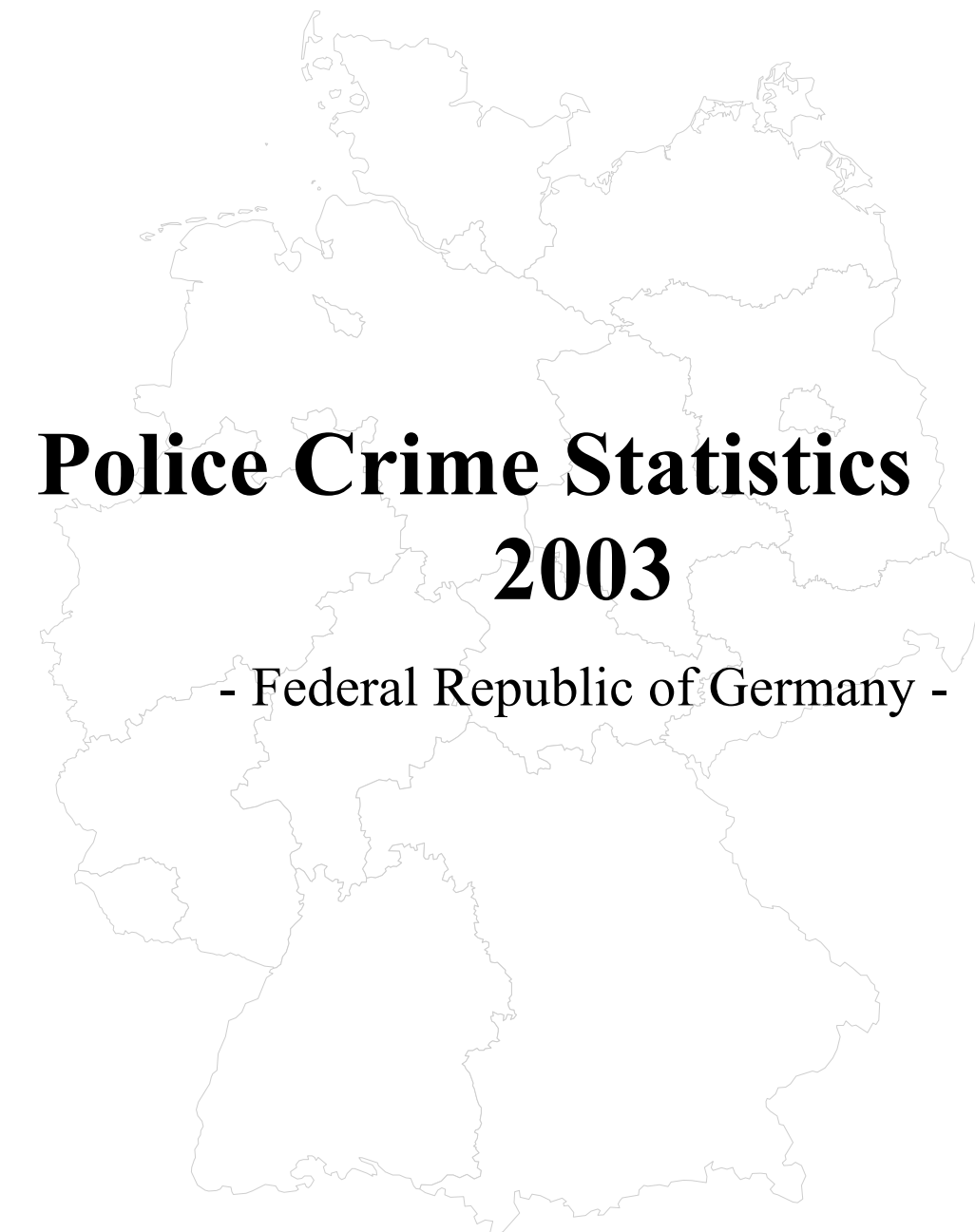




Bundeskriminalamt



# **Police Crime Statistics 2003**

- Federal Republic of Germany -

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# Contents

1.	The developmental history of Germany's Police Crime Statistics	2
2.	Contents and informational value of the Police Crime Statistics	6
3.	Definitions	7
4.	Rules for recording cases	12
5.	Brief overview of crime trends	15
6.	Cases that come to police notice	17
7.	Case trends and clearing up of offenses or categories of offenses	20
8.	Crime recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants	35
9.	Victims	39
10.	Recording of losses for individual offenses or for offense categories	41
11.	Suspects	42
	<b>Annex: Charts</b>	<b>45</b>

# 1. The developmental history of Germany's Police Crime Statistics

## Previous developments in the German Reich

The first crime statistics kept by the German police prior to World War I can be found in the annual reports of police directorates in individual cities. At times police statistics were also kept in the individual German states. The starting point for national police crime statistics during the Weimar Republic was the recording of data on serious crimes that had been committed and cleared up in Prussia, a practice that was expanded in 1929. The statistical work was continued by the "Committee XI" for crime statistics of the "German Criminal Police Commission", which was comprised of representatives from state and municipal police authorities. In 1928, this Commission presented recommendations for police crime statistics that would cover the entire Reich. However, the recommendations were not implemented until the National Socialist period, beginning on 1 January 1936 based on a circular directive from the Reich and Prussian Minister of the Interior.

These statistics did not include all criminal offenses, but rather only 15 offense groups. Cases and "perpetrators" were recorded. The results for 1936, 1937 and 1938 were published in the Annual Statistical Reports of the Reich Criminal Police Office, which are no longer available (at least not at the police authorities), and excerpts were also published in the criminalistics periodical "Kriminalistik" (in the 1938 and 1939 issues).

## Police Crime Statistics in the German Reich

For example, the following 1938 statistics were published for the German Reich:

Offense	Number of cases	Offense rate (per 100,000 inhabitants)
Homicides (including attempts)	908	1.3
Infanticide	360	0.5
Fatal bodily injury	860	1.2
Indecent acts with children	14 895	21.5
Robbery and robbery-like extortion	1 588	2.3
Aggravated theft	82 184	118.6
Simple theft	361 044	521.0
Misappropriation	62 977	91.0
Arson	11 223	16.2
Fraud	159 931	231.0

If homicide offenses are combined with infanticide and fatal bodily injury, the resulting offense rate in 1938 was not significantly lower than the current rate for the Federal Republic of Germany. However, today theft, fraud and robbery are recorded much more frequently than in the past. Subsequent socioeconomic changes have certainly multiplied the potential objects of crime as well as opportunities for crime. For example, much of today's crime is centered around the motor vehicle, which did not play a role at the time. The same applies, for example, to shoplifting, offenses associated with non-cash payment transactions, and computer/Internet crime. Furthermore, there have probably also been changes in the extent to which crime is reported by victims (the insurance aspect, faith in government institutions). It can be assumed that street crime was committed less frequently in a totalitarian state. However, such crime would have to be seen in comparison with the criminal offenses committed by National Socialist government and party organs, which are not included in the respective statistics.

## Previous developments in the Federal Republic of Germany

After World War II, the occupying powers began keeping police crime statistics in their occupation zones as early as 1946. However, the differences between these statistics were so great that a summary of the results was only possible, at the most, for the following short list of offense groups, which represented the German contribution to the international crime statistics of the Interpol General Secretariat beginning in 1950:

Offense	1950	1951	1952	1953
Homicides	1 639	1 754	992	1 048
Sexual offenses	47 712	51 460	60 181	57 905
Aggravated theft	133 249	157 489	135 790	128 661
Simple theft	426 965	518 613	473 874	433 102
Fraud, breach of	238 123	280 578	308 665	314 171
Coinage	31 624	8 703	6 826	8 053
Drug offenses	1 737	1 961	1 916	1 746

## The Police Crime Statistics from 1953 to 1970

During a meeting held from 6 to 7 March 1951, the Working Group of the Heads of State Criminal Police Offices tasked a subcommission of representatives from the State Criminal Police Office of Bavaria (the system of the former American zone), Rhineland-Palatinate (the system of the former French zone) and the Bundeskriminalamt (whose predecessor was the former Criminal Police Office of the British zone) with developing uniform Police Crime Statistics for the whole of Germany. It was decided at a working meeting on 24 July 1952 to introduce the statistics on a trial basis for 1953, and then a decision was made to compile such statistics on a permanent basis beginning on 1 January 1954. The first Annual Police Crime Statistics published for the Federal Republic of Germany covered the 1953 reporting period.

The statistics included all criminal offenses handled by the police and further statistical attributes (four size classifications for communities [and, beginning in 1971, other size categories], solved cases, "perpetrators" - initially subdivided only into the categories "young persons" and "adults", sex, residence, and nationality). The classification of criminal offenses was already more differentiated than it had been during the German Reich. In 1954, in accordance with the new Juvenile Justice Act, in addition to juveniles and adults, "young adults" were listed separately as suspects, as well as children who cannot be held responsible under criminal law due to their age.

The instructions for filling out the statistical form were printed as explanatory notes on the form. Not until 1957 were uniform national "Guidelines for maintaining the Police Crime Statistics" introduced. The basis for counting the number of cases was the principle of "competition" between different criminal offenses. "Perpetrators" were recorded under the criminal offense that was subject to the highest penalty, or under the most serious type of offense.

Beginning on 1 January 1959, offenses that constitute true state security offenses were removed from the Police Crime Statistics (independent Police Crime Statistics for Offenses against State Security). Traffic offenses, which had not been published separately in the past, were removed from the Police Crime Statistics beginning on 1 January 1963. Among other things, this was done because the Federation and the states keep special statistics on road traffic accidents and double recording was to be avoided. When traffic offenses were eliminated, the total number of cases dropped by about one fifth.

Until 1970 these statistics were simply tallied up on sheets of paper. In some of the German states, such items were recorded as provisional incoming statistics, while in other states they were recorded as substantiated outgoing statistics or in mixed form. The State Criminal Police Offices sent the figures that had been added up for the respective states to the BKA on forms that were filled out by hand and submitted on a monthly basis.

## **1971: Changeover to electronic data processing**

After preparatory work had been done by the subcommission on the "Restructuring of uniform crime statistics for Germany" of the CID Working Group (Working Group of the Heads of State Criminal Police Offices and the BKA), beginning on 1 January 1971 the Police Crime Statistics of the Federation were computerized. This subcommission developed into the "Police Crime Statistics" Commission comprised of statistics experts from the original 11 (now 16) German states and from the BKA (which handles the Commission's administrative affairs) along with the German Border Guard Directorate as a guest. This Commission is responsible for all Police Crime Statistics matters that must be dealt with in a uniform manner at federal level. The Commission does the groundwork for the CID Working Group and, through this group, for the Working Party II (Public Security) of the Conference of Interior Ministers.

In particular, the following changes were associated with the conversion to electronic data processing: By employing a four-digit key number, it was possible to include clearer differentiations in the catalogue of criminal offenses, with reference to both criminal law and to criminological aspects. A statistical record form contained the different, in some cases newly introduced, statistical case attributes to be recorded for the whole of Germany- regarding the case (e.g. harm/damage), the victim (differentiation by age and sex) and the suspect (e.g. the date of birth to enable a more detailed breakdown of the age groups or, with regard to non-German suspects, the nature of and reason for residence in Germany). In addition, outgoing statistics were now introduced for the whole of Germany, i.e. such statistics are recorded after police investigations have been concluded. In the interest of more complete and correct recording, it was decided to accept a delay in the reporting of such statistics.

The aggregated data for each German state, structured in accordance with the catalogue of offenses and statistical attributes, were compiled in crosstabular tables and sent to the BKA on magnetic tape. Today most data transmission is electronic. Transmission of the large tables, for which a standardized form has been prescribed throughout Germany, is carried out in accordance with uniform data transmission conventions.

## **1984: Fundamental reforms**

At the beginning of the 1980s, the "Police Crime Statistics" Commission was tasked by the CID Working Group with carrying out a thorough revision of the guidelines for maintaining the Police Crime Statistics. The new, expanded and more precisely formulated version of the guidelines was put into force by the Working Party II as of 1 January 1984. By this means, the approach of counting the "real" number of suspects was introduced, i.e. even if an individual came to notice as a suspect several times during the year under review, this person was counted only once in each German state under the key number for each of the relevant offenses. The previous practice of counting the same person several times, which had led to inflated numbers of suspects and a distortion of the respective statistical structure, was thus ended. Furthermore, the scope of recording was expanded - for example, the victim-suspect relationship was included from 1986 onwards. The number of large analytical tables prepared in a uniform manner throughout Germany has increased considerably, from 8 (in 1971) from each of 11 German states to 24 from each of 16 states at the present time.

However, the preparation of independent police crime statistics based on entries in statistical record forms had to be limited to the most important information to avoid making excessive demands on case officers. This meant, for example, not entering social data on suspects and victims. Nevertheless, the increasing degree of differentiation in the catalogue of criminal offenses, which can be attributed in part to the greater complexity of criminal law, is reflected in the larger quantity of key numbers - from 105 key numbers in the first computerized Police Crime Statistics published for 1971 to 192 key numbers for the 1980 reporting period, 313 key numbers for the 1990 reporting period, and 400 key numbers for the 2003 reporting period.

## **The PCS during the unification process and its future development**

In 1990, the Joint State Criminal Police Office, which was responsible for the new German states at the time, trained multipliers with the assistance of the Bundeskriminalamt in order to ensure that the respective crime statistics would be included in the Police Crime Statistics of the Federal Republic of Germany without interruption beginning on 1 January 1991, when GDR statistics would no longer be available (for the GDR/new German states in 1990 - data from crime statistics and public surveys on unreported crime: see the PCS for the 1990 reporting period, pp. 32 and 33). However, due to the extensive personnel turnover in the offices of the new German states during the early 1990s and the backlog of records that resulted, collection of comparable statistics only became possible beginning in 1993.

At the present time, the Bundeskriminalamt is working together with the "Police Crime Statistics" Commission on behalf of the Working Party II and the CID Working Group to prepare for a restructuring of the Police Crime Statistics that is coordinated with the police information system INPOL. These efforts are aimed at significantly improving the informative value of the statistics while ensuring comparability with today's Police Crime Statistics.

### **Legal basis**

The "Law on the Bundeskriminalamt and the Cooperation between Federal and State Authorities in Criminal Police Matters"(Section 1 Para 6 No. 2) forms the legal basis for the Police Crime Statistics at federal level. According to this section, the Bundeskriminalamt, in its capacity as a central agency, "shall compile criminal police analyses and statistics, including the crime statistics, and, to this end, observe the developments in crime". The uniform national "Guidelines for maintaining the Police Crime Statistics" must be used as the basis for the recording of statistics by the police services of the Federation and the German states. Substantive changes in the Guidelines are decided upon by the Working Party II, and the respective ministers of the interior at Federation and state level put them into force in their own areas of jurisdiction. The annual release of the PCS data to the press is carried out, following a unanimous decision of the Conference of Interior Ministers, by its chairperson and the Federal Minister of the Interior.

## 2. 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.



### 3. 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 13, 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 fraud<sup>1)</sup>) 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, irritant weapons,

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).

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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

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

*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.

## 4. 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 cheques" and 5532 "counterfeiting, falsifying, procuring, offering for sale or handing over false payment cards or blank cheques".

- **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.



