

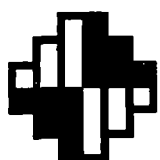
1980

Lähtilä – Heiskanen

Hidden Criminality

HELSINKI 1983

**A Survey on Reported and Unreported
Offences Against the Person**

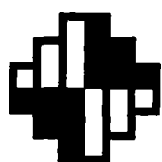


**Tilastokeskus
Statistikcentralen
Central Statistical Office of Finland**

Lättilä — Heiskanen

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FOREWORD

Together with the National Research Institute of Legal Policy, the Central Statistical Office of Finland carried out a victimisation survey on accidents and criminal violence during 1980. A report focusing on the effects of these incidents on the health of the victims has already been published (Lättilä - Heiskanen - Komulainen - Niskanen - Sirén, Tapaturmat ja väkivalta, Central Statistical Office of Finland, Studies no. 80, Helsinki 1982; an abridged English version, "Accidents and Criminal Violence", was published in 1983). A second report entitled "Rikosvahingot 1980" ("Crime Damages 1980"), dealing with the same phenomenon, is being published together with this report. The present report examines violent offences and property offences against the person, the degree to which they come to the attention of the authorities, and the amount of hidden criminality.

A project group and an executive group for the project was appointed by the Central Statistical Office on May 8, 1979. The chairman of the executive group was Deputy Head of Department Göran Strenzell from May 8, 1979 to September 30, 1980 and from October 1, 1981 on, and Acting Deputy Head of Department Heikki Salmi from October 1, 1980 to September 30, 1981. The Central Statistical Office also appointed Planning Officer Risto Heinonen (from May 8, 1979 to February 8, 1980), Chief Planning Officer Marja Ojutkangas (from February 8, 1980 on) and Head of Office Erkki Pentimäki to the executive group, with Senior Statistician Risto Lättilä as secretary. Director Patrik Törnudd of the National Research Institute of Legal Policy and Senior Inspector Aulis Gerlander of the Ministry of the Interior were invited as members of the executive group.

The Central Statistical Office appointed Mr. Risto Lättilä as Project Director and Statistician Eyvor Lingdren (May 8, 1979 - February 8, 1980), Statistician Tuomo Niskanen (February 8, 1980 on), Computer Programmer Arja-Leena Smolander, and Planning Officer Tapio Niskanen as members of the project group, with Statistician Riitta Forsman as secretary. Research Officer Reino Sirén of the National Research Institute of Legal Policy was invited as a member of the project group.

Senior Researcher Kauko Aromaa of the National Research Institute of Legal Policy served as expert consultant in the planning of the information content and the survey forms used in the survey. In addition, the project has involved the cooperation of experts from various other fields.

The following persons have primarily been responsible for the performance of the survey. Statistician Hilikka Kousa designed the interview form. Statistician Hannu Hämäläinen revised the processing of the data as well as the classification system. Senior Planning Officer Marja Ojutkangas was responsible for the planning of the data files. Computer programmer Jouni Asp programmed the creation and the checking of the data files. Mr. Risto Lättilä and Statistician Markku Heiskanen prepared the text and tables used in this report.

Helsinki, Central Statistical Office of Finland, February 1983

Olavi E. Niitamo

Göran Strengell

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1. SUMMARY

The survey data on violent offences and property offences was collected in the autumn of 1980 by interviewing about 10 000 persons permanently residing in Finland and aged between 15 and 74 years. The reference period was one year. The data has been used to form estimates for the entire base population of those between 15 and 74 years of age.

The term "hidden criminality" means the difference between the total amount of criminality and the amount of criminality reported to the police. The survey provided data on the total amount of criminality. The terms "criminal violence", "violent offences" and "violence against the person" are used interchangeably to refer to a broad spectrum of behaviour, ranging from threats to armed violent offences. The "property offences" covered by the survey are thefts and damage to property as well as attempts at these offences.

The criminal violence revealed in the study was generally slight. About one fourth of the reported incidents involved serious violence, in which the victim was at least hit by the offender.

Criminal violence is largely hidden criminality. Of the estimated 630 000 incidents that took place during the one year period, less than 4 % were reported to the police. Even in the case of serious offences the amount of reported criminality was slight, averaging about 6 - 7 %.

Young people are the usual victims of violence. It is also the young people who are on the average more likely to refrain from reporting the violence to the police. Women are the victims of violence less often than men. An exception to this rule is domestic violence, in which almost all the victims were women. The degree of hidden criminality was higher for violence directed at women than for violence directed at men.

There were an estimated 571 000 property offences with an individual victim during the year; over 80 % of these were not reported to the police. The most common object was a bicycle. Also home electronics, jewelry, textiles (clothing), cars, money and securities were often the objects of the offences.

The property offences in question caused a gross loss of 313 million Finnmarks (USD 60 million). The reported offences accounted for one half of the gross loss. The amount of hidden criminality decreases with an increase in the value of the object. The average gross loss from the property offences was slightly over 100 Finnmarks (USD 18). The average figure was considerably higher for the reported offences.

The financial loss resulting from the property offences is less than that reported in earlier studies. The number of victims, on the other hand, has remained the same: 11,5 % of the base population had been the victim of a property offence during the reference period. The amount of hidden criminality is the highest for young respondents, and it decreases with the age of the victim.

2. INTRODUCTION

Offences that come to the attention of the police and that are registered by the police is often called reported criminality. This category consists of offences reported by individuals and corporate bodies as well as offences that otherwise come to the attention of the police and other authorities. Data on reported offences is given in the official statistics.¹ However, reported criminality forms only a part of all criminality that occurs in society during a certain time period, of the total criminality. The difference between the total criminality and reported criminality is known as hidden criminality (unreported criminality, "the dark figure of crime").

Surveys of the victims of crime have generally been used to describe the extent and structure of the phenomenon of criminality as a whole, as well as its temporal and spatial dimensions. The purpose of these surveys is often to supplement the official data and provide a point of comparison.²

In the first publication on the 1980-1983 "Victim Project" carried out by the Central Statistical Office of Finland, the focus was on the victims of accidents in traffic, at work, at home, in sports and elsewhere and of criminal violence, primarily from the point of view of the effect of these incidents on the well-being of the victims. In the description of these incidents, attention was given to the measurement of the physical damage and infirmity experienced by the victim. Examples of the measures used were the number of hospital days, bed rest days at home, other days of restricted activity, the length of sick leave as well as measures related to the type, treatment and permanence of the injuries resulting from the incidents.³

-
- 1) For example Official Statistics of Finland (abbr. SVT) XXII A, Criminality Known to the Police.
 - 2) Changes in reported criminality cannot always be used to form direct conclusions regarding changes in the total criminality unless something is known about corresponding changes in hidden criminality. An increase in reported criminality may be due to, for example, more effective surveillance. The level of the total criminality can remain unaffected.
 - 3) Lättilä et al: Tapaturmat ja väkivalta. Haastattelututkimus tapaturmien ja väkivallan yleisyydestä ja terveyshaitoista. (Accidents and criminal violence. A survey of the prevalence of and injuries resulting from accidents and criminal violence.) Studies no. 80, Central Statistical Office, Helsinki 1982.

This report has a somewhat more criminological orientation. The report deals only with violent offences and property offences against individuals. In addition to a charting of this phenomenon, comparisons will be made between the amount of crime revealed by the survey and the amount of crime reported to the police. Information on the amount of crime reported to the police is obtained from data gathered in 1980 for a study on crime damages.¹ The respondents in the survey were also asked to state whether or not the police had investigated the offence, and the data thus obtained was also used to estimate the amount of crime reported to the police. As, with certain reservations, the number of offences uncovered in the victim survey can also be considered estimates of the total amount of certain offences, the amount of hidden criminality can also be estimated.

3. STUDYING VICTIMS

3.1. Premises

Surveys have been used to study the amount of the total criminality and the extent of hidden criminality. One approach that has been used is to ask the respondent whether he had committed offences during a certain period. Such studies were primarily carried out after the Second World War. During the 1960s, a joint Scandinavian study along these same lines was carried out, in which conscripts were interviewed during their pre-induction physical examination. The approach has been used above all in gathering data from children and young people. The studies have shown that there is a great deal more criminality than what has been estimated on the basis of the official statistics. The offences reported by the respondents have generally been petty: the Finnish data consisted mostly of offences related to the obtaining and use of alcohol, petty theft and damage to property.²

- 1) Niskanen: Rikosvahingot 1980 ("Crime Damages 1980"). The study is based on a sample of offences directed against individuals and corporate bodies. The sample was taken from the police crime report forms. The average sample ratio was rather high - one out of ten - and so the sample can be assumed to represent the criminality reported to the police, as given in the statistical series SVT XXIII A 117, "Criminality Known to the Police". The information obtained from the Crime Damages 1980 data will be referred to in the present study as offences entered into the statistics. The term, offences reported to the police will refer to those cases which the respondents in the present survey stated that they reported to the police. The term offences investigated by the police will refer to those cases which the respondents stated were investigated by the police.
- 2) The Finnish data is reported in Anttila, Inkeri - Jaakkola, Risto: Unrecorded Criminality in Finland, Publications of the Research Institute of Criminology, Helsinki 1966.

During the mid-1960s, there was a shift in focus in criminological research. Attention was directed more at the victims of crimes than the offenders. The first Finnish victimological survey containing national data appeared in 1971. ¹

Surveys of victims have been used to study violent offences as well as thefts, damage to property and frauds directed at individuals or households. Victim survey data on these offences is considered more reliable than data obtained from surveying offenders ("self-report studies"), as past studies have shown that the victims are more apt to report victimisation than the offenders are to report the commission of offences - especially if it is a question of a serious offence. ² Victim surveys, however, cannot cover the many so-called "victimless" offences (such as traffic offences and narcotics offences) as well as, on a more general level, offences directed at public property or the property of corporate bodies. The different approaches are not mutually exclusive. Some studies have combined the two: the respondents are both asked if they have been victimised and if they have committed certain offences. ³

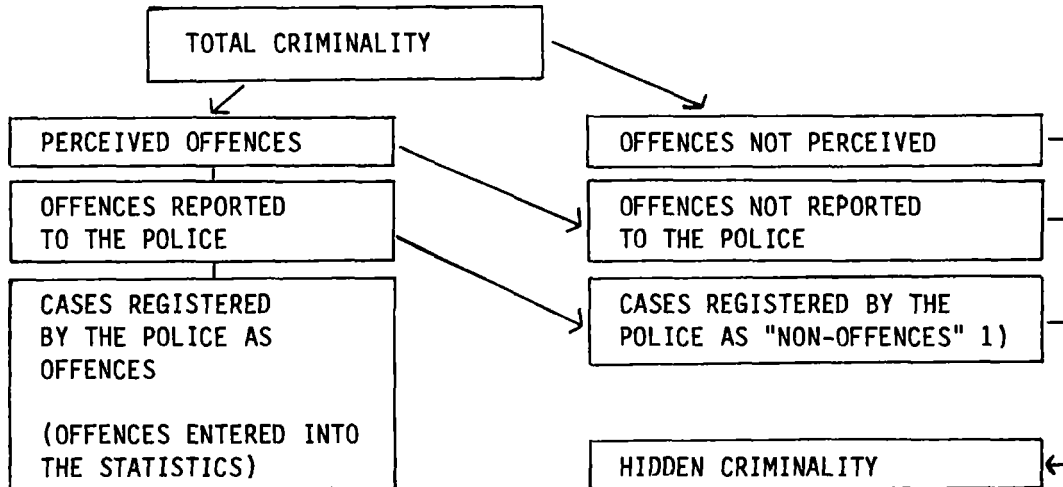
Victim surveys also provide better data on the consequences of the offences, as the offender is not often in a position to estimate the damages his offence has caused, for example the injuries caused by violence or the damages resulting from property offences.

The assumption in victim surveys is that there is a victim who has perceived the offence through which he has been victimized. In violent offences, this assumption can generally be made.

In property offences, on the other hand, there is a small portion which are not perceived by the victim, due to the slightness of the damage caused. In order for the perceived offence to be recorded in the statistics, it must be reported to the police, and the police must register it as an offence.

-
- 1) Regarding previous victimological surveys, see Aromaa 1971 and 1977, Aromaa - Leppä 1973, Leppä - Sirén 1978 and Sirén 1980. In the "Accidents and Criminal Violence" report (p. 98 - 99), the results of this last study are compared in part to the data dealt with in the present study.
 - 2) Cf. Persson 1972, p. 209
 - 3) Cf. Sparks et al, Surveying Victims.

Diagram 1. The distribution of the total criminality into reported and unreported criminality.



The above diagram is only a simplification of the registration of reported criminality. Even if the police were to hear through many different channels of, for example, an act of criminal violence, this does not always lead to the act being recorded as an offence. Assaults and petty assaults are complainant offences, where prosecution is generally dependent on the complainant having first requested that charges be filed for the offence. Domestic disturbance calls are a good illustration of this. The reason for such calls is often a fight within a family, where neither party wishes to report any offences to the police for prosecution.

If the criminal violence took place in public, however, then it is generally no longer a complainant offence, and the act is registered as an offence.

If the criminal violence was petty and there was no danger, the parties may satisfy themselves with just obtaining advice from the policeman. In these cases, then, even if the policeman is informed about an act of criminal violence, it does not lead to registration. It is also possible that upon investigation of a report of an offence, the police conclude that the report was unfounded, and the report is not registered as an offence, unless subsequent investigation causes the police to change their views. If even in the light of these further investigations the original report was unfounded, then it cannot be registered as an offence.

1) The immediate victim does not report the offence (in so-called "complainant offences", the police will usually not proceed unless the immediate victim requests action, even if the police are informed otherwise about the offence), or the police investigation reveals that the incident did not involve an offence.

3.2. Problems

Victimisation surveys involve certain problems. Even though the victims of crimes are more likely than the offenders to report offences in the course of interviews, also the validity of the data given by the victims has been found to vary. For example, the information given on violence in public places or on other violence where the offender is a stranger to the victim can be considered rather reliable. If, on the other hand, the victim knew the offender (as in domestic violence), it is more probable that the offence will not be reported. This may also be true about the offences entered into the statistics. It may also be that the respondents who have experienced serious acts of violence may refuse the interview for this reason or may remain entirely out of reach of the interviewer.¹

The following factors affect the reliability of the responses given in interviews:

- 1) concealing of incidents
- 2) giving incorrect information
- 3) errors in recall

An example of the concealing of incidents is when the respondent does not report victimisation that is considered to be of a sensitive nature, such as sexual offences. A reason for giving incorrect information may be the respondent's wish to meet the assumed expectations of the interviewer, for example in connection with questions of whether or not offences were reported to the police.

Errors of recall are due to two sources which, on the aggregate level, may operate in opposite directions. The longer the period between the incident and the interview, the greater the possibility that the pettier incidents will be forgotten. The second source of recall errors is called the telescoping effect.

This effect occurs when incidents which actually took place before the reference period are reported in the interview as having taken place during the reference period.

The effect of the different sources of error on the data obtained in this study has not been evaluated in detail. However, it can be assumed that to a certain extent sensitive incidents and incidents that the victims have considered to be of little significance were not reported, while incidents which took place before the reference period but which had made a strong impression on the victim were reported.

1) Cf. Persson 1980, p. 21 - 24 and 28.

4. THE SURVEY DATA

4.1. The interview questionnaire

The present study supplements the "Accidents and Criminal Violence" study. The data for both studies was gathered in connection with the 1980 labour force survey. The Victim Survey was an addition to the labour force survey in that the same background factors were used for both surveys.¹

In the interview, the labour force survey questions were presented first, and then the victim survey questions were given. The most important victim survey question was the so-called filter question on whether or not the respondent had, within the preceding twelve months (the reference period), been the victim of various types of accidents, criminal violence or a property offence. The filter questions on criminal violence and property offences gave the respondent a number of alternative forms in which the victimisation could occur, in order to obtain comparable data. If the respondent answered in the affirmative to the alternatives given in the filter question, he was asked to give the number of times this type of victimisation had occurred. More detailed data was gathered on the three most recent incidents of criminal violence and the five most recent property offences.

The filter question on criminal violence asked the respondent whether in the preceding twelve months he has been in a situation in which either someone he knew or a stranger had:

- 1) threatened him
- 2) tried to prevent him from moving or had grabbed him,
- 3) pushed or shoved him,
- 4) hit him without causing a visible bruise,
- 5) hit him, causing a visible bruise,
- 6) hit him, causing an open wound or contusion,
- 7) stabbed or shot him or assaulted him with some other weapon,
- 8) otherwise behaved in a violent manner.

The filter question on criminal violence is based on previous studies of the phenomenon in question.² It was believed necessary to list concrete alternative forms of violence, as it could not be assumed that the respondents are familiar with and understand in the same way the criminal categories used in the penal code. Although some of the alternatives describe rather petty forms of violence, all of the alternatives may in theory be punishable according to present Finnish law. In practice, the pettier alternatives include acts of violence which are not punishable. However, punishability was not the sole criteria of the data to be collected, as the intention was to chart the different manifestations of physical violence as widely as possible.

1) The interview questionnaire used in the labour force survey is given (in Finnish only) in appendix 2 of the original Finnish report on the Victim Survey.

2) Cf. Aromaa 1971, p. 2 - 3.

The respondents were also asked to describe the act of violence briefly. These descriptions were used in the classification of the acts and of the resulting injuries. Other important data collected had to do with the place of occurrence, the disability caused by the criminal violence, and the physical and material damages. Data was also collected on the relationship between the victim and the offender, the motive for the act of violence, and whether or not the incident was reported to the police and the police had investigated the matter.

In the filter question on property offences the respondents were asked if during the preceding twelve months property belonging to himself or a dependent under the age of fifteen, or property that was the common property of his household:

- 1) had been the object of theft,
- 2) had been the object of attempted theft,
- 3) had been the object of damage (vandalism),
- 4) had been the object of attempted damage (vandalism).

The respondent was also asked about the experiences of the household with the misuse of cheques and credit cards.

The respondent was asked to describe briefly the five most recent incidents. Data was also gathered on the place and time of occurrence of the property offence, the object of the offence, its value, possible compensation obtained for the damage, and whether or not the incident had been reported to the police and the police had investigated the matter. No data was requested on the offender, as it was assumed that generally the victim did not know the offender.

4.2. Gathering the data

The base population of the survey consisted of those persons who in 1980 were permanently residing in Finland and were between the ages of 15 and 74 years. Two samples were taken from the Central Population Register. One sample was taken of those between the ages of 15 and 64 years (this sample was used in the labour force survey), and one was taken of those between the ages of 65 and 74.

The sampling procedure used in the provinces of Uusimaa, Turku and Pori, Oulu and Lapland was so-called two-stage stratified cluster sampling of the primary units. In the other provinces, stratified one-step sampling was used. The spatial structure of the two samples was the same.

The samples were divided into 92 primary units according to the province, the degree of urbanisation and the industrial structure. The respondents in the primary units consisting of only one municipality were selected through systematic sampling. In the primary units consisting of more than one municipality, one cluster of either one municipality or a uniform area consisting of several municipalities together was selected to represent the entire primary unit, and the respondents were then selected from this cluster through systematic sampling. The number of respondents selected from each primary unit corresponded to the proportional size of the population of the primary unit in question in relation to the size of the entire base population.

The statistical unit used was a criminal incident. Data was gathered on the number of all incidents of criminal violence and property offences revealed in response to the filter question. More detailed data was gathered on the three most recent incidents of criminal violence and the five most recent property offences. These three most recent violent incidents and five most recent property offences were considered to give a relevant picture of "ordinary" criminality in Finland during the year. The basis for this was the assumption that the violent incidents and property offences to which a certain victim is subjected would, if repeated, be of the same type. As it is only a rather small marginal group that is the victim of repeated offences ("multiple victimisation"; for example, those in certain professions), another approach might have given them too much significance in an analysis of the total distribution of criminality.

No data was collected on those fatally injured in the course of incidents of criminal violence. During 1980, 157 such fatal incidents were reported to the police. ¹

The reference period was one year. The interviews were performed between September 8 and November 26, 1980. The total size of the sample was 10 405 and the non-response rate was 7,8 %. ²

The absolute figures presented in this study are estimates for the entire base population (all permanent residents in Finland between 15 and 74), calculated by multiplying the sample observations in both samples by a "sample coefficient". The sample coefficients have been obtained by dividing in each primary unit and for each sample the size of the population of the primary unit in question with the number of interviews. The average coefficient for criminal violence is 365, and so one sample observation corresponds on the average to 365 incidents in the "raised data", i.e. the data given as estimates for the entire base population.

4.3. Reliability of the data

As the present study is based on a sample, the sample observations can only be used to present confidence levels within which the parameter for the population lies, with a certain level of probability. For this reason special attention should be focused on the evaluation of the results. The confidence intervals of each estimate should be examined on a case-by-case basis.

The so-called internal reliability of the survey data is lessened by measurement and data processing errors. An attempt was made to lessen these errors by training the interviewers, supervising the coding of the data, and checking and correcting erroneous data.

The external validity of the data refers to the degree to which it represents the base population, which in this case is the population in the country between the ages of 15 and 74. The validity of the data may be lessened for example by a systematic error that is due to a large non-response rate. The non-response rate in this study, however, was rather small.

1) Official statistics of Finland SVT XXIII A 117.

2) More detailed information on the gathering of the data and the size of the non-response rate in both samples, by geographical region and type of municipality, is given in "Tapaturmat ja väkivalta", p. 14 - 16.

Sampling errors cannot be avoided. A sample will never give exactly the same results as would a study of the entire base population. However, what can be done is to estimate the degree of the sampling errors by the standard error of the estimates obtained for the survey results. The function of the standard error of the estimates can be defined as the confidence interval in which a parameter of the base population lies with a certain degree of probability (the parameters are the totals of the events and persons in the different variable categories).

On the basis of simply random sample formulas, the confidence intervals are estimated as follows:

$$\left[N_g - t_{90} D(N_g), N_g + t_{90} D(N_g) \right]^1$$

in which

N_g is the estimate of the total in group g

$t_{90} = 1,645$ (corresponds to 90 % confidence intervals)

$D(N_g)$ is the estimate of the standard error of the total, which is calculated as follows:

$$D(N_g) = 1,2 \sqrt{\frac{N_g (N - N_g)}{n - 1}}$$

N is the population, and
 n is the number of interviews

The stratified basic sampling used in Uusimaa, Turku and Pori, Oulu and Lapland provinces results in a larger standard error for the estimates than is the case with the simple random sampling used elsewhere. It has been estimated that the stratified basic sampling procedure has a 20 % effect on the standard error, which accounts for the coefficient of 1,2 in front of the square root in the formula.

Table 1 presents the half-widths of the 90 % confidence intervals ($t_{90} D(N_g)$) corresponding to the values of the estimates in both samples used in the survey.² There is a 90 % probability that the parameter of the base population lies within this confidence interval. In estimating the confidence intervals for estimates containing the age variable, the confidence intervals for the 65-to-74 year olds can be calculated separately. This gives more exact confidence intervals for results based on this sample. If age is not a variable, the confidence intervals calculated for the estimates for the 15-to-64 year olds can be used.

- 1) The half-width of the confidence intervals ($t_{90} D(N_g)$) is thus calculated by multiplying the value of the estimate of the standard error of the estimate of the total ($D(N_g)$) by 1,645.
- 2) The confidence interval table should only be used in reading results pertaining to the number of victims shown in the survey. The table should not be used in evaluating the size of the damage caused and compensation received, in marks, nor should it be used in examining the amount of criminality recorded in the statistics.

To give an example: according to Table 3 there were about 630 000 incidents of criminal violence. The closest estimate in the confidence interval table for 15-to-64 year olds is 649 037, and the half-width is 26 826. By, respectively, adding and subtracting the half-width to (from) the estimate of the total, the upper and lower limits of the 90 % confidence interval for the estimate of the number of incidents of criminal violence can be obtained. It can thus be said that with a 90 % degree of probability there were between 603 030 and 656 690 incidents of criminal violence. (The figures have been rounded off to tens.)

Table 1. Half-widths of the 90 % confidence intervals of the Victim Survey samples.

