



Bundeskriminalamt



Police Crime Statistics 2004

- Federal Republic of Germany -

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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 402 key numbers for the 2004 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 fraud¹) listed in Section 74c (1) Nos. 1-6 of the Judicature Act (GVG):
 - a) criminal offenses according to the Patents Act, Utility Models Act, Semiconductor Protection Act, Plant Varieties Protection Act, Trademarks Act, Registered Designs Act, Copyright Act, Act against Unfair Competition, Stock Corporation Act, Act on the Financial Statements of Certain Enterprises and Groups, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Act on Implementation of the EEC Regulation regarding the European Economic Interest Grouping, the Cooperatives Act, and the Company Transformation Act
 - b) criminal offenses involving the banking industry and deposits, the stock exchange and credit system, the Insurance Industry Supervision Act and the Securities Trading Act
 - c) criminal offenses according to the Economic Offenses Act of 1954, the Foreign Trade and Payments Act, the Foreign Exchange Control Act as well as offenses against fiscal monopoly, tax and customs law, including cases where their penal provisions are applicable pursuant to other laws; this does not apply if the same act constitutes an offense under the Narcotics Act and also does not apply to fiscal offenses involving the motor vehicle tax.
 - d) criminal offenses according to the Wine Act and food products legislation
 - e) subsidy fraud, investment fraud, credit fraud, bankruptcy offenses, preferential treatment for creditors or debtors
 - f) anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender as well as taking and offering a bribe in business transactions
 - g) fraud, breach of trust, usury, granting a benefit and offering a bribe, insofar as special knowledge of the economic sector is necessary to make an assessment of the case
2. offenses committed in connection with actual or simulated economic activity and which, in addition to causing losses to individuals, can impair the economic sector or the general public **and/or** that require a special knowledge of business to clear them up.

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

Firearm

- Only firearms as defined in Section 1 of the Weapons Law are considered to be "fired" and "carried". With regard to individuals who are authorized to carry firearms in connection with their lawful duties, if complaints are filed against them as a result of carrying out their duties, this is not to be recorded as "carrying" a firearm.
- A case of being "threatened" by a firearm must be recorded if at least one victim feels subjectively threatened (even, for example, by a toy gun).
- The carrying of firearms must be recorded in those cases where the suspect had the firearm in his possession at the time an offense was committed. There does not have to be any intent to use the firearm.
- The legal definition of "firearms" according to Section 1 of the Weapons Law covers all devices designed to shoot ammunition and that propels the projectile through a barrel. This includes air pressure weapons, spring pressure weapons, carbon dioxide weapons, blank cartridge pistols, 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 1st of January of the year under review; if a different date is given, this is the most recent one available). The informative value of the offense rate is negatively affected by the fact that only part of the criminal offenses committed come to police notice, while at the same time offenses committed by persons who are not counted as part of the German population (such as members of the armed forces stationed in Germany, foreign travellers in transit, tourists, visitors and cross-border commuters, as well as non-Germans who live in Germany illegally) are nevertheless included in the Police Crime Statistics.

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

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

TI

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2004	2003		2004	2003
Total offenses					
cases recorded	6,633,156	6,572,135	0.9		
cases cleared up	3,596,963	3,486,685	3.2	54.2	53.1
Offenses against the Aliens Act (key no. 7250)	124,552	153,882	-19.1	98.3	98.6
Violent crime - total	211,172	204,124	3.5	74.9	74.1
<i>including:</i>					
♦ murder and manslaughter	2,480	2,541	-2.4	96.1	95.6
♦ rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	8,831	8,766	0.7	83.0	81.7
♦ robberies	59,732	59,782	-0.1	50.8	50.0
♦ dangerous and serious bodily injury	139,748	132,615	5.4	84.2	84.1
<i>Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by more than one person acting together</i>					
Slight bodily injury with intent	334,827	313,112	6.9	90.9	90.7
Theft offenses - total	2,961,030	3,029,390	-2.3	29.8	29.7
<i>including:</i>					
♦ motor vehicle theft	58,937	63,240	-6.8	27.0	26.4
<i>The decrease since 1993 is mostly due to the increased use of electronic ignition blocking systems</i>					
♦ theft of bicycles	412,097	437,145	-5.7	9.9	9.2
♦ theft of non-cash means of payment	111,254	102,161	8.9	9.9	9.4
♦ theft from or of coin-operated machines	26,310	29,344	-10.3		29.1
<i>The decrease is due to technical improvement of coins-operated machines (detection of false Euro-coins)</i>					
♦ theft from vehicles	439,654	458,916	-4.2	9.3	9.3
♦ shoplifting	509,417	534,340	-4.7	94.1	94.1
<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)	124,155	123,280	0.7	19.5	18.0
♦ pickpocketing	119,362	112,566	6.0	4.9	5.3
Fraud offenses - total	941,859	876,032	7.5	81.4	79.5
<i>including:</i>					
♦ obtaining goods by fraud or fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	269,617	225,909	19.3	81.4	70.1
<i>The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions)</i>					
♦ fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards without PIN	67,591	64,507	4.8	50.6	43.2
♦ fraud using unlawfully obtained credit cards	17,057	21,469	-20.6	49.7	54.9
♦ fraudulent obtaining of services	189,121	176,019	7.4	98.2	98.1
<i>Developments depend for the most part on the checks made by the transport services</i>					
♦ account opening and transfer fraud	11,694	11,508	1.6	70.0	82.8
<i>Mostly by Internet</i>					
Breaches of trust	49,152	50,897	-3.4	98.7	99.0
Insolvency offenses under the PC	6,849	6,569	4.3	99.3	99.1
Competition or corruption offenses, offenses committed	5,510	5,922	-7.0	82.6	85.1

T1- continuation

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2004	2003		2004	2003
Drug offenses - total	283,708	255,575	11.0	94.9	94.6
<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	34,393	37,115	-7.3	94.0	94.3
♦ cocaine	23,483	23,101	1.7	93.7	92.6
♦ amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	30,310	27,931	8.5	94.9	94.5
♦ cannabis	174,649	148,973	17.2	95.6	95.4
Environmental crime - total (PC)	21,409	24,573	-12.9	60.5	61.8
<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)	14,552	16,957	-14.2	60.9	61.4
				% age share	
Suspects				2004	2003
suspects - total	2,384,268	2,355,161	1.2	100.0	100.0
♦ male	1,816,272	1,800,062	0.9	76.2	76.4
♦ female	567,996	555,099	2.3	23.8	23.6
♦ German suspects - total-	1,837,283	1,801,411	2.0	77.1	76.5
♦ non-German suspects - total-	546,985	553,750	-1.2	22.9	23.5
Total suspects by age					
suspects - total	2,384,268	2,355,161	1.2		
♦ children (<14)	115,770	126,358	-8.4		
<i>The continuing decline is due above all to the drop in shoplifting cases (total figures) by 8,396 (-14.3%), to 50,304 child suspects (1998: 86.204).</i>					
♦ juveniles (14<18)	297,087	293,907	1.1		
<i>The number of shoplifting cases (total figures) declined by 3,719 (-5.2 %), to 67,979 juvenile suspects. With regard to drug offenses, there was a increase of 2,509 (7.4 %), to 36,629 juvenile suspects. With regard to cases of bodily injury (total figures), there was a renewed increase of 5,014 (8.6%), to 63,621 juvenile suspects.</i>					
♦ young adults (18<21)	250,534	247,456	1.2		
♦ adults	1,720,877	1,687,440	2.0		
No. of German suspects per 100,000 /by age group					
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,634	2,584	2.0		
♦ children	2,000	2,147	-6.9		
♦ juveniles (14<18)	7,094	7,102	-0.1		
♦ young adults (18<21)	7,921	7,717	2.6		
♦ adults	2,196	2,135	2.9		

6. Cases that come to police notice

For the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole, in 2004 a total of **6,633,156** violations of Federal criminal laws was registered, *not counting traffic offenses and offenses against state security*. This represents a 0.9 % 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 2004 is 8,037.

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 0)
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	
1993	80,974,600		6,750,613		8,337		6)
1994	81,338,100	0.4	6,537,748	-3.2	8,038	-3.6	
1995	81,538,600	0.2	6,668,717	2.0	8,179	1.8	
1996	81,817,500	0.3	6,647,598	-0.3	8,125	-0.7	
1997	82,012,200	0.2	6,586,165	-0.9	8,031	-1.2	
1998	82,057,400	0.1	6,456,996	-2.0	7,869	-2.0	
1999	82,037,000	-0.0	6,302,316	-2.4	7,682	-2.4	
2000	82,163,500	0.2	6,264,723	-0.6	7,625	-0.7	
2001	82,259,500	0.1	6,363,865	1.6	7,736	1.5	
2002	82,440,300	0.2	6,507,394	2.3	7,893	2.0	
2003	82,536,700	0.1	6,572,135	1.0	7,963	0.9	
2004	82,531,700	-0.0	6,633,156	0.9	8,037	0.9	

Comments:

o) 1963: Exclusion of traffic offenses

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

T4

Key no.	Offense (categories)*)	Recorded cases	Including: attempts		Share 2003
			Number	%	
0100+	murder and manslaughter	2,480	1,671	67.4	67.7
0200					
1110	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	8,831	1,326	15.0	17.0
2100	robbery	59,732	11,280	18.9	18.3
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury**)	139,748	10,790	7.7	7.6
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury	334,827	7,139	2.1	2.0
2300	offenses against personal freedom	160,956	3,769	2.3	2.4
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,516,894	27,732	1.8	1.7
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances	1,444,136	248,447	17.2	16.6
5100	fraud	941,859	49,504	5.3	4.9
5200	breaches of trust	49,152	0	-	-
5300	embezzlement	103,681	708	0.7	0.7
5400	document forgery	65,511	966	1.5	1.8
6200	obstructing public authority and offenses against public order	126,378	407	0.3	0.4
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving, and money laundering	28,191	1,905	6.8	6.4
6400	arson and creating a fire hazard	25,386	2,050	8.1	7.5
6500	competition offenses, corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	5,510	122	2.2	2.2
6710	nonsupport	19,976	0	-	-
6730	insult	174,455	0	-	-
6740	damage to property	723,087	4,641	0.6	0.7
6760	offenses against the environment (PC)	21,409	188	0.9	1.0
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	35,646	327	0.9	0.8
7250	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act	124,552	4,046	3.2	3.8
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	41,643	197	0.5	0.6
7300	drug offenses	283,708	3,366	1.2	1.3
----	Total no. of offenses	6,633,156	387,766	5.8	5.8

*) 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 (42.1 %, compared to 43.7 % in 2003) 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 2004: also 17.2 %). However, in the case of theft by burglary in a dwelling, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 36.1 %, 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 2003) 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 % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
----	Total offenses	6,633,156	6,572,135	61,021	0.9	54.2
0000	Offenses against life	3,525	3,465	60	1.7	93.6
0100	murder (Sect. 211 PC)	792	829	-37	-4.5	96.5
	including:					
0110	robbery attended with murder	56	74	-18	x	101.8
0120	sexual murder	26	29	-3	x	100.0
0200	manslaughter and killing another at his own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,688	1,712	-24	-1.4	95.9
0300	homicide by negligence (Sect. 222 PC) (not associated with traffic accidents)	951	855	96	11.2	87.4
0400	abortion (Sects. 218, 218b, 218c, 219a, 219b PC)	94	69	25	x	90.4
1000	Offenses against sexual self-determination	57,306	54,632	2,674	4.9	79.1
1100	with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (Sects. 174, 174a, 174b, 174c, 177, 178 PC) of which:	17,430	17,188	242	1.4	83.3
1110	rape and sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC) of which:	8,831	8,766	65	0.7	83.0
1111	by sudden attack (individual offender) under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	2,551	2,430	121	5.0	74.9
1112	by sudden attack (group of offenders) (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	224	234	-10	-4.3	43.3
1113	by a group of offenders (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	335	359	-24	-6.7	69.6
1114	other offenses under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	5,711	5,725	-14	-0.2	89.0
1115	rape/sexual coercion attended by death (Sect. 178 PC)	10	18	-8	x	90.0
1120	other types of sexual coercion under Sect. 177 (1 and 5) PC	6,792	6,595	197	3.0	80.0
1130	sexual abuse of persons under offender's care, taking advantage of official status or a confidential relationship (Sects. 174, 174a-c PC) including:	1,807	1,827	-20	-1.1	97.3
1131	to the prejudice of children	963	942	21	2.2	95.8

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
1300	sexual abuse (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b, 179, 182, 183, 183a PC)	26,224	26,621	-397	-1.5	71.8
Ch 1310	of which: sexual abuse of children (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b PC)	15,255	15,430	-175	-1.1	81.3
1311	of which: sexual acts under Sect. 176 (1 and 2) PC	7,894	7,909	-15	-0.2	88.2
Ch 1312	indecent exposure/sexual acts in front of children (Sect. 176 (4) no. 1 PC)	2,771	3,265	-494	-15.1	48.1
Ch 1313	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (4) no. 2 PC	374	389	-15	-3.9	82.9
Ch 1314	exerting influence on children under Sect. 176 (4) no. 3 PC	1,009	1,034	-25	-2.4	78.0
Ch 1315	consummation of sexual intercourse with a child or other acts under Sect. 176a (2) no. 1 PC	1,589	1,554	35	2.3	95.0
Ch 1316	serious sexual abuse of children for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic material (Sect. 176a (3) PC)	182	169	13	7.7	83.5
1317	other types of serious sexual abuse of children under Sect. 176a PC	1,265	1,107	158	14.3	95.2
1318	sexual abuse of children attended by death (Sect. 176b PC)	4	3	1	x	75.0
1320	indecent exposure and indecent acts in public (Sects. 183, 183a PC)	8,834	9,150	-316	-3.5	50.3
1330	sexual abuse of juveniles (Sect. 182 PC)	1,059	1,082	-23	-2.1	95.3
1340	sexual abuse of persons incapable of resisting (Sect. 179 PC)	1,076	959	117	12.2	91.3
Ch 1400	exploiting sexual inclinations Sects. 180, 180a, 180b, 181, 181a, 184, 184a, 184b, 184c, 184d, including:	13,652	10,823	2,829	26.1	87.5
1410	encouraging sexual acts of minors or prostitution (Sects. 180, 180a PC)	384	519	-135	-26.0	95.1
1411	of which: encouraging sexual acts of minors Sect. 180 PC	190	193	-3	-1.6	92.1
1412	exploitation of prostitution (Sect. 180a PC)	194	326	-132	-40.5	97.9
1420	exploiting another's prostitution (Sects. 181 (1) no. 1, 181a PC)	476	578	-102	-17.6	95.4
Ch 1430	distribution of pornographic material (products) (Sects. 184, 184a, 184b, 184c PC) including:	11,132	7,763	3,369	43.4	85.9
1431	to persons under 18 years of age (Sect. 184 (1) subparas 1, 2, 5 PC)	1,089	538	551	102.4	90.8
Ch 1432	on a commercial/gang-type basis (Sect. 184b (3) PC)	154	75	79	x	66.2
Ch 1433	possession/procurement of child pornography (Sect. 184b (2), (4) PC)	4,819	2,868	1,951	68.0	92.4
Ch 1434	distribution of child pornography - only 2nd version acc. to Sect. 184b (1) PC	2,422	1,858	564	30.4	76.2

