



Police Crime Statistics 2002

- Federal Republic of Germany -

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- Section KI 12 -

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1. Contents and informational value of the Police Crime Statistics

The unlawful (criminal) acts dealt with by the police, including attempts subject to punishment, are recorded in the Police Crime Statistics. This also includes the drug offenses handled by the customs authorities.

Breaches of regulations and road traffic offenses are **not** covered (however, the offenses described in Sections 315 and 315b of the German Penal code as well as Section 22a of the Road Traffic Act - which are not regarded as road traffic offenses in the sense of the guidelines - are covered). In addition, offenses committed outside the Federal Republic of Germany and offenses against the criminal laws of the individual German states (except for the data protection legislation of the states["Laender"]) are **not** included.

In order to obtain the most complete statistical picture possible of the security situation, offenses by children who cannot be held responsible under criminal law due to their age, and by mentally ill persons who also cannot be held responsible under criminal law, are included as well when statistics are collected for the PCS. The judicial authorities, and not the police, decide the question of guilt. Furthermore, when cases are not cleared up, the age and the criminal responsibility of the perpetrators are usually not known anyway.

Collection of statistics is based on a catalogue of criminal offenses compiled under both penal and criminological aspects. "Outgoing statistics" have been kept in a uniform manner throughout Germany since 1 January 1971, i.e. the criminal offenses that come to light are not recorded until the police investigations have been concluded and the respective files can be handed over to the public prosecutor's office or the court. The State Criminal Police Offices send the figures to the Bundeskriminalamt in a predetermined form as tables (aggregated data), and these are compiled to create the Police Crime Statistics for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The **informational value** of the Police Crime Statistics is limited in particular by the fact that the police do not learn about all the criminal offenses that are committed. The extent to which crime goes unreported depends on the type of offense, and this can vary over the course of time in response to a variety of factors (e.g. public willingness to report offenses, the intensity of crime detection efforts). Therefore it is not possible to assume there is a fixed ratio between the number of offenses committed and the offenses recorded in the statistics.

The following factors can influence statistical developments in the Police Crime Statistics:

- ⇒ Extent to which crime is reported (e.g. the insurance aspect)
- ⇒ Police crime detection efforts
- ⇒ Collection of data for statistical purposes
- ⇒ Amendments to criminal law
- ⇒ Actual changes in crime

Thus the Police Crime Statistics do not provide an exact reflection of crime, but rather one that is more or less accurate depending on the specific type of offense. Nevertheless, these statistics do help the legislative and executive branches and those who work in the field of science to obtain information about the frequency of the cases recorded as well as about forms of crime and development trends in order to achieve the objectives described above.

2. Definitions

Alcohol as an influence during commission of an offense

Alcohol is considered to be an influence if it impaired the suspect's judgment during commission of the offense. The decisive factor is whether the subject was obviously under the influence of alcohol, or whether the investigation indicates probable influence.

Case

➤ Case that comes to police notice

This is every (criminal) act listed in the catalogue of offenses that is the subject of a complaint handled by the police. Punishable attempts also fall under this definition. The total number of cases that come to notice results from the addition of the figures given for the various offense categories.

➤ Case that is cleared up

A solved (cleared up) case is an illegal (criminal) act for which, based on the results of the police investigations, either a suspect known at least by name was established or a suspect was caught in the act.

Cash carrying persons

All transports by cash carrying persons that are primarily or exclusively devoted to the transportation of money or objects of value, for business or professional purposes, are considered to be cash/valuables transports. This applies to employees as well as to owners or managers of businesses, the corresponding commercial transports of money or valuables, and also postal personnel who deliver money orders.

Clearance rate

The clearance rate expresses the percentage relationship between cases cleared up and cases that came to police notice during the period under review. A clearance rate exceeding 100 can result if cases dating back to previous years are solved during the period under review.

$$CR = \frac{\text{cases cleared up} \times 100}{\text{cases that came to police notice}}$$

Communication services

"Communication services" covers all transmissions of speech/sound, text and images, regardless of the means of transmission. Access authorization can be in the form of a card (a prepaid telephone card, a telephone card used as a credit card, another access authorization card/chip) and/or another means of access (e.g. a password). Such offenses are generally recorded under key no. 5179 (fraud by means of access authorization for communication services). *See also page 20, e) handling special cases*

Credit card

In the Police Crime Statistics, credit cards are considered to be all payment cards whose use results in a delay in charging the purchase to/debiting it against the respective account - key no. 5164 (in contrast to a debit card).

Daytime burglary of a residence

For Police Crime Statistics recording purposes, an offense is regarded as a daytime burglary of a residence (key no. 436*) if it was committed between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 p.m.

Debit card

In the Police Crime Statistics, debit cards are considered to be all payment cards whose use results in the purchase being charged to/debited against the respective account immediately after the card is presented (in contrast to a credit card). Debit cards can be used without a PIN (direct debiting, key no. 5162) or with a PIN (key no. 5163).

Drug offenses / type of drug

If a drug offense involves several types of drugs, the following priorities apply when the respective statistics are recorded:

1. Heroin
1. Cocaine
2. Amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives of these in powder or liquid form
3. Amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives of these in the form of tablets or capsules (ecstasy)
4. LSD
5. Cannabis
6. Other drugs

Economic crimes (key no. 8930)

The following offenses are considered to be "economic crime":

1. all the criminal offenses (except for computer fraud¹) listed in Section 74c (1) Nos. 1-6 of the Judicature Act (GVG):
 - a) criminal offenses according to the Patents Act, Utility Models Act, Semiconductor Protection Act, Plant Varieties Protection Act, Trademarks Act, Registered Designs Act, Copyright Act, Act against Unfair Competition, Stock Corporation Act, Act on the Financial Statements of Certain Enterprises and Groups, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Act on Implementation of the EEC Regulation regarding the European Economic Interest Grouping, the Cooperatives Act, and the Company Transformation Act
 - b) criminal offenses involving the banking industry and deposits, the stock exchange and credit system, the Insurance Industry Supervision Act and the Securities Trading Act
 - c) criminal offenses according to the Economic Offenses Act of 1954, the Foreign Trade and Payments Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Act as well as offenses against fiscal monopoly, tax and customs law, including cases where their penal provisions are applicable pursuant to other laws; this does not apply if the same act constitutes an offense under the Narcotics Act and also does not apply to fiscal offenses involving the motor vehicle tax.
 - d) criminal offenses according to the Wine Act and food products legislation
 - e) subsidy fraud, investment fraud, credit fraud, bankruptcy offenses, preferential treatment for creditors or debtors
 - f) anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender as well as taking and offering a bribe in business transactions
 - g) fraud, breach of trust, usury, granting a benefit and offering a bribe, insofar as special knowledge of the economic sector is necessary to make an assessment of the case
2. offenses committed in connection with actual or simulated economic activity and which, in addition to causing losses to individuals, can impair the economic sector or the general public **and/or** that require a special knowledge of business to clear them up.

Such offenses are recorded under the special designation "econcr=yes".

Firearm

- Only firearms as defined in Section 1 of the Weapons Law are considered to be "fired" and "carried". With regard to individuals who are authorized to carry firearms in connection with their lawful duties, if complaints are filed against them as a result of carrying out their duties, this is not to be recorded as "carrying" a firearm.
- A case of being "threatened" by a firearm must be recorded if at least one victim feels subjectively threatened (even, for example, by a toy gun).
- The carrying of firearms must be recorded in those cases where the suspect had the firearm in his possession at the time an offense was committed. There does not have to be any intent to use the firearm.
- The legal definition of "firearms" according to Section 1 of the Weapons Law covers all devices designed to shoot ammunition and that propels the projectile through a barrel. This includes air pressure weapons, spring pressure weapons, carbon dioxide weapons, blank cartridge pistols,

¹) Computer fraud is included in the offenses listed under the Judicature Act, but it often does not constitute economic crime (because the manipulation of machines is dominant).

irritant weapons, signal pistols, and toy guns whose external form makes them appear to be automatic self-loading weapons that are war weapons in the sense of the War Weapons Control Act.

Hard drug users

Hard drug users are considered to be the users of the substances and preparations listed in Annexes I - III of the Narcotic Drugs Act, including manufactured pharmaceuticals that are subject to the provisions of narcotics legislation - with the exception of those persons who use only cannabis products (hashish, marijuana, hashish oil) or psilocybin (mushrooms) and of "exempted preparations". How these substances and preparations are consumed by the user does not matter. To the extent that persons known as hard drug users consume alternative substances - "exempted preparations" or other medications or substances not covered by the Narcotic Drugs Act - this must also be considered as hard drug use.

Note: The most important hard drugs are heroin, cocaine, amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives of these in powder or liquid form as well as in the form of tablets or capsules (including ecstasy) and LSD.

Kiosk

A kiosk is defined as small, closed-off business premises where customers are served at a counter that prevents them from entering.

Loss

The basic definition of a loss is the monetary value (market value) of the illegally obtained property. In the case of fraud-type property offenses, loss should be understood as the decrease in the value of the property. The respective loss must be recorded for all completed offense categories marked in the catalogue of offenses (value stated in Euro, rounded up to the next full Euro amount). If no loss can be established, a loss of 1 € is assigned as a symbolic value. This also applies if, in the case of a completed property offense, the property in question was only endangered. If a fraud-related loss is also an insolvency-related loss, the full loss must be recorded under the insolvency offenses (since 1 January 1994), while a loss of 1 € is recorded for the related fraud offense. No loss is recorded in the case of attempted murder attended with robbery.

Number of suspects per 100,000 (S/100,000)

This is the number of established suspects, calculated per 100,000 inhabitants of the corresponding segment of the population, in each case **without** children under 8 years of age (the key date is the 1st of January of the year under review). The problems presented by these "per 100,000" figures result from the fact that they are affected both by what is not reported in the population statistics (which do **not** include some of the suspects who come to notice - see the comments on the offense rate), and also by what is not reported in the Police Crime Statistics. In addition to the lack of figures for unreported crime, the perpetrators of cases that have not been cleared up are also not taken into account. Therefore this "per 100,000" figure cannot reflect the actual incidence of crime but rather, at the most, the incidence of crime cleared up and recorded by the police for the population as a whole or for specific subgroups.

$$S/100,000 = \frac{\text{suspects 8 years or older} \times 100,000}{\text{no. of persons in population 8 years or older}}$$

Offense rate (OR)

The offense rate is the total number of cases that come to police notice - or the number of cases for a specific type of offense - per 100,000 inhabitants (The key date is generally the 1st of January of the year under review; if a different date is given, this is the most recent one available). The informative value of the offense rate is negatively affected by the fact that only part of the criminal offenses committed come to police notice, while at the same time offenses committed by persons who are not counted as part of the German population (such as members of the armed forces stationed in Germany, foreign travellers in transit, tourists, visitors and cross-border commuters, as well as non-Germans who live in Germany illegally) are nevertheless included in the Police Crime Statistics.

$$\text{OR} = \frac{\text{no. of cases recorded} \times 100,000}{\text{no. of inhabitants}}$$

Place of the offense

The place of offense is the community in the Federal Republic of Germany where the unlawful (criminal) act was committed (place of occurrence). Offenses committed on German ships or aircraft outside the Federal Republic of Germany are recorded as committed in the German state where the ship/aircraft has its home (air)port, and the place of the offense is recorded as "unknown". In cases where offenses are committed on foreign merchant ships or nonmilitary aircraft on German territory, the German port of call, or airport where the aircraft landed, is considered to be the place of the offense. In the case of failure to pay fare on public transportation, the place where the suspect boarded the public transportation is generally considered to be the place of the offense. If the place where the subject boarded cannot be determined, the place from which the means of transport departed is designated as the place of the offense. If an international transport connection is concerned, the first place where the timetable indicates the subject can board in Germany is considered to be the place of the offense. In cases where maintenance has not been paid, the place of the offense is the place where the person entitled to maintenance resides, analogous to the procedure followed by the Public Prosecutor's Office.

Rate of increase (RoI)

The rate of increase indicates, for example, the percentage change in cases, in offense rates for overall crime, or for individual offenses when different reporting periods are compared. A positive rate of increase indicates growth, and a negative rate of increase indicates a decline in cases or offense rates, for example.

$$\text{RoI} = \frac{(\text{year under review} - \text{previous year}) \times 100}{\text{previous year}}$$

Residence unknown

"Residence unknown" receives the same statistical treatment as "without fixed abode".

Robbery involving transports of cash or valuables

Those cases of robbery involving transports of cash or valuables considered by criminal law to be "assaults on motorists with intent to rob" are also included under key no. 2130.

Shoplifting

All thefts of goods on display committed by customers during business hours are recorded as shoplifting.

Substitute drugs/alternative substances

With regard to offenses committed to procure drugs (robbery, theft, document forgery), the term "drugs" includes substitute drugs and alternative substances.

Suspects

- A suspect is everyone who, based on police inquiries and adequate factual evidence, is suspected of having committed an unlawful (criminal) act. This also includes accomplices, instigators and abettors.

A suspect who comes to notice in several cases involving the same crime during the period under review is counted only once in the same German state. Before 1983, a new entry was made each time for persons who came to notice several times during the year under review. Because this practice of counting the same person several times, which led to excessively high and structurally distorted figures on suspects, has been replaced by the current approach of counting the "real" number of suspects, difficulties arise when comparing the pre-1984 figures with the post-1984 figures.

If, during the period under review, several offenses from different key categories are linked to the same suspect, the suspect is counted separately for each subordinate group but is

counted only once in the corresponding superordinate offense category and/or in the total number of offenses. For this reason, adding up the number of suspects listed under the individual offenses or offense categories does not produce the total number of suspects.

Furthermore, it should be noted that, when counting the number of suspects for the Police Crime Statistics, grounds for exemption from punishment or lack of criminal liability are not taken into account. For example, the total number includes children under 14 years of age who cannot be held responsible under criminal law. Persons who cannot be convicted because they are deceased, ill, or at large are also included as suspects.

- Non-German suspects are foreign nationals, stateless persons, or persons whose nationality has not been clarified. Persons who are German nationals and also citizens of another country are counted as Germans. If the same suspect comes to notice as having different nationalities within the same reporting period, he is recorded under the most recent nationality. An analogous approach is taken with regard to the residential status of non-German suspects. All non-Germans who are attending a school, college for higher professional training, or university in the Federal Republic of Germany are recorded as "students/pupils".

Time of the offense

The time of offense is the time when the respective crime was committed. In the case of offenses committed over, or within, certain periods of time, the end of the period is considered to be the time of the offense. The time of the offense is considered to be unknown unless at least the month of commission can be determined.

Traffic offenses

are:

- all violations of the regulations that have been adopted with a view to maintaining traffic safety in road, shipping and air traffic
- all offenses involving negligence in connection with traffic accidents
- failure to stop after an accident
- all violations of the Compulsory Insurance Act and the Motor Vehicle Tax Act

The following are **not** counted as traffic offenses (and must therefore be recorded in the Police Crime Statistics):

- dangerous intervention in rail, air and ship traffic in accordance with Section 315 of the German Penal Code
- dangerous intervention in road traffic in accordance with Section 315b of the German Penal Code
- improper manufacture, distribution or issue of vehicle number plates in accordance with Section 22a of the Road Traffic Law

Type of drug

- see drug offenses

Victims

Victims are the natural persons against whom the punishable act was specifically directed. The victim must be recorded for all completed and attempted (categories of) offenses marked with "V" in the catalogue of offenses. With regard to the victim-suspect-relationship (from the victim's point of view), the closest relationship always has priority: kinship takes priority over acquaintance, which in turn has priority over the fellow countryman and the passing relationship. This also applies if there are several suspects and the closeness of their relationship to the victim differs. The characteristic "kinship" includes all family members in accordance with Section 11 (1) of the German Penal Code. The characteristic "fellow countryman" should only be considered in the case of non-German nationals if the victim and the suspect have the same nationality but are neither related to nor acquainted with each other.

3. Rules for recording cases

a) *Recording prerequisites*

Only cases for which adequate amounts of specific data are available may be recorded. Thus, as a minimum requirement, verifiable information must be available on the elements of the offense, the place of the offense, type of crime scene (e.g. street, building), and the time (or period of time) when the offense was committed. Vague, unverifiable statements by a suspect referring solely to the number of offenses committed are not adequate.

b) *Basic case recording principles*

Every unlawful act (criminal offense) that comes to light during an investigation must be recorded as 1 case, regardless of how many victims are involved.

When a criminal offense coincides with another offense, these must also be recorded as 1 case (Section 52 of the German Penal Code - "natural unity of acts"). The criminal offense recorded as a case is the offense to which the most severe penalty applies in terms of type and degree.

▪ Examples:

1. break-in into a bar - victims: the proprietor, the brewery, the firm that set up the machines there
= 1 case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances (key no. 415*)
but:
break-in into a bar followed by arson to cover the traces
= 1 case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances (key no. 415*)
and
1 case of arson (key no. 6410)
2. One person is injured by a stab, and his suit is damaged.
= 1 case of dangerous and serious bodily injury (key no. 2220);
the property damage is not recorded (because it coincides with the other offense).
3. Five persons are intentionally killed by an explosives offense
= 1 case of murder (key no. 0100) with 5 victims

c) *Subsequent acts of the same kind*

When, during an investigation, further unlawful acts committed by the same suspect that are covered by the same key number come to light, these are recorded as only 1 case if the following prerequisites are met, provided that there is a direct spatial connection between the acts and regardless of whether the subject made his decisions on one occasion, or on several occasions. These prerequisites also apply to cases involving unknown perpetrators insofar as, from a criminological point of view, subsequent acts of the same type can be linked to one perpetrator, or to perpetrators acting jointly, who are as yet unidentified.

➤ Repeated commission of the same unlawful act solely to the detriment of the same victim.

▪ Example:

One juvenile offender has committed shoplifting offenses on a continuous basis (key no. 326*) to the detriment of the same department store

1 case:

but:

1 suspect has encashed 10 checks stolen from one victim at 10 different stores

= 10 cases (no direct spatial connection)

➤ Repeated commission of the same unlawful act (without specific victims).

▪ Examples:

- a) An antique dealer has bought stolen art objects over a relatively long period of time
1 case.
- b) A physician has frequently prescribed narcotics in violation of a prohibition, or an individual has repeatedly distributed pornographic publications
= 1 case, respectively
- c) A concern pollutes a body of water for a long period of time (Section 324 of the German Penal Code)
1 case:

Even relatively long time intervals do not constitute an interruption of subsequent acts of the same kind.

d) *Penal accumulation of offenses*

If several unlawful acts committed by the same suspect were independent acts to the detriment of different victims, each act counts as 1 case.

▪ Examples:

- 1. Articles are stolen from 10 motor vehicles parked in a garage
= 10 cases
- 2. A tire-slasher damages one or several tires on 12 different vehicles
= 12 cases

e) *Handling of special cases*

• **Fraud and competition-related offenses**

- Fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment (key no. 5161 ff.)
is given priority for recording purposes if another key no. for fraud offenses is involved.
- Credit and subsidy fraud (Sections 264 and 265b of the German Penal Code)
If one and the same act violates both Section 263 and Section 265b of the German Penal Code (and possibly also Section 264), only the more specific offense (key no. 5141 or 5142) is recorded.
- Fraudulent obtaining of services (key no. 5150)
In the case of collective complaints for fraudulent obtaining of services involving public transportation, only 1 case of fraudulent obtaining of services is recorded.
- Fraud involving authorization to access communication services (key no. 5179)
Because the most important aspect of the offense is probably overcoming the obstacles to access authorization, if there is an overlap with fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed/obtaining goods by fraud (key group 5110), fraud involving authorization to access communication services takes priority. On the other hand, in the case of fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment (key group 5160), this takes priority over fraud involving authorization to access communication services.
- Taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sections 299 and 300 of the German Penal Code)
An offense committed on a repetitive and gainful basis or by a subject who is a member of a gang (Section 300, sentence 2, no. 2 of the German Penal Code - key no. 6572) has priority for recording purposes if, at the same time, there is a major benefit in accordance with Section 300, sentence 2, no. 1 of the German Penal Code (key no. 6573).

