Security Concerns and Conflict Experience of Physically Disabled People In the Czech Republic

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ABSTRACT

People with disabilities are more vulnerable to violence than their non-disabled counterparts. The fear of crime increases with the experience of victimization. There are many attempts to enhance the confidence of being outside alone or decrease the fear of crime through self-defense courses. The aim of the present study is to determine the level of security concerns in people with physical disabilities and to identify the most frequent crime they are facing. 77 physically disabled people (aged 15 and more; 45 women, 32 men; 5 elementary, 44 secondary, 28 higher educated) participated in the research. 49 participants use mechanic or electric wheelchair, 19 participants use other compensatory aids, 9 participants do not use any compensatory aids. 35 participants use the assistant service, 42 do not. Data was collected via a questionnaire of four parts, in which participants expressed their security concerns, confidence, or vulnerability in given situations through a 6point scale. Each part of the questionnaire is supplemented by an open question encouraging participants to express their experience. People with disabilities have a slight fear of possible conflict situations. This fear increases in conditions with a greater chance of a potential conflict situation or areas that cannot be left immediately. The results suggest a slight sense of helplessness in verbal conflict situations or a developing conflict that can still be de-escalated. We can assume that people with disabilities feel very vulnerable when it comes to direct physical assault.

Keywords: fear of crime; violence; disability; hate crime; abuse

INTRODUCTION

Violence and disability make up an extensive area with a high level of latency, especially in the field of domestic violence (Andrews & Veronen, 1993; European Commission & Directorate-General for Justice, 2008; Hughes et al., 2012). Crime experience increases fear of crime and a risk

of developing psychological problems, which is more likely to happen to disabled people (Dembo et al., 2018). There are many attempts to enhance the confidence of being outside alone or decrease the fear of crime through self-defense courses, which have developed from a theory to evidence-based approaches (Čihounková et al., 2015; Reguli, 2018). However, these courses must be based on the specific needs of clients. Therefore, even before planning self-defense courses, it is necessary to know their security concerns and the situations they more or less often face (Kohoutková et al., 2015). Many studies highlight hate crime that people with disabilities have to face (Healy & Dray, 2022; McClimens & Brewster, 2019; McGowan & Elliott, 2019; Ralph et al., 2016).

The research follows a series of projects focused on the self-defense of specific groups, which were solved at the Faculty of Sports Studies of Masaryk University in Brno. The aim of the present study is to determine the level of security concerns in people with physical disabilities and to identify the most frequent crime they are facing. The research also carefully touches on domestic violence to contribute to the gradual de-tabooing of this topic.

METHOD

Participants

77 physically disabled people volunteered for the research. There were two including criteria. The age of more than 15, which is the limit of criminal liability in The Czech Republic, and physical disability as defined by applicable legislation.

- 45 women, 32 men;
- 5 elementary, 44 secondary, 28 higher educated
- 11 participants use crutches or other compensatory aids, 10 participants do not use any compensatory aid. 60 participants use mechanic or electric wheelchair or combination of wheelchair and other compensatory aids
- 35 participants use the assistant service, 42 do not.

Procedures

Data was collected via a questionnaire „Security concerns „of four parts, in which participants expressed their security concerns, confidence, or vulnerability.

A six-point Likert scale was used in the first part of the questionnaire to express how respondents would feel in situations where there is a greater possibility of encountering a conflict situation. Still, they are not directly threatened by conflict. This part consists of ten statements, and respondents express their expected confidence level in given situations. The number one represents "I would keep surely absolutely calm" and number six "I would be very nervous". This part was ended by an open question encouraging respondents to describe a similar situation they were personally encountered.

The second part of the research tool used the six-point Likert scale, and it investigates how vulnerable respondents would feel in situations where they are a part of a conflict situation. Number one expresses "I would feel confident and know how to respond", and number six "I would feel helpless and do not know what to do". Eleven questions were assigned to this thematic area. This set of questions was supplemented by an open question where respondents were encouraged to describe similar situations they have personally encountered as well as in the first part.