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
1440	trafficking in human beings (Sects. 180b, 181 (1) nos. 2, 3 PC) of which:	820	850	-30	-3.5	89.4
1441	trafficking in human beings (Sect. 180b PC)	377	359	18	5.0	89.9
1442	aggravated trafficking in human beings (Sect. 181 (1) nos. 2, 3 PC)	443	491	-48	-9.8	88.9
2000	Acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom	718,053	682,620	35,433	5.2	86.1
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC) including:	59,732	59,782	-50	-0.1	50.8
2110 ¹⁾	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies of which:	807	903	-(96)	-(11)	64.6
2111 ²⁾	robberies of financial institutions (banks/savings banks)	638	767	-129	-16.8	69.4
2112	robberies of post offices	80	90	-10	x	41.3
2113	robberies of postal agencies	89	45	44	x	44.9
2120	other cash points and businesses including:	4,694	5,095	-401	-7.9	50.3
2121	gambling halls	394	470	-76	-16.2	39.1
2122	filling stations	1,121	1,256	-135	-10.7	53.2
2130	transports of cash and valuables of which:	147	135	12	8.9	31.3
2131	cash couriers and cash-department staff	135	124	11	8.9	28.9
2132	special cash-carrying vehicles	12	11	1	x	58.3
2140	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC) including:	581	549	32	5.8	49.1
2141	robbing taxicab drivers	275	264	11	4.2	48.0
2150	robbery following restaurant/bar visit	301	288	13	4.5	32.9
2160	handbag robbery	5,897	5,986	-89	-1.5	29.2
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places	26,565	26,330	235	0.9	42.7
2180	robbery committed to obtain narcotics	219	195	24	12.3	86.8
2190	robberies in residences	2,866	2,742	124	4.5	73.5
2200	bodily injury (Sects. 223-227, 229, 231 PC) of which:	497,365	467,944	29,421	6.3	89.0
2210	bodily injury resulting in death (Sects. 227, 231 PC)	220	227	-7	-3.1	90.9
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury (Sects. 224, 226, 231 PC) including:	139,748	132,615	7,133	5.4	84.2
2221	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	53,874	51,585	2,289	4.4	77.4
2230	mistreatment of persons under offender's care (Sect. 225 PC) including:	4,176	4,115	61	1.5	97.3
2231	child abuse	2,916	2,928	-12	-0.4	97.2
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury (Sect. 223 PC)	334,827	313,112	21,715	6.9	90.9
2250	negligent bodily injury (Sect. 229 PC)	18,394	17,875	519	2.9	88.7

¹⁾ 2003: 40 cases have been recorded twice. The correct data for 2003 are 863 (key no. 2110) and 727 (key no. 2111); therefore a decrease of 56 cases (6.5%) in 2004 is ascertained. Additionally, in 2003 one case has not been recorded.

²⁾ 2003: See footnote 1); therefore a decrease of 89 cases or 12.2% in 2004 is ascertained.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
2300	offenses against personal freedom (Sects. 234, 235, 236, 239-239b, 240, 241, 316c PC)	160,956	154,894	6,062	3.9	90.4
	of which:					
2310	kidnapping, child abduction, trafficking in children (Sects. 234-236 PC)	1,830	1,828	2	0.1	95.9
2320	deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats (Sects. 239, 240, 241 PC)	158,965	152,873	6,092	4.0	90.3
	of which:					
2321	deprivation of liberty (Sect. 239 PC)	4,739	4,804	-65	-1.4	90.6
2322	coercion (Sect. 240 PC)	56,465	51,861	4,604	8.9	88.9
2323	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	97,761	96,207	1,554	1.6	91.1
2330	extortionate kidnapping (Sect. 239a PC)	94	102	-8	-7.8	85.1
	including:					
2331	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of financial institutions, post offices and postal agencies	7	7	(0)	x	114.3
2332	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of other cash points and businesses	8	10	-2	x	37.5
2333	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	2	1	1	x	50.0
2340	hostage taking (Sect. 239b PC)	66	88	-22	x	92.4
	including:					
2341	hostage taking in connection with robberies of financial institutions, post offices or postal agencies	9	8	(1)	x	77.8
2342	hostage taking in connection with robberies of other cash points and businesses	3	4	-1	x	100.0
2343	hostage taking in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	2	-2	x	0.0
2350	attacks on air and sea traffic (Sect. 316c PC)	1	3	-2	x	100.0
3***	Theft without aggravating circumstances (Sects. 242, 247, 248 a-c PC)	1,516,894	1,540,932	-24,038	-1.6	45.0
	in particular:					
3**1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	8,584	9,067	-483	-5.3	64.0
3**2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	7,497	7,628	-131	-1.7	38.6
3**3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	75,901	75,769	132	0.2	20.7
3**4	of firearms	508	523	-15	-2.9	43.9
3**5	of non-cash means of payment	96,147	87,794	8,353	9.5	9.1
3**6	of official seals and stamps, forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	780	914	-134	-14.7	20.6
3**7	of/from coin-operated machines	3,208	5,006	-1,798	-35.9	30.0
3**8	of antiques, works of art and religious items	1,071	1,008	63	6.3	26.7
305*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	2,211	1,996	215	10.8	34.6
310*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	65,152	67,796	-2,644	-3.9	26.3
315*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	41,069	39,204	1,865	4.8	16.5

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %
		2004	2003	Number	in %	2004
320*	in/from kiosks	1,469	1,514	-45	-3.0	40.2
325*	in/from department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores	550,837	575,548	-24,711	-4.3	88.3
	including:					
326*	shoplifting	501,433	525,380	-23,947	-4.6	94.2
330*	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	851	863	-12	-1.4	31.8
335*	in/from dwellings	51,418	49,905	1,513	3.0	56.9
340*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	15,516	14,524	992	6.8	22.2
345*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	10,856	11,314	-458	-4.0	18.6
350*	in/from motor vehicles	38,398	38,049	349	0.9	17.4
3710	of narcotics from pharmacies	9	16	-7	x	55.6
3720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	45	34	11	x	57.8
3730	of narcotics from hospitals	99	121	-22	-18.2	40.4
3740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	12	31	-19	x	25.0
3750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	200	237	-37	-15.6	65.5
3950	theft of heavy livestock	337	343	-6	-1.7	28.5
4***	Theft committed under aggravating circumstances (Sects. 243-244a PC)	1,444,136	1,488,458	-44,322	-3.0	13.9
	in particular:					
Ch 4**1	of motor vehicles	50,353	54,173	-3,820	-7.1	20.7
Ch 4**2	of mopeds and motorcycles	41,486	38,978	2,508	6.4	19.9
Ch 4**3	of bicycles	336,196	361,376	-25,180	-7.0	7.4
4**4	of firearms	683	729	-46	-6.3	30.3
4**5	of non-cash means of payment	15,107	14,368	739	5.1	14.7
4**6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	406	289	117	40.5	9.6
4**7	from/of coin-operated machines	23,102	24,338	-1,236	-5.1	22.5
4**8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	769	989	-220	-22.2	20.3
405*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,341	1,292	49	3.8	24.7
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	128,328	117,987	10,341	8.8	19.8
415*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	30,595	29,125	1,470	5.0	19.9
420*	in/from kiosks	8,626	8,166	460	5.6	20.5
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	54,705	56,676	-1,971	-3.5	32.5
	including:					
426*	shoplifting	7,984	8,960	-976	-10.9	85.9
430*	in/from show windows	3,535	3,433	102	3.0	21.8
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	124,155	123,280	875	0.7	19.5
	including:					
436*	daytime burglaries of residences	42,689	43,698	-1,009	-2.3	17.2

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %
		2004	2003	Number	in %	2004
440*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	86,103	91,845	-5,742	-6.3	12.3
445*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	17,141	17,686	-545	-3.1	9.8
450*	in/from motor vehicles	401,256	420,867	-19,611	-4.7	8.5
4710	of narcotics from pharmacies	157	140	17	12.1	40.1
4720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	135	116	19	16.4	39.3
4730	of narcotics from hospitals	33	49	-16	x	54.5
4740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	8	11	-3	x	12.5
4750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	44	38	6	x	27.3
4950	theft of heavy livestock	97	104	-7	-6.7	28.9
****	Total thefts	2,961,030	3,029,390	-68,360	-2.3	29.8
	in particular:					
***1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	58,937	63,240	-4,303	-6.8	27.0
***2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	48,983	46,606	2,377	5.1	22.7
***3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	412,097	437,145	-25,048	-5.7	9.9
***4	of firearms	1,191	1,251	-60	-4.8	36.1
***5	of non-cash means of payment	111,254	102,161	9,093	8.9	9.9
***6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	1,186	1,205	-19	-1.6	16.9
***7	of/from coin-operated machines	26,310	29,344	-3,034	-10.3	23.4
***8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	1,840	1,997	-157	-7.9	24.0
05	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	3,552	3,288	264	8.0	30.9
10	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	193,480	185,783	7,697	4.1	22.0
15	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	71,664	68,917	2,747	4.0	18.0
20	in/from kiosks	10,095	9,680	415	4.3	23.3
25	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	605,542	632,224	-26,682	-4.2	83.3
	including:					
26	shoplifting	509,417	534,340	-24,923	-4.7	94.1
30	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	4,386	4,296	90	2.1	23.8
35	in/from dwellings	175,573	173,185	2,388	1.4	30.4
40	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	101,619	106,369	-4,750	-4.5	13.8
45	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	27,997	29,000	-1,003	-3.5	13.2
50	in/from motor vehicles	439,654	458,916	-19,262	-4.2	9.3
*550	from the exterior of motor vehicles	161,466	163,309	-1,843	-1.1	8.9
*710	of narcotics from pharmacies	166	156	10	6.4	41.0
*720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	180	150	30	20.0	43.9
*730	of narcotics from hospitals	132	170	-38	-22.4	43.9
*740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	20	42	-22	x	20.0

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
*750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	244	275	-31	-11.3	58.6
90	pickpocketing	119,362	112,566	6,796	6.0	4.9
*950	theft of heavy livestock	434	447	-13	-2.9	28.6
5000	Fraud-type property offenses and forgery	1,174,812	1,111,228	63,584	5.7	81.2
5100	fraud (Sects. 263, 263a, 264, 264a, 265, 265a, 265b PC)	941,859	876,032	65,827	7.5	81.4
5110	¹⁾ of which fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud	269,617	225,909	43,708	19.3	77.4
5111	of which obtaining motor vehicles by fraud	3,116	2,988	128	4.3	91.7
5112	obtaining other goods by fraud	183,960	169,583	(14,377)	(8.5)	70.4
5113	¹⁾ fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	82,541	53,338	29,203	54.8	92.5
5120	fraud involving land and buildings	729	719	10	1.4	101.6
5130	fraud involving holdings and investments	10,194	10,287	-93	-0.9	98.6
5131	of which prospectus fraud (Sect. 264a)	228	258	-30	-11.6	96.1
5132	investment fraud under Sect. 263 PC	9,274	8,068	1,206	14.9	99.2
5133	fraud involving speculative exchange translations	177	835	-658	-78.8	72.9
5134	fraud involving holdings	367	1,004	-637	-63.4	99.2
5135	security-deposit fraud	119	97	22	x	94.1
5136	debt-conversion fraud	29	25	4	x	75.9
5140	monetary credit fraud	6,701	7,508	-807	-10.7	90.7
5141	of which: credit fraud (Sect. 265b PC)	676	803	-127	-15.8	93.8
5142	subsidy fraud (Sect. 264 PC)	657	625	32	5.1	97.7
5143	credit fraud (Sect. 263 PC)	4,846	5,356	-510	-9.5	93.8
5144	fraud involving bills of exchange	455	606	-151	-24.9	42.6
5145	securities fraud	67	118	-51	-43.2	89.6
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services (Sect.265a PC)	189,121	176,019	13,102	7.4	98.2
5160	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	129,619	130,467	-848	-0.6	47.7
5161	of which: checks	2,229	2,880	-651	-22.6	69.7
5162	debit cards without PIN ²⁾ (direct debiting)	67,591	64,507	3,084	4.8	50.6
5163	debit cards with PIN	36,088	35,954	134	0.4	38.0
5164	credit cards	17,057	21,469	-4,412	-20.6	49.7
5165	payment card data	3,373	2,424	949	39.2	49.6
5169	other non-cash means of payment	3,281	3,233	48	1.5	68.3
5170	³⁾ other types of fraud	334,422	324,193	10,229	3.2	87.3
5171	of which: fraudulent failure to provide service as agreed	32,804	27,486	5,318	19.3	92.7
5172	obtaining services by fraud	36,835	32,459	4,376	13.5	95.8
5173	job placement fraud	495	416	79	19.0	96.4
5174	fraud to the detriment of insurance companies and insurance abuse (Sects. 263, 265 PC)	11,743	8,605	3,138	36.5	100.7

¹⁾ 2004: The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions).

