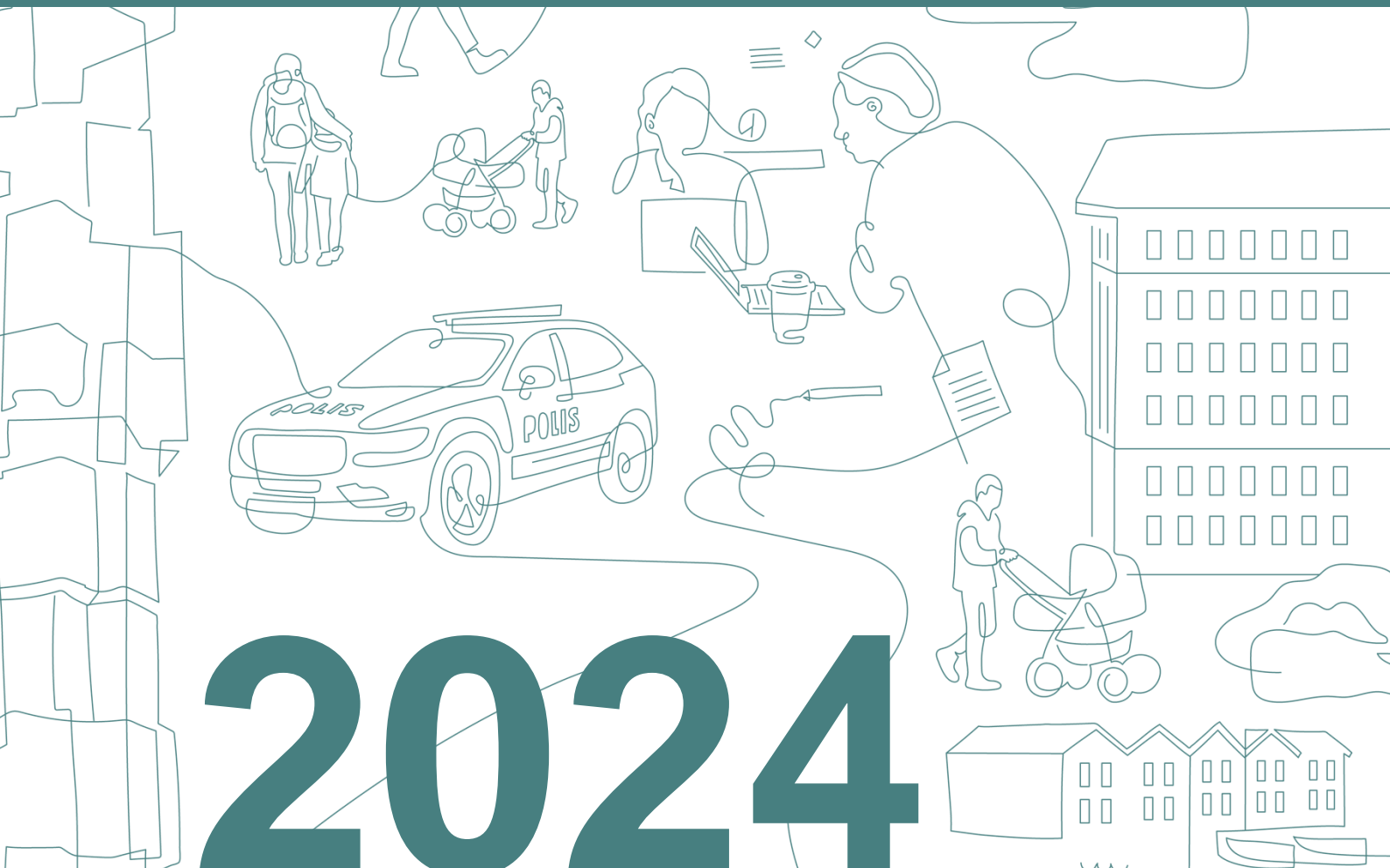


# Swedish Crime Survey



# 2024

**brå**

English summary of Brå report 2024:8

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

The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brå) works to reduce crime and improve levels of safety in society. We do this by providing factual information and disseminating knowledge on crime and crime prevention work, primarily for the Government and agencies in the criminal justice system.