Relative size	Labour force survey sample (15-to-64 olds)		65-to-74 year olds sample	
	Estimate	Half-width of confidence intervals	Estimate	Half-width of confidence intervals
0,001	3 245	2 120	380	1 089
0,002	6 490	2 996	760	1 539
0,003	9 736	3 668	1 140	1 884
0,004	12 981	4 233	1 519	2 174
0,005	16 226	4 730	1 899	2 429
0,006	19 471	5 179	2 279	2 660
0,007	22 716	5 591	2 659	2 871
0,008	25 961	5 974	3 039	3 068
0,009	29 207	6 334	3 419	3 253
0,010	32 452	6 673	3 799	3 427
0,020	64 904	9 389	7 597	4 822
0,030	97 356	11 440	11 396	5 875
0,040	129 807	13 142	15 194	6 749
0,050	162 259	14 616	18 993	7 506
0,060	194 711	15 927	22 791	8 179
0,070	227 163	17 111	26 590	8 787
0,080	259 615	18 194	30 388	9 344
0,090	292 067	19 193	34 187	9 856
0,100	324 519	20 119	37 985	10 332
0,110	356 971	20 984	41 784	10 776
0,120	389 422	21 793	45 582	11 192
0,130	421 874	22 554	49 381	11 583
0,140	454 326	23 271	53 179	11 950
0,150	486 778	23 947	56 978	12 298
0,200	649 037	26 826	75 970	13 776
0,250	811 297	29 040	94 963	14 913
0,300	973 556	30 733	113 956	15 783
0,350	1 135 816	31 988	132 948	16 427
0,400	1 298 075	32 855	151 941	16 872
0,450	1 460 334	33 364	170 933	17 134
0,500	1 622 594	33 532	189 926	17 220
0,550	1 784 853	33 364	208 919	17 134
0,600	1 947 113	32 855	227 911	16 872
0,650	2 109 372	31 988	246 904	16 427
0,700	2 271 631	30 733	265 896	15 783
0,750	2 433 891	29 040	284 889	14 913
0,800	2 596 150	26 826	303 882	13 776
0,850	2 758 410	23 947	322 874	12 298
0,900	2 920 669	20 119	341 867	10 332
0,950	3 082 928	14 616	360 859	7 506
1,000	3 245 188	0	379 852	0

5. SURVEY RESULTS

5.1. Criminal violence

5.1.1. General observations

There are certain problems in the definition of criminal violence. Not all violence can be considered criminal. For example police officials have the legally prescribed right to use violence; in this case, it is a question of controlled violence. There are also other forms of violent behaviour in society (for example certain athletic events) that are condoned. No exact lines can be drawn between the different types of phenomena which together make up violence. In the present study, an attempt was made to chart the physical violence to which the average citizen may have been subjected during the year as widely as possible.

The violence referred to in the interviews was deliberate criminal violence, in other words incidents in which the victim clearly experienced an assault or threatened assault by a stranger or someone he knew as being deliberate.

There are also several subjective factors which make the exact definition of criminal violence difficult. These subjective factors appear in the fact that the tolerance of different people for violence - in other words the type of behaviour that each person considers to constitute violence - may be very different, and the tolerance of a single person for violence may vary from one violent situation to the next. It is possible that especially in the pettier cases the tolerance may be determined by factors others than the physical seriousness of the violence; for example, the relationship between the offender and the victim may be such a factor.

Since the definition of violence is difficult, it was decided to use concrete indicators in the examination of the violence. The response alternatives describing the different forms of violence can be used to form a scale of seriousness of violence, ranging from threats to assault with a weapon.

5.1.2. Prevalence of victimisation

During the reference period, there were 367 000 victims of criminal violence. (Using the criteria established in section 4.3., this means that with a 90 % degree of probability, there were between 345 600 and 387 500 victims.) In 22 000 cases, the victim had been subjected to repeated violence, and so it is not possible to give an exact figure for the number of victimisations and incidents of violence.¹ It would thus appear that violence is a cumulative phenomenon. Violence is especially cumulative in respect of threats and pushing. Threats, pushes/shoves and incidents where an attempt was made to prevent the victim from moving were also the most common forms of victimisation. Even so, there was also a large number of victims who were subjected to serious forms of violence: during the year, 9 500 persons were assaulted with a weapon, and 75 600 victims had received a bruise, wound or contusions in the course of their victimisation.

¹ If, for example, we assume that the average repeated violence involved one incident each month, there were over a million incidents of criminal violence. The number of victims, however, remains the same.

Table 2. Types of criminal violence and number of victimisations ¹

Number of victimisations	Victims Total	Victims of different forms of violence		Threat, attempted assault		Tried to prevent from moving		Push, shove		Hit, no bruise		Hit, bruise		Hit, wound, contusion		Violence with-weapon		Other violence	
		(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
1 time	199875	55	307909	60	65889	61165	63919	40033	33103	20454	8792	14554							
2 times	68893	19	84294	16	26900	21845	13481	9636	8863	2468	361	740							
3	29302	8	24148	5	6039	5636	5016	3182	2503	358	-	1414							
4	7435	2	8185	2	1799	2115	2134	1779	358	-	-	-							
5	6690	2	15501	3	4703	2505	5470	1391	716	716	-	-							
6	5651	2	5607	1	1462	1067	731	338	-	358	-	1651							
7	3914	1	1485	0	391	-	756	-	338	-	-	-							
8	1793	1	2191	0	734	-	1457	-	-	-	-	-							
9	1420	0	718	0	358	360	-	-	-	-	-	-							
10	7167	2	9844	2	3841	1749	2488	358	1042	-	-	366							
Over 10 times	12594	3	7549	2	3550	709	1421	374	744	-	-	751							
Repeatedly	21816	6	43917	9	18242	6510	9042	4710	3578	-	358	1477							
Total number of victims in different categories	-	-	511348	100	133908	103661	105915	61801	51245	24354	9511	20953							
Three most recent victimisations	629860	-	-	-	190979	123820	130768	63089	58420	21435	3943	37406							
Victims*	366550	100	-	-	97783	69997	77132	35713	39826	20383	3250	19389							

* The criteria here is the most serious of the three most recent victimisations

As it is possible that the same person may have been subjected to, for example, both threats and shoving during the reference period, the total for the victims of the different forms of violence (511 000) is higher than the total number of victims (367 000). On the basis of the figures it can be calculated that on the average each victim has been the subject of 1,4 different types of criminal violence; in other words, each victim experiences much the same type of violence. For this reason the totals for the three most recent incidents can be seen to give a very close approximation of the average of the incidents of violence that the victim has experienced during the year. ²

When we examine the three most recent incidents for each victim we find that the violence is mostly petty violence. One fourth of the cases involved hitting or more serious violence. Almost three fourths of the incidents of violence involved threats, pushes/shoves or incidents where the victim was prevented from moving.

1) The last numbers of the totals of the rows and columns in this study may vary somewhat, due to the mechanical calculation of the raised coefficients.

2) It is true that in some cases the selection of the three most recent incidents in order to describe all of the violence that the victims have experienced has led to the more frequent petty incidents receiving a greater representation among these three most recent incidents than do the more serious incidents. This is most clearly seen for the violence involving weapons. According to Table 2, when we only consider three incidents for each victim, there was a total of 10 588 incidents of violence involving weapons. However, only 3 943 of these incidents (37 %) were among the three most recent incidents of the victims. The corresponding proportion for threats was 78 %.

5.1.3. Reporting of violence to the police

Of the 630 000 incidents of criminal violence, 55 000 (9 %) came to the attention of the police. Four fifths of the criminal incidents which were noted in the interview as having come to the attention of the police were reported to the police. The person reporting the incident was usually the victim or a close relative (32 400 cases) or an eyewitness (9 000 cases). One fifth of the incidents came to the attention of the police through other channels, for example in connection with police patrolling. It was estimated that a police investigation - which thus involves "offences entered in the statistics" from the point of view of victimisation surveys - was carried out in 23 000 cases (4 % of all of the incidents of violence). One reason for the gap between the number of incidents coming to the attention of the police and the amount of criminality entered in the statistics is that the police do not record as offences all acts which come to their attention (cf. section 3.1.). Another factor which may explain the large gap is the desire of the respondents to give "good" answers; since offences should be reported to the police, the respondent may have said that this was done even though this was not true. It may also be that the respondents wanted to avoid having to answer a follow-up question on why the offence was not reported to the police.¹

1) In fact, such a question was not asked in the Victim Survey. It was asked in a Swedish survey (see *Offer för vålds- och egendomsbrott*, p. 89 - 92). The most common reasons for not reporting an offence to the police were the pettiness of the violence, the assumed uselessness of reporting the matter, and the attitude that violence was part of one's work. In addition, women often stated that there were family reasons for not reporting the matter.

Table 3. The reporting of the criminal violence to the police

Type of violence	Incidents of violence		Offences reported to the police 1)		Cases investigated by the police		90 % confidence intervals		Criminal violence entered into the statistics 2)	
	Total	90 % confidence intervals	Total	90 % confidence intervals	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	629860	603030-656690	54835	45960-63710	23054	4	17280-28830		15281*	2
Threats	190979	175050-206910	17710	12420-22780	8633	5	5090-12180		95*	0
Tried to prevent from moving	123820	110680-136960	6565	3470-9660	1715	1	130-3300		648	1
Push, shove	130768	117630-143910	6370	3330-9420	1441	1	0-2890		603	0
Hit, no bruise	63089	53700-72480	5424	2610-8230	1817	3	190-3440		2708	4
Hit, bruise	58420	49030-67810	4652	2050-7260	2106	4	350-3860		1632	3
Hit, wound	21435	15840-27030	5439	2625-8250	3152	15	1010-5300		3354	16
Violence with weapon	3943	1820-6060	1478	10-2950	762	19	0-1810		1782	45
Repeated kicking	9897	6230-13570	3051	940-5160	1958	20	270-3650		2299	23
Other violence	27509	21540-33480	4146	1690-6600	1470	5	10-2930		2010	7
Petty violence 3)	470948	447000-494900	33671	26700-40650	13259	3	8870-17650		3356*	1
Serious violence	158912	144300-173530	21164	15630-26700	9795	6	6020-13570		11775	7

* The estimate lies outside the survey 90 % confidence intervals

- 1) The respondent stated that the offence came to the attention of the police
- 2) This figure indicates how many offences were entered in the statistics for every one hundred incidents noted in the survey. The criminality entered into the statistics will be separated from the interview data in the table by a vertical line.
- 3) Threats, attempts to prevent the victim from moving, pushes and shoves and most of the "other violence" is classified as petty violence. The remaining types of violence (as well as rape and attempted rape in "other violence") are serious violence.

Using a classification that corresponds to that used in this survey, there were 15 100 incidents of criminal violence entered into the statistics.¹ This figure does not lie within the 90 % confidence intervals of the estimate obtained on the basis of the survey.

When the incidents are classified according to the type of violence, the largest and only significant difference was with threats, as only 95 incidents involving threats were entered into the statistics. If we disregard the gap in the number of threats, the picture obtained on the basis of the survey data corresponds quite closely to that obtained from the statistics on criminal violence. This correspondence is also present in respect of the different types of violence. When the violence is classified into petty and serious, the difference between petty violence in the survey and in the statistics becomes apparent. The amount of serious violence entered into the statistics, on the other hand, lies within the confidence intervals obtained for the survey data.

A comparison of the violence revealed in the Victim Survey and shown in the statistics as used here is made difficult by the fact that the latter does not contain all offences involving violence. The statistical category of violent crime does not include, for example, assault of an official (PC 16:1; 1456 cases) and breaking of the peace and trespass (PC chapter 24, 2861 cases).² It is assumed that all assaults of an official are covered by the Victim Survey, as is at least some incidents of breaking of the peace and trespass; the latter need not necessarily involve violence. In addition, the Victim Survey data may include some incidents which are classified as property offences in the statistics (for example robbery), but which were reported in the Victim Survey as violence. The reference periods are also somewhat different.

In any case, it would appear that only a small percentage of all acts of criminal violence come to the attention of the police and are entered into the statistics. The more serious the violence is, the greater the probability that it will be reported, but even in respect of serious violence the average percentage of reported incidents is rather low, 6 - 7 %.

1) This figure has been obtained by subtracting the following offences from the total number of offences against the person and sexual offences entered into the statistics: offences involving a foreigner, a child below the age of 15 or a person above the age of 74 as the victim; offences resulting in a fatality (PC 21:1, 21:2, 21:4 and 21:9; this abbreviation refers to Penal Code chapter 21, section 1, etc.); negligent causing of a bodily injury or illness, when it is not evident that the incident involved was an act of violence (PC 21:10); and certain other offences against the person not involving violence (PC 20:2 and PC 20:7-9). The remaining offences are primarily (95 %) assaults; cf. SVT XXIII A:117, p. 18. The above offences are included in the publication SVT XXIII A:117 (p. 18-19) but not in the "Crime Damages 1980" study.

2) SVT XXIII A:117, p. 18-19

5.1.4. Injuries resulting from the violence

In 84 % of the incidents of criminal violence entered into the statistics, the victim suffered an injury. On the other hand, in only 40 % of the Victim Survey incidents in which a police investigation was made did the victim suffer an injury. The difference can largely be explained by the size of the "no injury" category in the survey data. In 2 431 cases in the criminal violence entered into the statistics, data on the type of injury was not available. The amount of criminal violence entered into the statistics in respect of the most common types of injury caused lie within the confidence intervals for the corresponding estimates of the survey.

Table 4. The injuries resulting from the criminal violence

Type of injury	Incidents of violence Total	Offences reported to the police	90 % confidence intervals	Offences investigated by the police	90 % confidence intervals	Criminal violence entered into the statistics
Total	629860	54835	45960-63710	23054	17270-28830	15131*
No injury	521202	38229	30800-45660	13842	9360-18330	2465*
Concussion	1425	-	-	-	-	117
Sprain, pulled muscle	-	-	-	-	-	94
Head bruises, contusions	30850	4308	1800-6810	1405*	0-2840	2221
Bruises, contusions elsewhere	49015	5021	2320-7230	2817*	790-4840	822
Head wounds	13033	3141*	1000-5280	2069*	330-3810	3083
Wounds elsewhere	4652	799*	0-1880	799*	0-1880	839
Broken bones in skull	709	351*	0-1070	351*	0-1070	233
Broken bones elsewhere	2978	1557*	50-3060	697*	0-1710	198
Burn	1041	366	0-1100	366	0-1100	-
Dental injury	358	-	-	-	-	491
Internal injury	673	-	-	-	-	313
Other injury	3923	1063	0-2310	708	0-1720	1824*
No data on type of injury	-	-	-	-	-	2431
No injury	521202	38229	30800-45660	13842	9360-18330	2465*
Injury	108658	16606	11700-21520	9212	5550-12870	12665

* The estimate lies outside the survey 90 % confidence intervals

The amount of violent criminality that has caused some degree of injury and that has been entered into the statistics lies within the survey estimate confidence intervals, if only just barely.¹ The difference in the number of incidents that have not caused any injury, on the other hand, is quite clear. The more serious the injury, the greater the share of reported incidents. There are very large differences between the survey criminality and the criminality entered into the statistics in the degree to which violent incidents causing different types of injuries came to the attention of the police; these differences, on the other hand, remain within the confidence intervals. One reason for this is that in all injury categories, the number of incidents causing various injuries was small. Consequently, the confidence intervals are rather large. For this reason, the correspondence in the results presented regarding the types of injuries should be treated with caution.

5.1.5. Background data on the victims

There were 367 000 victims of incidents of criminal violence, and so on the average one out of every ten residents of Finland between the ages of 15 and 74 years was the victim of at least one violent incident during the year. The violence was directed especially at the youngest age group, of which 27 % reported having been the victim of violence. Men had a higher victimisation rate than did women.

Table 5. The victims of criminal violence by sex, age and whether or not the incident was investigated by the police

Sex, age	I N C I D E N T S O F V I O L E N C E					V I C T I M S O F V I O L E N C E			
	Total	Reported to the police	Investigated by the police		Entered into the statistics Total	Total	Percen- tage of the popu- lation %	Victims with over 3 inci- dents	
			Total	%				%	incidents
Total	629860	54835	23054	4	15131*	2	366550	10	68480
15-19	181403	6876	3649	2	3122	2	103564	27	19267
20-24	96004	8498	3239	3	2716	3	58047	15	9515
25-34	146870	12847	6411	4	3906	3	84014	10	19160
35-44	85923	12424	4958	6	1827*	2	49773	8	9510
45-54	58044	8142	2861	5	1656	3	36285	7	6457
55-64	25969	4009	1082	4	609	2	17513	4	1388
65-74	35647	2039	854	2	292	1	17354	5	3183
no data	-	-	-	-	1103	-	-	-	-
Men	365702	37706	15656	4	11879	3	216905	12	35803
Women	264158	17129	7398	3	3252*	1	149645	8	32677

* The estimate lies outside the survey 90 % confidence intervals

1) In this, also those incidents in which the type of injury could not be determined have been counted as injury-producing incidents.

Of the victims of criminal violence shown by the Victim Survey, 60 % were men. Similarly, 60 % of the incidents of violence were directed at men. According to the statistics, men were the victims of 78 % of the incidents of criminal violence. The incidents directed at men came to the attention of the police somewhat more often than those directed at women; according to the Victim Survey, a police investigation was carried out in 4,3 % of the incidents involving men, but in only 2,8 % of the incidents involving women.

According to the survey, incidents involving the 35-to-54 year old age group come to the attention of the police on the average more often than is the case with other age groups. There is no corresponding peak for the violent incidents entered into the statistics.

One column in Table 5 shows the victims who had experienced more than three incidents of criminal violence during the year. The victims, however, were not requested to provide details on more than the three most recent incidents. There is thus no data on whether also these more numerous incidents were investigated by the police, and so it is possible that the figures given in the survey on how many incidents were investigated may be lower than "reality".

While 17 % of the male victims (and 2 % of the male population) was the victim of over three incidents, the corresponding figure for women was 22 % (1,8 % of the female population). Thus, when women do become victims of violence, they are more likely than men to be victims of repeated violence. In addition, during the year there were almost 4 600 women over the age of 55 years who were the victims of over three incidents of violence. The survey did not reveal any men in the same age group who would have been the victims of repeated violence. It was especially young men who were the victims of repeated violence.

Table 6. Victims of over three incidents of criminal violence during the year, by sex and age

Sex	Total	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Total	68480	19267	9515	19160	9510	6457	1388	3183
Men	35803	12492	5656	11650	4206	1799	-	-
Women	32677	6775	3859	7510	5304	4658	1388	3183

Other background data on the victims of violence is given in appendix tables 1 and 2. Using this background data, we can draw the following description of persons who become the victims of violence more often than others:

Characteristic	Victims/ population	Police investigation/ incidents of violence
AVERAGE	10,2 %	3,7 %
Sex:		
MALE	12,4 %	3,9 %
Age: 15-19 years	27,0 %	2,0 %
Geographical region of home municipality:		
HELSINKI METROPOLITAN AREA	15,1 %	3,5 %
Marital status:		
SINGLE	16,5 %	2,1 %
Occupation:		
STUDENT	23,5 %	2,4 %
Level of general studies:		
LOWER SECONDARY SCHOOL OR COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	16,7 %	2,4 %

Persons who have a lower than average risk of victimisation to criminal violence were women in the 55-to-64 age group in Northern Finland, non-urban residents, widowed persons, and those in an agricultural occupation with a low level of schooling.

5.1.6. The situations in which the violence occurred

5.1.6.1. Classification of the situations

The situations in which the violence occurred will be examined in the following on the basis of where the incident occurred and what the relationship was between the victim and the offender. This data can be used to outline a typology of the situations of violence.¹

- 1) Violence at work refers to acts of violence at the place of work or in connection with the performance of work.
- 2) Violence in public areas refers to acts of violence which occur on the street, in public squares or in other public places, where the offender is a stranger to the victim, and the incident is not considered violence at work.
- 3) Violence in small groups refers to acts of violence where the offender is an acquaintance but not a close relative of the victim, and the incident is not considered violence at work.
- 4) Domestic violence refers to acts of violence where the offender is the victim's spouse or common-law spouse, parent or child.
- 5) Other incidental violence refers to acts of violence which occur outside the home (other than in connection with work or street violence) in a café, restaurant, vehicle or elsewhere and in which the offender is a stranger to the victim or the victim only knows him by name or appearance.

These categories account for 95 % of all the acts of violence. The basic table for the typology is given in Appendix Table 3.

1) Cf. Sirén 1980, p. 58-62.

5.1.6.2. Violence at work

Violence at work is defined as acts of violence directed at an individual at work or during working hours (except during the lunch hour or in connection with errands that have nothing to do with work).

Table 7. Violence at work by the location of the incident and the relationship between the offender and the victim.

Place of occurrence	Total	Offender			Other or no data	Investigated by the police
		Stranger	Known only by sight	Acquaintance		
Total	103783	47374	40420	10066	5923	4620
Own or other residence	4417	-	2681	376	1360	396
Yard, stairway	1778	756	716	306	-	317
School	2154	-	1796	358	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	22383	10905	11138	340	-	2029
Public building	14725	6550	6364	1811	-	-
Street, other public place	10891	8759	366	716	1050	378
Vehicle	11284	9822	717	745	-	769
Other	36151	10582	16642	5414	3513	731
Investigated by the police	4620	1837	2783	-	-	-

Some 16 % of all of the acts of violence involved violence at work. In 85 % of the violence at work the offender was a stranger or known only by sight. The place of occurrence of the incident indicates that many of the victims work in various services.

Table 8. Violence at work by the sex and occupation of the victim.

Occupation (occupational classification code)	Total	Incidents/employed persons in sector (%)	Share of women (%)	Investigated by the police
Total	103783	5 %	32 %	4620
Technical, natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, arts (0)	25044	6 %	37 %	358
- of which health care and medical fields (03, 04)	11514	10 %	63 %	-
Administrative and office work (1)	8107	3 %	57 %	1359
Commercial work (2)	5816	4 %	31 %	690
Transport and communications work (5)	18110	12 %	6 %	769
Industrial work (6/7)	9535	1 %	-	-
Services (8)	30355	10 %	44 %	1444
- of which:				
private security and protection (80)	11106	49 %	-	378
- serving, catering (82)	5855	23 %	82 %	670
Other work	6814	.	17 %	-

Of the violence at work, 68 % was directed at men. It would seem that private security and protection is an especially risky field. A second rather risky field where the workers are usually male is transport and communications. When women are the victims of violence at work, the fields are usually nursing and the services (there were 4 800 incidents in serving and catering, and 5 700 in domestic and large-scale domestic work). In addition, there is a greater tendency for the violence to be repeated in transport and communications, private security and protection, and nursing than in the other occupations.

The police investigated 4,5 % of the acts of violence at work; this was somewhat above the average. Due to the low frequencies in the different occupations, no reliable conclusions may be drawn in comparing the occupations in this respect. However, it would appear that there is no greater tendency to turn to the police in the risky occupational categories than in the others.

Table 9. The proportional size of the group victimised by violence at work out of the population, by sex and age

Sex	Average	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Total	1,3	0,6	2,0	1,8	1,9	1,6	0,4	0,1
Male	1,7	0,6	3,0	2,5	2,2	1,7	0,4	0,0
Female	0,9	0,6	0,9	1,0	1,6	1,5	0,4	0,2

The proportional size of the group victimised by violence at work remains relatively stable between the ages of 20 and 54 years. Men are the victims of violence at work almost twice as often as women. For women, there is a tendency for victimisation to violence at work to concentrate in the 35-to-54 year range, while for men the peak is in the 20-to-24 year old age group.

The violence at work primarily took place in the form of threats or attempted assault. The relative amount of serious violence (if the victim was hit or the victimisation was even more serious, the incident was classified as serious) was lower than average: only 14 % of the incidents. Over one half of the incidents occurred in connection with an exhortation to leave, an order or a refusal to allow something. Here it can be assumed that the victim was the person who gave the order or refused to allow something. In these cases the violence was then directed at, for example, an official, a teacher, a waitress or a bouncer. It is possible that the motive for the violence was in part the same if there was a doctor-patient (or similar) relationship between the victim and the offender.

