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MAIL SCREENING PILOT STUDY  
IN THE NETHERLANDS

**NCJRS**

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**ACQUISITIONS**

This document, written by Dr. Jan J.M. van Dijk, Research and Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Justice, The Hague, is a contribution by the Netherlands to Common Development Effort No. 10, "Victim Surveys", Third Meeting, on 20th-22nd September 1978.

## MAIL SCREENING PILOT STUDY IN THE NETHERLANDS

### 1. Introduction

At the second meeting of the participants of the Common Development Effort No. 10 "Victim Surveys" of the Social Indicator Development Programme of the O.E.C.D. held in Paris January 10 and 11 1977 it was agreed that pilot studies would be conducted in both Finland, the USA and the Netherlands. These pilot studies would consist of mail screening questionnaires with uniform designs. The questionnaire was to be sent to a sample of 500 to 1000 respondents to be drawn randomly from a local population with representative features. The second stage of the study would be a follow-up personal interview with, in principle, all these who claimed to have been victimized and a proportion of these who replied negatively to this question.

The study was conducted by Mrs. N. Nijenhuis and Mr. C. Cozijn, both staff-members of the Research and Documentation Centre of the Ministry of Justice. Some questions concerning type of building and fear of crime were added to the uniform questionnaire on behalf of another project of the Centre.

### 2. Study design

The questionnaire was mailed to 999 inhabitants of The Hague, randomly selected from the telephone-book. The selection of respondents from a telephone-book enabled us to hold follow-up interviews by telephone. As a consequence of this selection procedure the sample has not been drawn from the population of The Hague but from the population of telephone-owners living in The Hague. The latter population consists of about eighty percent of the total population and is biased against lower-income groups.

Of each page of the telephone-book the first name was selected. If this name did not refer to a private number, the second name was selected. In addition to the first names of each page the last name of each tenth page was selected. By this procedure names were selected from all parts of the telephone-book.

The total number of 999 respondents was decided upon because a former mail screening questionnaire concerning victimizations in the Netherlands yielded a return percentage of 47%<sup>x)</sup> and about 500 respondents had to be obtained.

Of the respondents who returned their questionnaire 50 identified victims and 20 identified non-victims were contacted by telephone. Also 20 non-respondents were contacted by telephone. In total 90 follow-up interviews by telephone were carried out.

### 3. The mail screening questionnaire

The mail questionnaire was posted on June 10, 1978.<sup>xx)</sup> Of the 999 questionnaires 44 could be identified as being wrongly addressed (in most cases these letters were returned by the postal office). Of the remaining 955 questionnaires 432 were returned within two weeks. After two weeks a short reminder was sent to all non-respondents. Hereafter another 273 questionnaires were returned. Nine respondents were identified as being unable to fill in a questionnaire because of serious illness. In total 705 filled-in questionnaires had been returned on August 1.

This means the study had a total response rate of 74%. In table 1 the response to the questionnaire has been summarized.

Table 1. Response to the mail questionnaire	
Number of questionnaires posted	999
Wrongly addressed	44
Returned questionnaires, first wave	432
Returned questionnaires, second wave	273 -
	250
Not returned with explanation	9 -
Non-respondents	241

x) J.P.S. Fiselier, Slachtoffers van misdrijven (diss.), Nijmegen 1978.

xx) Vide Annex 1.

The response rate of 74% surpasses the average response rates of mail questionnaires in the Netherlands. As has been stated before a former mail questionnaire on personal victimizations yielded a response rate of 47%. The response rate of the present study is especially high since the former study showed relatively low response rates in the big cities of the Western provinces, like The Hague. Two factors could be responsible for the high response rate. Firstly, the questionnaire was quite brief and the questions on 'bodily harm' probably appealed to the general public. Secondly, the questionnaire was posted in the official envelope of the Ministry of Justice and the respondents received a similar envelope to return the filled-in questionnaire. A response rate above 70% seems to be a strong argument in favor of a post screening questionnaire. In this regard the positive experiences of the R.D.C. with former post questionnaires seem to be of relevance too. In 1974 and 1976 the R.D.C. carried out several post questionnaires on criminal victimization among the national populations of shopkeepers and catering establishments respectively. Both studies yielded response rates between 65 and 70%.\*) It should be taken into account however that all these studies have presumably become successful partly because of the 'Ministry of Justice effect'. A replication by other institutions could yield somewhat lower response rates.