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This report is a summary of the Swedish report Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2024  
2024:8

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# **Swedish crime survey 2024**

**English summary of Brå report 2024:8**

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# 1 Main results

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The main purpose of the Swedish Crime Survey (SCS) is to study trends in self-reported exposure to crime, fear of crime, confidence in the criminal justice system and crime victims' contact with the criminal justice system in the Swedish population (16-84 years). The survey also aims to describe differences among population groups, such as differences between men and women or among different age groups.

This chapter presents a selection of the indicators included in the report, to summarise the results and provide an overall picture of trends and patterns. Note that, in the context of the SCS, exposure to crime refers to events that occurred during the previous calendar year, meaning that SCS 2024 refers to exposure to crime in 2023. Fear of crime refer to perceptions over the past year, while unsafety and confidence in the criminal justice system refer to perceptions at the time the questionnaire was answered.

## Trends

### **Exposure to sexual offences, threats and bicycle theft have decreased, while fraud has increased**

There is a decreasing trend in the proportion of the population who state that they have been exposed to sexual offences, threats and bicycle theft. Exposure to sexual offences has significantly decreased in this year's survey (3.8 % in 2023, compared to 4.7 % in 2022), and after a sharp increase in the period 2012-2017, has begun decreasing instead. The proportion of respondents having been exposed to threats has also decreased (7.4% in 2023, compared to 7.7% in 2022), with an evident decreasing trend since 2020. Before that, there was an increase between 2014 and 2019. Furthermore, the proportion of households exposed to bicycle theft has decreased for the fourth consecutive year.

Both sales fraud and card and credit fraud have increased in this year's survey. For sales fraud, an increasing trend has been observed since the first measuring point (2016), with a significant increase in this year's survey (from 6.1%, in 2022, to 6.9%, in 2023). Card and credit fraud have increased in the last two years, having previously decreased in 2020 and 2021. In terms of exposure to robbery, there was a decreasing trend as of 2020, but in this year's survey the proportion is the same as the previous year. For assault, pickpocketing, online harassment, harassment, burglary and car theft, the proportion has remained stable over the last three to four years.

## **The proportion of people feeling unsafe outdoors has decreased, while concerns about fraud have increased**

The proportion of the population who feel unsafe outdoors late at night in their neighbourhood remained relatively unchanged in the period 2016-2021, followed by a slight decreasing trend. In this year's survey, the proportion is 24 per cent. As regards concern about being exposed to fraud on the internet, an increase has been seen in the last two years (from 32%, in 2022, to 38%, in 2024).

Concern about crime in society has also decreased in this year's survey, but a general increasing trend has been seen over the last ten years. For most other indicators related to fear of crime, the proportion has generally remained relatively stable since 2017, but this year's survey shows a tendency towards a decrease. However, it is too early to say that it is a decreasing trend.

## **Increasing trend in confidence in several parts of the criminal justice system**

The proportion of the population with a high degree of confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole, the police and public prosecutors has generally increased since 2017, although the proportion decreased in last year's survey. Rather, confidence in the courts and the prison and probation system has remained relatively stable, albeit with some fluctuations from year to year.

## **Differences among groups in SCS 2024**

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

It is more common for men than women to state that they were exposed to assault, threats, robbery, pickpocketing, sales fraud, card and credit fraud and online harassment. However, the gender differences are not as large as for sexual offences, where a significantly higher proportion of women than men have been victimised (6.3% and 1.0% respectively). Women are also exposed to harassment to a higher degree than men.

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

The proportion of people who feel unsafe outdoors late at night or are concerned about being exposed to different types of crime is generally higher among women than men, especially when it comes to concerns about being exposed to rape or sexual assault (16% and 1% respectively). It is significantly more common for women than men to state that they refrain from going outdoors at night because they feel unsafe, have

refrained from an activity or have chosen a different route or mode of transport because of concerns about being a victim of crime.

Having a high level of confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole, the police, public prosecutors and prison and probation service is more common among women than men. It is also more common for women who have been exposed to crime and have been in contact with the police in the last three years to declare positive experiences with the police and to be satisfied with different aspects of police work, compared to the corresponding group among men.