Table 10. Violence at work by the form of and motive for the violence

Form of violence	Total	Most common motives for violence					Investigated by the police
		Order, refusal to allow something	Purposeful-ly annoying behaviour	Doctor-patient (or similar) relationship	Quarrels	Other	
Total	103783	54218	13601	12732	5756	17476	4620
Threat, attempted assault	60112	34953	8633	6737	1371	8418	3325
Tried to prevent from moving	15503	7688	699	2490	1106	3520	324
Push, shove	13510	7078	2124	1088	1776	1444	317
Hit, no bruise	6695	3118	733	1742	386	716	358
Hit, bruise	3932	1023	688	317	386	1518	-
Hit, wound, broken bone	1089	-	-	358	731	-	-
Continued kicking	1082	358	724	-	-	-	-
Other violence	1860	-	-	-	-	1860	396
Investigated by the police	4620	3115	-	-	-	1505	.

5.1.6.3. Violence in public areas

Violence in public areas was the most common type of violence. It accounted for 30 % of all of the incidents of violence during the reference period. The police investigated only 2,5 % of the incidents, and so fewer incidents of violence in public areas is reported than on the average.

Table 11. Violence in public areas by type of violence, whether or not the police investigated the incident, and the age of the victim

Type of violence	Total	Age group							Investigated by the police
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
Total	188676	81682	29825	32802	16082	13249	6458	8578	4779
Threat, attempted assault	35569	13655	6395	5024	3986	2837	2605	1067	-
Tried to prevent from moving	60999	23551	9933	13384	4556	4268	1372	3935	-
Push, shove	43518	22729	6077	6183	3201	3246	317	1765	1124
Hit, no bruise	21706	9967	3488	3583	734	1049	1074	1811	741
Hit, bruise	11126	6132	1762	1069	1816	347	-	-	347
Hit, wound, broken bone	6750	3192	696	1447	1040	375	-	-	1058
Violence with a weapon	1485	-	358	716	-	411	-	-	411
Continued kicking	2956	1119	750	358	371	358	-	-	374
Other violence	4567	1337	366	1038	378	358	1090	-	724
Investigated by the police	4779	1452	1143	358	1068	758	-	-	.

In one third of the incidents the violence in public places took the form of attempts to prevent the victim from moving. The seriousness of the incidents in this category was average: almost one fourth of the incidents were classified as serious. The serious forms of violence were concentrated in the younger age groups. Almost one half of the incidents in which the victim was at least hit were directed at those in the youngest age group. Also the less serious forms of violence were directed at the youngest age group more often than on the average. In Table 12, the number of the victims of violence in public areas is compared to the total population. The risk of victimisation to violence in public areas is higher than average only in the two youngest age groups.

Table 12. The proportional size of the group victimised by violence in public places out of the population, by sex and age

Sex	Average	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Total	3,2	12,0	5,2	2,6	1,7	1,9	1,0	1,1
Male	4,3	13,8	7,6	3,4	3,1	2,1	0,9	1,5
Female	2,2	10,1	2,6	1,6	0,4	1,6	1,1	0,9

The risk of being victimised by violence in public places decreases with age. However, the amount was somewhat higher for those in the oldest age group than in the next oldest. On the other hand, the absolute number of victims in the oldest age group was smaller; one victim in the 65-to-75 year old group had experienced several incidents of violence during the reference period. In both of these two age groups, the incidents were primarily less serious.

Table 13. Violence in public areas by the form of and motive for the violence

Form of violence	Total	Most common motives for violence					Fight	Other Investigated by the police	Investigated by the police
		Obnoxious and violently intrusive behaviour	Panhandling	Attempted theft	Annoying or provoking behaviour				
Total	188676	15798	51997	5721	104415	6354	4391	4779	
Threat, attempted assault	35569	708	8142	330	23127	1375	1887	-	
Tried to prevent from moving	60999	12273	22109	1037	24156	358	1066	-	
Push, shove	43518	1417	14204	1840	25341	716	-	1124	
Hit, no bruise	21706	358	3238	1074	15255	1781	-	741	
Hit, bruise	11126	-	1785	724	7205	1412	-	347	
Continued									
kicking	2956	-	729	-	1853	374	-	374	
Hit, wound, broken bone	6750	-	358	716	4998	338	340	1058	
Violence with a weapon	1485	-	1074	-	411	-	-	411	
Other violence	4567	1042	358	-	2069	-	1098	724	
Investigated by the police	4779	358	-	358	2912	374	777	.	

The large majority of the violence in public areas appeared in the form of annoying behaviour, the provoking of quarrels or in connection with panhandling. Two thirds of the incidents were directed at men (125 000 incidents). The largest difference in examining the motives and the sex of the victims was in the fact that only women were the victims of obnoxious and violently obtrusive behaviour. In the panhandling, on the other hand, men were generally the victims: this was true of 41 300 of the incidents. Obnoxious and violently obtrusive behaviour was largely less serious in effect. It was the men who were usually the victims in cases of serious violence: 28 % of the incidents in which men were victimised were classified as serious. The corresponding proportion for women was 15 %.

5.1.6.4. Violence in small groups

Violence in small groups was defined on the basis of the offender in that he was a previous acquaintance but not a close relative of the victim, (i.e. not a spouse or common-law spouse, child or parent). The offender may have been a friend, relative, ex-spouse or a member of the household who was not a member of the victim's nuclear family.¹ One fifth of all of the incidents of violence (123 000 incidents) involved violence in small groups. These incidents were, on the average, reported less often to the police; in only 2,4 % of the incidents was a police investigation said to have been performed.

Table 14. Violence in small groups by the form of the violence, whether or not a police investigation was performed, and the age of the victim

Form of violence	Total	Age group							Investigated by the police
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
Total	123438	42223	15188	28259	14866	5414	8838	8650	3005
Threat, attempted assault	36420	5679	4284	9323	5907	1809	4953	4465	351
Tried to prevent from moving	14051	3257	1792	3839	2555	1386	-	1222	716
Push, shove	26724	15247	2461	5457	1783	388	1388	-	-
Hit, no bruise	14886	5625	4179	2124	1801	781	376	-	-
Hit, bruise	16051	8458	1388	3937	1139	-	340	789	338
Hit, wound	5698	1429	1084	1425	338	715	707	-	358
Violence with a weapon	358	-	-	358	-	-	-	-	-
Continued kicking	2639	705	-	722	-	-	358	854	1242
Other violence	6611	1823	-	1074	1343	335	716	1320	-
Investigated by the police	3005	388	716	338	351	-	358	854	.

The violence in small group usually took the form of threats and attempted assault; these accounted for 30 % of the incidents. One third of the incidents in this category were classified as serious, and so the category includes more serious incidents than on the average. 47 % of the incidents were directed at women, and over one half of the victims of serious violence (20 570 incidents) were women. The most common form of violence classified as serious took the form of assault resulting in a bruise. In 10 700 of the incidents resulting in such a bruise, the victim was female. Over one half of the violence resulting in a bruise were to be found in the youngest age group. In addition, those in the 15-to-19 year age group were clearly the victims of violence in small groups more often than on the average.

1) It should be noted, however, that there were 10 000 incidents of violence at work where the offender was an acquaintance of the victim; these have all been classified as violence at work. See Table 7.

Table 15. The proportional size of the group victimised by violence in small groups out of the population, by sex and age (%)

Sex	Average	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Total	2,3	6,8	2,8	2,2	1,7	0,8	1,2	1,5
Male	2,6	7,9	2,8	2,3	2,1	1,3	1,1	1,4
Female	2,0	5,7	2,8	2,1	1,2	0,3	1,3	1,6

Even though violence in small groups was primarily directed at those in the youngest age group, the proportional difference in respect of the other age groups is not as large as is the case with violence in public areas. Also, the difference between the sexes is smaller.

Table 16. Violence in small groups by the location of the incident and the form of the violence

Place of occurrence	Total	Form of the violence							Investigated by the police	
		Threat, attempted assault	Tried to prevent from moving	Push, shove	Hit, no bruise	Hit, bruise	Hit, wound, contusion	Other serious violence		
Total	123438	36420	14051	26724	14886	16051	5698	3355	6243	3005
Own residence	37747	14486	4609	3855	3955	6459	1046	1104	2233	1442
Other residence	16576	3231	2427	3128	1410	1749	3196	719	716	358
Yard, stairway	11154	3213	358	3601	1081	727	-	854	1320	854
School	8087	369	369	4806	769	1412	362	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	17474	3511	3143	4520	3150	1758	725	361	306	-
Street, other public place	20136	7014	1099	4287	3179	2543	369	317	1323	-
Other	12264	4596	2046	2527	1342	1403	-	-	350	351
Investigated by the police	3005	351	716	-	-	338	358	1242	-	.

Violence in small groups generally takes place indoors. One half of the incidents in this group which had a female victim (29 000) took place in the victim's residence; in 11 000 incidents the incident took place in some other residence. For the male victims, the most common location was on the street, in a public square or another public place (14 000 cases), or in a café, restaurant or dancehall (13 000 cases). The violence which took place in a residence was, on the average, more serious.

The violence in small group was usually due to disagreements, quarrels and purposefully annoying behaviour in connection with social intercourse (81 % of the incidents). Panhandling was involved in 4 800 of the incidents, and a telephoned threat or a threat sent through the mail in 4 600 incidents.

5.1.6.5. Domestic violence

The victims of domestic violence were women: out of the 72 700 incidents, men were the victims in only 2 200. The incidents were reported on the average about as often as the incidents in the other categories of violence: the police had investigated 3,4 % of the incidents.

Table 17. Domestic violence by the form of the violence, whether or not a police investigation was performed, and the age of the victim

Form of violence	Total	Age group							Investigated by the police
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
Total	72677	7134	6352	18083	15943	13867	2110	9188	2465
Threat, attempted assault	16115	1469	786	2169	2935	5303	2110	1343	1082
Tried to prevent from moving	12164	698	724	2465	2746	2707	-	2824	317
Push, shove	12985	358	2450	3911	1134	3259	-	1873	-
Hit, no bruise	7768	1777	366	3083	1412	1130	-	-	-
Hit, bruise	17322	1758	1302	4338	5308	1468	-	3148	716
Hit, wound	1048	-	366	-	682	-	-	-	-
Violence with a weapon	675	-	-	-	675	-	-	-	-
Continued kicking	375	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-
Other violence	4225	1074	358	1742	1051	-	-	-	350
Investigated by the police	2465	-	-	350	716	675	724	-	.

The domestic violence was clearly more serious than average. 38 % of the incidents were classified as serious. The most common form was assault resulting in a bruise. One fourth of the incidents resulted in injuries. A second feature which can be seen from the table is that the victims tend to be middle-aged or even older. 13 % of the incidents were directed at those in the 65-to-74 year old age group, and the greatest number of "shoves" and "pushes" was found in this oldest age group. The proportional amount of violence directed at those in the 25-to-44 year age groups, however, is only average. In the youngest age group over one half of the incidents involved violence between a parent and child. There was also quite a number of incidents involving a parent and child - 2 800 - in the oldest age group. The relatively low figures for those in the 55-to-64 age group may be due to random fluctuations. The oldest age group contains a high-risk group who are multiple victims: there were 3 300 victims and 9 200 incidents. In reality there may be even more domestic violence directed at those in this oldest age group, as only the three most recent incidents were taken into account for each victim.

Table 18. The number of women victimised by domestic violence, and their proportional size out of the total population in the different age groups

	Total	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74
Victims	32694	3208	3239	8162	7407	6339	1054	3285
% of the female population	2,1	2,1	1,7	2,4	2,9	2,6	0,3	2,5

The usual place of occurrence of domestic violence was at home. 89 % of the incidents took place at home and 6 % in another residence. In all of the cases where the domestic violence was investigated by the police it had occurred at home.

5.1.6.6. Other incidental violence

The category of other incidental violence includes those incidents where the offender was a stranger to the victim, or only known to him by name or appearance, and which did not take place at work or in public areas. This category included 112 000 incidents. In general, the incidents occurred in places where people spend their free time: in cafés, restaurants or dance halls (62 %). 11 % of the incidents took place in a yard or stairway and 7 % took place at school.

Table 19. Other incidental violence by the form of the violence, whether or not a police investigation was performed, and the age of the victim

Form of violence	Total	Age group							Investigated by the police
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	
Total	112076	41724	25343	22799	10680	7220	1883	2427	5618
Threat, attempted assault	30635	7039	7725	7848	2066	3557	1023	1377	1758
Tried to prevent from moving	17574	7962	1693	3970	3240	709	-	-	358
Push, shove	31574	14681	7159	6386	2549	799	-	-	-
Hit, no bruise	10633	4249	3882	2134	368	-	-	-	368
Hit, bruise	9217	4581	2430	1044	-	691	-	471	705
Hit, wound	6477	1762	1416	699	1374	366	860	-	1736
Violence with a weapon	1067	358	-	358	351	-	-	-	351
Continued kicking	2504	1092	1038	-	374	-	-	-	342
Other violence	2395	-	-	360	358	1098	-	579	-
Investigated by the police	5618	1063	1380	1078	1397	700	-	-	.

The other incidental violence generally took the form of threats and shoves. The incidents in this category were of average seriousness: 27 % of the incidents were serious. A dominant feature of the other incidental violence was the predominance of men as victims: 82 %. The victims were in particular young men. There is a rapid decrease in the risk of victimisation with an increase in age.

Table 20. The proportional size of the group victimised by other incidental violence out of the population, by sex and age (%)

Sex	Average	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	64-74
Total	2,0	6,4	3,9	1,8	1,4	0,9	0,4	0,3
Male	3,3	9,8	6,7	2,8	2,0	1,3	0,9	0,0
Female	0,8	2,9	1,0	0,6	0,7	0,4	0,0	0,5

A police investigation was performed in 5 % of the incidents in this category. This above-average figure - twice that for violence in public areas - may be due to the place of occurrence. There is closer supervision of violent situations in cafés, restaurants and dance halls.

Table 21. The seriousness of and motive for the other incidental violence

Seriousness	Total	Motive for the violence					Investigated by the police	
		Violently obtrusive behaviour	'Panhandling'	In connection with order or refusal	Purposefully annoying behaviour	Quarrel		Other
Total	112076	4382	5572	7239	76127	9327	9429	5618
Minor violence	82178	4382	5222	6877	55724	4997	4976	2116
Serious violence	29898	-	350	362	20403	4330	4453	3502
Police investigation performed	5618	-	-	1078	4200	340	-	.

The large part of the other incidental violence had no other motive than purposeful annoyance. Quarrels led to violence in 9 300 cases. Other incidental violence resulted from an order or a refusal to do something in 7 300 cases. These incidents may have involved victims who were carrying out voluntary activities, such as serving as a voluntary bouncer. There was a high percentage of serious violence (47 %) resulting from quarrels or "other" motives. This miscellaneous category includes violence which took place in connection with thefts or fights.

5.1.6.7. Comparison of the situations

Violence usually remains hidden from the police and the statistics. On the basis of the survey data, it can be said that only one out of every 27 acts of violence are investigated by the police, and even fewer are recorded in the statistics. Violence at work and "other incidental violence", on the average, come to the attention of the police more often than other violence. Violence in public areas and in small groups, on the other hand, come to the attention of the police somewhat less often than average.

With the exception of violence at work and violence in small groups, 15-to-19 year olds were the most common victims of violence. In almost all of the incidents of domestic violence the victim was female. Men were more often the victims of the other forms of violence than were women.

Diagram 2. The situations of violence

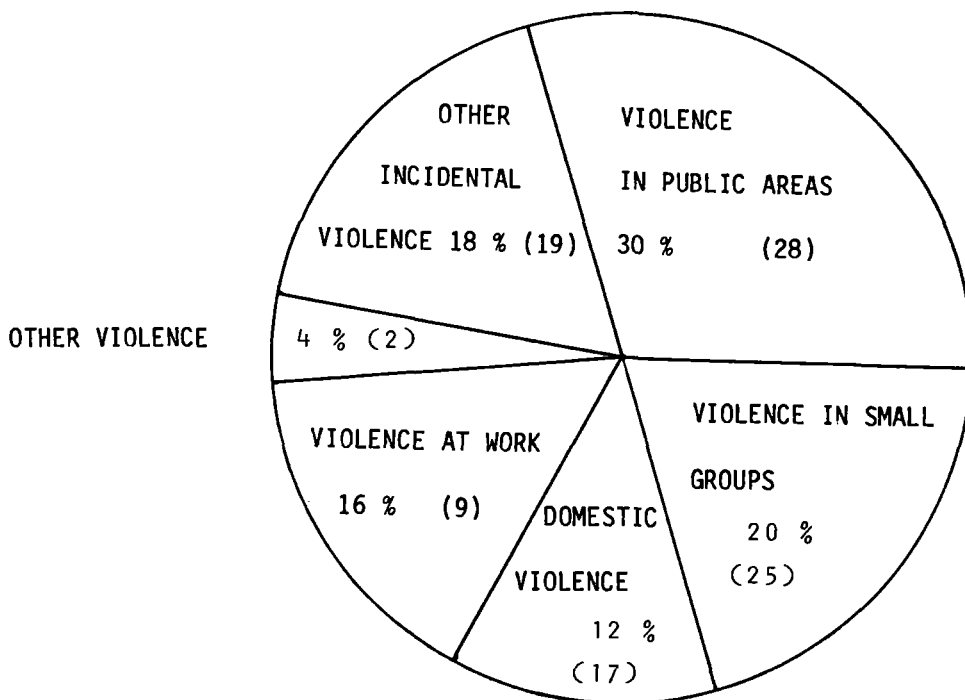


Diagram 2 shows in parantheses the proportion of serious violence out of all of the incidents in the various categories. The violence at work was primarily less serious. The amount of serious violence in the domestic violence and the small group violence categories is above average. It would thus appear that if the offender and the victim knew each other, there was a tendency for the violence to be more serious. The seriousness of the violence can also be evaluated on the basis of the injuries caused. The most common injuries were bruises on the head and elsewhere on the body. 13 000 incidents involved head wounds and 4 700 incidents involved wounds to other parts of the body. The amount of other injuries was relatively slight. Of the different categories, domestic violence leads to the most serious injuries. Violence at work led to relatively few and slight injuries.

Table 22. The injuries caused by the acts of violence, by the situation (%)

Type of injury	Total	Situation of violence				
		Violence at work	Violence in public areas	Violence in small groups	Domestic violence	Other incidental violence
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
No injury	82,7	94,1	87,2	74,9	62,9	83,2
Concussion	0,2	-	-	0,6	0,5	0,3
Head bruises, contusions	4,9	1,1	3,8	5,7	12,1	5,4
Bruises, contusions elsewhere	7,8	3,4	4,0	13,6	20,7	5,1
Head wounds	2,1	1,4	2,2	2,3	0,5	3,4
Wounds elsewhere	0,7	-	1,0	1,1	0,9	0,6
Broken bones in skull	0,1	-	0,2	-	-	0,3
Broken bones elsewhere	0,5	-	0,4	0,6	0,5	1,1
Other injury (1)	0,4	-	0,4	0,3	1,4	-
Other minor injury (1)	0,6	-	0,8	0,9	0,5	0,6

(1) The category "other injury" includes for example dental injuries, internal injuries and burns. "Other minor violence" includes for example becoming upset or agitated.

It has often been observed that alcohol is connected with violence. According to the results of this survey two thirds of the offenders were under the influence of alcohol at the time of the act of violence where the offender was a stranger to the victim, in other words with violence in public areas and "other violence". The victim of the violence was under the influence of alcohol in one out of five incidents. Alcohol was clearly less often involved in violence at work than with the other categories. In the "other incidental violence" both the offender and the victim were under the influence of alcohol more often than on the average. This result is understandable, as the violence in this miscellaneous category usually took place in a café, restaurant or dance hall, places where alcohol is usually present.

	Average	Situation of violence				
		Violence at work	Violence in public areas	Violence in small groups	Domestic violence	Other incidental violence
Victim under the influence of alcohol (%)	19	1	19	28	11	33
Offender under the influence of alcohol (%)	66	60	71	64	62	75

90 % of the offenders were men. The number of offenders varies with the situation. According to the survey data, in domestic violence there was only one offender in each incident, while in violence in public areas there was more than one offender in 82 000 incidents. Appendix Table 5 presents the number and sex of the offenders by the situation.

On the average one out of every five victims was the victim of more than three incidents of violence during the year. Multiple victimisation to domestic violence and violence on the job is clearly more common than in the other categories; in violence in public areas, it is less common.

The exact monetary figures given for the size of the damage caused by the violence and the amount of compensation received should be regarded with caution, as only 40 100 incidents involved a financial loss, and compensation was received in only 4 600 incidents. According to Appendix Table 6, violence in public areas resulted in the greatest financial loss to the victims. The compensation received covered only some 12 % of the gross damages caused.

5.2. Property offences

5.2.1. General observations

The property offences examined in this survey were thefts, damage to property or attempts at these offences involving individual victims. Questions were also asked about cheque frauds. Property offences against corporate bodies were not investigated in this survey.

As was the case with the acts of violence, only a part of the property offences were selected for closer analysis. The five most recent property offences were included in this part of the survey. These five most recent offences give a very good picture of all reported property offences, as only two percent of the victims reported more than five such offences during the reference period.

Thus, there is not the same tendency as with the acts of violence for repeated victimisation. Three fourths of the victims had experienced only one property offence during this period. 15 % stated that they had been the victims of two property offences.

In the following, the property offences shall be considered as an aggregate, without separate analysis depending on whether the victim was the respondent himself, his child below the age of 15 years or the household in general. In order to obtain a picture of the loss incurred by the individuals, the sample coefficient has been changed: when the entire household was the victim of the property offence, the sample coefficient has been divided by the number of people in the household over the age of 15 years. In addition, the sample coefficient for victims below the age of 15 has been divided by the number of parents.

5.2.2. Number of property offences with individual victims

According to the survey results, there were about 571 000 property offences during 1980 with an individual as the victim. According to the confidence interval table, this means that with a 90 % degree of confidence the figure lies between 544 000 and 598 000. In the following chapters, the confidence intervals will generally not be presented separately for each figure. It is assumed that the reader will use the formula presented on page 14 or the confidence interval table.

During the same period (1980), some 86 000 property offences with individual victims were reported to the police.¹ It would thus appear that as many as 85 % of the property offences remain hidden.

1) This estimate is based on the Crime Damage Study, which in turn is based on the offences reported to the police. In this study the term "offences entered into the statistics" is used to refer to the estimate.

In the present study, an attempt was made to study the degree to which property offences come to the attention of the police by asking the respondents whether or not the offence was investigated by the police. According to the results, the police investigated about 96 000 property offences, in other words some 10 000 more than the statistics would allow one to assume. Even so, this difference is within the confines of the 90 % confidence intervals (+/- 11 000), and so there is good correspondence between the results of the two different approaches.

Of the property offences, some 412 000 were thefts or attempted thefts (72 %) and 150 000 were incidents of damage to property (27 %). There were relatively few other offences included in the survey - some 7 000 (1 %).

Table 23. The property offences by the type of offence and whether or not the offence was reported to the police

Type of property offence	Total	Investigated by the police		Offences entered into the statistics	
		N	%	N	% (1)
Total	571207	96224	17	86185	15
90 % confidence intervals	544381-598033	84784-107664		-	
Theft	368718	73087	20	69155	19
90 % confidence intervals	347734-389702	63698-82476		-	
Attempted theft	43160	7613	18	4661	11
90 % confidence intervals	36487-49833	4617-10609		-	
Damage to property	152026	9722	6	8991	6
90 % confidence intervals	137410-166642	6054-13390		-	
Other property offence	7303	5802	79	3377	46
90 % confidence intervals	4307-10299	2806-8798		-	

1) This figure reveals how many offences were entered into the statistics for every 100 offences noted in the survey.

The first table shows that considerably more incidents of damage to property remain hidden (94 %) than do thefts (80 %). The other property offences dealt with in the study - primarily cheque fraud - would appear to usually (79 %) come to the attention of the police. The low degree to which the other property offences come to the attention of the police may be due to the fact that the selection of offences from the crime damage study did not quite correspond to the offences reported in the present survey.