The questions and the statements for the first and the second part of the questionnaire were built on the basis of the previous research in the area of self-defense for people with special needs (Cihounkova et al., 2016a; Cihounkova et al., 2016b; Šenkýř et al., 2015)whether in the form of providing services, improving mobility in public areas and the creation of jobs. A person with disabilities using a wheelchair has the opportunity to attend many public places, events and institutions for improving personal social life. In contrast, however, victimization and vulnerability is higher for people with disabilities. This fact inevitably results in a specificity and difficulties in a sel–defence situation. The aim of this paper is to inform about the project of the Faculty of Sport Studies „Evaluation of methodology of self – defence for people with physical disability using wheelchair", number ROZV/20/FSpS/05/2015. The methodology is based on theory of conflict, and it is focused on the initial stages of conflict resolution (i.e. pre conflict phase and verbal communication.

The third part of the questionnaire investigated what conflict situations people with physical disabilities can get into because of their disability. Respondents were asked if they had ever been in a conflicting or unpleasant situation because of their disability. If so, they were asked to describe the problem.

In the fourth part of the questionnaire, respondents answered whether they had ever encountered a person with a physical disability becoming a victim from an assistant or family member. They were asked to describe the situation in case of a positive response. Due to the sensitivity of the surveyed area, respondents could choose „I do not want to answer".

The data was collected in the last quarter of 2020. Because of the unpleasant epidemic situation, only a few questionnaires could be filled in the presence of the researcher. Other data was collected by interviewing in writing, an online questionnaire, and a printed version of the questionnaire, which was transmitted to the respondents indirectly. The questionnaires were distributed mainly via the Internet. Facebook groups associating people with physical disabilities as well as groups of people caring for the disabled were addressed (44 questionnaires).

Eighteen centers that associate or care for the disabled in The Czech Republic were asked to help with the distribution of the questionnaire. Three centers answered, and two of them were willing to help.

Statistical Analysis

Data was processed by MS Excel. Descriptive statistics and a Cohen D calculator were used for the first and second parts of the questionnaire to evaluate the level of security concerns.

Data from open questions was processed according to the thematic field by mind mapping.

RESULTS

THE FEAR OF POSSIBLE CONFLICT

People with disabilities, in general, have a slight fear of possible conflict situations (mean 3,66 with standard deviation 1,63). This fear increases in conditions with a greater chance of a potential conflict situation (in the night) or areas that cannot be left immediately (such as public transport). See Table 1.

Table 1. Results of all groups, fear of possible conflict

Situation	Mean	SD
1.1 I have to wait at a stop where there is a group of noisy people	2,73	1,35
1.2 At night, I have to get through a dark alley	3,96	1,64
1.3 I'm on public transport at night, and a visibly drunk person gets in	3,82	1,64
1.4 At night I have to get home by myself	3,78	1,73
1.5 At the concert, people become more drunk and aggressive	3,90	1,60
1.6 At night, on the way home, a stranger follows me on the street	4,44	1,45
1.7 I have to get around a group of vulgarly shouting at each other	4,00	1,46
1.8 In the park a short distance from me, a homeless man in torn clothes is lying and begins to wake up	3,13	1,57
1.9 I find myself in a dense crowd of people trying to get somewhere	3,70	1,56
1.10 I am outside with my family and an aggressive dog starts barking behind a low fence	3,12	1,65

SD=standard deviation

The fear of possible conflict situations is higher in women (Cohen D 0,48): The most significant difference was detected in the situation 1.2 (Cohen D 0,7) and 1.6 (Cohen D 0,78).

The fear of possible conflict situations is higher in people who walk without any supportive aids than in people who use crutches or other compensatory walking aids (Cohen D 0,35). The biggest difference was found in situation 1.1.(Cohen D 0,57) and 1.3 (Cohen D 0,64).

