

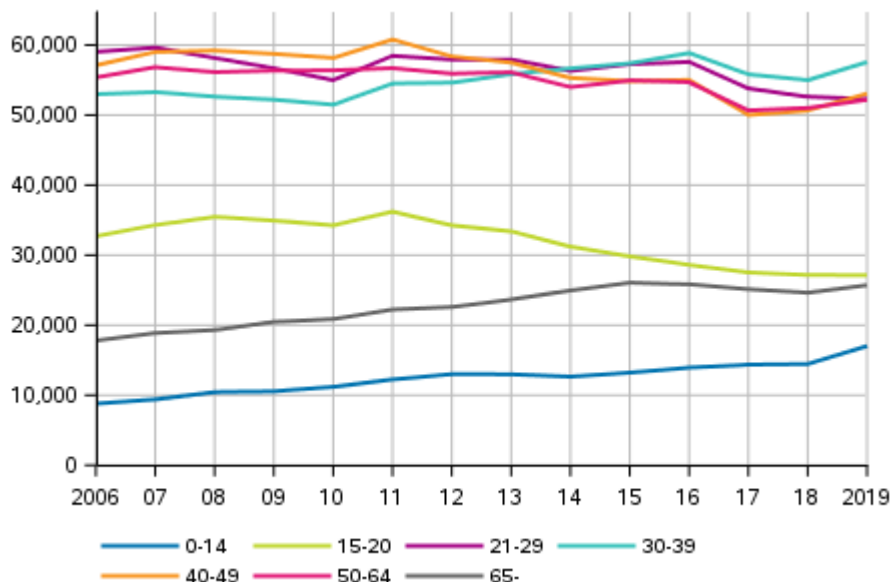
Statistics on offences and coercive measures

Offences known to the authorities 2019

Number of women as injured parties to offences has grown, men still have a majority

According to Statistics Finland's data, 452,800 offences against the Criminal Code were recorded by the police, customs and border guard during 2019. The number of suspects of the 275,000 solved offences against the Criminal Code was 300,400. Altogether 289,900 persons and 110,900 enterprises or legal persons were registered as injured parties. Not all offences necessarily have an injured party. The number of victims of offences was 51,900.

Complainants of offences against the criminal code by age in 2006 to 2019



In the statistics, the victim of an offence and the injured party are not necessarily the same person. For example, in assaults directed to minors the actual victim of the offence is a child, but his or her guardian is usually recorded as the injured party. Previously Statistics Finland included only victims of offences,

and solely those of certain violent offences, as victims of criminal offences in the statistics. Thus, there have been no regular statistics on the numbers or age distribution of the injured parties of fraud offences, for example.

In 2019, a total of 452,800 offences against the Criminal Code were reported. For them, 289,900 persons and 110,900 enterprises or legal persons were recorded as injured parties. Not all offences necessarily have an injured party.

In the 2010s, the number of persons as injured parties of offences against the Criminal Code has varied between 312,100 (in 2011) and 280,200 (in 2018). In recent years, the number of injured parties aged under 15 has grown most. Compared with 2010, the number of injured parties in the age group has grown by 5,800 cases (52 per cent). The growth was mainly caused by offences against life and health. The change may be caused by the amendment to the Child Welfare Act that entered into force in 2015. The same legislative amendment may also explain the increase in the number of injured parties aged 30 to 39.

The number of injured parties aged 65 or over has also been growing. Around one-half of the growth in this group is explained by fraud offences (fraud, means of payment fraud). In the 2010s, the number of injured parties aged 65 or over in fraud offences has grown by around 2,400, or by around 180 per cent. In all, the number of injured parties in fraud offences has grown by 70 per cent compared with 2010.

The age distribution of both male and female injured parties has developed in a fairly similar fashion. Compared with 2010, the number of male injured parties has fallen by 17,600 (10 per cent), but the number of women has grown by 9,300 (7.7 per cent). There has been a fall especially among men in the 18 to 24 and 45 to 49 age groups.

Compared with 2010, the number of male injured parties has fallen in all regions except for Pirkanmaa, Päijät-Häme, North Ostrobothnia and Åland. However, the share of men among injured parties has decreased in all regions. In relative terms, the share of men has fallen most in Åland, Kymenlaakso, Central Ostrobothnia and Satakunta.

Complainants of offences against the criminal code by sex and region in 2010 and 2019 count and percent

	count				%			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019	2010	2019
Uusimaa	54,816	52,093	39,120	43,748	58.4	54.4	41.6	45.6
Southwest Finland	15,460	12,291	10,903	10,673	58.6	53.5	41.4	46.5
Satakunta	8,518	7,726	5,691	6,642	59.9	53.8	40.1	46.2
Kanta-Häme	4,854	4,140	3,545	3,363	57.8	55.2	42.2	44.8
Pirkanmaa	13,489	13,776	9,000	11,030	60.0	55.5	40.0	44.5
Päijät-Häme	6,548	6,613	4,607	5,287	58.7	55.6	41.3	44.4
Kymenlaakso	6,368	4,836	4,174	4,216	60.4	53.4	39.6	46.6
South Karelia	3,983	3,381	2,615	2,751	60.4	55.1	39.6	44.9
South Savo	5,220	3,812	3,229	2,951	61.8	56.4	38.2	43.6
North Savo	7,465	6,729	4,930	5,380	60.2	55.6	39.8	44.4
North Karelia	4,408	3,604	2,932	2,938	60.1	55.1	39.9	44.9
Central Finland	8,045	7,834	5,436	5,824	59.7	57.4	40.3	42.6
South Ostrobothnia	4,799	3,927	3,243	3,267	59.7	54.6	40.3	45.4
Ostrobothnia	4,929	4,542	3,331	3,407	59.7	57.1	40.3	42.9
Central Ostrobothnia	1,807	1,694	1,212	1,457	59.9	53.8	40.1	46.2
North Ostrobothnia	12,338	12,405	8,012	9,281	60.6	57.2	39.4	42.8
Kainuu	2,580	2,140	1,718	1,583	60.0	57.5	40.0	42.5
Lapland	6,052	4,822	4,007	3,755	60.2	56.2	39.8	43.8
Åland	880	908	561	912	61.1	49.9	38.9	50.1
Whole country	176,857	159,235	121,314	130,627	59.3	54.9	40.7	45.1

Enterprises

Slightly under one-half of the enterprises registered as injured parties operate in the main industry of wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (TOL2008 G). Other industries with a higher share are financial and insurance activities, public administration and real estate activities. The Business ID has been in use in the data received by Statistics Finland only for a few years, but its use is becoming more common. This may explain the large annual variations.

Enterprises are injured parties mainly in offences against property, but different types of offences against property are directed at different main industries. The share of wholesale and retail trade is manifestly high (68 per cent) in theft offences, especially in thefts and petty thefts from shops. In damages to property, the injured party is most commonly a real estate enterprise (31 per cent).

Detailed information on reported offences and persons suspected of offences, as well as victims of offences and injured parties, can be found in the reviews of this publication and in the Statfin database.