### **Younger people are generally victimised more than older people**

Young people generally have greater exposure to assault, threats, sexual offences, robbery, pickpocketing, online harassment and harassment. For example, men aged 16-19 years are the group with the largest proportion who state that they were exposed to assault in 2023, and women aged 20-24 years had a particularly high proportion who stated being exposed to sexual offences. In contrast, as regards fraud offences (sales fraud and card and credit fraud), victimisation is more common in the middle age groups (35-64 years).

Regarding feeling unsafe or concerned about crime, there are differences depending on which question is studied. For example, it is more common among younger people than older people to be concerned about being exposed to assault, robbery or rape or sexual assault. Women in the 20-24 age group stand out in particular regarding concerns about rape or sexual assault, as well as regarding the proportion who choose a different route or mode of transport due to such concerns. However, it is more common among older people than younger people to be concerned about fraud on the internet and crime in society, for both men and women.

### **Swedish-born people with foreign-born parents and one-person households are more exposed to and concerned about crime**

It is more common for people in one-person households (especially those living with children) to be exposed to most types of offences against the person, compared to cohabitants. The same applies to Swedish-born people with two foreign-born, who are exposed to crime to a greater extent than people with other backgrounds. Exposure to crime is also often greater among people with elementary education only, than among those with higher levels of education.

Single people with children, and Swedish-born people with two foreign-born parents, as well as people living in an apartment building, are three groups that have clearly higher levels of unsafety and concern about crime, compared to other groups.

Furthermore, Swedish-born people with at least one Swedish-born parent and people with a post-secondary education are more likely to have high levels of confidence in the criminal justice system as a whole and in the police, compared to people with other backgrounds and with lower levels of education.

### **Residents of socio-economically disadvantaged areas feel more unsafe outdoors at night**

Among residents of socio-economically disadvantaged areas, the proportion of people who feel unsafe outdoors is twice that of residents of socio-economically advantaged areas (40% and 20% respectively). Moreover, the proportion of people with concerns about being exposed to assault, robbery, or theft or vandalism of a vehicle, or who has refrained from an activity due to concerns about crime, is greater among residents of socio-economically disadvantaged areas than residents of more socio-economically advantaged areas. In contrast, concerns about crime in society and concerns that someone close will be a victim of a crime are slightly higher among residents of socio-economically advantaged areas.

Exposure to property offences in particular is more common among residents of socio-economically disadvantaged areas compared to residents of more socio-economically advantaged areas. Exposure to assault and harassment, for example, is also more common among residents of socio-economically disadvantaged areas.



## 2 Method

This chapter provides a brief description of the method of SCS 2024. More detailed descriptions of the method are available in Swedish on Brå's website [www.bra.se/ntu](http://www.bra.se/ntu), as well as results in Excel format including all results for SCS 2007-2024, with confidence intervals for the latest year. See appendix for the SCS 2024 postal questionnaire.

<b>SCS 2024 in brief</b>	
<b>Purpose</b>	To study trends in self-reported exposure to crime, fear of crime, confidence in the criminal justice system and crime victims' contact with the criminal justice system, as well as to describe differences among population groups.
<b>Population</b>	Persons who are registered in Sweden, aged 16-84 years.
<b>Sampling frame</b>	The Total Population Register, aged 16-84 years.
<b>Sample size</b>	207,560 persons.
<b>Sampling method</b>	Stratified simple random sample, by local police district (in some cases also municipality) and age group.
<b>Data collection method</b>	Internet questionnaire. Printed questionnaires are used for those who cannot or will not use the internet questionnaire. Data collection administered by Statistics Sweden.
<b>Contact strategy</b>	The invitation to participate in the survey and the login details for the internet questionnaire are sent out via digital mailbox if possible, otherwise by post. A total of four contacts are made. People under age 65 receive a printed questionnaire in the third mailing, and people 65 years or older receive the printed questionnaire in mailings two and four.
<b>Data collection period</b>	January-April 2024.
<b>Number of responses</b>	64,751 persons.
<b>Response rate, design-weighted and unweighted</b>	35.4% and 31.3% respectively.