• **Taking of hostages**

If, during hostage-taking as defined in Section 239b of the German Penal Code, several hostages are taken successively, this is recorded as only one case if the perpetrator seized

the further victims in direct connection with the first hostage-taking, so that the course of this action continued without interruption. Where the first hostage was taken is the decisive factor in determining the place of the offense.

- **Counterfeiting of currency and official stamps**

The production, uttering or passing of counterfeit currency is only recorded in the statistics if the suspect in question has confessed or been convicted. The recording of cases that have not been cleared up is permissible with regard to key nos. 5531 "use of false payment cards or blank eurocheques" and 5532 "counterfeiting, falsifying, procuring, offering for sale or handing over false payment cards or blank eurocheques".

- **Illegal entry (border crossing) / residence**

When there is illegal entry (border crossing) followed by illegal residence, only the illegal entry is recorded under key number 7251 as one case.

- **Bankruptcy offenses**

Independent of the number of victims and of whether specific elements that constitute the offense of bankruptcy (Sections 283 and 283a of the German Penal Code) occur more than once, only one case is recorded under key number 5610 or 5620. The same applies to cases where specific elements that constitute the offenses defined in Sections 283b, 283c and 283d of the German Penal Code occur more than once.

- **Breach of the public peace**

Offenses that represent a breach of the public peace are counted as one case if there is a direct spatial connection, regardless of the number of suspects concerned. This spatial connection can refer, for example, to a public square, or to a street (including neighboring streets).

- **Drug offenses**

Only one case is recorded if the trafficker/s, or groups of traffickers, have sold drugs for a long period of time, or when one person has procured drugs over a long period of time.

- **Document forgery as an act preparatory to commission of an offense**

When document forgery is an act preparatory to the commission of another offense, it is recorded separately - independent of the procedures for recording offenses that coincide with other offenses.

Exception: document forgery as an act preparatory to commission of fraud.

- **Copyright Act**

When violations of the Copyright Act are recorded, these are recorded as only one case, analogous to the procedures used for recording insolvency offenses.

4. Brief overview of crime trends

T1

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2002	2001		2002	2001
Total offenses					
cases recorded	6,507,394	6,363,865	2.3		
cases cleared up	3,425,416	3,379,618	1.4	52.6	53.1
Offenses against the Aliens Act (key no. 7250)	173,401	187,269	-7.4	99.3	98.9
<i>*Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the degree of police activity.</i>					
<i>including:</i>					
♦ alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Law	7,004	8,210	-14.7	86.0	84.5
Violent crime - total	197,492	188,413	4.8	74.4	73.8
<i>including:</i>					
♦ murder and manslaughter	2,664	2,641	0.9	95.9	94.1
♦ rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	8,615	7,891	9.2	81.8	80.8
♦ robberies	58,867	57,108	3.1	50.2	50.9
♦ dangerous and serious bodily injury ^{*)}	126,932	120,345	5.5	84.6	83.8
Theft offenses - total	3,090,154	2,971,727	4.0	30.2	30.8
<i>including:</i>					
♦ motor vehicle theft	70,617	75,408	-6.4	26.8	25.8
<i>*improved vehicle security devices (the new generation of electronic immobilizers)</i>					
♦ theft from vehicles	491,972	466,017	5.6	9.7	10.0
♦ shoplifting	559,033	549,314	1.8	94.4	94.3
<i>*Developments depend for the most part on surveillance measures by retail dealers</i>					
♦ theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC	130,055	133,722	-2.7	19.6	18.7
♦ pickpocketing	110,256	99,620	10.7	5.1	4.8
Fraud offenses - total	788,208	793,403	-0.7	79.3	79.4
<i>*2001 figures include investment fraud proceedings involving more than 26,000 individual cases</i>					
<i>including:</i>					
♦ fraudulent obtaining of services	168,290	158,407	6.2	98.5	98.5
<i>*Developments depend for the most part on the checks made by the transport services</i>					
Insolvency offenses under the PC	6,146	5,600	9.8	99.6	99.7
Competition or corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	6,572	7,394	-11.1	86.7	87.2
<i>*Control-related offenses - Some of the fluctuations in case developments are due to complex investigative proceedings that involve numerous individual cases.</i>					
<i>including:</i>					
♦ acceptance of a benefit Sect. 331 PC	1,433	1,107	29.4	97.3	99.1
♦ taking a bribe Sects. 108e, 332 PC	356	745	-52.2	96.9	98.3
♦ granting a benefit Sect. 333 PC	399	413	-3.4	100.8	98.3
♦ offering a bribe Sects. 108e, 334 PC	541	923	-41.4	104.4	97.9
♦ bodily injury caused by a law officer	2,114	2,310	-8.5	72.2	70.8

^{*)} Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by more than one person acting together.

T1- continuation

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2002	2001		2002	2001
Drug offenses - total	250,969	246,518	1.8	95.2	95.2
<i>*Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced the degree of police and customs activity.</i>					
<i>by type of drug:</i>					
♦ heroin	42,298	45,376	-6.8	94.5	94.3
♦ cocaine	22,913	22,475	1.9	94.6	94.8
♦ amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	29,377	28,988	1.3	95.0	94.6
♦ cannabis	139,082	131,836	5.5	96.1	96.1
Environmental crime - total (PC)	26,626	30,950	-14.0	63.3	61.1
<i>*Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the intensity of controls by environmental authorities, etc.</i>					
<i>including:</i>					
♦ unauthorized handling of dangerous wastes Sect. 326 PC (w/o Subsect. 2)	18,762	22,178	-15.4	63.6	59.8
Suspects				%age sharel	
				2002	2001
suspects - total	2,326,149	2,280,611	2.0	100.0	100.0
<i>male</i>	1,778,549	1,751,633	1.5	76.5	76.8
<i>female</i>	547,600	528,978	3.5	23.5	23.2
♦ German suspects - total-	1,759,231	1,712,227	2.7	75.6	75.1
♦ non-German suspects - total-	566,918	568,384	-0.3	24.4	24.9
Total suspects by age					
suspects - total	2,326,149	2,280,611	2.0		
♦ children (<14)	134,545	143,045	-5.9		
<i>The continuing decline is due above all to the drop in shoplifting cases (total figures) by 4,417 (-6.4%), to 64,682 child suspects.</i>					
<i>The trend recorded in past years toward an increase in the number of bodily injury cases (total figures) did not continue. Here a decrease of 1,163 (-6.3%) was recorded - to 17,277 child suspects.</i>					
♦ juveniles (14<18)	297,881	298,983	-0.4		
<i>The number of shoplifting cases (total figures) declined by 941 (-1.2%), to 78,965 juvenile suspects. With regard to drug offenses, there was a slight decline of 117 (-0.3%), to 34,340 juvenile suspects.</i>					
<i>With regard to cases of bodily injury (total figures), there was a renewed increase of 1,449 (2.6%), to 56,334 juvenile suspects.</i>					
♦ young adults (18<21)	245,761	246,713	-0.4		
♦ adults	1,647,962	1,591,870	3.5		
No. of German suspects per 100,000 /by age group)					
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,525	2,461	2.6		
♦ children	2,227	2,292	-2.8		
♦ juveniles (14<18)	7,332	7,416	-1.1		
♦ young adults (18<21)	7,506	7,440	0.9		
♦ adults	2,060	1,980	4.0		

5. Cases that come to police notice

For the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole, in 2002 a total of **6,507,394** violations of Federal criminal laws was registered, *not counting traffic offenses and offenses against state security*. This represents a 2.3 % increase compared to the previous year. The attempts subject to punishment were counted in the same way as completed acts. The offense rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) for 2002 is 7,893.

A total of **5,349,423** cases was recorded for the old (West) German states, including the whole of Berlin. This represents a 3.2 % increase compared to the previous year. The offense rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) for 2002 is 7,785.

A total of **1,157,971** cases was recorded for the new (East) German states. This represents a 1.8 % decrease compared to the previous year. The offense rate (number of cases per 100,000 inhabitants) for 2002 is 8,434.

The following overview shows changes in population, the total number of offenses recorded, and the overall offense rate since 1971.

Development of recorded offenses

T2

Year	Population		Offenses that came to police notice		Total offense rate	Change in % compared to previous year	Comments
	No. of inhabitants as of 30 June	Change in % compared to previous year	No. of cases	Change in % compared to previous year			
1955	52,363,500		1,575,310		3,018		until 1970 - in some cases recording of incoming statistics ^{o)}
1960	55,422,900		2,034,239		3,660		
1965	59,040,600		1,789,319		3,031		
1970	61,508,400		2,413,586		3,924		
1971	61,293,700		2,441,413		3,983		after 1971 - the outgoing statistics are recorded
1972	61,673,500	0.6	2,572,530	5.4	4,171	4.7	
1973	61,967,200	0.5	2,559,974	-0.5	4,131	-1.0	
1974	62,040,900	0.1	2,741,728	7.1	4,419	7.0	
1975	61,832,200	-0.3	2,919,390	6.5	4,721	6.8	
1976	61,512,900	-0.5	3,063,271	4.9	4,980	5.5	
1977	61,395,600	-0.2	3,287,642	7.3	5,355	7.5	
1978	61,310,000	-0.1	3,380,516	2.8	5,514	3.0	
1979	61,336,600	0.0	3,533,802	4.5	5,761	4.5	
1980	61,560,700	0.4	3,815,774	8.0	6,198	7.6	
1981	61,665,700	0.2	4,071,873	6.7	6,603	6.5	
1982	61,637,900	-0.0	4,291,975	5.4	6,963	5.5	
1983	61,420,700	-0.4	4,345,107	1.2	7,074	1.6	
1984	61,181,100	-0.4	4,132,783	-4.9	6,755	-4.5	1)
1985	61,015,300	-0.3	4,215,451	2.0	6,909	2.3	
1986	61,047,700	0.1	4,367,124	3.6	7,154	3.5	
1987	61,170,500	0.2	4,444,108	1.8	7,265	1.6	
1988	61,418,000	0.4	4,356,726	-2.0	7,094	-2.4	2)
1989	61,989,800	0.9	4,358,573	0.0	7,031	-0.9	
1990	62,679,000	1.1	4,455,333	2.2	7,108	1.1	3), 4)
1991	65,001,400		4,752,175		7,311		5)
1992	65,765,900	1.2	5,209,060	9.6	7,921	8.3	
1993	80,974,600		6,750,613		8,337		6)
1994	81,338,100	0.4	6,537,748	-3.2	8,038	-3.6	
1995	81,538,600	0.2	6,668,717	2.0	8,179	1.8	
1996	81,817,500	0.3	6,647,598	-0.3	8,125	-0.7	
1997	82,012,200	0.2	6,586,165	-0.9	8,031	-1.2	
1998	82,057,400	0.1	6,456,996	-2.0	7,869	-2.0	
1999	82,037,000	-0.0	6,302,316	-2.4	7,682	-2.4	
2000	82,163,500	0.2	6,264,723	-0.6	7,625	-0.7	
2001	82,259,500	0.1	6,363,865	1.6	7,736	1.5	
2002	82,440,300	0.2	6,507,394	2.3	7,893	2.0	

Comments:

o) 1963: Exclusion of traffic offenses

1) Internal measures in Baden-Württemberg led to underrecording, which decreased the rate of increase for 1984 by about 2% and increased the rate for 1985 by about 1.7%.

2) The population figures for 1988, which are based on updated figures from the 1987 census, cannot be compared to the figures for the preceding years, which are based on a different year (1971).

3) Beginning in 1990: Population figures as of 1 January of the year under review.

4) The overall increase is due to the special developments in West Berlin (opening of the border).

5) 1991 and 1992: the "old" (West) German states and the whole of Berlin

6) Beginning in 1993: the statistics cover the entire territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. Due to considerable difficulties during the start-up phase, the PCS statistics for the new (East) German states were much too low in 1991 and 1992, which means that they do not provide a useable basis for comparison with the data of the following years. Starting in 1993, the recording of statistics in the new German states had normalized. Only in Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania were too many cases recorded in 1994 due to extensive recording of statistics at a later time.

Share represented by attempts with regard to individual offenses or offense groups

T4

Key no.	Offense (categories)*)	Recorded cases	Including: attempts		Share 2001
			Number	%	
0100+	murder and manslaughter	2,664	1,750	65.7	67.1
0200					
1110	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	8,615	1,585	18.4	20.6
2100	robbery	58,867	10,532	17.9	18.4
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury**)	126,932	9,596	7.6	7.5
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury	294,756	5,906	2.0	1.9
2300	offenses against personal freedom	154,216	3,333	2.2	2.3
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,535,562	25,526	1.7	1.7
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances	1,554,592	255,138	16.4	16.7
5100	fraud	788,208	39,301	5.0	4.9
5200	breaches of trust	41,996	0	-	-
5300	embezzlement	96,699	763	0.8	0.8
5400	document forgery	69,397	1,345	1.9	1.9
6200	obstructing public authority and offenses against public order	122,344	531	0.4	0.4
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving, and money laundering	28,192	1,842	6.5	6.3
6400	arson and creating a fire hazard	25,859	2,270	8.8	8.5
6500	competition offenses, corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	6,572	99	1.5	1.7
6710	nonsupport	18,717	0	-	-
6730	insult	162,884	0	-	-
6740	damage to property	722,048	4,543	0.6	0.6
6760	offenses against the environment (PC)	26,626	266	1.0	0.9
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	31,219	248	0.8	0.8
7250	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act	173,401	8,852	5.1	3.5
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	22,280	242	1.1	0.9
7300	drug offenses	250,969	4,065	1.6	1.7
----	Total no. of offenses	6,507,394	384,537	5.9	5.9

*) The list is not complete.

**) Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by more than one person acting together.

In the case of murder and manslaughter offenses, the percentage of attempts is high and, in the case of rape, robbery and theft committed under aggravating circumstances, the percentage of attempts is still relatively high. In addition, a large percentage of attempts (44.4 %, compared to 46.3 % in 2001) was recorded for extortion cases (*key no.: 6100*). In the case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances, the percentage of attempts recorded serves as an indicator for the success of preventive measures. In the case of "aggravated" theft, there has been no long-term change in the percentage of attempts since the first separate recording of attempts began in 1971 (percentage of attempts in 1971: 16.7 %; percentage of attempts in 2002: also 16.4 %). However, in the case of theft by burglary in a dwelling, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 34.6 %, which can probably be attributed to improved home security measures. But it is important to keep in mind that, in the case of attempted theft, the number of unreported crimes is particularly high.

6. Case trends and clearing up of offenses or categories of offenses

Notes:

- *Clearance rate (CR)*
- *Clearance rates higher than 100 % can be explained in part by the fact that cases from previous years were cleared up during the period under review.*
- *High rates of increase can be attributed in part to investigative complexes that include numerous individual cases.*
- *If the base number (for the cases recorded in 2001) is less than 100, no rate of increase is calculated (x).*
- **N** = new key number
- Ch** = content-related/editorial change
In some areas, this means that comparisons with the previous year are difficult, or that only limited comparisons are possible.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
----	Total offenses	6,507,394	6,363,865	143,529	2.3	52.6
0000	Offenses against life	3,541	3,577	-36	-1.0	94.5
0100	murder (Sect. 211 PC) including:	873	860	13	1.5	96.7
0110	robbery attended with murder	64	99	-35	x	95.3
0120	sexual murder	27	24	3	x	114.8
0200	manslaughter and killing another at his own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,791	1,781	10	0.6	95.5
0300	homicide by negligence (Sect. 222 PC) (not associated with traffic accidents)	825	876	-51	-5.8	90.1
0400	abortion (Sects. 218, 218b, 218c, 219a, 219b PC)	52	60	-8	x	92.3
1000	Offenses against sexual self-determination	53,860	52,902	958	1.8	75.5
1100	with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (Sects. 174, 174a, 174b, 174c, 177, 178 PC) of which:	16,887	15,401	1,486	9.6	81.9
1110	rape and sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC) of which:	8,615	7,891	724	9.2	81.8
1111	by sudden attack (individual offender) under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	2,460	2,390	70	2.9	69.8
1112	by sudden attack (group of offenders) (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	219	237	-18	-7.6	31.1
1113	by a group of offenders (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	398	325	73	22.5	76.6
1114	other offenses under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	5,503	4,895	608	12.4	89.5
1115	rape/sexual coercion attended by death (Sect. 178 PC)	35	34	1	x	88.6
1120	other types of sexual coercion under Sect. 177 (1 and 5) PC	6,391	5,607	784	14.0	77.5
1130	sexual abuse of persons under offender's care, taking advantage of official status or a confidential relationship (Sects. 174, 174a-c PC) including:	1,881	1,903	-22	-1.2	97.0
1131	to the prejudice of children	1,067	1,014	53	5.2	95.7

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
1300	sexual abuse (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b, 179, 182, 183, 183a PC)	27,266	26,648	618	2.3	69.3
	of which:					
1310	sexual abuse of children (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b PC)	15,998	15,117	881	5.8	78.1
	of which:					
1311	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (1 and 2) PC	7,930	7,338	592	8.1	86.6
1312	indecent exposure/sexual acts in front of children (Sect. 176 (3) no. 1 PC)	3,539	3,740	-201	-5.4	46.7
1313	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (3) no. 2 PC	488	426	62	14.6	77.7
1314	exerting influence on children under Sect. 176 (3) no. 3 PC	1,171	1,325	-154	-11.6	76.3
1315	consummation of sexual intercourse with a child or other acts under Sect. 176a (1) no. 1 PC	1,606	1,321	285	21.6	96.4
1316	serious sexual abuse of children for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic material (Sect. 176a (2) PC)	206	139	67	48.2	80.1
1317	other types of serious sexual abuse of children under Sect. 176a PC	1,056	811	245	30.2	93.8
1318	sexual abuse of children attended by death (Sect. 176b PC)	2	1	x	x	50.0
1320	indecent exposure and indecent acts in public (Sects. 183, 183a PC)	9,251	9,780	-529	-5.4	48.9
1330	sexual abuse of juveniles (Sect. 182 PC)	1,186	1,031	155	15.0	94.0
1340	sexual abuse of persons incapable of resisting (Sect. 179 PC)	831	720	111	15.4	92.8
1400	exploiting sexual inclinations Sects. 180, 180a, 180b, 181, 181a, 184, 184a, 184b PC including:	9,707	10,853	-1,146	-10.6	82.0
	encouraging sexual acts of minors or prostitution (Sects. 180, 180a PC)	899	1,135	-236	-20.8	95.6
	of which:					
1411	encouraging sexual acts of minors Sect. 180 PC	279	206	73	35.4	93.5
Ch 1412	exploitation of prostitution (Sect. 180a PC)	620	929	-309	-33.3	96.5
1420	exploiting another's prostitution (Sects. 181 (1) no. 1, 181a PC)	667	1,010	-343	-34.0	95.4
1430	distribution of pornographic material (products) (Sect. 184 PC) including:	6,375	7,134	-759	-10.6	75.4
	to persons under 18 years of age (Sect. 184 (1) subparas 1, 2, 5 PC)	528	537	-9	-1.7	88.6
1432	on a commercial/gang-type basis (Sect. 184 (4) PC)	108	80	28	x	59.3
1433	possession/procurement of child pornography (Sect. 184 (5) PC)	2,002	2,745	-743	-27.1	93.5
1434	distribution of child pornography - only 2nd version acc. to Sect. 184 (3) PC	1,778	1,619	159	9.8	59.5