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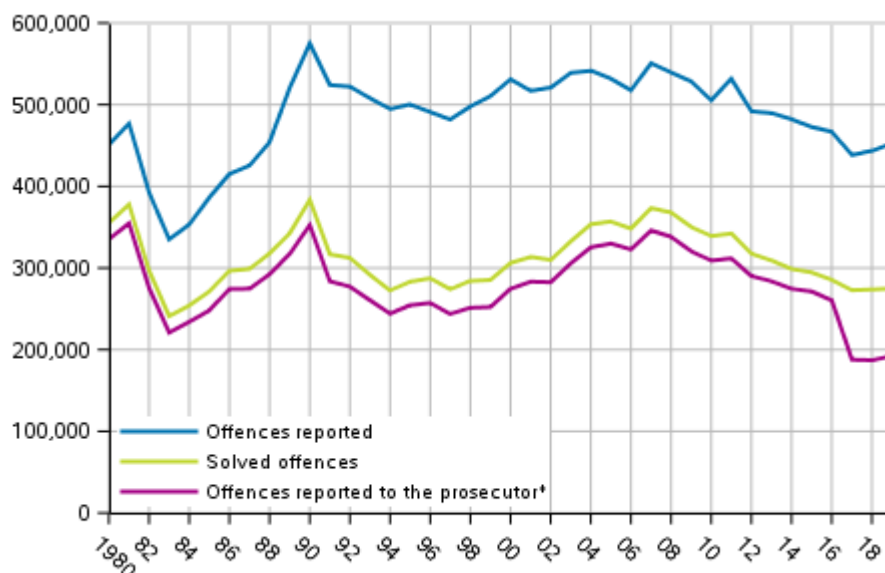
1. Review on offences recorded by the police, customs and border guard

Thefts, frauds and sexual offences on the rise, traffic offences and infractions falling in 2019

1.1. Summary

A total of 818,500 offences and infractions were recorded in 2019 by the police, customs and border guard, which was 6.3 per cent fewer than one year before. Of these offences and infractions, 452,700 were offences against the Criminal Code. Their number increased by 2.1 per cent from the previous year. Most offences outside the Criminal Code consist of traffic infractions, violations of social welfare legislation on road traffic and motor vehicle infractions. Altogether, 334,400 cases of exceeding speed limits were reported, which is 13.5 per cent fewer than in the year before.

Figure 1 Offences against the Criminal Code 1980 to 2019



*After 2016 not all of the Traffic offences are reported to prosecutor

Most of the offences and infractions are recorded by the police. The police recorded 805,300 offences and infractions in 2019, which was 6.2 per cent fewer than one year before. Offences against the Criminal Code increased by 2.3 per cent. A total of 444,000 of them were recorded.

The customs recorded 7,900 offences and infractions of which 6,400 were offences against the Criminal Code. The border guard recorded 5,400 offences and infractions of which 2,400 were offences against the Criminal Code. Offences and infractions recorded by the customs decreased by 11.5 per cent and those recorded by the border guard decreased by 8.8 per cent.

During 2019, the police, customs and border guard solved a total of 648,300 offences and infractions, which is 6.7 per cent lower than in 2018. The clearance rate for all offences and infractions fell by 0.3 percentage points.

1.2 Offences against property

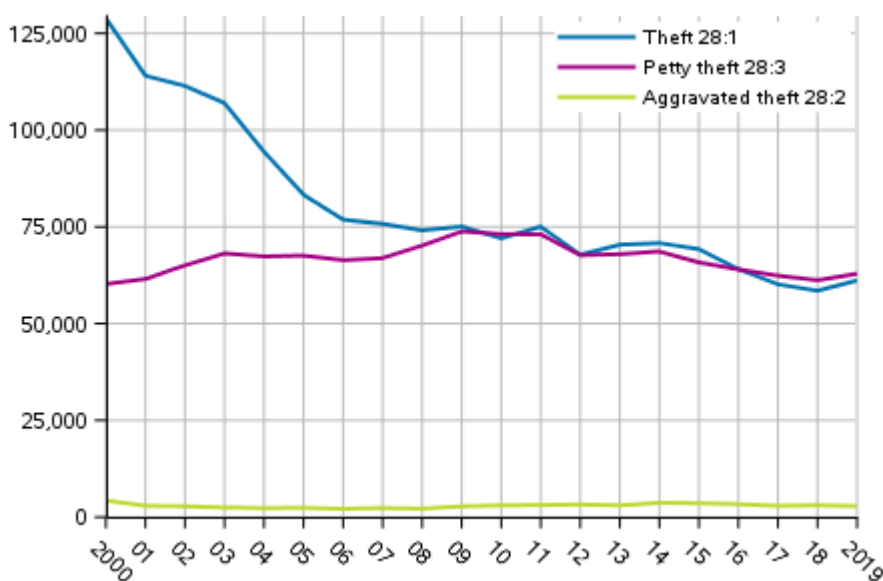
Recorded number of offences against property turned upwards

A total of 216,000 offences against property were recorded in 2019, which is 4.4 per cent more than in the previous year.

The recorded number of theft offences (Criminal Code, Chapter 28, Sections 1-3) was 126,900, which was good three per cent (4,200 cases) more than in 2018. The number of aggravated thefts (Criminal Code, Chapter 28, Section 2) was 2,800, which is nearly seven per cent lower than in 2018. The number of petty thefts (Criminal Code, Chapter 28, Section 3) grew by nearly three per cent (1,700 cases) and theft offences (Criminal Code, Chapter 28, Section 1) increased by nearly five per cent (2,700 cases) compared with the previous year. In all, 62,900 petty thefts and 61,200 thefts were reported. Compared to the beginning of the twenty-first century, the number of theft offences has fallen by good 30 per cent.

Altogether, 47,700 thefts and petty thefts from shops were recorded, which is 4.6 per cent more than in the year before.

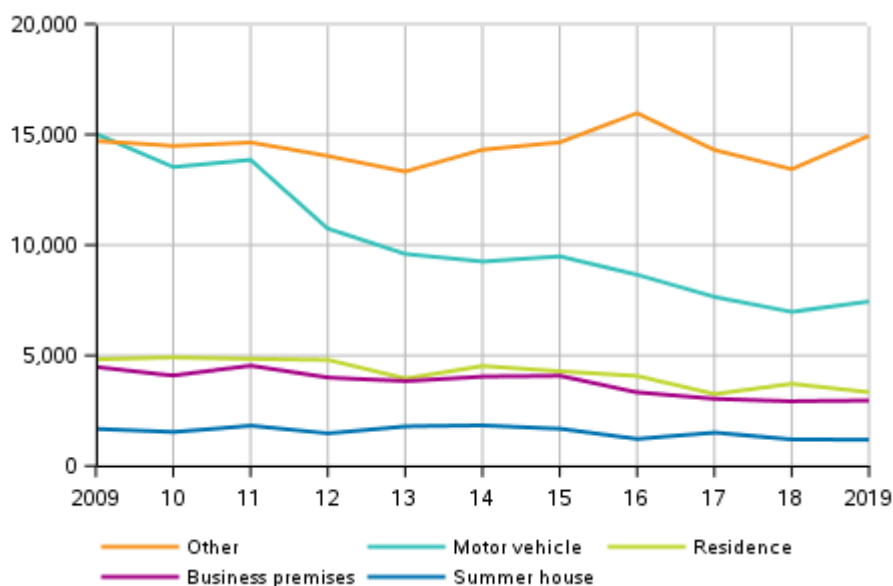
Figure 2. Thefts 2000 to 2019



In 2019, the number of reported burglaries (thefts, aggravated thefts or petty thefts through unlawful breaking in) was 29,900, which was 1,600 cases (5.8 per cent) more than in the year before. The number of burglary offences has been falling throughout the 2010s apart for a couple of exceptional years. Break-ins into cars have decreased especially much as their number has almost halved. In 2019, a total of 7,500 break-ins into cars were recorded, which is nearly 500 more than in the previous year.