## Population, sample and non-response

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

The Total Population Register provided by Statistics Sweden is used to reach registered persons. A stratified simple random sample (SSRS) is selected from the register. Stratification entails dividing the population into different groups before sampling. In the SCS, stratification is done by the age categories 16-29 years and 30-84 years, and based on 94<sup>1</sup> local police districts. Age stratification is performed to increase the sample size among younger people, as this group has a particularly low response rate. Stratification by local police district is performed in order to increase the sample size in less populated areas, so that the number of respondents is sufficiently large, and thus the results for these areas can be reported. As of SCS 2024, an expanded sample at the municipal level will also be used in some local police districts, to increase the likelihood that results from all municipalities can be reported. The sample size in SCS 2024 totalled 207,560 persons.

Of the 207,560 persons in the sample in SCS 2024, 866 turned out to be deceased or to have moved abroad, meaning that the questionnaire was sent to 206,694 persons. The number of respondents was 64,751 and the design-weighted<sup>2</sup> response rate was 35.4 per cent.

To ensure that the respondents are representative of the population, Statistics Sweden has produced a so-called representativeness indicator (R-indicator) for each measurement since SCS 2019. Simply put, the R-indicator provides a measure of how well the response data set relates to the target population with respect to various background factors. The higher the value of the R-indicator, the more representative the response set is. Although the response rate of SCS 2022-2024 has been at a lower level compared to previous years, the R-indicator in the same period has been slightly higher than previously (SCS 2019-2021). This indicates that representativeness has not been affected by the declining response rate.

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<sup>1</sup> The Police Authority is divided into 95 local police districts, but since one of these is Arlanda Airport, which does not include any private residences, SCS is conducted in only 94.

<sup>2</sup> The design-weighted response rate takes into account that different people had different probabilities of being included in the sample, e.g., due to the oversampling of younger people because that group has a low response rate. The design-weighted response rate can be seen as an estimate of the response rate that would have resulted from a survey without stratification. The unweighted response rate was 31.3 per cent.

When producing the results, a weighting procedure is used that takes into account the sample design and non-response, so that the results are as representative as possible of the Swedish population.

## Interpretation of results

The results of the Swedish Crime Survey are considered to provide a relatively good picture of conditions in the Swedish population (16-84 years). However, the SCS is not considered able to capture the most marginalised population groups, such as the homeless and people with severe substance abuse problems. The same applies to serious criminals. This is partly because the response rate in these groups can be assumed to be particularly low in this type of survey, and partly because the survey does not at all reach those without an address in The Total Population Register or people who are institutionalised. The inability to capture these groups is unfortunate, given that they can be assumed to be more affected by crime than the average population and to have more experience of contact with the criminal justice system.

The results of the SCS are primarily intended to be used as a source for describing trends over time and differences among population groups. However, it is important to remember that the SCS is reliant on the willingness to provide the information requested in the survey. This willingness to provide the information may differ depending on the type of incident in question, for example whether the incident is perceived as serious or not, or whether the incident evokes feelings of guilt or shame in the victim. The respondent's recollection and experience of the incident also impact what is reported in the SCS. The extent to which the SCS can reflect actual levels of exposure to crime in the population is therefore expected to vary depending on the type of crime.

The weighting procedure used in the production of SCS results is considered to reduce the risk of sampling error as well as non-response bias. However, it is likely to occur some extent of non-response bias that the weights cannot correct for, which risk contributing to bias in the results. For example, if people who have not been exposed to crime respond at a lower rate, there is a risk that the results for exposure to crime are overestimated. If, on the other hand, the response rate is lower among those who have been exposed to crime, the results are more likely to be underestimated. It is not possible to know to what extent this occurs in the SCS. It should be noted that if such non-response bias occurs but the bias remains fairly constant over time, this need not be a problem when analysing trends since the degree of bias will be approximately the same at each measurement occasion. Similarly, if such non-response bias occurs to a similar degree among different population groups, this need not be a problem when comparing results across groups, since the degree of bias is similar in each group. In addition, as the SCS is a sample survey the uncertainty that follows when the result is based on an estimate needs to be considered when interpreting the results. This

uncertainty is illustrated using confidence intervals in the accompanied Excel tables in Swedish (see [www.bra.se/ntu](http://www.bra.se/ntu)).