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
1440	trafficking in human beings (Sects. 180b, 181 (1) nos. 2, 3 PC) of which:	827	746	81	10.9	88.4
1441	trafficking in human beings (Sect. 180b)	400	416	-16	-3.8	88.0
1442	aggravated trafficking in human beings (Sect. 181 (1) nos. 2, 3 PC)	427	330	97	29.4	88.8
2000	Acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom	657,426	627,345	30,081	4.8	85.8
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC) including:	58,867	57,108	1,759	3.1	50.2
2110 ¹⁾	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies of which:	855	925	-(70)	-(8)	59.3
2111	robberies of financial institutions (banks/savings banks)	718	697	x	x	61.1
2112	robberies of post offices	102	97	x	x	43.1
2113	robberies of postal agencies	30	31	x	x	43.3
2120	other cash points and businesses including:	5,076	4,859	217	4.5	45.1
2121	gambling halls	447	411	36	8.8	39.8
2122	filling stations	1,225	1,094	131	12.0	47.8
2130	transports of cash and valuables of which:	166	152	14	9.2	42.8
2131	cash couriers and cash-department staff	151	139	12	8.6	40.4
2132 ²⁾	special cash-carrying vehicles	12	12	0	x	58.3
2140	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC) including:	562	538	24	4.5	51.4
2141	robbing taxicab drivers	246	281	-35	-12.5	54.9
2150	robbery following restaurant/bar visit	275	282	-7	-2.5	43.6
2160	handbag robbery	5,874	4,774	1,100	23.0	30.2
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places	26,099	25,921	178	0.7	43.1
2180	robbery committed to obtain narcotics	222	202	20	9.9	89.6
2190	robberies in residences	2,662	2,623	39	1.5	74.1
2200	bodily injury (Sects. 223-227, 229, 231 PC) of which:	444,343	419,186	25,157	6.0	89.0
2210	bodily injury resulting in death (Sects. 227, 231 PC)	210	249	-39	-15.7	90.0
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury (Sects. 224, 226, 231 PC) including:	126,932	120,345	6,587	5.5	84.6
2221	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	48,730	45,947	2,783	6.1	78.0
2230	mistreatment of persons under offender's care (Sect. 225 PC) including:	3,732	3,569	163	4.6	98.3
2231	child abuse	2,642	2,507	135	5.4	98.4
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury (Sect. 223 PC)	294,756	275,669	19,087	6.9	90.7
2250	negligent bodily injury (Sect. 229 PC)	18,712	19,353	-641	-3.3	89.4

¹⁾ 2002: 5 cases and 2001: 100 cases are not listed in the subclassification

²⁾ 2002 and 2001: excluding Bavaria

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
2300	offenses against personal freedom (Sects. 234, 235, 236, 239-239b, 240, 241, 316c PC)	154,216	151,051	3,165	2.1	90.4
	of which:					
2310	kidnapping, child abduction, trafficking in children (Sects. 234-236 PC)	1,898	1,885	13	0.7	96.9
2320	deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats (Sects. 239, 240, 241 PC)	152,163	148,987	3,176	2.1	90.3
	of which:					
2321 ¹⁾	deprivation of liberty (Sect. 239 PC)	4,904	3,789	x	x	90.7
2322 ¹⁾	coercion (Sect. 240 PC)	48,843	39,447	x	x	89.1
2323 ¹⁾	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	98,415	84,021	x	x	90.9
2330	extortionate kidnapping (Sect. 239a PC)	88	90	-2	x	79.5
	including:					
2331	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of financial institutions, post offices and postal agencies	10	12	-(2)	x	70.0
2332	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of other cash points and businesses	6	13	-7	x	100.0
2333	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	2	2	0	x	100.0
2340	hostage taking (Sect. 239b PC)	67	87	-20	x	98.5
	including:					
2341	hostage taking in connection with robberies of financial institutions, post offices or postal agencies	7	7	(0)	x	100.0
2342	hostage taking in connection with robberies of other cash points and businesses	3	1	2	x	33.3
2343	hostage taking in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	0	x	x	-
2350	attacks on air and sea traffic (Sect. 316c PC)	0	2	-2	x	-
3***	Theft without aggravating circumstances (Sects. 242, 247, 248 a-c PC)	1,535,562	1,475,375	60,187	4.1	47.0
	in particular:					
3**1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	9,100	8,992	108	1.2	63.3
3**2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	7,611	7,711	-100	-1.3	39.0
3**3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	68,154	66,218	1,936	2.9	20.1
3**4	of firearms	521	458	63	13.8	43.0
3**5	of non-cash means of payment	72,513	61,111	11,402	18.7	8.5
3**6	of official seals and stamps, forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	1,036	930	106	11.4	14.4
3**7	of/from coin-operated machines	11,855	6,583	5,272	80.1	16.3
3**8	of antiques, works of art and religious items	1,051	1,182	-131	-11.1	30.4
305*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	2,175	1,818	357	19.6	32.0
310*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	69,292	68,168	1,124	1.6	24.5

¹⁾ 2001: excluding Bavaria

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
315*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	36,804	36,428	376	1.0	16.8
320*	in/from kiosks	1,574	1,418	156	11.0	36.8
325*	in/from department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores	594,914	587,271	7,643	1.3	89.5
	including:					
326*	shoplifting	549,353	541,656	7,697	1.4	94.5
330*	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	916	927	-11	-1.2	25.7
335*	in/from dwellings	47,463	46,162	1,301	2.8	57.2
340*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	13,586	12,815	771	6.0	21.1
345*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	11,878	12,177	-299	-2.5	18.2
350*	in/from motor vehicles	33,267	34,262	-995	-2.9	18.1
3710	of narcotics from pharmacies	14	24	-10	x	50.0
3720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	67	60	7	x	71.6
3730	of narcotics from hospitals	111	116	-5	-4.3	53.2
3740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	21	24	-3	x	33.3
3750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	289	285	4	1.4	77.9
3950	theft of heavy livestock	315	306	9	2.9	20.3
4***	Theft committed under aggravating circumstances (Sects. 243-244a PC)	1,554,592	1,496,352	58,240	3.9	13.5
	in particular:					
4**1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	61,517	66,416	-4,899	-7.4	21.4
4**2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	38,002	38,414	-412	-1.1	19.5
4**3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	348,627	334,854	13,773	4.1	6.9
4**4	of firearms	768	745	23	3.1	31.6
4**5	of non-cash means of payment	12,845	10,914	1,931	17.7	13.4
4**6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	344	234	110	47.0	15.4
4**7	from/of coin-operated machines	50,634	28,343	22,291	78.6	16.1
4**8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	1,360	797	563	70.6	50.4
405*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,423	1,377	46	3.3	26.4
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	116,715	114,453	2,262	2.0	18.8
415*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	28,607	29,943	-1,336	-4.5	19.2
420*	in/from kiosks	7,781	7,646	135	1.8	22.6
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	58,173	55,075	3,098	5.6	33.9
	including:					
426*	shoplifting	9,680	7,658	2,022	26.4	87.5
430*	in/from show windows	3,778	4,122	-344	-8.3	22.4
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	130,055	133,722	-3,667	-2.7	19.6
	including:					
436*	daytime burglaries of residences	45,361	48,703	-3,342	-6.9	18.8

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
440*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	90,888	91,369	-481	-0.5	11.5
445*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	19,008	21,830	-2,822	-12.9	9.9
450*	in/from motor vehicles	458,705	431,755	26,950	6.2	9.0
4710	of narcotics from pharmacies	160	173	-13	-7.5	37.5
4720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	155	144	11	7.6	51.6
4730	of narcotics from hospitals	62	40	22	x	33.9
4740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	15	33	-18	x	53.3
4750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	56	57	-1	x	39.3
4950	theft of heavy livestock	97	93	4	x	21.6
****	Total thefts	3,090,154	2,971,727	118,427	4.0	30.2
	in particular:					
***1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	70,617	75,408	-4,791	-6.4	26.8
***2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	45,613	46,125	-512	-1.1	22.7
***3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	416,781	401,072	15,709	3.9	9.0
***4	of firearms	1,288	1,200	88	7.3	36.3
***5	of non-cash means of payment	85,356	72,025	13,331	18.5	9.2
***6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	1,383	1,167	216	18.5	14.6
***7 1)	of/from coin-operated machines	62,489	34,926	27,563	78.9	16.1
***8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	2,411	1,979	432	21.8	41.7
05	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	3,598	3,195	403	12.6	29.8
10	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	186,007	182,621	3,386	1.9	20.9
15	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	66,013	66,942	-929	-1.4	17.9
20	in/from kiosks	9,355	9,064	291	3.2	25.0
25	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	653,087	642,346	10,741	1.7	84.6
	including:					
26	shoplifting	559,033	549,314	9,719	1.8	94.4
30	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	4,694	5,049	-355	-7.0	23.1
35	in/from dwellings	177,518	179,884	-2,366	-1.3	29.7
40	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	104,474	104,184	290	0.3	12.8
45	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	30,886	34,007	-3,121	-9.2	13.1
50	in/from motor vehicles	491,972	466,017	25,955	5.6	9.7
*550	from the exterior of motor vehicles	160,912	152,909	8,003	5.2	8.6
*710	of narcotics from pharmacies	174	197	-23	-11.7	39.1
*720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	222	204	18	8.8	57.7
*730	of narcotics from hospitals	173	156	17	10.9	46.2
*740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	36	57	-21	x	41.7

1) 2002: Nationwide series of thefts from cigarette machines using manipulated coins.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
*750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	345	342	3	0.9	71.6
90	pickpocketing	110,256	99,620	10,636	10.7	5.1
*950	theft of heavy livestock	412	399	13	3.3	20.6
5000	Fraud-type property offenses and forgery	1,008,243	1,011,297	-3,054	-0.3	80.0
5100 ¹⁾	fraud (Sects. 263, 263a, 264, 264a, 265, 265a, 265b PC)	788,208	793,403	-5,195	-0.7	79.3
	of which					
5110	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud	183,995	172,063	11,932	6.9	64.4
	of which					
5111	obtaining motor vehicles by fraud	3,061	2,945	116	3.9	95.7
5112	obtaining other goods by fraud	147,324	147,346	-(22)	(0.0)	57.9
5113	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	33,610	21,772	11,838	54.4	89.9
5120	fraud involving land and buildings	797	910	-113	-12.4	96.4
5130	fraud involving holdings and investments	16,084	36,025	-19,941	-55.4	99.6
	of which					
5131	prospectus fraud (Sect. 264a)	359	185	174	94.1	96.9
5132	investment fraud under Sect. 263 PC	13,368	24,382	-11,014	-45.2	99.7
5133	fraud involving speculative exchange transactions	1,487	1,452	35	2.4	99.9
5134	fraud involving holdings	346	9,833	-9,487	-96.5	98.8
5135	security-deposit fraud	290	114	176	154.4	97.9
5136	debt-conversion fraud	234	59	175	x	99.6
5140	monetary credit fraud	7,334	6,476	858	13.2	93.5
	of which:					
5141	credit fraud (Sect. 265b PC)	690	721	-31	-4.3	94.8
5142	subsidy fraud (Sect. 264 PC)	536	730	-194	-26.6	99.8
5143	credit fraud (Sect. 263 PC)	5,429	4,467	962	21.5	97.1
5144	fraud involving bills of exchange	648	512	136	26.6	57.7
5145	securities fraud	31	46	-15	x	77.4
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services (Sect. 265a PC)	168,290	158,407	9,883	6.2	98.5
5160	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	116,344	119,713	-3,369	-2.8	46.4
	of which:					
Ch 5161	checks	4,135	-	x	x	69.9
Ch 5162	debit cards without PIN ²⁾ (direct debiting)	40,346	-	x	x	41.4
Ch 5163	debit cards with PIN	36,969	-	x	x	40.5
Ch 5164	credit cards	29,326	-	x	x	52.8
Ch 5165	payment card data	3,354	-	x	x	71.0
Ch 5169	other non-cash means of payment	2,214	-	x	x	71.4
5170 ³⁾	other types of fraud	294,620	299,332	-4,712	-1.6	89.2
	of which:					
5171	fraudulent failure to provide service as agreed	29,659	26,320	3,339	12.7	93.5
5172	obtaining services by fraud	27,993	26,819	1,174	4.4	96.6
5173	job placement fraud	2,346	1,668	678	40.6	98.2
5174	fraud to the detriment of insurance companies and insurance abuse (Sects. 263, 265 PC)	8,876	7,782	1,094	14.1	99.9

1) Fluctuations in case trends in the field of fraud can be explained in part by the fact that complex criminal investigations involving numerous individual cases are concerned: for example, in 2001 more than 26,600 individual cases were thus recorded under the key numbers 5132 and 5134.

2) PIN = Personal identification number

3) Bavaria: In 2002, 744 cases and, in 2001, 477 cases were included solely in the higher-level category '5100'.

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	Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
			2002	2001	Number	in %	
Ch	5175	computer fraud (Sect. 263a PC) (if not recorded under key nos. 5163 or 5179)	9,531	17,310	-7,779	-44.9	57.0
	5176	fraud involving commissions	3,722	2,591	1,131	43.7	88.2
	5177	fraud to the detriment of social security systems and institutions	19,516	17,799	1,717	9.6	99.6
	5178	(other types of) social security fraud (if not recorded under key no. 5177)	17,876	18,984	-1,108	-5.8	99.6
	5179	fraud involving authorization to access communication services	5,902	8,039	-2,137	-26.6	77.1
	5181	false accounting	12,548	4,695	7,853	167.3	98.0
	5182 ¹⁾	nonpayment of hotel bill	9,989	9,861	128	1.3	94.2
	5183	account opening and transfer fraud	7,535	6,655	880	13.2	84.9
	5184 ¹⁾	nonpayment of pub/restaurant bill	6,016	5,918	98	1.7	93.0
	5189 ^{1), 2)}	further types of fraud	107,063	116,116	-9,053	-7.8	84.2
	5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	41,996	40,545	1,451	3.6	99.1
		of which:					
	5210	breach of trust (Sect. 266 PC)	11,758	10,455	1,303	12.5	99.6
		including:					
	5211	breach of trust involving investment transactions	863	541	322	59.5	100.7
	5220	withholding and embezzlement of wages or salaries (Sect. 266a PC)	25,532	25,346	186	0.7	99.8
	5230	misuse of check cards and credit cards (Sect. 266b PC)	4,706	4,744	-38	-0.8	94.1
	5300	embezzlement (Sects. 246, 247, 248a PC)	96,699	92,254	4,445	4.8	66.3
		including:					
	5310	motor vehicle misappropriation	8,605	8,660	-55	-0.6	97.0
	5400	document forgery (Sects. 267-271, 273-279, 281 PC)	69,397	74,223	-4,826	-6.5	92.5
		including:					
	5410	falsification of technical recordings (Sect. 268 PC)	2,907	3,066	-159	-5.2	98.1
	5420	forgery committed to obtain narcotics	1,635	1,300	335	25.8	79.0
	5430	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (Sects. 269, 270 PC)	228	920	-692	-75.2	80.7
	5500	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting eurocheques and eurocheque cards (Sects. 146-149, 151, 152, 152a PC)	5,797	5,272	525	10.0	89.2
		including:					
	5510	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, including preparatory acts (Sect. 146 except for (1) subpara 3, Sects. 148, 149 PC)	1,640	1,826	-186	-10.2	100.3
	5520	putting counterfeit money into circulation (Sect. 146 (1) subpara 3, Sect. 147 PC)	1,737	1,879	-142	-7.6	100.2
Ch	5530	counterfeiting eurocheques and eurocheque cards (Sect. 152a PC)	2,383	1,112	1,271	114.3	73.2
		of which:					
N	5531	use of false payment cards or eurocheques	1,946				69.2
N	5532	counterfeiting, falsifying, procuring, offering for sale or handing over false payment cards or blank eurocheques	405				93.8

¹⁾ 2002 and 2001: excluding Bavaria

²⁾ 2002 and 2001: In Hesse, most of these cases were included in the higher-level category (5170).

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
5600	bankruptcy offenses (Sects. 283, 283a-d PC)	6,146	5,600	546	9.8	99.6
	of which:					
5610	criminal bankruptcy (Sect. 283 PC)	3,843	3,392	451	13.3	100.1
5620	especially serious case of bankruptcy (Sect. 283a PC)	26	29	-3	x	100.0
5630	violation of the obligation to keep books (Sect. 283b PC)	1,961	1,875	86	4.6	98.8
5640	preferential treatment for a creditor (Sect. 283c PC)	269	257	12	4.7	98.9
5650	preferential treatment for a debtor (Sect. 283d PC)	47	47	0	x	97.9
6000	Other criminal offenses (PC)	1,193,592	1,197,122	-3,530	-0.3	50.1
6100	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	6,210	5,674	536	9.4	80.4
	including:					
6110	extortion on a sexual basis	87	81	6	x	81.6
6200	resistance to public authority and offenses against public order (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121, 123-127, 129, 130-134, 136, 138, 140, 145, 145a, 145c, 145d PC)	122,344	122,598	-254	-0.2	90.2
	including:					
6210	resistance to public authority (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121 PC)	22,914	21,379	1,535	7.2	99.1
6220	trespassing on the premises of another (Sects. 123, 124 PC)	59,436	49,138	(10,298)	(21.0)	93.8
	of which:					
6221	trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 123 PC)	59,304	48,778	10,526	21.6	93.8
6222	aggravated trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 124 PC)	132	360	-228	-63.3	90.9
6230	breach of the public peace (Sects. 125, 125a PC)	1,714	1,284	430	33.5	81.8
6240	feigning commission of a crime (Sect. 145d PC)	13,669	14,406	-737	-5.1	98.8
	including:					
6241	feigning a robbery	1,549	1,721	-172	-10.0	100.1
6242	feigning a theft	2,565	2,793	-228	-8.2	101.1
6260	glorification of violence (Sect. 131 PC)	339	542	-203	-37.5	77.9
	including:					
6261	material made available to persons under 18 (Sect. 131 (1) no. 3 PC)	43	66	-23	x	90.7
6270	incitement to hatred and violence against segments of the population (Sect. 130 PC)	3,022	4,365	-1,343	-30.8	70.2
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving, and money laundering (Sects. 257-261 PC)	28,192	29,033	-841	-2.9	97.4
	including:					
6310	receiving stolen motor vehicles (Sects. 259-260a PC)	1,512	1,482	30	2.0	98.9
	including:					
6311	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	239	262	-23	-8.8	106.7
6312	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	45	62	-17	x	91.1
6313	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	294	247	47	19.0	99.3