²⁾ PIN = Personal identification number

³⁾ In 2004 1,456 cases and in 2003 930 cases were included solely in the higher-level category '5100'.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
5175 ¹⁾	computer fraud (Sect. 263a PC) (if not recorded under key nos. 5163 or 5179)	14.186	11.388	2.798	24,6	46,4
5176	fraud involving commissions	2.235	2.122	113	5,3	97,7
5177	fraud to the detriment of social security systems and institutions	11.883	22.207	-10.324	-46,5	97,4
5178	(other types of) social security fraud (if not recorded under key no. 5177)	19.744	20.137	-393	-2,0	99,1
5179	fraud involving authorization to access communication services	7.357	7.003	354	5,1	66,2
5181	false accounting	11.401	14.301	-2.900	-20,3	98,5
5182 ²⁾	nonpayment of hotel bill	12.277	11.168	1.109	9,9	95,4
5183	account opening and transfer fraud	11.694	11.508	186	1,6	70,0
5184 ²⁾	nonpayment of pub/restaurant bill	6.640	6.689	-49	-0,7	93,1
N 5188	loan procurement fraud	1.289	-	-	-	97,4
5189 ^{2), 3)}	further types of fraud	124.155	121.226	2.929	2,4	84,2
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC) of which:	49.152	50.897	-1.745	-3,4	98,7
5210	breach of trust (Sect. 266 PC) including:	11.020	12.640	-1.620	-12,8	99,1
5211	breach of trust involving investment transactions	324	940	-616	-65,5	97,2
5220	withholding and embezzlement of wages or salaries (Sect. 266a PC)	29.347	30.194	-847	-2,8	99,2
5230	misuse of check cards and credit cards (Sect. 266b PC)	8.785	8.063	722	9,0	96,7
5300	embezzlement (Sects. 246, 247, 248a PC) including:	103.681	102.565	1.116	1,1	63,3
5310	motor vehicle misappropriation	8.695	8.811	-116	-1,3	94,9
5400	document forgery (Sects. 267-271, 273-279, 281 PC) including:	65.511	69.097	-3.586	-5,2	90,4
5410	falsification of technical recordings (Sect. 268 PC)	2.707	2.825	-118	-4,2	97,9
5420	forgery committed to obtain narcotics	1.245	1.580	-335	-21,2	68,1
5430	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (Sects. 269, 270 PC)	570	237	333	140,5	77,0
Ch 5500	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting guarantee-secured and non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 146-149, 151, 152, 152a, 152b PC) including:	7.760	6.068	1.692	27,9	98,8
5510	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, including preparatory acts (Sect. 146 except for (1) subpara 3, Sects. 148, 149 PC)	2.737	1.379	1.358	98,5	100,1
5520	putting counterfeit money into circulation (Sect. 146 (1) subpara 3, Sect. 147 PC)	2.350	2.099	251	12,0	100,3
Ch 5530	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting guarantee-secured and non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC) of which:	2.615	2.552	63	2,5	96,3
Ch 5531	use of false guarantee-secured or non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	1.394	1.463	-69	-4,7	85,0

¹⁾ 2004: Investigative complex including numerous individual cases.

²⁾ 2004 and 2003: excluding Bavaria

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

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
Ch 5532	counterfeiting, falsifying, procuring, offering for sale or handing over false guarantee-secured or non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	1.221	1.088	133	12,2	109,1
5600	bankruptcy offenses (Sects. 283, 283a-d PC)	6.849	6.569	280	4,3	99,3
5610	of which: criminal bankruptcy (Sect. 283 PC)	4.373	4.232	141	3,3	99,6
5620	especially serious case of bankruptcy (Sect. 283a PC)	28	19	9	x	100,0
5630	violation of the obligation to keep books (Sect. 283b PC)	2.130	2.001	129	6,4	98,5
5640	preferential treatment for a creditor (Sect. 283c PC)	279	266	13	4,9	99,3
5650	preferential treatment for a debtor (Sect. 283d PC)	39	51	-12	x	102,6
6000	Other criminal offenses (PC)	1.212.118	1.196.647	15.471	1,3	50,4
6100	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	6.172	5.804	368	6,3	84,0
	including:					
6110	extortion on a sexual basis	74	58	16	x	78,4
Ch 6200	resistance to public authority and offenses against public order (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121, 123-127, 129, 130-134, 136, 138,140, 145, 145a, 145c, 145d PC)	126.378	122.079	4.299	3,5	90,8
	including:					
6210	resistance to public authority (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121 PC)	24.919	22.829	2.090	9,2	98,6
6220	trespassing on the premises of another Sects 123, 124 PC	64.843	62.994	(1.849)	(2,9)	92,7
	of which:					
6221	trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 123 PC)	64.697	62.867	1.830	2,9	92,7
6222	aggravated trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 124 PC)	146	127	19	15,0	89,0
6230	breach of the public peace (Sects. 125, 125a PC)	1.362	1.369	-7	-0,5	80,6
6240	feigning commission of a crime (Sect. 145d PC)	13.696	13.849	-153	-1,1	99,4
	including:					
6241	feigning a robbery	1.538	1.612	-74	-4,6	100,1
6242	feigning a theft	2.284	2.473	-189	-7,6	101,1
6260	glorification of violence (Sect. 131 PC)	238	282	-44	-15,6	91,6
	including:					
6261	material made available to persons under 18 (Sect. 131 (1) no. 3 PC)	37	44	-7	x	86,5
6270	incitement to hatred and violence against segments of the population (Sect. 130 PC)	2.649	2.202	447	20,3	68,9
Ch 6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving, and money laundering (Sects. 257, 258, 259-261 PC)	28.191	28.459	-268	-0,9	97,9
	including:					
6310	receiving stolen motor vehicles (Sects. 259-260a PC)	1.714	1.594	120	7,5	99,0
	including:					
6311	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	347	381	-34	-8,9	99,7
6312	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	35	46	-11	x	100,0
6313	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	295	213	82	38,5	99,0

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
6320	other types of receiving (Sects. 259-260a PC)	20,235	20,111	124	0.6	98.1
	including:					
6321	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	1,576	1,425	151	10.6	98.9
6322	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	95	81	14	x	95.8
6323	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	190	290	-100	-34.5	102.1
6330	money laundering, concealment of unlawfully acquired assets (Sect. 261 PC)	776	745	31	4.2	96.6
6400	arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306d, 306f PC)	25,386	30,308	-4,922	-16.2	48.9
	including:					
6410	(wilful) arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306c, 306f (1 and 2) PC)	13,104	15,450	-2,346	-15.2	34.4
Ch 6500	competition- and corruption-related offenses, offenses committed in office (Sects. 108e, 258a, 298-300, 331-353d, 355, 357 PC)	5,510	5,922	-412	-7.0	82.6
	of which:					
6510	accepting a benefit, taking a bribe (Sects. 108e, 331, 332, 335 PC)	1,056	1,200	-144	-12.0	93.9
	of which:					
6511	accepting a benefit (Sect. 331 PC)	802	899	-97	-10.8	94.3
6512	taking a bribe (Sects. 108e, 332 PC)	242	278	-36	-12.9	92.6
6513	taking a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) subpara 3 PC	4	6	-2	x	100.0
6514	all other especially serious cases of taking bribes under Sect. 335 PC	8	17	-9	x	100.0
6520	granting a benefit, offering a bribe (Sects. 108e, 333, 334, 335 PC)	892	849	43	5.1	93.2
	of which:					
6521	granting a benefit (Sect. 333 PC)	462	333	129	38.7	94.4
6522	offering a bribe (Sects. 108e, 334 PC)	421	496	-75	-15.1	91.7
6523	offering a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) no. 3 PC)	5	12	-7	x	100.0
6524	all other especially serious cases of offering a bribe under Sect. 335 PC	4	8	-4	x	100.0
Ch 6550	other offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 339-353d, 355, 357 PC)	3,085	3,212	-127	-4.0	74.0
	including:					
6551	bodily injury committed in office (Sect. 340 PC)	2,113	2,114	-1	-0.0	72.4
6552	breach of official secrecy (Sect. 353b PC)	196	180	16	8.9	56.6
6560	anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender (Sect. 298 PC)	95	230	-135	-58.7	96.8
6570	taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sects. 299, 300 PC)	382	431	-49	-11.4	93.5
	of which:					
6571	taking and offering a bribe under Sect. 299 PC	340	359	-19	-5.3	96.8
6572	on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 300 subpara 2 PC	10	64	-54	x	100.0
6573	-benefit of great magnitude under Sect. 300 (2) subpara 1 PC	32	8	24	x	56.3

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
6600	criminal self-interest (Sects. 284, 285, 287-293, 297 PC) including:	7,402	7,429	-27	-0.4	85.8
6610	games of chance (Sects. 284, 285, 287 PC)	1,674	1,249	425	34.0	97.4
6620	poaching (Sects. 292, 293 PC) including:	4,453	4,737	-284	-6.0	78.1
6621	game poaching (Sect. 292 PC)	1,124	1,286	-162	-12.6	37.2
6630	usury (Sect. 291 PC)	391	642	-251	-39.1	93.9
6700	all other offenses under the Penal Code (excluding traffic offenses) including:	1,013,079	996,646	16,433	1.6	43.4
6710	nonsupport (Sect. 170 PC)	19,976	19,257	719	3.7	99.9
6720	failure to provide proper care or education (Sect. 171 PC)	1,170	1,240	-70	-5.6	96.7
6730	insult (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC) including:	174,455	164,848	9,607	5.8	90.7
6731	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	17,480	16,354	1,126	6.9	74.2
6740	damage to property (Sect.(Sect. 303-305a PC) including:	723,087	717,914	5,173	0.7	26.6
6741	damage to motor vehicles	277,526	273,955	3,571	1.3	19.3
6742 ¹⁾	alteration of data, computer sabotage (Sects. 303a, 303b PC)	3,130	1,705	1,425	83.6	44.2
6743	other damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	117,969	115,549	2,420	2.1	26.8
6745	destruction of important equipment (Sect. 305a PC)	568	594	-26	-4.4	51.2
6750	crimes involving explosives or nuclear radiation (Sects. 307-312 PC) of which:	365	358	7	2.0	57.5
6751	causing an explosion through nuclear energy (Sect. 307 PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0
6752	causing a non-nuclear explosion (Sect. 308 PC)	338	339	-1	-0.3	55.9
6753	misuse of ionizing radiation (Sect. 309 PC)	2	1	1	x	50.0
6754	preparation of a crime involving explosives or radiation (Sect. 310 PC)	22	16	6	x	86.4
6755	release of ionizing radiation (Sect. 311 PC)	3	0	3	x	33.3
6756	defective construction of a nuclear facility (Sect. 312 PC)	0	2	-2	x	0.0
6760	offenses against the environment (Sects. 324, <u>324a</u> , 325-330a PC) including:	21,409	24,573	-3,164	-12.9	60.5
6761	pollution of a body of water (Sect. 324 PC)	4,051	4,415	-364	-8.2	51.1
6762	air pollution (Sect. 325 PC)	184	308	-124	-40.3	66.3
6763	causing noise, vibrations and non-ionizing radiation (Sect. 325a PC)	45	28	17	x	75.6
6764	unauthorized handling of dangerous waste (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	14,552	16,957	-2,405	-14.2	60.9
6765	unauthorized operation of facilities (Sect. 327 PC)	662	792	-130	-16.4	95.5

¹⁾ 2004: Investigative complex including numerous individual cases.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
6766	unauthorized handling of radioactive substances and other hazardous substances and goods (Sect. 328 PC)	141	169	-28	-16,6	75,9
6767	endangering areas requiring protection (Sect. 329 PC)	23	47	-24	x	73,9
6768	illegal transit and export of waste under Sect. 326 (2) PC	114	82	32	x	71,1
6769	causing serious danger by releasing toxic substances (Sect. 330a PC)	46	55	-9	x	73,9
6770	poisoning endangering the public under Sect. 314 PC	16	22	-6	x	50,0
6780 ¹⁾	data espionage (Sect. 202a PC)	1.743	781	962	123,2	38,0
7000	Supplementary criminal legislation	506.312	494.153	12.159	2,5	95,1
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	35.646	31.301	4.345	13,9	96,1
	of which:					
	Offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Act, Comp. Transformation Act	9.293	8.735	558	6,4	99,5
	including:					
Ch	7121 Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sect. 84 Limited Liability Company Act)	8.222	7.498	724	9,7	99,4
Ch	7122 Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sects 130b, 177a Commercial Code)	286	225	61	27,1	99,3
	7130 offenses involving illegal employment (Sects. 406, 407 Social Law Code III, Sects. 15, 15a Labor Leasing Act)	1.105	2.292	-1.187	-51,8	97,2
	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	313	217	96	44,2	99,4
Ch	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, Semiconductor Protection Law)	12.196	9.406	2.790	29,7	95,9
	including:					
	7151 software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	2.782	2.053	729	35,5	96,8
	7152 software piracy in the form of repetitive and gainful activity	1.117	570	547	96,0	98,3
	7153 betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (1) Act Against Unfair Competition	140	157	-17	-10,8	94,3
	7154 betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (2) Act Against Unfair Competition	127	118	9	7,6	93,7
	7160 Offenses involving food products (Food Products and Necessaries Act, Pharmaceutical Preparations Act, Wine Act, Feedstuffs Act, Meat Hygiene Act)	9.290	7.708	1.582	20,5	93,8
	including:					
	7161 offenses under the Food Products and Necessaries Act	3.932	4.194	-262	-6,2	92,7
	7162 offenses under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	3.816	2.292	1.524	66,5	93,2
	7163 offenses under the Wine Act	290	209	81	38,8	99,3