## 5. Brief overview of crime trends

T1

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2003	2002		2003	2002
<b>Total offenses</b>					
cases recorded	6,572,135	6,507,394	1.0		
cases cleared up	3,486,685	3,425,416	1.8	53.1	52.6
<b>Offenses against the Aliens Act (key no. 7250)</b>	153,882	173,401	-11.3	98.6	99.3
<b>Violent crime - total</b>	204,124	197,492	3.4	74.1	74.4
<i>including:</i>					
♦ murder and manslaughter	2,541	2,664	-4.6	95.6	95.9
♦ rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	8,766	8,615	1.8	81.7	81.8
♦ robberies	59,782	58,867	1.6	50.0	50.2
♦ dangerous and serious bodily injury	132,615	126,932	4.5	84.1	84.6
<i>Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by more than one person acting together</i>					
<b>Slight bodily injury with intent</b>	313,112	294,756	6.2	90.7	90.7
<b>Theft offenses - total</b>	3,029,390	3,090,154	-2.0	29.7	30.2
<i>including:</i>					
♦ motor vehicle theft	63,240	70,617	-10.4	26.4	26.8
<i>The decrease since 1993 is mostly due to the increased use of electronic ignition blocking systems</i>					
♦ theft of bicycles	437,145	416,781	4.9	9.2	9.0
♦ theft of non-cash means of payment	102,161	85,356	19.7	9.4	9.2
♦ theft from or of coin-operated machines	29,344	62,489	-53.0	29.1	16.1
<i>The decrease is due to technical improvement of coins-operated machines (detection of false Euro-coins)</i>					
♦ theft from vehicles	458,916	491,972	-6.7	9.3	9.7
♦ shoplifting	534,340	559,033	-4.4	94.1	94.4
<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)	123,280	130,055	-5.2	18.0	19.6
♦ pickpocketing	112,566	110,256	2.1	5.3	5.1
<b>Fraud offenses - total</b>	876,032	788,208	11.1	79.5	79.3
<i>including:</i>					
♦ obtaining goods by fraud or fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	225,909	183,995	22.8	70.1	64.4
<i>The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions)</i>					
♦ fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards without PIN	64,507	40,346	59.9	43.2	41.4
♦ fraud using unlawfully obtained credit cards	21,469	29,326	-26.8	54.9	52.8
♦ fraudulent obtaining of services	176,019	168,290	4.6	98.1	98.5
<i>Developments depend for the most part on the checks made by the transport services</i>					
♦ account opening and transfer fraud	11,508	7,535	52.7	82.8	84.9
<i>Mostly by Internet</i>					
<b>Breaches of trust</b>	50,897	41,996	21.2	99.0	99.1
<b>Insolvency offenses under the PC</b>	6,569	6,146	6.9	99.1	99.6
<b>Competition or corruption offenses, offenses committed</b>	5,922	6,572	-9.9	85.1	86.7

T1- continuation

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2003	2002		2003	2002
<b>Drug offenses - total</b>	255,575	250,969	<b>1.8</b>	94.6	95.2
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the degree of police and customs activity.</i>					
<u>by type of drug:</u>					
♦ heroin	37,115	42,298	<b>-12.3</b>	94.3	94.5
♦ cocaine	23,101	22,913	<b>0.8</b>	92.6	94.6
♦ amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	27,931	29,377	<b>-4.9</b>	94.5	95.0
♦ cannabis	148,973	139,082	<b>7.1</b>	95.4	96.1
<b>Environmental crime - total (PC)</b>	24,573	26,626	<b>-7.7</b>	61.8	63.3
<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)	16,957	18,762	<b>-9.6</b>	61.4	63.6
				%age share	
<b>Suspects</b>				2003	2002
suspects - total	2,355,161	2,326,149	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
♦ male	1,800,062	1,778,549	<b>1.2</b>	76.4	76.5
♦ female	555,099	547,600	<b>1.4</b>	23.6	23.5
♦ German suspects - total-	1,801,411	1,759,231	<b>2.4</b>	76.5	75.6
♦ non-German suspects - total-	553,750	566,918	<b>-2.3</b>	23.5	24.4
<b>Total suspects by age</b>					
suspects - total	2,355,161	2,326,149	<b>1.2</b>		
♦ children (<14)	126,358	134,545	<b>-6.1</b>		
<i>The continuing decline is due above all to the drop in shoplifting cases (total figures) by 5,982 (-9.2%), to 58,700 child suspects (1998: 86.204).</i>					
♦ juveniles (14<18)	293,907	297,881	<b>-1.3</b>		
<i>The number of shoplifting cases (total figures) declined by 7,267 (-9.2 %), to 71,698 juvenile suspects. With regard to drug offenses, there was a slight decline of 220 (-0.6 %), to 34,120 juvenile suspects. With regard to cases of bodily injury (total figures), there was a renewed increase of 2,273 (4.0%), to 58,607 juvenile suspects.</i>					
♦ young adults (18<21)	247,456	245,761	<b>0.7</b>		
♦ adults	1,687,440	1,647,962	<b>2.4</b>		
<b>No. of German suspects per 100,000 /by age group</b>					
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,584	2,525	<b>2.3</b>		
♦ children	2,147	2,227	<b>-3.6</b>		
♦ juveniles (14<18)	7,102	7,332	<b>-3.1</b>		
♦ young adults (18<21)	7,717	7,506	<b>2.8</b>		
♦ adults	2,135	2,060	<b>3.7</b>		

## 6. Cases that come to police notice

For the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole, in 2003 a total of **6,572,135** violations of Federal criminal laws was registered, *not counting traffic offenses and offenses against state security*. This represents a 1.0 % 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 2003 is 7,963.

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				Comments
	No. of inhabitants as of 30 June	Change in % compared to previous year	No. of cases	Change in % compared to previous year	Total offense rate	Change in % compared to previous year	
1955	52,363,500		1,575,310		3,018		until 1970 - in some cases recording of incoming statistics <sup>0)</sup>
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		
							after 1971 - the outgoing statistics are recorded
1971	61,293,700		2,441,413		3,983		
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	
							6)
1993	80,974,600		6,750,613		8,337		
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	
2003	82,536,700	0.1	6,572,135	1.0	7,963	0.9	

Comments:

0) 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 2002
			Number	%	
0100+0 200	murder and manslaughter	2,541	1,721	67.7	65.7
1110	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	8,766	1,489	17.0	18.4
2100	robbery	59,782	10,950	18.3	17.9
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury**)	132,615	10,141	7.6	7.6
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury	313,112	6,397	2.0	2.0
2300	offenses against personal freedom	154,894	3,751	2.4	2.2
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,540,932	26,753	1.7	1.7
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances	1,488,458	247,338	16.6	16.4
5100	fraud	876,032	42,959	4.9	5.0
5200	breaches of trust	50,897	0	-	-
5300	embezzlement	102,565	702	0.7	0.8
5400	document forgery	69,097	1,270	1.8	1.9
6200	obstructing public authority and offenses against public order	122,079	442	0.4	0.4
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving, and money laundering	28,459	1,815	6.4	6.5
6400	arson and creating a fire hazard	30,308	2,267	7.5	8.8
6500	competition offenses, corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	5,922	130	2.2	1.5
6710	nonsupport	19,257	0	-	-
6730	insult	164,848	0	-	-
6740	damage to property	717,914	4,961	0.7	0.6
6760	offenses against the environment (PC)	24,573	241	1.0	1.0
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	31,301	240	0.8	0.8
7250	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act	153,882	5,823	3.8	5.1
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	33,603	215	0.6	1.1
7300	drug offenses	255,575	3,411	1.3	1.6
---	<b>Total no. of offenses</b>	<b>6,572,135</b>	<b>379,563</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.9</b>

\*) 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 (43.7 %, compared to 44.4 % in 2002) 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 2003: also 16.6 %). However, in the case of theft by burglary in a dwelling, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 34.4 %, 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.

## 7. 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 2002) 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 % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
----	<b>Total offenses</b>	<b>6,572,135</b>	<b>6,507,394</b>	<b>64,741</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>53.1</b>
<b>0000</b>	<b>Offenses against life</b>	<b>3,465</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>-76</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>93.9</b>
0100	murder (Sect. 211 PC)	829	873	-44	-5.0	95.2
	including:					
0110	robbery attended with murder	74	64	10	x	82.4
0120	sexual murder	29	27	2	x	106.9
0200	manslaughter and killing another at his own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,712	1,791	-79	-4.4	95.7
0300	homicide by negligence (Sect. 222 PC) (not associated with traffic accidents)	855	825	30	3.6	89.0
0400	abortion (Sects. 218, 218b, 218c, 219a, 219b PC)	69	52	17	x	91.3
<b>1000</b>	<b>Offenses against sexual self-determination</b>	<b>54,632</b>	<b>53,860</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>76.8</b>
1100	with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (Sects. 174, 174a, 174b, 174c, 177, 178 PC) of which:	17,188	16,887	301	1.8	82.0
1110	rape and sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC) of which:	8,766	8,615	151	1.8	81.7
1111	by sudden attack (individual offender) under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	2,430	2,460	-30	-1.2	72.2
1112	by sudden attack (group of offenders) (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	234	219	15	6.8	31.2
1113	by a group of offenders (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	359	398	-39	-9.8	73.3
1114	other offenses under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	5,725	5,503	222	4.0	88.3
1115	rape/sexual coercion attended by death (Sect. 178 PC)	18	35	-17	x	83.3
1120	other types of sexual coercion under Sect. 177 (1 and 5) PC	6,595	6,391	204	3.2	78.2
1130	sexual abuse of persons under offender's care, taking advantage of official status or a confidential relationship (Sects. 174, 174a-c PC) including:	1,827	1,881	-54	-2.9	96.9
1131	to the prejudice of children	942	1,067	-125	-11.7	94.7

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
1300	sexual abuse (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b, 179, 182, 183, 183a PC) of which:	26,621	27,266	-645	-2.4	69.9
1310	sexual abuse of children (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b PC) of which:	15,430	15,998	-568	-3.6	79.9
1311	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (1 and 2) PC	7,909	7,930	-21	-0.3	88.0
1312	indecent exposure/sexual acts in front of children (Sect. 176 (3) no. 1 PC)	3,265	3,539	-274	-7.7	49.0
1313	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (3) no. 2 PC	389	488	-99	-20.3	84.3
1314	exerting influence on children under Sect. 176 (3) no. 3 PC	1,034	1,171	-137	-11.7	74.3
1315	consummation of sexual intercourse with a child or other acts under Sect. 176a (1) no. 1 PC	1,554	1,606	-52	-3.2	94.7
1316	serious sexual abuse of children for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic material (Sect. 176a (2) PC)	169	206	-37	-18.0	85.2
1317	other types of serious sexual abuse of children under Sect. 176a PC	1,107	1,056	51	4.8	95.5
1318	sexual abuse of children attended by death (Sect. 176b PC)	3	2	x	x	100.0
1320	indecent exposure and indecent acts in public (Sects. 183, 183a PC)	9,150	9,251	-101	-1.1	48.3
1330	sexual abuse of juveniles (Sect. 182 PC)	1,082	1,186	-104	-8.8	91.8
1340	sexual abuse of persons incapable of resisting (Sect. 179 PC)	959	831	128	15.4	90.3
1400	exploiting sexual inclinations Sects. 180, 180a, 180b, 181, 181a, 184, 184a, 184b PC including:	10,823	9,707	1,116	11.5	85.4
1410	encouraging sexual acts of minors or prostitution (Sects. 180, 180a PC) of which:	519	899	-380	-42.3	94.0
1411	encouraging sexual acts of minors Sect. 180 PC	193	279	-86	-30.8	90.2
1412	exploitation of prostitution (Sect. 180a PC)	326	620	-294	-47.4	96.3
1420	exploiting another's prostitution (Sects. 181 (1) no. 1, 181a PC)	578	667	-89	-13.3	96.9
1430	distribution of pornographic material (products) (Sect. 184 PC) including:	7,763	6,375	1,388	21.8	81.5
1431	to persons under 18 years of age (Sect. 184 (1) subparas 1, 2, 5 PC)	538	528	10	1.9	85.1
1432	on a commercial/gang-type basis (Sect. 184 (4) PC)	75	108	-33	-30.6	72.0
1433	possession/procurement of child pornography (Sect. 184 (5) PC)	2,868	2,002	866	43.3	94.3
1434	distribution of child pornography - only 2nd version acc. to Sect. 184 (3) PC	1,858	1,778	80	4.5	72.3

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
1440	trafficking in human beings (Sects. 180b, 181 (1) nos. 2, 3 PC) of which:	850	827	23	2.8	89.8
1441	trafficking in human beings (Sect. 180b PC)	359	400	-41	-10.3	88.3
1442	aggravated trafficking in human beings (Sect. 181 (1) nos. 2, 3 PC)	491	427	64	15.0	90.8
<b>2000</b>	<b>Acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom</b>	<b>682,620</b>	<b>657,426</b>	<b>25,194</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>85.8</b>
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC) including:	59,782	58,867	915	1.6	50.0
2110 <sup>1)</sup>	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies of which:	903	855	(48)	(6)	65.6
2111 <sup>1)</sup>	robberies of financial institutions (banks/savings banks)	767	718	49	6.8	67.5
2112	robberies of post offices	90	102	-12	-11.8	51.1
2113	robberies of postal agencies	45	30	15	x	26.7
2120	other cash points and businesses including:	5,095	5,076	19	0.4	46.5
2121	gambling halls	470	447	23	5.1	45.5
2122	filling stations	1,256	1,225	31	2.5	45.1
2130	transports of cash and valuables of which:	135	166	-31	-18.7	34.8
2131	cash couriers and cash-department staff	124	151	-27	-17.9	32.3
2132 <sup>2)</sup>	special cash-carrying vehicles	11	12	-1	x	63.6
2140	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC) including:	549	562	-13	-2.3	53.2
2141	robbing taxicab drivers	264	246	18	7.3	53.4
2150	robbery following restaurant/bar visit	288	275	13	4.7	47.2
2160	handbag robbery	5,986	5,874	112	1.9	27.5
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places	26,330	26,099	231	0.9	42.7
2180	robbery committed to obtain narcotics	195	222	-27	-12.2	82.1
2190	robberies in residences	2,742	2,662	80	3.0	75.1
2200	bodily injury (Sects. 223-227, 229, 231 PC) of which:	467,944	444,343	23,601	5.3	88.8
2210	bodily injury resulting in death (Sects. 227, 231 PC)	227	210	17	8.1	85.0
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury (Sects. 224, 226, 231 PC) including:	132,615	126,932	5,683	4.5	84.1
2221	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	51,585	48,730	2,855	5.9	78.0
2230	mistreatment of persons under offender's care (Sect. 225 PC) including:	4,115	3,732	383	10.3	97.6
2231	child abuse	2,928	2,642	286	10.8	98.0
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury (Sect. 223 PC)	313,112	294,756	18,356	6.2	90.7
2250	negligent bodily injury (Sect. 229 PC)	17,875	18,712	-837	-4.5	89.1

<sup>1)</sup> 2003: 40 cases have been recorded twice. The correct data are 863 (key n. 2110), and 727 (key no. 2111).

<sup>2)</sup> 2002: excluding Bavaria (3 cases)



T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
2300	offenses against personal freedom (Sects. 234, 235, 236, 239-239b, 240, 241, 316c PC)	154,894	154,216	678	0.4	90.4
	of which:					
2310	kidnapping, child abduction, trafficking in children (Sects. 234-236 PC)	1,828	1,898	-70	-3.7	96.0
2320	deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats (Sects. 239, 240, 241 PC)	152,873	152,163	710	0.5	90.4
	of which:					
2321	deprivation of liberty (Sect. 239 PC)	4,804	4,904	-100	-2.0	90.2
2322	coercion (Sect. 240 PC)	51,861	48,843	3,018	6.2	89.1
2323	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	96,207	98,415	-2,208	-2.2	91.1
2330	extortionate kidnapping (Sect. 239a PC)	102	88	14	x	83.3
	including:					
2331	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of financial institutions, post offices and postal agencies	7	10	-(3)	x	71.4
2332	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of other cash points and businesses	10	6	4	x	90.0
2333	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	1	2	-1	x	100.0
2340	hostage taking (Sect. 239b PC)	88	67	21	x	95.5
	including:					
2341	hostage taking in connection with robberies of financial institutions, post offices or postal agencies	8	7	(1)	x	62.5
2342	hostage taking in connection with robberies of other cash points and businesses	4	3	1	x	125.0
2343	hostage taking in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	2	0	x	x	100.0
2350	attacks on air and sea traffic (Sect. 316c PC)	3	0	3	x	66.7
<b>3***</b>	<b>Theft without aggravating circumstances (Sects. 242, 247, 248 a-c PC)</b>	<b>1,540,932</b>	<b>1,535,562</b>	<b>5,370</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>45.6</b>
	in particular:					
3**1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	9,067	9,100	-33	-0.4	63.2
3**2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	7,628	7,611	17	0.2	39.4
3**3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	75,769	68,154	7,615	11.2	20.3
3**4	of firearms	523	521	2	0.4	45.1
3**5	of non-cash means of payment	87,794	72,513	15,281	21.1	8.6
3**6	of official seals and stamps, forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	914	1,036	-122	-11.8	16.6
3**7	of/from coin-operated machines	5,006	11,855	-6,849	-57.8	60.2
3**8	of antiques, works of art and religious items	1,008	1,051	-43	-4.1	27.3
305*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,996	2,175	-179	-8.2	37.4
310*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	67,796	69,292	-1,496	-2.2	24.8
315*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	39,204	36,804	2,400	6.5	16.3