Since the sample was not drawn from a sophisticated register but from the telephone-book for cost cutting reasons a comparison between the social characteristics of respondents and non-respondents couldn't be made. Considering the response rate of 74% an analysis of the non-response seems to have only limited relevance. No gross overrepresentations or underrepresentations of particular age or sex groups seem to be present in the sample of respondents, relative to the distribution in the phone-book. An exception to this could be the exceptional high representation of the elderly.

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\*) A.W.M. Coenen and D.W. Steenhuis, Criminaliteit bij de detailhandel, W.O.D.C.-reeks, 1975; P.C. van Duyne, Criminaliteitsoverlast bij de horecabedrijven, W.O.D.C.-reeks, 1978.

In the tables 2 and 3 the distribution of the primary and secondary respondents according to age and sex has been presented. A swift response seems not to be related to sex or age in any way.

TABLE 2      Distribution of primary and secondary respondents according to age						
Age	First Wave	%	Second Wave	%	Total	%
18 - 24	7	1,6	4	1,5	11	1,6
25 - 34	48	11,1	24	8,8	72	10,2
35 - 49	83	19,2	40	14,7	123	17,4
50 - 64	113	26,2	81	29,7	194	27,5
> 65	176	40,7	110	40,3	286	40,6
unknown	5	1,2	14	5,1	19	2,7
	432		273		705	100,0%

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TABLE 3 Distribution of primary and secondary respondents according to sex						
Sex	First Wave	%	Second Wave	%	Total	%
Males	270	63,1	160	59,0	430	61,0
Females	158	36,9	111	41,0	269	38,2
Unknown					6	0,9
	428		271		705	100,0%

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#### 4. The follow-up interviews

##### 4.1. The self reported victims

Of the ~~25~~ identified victims 50 were randomly selected for a short follow-up interviews by phone. Five of these respondents couldn't be contacted in time. The remaining 45 respondents have been interviewed. The respondents were asked to elaborate on the most serious victimization which was reported by them.

In many cases this was the only incident reported.

With the exception of three all respondents were able to amplify their reports of a victimization in a convincing way. One of the respondents who failed to comment on his former report of a victimization probably had not been able to read the questionnaire properly. He had reported an accident with a bicycle and a serious fall by giving positive answer to all other questions concerning victimization. The other two respondents had reported minor victimizations in traffic and during leisure activities respectively which they couldn't clearly remember any more.

The most important categories of information refer to the degree of seriousness of the reported incidents and to the dates on which they occurred. In table 4 the distribution of the incidents on both variables has been presented.

TABLE 4. Date and nature of reported incidents						
	No injury	No medical aid	1x medical aid	> 1x medical aid	Hospital	Total
Last twelve months	10	6	2	9	0	27 60%
Longer ago	5	1	-	5	2	13 29%
No information	5	-	-	-	-	5 11%
	20 (44%)	7 (16%)	2 (4%)	14 (31%)	2 (4%)	45 100%

39-6

can find  
more  
information  
response  
information

As follows from table 4 almost one third of all reported incidents have not taken place during the reference period of twelve months which was mentioned in the questionnaire. The actual number of victimizations during a period of twelve months is much lower than the questionnaire results indicate. This is especially true for the more serious victimizations.