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
6320	other types of receiving (Sects. 259-260a PC)	20,416	20,738	-322	-1.6	97.8
	including:					
6321	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	1,680	2,043	-363	-17.8	99.5
6322	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	79	77	2	x	94.9
6323	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	385	170	215	126.5	98.2
6330	money laundering, concealment of unlawfully acquired assets (Sect. 261 PC)	1,061	877	184	21.0	95.6
6400	arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306- 306d, 306f PC)	25,859	26,122	-263	-1.0	49.3
	including:					
6410	(wilful) arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306c, 306f (1 and 2) PC)	13,739	13,975	-236	-1.7	36.3
6500	competition- and corruption-related offenses, offenses committed in office (Sects. 108e, 298-300, 331-353d, 355, 357 of which:	6,572	7,394	-822	-11.1	86.7
6510	accepting a benefit, taking a bribe (Sects. 108e, 331, 332, 335 PC) of which:	1,925	2,115	-190	-9.0	97.4
6511	accepting a benefit (Sect. 331 PC)	1,433	1,107	326	29.4	97.3
6512	taking a bribe (Sects. 108e, 332 PC)	356	745	-389	-52.2	96.9
6513	taking a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) subpara 3 PC	71	77	-6	x	100.0
6514	all other especially serious cases of taking bribes under Sect. 335 PC	65	186	-121	-65.1	98.5
6520	granting a benefit, offering a bribe (Sects. 108e, 333, 334, 335 PC) of which:	981	1,547	-566	-36.6	105.6
6521	granting a benefit (Sect. 333 PC)	399	413	-14	-3.4	100.8
6522	offering a bribe (Sects. 108e, 334 PC)	541	923	-382	-41.4	104.4
6523	offering a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) no. 3 PC)	7	76	-69	x	500.0
6524	all other especially serious cases of offering a bribe under Sect. 335 PC	34	135	-101	-74.8	100.0
6550	other offenses committed in office (Sects. 339-353d, 355, 357 PC) including:	3,094	3,429	-335	-9.8	73.5
6551	bodily injury committed in office (Sect. 340 PC)	2,114	2,310	-196	-8.5	72.2
6552	breach of official secrecy (Sect. 353b PC)	165	191	-26	-13.6	69.1
6560	anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender (Sect. 298 PC)	248	65	183	x	85.5
6570	taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sects. 299, 300 PC) of which:	324	238	86	36.1	92.6
6571	taking and offering a bribe under Sect. 299 PC	295	228	67	29.4	95.3
6572	on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 300 subpara 2 PC	27	2	25	x	63.0
6573	-benefit of great magnitude under Sect. 300 (2) subpara 1 PC	2	6	-4	x	100.0

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
6600	criminal self-interest (Sects. 284, 285, 287-293, 297 PC) including:	7,085	7,446	-361	-4.8	84.1
6610	games of chance (Sects. 284, 285, 287 PC)	1,322	1,345	-23	-1.7	96.0
6620	poaching (Sects. 292, 293 PC) including:	4,664	5,071	-407	-8.0	77.6
6621	game poaching (Sect. 292 PC)	1,202	1,392	-190	-13.6	36.1
6630	usury (Sect. 291 PC)	295	243	52	21.4	94.9
6700	all other offenses under the Penal Code (excluding traffic offenses) including:	997,330	998,855	-1,525	-0.2	43.2
6710	nonsupport (Sect. 170 PC)	18,717	16,394	2,323	14.2	99.7
6720	failure to provide proper care or education (Sect. 171 PC)	1,089	1,120	-31	-2.8	97.6
6730	insult (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC) including:	162,884	161,941	943	0.6	90.3
6731	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	16,443	16,416	27	0.2	71.9
6740	damage to property (Sect.(Sect. 303-305a PC) including:	722,048	719,602	2,446	0.3	27.3
6741	damage to motor vehicles	271,101	263,266	7,835	3.0	19.4
6742	alteration of data, computer sabotage (Sects. 303a, 303b PC)	1,327	862	465	53.9	38.1
6743	other damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	110,769	103,730	7,039	6.8	30.6
6745	destruction of important equipment (Sect. 305a PC)	672	631	41	6.5	49.0
6750	crimes involving explosives or nuclear radiation (Sects. 307-312 PC) of which:	352	379	-27	-7.1	65.3
6751 ¹⁾	causing an explosion through nuclear energy (Sect. 307 PC)	0	1	-1	x	-
6752	causing a non-nuclear explosion (Sect. 308 PC)	323	344	-21	-6.1	65.3
6753	misuse of ionizing radiation (Sect. 309 PC)	3	1	2	x	100.0
6754	preparation of a crime involving explosives or radiation (Sect. 310 PC)	26	29	-3	x	61.5
6755 ²⁾	release of ionizing radiation (Sect. 311 PC)	0	4	-4	x	-
6756	defective construction of a nuclear facility (Sect. 312 PC)	0	0	0	x	-
6760	offenses against the environment (Sects. 324, <u>324a</u> , 325-330a PC) including:	26,626	30,950	-4,324	-14.0	63.3
6761	pollution of a body of water (Sect. 324 PC)	4,429	4,984	-555	-11.1	52.3
6762	air pollution (Sect. 325 PC)	261	303	-42	-13.9	77.8
6763	causing noise, vibrations and non-ionizing radiation (Sect. 325a PC)	30	46	-16	x	80.0
6764	unauthorized handling of dangerous waste (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	18,762	22,178	-3,416	-15.4	63.6
6765	unauthorized operation of facilities (Sect. 327 PC)	774	975	-201	-20.6	95.5

¹⁾ 2001: recording error (1 case)

²⁾ 2001: recording error (2 cases)

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
6766	unauthorized handling of radioactive substances and other hazardous substances and goods (Sect. 328 PC)	216	142	74	52.1	81.5
6767	endangering areas requiring protection (Sect. 329 PC)	33	52	-19	x	72.7
6768	illegal transit and export of waste under Sect. 326 (2) PC	152	77	75	x	83.6
6769	causing serious danger by releasing toxic substances (Sect. 330a PC)	73	76	-3	x	60.3
6770	poisoning endangering the public under Sect. 314 PC	12	14	-2	x	41.7
6780	data espionage (Sect. 202a PC)	806	1,463	-657	-44.9	64.4
7000	Supplementary criminal legislation	500,578	499,895	683	0.1	96.0
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	31,219	29,119	2,100	7.2	96.8
	of which:					
7120	Offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Act, Comp. Transformation Act including:	8,015	7,747	268	3.5	100.0
7121	delaying bankruptcy proceedings (Sect. 84 Limited Liability Company Act)	6,860	6,719	141	2.1	100.1
7122	delaying bankruptcy proceedings (Sects. 130b, 177a Commercial Code)	233	161	72	44.7	99.6
7130	offenses involving illegal employment (Sects. 406, 407 Social Law Code III, Sects. 15, 15a Labor Leasing Act)	2,646	2,234	412	18.4	101.4
7140	offenses involving the banking industry and the Securities Trading Act, Banking Act, Stock Exchange Act, Securities Deposit Act, Mortgage Banking Act, Sect. 35 Federal Bank Act	730	529	201	38.0	99.2
7150	Offenses against copyright legislation (Copyright Act, Trademarks Act, Act against Unfair Competition - Sect. 17, Utility Models Act, Registered Designs Act, Artists' Copyright Act, Patents Act) including:	7,311	6,174	1,137	18.4	95.7
7151	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	1,947	1,672	275	16.4	96.1
7152	software piracy in the form of repetitive and gainful activity	780	410	370	90.2	95.1
7153	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (1) Act Against Unfair Competition	137	106	31	29.2	95.6
7154	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (2) Act Against Unfair Competition	132	155	-23	-14.8	92.4
7160	Offenses involving food products (Food Products and Necessaries Act, Pharmaceutical Preparations Act, Wine Act, Feedstuffs Act, Meat Hygiene Act) including:	7,706	8,164	-458	-5.6	94.3
7161	offenses under the Food Products and Necessaries Act	4,689	4,526	163	3.6	94.1
7162	offenses under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	2,189	2,809	-620	-22.1	93.1
7163	offenses under the Wine Act	264	244	20	8.2	98.9

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
7190	other offenses (supplementary legislation) in the economic sector (e.g. Racing Bets and Lotteries Act, Act against Unfair Competition - excluding Sect. 17, Insurance Industry Supervision Act, Economic Offenses Act, Industrial Code)	4,811	4,271	540	12.6	94.4
7192	including: offenses against the Unfair Competition Act - excluding Sect. 17	2,385	1,294	1,091	84.3	92.5
7200	offenses against other supplementary criminal legislation (<i>excluding traffic offenses</i>)	211,390	217,380	-5,990	-2.8	98.0
7210	including: offenses against Sect. 12 (4) Juveniles Protection Act	113	109	4	3.7	95.6
7220	offenses against the Act on the Distribution of Materials Endangering Juveniles	309	304	5	1.6	94.5
7240	offenses against Sect. 24 of the Passport Act	52	49	3	x	98.1
7250	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act	173,401	187,269	-13,868	-7.4	99.3
7251	including: illegal entry (border crossing) under the Aliens Act	44,211	53,981	-9,770	-18.1	99.9
7252	alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Act	7,004	8,210	-1,206	-14.7	86.0
7253	fraudulently obtaining a residence permit through a fictitious marriage	2,956	3,048	-92	-3.0	99.2
7254	gang-type alien smuggling under Sect. 92b Aliens Act on a repetitive and gainful basis	1,295	1,058	237	22.4	95.3
7255	offenses against Sects. 84 and 85 of the Asylum Procedures Act	20,680	21,614	-934	-4.3	100.0
7256	gang-type inducement to fraudulent application for asylum on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 84a Asylum Procedures Act)	5	7	-2	x	100.0
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	22,280	21,937	343	1.6	92.7
7262	of which: offenses against the Weapons Act	21,613	21,240	373	1.8	92.9
7263	offenses against the War Weapons Control Act	639	664	-25	-3.8	86.9
7280	offenses against the Federal (or State) Data Protection Act	324	441	-117	-26.5	70.4
7300	Drug offenses - Narcotics Act (unless included under another key no.)	250,969	246,518	4,451	1.8	95.2
7310	of which: general violations under Sect. 29 NCA (<i>unless these are to be recorded under key no. 7340 ff.</i>)	170,629	162,740	7,889	4.8	96.1
7311	of which: involving heroin	27,608	28,744	-1,136	-4.0	95.5
7312	involving cocaine	13,541	12,436	1,105	8.9	95.6
7313	involving LSD	269	599	-330	-55.1	99.3
7314	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	9,875	8,641	1,234	14.3	94.9

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
7315	involving amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	9,020	9,451	-431	-4.6	95.8
7318	involving cannabis and preparations thereof	100,779	93,449	7,330	7.8	96.8
7319	involving other drugs	9,537	9,420	117	1.2	93.0
7320	trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under Sect. 29 NCA	69,465	73,162	-3,697	-5.1	93.1
	of which:					
7321	in/of heroin	13,555	15,414	-1,859	-12.1	92.3
7322	in/of cocaine	8,711	9,477	-766	-8.1	93.0
7323	in/of LSD	174	379	-205	-54.1	91.4
7324	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	4,279	4,219	60	1.4	94.0
7325	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	5,577	6,039	-462	-7.7	94.3
7328	in/of cannabis and preparations thereof	34,354	34,412	-58	-0.2	93.8
7329	in/of other drugs	2,815	3,222	-407	-12.6	86.4
7330	illegal importation of drugs under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA	6,573	6,625	-52	-0.8	97.4
	(significant amounts)					
	of which:					
7331	of heroin	1,135	1,218	-83	-6.8	96.2
7332	of cocaine	661	562	99	17.6	95.6
7333	of LSD	6	12	-6	x	100.0
7334	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	301	280	21	7.5	96.3
7335	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	325	358	-33	-9.2	97.2
7338	of cannabis and preparations thereof	3,949	3,975	-26	-0.7	98.4
7339	of other drugs	196	220	-24	-10.9	93.9
7340	other violations of the NCA	4,302	3,991	311	7.8	89.8
	of which:					
7341	illegal cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA	2,199	2,106	93	4.4	85.6
7342	cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA)	339	396	-57	-14.4	97.6
7343	making available funds or other assets (Sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA)	63	71	-8	x	96.8
7344	advertising drugs (Sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA)	18	39	-21	x	72.2
7345	dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (Sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable Sect. 30 (1) no. 2 NCA)	1,327	1,287	40	3.1	93.2
7346	negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (Sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA)	46	55	-9	x	67.4
7347	illegal prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA)	302	32	270	x	99.0

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2002
		2002	2001	Number	in %	
7400	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the environmental sector (in addition to key no. 7160) including:	7,000	6,878	122	1.8	59.7
Ch	7410 offenses under the Chemicals Act	385	470	-85	-18.1	91.7
	7420 offenses under the Protection against Diseases Act and the Epizootic Diseases Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	48	76	-28	x	68.8
	7430 offenses under the Nature Conservation Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	6,333	6,148	185	3.0	57.3
<u>Aggregate key numbers</u>						
8910	drug-related crime including:	253,776	248,976	4,800	1.9	95.0
8911	offenses directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,807	2,458	349	14.2	72.3
8920	violent crime	197,492	188,413	9,079	4.8	74.4
8930	^{1), 2)} economic crime	86,030	111,627	-25,597	-22.9	97.2
	in particular:					
8931	^{1), 2)} in fraud cases	44,780	71,027	-26,247	-37.0	96.9
8932	insolvency offenses according to the PC and supplementary criminal legislation	12,814	12,024	790	6.6	99.8
8933	¹⁾ economic crime in the fields of investment, financing, etc.	19,860	38,268	-18,408	-48.1	99.4
8934	competition-related offenses	5,400	4,042	1,358	33.6	93.5
8935	economic crime in connection with employment	14,668	13,538	1,130	8.3	100.3
8936	¹⁾ fraud and breach of trust in connection with holdings and capital investment	16,422	36,393	-19,971	-54.9	99.7
8960	offenses against provisions designed to protect young persons	993	1,016	-23	-2.3	91.3
Ch 8970	³⁾ computer crime	57,488	79,283	-21,795	-27.5	50.0
8990	street crime	1,795,355	1,693,746	101,609	6.0	15.9

1) 2001: investigative complex concerning investment and participation fraud that includes more than 26,600 individual cases

2) 2001: The figure for 2001 is too high (an excess of 1,609 cases). Thus the correct figure for key no. '8930' is 110,018 cases - this means that, in 2002, the case numbers for key no. '8930' decreased by 23,988 (-21.8%) and by 69,418 for key no. '8931', which represents a decrease of 24,638 cases (-35.5%) in 2002.

3) 2002: Due to a content-related change in key no. '5163', meaningful comparisons with the previous year can only be made to a limited extent.

Aggregate key number

They include the following crime keys

- 8910: 7300, 2180, *710, *720, *730, *740, *750 and 5420
- 8911: 7300, 2180, *710, *720, *730, *740, *750 and 5420
- 8920: 0100, 0200, 1110, 2100, 2210, 2220, 2330, 2340 and 2350 -change in 1999-
- 8930: is recorded by using a special designation (see page 6)
 - 8931: 5100 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
 - 8932: 5600, 7121 and 7122 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes))
 - 8933: 5130, 5141, 5143, 5144, 5145 and 7140 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
 - 8934: 6560, 7150 and 7192 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes))
 - 8935: 5173, 5177 and 5220 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes))
 - 8936: 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134 and 5211 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 8960: 1431, 6261, 7210 and 7220
- 8970: 5163, 5175, 5179, 5430, 6742, 6780, 7151 and 7152
- 8990: 1111, 1112, 1320, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2221, 2333, 2343, *20*, *30*, *50*, *550; *90*, *001¹*002¹, *003¹, *007¹, 6230, 6741, 6743, 7151 and 7152

¹ This key number (crime scene: the street) is not listed separately in the federal-level tables.

7. Crime recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants

T11

City	Population 01.01.2002	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2002	2001	absolute	in %	2002	2001
Aachen	245,778	161	29,418	28,470	948	3.3	11,969	11,650
Augsburg	257,836	147	24,131	25,070	-939	-3.7	9,359	9,832
Bergisch Gladbach	105,569	83	5,877	5,240	637	12.2	5,567	4,958
Berlin	3,388,434	892	584,020	572,272	11,748	2.1	17,236	16,920
Bielefeld	323,373	258	25,892	25,306	586	2.3	8,007	7,865
Bochum	390,087	145	37,770	33,754	4,016	11.9	9,682	8,629
Bonn	306,016	141	34,857	33,656	1,201	3.6	11,391	11,135
Bottrop	120,780	101	9,046	8,532	514	6.0	7,490	7,074
Braunschweig	245,516	192	26,302	24,089	2,213	9.2	10,713	9,800
Bremen	540,950	327	79,416	77,451	1,965	2.5	14,681	14,359
Bremerhaven	118,701	78	15,863	15,767	96	0.6	13,364	13,050
Chemnitz	255,798	221	25,404	31,628	-6,224	-19.7	9,931	12,200
Cottbus	105,954	150	13,773	13,125	648	4.9	12,999	12,098
Darmstadt	138,457	122	16,448	13,522	2,926	21.6	11,880	9,781
Dortmund	589,240	280	60,817	56,592	4,225	7.5	10,321	9,608
Dresden	478,631	328	47,345	49,336	-1,991	-4.0	9,892	10,326
Duisburg	512,030	233	44,477	43,502	975	2.2	8,686	8,448
Düsseldorf	570,765	217	83,879	72,906	10,973	15.1	14,696	12,805
Erfurt	200,126	269	25,766	26,500	-734	-2.8	12,875	13,213
Erlangen	101,912	77	9,076	9,555	-479	-5.0	8,906	9,481
Essen	591,889	210	55,761	57,345	-1,584	-2.8	9,421	9,634
Frankfurt a.M.	641,076	248	99,864	97,089	2,775	2.9	15,578	15,016
Freiburg i. Br.	208,294	153	27,191	27,352	-161	-0.6	13,054	13,336
Fürth	111,257	63	9,027	10,041	-1,014	-10.1	8,114	9,089
Gelsenkirchen	276,740	105	23,588	22,583	1,005	4.5	8,524	8,103
Gera	109,926	152	10,706	9,821	885	9.0	9,739	8,704
Göttingen	123,822	117	15,716	14,145	1,571	11.1	12,692	11,395
Hagen	202,060	160	17,477	15,589	1,888	12.1	8,649	7,674
Halle (Saale)	243,045	135	35,242	35,537	-295	-0.8	14,500	14,345
Hamburg *)	1,726,363	755	269,121	318,528	-49,407	-15.5	15,589	18,569
Hamm	183,805	226	16,324	17,821	-1,497	-8.4	8,881	9,769
Hannover	516,415	204	75,624	72,760	2,864	3.9	14,644	14,128
Heidelberg	141,509	109	12,422	13,207	-785	-5.9	8,778	9,416
Heilbronn	120,163	100	8,894	8,631	263	3.0	7,402	7,234
Herne	174,018	51	15,762	15,425	337	2.2	9,058	8,838
Hildesheim	103,717	93	10,490	8,670	1,820	21.0	10,114	8,344
Ingolstadt	117,311	133	10,449	10,642	-193	-1.8	8,907	9,196
Jena	101,157	114	10,282	10,405	-123	-1.2	10,164	10,416
Karlsruhe	279,578	173	28,455	28,637	-182	-0.6	10,178	10,280
Kassel	194,748	107	25,871	22,464	3,407	15.2	13,284	11,534
Kiel	232,242	118	38,593	35,118	3,475	9.9	16,618	15,097
Koblenz	107,730	105	16,700	12,892	3,808	29.5	15,502	11,943
Köln(Cologne)	967,940	405	132,318	120,299	12,019	10.0	13,670	12,494
Krefeld	239,559	138	24,166	24,771	-605	-2.4	10,088	10,325
Leipzig	493,052	298	68,231	67,018	1,213	1.8	13,838	13,588
Leverkusen	160,829	79	12,560	11,147	1,413	12.7	7,810	6,922
Lübeck	213,496	214	31,023	31,407	-384	-1.2	14,531	14,718
Ludwigshafen	162,458	78	15,912	14,525	1,387	9.5	9,795	8,953

*) **Hamburg:** Most of the decrease in Hamburg can be attributed to an extensive investigative complex in 2001 that includes more than 26,000 cases of investment and participation fraud.