The number of break-ins into houses reported was 3,300, which is 10 per cent fewer than in the previous year. The number of break-ins into free-time residences recorded was 1,200, which was the same as in 2018. The numbers of these offences vary much yearly but the general trend in the 2010s has been decreasing.

Figure 3. Burglaries 2009 to 2019



In total, 5,700 cases of stealing of a motor vehicle for temporary use (Criminal Code, Chapter 28, Section 9), aggravated stealing of a motor vehicle for temporary use and petty stealing of a motor vehicle for temporary use were recorded, which is good one per cent lower than in the year before.

Table 1. Thefts of use of a motor vehicle 2010-2019

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	8,786	9,464	6,821	6,126	5,953	5,878	5,253	4,868	4,540	4,333
Car	6,045	5,996	4,335	3,645	3,511	3,712	3,253	2,937	2,893	2,758
Moped	1,770	2,116	1,631	1,560	1,524	1,240	1,088	929	795	776
Motorcycle	654	1,021	629	656	681	722	694	770	623	562
Boat/vessel	39	32	31	34	19	19	21	34	22	20
Other motor vehicle	278	299	195	231	218	185	197	198	207	217

Altogether, 1,800 robberies (Criminal Code, Chapter 31, Sections 1-2, 2a) were recorded, which is slightly over six per cent more than in the year before. Of the robberies, 347 were aggravated, which is 44 cases more than in 2018. Nearly two-thirds of robberies occurred in public places.

The number of property offences recorded was 30,500, which was the same as in 2018. Reports of damages to property in public places decreased most. They decreased by close on two per cent. In turn, damages to property committed in a private place increased by good two per cent.

The number of reported frauds (Criminal Code, Chapter 36, Sections 1-3) has been growing for a few years. The number of reported frauds was 28,700, which is 4,200 cases (17 per cent) more than in the previous year. In all, 6,300 means of payment frauds (Criminal Code, Chapter 37, Sections 8-11) were reported, which is nearly 200 cases (three per cent) more than in the previous year.

Examined by region, most offences against property were reported in Uusimaa, both measured in the number of cases and relative to the size of the population. The offences are recorded based on the municipality where the offence occurs, not the municipality of residence of the suspect, so offences committed by tourists and other visitors are visible in the figures for that region.

Table 2. Selected offences against property by region per 100,000 population in 2019

	Offences against property	Theft 28:1	Aggravated theft 28:2	Petty theft 28:3	Breaking into a residence	Breaking into a summer residence	Robberies total	Damages to property total
Whole country	3,946	1,112	52	1,141	61	22	33	553
Uusimaa	4,827	1,509	70	1,445	68	10	49	638
Southwest Finland	3,652	1,051	43	1,081	52	15	27	490
Satakunta	2,955	883	45	703	61	23	18	470
Kanta-Häme	3,371	930	54	919	54	32	26	605
Pirkanmaa	3,816	1,190	58	1,160	73	25	31	575
Päijät-Häme	4,712	1,499	54	1,030	66	30	29	599
Kymenlaakso	3,798	887	51	856	63	32	23	518
South Karelia	4,025	801	36	1,105	63	16	24	597
South Savo	2,849	808	34	745	69	51	15	452
North Savo	3,290	849	42	1,085	54	28	27	579
North Karelia	2,722	638	19	921	27	12	19	430
Central Finland	3,358	1,093	50	921	73	55	29	450
South Ostrobothnia	1,993	440	29	652	42	25	18	378
Ostrobothnia	2,851	833	47	855	50	24	16	483
Central Ostrobothnia	2,433	399	21	1,026	38	13	16	398
North Ostrobothnia	3,456	859	36	1,259	53	26	32	490
Kainuu	3,105	517	19	1,271	46	25	18	618
Lapland	3,110	627	30	900	44	27	23	570
Åland	2,192	569	70	612	77	10	10	495

1.3 Violence and sexual offences

Number of reported sexual offences on the rise in 2019

In all, 72 suspected offences against life were reported. This is 13 cases fewer than in 2018 and the lowest figure in the 2000s. The number of offences against life has primarily been on the decline. Between 2010 to 2019, an average of 91 cases per year have been recorded while between 2000 and 2009 the average was 128. Four out of five offences were committed in private dwellings or some other private location. The number of offences against life in 2015 included 12 murders made with terrorist intent abroad, which the Finnish police were investigating. Of the offences against life recorded in 2017, two were murders made with terrorist intent. Altogether, 329 attempted homicides were recorded, which is 26 cases fewer than in the year before.

In 2018, a total of 33,800 assaults were reported which is 200 cases more than in 2017. In the 2010s, an average of 35,000 assaults have been recorded per year. The number of basic assaults increased by 2.3 per cent. In all, 23,700 such assaults were reported. The number of aggravated assaults went down by 1.6 per cent. A total of 1,600 of them were recorded. The number of petty assaults recorded was 8,600, which is 3.4 per cent fewer than in the previous year. The legislative amendment, which entered into force at the beginning of 2011, considerably increased the number of assault offences recorded in 2011. After the legislative amendment, petty assaults on minors or close relatives became officially prosecutable. In 2011, the number of assault offences recorded was 40,200.

A total of 1,477 rapes (rape, aggravated rape, rape, Paragraph 3) were recorded, which is six per cent more than in the year before. Of all rape offences, nearly 90 per cent were committed in private dwellings or some other private location. The recorded number of sexual abuses of a child was 1,709, which is 24.5 per cent more than in 2018. The number is higher than in 2011 to 2013, when an exceptionally large number of sexual abuses of a child were recorded. The act on aggravated rape of a child entered into force

on 15 April 2019. During 2019, a total of 34 cases of aggravated rape of a child were reported. In the statistics, aggravated rape of a child is included in the figures on cases of sexual abuse of a child. In addition, 1,119 other sexual offences were reported. Of them, 518 were cases of sexual harassment, which is six cases more than in 2018. Sexual harassment was added to the Criminal Code on 1 September 2014. The numbers of rapes and sexual abuses of a child vary much yearly. Individual reports may include a series of incidents comprising several criminal acts.

Table 3. Selected violent offences by region per 100,000 population in 2019

	Offences against life and health	Offences against life and attempted	Assault 21:5	Aggravated assault 21:6	Petty assault 21:7
Whole country	658	7	431	29	156
Uusimaa	722	8	503	25	147
Southwest Finland	601	4	359	25	174
Satakunta	584	6	342	28	158
Kanta-Häme	592	10	353	34	155
Pirkanmaa	624	8	391	27	166
Päijät-Häme	582	8	390	25	135
Kymenlaakso	623	6	393	42	146
South Karelia	677	5	373	26	236
South Savo	627	6	372	27	191
North Savo	708	18	392	36	237
North Karelia	494	6	292	27	131
Central Finland	779	7	551	38	142
South Ostrobothnia	543	7	369	26	116
Ostrobothnia	523	6	329	32	119
Central Ostrobothnia	701	6	475	26	175
North Ostrobothnia	568	5	394	31	113
Kainuu	871	10	604	33	192
Lapland	690	6	437	35	170
Åland	649	10	402	27	167

Relative to the population in the region, most sexual offences were reported in Kainuu, 105 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Most cases of sexual abuse of a child relative to the population were reported in Uusimaa. There a total of 635 sexual abuses of children were reported, that is, 38 cases per hundred thousand inhabitants.