¹⁾ The increase is due to cases of spying out the PIN at ATM.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	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:	3.449	2.943	506	17,2	93,4
7192	offenses against the Unfair Competition Act - excluding Sect. 17	786	741	45	6,1	83,7
7200	offenses against other supplementary criminal legislation (<i>excluding traffic offenses</i>) including:	179.033	199.971	-20.938	-10,5	96,9
Ch 7210	offenses against Sect. 27 (2) Juveniles Protection Act	292	182	110	60,4	96,9
Ch 7220	offenses against Sect. 27 (1) Juveniles Protection Act	137	242	-105	-43,4	96,4
7240 ¹⁾	offenses against Sect. 24 of the Passport Act	717	61	-	x	99,6
7250 ²⁾	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act including:	124.552	153.882	-29.330	-19,1	98,3
7251	illegal entry (border crossing) under the Aliens Act	30.202	33.788	-3.586	-10,6	98,7
7252	alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Act	6.131	6.159	-28	-0,5	88,0
Ch 7253	fraudulently obtaining a residence permit/ temporary suspension of deportation (Sect. 92 (2) no. 2 Aliens Act)	5.571	2.965	2.606	87,9	99,7
7254	gang-type alien smuggling under Sect. 92b Aliens Act on a repetitive and gainful basis	1.046	862	184	21,3	96,8
7255	offenses against Sects. 84 and 85 of the Asylum Procedures Act	13.056	17.833	-4.777	-26,8	100,0
7256	gang-type inducement to fraudulent application for asylum on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 84a Asylum Procedures Act)	2	78	-76	x	100,0
7257	illegal stay under the Aliens Act	48.296	60.615	-12.319	-20,3	98,8
7259	other offenses against Aliens Act	20.245	31.496	-11.251	-35,7	98,4
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act of which:	41.643	33.603	8.040	23,9	94,4
7262 ³⁾	offenses against the Weapons Act	41.031	33.007	8.024	24,3	94,5
7263	offenses against the War Weapons Control Act	612	595	17	2,9	86,4
7280	offenses against the Federal (or State) Data Protection Act	274	353	-79	-22,4	74,1
7300	Drug offenses - Narcotics Act (unless included under another key no.) of which:	283.708	255.575	28.133	11,0	94,9
7310	general violations under Sect. 29 NCA (<i>unless these are to be recorded under key no. 7340 ff.</i>) of which:	200.378	177.494	22.884	12,9	96,2

¹⁾ 2004: 677 cases were misrecorded by one of the Länder. The correct number of cases was 40 which results in a decrease of 34.4% or 21 cases.

²⁾ 3 cases in 2004 and 86 cases in 2003 were included in the higher-level category (7250) and not in the subcategories (7251, ...).

³⁾ The further increase is due to stricter regulations and improved control by the police. See also p. 54

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
7311	involving heroin	23,161	24,577	-1,416	-5.8	95.9
7312	involving cocaine	14,660	13,936	724	5.2	95.0
7313	involving LSD	207	223	-16	-7.2	96.1
7314	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	14,039	11,799	2,240	19.0	95.6
7315	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	7,383	6,966	417	6.0	95.7
7318	involving cannabis and preparations thereof	131,587	109,669	21,918	20.0	96.7
7319	involving other drugs	9,341	10,324	-983	-9.5	92.9
7320	trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under Sect. 29 NCA of which:	70,761	68,701	2,060	3.0	91.3
7321	in/of heroin	10,395	11,562	-1,167	-10.1	89.6
7322	in/of cocaine	8,142	8,599	-457	-5.3	91.2
7323	in/of LSD	119	118	1	0.8	91.6
7324	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	4,904	4,635	269	5.8	92.9
7325	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	3,510	4,093	-583	-14.2	92.6
7328	in/of cannabis and preparations thereof	40,687	36,773	3,914	10.6	91.8
7329	in/of other drugs	3,004	2,921	83	2.8	87.4
7330	illegal importation of drugs under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (<i>significant amounts</i>) of which:	4,586	4,674	-88	-1.9	96.5
7331	of heroin	837	976	-139	-14.2	96.7
7332	of cocaine	681	566	115	20.3	94.4
7333	of LSD	11	7	4	x	90.9
7334	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	299	247	52	21.1	98.0
7335	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	175	191	-16	-8.4	95.4
7338	of cannabis and preparations thereof	2,375	2,531	-156	-6.2	97.1
7339	of other drugs	208	156	52	33.3	93.8
7340 ¹⁾	other violations of the NCA of which:	7,983	4,706	3,277	69.6	91.8
7341	illegal cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA	2,554	2,684	-130	-4.8	82.1
7342	cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA)	353	493	-140	-28.4	119.8
Ch 7343	making available funds or other assets (Sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA)	60	53	7	x	101.7
7344	advertising drugs (Sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA)	24	17	7	x	91.7
7345	dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (Sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable)	1,648	1,356	292	21.5	94.7
7346	negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (Sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA)	58	46	12	x	63.8

¹⁾ In 2004 the subcategory (7348), trafficking, illegal production of, dispensing, and possession of a significant amount of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA) has been included in the higher-level category (7340) for the first time. Therefore the result of 2004 is not comparable with the result of 2003.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2004
		2004	2003	Number	in %	
	7347 illegal prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA)	136	57	79	x	97.8
N	7348 trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of a significant amount of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA)	3,150	-	-	-	95.1
	7400 offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the environmental sector (in addition to key no. 7160)	7,925	7,306	619	8.5	60.3
	including:					
	7410 offenses under the Chemicals Act	464	496	-32	-6.5	96.3
	7420 offenses under the Protection against Diseases Act and the Epizootic Diseases Act	66	44	22	x	83.3
	7430 offenses under the Nature Conservation Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	7,244	6,586	658	10.0	57.8
<i>Aggregate key numbers</i>						
	8910 drug-related crime including:	285,914	258,143	27,771	10.8	94.6
	8911 offenses directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,206	2,568	-362	-14.1	63.0
	8920 violent crime	211,172	204,124	7,048	3.5	74.9
	8930 economic crime	81,135	86,149	-5,014	-5.8	94.8
	in particular:					
	8931 in fraud cases	37,745	42,764	-5,019	-11.7	92.5
	8932 insolvency offenses according to the PC and supplementary criminal legislation	14,902	13,902	1,000	7.2	99.4
	8933 economic crime in the fields of investment, financing, etc.	12,127	13,310	-1,183	-8.9	98.1
	8934 competition-related offenses	4,835	5,071	-236	-4.7	93.5
	8935 economic crime in connection with employment	14,765	14,896	-131	-0.9	99.3
	8936 fraud and breach of trust in connection with holdings and capital investment	10,370	11,105	-735	-6.6	98.7
	8960 offenses against provisions designed to protect young persons	1,555	1,006	549	54.6	92.3
	8970 computer crime	66,973	59,691	7,282	12.2	46.9
	8990 street crime	1,718,141	1,754,283	-36,142	-2.1	16.1

Aggregate key number

They include the following crime keys

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

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

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

T11

City	Population 01.01.2004	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2004	2003	absolute	in %	2004	2003
Aachen	256,605	161	25,182	26,336	-1,154	-4.4	9,814	10,630
Augsburg	259,217	147	26,643	25,730	913	3.5	10,278	9,926
Bergisch Gladbach	106,053	83	5,776	7,368	-1,592	-21.6	5,446	6,956
Berlin	3,388,477	891	539,667	563,905	-24,238	-4.3	15,927	16,622
Bielefeld	328,452	258	27,619	27,228	391	1.4	8,409	8,383
Bochum	387,283	145	40,217	39,951	266	0.7	10,384	10,274
Bonn	311,052	141	36,102	31,908	4,194	13.1	11,606	10,329
Bottrop	120,324	101	9,550	9,054	496	5.5	7,937	7,498
Braunschweig	245,076	192	27,675	27,837	-162	-0.6	11,292	11,344
Bremen	544,853	327	85,982	79,327	6,655	8.4	15,781	14,609
Bremerhaven	118,276	78	15,334	15,759	-425	-2.7	12,965	13,231
Chemnitz	249,922	221	25,968	26,756	-788	-2.9	10,390	10,591
Cottbus	107,549	164	13,642	14,846	-1,204	-8.1	12,684	14,296
Darmstadt	139,698	122	16,471	15,931	540	3.4	11,790	11,465
Dortmund	589,661	280	68,865	62,869	5,996	9.5	11,679	10,641
Dresden	483,632	328	48,933	51,266	-2,333	-4.6	10,118	10,675
Duisburg	506,496	233	53,120	48,489	4,631	9.6	10,488	9,533
Düsseldorf	572,511	217	82,922	86,906	-3,984	-4.6	14,484	15,196
Erfurt	201,645	269	28,745	28,002	743	2.7	14,255	14,003
Erlangen	102,449	77	9,427	9,614	-187	-1.9	9,202	9,407
Essen	589,499	210	57,359	57,507	-148	-0.3	9,730	9,822
Frankfurt a.M.	643,432	248	118,120	111,875	6,245	5.6	18,358	17,379
Freiburg i. Br.	212,495	153	27,538	25,135	2,403	9.6	12,959	11,956
Fürth	111,892	63	8,917	9,901	-984	-9.9	7,969	8,857
Gelsenkirchen	272,445	105	25,176	25,625	-449	-1.8	9,241	9,321
Gera	106,365	152	10,461	10,773	-312	-2.9	9,835	9,967
Göttingen	122,883	117	14,129	13,684	445	3.3	11,498	11,062
Hagen	200,039	160	19,833	17,516	2,317	13.2	9,915	8,710
Halle (Saale)	240,119	135	32,404	32,922	-518	-1.6	13,495	13,754
Hamburg	1,734,083	755	261,268	271,393	-10,125	-3.7	15,067	15,698
Hamm	184,961	226	15,796	16,096	-300	-1.9	8,540	8,720
Hannover	516,160	204	73,878	73,120	758	1.0	14,313	14,135
Heidelberg	142,959	109	14,638	13,168	1,470	11.2	10,239	9,236
Heilbronn	120,705	100	9,697	8,397	1,300	15.5	8,034	6,958
Herne	172,870	51	17,181	16,796	385	2.3	9,939	9,673
Hildesheim	103,245	93	10,955	10,609	346	3.3	10,611	10,255
Ingolstadt	119,528	133	11,255	10,459	796	7.6	9,416	8,832
Jena	102,634	114	8,677	10,553	-1,876	-17.8	8,454	10,496
Karlsruhe	282,595	173	29,641	27,243	2,398	8.8	10,489	9,684
Kassel	194,322	107	26,429	25,861	568	2.2	13,601	13,320
Kiel	233,039	118	37,832	38,390	-558	-1.5	16,234	16,457
Koblenz	107,608	105	17,472	16,287	1,185	7.3	16,237	15,096
Köln(Cologne)	965,954	405	138,195	137,549	646	0.5	14,307	14,200
Krefeld	238,565	138	26,398	25,693	705	2.7	11,065	10,742
Leipzig	497,531	298	68,985	77,123	-8,138	-10.6	13,865	15,587
Leverkusen	161,543	79	12,722	12,549	173	1.4	7,875	7,830
Lübeck	212,754	214	29,708	34,091	-4,383	-12.9	13,964	15,983
Ludwigshafen	162,836	78	18,562	17,683	879	5.0	11,399	10,886

T11

City	Population 01.01.2004	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2004	2003	absolute	in %	2004	2003
Magdeburg	227,535	201	35,246	33,919	1,327	3.9	15,490	14,866
Mainz	185,532	98	21,506	19,793	1,713	8.7	11,592	10,636
Mannheim	308,353	145	37,719	36,563	1,156	3.2	12,232	11,842
Moers	107,903	68	10,921	9,832	1,089	11.1	10,121	9,102
Mönchengladbach	262,391	170	24,828	28,693	-3,865	-13.5	9,462	10,906
Mülheim a.d. Ruhr	170,745	91	13,961	12,321	1,640	13.3	8,177	7,156
München(Munich)	1,247,873	310	113,434	113,354	80	0.1	9,090	9,181
Münster	269,579	303	28,408	29,215	-807	-2.8	10,538	10,863
Neuss	152,050	99	12,010	13,320	-1,310	-9.8	7,899	8,784
Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	493,553	186	46,620	47,434	-814	-1.7	9,446	9,614
Oberhausen	220,033	77	22,357	21,700	657	3.0	10,161	9,822
Offenbach	119,208	45	14,907	14,222	685	4.8	12,505	11,928
Oldenburg	158,340	103	19,875	19,054	821	4.3	12,552	12,103
Osnabrück	165,517	120	20,631	20,491	140	0.7	12,465	12,452
Paderborn	141,800	179	14,409	13,479	930	6.9	10,161	9,524
Pforzheim	119,046	98	10,394	9,635	759	7.9	8,731	8,111
Potsdam	144,979	187	17,568	18,422	-854	-4.6	12,118	14,018
Recklinghausen	123,144	66	10,890	11,241	-351	-3.1	8,843	9,072
Regensburg	128,604	81	15,798	15,117	681	4.5	12,284	11,807
Remscheid	117,717	75	8,417	9,281	-864	-9.3	7,150	7,843
Reutlingen	112,346	87	9,868	8,465	1,403	16.6	8,784	7,551
Rostock	198,303	181	28,680	28,941	-261	-0.9	14,463	14,598
Saarbrücken	181,860	167	23,182	21,060	2,122	10.1	12,747	11,539
Salzgitter	109,855	224	6,529	6,398	131	2.0	5,943	5,773
Schwerin	97,694	130	14,036	16,762	-2,726	-16.3	14,367	16,976
Siegen	107,768	115	8,556	8,193	363	4.4	7,939	7,563
Solingen	164,543	89	10,399	10,971	-572	-5.2	6,320	6,660
Stuttgart *)	589,161	207	62,071	50,227	11,844	23.6	10,535	8,535
Trier *)	100,180	117	15,104	14,707	397	2.7	15,077	14,673
Ulm	119,807	119	11,493	10,794	699	6.5	9,593	9,059
Wiesbaden	271,995	204	23,604	27,061	-3,457	-12.8	8,678	9,965
Witten	101,823	72	8,457	8,737	-280	-3.2	8,306	8,530
Wolfsburg	122,724	204	10,355	10,320	35	0.3	8,438	8,436
Wuppertal	362,137	168	29,589	30,505	-916	-3.0	8,171	8,392
Würzburg	132,687	88	14,204	13,760	444	3.2	10,705	10,457

*) **Stuttgart:** In connection with a change in the computer programme several cases dating back to 2003 were recorded in 2004.

