

Tartu Ülikooli sotsiaalteaduslike rakendusüuringute keskus RAKE



RAKE

Report on Descriptive Analysis of Finland
Part of EVAPREM Project
RAKE, University of Tartu





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INTRODUCTION

This report is a detailed descriptive analysis of Finland which is one of the five countries studied under the EVAPREM project.

The aim of the project is to deepen our understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of the prevention services considering the corresponding socio-economic environment. The project will provide robust evidence and analysis to support policy-makers in understanding the impact of prevention and supports policy-makers at different administrative levels in elaborating and reshaping the selection of prevention services with providing cost-effective evaluation tools.

The main beneficiaries of the project would be the organizations responsible for planning and implementing the prevention measures in their respective countries on the national and local level as well as safety actors in European level. The direct beneficiaries will be populations of the participating countries and indirectly countries who will be adapting and using the evaluation tool afterward.

The survey is conducted in the 25 out of 27 municipalities of Southwest Finland (also known as Finland Proper) of Finland. **University of Turku** together with **Southwest Finland Emergency Services** are the Finnish partners of the EVAPREM project. Southwest Finland (Varsinais-Suomi) Emergency Services (SWFES) is one of the 22 fire departments, which carry out rescue service duties in their region. The fire departments have their own programs for children, elderly, and other defined groups.

Rescue services in Finland are organized by fire departments. These rescue authorities are responsible for putting effective measures in place to prevent accidents from happening and reducing the number of casualties substantially. The rescue services maintain a framework that allows individuals, communities, and authorities to prevent accidents and mitigate the consequences of those that do happen, no matter where they occur. The Ministry's Department for Rescue Services directs, steers and supervises rescue services and maintains oversight of their coverage and quality. Regional state administrative agencies oversee rescue services and their coverage and quality within their own areas. Municipalities are jointly responsible for rescue services in rescue service regions.

Rescue Service in Finland performs three types of fire prevention activities: informing, teaching, and counseling.

The sample size of the study is 400, which is efficiently collected from the 25 municipalities to reflect a wholesome characteristic of the Southwest region of Finland. Throughout the study, a **weighing factor** is maintained to produce a representative result.

The project is financed by the European Union and serves also as a Flagship project of the European Union Strategy for the Baltic Sea Region (EUSBSR).

1. TECHNICAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

The sample size of Finnish study is 400. All 400 respondents were asked the same set of questions (see Questionnaire attached). The survey was conducted in twenty-five municipalities in Southwest Finland. The southwest region of Finland covered in the survey is marked with red color in the map of Finland (See Figure 1).

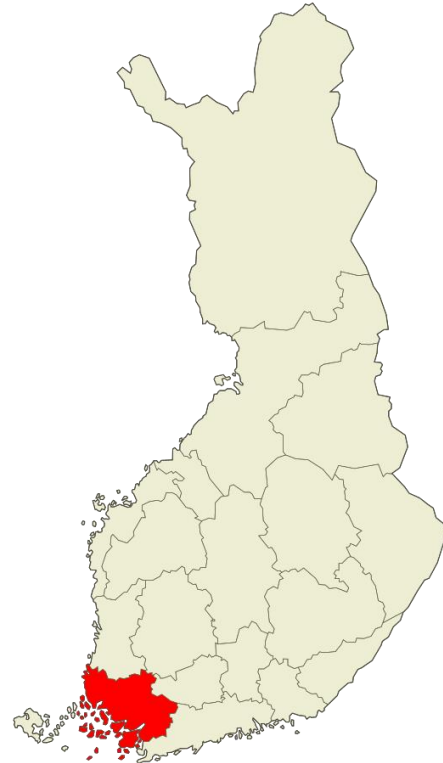
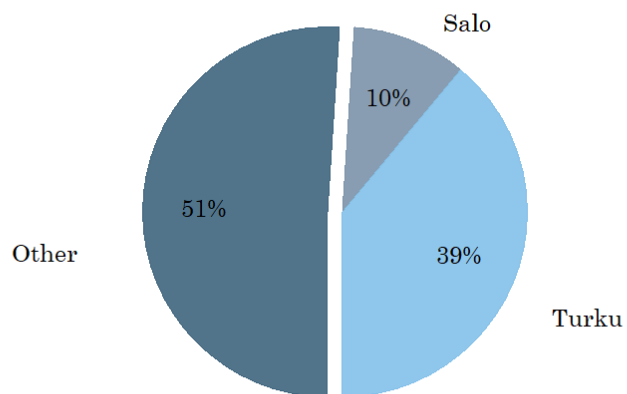


Figure 1. Finland covered in the survey (in red)

Figure 2 shows the distribution of 400 respondents among different **municipalities** of Southwest Finland. Turku has the highest number with 157 respondents (39%) followed by Salo with 10% of the respondents. While the other 23 municipalities constitute half (51%) of the samples. The respondent size from 25 municipalities is in exact proportion to the population size of each municipality (see Table 1 in Appendix).

Municipality

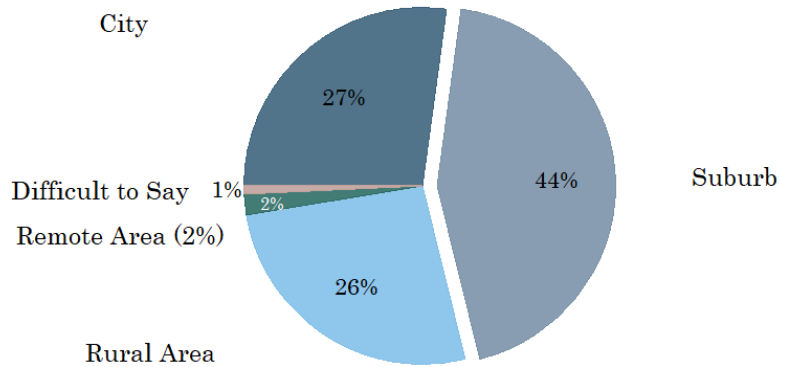


Total Number of Respondents = 400

Figure 2. Municipality

The survey also focused on the **type of settlement** in which the respondent resides. Type of settlement is divided into four different groups. The groups are city areas, suburbs, remote and rural areas. Around half of the respondents have responded that they live in suburbs (44%), the other half is approximately divided among cities (27%), rural area (26%), and remote areas with 2% (see Figure 3).

Type of Settlement

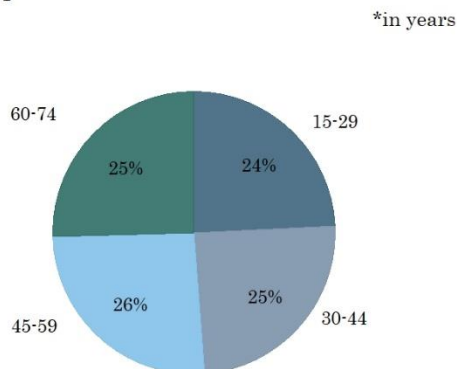


Total Number of Respondents = 400

Figure 3. Type of Settlement

Figure 4 represents the information regarding the **age group** and the **main language of communication** of the 400 respondents.

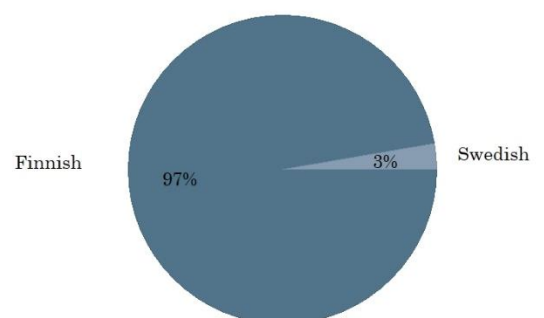
Age Group



Total Number of Respondents = 400

Figure 4. Age group and main language of communication

Main Language of Communication



The respondents are evenly distributed among different **age groups**. The age groups are 15-29, 30-44, 45-59, and 60-74 years old. By comparing the respondent size with the population pyramid of Finland, it can be seen that the youth aged between (15-29) makes up the 23.5% of sampled Finland population¹

¹ The percentage is calculated by keeping the total population as only those age categories which are covered in the study. For example, the actual share of youth aged 15-29 in Finland population is 17.29%. But after excluding

and they are represented by 24% of the respondents in the study. The share of people aged 30-44 is 25% in the Finland population and they are represented by the same proportion in the study. The population aged 45-59 and 60-74 has a share of approximately 26% each and they are represented proportionally in the study (see Appendix for Finland Age Pyramid 2017 and Table 2).