Table 4. Sexual offences by region per 100,000 population in 2019

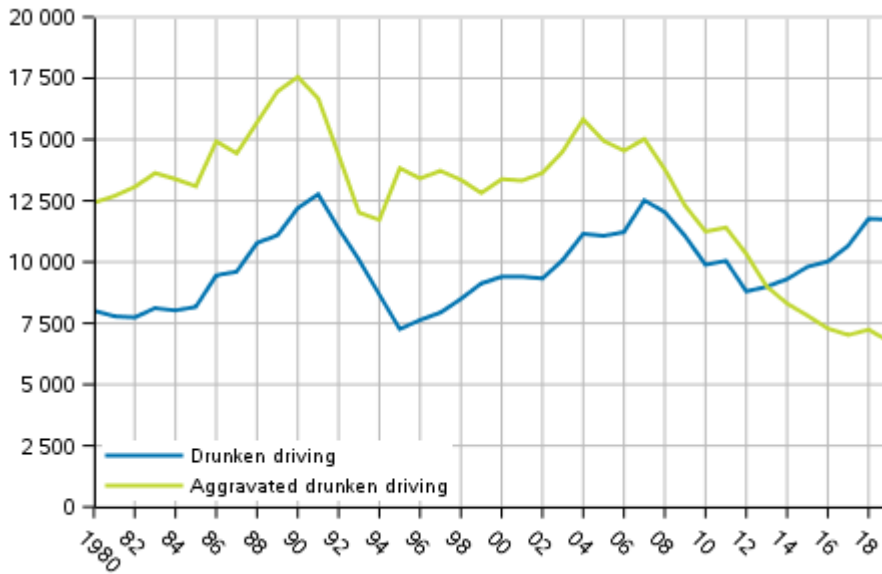
	Sexual offences	Sexual abuse of a child	Rape	Other sexual offences
Whole country	78	31	27	20
Uusimaa	92	38	30	25
Southwest Finland	59	22	19	18
Satakunta	70	22	20	28
Kanta-Häme	52	19	21	12
Pirkanmaa	79	30	31	19
Päijät-Häme	66	26	25	15
Kymenlaakso	83	31	30	22
South Karelia	63	29	20	14
South Savo	63	28	21	14
North Savo	63	21	25	18
North Karelia	61	20	25	17
Central Finland	81	31	27	23
South Ostrobothnia	66	34	17	14
Ostrobothnia	63	24	20	19
Central Ostrobothnia	57	19	29	9
North Ostrobothnia	77	35	26	16
Kainuu	105	35	53	18
Lapland	65	24	25	16
Åland	94	37	37	20

1.4 Traffic offences and infractions

In 2019, a total of 110,600 traffic offences were recorded, which is 4.9 per cent fewer than in the year before. In addition, 351,700 traffic infractions, violations of social welfare legislation on road traffic, and motor vehicle infractions were recorded. Of all traffic offences and infractions, 334,400 were cases of exceeding speed limits. Their number fell by 13.5 per cent from the previous year.

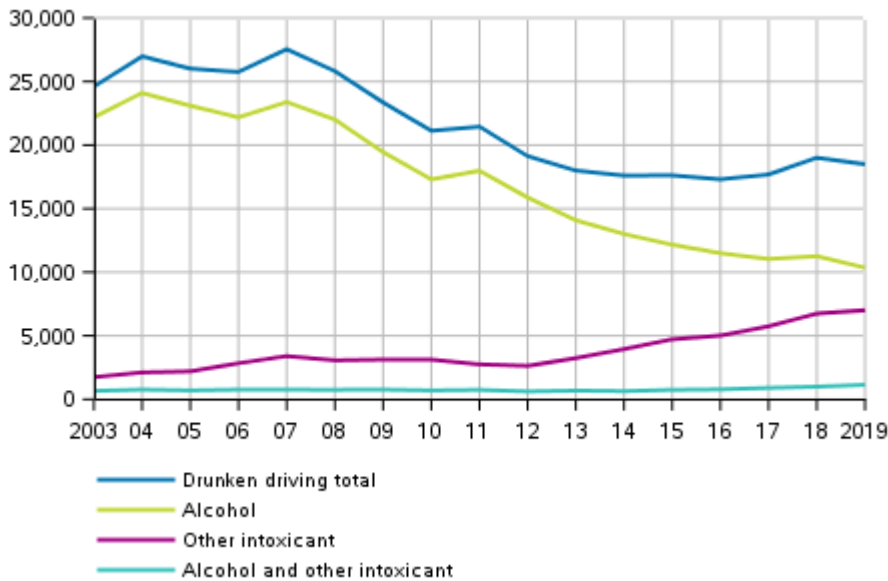
The number of cases of drunken driving decreased after a few years of growth. In 2019, a total of 18,500 cases of drunken driving were recorded, which is 500 cases (2.7 per cent) fewer than in the previous year. Altogether, 11,700 basic drunken driving cases (Criminal Code, Chapter 23, Section 3) were recorded, which is unchanged from the year before. Altogether, 6,800 cases of driving while seriously intoxicated (Criminal Code, Chapter 23, Section 4) were recorded, which is 6.6 per cent fewer than in the year before.

Figure 4. Drunken driving offences in 1980–2019



In cases of driving while seriously intoxicated, alcohol is still the intoxicant in around 90 per cent of cases, but more than one-half of the cases of driving while intoxicated are caused by other narcotic substances.

Figure 5. Drunken driving offences after intoxicant in 2003–2019



Close on 300 waterway, air or rail traffic intoxication cases were recorded, which is approximately 3.8 per cent fewer than in the year before. Forty-three cases of non-motor powered traffic intoxication was recorded.

1.5 Narcotics and alcohol offences

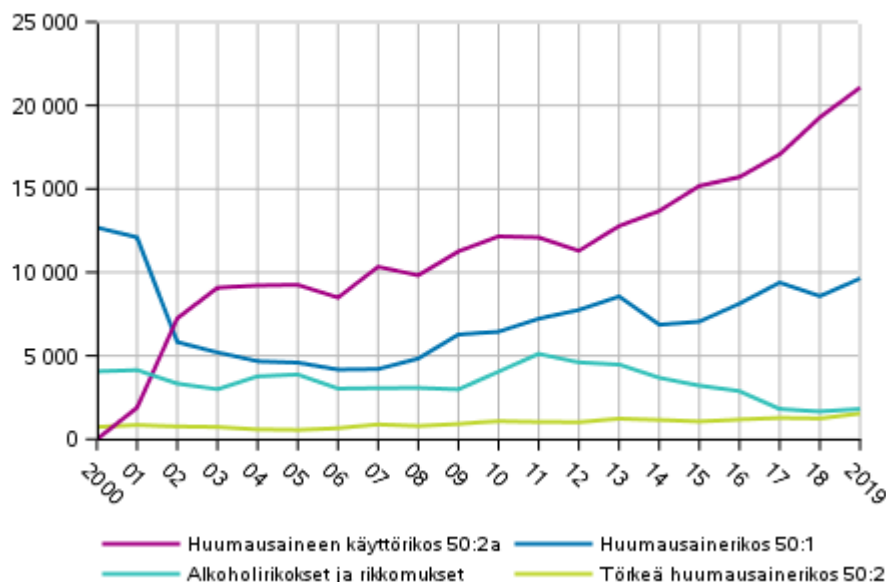
Recorded narcotics offences still growing

Altogether, 32,300 narcotics offences were recorded, which is 10.9 per cent more than in the year before. A total of 1,550 aggravated narcotics offences were recorded, which is 300 cases more than in the previous

year. In total, 21,100 unlawful uses of narcotics were recorded, which is 1,800 cases (9.3 per cent) more than in the previous year.