The cause of this strong forward time telescoping effect seems to be the absence of a question concerning victimizations in the past (longer than twelve months ago). A question concerning victimization triggers off reminiscences of past incidents of a serious nature which many respondents want to report anyhow. The specification of the question regarding a particular reference period is repressed by such respondents. A similar instance of forward time telescoping has been found in the pilot study of the victim survey among shopkeepers carried out by the R.D.C. in 1974. In the first questionnaire design no possibility was given to report victimizations that had taken place in the long-ago. This also appears to be a serious shortcoming of the uniform questionnaire design used in the present study.

Almost all reported incidents appear to have been correctly reported in the questionnaire regarding their nature. Two reported instances of robbery however appeared to have been a common burglary or theft. In the final questionnaire the question concerning 'theft with violence' should probably be changed into 'robbery with violence'.

In one instance the report of a knife wound appeared to have been reported twice, that is as a response to both the question concerning 'serious cuts' and 'accidents during leisure activities'. The questionnaire design apparently doesn't make it sufficiently clear that all questions relate to mutually exclusive categories of victimization. This shortcoming has been observed by many respondents too. On several questionnaires it was indicated that a particular incident had been reported twice, for instance under the heading of a working accident and again under the heading of a serious fall. It seems advisable to restructure the questionnaire in such a way as to make sure no double reporting of one incident will occur. This will probably require a new sequence of the various items, starting with the items concerning victimizations when travelling, working, or during leisure activities or of a criminal

nature and ending with the items on other victimizations (other serious cuts, falls or burns).

In no instance a respondent came up with another non-reported incident during the telephone interviews.

#### 4.2. The self-reported non-victims

Of the 705 respondents who returned the questionnaire 396 appeared to be non-victims. Of these 396 self-reported non-victims a random selection was made of 50 persons. The first 20 persons that could be contacted by phone confirmed their non-victim status categorically. Since many of the respondents manifested some irritation about being bothered again with questions they had already answered negatively in the questionnaire. The decision was made not to continue the interviewing of reported non-victims.

#### 4.3. The non-respondents

Of the 241 non-respondents a random selection was made of 50 persons. Of these 50 persons 20 could be contacted by phone in due time. These 20 non-respondents were asked why they had not returned the questionnaire. Various explanations and reasons were given. Of the 20 non-respondents 3 answered they hadn't returned the questionnaire because they had not been victimized in any way. Nine respondents said they were not interested in questionnaires like the present one or had forgotten to return it.

Three respondents asserted they actually had returned the questionnaire.

Fourteen non-respondents who definitively had not returned the questionnaire filled in the questionnaire by phone. Of them five reported a victimization.

This finding does not indicate an overrepresentation or underrepresentation of victims among the non-respondents of the mail screening questionnaire. A former pilot study of a mail screening questionnaire on criminal victimization showed the number of victimizations to be somewhat lower among non-respondents (Fiselier, 1978).

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2/2/78  
men!



### 5. Victimization data of the mail questionnaire

① The follow-up interviews have revealed several shortcomings of the questionnaire by which the results have been influenced. The most important distortion of the results probably has been caused by a strong forward time telescoping effect. About one fourth of all reported incidents appear to have been taken place before the reference period of twelve months. This finding of the follow-up interviews should be taken into account when interpreting the results of the questionnaire. Since there are no indications that the tendency of forward time telescoping is sex- or age-linked a comparison of the victimizations of the various age or sexe groups seems to be of interest, however.

Table 5 presents the victimization frequencies of the respondents according to sex. The respondents have been asked to report the frequency with which they have been victimized for each category of victimization. These specific frequencies have been added in order to obtain one overall frequency of victimization.

*Handwritten notes:*  
- Above the table: "Helt nu 20 maanden v. het begin" (Now 20 months from the beginning)  
- To the right of the table: "het nu husselijk N.S. ec"

Frequency of victimization	Males	%	Females	%	Total	%
None	234	58,1	158	64,2	392	60,0
1x	72	17,9	41	16,7	113	17,4
2x	46	11,4	27	11,0	73	11,3
3x	12	3,0	5	2,0	17	2,6
4x	17	4,2	5	2,0	22	3,4
>5x	22	5,4	10	4,0	32	5,0
	403	100	246	100	649 <sup>x)</sup>	100

x) In 56 cases missing values were detected.