The differences between the other groups were not significant. For more details see Table 3 at the end of the text showing the level of fear of possible conflict in particular situation according to every subgroups.

Seventeen respondents mentioned another situation in which they felt fear, but they were not directly under attack. Most of them are related to transport, such as car crashes, aggressive drivers, slippery sidewalks, or pedestrian crosses. The oft-mentioned fears were related to drunk people and people under the influence of drugs. Unpleasant for people with physical disabilities are also encountering with a barking dog without a leash, getting lost and problems that a person with a physical disability cannot solve on their own. They are also afraid of hate violence.

Confidence in a threatening situation

The second part of the questionnaire examined how vulnerable respondents would feel in situations where they are a part of a conflict situation, both verbal and physical (mean of total 3,89 with standard deviation 1,82).

The results suggest a slight sense of helplessness in verbal conflict situations or a developing conflict that can still be de-escalated. We can assume that people with disabilities feel very vulnerable when it comes to direct physical assault. See Table 2.

Table 2. Results of all groups, confidence in a threatening situation

Situation	Mean	SD
2.1 Someone covers my eyes and starts dragging me somewhere	4,49	1,59
2.2 The drunk begins to scold me and approach me	4,06	1,80
2.3 A stranger on the sidewalk starts asking me for money	3,16	1,69

2.4 Someone starts harassing me at night on the street	3,34	1,80
2.5 The young men at the bus stop start shouting at me in a derogatory way	3,27	1,80
2.6 Someone suddenly throws me to the ground	4,91	1,62
2.7 At a party, someone starts shoving me and shouting „what is your problem"	3,81	1,64
2.8 Someone starts a tug-of-war with me over my purse/backpack	4,51	1,77
2.9 Suddenly I feel someone touching my pocket	4,16	1,74
2.10 Someone starts bothering a member of my family	3,61	1,91
2.11 I'm in the park with my family and a barking dog without a leash runs out of somewhere	3,51	1,82

SD = standard deviation

The feeling of helplessness is higher in women (Cohen D 0,36), with the most significant differences in situation 2.4 (Cohen D 0,89).

Like in the first part of the questionnaire, people who walk without any aids feel less comfortable in conflict situations than people using supportive aids for walking. The biggest difference was found in situation 2.2 (Cohen D 0,61), 2.5 (Cohen D 0,58), 2.7 (Cohen D 0,87), 2.8 (Cohen D 0,61) and 2.9 (Cohen D 1,16).

The differences between the other groups were not significant. For more details see Table 3 at the end of the text showing the level of fear of possible conflict in particular situation according to every subgroups.

Conflict situations due to disability

48 respondents stated that they never got into a conflict situation precisely because of their disability. Four respondents reported a non-conflict situation related to wheelchair failure or barrier. Three respondents got into a conflict situation due to his disability but did not specify this situation further.

The situations encountered by the remaining 22 respondents can be classified into the following categories:

- *Verbal* attacks – *most frequent: in public transport, drunks, when favoring a person with physical disabilities in the queue (for example, in the doctor's waiting room)*
- *Hate verbal violence insults due to differences* which were most often aimed at their visible differences, such as different walking patterns or physical disability. The second most frequently mentioned and, as reported, very severe attack gives a sad picture of contemporary society, which, despite the democratic regime, is not nearly as tolerant and inclusive towards the handicaps as humanist approaches would like.
- *Offer of assistance and subsequent robbing*
- *Excessive efforts to help from drunks*
- *Defending another person with physical disabilities*

For verbal conflicts and insults, respondents often stated that they were addressing the situation by not responding to these attacks and, if possible, by leaving the site.

Results of the third part of the questionnaire correspond with the results of the open question in its first part, where drunks and conflicts with them were reported as well as fear of hate crime were the two most resonant topics.

Violence by assistants or family members

68 respondents stated that they had not encountered violence against people with disabilities from assistants or family members. None of the respondents used the „I don‘t want to answer“ option.