T11

City	Population 01.01.2002	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2002	2001	absolute	in %	2002	2001
Magdeburg	229,755	201	35,789	35,495	294	0.8	15,577	15,336
Mainz	185,293	98	18,513	17,119	1,394	8.1	9,991	9,361
Mannheim	308,385	145	35,792	33,072	2,720	8.2	11,606	10,782
Moers	107,421	68	8,596	7,901	695	8.8	8,002	7,380
Mönchengladbach	262,963	170	27,340	24,198	3,142	13.0	10,397	9,200
Mülheim a.d. Ruhr	172,332	91	11,325	11,412	-87	-0.8	6,572	6,602
München(Munich)	1,227,958	310	112,059	116,902	-4,843	-4.1	9,126	9,660
Münster	267,197	303	28,647	28,963	-316	-1.1	10,721	10,904
Neuss	150,957	99	13,214	12,707	507	4.0	8,753	8,471
Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	491,307	186	45,747	44,324	1,423	3.2	9,311	9,075
Oberhausen	221,619	77	22,971	23,293	-322	-1.4	10,365	10,485
Offenbach	118,429	45	14,653	14,738	-85	-0.6	12,373	12,539
Oldenburg	155,908	103	17,855	17,794	61	0.3	11,452	11,492
Osnabrück	164,195	120	22,270	21,130	1,140	5.4	13,563	12,876
Paderborn	140,869	179	12,488	12,844	-356	-2.8	8,865	9,235
Pforzheim	118,002	98	10,511	9,399	1,112	11.8	8,907	8,023
Potsdam	130,435	109	17,360	19,150	-1,790	-9.3	13,309	14,808
Recklinghausen	124,587	66	11,366	9,585	1,781	18.6	9,123	7,681
Regensburg	127,198	81	14,623	13,669	954	7.0	11,496	10,876
Remscheid	118,753	75	8,835	8,974	-139	-1.5	7,440	7,460
Reutlingen	111,338	87	8,704	8,113	591	7.3	7,818	7,332
Rostock	198,964	181	26,140	26,741	-601	-2.2	13,138	13,337
Saarbrücken	182,858	167	21,798	18,331	3,467	18.9	11,921	10,003
Salzgitter	111,696	224	7,792	6,892	900	13.1	6,976	6,137
Schwerin	99,978	130	15,988	15,880	108	0.7	15,992	15,681
Siegen	108,397	115	8,471	6,603	1,868	28.3	7,815	6,087
Solingen	165,032	89	11,165	10,278	887	8.6	6,765	6,230
Stuttgart	587,152	207	51,744	50,286	1,458	2.9	8,813	8,612
Trier *)	100,024	117	16,099	15,969	130	0.8	16,095	15,985
Ulm	118,347	119	10,397	9,742	655	6.7	8,785	8,310
Wiesbaden	271,076	204	24,702	24,227	475	2.0	9,113	8,969
Witten	103,158	72	8,219	7,932	287	3.6	7,967	7,686
Wolfsburg	121,887	204	10,928	10,027	901	9.0	8,966	8,232
Wuppertal	364,784	168	30,607	28,158	2,449	8.7	8,390	7,684
Würzburg	129,915	88	13,347	12,536	811	6.5	10,274	9,796
Zwickau	101,726	103	11,010	10,340	670	6.5	10,823	10,038

*) **Trier:** The crime figures for the city of Trier were significantly influenced by violations of the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Law in connection with the reception facility for asylum seekers that is located there.

Note:

When comparisons are made, special attention should be paid to the fact that the extent to which crime is reported and the offense structure can differ in these cities, that population structure and perpetrator mobility vary and that, when offense rates are calculated, they take only registered inhabitants into account, but **not** commuters, tourists, foreign travellers in transit, members of the foreign armed forces stationed in Germany and other unregistered persons - all figures that can also differ considerably from city to city¹⁾.

Another important factor that can distort the statistics is created by complex criminal investigations that include numerous individual cases.

1) For example, approximately 310,000 employees commute to work in Frankfurt a.M. on a regular basis. At federal level, on average about one third of the working population crosses community borders on the way to work. An additional example is Frankfurt, where about 2.2 million persons attend trade fairs each year and about 49 million passengers pass through Rhein-Main Airport.

Robbery recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants

T116

City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants				City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants			
		2002	2001	2000	1999			2002	2001	2000	1999
Aachen	366	149	132	114	112	Köln(Cologne)	1,864	193	155	152	159
Augsburg	194	75	66	68	59	Krefeld	235	98	102	89	132
Bergisch Gladbach	64	61	44	46	65	Leipzig	627	127	117	121	175
Berlin	8,836	261	232	249	246	Leverkusen	97	60	70	96	72
Bielefeld	252	78	79	76	87	Lübeck	274	128	150	133	115
Bochum	314	80	75	76	82	Ludwigshafen	149	92	65	77	112
Bonn	347	113	126	124	105	Magdeburg	346	151	156	157	160
Bottrop	115	95	99	90	64	Mainz	163	88	95	67	84
Braunschweig	196	80	65	74	62	Mannheim	291	94	80	81	105
Bremen	1,385	256	257	276	242	Moers	69	64	46	73	54
Bremerhaven	330	278	317	231	267	Mönchengladbach	263	100	95	102	91
Chemnitz	192	75	83	92	95	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	94	55	72	70	70
Cottbus	208	196	171	182	186	München(Munich)	819	67	66	72	69
Darmstadt	198	143	102	113	132	Münster	208	78	79	84	71
Dortmund	739	125	113	118	137	Neuss	118	78	67	63	94
Dresden	399	83	85	96	101	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	382	78	68	74	85
Duisburg	474	93	83	87	101	Oberhausen	262	118	94	94	94
Düsseldorf	1,128	198	162	163	151	Offenbach	228	193	198	183	157
Erfurt	241	120	130	131	151	Oldenburg	181	116	114	117	156
Erlangen	43	42	42	43	40	Osnabrück	236	144	159	191	117
Essen	601	102	102	100	86	Paderborn	82	58	63	64	81
Frankfurt a. M.	1,252	195	193	207	295	Pforzheim	70	59	56	79	61
Freiburg i. Br.	176	84	112	137	109	Potsdam	191	146	129	131	95
Fürth	71	64	39	51	47	Recklinghausen	139	112	85	76	68
Gelsenkirchen	300	108	103	110	107	Regensburg	77	61	67	60	70
Gera	90	82	67	58	84	Remscheid	76	64	70	111	100
Göttingen	141	114	103	120	106	Reutlingen	71	64	42	33	53
Hagen	197	97	69	81	64	Rostock	422	212	186	242	241
Halle (Saale)	692	285	279	283	334	Saarbrücken	230	126	87	115	115
Hamburg	4,564	264	308	349	318	Salzgitter	67	60	41	50	57
Hamm	202	110	79	120	112	Schwerin	192	192	216	190	236
Hannover	1,048	203	200	214	211	Siegen	69	64	39	53	69
Heidelberg	63	45	53	64	55	Solingen	70	42	43	48	44
Heilbronn	109	91	82	73	71	Stuttgart	472	80	83	103	104
Herne	182	105	108	80	117	Trier (since 2002)	108	108			
Hildesheim	114	110	130	142	154	Ulm	92	78	73	73	75
Ingolstadt	67	57	90	70	71	Wiesbaden	288	106	89	96	100
Jena (since 2002)	43	43				Witten	68	66	62	58	84
Karlsruhe	189	68	84	62	64	Wolfsburg	98	80	76	51	78
Kassel	331	170	205	160	187	Wuppertal	345	95	98	87	93
Kiel	380	164	181	177	186	Würzburg	48	37	41	43	31
Koblenz	115	107	94	110	117	Zwickau	75	74	81	68	87

Theft by burglary in a dwelling recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants

T148

City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants			City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants		
		2002	2001	2000			2002	2001	2000
Aachen	1,047	426	498	366	Köln(Cologne)	5,377	556	649	523
Augsburg	188	73	99	116	Krefeld	675	282	368	317
Bergisch Gladbach	339	321	406	403	Leipzig	656	133	149	136
Berlin	7,787	230	284	281	Leverkusen	424	264	238	280
Bielefeld	465	144	138	155	Lübeck	352	165	217	370
Bochum	1,008	258	307	239	Ludwigshafen	246	151	141	281
Bonn	821	268	343	283	Magdeburg	424	185	185	257
Bottrop	365	302	255	311	Mainz	350	189	240	249
Braunschweig	568	231	217	384	Mannheim	632	205	199	243
Bremen	1,680	311	353	375	Moers	205	191	208	254
Bremerhaven	330	278	402	262	Mönchengladbach	652	248	257	279
Chemnitz	148	58	66	78	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	502	291	310	239
Cottbus	148	140	163	137	München(Munich)	1,125	92	113	138
Darmstadt	180	130	208	293	Münster	524	196	175	214
Dortmund	1,804	306	283	346	Neuss	491	325	233	231
Dresden	329	69	62	60	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	496	101	98	101
Duisburg	1,435	280	373	333	Oberhausen	773	349	348	314
Düsseldorf	3,075	539	461	414	Offenbach	318	269	398	300
Erfurt	378	189	187	198	Oldenburg	408	262	245	240
Erlangen	84	82	75	55	Osnabrück	638	389	375	332
Essen	2,066	349	382	355	Paderborn	164	116	108	105
Frankfurt a. M.	1,859	290	294	570	Pforzheim	94	80	57	64
Freiburg i. Br.	434	208	152	136	Potsdam	162	124	143	135
Fürth	91	82	138	73	Recklinghausen	433	348	305	368
Gelsenkirchen	857	310	287	327	Regensburg	176	138	80	124
Gera	290	264	153	181	Remscheid	371	312	358	203
Göttingen	353	285	290	234	Reutlingen	44	40	69	66
Hagen	498	246	212	295	Rostock	163	82	121	100
Halle (Saale)	494	203	190	294	Saarbrücken	415	227	157	177
Hamburg	7,654	443	500	593	Salzgitter	162	145	121	183
Hamm	453	246	164	312	Schwerin	119	119	134	172
Hannover	2,211	428	415	459	Siegen	93	86	70	81
Heidelberg	127	90	91	108	Solingen	379	230	245	208
Heilbronn	150	125	79	56	Stuttgart	605	103	111	99
Herne	595	342	325	316	Trier (since 2002)	108	108		
Hildesheim	346	334	235	394	Ulm	66	56	47	52
Ingolstadt	73	62	86	120	Wiesbaden	594	219	199	229
Jena (since 2002)	295	292			Witten	262	254	246	356
Karlsruhe	548	196	116	177	Wolfsburg	202	166	115	180
Kassel	446	229	224	235	Wuppertal	928	254	216	230
Kiel	465	200	279	212	Würzburg	70	54	61	68
Koblenz	176	163	98	132	Zwickau	52	51	66	41

8. Victims

In the PCS, information about victims is only recorded for certain offenses or offense categories. The following table provides an overview of the age and sex structure of the victims of the respective offenses or offense categories.

Victim classification by age and sex

T17

177

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Sex		Age				
				Male	Female	Chil-	Juve-	Young	Adults	
						dren	niles	adults		
						<14	14<18	18<21	21<60	>60
in %										
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	955	56.9	43.1	11.0	2.1	2.6	66.4	17.9
		attempted	2,002	67.5	32.5	4.6	4.1	7.9	77.0	6.3
		total	2,957	64.1	35.9	6.7	3.5	6.2	73.6	10.0
1100	offenses against sexual self-deter-	completed	14,553	7.6	92.4	12.3	30.6	13.7	42.2	1.2
	mination with use of violence or	attempted	2,810	3.9	96.1	4.8	23.6	14.4	55.2	2.0
	exploiting a state of dependence	total	17,363	7.0	93.0	11.1	29.4	13.8	44.3	1.3
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by	completed	54,426	67.4	32.6	7.5	19.4	10.5	50.7	11.9
	violence, and assault on motorists	attempted	11,624	64.2	35.8	12.9	15.9	8.3	49.1	13.8
	with intent to rob	total	66,050	66.8	33.2	8.4	18.8	10.1	50.4	12.2
2200	bodily injury	completed	467,012	63.4	36.6	9.0	13.5	11.9	61.1	4.6
		attempted	17,821	70.8	29.2	7.1	8.5	7.9	70.8	5.7
		total	484,833	63.7	36.3	8.9	13.4	11.7	61.4	4.6
2300	offenses against personal	completed	166,670	56.9	43.1	6.0	7.6	8.0	71.7	6.6
	freedom	attempted	3,661	55.2	44.8	12.4	9.5	7.0	65.4	5.6
		total	170,331	56.9	43.1	6.1	7.7	8.0	71.6	6.6

Clear sex-related and age-related differences among the victims can be identified:

- Those recorded as victims of robbery, bodily injury, murder, manslaughter, and offenses against personal freedom were usually male.
- In the case of homicide, offenses against personal freedom and bodily injury, most of the victims were adults between the ages of 21 and 60.
- There was above-average representation of juveniles (from 14 to under 18 years of age) in the sexual offenses category, and also in the case of robberies.
- Relatively few persons 60 years of age or older were recorded as victims, with the exception of completed murder and manslaughter cases (the absolute number is small, however) and cases of robbery (usually handbag robbery).

Endangerment of victims - overview (victims per 100,000 inhabitants in each age group)

T18

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total	Age				
				Chil- dren	Juve- niles	Young adults	Adults	
				<14	14<18	18<21	21<60	>60
Victims per 100,000 inhabitants								
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9
		attempted	2.4	0.8	2.2	5.6	3.5	0.6
		total	3.6	1.7	2.8	6.4	4.9	1.5
1100	offenses against sexual self-deter- mination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	17.7	15.3	119.6	70.4	13.8	0.9
		attempted	3.4	1.2	17.8	14.3	3.5	0.3
		total	21.1	16.5	137.4	84.6	17.3	1.2
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	66.0	34.9	284.3	201.5	62.2	32.6
		attempted	14.1	12.9	49.7	33.9	12.9	8.1
		total	80.1	47.8	334.0	235.4	75.1	40.7
2200	bodily injury	completed	566.5	359.1	1,701.2	1,952.3	642.9	107.1
		attempted	21.6	10.9	41.0	49.3	28.5	5.1
		total	588.1	370.0	1,742.2	2,001.7	671.4	112.2
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	202.2	85.6	342.6	469.3	269.6	55.6
		attempted	4.4	3.9	9.4	9.1	5.4	1.0
		total	206.6	89.5	352.0	478.4	275.0	56.6

Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)¹⁾

T19

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Victim-suspect relationship (totals)					
				Related *)	Acquainted	Fellow countryman**)	Passing Relationship	No	Unclear
				in %					
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	955	37.1	31.3	2.9	8.9	8.0	11.8
		attempted	2,001	22.1	32.1	4.1	10.4	22.3	8.9
		total	2,956	26.9	31.9	3.8	9.9	17.7	9.8
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,551	20.9	39.8	0.4	13.0	19.5	6.5
		attempted	2,809	11.0	27.0	0.3	10.1	41.7	9.9
		total	17,360	19.3	37.7	0.4	12.6	23.1	7.0
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	54,426	0.8	8.6	0.4	7.2	65.3	17.6
		attempted	11,624	1.5	10.9	1.0	9.2	61.9	15.6
		total	66,050	0.9	9.0	0.5	7.6	64.7	17.2
2200	bodily injury	completed	466,951	14.1	28.4	0.9	11.5	34.0	11.1
		attempted	17,817	10.5	22.7	0.8	10.4	39.6	16.0
		total	484,768	13.9	28.2	0.9	11.5	34.2	11.3
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	166,644	13.3	28.8	0.8	11.7	32.1	13.3
		attempted	3,656	11.7	28.7	0.8	12.7	32.6	13.5
		total	170,300	13.3	28.8	0.8	11.7	32.1	13.3

1) The closest relationship always has priority.

*) all relatives in accordance with Section 11 (1) No. 1 of the German Penal Code (therefore includes in-laws, fiancés, divorced partners, foster parents and foster children)

**) only foreigners: of the same nationality, but not relatives or acquaintances

In completed murder and manslaughter cases, two of three offenses involved relatives or close acquaintances. 27.5 % of the victims of murder or manslaughter had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear. More than every second offense against sexual self-determination that included the use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence was committed by relatives or close acquaintances. Almost one third (30.1 %) of the victims had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear. Overall, robberies accounted for the largest share of offenses where no previous relationship was involved (almost two thirds), with the previous relationship remaining unclear in almost two fifths of these cases. On the other hand, in the case of robberies committed in dwellings, relatives were established as suspects with regard to one of every three victims.

9. Recording of losses for individual offenses or for offense categories

T22

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Completed cases*)	Percentage of the loss cases with				Amount of loss in millions of euros
			under 50 euros	50 < 500	500 < 5.000	> 5.000	
2100	robberies, including:	48,376	34.2	47.9	14.4	3.4	96.2
2110	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	678	3.8	3.2	22.3	70.6	27.6
2120	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	3,989	13.5	31.3	45.0	10.2	22.8
2130	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	138	4.3	8.7	40.6	46.4	7.3
2160	handbag robbery	4,853	24.7	62.6	12.2	0.5	1.7
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	21,521	33.5	55.1	10.6	0.9	15.7
2190	robberies in residences	2,250	22.9	44.2	26.5	6.4	5.7
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances, including:	1,510,933	46.9	43.1	9.1	0.9	692.7
326*	shoplifting	543,089	79.9	18.3	1.7	0.1	35.6
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances, including:	1,299,807	15.8	52.6	26.5	5.1	1,883.8
4**1	of motor vehicles	42,588	8.7	5.8	43.5	42.0	383.5
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	85,893	19.0	29.9	37.6	13.5	282.4
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	39,228	19.8	33.6	34.2	12.5	136.2
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	85,107	15.9	28.1	38.7	17.3	328.2
450*	from motor vehicles	388,432	11.8	61.6	25.6	1.1	229.5
5100	fraud, including:	748,406	45.9	29.5	18.3	6.3	2,660.5
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services	167,831	95.2	4.4	0.3	0.0	4.5
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	42,019	16.3	14.7	38.3	30.7	1,447.3
5300	embezzlement	96,015	28.5	43.8	18.3	9.4	359.6
5600	bankruptcy offenses	4,168	59.0	1.0	5.6	34.4	676.4
7120	offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	8,014	43.4	0.7	4.4	51.5	1,919.0

*) Losses are recorded only for completed offenses

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2002 most of the less serious shoplifting cases on record involved losses of less than 50 euros, and the same applied to many of the property offenses (especially fraudulent obtaining of services). On the other hand, there was also an especially large share of fraud-type property offense cases with losses exceeding 5,000 euros. The large total losses resulting from fraud are due, among other things, to several extensive criminal investigations that involve numerous individual cases and large losses. If no figures for losses were available, a symbolic loss of 1 Euro was recorded. This explains the large share of losses classified in the under-50 euros category, for example in the case of bankruptcy offenses or offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, the Trade and Industrial Cooperatives Act, the Limited Liability Company Act, the Commercial Code or the Accounting Act.

The total recorded losses from theft (excluding losses caused by break-ins and not taking into account any stolen items recovered or insurance compensation paid) amounted to approximately (2.6 billion euros).

10. Suspects

3,425,416 cases were cleared up in 2002, and 2,326,149 suspects were recorded in this connection. Compared to the previous year, this represents an increase of 45,538 (2.0 %).