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

Note:

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

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

1) For example, approximately 310,000 employees commute to work in Frankfurt a.M. on a regular basis. At federal level, on average about one third of the working population crosses community borders on the way to work. An additional example is Frankfurt, where about 2.6 million persons attend trade fairs each year and about 48 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			
		2004	2003	2002	2001			2004	2003	2002	2001
Aachen	343	134	152	149	132	Köln(Cologne)	2,037	211	217	193	155
Augsburg	125	48	71	75	66	Krefeld	231	97	90	98	102
Bergisch Gladbach	67	63	60	61	44	Leipzig	553	111	107	127	117
Berlin	8,494	251	251	261	232	Leverkusen	147	91	124	60	70
Bielefeld	248	76	95	78	79	Lübeck	313	147	140	128	150
Bochum	350	90	88	80	75	Ludwigshafen	151	93	116	92	65
Bonn	491	158	148	113	126	Magdeburg	302	133	138	151	156
Bottrop	90	75	88	95	99	Mainz	231	125	92	88	95
Braunschweig	144	59	82	80	65	Mannheim	260	84	82	94	80
Bremen	1,479	271	255	256	257	Moers	127	118	72	64	46
Bremerhaven	299	253	247	278	317	Mönchengladbach	240	91	94	100	95
Chemnitz	198	79	86	75	83	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	113	66	71	55	72
Cottbus	113	105	133	196	171	München(Munich)	818	66	72	67	66
Darmstadt	173	124	137	143	102	Münster	197	73	77	78	79
Dortmund	828	140	153	125	113	Neuss	112	74	74	78	67
Dresden	445	92	100	83	85	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	390	79	71	78	68
Duisburg	744	147	118	93	83	Oberhausen	276	125	140	118	94
Düsseldorf	1,195	209	200	198	162	Offenbach	252	211	199	193	198
Erfurt	318	158	141	120	130	Oldenburg	167	105	134	116	114
Erlangen	51	50	51	42	42	Osnabrück	233	141	161	144	159
Essen	583	99	105	102	102	Paderborn	91	64	78	58	63
Frankfurt a. M.	1,333	207	226	195	193	Pforzheim	56	47	63	59	56
Freiburg i. Br.	183	86	102	84	112	Potsdam	149	103	124	146	129
Fürth	59	53	46	64	39	Recklinghausen	135	110	123	112	85
Gelsenkirchen	321	118	121	108	103	Regensburg	77	60	58	61	67
Gera	45	42	48	82	67	Remscheid	48	41	65	64	70
Göttingen	126	103	98	114	103	Reutlingen	49	44	45	64	42
Hagen	215	107	99	97	69	Rostock	443	223	208	212	186
Halle (Saale)	485	202	179	285	279	Saarbrücken	261	144	126	126	87
Hamburg	4,120	238	256	264	308	Salzgitter	43	39	49	60	41
Hamm	145	78	83	110	79	Schwerin	194	199	232	192	216
Hannover	956	185	192	203	200	Siegen	53	49	59	64	39
Heidelberg	71	50	58	45	53	Solingen	100	61	53	42	43
Heilbronn	77	64	64	91	82	Stuttgart	473	80	79	80	83
Herne	219	127	111	105	108	Trier (since 2002)	89	89	81	108	
Hildesheim	111	108	125	110	130	Ulm	80	67	59	78	73
Ingolstadt	55	46	51	57	90	Wiesbaden	298	110	135	106	89
Jena (since 2002)	32	31	48	43		Witten	83	82	50	66	62
Karlsruhe	230	81	65	68	84	Wolfsburg	108	88	64	80	76
Kassel	433	223	156	170	205	Wuppertal	391	108	100	95	98
Kiel	377	162	141	164	181	Würzburg	55	41	43	37	41
Koblenz	117	109	100	107	94						

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			
		2004	2003	2002	2001			2004	2003	2002	2001
Aachen	1,076	419	468	426	498	Köln(Cologne)	5,299	549	605	556	649
Augsburg	225	87	86	73	99	Krefeld	714	299	294	282	368
Bergisch Gladbach	299	282	312	321	406	Leipzig	1 093	220	185	133	149
Berlin	6,097	180	193	230	284	Leverkusen	412	255	311	264	238
Bielefeld	519	158	159	144	138	Lübeck	367	172	218	165	217
Bochum	987	255	299	258	307	Ludwigshafen	234	144	156	151	141
Bonn	881	283	229	268	343	Magdeburg	335	147	172	185	185
Bottrop	318	264	260	302	255	Mainz	452	244	156	189	240
Braunschweig	372	152	132	231	217	Mannheim	661	214	196	205	199
Bremen	1,652	303	280	311	353	Moers	439	407	233	191	208
Bremerhaven	471	398	393	278	402	Mönchengladbach	680	259	222	248	257
Chemnitz	96	38	84	58	66	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	625	366	315	291	310
Cottbus	128	119	125	140	163	München(Munich)	1,188	95	81	92	113
Darmstadt	394	282	187	130	208	Münster	638	237	220	196	175
Dortmund	1,984	336	312	306	283	Neuss	272	179	238	325	233
Dresden	306	63	56	69	62	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	495	100	115	101	98
Duisburg	1,768	349	267	280	373	Oberhausen	622	283	265	349	348
Düsseldorf	2,200	384	449	539	461	Offenbach	452	379	354	269	398
Erfurt	534	265	228	189	187	Oldenburg	276	174	194	262	245
Erlangen	170	166	81	82	75	Osnabrück	506	306	223	389	375
Essen	1,695	288	284	349	382	Paderborn	162	114	118	116	108
Frankfurt a. M.	2,939	457	361	290	294	Pforzheim	134	113	75	80	57
Freiburg i. Br.	396	186	247	208	152	Potsdam	196	135	177	124	143
Fürth	146	130	98	82	138	Recklinghausen	371	301	274	348	305
Gelsenkirchen	831	305	322	310	287	Regensburg	93	72	60	138	80
Gera	195	183	201	264	153	Reimscheid	183	155	210	312	358
Göttingen	264	215	184	285	290	Reutlingen	71	63	43	40	69
Hagen	429	214	227	246	212	Rostock	199	100	81	82	121
Halle (Saale)	335	140	177	203	190	Saarbrücken	476	262	226	227	157
Hamburg	7,376	425	470	443	500	Salzgitter	108	98	88	145	121
Hamm	566	306	190	246	164	Schwerin	68	70	121	119	134
Hannover	1,297	251	313	428	415	Siegen	94	87	100	86	70
Heidelberg	141	99	89	90	91	Solingen	296	180	146	230	245
Heilbronn	124	103	70	125	79	Stuttgart	718	122	93	103	111
Herne	370	214	255	342	325	Trier (since 2002)	120	120	117	108	
Hildesheim	183	177	142	334	235	Ulm	60	50	71	56	47
Ingolstadt	71	59	68	62	86	Wiesbaden	508	187	236	219	199
Jena (since 2002)	171	167	223	292		Witten	191	188	216	254	246
Karlsruhe	389	138	152	196	116	Wolfsburg	146	119	99	166	115
Kassel	376	193	285	229	224	Wuppertal	865	239	265	254	216
Kiel	492	211	198	200	279	Würzburg	103	78	65	54	61
Koblenz	242	225	176	163	98						

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	
						<14	14<18	18<21	21<60	>60
0100	murder and manslaughter	completed	868	54.1	45.9	11.4	2.2	3.2	64.4	18.8
+0200		attempted	1,941	66.5	33.5	4.4	4.4	7.2	76.0	8.1
		total	2,809	62.7	37.3	6.6	3.7	5.9	72.4	11.4
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	15,371	8.0	92.0	11.2	30.6	13.7	43.3	1.3
		attempted	2,535	6.0	94.0	5.0	24.5	14.2	54.0	2.1
		total	17,906	7.7	92.3	10.3	29.8	13.7	44.8	1.4
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	55,004	68.2	31.8	7.0	19.6	11.0	50.8	11.7
		attempted	12,565	66.4	33.6	13.0	16.1	8.6	49.0	13.3
		total	67,569	67.8	32.2	8.1	18.9	10.5	50.4	12.0
2200	bodily injury	completed	525,025	63.7	36.3	8.4	13.8	12.4	61.0	4.4
		attempted	20,666	71.0	29.0	6.2	8.8	8.0	71.0	5.9
		total	545,691	64.0	36.0	8.3	13.6	12.2	61.4	4.5
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	174,598	56.9	43.1	5.6	7.4	7.3	72.6	7.1
		attempted	4,076	54.2	45.8	10.9	8.8	8.5	65.9	5.9
		total	178,674	56.9	43.1	5.7	7.4	7.3	72.4	7.0

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	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.3	0.8
		attempted	2.4	0.8	2.2	5.0	3.3	0.8
		total	3.4	1.6	2.7	6.0	4.6	1.6
1100	offenses against sexual self-deter- mination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	18.6	15.3	122.4	75.1	15.0	1.0
		attempted	3.1	1.1	16.2	12.9	3.1	0.3
		total	21.7	16.5	138.6	88.0	18.1	1.2
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	66.6	34.2	280.2	215.7	63.0	31.7
		attempted	15.2	14.6	52.6	38.5	13.9	8.2
		total	81.9	48.7	332.8	254.3	76.9	39.9
2200	bodily injury	completed	636.1	393.8	1,878.5	2,322.0	722.7	114.2
		attempted	25.0	11.5	47.5	59.1	33.1	6.0
		total	661.2	405.3	1,926.0	2,381.1	755.8	120.2
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	211.6	87.6	335.9	457.4	285.8	60.7
		attempted	4.9	4.0	9.4	12.4	6.1	1.2
		total	216.5	91.6	345.3	469.7	291.8	61.9

Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)¹⁾

T19

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Victim-suspect relationship (totals)					
				Related *)	Acquain- ted	Fellow countryman**)	Passing Relationship	No	Unclear
				in %					
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	868	35.3	30.9	2.2	8.2	10.1	13.4
		attempted	1,941	24.1	29.4	3.5	11.5	21.0	10.6
		total	2,809	27.6	29.8	3.1	10.5	17.6	11.4
1100	offenses against sexual self-deter- mination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	15,371	19.5	43.0	0.3	13.5	17.5	6.2
		attempted	2,535	10.5	27.7	0.4	13.9	36.9	10.7
		total	17,906	18.2	40.9	0.3	13.5	20.2	6.8
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	55,004	0.9	9.2	0.3	7.6	66.0	16.0
		attempted	12,565	1.7	11.1	0.5	9.6	62.6	14.6
		total	67,569	1.0	9.6	0.3	7.9	65.4	15.8
2200	bodily injury	completed	525,025	14.1	28.4	0.8	12.0	34.2	10.4
		attempted	20,666	10.6	22.3	0.7	11.1	40.4	14.8
		total	545,691	13.9	28.2	0.8	12.0	34.4	10.6
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	174,598	13.1	28.4	0.8	12.1	32.8	12.8
		attempted	4,076	10.4	29.7	1.3	13.0	33.5	12.1
		total	178,674	13.1	28.4	0.8	12.1	32.8	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. 29.0 % 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; 27.0 % 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,	48,452	33.0	50.3	13.6	3.1	71.8
	including:						
2110	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	591	5.6	6.9	18.3	69.2	16.9
2120	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	3,720	15.3	33.8	41.1	9.8	18.2
2130	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	111	6.3	10.8	37.8	45.0	2.2
2160	handbag robbery	4,875	22.2	64.3	12.9	0.6	1.5
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	21,587	31.9	57.3	10.1	0.8	10.9
2190	robberies in residences	2,410	25.8	45.6	23.2	5.4	5.9
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances, including:	1,489,162	44.5	45.4	9.3	0.9	573.0 **)
	including:						
326*	shoplifting	494,452	80.0	18.3	1.6	0.0	45.9 **)
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances, including:	1,195,684	13.2	54.0	27.7	5.1	1,756.0 **)
	including:						
4**1	of motor vehicles	35,803	7.3	6.4	42.6	43.8	369.2
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	92,713	16.6	31.5	39.7	12.3	280.1
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	36,387	18.4	37.6	32.9	11.1	109.5
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	79,283	15.0	28.0	40.5	16.5	286.4 **)
450*	from motor vehicles	340,317	10.7	60.4	27.7	1.2	214.3
5100	fraud, including:	891,036	43.9	33.8	17.0	5.2	3,086.8 **)
	including:						
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services	188,755	95.0	4.7	0.3	0.0	4.3
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	49,152	13.8	20.3	39.4	26.5	1,257.8
5300	embezzlement	102,973	28.4	45.2	17.3	9.1	419.7
5600	bankruptcy offenses	4,697	60.5	0.5	4.6	34.4	876.5
7120	offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	9,288	42.7	0.6	4.3	52.4	2,241.6 **)

*) Losses are recorded only for completed offenses

) Due to missrecording in Baden-Württemberg the amount of loss is listed too high in the following categories: '3*' = 3,0 Mio., '326*' = 1,3 Mio., '4***' = 42,9 Mio., '435*' = 0,4 Mio., '5100' = 171,0 Mio. und '7120' = 1,5 Mio.

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2004 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

3,596,963 cases were cleared up in 2004, and 2,384,268 suspects were recorded in this connection. Compared to the previous year, this represents an increase of 29,107 (1.2 %).