In all, 1,800 alcohol offences (Criminal Code, Chapter 50a) and infractions were recorded. This was nearly nine per cent higher than in the year before.

Figure 6. Alcohol and narcotics offences in 2000 to 2019



When compiling statistics on offences involving intoxicating substances, offences comprising several criminal acts are entered as one. Offences involving intoxicating substances are such that they are generally found out only because of the activity of the police, customs or border guard officials and most of the offences remain undisclosed.

1.6 Other offences and infractions

Altogether 4,700 reports of invasion of domestic premises and harassing communications (Criminal Code, Chapter 24, Sections 1-2) were recorded, which is 150 fewer cases than one year earlier. In all, 87 cases of invasion or aggravated invasion of public premises (Criminal Code, Chapter 24, Sections 3-4) were recorded. Illicit observation was reported 420 times, which is 150 cases more than in the previous year.

In all, 9,300 menaces, 4,600 defamations, and close on 700 stalking cases were recorded. The number of menaces grew by 5.1 per cent and that of defamations by 3.8 per cent.

In all, 3,900 identity thefts were recorded, which is 3.1 per cent more than in the previous year.

Good 300 employment offences (Criminal Code, Chapter 37) were reported, which is nearly 50 cases fewer than in the year before. Nearly 500 environmental offences (Criminal Code, Chapter 48) were recorded, which is approximately 50 cases fewer than in the year before.

1.7 Solving of offences

During 2019, the police, customs and border guard solved a total of 648,300 offences and infractions, which is 6.7 per cent lower than in 2018. The fall was mainly caused by a fall in the number of traffic offences and infractions. Altogether 275,000 offences against the Criminal Code were solved, which is good 1,300 cases more than in the previous year. The clearance rate of all offences and infractions was 79.2 per cent and the clearance rate of offences against the Criminal Code was 60.7 per cent. The corresponding rates were 79.5 and 61.7 per cent in the year before. The clearance rate is calculated as the

share of solved offences in the statistical year compared to the number of reported offences in the statistical year. For this reason, the clearance rate may be over 100 per cent for some year.

The clearance rate varies by type of offence quite strongly. Only approximately 15 per cent of thefts (Criminal Code, Chapter 28, Section 1) are solved while one-half of petty theft (Criminal Code, Chapter 28, Section 3) cases are solved. The clearance rates of assault offences have decreased slightly in recent years. In 2019, the clearance rate of assault offences was 63 per cent having been 70 per cent in 2015. Due to the manner of disclosure, drunken driving and traffic offences, and offences involving intoxicating substances almost all become solved.

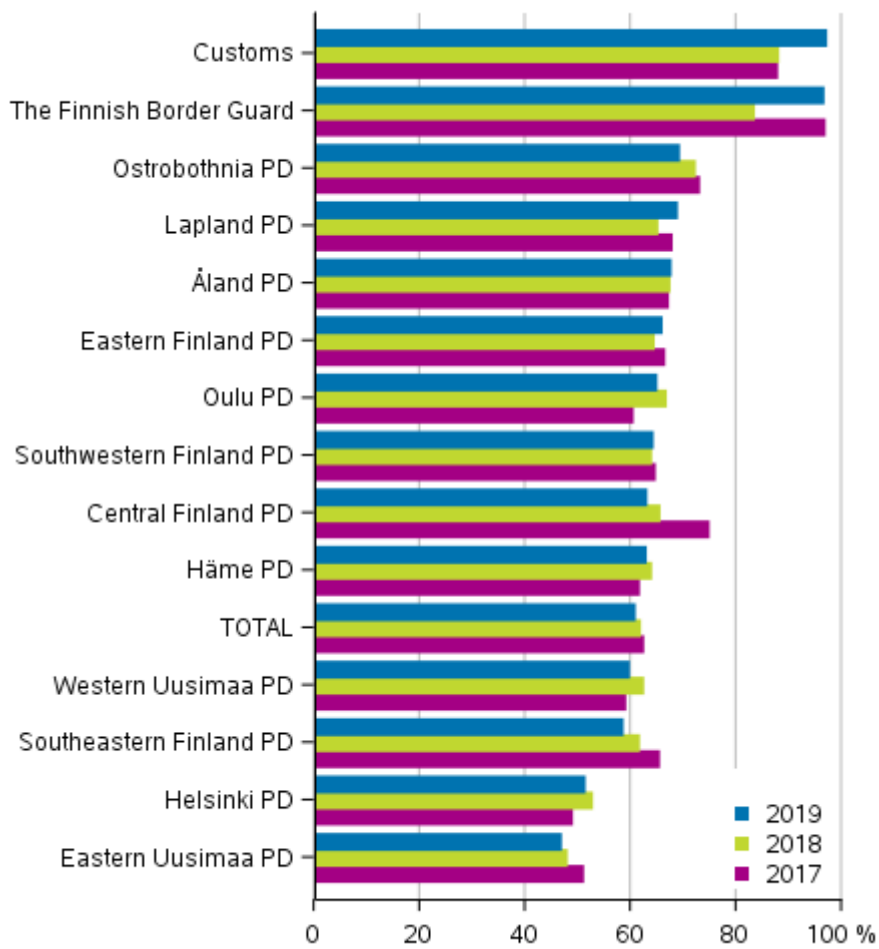
In 2018, a large number of sexual abuses of a child and rapes were recorded towards the end of the year, so they could not be cleared during that same year. This is visible in the drop of the clearance rate of such offences in 2018. In 2019, the clearance rate of these offences rose again closer to the figures for 2017.

Table 5. Clearance rate of certain types of offences in 1986-2019

	1986 - 1990	1991 - 1995	1996 - 2000	2001 - 2005	2006 - 2010	2011 - 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Offences against the Criminal Code	69	58	57	63	67	63	61	62	62	61
Theft 28:1	25	17	14	15	18	15	15	15	14	14
Aggravated theft 28:2	39	29	40	41	38	34	32	37	31	31
Petty theft 28:3	78	70	67	58	57	56	54	50	51	52
Robberies total	53	43	42	45	49	53	53	56	53	54
Damages to property total	29	27	27	26	25	22	22	22	24	23
Attempted manslaughter, murder or killing	95	91	92	94	97	92	88	100	84	86
Assault 21:5	79	74	76	80	81	76	67	66	64	64
Aggravated assault 21:6	85	84	83	87	88	84	81	80	77	78
Petty assault 21:7	95	86	79	75	73	72	65	60	59	58
Sexual abuse of a child	91	84	88	82	86	75	69	63	52	59
Rape	63	56	57	63	66	70	67	71	55	68

The lowest clearance rates for offences against the Criminal Code were found in the Eastern Uusimaa and Helsinki police departments. On the other hand, most offences were reported to the Helsinki police department, 73,000 cases. This is some 11,000 more than to the Central Finland police department, which recorded the second most offences.