When the respondents were asked whether or not the offence was reported to the police, the answers they gave led to considerably higher figures of reported offences than what would be assumed on the basis of the number of offences entered into the statistics. Thus, on the basis of the responses, it was calculated that some 155 000 property offences with individual victims were reported to the police and that 9 000 other such offences had otherwise come to the attention of the police; during the same period, only about 86 000 such offences were entered into the statistics. As this problem was also evident in some earlier studies¹, the interviewers were advised to provide a basis for checking the estimate of the number of reported offences by asking further if the police had investigated the offence. On the basis of the answers to this further question, relatively reliable estimates of the amount of reported criminality were obtained (cf. Table 23 above).

Table 24. Whether or not the property offences were reported to the police, by the type of offence

Type of property offence	Total	Reported to police	Not reported to police	Police informed otherwise	No data
Total	571207	155073	398358	8855	8920
Theft through breaking and entering	63850	36839	23291	1343	2376
Other theft	304868	88324	210837	3909	1798
Attempted theft through breaking and entering	25011	7895	14021	2048	1046
Attempted other theft	18149	1068	15987	-	1094
Property damaged	151032	14616	132255	1555	2607
Attempt to damage property	994	-	994	-	-
Cheque fraud	6264	5631	633	-	-
Other property offences	1039	698	341	-	-

There is no corresponding police report of an offence for all of the offences that the respondents in the survey said had been reported, and thus many of these offences have not been entered into the statistics. The following two reasons can be suggested for why the respondents said that more offences were reported than what the police records show:

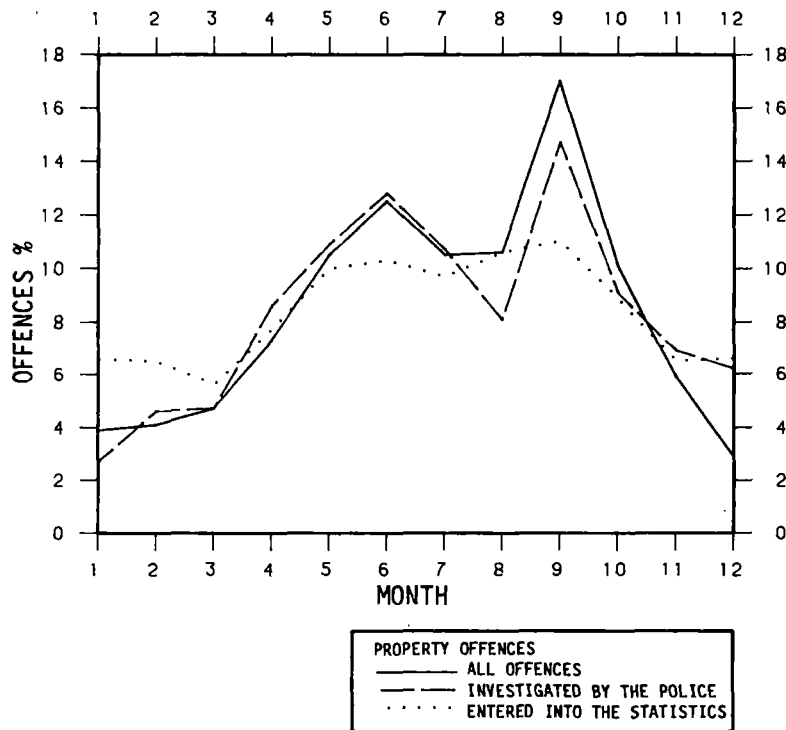
1) In a Swedish victimisation survey, there were twice as many acts of violence said to have been reported to the police than there were entered into the statistics. It was assumed that the difference was due to the inspecific nature of the question. Cf. Offer för vålds- och egendomsbrott, p. 86-87.

- 1) The respondents may have felt that there was a moral duty to report offences to the police. Thus, the respondents may have said that they reported the offence when in fact this was not done.
- 2) Even though someone was in contact with the police, it is possible that no actual report of an offence was made; one reason may have been the perceived improbability of recovering the property.

In 93 % of the cases where the respondent said that the police had been informed of the offence, the report was made by the victim or a close relative. In 6 % of the cases, the report was made by an eyewitness or some other person. The role of the eyewitness in reporting thefts seems to be above average in comparison with the other offences. However, eyewitnesses and other such bystanders report property offences to the police so rarely that the frequencies are too small for drawing reliable conclusions concerning the situation in which these offences are reported.

The following diagram shows the distribution of the property offences over time, by month. The distribution of all offences and the offences investigated by the police are given separately. For comparison, the diagram also gives the distribution of the corresponding property offences entered into the statistics.

Diagram 3. Monthly distribution of the amount of property offences (%).



The monthly distribution of the number of property offences entered into the statistics has been calculated on the basis of the Crime Damages 1980 study.

Most property offences are committed during the spring and early autumn. The peak is in September. As the distribution is about the same for all offences and the offences entered into the statistics, full conclusions cannot be drawn regarding the problems of recall related to the phenomenon. Also, there is not any considerable month-by-month difference between the total amount of offences and the offences investigated by the police. However, it appears clear that the very low percentage of offences reported as having been committed at the beginning and end of the year is due in part to recall problems.

5.2.3. Location and object of the property offences

The way in which the offence was committed is illustrated by the response to the question on whether there was breaking-and-entering involved or not. Some 89 000 of the 412 000 thefts (16 %) were committed by breaking and entering. The respondents were also asked if it was a question of a theft or an attempt. Some 43 000 (10 %) of the thefts remained attempts.

Table 25. All property offences, property offences investigated by the police, and property offences entered into the statistics by the place of occurrence

Place of occurrence of the property offence	Total	Investigated by the police		Entered into the statistics	
			%		% 1)
Total	571207	96224	17	86185	15
Place of work	31021	6060	20	2741	9
Residence, yard	186263	29235	16	22471	12
Storage	77858	5468	7	6596	8
Leisure-time residence or immediate surroundings	14593	6284	43	8110	56
Inside car	34398	11973	35	9136	27
School or school yard	45187	2113	5		
Other public building or yard	63471	13652	22	4085	4
Public transport	6687	1750	26	346	5
Café, restaurant, dance hall	14712	1648	11	3319	23
Street, public square or other public area	57493	9409	16	13046	23
Other	24103	6963	29	15780	46
Pier or shed	10317	1481	14		
No data	5104	187	4	556	11

1) This figure shows how many offences were entered into the statistics for each property offence revealed in this survey

It appears that about one half of the property offences with an individual victim took place in a residence, the yard of a residence, a leisure-time residence or from some place of storage. Over a third of the offences took place in some public place. In addition, a relatively large number of the property offences (34 000, 6 %) took place from inside a car. There was also a large amount of property offences at a place of work (31 000, 5 %).

In examining the number of offences that remained hidden, it can be said on the basis of the survey that a police investigation is carried out most often when the location of the offence was a leisure-time residence or its immediate surroundings (43 %) or the inside of a car (35 %). The lowest proportion of offences investigated by the police was among those occurring in a school or school yard (5 %) and from a place of storage (7 %).

In comparing estimates obtained from this survey and the number of offences entered into the statistics, it can be noted that in the latter the place of occurrence could not always be determined with the same exactness, and thus it would not appear as if the figures can be compared. One can assume that the results would be more comparable if the place of occurrence is divided into private and public areas.

Table 26. All property offences, property offences investigated by the police, and property offences entered into the statistics by whether the offence took place in a public or private location

Private / public location	Total	Investigated by the police		Entered into the statistics	
			%		% 3)
Total	571207	96224	17	86185	15
Place of work	31021	6060	20	2741	9
Private location 1)	278714	40988	15	37176	13
Inside car	34398	11973	35	9136	27
Public location 2) (Other)	227074	37203	16	37132	16

- 1) Includes: residence or yard, storage, leisure-time residence or its immediate surroundings
- 2) Includes: public building or yard, public transport, café, restaurant, dance hall, street, public square or other public place, other location, no data
- 3) This figure shows how many offences were entered into the statistics for each property offence revealed in this survey

When classified as in the above table, there is good correspondence between the results of the survey and the number of property offences entered into the statistics. The relative smallness of the number of property offences at a place of work revealed by the Crime Damage Study is due in part to the fact that the Survey results include offences not involving personal property. ¹

Table 27. All property offences, property offences investigated by the police, and property offences entered into the statistics by the main object of the offence

Object	Total	Investigated by police		Entered into the statistics	
		N	%	N	% 2)
Total	571205	96225	17	86185	15
Means of transport, total					
of which:	331426	41353	12	31465*	9
- bicycles	214810	22941	11	16290*	8
- cars	48626	10021	21	5669*	12
Money, securities, documents	43155	13209	31	12987	30
Food, beverages, tobacco	12126	3961	33	3403	28
Appliances, electronics, machinery, jewelry, textiles, etc.	120299	23009	19	21314	18
Construction equipment and tools, agricultural and forest products	26831	7370	27	9112	34
Other or no data	37368	7323	20	7903	21

* The estimate lies outside the survey 90 % confidence intervals

It can be seen from the table that there is good correspondence between the number of cases where the police were said to have investigated the matter and the number of offences entered in the statistics. In this, cars form an exception, as there is a clear difference. One possible reason for this may be that there is a difference in the offences dealt with in the two studies; this factor has already been referred to. However, this would scarcely explain the entire difference.

It would appear that somewhat under two thirds (331 000) of the property offences with an individual victim have a means of transport, a part of a means of transport, or petrol as the object. Less than one half of the offences investigated by the police (41 000) fall within this category. The amount of hidden criminality in this category is this high, both in absolute and in relative (88 %) figures.

1) In the survey, also the property in the immediate use of a person was considered to be part of his personal property.

2) This figure shows how many offences were entered into the statistics for every one hundred offence revealed in the survey.

It would appear that the typical property offence is the theft or damaging of a bicycle; there were 215 000 such incidents. Of the property offences involving bicycles, 56 % were thefts. The typical situation in which a property offence occurred involves the theft of a bicycle stored or otherwise left in a place of storage or a yard.

Of the some 49 000 offences directed at cars, damage to property was the most typical (69 %). There were some 12 000 attempts at car theft (25 %). In only 3 000 cases was the car actually stolen.

This survey revealed 43 000 property offences involving money, securities or documents. This category also includes the 7 000 cheque frauds or other property offences revealed by the survey. There were 36 000 thefts of money, securities or documents, some 6 % of all of the property offences with an individual victim.

Food, beverages and tobacco form a special category. There were 12 000 offences involving these. Compared with the number of property offences involving other goods, this is a small amount. However, one possible explanation for this is that property offences involving these goods are rarely directed at an individual victim. The offence normally involved is shoplifting.

There were some 120 000 cases (21 % of all property offences) where the object was a consumer good: home appliances, jewelry, textiles, recreational goods and so on. The largest individual category of products was clothing, shoes, bags and wallets.

In some 27 000 cases, the theft or damage was directed at various construction equipment or tools. Again, this is a low amount of cases when compared to the other goods; however, the survey only dealt with individual victims.

5.2.4. Background data on the victims of the property offences

There were 414 500 victims of property offences. The personal property of over 70 % of these victims was the object of the offence. The background data that will be presented in the following relate only to the respondent, even if the offence would have been directed at the entire household or at the property of a dependent below the age of 15 years.

Table 28. The property offences by the age and sex of the victim and whether or not the offence was investigated by the police

Sex, age	Property offences, total	Victims of property offences, total	Reported to the police	Investigated by the police	%	Entered into the statistics	% 1)
Total	571207	414466	163927	96223	17	86185	15
under 15	-	-	-	-	-	2178	-
15-19	100103	74520	25443	12314	12	7540*	8
20-24	71691	52784	16059	8736	12	7586	11
25-34	156616	110829	39948	25533	16	21948	14
35-44	119982	81393	39912	22415	19	17618	15
45-54	61008	46915	24279	12593	21	14823	24
55-64	39736	29749	12902	10410	26	8282	21
65-74	22070	18275	5384	4222	19	4888	22
over 74	-	-	-	-	-	1322	-
Men	298169	218942	88095	49997	17	61820*	21
Women	273038	195524	75832	46227	17	23365*	9

* The estimate lies outside the survey 90 % confidence intervals

Over 11 % of the population was the victim of a property offence during the reference period. Those under 45 years old were more often the victims. Both according to the survey and the offences entered into the statistics the quantitatively greatest amount of victimisation is between the ages of 25 and 44. In proportion to the population, victimisation is most common among the younger age groups.

The estimate of the number of offences reported to the police and base on the survey corresponds with the number of offences entered into the statistics. In the 15-to-24 year old age group, fewer offences were noted in the statistics than what would be expected on the basis of the survey. In the other age groups, there is good correspondence between the two figures. The older the victim, the greater the tendency to report the offence. On the average one out of every eight property offences with a young person as the victim was investigated by the police. One out of every four offences with a 55-to-64 year old as the victim was investigated.

While (with the exception of the youngest age group) the figures obtained from the survey on the one hand and the offences entered into the statistics on the other hand correspond very well to each other in respect of the different age groups, the same cannot be said when the sex of the victim is examined. It would appear that offences are reported to the police by a man even in cases where it was a woman who was victimised.

1) This figure gives the number of offences entered into the statistics for every hundred offences revealed in this survey.

Two national surveys of individual victimisation to property offences were carried out during the 1970s.¹ The following table shows that the victimisation rate for property offences has remained the same since that time. However, there has been a slight increase in victimisation of women since 1975, especially in the youngest age groups.

Table 29. The victims of property offences in 1972, 1975 and 1980 by sex (%)

	1972	1975	1980
Total	11	11	11,5
Men	12	14	12,5
Women	10	9	10,5
Number of respondents	1103	968	10405

According to the results of the surveys, therefore, there has been no change in the amount of victimisation. However, there has been an absolute increase in the number of property offences reported to the police during the 1970s, despite the fact that there has been a simultaneous decrease in the number of certain offences (such as the unauthorised use of a motor vehicle).² This can be seen from Table 30, which gives the number of the more common property offences reported to the police during the reference periods of the surveys cited above.

Table 30. The number of property offences (including those directed at corporate bodies) reported to the police in 1972, 1975 and 1980

Year	Total *	Petty theft, theft, aggravated theft	Unauthorised use of a motor vehicle	Fraud, embezzlement	Damage to property
1972	111044	77259	9738	11082	12965
1975	138040	97828	11416	10376	18420
1980	138517	101155	7808	12511	17043

* This column only contains the totals for the offences listed in the other columns in this table

It was not possible to give the offences directed at corporate bodies separately in the table. In 1980, some 40 % of the offences reported to the police were directed at such victims. According to the results of the Crime Damage 1980 survey, the growth in the amount of property crime from 1974 to 1980 was totally directed at corporate bodies, with most of the growth due to an increase in petty theft.³ The number of individual victims remained the same. This result is supported by the trend shown by the results of the three victimisation surveys.

1) Cf. Leppä - Sirén: Omaisuusrikosten yksilöuhrit 1972 ja 1975: vertailu (English summary: Individual victims of property crimes in 1972 and 1975: A comparison), Helsinki 1976

2) Cf. SVT XXIII A:117, p. 14

3) Niskanen, p. 9-10. Of the property offences noted in Table 30, there were 12 492 fewer reported to the police in 1974 than in 1975

The residence of the victims of the property offences is the Helsinki metropolitan area in an above average number of cases. 15 % of those living in the Helsinki area were the victims of a property offence during the reference period. Those living in Central or Northern Finland had a below-average victimisation rate. In Southern Finland, the rate was about average.

Property offences are more common in urban areas than in the countryside. There were 197 property offences for every one thousand urban resident between the ages of 15 and 74; the corresponding figure for the countryside was 86. Over 16 000 Finnish residents were the victims of a property offence abroad.

In comparing the number of victims with the size of the economically active population (those between the ages of 15 and 64 years) by occupational category, it is shown that the victimisation rate for employees, clerical workers and functionaries, and entrepreneurs is about the same, some 13 %. Fewer than 3 % of those working in agriculture were victimised during the reference period. 17 % of students and pupils were the victims of property offences.

Table 31. The victims of property offences by the gross monthly household income and the occupation of the victim

Gross monthly household income in FIM	Total	Occupation						Investigated by the police	Victim's most serious offence investigated by the police
		Employee	Func-tionary, clerical worker	Agricultural entrepreneur	Entrepreneur, professional worker	Student, pupil	Other		
Victims, total	414466	133867	122526	5988	18728	68815	64542	96223	57966
-1500	22023	2525	1098	188	690	7900	9623	5552	1399
1501-2500	35719	9700	5754	654	1416	3087	15108	8331	5379
2501-3500	54412	20769	10219	156	1560	9667	12041	11614	9101
3501-4500	68495	27974	17135	1361	3041	8303	10681	13326	8354
4501-6500	99909	47174	32310	1325	4974	6883	7242	23991	13524
6501-8500	49669	14088	26393	557	1365	4835	2430	13660	7086
8501-10500	18336	2539	11121	542	1727	2171	236	4385	3021
over 10500	23696	2355	15039	701	1996	2418	1187	7849	5052
No data	42208	6744	3457	504	1959	23551	5993	7514	5050
Property offences, total	571207	184388	168380	6619	31792	93555	86473	.	.
Investigated by the police	96223	28876	28382	1844	10636	10540	15946	.	.
Victim's most serious offence investigated by the police*	57966	18987	17538	878	4508	8874	7182	.	.

* The criteria for the most serious property offence was the gross value of the loss caused by the theft or damage. If this criteria could not be used, the most recent victimisation was selected.

In almost one fourth of the victimisations to property offences, the gross monthly income of the household was between 4 501 and 6 500 FIM (roughly USD 850 - 1 200). When the gross monthly income is over 6 500, most victimisations tend to devolve on functionaries.

5.2.5. Resulting losses

Data was collected in the survey on the value of the stolen and recovered property. In this, the value of the stolen property and the recovered property refers to the current value of the property at the time of the offence and the time the property was recovered, respectively. If the property offence in question was damage to property, the respondent was asked about his financial loss. In addition, the respondent was asked if he had received compensation from an insurance company, the offender or the State.

During the year, property offences with individual victims resulted in a gross loss of 313,1 million marks (USD 60 million) to the victims. The gross value of the stolen property was 221,7 million marks, and the gross value of damage inflicted to property was 91,4 million marks. It was estimated that 56,3 million marks worth of property was recovered.

The median loss from the thefts was 200 marks and from the damage to property 50 marks. (In the cases where the theft also involved damage to property, the value of the damage has been added to the loss through the theft.) The median value of the recovered property was 300 marks. The median loss in the thefts investigated by the police was twice that of all thefts. The corresponding difference for damage to property was even greater. The same observation can be made on the basis of the average loss from property offences: the average loss involved in the offences reported to the police is clearly higher than in all property offences.

Table 32. The average loss and the average value of recovered property in the property offences

Property offence	Gross value in thefts (FIM)	Gross value in damage to property (FIM)	Recovered property (FIM)
Total			
Median	200	50	300
Average	598	273	922
Investigated by the police			
Median	400	450	500
Average	1493	1590	1975

The median gross loss to men and women through thefts was the same. However, the average loss to men through thefts was 190 marks higher than the average loss to women. This is presumably due to the difference in the objects stolen from men and women: some of the cars and machinery owned by men were very valuable.

The median gross loss to men from damage to property was 100 marks. For women, it was 35 marks.

When the corresponding median figures obtained through the 1972 and the 1975 victimisation surveys are deflated by the wholesale price index, they are still considerably higher than those obtained in the present survey.

Table 33. Median gross loss through property offences in 1972, 1975 and 1980, by sex. (In marks) (The figures in parantheses are deflated by the wholesale price index)

Year	Men		Women	
1972	522	(192)	348	(128)
1975	384	(235)	304	(186)
1980	115		100	

From 1972 to 1980, inflation has raised the wholesale price index by a factor of 2,7. This makes the comparison of the figures difficult. However, it would appear to be clear that the average loss incurred by individual victims is constantly decreasing. At the same time, the difference between the sexes has levelled off.

In examining the level of losses caused by the property offences it can be seen that in 6 % of the offences no loss at all was caused. In these cases, it was only a question of an attempt. The gross loss in over one third of the cases was under 100 marks. These offences account for only 2,2 % of the total gross loss in marks. On the other hand, 40 % of the total gross loss was caused by offences where the loss was 10 000 marks or more, even though the number of these offences was only 0,6 % of the total.

Table 34. Gross loss caused by the property offences (thefts and damage to property)

Gross loss	Property offences		Property offences reported to the police			Property offences investigated by the police		
	Total	In mil- lions of marks	Total	% ⁽¹⁾	In mil- lions of marks	Total	%	In mil- lions of marks
Total	571207	313,1	163928	29	223,0	96224	17	184,4
No loss	32805	-	2244	7	-	1087	3	-
1-49 marks	136356	2,4	3702	3	0,1	2701	2	0,1
50-99	72819	4,5	9099	13	0,6	4846	7	0,4
100-249	135516	20,1	39652	29	6,3	19339	14	2,9
250-499	76057	25,6	36185	48	12,4	19017	25	6,6
500-999	65303	40,8	38381	59	23,9	22596	35	14,1
1000-2499	30039	43,2	18115	60	26,2	12598	42	18,3
2500-4999	10365	31,0	9298	90	27,5	7754	75	23,1
5000-9999	3443	21,5	2966	86	19,0	2591	75	17,1
10000 -	3626	124,0	2375	66	107,0	2033	56	101,8
No data	4878	-	1911	39	-	1661	34	-

1) This figure shows how many property offences were reported to the police for every 100 offences revealed in this survey

The tendency to report the property offence to the police increases with the value of the loss. If the loss is small, the police are not often contacted. The police investigated less than 4 % of the offences where the loss was under 100 marks, but 65 % of the offences where the gross loss was over 5 000 marks. However, it appears surprising that even when the gross loss is very high, a large number of the offences are not reported to the police.

The objects of the property offences involving the largest financial loss - 60 % of the total from all property offences - were cars, bicycles and home electronics. The following table presents the losses resulting from the most common objects of the property offences.

Table 35. The most common objects of the property offences and the resulting loss in millions of marks.

Object	Gross loss		Value of recovered property	Gross loss in offences investigated by the police	Offences entered into the statistics
	Total	Thefts			
Total	313,1	221,7	56,3	184,4	77,1
Car	117,0	61,2	26,5	99,8	19,3
Bicycle	45,8	41,2	14,0	9,7	7,6
Home electronics	30,9	26,3	1,6	11,0	9,6
Money, securities	18,3	16,3	1,9	12,4	12,2
Clothing	14,8	13,7	0,1	3,2	2,6
Machinery	13,4	7,9	-	11,6	0,7
Jewelry, art	13,2	12,0	2,3	6,7	2,9
Other	59,7	43,1	9,9	30,0	22,2

The offences directed at cars led to a 117 million mark gross loss. This sum is made so large by the high value of the individual object: of all of the objects of property offences in excess of 10 000 marks in value, 45 % were cars. Cars valued over 10 000 marks accounted for a gross loss of 96 million marks. On the other hand, the amount of the recovered property was clearly above average for cars.

The total value of the bicycles stolen (128 000 incidents) and damaged (111 000 incidents) during the reference period was 46 million marks. The average gross loss per bicycle was slightly over 200 marks.

In the offences directed at cars and machinery, the proportion of damage to property was clearly higher than was the case for the other objects. It would appear that not all incidents of damage to property are entered into the statistics.

The figures obtained on the basis of the offences entered into the statistics give lower figures for certain objects of property offences against individuals than does the Victim Survey. The differences are especially large for cars and for machinery and equipment used in agriculture, forestry and other industries. One reason for this difference probably lies in the property offence filter question used in the Survey. The respondents were asked about property offences directed against property in their personal possession. It is possible that some respondents have reported offences directed against cars, machinery or equipment that was in their personal possession, but which actually belonged to a corporate body. In the statistics, such offences are recorded as having been committed against the corporate body. (According to the statistics, the gross loss involved in property offences directed against the cars of corporate bodies was some 22 million marks.)