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
320*	in/from kiosks	1,514	1,574	-60	-3.8	41.7
325*	in/from department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores	575,548	594,914	-19,366	-3.3	88.4
	including:					
326*	shoplifting	525,380	549,353	-23,973	-4.4	94.2
330*	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	863	916	-53	-5.8	26.7
335*	in/from dwellings	49,905	47,463	2,442	5.1	56.8
340*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	14,524	13,586	938	6.9	20.8
345*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	11,314	11,878	-564	-4.7	17.9
350*	in/from motor vehicles	38,049	33,267	4,782	14.4	17.3
3710	of narcotics from pharmacies	16	14	2	x	62.5
3720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	34	67	-33	x	76.5
3730	of narcotics from hospitals	121	111	10	9.0	69.4
3740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	31	21	10	x	58.1
3750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	237	289	-52	-18.0	79.3
3950	theft of heavy livestock	343	315	28	8.9	24.8
<b>4***</b>	<b>Theft committed under aggravating circumstances (Sects. 243-244a PC)</b>	<b>1,488,458</b>	<b>1,554,592</b>	<b>-66,134</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>13.2</b>
	in particular:					
4**1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	54,173	61,517	-7,344	-11.9	20.2
4**2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	38,978	38,002	976	2.6	19.0
4**3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	361,376	348,627	12,749	3.7	6.9
4**4	of firearms	729	768	-39	-5.1	25.2
4**5	of non-cash means of payment	14,368	12,845	1,523	11.9	14.4
4**6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	289	344	-55	-16.0	13.5
4**7	from/of coin-operated machines	24,338	50,634	-26,296	-51.9	22.8
4**8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	989	1,360	-371	-27.3	19.4
405*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,292	1,423	-131	-9.2	23.2
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	117,987	116,715	1,272	1.1	19.7
415*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	29,125	28,607	518	1.8	19.5
420*	in/from kiosks	8,166	7,781	385	4.9	21.3
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	56,676	58,173	-1,497	-2.6	32.7
	including:					
426*	shoplifting	8,960	9,680	-720	-7.4	85.4
430*	in/from show windows	3,433	3,778	-345	-9.1	23.4
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	123,280	130,055	-6,775	-5.2	18.0
	including:					
436*	daytime burglaries of residences	43,698	45,361	-1,663	-3.7	17.8

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
440*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	91,845	90,888	957	1.1	12.0
445*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	17,686	19,008	-1,322	-7.0	9.5
450*	in/from motor vehicles	420,867	458,705	-37,838	-8.2	8.6
4710	of narcotics from pharmacies	140	160	-20	-12.5	58.6
4720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	116	155	-39	-25.2	45.7
4730	of narcotics from hospitals	49	62	-13	x	30.6
4740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	11	15	-4	x	27.3
4750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	38	56	-18	x	52.6
4950	theft of heavy livestock	104	97	7	x	20.2
****	<b>Total thefts</b>	<b>3,029,390</b>	<b>3,090,154</b>	<b>-60,764</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>29.7</b>
	in particular:					
***1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	63,240	70,617	-7,377	-10.4	26.4
***2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	46,606	45,613	993	2.2	22.3
***3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	437,145	416,781	20,364	4.9	9.2
***4	of firearms	1,251	1,288	-37	-2.9	33.6
***5	of non-cash means of payment	102,161	85,356	16,805	19.7	9.4
***6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	1,205	1,383	-178	-12.9	15.9
***7 <sup>1)</sup>	of/from coin-operated machines	29,344	62,489	-33,145	-53.0	29.1
***8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	1,997	2,411	-414	-17.2	23.4
*05*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	3,288	3,598	-310	-8.6	31.8
*10*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	185,783	186,007	-224	-0.1	21.6
*15*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	68,917	66,013	2,904	4.4	17.7
*20*	in/from kiosks	9,680	9,355	325	3.5	24.5
*25*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	632,224	653,087	-20,863	-3.2	83.4
	including:					
*26*	shoplifting	534,340	559,033	-24,693	-4.4	94.1
*30*	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	4,296	4,694	-398	-8.5	24.0
*35*	in/from dwellings	173,185	177,518	-4,333	-2.4	29.2
*40*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	106,369	104,474	1,895	1.8	13.2
*45*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	29,000	30,886	-1,886	-6.1	12.8
*50*	in/from motor vehicles	458,916	491,972	-33,056	-6.7	9.3
*550	from the exterior of motor vehicles	163,309	160,912	2,397	1.5	8.2
*710	of narcotics from pharmacies	156	174	-18	-10.3	59.0
*720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	150	222	-72	-32.4	52.7
*730	of narcotics from hospitals	170	173	-3	-1.7	58.2
*740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	42	36	6	x	50.0

<sup>1)</sup> 2003: The decrease is due to technical improvements of coin-operated machines (detection of false Euro-coins).

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
*750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	275	345	-70	-20.3	75.6
*90*	pickpocketing	112,566	110,256	2,310	2.1	5.3
*950	theft of heavy livestock	447	412	35	8.5	23.7
<b>5000</b>	<b>Fraud-type property offenses and forgery</b>	<b>1,111,228</b>	<b>1,008,243</b>	<b>102,985</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>79.9</b>
5100	fraud (Sects. 263, 263a, 264, 264a, 265, 265a, 265b PC)	876,032	788,208	87,824	11.1	79.5
	of which					
5110 <sup>1)</sup>	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud	225,909	183,995	41,914	22.8	70.1
	of which					
5111	obtaining motor vehicles by fraud	2,988	3,061	-73	-2.4	93.4
5112	obtaining other goods by fraud	169,583	147,324	(22,259)	(15.1)	63.9
5113	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	53,338	33,610	19,728	58.7	88.7
5120	fraud involving land and buildings	719	797	-78	-9.8	97.2
5130	fraud involving holdings and investments	10,287	16,084	-5,797	-36.0	99.3
	of which					
5131	prospectus fraud (Sect. 264a)	258	359	-101	-28.1	97.7
5132	investment fraud under Sect. 263 PC	8,068	13,368	-5,300	-39.6	99.5
5133	fraud involving speculative exchange translations	835	1,487	-652	-43.8	99.5
5134	fraud involving holdings	1,004	346	658	190.2	98.7
5135	security-deposit fraud	97	290	-193	-66.6	93.8
5136	debt-conversion fraud	25	234	-209	-89.3	96.0
5140	monetary credit fraud	7,508	7,334	174	2.4	91.1
	of which:					
5141	credit fraud (Sect. 265b PC)	803	690	113	16.4	96.6
5142	subsidy fraud (Sect. 264 PC)	625	536	89	16.6	98.2
5143	credit fraud (Sect. 263 PC)	5,356	5,429	-73	-1.3	95.7
5144	fraud involving bills of exchange	606	648	-42	-6.5	34.3
5145	securities fraud	118	31	87	x	97.5
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services (Sect.265a PC)	176,019	168,290	7,729	4.6	98.1
5160	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	130,467	116,344	14,123	12.1	45.7
	of which:					
5161	checks	2,880	4,135	-1,255	-30.4	76.1
5162	debit cards without PIN <sup>2)</sup> (direct debiting)	64,507	40,346	24,161	59.9	43.2
5163	debit cards with PIN	35,954	36,969	-1,015	-2.7	40.0
5164	credit cards	21,469	29,326	-7,857	-26.8	54.9
5165	payment card data	2,424	3,354	-930	-27.7	46.5
5169	other non-cash means of payment	3,233	2,214	1,019	46.0	68.7
5170 <sup>3)</sup>	other types of fraud	324,193	294,620	29,573	10.0	88.4
	of which:					
5171	fraudulent failure to provide service as agreed	27,486	29,659	-2,173	-7.3	92.6
5172	obtaining services by fraud	32,459	27,993	4,466	16.0	96.1
5173	job placement fraud	416	2,346	-1,930	-82.3	95.0
5174	fraud to the detriment of insurance companies and insurance abuse (Sects. 263, 265 PC)	8,605	8,876	-271	-3.1	99.3

<sup>1)</sup> 2003: The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions).

<sup>2)</sup> PIN = Personal identification number

<sup>3)</sup> Bavaria: In 2003, 930 cases and, in 2002, 744 cases were included solely in the higher-level category '5100'.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
5175	computer fraud (Sect. 263a PC) (if not recorded under key nos. 5163 or 5179)	11,388	9,531	1,857	19.5	43.2
5176	fraud involving commissions	2,122	3,722	-1,600	-43.0	95.0
5177	fraud to the detriment of social security systems and institutions	22,207	19,516	2,691	13.8	99.6
5178	(other types of) social security fraud (if not recorded under key no. 5177)	20,137	17,876	2,261	12.6	99.3
5179	fraud involving authorization to access communication services	7,003	5,902	1,101	18.7	67.0
5181	false accounting	14,301	12,548	1,753	14.0	96.4
5182 <sup>1)</sup>	nonpayment of hotel bill	11,168	9,989	1,179	11.8	94.2
5183 <sup>2)</sup>	account opening and transfer fraud	11,508	7,535	3,973	52.7	82.8
5184 <sup>1)</sup>	nonpayment of pub/restaurant bill	6,689	6,016	673	11.2	93.1
5189 <sup>1), 3)</sup>	further types of fraud	121,226	107,063	14,163	13.2	84.8
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC) of which:	50,897	41,996	8,901	21.2	99.0
5210	breach of trust (Sect. 266 PC) including:	12,640	11,758	882	7.5	100.3
5211	breach of trust involving investment transactions	940	863	77	8.9	121.9
5220	withholding and embezzlement of wages or salaries (Sect. 266a PC)	30,194	25,532	4,662	18.3	99.5
5230	misuse of check cards and credit cards (Sect. 266b PC)	8,063	4,706	3,357	71.3	94.9
5300	embezzlement (Sects. 246, 247, 248a PC) including:	102,565	96,699	5,866	6.1	64.5
5310	motor vehicle misappropriation	8,811	8,605	206	2.4	95.1
5400	document forgery (Sects. 267-271, 273-279, 281 PC) including:	69,097	69,397	-300	-0.4	91.9
5410	falsification of technical recordings (Sect. 268 PC)	2,825	2,907	-82	-2.8	97.5
5420	forgery committed to obtain narcotics	1,580	1,635	-55	-3.4	79.5
5430	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (Sects. 269, 270 PC)	237	228	9	3.9	86.5
5500	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting eurocheques and eurocheque cards (Sects. 146-149, 151, 152, 152a PC) including:	6,068	5,797	271	4.7	92.9
5510	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, including preparatory acts (Sect. 146 except for (1) subpara 3, Sects. 148, 149 PC)	1,379	1,640	-261	-15.9	100.5
5520	putting counterfeit money into circulation (Sect. 146 (1) subpara 3, Sect. 147 PC)	2,099	1,737	362	20.8	101.0
5530	counterfeiting eurocheques and eurocheque cards (Sect. 152a PC) of which:	2,552	2,383	169	7.1	82.1

<sup>1)</sup> 2003 and 2002: excluding Bavaria

<sup>2)</sup> The increase is mostly due to transfers by Internet.

<sup>3)</sup> In Hesse, most of these cases were included only in the higher-level category (5170).

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
5531	use of false payment cards or eurocheques	1,463	1,946	-483	-24.8	77.2
5532	counterfeiting, falsifying, procuring, offering for sale or handing over false payment cards or blank eurocheques	1,088	405	683	168.6	88.7
5600	bankruptcy offenses (Sects. 283, 283a-d PC)	6,569	6,146	423	6.9	99.1
	of which:					
5610	criminal bankruptcy (Sect. 283 PC)	4,232	3,843	389	10.1	99.3
5620	especially serious case of bankruptcy (Sect. 283a PC)	19	26	-7	x	94.7
5630	violation of the obligation to keep books (Sect. 283b PC)	2,001	1,961	40	2.0	98.6
5640	preferential treatment for a creditor (Sect. 283c PC)	266	269	-3	-1.1	100.0
5650	preferential treatment for a debtor (Sect. 283d PC)	51	47	4	x	96.1
<b>6000</b>	<b>Other criminal offenses (PC)</b>	<b>1,196,647</b>	<b>1,193,592</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>49.9</b>
6100	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	5,804	6,210	-406	-6.5	84.1
	including:					
6110	extortion on a sexual basis	58	87	-29	x	82.8
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)	122,079	122,344	-265	-0.2	90.5
	including:					
6210	resistance to public authority (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121 PC)	22,829	22,914	-85	-0.4	98.7
6220	trespassing on the premises of another Sects 123, 124 PC	62,994	59,436	(3,558)	(6.0)	92.9
	of which:					
6221	trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 123 PC)	62,867	59,304	3,563	6.0	92.9
6222	aggravated trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 124 PC)	127	132	-5	-3.8	90.6
6230	breach of the public peace (Sects. 125, 125a PC)	1,369	1,714	-345	-20.1	72.2
6240	feigning commission of a crime (Sect. 145d PC)	13,849	13,669	180	1.3	98.5
	including:					
6241	feigning a robbery	1,612	1,549	63	4.1	99.1
6242	feigning a theft	2,473	2,565	-92	-3.6	100.0
6260	glorification of violence (Sect. 131 PC)	282	339	-57	-16.8	89.4
	including:					
6261	material made available to persons under 18 (Sect. 131 (1) no. 3 PC)	44	43	1	x	84.1
6270	incitement to hatred and violence against segments of the population (Sect. 130 PC)	2,202	3,022	-820	-27.1	67.9
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving, and money laundering (Sects. 257-261 PC)	28,459	28,192	267	0.9	97.4
	including:					
6310	receiving stolen motor vehicles (Sects. 259-260a PC)	1,594	1,512	82	5.4	97.2
	including:					
6311	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	381	239	142	59.4	98.7
6312	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	46	45	1	x	93.5
6313	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	213	294	-81	-27.6	97.7

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
6320	other types of receiving (Sects. 259-260a PC)	20,111	20,416	-305	-1.5	97.7
	including:					
6321	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	1,425	1,680	-255	-15.2	101.5
6322	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	81	79	2	x	97.5
6323	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	290	385	-95	-24.7	98.3
6330	money laundering, concealment of unlawfully acquired assets (Sect. 261 PC)	745	1,061	-316	-29.8	96.5
6400	arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306d, 306f PC)	30,308	25,859	4,449	17.2	47.3
	including:					
6410	(wilful) arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306c, 306f (1 and 2) PC)	15,450	13,739	1,711	12.5	34.0
6500	competition- and corruption-related offenses, offenses committed in office (Sects. 108e, 298-300, 331-353d, 355, 357 PC)	5,922	6,572	-650	-9.9	85.1
	of which:					
6510	accepting a benefit, taking a bribe (Sects. 108e, 331, 332, 335 PC)	1,200	1,925	-725	-37.7	95.3
	of which:					
6511	accepting a benefit (Sect. 331 PC)	899	1,433	-534	-37.3	97.0
6512	taking a bribe (Sects. 108e, 332 PC)	278	356	-78	-21.9	89.6
6513	taking a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) subpara 3 PC	6	71	-65	x	100.0
6514	all other especially serious cases of taking bribes under Sect. 335 PC	17	65	-48	x	94.1
6520	granting a benefit, offering a bribe (Sects. 108e, 333, 334, 335 PC)	849	981	-132	-13.5	97.6
	of which:					
6521	granting a benefit (Sect. 333 PC)	333	399	-66	-16.5	99.4
6522	offering a bribe (Sects. 108e, 334 PC)	496	541	-45	-8.3	96.4
6523	offering a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) no. 3 PC)	12	7	5	x	100.0
6524	all other especially serious cases of offering a bribe under Sect. 335 PC	8	34	-26	x	100.0
6550	other offenses committed in office (Sects. 339-353d, 355, 357 PC)	3,212	3,094	118	3.8	75.8
	including:					
6551	bodily injury committed in office (Sect. 340 PC)	2,114	2,114	0	0.0	73.7
6552	breach of official secrecy (Sect. 353b PC)	180	165	15	9.1	67.2
6560	anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender (Sect. 298 PC)	230	248	-18	-7.3	93.9
6570	taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sects. 299, 300 PC)	431	324	107	33.0	97.4
	of which:					
6571	taking and offering a bribe under Sect. 299 PC	359	295	64	21.7	97.2
6572	on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 300 subpara 2 PC	64	27	37	x	100.0
6573	-benefit of great magnitude under Sect. 300 (2) subpara 1 PC	8	2	6	x	87.5