Five respondents encountered violence from an assistant or family member but did not specify the situation further. One respondent experienced violence, but it was „reasonable to the situation and would be the same against a person without a disability.“

The responses of the remaining three respondents described the following violent situations:

- Physical and psychological violence, emotional blackmail and refusal of assistant help from family members, throwing against the floor, kicking and beating all over the body.
- Strangulation from foster parents, strangulation from social services worker
- Childhood abuse, that has not been fully coped with until now.

DISCUSSION

Most of the findings correspond with the theory of self-defense (Čihounková et al., 2015; Reguli, 2018) and we can assume, that physically disabled people appropriately evaluated a real threat of given situations.

Also, a higher fear of crime in women is often mentioned, especially in the situation of sexual assault threat, which corresponds with the special self-defense need of this group (Ballan & Freyer, 2012; Stanko, 1995). On the other hand, Vaccaro et al. (2011) remind us that men are more likely not to confess the fear openly.

The often mentioned fear of hate crime is alarming and suggests that disabled people face this verbal and physical violence too often (Edwards & Maxwell, 2021; Ralph et al., 2016). Rand and Harrell (2009) warn that nearly 1 in 5 violent crime victims with a disability believed that they became victims because of their disability.

The higher fear of crime and possible conflict in people who do not use compensatory aids was entirely surprising. They may feel more unsure when going out of balance by the attacker because of the knowledge that they cannot lean on anything.

Victims with a disability perceived offenders to be under the influence of either alcohol or drugs in about a third of all violent crimes against them (Rand & Harrell, 2009). Also our results confirm increased security concerns in the presence of people under the influence of either alcohol or drugs.

Despite the fact that Sobsey and Doe (1991) warn that dependence on care reduces a victim‘s willingness to report abuse, it is worthy to open this topic as often as possible.

CONCLUSION

Physically disabled people appropriately evaluated a real threat of given situations. In general, they have a slight fear of possible conflict situations. This fear increases in conditions with a greater chance of a potential conflict situation or areas that cannot be left immediately. Because they face offensive remarks and hateful verbal attacks very often, they should be educated on how to

internally process these experiences, which could be very painful in the long term. Knowing the security concerns of people with special needs is crucial for develompent of selfdefense courses for these groups of people.

Table 3. Mean and standard deviation in each group and question

QUESTION	GENDER		HELP OF AN ASSISTANT	
	Men	**Women**	**Yes**	**no**
1.1	2,28 (1,35)	3,04 (1,25)	2,69 (1,26)	2,76 (1,41)
1.2	3,25 (1,60)	4,47 (1,45)	4,14 (1,55)	3,81 (1,68)
1.3	3,19 (1,76)	4,27 (1,36)	4,00 (1,57)	3,67 (1,66)
1.4	3,22 (1,76)	4,18 (1,57)	4,29 (1,60)	3,36 (1,70)
1.5	3,38 (1,65)	4,27 (1,44)	4,00 (1,60)	3,81 (1,58)
1.6	3,88 (1,47)	4,84 (1,26)	4,63 (1,24)	4,29 (1,56)
1.7	3,59 (1,48)	4,29 (1,36)	4,23 (1,37)	3,81 (1,48)
1.8	2,63 (1,49)	3,49 (1,50)	3,31 (1,39)	2,98 (1,67)
1.9	3,53 (1,41)	3,82 (1,64)	3,77 (1,55)	3,64 (1,56)
1.10	3,16 (1,72)	3,09 (1,59)	3,26 (1,66)	3,00 (1,62)
2.1	4,06 (1,39)	4,80 (1,63)	4,74 (1,50)	4,29 (1,61)
2.2	3,59 (1,71)	4,40 (1,77)	4,23 (1,74)	3,93 (1,82)
2.3	2,91 (1,77)	3,33 (1,59)	3,43 (1,74)	2,93 (1,59)
2.4	2,47 (1,27)	3,96 (1,85)	3,17 (1,68)	3,48 (1,87)
2.5	3,00 (1,68)	3,47 (1,85)	3,23 (1,69)	3,31 (1,87)
2.6	4,47 (1,77)	5,22 (1,41)	5,31 (1,26)	4,57 (1,79)
2.7	3,22 (1,52)	4,22 (1,58)	3,83 (1,44)	3,79 (1,77)
2.8	4,19 (1,83)	4,73 (1,67)	5,00 (1,39)	4,10 (1,91)
2.9	3,75 (1,77)	4,44 (1,64)	4,51 (1,44)	3,86 (1,88)
2.10	3,44 (2,01)	3,73 (1,81)	3,89 (1,85)	3,38 (1,91)
2.11	3,41 (1,90)	3,58 (1,73)	3,71 (1,75)	3,33 (1,83)