Figure 7. Clearance rate of offences against the Criminal Code after authorities 2017 to 2019



2. Victims of offences and persons suspected of solved offences

2.1. Victims of certain offences

In 2019, there were 51,900 victims of recorded offences, which is 3.2 per cent more than in the year before. Of the victims, 27,500 were men and 24,500 women. The number of male victims grew by 2.1 per cent and that of female victims by 4.4 per cent.

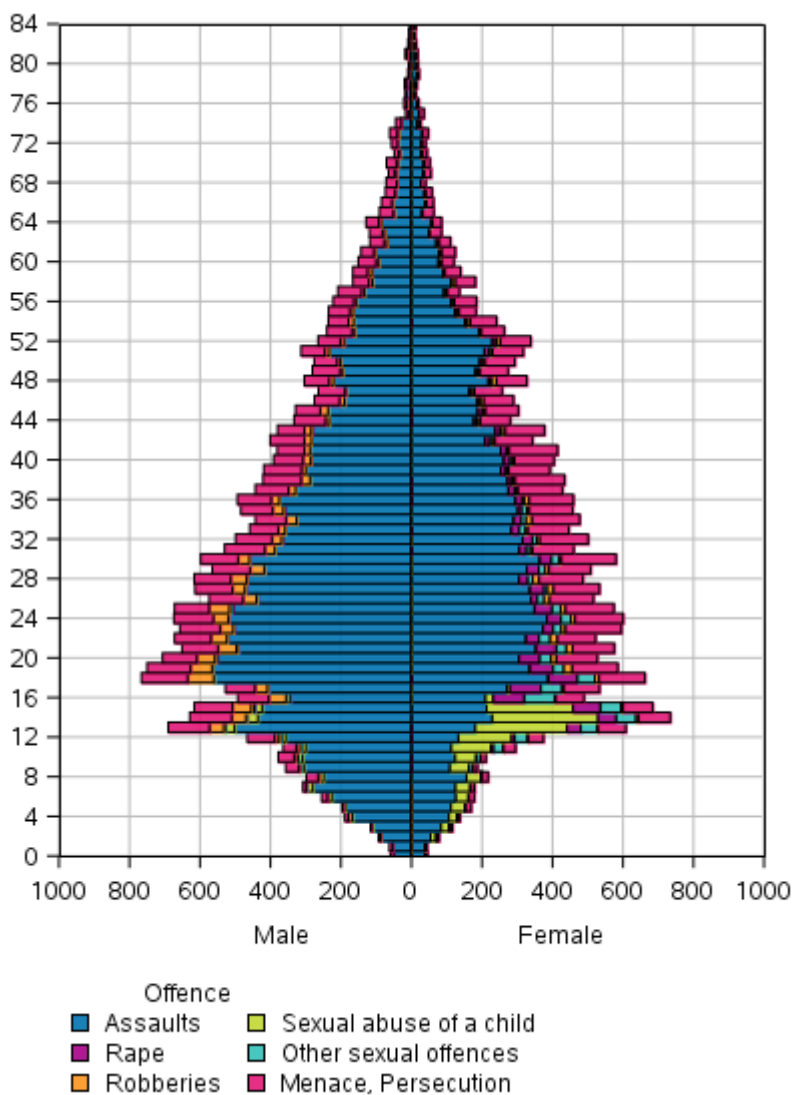
Information on victims is obtained reliably only on certain violent and sexual offences. For example, in offences against property, the police do usually not identify the victim of the offence and the injured party. Especially in offences against minors, the guardian of the actual victim is recorded as an injured party.

Close on 55 per cent of victims belong to the age group 15 to 39. Of the victims, 22 per cent were minors, which is good two percentage points more than in the year before. For men, the share of minors has risen slightly more than for women. In 2009, sixteen per cent of male victims were minors, while over the past few years the share has been around 20 per cent. For females, the share of minors has risen from around 18 to 20 per cent.

Of the victims of assault offences 8.1 per cent (2,700) were aged 18 to 20. Male victims were slightly younger than female victims as over 60 per cent of the victims aged under 25 were men while the share drops closer to 50 per cent for older victims. Apart from the oldest age groups, over one-half of assault victims are men. Of the male victims, 44 per cent were aged under 25, while 35 per cent of female victims were aged under 25.

Approximately 80 per cent of attempted homicide victims are men. Close on 90 per cent of the victims of sexual abuse of a child are girls and over 95 per cent of rape victims are female.

Figure 8. Victims of certain offences by age and sex in 2019



In solved offences, where, in addition to the victim, the suspect is also known, the victim was of Finnish background in 92.8 per cent of cases (Table 6). This is 1.2 percentage points more than one year earlier. In 94.7 per cent of sexual offences, the victim was of Finnish background. This is 0.3 percentage points lower than in the year before.

Of the suspects, 88.8 per cent were of Finnish background, which is 0.3 percentage points more than in the previous year. In sexual offences, the share of suspects of Finnish background went down by 4.8 percentage points to 72.8 per cent.

In offences against a victim of Finnish background, the suspect was also of Finnish background in 91.6 per cent of cases. In sexual offences, the share was 74.8 per cent. The share was good four percentage points lower than in 2018.

In 2019, the share of suspects with foreign background of offences against victims of foreign background fell to under one half. The share was now 47.9 per cent, having been 53.2 per cent in the year before.

Table 6. Victims of certain solved offences by origin and person suspected by origin 2019

Victim's origin/offence		Person suspected origin		
		Origins total	Person with Finnish background total	Person with foreign background total
Origins total	Total	16,188	14,372	1,816
	Assault offences	10,794	9,626	1,168
	Sexual offences exc	901	656	245
	Other offences	4,493	4,090	403
Person with Finnish background total	Total	15,018	13,763	1,255
	Assault offences	9,948	9,190	758
	Sexual offences exc	853	638	215
	Other offences	4,217	3,935	282
Person with foreign background total	Total	1,170	609	561
	Assault offences	846	436	410
	Sexual offences exc	48	18	30
	Other offences	276	155	121

2.2 Persons suspected of solved offences

About 30 per cent of suspects are suspected of several offences

Of the 275,000 offences against the Criminal Code solved in 2019, a total of 300,400 persons were suspects, which is around one per cent more than in the previous year. The same person can be suspected of more than one offence and one offence can have several suspects. Of the suspects, 240,700 were men, which is 0.3 per cent more than in the year before. The number of female suspects increased by 3.3 per cent. They numbered 59,700. Of those suspect of offences against the Criminal Code, 19.9 per cent were women. The share of women among suspects has varied between 17 and 20 per cent in recent years.

Statistics Finland only publishes data on suspects of solved offences. The preliminary investigation authority records the offence as solved when the preliminary investigation is completed, and the case can be transferred to the prosecutor for consideration of charges. The fact that someone is a suspect does not mean that the prosecutor will charge or convict the person of an offence.