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
6600	criminal self-interest (Sects. 284, 285, 287-293, 297 PC) including:	7,429	7,085	344	4.9	83.1
6610	games of chance (Sects. 284, 285, 287 PC)	1,249	1,322	-73	-5.5	93.7
6620	poaching (Sects. 292, 293 PC) including:	4,737	4,664	73	1.6	76.0
6621	game poaching (Sect. 292 PC)	1,286	1,202	84	7.0	34.2
6630	usury (Sect. 291 PC)	642	295	347	117.6	95.6
6700	all other offenses under the Penal Code (excluding traffic offenses) including:	996,646	997,330	-684	-0.1	43.0
6710	nonsupport (Sect. 170 PC)	19,257	18,717	540	2.9	99.7
6720	failure to provide proper care or education (Sect. 171 PC)	1,240	1,089	151	13.9	96.0
6730	insult (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC) including:	164,848	162,884	1,964	1.2	90.4
6731	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	16,354	16,443	-89	-0.5	72.4
6740	damage to property (Sect.(Sect. 303-305a PC) including:	717,914	722,048	-4,134	-0.6	26.7
6741	damage to motor vehicles	273,955	271,101	2,854	1.1	19.4
6742	alteration of data, computer sabotage (Sects. 303a, 303b PC)	1,705	1,327	378	28.5	39.3
6743	other damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	115,549	110,769	4,780	4.3	28.8
6745	destruction of important equipment (Sect. 305a PC)	594	672	-78	-11.6	50.0
6750	crimes involving explosives or nuclear radiation (Sects. 307-312 PC) of which:	358	352	6	1.7	61.5
6751	causing an explosion through nuclear energy (Sect. 307 PC)	0	0	0	x	-
6752	causing a non-nuclear explosion (Sect. 308 PC)	339	323	16	5.0	61.1
6753	misuse of ionizing radiation (Sect. 309 PC)	1	3	-2	x	0.0
6754	preparation of a crime involving explosives or radiation (Sect. 310 PC)	16	26	-10	x	75.0
6755	release of ionizing radiation (Sect. 311 PC)	0	0	0	x	-
6756	defective construction of a nuclear facility (Sect. 312 PC)	2	0	2	x	50.0
6760	offenses against the environment (Sects. 324, <u>324a</u> , 325-330a PC) including:	24,573	26,626	-2,053	-7.7	61.8
6761	pollution of a body of water (Sect. 324 PC)	4,415	4,429	-14	-0.3	54.4
6762	air pollution (Sect. 325 PC)	308	261	47	18.0	79.5
6763	causing noise, vibrations and non-ionizing radiation (Sect. 325a PC)	28	30	-2	x	71.4
6764	unauthorized handling of dangerous waste (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	16,957	18,762	-1,805	-9.6	61.4
6765	unauthorized operation of facilities (Sect. 327 PC)	792	774	18	2.3	96.3



T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
6766	unauthorized handling of radioactive substances and other hazardous substances and goods (Sect. 328 PC)	169	216	-47	-21.8	65.1
6767	endangering areas requiring protection (Sect. 329 PC)	47	33	14	x	44.7
6768	illegal transit and export of waste under Sect. 326 (2) PC	82	152	-70	-46.1	70.7
6769	causing serious danger by releasing toxic substances (Sect. 330a PC)	55	73	-18	x	52.7
6770	poisoning endangering the public under Sect. 314 PC	22	12	10	x	40.9
6780	data espionage (Sect. 202a PC)	781	806	-25	-3.1	57.6
<b>7000</b>	<b>Supplementary criminal legislation</b>	<b>494,153</b>	<b>500,578</b>	<b>-6,425</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>95.3</b>
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	31,301	31,219	82	0.3	96.4
	of which:					
7120	Offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Act, Comp. Transformation Act including:	8,735	8,015	720	9.0	99.5
7121	delaying bankruptcy proceedings (Sect. 84 Limited Liability Company Act)	7,498	6,860	638	9.3	99.5
7122	delaying bankruptcy proceedings (Sects. 130b, 177a Commercial Code)	225	233	-8	-3.4	99.1
7130	offenses involving illegal employment (Sects. 406, 407 Social Law Code III, Sects. 15, 15a Labor Leasing Act)	2,292	2,646	-354	-13.4	97.8
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	217	730	-513	-70.3	98.6
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:	9,406	7,311	2,095	28.7	96.2
7151	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	2,053	1,947	106	5.4	97.6
7152	software piracy in the form of repetitive and gainful activity	570	780	-210	-26.9	97.0
7153	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (1) Act Against Unfair Competition	157	137	20	14.6	93.6
7154	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (2) Act Against Unfair Competition	118	132	-14	-10.6	100.8
7160	Offenses involving food products (Food Products and Necessaries Act, Pharmaceutical Preparations Act, Wine Act, Feedstuffs Act, Meat Hygiene Act) including:	7,708	7,706	2	0.0	93.3
7161	offenses under the Food Products and Necessaries Act	4,194	4,689	-495	-10.6	93.0
7162	offenses under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	2,292	2,189	103	4.7	91.3
7163	offenses under the Wine Act	209	264	-55	-20.8	97.1

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	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) including:	2,943	4,811	-1,868	-38.8	95.3
7192	offenses against the Unfair Competition Act - <b>excluding</b> Sect. 17	741	2,385	-1,644	-68.9	98.9
7200	offenses against other supplementary criminal legislation ( <i>excluding traffic offenses</i> ) including:	199,971	211,390	-11,419	-5.4	97.3
7210	offenses against Sect. 12 (4) Juveniles Protection Act	182	113	69	61.1	99.5
7220	offenses against the Act on the Distribution of Materials Endangering Juveniles	242	309	-67	-21.7	95.9
7240	offenses against Sect. 24 of the Passport Act	61	52	9	x	88.5
<b>Ch</b> 7250 <sup>1)</sup>	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act including:	153,882	173,401	-19,519	-11.3	98.6
7251	illegal entry (border crossing) under the Aliens Act	33,788	44,211	-10,423	-23.6	99.3
7252	alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Act	6,159	7,004	-845	-12.1	84.3
7253	fraudulently obtaining a residence permit through a fictitious marriage	2,965	2,956	9	0.3	98.7
7254	gang-type alien smuggling under Sect. 92b Aliens Act on a repetitive and gainful basis	862	1,295	-433	-33.4	93.0
7255	offenses against Sects. 84 and 85 of the Asylum Procedures Act	17,833	20,680	-2,847	-13.8	99.6
7256	gang-type inducement to fraudulent application for asylum on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 84a Asylum Procedures Act)	78	5	73	x	98.7
<b>N</b> 7257	illegal stay under the Aliens Act	60,615				99.1
<b>N</b> 7259	other offenses against Aliens Act	31,496				99.1
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act of which:	33,603	22,280	11,323	50.8	93.9
7262 <sup>2)</sup>	offenses against the Weapons Act	33,007	21,613	11,394	52.7	94.1
7263	offenses against the War Weapons Control Act	595	639	-44	-6.9	85.2
7280	offenses against the Federal (or State) Data Protection Act	353	324	29	9.0	74.8
7300	Drug offenses - Narcotics Act (unless included under another key no.) of which:	255,575	250,969	4,606	1.8	94.6
7310	general violations under Sect. 29 NCA ( <i>unless these are to be recorded under key no. 7340 ff.</i> ) of which:	177,494	170,629	6,865	4.0	95.9

<sup>1)</sup> 2003: 86 cases were included only in the higher-level category (7250) and not in the subcategories (7251, ...).

<sup>2)</sup> 2003: The increase is due to stricter regulations and improved control by the police.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
7311	involving heroin	24,577	27,608	-3,031	-11.0	96.0
7312	involving cocaine	13,936	13,541	395	2.9	94.4
7313	involving LSD	223	269	-46	-17.1	95.5
7314	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	11,799	9,875	1,924	19.5	95.1
7315	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	6,966	9,020	-2,054	-22.8	95.5
7318	involving cannabis and preparations thereof	109,669	100,779	8,890	8.8	96.4
7319	involving other drugs	10,324	9,537	787	8.3	93.9
7320	trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under Sect. 29 NCA	68,701	69,465	-764	-1.1	91.4
	of which:					
7321	in/of heroin	11,562	13,555	-1,993	-14.7	90.6
7322	in/of cocaine	8,599	8,711	-112	-1.3	89.4
7323	in/of LSD	118	174	-56	-32.2	85.6
7324	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	4,635	4,279	356	8.3	93.1
7325	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	4,093	5,577	-1,484	-26.6	92.7
7328	in/of cannabis and preparations thereof	36,773	34,354	2,419	7.0	92.3
7329	in/of other drugs	2,921	2,815	106	3.8	84.9
7330	illegal importation of drugs under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (significant amounts )	4,674	6,573	-1,899	-28.9	96.8
	of which:					
7331	of heroin	976	1,135	-159	-14.0	97.5
7332	of cocaine	566	661	-95	-14.4	95.2
7333	of LSD	7	6	1	x	100.0
7334	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	247	301	-54	-17.9	96.4
7335	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	191	325	-134	-41.2	94.8
7338	of cannabis and preparations thereof	2,531	3,949	-1,418	-35.9	97.6
7339	of other drugs	156	196	-40	-20.4	89.1
7340	other violations of the NCA	4,706	4,302	404	9.4	87.0
	of which:					
7341	illegal cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA	2,684	2,199	485	22.1	81.1
7342	cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA)	493	339	154	45.4	96.6
7343	making available funds or other assets (Sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA)	53	63	-10	x	96.2
7344	advertising drugs (Sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA)	17	18	-1	x	88.2
7345	dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (Sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable)	1,356	1,327	29	2.2	94.8
7346	negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (Sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA)	46	46	0	x	76.1

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2003
		2003	2002	Number	in %	
7347	illegal prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA)	57	302	-245	-81.1	94.7
7400	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the environmental sector (in addition to key no. 7160)	7,306	7,000	306	4.4	60.4
	including:					
7410	offenses under the Chemicals Act	496	385	111	28.8	96.0
7420	offenses under the Protection against Diseases Act and the Epizootic Diseases Act	44	48	-4	x	68.2
7430	offenses under the Nature Conservation Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	6,586	6,333	253	4.0	57.6
<u>Aggregate key numbers</u>						
8910	drug-related crime	258,143	253,776	4,367	1.7	94.4
	including:					
8911	offenses directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,568	2,807	-239	-8.5	74.6
8920	violent crime	204,124	197,492	6,632	3.4	74.1
8930	economic crime	86,149	86,030	119	0.1	95.1
	in particular:					
8931	in fraud cases	42,764	44,780	-2,016	-4.5	92.4
8932	insolvency offenses according to the PC and supplementary criminal legislation	13,902	12,814	1,088	8.5	99.3
8933	economic crime in the fields of investment, financing, etc.	13,310	19,860	-6,550	-33.0	99.2
8934	competition-related offenses	5,071	5,400	-329	-6.1	95.5
8935	economic crime in connection with employment	14,896	14,668	228	1.6	99.5
8936	fraud and breach of trust in connection with holdings and capital investment	11,105	16,422	-5,317	-32.4	101.3
8960	offenses against provisions designed to protect young persons	1,006	993	13	1.3	90.3
8970	computer crime	59,691	57,488	2,203	3.8	46.7
8990	street crime	1,754,283	1,795,355	-41,072	-2.3	15.9

### 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\*, \*001<sup>1</sup>\*002<sup>1</sup>, \*003<sup>1</sup>, \*007<sup>1</sup>, 6230, 6741, 6743, 7151 and 7152

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

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

T11

City	Population 01.01.2003	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2003	2002	absolute	in %	2003	2002
Aachen	247,740	161	26,336	29,418	-3,082	-10.5	10,630	11,969
Augsburg	259,231	147	25,730	24,131	1,599	6.6	9,926	9,359
Bergisch Gladbach	105,925	83	7,368	5,877	1,491	25.4	6,956	5,567
Berlin	3,392,425	892	563,905	584,020	-20,115	-3.4	16,622	17,236
Bielefeld	324,815	258	27,228	25,892	1,336	5.2	8,383	8,007
Bochum	388,869	145	39,951	37,770	2,181	5.8	10,274	9,682
Bonn	308,921	141	31,908	34,857	-2,949	-8.5	10,329	11,391
Bottrop	120,758	101	9,054	9,046	8	0.1	7,498	7,490
Braunschweig	245,392	192	27,837	26,302	1,535	5.8	11,344	10,713
Bremen	542,987	327	79,327	79,416	-89	-0.1	14,609	14,681
Bremerhaven	119,111	79	15,759	15,863	-104	-0.7	13,231	13,364
Chemnitz	252,618	221	26,756	25,404	1,352	5.3	10,591	9,931
Cottbus	103,847	150	14,846	13,773	1,073	7.8	14,296	12,999
Darmstadt	138,959	122	15,931	16,448	-517	-3.1	11,465	11,880
Dortmund	590,831	280	62,869	60,817	2,052	3.4	10,641	10,321
Dresden	480,228	328	51,266	47,345	3,921	8.3	10,675	9,892
Duisburg	508,664	233	48,489	44,477	4,012	9.0	9,533	8,686
Düsseldorf	571,886	217	86,906	83,879	3,027	3.6	15,196	14,696
Erfurt	199,967	269	28,002	25,766	2,236	8.7	14,003	12,875
Erlangen	102,198	77	9,614	9,076	538	5.9	9,407	8,906
Essen	585,481	210	57,507	55,761	1,746	3.1	9,822	9,421
Frankfurt a.M.	643,726	248	111,875	99,864	12,011	12.0	17,379	15,578
Freiburg i. Br.	210,234	153	25,135	27,191	-2,056	-7.6	11,956	13,054
Fürth	111,784	63	9,901	9,027	874	9.7	8,857	8,114
Gelsenkirchen	274,926	105	25,625	23,588	2,037	8.6	9,321	8,524
Gera	108,082	152	10,773	10,706	67	0.6	9,967	9,739
Göttingen	123,698	117	13,684	15,716	-2,032	-12.9	11,062	12,692
Hagen	201,109	160	17,516	17,477	39	0.2	8,710	8,649
Halle (Saale)	239,355	135	32,922	35,242	-2,320	-6.6	13,754	14,500
Hamburg	1,728,806	755	271,393	269,121	2,272	0.8	15,698	15,589
Hamm	184,578	226	16,096	16,324	-228	-1.4	8,720	8,881
Hannover	517,310	204	73,120	75,624	-2,504	-3.3	14,135	14,644
Heidelberg	142,575	109	13,168	12,422	746	6.0	9,236	8,778
Heilbronn	120,683	100	8,397	8,894	-497	-5.6	6,958	7,402
Herne	173,645	51	16,796	15,762	1,034	6.6	9,673	9,058
Hildesheim	103,448	93	10,609	10,490	119	1.1	10,255	10,114
Ingolstadt	118,416	133	10,459	10,449	10	0.1	8,832	8,907
Jena	100,542	114	10,553	10,282	271	2.6	10,496	10,164
Karlsruhe	281,334	173	27,243	28,455	-1,212	-4.3	9,684	10,178
Kassel	194,146	107	25,861	25,871	-10	-0.0	13,320	13,284
Kiel	233,270	118	38,390	38,593	-203	-0.5	16,457	16,618
Koblenz	107,891	105	16,287	16,700	-413	-2.5	15,096	15,502
Köln(Cologne)	968,639	405	137,549	132,318	5,231	4.0	14,200	13,670
Krefeld	239,183	138	25,693	24,166	1,527	6.3	10,742	10,088
Leipzig	494,795	298	77,123	68,231	8,892	13.0	15,587	13,838
Leverkusen	160,268	79	12,549	12,560	-11	-0.1	7,830	7,810
Lübeck	213,301	214	34,091	31,023	3,068	9.9	15,983	14,531
Ludwigshafen	162,436	78	17,683	15,912	1,771	11.1	10,886	9,795

T11

City	Population 01.01.2003	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2003	2002	absolute	in %	2003	2002
Magdeburg	228,170	201	33,919	35,789	-1,870	-5.2	14,866	15,577
Mainz	186,103	98	19,793	18,513	1,280	6.9	10,636	9,991
Mannheim	308,759	145	36,563	35,792	771	2.2	11,842	11,606
Moers	108,019	68	9,832	8,596	1,236	14.4	9,102	8,002
Mönchengladbach	263,104	170	28,693	27,340	1,353	4.9	10,906	10,397
Mülheim a.d. Ruhr	172,171	91	12,321	11,325	996	8.8	7,156	6,572
München(Munich)	1,234,692	310	113,354	112,059	1,295	1.2	9,181	9,126
Münster	268,945	303	29,215	28,647	568	2.0	10,863	10,721
Neuss	151,646	99	13,320	13,214	106	0.8	8,784	8,753
Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	493,397	186	47,434	45,747	1,687	3.7	9,614	9,311
Oberhausen	220,928	77	21,700	22,971	-1,271	-5.5	9,822	10,365
Offenbach	119,233	45	14,222	14,653	-431	-2.9	11,928	12,373
Oldenburg	157,437	103	19,054	17,855	1,199	6.7	12,103	11,452
Osnabrück	164,561	120	20,491	22,270	-1,779	-8.0	12,452	13,563
Paderborn	141,534	179	13,479	12,488	991	7.9	9,524	8,865
Pforzheim	118,785	98	9,635	10,511	-876	-8.3	8,111	8,907
Potsdam	131,414	109	18,422	17,360	1,062	6.1	14,018	13,309
Recklinghausen	123,905	66	11,241	11,366	-125	-1.1	9,072	9,123
Regensburg	128,029	81	15,117	14,623	494	3.4	11,807	11,496
Remscheid	118,339	75	9,281	8,835	446	5.0	7,843	7,440
Reutlingen	112,097	87	8,465	8,704	-239	-2.7	7,551	7,818
Rostock	198,259	181	28,941	26,140	2,801	10.7	14,598	13,138
Saarbrücken	182,505	167	21,060	21,798	-738	-3.4	11,539	11,921
Salzgitter	110,817	224	6,398	7,792	-1,394	-17.9	5,773	6,976
Schwerin	98,742	130	16,762	15,988	774	4.8	16,976	15,992
Siegen	108,334	115	8,193	8,471	-278	-3.3	7,563	7,815
Solingen	164,740	89	10,971	11,165	-194	-1.7	6,660	6,765
Stuttgart	588,477	207	50,227	51,744	-1,517	-2.9	8,535	8,813
Trier *)	100,234	117	14,707	16,099	-1,392	-8.6	14,673	16,095
Ulm	119,155	119	10,794	10,397	397	3.8	9,059	8,785
Wiesbaden	271,553	204	27,061	24,702	2,359	9.5	9,965	9,113
Witten	102,432	72	8,737	8,219	518	6.3	8,530	7,967
Wolfsburg	122,331	204	10,320	10,928	-608	-5.6	8,436	8,966
Wuppertal	363,522	168	30,505	30,607	-102	-0.3	8,392	8,390
Würzburg	131,582	88	13,760	13,347	413	3.1	10,457	10,274
Zwickau	100,892	102	10,679	11,010	-331	-3.0	10,585	10,823

\*) **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 city<sup>1)</sup>. Another important factor that can distort the statistics is created by complex criminal investigations that include numerous individual cases.