97% of the respondents identified Finnish as their main **language** of communication while 3% said their main language of communication is Swedish.

Respondents are equally divided on the basis of **gender**, there are 200 females (50% of the respondents) and 200 males (50% of the respondents).

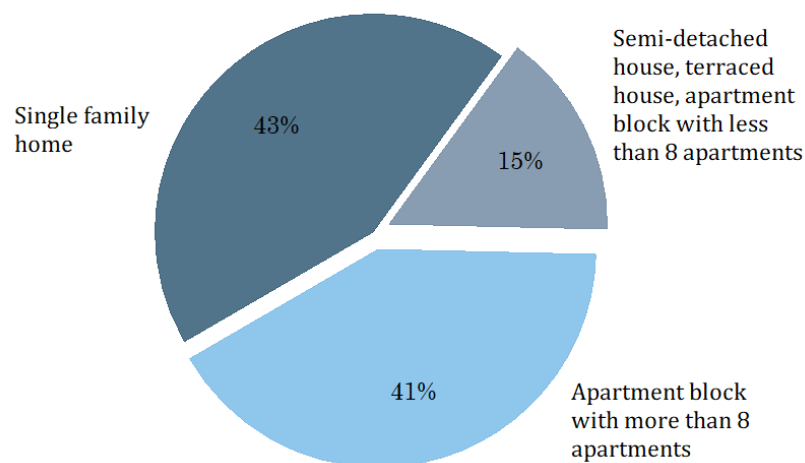
the age group which are not covered in the study (25% of the population), the proportion of youth aged 15-29 becomes 24%.

2. BACKGROUND OF THE RESPONDENTS

Figure 5 shows the **type of home** in which the respondent resides. There are three categories: the first one is the Single-family house which is the most common one as 43% of the respondents reside in this type of home. The proportion of single-family house in Finland is 40% (1.05 million dwellings out of 2.68 total dwellings)².

The second type of home is “Semi-detached house, terraced house, apartment block with less than 8 apartments” which is the residence of 15% of respondents while in Finland 14% of the population resides in such dwelling. The last one is an “Apartment block with more than 8 apartments”, 41% of respondents live in this type of housing which is almost in proportion to the actual population who lives in such apartments (45%) (see Figure 5).

Do you live in a ... ?



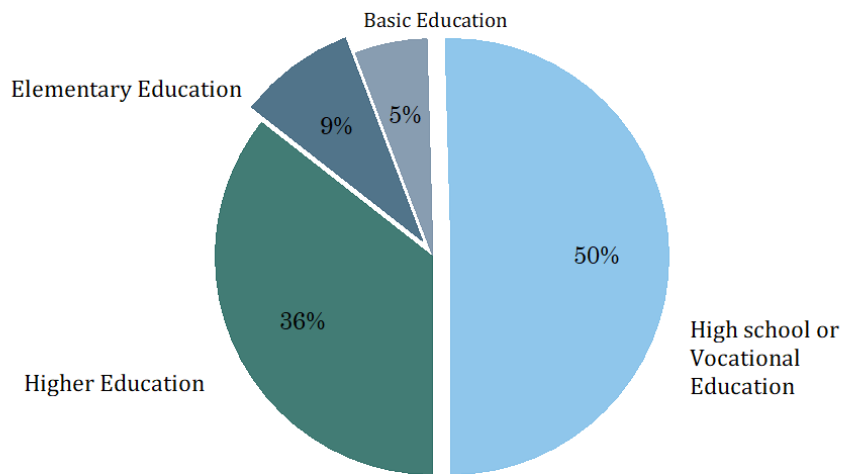
Total Number of Respondents = 400

Figure 5. Type of home

Figure 6 shows the **education level** of the respondents. Out of 400 respondents, 9% has Elementary education, 5% has a Basic education, 50% has the High School or Vocational Education while 36% have attained education level of Higher education (see Figure 6).

² Source: Statistics Finland, Dwellings and housing conditions 2018.

Which education-level have you obtained?



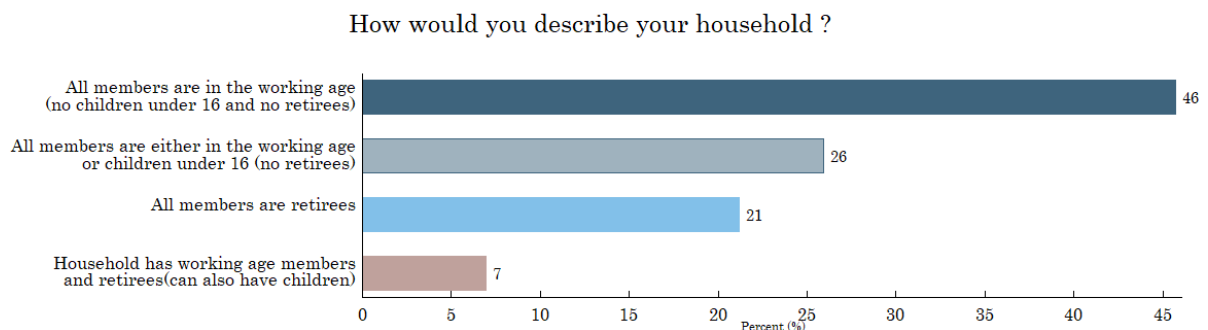
Total Number of Respondents = 400

Figure 6. Education level

Figure 7 and 8 give a structural composition of the family of the respondents.

Figure 7 represents the **labor market status of the respondent's family**. In 46% of the respondents, all the family members have working members (no retirees or children). 26% of the respondents said all members are either working or children and no retirees. 21% of the respondents said all are retired. 7% of the respondents have working members and retirees and may also have children.

54% of the respondents said that they have either children or retirees or both in their household. The focus of our study is children and elderly people (retirees) who are the most vulnerable to a fire accident. The policymakers should formulate the policy keeping in mind the relative vulnerabilities of different risk groups, e.g. children and elderly people (see Figure 7).



Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 7. Labor market status

Figure 8 shows the **household size of the respondents**. 39% of the respondents just have 2 members in the household, while 28% just had one. The proportion of 3-member household and 4-member household is 13% and 14% respectively. Just 6% of the respondents have a relatively large of 5 or more than 5 family members in the household (see Figure 8).

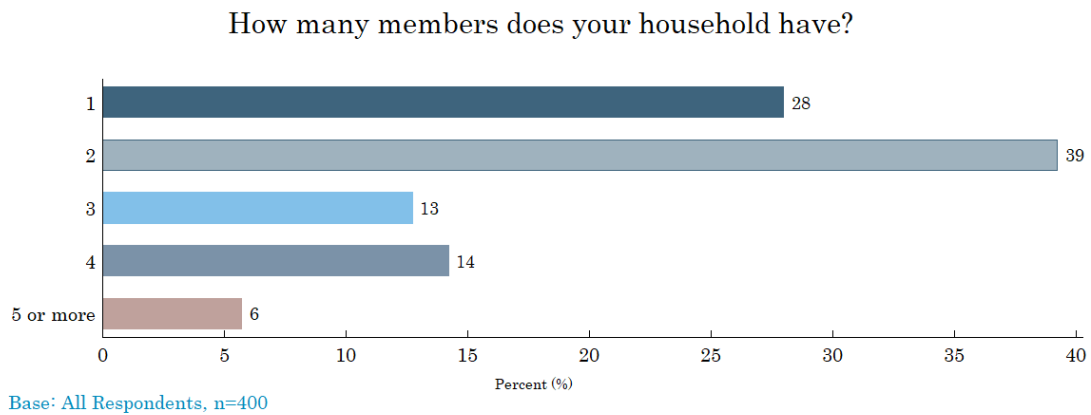


Figure 8. Household size

Figure 9 represents the **current employment status of the respondents**. Almost half (46%) of the respondents are wage workers, while 24% of the respondents are retired. 12% are students, 9% are self-employed and 5% are unemployed. 4% of the respondents are home with children, while 1% said other (see Figure 9).