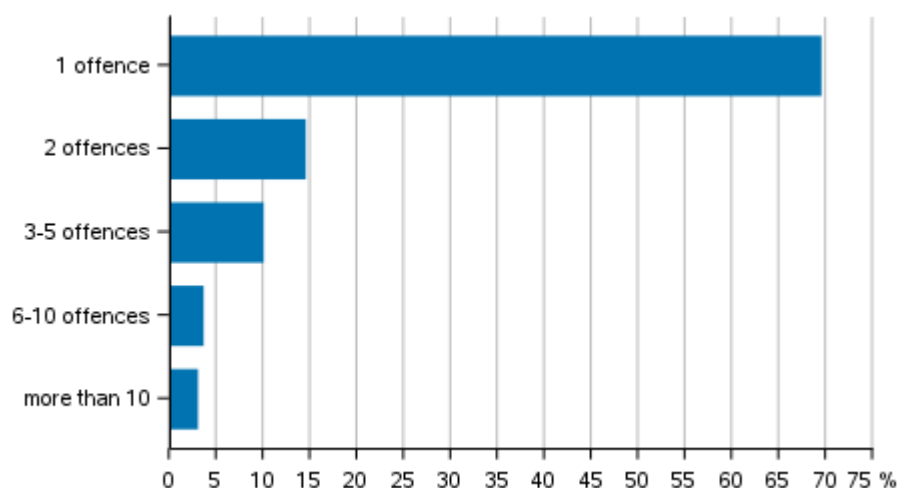
Suspects can also be examined by the gravest offence of the year or the so-called principal offence. Examined this way, there were 124,800 suspects of offences against the Criminal Code. So, one person was suspect of an average of 2.4 offences. On average, men are suspected of 2.5 offences and women of 2.1 offences. For both men and women, offences seem to concentrate on ever fewer suspects as for both, the number of offences per suspect has grown since 2006.

In addition to the quantitative difference, the criminality of men and women differs in that women's shares of assaults, drunken driving and damages to property were small compared to men. However, the share of women suspected of assaults has risen from under 10 per cent in 1980 to some 20 per cent. Typical crimes for women are shoplifting and petty thefts, frauds, embezzlements and forgeries.

The share of minors and young people aged under 21 among suspects is slightly under one fifth.

The majority of suspects, 69.4 per cent, were suspects of only one offence against the Criminal Code in 2019. The corresponding figure was 70.6 per cent in the previous year. In all, 14.4 per cent were suspects of two offences. Of the suspects, 16.2 per cent were suspected of more than two offences.

Figure 9. Persons suspected of offences against the Criminal Code by number of offences in 2019, %



Tables 7 and 8 show the suspects of offences against the Criminal Code by age group relative to the population. Based on the gravest offence a person is only suspected once during the year. Based on the tables, offences concentrate on an ever smaller group of suspects.

Table 7. Suspects of solved offences against the Criminal Code by age and sex, principal offence rule in 2010-2019, share per 1,000 population

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	Total	33	33	31	30	28	27	25	23	23	23
	0 - 14	8	9	7	6	5	5	6	6	6	6
	15 - 17	62	64	55	52	49	47	43	44	43	43
	18 - 20	91	93	88	86	80	78	76	71	75	74
	21 - 24	71	72	67	66	62	61	57	54	56	54
Male	Total	52	52	48	46	44	43	40	36	37	35
	0 - 14	11	12	10	9	8	8	8	9	8	9
	15 - 17	93	96	84	80	77	72	65	69	67	67
	18 - 20	139	139	131	129	119	118	115	110	115	114
	21 - 24	109	110	104	101	95	94	87	83	87	82
Female	Total	14	15	14	13	13	12	12	10	10	10
	0 - 14	5	5	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3
	15 - 17	30	31	25	23	20	20	19	18	17	17
	18 - 20	42	45	44	42	39	37	34	31	34	33
	21 - 24	30	31	29	30	28	27	26	24	24	24

Table 8. Suspects of solved offences against the Criminal Code by age and sex in 2010-2019, share per 1,000 population

		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	Total	69	69	64	62	59	58	57	54	54	54
	0 - 14	13	14	11	10	9	8	8	9	9	10
	15 - 17	122	126	109	103	98	91	84	82	80	83
	18 - 20	208	214	201	198	185	185	180	199	178	175
	21 - 24	183	175	167	165	152	156	152	148	156	154
Male	Total	115	115	106	102	97	95	92	89	88	88
	0 - 14	18	20	15	14	13	12	12	14	12	14
	15 - 17	194	202	177	167	161	149	134	134	128	134
	18 - 20	332	340	320	314	290	293	279	332	284	272
	21 - 24	290	279	268	261	241	250	239	234	246	237
Female	Total	25	26	23	24	23	23	22	20	21	21
	0 - 14	8	8	6	5	4	4	4	5	5	5
	15 - 17	46	47	39	37	33	31	31	28	29	30
	18 - 20	79	82	77	77	76	72	75	60	65	71
	21 - 24	71	67	62	64	60	58	60	58	61	66

Of all suspects of offences and infractions, six per cent were under the influence of alcohol. In 2006, the corresponding share was 16 per cent. The state of intoxication is not examined in nearly all cases. For example, in connection with automatic traffic control the state of intoxication is not examined.

Of all suspects of offences against the Criminal Code, 13 per cent were under the influence of alcohol and 11 per cent were under the influence of other intoxicants. The role of alcohol as an intoxicant has decreased and that of other intoxicants has increased. In all, 22 per cent of suspects were under the influence of alcohol and four per cent were under the influence of other intoxicants in 2006. Of the suspects of offences against life and health 36 per cent were under the influence of alcohol, while in 2006 the corresponding share was 60 per cent.

2.3 Nationality and origin

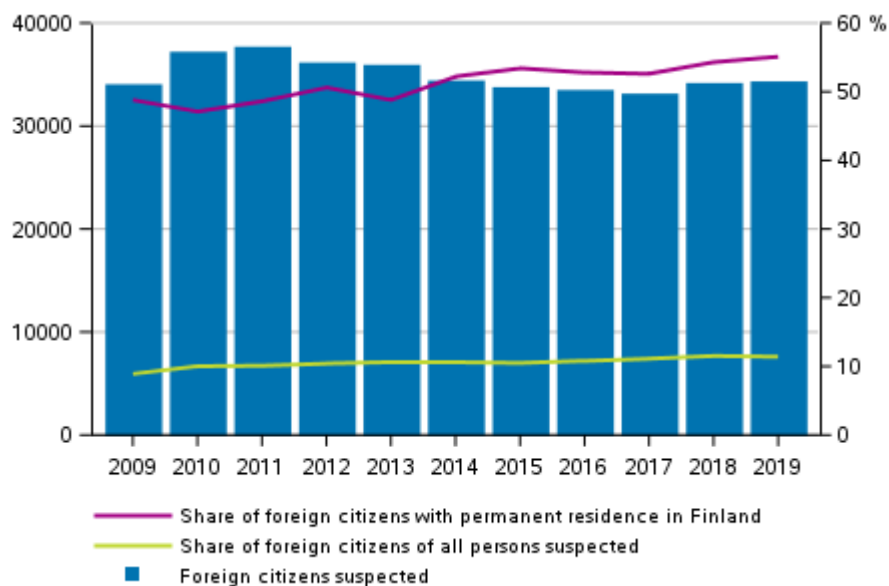
Number of foreign suspects increasing

In 2019, there were 34,300 foreign citizens suspected of offences against the Criminal Code. This is nearly 200 (0.5 per cent) more than in 2018. The number of Finnish suspects was 2,600 (one per cent) higher than in the year before. Of the foreign suspects, 55.1 per cent had a permanent place of residence in Finland. The share was 0.8 percentage points higher than in the year before.

In Mainland Finland, the proportion of foreigners among suspects was biggest in the region of South Karelia. The share of foreigners was 21.9 per cent. The next highest shares of foreigners were found in Uusimaa, 19.6 per cent, and Kymenlaakso 16.9 per cent.