1) For example, approximately 315,000 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 2.6 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			
		2003	2002	2001	2000			2003	2002	2001	2000
Aachen	377	152	149	132	114	Köln(Cologne)	2,101	217	193	155	152
Augsburg	183	71	75	66	68	Krefeld	216	90	98	102	89
Bergisch Gladbach	64	60	61	44	46	Leipzig	531	107	127	117	121
Berlin	8,514	251	261	232	249	Leverkusen	199	124	60	70	96
Bielefeld	308	95	78	79	76	Lübeck	298	140	128	150	133
Bochum	341	88	80	75	76	Ludwigshafen	189	116	92	65	77
Bonn	456	148	113	126	124	Magdeburg	316	138	151	156	157
Bottrop	106	88	95	99	90	Mainz	171	92	88	95	67
Braunschweig	200	82	80	65	74	Mannheim	254	82	94	80	81
Bremen	1,384	255	256	257	276	Moers	78	72	64	46	73
Bremerhaven	294	247	278	317	231	Mönchengladbach	248	94	100	95	102
Chemnitz	218	86	75	83	92	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	122	71	55	72	70
Cottbus	138	133	196	171	182	München(Munich)	887	72	67	66	72
Darmstadt	190	137	143	102	113	Münster	208	77	78	79	84
Dortmund	903	153	125	113	118	Neuss	112	74	78	67	63
Dresden	480	100	83	85	96	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	351	71	78	68	74
Duisburg	600	118	93	83	87	Oberhausen	309	140	118	94	94
Düsseldorf	1,141	200	198	162	163	Offenbach	237	199	193	198	183
Erfurt	281	141	120	130	131	Oldenburg	211	134	116	114	117
Erlangen	52	51	42	42	43	Osnabrück	265	161	144	159	191
Essen	617	105	102	102	100	Paderborn	111	78	58	63	64
Frankfurt a. M.	1,457	226	195	193	207	Pforzheim	75	63	59	56	79
Freiburg i. Br.	215	102	84	112	137	Potsdam	163	124	146	129	131
Fürth	51	46	64	39	51	Recklinghausen	152	123	112	85	76
Gelsenkirchen	334	121	108	103	110	Regensburg	74	58	61	67	60
Gera	52	48	82	67	58	Remscheid	77	65	64	70	111
Göttingen	121	98	114	103	120	Reutlingen	51	45	64	42	33
Hagen	200	99	97	69	81	Rostock	413	208	212	186	242
Halle (Saale)	428	179	285	279	283	Saarbrücken	230	126	126	87	115
Hamburg	4,424	256	264	308	349	Salzgitter	54	49	60	41	50
Hamm	154	83	110	79	120	Schwerin	229	232	192	216	190
Hannover	993	192	203	200	214	Siegen	64	59	64	39	53
Heidelberg	83	58	45	53	64	Solingen	88	53	42	43	48
Heilbronn	77	64	91	82	73	Stuttgart	462	79	80	83	103
Herne	193	111	105	108	80	Trier (since 2002)	81	81	108		
Hildesheim	129	125	110	130	142	Ulm	70	59	78	73	73
Ingolstadt	60	51	57	90	70	Wiesbaden	366	135	106	89	96
Jena (since 2002)	48	48	43			Witten	51	50	66	62	58
Karlsruhe	183	65	68	84	62	Wolfsburg	78	64	80	76	51
Kassel	302	156	170	205	160	Wuppertal	364	100	95	98	87
Kiel	328	141	164	181	177	Würzburg	56	43	37	41	43
Koblenz	108	100	107	94	110	Zwickau	79	78	74	81	68

### 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		
		2003	2002	2001			2003	2002	2001
Aachen	1,159	468	426	498	Köln(Cologne)	5,860	605	556	649
Augsburg	222	86	73	99	Krefeld	703	294	282	368
Bergisch Gladbach	330	312	321	406	Leipzig	914	185	133	149
Berlin	6,543	193	230	284	Leverkusen	499	311	264	238
Bielefeld	518	159	144	138	Lübeck	466	218	165	217
Bochum	1,161	299	258	307	Ludwigshafen	254	156	151	141
Bonn	706	229	268	343	Magdeburg	392	172	185	185
Bottrop	314	260	302	255	Mainz	290	156	189	240
Braunschweig	325	132	231	217	Mannheim	604	196	205	199
Bremen	1,518	280	311	353	Moers	252	233	191	208
Bremerhaven	468	393	278	402	Mönchengladbach	585	222	248	257
Chemnitz	213	84	58	66	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	542	315	291	310
Cottbus	130	125	140	163	München(Munich)	995	81	92	113
Darmstadt	260	187	130	208	Münster	591	220	196	175
Dortmund	1,843	312	306	283	Neuss	361	238	325	233
Dresden	271	56	69	62	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	567	115	101	98
Duisburg	1,359	267	280	373	Oberhausen	585	265	349	348
Düsseldorf	2,566	449	539	461	Offenbach	422	354	269	398
Erfurt	455	228	189	187	Oldenburg	306	194	262	245
Erlangen	83	81	82	75	Osnabrück	367	223	389	375
Essen	1,662	284	349	382	Paderborn	167	118	116	108
Frankfurt a. M.	2,324	361	290	294	Pforzheim	89	75	80	57
Freiburg i. Br.	520	247	208	152	Potsdam	232	177	124	143
Fürth	109	98	82	138	Recklinghausen	340	274	348	305
Gelsenkirchen	884	322	310	287	Regensburg	77	60	138	80
Gera	217	201	264	153	Remscheid	248	210	312	358
Göttingen	227	184	285	290	Reutlingen	48	43	40	69
Hagen	456	227	246	212	Rostock	161	81	82	121
Halle (Saale)	424	177	203	190	Saarbrücken	413	226	227	157
Hamburg	8,125	470	443	500	Salzgitter	98	88	145	121
Hamm	350	190	246	164	Schwerin	119	121	119	134
Hannover	1,617	313	428	415	Siegen	108	100	86	70
Heidelberg	127	89	90	91	Solingen	241	146	230	245
Heilbronn	84	70	125	79	Stuttgart	550	93	103	111
Herne	443	255	342	325	Trier (since 2002)	117	117	108	
Hildesheim	147	142	334	235	Ulm	85	71	56	47
Ingolstadt	81	68	62	86	Wiesbaden	640	236	219	199
Jena (since 2002)	224	223	292		Witten	221	216	254	246
Karlsruhe	428	152	196	116	Wolfsburg	121	99	166	115
Kassel	553	285	229	224	Wuppertal	965	265	254	216
Kiel	463	198	200	279	Würzburg	86	65	54	61
Koblenz	190	176	163	98	Zwickau	40	40	51	66



## 9. 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

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Sex		Age				
				Male	Female	Chil-	Juve-	Young	Adults	
						dren <14	niles 14<18	adults 18<21	21<60	>60
0100	murder and manslaughter	completed	859	50.4	49.6	11.2	2.2	2.9	66.0	17.7
+0200		attempted	1,999	68.0	32.0	3.3	5.0	8.2	77.2	6.4
		total	2,858	62.7	37.3	5.6	4.2	6.6	73.8	9.8
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,963	8.1	91.9	11.1	30.9	13.9	43.0	1.1
		attempted	2,719	5.2	94.8	5.4	23.9	15.1	53.3	2.4
		total	17,682	7.6	92.4	10.2	29.8	14.0	44.6	1.3
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	55,667	67.5	32.5	7.1	19.0	10.6	51.2	12.2
		attempted	12,322	64.2	35.8	13.6	16.3	8.1	47.8	14.1
		total	67,989	66.9	33.1	8.2	18.5	10.1	50.6	12.6
2200	bodily injury	completed	494,608	63.1	36.9	8.7	13.5	11.9	61.3	4.5
		attempted	19,144	70.8	29.2	6.5	8.6	7.9	70.8	6.2
		total	513,752	63.4	36.6	8.6	13.3	11.8	61.7	4.6
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	168,059	56.9	43.1	5.8	7.4	7.5	72.4	6.9
		attempted	4,102	56.1	43.9	9.6	8.2	8.4	67.9	5.9
		total	172,161	56.9	43.1	5.9	7.4	7.6	72.3	6.8

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	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.3	0.8
		attempted	2.4	0.6	2.6	5.8	3.5	0.6
		total	3.5	1.4	3.1	6.7	4.8	1.4
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	18.1	14.5	121.8	73.5	14.5	0.9
		attempted	3.3	1.3	17.1	14.5	3.3	0.3
		total	21.4	15.7	138.9	88.0	17.8	1.2
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	67.4	34.4	277.6	208.8	64.2	33.9
		attempted	14.9	14.6	53.0	35.4	13.3	8.7
		total	82.4	49.0	330.6	244.2	77.5	42.5
2200	bodily injury	completed	599.3	376.5	1,752.3	2,092.1	683.8	111.8
		attempted	23.2	10.9	43.1	53.5	30.6	5.9
		total	622.5	387.4	1,795.4	2,145.6	714.3	117.7
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	203.6	84.9	328.3	449.0	274.2	57.4
		attempted	5.0	3.5	8.8	12.2	6.3	1.2
		total	208.6	88.4	337.1	461.2	280.4	58.6

### Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)<sup>1)</sup>

T19

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Victim-suspect relationship (totals)					
				Related *)	Acquainted	Fellow countryman**) in %	Passing Relationship	No	Unclear
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	859	35.6	33.8	2.2	8.1	10.4	9.9
		attempted	1,999	20.3	32.7	3.9	10.7	21.8	10.7
		total	2,858	24.9	33.0	3.4	9.9	18.3	10.5
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,963	20.8	40.9	0.3	13.0	18.7	6.3
		attempted	2,719	10.7	27.0	0.3	13.1	38.8	10.1
		total	17,682	19.2	38.8	0.3	13.0	21.8	6.9
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	55,667	0.9	8.6	0.4	7.3	65.9	16.8
		attempted	12,322	1.7	10.7	0.6	8.9	63.3	14.7
		total	67,989	1.1	9.0	0.4	7.6	65.5	16.4
2200	bodily injury	completed	494,608	14.4	28.6	0.9	11.7	33.7	10.7
		attempted	19,144	10.7	22.2	0.7	11.0	40.2	15.2
		total	513,752	14.3	28.4	0.9	11.7	34.0	10.9
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	168,059	13.4	29.0	0.9	11.9	32.0	12.8
		attempted	4,102	9.5	26.9	0.7	12.9	37.8	12.2
		total	172,161	13.3	28.9	0.8	11.9	32.2	12.8

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. 28.8 % 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; 28.7 % 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.

## 10. 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,	48,836	34.4	48.7	13.6	3.4	89.5
	including:						
2110	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	699	4.7	2.4	21.2	71.7	23.3
2120	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	4,045	13.6	32.2	44.3	9.8	18.4
2130	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	97	9.3	6.2	32.0	52.6	11.4
2160	handbag robbery	4,895	25.8	62.6	11.0	0.6	1.5
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	21,575	33.0	56.2	9.8	1.0	11.4
2190	robberies in residences	2,301	24.7	44.9	24.1	6.3	8.4
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances, including:	1,514,201	46.5	43.9	8.8	0.8	712.3
	including:						
326*	shoplifting	518,248	80.5	17.9	1.6	0.1	34.8
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances,	1,241,232	14.7	54.6	25.9	4.8	1,710.9
	including:						
4**1	of motor vehicles	38,050	9.2	6.9	42.4	41.5	367.6
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	86,121	18.9	30.4	38.3	12.4	266.4
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	38,186	20.4	35.8	32.8	11.0	113.5
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	80,911	16.3	28.5	39.2	15.9	321.8
450*	from motor vehicles	356,148	12.7	61.7	24.6	1.0	207.4
5100	fraud,	835,508	46.0	31.3	17.0	5.8	3,775.6
	including:						
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services	175,602	95.5	4.2	0.2	0.0	3.1
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	50,897	19.9	17.8	35.7	26.7	1,456.7
5300	embezzlement	101,864	29.2	44.3	17.2	9.3	328.6
5600	bankruptcy offenses	4,528	60.4	0.8	4.4	34.4	942.5
7120	offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	8,728	43.1	0.6	4.4	51.9	2,471.7

\*) 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 2.4 billion euros.

## 11. Suspects

3,486,685 cases were cleared up in 2003, and 2,355,161 suspects were recorded in this connection. Compared to the previous year, this represents an increase of 29,012 (1.2 %).

### Age and sex of suspects

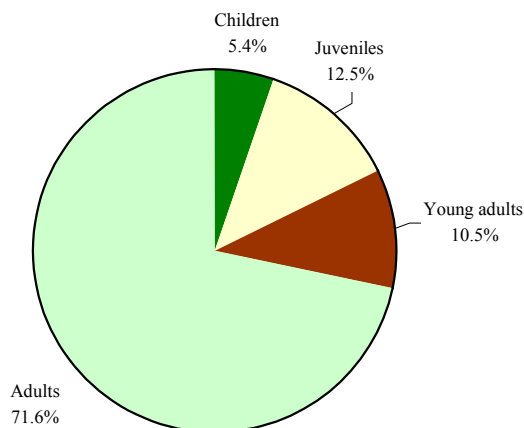
T32

Age group	Suspects						
	Total	Change compared with prev. year (in %)	Distribution %	Male Number	Male %	Female Number	Female %
<b>Children</b>	<b>126,358</b>	<b>-6.1</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>90,632</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>35,726</b>	<b>28.3</b>
up to age 6	1,457	-14.6	0.1	1,111	76.3	346	23.7
6 < 8	3,923	-8.3	0.2	3,135	79.9	788	20.1
8 < 10	10,887	-15.7	0.5	8,714	80.0	2,173	20.0
10 < 12	30,505	-4.3	1.3	23,080	75.7	7,425	24.3
12 < 14	79,586	-5.0	3.4	54,592	68.6	24,994	31.4
<b>Juveniles</b>	<b>293,907</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>218,181</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>75,726</b>	<b>25.8</b>
14 < 16	140,155	-2.7	6.0	98,533	70.3	41,622	29.7
16 < 18	153,752	-0.1	6.5	119,648	77.8	34,104	22.2
<b>Young adults (18 &lt; 21)</b>	<b>247,456</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>198,010</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>49,446</b>	<b>20.0</b>
<b>Adults</b>	<b>1,687,440</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>71.6</b>	<b>1,293,239</b>	<b>76.6</b>	<b>394,201</b>	<b>23.4</b>
21 < 23	150,290	1.7	6.4	119,856	79.7	30,434	20.3
23 < 25	129,343	4.3	5.5	103,028	79.7	26,315	20.3
25 < 30	256,718	1.6	10.9	202,935	79.0	53,783	21.0
30 < 40	475,699	-0.1	20.2	369,258	77.6	106,441	22.4
40 < 50	344,233	5.0	14.6	260,263	75.6	83,970	24.4
50 < 60	183,906	3.3	7.8	136,021	74.0	47,885	26.0
60 and older	147,251	4.2	6.3	101,878	69.2	45,373	30.8
<b>Suspects - total</b>	<b>2,355,161</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,800,062</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>555,099</b>	<b>23.6</b>
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,228,803	1.7	94.6	1,709,430	76.7	519,373	23.3

### 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	
		2003	2002	Number	%	2003	2002	Number	%
---	Total offenses	244,098	246,643	-2,545	-1.0	49,809	51,238	-1,429	-2.8
*26*	shoplifting - total	59,447	66,232	-6,785	-10.2	12,251	12,733	-482	-3.8
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances (shoplifting included)	90,322	95,885	-5,563	-5.8	17,887	18,094	-207	-1.1
2100	robbery	7,822	8,005	-183	-2.3	3,469	3,286	183	5.6
2170	-in streets, lanes or public places	4,409	4,569	-160	-3.5	2,194	2,154	40	1.9
4***	"aggravated" theft	28,276	28,278	-2	-0.0	5,002	4,740	262	5.5
6740	damage to property	43,586	43,570	16	0.0	3,445	3,256	189	5.8
7300	drug offenses	30,334	30,101	233	0.8	3,786	4,239	-453	-10.7
7318	-involving cannabis and preparations thereof	26,998	26,275	723	2.8	2,945	2,276	669	29.4
+7328 +7338									
7262	offenses against the Weapons Act	4,721	3,362	1,359	40.4	676	389	287	73.8
2200	bodily injury	47,326	45,947	1,379	3.0	11,281	10,387	894	8.6
5100	fraud	22,634	20,820	1,814	8.7	6,750	7,204	-454	-6.3
5150	-fraudulent obtaining of services	14,970	13,725	1,245	9.1	4,916	5,261	-345	-6.6
5110	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud (Internet-auctions)	1,626	983	643	65.4	247	191	56	29.3

Compared to the previous year, the number of German and non-German suspects in the "juveniles" category decreased. 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. A legal change is responsible for the remarkable increase of offenses against the Weapons Act. A considerable increase of fraud took place in connection with the Internet.