1% of the respondents (3 people) who replied as other further explain their current status as caregiver, on a sick leave and on a disability pension.

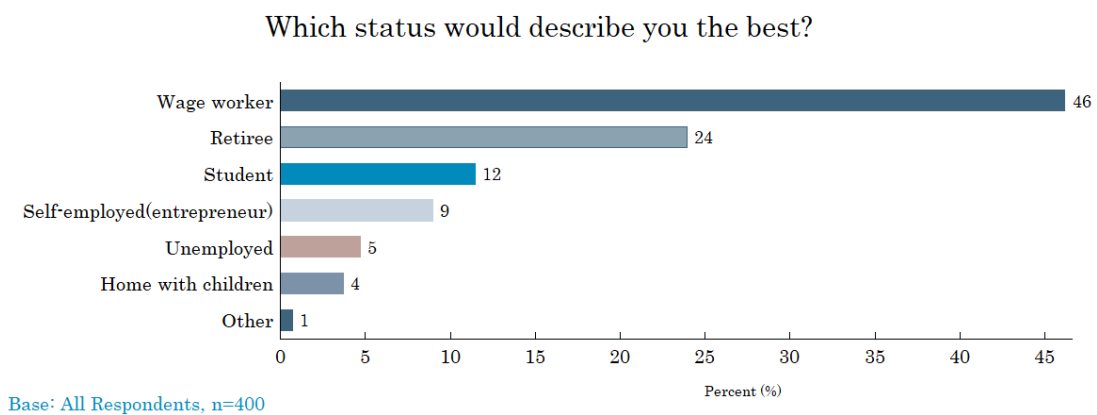
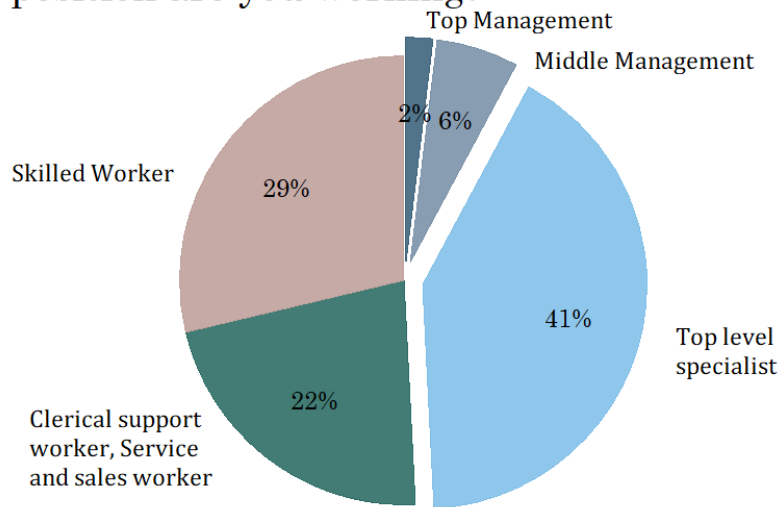


Figure 9. Employment Status

Out of 400 respondents, 184 are currently working. Figure 10 shows the **different position at which 218 working people are employed**. 8% of the respondents are working on a managerial level with 2% being at the top managerial level and 6% on middle-level management. 41% of the respondents are working as a top-level specialist while 22% are working on a clerical level. 29% of the respondents are a skilled worker. (see Figure 10).

In which position are you working?

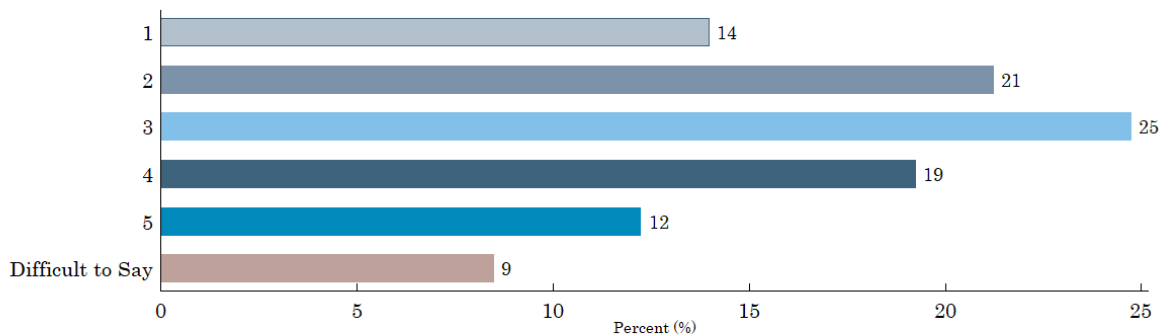


Base: Those who are working, n=184

Figure 10. The position of the working respondent

Figure 11 shows **the per capita income level of the respondents**. Just 12% of the respondents have the highest per capita income (5 is the highest level of income). Almost 65% of the respondents are in the middle-income group (group 2, 3 and 4). 9% of the respondents haven't disclosed their family's per capita income (see Figure 11).

How high was your households' income per member?



Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 11. Income level

Figure 12 displays the **participatory level of the respondents in a different type of activities.**

Regarding **attending cultural events (such as theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries, art exhibitions, concerts) or participating in non-professional cultural activities**, 29% of respondents answered that they are doing it “very often” or “quite often”. Most often participation in this kind of activities are less frequent (answers “sometimes” or “very seldom” were marked by 63%). 9% of the population replied that they never visit such events.

According to the study data carrying out some **household improvement projects (like renovation, decoration, spring cleaning, gardening, repairing)** is relatively popular activity from the list: “very often” and “quite often” in such projects are involved 51% of respondents, 38% answered “sometimes” or “very seldom”, while 12% admitted that they do not perform such kind of projects at all.

43% also answered that when they go **shopping**, they “very often” or “quite often” **choose products based on extra qualities (such as health impact, ecological footprint, your type of brand, local origin, fair trade)**. 51% said that they do it “sometimes” or “very seldom”, while 6% have not done it at all.

When asked how often they **go out with their friends or acquaintances (to the cafe, restaurant, nightclub, pub)**, only 27% thought that it is “very often” or “quite often”. More than half (68%) answered that it happens less frequently (answers “sometimes” or “very seldom”) and 5% answered that they never do it (see Figure 12).