A second factor which affects the size of the loss is the determination of the value of the object in question. The average car value reported by the victim in the offences investigated by the police was twice that of the average value determined by the police (in the statistics, the value of the object of offences is determined by the authorities).

Factors which may lessen the personal loss of the victim of property offences are not only the amount recovered but also compensation received from insurance companies, the offender or the State. There were no cases in the Survey data in which the victim would have received compensation from the State. In 78 % of the property offences, the victim did not receive compensation from any other source, even though the offence caused a loss. The respondents stated that an insurance company compensated the loss in 31 000 cases and the offender in 6 000 cases, and so in only 7 % of the property offences resulting in a loss did the victim receive compensation.

Table 36. Compensation for the losses caused by property offences

Compensation for property loss	Property offences		Offences reported to the police		Investigated by the police	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
Total	571207	100	163927	100	96223	100
No loss	54445	10	17169	10	8459	9
No compensation	457079	80	102111	62	52812	55
Compensated by insurance	31354	5	28603	17	21281	22
Compensated by offender	6125	1	3031	2	2557	3
Compensation still being considered	17514	3	12775	8	10935	11
No data on compensation	4690	1	238	0	179	0

In 69 % of the cases in which an insurance company was reported to have paid compensation for the property loss, it was also reported that the police had investigated the matter. The percentage of these cases that had been reported to the police is high, 92 %. The compensation was still being considered in over 17 000 cases. Also in these cases a relatively high proportion - 62 % - were reported to have been investigated by the police.

It was reported that the insurance companies had paid a total of 24,5 million marks in compensation. The greatest compensation was paid for property offences involving cars, machinery, tools and home electronics. The offenders were reported to have paid a total of 0,8 million marks in compensation.

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In the appendix tables, the following symbols stand for the various data on reported crime and total crime:

A = all incidents (Survey data)

B = offences reported to the police (Survey data)

C = offences entered into the statistics (Crime Damage 1980 Survey data)

1. Background data on the victims of criminal violence, Victim Survey and Crime Damage 1980 Survey

Age, sex, geographical region	Victims of criminal violence			Acts of criminal violence		Violent offences entered into the statistics (1)
	Total	Victims with over 3 inci- dents	Total	Reported to the police	Investiga- ted by the police	
TOTAL	366 550	68 480	629 860	54 835	23 054	15 131
15-19 years	103 564	19 267	181 403	6 876	3 649	3 122
20-24	58 047	9 515	96 004	8 498	3 239	2 716
25-34	84 014	19 160	146 870	12 847	6 411	3 906
35-44	49 773	9 510	85 923	12 424	4 958	1 827
45-54	36 285	6 457	58 044	8 142	2 861	1 657
55-64	17 513	1 388	25 969	4 009	1 082	609
65-74	17 354	3 183	35 647	2 039	854	292
no data	-	-	-	-	-	1 001
MEN, total	216 905	35 803	365 702	37 706	15 656	11 879
15-19 years	63 221	12 492	111 933	3 981	2 903	2 482
20-24	41 363	5 656	68 494	6 336	2 523	2 225
25-34	51 725	11 650	91 047	8 963	3 249	3 131
35-44	29 471	4 206	45 049	9 205	3 892	1 391
45-54	19 406	1 799	29 057	4 774	1 511	1 153
55-64	7 512	-	11 027	2 987	724	490
65-74	4 207	-	9 095	1 460	854	219
no data	-	-	-	-	-	788
WOMEN, total	149 645	32 677	264 158	17 129	7 398	3 252
15-19 years	40 343	6 775	69 470	2 895	746	640
20-24	16 684	3 859	27 510	2 162	716	492
25-34	32 289	7 510	55 823	3 884	3 162	775
35-44	20 302	5 304	40 874	3 219	1 066	436
45-54	16 879	4 658	28 987	3 368	1 350	504
55-64	10 001	1 388	14 942	1 022	358	119
65-74	13 147	3 183	26 552	579	-	73
no data	-	-	-	-	-	213
GEOGRAPHICAL REGION						
Helsinki metropolitan area	82 341	13 962	147 040	11 439	4 654	4 213
Southern Finland	155 731	31 872	263 369	24 796	10 552	6 011
Central Finland	81 906	12 494	137 432	13 935	5 361	3 233
Northern Finland	36 596	6 638	61 047	4 314	2 136	1 674
Abroad, no data	9 976	3 514	20 972	351	351	-

1) The number of offences entered into the statistics has been obtained from the Crime Damages 1980 Survey. Regarding the sampling of the violent offences, see footnote (1) on page (6).

2. Background data on the victims of criminal violence, Victim Survey 1980 (1)

Marital status, general education, occupational status, activity at time of interview, income	Victims of criminal violence		Acts of criminal violence			Percent investi- gated by the police
	Total	Victims with over 3 inci- dents	Total	Reported to the police	Investiga- ted by the police	
Total	366 550	68 480	629 860	54 835	23 054	3,7
<u>Marital status</u>						
Married	131 651	29 743	232 575	29 274	12 615	5,4
Judicial separation	4 903	2 481	10 223	1 744	1 074	10,5
Single	190 655	30 010	321 066	16 386	6 854	2,1
Divorced	24 388	4 585	42 807	5 427	1 802	4,2
Widow	13 560	1 661	21 438	1 288	709	3,3
No data	1 393	-	1 751	716	-	-
<u>General education</u>						
Secondary school graduate	54 982	9 541	95 510	8 129	3 193	3,3
Lower level secondary school or comprehensive school	123 529	21 033	206 267	9 625	5 007	2,4
Primary school or part of lower level secondary school	176 280	36 045	305 883	33 857	14 514	4,7
Part of primary school, or no general education	10 366	1 861	20 449	2 508	340	1,7
No data	1 393	-	1 751	716	-	-
<u>Occupational status</u>						
Paid employee	121 290	21 848	205 920	20 785	8 034	3,9
Salaried employee	91 018	18 537	155 468	14 887	6 673	4,3
Agriculture	8 151	2 521	14 217	638	-	-
Entrepreneur	12 759	2 504	21 989	4 678	2 175	9,9
Student, pupil	80 918	14 231	136 750	5 365	3 221	2,4
Other	52 414	8 839	95 516	8 482	2 951	2,7
<u>Activity at time of interview</u>						
Employed	223 695	43 933	381 544	33 323	16 166	4,2
Unemployed	14 813	2 194	24 893	3 665	716	2,9
Army	6 365	1 079	11 716	360	360	3,1
Student	80 918	14 231	136 750	5 365	3 221	2,4
Disabled, pensioned	36 254	4 937	65 173	7 056	2 591	4,0
Domestic work	4 175	1 776	8 794	350	-	-
Other	330	330	990	716	-	-
<u>Monthly income of household</u>						
1 500 FIM or less	27 876	6 022	47 250	3 820	-	-
1 501 - 2 500	32 575	5 399	60 185	6 933	2 978	4,9
2 501 - 3 500	48 205	7 009	77 209	6 044	2 854	3,7
3 501 - 4 500	54 149	8 988	89 145	9 198	5 740	6,4
4 501 - 6 500	76 653	16 767	141 181	10 975	4 624	3,3
6 501 - 8 500	41 040	7 519	69 713	6 527	2 187	3,1
8 501 - 10 500	17 684	2 784	29 605	4 242	1 752	5,9
Over 10 500	19 321	3 934	34 733	4 604	2 165	6,2
No data	49 047	10 058	80 836	2 492	754	0,9

1) No data on the variables in this table were collected in the Crime Damage Survey

3a. Acts of criminal violence, by sex of victim, location of incident and relation of victim to offender, 1980

Sex of victim, location of incident	Total	Offender Stranger	Known only by sight	Acquaintance	Relative	Spouse or co-habitation partner	Child or parent	Other member of household	No data
Total	629860	285224	125115	110616	13841	62344	10685	10055	11980
Own residence	124261	13650	3926	24056	6476	54774	9985	8599	2795
Other residence	27791	1740	5158	14359	2217	3617	700	-	-
Yard, stairway	26669	5860	7540	7364	3723	1451	-	373	358
School	17792	1432	7915	8445	-	-	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	110639	56393	35688	17078	375	744	-	361	-
Public building	21172	11563	7440	2169	-	-	-	-	-
Street, other public area	221558	165390	32411	19796	334	350	-	722	2555
Vehicle	20617	14107	2258	3201	338	372	-	-	341
Other	59361	15089	25279	14148	378	1036	-	-	5931
Men, total	365702	198958	84841	64563	6668	334	1824	1081	7433
Own residence	16580	2542	2539	6053	1882	334	1824	708	698
Other residence	8000	1390	1034	5226	350	-	-	-	-
Yard, stairway	18613	4087	6095	3977	3723	-	-	373	358
School	13290	1074	5499	6717	-	-	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	85995	48080	24738	12802	375	-	-	-	-
Public building	15438	8731	4538	2169	-	-	-	-	-
Street, other public area	149703	109746	23249	14528	-	-	-	-	2180
Vehicle	15249	11241	2258	1071	338	-	-	-	341
Other	42834	12067	14891	12020	-	-	-	-	3856
Women, total	264158	86266	40274	46053	7173	62010	8861	8974	4547
Own residence	107681	11108	1387	18003	4594	54440	8161	7891	2097
Other residence	19791	350	4124	9133	1867	3617	700	-	-
Yard, stairway	8056	1773	1445	3387	-	1451	-	-	-
School	4502	358	2416	1728	-	-	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	24644	8313	10950	4276	-	744	-	361	-
Public building	5734	2832	2902	-	-	-	-	-	-
Street, other public area	71855	55644	9162	5268	334	350	-	722	375
Vehicle	5368	2866	-	2130	-	372	-	-	-
Other	16527	3022	7888	2128	378	1036	-	-	2075

3c. Acts of criminal violence entered into the statistics, by sex of victim, location of incident and relation of victim to offender, 1980 (1)

Sex of victim, location of incident	Total	Offender Stranger	Known only by sight	Acquaintance	Relative	Spouse or co-habitation partner	Child or parent	Other member of household	No data
Total	15131	3527	2701	3347	307	709	142	38	4359
Own residence	1982	116	251	673	113	564	106	13	148
Other residence	1275	109	304	584	99	24	-	-	155
Yard, stairway	764	132	228	232	18	46	12	-	95
School	95	11	35	49	-	-	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	3368	852	668	648	17	7	1	-	1175
Public building	299	97	69	44	-	-	-	-	89
Street, other public area	5593	1758	916	582	38	8	23	25	2243
Vehicle	347	123	32	129	11	-	-	-	53
Other	1407	329	197	406	11	61	-	-	401
Men, total	11879	2818	2206	2594	258	40	124	24	3815
Own residence	1000	103	201	384	92	40	87	13	80
Other residence	984	78	230	457	82	-	-	-	138
Yard, stairway	566	116	177	159	17	-	12	-	84
School	88	11	28	49	-	-	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	2942	722	583	589	17	-	1	-	1030
Public building	241	81	38	32	-	-	-	-	89
Street, other public area	4855	1446	781	542	38	-	23	11	2014
Vehicle	189	31	22	73	11	-	-	-	53
Other	1014	230	146	309	1	-	-	-	327
Women, total	3252	708	494	755	49	669	19	14	544
Own residence	982	12	50	289	21	523	19	-	68
Other residence	291	31	75	127	17	24	-	-	17
Yard, stairway	198	16	51	73	1	46	-	-	10
School	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	426	130	85	59	-	7	-	-	145
Public building	59	16	30	12	-	-	-	-	-
Street, other public area	738	313	134	40	-	8	-	14	229
Vehicle	158	91	10	56	-	-	-	-	-
Other	393	99	51	97	10	61	-	-	74

1) The data is from the Crime Damage 1980 Survey. Cf. p. (...), footnote (...) on the sampling of the data

4. Situations in which the violence occurred. Summary table 1980

	Total	Situation in which the violence occurred					
		Domestic violence	Violence in small groups	Violence at work	Violence in public areas	Other incidental violence	Other violence
<u>Victims</u>							
Total	366 550	32 694	81 583	47 556	117 125	70 984	16 608
Men	216 905	1 429	45 237	30 254	75 969	56 876	7 140
Women	149 645	31 265	36 346	17 302	41 156	14 108	9 468
Victims with over three victimisation incidents	68 480	14 323	11 952	19 557	9 606	9 937	3 105
<u>Incidents</u>							
Total	629 860	72 677	123 438	103 783	188 676	112 076	29 210
Investigated by the police	23 054	2 465	3 005	4 620	4 779	5 618	2 567
- % of total	3,7	3,4	2,4	4,5	2,5	5,0	8,8
Seriousness of violence (1)							
- minor	470 948	44 807	83 448	90 223	143 971	82 178	26 321
- serious	158 912	27 870	39 990	13 560	44 715	29 898	2 879
Total number of days on sick leave	120 625	23 919	14 794	11 417	59 335	10 810	350
<u>Offender</u>							
Total	1 075 882	72 677	169 422	168 994	419 208	210 978	34 603
Men	963 216	71 645	148 876	138 287	383 903	193 999	26 506
Women	112 666	1 032	20 546	30 707	35 305	16 979	8 097
More than one offender in incident	151 862	-	13 481	21 917	81 997	32 653	1 814

1) Incidents in which the victim was hit or suffered more serious victimisation are classified as serious

5. The financial loss resulting from the violence and the compensation received (in marks) by the situation in which the violence occurred, 1980

Loss, compensation	Total	Domestic violence	Violence in small groups	Violence at work	Violence in public areas	Other incidental violence	Other violence
Gross loss *	18 197 538	1 974 389	1 218 644	3 479 570	8 224 472	3 037 123	263 340
Net loss to victim **)	16 015 532	1 894 143	1 218 644	2 334 310	7 343 472	3 031 753	193 210
<u>Losses:</u>							
(1) Net medical expenses	1 504 065	263 711	224 552	31 700	811 942	148 900	23 260
(2) Loss of earnings	10 781 790	1 234 860	322 200	1 613 070	5 290 000	2 321 660	-
(3) Damaged clothing	2 064 802	244 550	182 682	611 920	660 880	364 770	-
(4) Other losses	2 539 325	151 022	489 210	881 940	580 650	196 423	240 080
<u>Compensation</u>							
(5) Compensation for medical expenses	1 307 556	80 246	-	340 940	881 000	5 370	-
(6) Compensation for property loss	874 450	-	-	804 320	-	-	70 130
Total compensation	2 182 006	80 246	-	1 145 260	881 000	5 370	70 130

* Gross loss = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) + (5)

** Net loss = (1) + (2) + (3) + (4) - (6)

6. Victims of property offences by ownership of property, number of victimisations and type of property offence, 1980

Object of offence owned by respondent

Number of victimisations	Total*	Type of property offence			Attempted damage to property
		Theft	Attempted theft	Damage to property	
1	243 187	187 757	27 842	53 530	-
2	36 204	20 117	853	1 208	-
3	9 466	5 266	358	1 208	-
4	1 073	731	-	731	373
5	1 882	349	373	-	358
6-10	1 272	720	-	537	-
over 10	731	-	-	-	-
repeatedly	1 244	358	358	528	358
Total	295 083	215 257	29 784	67 544	1 089

Object of offence property of household of respondent

Object of offence owned by respondent

Number of victimisations	Total*	Type of property offence			Attempted damage to property	Cheques stolen
		Theft	Attempted theft	Damage to property		
1	77 372	54 568	10 231	18 766	474	901
2	13 328	5 750	732	3 718	-	1 619
3	3 232	1 249	-	1 091	-	-
4	1 268	490	-	936	-	-
5	462	-	-	716	373	-
6-10	903	-	-	386	-	342
over 10	1 018	-	-	-	-	645
repeatedly	143	71	-	72	-	-
Total	97 726	62 129	10 963	25 684	847	3 507

Object of offence property of respondent's child under the age of 15 years

Number of victimisations	Total*	Type of property offence			Attempted damage to property
		Theft	Attempted theft	Damage to property	
1	49 053	34 905	1 441	20 183	354
2	10 614	5 696	-	4 274	528
3	3 086	541	-	1 959	-
4	894	187	-	-	-
5	907	-	373	374	-
6-10	521	-	-	894	373
over 10	723	373	-	350	-
repeatedly	519	170	-	349	-
Total	66 347	41 873	1 814	28 383	1 255

* As the respondent may have reported victimisation to several different types of property offences, the totals of the columns do not always correspond to the sum of the property offences

7. Victims of property offences by sex, age, size of municipality in which the incident occurred and type of property offence, 1980

Sex, age	Offences, total	Type of property offence				Damage	Att. da- mage	Cheque fraud	Other
		Theft Break- ing and en- tering	Other	Att. theft Break- ing and en- tering	Other				
Total	414466	58200	232084	19107	11415	90580	474	1567	1039
15-19 years	74520	6725	47650	1818	2489	15660	119	60	-
20-24	52784	9147	31271	1647	1590	8946	183	-	-
25-34	110829	13370	55866	6821	3173	29548	172	1182	698
35-44	81393	11193	44468	4907	1436	19186	-	203	-
45-54	46915	7592	25682	2632	909	9637	-	122	341
55-64	29749	6696	16241	707	724	5382	-	-	-
65-74	18275	3477	10907	576	1094	2221	-	-	-
Men	218942	31755	121754	12386	5775	45658	183	392	1039
15-19 years	36890	1583	24387	1268	1772	7880	-	-	-
20-24	28768	5577	18510	1086	350	3062	183	-	-
25-34	63680	9666	31403	5830	1914	13866	-	303	698
35-44	40724	6414	21304	2320	1089	9508	-	89	-
45-54	26082	4360	13436	1520	425	6002	-	-	341
55-64	13125	2451	7330	-	225	3119	-	-	-
65-74	9672	1704	5384	363	-	221	-	-	-
Women	195524	26444	110331	6721	5640	44922	291	1175	-
15-19 years	37630	5141	23262	551	717	7780	119	60	-
20-24	24016	3570	12761	561	1240	5885	-	-	-
25-34	47149	3704	24463	991	1259	15681	172	879	-
35-44	40669	4779	23164	2587	347	9678	-	114	-
45-54	20833	3233	12246	1112	484	3635	-	122	-
55-64	16624	4244	8911	707	499	2263	-	-	-
65-74	8603	1773	5523	213	1094	-	-	-	-
Size of municipality									
Helsinki metro- politan area	78281	11665	38796	4850	1103	20769	119	620	358
Other cities with over 100 000 population	31685	3461	17099	1350	358	9060	183	175	-
Cities with 50 000 - 100 000 population	59272	7170	33949	1473	2013	13985	-	-	681
Cities with 20 000 - 49 999 population	75754	9582	44748	3176	2428	15530	-	290	-
Other cities	63588	7944	39227	2810	513	12971	-	122	-
Other munici- palities	87741	15084	48310	4312	2847	16658	172	359	-
No data	1930	-	855	-	-	1075	-	-	-
Abroad	16214	3294	9100	1135	2153	533	-	-	-

8. Victims of property offences by sex, age, size of municipality in which the incident occurred and the location of incident, 1980

Sex, age, size of municipality	Offences, total	Location of incident											No data	
		Work	Residence or yard	Storage	Leisure residence or yard	In- side car	School or yard	Public building or yard	Public trans- port	Café, restau- rant, dance hall	Street, public square, etc.	Other		Dock, boat- house
Total	414466	25277	132968	54168	11849	25304	30292	49993	5570	10140	43373	12874	8632	4026
15-19 years	74520	2589	17188	9226	1340	2010	14333	11281	1818	2549	9935	1847	403	-
20-24	52784	2441	17202	7947	-	6778	764	5453	-	2389	5935	2775	348	753
25-34	110829	7723	41834	16660	1811	8294	3994	10014	698	2581	10560	2830	3141	690
35-44	81393	4776	27664	9169	2556	5041	7305	9918	358	1822	7695	2141	1909	1039
45-54	46915	5193	12474	4324	2455	2418	3274	5489	901	799	5849	893	2066	781
55-64	29749	2556	9220	4187	2739	763	621	4220	-	-	3399	791	489	763
65-74	18275	-	7385	2654	948	-	-	3618	1795	-	-	1598	277	-
Men	218942	13480	68018	24643	6201	14976	11582	24624	2090	5168	28061	10675	6827	2598
15-19 years	36890	1265	9116	4669	712	915	4263	5011	690	1455	7018	1447	330	-
20-24	28768	1209	7832	4105	-	4285	67	2951	-	783	4173	2605	348	410
25-34	63680	4547	23131	7791	1098	5245	1936	5479	341	732	8040	1951	2700	690
35-44	40724	2418	13549	4073	1639	2830	3503	5007	-	1516	2900	1755	1412	123
45-54	26082	3572	6509	2086	1124	1528	1542	2302	358	681	3721	529	1418	713
55-64	13125	470	3740	867	893	173	272	2705	-	-	2208	791	342	663
65-74	9672	-	4141	1052	735	-	-	1169	701	-	-	1598	277	-
Women	195524	11798	64950	29525	5648	10328	18710	25369	3480	4972	15313	2199	1805	1427
15-19 years	37630	1324	8072	4557	629	1095	10069	6270	1128	1094	2917	400	73	-
20-24	24016	1232	9370	3841	-	2493	697	2502	-	1606	1762	170	-	343
25-34	47149	3176	18703	8869	713	3049	2058	4535	358	1848	2519	879	441	-
35-44	40669	2358	14116	5096	917	2211	3803	4911	358	306	4795	386	497	916
45-54	20833	1621	5964	2239	1331	890	1732	3187	543	118	2128	364	648	68
55-64	16624	2086	5480	3320	1846	591	350	1515	-	-	1191	-	146	100
65-74	8603	-	3245	1603	213	-	-	2449	1094	-	-	-	-	-
Size of municipality														
Helsinki metro- politan area	78281	4614	24993	19140	249	3633	4114	5965	-	1789	12091	978	179	537
Other cities with over 100 000 population	31685	1464	14826	5019	-	1084	1813	2663	358	122	3723	175	439	-
Cities with 50 000 - 100 000 population	59272	3864	20579	8103	1399	1915	4354	6008	341	1020	7961	2449	862	418
Cities with 20 000 - 49 999 population	75754	3521	27113	9135	461	5457	8061	11607	-	1775	5452	1050	1320	802
Other cities	63588	4900	19184	6576	1489	3443	6032	8415	-	1383	6058	2944	2912	252
Other municipi- palities	87741	5761	25364	5836	8252	8162	5553	10665	-	3028	7000	4912	2920	287
No data	1930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	543	-	-	-	-	1386
Abroad	16214	1151	908	358	-	1611	366	4671	4329	1024	1088	366	-	343

9. Victims of property offences by primary source of annual income, occupational status, monthly income of household, type of housing, geographical region of incident and type of property offence, 1980