Age and sex of suspects

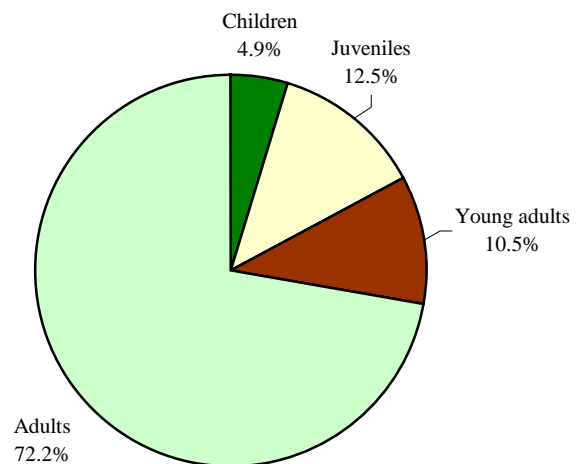
T32

Age group	Suspects						
	Total	Change compared with prev. year (in %)	Distribution %	Male Number	Male %	Female Number	Female %
Children	115,770	-8.4	4.9	81,790	70.6	33,980	29.4
up to age 6	1,471	1.0	0.1	1,125	76.5	346	23.5
6 < 8	4,383	11.7	0.2	3,466	79.1	917	20.9
8 < 10	11,600	6.5	0.5	9,111	78.5	2,489	21.5
10 < 12	26,618	-12.7	1.1	19,797	74.4	6,821	25.6
12 < 14	71,698	-9.9	3.0	48,291	67.4	23,407	32.6
Juveniles	297,087	1.1	12.5	219,297	73.8	77,790	26.2
14 < 16	138,367	-1.3	5.8	96,389	69.7	41,978	30.3
16 < 18	158,720	3.2	6.7	122,908	77.4	35,812	22.6
Young adults (18 < 21)	250,534	1.2	10.5	200,196	79.9	50,338	20.1
Adults	1,720,877	2.0	72.2	1,314,989	76.4	405,888	23.6
21 < 23	153,411	2.1	6.4	121,654	79.3	31,757	20.7
23 < 25	137,196	6.1	5.8	108,563	79.1	28,633	20.9
25 < 30	264,384	3.0	11.1	208,659	78.9	55,725	21.1
30 < 40	468,281	-1.6	19.6	362,234	77.4	106,047	22.6
40 < 50	357,255	3.8	15.0	269,484	75.4	87,771	24.6
50 < 60	188,818	2.7	7.9	139,699	74.0	49,119	26.0
60 and older	151,532	2.9	6.4	104,696	69.1	46,836	30.9
Suspects - total	2,384,268	1.2	100.0	1,816,272	76.2	567,996	23.8
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,268,498	1.8	95.1	1,734,482	76.5	534,016	23.5

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	
		2004	2003	Number	%	2004	2003	Number	%
---	Total offenses	246,679	244,098	2,581	1.1	50,408	49,809	599	1.2
26	shoplifting - total	55,860	59,447	-3,587	-6.0	12,119	12,251	-132	-1.1
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances (shoplifting included)	87,746	90,322	-2,576	-2.9	17,901	17,887	14	0.1
2100	robbery	8,232	7,822	410	5.2	3,542	3,469	73	2.1
2170	-in streets, lanes or public places	4,715	4,409	306	6.9	2,224	2,194	30	1.4
4***	"aggravated" theft	29,252	28,276	976	3.5	5,129	5,002	127	2.5
6740	damage to property	43,239	43,586	-347	-0.8	3,669	3,445	224	6.5
7300	drug offenses	32,564	30,334	2,230	7.4	4,065	3,786	279	7.4
7318	-involving cannabis and preparations thereof	29,832	26,998	2,834	10.5	3,424	2,945	479	16.3
+7328 +7338									
7262	offenses against the Weapons Act	5,379	4,721	658	13.9	1,031	676	355	52.5
2200	bodily injury	51,146	47,326	3,820	8.1	12,475	11,281	1,194	10.6
5100	fraud	24,245	22,634	1,611	7.1	7,350	6,750	600	8.9
5150	-fraudulent obtaining of services	14,946	14,970	-24	-0.2	5,248	4,916	332	6.8
5110	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud (Internet-auctions)	2,069	1,626	443	27.2	322	247	75	30.4

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
Children 8 years and older	90,754	63,318	27,436	2,000	2,719	1,242
8 < 10	9,195	7,220	1,975	658	1,006	291
10 < 12	21,375	15,940	5,435	1,441	2,095	752
12 < 14	60,184	40,158	20,026	3,631	4,721	2,481
Juveniles	246,679	180,545	66,134	7,094	10,123	3,905
14 < 16	116,745	80,507	36,238	6,681	8,984	4,257
16 < 18	129,934	100,038	29,896	7,511	11,273	3,549
Young adults (18<21)	198,265	158,149	40,116	7,921	12,350	3,282
Adults	1,297,107	983,335	313,772	2,196	3,482	1,018
21 < 23	114,331	90,610	23,721	6,673	10,372	2,825
23 < 25	96,002	75,814	20,188	5,757	8,933	2,465
<i>Young persons</i> 21 < 25	210,333	166,424	43,909	6,221	9,663	2,647
25 < 30	169,147	132,527	36,620	4,366	6,725	1,924
30 < 40	328,606	251,392	77,214	2,938	4,408	1,409
40 < 50	288,934	217,176	71,758	2,421	3,592	1,218
50 < 60	160,650	119,655	40,995	1,765	2,637	898
60 and older	139,437	96,161	43,276	712	1,164	382
Suspects 8 years and older	1,832,805	1,385,347	447,458	2,634	4,119	1,245
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,742,051	1,322,029	420,022	2,679	4,223	1,245

*) Suspects in each age group per 100,000 inhabitants in the same age group
("Children" and "total" **excluding** children under 8; key date: 01.01.2004)