Persons with dual nationality, whose one nationality is Finnish are recorded as Finns. The permanent residence of a person is determined based on the person's municipality of residence. Tourists, asylum-seekers and other persons staying temporarily in the country do not have a domicile of Finland. Statistics Finland records suspect data only on solved crimes. A person can appear as a suspect in the statistics several times during the year.

Figure 10. Foreign citizens suspected of offences against the Criminal Code, their share of all persons suspected and share with permanent residence in Finland in 2009 to 2019



The biggest group of foreigners suspected of offences against the Criminal Code were Estonian. They numbered 8,900, which is the same as in 2018. Other countries where over 1,000 of citizens were suspected were Russia (4,600), Iraq (3,200), Sweden (1,800), Romania (1,500) and Somalia (1,000). For example, compared with the year before, the number of Iraqis increased by 3.5 per cent and that of Somali decreased by 5.7 per cent. The number of Swedes went down by 12.3 per cent and that of Romanians by 9.3 per cent.

Of Romanians, only 18.9 per cent were permanent residents of Finland. Under one-half of Russian suspects also lived permanently in Finland. Of them, 32.5 per cent had a permanent place of residence in Finland. Just over one-half of Estonians resided permanently in Finland. Of Somalis, 95 per cent and 70.4 per cent of Iraqis resided permanently in Finland.

In all, 87.6 per cent of foreign suspects were men. Of Finnish suspects, 79.2 per cent were men. Foreigners were also slightly older than Finnish suspects. Of foreign suspects, around 11 per cent were aged under 21 and around 40 per cent were aged under 30. Of Finnish suspects, 19 per cent are aged under 21 and 46 per cent under 30.

Origin

Of the suspects of offences against the Criminal Code, 256,400 (85.4 per cent) were of Finnish background. The share of suspects of Finnish origin has decreased by 4.1 percentage points in ten years. Some 96 per cent of the suspects of Finnish background were born in Finland.

There were 31,500 suspects with foreign background (10.5 per cent). Ten per cent of suspects with foreign background were born in Finland. The share of suspects with foreign background who have been born in Finland has increased by six percentage points in ten years.

The share of suspects with eastern European origin among foreign suspects has decreased in ten years from 26 to 19 per cent. Correspondingly, the share of people with Northern European origin has risen from 19 to 24 per cent. The share of people with Western Asian background has risen from good 11 per cent to slightly under 17 per cent.

Table 9. Persons suspected of offences against criminal code with foreign background by background country 2009-2019

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Total	23564	25539	27449	27971	27371	28440	29089	29244	28900	31103	31549
Northern Africa	957	1197	1231	1162	965	1039	1052	997	1104	1026	1007
Sub-Saharan Africa	3349	3534	3782	3454	3750	4367	4617	4578	3997	4140	4209
America	477	505	504	504	457	509	519	556	553	486	435
Eastern Asia	302	187	400	328	194	237	212	195	160	187	222
Western Asia	2678	2758	2971	3047	3218	3419	3610	3734	4065	4760	5190
South-eastern Asia and Oceania	985	904	936	1049	1146	1036	961	1128	913	959	925
Eastern Europe	6103	5915	6299	6369	5915	5924	6027	5841	5943	5932	5895
Northern Europe	4423	5925	6396	6768	6524	6478	6450	6561	6600	7731	7621
Southern Europe	1665	1548	1507	1542	1490	1527	1536	1394	1394	1393	1309
Western Europe	2235	2515	2591	2771	2492	2506	2497	2537	2625	2788	2757
Unknown	390	551	832	977	1220	1398	1608	1723	1546	1701	1979

There were 12,400 (4.1 per cent) suspects of unknown origin. The share of those with unknown origin has remained more or less the same, but the absolute number has shrunk.

In 2018, a total of 7.3 per cent of the Finnish population was of foreign origin.

A person whose one or both parents were born in Finland is counted as having Finnish background. A person has foreign background if his or her both parents were born abroad. Origin information is not available for tourists or other persons not belonging to the Finnish population.

2.4 Backgrounds of suspects

Around 26 per cent of those suspected of offences against the Criminal Code belonged to the lowest income decile when viewed by disposable money income. Over one-half of the suspects belong to the three lowest income deciles. The share of those belonging to these three lowest income deciles has increased from 53.1 to 56.8 per cent in ten years.

Female suspects have slightly higher income than male suspects. Of them, 48.1 per cent belonged to the three lowest income deciles in 2019, while the corresponding figure for men was 58.9 per cent.

In relative terms, most suspects belonging to the highest income decile were found among suspects of traffic offences and infractions, employment offences and tax evasion.

Examined by main type of activity, 26 per cent of suspects were unemployed, while the share of unemployed in the entire population was under five per cent. Of the suspects, good 28 per cent were employed while the employed represent close on 48 per cent of the entire population.

More than one-half of suspects have no post-basic level educational qualification. Only good five per cent of suspects had lower or upper level university degrees or doctorate degrees.

Appendix tables

Appendix table 1. Reported objects of theft offences in 2013 to 2019

Property category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alcoholic beverages	3,898	4,601	4,360	3,637	2,942	2,630	2,467
Bicycles and accessories	21,858	23,866	22,992	20,695	19,657	19,789	20,996
Boat motors, motor parts	1,331	1,893	1,451	1,240	808	741	585
Boats and boating equipment	1,040	1,212	1,083	715	730	725	610
Building and electrical supplies	3,153	3,041	2,963	2,180	1,916	2,015	1,875
Carrier bags, briefcases, handbags and wallets	7,169	6,769	5,911	5,076	4,543	4,692	3,784
Chemicals	3,867	3,534	2,053	1,664	1,700	1,371	1,466
Clothing items	6,114	6,917	6,501	4,543	4,054	4,214	3,584
Computers and accessories	4,903	4,864	4,680	4,147	3,137	2,901	2,690
Dishes, utensils and silverware	1,865	1,852	1,720	1,197	918	868	570
Entertainment electronics	4,502	4,579	3,963	2,960	2,629	2,464	2,468
Equipment for sport, camping and fishing	3,460	3,980	3,600	2,395	2,154	2,181	1,714
Food	1,478	1,874	1,505	1,328	1,159	1,037	1,209
Jewellery, precious stones and precious metals	11,336	9,247	8,289	4,767	3,475	3,197	2,005
Means of payment	13,333	12,645	10,589	8,846	8,504	8,319	6,527
Optical instruments, photographic equipment and medical equipment	4,379	4,216	3,808	2,695	2,317	2,085	1,592
Ornaments and collectibles, art objects, medals	1,393	1,440	1,618	1,061	889	806	567
Other property	9,939	10,227	9,043	6,673	5,917	5,911	4,960
Parts and accessories for vehicles, unregistered vehicles and their trailers	4,403	4,498	4,344	3,658	3,558	3,596	3,735
Securities and documents	18,126	16,812	14,738	12,831	12,415	11,970	9,928
Telephones and accessories	13,120	11,795	10,262	8,968	8,174	7,575	6,405
Travel document	1,073	1,113	1,070	1,075	1,118	973	1,013
Watches	1,054	1,251	1,077	922	681	655	618
Work machinery and tools	13,150	14,655	13,506	11,762	10,962	11,610	11,447

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http://www.tilastokeskus.fi/til/rpk/index_en.html

Source: Statistics on offences and coercive measures 2019, Offences reported. Statistics Finland