.e. 1 to 3 years of post-primary education
3: Upper secondary school, i.e. more than 3 years of post-primary education
4: Tertiary post-secondary, university

7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

F15

If you add up the income from work, capital, social transfers, e.g. family or housing allowances, or any other regular income for all the members of your household, can you tell me in which income category would you rank your average households' net income per month?
INT: Vorlesen bis Angabe von der Zielperson bestätigt wird!
Progr.: Antwortkategorien in schwarz setzen.

1: less than 2.500 EURO
2: 2.500 to less than 5.000 EURO
3: 5.000 to less than 7.500 EURO
4: more than 7.500 EURO
97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

F16
How many landline numbers for making phone calls does your household have in total? We don't mean numbers leading to mobile phones and landline numbers leading to a telefax or computer.

Anzahl Festnetznummern:_____

97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

F17
Englische Fassung:
The following deals with media use.

How often do you listen to news on the radio?
How often do you watch news on TV?
How often do you read newspapers?
How often do you read news on the Internet?

1: Almost daily
2: Several times a week
3: Once or twice a week
4: Hardly once a week
5: Never

97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

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G. PHYSICAL & SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Progr.: Zeitstempel

I asked before whether anyone had stolen, or tried to steal something from you by using force or threatening you with force. Apart from this, I would now like to ask you questions about physical and sexual violence. If you don't want to answer those questions, we could end the survey here. And if you decide to continue, you will have the liberty of stopping the interview at any time.

Remember that your answers will, of course, be treated confidentially and anonymously.

INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen: *(Progr: grün)* If anyone interrupts us I will change the topic of conversation or we can take an appointment.

<< INT: Wenn der Respondent sich hier entscheidet das Interview zu beenden, gehen Sie weiter zu CONCL. (s. Button) >>

Progr: Im Folgenden immer Button "Conl/ vorzeitiges Ende" vorsehen, anschließend Sprung auf Frage Concl (Verabschiedung)

1: Yes
No -> Bitte Button "Conl/ vorzeitiges Ende" verwenden
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*

G0 PHYSICAL & SEXUAL VIOLENCE SCREENERS

G0.1. SEXUAL VICTIMISATION SCREENER

We are only interested in incidents which might have happened to you personally.

First, a rather personal question. People sometimes grab, touch or assault others for sexual reasons in a really offensive way. This can happen either at home, or elsewhere, for instance in a pub, on the street, at school, on public transport, in cinemas, on the beach, or at one's workplace. Apart from the incidents already covered: Over the past five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, has anyone done this to you?

<< INT: Wenn der Respondent sich hier entscheidet das Interview zu beenden, gehen Sie weiter zu CONCL. /vorzeitiges Ende (s. Button) >>

<< INT: bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): Include domestic sexual assaults >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: yes
2: no
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]

8: Don't know [do not read out]

G0.2a.   PHYSICAL VIOLENCE SCREENER

Apart from the incidents already covered, have you over the past five years, which is since the beginning of 2008, been personally attacked or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you, either at home or elsewhere, such as in a pub, in the street, at school, on public transport, on the beach, or at your workplace?

<< INT: Wenn der Respondent sich hier entscheidet das Interview zu beenden, gehen Sie weiter zu CONCL. (s. Button)>>

<< INT: bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün):   Include domestic assaults >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: yes
2: no
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G0.2a = 1, ASK G0.2b. ELSE GO TO G1

Progr.: Zeitstempel

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G1   PHYSICAL VIOLENCE

IF G0.2a = 1, ASK G1.INTRO, ELSEGO TO G2

Progr.: Zeitstempel

I will now ask you details about the physical violence you have been victim of. If you don't want to continue we can stop now. Please take your time to think about it, and remember that if you don't want to continue we can stop the interview now, and even if you decide to continue you could decide at any time to stop the interview.

<< INT: Wenn der Respondent sich hier entscheidet das Interview zu beenden, gehen Sie weiter zu CONCL. (s. Button)>>

6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*

G1.INTRO
You mentioned that you have been personally attacked or threatened by someone in a way that really frightened you, either at home or elsewhere, such as in a pub, in the street, at school, on public transport, on the beach, or at your workplace. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

<< INT: Wenn der Respondent sich hier entscheidet das Interview zu beenden, gehen Sie weiter zu CONCL. (s. Button)>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

G1.1   PHYSVIOLWHEN: physical violence, when did the last incident happen
Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Add "The last time" only if G1.INTRO = 2 >>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G1.INTRO = 2 & G1.1 = 1, ASK G1.1a. ELSE GO TO G1.2.