Age and sex of suspects

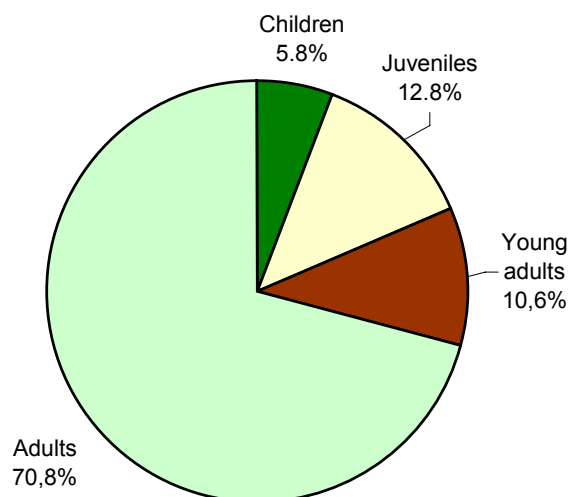
T32

Age group	Suspects					
	Total	Change compared with prev. year (in %)	Distribution %	Male Number %	Female Number %	
Children	134,545	-5.9	5.8	94,085 69.9	40,460 30.1	
up to age 6	1,707	-8.5	0.1	1,267 74.2	440 25.8	
6 < 8	4,279	-7.2	0.2	3,288 76.8	991 23.2	
8 < 10	12,909	-8.3	0.6	10,024 77.7	2,885 22.3	
10 < 12	31,867	-9.9	1.4	23,455 73.6	8,412 26.4	
12 < 14	83,783	-3.8	3.6	56,051 66.9	27,732 33.1	
Juveniles	297,881	-0.4	12.8	220,565 74.0	77,316 26.0	
14 < 16	143,984	0.8	6.2	100,596 69.9	43,388 30.1	
16 < 18	153,897	-1.4	6.6	119,969 78.0	33,928 22.0	
Young adults (18 < 21)	245,761	-0.4	10.6	197,458 80.3	48,303 19.7	
Adults	1,647,962	3.5	70.8	1,266,441 76.8	381,521 23.2	
21 < 23	147,752	5.8	6.4	118,412 80.1	29,340 19.9	
23 < 25	124,066	4.9	5.3	99,248 80.0	24,818 20.0	
25 < 30	252,746	1.7	10.9	200,802 79.4	51,944 20.6	
30 < 40	476,324	2.3	20.5	371,616 78.0	104,708 22.0	
40 < 50	327,779	6.0	14.1	248,487 75.8	79,292 24.2	
50 < 60	177,998	2.4	7.7	131,934 74.1	46,064 25.9	
60 and older	141,297	3.3	6.1	95,942 67.9	45,355 32.1	
Suspects - total	2,326,149	2.0	100.0	1,778,549 76.5	547,600 23.5	
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,191,604	2.5	94.2	1,684,464 76.9	507,140 23.1	

Suspects by age group in relation to total offenses

Note:

Children who cannot be held responsible under criminal law due to their age and mentally ill persons who also cannot be held responsible under criminal law are included as suspects because the judiciary, and not the police, must decide on the question of guilt. This recording practice is also due to the statistics-keeping system, because it is not possible to exclude the offenses committed by this group of persons from the case statistics



Developments regarding juvenile suspects in individual fields of crime

T37

Key no.	Offense (categories)	German juveniles		Change		Non-German juveniles		Change	
		2002	2001	Number	%	2002	2001	Number	%
----	Total offenses	246,643	245,746	897	0.4	51,238	53,237	-1,999	-3.8
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances	95,885	94,724	1,161	1.2	18,094	18,524	-430	-2.3
2200	bodily injury	45,947	44,867	1,080	2.4	10,387	10,018	369	3.7
7300	drug offenses	30,101	29,553	548	1.9	4,239	4,904	-665	-13.6
7318	-involving cannabis and	26,275	25,417	858	3.4	2,276	2,933	-657	-22.4
+7328	preparations thereof								
+7338									
7262	offenses against the Weapons Act	3,362	2,809	553	19.7	389	443	-54	-12.2
2100	robbery	8,005	7,958	47	0.6	3,286	3,396	-110	-3.2
2170	-in streets, lanes or public places	4,569	4,529	40	0.9	2,154	2,256	-102	-4.5
26	shoplifting - total	66,232	66,516	-284	-0.4	12,733	13,390	-657	-4.9
4***	"aggravated" theft	28,278	28,713	-435	-1.5	4,740	5,091	-351	-6.9
5100	fraud	20,820	21,956	-1,136	-5.2	7,204	6,905	299	4.3
5150	-fraudulent obtaining of services	13,725	13,700	25	0.2	5,261	4,861	400	8.2
6740	damage to property	43,570	45,290	-1,720	-3.8	3,256	3,399	-143	-4.2

Compared to the previous year, the number of German suspects in the "juveniles" category increased. On the other hand, the number of non-German suspects in this category decreased, as was already the case during the preceding years. Despite a decrease, shoplifting continues to account for the largest share of offenses committed by juveniles.

Juveniles were recorded for property damage last but not least due to police work specifically targeted at graffiti sprayers.

Number of German suspects per 100,000 inhabitants

It is not possible to calculate realistic figures for non-German suspects, because unregistered foreign nationals who are in Germany legally (such as tourists, business travelers, visitors, cross-border commuters, members of the foreign armed forces stationed in Germany or diplomats), or illegally, are not included in the population statistics. In addition, even the extrapolated figures for the foreign population registered as residing in Germany are highly undependable, as demonstrated by the last census.

German suspects - number of suspects per 100,000

T61

Age group	No. of German suspects			No. of suspects per 100,000*)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Children 8 years and older	107 934	74 537	33 397	2 227	2 998	1 414
8 < 10	10 096	7 854	2 242	687	1 042	313
10 < 12	26 057	19 094	6 963	1 586	2 264	870
12 < 14	71 781	47 589	24 192	4 140	5 351	2 864
Juveniles	246 643	180 325	66 318	7 332	10 453	4 046
14 < 16	122 444	84 646	37 798	7 133	9 608	4 523
16 < 18	124 199	95 679	28 520	7 539	11 336	3 550
Young adults (18<21)	189 622	152 289	37 333	7 506	11 793	3 024
Adults	1 210 560	920 178	290 382	2 060	3 286	944
21 < 23	104 180	83 676	20 504	6 300	9 924	2 530
23 < 25	80 897	64 760	16 137	5 129	8 056	2 086
<i>Young persons</i> 21 < 25	185 077	148 436	36 641	5 728	9 012	2 313
25 < 30	150 286	118 291	31 995	3 858	5 972	1 671
30 < 40	332 372	255 853	76 519	2 741	4 139	1 287
40 < 50	261 337	197 064	64 273	2 297	3 423	1 143
50 < 60	150 758	111 850	38 908	1 690	2 517	869
60 and older	130 730	88 684	42 046	681	1 110	375
Suspects 8 years and older	1 754 759	1 327 329	427 430	2 525	3 962	1 188
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1 646 825	1 252 792	394 033	2 547	4 039	1 172

*) Suspects in each age group per 100,000 inhabitants in the same age group ("Children" and "total" **excluding** children under 8; key date: 01.01.2002)

In connection with these statistics, it should be kept in mind that the offenses committed to a large extent by children and juveniles are generally less serious infractions such as shoplifting, theft of two-wheeled vehicles, fraudulent obtaining of services ("fare dodging") and property damage. Statistical developments for these offenses can depend, among other things, on the extent to which crime is reported by victims or witnesses. The frequently episodic character of child and juvenile delinquency should also be taken into account. However, the fact that a minority of young suspects can be expected to pursue a criminal "career" in the future should not be overlooked.

Judged by their share of the overall population, juveniles and young adults account for the highest incidence of crime, while the lowest incidence is among persons over 60 and children under 10 years of age. The incidence of crime is much higher in all age groups of the male population, which is particularly true in the "young adult" and "adult (21-24)" categories. Due to developmental factors, the highest rates are for male suspects from 16 to just under 21 years of age, while the highest rates for young females can be found in the age group from 14 to just under 16 years of age.

However, when interpreting these statistics, it is necessary to keep in mind that the possibilities for detection and clearance probably vary from one age group to the next.