Please describe how often do you perform these activities

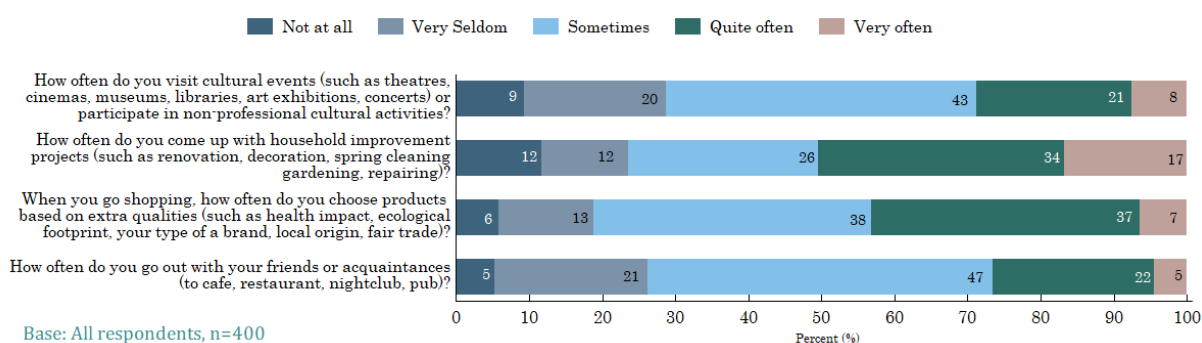


Figure 12. Participation in activities

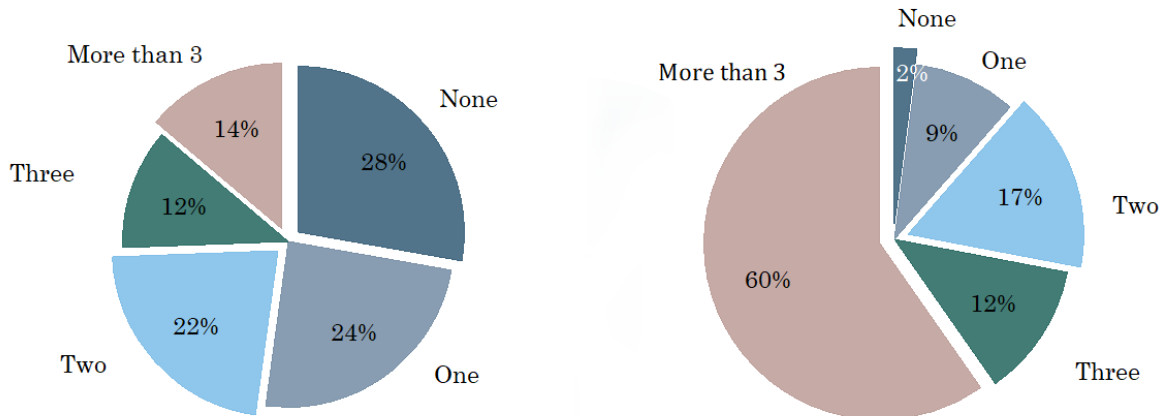
Characterizing their **involvement in different kinds of civic organizations**, 28% answered that they do not take any part in this activity at all. 24% mentioned that they participate in one, 22% - in two, 12% - in three, while 14% answered that they are members of or take part in more than three organizations (see Figure 13).

According to survey data, 2% of the population does not follow **the news** at all. At least once a day the actual information is received by 98% of respondents: 9% answered that they read, watch or listen to

the news once a day, 17% - that they do it twice a day, 12% - three times per day, while 60% replied that they do it more than 3 times a day (see Figure 13).

How many different civic organizations do you take part in or are a member of (such as societies of profession, hobbies, sports clubs, religion, communities, people of special needs, or other NGOs)?

How many times per day do you usually keep up with (read, watch or listen to) the news?



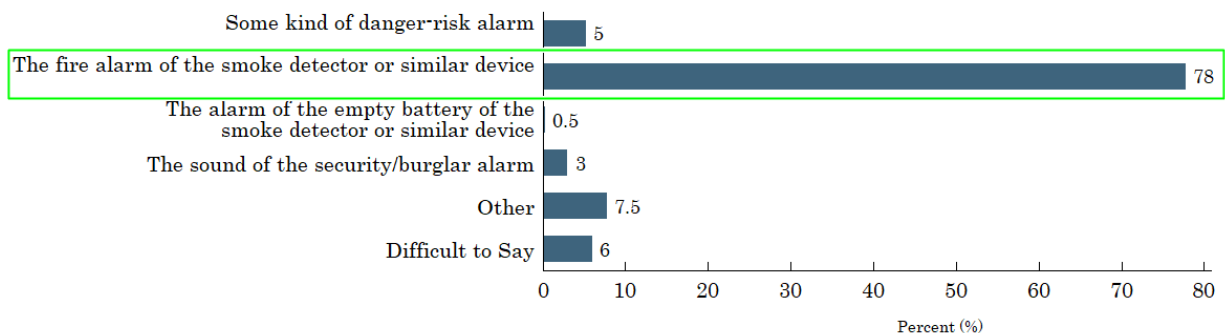
Base: All respondents, n=400

Figure 13. Membership and News

3. MAIN RESULTS OF THE QUANTITATIVE SURVEY

Around 78% of the respondents recognized the **smoke detector's fire alarm**. 5% of respondents indicated that it is some kind of danger-risk alarm, 3% - that it is a sound of the security/burglar alarm, 0.5% - that it is the alarm of the empty battery of a smoke detector or a similar device. About 7.5% of the respondent said it is some other sound. 6% said they cannot recognize it (see Figure 14).

Assuming you hear this sound [the smoke detector fire alarm will be played], what is the issue?

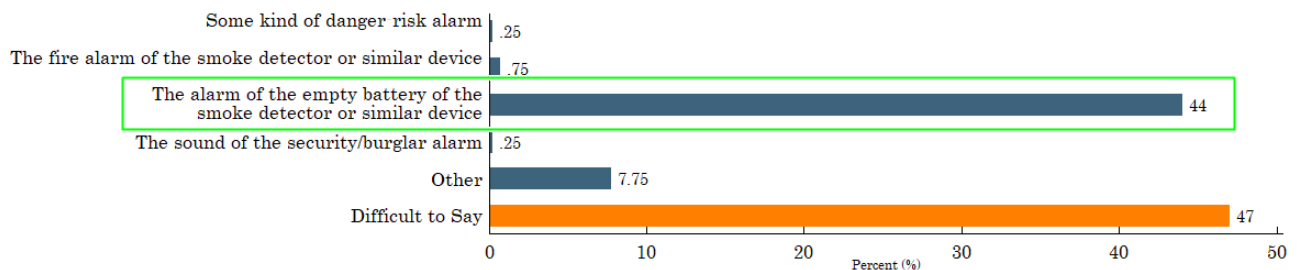


Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 14. The sound of the smoke detector fire alarm

The **smoke detectors sound of an empty battery**, in turn, was recognized by 44% of study participants. 0.25% considered the sound to be an alarm for some kind of danger-risk, 0.25% - the sound of the security/ burglar alarm, while around 1% - a fire alarm of a smoke detector or a similar device. About 8% said it is some other sound while for almost half of the respondents, 47% said it is difficult to say. So, more than half of the respondents, 56% of the respondents failed to recognize the sound of an empty battery (see Figure 15).

Assuming you hear this sound [the sound of empty battery of the smoke detector will be played], what is the issue?

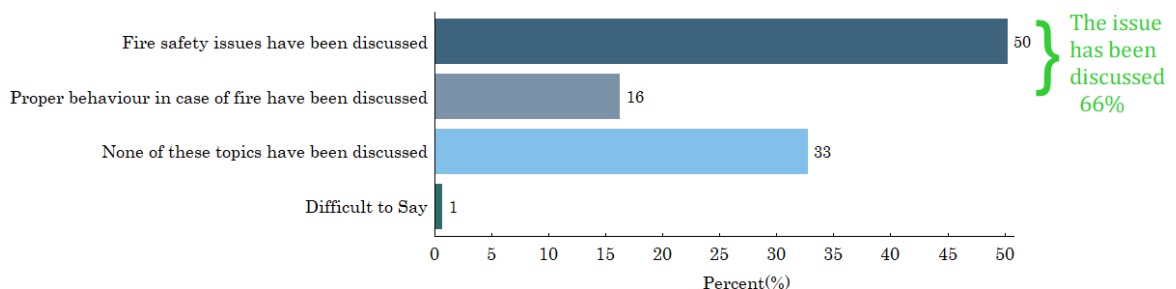


Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 15. Empty battery alarm

Asked **whether during the last year they have discussed the fire safety and how to act in case of the fire**, one-third (33%) of the respondents marked that none of these topics have been discussed at their home. 50% of respondents indicated that the fire safety issues have been discussed and 16% noted that proper behavior in case of the fire has been discussed at home. In total, the fire safety related discussion took place in 66% of the households. 112 respondents haven't replied to this question (see Figure 16).

If you think about the last YEAR, has the fire safety, and how to act in case of the fire, been discussed at your home?



Base: Response of 112 Respondents is missing, n=288

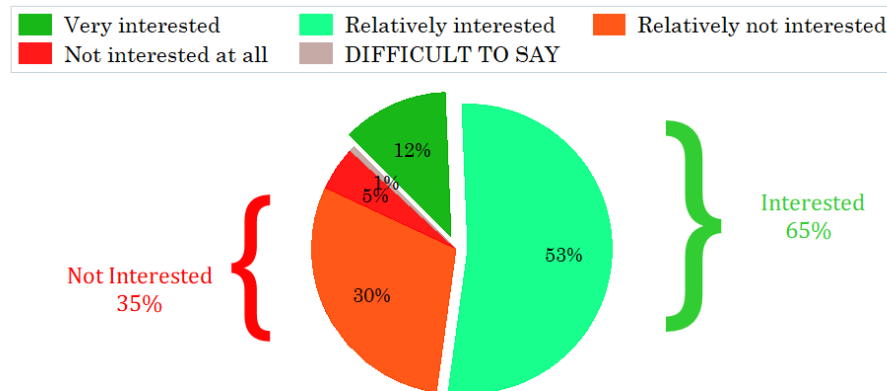
Figure 16. Fire safety discussion

*Since each respondent could mark more than one answer, the total percentage of the graph exceeds 100%.