G1.1a   PHYSVIOLFREQ: Physical violence, how often in the last 12 month
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ………….. (Range von 1 bis 100])
996: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

G1.2.   PHYSVIOLWHERE : Physical violence, where
[The last time,] where did this happen? Was it in Luxembourg or did it happen abroad?

<< Add "The last time" only if G1.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte Land Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: In Luxembourg
2: Abroad
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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G1.3. PHYSVIOLOFFNUM: Physical violence, number of offenders
How many offenders were they?

Number: _____ (Range von 1 bis 30])
96: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

G1.4a PHYSVIOLWHO: Physical violence: who ?
Did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight at the time of the offence?

<< Add "at least one offender" only if G1.3 >1 >>

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): If more than one offender, count as "known" if at least one of the offender was known >>

<< INT: Nur eine Nennung. Wenn mind. ein Angreifer vom Sehen <u>und</u> vom Namen her bekannt ist: kodieren Sie „known by name " >>.

INT: Vorlesen!

1: did not know offender
2: [at least one offender] known by sight
3: [at least one offender] known by name
4: did not see offender/s
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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If G1.4a = 3, ASK G1.4b, ELSE GO TO G1.5

G1.4b. PHYSVIOLWHODET: Physical offender kown, details
Who was it?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): Means relationship at time of the offences>>

<< INT: Mehrfachnennung erlaubt.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

INT: Antwort der ZP selbst in die Kategorien einordnen. Wenn die ZP nicht spontan antworten kann
oder will, nicht weiter nachfragen.

1: spouse, partner or dating partner
2: ex-spouse, ex-partner or ex-dating partner
3: relative
4: close friend
5: someone he/she works/worked with
6: none of these
96: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

G1.5   PHYSVIOLDET : Physical violence, details about the "attack"
Can you tell me what happened, were you just threatened, or was force actually used?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: just threatened
2: force used
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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G1.6 PHYSVIOLWEAP: Physical violence, whether weapon used

Did any of the offender/s have a weapon or something they used or threatened to use as a weapon?

<< Modify the wording of the question according to answer G1.3>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

G1.7 PHYSVIOLINJ: Physical violence, whether injured
Were you bruised, scratched, cut or injured in any way?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G1.7 = 1, ASK G1.7a. ELSE GO TO G1.8.

G1.7a PHYSVIOLINJTR: Physical violence, whether medical attention for injuries
Did you get medical attention for your injuries?

<<INT: Antworten vorlesen>>

1: Yes, I saw a doctor or a nurse but I did not have to stay in hospital
2: Yes, I had to stay at least one night in hospital
3: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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G1.8   PHYSVIOLPOLREP: Physical violence, whether reported to the police

Did you or someone you know report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or someone I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G1.8= 3, ASK G1.8a. ELSE GO TO G1.8b

G1.8a*   PHYSVIOLPOLWHN: Physical violence, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I did not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police
H: Because I felt ashamed

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF G1.8 = 1 or 2, ASK G1.8b. ELSE GO TO G1.8c.

G1.8b   PHYSVIOLPOLSAT: Physical violence, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G1.8b = 3 OR 4, ASK G1.8c. ELSE GO TO G1.9.

G1.8c*   PHYSVIOLPOLSATN: Physical violence, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...
A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

G1.9   PHYSVIOLEMIMP: Physical violence, whether emotional impact

Please remember the days after this incident. Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, for example difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

G1.10   PHYSVIOLVISUP: Physical violence, whether contacted victim support
In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, practical or emotional support. Did you have any contact with a specialized victim support agency after this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes, I have
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G1.10 = 1 ASK G1.10a. ELSE GO TO G1.10b.

G1.10a PHYSVIOLVISSAT: Physical violence, whether victim support have been useful
Was the service of a specialized agency helping victims of crime useful after this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF G1.10 = 2 ASK G1.10b. ELSE GO TO G2.

G1.10b PHYSVIOLVISSAT: Physical violence, whether victim support would have been useful
Do you think that the services of a specialized agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you after this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO G2

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G2   SEXUAL VIOLENCE

IF G0.1 ≠ 1, GO TO CONCL
Progr.: Zeitstempel

I will now ask you details about the sexual violence you have been victim of. If you don't want to continue we can stop now. Please take your time to think about it, and remember that if you don't want to continue we can stop the interview now, and even if you decide to continue you could decide at any time to stop the interview.