### 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
<b>Children 8 years and older</b>	<b>100,643</b>	<b>71,280</b>	<b>29,363</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>2,965</b>	<b>1,286</b>
8 < 10	8,576	6,857	1,719	600	934	247
10 < 12	24,602	18,550	6,052	1,607	2,364	811
12 < 14	67,465	45,873	21,592	3,908	5,180	2,568
<b>Juveniles</b>	<b>244,098</b>	<b>179,123</b>	<b>64,975</b>	<b>7,102</b>	<b>10,161</b>	<b>3,881</b>
14 < 16	118,683	82,504	36,179	6,775	9,169	4,247
16 < 18	125,415	96,619	28,796	7,442	11,196	3,502
<b>Young adults (18&lt;21)</b>	<b>194,350</b>	<b>155,267</b>	<b>39,083</b>	<b>7,717</b>	<b>12,046</b>	<b>3,179</b>
<b>Adults</b>	<b>1,258,205</b>	<b>954,973</b>	<b>303,232</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>3,395</b>	<b>985</b>
21 < 23	109,255	87,256	21,999	6,410	10,057	2,629
23 < 25	87,194	69,366	17,828	5,437	8,490	2,266
<i>Young persons</i> 21 < 25	196,449	156,622	39,827	5,939	9,297	2,453
25 < 30	158,533	124,421	34,112	4,132	6,378	1,809
30 < 40	334,009	255,688	78,321	2,849	4,278	1,363
40 < 50	277,394	208,741	68,653	2,383	3,543	1,194
50 < 60	156,307	115,972	40,335	1,732	2,579	891
60 and older	135,513	93,529	41,984	699	1,151	373
<b>Suspects 8 years and older</b>	<b>1,797,296</b>	<b>1,360,643</b>	<b>436,653</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>4,051</b>	<b>1,214</b>
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,696,653	1,289,363	407,290	2,615	4,135	1,209

\*) Suspects in each age group per 100,000 inhabitants in the same age group  
("Children" and "total" **excluding** children under 8; key date: 01.01.2003)