QUESTION	EDUCATION				
	Basic	**High school (study sheet)**	**high school (baccalaureate)**	**Higher professional**	**University**
1.1	3,40 (1,50)	2,82 (1,65)	2,41 (1,19)	3,00 (1,41)	2,84 (1,12)
1.2	4,80 (1,17)	4,53 (1,65)	3,67 (1,52)	3,00 (0,82)	3,84 (1,71)
1.3	4,00 (1,26)	4,41 (1,68)	3,48 (1,62)	4,67 (1,25)	3,64 (1,55)
1.4	4,80 (0,98)	4,59 (1,85)	3,44 (1,57)	2,00 (1,41)	3,60 (1,57)
1.5	4,60 (1,50)	4,65 (1,49)	3,67 (1,41)	4,33 (1,25)	3,44 (1,65)
1.6	4,80 (1,60)	4,71 (1,27)	4,15 (1,48)	3,67 (1,70)	4,60 (1,33)
1.7	4,40 (1,50)	4,35 (1,53)	3,85 (1,48)	2,67 (0,47)	4,00 (1,30)
1.8	2,80 (1,72)	3,53 (1,75)	3,04 (1,35)	1,33 (0,47)	3,24 (1,50)
1.9	4,60 (1,20)	3,71 (1,93)	3,78 (1,26)	2,00 (0,82)	3,64 (1,52)
1.10	3,40 (1,85)	3,18 (1,92)	2,81 (1,42)	1,00 (0)	3,60 (1,44)
2.1	4,40 (1,02)	4,71 (1,23)	4,44 (1,57)	3,67 (2,05)	4,52 (1,77)

2.2	4,40 (1,74)	4,35 (1,78)	3,81 (1,89)	4,67 (1,25)	4,00 (1,70)
2.3	3,00 (1,79)	4,24 (1,55)	2,89 (1,45)	1,67 (0,47)	2,92 (1,72)
2.4	3,80 (2,32)	3,94 (1,51)	3,19 (1,61)	2,33 (1,89)	3,12 (1,88)
2.5	3,80 (1,60)	4,06 (1,66)	3,26 (1,67)	2,00 (1,41)	2,80 (1,83)
2.6	5,60 (0,80)	5,53 (0,98)	4,44 (1,89)	4,00 (2,16)	4,96 (1,46)
2.7	3,60 (1,36)	4,41 (1,33)	3,70 (1,74)	3,00 (2,16)	3,64 (1,55)
2.8	4,80 (1,47)	5,06 (1,21)	4,15 (1,88)	2,67 (1,70)	4,68 (1,76)
2.9	4,00 (1,26)	4,65 (1,45)	3,78 (1,87)	3,67 (1,70)	4,32 (1,71)
2.10	3,80 (1,72)	4,24 (1,73)	3,37 (2,00)	1,67 (0,47)	3,64 (1,83)
2.11	3,20 (1,94)	3,76 (1,77)	3,22 (1,83)	2,00 (0,82)	3,88 (1,70)