When asked **how interested they are in receiving information on fire safety**, in general, the majority of the respondents, 65% said that they are interested ("very interested" and "relatively interested").

The lack of interest (“not interested at all” and “relatively not interested”) was admitted by 35% of the participants of the study (see Figure 17).

How interested are you in receiving information about fire safety, assuming this will be delivered from a preferred medium?

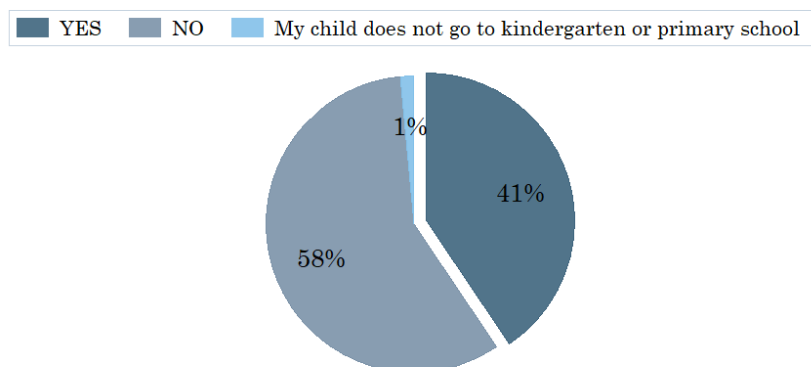


Base: all Respondents, n=400

Figure 17. Fire safety information

When asked **whether they have children aged 5-15 in their household**, 19% of the respondents answered in affirmative while 81% said that they do not have children aged between 5-15 years. Respondents who replied that there are children aged between 5 and 15 in their household (n=78) were asked to indicate whether they have **received information on fire safety from their children** who attend a kindergarten or a primary school, 41% of respondents replied that they have received it. About 58% of study participants who replied that there are children aged between 5 and 15 in their household answered that the information on fire safety from their children has not been received. 1% of the respondents said that their children do not go to kindergarten or primary school (see Figure 18).

Have you received information regarding fire safety from your children from kindergarten or from primary school?

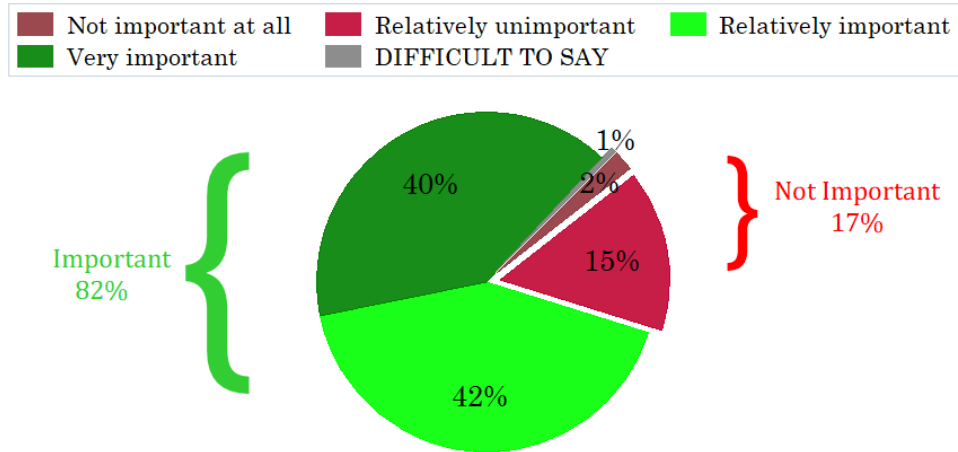


Base: Respondents who has a child at home aged 5-15 years, n=78

Figure 18. Fire safety in school

According to the survey, 82% of respondents replied that it is **important** (answers “very important” and “relatively important”) **to have a fire extinguisher in their home**. The opposite opinion (answers “relatively unimportant” and “not important at all”) have 17% of study participants (see Figure 19).

How do you assess the importance of fire extinguisher at your home?



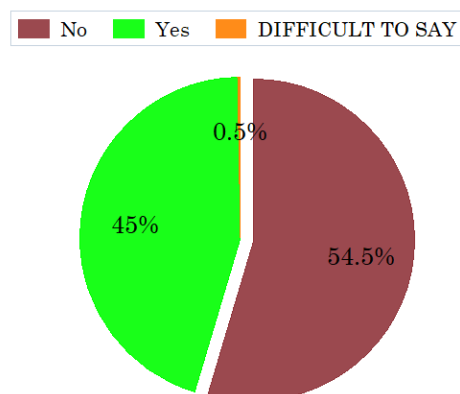
Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 19. Importance of fire extinguisher

Asked whether or not they **have a fire extinguisher in their home**, 55% of respondents replied that they have one, but 45% - that they do not. While 1 out of 400 respondents said it is difficult to say whether they have a fire extinguisher at home or not (see Figure 20).

There is a statistically significant difference between the groups who think that fire extinguisher is important and actually having one at home in comparison to those who do not think it is important and do not have it at home (χ^2 -test = 58.1 with a probability of 0.000 at $p=0.05$). So, one can conclude that if the respondents say that fire extinguisher is important then they are also more likely to have a fire extinguisher (see Appendix for statistical test).

Is there a fire extinguisher in your home? (in case of an apartment a fire extinguisher inside the apartment)



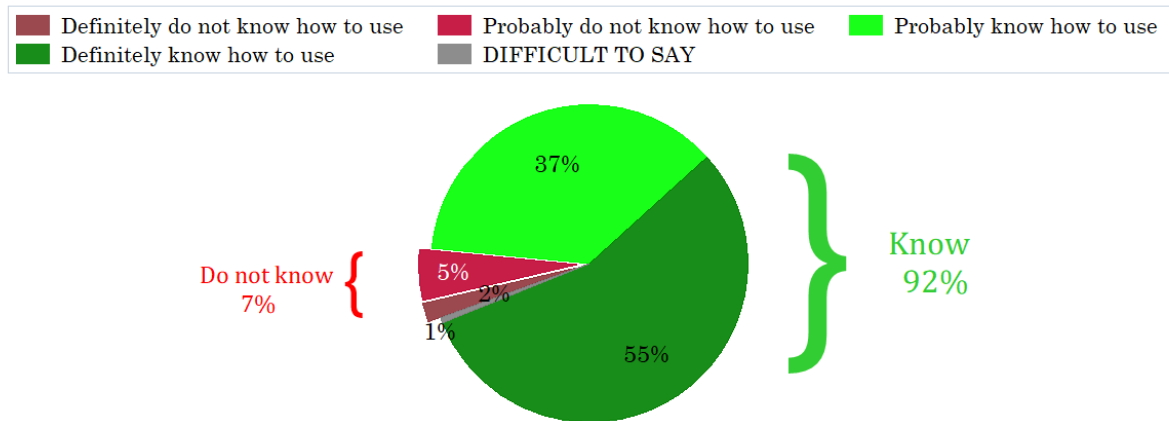
Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 20. Availability of fire extinguisher

In total, 92% of respondents indicated that they have **competence in using fire extinguisher** (answers “definitely know how to use” and “probably know how to use”) and just 7% noted that they do not know how to use it (answers “definitely do not know how to use” and “probably do not know how to

use”). While 1% said it is difficult to ascertain their competence in using a fire extinguisher (see Figure 21).

How do you assess your competence in using fire extinguisher?