	Offences, total	Type of property offence							
		Theft Break- ing and en- tering	Other	Att. theft Break- ing and en- tering	Other	Damage	Att. da- mage	Cheque fraud	Other
Total	414466	58200	232084	19107	11415	90580	474	1567	1039
<u>Primary source of annual income</u>									
Own wages, salary or income from own enterprise	260935	37188	142831	14695	6332	57975	354	861	698
Disability pension	18022	3928	9835	-	630	3629	-	-	-
Other pension	22623	4238	14139	925	-	2981	-	-	341
Income of other person	91204	9226	53226	2589	4453	21242	119	348	-
Unemployment benefits	6865	1226	3704	541	-	1395	-	-	-
Medical allowance	1155	341	456	-	-	358	-	-	-
Student loan or other loan	10241	1695	6312	358	-	1877	-	-	-
Capital income	1141	358	-	-	-	425	-	358	-
No data	2279	-	1581	-	-	698	-	-	-
<u>Occupational status</u>									
Paid employee	133868	19742	78557	6656	2615	25892	-	405	-
Salaried employee	122527	16769	63984	6342	3367	30444	354	568	698
Agricultural entrepreneur	5006	433	3330	535	-	709	-	-	-
Work on farm of family member	982	-	542	-	-	440	-	-	-
Entrepreneur or professional	18313	3223	9064	1638	179	4087	-	122	-
Work in company of family member	415	347	68	-	-	-	-	-	-
Student	68816	5331	40928	2122	2839	17119	119	358	-
Other	64539	12354	35612	1815	2415	11889	-	114	341
<u>Monthly income of household</u>									
- 1 500	22023	3494	13766	358	-	4064	-	-	341
1 501 - 2 500	35719	6783	19856	1239	872	6787	183	-	-
2 501 - 3 500	54753	5392	34355	2322	1648	10217	172	646	-
3 501 - 4 500	68495	10663	37951	3619	2063	14077	-	122	-
4 501 - 6 500	100001	13920	51316	5926	2832	25355	119	176	358
6 501 - 8 500	49669	7279	27665	1857	2054	10055	-	419	341
8 501 - 10 500	18336	3366	8627	1294	-	4937	-	114	-
Over 10 500	24404	5031	13528	1087	640	4028	-	89	-
No data	41065	2273	25020	1406	1306	11061	-	-	-
<u>Type of housing</u>									
Detached single-family house	156120	25199	90684	6191	2801	30724	172	350	-
Row house	39679	6263	18489	1202	2985	10250	302	189	-
Apartment house	209057	25134	116922	11219	5629	48261	-	853	1039
Other	9609	1604	5989	496	-	1345	-	175	-
<u>Geographical region of location of incident</u>									
Helsinki metropolitan area	78281	11665	38796	4850	1103	20769	119	620	358
Southern Finland	183542	24122	102989	7881	4235	43482	354	478	-
Central Finland	89632	12581	51795	3414	2159	18826	-	176	681
Northern Finland	44867	6538	28549	1827	1765	5896	-	293	-
No data	1930	-	855	-	-	1075	-	-	-
Abroad	16214	3294	9100	1135	2153	533	-	-	-

10. Victims of property offences by object of offence and ownership of object of offence, 1980

Object of offence	Offences, total	Ownership of object of offence Respon- dent	Child of respon- dent under 15 years	Household of respon- dent	Household cheque	Household credit card
Total	414466	286580	53098	73220	1567	-
Money, securities, documents	30350	23547	2140	3095	1567	-
Food, beverages, tobacco	9329	6140	180	3009	-	-
Clothing, footwear, bags, wallets	29567	24148	4162	1257	-	-
Cloth, interior fabrics, fabrics for domestic use etc.	2189	1081	-	1108	-	-
Personal hygiene, medicine	4365	4198	-	167	-	-
Recreational or hobby equipment, toys, books, office materials	5091	1703	3388	-	-	-
Home appliances, home electronics, furniture, musical instruments, photography equipment	20976	15016	179	5781	-	-
Gold, jewelry, valuables, arts	10560	7616	712	2231	-	-
Domestic equipment and goods (non-electric)	2841	2841	-	-	-	-
Outdoor sport, hunting and fishing equipment	12182	6964	2771	2447	-	-
Agricultural and forestry products and equipment	1315	358	-	957	-	-
Agricultural and forestry machinery and transport	2530	1756	-	774	-	-
Parts of buildings	5624	2085	187	3351	-	-
Construction materials	1765	1429	-	336	-	-
Tools	6223	4399	179	1645	-	-
Machinery, equipment and materials of industry, companies and corporate bodies	2183	1769	-	414	-	-
Cars	36947	28662	-	8286	-	-
Motor scooter or motorcycle	8678	5994	1046	1638	-	-
Bicycle	154195	102401	32192	19603	-	-
Other transport	7623	3291	1592	2740	-	-
Parts of transport	35216	24053	4189	6974	-	-
Fuels and lubricants	15284	11162	-	4122	-	-
Industrial chemicals and raw materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	698	698	-	-	-	-
No data	8732	5268	179	3285	-	-

11a. Property offences by type of offence, location and geographical region of incident, 1980

Location of incident	Offences, total	Type of property offence				Damage	Att. damage	Cheque fraud	Other
		Theft	Other	Att. theft	Other				
		Break-ing and en-tering		Break-ing and en-tering					
Total	571207	63850	304868	25011	18149	151032	994	6264	1039
Work	31021	2488	21351	1071	334	5777	-	-	-
Residence or yard	186263	13760	115276	7351	6059	43007	811	-	-
Storage	77858	12118	24759	2771	740	37470	-	-	-
Leisure-time residence or surroundings	14593	8236	2258	2814	-	1282	-	-	-
Inside car	34398	15840	14243	1418	2597	300	-	-	-
School or school yard	45187	-	22269	342	1074	21501	-	-	-
Other public building or yard	63471	1857	47715	1136	1131	11633	-	-	-
Public transport	6687	70	4467	-	1451	358	-	-	341
Café, restaurant, dance hall	14712	-	12635	-	469	1267	-	-	341
Street, public square or other public area	57493	1860	22798	5706	2810	23780	183	-	358
Other	24103	1225	14396	92	1142	1161	-	6086	-
Dock or boathouse	10317	6397	672	1643	-	1605	-	-	-
No data	5104	-	2029	665	343	1889	-	178	-
<u>Geographical region</u>									
Helsinki metropolitan area	115080	12679	50046	8430	1997	38178	298	3094	358
Southern Finland	251029	27696	135125	9271	6954	69966	354	1663	-
Central Finland	118398	13572	68126	4348	3439	27360	341	530	681
Northern Finland	66152	6609	40292	1827	2526	13921	-	977	-
No data	1930	-	855	-	-	1075	-	-	-
Abroad	18619	3294	10424	1135	3234	533	-	-	-

11b. Property offences investigated by the police by type of offence, location and geographical region of incident, 1980

Location of incident	Offences, total	Type of property		offence		Damage	Att. damage	Cheque fraud	Other
		Theft	Break-ing and en-tering	Other	Att. theft				
Total	96224	27847	45240	6910	703	9722	-	5461	341
Work	6060	2130	3841	-	-	89	-	-	-
Residence or yard	29235	7472	16004	1431	-	4328	-	-	-
Storage	5468	2811	1385	117	-	1155	-	-	-
Leisure-time residence or surroundings	6284	4399	-	1765	-	119	-	-	-
Inside car	11973	8593	2493	546	342	-	-	-	-
School or school yard	2113	-	1932	-	-	180	-	-	-
Other public building or yard	13652	1046	11438	387	-	782	-	-	-
Public transport	1750	-	1750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	1648	-	1307	-	-	-	-	-	341
Street, public square or other public area	9409	584	3880	1876	-	3069	-	-	-
Other	6963	-	1142	-	360	-	-	5461	-
Dock or boathouse	1481	811	-	669	-	-	-	-	-
No data	187	-	68	119	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Geographical region</u>									
Helsinki metropolitan area	20105	5713	7696	1192	-	2499	-	3005	-
Southern Finland	43402	12295	22395	3866	-	3549	-	1298	-
Central Finland	20170	6452	8390	1511	703	2422	-	352	341
Northern Finland	8580	1965	4215	340	-	1253	-	807	-
No data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abroad	3967	1421	2546	-	-	-	-	-	-

11c. Property offences entered into the statistics, by location and geographical region of incident, 1980

Location of incident	Offences, total	Type of property offence				Damage	Att. damage	Cheque fraud	Credit card fraud	Other
		Theft	Break- ing and en- tering	Other	Att. theft Break- ing and en- tering					
Total	86185	25083	44072	4017	644	8991	-	1199	229	1949
Work	2741	1365	1201	74	17	61	-	8	-	15
Residence or yard	22471	4653	13784	821	189	2937	-	-	-	88
Storage	6596	3682	2294	345	51	224	-	-	-	-
Leisure-time residence or surroundings	8110	4621	874	881	8	1726	-	-	-	-
Inside car	9136	6537	1629	771	43	141	-	-	-	16
Other public building or yard	4085	488	3207	14	11	174	-	-	-	192
Public transport	346	21	307	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Café, restaurant, dance hall	3319	284	2571	34	-	185	-	170	-	74
Street, public square or other public area	13046	1260	9364	476	234	1586	-	-	-	125
Other	15780	2154	8629	600	93	1931	-	822	229	1322
No data	556	18	214	-	-	9	-	199	-	116
<u>Geographical region</u>										
Helsinki metropolitan area	18701	6253	8341	1434	147	1036	-	871	229	389
Southern Finland	37142	11434	18346	1615	290	4201	-	193	-	1064
Central Finland	21622	5115	12575	759	140	2632	-	116	-	284
Northern Finland	8721	2280	4811	210	68	1122	-	19	-	212

12. Property offences by object of offence and ownership of object of offence, 1980

Object of offence	Offences, total	Ownership of object of offence Respon- dent	Child of respon- dent under 15 years	Household of respon- dent	Household cheque	Household credit card
Total	571207	374681	87361	102900	6264	-
Money, securities, documents	43155	28845	3949	4097	6264	-
Food, beverages, tobacco	12126	7936	180	4009	-	-
Clothing, footwear, bags, wallets	37604	30825	5024	1755	-	-
Cloth, interior fabrics, fabrics for domestic use etc.	3116	1421	-	1695	-	-
Personal hygiene, medicine	5229	4869	193	167	-	-
Recreational or hobby equipment, toys, books, office materials	11648	1703	9945	-	-	-
Home appliances, home electronics, furniture, musical instruments, photography equipment	24084	17846	179	6059	-	-
Gold, jewelry, valuables, arts	13361	10417	712	2231	-	-
Domestic equipment and goods (non-electric)	6773	6111	-	662	-	-
Outdoor sport, hunting and fishing equipment	18484	11453	3821	3210	-	-
Agricultural and forestry products and equipment	3186	1438	-	1748	-	-
Agricultural and forestry machinery and transport	3005	2096	-	909	-	-
Parts of buildings	7565	2917	187	4461	-	-
Construction materials	2249	1801	-	449	-	-
Tools	8379	6248	179	1952	-	-
Machinery, equipment and materials of industry, companies and corporate bodies	2447	1769	-	678	-	-
Cars	48626	37149	-	11477	-	-
Motor scooter or motorcycle	12238	8629	1414	2196	-	-
Bicycle	214810	131423	52948	30439	-	-
Other transport	9584	5080	1592	2911	-	-
Parts of transport	46168	30515	6858	8794	-	-
Fuels and lubricants	24857	17506	-	7350	-	-
Industrial chemicals and raw materials	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	698	698	-	-	-	-
No data	11813	5984	179	5651	-	-

13a. Property offences by primary object category, 1980

Object of offence	Offences, total	Type of property offence		Att. theft		Damage	Att. damage	Cheque fraud	Other
		Theft	Other	Break- ing and en- tering	Other Break- ing and en- tering				
Total	571207	63850	304868	25011	18149	151032	994	6264	1039
Money, securities, documents	43155	7019	26306	-	2510	358	-	6264	698
Food, beverages, tobacco	12126	6680	4909	-	537	-	-	-	-
Clothing, footwear, bags, wallets	37604	6851	27203	-	366	3184	-	-	-
Cloth, interior fabrics, fabrics for domestic use etc.	3116	891	2225	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal hygiene, medicine	5229	525	4344	-	-	360	-	-	-
Recreational or hobby equipment, toys, books, office materials	11648	-	9144	-	189	1974	341	-	-
Home appliances, home electronics, furniture, musical instruments, photography equipment	24084	12336	9389	1084	-	1274	-	-	-
Gold, jewelry, valuables, arts	13361	3052	8545	-	-	1423	-	-	341
Domestic equipment and goods (non-electric)	6773	1224	3298	-	-	2251	-	-	-
Outdoor sport, hunting and fishing equipment	18484	2127	12699	-	1076	2581	-	-	-
Agricultural and forestry products and equipment	3186	-	2936	-	66	184	-	-	-
Agricultural and forestry machinery and transport	3005	1063	1642	-	-	299	-	-	-
Parts of buildings	7565	795	1411	-	-	5360	-	-	-
Construction materials	2249	462	1041	-	-	746	-	-	-
Tools	8379	4141	3729	-	-	509	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment and materials of industry, companies and corporate bodies	2447	763	1684	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cars	48626	2771	-	12297	-	33256	302	-	-
Motor scooter or motorcycle	12238	695	5369	-	1004	5170	-	-	-
Bicycle	214810	1429	119335	-	6811	87057	179	-	-
Other transport	9584	2507	1299	1822	179	3777	-	-	-
Parts of transport	46168	4919	37491	516	2525	716	-	-	-
Fuels and lubricants	24857	2708	19813	-	1963	372	-	-	-
Industrial chemicals and raw materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	698	-	698	-	-	-	-	-	-
No data	11813	891	358	9292	923	179	172	-	-

13b. Property offences investigated by the police by primary object category, 1980

Object of offence	Offences, total	Type of property offence		Att. theft		Damage	Att. damage	Cheque fraud	Other
		Theft Break-ing and en-tering	Other	Break-ing and en-tering	Other				
Total	96224	27847	45240	6910	703	9722	-	5461	341
Money, securities, documents	13209	3994	3754	-	-	-	-	5461	-
Food, beverages, tobacco	3961	2710	1251	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clothing, footwear, bags, wallets	6791	2776	3321	-	-	693	-	-	-
Cloth, interior fabrics, fabrics for domestic use etc.	506	179	327	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal hygiene, medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational or hobby equipment, toys, books, office materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Home appliances, home electronics, furniture, musical instruments, photography equipment	8203	6202	838	340	-	823	-	-	-
Gold, jewelry, valuables, arts	3400	2193	867	-	-	-	-	-	341
Domestic equipment and goods (non-electric)	1247	175	350	-	-	722	-	-	-
Outdoor sport, hunting and fishing equipment	2862	590	1562	-	360	350	-	-	-
Agricultural and forestry products and equipment	56	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural and forestry machinery and transport	1823	884	774	-	-	165	-	-	-
Parts of buildings	2377	616	351	-	-	1410	-	-	-
Construction materials	462	462	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tools	1713	907	806	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment and materials of industry, companies and corporate bodies	939	389	550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cars	10021	2340	-	3009	-	4671	-	-	-
Motor scooter or motorcycle	4769	695	4075	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bicycle	22941	-	22404	-	-	537	-	-	-
Other transport	1463	544	250	669	-	-	-	-	-
Parts of transport	2159	1275	533	-	-	351	-	-	-
Fuels and lubricants	3971	454	3174	-	342	-	-	-	-
Industrial chemicals and raw materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No data	3352	461	-	2891	-	-	-	-	-

13c. Property offences entered into the statistics by primary object category, 1980

Object of offence	Offences, total	Type of property offence				Damage	Att. damage	Cheque fraud	Credit card fraud	Other
		Theft	Other	Att. theft	Other					
		Break- ing and en- tering	Other	Break- ing and en- tering	Other					
Total	86185	25083	44072	4017	644	8991	-	1199	229	1949
Money, securities, documents	12987	1990	7673	25	143	-	-	1199	229	1728
Food, beverages, tobacco	3403	2532	807	36	-	28	-	-	-	-
Clothing, footwear, bags, wallets	4803	1396	3236	8	32	116	-	-	-	16
Cloth, interior fabrics, fabrics for domestic use etc.	539	302	201	-	-	36	-	-	-	-
Personal hygiene, medicine	141	40	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational or hobby equipment, toys, books, office materials	984	213	702	-	-	68	-	-	-	-
Home appliances, home electronics, furniture, musical instruments, photography equipment	8409	6011	1819	196	8	318	-	-	-	58
Gold, jewelry, valuables, arts	3150	1055	2066	-	-	29	-	-	-	-
Domestic equipment and goods (non-electric)	571	434	94	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
Outdoor sport, hunting and fishing equipment	2717	1232	1362	-	9	114	-	-	-	-
Agricultural and forestry products and equipment	903	113	489	-	40	254	-	-	-	7
Agricultural and forestry machinery and transport	785	429	270	-	-	86	-	-	-	-
Parts of buildings	3846	168	169	64	-	3444	-	-	-	-
Construction materials	1226	452	383	-	-	392	-	-	-	-
Tools	2000	1428	555	10	-	7	-	-	-	-
Machinery, equipment and materials of industry, companies and corporate bodies	352	188	121	-	-	43	-	-	-	-
Cars	5669	1360	1202	1061	185	1788	-	-	-	73
Motor scooter or motorcycle	2654	225	2324	-	18	86	-	-	-	-
Bicycle	16290	460	15347	8	59	409	-	-	-	8
Other transport	1784	262	1143	35	8	336	-	-	-	-
Parts of transport	5068	1493	2652	85	47	791	-	-	-	-
Fuels and lubricants	3339	1883	1064	323	55	14	-	-	-	-
Industrial chemicals and raw materials	21	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	917	120	207	-	-	558	-	-	-	32
No data	3628	1277	84	2166	41	32	-	-	-	28

14a. Property offences by primary object category and location of incident, 1980

Object of offence	Offences, total	Location of incident											No data	
		Work	Residence or yard	Storage	Leisure residence or yard	In-side car	School or yard	Public building or yard	Public transport	Café, restaurant, dance hall	Street, public square, etc.	Other		Dock, boat-house
Total	571207	31021	186263	77858	14593	34398	45187	63471	6687	14712	57493	24103	10317	5104
Money, securities, documents	43155	4524	8669	1222	-	3095	4941	3465	3574	2864	3105	7175	-	521
Food, beverages, tobacco	12126	1070	4984	3746	1359	122	-	373	-	-	358	113	-	-
Clothing, footwear, bags, wallets	37604	2537	8546	5680	119	1602	6016	6187	1073	3777	553	1156	-	358
Cloth, interior fabrics, fabrics for domestic use etc.	3116	-	1293	1287	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	366	-	-
Personal hygiene, medicine	5229	-	912	-	-	525	-	2446	-	1347	-	-	-	-
Recreational or hobby equipment, toys, books, office materials	11648	-	8149	1267	-	-	841	1049	-	342	-	-	-	-
Home appliances, home electronics, furniture, musical instruments, photography equipment	24084	982	5341	923	1597	6674	459	1561	1352	674	1050	3040	363	68
Gold, jewelry, valuables, arts	13361	1013	6167	-	972	343	1946	1205	-	682	1033	-	-	-
Domestic equipment and goods (non-electric)	6773	-	5105	692	176	358	-	-	330	-	-	-	113	-
Outdoor sport, hunting and fishing equipment	18484	462	4415	2702	1048	119	573	1758	-	-	-	6890	516	-
Agricultural and forestry products and equipment	3186	-	1873	474	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-
Agricultural and forestry machinery and transport	3005	1438	366	507	354	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	-	-
Parts of buildings	7565	-	5102	708	1217	-	538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction materials	2249	-	709	536	284	-	-	-	-	-	387	334	-	-
Tools	8379	2486	1831	1363	393	1740	-	-	-	-	-	565	-	-
Machinery, equipment and materials of industry, companies and corporate bodies	2447	1258	85	47	-	342	-	341	-	-	-	374	-	-
Cars	48626	3853	13732	374	-	300	342	4691	358	736	22040	-	-	2200
Motor scooter or motorcycle	12238	-	6064	695	349	-	453	902	-	446	2747	482	-	100
Bicycle	214810	7936	83243	40586	815	-	24032	35036	-	3726	18510	449	-	478
Other transport	9584	-	1461	890	1305	-	-	249	-	-	179	699	4801	-
Parts of transport	46168	2730	12457	9743	1272	2650	4168	2844	-	-	6445	-	2478	1380
Fuels and lubricants	24857	731	3033	1285	238	15698	-	106	-	-	777	944	2046	-
Industrial chemicals and raw materials	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	698	-	-	-	-	-	341	-	-	-	-	358	-	-
No data	11813	-	2725	3128	2982	829	536	1090	-	118	312	92	-	-

14c. Property offences entered into the statistics by primary object category and location of incident, 1980

Object of offence	Offences, total	Location of incident							Café, restaurant, dance hall	Street, public square, etc.	Other	No data
		Work	Residence or yard	Storage	Leisure residence or yard	In-side car	Public building or yard	Public transport				
Total	86185	2741	22471	6596	8110	9136	4085	346	3319	13046	15780	556
Money, securities, documents	12987	988	3562	240	96	517	1417	120	1212	1170	3338	327
Food, beverages, tobacco	3403	46	844	623	861	103	46	11	184	79	607	-
Clothing, footwear, bags, wallets	4803	371	816	452	271	275	622	78	1117	351	450	-
Cloth, interior fabrics, fabrics for domestic use etc.	539	17	163	172	131	27	8	-	11	11	-	-
Personal hygiene, medicine	141	-	35	8	32	9	-	-	28	-	29	-
Recreational or hobby equipment, toys, books, office materials	984	-	637	114	39	34	11	-	-	45	105	-
Home appliances, home electronics, furniture, musical instruments, photography equipment	8409	286	1936	180	1158	3566	127	72	231	243	596	15
Gold, jewelry, valuables, arts	3150	90	1388	66	222	64	401	47	98	405	345	23
Domestic equipment and goods (non-electric)	571	-	133	63	307	27	-	-	11	-	29	-
Outdoor sport, hunting and fishing equipment	2717	-	361	503	663	83	72	-	27	110	898	-
Agricultural and forestry products and equipment	903	-	313	64	87	-	-	-	-	25	414	-
Agricultural and forestry machinery and transport	785	161	187	93	94	43	-	-	-	39	166	-
Parts of buildings	3846	44	1684	74	1615	36	34	-	27	32	299	-
Construction materials	1226	76	319	85	325	24	-	-	-	160	228	9
Tools	2000	313	359	257	271	570	29	-	-	46	254	-
Machinery, equipment and materials of industry, companies and corporate bodies	352	59	91	35	15	-	8	11	17	7	110	-
Cars	5669	24	1417	255	17	43	44	-	93	2456	1291	29
Motor scooter or motorcycle	2654	10	1073	204	8	-	158	-	-	704	497	-
Bicycle	16290	59	5125	1550	21	8	996	-	202	5734	2481	114
Other transport	1784	11	370	69	202	17	22	-	-	368	717	8
Parts of transport	5068	49	779	429	204	1218	59	7	34	679	1591	20
Fuels and lubricants	3339	41	229	223	92	2147	17	-	-	134	457	-
Industrial chemicals and raw materials	21	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
Other	917	-	125	55	54	11	18	-	11	173	461	11
No data	3628	95	628	771	1323	313	-	-	15	76	408	-

15a. Property offences by sex and age of victim, geographical region of incident and type of property offence, 1980

Sex, age	Offences, total	Type of property		offence		Damage	Att. da- mage	Cheque fraud	Other
		Theft Break- ing and en- tering	Other	Att. theft Break- ing and en- tering	Other				
Total	571207	63850	304868	25011	18149	151032	994	6264	1039
15-19 years	100105	7124	62981	2424	4106	23052	119	298	-
20-24	71691	9803	39543	2148	3225	16790	183	-	-
25-34	156611	14566	72720	9776	4905	48768	172	5007	698
35-44	119985	12163	61382	5652	2469	37139	520	659	-
45-54	61008	9137	31814	2720	1270	15427	-	300	341
55-64	39736	7580	22082	1359	1081	7635	-	-	-
65-74	22070	3477	14346	932	1094	2221	-	-	-
Men	298169	35334	156329	16554	9115	76276	362	3160	1039
15-19 years	48632	1583	31274	1742	2163	11870	-	-	-
20-24	38829	6120	23908	1086	1394	6137	183	-	-
25-34	89521	10683	39279	8444	3459	23887	-	3070	698
35-44	59687	6731	29770	2678	1089	19152	179	89	-
45-54	34279	5694	17136	1520	785	8804	-	-	341
55-64	17192	2819	9578	366	225	4205	-	-	-
65-74	10028	1704	5384	719	-	2221	-	-	-
Women	273038	28516	148539	8457	9034	74756	632	3104	-
15-19 years	51473	5541	31707	682	1943	11182	119	298	-
20-24	32863	3683	15635	1062	1830	10653	-	-	-
25-34	67090	3883	33441	1332	1446	24881	172	1937	-
35-44	60297	5433	31612	2975	1380	17987	341	569	-
45-54	26729	3443	14678	1200	484	6623	-	300	-
55-64	22544	4761	12504	993	857	3430	-	-	-
65-74	12042	1773	8963	213	1094	-	-	-	-
Size of municipality									
Helsinki metro- politan area	115080	12679	50046	8430	1997	38178	298	3094	358
Other cities with over 100 000 population	41107	4177	20016	1466	541	14009	183	716	-
Cities with 50 000 - 100 000 population	80553	7282	44891	1632	2354	23712	-	-	681
Cities with 20 000 - 49 999 population	101737	10289	55341	3818	3645	26696	341	1606	-
Other cities	88964	9284	52932	3061	1412	21975	-	300	-
Other munici- palities	123218	16845	70362	5469	4967	24855	172	549	-
No data	1930	-	855	-	-	1075	-	-	-
Abroad	18619	3294	10424	1135	3234	533	-	-	-