COMPENSATORY AIDS

	None	**Crutches /Canes/ Ortheses**	**Combination**	**Wheelchair**
1.1	3,33 (1,33)	3,29 (1,67)	2,58 (1,50)	2,57 (1,20)
1.2	4,22 (1,31)	4,57 (1,76)	3,42 (1,71)	3,96 (1,60)
1.3	4,67 (1,05)	3,86 (1,81)	3,00 (1,78)	3,86 (1,55)
1.4	3,67 (0,94)	3,86 (2,23)	3,17 (1,67)	3,94 (1,72)
1.5	4,33 (1,25)	4,57 (1,50)	3,08 (1,93)	3,92 (1,48)
1.6	4,89 (1,45)	4,71 (1,48)	4,33 (1,65)	4,35 (1,35)
1.7	4,11 (0,99)	4,57 (1,50)	3,67 (1,89)	3,98 (1,36)
1.8	3,33 (1,49)	3,71 (2,19)	2,75 (1,42)	3,10 (1,46)
1.9	3,89 (1,37)	4,00 (1,31)	3,42 (1,55)	3,69 (1,61)
1.10	2,89 (1,59)	3,29 (1,91)	2,67 (1,70)	3,24 (1,57)
2.1	5,00 (1,33)	3,14 (1,46)	4,92 (1,55)	4,49 (1,53)
2.2	4,22 (1,87)	3,00 (1,60)	4,25 (1,88)	4,14 (1,73)
2.3	2,78 (1,81)	2,14 (1,12)	2,75 (1,83)	3,47 (1,59)
2.4	3,67 (2,21)	2,43 (1,40)	3,08 (1,80)	3,47 (1,70)
2.5	3,22 (2,15)	2,00 (1,41)	3,00 (2,08)	3,53 (1,59)
2.6	4,78 (1,40)	4,43 (1,92)	4,00 (2,08)	5,22 (1,34)
2.7	4,56 (1,57)	2,71 (1,28)	3,50 (2,25)	3,90 (1,39)
2.8	4,56 (1,95)	3,43 (1,59)	3,75 (2,17)	4,84 (1,49)
2.9	4,67 (1,15)	2,14 (0,83)	3,50 (2,06)	4,51 (1,57)
2.10	3,22 (1,81)	1,86 (0,99)	2,92 (2,10)	4,10 (1,74)
2.11	3,11 (1,85)	2,57 (1,29)	3,08 (2,02)	3,82 (1,72)

AGE

	15-24	**25-34**	**35-44**	**45-55**	**55+**
1.1	2,83 (0,90)	2,48 (1,43)	2,77 (1,12)	2,73 (1,53)	2,91 (1,31)
1.2	4,50 (0,76)	4,14 (1,55)	4,00 (1,24)	3,47 (1,82)	3,95 (1,85)
1.3	4,83 (0,69)	4,05 (1,59)	3,62 (1,60)	3,53 (1,82)	3,64 (1,58)
1.4	4,17 (1,07)	3,95 (1,62)	3,69 (1,59)	3,47 (1,89)	3,77 (1,86)