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

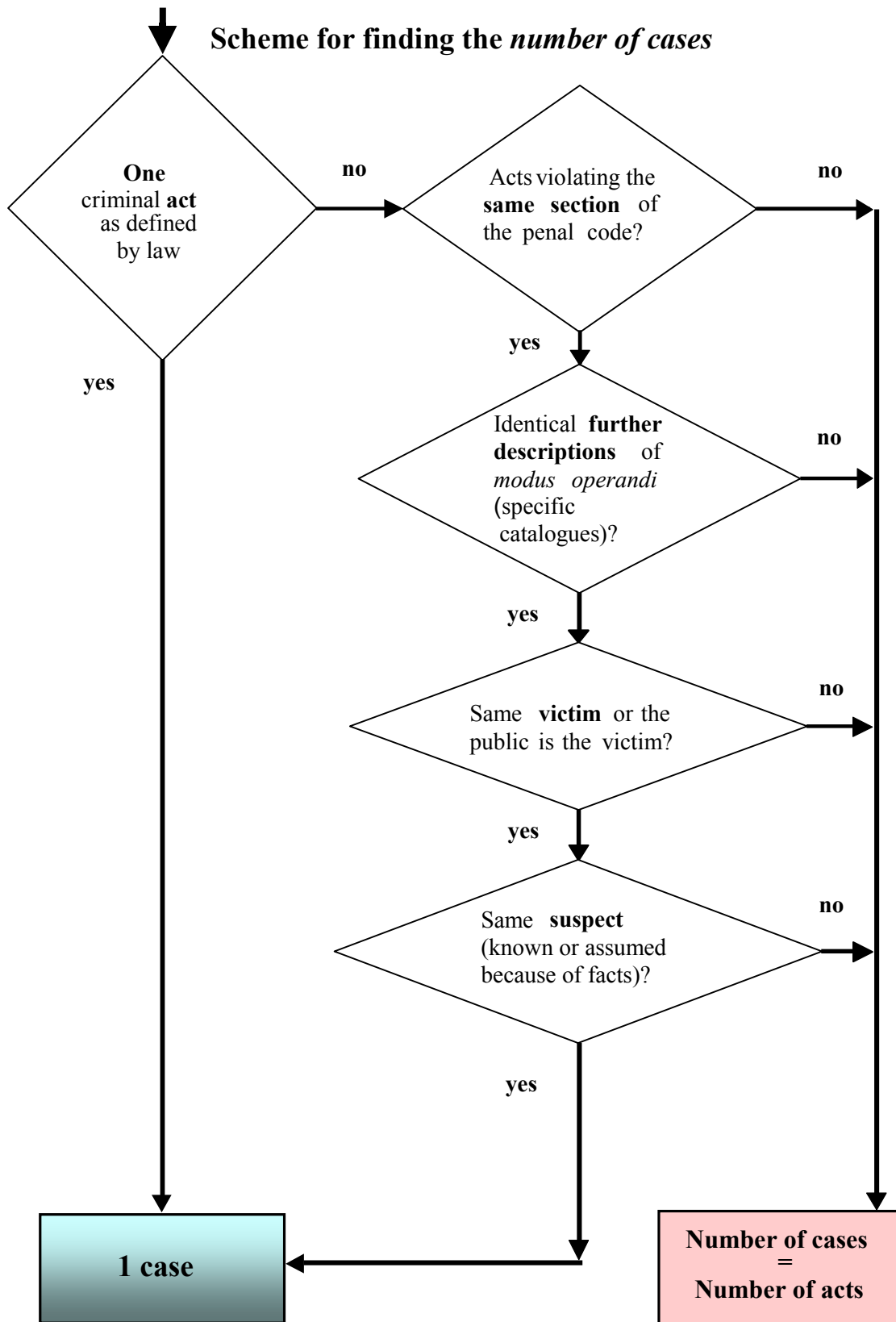




Figure 2

Total crime

Number of cases

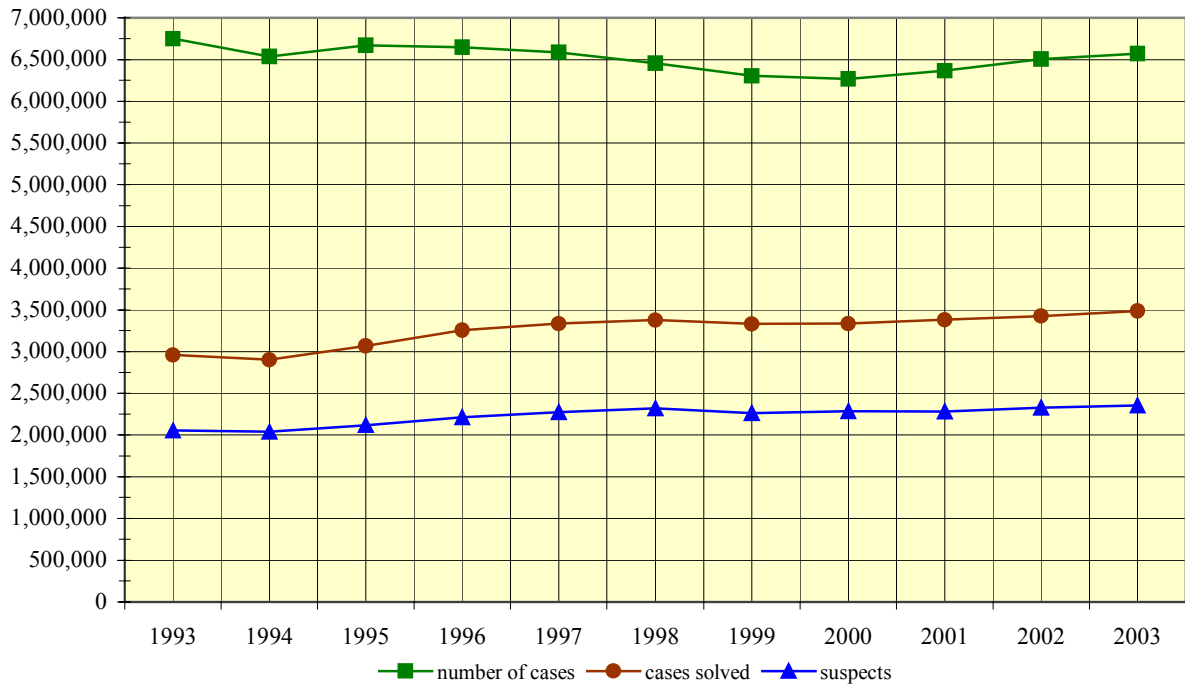


Figure 3

Crime rates in the "Länder" of Germany

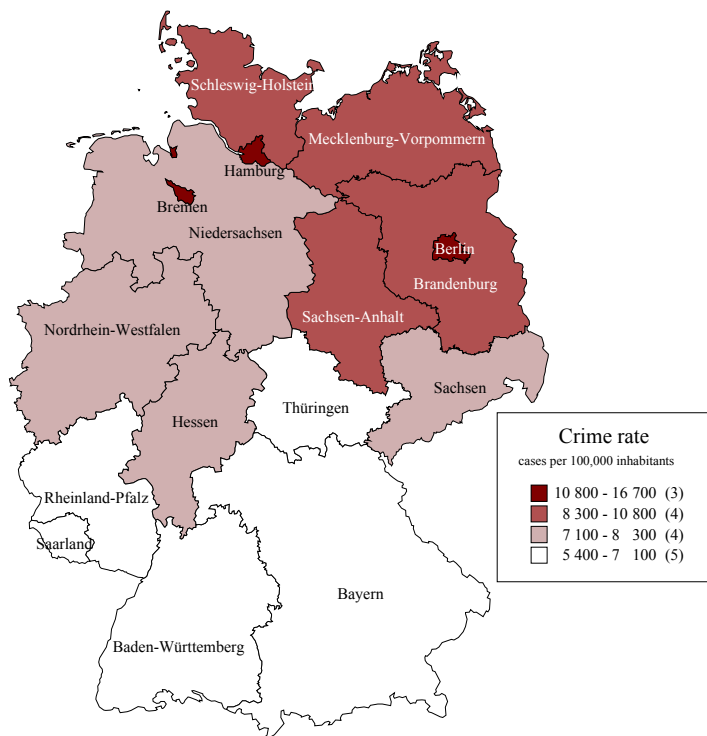


Figure 4

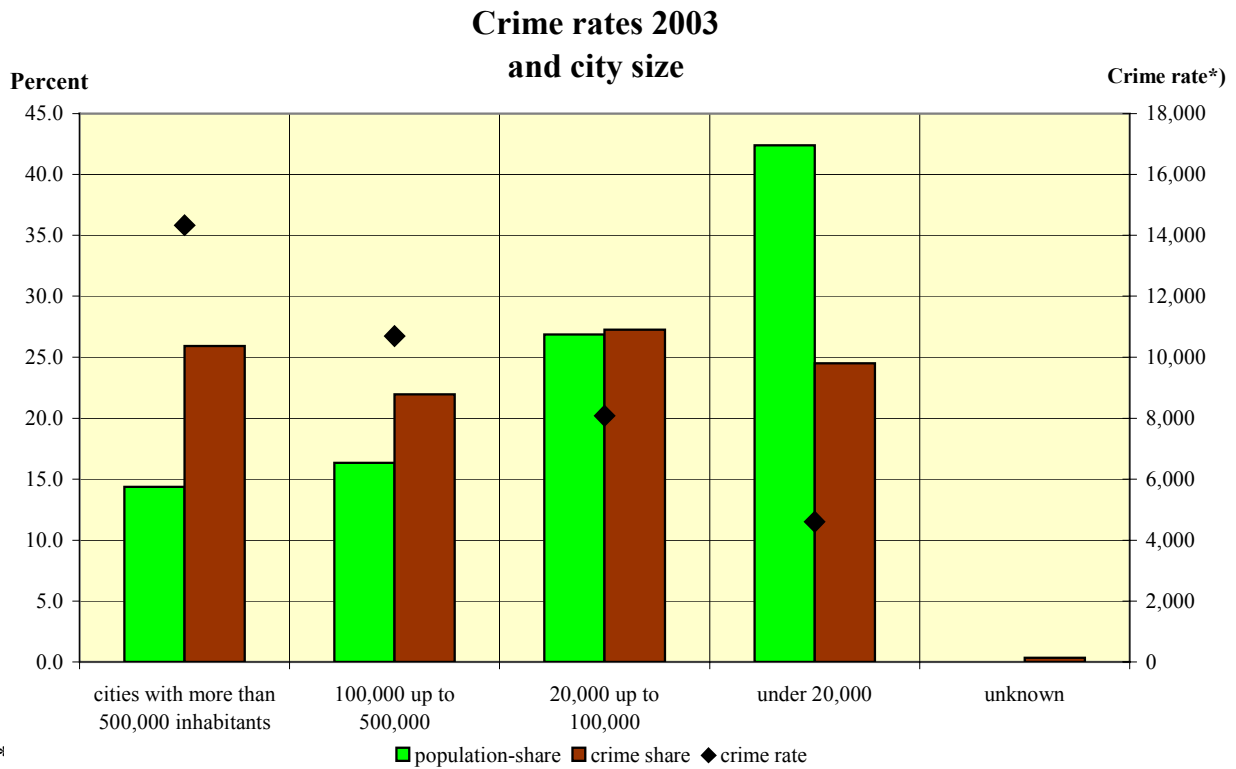


Figure 5

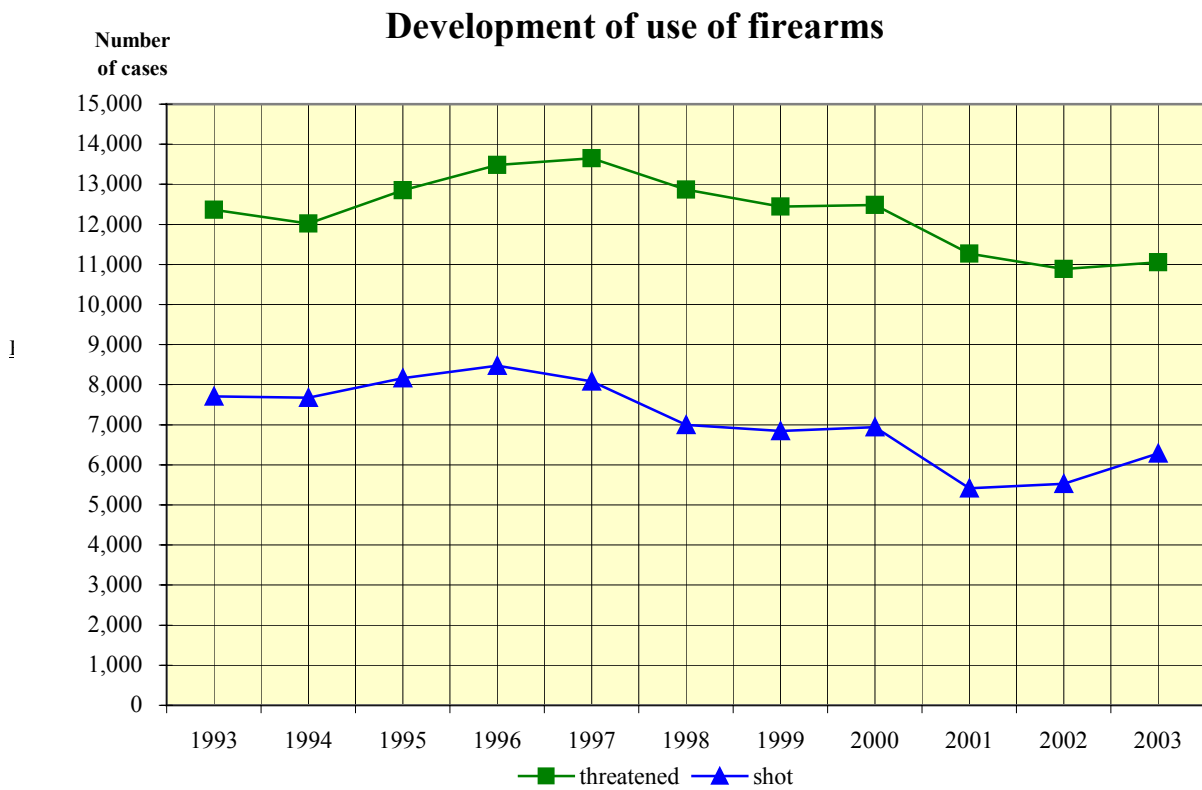


Figure 6

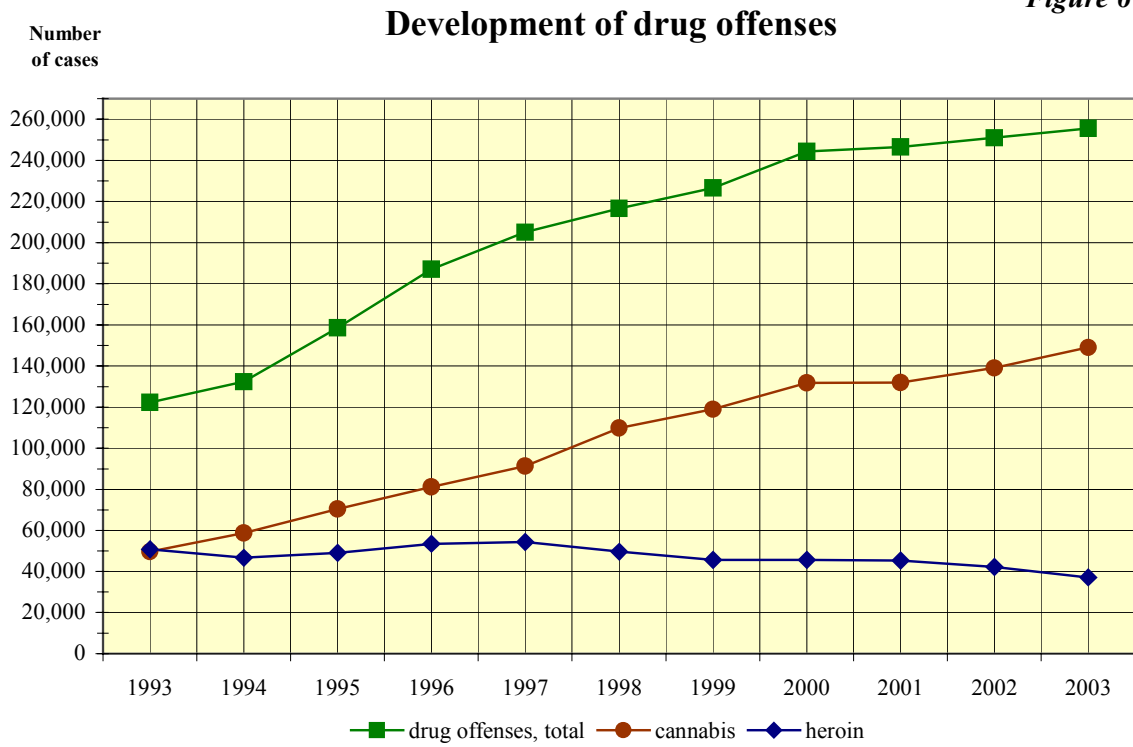


Figure 7

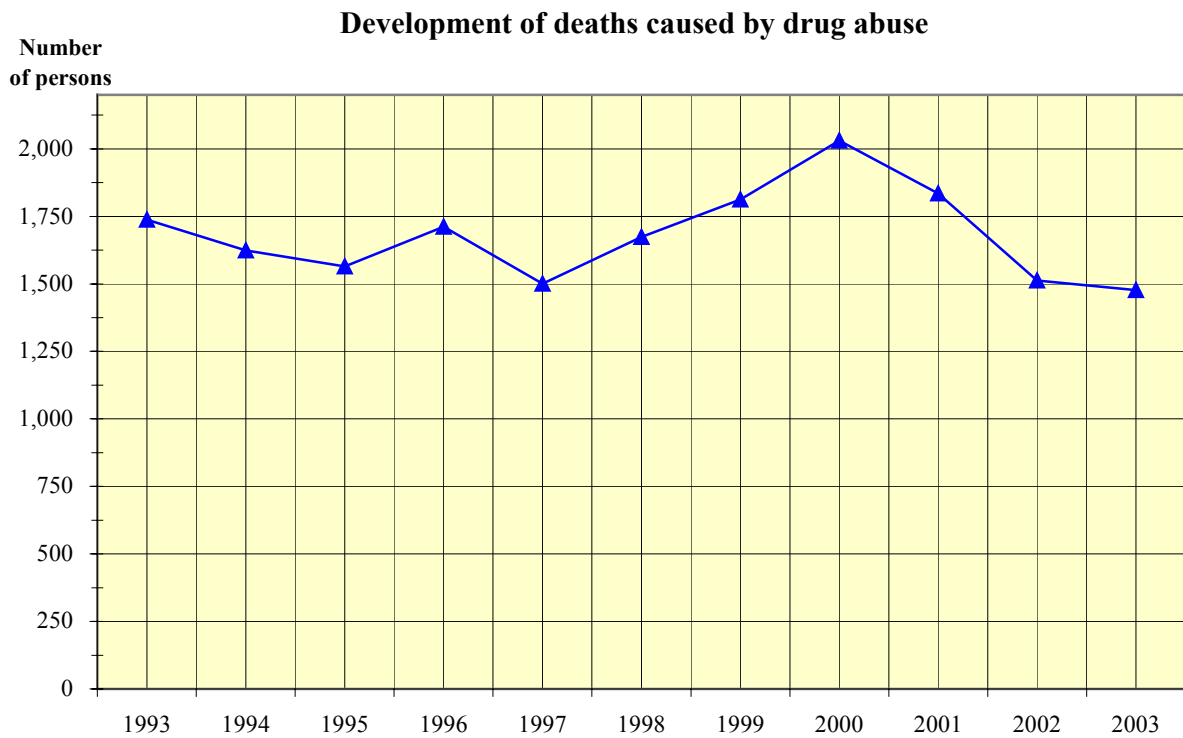


Figure 8

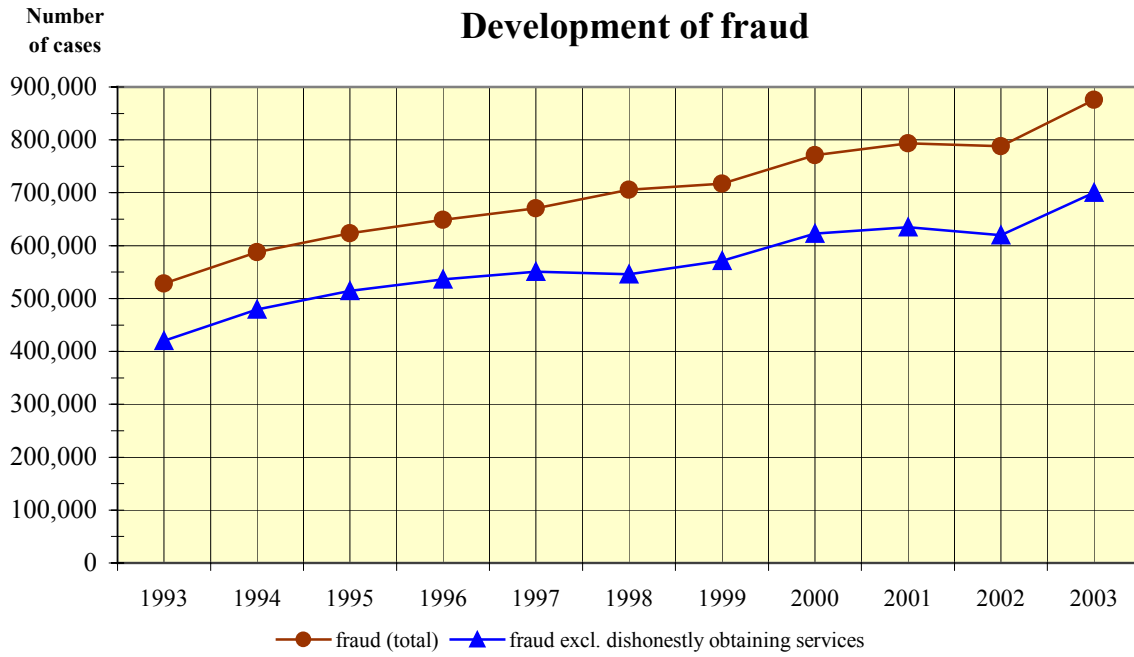


Figure 9

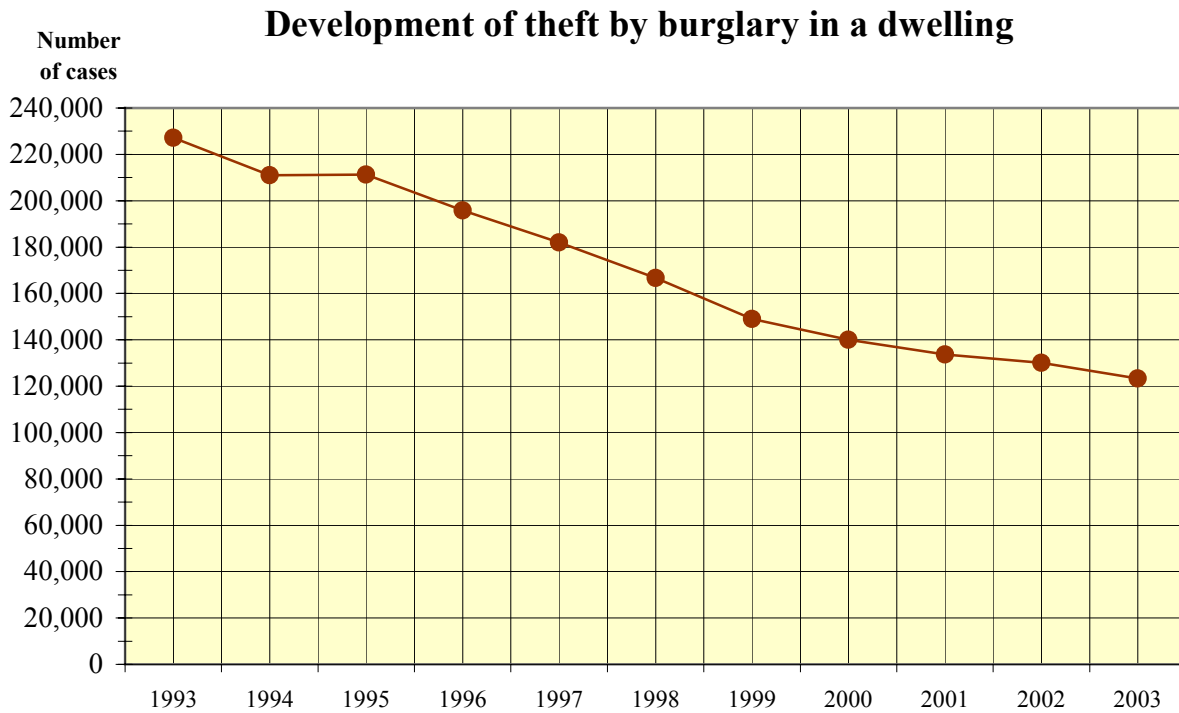


Figure 10

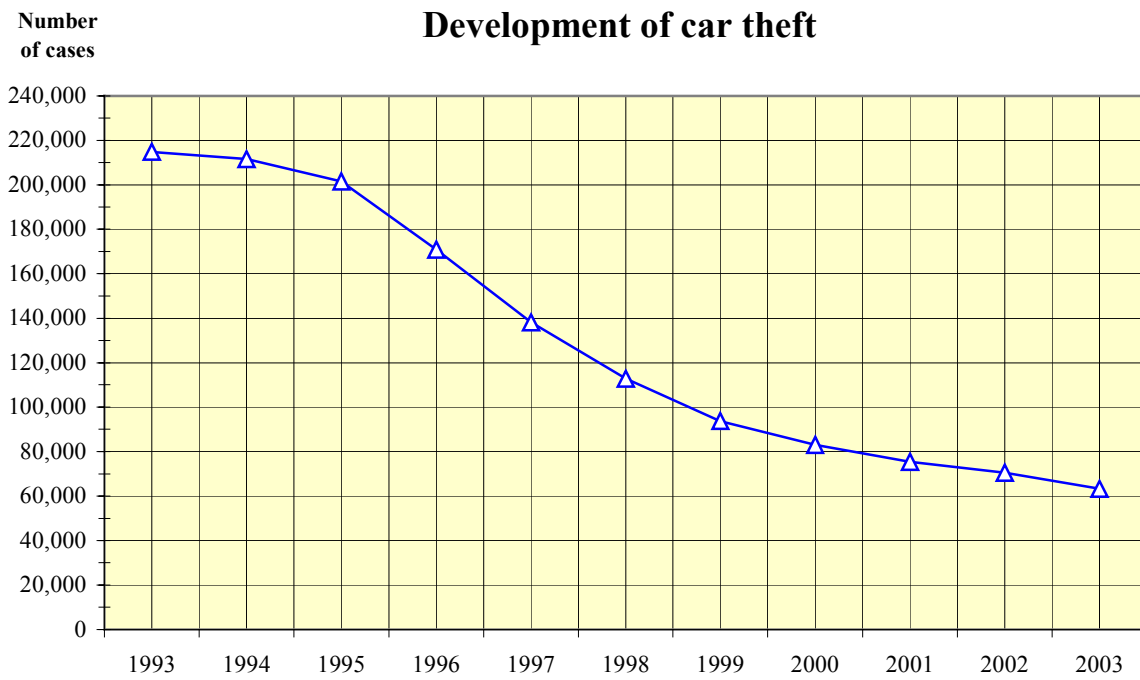
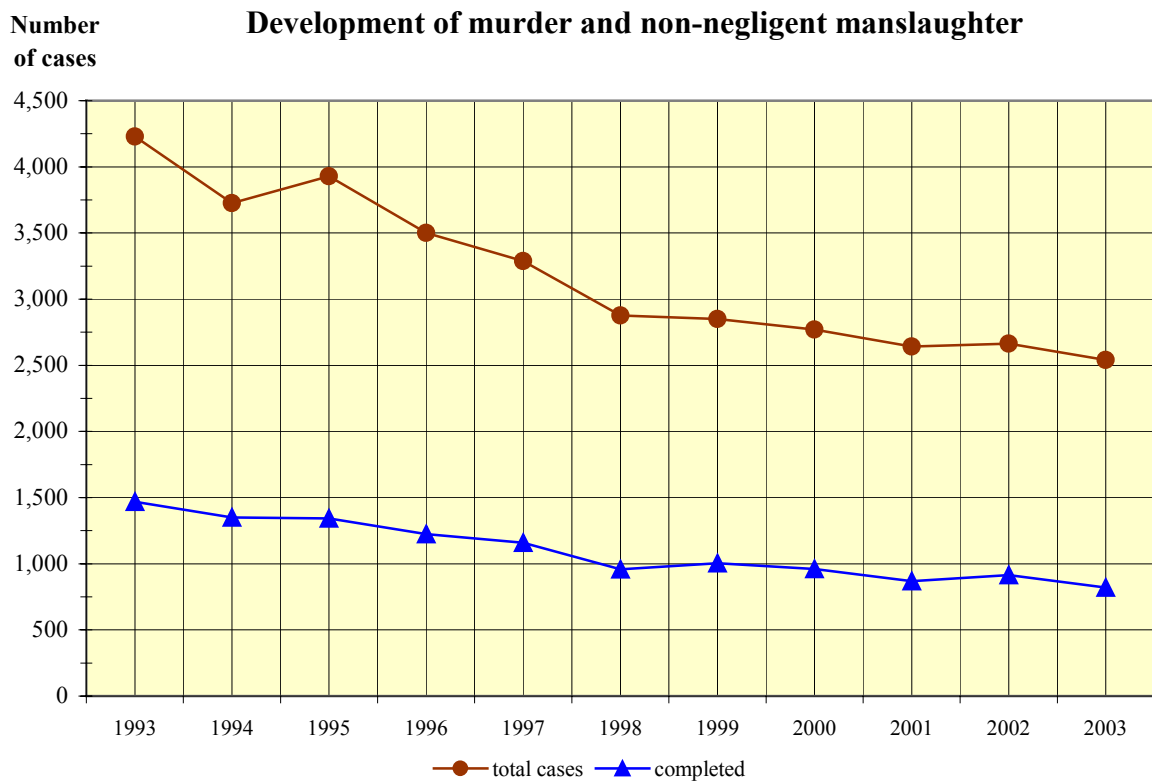