Table 5 shows there are somewhat more victims among males. Also the frequency of victimization among male victims seems to be slightly higher than among female victims. Table 5 also shows more than half of all victims have reported more than one victimization. The phenomenon of multiple

victimization certainly deserves attention in future studies. In our preliminary analysis a statistically significant correlation was found between victimizations by travelling accidents and criminal victimizations. Table 6 presents the victimization frequencies of the respondents according to age.



TABLE 6. Frequency of victimization according to age

Frequency of victimization	18-24		25-34		35-49		50-64		> 65		unknown		total	
None	2	25,0	29	45,3	51	45,1	109	60,6	193	71,2	12	70,6	396	60,6
1x	1	12,5	11	17,2	27	23,9	31	17,2	40	14,8	3	17,6	113	17,3
2x	4	50,0	10	15,6	13	11,5	21	11,7	24	8,9	1	5,9	73	11,2
3x	1	12,5	4	6,3	2	1,8	6	3,3	4	1,5	0	0,0	17	2,6
4x	0		3	4,7	8	7,1	7	3,9	3	1,1	1	5,9	22	3,4
> 5x	0		7	0,0	12	3,5	6	1,7	7	1,5	0	0,0	11	1,7
Total	8	100,0	64	100,0	113	100,0	180	100,0	271	100,0	17	100,0	653 <sup>*)</sup>	100,0

\*) In 52 cases missing values were detected.

As table 6 shows persons above the age of 50 have a much lower victimization risk. High frequencies of victimization also seem to be more prevalent among the younger age groups.

In table 7 the various categories of victimization have been crossed against the variable 'sex'.

TABLE 7. Type of victimization and the sex of the victims

Type of victimization	Males		Females		Total	
Travelling	80	23,1	28	15,9	108	20,7
Work accidents	14	4,0	3	1,7	17	3,3
Criminal violence	61	17,6	27	15,3	88	16,9
Leisure activities	54	15,6	12	6,8	66	12,6
Serious fall	25	7,2	38	21,6	63	12,1
Serious cuts/burns	36	10,4	20	11,4	56	10,7
Verbal harassment	64	18,5	34	19,3	98	18,8
Others	12	3,5	14	8,0	26	5,0
Total	346	99,9	176	100,0	522 <sup>(*)</sup>	100,1

x) In 6 cases the type of victimization was a missing value.

As follows from table 7 travelling accidents and accidents during leisure time activities are much more frequent among males. Serious falls on the other hand are a relatively high proportion of the victimizations of females. Some of the serious falls of women should probably be seen as work accidents. The category of verbal harassment has been distinguished from criminal violence (including threats) because few reported instances of harassment seem to be of a criminal nature. The follow-up interviews revealed most reports of harassment referred to dirty phone calls or offensive remarks by youngsters in public places.

In table 8 the type of victimization has been crossed against the age of the respondents. From this table it is seen that

	High Low	21	High Low	115
fracture	21			
well acc. dentin	3			
exposed dentin	3	17	10	
incisal dentin	15		6	
retention	12			
gum on teeth	11		3	
gum on teeth	10			
others	5		7	