Charts

Figure 1

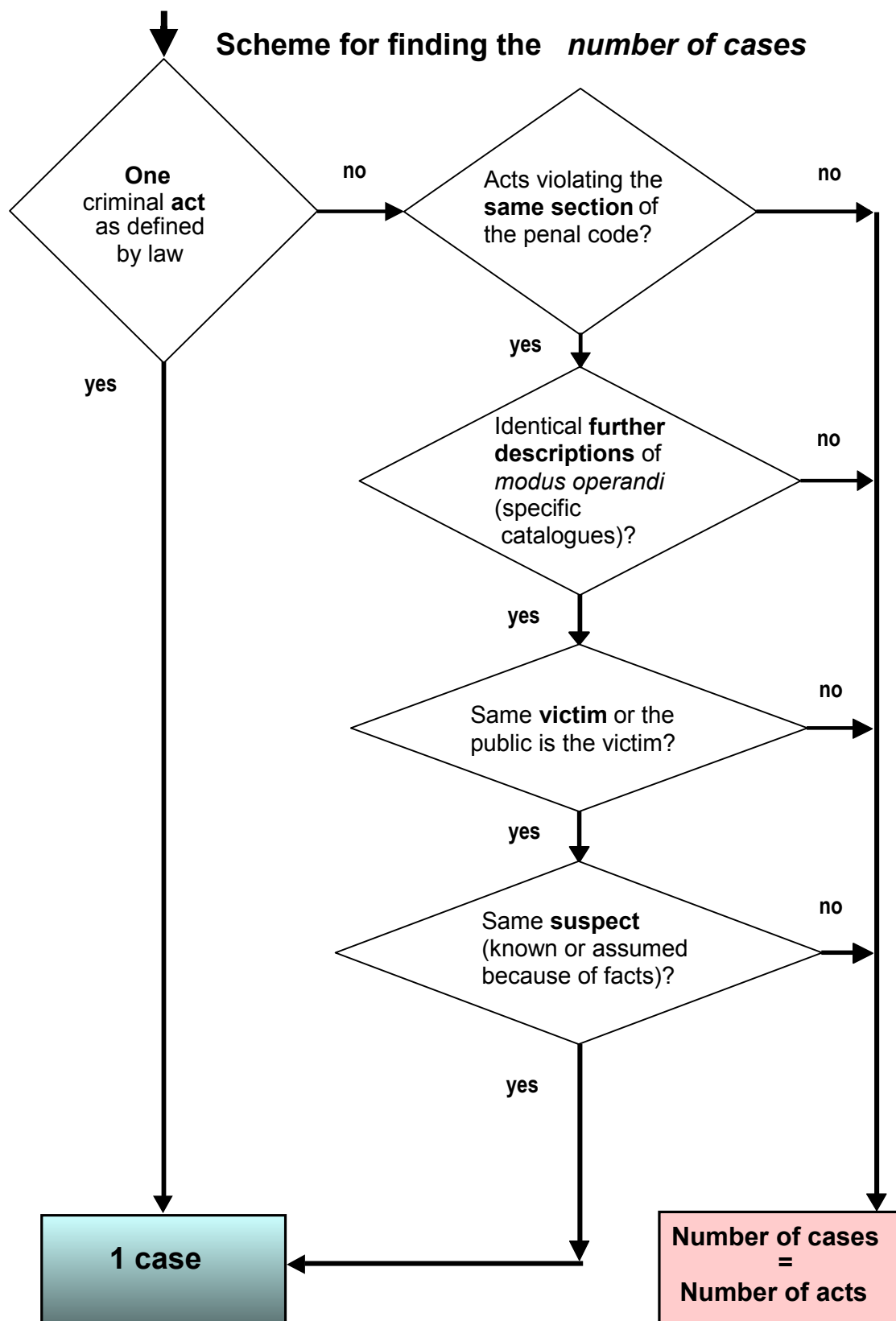


Figure 2

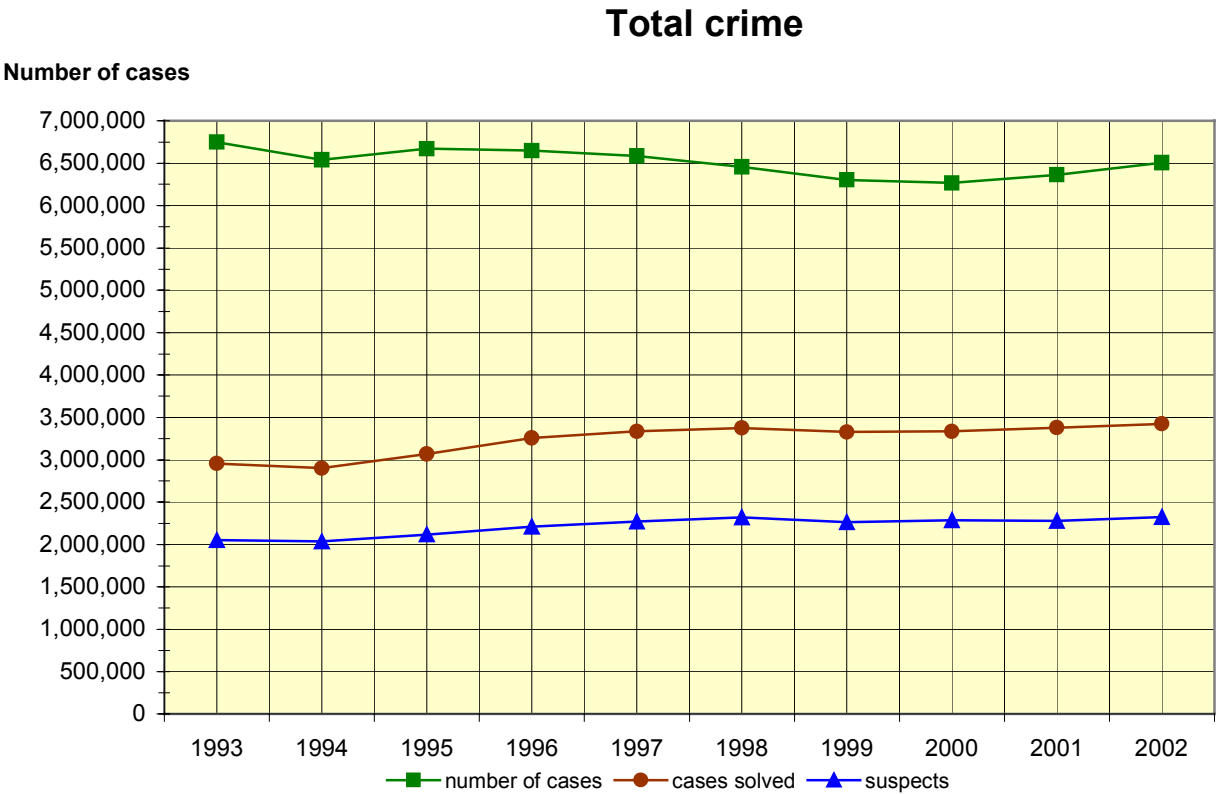


Figure 3

Crime rates in the "Länder" of Germany

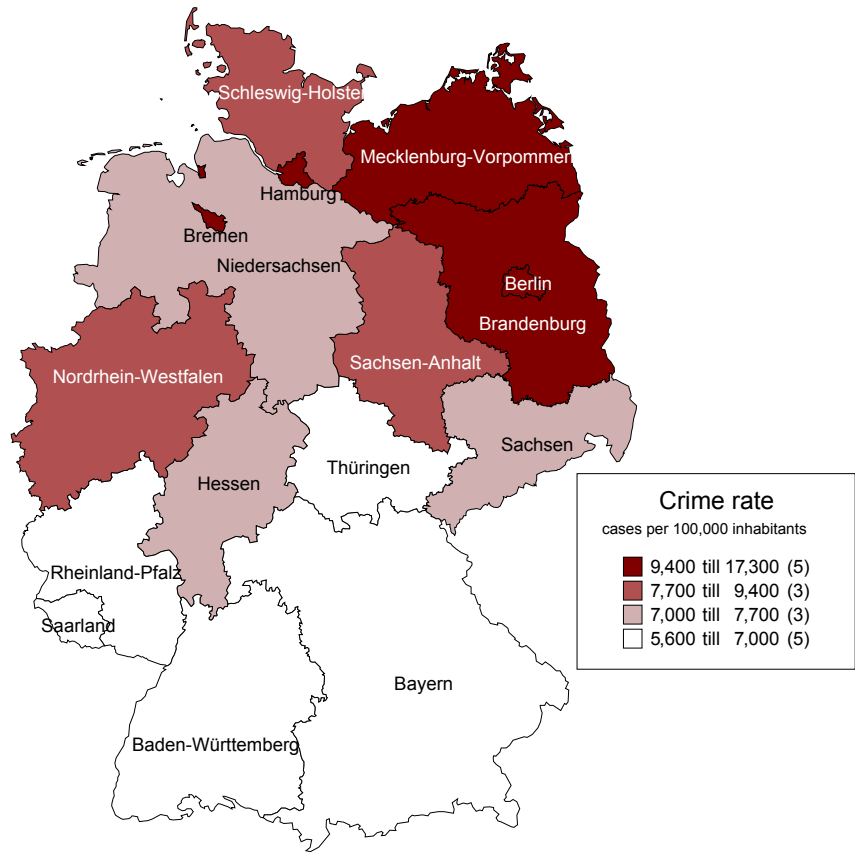


Figure 4

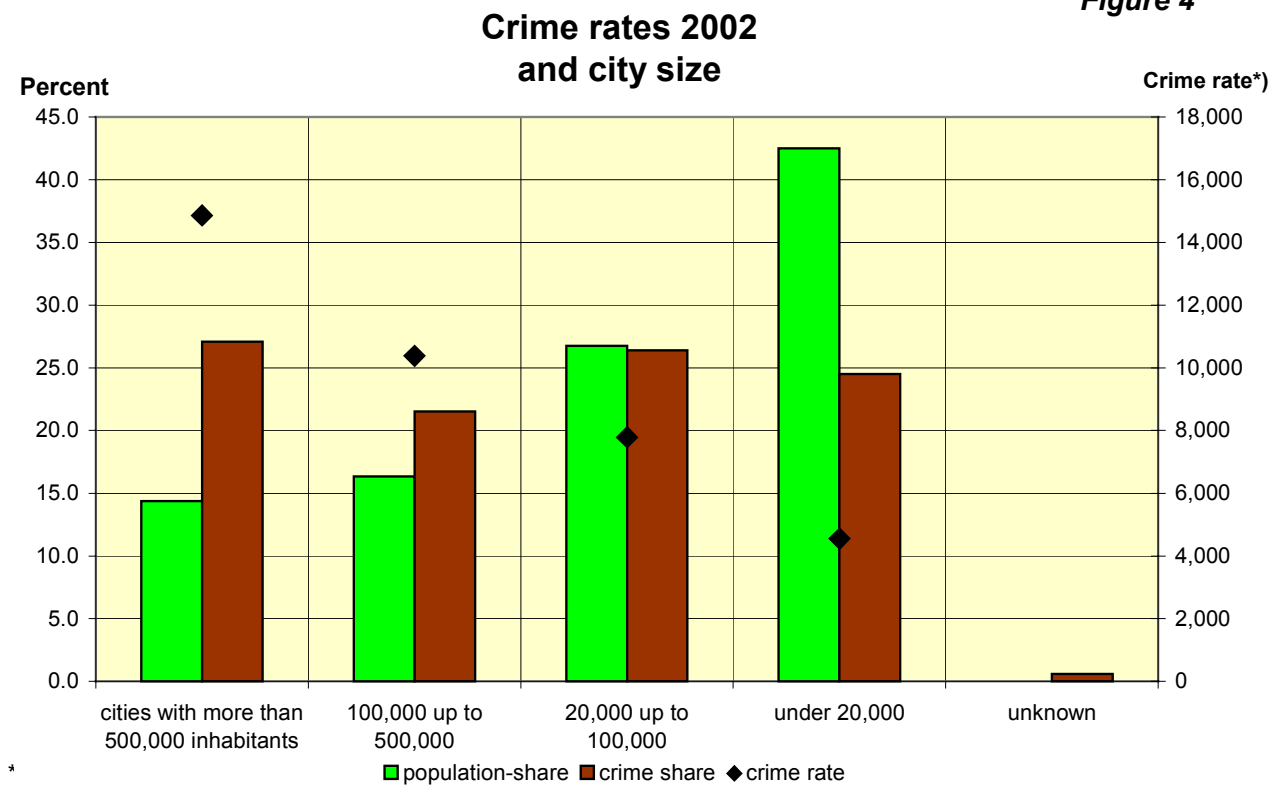


Figure 5

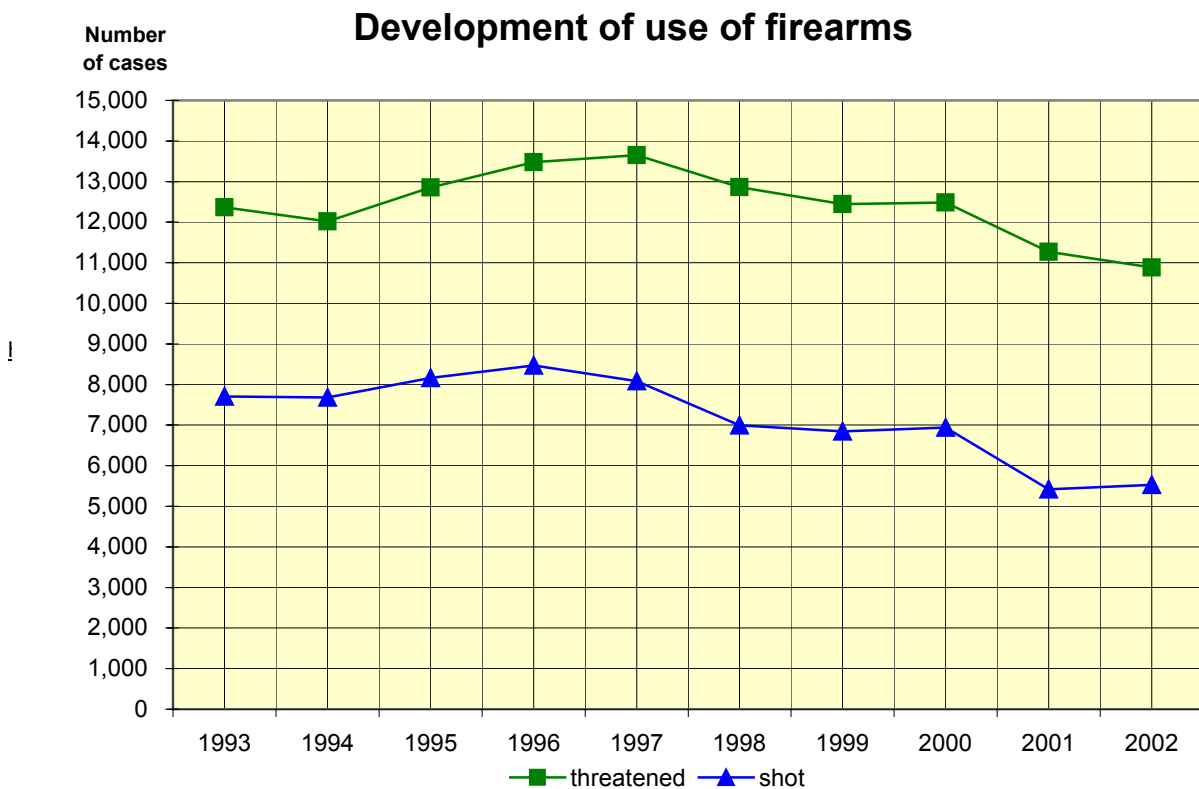


Figure 6

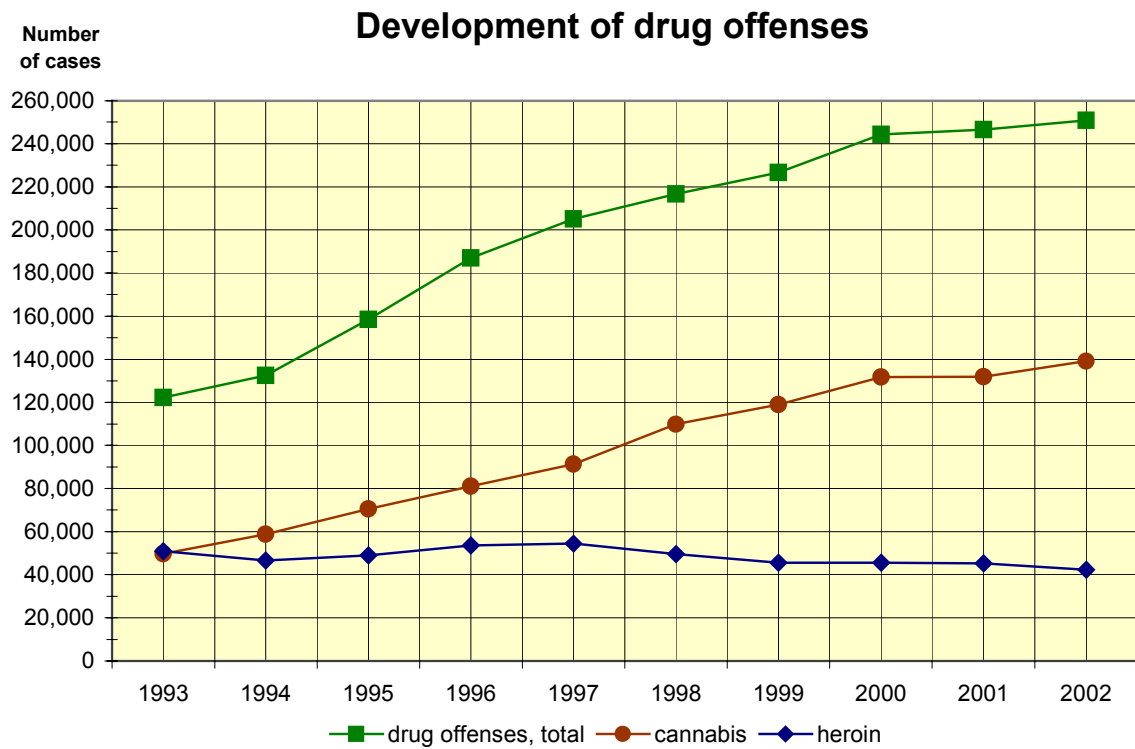


Figure 7

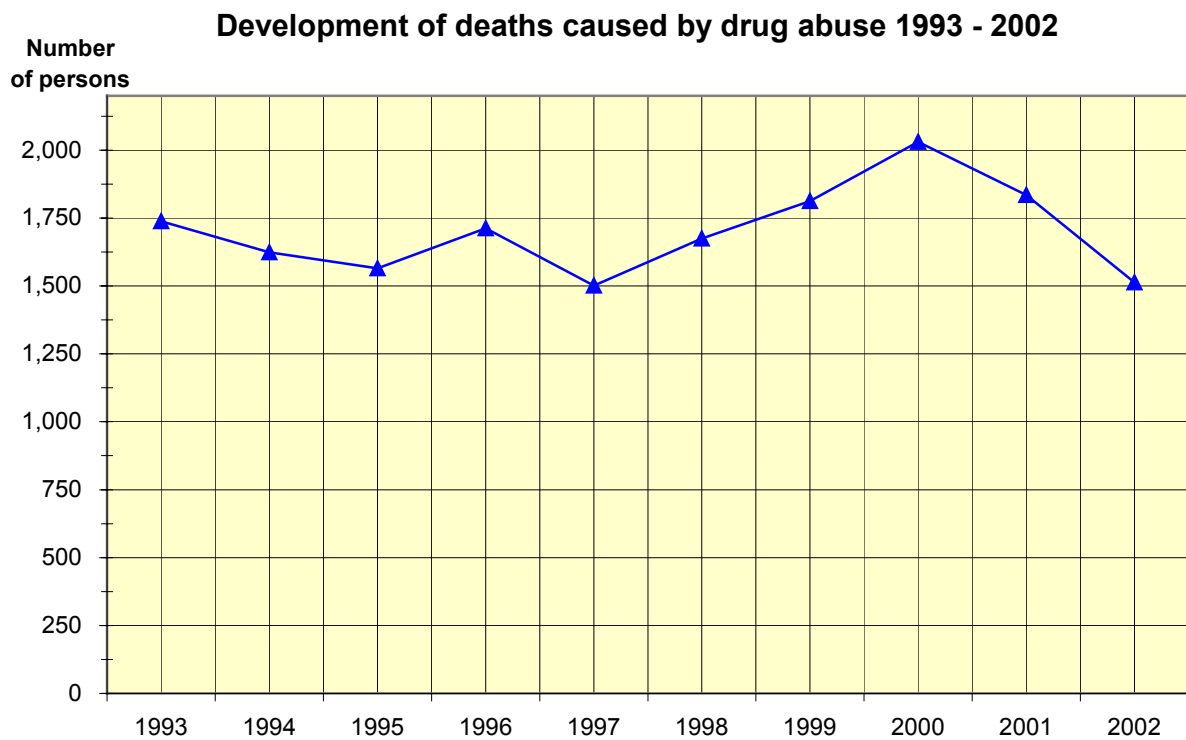


Figure 8

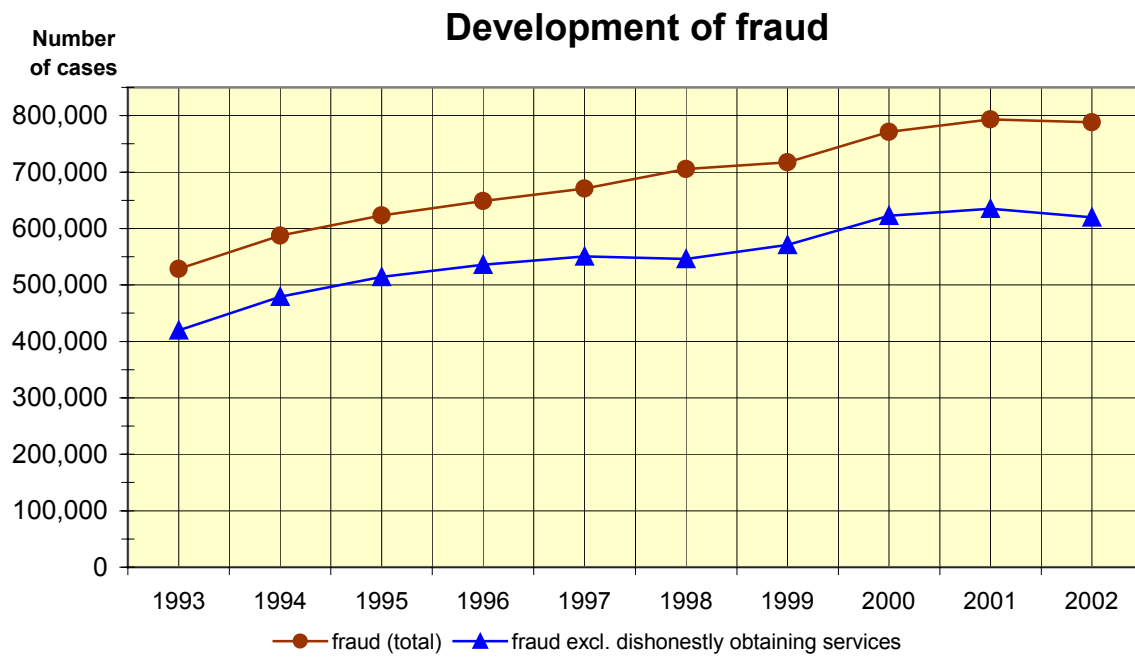


Figure 9

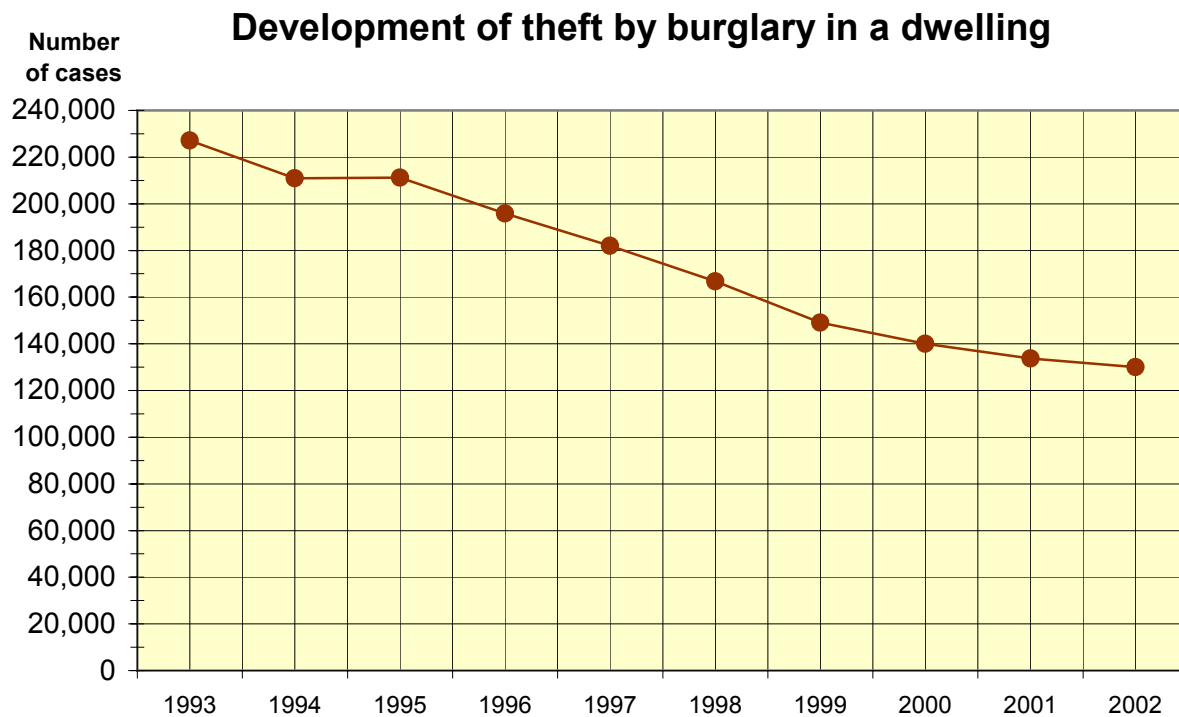


Figure 10

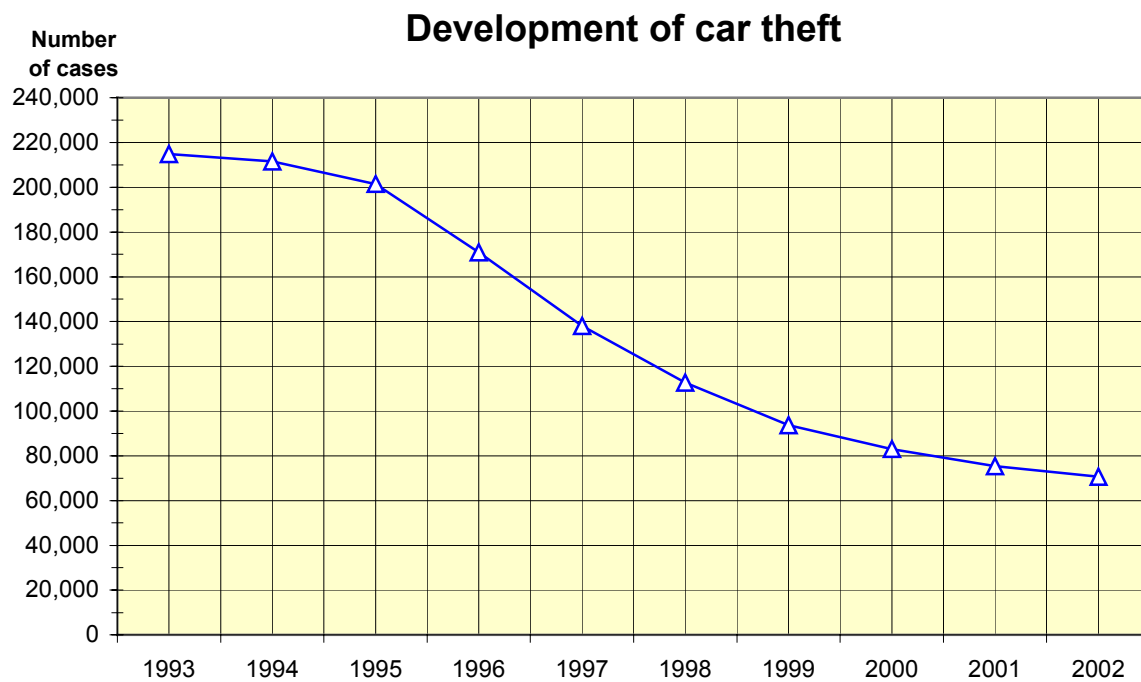


Figure 11

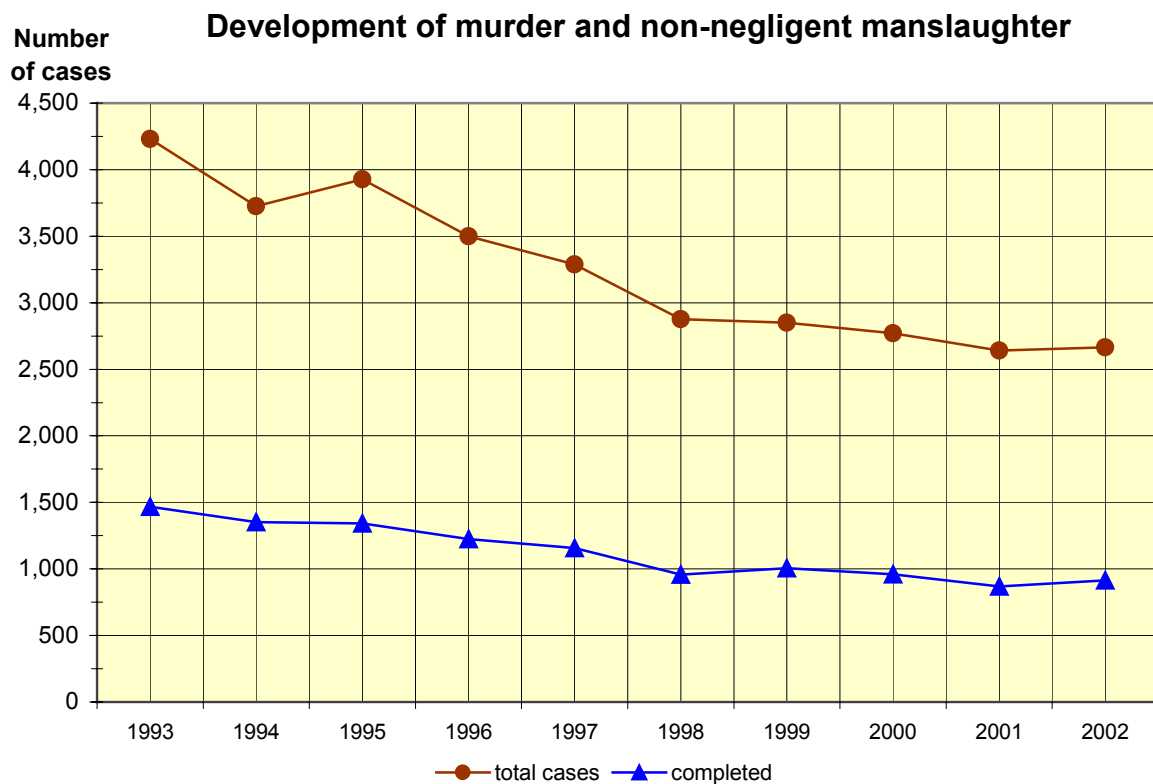
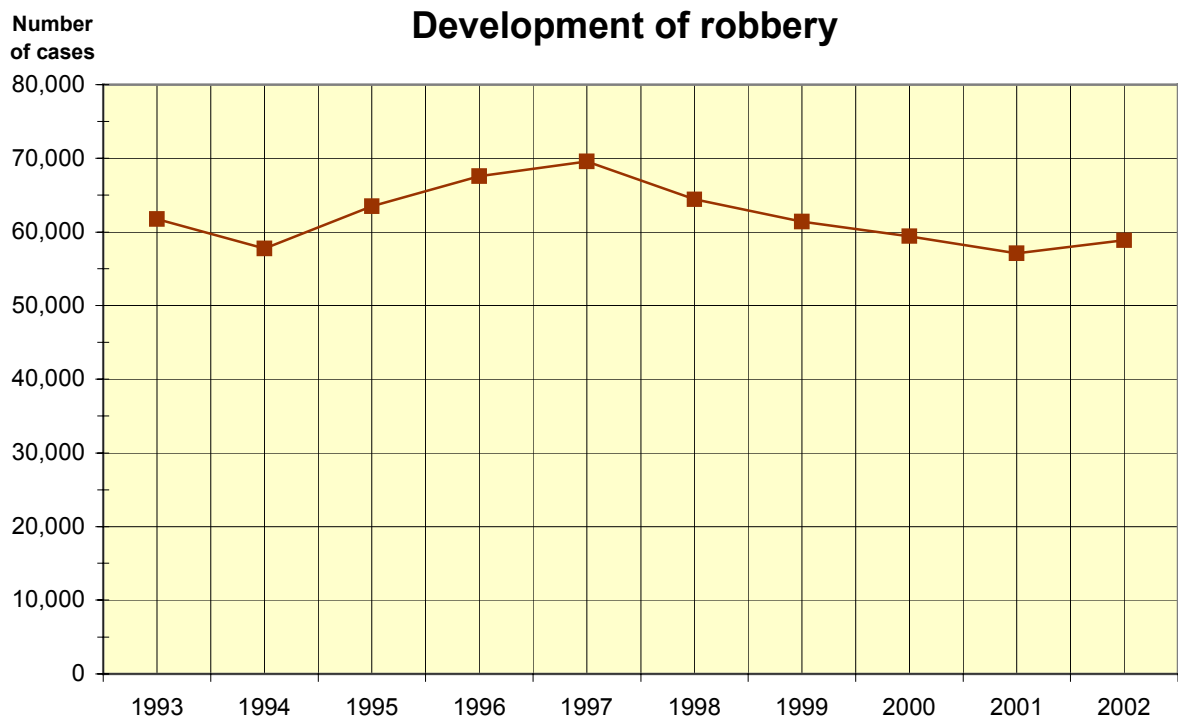