<< INT: Wenn der Respondent sich hier entscheidet das Interview zu beenden, gehen Sie weiter zu CONCL (s. Button).>>

6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*

G2.INTRO
You mentioned that you have been victim of a sexual offence. Did it happen once or more than once since the beginning of 2008?

<< INT: Wenn der Respondent sich hier entscheidet das Interview zu beenden, gehen Sie weiter zu CONCL. (s. Button)>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Once
2: More than once
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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G2.1   SEXVIOLWHEN: sexual violence, when did the last incident happen

Now, I want to know when this happened [the last time]. Was it within the last 12 months – i.e., since *[*Interviewmonat einblenden*]* 2012. Or was it before this?

<< Add "The last time" only if G2.INTRO = 2 >>

Progr: Antwortvorgaben in grün setzen.

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Last 12 months, since [Interviewmonat einblenden] 2012
2: Before that
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G2.INTRO = 2 & G2.1 = 1, ASK G2.1a. ELSE GO TO G2.2.

G2.1a   SEXVIOLFREQ: Sexual violence, how often in the last 12 month
How often did it happen in the last 12 months?

Number : ………….. (Range von 1 bis 100])
996: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
997: Refuse to say [do not read out]
998: Don't know [do not read out]

G2.2.   SEXVIOLWHERE: Sexual violence, where
[The last time,] where did this happen? Was it in Luxembourg or did it happen abroad?

<< Add "The last time" only if G2.INTRO = 2 >>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

INT: Bei Bedarf bitte erläutern (grün): Gemeint ist das gesamte <u>Land</u> Luxemburg, nicht nur die Stadt.

1: In Luxembourg
2: Abroad
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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G2.3. SEXVIOLDET: Sexual violence, details

Would you describe the last incident as a rape, an attempted rape, an indecent physical assault or just as behaviour which you found offensive?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: a rape
2: an attempted rape
3: indecent assault
4: offensive behaviour
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

G2.4 SEXVIOLOFFNUM: Sexual violence, number of offenders
How many offenders were they?

Number: _____ (Range von 1 bis 30])
96: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
97: Refuse to say [do not read out]
98: Don't know [do not read out]

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G2.5a   SEXVIOLWHO: Sexual violence, who?

Did you know the offender(s) by name or by sight at the time of the offence?

<< Add "at least one offender" only if G2.4 >1 >>

<< INT. Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): If more than one offender, count as "known" if at least one of the offender was known >>

<< INT: Nur eine Nennung. Wenn mind. ein Angreifer vom Sehen <u>und</u> vom Namen her bekannt ist: kodieren Sie „known by name " >>.

INT: Vorlesen!

1: did not know offender
2: [at least one offender] known by sight
3: [at least one offender] known by name
4: did not see offender/s
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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If G2.5a = 3,ASK G2.5b, ELSE GO TO G2.6

G2.5b. SEXVIOLWHODET: Sexual offender kown, details
Who was it?

<< INT: Bei Bedarf vorlesen (grün): Means relationship at time of the offences>>

<< INT: Mehrfachnennungen erlaubt.>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

INT: Antwort der ZP selbst in die Kategorien einordnen. Wenn die ZP nicht spontan antworten kann oder will, nicht weiter nachfragen.

1: spouse, partner or dating partner
2: ex-spouse, ex-partner or ex-dating partner
3: relative
4: close friend
5: someone he/she works/worked with
6: none of these
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]
96: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*

G2.6   SEXVIOLWEAP: Sexual violence, whether weapon used
Did any of the offender/s have a weapon or something they used or threatened to use as a weapon?

<< Modify the wording of the question according to answer G2.4>>

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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G2.7   SEXVIOLINJ: Sexual violence, whether injured

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

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]*

IF G2.7 = 1, ASK G2.7a. ELSE GO TO G2.8.

G2.7a   SEXVIOLINJTR: Sexual violence, whether medical attention for injuries
Did you get medical attention for your injuries?

<<INT: Antworten vorlesen>>

1: Yes, I saw a doctor or a nurse but I did not have to stay in hospital
2: Yes, I had to stay at least one night in hospital
3: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

G2.8   SEXVIOLPOLREP: Sexual violence, whether reported to the police
Did you or someone you know report the incident to the police, did the police come to know about the incident in another way or was the police not informed?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: The incident was reported by me or someone I know
2: The police come to know about the incident in another way
3: The police was not informed
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G2.8= 3, ASK G2.8a. ELSE GO TO G2.8b.