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

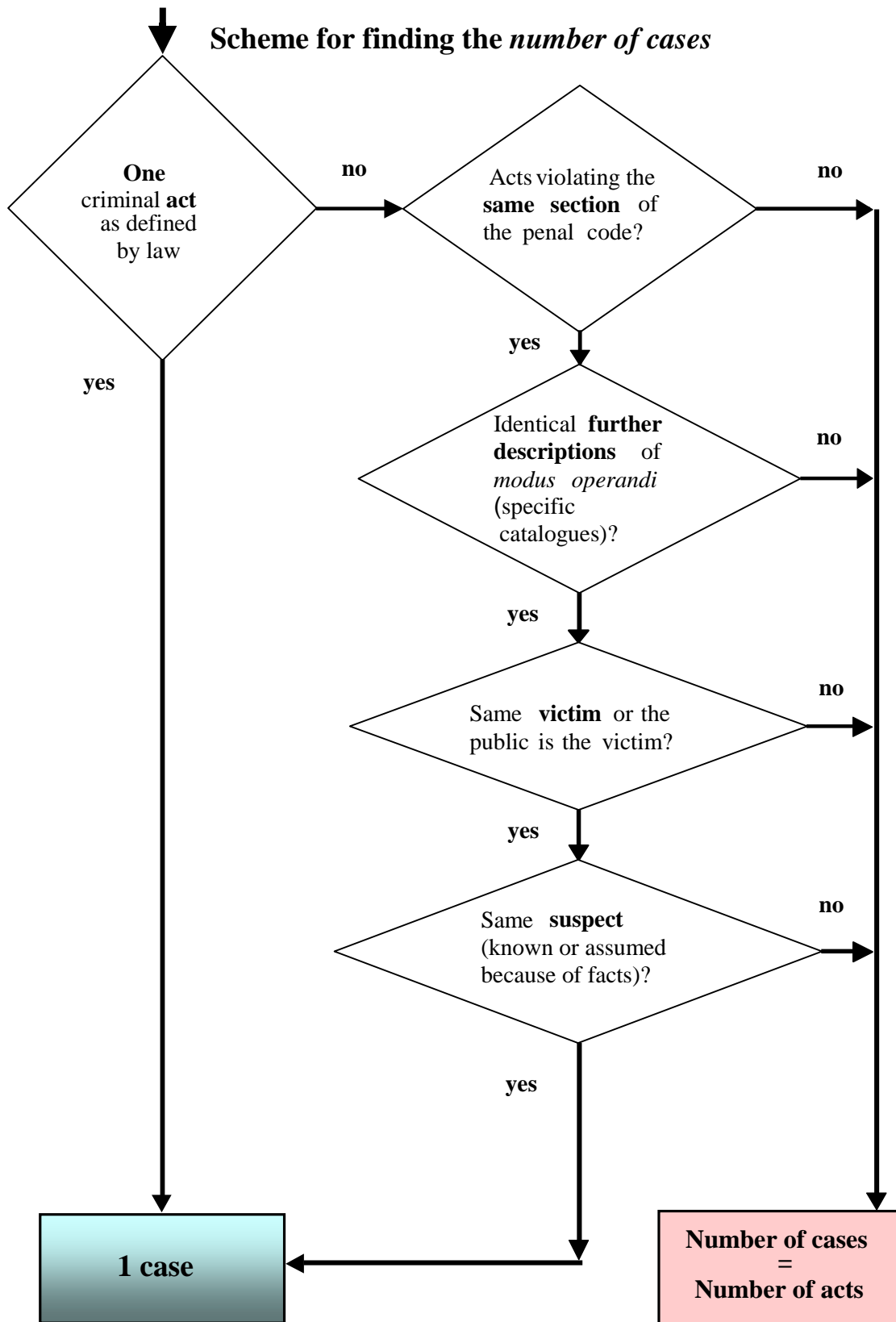


Figure 2

Total crime

Number of cases

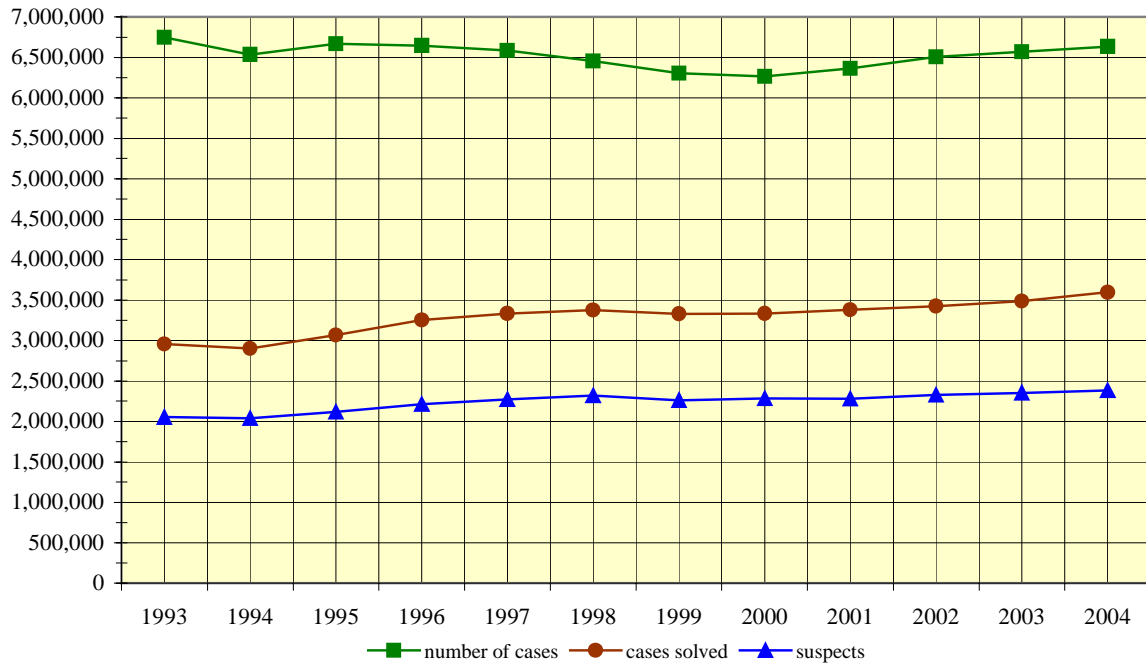


Figure 3

Crime rates in the "Länder" of Germany

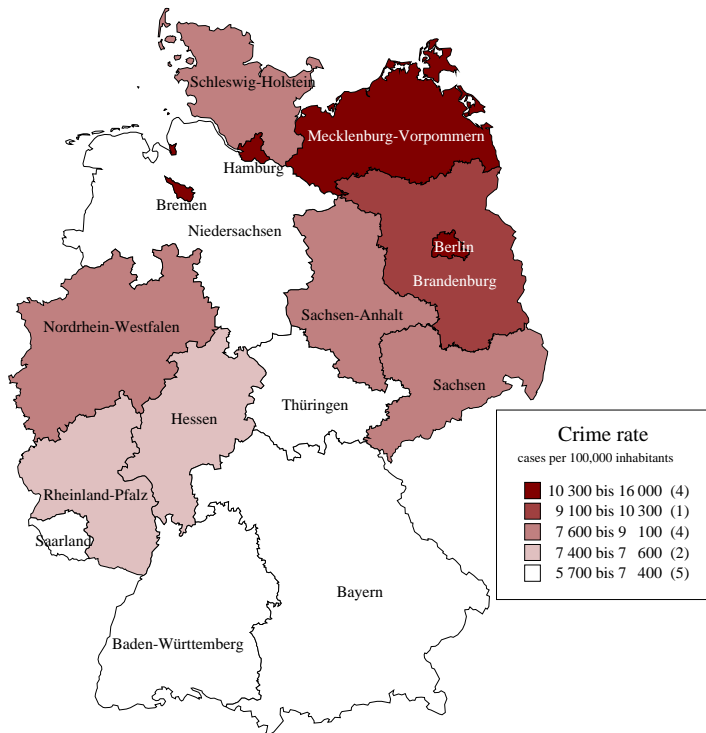


Figure 4

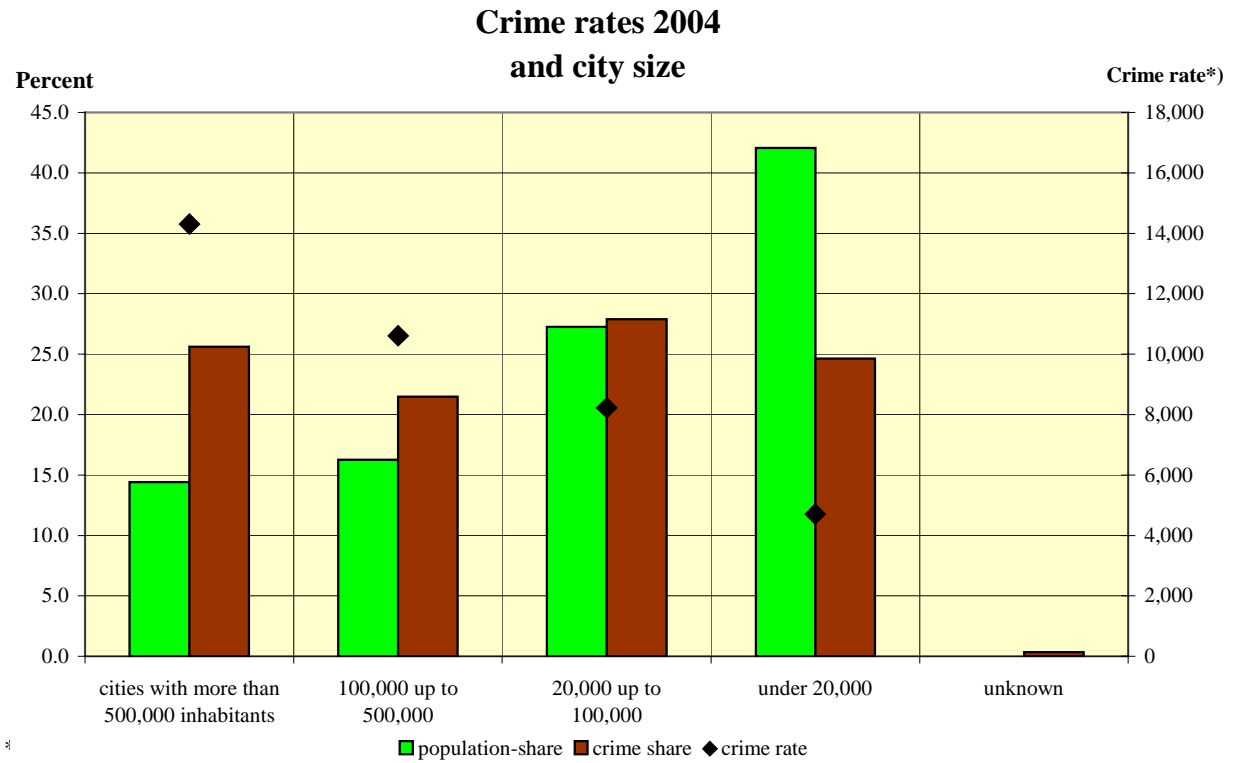


Figure 5

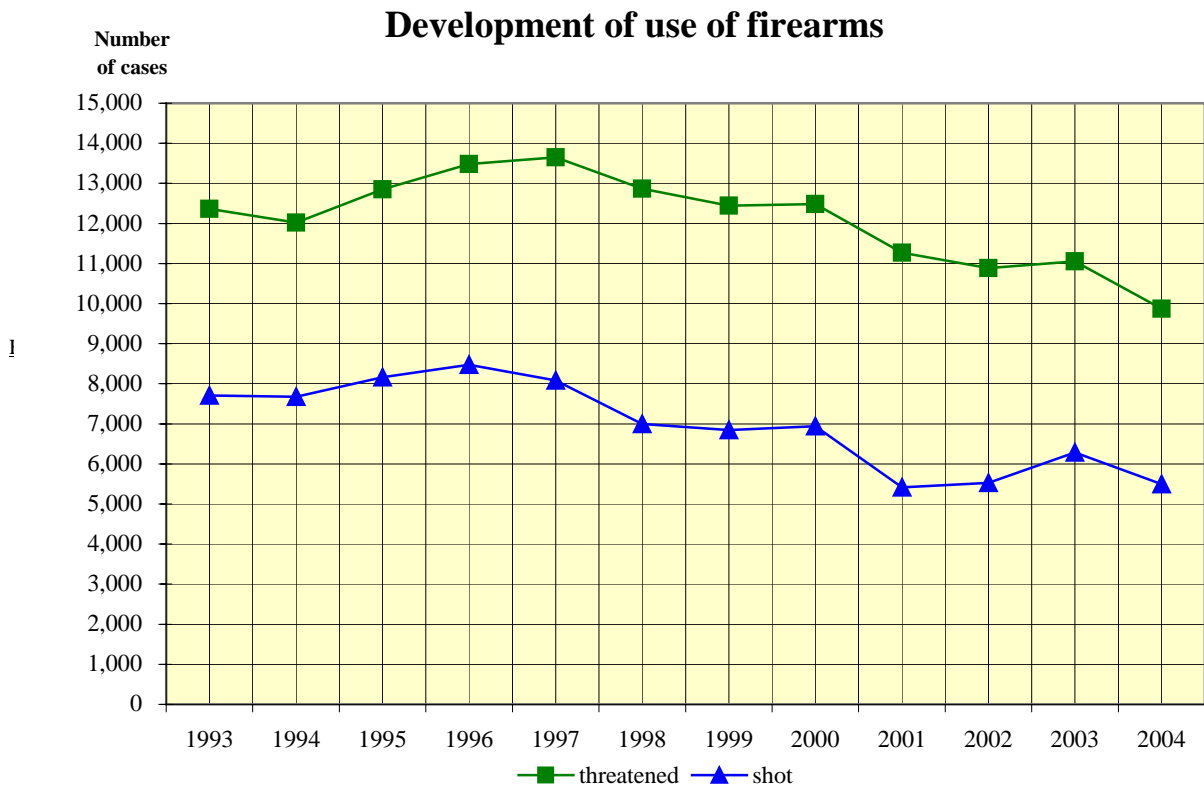


Figure 6

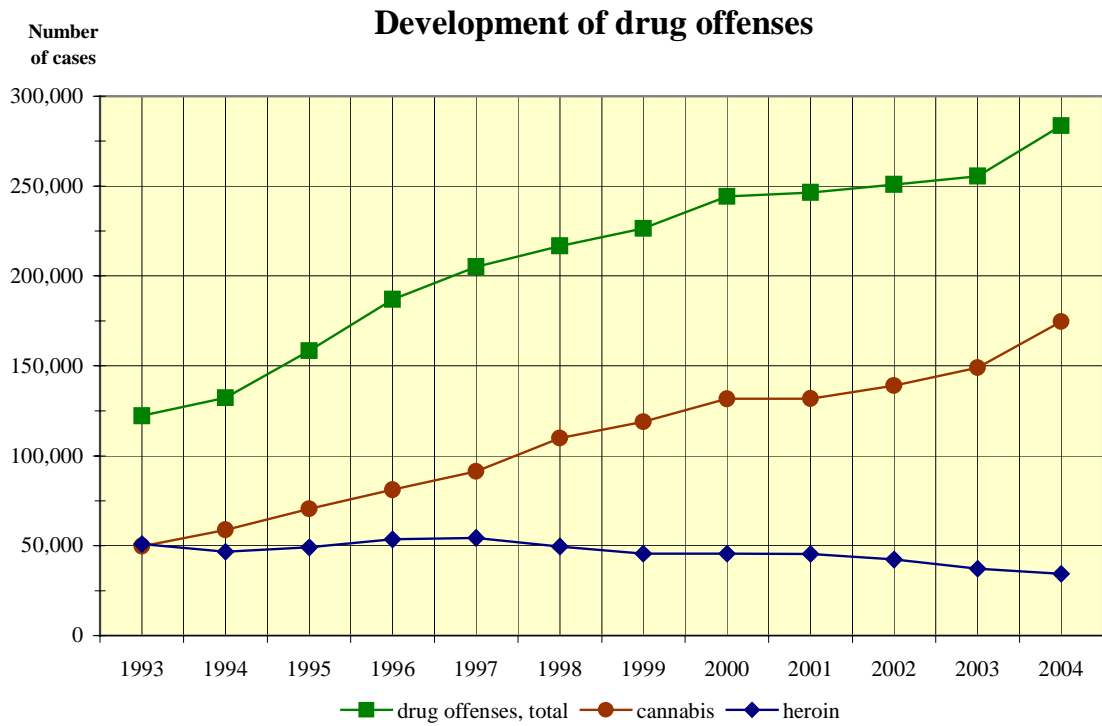


Figure 7

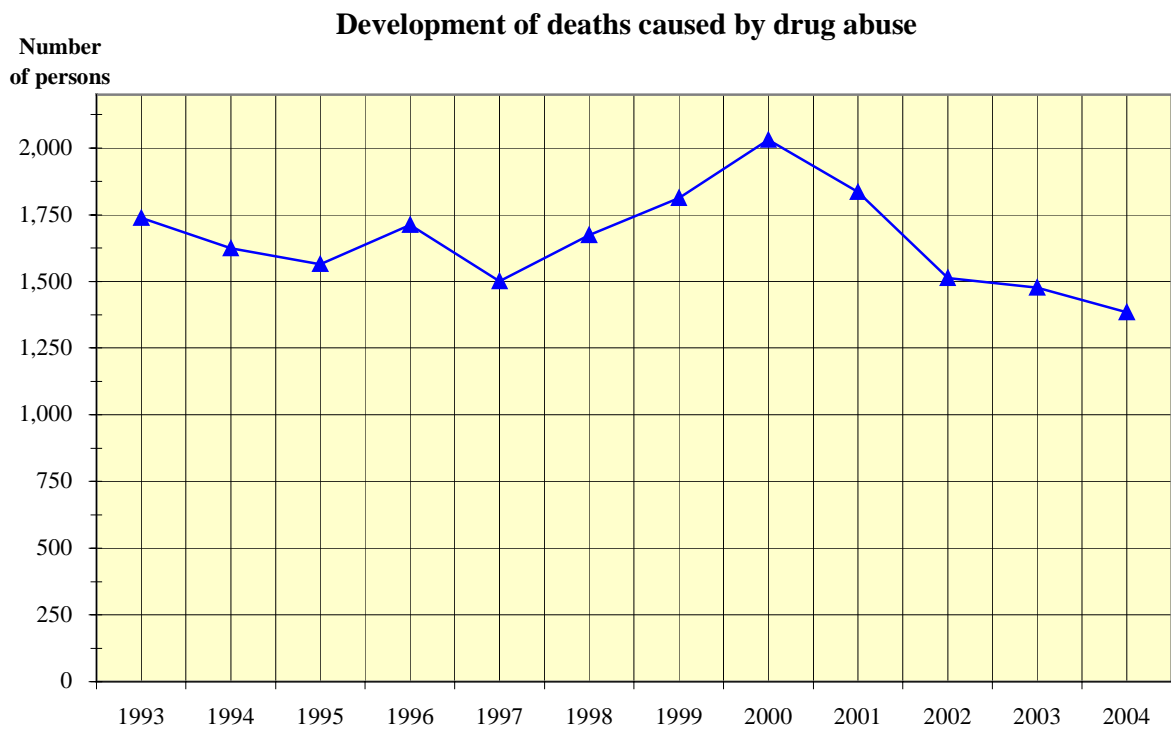


Figure 8

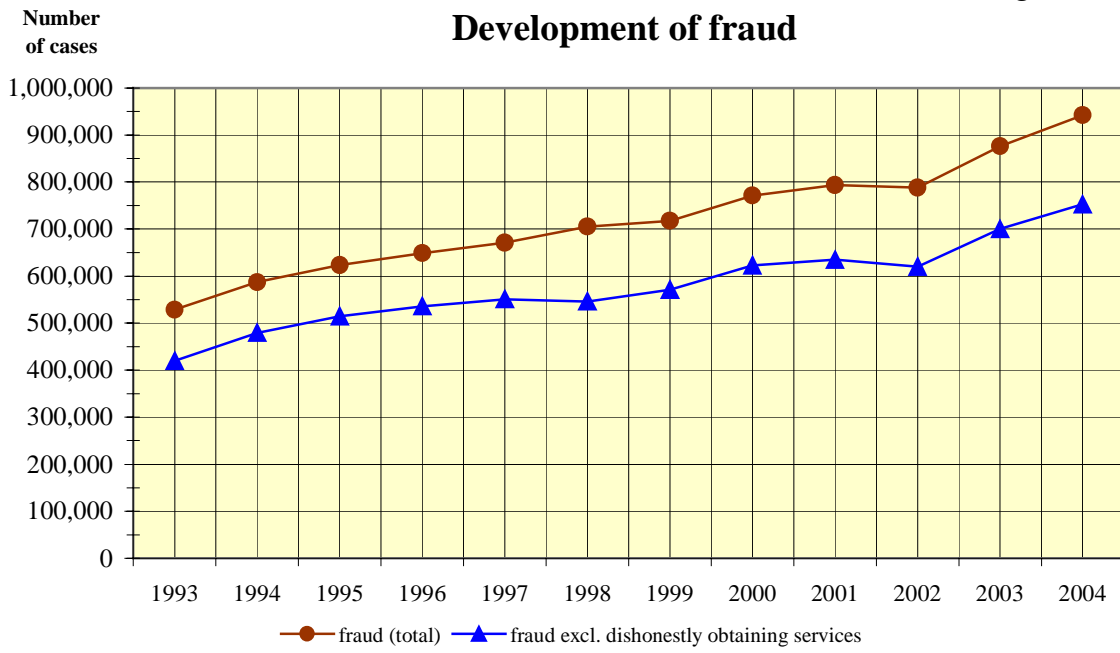


Figure 9