## Reading guidelines

- The results are reported as the proportion of people in the population (aged 16-84), except for the question area about exposure to property offences, which is reported as the proportion of households in the whole country, and the question area about contact with the police, which reports the proportion of those exposed to a crime who reported it to the police in the past three years.
- Only results based on at least 100 respondents are reported.
- The reference periods of the different question areas are:
  - *Exposure to crime*: previous calendar year.
  - *Fear of crime*: perception at the time when the questionnaire is answered or perception in the last year.
  - *Confidence in the criminal justice system*: point in time when the questionnaire is answered.
  - *Crime victims' contact with the criminal justice system*: the last three years, up to the time when the questionnaire is answered.
- All results are presented for different population groups, some based on the respondent's registered address, such as municipal group and socio-economic area type. However, the exposure to crime does not necessarily have to have occurred in the same place where the victim is registered.
- The differences described in this report are not necessarily statistically significant.

## Converted results

From its inception in 2006 until 2017, the SCS was mainly conducted through telephone interviews with a sample of 20,000 people. Since 2017, the Survey has been conducted through internet and postal questionnaires sent to a sample of 200,000 people. In order to make comparisons over time despite the different survey methods, two parallel surveys were conducted in 2017. This made it possible to convert most of the previous results (SCS 2007-2016).

## Population groups

Background information has been used to classify respondents into relevant population groups. In most cases, the population groups have been constructed from register data. However, in some cases, Survey data are used. The population groups studied in SCS 2024 are:

- **Sex** (legal sex)
  - Men
  - Women.

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

- Large cities and municipalities near large cities: Large cities and commuting municipalities near large cities
- Medium-sized towns and municipalities near medium-sized towns: Medium-sized towns, commuting municipalities near medium-sized towns and commuting municipalities with a low commuting rate near medium-sized towns
- Smaller towns/urban areas and rural municipalities: Small towns, commuting municipalities near small towns, rural municipalities and rural municipalities with a visitor industry.
- **Socio-economic area type** (based on Segregationsbarometern 2021 [Segregation Barometer 2021], from the Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning).
  - Socio-economically disadvantaged areas: areas with large socio-economic challenges and areas with socio-economic challenges (area types 1–2)
  - Socio-economically mixed areas: socio-economically mixed areas (area type 3)
  - Socio-economically advantaged areas: areas with good socio-economic conditions and areas with very good socio-economic conditions (area type 4–5).

# 3 Appendix

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## SCS 2024 English questionnaire

### Background questions

#### 1. What year were you born?

*Enter the year with four digits, e.g. 1986 or 2001.*

— Year of birth \_\_\_\_\_

#### 2. a) Which people do you live with?

*You can select more than one alternative. Include children who live at least half the time in your household. Include foster children and your partner's children as well.*

*Do **not** include any lodgers.*

- None
- Husband/wife/cohabitee/partner
- Parent/s
- Sibling/s
- Other adults
- Children or adolescents under the age of 20 (not your siblings)

#### b) Including yourself, how many people from 15 to 84 years of age (born 1940-2008) are there in your household?

*Include adults and children who live at least half the time in your household, i.e. foster children and your partner's children as well. Do **not** include any lodgers.*

— Number \_\_\_\_\_ people

#### 3. a) What type of accommodation do you have?

*Select only one alternative. If several alternatives are relevant, select the alternative where you live the most.*

- Villa (detached single-family home for one or two families)
- Townhouse, terraced house or semi-detached
- Apartment in multi-unit dwelling
- Other accommodation

#### b) Do you own or rent your home or are you a member of a tenant-owners' housing association?

*Select only one alternative. If several alternatives are relevant, select the alternative where you live the most.*

- Own (right of possession, partnership share)
- Rent (right of tenancy, first, second, or third-hand contract, cooperative)
- Tenant-owners' housing association
- Other

#### 4. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

*Select only one alternative. Do you have a foreign education? Try to translate this into the equivalent Swedish educational level.*

- Have not completed any level of education/lack an education
- Elementary school, lower secondary school or similar
- Secondary education, college or similar
- Post-secondary education that lasted at least 1 year (e.g. vocational training courses)
- University or other form of higher education shorter than 3 years
- University or other form of higher education 3 years or longer

#### **5. What is your main occupation at the moment?**

*Select only one alternative. If several alternatives are relevant, select the one most relevant to you.*

- Employee
- Self-employed
- Student
- Job seeker or in a labour market policy measure
- Parental leave or leave of absence
- Long-term sick leave (more than 3 months)
- Sickness or activity compensation (previously known as early retirement pension, invalidity pension or temporary disability allowance)
- Pensioner (old-age pensioner, retired)
- Housewife/house husband (not retired)

### **Attitudes to the Swedish criminal justice system**

The section below contain questions regarding your attitude to criminal justice system. The justice system relates to the authorities responsible for the rule of law and legal rights. The justice system maintains Swedish law for example through crime prevention, the investigation of crimes, enforcing sanctions and providing support for victims. The justice system includes, among others, the police, prosecutors, courts and the prison and probation service.