G2.8a*   SEXVIOLPOLWHN: Sexual violence, why police were not informed
For what reasons was the police not informed? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem viertem Item in grün setzen.

The police was not informed...

A: because the incidence was not serious enough
B: because I or anyone else did not have the time to go
C: because I not think about it at that time
D: because I did not see the need, it would have been useless
E: because I had fear of reprisals
F: because I did not want involvement with the police
G: because I did not have evidence enough to involve the police
H: because I felt ashamed

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G2.8 = 1 or 2, ASK G2.8b. ELSE GO TO G2.9.

G2.8b   SEXVIOLPOLSAT: Sexual violence, whether satisfied with police response
Overall, how satisfied were you with the way the police handled the matter?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Very satisfied
2: Fairly satisfied
3: A bit dissatisfied
4: Very dissatisfied
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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IF G2.8b = 3 OR 4, ASK G2.8c. ELSE GO TO G2.9.

G2.8c* SEXVIOLPOLSATN: Sexual violence, why not satisfied with police response
For what reasons were you dissatisfied? Please tell me if the next suggestions apply to you.

INT: Vorlesen!

Progr.: Antwortvorgaben ab dem vierten Item in grün setzen.

I was dissatisfied...

A: ... because the Police didn't do enough resp. didn't follow up on concrete evidence
B: ... because the Police were not interested
C: ... because the Police didn't find or apprehend the offender
E: ... because the Police didn't keep me properly informed
F: ... because the Police didn't treat me correctly / were impolite
G: ... because the Police were slow to arrive

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

[scale for each item:]
1: I agree
2: I disagree
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

G2.9 SEXVIOLEMIMP: Sexual violence, whether emotional impact
Please remember the days after this incident. Would you say that this incident has caused you emotional impact, for example difficulty to sleep, fear, or loss of confidence?

INT: Vorlesen!

1: Yes, rather important impact
2: Yes, rather moderate impact
3: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

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G2.10   SEXVIOLVISUP: Sexual violence, whether contacted victim support

In some countries, agencies have been set up to help victims of crime by giving information, practical or emotional support. Did you have any contact with a specialized victim support agency after this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes, I have
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G2.10 = 1 ASK G2.10a. ELSE GO TO G2.10b.

G2.10a SEXVIOLVISSAT: Sexual violence, whether victim support have been useful
Was the service of a specialized agency helping victims of crime useful after this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

IF G2.10 = 2 ASK G2.10b. ELSE GO TO CONCL

G2.10b SEXVIOLVISSAT: Sexual violence, whether victim support would have been useful
Do you think that the services of a specialized agency to help victims of crime would have been useful for you after this incident?

INT: Nicht vorlesen!

1: Yes
2: No
6: Conl / vorzeitiges Ende *[Progr.: Weiter mit Frage Concl]*
7: Refuse to say [do not read out]
8: Don't know [do not read out]

Progr.: Zeitstempel

END OF SECTION – GO TO CONCL

CONCL CONCLUSION

That is the end of this survey. Thank you very much for your co-operation. It is greatly appreciated.

INT: Bitte noch die nachfolgende Interviewerfrage beantworten.

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Progr.: Zeitstempel (Ende Interview)

INTQ Interviewer Question
Progr.: Zeitstempel (Beginn Interviewerfragen)

Prog: alles in Rot anzeigen.

INT: In welcher Sprache ist das Interview (ab Frage 1"Alter der ZP") durchgeführt worden?
Nicht gemeint ist die Sprache, in der das Kontaktgespräch geführt wurde!

Das Interview wurde komplett in einer Sprache geführt?

1: ja => Lang1
2: nein => Lang2

Lang1 Interviewsprache
Prog: alles in Rot anzeigen.
Progr: Für Pretest nur Codes 1 und 4 anzeigen

Das Interview wurde geführt auf...

1: Luxemburgisch
2: Französisch
3: Deutsch
4: Englisch

Lang2 Interviewsprache
Prog: alles in Rot anzeigen. Mehrfachnennung zulassen
Progr: Für Pretest nur Codes 1 und 4 anzeigen

Das Interview wurde geführt auf...

INT: Bitte alle Sprache, die zutreffen angeben.

1: Luxemburgisch
2: Französisch
3: Deutsch
4: Englisch

Progr.: Zeitstempel (Ende Interviewerfragen)