TABLE 8. Type of victimization and age of the respondent

Type of victimization	18-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	> 65	unknown	total
Travelling	3 13,6	15 19,0	32 21,6	39 28,5	16 12,3	3 50,0	108 20,7
Work accidents	1 4,5	2 2,5	6 4,1	4 2,9	4 3,1	0 0,0	17 3,6
Criminal violence	6 27,3	15 19,0	27 18,2	18 13,1	22 16,9	0 0,0	88 16,8
Leisure activities	3 13,6	19 24,0	24 16,2	13 9,5	7 5,9	0 0,0	66 12,6
Serious fall	1 4,5	5 6,3	6 4,1	13 9,5	38 29,2	0 0,0	63 12,1
Serious cuts/burns	3 13,6	10 12,7	21 14,2	12 8,8	8 6,2	2 33,3	56 10,7
Verbal harassment	5 22,7	11 13,9	28 18,9	28 20,4	26 20,0	0 0,0	98 18,8
Others	0 0,0	2 2,5	4 2,7	10 7,3	9 6,9	1 16,7	26 5,0
Total	22 99,8	79 99,9	148 100,0	137 100,0	130 100,0	6 100,0	527 100,0

As follows from table 8 the victimizations during leisure time activities are underrepresented among the elder age groups. Serious falls are strongly overrepresented among the elderly. When interpreting the data of table 8 the negative correlation between the total frequency of victimizations and the age factor should be taken into account (vide table 6).

## 6. Conclusions and recommendations

The follow-up interviews by phone with self-reported victims have brought to attention several shortcomings of the uniform questionnaire design.

1. The absence of a question regarding victimizations in the long-ago has forced many respondents to report such incidents as having occurred within the reference period of twelve months. A modification of the questions on this point seems to be necessary. The alternative question could run like 'Have you ever been hurt in an accident when driving a car'. The answers would have to run like: 'this year, last year, or longer ago'.
2. The questionnaire didn't make sufficiently clear that each victimization had to be reported under one heading only. In the revised questionnaire the first questions should probably deal with victimizations within specific contexts (travelling, at work, during hobby time, by a crime). At the end of the questionnaire the respondent should be asked whether he or she has ever had a serious fall, knife wound or burn, apart from the victimizations reported above.
3. The phrasing of the question concerning the various kinds of criminal violence seems to be somewhat vague. The concept of harassment refers to a wide scope of troubling activities in the Dutch translation of 'lastig vallen'. Since most of these activities are not violent or even criminal in nature this category of victimization should possibly be skipped altogether. The phrasing of the question concerning theft with violence should be such as to preclude the reporting of burglaries or petty thefts.

The mail screening questionnaire has been quite succesful as far as the response rate is concerned. The obtained response rate of 74% after one reminder clearly proves the feasibility of this method for identifying victims. The findings of the 20 interviews by phone with self-reported non-victims have not cast any doubt on the capacity of a mail questionnaire to identify non-victims. The 20 interviews by phone with non-respondents did not yield any indications of a bias among the respondents or non-respondents as far as victimizations are concerned. On the basis of these findings the use of a mail screening questionnaire in the final study seems to be advisable since this would mean a considerable reduction of costs.

Interviewing by phone is still an unusual method of data collection in the Netherlands, partly because it is felt to be a rather aggressive method. The experiences of the pilot study have proven the feasibility of this method for conducting follow-up interviews with self-reported victims. In these instances the written reports of the respondent provide the interviewer with a clear motive for a conversation by phone. In general interviewing by phone seems not to be advisable.

A national survey on victimization by accidents or crimes has to yield specific information on the nature and context of the accidents to be of any pragmatic or theoretical use. The collection of data on the seriousness of the injury by an extension of the mail questionnaire seems not to be advisable. Dimensions like 'restricted activity' are not easy to define in an unambiguous way. This is also true for questions regarding the context of the event or the lifestyle of the respondent. The use of follow-up interviews with identified victims should therefore be recommended.

As has been noted before the method of interviewing by phone seems to be feasible for the interviewing of self-reported victims. Therefore the mail screening questionnaire could possibly be combined with follow-up interviews by phone with self-reported victims in the full-scale study. The less than total coverage of the telephone network in the Netherlands however will necessitate to conduct at least 20% of the follow-up interviews by means of a personal visit to the respondent. The use of the method of interviewing by phone would still be an important cost cutting device however.