**The police** are tasked to prevent, combat and investigate crimes. **The prosecutor** investigates and prosecutes those suspected of committing a crime. **The courts** determine whether a suspect is guilty and what the punishment will be. **The prison and probation service** is responsible for remand centres, prisons and the probation system.

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

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little



- Not very much
- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

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

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little
- Not very much
- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

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

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little
- Not very much
- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

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

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little
- Not very much
- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

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

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little
- Not very much
- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

**11. a) How much confidence do you have that the criminal justice system as a whole treats those who are suspected of crime fair?**

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little
- Not very much

- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

**b) How much confidence do you have that the criminal justice system as a whole treats victims of crime in a good way?**

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little
- Not very much
- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

**c) How much confidence do you have that the police treats those who are suspected of crime fair?**

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little
- Not very much
- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

**d) How much confidence do you have that the police treats victims of crime in a good way?**

- A great deal
- Quite a lot
- Neither a lot nor little
- Not very much
- Very little
- No opinion/Don't know

## **Perceived safety/worry about crime over the past year**

A number of questions will now follow about how safe you feel and whether you are worried about crime.

**12. To what extent are you worried about crime in society?**

*“Society” means Sweden as a whole – and not just the area where you live.*

- To a great extent
- To some extent
- Not at all
- Don't know

**13. a) If you go out alone late in the evening in the area where you live, how safe/unsafe do you feel?**

- Very safe
- Quite safe

- Quite unsafe
- Very unsafe
- I never go out alone late at night

*Those who answered “I never go out alone late at night” are asked to answer a follow up question:*

**b) What is your main reason for never going out alone late in the evening?**

- Because I have no reason or opportunity to go out alone late in the evening
- I feel unsafe
- Other reason

**14. Over the past year have you chosen to take a different route or a different mode of transport because you were worried about being exposed to crime?**

*A different mode of transport might for example be going by car or taxi instead of public transport.*

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never

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

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never

**16. a) Over the past year have you refrained from writing something or posting pictures or videos on the internet because you were worried about being exposed to harassment or threat?**

*This may include social media, such as Facebook, Instagram and YouTube, or in any other respect on the internet.*

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never
- I never write or post anything on the Internet

*Those who answered “I never write or post anything on the Internet” are asked to answer a follow up question:*

**b) What is your main reason for never write or post anything on the internet?**

- Do not have access to the internet
- Because of concerns of being exposed to harassments or threats
- Other reason

**17. Over the past year were you worried about your home being broken into?**

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never

**18. Over the past year have you worried about your car being stolen or vandalised?**

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never
- No one in the household had a car over the past year

**19. a) Over the past year have you worried about being a victim of fraud when purchasing goods or services on the internet?**

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never
- I never buy goods or services on the internet

*Those who answered “I never buy goods or services on the internet” are asked to answer a follow up question:*

**b) What is your main reason for never buy goods or services on the internet?**

- Do not have access to the internet
- Because of concerns of being
- Exposed to fraud
- Other

**20. Over the past year have you worried about being assaulted?**

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never

**21. Over the past year have you worried about being robbed?**

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never

**22. Over the past year have you worried about being raped or otherwise sexually assaulted?**

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never

**23. During the past year have you worried about someone close to you becoming a victim of crime?**

- Very often
- Quite often
- Quite rarely
- Very rarely
- Never

**24. To what extent do your worries about being exposed to crime affect your quality of life?**

- To a great extent
- To some extent
- Not at all
- Don't know

**25. To what extent do you think that the following is a problem in the area where you live?**

**a) Littering**

- To great extent
- To some extent
- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**b) Vandalism**