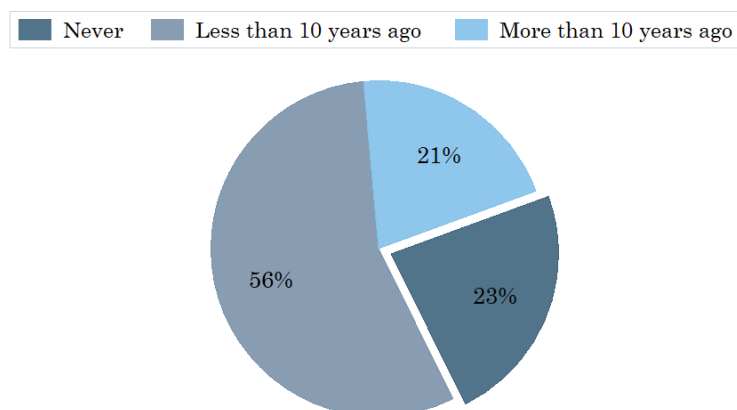
Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 21. Competence in using a fire extinguisher

When asked to indicate when was **the last time they have used a fire extinguisher in training or in the real situation**, 23% of respondents replied that they have never used it. Majority of the respondents’, 56% indicated that they have used a fire extinguisher less than 10 years ago, while 21% have had such an experience more than 10 years ago (see Figure 22).

The relationship between respondents who said that they know how to use the fire extinguisher (“Definitely know how to use” and “Probably know how to use”) and those who have used them (“Less than 10 years ago” or “More than 10 years ago”) in past is statistically significant (χ^2 -test = 74.2 with a probability of 0.000 at $p=0.05$). Thus, one can conclude that if the respondents say they have used a fire extinguisher in past then it is more likely that they know how to use a fire extinguisher (see Appendix for the statistical test).

When was the last time you used a fire extinguisher, in training or real situation?

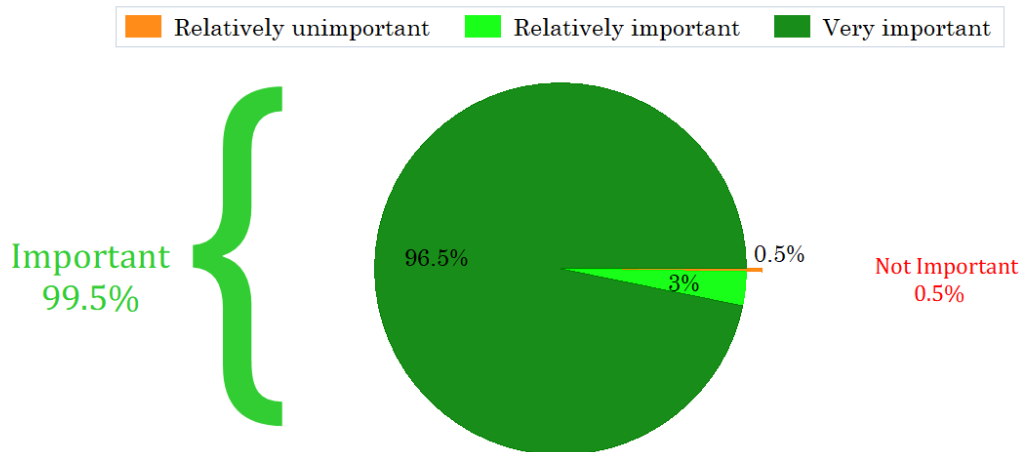


Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 22. Last using a fire extinguisher

According to the survey, **99.5%** of respondents replied that it is **important** (answers “very important” and “relatively important”) **to have a smoke detector at home**. The opposite opinion (answers “relatively unimportant”) had just 0.5% (1 respondent out of 400) of study participants (see Figure 23).

How do you assess the importance of smoke detector at your home?

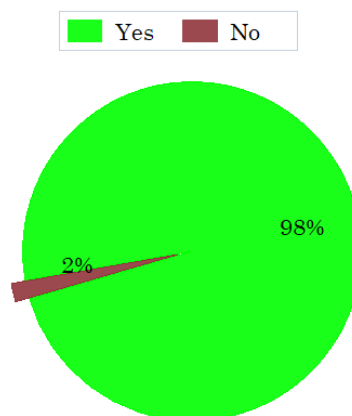


Base: All Respondents. n=400

Figure 23. Importance of smoke detector

More than 98% (393 out of 400) of respondents indicated that **they have a smoke detector in their home**. The fact that there is no smoke detector was mentioned by just 2% of the study participants (see Figure 24).

Has smoke detector or other fire detection device been installed at the ceiling of your current home? [This might be also a part of the security system]



Base: All Respondents, n=400

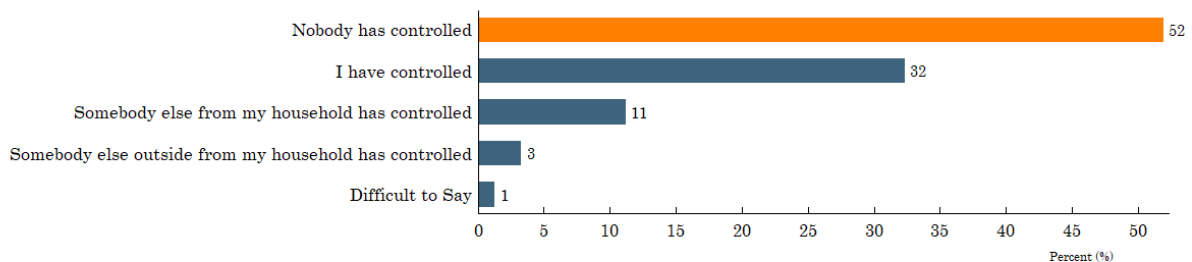
Figure 24. Smoke detector in the home

The respondents who indicated that they **do not have a smoke detector** in their home ceiling (n=7) were asked to name the main reasons for that. The data shows that the 3 of the respondents

mentioned lack of time as the main reason. Other 3 has said that the smoke detector is installed on the wall but not on the ceiling and the remaining one respondent said that the smoke detector has to be repaired and then installed on the ceiling. **So overall 399 out of 400 respondents have a smoke detector installed in their home.**

In answering the question “**When you think about the last month (30 days), have you or someone from your household controlled the working condition of the smoke detector (pushing the test button)?**”, 32% of respondents who have a smoke detector marked that they have done it by themselves and 11% - that somebody else from the household have done so, while 3% said that somebody else from outside the household had controlled. For 1% of the respondents, it is difficult to answer this question. More than half (52%) of respondents indicated that nobody has controlled the working condition of the smoke detector during the last month (see Figure 26).

When you think about the last month (30 days), have you or someone from your household controlled the working condition of the smoke detector (pushing the test button)?

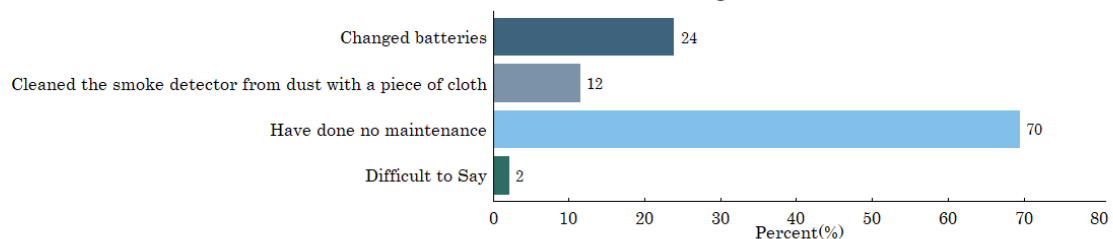


Base: Respondents who have smoke detector at their home, n=393

Figure 26. Pushing the test button

Asked about doing **smoke detector’s maintenance in the last month** to the respondent who has smoke detectors in their home and it was controlled in last 30 days (n=393), 24% of respondents indicated that they have changed the batteries. 12% of respondents marked that the smoke detector has been cleaned with a piece of cloth. 70% respondents indicated that they have done no maintenance (see Figure 27).

When you think about the last month (30 days), have you or someone from your household maintained the smoke detector, done the following actions?



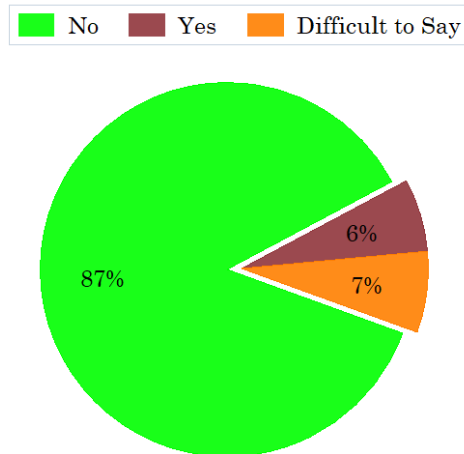
Base: Respondents who have smoke detector at their home and it was controlled by some person in last 30 days, n=393

Figure 27. Maintenance of smoke detector

*Since each respondent could mark more than one answer, the total percentage of the graph exceeds 100%.