15b. Property offences investigated by the police by sex and age of victim, geographical region of incident and type of property offence, 1980

Sex, age	Offences, total	Type of property offence		Att. theft		Damage	Att. da- mage	Cheque fraud	Other
		Theft Break- ing and en- tering	Other	Break- ing and en- tering	Other				
Total	96224	27847	45240	6910	703	9722	-	5461	341
15-19 years	12314	2297	8784	299	-	635	-	298	-
20-24	8736	3983	3700	376	-	677	-	-	-
25-34	25533	5083	10208	2790	-	2981	-	4471	-
35-44	22415	5874	12073	1386	342	2171	-	569	-
45-54	12593	3758	5464	1346	360	1202	-	122	341
55-64	10410	5274	3432	349	-	1355	-	-	-
65-74	4222	1579	1579	363	-	701	-	-	-
Men	49997	14391	22531	4091	703	5235	-	2705	341
15-19 years	6232	497	5438	209	-	89	-	-	-
20-24	4298	2134	1833	-	-	330	-	-	-
25-34	13239	2788	3941	2433	-	1373	-	2705	-
35-44	12401	3391	6676	747	342	1244	-	-	-
45-54	5951	2599	1815	339	360	496	-	-	341
55-64	4358	2108	1249	-	-	1001	-	-	-
65-74	3517	873	1579	363	-	701	-	-	-
Women	46227	13456	22709	2819	-	4487	-	2756	-
15-19 years	6082	1800	3347	90	-	547	-	298	-
20-24	4439	1848	1867	376	-	347	-	-	-
25-34	12294	2295	6267	358	-	1608	-	1767	-
35-44	10014	2483	5397	639	-	927	-	569	-
45-54	6642	1158	3649	1007	-	705	-	122	-
55-64	6052	3166	2183	349	-	354	-	-	-
65-74	706	706	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Size of municipality									
Helsinki metro- politan area	20105	5713	7696	1192	-	2499	-	3005	-
Other cities with over 100 000 population	6347	1750	3330	482	-	435	-	350	-
Cities with 50 000 - 100 000 population	11634	3575	5823	1289	-	607	-	-	341
Cities with 20 000 - 49 999 population	18541	5198	9604	558	342	1233	-	1606	-
Other cities	11443	1762	6767	866	-	1926	-	122	-
Other munici- palities	24187	8426	9476	2523	360	3023	-	378	-
No data	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Abroad	3967	1421	2546	-	-	-	-	-	-

15c. Property offences entered into the statistics by sex and age of victim, geographical region of incident and type of property offence, 1980

Sex and age	Offences, total	Type of property offence					Damage	Att. damage	Cheque fraud	Credit card fraud	Other
		Theft	Break- ing and en- tering	Other	Att. theft	Other					
Total	86185	25083	44072	4017	644	8991	-	1199	229	1949	
Under 15 years	2001	109	1721	7	-	124	-	-	-	39	
15-19 years	6928	954	5231	61	21	433	-	92	-	136	
20-24	6970	1905	4164	141	47	584	-	-	-	129	
25-34	20165	5936	10416	962	171	1567	-	546	229	338	
35-44	16187	5161	7632	918	70	1590	-	397	-	418	
45-54	13619	4217	6198	718	149	1852	-	107	-	378	
55-64	7609	2522	3279	504	98	996	-	31	-	179	
65-74	4491	1444	1825	320	18	711	-	-	-	173	
Over 74	1215	275	554	112	-	265	-	-	-	8	
No data	7000	2560	3052	273	70	869	-	27	-	150	
Men	60788	19490	28880	3129	396	6657	-	775	-	1461	
Under 15 years	1164	73	977	-	-	91	-	-	-	24	
15-19 years	4677	727	3365	36	21	318	-	92	-	119	
20-24	4581	1485	2436	100	20	487	-	-	-	53	
25-34	14929	5019	6947	876	138	1236	-	476	-	238	
35-44	11847	4129	5207	770	36	1314	-	69	-	321	
45-54	10559	3574	4518	557	98	1378	-	107	-	327	
55-64	5556	1836	2387	351	66	725	-	31	-	162	
65-74	3054	959	1323	197	9	470	-	-	-	96	
Over 74	570	146	263	75	-	78	-	-	-	8	
No data	3849	1540	1458	168	8	560	-	-	-	115	
Women	23962	5017	14645	816	197	2163	-	405	229	488	
Under 15 years	836	36	745	7	-	33	-	-	-	15	
15-19 years	2252	227	1867	26	-	115	-	-	-	18	
20-24	2389	420	1728	41	27	97	-	-	-	77	
25-34	5236	917	3470	86	33	331	-	69	229	101	
35-44	4340	1031	2425	148	35	276	-	328	-	97	
45-54	3060	642	1680	161	51	474	-	-	-	52	
55-64	2053	686	892	153	32	272	-	-	-	18	
65-74	1436	485	502	123	9	241	-	-	-	77	
Over 74	645	129	291	38	-	187	-	-	-	-	
No data	1715	445	1047	32	11	138	-	8	-	35	

16A. PROPERTY STOLEN AND DAMAGED, BY OBJECT AND GROSS LOSS CAUSED, 1980

OBJECT OF OFFENCE	OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS NO LOSS MK	GROSS LOSS										NO DATA
			1 - 49 MK	50 - 99 MK	100 - 249 MK	250 - 499 MK	500 - 999 MK	1000 - 2499 MK	2500 - 4999 MK	5000 - 9999 MK	10000 - MK		
TOTAL	571207	32805	136356	72819	135516	76057	65303	30039	10365	3443	3626	4874	
MK	313057500	-	2440600	4473500	20081000	25638500	40768000	43237300	30983500	21451400	123983700	-	
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS	43155	3932	7394	4983	15634	4141	1968	2096	1579	759	-	670	
MK	18314500	-	118000	359700	2180400	1274800	1479600	3084500	4663800	5153600	-	-	
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	12126	358	2963	2736	2710	762	1165	1057	375	-	-	-	
MK	3771500	-	48800	176900	399700	243800	608700	1289500	1004200	-	-	-	
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS	37604	711	9332	8633	7410	4096	2765	2467	550	358	349	935	
MK	14823300	-	216900	565800	1115700	1331100	1576500	2851200	1819800	1860100	3486300	-	
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.	3116	-	552	1273	605	-	349	179	-	-	-	158	
MK	708800	-	11300	74600	103500	-	241100	268300	-	-	-	-	
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE	5229	-	1200	517	718	341	358	2096	-	-	-	-	
MK	4697900	-	35700	29300	107600	136500	196700	4192000	-	-	-	-	
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS	11648	1215	8325	1028	902	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	419100	-	149400	54800	159500	55400	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRONICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT	24084	744	2247	1168	3615	3559	6342	3961	821	358	902	-	
MK	30908400	-	30900	62900	550600	1242500	4263800	6224100	2496500	2504000	13533000	-	
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS	13361	-	359	358	4191	2478	1734	2241	1306	181	179	335	
MK	13229700	-	6100	25000	583300	779400	1087000	3553200	4179300	1084700	1931600	-	
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)	6773	-	2624	2566	443	62	707	-	371	-	-	-	
MK	1810400	-	58400	134900	44300	21800	437400	-	1113700	-	-	-	
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	18484	1076	3531	1233	8185	2574	1056	358	470	-	-	-	
MK	4685800	-	83900	61600	1281200	873200	583700	626000	1176200	-	-	-	
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT	3186	66	1328	-	691	-	740	-	-	-	-	360	
MK	527900	-	41400	-	77700	-	408700	-	-	-	-	-	
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT	3005	-	-	-	-	-	-	829	1048	776	165	188	
MK	13423200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1233600	3272800	3966900	4950000	-	
PARTS OF BUILDINGS	7565	338	1534	835	2438	470	1103	300	-	-	411	137	
MK	5782500	-	29000	56900	383900	136000	745100	323900	-	-	4107600	-	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	2249	359	387	-	1166	59	165	-	113	-	-	-	
MK	634000	-	15500	-	186300	18400	132000	-	281900	-	-	-	
TOOLS	8379	-	842	1591	2700	1136	420	1101	589	-	-	-	
MK	4711900	-	17100	92000	355400	409400	243100	1888900	1706000	-	-	-	
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES	2447	-	-	-	793	702	-	389	189	374	-	-	
MK	3646600	-	-	-	137600	227700	-	836000	566300	1879000	-	-	
CARS	48626	4294	2601	4745	14452	6229	8882	4312	765	358	1620	367	
MK	117022600	-	72500	292200	1983400	2044300	5585100	5692200	2229800	3147900	95975200	-	
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	12238	3234	954	-	1551	1150	1186	2559	1515	89	-	-	
MK	10399600	-	8900	-	208300	478000	826900	3934800	4298900	643900	-	-	
BICYCLE	214809	9386	63259	16635	49402	41429	31674	2556	-	-	-	468	
MK	47844400	-	893700	942500	7621500	13952700	19758700	2675400	-	-	-	-	
OTHER TRANSPORT	9584	470	1060	1152	2956	179	1197	2307	72	191	-	-	
MK	5733100	-	32600	68000	403500	53700	651800	3026000	286200	1211400	-	-	
PARTS OF TRANSPORT	46167	1937	16331	13457	7677	3512	2190	758	305	-	-	-	
MK	6823900	-	340400	840100	1147200	1298000	1245000	983300	970000	-	-	-	
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	24857	1606	6837	8408	5596	2218	72	-	119	-	-	-	
MK	2649700	-	174800	550100	803800	748400	35800	-	336800	-	-	-	
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER	698	-	358	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	41200	-	13200	27900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NO DATA	11813	3079	2339	1162	1680	780	1230	474	179	-	-	712	
MK	2447800	-	42100	58100	246700	313700	651400	554600	581300	-	-	-	

16B. PROPERTY STOLEN AND DAMAGED IN OFFENCES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, BY OBJECT (1) AND GROSS LOSS CAUSED, 1980

OBJECT OF OFFENCE	OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS										NO DATA
		NO LOSS	1 - 49	50 - 99	100 - 249	250 - 499	500 - 999	1000 - 2499	2500 - 4999	5000 - 9999	10000	
	MK	MK	MK	MK	MK	MK	MK	MK	MK	MK	MK	MK
TOTAL	96224	1087	2701	4846	19339	19017	22596	12598	7754	2591	2033	1661
MK	184429400	-	94300	353700	2918700	6559700	14089200	18327700	23127500	17116100	101842600	-
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS	13209	-	369	1750	4967	1920	1260	966	1220	759	-	-
MK	12401500	-	14800	157200	616000	561400	932000	1381200	3585300	5153600	-	-
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	3961	-	-	714	296	468	1052	1057	375	-	-	-
MK	3085600	-	-	39800	39000	161200	552000	1289500	1004200	-	-	-
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS	6791	-	-	342	1413	1613	2407	358	171	-	-	487
MK	3211900	-	-	33500	171700	526000	1397600	400600	682500	-	-	-
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.	506	-	-	169	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	158
MK	276700	-	-	8500	-	-	-	268300	-	-	-	-
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT, TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRONICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT	8203	-	-	-	340	1621	2030	3017	471	358	-	366
MK	11046800	-	-	-	51100	575700	1290200	5004600	1621300	2504000	-	-
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS	3400	-	-	-	688	345	766	529	713	181	179	-
MK	6691400	-	-	-	117400	103600	565900	886200	2002000	1084700	1931600	-
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)	1247	-	351	-	113	62	350	-	371	-	-	-
MK	1348900	-	9800	-	11300	21800	192300	-	1113700	-	-	-
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	2862	360	-	171	466	1436	317	-	113	-	-	-
MK	1113700	-	-	8500	93200	540100	190000	-	281900	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	8400	-	-	-	8400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT	1823	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	708	776	165	-
MK	11551700	-	-	-	-	-	-	315100	2319700	3966900	4950000	-
PARTS OF BUILDINGS	2377	-	351	-	351	470	795	-	-	-	411	-
MK	4830800	-	12300	-	42100	136000	532800	-	-	-	4107600	-
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	462	-	-	-	349	-	-	-	113	-	-	-
MK	365700	-	-	-	83800	-	-	-	281900	-	-	-
TOOLS	1713	-	-	-	375	175	90	715	358	-	-	-
MK	2363400	-	-	-	82400	71800	45100	1198300	965800	-	-	-
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES	939	-	-	-	-	362	-	389	189	-	-	-
MK	1510800	-	-	-	-	108500	-	836000	566300	-	-	-
CARS	10021	340	745	126	1354	2117	2568	1381	264	-	760	367
MK	78422100	-	29800	6300	218000	716800	1681500	1781200	738900	-	73249700	-
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	4769	2361	-	-	68	114	649	772	715	89	-	-
MK	4226400	-	-	-	6800	34100	451300	1087100	2003200	643900	-	-
BICYCLE	22941	1750	1211	1051	6814	5057	6337	722	-	-	-	-
MK	7580800	-	48100	52500	1129900	1798300	3790200	761800	-	-	-	-
OTHER TRANSPORT	1463	170	-	-	194	-	525	503	72	-	-	-
MK	1164600	-	-	-	19400	-	327900	531200	286200	-	-	-
PARTS OF TRANSPORT	2159	537	-	-	175	349	351	502	245	-	-	-
MK	1765700	-	-	-	17500	104700	210300	613500	819700	-	-	-
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	3971	342	886	1208	723	693	-	-	119	-	-	-
MK	826000	-	27600	81600	123500	256400	-	-	336800	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO DATA	3352	384	-	-	633	661	1051	162	179	-	-	282
MK	1757200	-	-	-	93100	277900	562000	242900	581300	-	-	-

1) In table 16, the "object" refers to the primary object of the theft or damage. Damaged objects are included only if the offence in question was solely damage to property. Thus, the figures have not been obtained by combining the figures in tables 17 and 18.

17A. STOLEN PROPERTY BY OBJECT AND GROSS LOSS CAUSED, 1980

OBJECT OF OFFENCE	OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS											NO DATA
		NO LOSS MK	1 - 49 MK	50 - 99 MK	100 - 249 MK	250 - 499 MK	500 - 999 MK	1000 - 2499 MK	2500 - 4999 MK	5000 - 9999 MK	10000 - MK		
TOTAL	571207	196874	64967	50919	102027	65070	49833	24463	7849	2595	2885	3725	
MK	221703600	-	1367578	3178275	15169711	21468824	30560657	36011584	23177358	15104224	75665388	-	
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS	42798	3693	7567	5509	14989	4141	1968	1923	1980	358	-	670	
MK	16253026	-	120780	389448	2066377	1274814	1479604	2909004	5866732	2146266	-	-	
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	12126	537	4024	2032	2288	1526	1165	179	375	-	-	-	
MK	2951096	-	77585	121232	312175	469462	608746	357712	1004183	-	-	-	
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS	34420	366	8328	8454	6356	4022	2407	2467	379	358	349	935	
MK	13690688	-	196861	553268	976290	1274687	1361836	2844014	1137345	1860097	3486290	-	
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.	3116	-	910	916	605	-	349	179	-	-	-	158	
MK	701677	-	25652	53167	103465	-	251108	268284	-	-	-	-	
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE	4869	-	1200	874	699	-	-	2096	-	-	-	-	
MK	4414736	-	35732	47217	139787	-	-	4192000	-	-	-	-	
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT, TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS	9332	873	6860	1063	358	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	297998	-	110102	71640	71542	44714	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRO- NICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRU- MENTS, PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT	22810	1084	2247	1056	3616	3289	6047	3926	642	-	902	-	
MK	26338279	-	30877	66314	550773	1091450	3904893	5384657	1776315	-	13533000	-	
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS	11938	-	-	-	3850	2282	1653	2613	844	181	179	335	
MK	11973254	-	-	-	515220	739058	1009551	4111477	2724732	1084656	1788560	-	
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)	4522	-	1556	1866	392	-	707	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	547341	-	35301	96707	42351	-	372983	-	-	-	-	-	
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	15903	1076	3010	1233	6542	2158	1056	470	358	-	-	-	
MK	4181283	-	75255	61635	1000153	714741	583687	851536	894277	-	-	-	
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT	3002	66	1328	-	700	-	547	-	-	-	-	360	
MK	395427	-	23963	-	97894	-	273570	-	-	-	-	-	
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT	2706	-	-	-	-	-	340	694	708	776	-	188	
MK	7946293	-	-	-	-	-	238265	1455675	2319712	3932641	-	-	
PARTS OF BUILDINGS	2205	-	1414	-	791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	122874	-	26286	-	96588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	1503	-	349	-	817	59	165	113	-	-	-	-	
MK	490119	-	13961	-	100260	18356	132000	225542	-	-	-	-	
TOOLS	7870	-	512	1591	2700	958	420	1101	589	-	-	-	
MK	4632395	-	10445	90296	356860	336771	243051	1888921	1706050	-	-	-	
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATE- RIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES	2447	-	-	-	1135	702	-	47	189	374	-	-	
MK	2883790	-	-	-	171830	227670	-	46513	566277	1871500	-	-	
CARS	15068	12297	-	-	-	-	-	432	158	358	1455	367	
MK	61238048	-	-	-	-	-	-	864974	474993	3040543	56857538	-	
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	7068	1004	-	-	715	-	1315	2788	1247	-	-	-	
MK	8564094	-	-	-	88919	-	942770	4092043	3440362	-	-	-	
BICYCLE	127575	6811	673	4614	42211	41305	29405	2556	-	-	-	-	
MK	41187619	-	14995	241779	6622828	13723757	17915894	2668367	-	-	-	-	
OTHER TRANSPORT	5807	2000	-	-	682	-	916	1946	72	191	-	-	
MK	4597341	-	-	-	105771	-	485531	2551350	286168	1168521	-	-	
PARTS OF TRANSPORT	45630	3041	16958	12419	7006	3770	1373	933	130	-	-	-	
MK	5952523	-	350322	767699	987080	1347097	757166	1299515	443644	-	-	-	
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	24485	1963	7674	8594	5577	677	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	1748082	-	206226	572060	763548	206247	-	-	-	-	-	-	
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER	698	-	358	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
MK	41162	-	13235	27927	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NO DATA	163310	162062	-	358	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	712	
MK	554454	-	-	17886	-	-	-	-	536568	-	-	-	

17B. STOLEN PROPERTY IN OFFENCES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, BY OBJECT AND GROSS LOSS CAUSED, 1980

OBJECT OF OFFENCE	OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS										NO DATA
		NO LOSS MK	1 - 49 MK	50 - 99 MK	100 - 249 MK	250 - 499 MK	500 - 999 MK	1000 - 2499 MK	2500 - 4999 MK	5000 - 9999 MK	10000 - MK	
TOTAL	96224	17455	2768	5014	17031	15651	17066	11241	5667	1743	1293	1295
MK	115665409	-	85118	371704	2451635	5234065	10327241	16282488	16612548	10776442	53524168	-
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS	13209	119	542	1934	4663	1920	1260	793	1620	358	-	-
MK	10391315	-	17533	166386	573724	561382	932020	1205724	4788280	2146266	-	-
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	3961	-	520	373	231	1232	1052	179	375	-	-	-
MK	2374203	-	10748	22355	40270	386919	552016	357712	1004183	-	-	-
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS	6097	-	-	342	1233	1629	2049	358	-	-	-	487
MK	2254626	-	-	33480	148290	496394	1182980	393482	-	-	-	-
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.	506	-	-	169	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	158
MK	276735	-	-	8451	-	-	-	268284	-	-	-	-
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT, TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRO- NICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRU- MENTS, PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT	7380	340	-	338	341	993	2093	2982	292	-	-	-
MK	6758237	-	-	30448	51184	323248	1283458	4168839	901060	-	-	-
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS	3400	-	-	-	688	516	595	901	341	181	179	-
MK	5892183	-	-	-	117351	154732	416916	1444486	885482	1084656	1788560	-
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)	525	-	-	113	62	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
MK	207324	-	-	5634	9351	-	192339	-	-	-	-	-
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	2512	360	-	171	466	1086	317	113	-	-	-	-
MK	917309	-	-	8531	93193	400046	189997	225542	-	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	8376	-	-	-	8376	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT	1658	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	708	776	-	-
MK	6567444	-	-	-	-	-	-	315092	2319712	3932641	-	-
PARTS OF BUILDINGS	967	-	351	-	616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	73855	-	12275	-	61580	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	462	-	349	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-
MK	239503	-	13961	-	-	-	-	225542	-	-	-	-
TOOLS	1713	-	-	-	375	175	90	715	358	-	-	-
MK	2355908	-	-	-	74939	71766	45051	1198332	965820	-	-	-
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATE- RIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES	939	-	-	-	342	362	-	47	189	-	-	-
MK	755486	-	-	-	34226	108470	-	46513	566277	-	-	-
CARS	5350	3009	-	-	-	-	-	343	158	358	1114	367
MK	55937262	-	-	-	-	-	-	686118	474993	3040543	51735608	-
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	4769	-	-	-	-	-	1186	2337	1247	-	-	-
MK	7647754	-	-	-	-	-	826915	3380477	3440362	-	-	-
BICYCLE	22404	-	-	367	6336	6887	7726	1088	-	-	-	-
MK	9193544	-	-	18358	1029487	2441527	4503595	1200579	-	-	-	-
OTHER TRANSPORT	1463	669	-	-	-	-	349	303	72	72	-	-
MK	1410960	-	-	-	-	-	201953	350503	286168	572336	-	-
PARTS OF TRANSPORT	1808	-	-	-	543	518	-	617	130	-	-	-
MK	1514957	-	-	-	83731	172320	-	815263	443644	-	-	-
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	3971	342	1005	1208	1080	335	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	351856	-	30600	78061	125934	117260	-	-	-	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO DATA	13075	12613	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	282
MK	536568	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536568	-	-	-

17C. STOLEN PROPERTY IN OFFENCES ENTERED INTO THE STATISTICS, BY OBJECT AND GROSS LOSS CAUSED, 1980

MK = financial loss (if not known,
the average loss in the
category in question has
been used)