- To great extent
- To some extent

- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**c) Graffiti**

- To great extent
- To some extent
- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**d) Speeding**

- To great extent
- To some extent
- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**e) Other reckless driving (moped, car or other motorvehicle)**

- To great extent
- To some extent
- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**f) People under the influence of alcohol or drugs outdoors**

- To great extent
- To some extent
- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**g) Gangs loitering in the area**

- To great extent
- To some extent
- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**h) Individuals or gangs who cause trouble or disturbances**

- To great extent
- To some extent
- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**i) Open drug trafficking**

- To great extent
- To some extent
- To a minor extent
- Not at all

**26. To what extent do you think that the police care about the problems in the area where you live?**

- To a great extent
- To some extent

- To a minor extent
- Not at all
- There are no problems in the area where I live
- Don't know/No opinion

**27. On the whole, do you think that the number of crimes in Sweden has increased, decreased or remained unchanged over the past three years?**

- Increased significantly
- Increased somewhat
- Remained unchanged
- Decreased somewhat
- Decreased significantly
- Don't know/No opinion

### **Exposure to crime 2023**

A number of questions will now follow about exposure to crime last year (1 January-31 December 2023). They concern incidents that may have affected you personally or someone in your household.

It is **very important** that crimes that occurred before or after this period are not included here, no matter how serious they are.

**28. Did you or someone in your household have a bike stolen during the course of last year (2023)?**

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No
- No one in the household owned a bike last year

**29. Did you or someone in your household have a car stolen during the course of last year (2023)?**

*Include company/leased cars.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No
- No one in the household owned a car last year

**30. Did you or someone in your household have something taken/stolen out of/from a car, motorcycle, moped, caravan or similar during the course of last year (2023)?**

*For example, wheels, stereo or a bag. Do **not** include theft from a bicycle.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**31. Did anyone break into your home in order to steal something during the course of last year (2023)?**

Do **not** include break-ins in garages, storerooms or basements that are separated from your home/dwelling. Do **not** include incidents when someone entered an unlocked house.

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**A number of questions will now follow about incidents that may have happened to you personally during the course of last year (1 January-31 December 2023).** If you do not wish to answer a particular question, you may skip it and move on to the next. **But** your answers are of great value and contribute to important knowledge.

**32. Has anyone tried unlawfully to make use of your account number, credit card/credit card information or your personal data in order to get money or other valuables during the course of last year (2023)?**

*This may include for example so-called skimming or identity theft.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**33. Has anyone unlawfully tricked you out of money when you, as a private individual, bought or sold something during the course of last year (2023)?**

*For example, an item that you paid for but did not receive, or something you sold but did not receive payment for.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**34. Did someone take your money or other valuables that you were carrying with you in your pocket or bag (so-called pickpocketing) during the course of last year (2023)?**

*Do not include incidents in which threats or violence occurred, they are dealt with in question 35.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**35. Did anyone rob or try to rob you by using threats or violence during the course of last year (2023)?**

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**36. a) During the course of last year (2023) did anyone sexually molest, sexually assault or sexually coerce you?**

*This may include **for example** offensive, sexual comments in speech or writing, or that someone groped you, forced you into a sexual act or raped you. It may have happened at home, at school, at work, on the internet or in another location.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No -----→ Go to question 37



*Those who answered "Yes" are asked to answer two follow up questions.*

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

- Yes
- No

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

- Yes
- No

**37. a) Did anybody hit, kick or intentionally subject you to some other form of physical violence, in a way that caused you pain or injury during the course of last year (2023)?**

*Do not include incidents referred to previously.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No -----→ Go to question 38

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

- Yes
- No

**38. Did anyone threaten you, in such a way that you were frightened, during the course of last year (2023)?**

*Do not include incidents referred to previously.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**39. During the course of last year (2023) did you, by one and the same person on a repeated number of occasions, receive unwanted visits, phone calls or messages by mail, sms or via the internet?**

*This does not include telephone sales or similar.*

- Yes
- No

**40. Did anyone spread sensitive information, pictures, videos and/or comments about you on the internet with the intention to offend or hurt you during the course of last year (2023)?**

*This may have been via social media, such as Facebook, Instagram and YouTube, or in any other respect.*

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**41. During the course of last year (2022) were you subjected to any crimes other than those already asked about in the questionnaire?**

- Yes, number of times \_\_\_\_\_
- No

**42. During the course of last year (2023) was anyone close to you exposed to a serious crime?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

**Contacts with agencies of the Swedish justice system over the past three years**

A number of questions will now follow about any possible contact you have had with the Swedish criminal justice system, i.e. the police, prosecutors, courts and the probation service. This section relates to incidents that have occurred over the past **three years**.