# MINISTERIE VAN JUSTITIE



Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-  
en Documentatiecentrum

uw brief

ons kenmerk OI-36.1/1460-AP

onderwerp

's-Gravenhage, 1 juni 1978

Geachte mevrouw/mijnheer,

Dagelijks komen wij allemaal met gevaarlijke situaties in aanraking. Soms is dat tijdens het werk, zowel thuis als elders. Ook buiten op straat zijn vele gevaarlijke situaties: denkt u bijvoorbeeld maar aan het verkeer. In de meeste gevallen gebeurt er, ondanks al die gevaren waaraan wij worden blootgesteld, niets bijzonders. Soms echter raken mensen bij een ongeval of misdrijf betrokken en lopen daarbij eventueel letsel op.

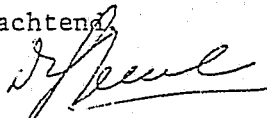
Steeds vaker wordt er in dagbladen aandacht besteed aan de gevaren, die de burgers in onze moderne samenleving bedreigen. Niemand heeft echter een juist beeld van de gevaren, waaraan wij in werkelijkheid worden blootgesteld. In de andere westerse landen is het al net zoals bij ons in Nederland. Daarom werd besloten om door middel van een enquête te proberen inzicht te krijgen in die gevaren. Dezelfde enquête wordt in de Verenigde Staten en enkele Europese landen gehouden.

In de enquête vragen wij u of u gedurende de afgelopen twaalf maanden betrokken bent geweest bij verschillende gevaarlijke situaties. Omdat het om allerlei redenen van groot belang is om inzicht te krijgen in de gevaren,

-waaraan-

waaraan wij in Nederland worden blootgesteld, wil ik u verzoeken bijgaande vragenlijst in te vullen en terug te zenden. Daarvoor kunt u bijgaande retourenveloppe gebruiken. Het is niet nodig de enveloppe te frankeren. Voor eventuele inlichtingen kunt u bellen 949383, toestel 123 (de heer Cozijn) of toestel 127 (mevrouw Nijenhuis). Met hartelijke dank voor uw medewerking.

Hoogachtend



Dr. D.W. Steenhuis

Hoofd Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-  
en Documentatiecentrum.



ij de volgende vragen worden achter elke vraag verschillende antwoord-  
mogelijkheden gegeven. Wilt u bij elke vraag het antwoord aankruisen  
dat op u van toepassing is?

*Open met vraag*

vraag 1. Denkt u eens terug aan de afgelopen periode van twaalf  
maanden. Bent u in deze periode, terwijl u onderweg was,  
betrokken geweest bij een verkeersongeval?

	JA	NEEN	HOEVEEL MAAL
a. als automobilist of passagier (ook taxi- passagier)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
b. als bestuurder of passagier van motor of scooter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
c. als bestuurder of passagier van fiets of bromfiets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
d. als passagier van tram, bus of trein	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
e. als voetganger	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal

vraag 2. Hebt u gedurende de laatste twaalf maanden tijdens  
uw werk een ongeval gehad waardoor u uw werk voor  
kortere of langere tijd moest onderbreken en/of  
medische hulp nodig had?

☐ ☐ ... maal

vraag 3. Bent u de laatste twaalf maanden wel eens  
ernstig gevallen?

☐ ☐ ... maal

vraag 4. Heeft u de laatste twaalf maanden ernstige  
brandwonden opgelopen?

☐ ☐ ... maal

vraag 5. Heeft u zich de laatste twaalf maanden wel  
eens flink gesneden?