1.5	4,50 (0,76)	4,14 (1,39)	3,69 (1,68)	3,73 (1,57)	3,73 (1,81)
1.6	5,00 (0,82)	4,38 (1,36)	4,54 (1,34)	3,93 (1,53)	4,64 (1,52)
1.7	4,67 (0,47)	3,81 (1,37)	3,69 (1,32)	3,73 (1,69)	4,36 (1,46)
1.8	3,50 (0,96)	2,95 (1,53)	3,23 (1,37)	3,07 (1,69)	3,18 (1,70)
1.9	3,50 (0,96)	3,52 (1,79)	3,38 (1,44)	4,07 (1,29)	3,86 (1,60)
1.10	3,50 (0,76)	2,90 (1,77)	2,92 (1,90)	3,00 (1,46)	3,41 (1,59)
2.1	4,67 (1,60)	3,95 (1,79)	4,92 (1,14)	4,67 (1,19)	4,59 (1,67)
2.2	3,67 (1,49)	3,71 (1,83)	4,08 (1,82)	4,20 (1,80)	4,41 (1,72)
2.3	3,00 (1,53)	2,71 (1,67)	2,85 (1,87)	3,47 (1,50)	3,59 (1,59)
2.4	3,83 (1,46)	2,95 (1,73)	3,46 (2,06)	3,13 (1,78)	3,64 (1,67)
2.5	2,83 (1,34)	3,00 (1,66)	3,15 (2,07)	3,53 (1,86)	3,55 (1,72)
2.6	4,67 (1,60)	4,76 (1,54)	4,46 (1,60)	5,07 (1,65)	5,27 (1,57)
2.7	3,50 (1,38)	3,57 (1,47)	3,92 (1,82)	4,00 (1,83)	3,91 (1,53)
2.8	3,67 (1,80)	4,48 (1,76)	4,08 (1,82)	4,73 (1,84)	4,86 (1,49)
2.9	3,50 (1,26)	4,05 (1,68)	4,38 (1,69)	4,07 (1,84)	4,36 (1,77)
2.10	3,50 (1,61)	3,43 (1,65)	3,00 (1,96)	3,93 (2,08)	3,95 (1,92)
2.11	3,67 (1,49)	3,19 (1,79)	3,38 (1,94)	3,47 (1,78)	3,86 (1,77)

	EMPLOYMENT			
	Employed	**Unemployed**	**Pensioner**	**Student**
1.1	2,40 (1,20)	2,73 (1,26)	4,25 (1,48)	2,36 (0,98)
1.2	3,44 (1,50)	4,21 (1,63)	5,00 (1,50)	3,64 (1,49)
1.3	3,56 (1,70)	3,88 (1,45)	4,25 (1,79)	3,91 (1,73)
1.4	3,32 (1,57)	3,88 (1,81)	4,38 (1,80)	4,09 (1,44)
1.5	3,72 (1,48)	3,91 (1,60)	4,88 (1,69)	3,55 (1,44)
1.6	4,16 (1,41)	4,39 (1,50)	5,38 (1,32)	4,55 (1,08)
1.7	3,60 (1,41)	4,09 (1,42)	5,00 (1,50)	3,91 (1,16)
1.8	3,00 (1,47)	2,94 (1,63)	4,38 (1,58)	3,09 (1,00)
1.9	3,52 (1,30)	3,61 (1,56)	4,25 (1,92)	4,00 (1,65)
1.10	3,12 (1,61)	2,85 (1,60)	3,38 (2,06)	3,73 (1,29)
2.1	4,24 (1,70)	4,45 (1,56)	4,75 (1,20)	5,00 (1,41)
2.2	3,84 (1,69)	4,27 (1,88)	4,00 (2,00)	4,00 (1,48)
2.3	2,68 (1,46)	3,39 (1,79)	4,25 (1,64)	2,73 (1,29)
2.4	2,96 (1,82)	3,61 (1,82)	4,13 (1,45)	2,82 (1,47)
2.5	3,16 (1,74)	3,30 (1,87)	4,63 (1,32)	2,45 (1,37)
2.6	4,52 (1,77)	5,21 (1,41)	5,38 (1,32)	4,55 (1,72)
2.7	3,76 (1,70)	3,91 (1,58)	4,50 (1,41)	3,09 (1,44)
2.8	4,24 (1,77)	4,70 (1,71)	5,00 (1,32)	4,18 (1,95)
2.9	4,08 (1,72)	4,24 (1,79)	4,13 (1,54)	4,09 (1,68)
2.10	3,28 (1,87)	4,06 (1,95)	3,25 (1,79)	3,27 (1,60)
2.11	3,32 (1,71)	3,76 (1,84)	2,88 (2,03)	3,64 (1,55)

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