According to the study, 87% of respondents indicated that they have perfect **electrical wiring** in their home, but 6% - said that there is some fault in the electrical wiring system. While 7% said that it is difficult to answer this question (see Figure 28).

Does your home have faulty electrical wiring?

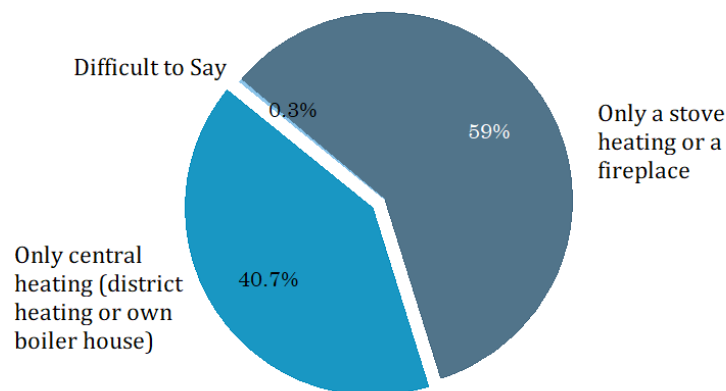


Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 28. Electrical wiring condition

Regarding the **type of heating in their home**, 59% of respondents noted that there is only a stove heating or a fireplace, and around 41% indicated that there is only central heating (district heating or own boiler house) in their housing. Just 0.3% (1 respondent) said that it is difficult to answer what type of heating system they have in their home (see Figure 29).

Does your home have...



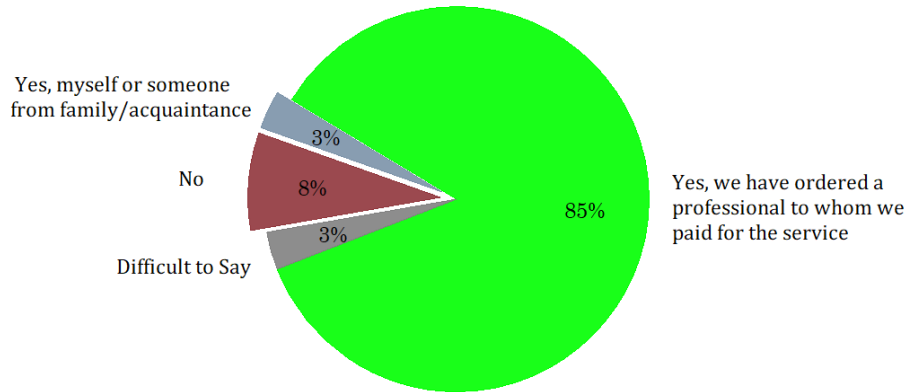
Base: All Respondents, n=400

Figure 29. Type of Heating System

Out of 238 respondents who have a stove (or a fireplace), gas or mixed heating system, 88% of respondents marked that someone has **swept chimneys of their heating system in the last two years**: Out of this just 3% of respondents whose house has gas heating, stove heating or a fireplace responded that they or someone from their family/acquaintances has swept the chimneys, while 85% have paid

to a professional for this service. 8% of the study participants indicated that no one has cleaned chimneys in the last two years (see Figure 30).

Have you or someone else swept the chimneys of your heating system in the last two years?

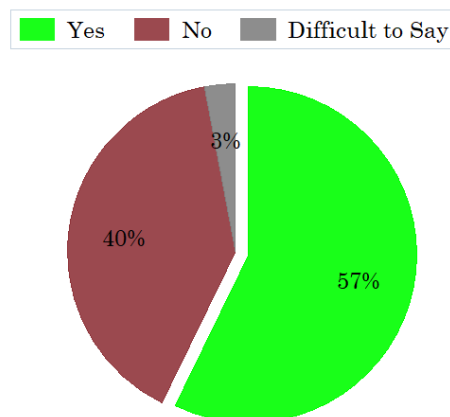


Base: Respondents whose house has gas heating, a stove heating or a fireplace, n=238

Figure 30. Swept the chimneys

Respondents, whose house is equipped with gas heating, stove heating or a fireplace and who have not swept chimneys by themselves or by someone of family/acquaintances or no professional has done it in the last two years, were asked whether **they have hired a professional in the last five years to clean the chimneys and inspect the heating system**. The survey shows that 57% have done it and 40% have not paid to a professional for this service in the past five years (see Figure 31).

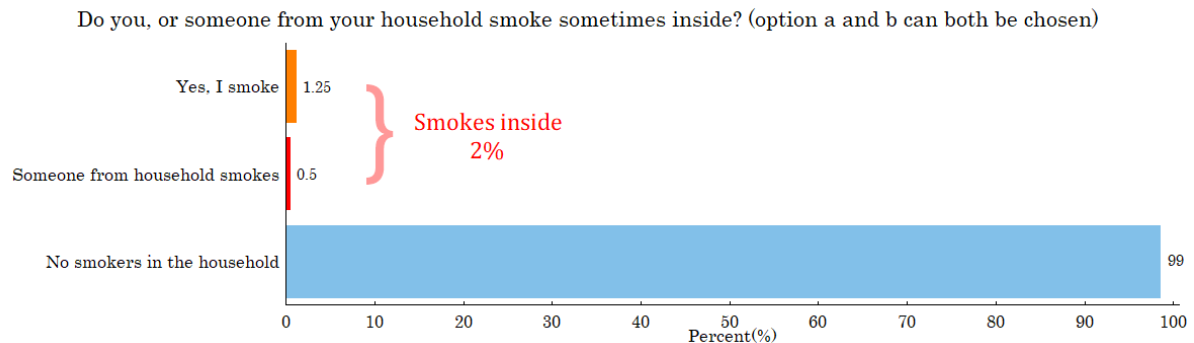
Thinking back to five last years, have you ordered a professional to sweep your chimneys and inspect the heating system?



Base: Respondents whose have not swept the chimney in last two years, n=29

Figure 31. Responses of respondents whose chimney was not swept by professional in last 2 years

Asked **whether they or someone from their household sometimes smokes indoors** five respondents (1.25%) answered that they themselves smoke indoors, while just two respondents (0.5%) said - that a member of the household smokes inside. 99% of respondents answered that there is no smoking done inside the house. Overall just 2% of the respondents said the smoking is done inside (see Figure 32).



Base: All respondents, n=400

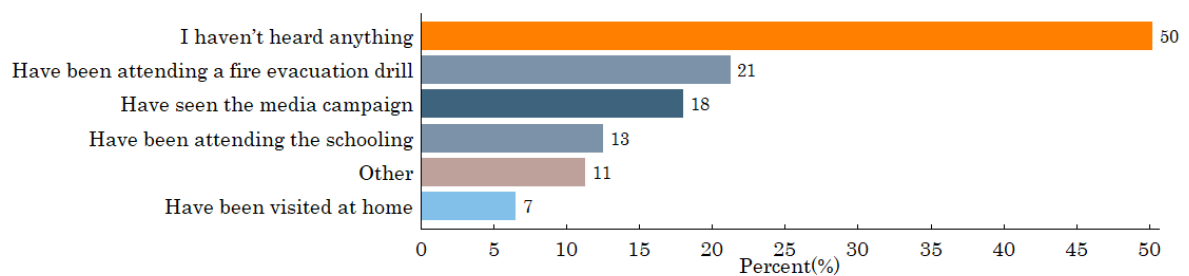
*Since each respondent could mark more than one answer, the total percentage of the graph exceeds 100%.

Figure 32. Smoking

According to the survey, in the case of **fire 99.25% (397 out of 400) of the respondents would call 112** which is the correct emergency number to dial in case of a fire emergency. While the number -1, 118 and 202 would be called by remaining 3 respondents in case of fire emergency.