☐ ☐ ... maal

vraag 6. Bent u gedurende de afgelopen twaalf maanden in  
uw vrije tijd wel eens gewond of geblesseerd ge-  
raakt tijdens

a. sport, trimmen of ander spel	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
b. het beoefenen van een (andere) hobby of bij het "doe-het-zelfen"	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
c. overige vrijetijdsbesteding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal

	JA	NEEN	HOEVEEL MAAL
vraag 7. Bent u de afgelopen twaalf maanden wel eens			
a. door iemand met woorden <u>lastig gevallen</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
b. door iemand met geweld bedreigd	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
c. aangevallen of geslagen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
d. bestolen (of heeft men geprobeerd iets van u te stelen) door geweld of bedreiging met geweld	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
e. aangerand of verkracht	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
vraag 8. Is u gedurende de laatste twaalf maanden nog iets anders overkomen waarbij u pijn of letsel opliep? (Zo ja, dan graag korte omschrijving)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	... maal
vraag 9. Wat is uw geslacht?	man <input type="checkbox"/>	vrouw <input type="checkbox"/>	
vraag 10. In welk jaar bent u geboren?	.....		
vraag 11. Hoe is uw woonsituatie?			
Alleenstaand in eigen of gehuurde woning	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Alleenstaand, maar inwonend, of in pension, kosthuis, tehuis e.d.	<input type="checkbox"/>		
In gezinsverband of samenwonend	<input type="checkbox"/>		
vraag 12. Woont u in			
flat, maisonnette, etage/bovenhuis	<input type="checkbox"/>		
eengezinswoning, rijtjeshuis	<input type="checkbox"/>		
eengezinswoning, vrijstaand	<input type="checkbox"/>		
overige woningvormen (welke)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
vraag 13. Heeft u nog thuiswonende kinderen?	<input type="checkbox"/>	ja <input type="checkbox"/>	neen <input type="checkbox"/>
vraag 14. Zo ja, wat is hun leeftijd en geslacht?			

vraag 15. (alleen voor alleenwonenden)

Stelt u zich eens voor dat er 's-avonds na tien uur bij u wordt  
aangebeld zonder dat u iemand verwacht. Wat doet u dan gewoonlijk?

- ☐ ik doe gewoon open
- ☐ ik doe pas open als ik heb gezien dat degene die aanbelt een ver-  
trouwde indruk maakt
- ☐ ik doe alleen open als ik weet of zie dat het iemand is die ik ken
- ☐ ik laat bellen en doe beslist niet open

vraag 16. (voor de overigen)

Stelt u zich eens voor dat er 's-avonds na tien uur bij u wordt  
aangebeld zonder dat u iemand verwacht. Wat doet u dan gewoonlijk?

- ☐ wij doen gewoon open
- ☐ wij doen pas open als wij hebben gezien dat degene die aanbelt een  
vertrouwde indruk maakt
- ☐ wij doen alleen open als wij weten of zien dat het iemand is die wij  
kennen
- ☐ wij laten bellen en doen beslist niet open



Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-  
en Documentatiecentrum

uw brief

ons kenmerk OI-36.1/1460-IP

onderwerp

's-Gravenhage, 28 juni 1978.

Geachte mevrouw/mijnheer,

Enige tijd geleden hebben wij u een enquêteformulier toegezonden, waarin wij u gevraagd hebben of u zich het afgelopen jaar in bepaalde gevaarlijke situaties hebt bevonden. Tot op heden hebben wij het u toegestuurd enquêteformulier nog niet terugontvangen.

Het is van groot belang, dat wij van alle aangeschreven personen het formulier ontvangen, aangezien slechts dan een volledig beeld verkregen kan worden. Daarom verzoeken wij u, ook wanneer u niets gevaarlijks hebt meegemaakt, het formulier alsnog ingevuld aan ons terug te sturen.

Voor eventuele inlichtingen kunt u bellen 949383, toestel 123 (de heer Cozijn) of toestel 127 (mevrouw Nijenhuis). Het is mogelijk, dat deze brief en het enquêteformulier elkaar gekruist hebben. Mocht dit het geval zijn, dan maken wij u onze excuses.

Bij voorbaat dank voor uw medewerking.

Hoogachtend,

dr. D.W. Steenhuis

Hoofd Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek-  
en Documentatiecentrum.

END