Figure 11



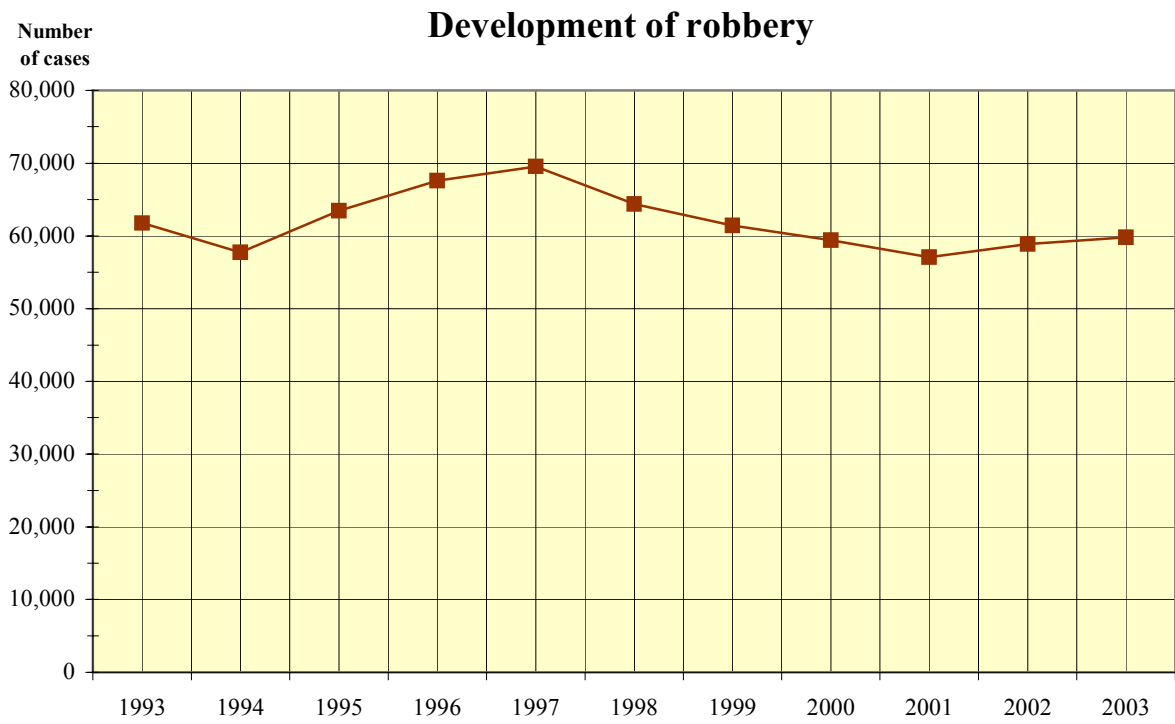
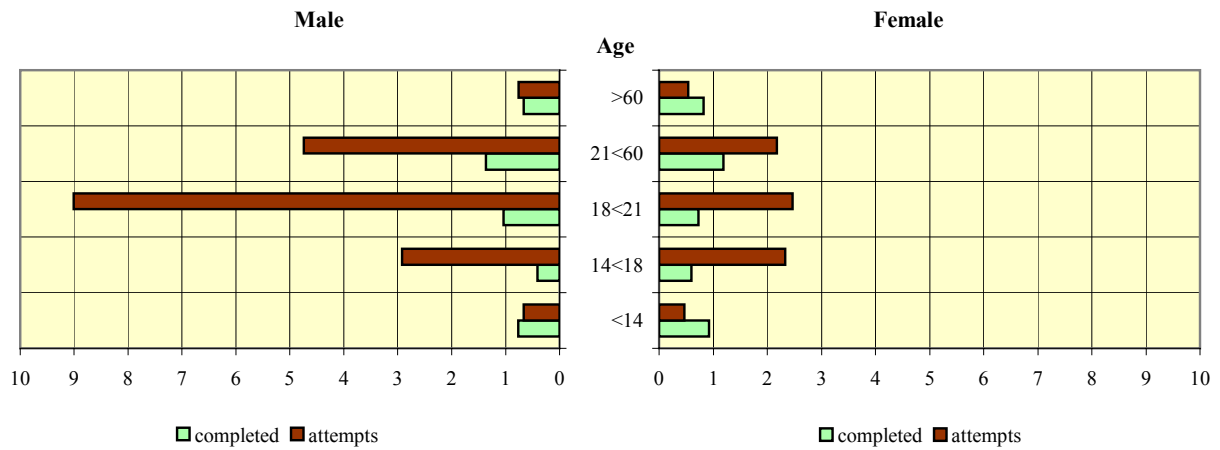
*Figure 12*

Figure 13 a-e

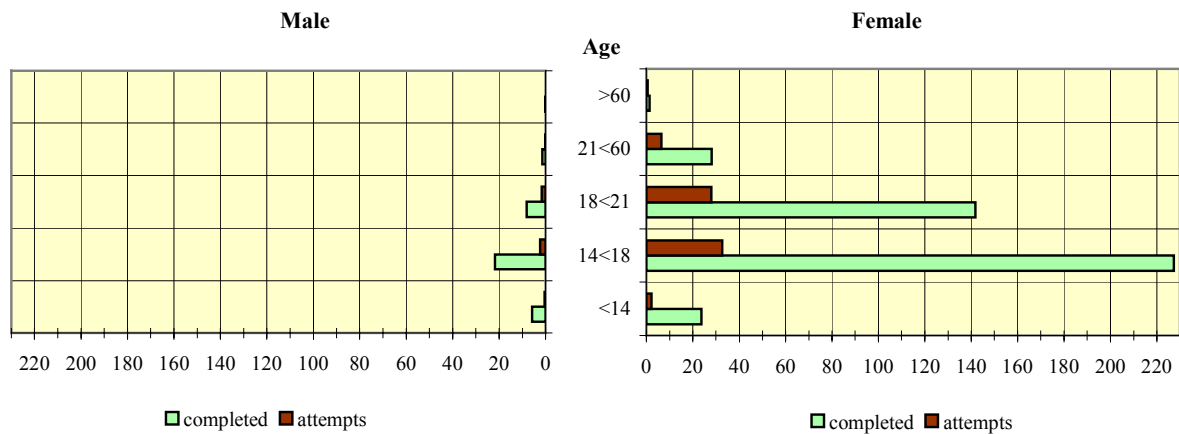
Victim rate\*) - murder and non-negligent manslaughter

F13 a



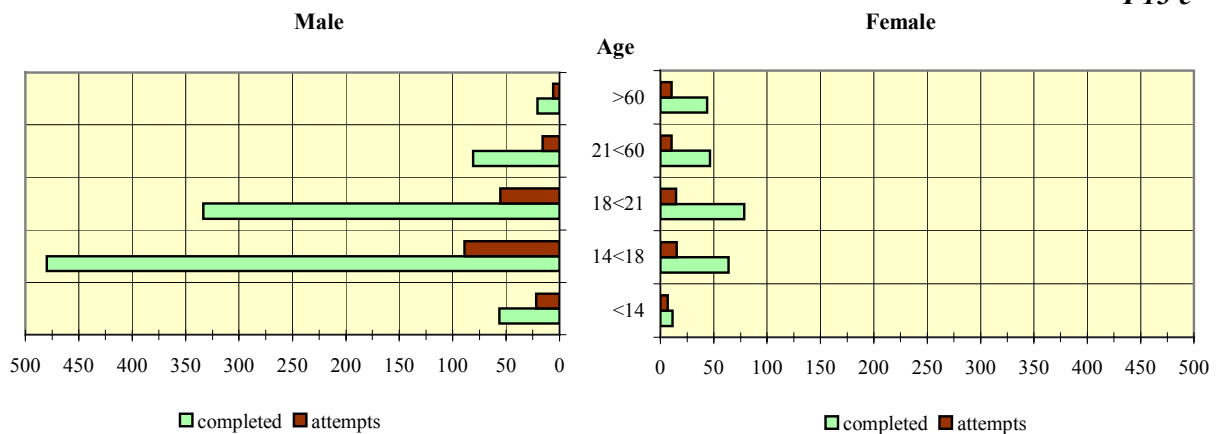
Victim rate\*) - sex offenses with violence

F13 b



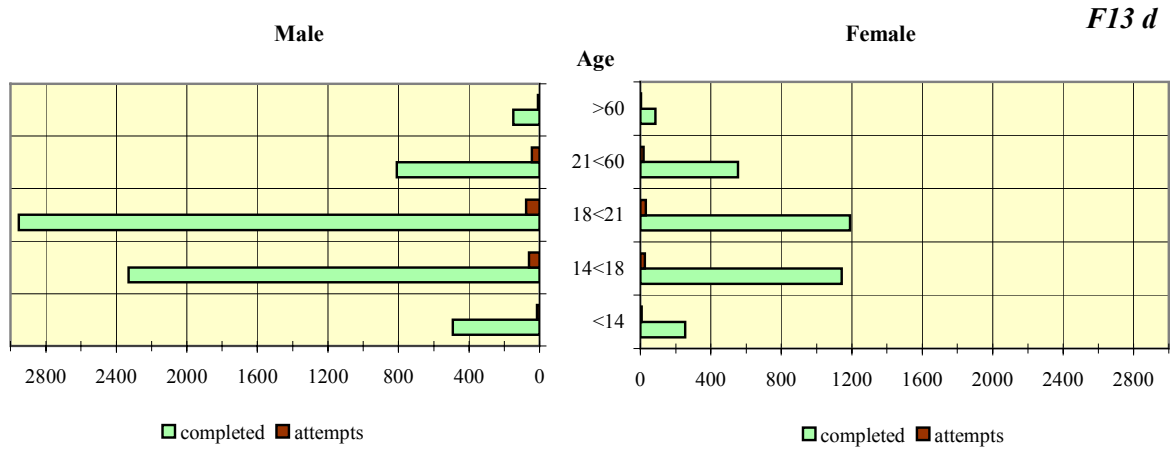
Victim rate\*) - robbery

F13 c

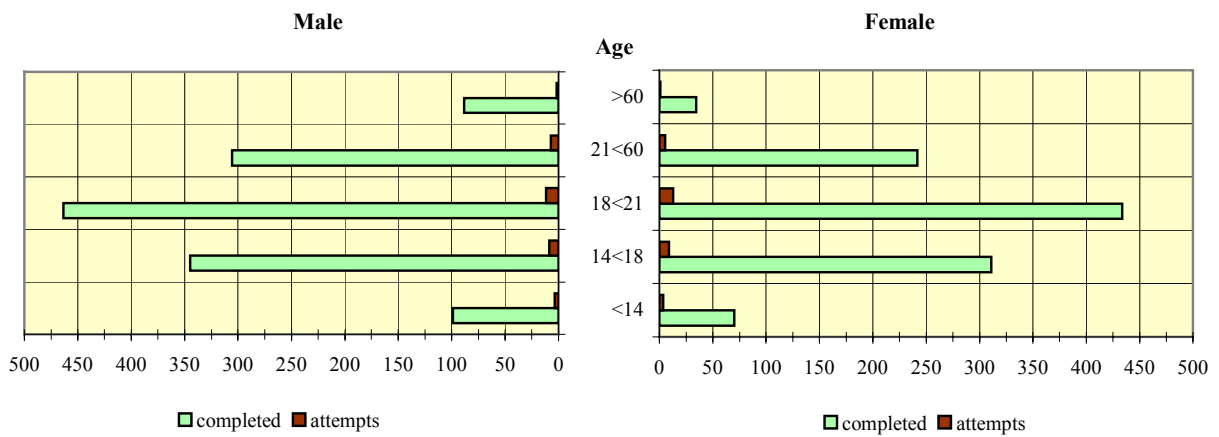


\*) victim rate: number of victims per 100,000 inhabitants of same sex and age

**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 14 a-e

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

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter

Figure 14 a



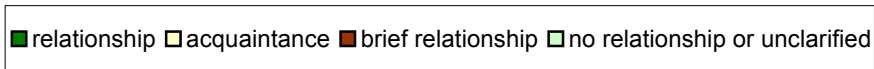
Offenses against sexual self-determination

Figure 14 b



Robbery

Figure 14 c

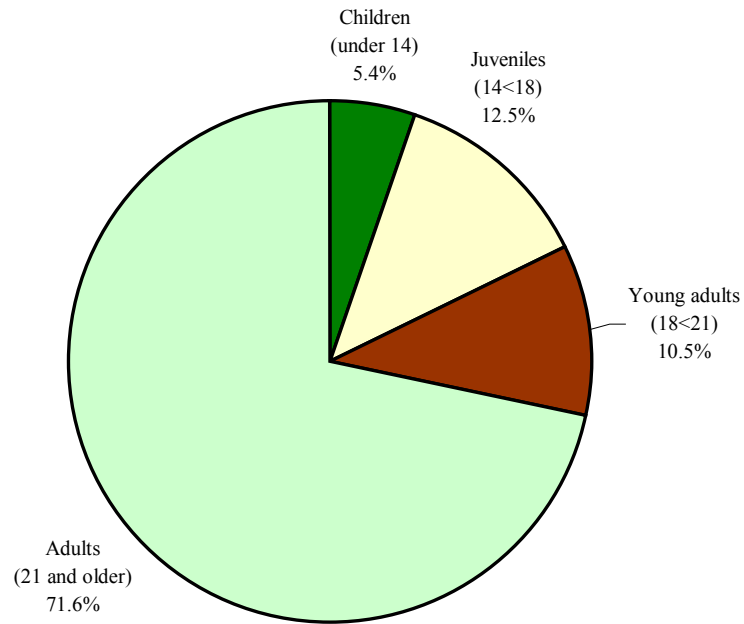


Bodily injury*Figure 14 d*Offenses against personal freedom*Figure 14 e*

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

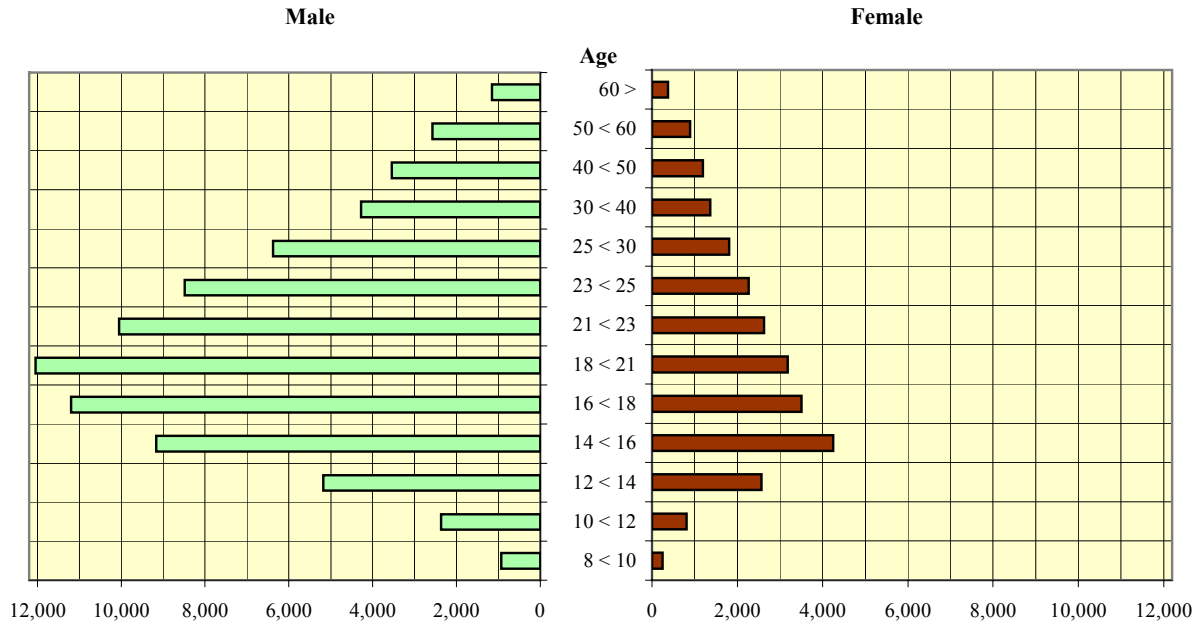
**Suspects by age**

*Figure 15*



**Suspect rate of German citizens**

*Figure 16*



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