Figure 12**Figure 13**

Victims per 100,000 inhabitants: robbery

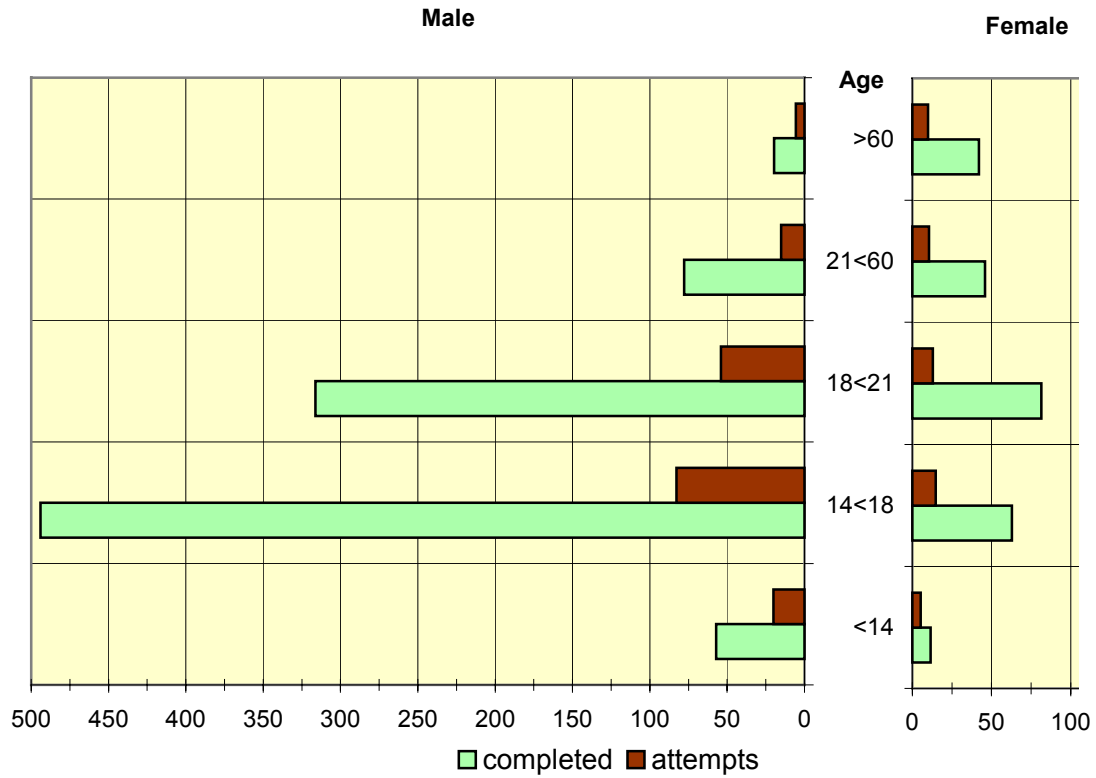
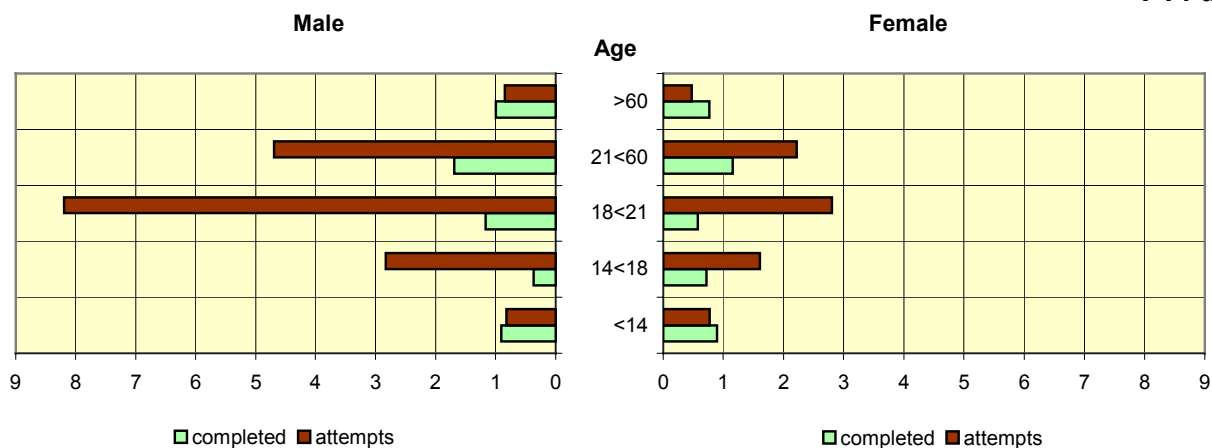


Figure 14 a-e

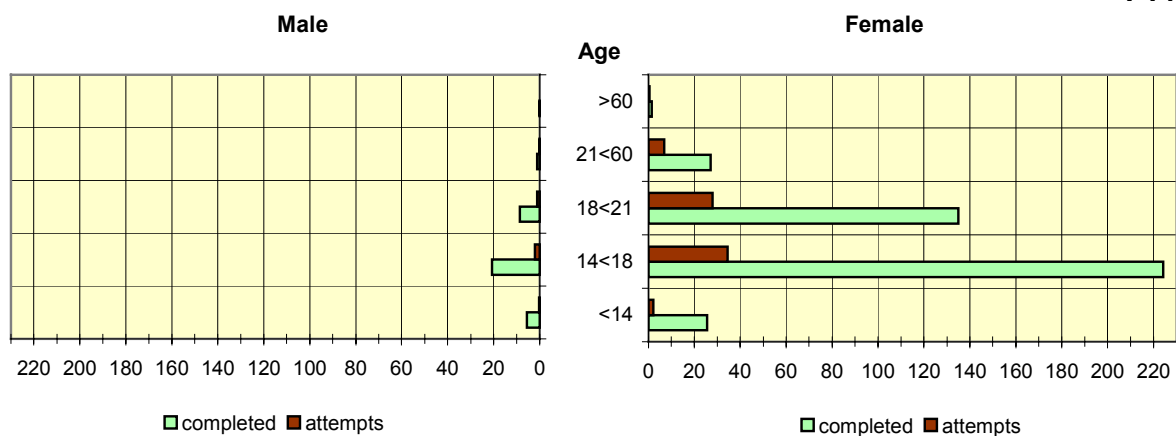
Victim rate*) - murder and non-negligent manslaughter

F14 a



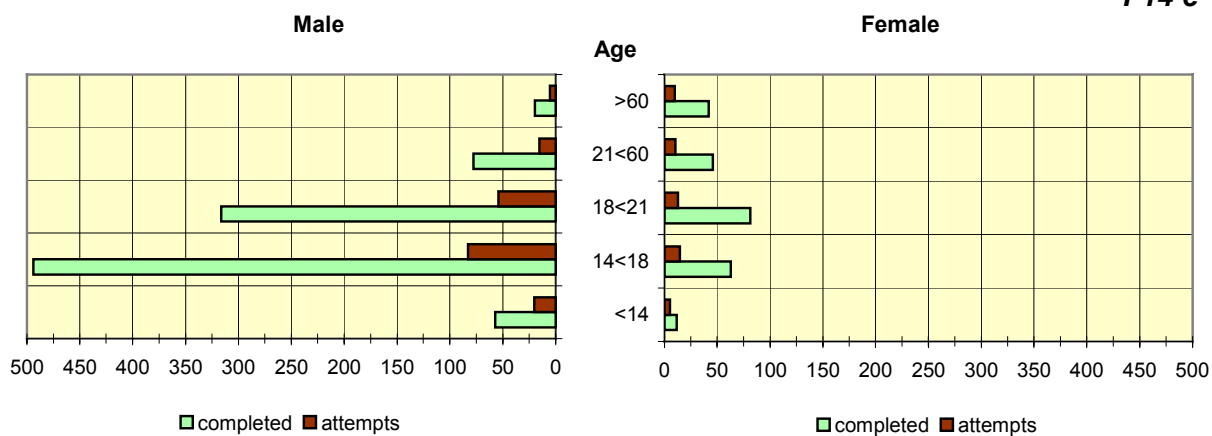
Victim rate*) - sex offenses with violence

F14 b



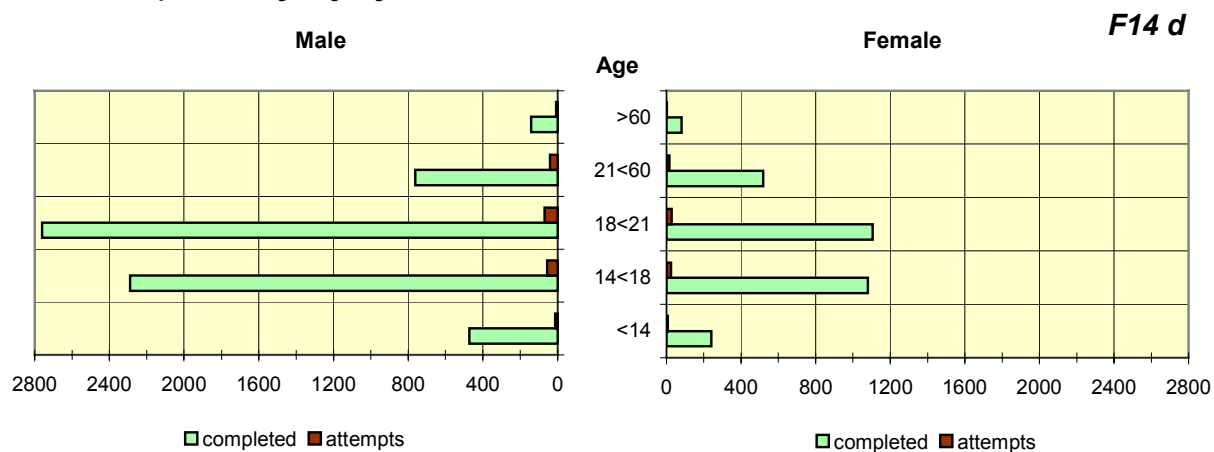
Victim rate*) - robbery

F14 c

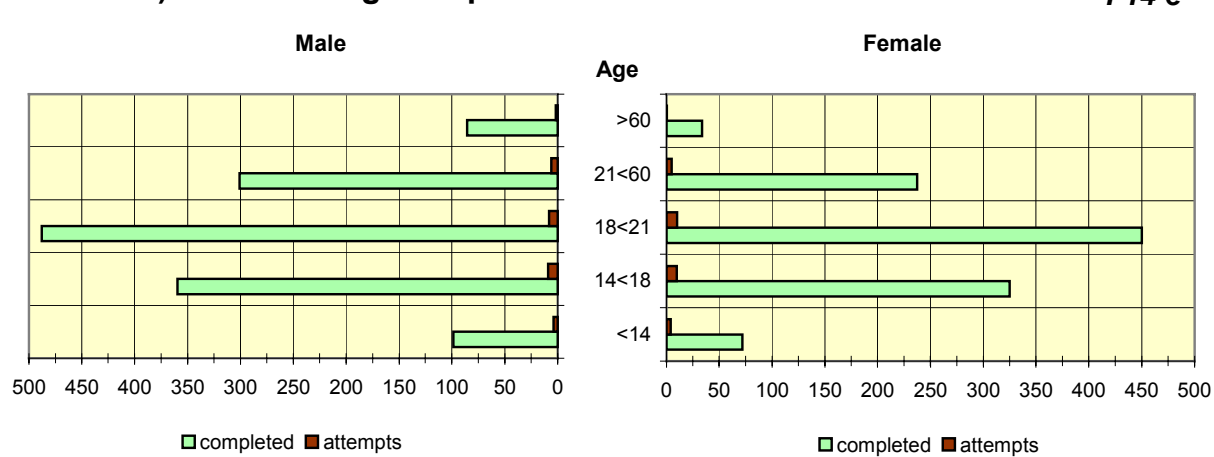


*) victim rate: number of victims per 100,000 inhabitants of same sex and age

Victim rate*) - bodily injury



Victim rate*) - offenses against personal freedom



*) victim rate: number of victims per 100,000 inhabitants of same sex and age

Figure 15 a-e

Victims and their relationship to suspects (incl. attempts) - share in percent

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter

Figure 15 a



Offenses against sexual self-determination

Figure 15 b



Robbery

Figure 15 c



■ relationship ■ acquaintance ■ brief relationship ■ no relationship or unclearified

Bodily injury

Figure 15 d

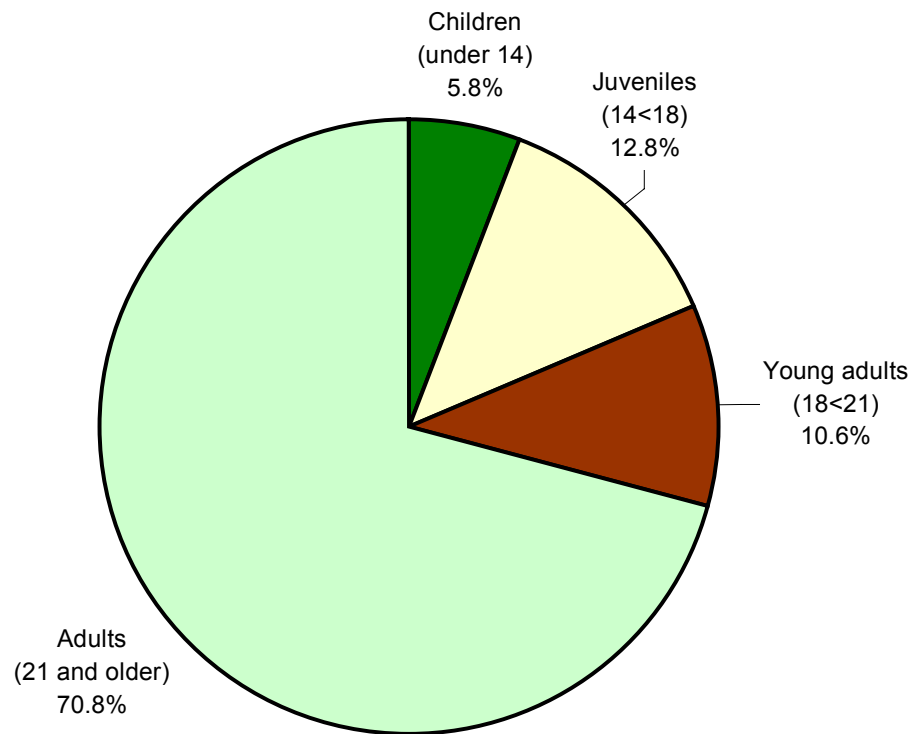
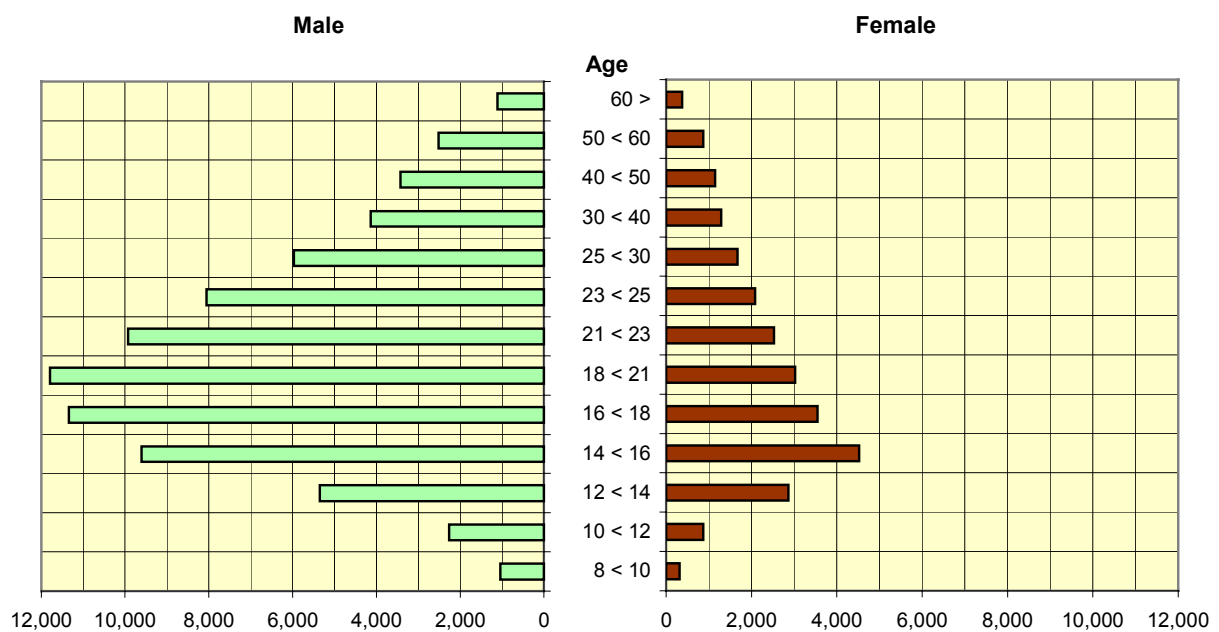


Offenses against personal freedom

Figure 15 e



■ relationship ■ acquaintance ■ brief relationship ■ no relationship or unclarified

Suspects by age**Figure 16****Suspect rate of German citizens****Figure 17**

suspect rate: number of suspects in every age group per 100,000 inhabitants of same age group (children under 8 are excluded)