N = number of victims

OBJECT OF OFFENCE		OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS										NO DATA
			NO LOSS MK	1 - 49 MK	50 - 99 MK	100 - 249 MK	250 - 499 MK	500 - 999 MK	1000 - 2499 MK	2500 - 4999 MK	5000 - 9999 MK	10000 - MK	
TOTAL	MK	71079371	-	123027	299709	2399478	5595009	9333653	13024141	8815972	7714424	21835232	1938727
	N	86185	14061	5291	4580	15170	16231	14189	9030	2728	1157	794	2953
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS	MK	12151541	-	23707	58818	676914	761432	1235929	1318422	592591	579753	6408249	495728
	N	12987	780	907	903	4455	2206	1859	977	175	103	92	530
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	MK	784801	-	25737	37871	110819	81033	122624	120760	122168	98203	-	65586
	N	3403	61	1163	590	736	250	192	82	35	10	-	284
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS	MK	2539237	-	8019	23850	190638	414779	590449	631692	541699	108782	-	29328
	N	4803	175	307	361	1170	1178	919	441	178	21	-	55
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.	MK	464337	-	373	4150	10908	27437	78365	185428	71549	86127	-	-
	N	539	36	19	55	68	78	118	140	15	10	-	-
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE	MK	21960	-	894	633	5761	5747	8926	-	-	-	-	-
	N	141	-	51	11	43	20	17	-	-	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT, TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS	MK	298049	-	3687	1747	13281	22084	45033	89589	104336	-	-	18292
	N	984	68	530	30	97	60	58	52	27	-	-	60
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRO- NICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRU- MENTS, PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT	MK	8676826	-	2282	10616	151561	560722	1791973	2857229	1543105	746833	985865	26639
	N	8409	510	102	167	911	1566	2592	1899	469	105	62	26
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS	MK	2910196	-	316	5556	125258	307876	397662	558246	535558	671638	197396	110689
	N	3150	29	11	93	731	876	627	392	159	102	10	120
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)	MK	162823	-	4723	3447	24834	7381	29306	52081	28052	-	-	12998
	N	571	36	175	56	145	20	47	35	11	-	-	46
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	MK	1605792	-	2429	12681	89185	216917	396801	579927	81199	185076	-	41578
	N	2717	117	83	168	548	638	601	431	27	35	-	70
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT	MK	1389704	-	1435	2482	15362	35930	66456	88265	36900	111722	898985	132167
	N	903	294	62	39	95	100	100	65	9	17	36	86
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT	MK	1280603	-	468	-	-	27835	143325	499674	181949	85317	299460	42576
	N	785	79	16	-	-	71	192	314	60	17	10	26
PARTS OF BUILDINGS	MK	63565	-	6061	8160	9831	7155	4429	27501	-	-	-	428
	N	3846	3290	273	133	73	25	8	17	-	-	-	26
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	MK	629867	-	1476	1555	34878	46669	107083	153474	198238	64575	-	21918
	N	1226	392	59	27	208	136	182	112	58	9	-	43
TOOLS	MK	1441530	-	4183	4628	66726	158073	226261	503829	256846	139226	-	81757
	N	2000	7	157	72	417	450	363	310	87	24	-	113
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATE- RIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES	MK	514445	-	-	-	8556	18677	38007	114964	113949	54093	152720	13479
	N	352	43	-	-	60	64	62	61	39	6	8	9
CARS	MK	18121355	-	1488	4947	5386	24643	69870	1043217	2026359	3477207	10877921	590317
	N	5669	2917	61	79	35	79	94	619	619	497	484	185
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	MK	4203970	-	-	-	15251	53237	377526	1768970	1282947	141839	530407	33793
	N	2654	104	-	-	82	155	601	1220	422	24	24	21
BICYCLE	MK	6618694	-	1591	13762	585555	2330120	2869880	737010	-	80776	-	-
	N	16290	457	62	257	3535	6856	4452	660	-	10	-	-
OTHER TRANSPORT	MK	2709307	-	-	1069	18318	72815	194691	668854	333861	702995	708055	8648
	N	1784	358	-	16	156	180	292	522	103	110	41	6
PARTS OF TRANSPORT	MK	2988696	-	5169	17878	161416	335661	485230	930306	685163	314763	-	53111
	N	5068	864	201	272	1038	997	738	610	210	48	-	90
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	MK	346886	-	26774	80433	61192	40109	36797	56660	30291	-	-	14630
	N	3339	402	949	1160	456	120	55	47	10	-	-	141
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS	MK	15355	-	316	-	-	-	-	15039	-	-	-	-
	N	21	-	11	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
OTHER	MK	662956	-	960	4663	11260	26022	8964	11454	16926	65497	503040	14170
	N	917	586	44	76	66	75	11	8	7	9	17	20
NO DATA	MK	476875	-	938	764	6587	12655	8068	11549	32287	-	273134	130893
	N	3628	2457	47	15	44	32	11	7	9	-	10	996

18C. DAMAGED PROPERTY IN OFFENCES ENTERED INTO THE STATISTICS, BY OBJECT AND GROSS LOSS CAUSED, 1980

MK = financial loss (if not known,
the average loss
in the category in
question has been
used)

N = number of victims

OBJECT OF OFFENCE		OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS										NO DATA
			NO LOSS MK	1 - 49 MK	50 - 99 MK	100 - 249 MK	250 - 499 MK	500 - 999 MK	1000 - 2499 MK	2500 - 4999 MK	5000 - 9999 MK	10000 - MK	
TOTAL	MK	6018832	-	95527	291737	1333255	1182040	1105767	942491	446695	183110	172475	265735
	N	86185	60949	3164	5002	8744	3677	1820	730	132	32	14	1922
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS	MK	55616	-	601	5610	18491	12439	18291	-	-	-	-	184
	N	12987	12629	28	103	119	37	29	-	-	-	-	43
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	MK	276986	-	11639	19757	70754	65438	66503	10039	28100	-	-	4755
	N	3403	1774	450	358	437	206	106	7	8	-	-	58
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS	MK	110509	-	3275	19150	30146	31761	4734	21092	-	-	-	351
	N	4803	4003	111	332	214	110	8	11	-	-	-	15
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.	MK	48693	-	286	4534	8136	14774	19321	-	-	-	-	1642
	N	539	286	22	78	57	46	32	-	-	-	-	18
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE	MK	3254	-	330	633	-	2291	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	141	112	11	11	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT, TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS	MK	72510	-	1033	3215	8044	10834	6899	-	-	41394	-	1092
	N	984	762	26	59	66	35	14	-	-	7	-	15
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRO- NICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRU- MENTS, PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT	MK	898576	-	5831	44556	244689	234822	97731	180460	-	-	68990	21498
	N	8409	4628	187	739	1609	731	181	126	-	-	7	201
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS	MK	92997	-	1411	4990	32240	21485	21061	10950	-	-	-	860
	N	3150	2671	54	85	207	59	34	11	-	-	-	29
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)	MK	69287	-	992	6134	16590	8248	14003	19090	-	-	-	4231
	N	571	231	36	113	94	25	21	15	-	-	-	35
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	MK	147589	-	2209	17026	47689	28523	25802	24783	-	-	-	1558
	N	2717	1903	72	278	308	81	36	11	-	-	-	29
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT	MK	114563	-	-	1997	6411	6022	38307	18121	25098	-	-	18606
	N	903	560	-	40	44	22	65	18	7	-	-	147
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT	MK	219435	-	1339	2620	9859	12088	3449	17870	32850	35875	103485	-
	N	785	545	42	46	63	40	7	17	11	7	7	-
PARTS OF BUILDINGS	MK	1012662	-	9080	45510	176428	188596	213730	196686	57493	58473	-	66667
	N	3846	232	354	712	1191	571	348	155	18	11	-	253
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	MK	145367	-	5879	10020	23091	20960	35674	43667	-	-	-	6076
	N	1226	536	149	177	150	69	57	36	-	-	-	51
TOOLS	MK	132365	-	4358	8942	50321	5917	40338	21092	-	-	-	1396
	N	2000	1275	134	159	325	22	53	11	-	-	-	21
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATE- RIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES	MK	8410	-	782	1582	3245	2636	-	-	-	-	-	165
	N	352	232	39	32	32	11	-	-	-	-	-	7
CARS	MK	1196425	-	2588	12426	175787	234406	251793	182533	242092	-	-	94800
	N	5669	2482	78	216	1049	745	428	150	71	-	-	449
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	MK	49737	-	1716	1295	6321	14161	18906	7188	-	-	-	148
	N	2654	2441	53	23	44	40	38	7	-	-	-	8
BICYCLE	MK	98405	-	2943	5586	46299	21309	22185	-	-	-	-	83
	N	16290	15649	128	102	292	72	35	-	-	-	-	14
OTHER TRANSPORT	MK	148921	-	1607	4276	32596	19744	48439	39617	-	-	-	2642
	N	1784	1237	47	79	217	58	74	40	-	-	-	32
PARTS OF TRANSPORT	MK	535295	-	3814	16149	109632	124581	68663	88435	61061	47369	-	15592
	N	5068	3208	134	272	740	379	108	57	17	7	-	148
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	MK	128870	-	16097	12871	59170	20565	10348	8964	-	-	-	856
	N	3339	2082	437	235	475	63	18	7	-	-	-	22
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS	MK	527	-	-	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	21	11	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	MK	30446	-	6554	9933	5023	2760	-	-	-	-	-	6176
	N	917	322	173	182	47	7	-	-	-	-	-	186
NO DATA	MK	421387	-	11162	32396	152293	77684	79590	51904	-	-	-	16358
	N	3628	1139	399	563	964	242	129	52	-	-	-	141

19A. STOLEN OR DAMAGED PROPERTY BY OBJECT OF OFFENCES AND NET LOSS CAUSED, 1980

OBJECT OF OFFENCE	OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS NO MK	GROSS LOSS									NO DATA	
			1 - 49 MK	50 - 99 MK	100 - 249 MK	250 - 499 MK	500 - 999 MK	1000 - 2499 MK	2500 - 4999 MK	5000 - 9999 MK	10000 - MK		
TOTAL		571207	68495	140534	73152	130136	64046	50897	25575	7833	3073	2586	4874
	MK	256759300	-	2595200	4493600	19388200	21563300	31220100	36533800	23711700	17929000	99326600	-
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS		43155	6223	7450	4823	14894	3053	2147	1917	1220	759	-	670
	MK	16391700	-	131700	357200	2129200	966100	1542200	2726800	3585300	4953100	-	-
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO		12126	358	3519	2297	2594	762	1165	1057	375	-	-	-
	MK	3732400	-	52800	151200	382200	243800	608700	1289500	1004200	-	-	-
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS		37604	1811	9431	7980	6863	4096	2765	2467	550	358	349	935
	MK	14702700	-	211300	518500	1047900	1331100	1576500	2851200	1819800	1860100	3486300	-
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.		3116	-	910	916	605	-	349	179	-	-	-	158
	MK	694500	-	18500	53200	103500	-	251100	268300	-	-	-	-
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE		5229	-	1200	517	718	341	358	2096	-	-	-	-
	MK	4697900	-	35700	29300	107600	136500	196700	4192000	-	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT, TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS		11648	2116	7602	1028	902	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MK	338400	-	138400	54800	145200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRONICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT		24084	2791	2247	1168	2940	3174	5877	3553	708	358	902	366
	MK	29334800	-	30900	62900	451500	1138200	4011600	5582800	2019900	2504000	13533000	-
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS		13361	-	545	358	4191	2462	2262	1884	965	360	-	335
	MK	10979600	-	8900	25000	583300	783300	1325400	2837800	3293800	2122000	-	-
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)		6773	350	2974	2216	443	62	358	-	371	-	-	-
	MK	1604400	-	65400	114200	44300	21800	245000	-	1113700	-	-	-
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT		18484	2442	3531	1306	7297	2574	863	358	113	-	-	-
	MK	3524900	-	83900	67500	1129000	873200	463400	626000	281900	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT		3186	66	1328	-	691	-	740	-	-	-	-	360
	MK	527900	-	41400	-	77700	-	408700	-	-	-	-	-
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT		3005	-	-	-	-	-	-	829	1048	776	165	188
	MK	13423200	-	-	-	-	-	-	1233600	3272800	3966900	4950000	-
PARTS OF BUILDINGS		7565	338	1534	835	2438	470	1103	300	-	-	411	137
	MK	5781000	-	27500	56900	383900	136000	745100	323900	-	-	4107600	-
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS		2249	359	387	-	1166	59	165	-	113	-	-	-
	MK	634000	-	15500	-	186300	18400	132000	-	281900	-	-	-
TOOLS		8379	-	842	1591	2700	1136	420	1101	589	-	-	-
	MK	4711900	-	17100	92000	355400	409400	243100	1888900	1706000	-	-	-
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES		2447	-	-	-	793	702	-	389	189	374	-	-
	MK	3646600	-	-	-	137600	227700	-	836000	566300	1879000	-	-
CARS		48626	4724	2601	4745	14631	6229	9581	4724	264	-	760	367
	MK	90560300	-	72500	292200	2019200	2044300	5970500	6173000	738900	-	73249700	-
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE		12238	5680	954	-	1704	1264	750	1082	715	89	-	-
	MK	5521400	-	8900	-	232100	512100	531500	1589700	2003200	643900	-	-
BICYCLE		214810	30755	66895	18827	47786	31141	17455	1482	-	-	-	468
	MK	31861200	-	1036800	1070700	7463500	10375400	10393100	1521800	-	-	-	-
OTHER TRANSPORT		9584	2214	1060	1526	2615	179	1049	868	72	-	-	-
	MK	2402400	-	32600	94200	352300	53700	643300	940300	286200	-	-	-
PARTS OF TRANSPORT		46168	3583	15991	13109	6890	3343	2190	817	245	-	-	-
	MK	6551700	-	335300	817600	1006000	1230300	1245000	1097700	819700	-	-	-
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS		24857	1606	6837	8408	5596	2218	72	-	119	-	-	-
	MK	2649700	-	174800	550100	803800	748400	35800	-	336800	-	-	-
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MK	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER		698	-	358	341	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	MK	41200	-	13200	27900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NO DATA		11813	3079	2339	1162	1680	780	1230	474	179	-	-	891
	MK	2447800	-	42100	58100	246700	313700	651400	554600	581300	-	-	-

19B. STOLEN OR DAMAGED PROPERTY IN OFFENCES INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE, BY OBJECT OF OFFENCES AND NET LOSS CAUSED, 1980

OBJECT OF OFFENCE	OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS NO LOSS MK	GROSS LOSS										NO DATA
			1 - 49 MK	50 - 99 MK	100 - 249 MK	250 - 499 MK	500 - 999 MK	1000 - 2499 MK	2500 - 4999 MK	5000 - 9999 MK	10000 - MK		
TOTAL	96224 151603100	8092	4285	5472	18914	17013	20454	10718	5940	2341	1335	1661	
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS	13209 112080400	501	369	1948	4625	1562	1259	966	1220	759	-	-	
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	3961 3053800	-	373	458	179	468	1052	1057	375	-	-	-	
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS	6791 3211900	-	-	342	1413	1613	2407	358	171	-	-	487	
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.	506 276700	-	-	169	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	158	
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT, TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRONICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT	8203 9842300	996	-	-	340	1360	1759	2667	358	358	-	566	
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS	3400 4494300	-	-	-	688	516	1294	171	372	360	-	-	
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)	1247 1156600	350	351	-	113	62	-	-	371	-	-	-	
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	2862 1113700	360	-	171	466	1436	317	-	113	-	-	-	
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT	56 8400	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT	1823 11551700	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	708	776	165	-	
PARTS OF BUILDINGS	2377 4830800	-	351	-	351	470	795	-	-	-	411	-	
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	462 365700	-	-	-	349	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	
TOOLS	1713 2363400	-	-	-	375	175	90	715	358	-	-	-	
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES	939 1510800	-	-	-	-	362	-	389	189	-	-	-	
CARS	10021 78422100	340	745	126	1354	2117	2568	1381	264	-	760	367	
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	4769 4226400	2361	-	-	68	114	649	772	715	89	-	-	
BICYCLE	22941 7580800	1750	1211	1051	6814	5057	6337	722	-	-	-	-	
OTHER TRANSPORT	1463 1164600	170	-	-	194	-	525	503	72	-	-	-	
PARTS OF TRANSPORT	2159 1765700	537	-	-	175	349	351	502	245	-	-	-	
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	3971 826000	342	886	1208	723	693	-	-	119	-	-	-	
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NO DATA	3352 1757200	384	-	-	633	661	1051	162	179	-	-	282	

19C. STOLEN OR DAMAGED PROPERTY IN OFFENCES ENTERED INTO THE STATISTICS, BY OBJECT OF OFFENCES AND NET LOSS CAUSED, 1980

MK = financial loss (if not known, the average loss in the category in question has been used)

N = number of victims

OBJECT OF OFFENCE		OFFENCES, TOTAL	GROSS LOSS										NO DATA
			NO LOSS MK	1 - 49 MK	50 - 99 MK	100 - 249 MK	250 - 499 MK	500 - 999 MK	1000 - 2499 MK	2500 - 4999 MK	5000 - 9999 MK	10000 - MK	
TOTAL	MK	61917386	-	129532	361140	2863777	6007331	9648429	12291262	8122068	5268109	13620290	3605448
	N	86185	8092	5093	5655	18075	17513	14666	8606	2483	806	424	4773
MONEY, SECURITIES, DOCUMENTS	MK	11839481	-	24306	48850	641570	749620	1171581	1245493	564417	579753	6291789	522103
	N	12987	1278	927	755	4246	2174	1748	934	167	103	82	573
FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO	MK	1048535	-	15567	41371	128400	139457	194953	131486	192026	99213	-	106062
	N	3403	140	623	634	805	412	294	88	53	10	-	344
CLOTHING, FOOTWEAR, BAGS, WALLETS	MK	2517308	-	6953	21671	165269	416825	557256	627927	573526	110801	-	37079
	N	4803	463	248	336	987	1193	868	434	182	21	-	71
CLOTH, INTERIOR FABRICS, FABRICS FOR DOMESTIC USE ETC.	MK	468411	-	286	2954	14813	27619	58640	195123	27947	125232	-	15797
	N	539	31	22	41	89	73	90	148	11	18	-	18
PERSONAL HYGIENE, MEDICINE	MK	23235	-	1066	1424	2636	9183	8926	-	-	-	-	-
	N	141	19	40	21	17	27	17	-	-	-	-	-
RECREATIONAL OR HOBBY EQUIPMENT, TOYS, BOOKS, OFFICE MATERIALS	MK	340363	-	3205	2090	14201	13182	66823	95483	77971	41394	-	26013
	N	984	58	525	32	96	32	90	52	17	7	-	75
HOME APPLIANCES, HOME ELECTRO- NICS, FURNITURE, MUSICAL INSTRU- MENTS, PHOTOGRAPHY EQUIPMENT	MK	9249492	-	3183	7462	147229	534948	1830171	2970048	1813308	602476	1090981	249685
	N	8409	263	133	119	876	1500	2645	1956	533	89	69	227
GOLD, JEWELRY, VALUABLES, ARTS	MK	2675407	-	923	5949	119390	267268	356948	614160	488081	505272	197396	120019
	N	3150	233	28	94	691	764	560	422	138	69	10	141
DOMESTIC EQUIPMENT AND GOODS (non-electric)	MK	227229	-	3217	4653	19400	27095	47981	67854	28052	-	-	28977
	N	571	-	122	65	111	77	71	43	11	-	-	73
OUTDOOR SPORT, HUNTING AND FISHING EQUIPMENT	MK	1631754	-	2298	12145	60459	235651	422339	547827	159196	136275	-	55564
	N	2717	235	71	161	360	683	642	401	48	24	-	93
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY PRODUCTS AND EQUIPMENT	MK	1787229	-	1435	2218	17269	40712	96894	106386	61998	111722	906621	441974
	N	903	53	62	41	102	121	149	83	16	17	36	223
AGRICULTURAL AND FORESTRY MACHINERY AND TRANSPORT	MK	1173629	-	603	547	1642	28068	143871	504084	218685	122202	103485	50441
	N	785	8	20	11	11	78	195	326	71	24	7	34
PARTS OF BUILDINGS	MK	1082233	-	11683	46073	175162	199450	228097	224187	57493	58473	-	81616
	N	3846	35	431	723	1193	601	370	172	18	11	-	290
CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS	MK	777796	-	5056	8629	29774	64364	132687	201720	195075	64575	-	75917
	N	1226	33	134	148	180	192	210	142	58	9	-	120
TOOLS	MK	1552398	-	2262	6910	57569	154225	2427725	530494	311926	141820	-	104420
	N	2000	80	73	101	345	439	362	334	108	24	-	135
MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND MATE- RIALS OF INDUSTRY, COMPANIES AND CORPORATE BODIES	MK	514551	-	276	359	13594	13383	39231	100746	116586	54093	152720	23563
	N	352	8	7	7	103	43	62	53	39	6	8	16
CARS	MK	8691663	-	1778	11275	169784	247308	357168	630788	1161148	1486731	3642829	982854
	N	5669	1224	67	198	1006	771	599	428	362	206	165	641
MOTOR SCOOTER OR MOTORCYCLE	MK	2878300	-	2016	1795	24581	55316	260366	1203178	943155	49910	298462	39522
	N	2654	635	63	33	152	170	421	814	309	10	10	36
BICYCLE	MK	5948941	-	3027	13519	572511	2077165	2541373	655530	-	80776	-	5039
	N	16290	1795	135	249	3465	6115	3916	591	-	10	-	14
OTHER TRANSPORT	MK	1850649	-	1140	3252	29769	72561	230460	528336	333131	453547	159712	38740
	N	1784	268	33	59	230	194	351	424	103	75	10	37
PARTS OF TRANSPORT	MK	3367755	-	4355	15553	180651	453320	540605	961804	711757	378345	-	121366
	N	5068	245	172	245	1160	1326	826	637	213	64	-	183
FUELS AND LUBRICANTS	MK	468627	-	19536	63422	133320	76128	55358	66151	30291	-	-	24421
	N	3339	276	674	897	947	224	82	54	10	-	-	174
INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS AND RAW MATERIALS	MK	15882	-	-	844	-	-	-	15039	-	-	-	-
	N	21	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
OTHER	MK	852934	-	7198	12693	14617	31114	8964	11454	16926	65497	503040	181431
	N	917	48	206	226	102	89	11	8	7	9	17	195
NO DATA	MK	933584	-	8163	25485	130165	73368	54966	55964	39372	-	273255	272845
	N	3628	666	279	449	801	216	86	52	9	-	10	1060

APPENDIX 2. List of previously published tables on criminal violence

page (1)

1. Criminal victimisation by location of incident and number of days of restricted activity
2. Criminal victimisation by whether or not the matter was reported to the police, and the number of days of restricted activity
3. Number of victimisation incidents (%) during the preceeding 12 months
4. Victims of criminal violence by seriousness of the violence (%)
5. Proportion of victims of criminal violence out of the population, by age and sex
6. Victims of criminal violence per 100 000 in population between the ages of 15 and 74 years, by age, sex and geographical region of residence
7. Criminal victimisation by treatment and type of violence
8. Criminal victimisation by age of victim and permanence of injuries
9. Criminal victimisation by location of victimisation and relation of victim to offender
10. Trends in criminal violence. Opinions of the victims and nonvictims of criminal violence (%)
11. Number of victimisations per victim of criminal violence, by sex and age of victim (the table also includes victimisation to accidents)
12. Criminal victimisation by type and permanence of injury (the table also includes victimisation to accidents)
13. Criminal victimisation by length of sick leave, type of days of restricted activity and the number of days of restricted activity resulting from more than three incidents of victimisation (the table also includes victimisation to accidents)
14. Victims of criminal violence by sex, age and frequency of use of alcohol (%) (the table also includes the entire population and the victims of accidents)
15. Victims of criminal violence by sex, age and frequency of use of alcohol (%) (the table also includes the entire population and the victims of accidents)
16. Cumulation of different types of victimisation incidents on victims, by sex and age of victim
17. Incidents of victimisation by combination of types of victimisation and the total number of incidents
18. Victims of criminal violence by type of violence, age, sex and geographical region of victimisation municipality

19. Victims of criminal violence by sex, age, permanence of injury, geographical region of victimisation municipality and whether or not the injury led to days of restricted activity
20. Victims of criminal violence by sex, age, length of sick leave and geographical region of victimisation municipality
21. Victims of criminal violence by sex, age, total number of days of restricted activity and geographical region of victimisation municipality
22. Victims of criminal violence by sex, type of violence, number of hospital days, bed rest days and other days of restricted activity and total number of days of restricted activity
23. Victims of criminal violence by sex, type of violence and length of sick leave
24. Criminal victimisation by type and permanence of injury and type of violence
25. Criminal victimisation by type of injury and form of first aid or medical treatment
26. Criminal victimisation by type of injury and immediate form of medical attention
27. Criminal victimisation by type of violence, reporting of violence to the police and investigation by the police
28. Criminal victimisation by type of violence and damages caused (damages = net medical expenses + loss in earnings + damage to clothing + other damage)
29. Criminal victimisation by type of violence and compensation received (compensation = medical expenses compensated + property damage compensated)
30. Criminal victimisation by sex of victim, motive for violence and type of injury
31. Criminal victimisation by sex of victim, motive for violence and relation of victim to offender
32. Criminal victimisation by sex of victim, motive for violence and intoxication of victim and offender from alcohol
33. Victims of criminal victimisation by type of violence and primary source of annual income
34. Victims of criminal violence by type of violence and professional status

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