**43. Over the past three years have you been exposed to a crime that was then reported to the police by you or someone else?**

- Yes
- No -----→ *Go to question 47*

If you have reported several incidents, we would like to ask you in the following questions to describe only **the most recent incident** that was reported to the police.

**44. a) Did you yourself report the incident to the police or did someone else?**

- I did
- I did, together with another person
- Another person

**b) Was the report made by telephone, via the internet or through direct contact with the police?**

*By direct contact we mean that you met a representative of the police in connection with the reporting of the crime. Answer by selecting **only one** alternative.*

- Telephone
- Internet
- Direct contact
- Don't know

**45. Did the incident that was reported to the police involve any form of threat or violence?**

- Yes
- No

**46. a) Overall, how would you describe your experiences of the police in connection with this crime?**

- Very positive
- Quite positive
- Neither positive nor negative
- Quite negative
- Very negative
- Don't know/No opinion

**b) Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied were you with regard to how easy it was to get in touch with someone at the police who was able to help you?**

- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Quite dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know/No opinion

**c) Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the treatment you received from the police?**

- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Quite dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know/No opinion

**d) Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the information you received about how the police were working with your case?**

- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Quite dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know/No opinion

**e) How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the police's efforts to investigate and solve the crime?**

- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Quite dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied
- Don't know/No opinion

**47. a) During the past three years, have you been in contact with a prosecutor as a result of having been exposed to a crime?**

- Yes
- No -----→ *Go to question 51*

**b) How would you describe your overall experience of the prosecutor?**

- Very positive
- Quite positive
- Neither positive nor negative
- Quite negative
- Very negative

**48. During the past three years, have you participated in a court trial as a result of having been exposed to a crime?**

- Yes
- No -----→ *Go to question 51*

Below are a number of questions about the trial. If you have participated in more than one trial, the questions should be answered on the basis of **the most recent one**.

**49. a) Did you have an injured party counsel in connection with the trial?**

*An injured party counsel is a lawyer whose task is to help the victim of crime during the preliminary investigation and trial.*

- Yes -----→ *Please, answer question 49b*
- No -----→ *Please, answer question 49c*

**b) If Yes: Overall, how would you describe your experiences of the injured party counsel?**

- Very positive
- Quite positive
- Neither positive nor negative
- Quite negative
- Very negative

**c) If No: Would you have liked to have an injured party counsel?**

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

**50. a) In your opinion, was the information you were given before the trial sufficient or insufficient?**

- Sufficient
- Insufficient
- Don't know/No opinion

**b) How easy or difficult was it to understand what happened during the trial?**

- Very easy

- Quite easy
- Neither easy nor difficult
- Quite difficult
- Very difficult

**c) How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the treatment you received in court?**

- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- Quite dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied

To learn more about exposure to crime, we would like to interview some of those who answered the survey. These interviews are very important to achieve a more in-depth understanding of the situation in Sweden in terms of crime and feelings of safety. We would therefore be grateful if you could provide a telephone number and information regarding which times you prefer we call. You choose whether or not to participate and you can decline at any time.

**51. What is the best phone number to use to contact you if you are selected for a follow-up interview?**

- Primary \_\_\_\_\_
- Secondary \_\_\_\_\_

**52. What is your preferred time for us to call you for the interview? Please feel free to choose as many options as you like!**

- Weekday – daytime (9am – 5pm)
- Weekday – evening (5pm – 9pm)
- Weekend – daytime (10am – 5pm)
- Weekend – evening (5pm – 9pm)

**Thank you for your participation! For more information about the survey, please visit [www.bra.se/ntu](http://www.bra.se/ntu).**

**Please send the completed questionnaire to Statistics Sweden in the postage-paid envelope provided.**

## **Brottsförebyggande rådet/National Council for Crime Prevention**

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