When asked **“Thinking back to two last years, have you come across any activity provided by a fire authority?”**. According to the survey, 50% of respondents have not come across to activities provided by a fire authority. 21% of the respondents say that they have been attending a fire evacuation drill. 18% have seen the media campaign, 13% said that they have to attend the schooling, and 7% has been visited at home by officials of the fire authority. 11% responded that they have come across another type of activities organized by fire authority (see Figure 33).

Thinking back to two last years, have you come across to any activity provided by a fire authority?



Base: All respondents, n=400.

*Since each respondent could mark more than one answer, the total percentage of the graph exceeds 100%.

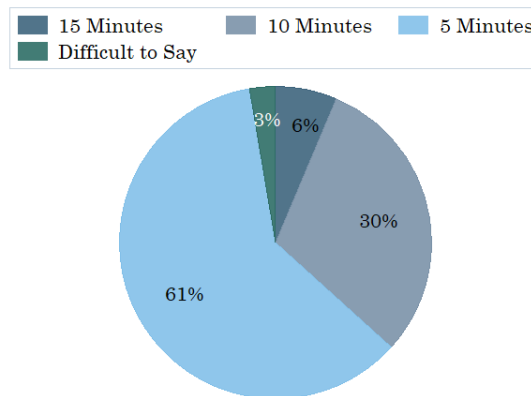
Figure 33. Activities by fire authority

11% of the respondents (43) who said they have come across another kind of fire safety activity have come across activities like: 11 of them have been involved in a workplace training and info session about fire safety. 9 people said that they are either working or their work is closely linked with the fire department so they regularly come across fire safety campaigns. 9 people have done a fire safety course, while 10 people have either visited or attended a fire department event regarding fire safety. 2 people have been part of some kind of fire safety related survey conducted by fire authority and 1 person discussed fire safety standards while installation of electrical wires.

18% of the respondents who said that they have seen campaign have further explained the campaign in the following manner, 28 out of 63 have said that they have seen the fire safety campaign organised directly by the fire authority with the message related to all the aspect of fire safety fire extinguisher, proper behaviour during a fire emergency and many more. 14 of them have seen the campaign in visual media with the message being instructing citizen to upgrade and always evaluate their home's and workplace fire safety standards. 8 of them have seen campaign related to fire safety training while 6 have seen the campaign about keeping an eye on the smoke detector and alarm system. 3 of them have seen the campaign related to the fire extinguisher. 4 respondents cannot recall the exact message of the campaign.

When asked “How long can a **sleeping person survive in case a fire starts** in the very same room?”, 3% answered that they do not know. Majority (61%) respondents chose the **correct** answer that a sleeping person would survive for 5 minutes. Still - 30% believed that the right answer is 10 minutes, and 6% thought that in such conditions a sleeping person would be able to survive even longer – for 15 minutes (see Figure 34).

How long can a sleeping person survive in case a fire starts in the very same room?



Base: All respondents. So, n=400

Figure 34. Survival in case of fire

APPENDIX

Table 1. Municipality of Finland

Municipality	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative freq.	Population (sum of samples areas)	% of sampled population
Turku	157	39.25	39.25	189930	40.2
Salo	37	9.25	48.5	52792	11.2
Kaarina	31	7.75	56.25	33193	7
Loimaa	20	5	61.25	24174	5.1
Raisio	20	5	66.25	16105	3.4
Lieto	19	4.75	71	19632	4.2
Mynämäki	13	3.25	74.25	7793	1.6
Naantali	13	3.25	77.5	19155	4.1
Uusikaupunki	13	3.25	80.75	15757	3.3
Parainen	10	2.5	83.25	15254	3.2
Somero	8	2	85.25	8881	1.9
Laitila	7	1.75	87	8620	1.8
Nousiainen	7	1.75	88.75	4790	1
Paimio	7	1.75	90.5	10756	2.3
Koski Tl	6	1.5	92	2353	0.5
Pöytyä	6	1.5	93.5	8412	1.8

Aura	4	1	94.5	3994	0.8
Marttila	4	1	95.5	1993	0.4
Masku	4	1	96.5	6945	1.5
Rusko	4	1	97.5	6275	1.3
Vehmaa	3	0.75	98.25	2313	0.5
Oripää	2	0.5	98.75	1376	0.3
Pyhäranta	2	0.5	99.25	2079	0.4
Sauvo	2	0.5	99.75	3003	0.6
Kemiönsaari	1	0.25	100	6758	1.4
Taivassalo	0	0	100	1645*	-
Kustavi	0	0	100	925*	-
TOTAL	400	100	-	472333	100

* The population of Taivassalo and Kustavi has not included in the process of calculating the total population.

Population Pyramid of Finland -2018

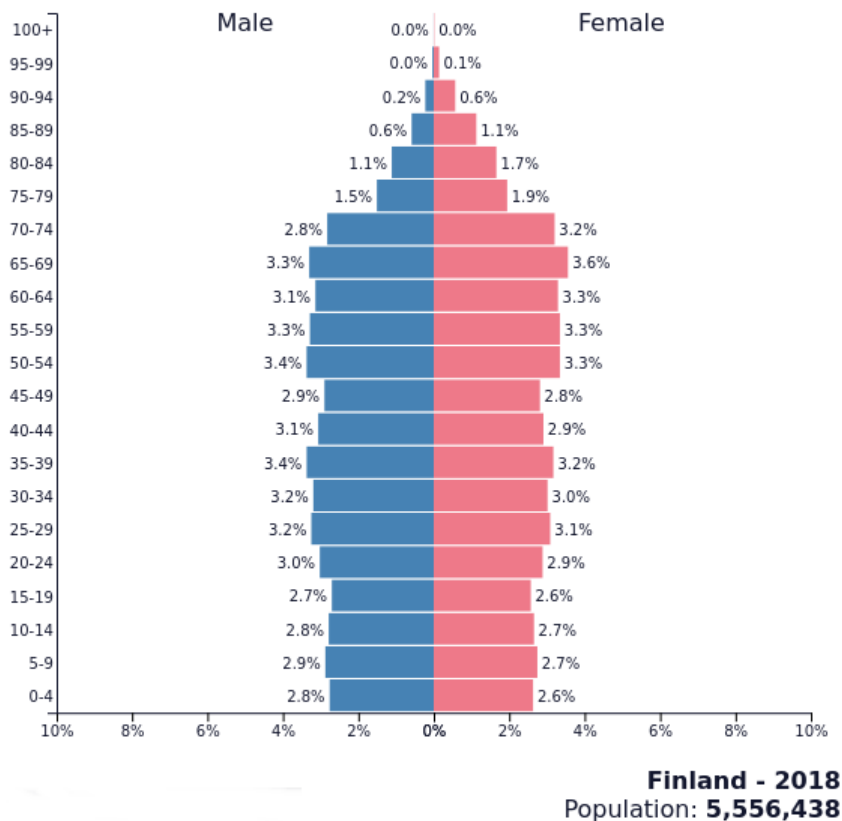


Table 2. Sample and Population.

Age Group	The proportion in Finland Population.	in % of sample age group in the sampled population	% in the study
Below 15	16.5	-	
15-29	17.5	23.5	24
30-44	18.8	25.2	25
45-59	19	25.5	26
60-74	19.3	25.8	25
Above 75	8.8	-	
Total	100	100	100
Total of Sampled Population	74.6	100	100

Chi2 Test for Fire Extinguisher

Rows-Fire Extinguisher Not Important -1 and Important-2

Column- Don't have a fire extinguisher-1, Have one -2

```
. tabulate fireimp2notimp1 fireyes2no1, chi2
```

Fire Imp-two, not imp-one	fire yes-2, no-1		Total
	1	2	
1	64	3	67
2	147	183	330
Total	211	186	397

Pearson chi2(1) = 58.1208 Pr = 0.000

Chi 2 test for a relationship between they know how to use the fire extinguisher (“Definitely know how to use” and “Probably know how to use”) and those who have used them (“Less than 10 years ago” or “More than 10 years ago”) in past.

Row: 1= Knows how to use, 0=Does not know how to use

Column: 1=Have used it in past, 0=Never used it.

```
. tabulate fireextknowhowtouse usedfireexti, chi2
```

fire ext : know how to use	used fire exti		Total
	0	1	
0	26	4	30
1	66	304	370
Total	92	308	400

Pearson chi2(1) = 74.2310 Pr = 0.000