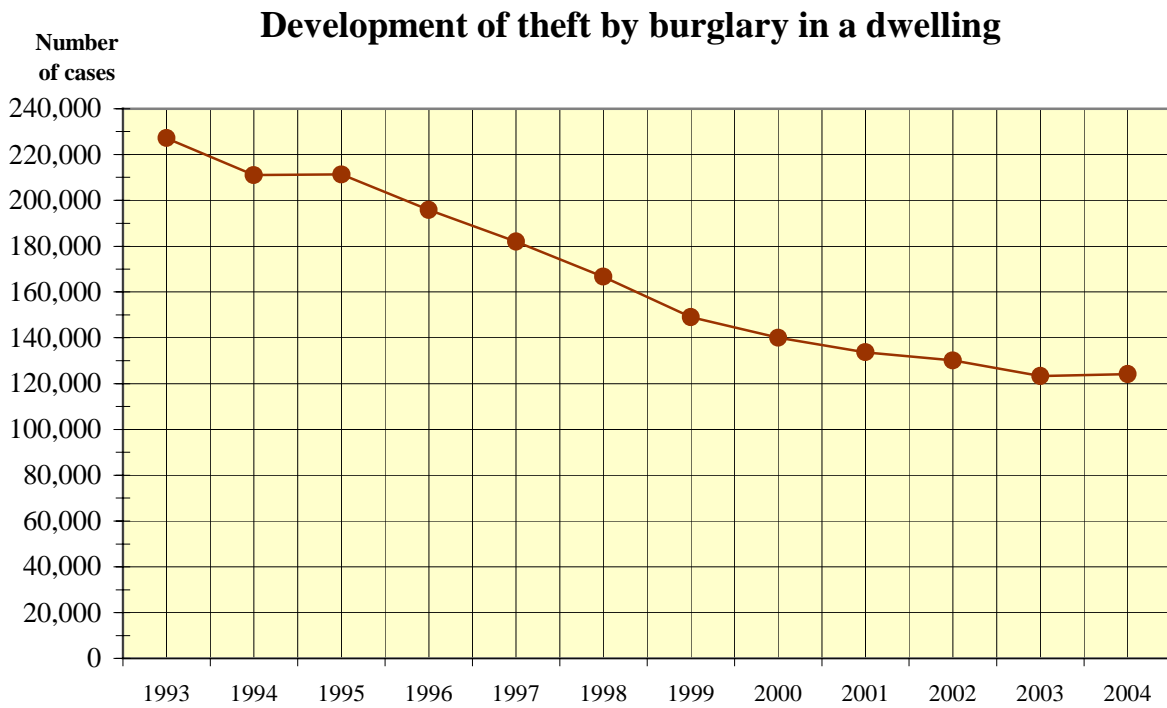


Figure 10

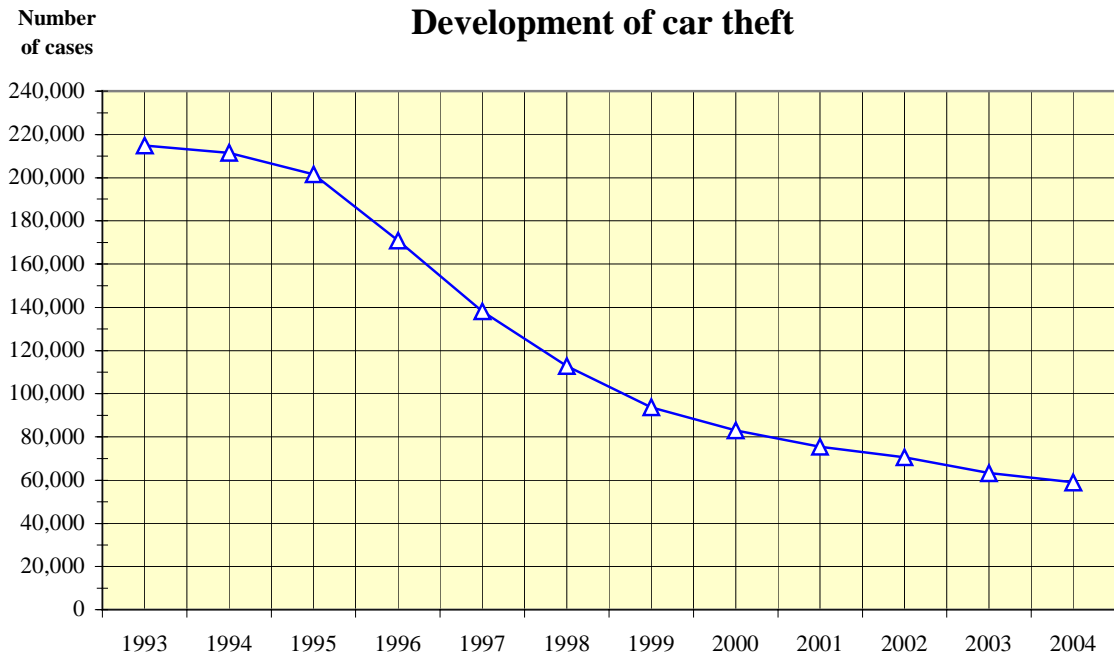


Figure 11

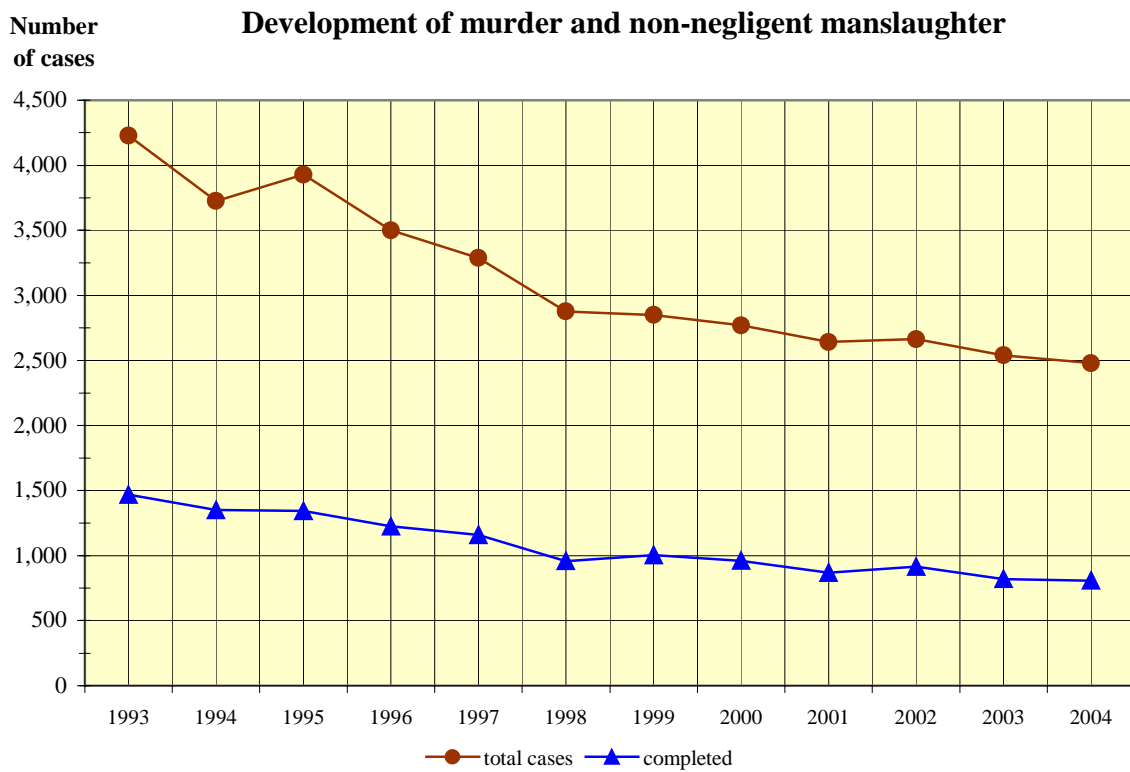
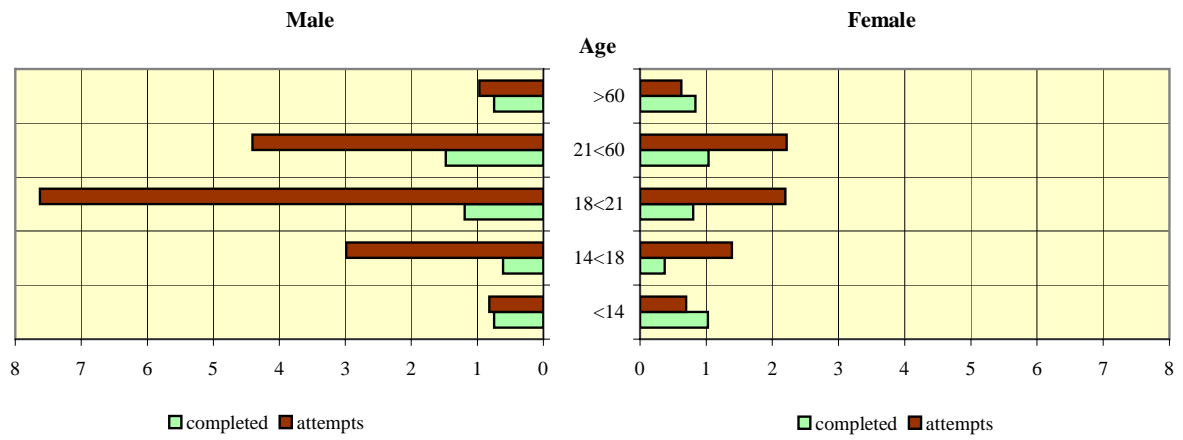


Figure 12

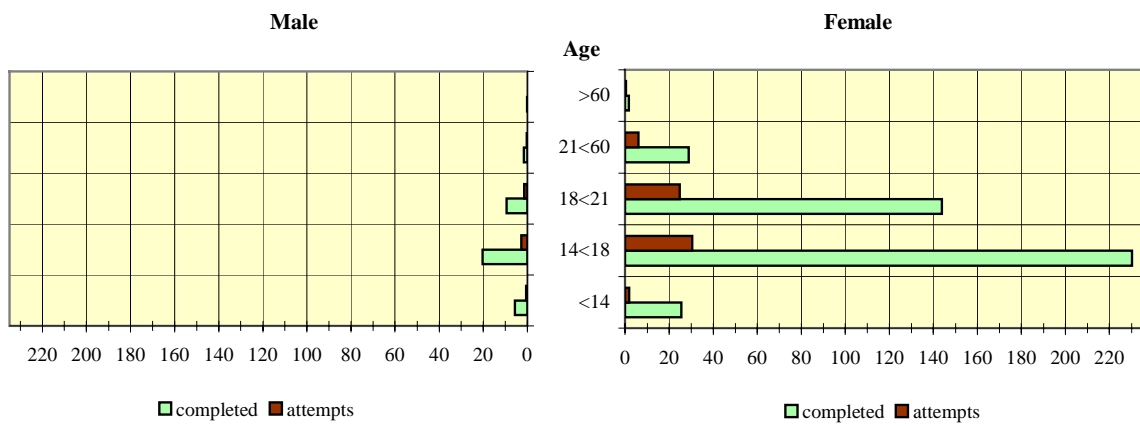
Figure 13 a-e
F 13 a

Victim rate*) - murder and non-negligent manslaughter



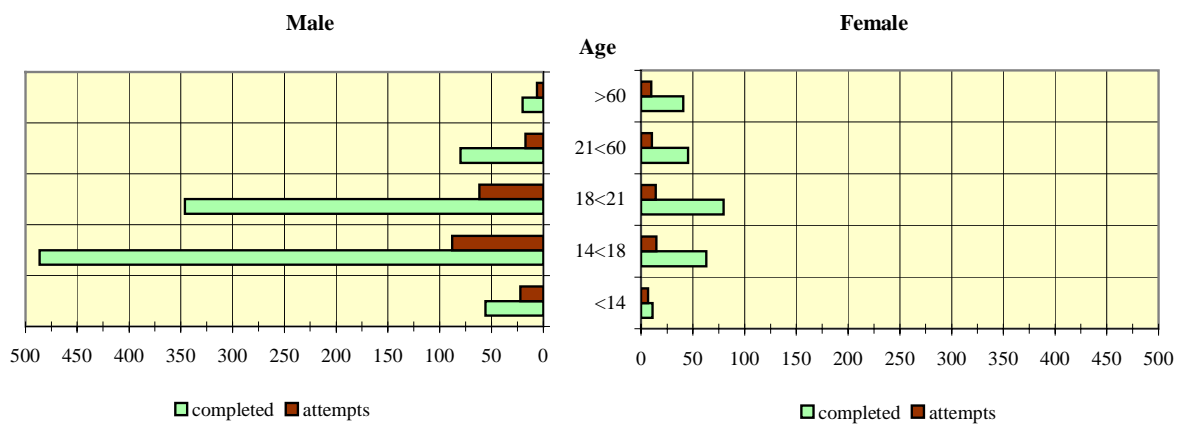
F 13 b

Victim rate*) - sex offenses with violence



F 13 c

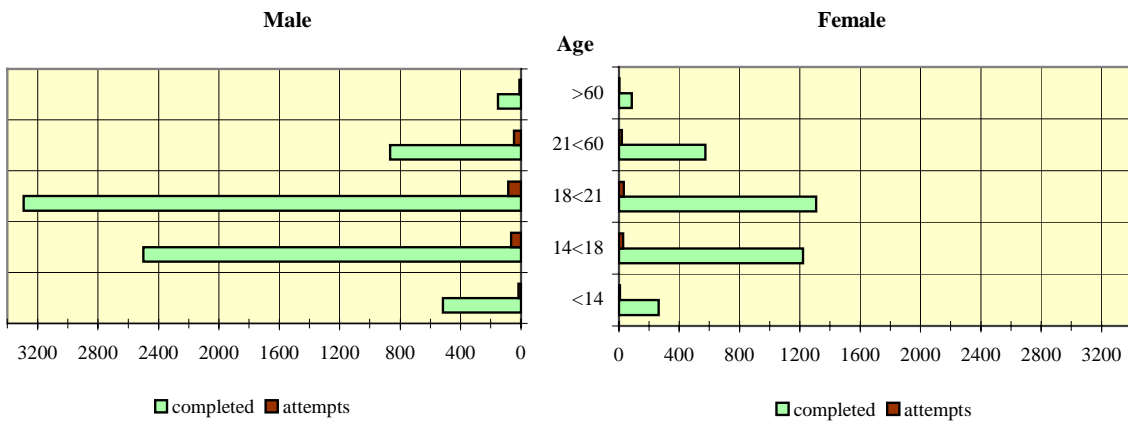
Victim rate*) - robbery



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

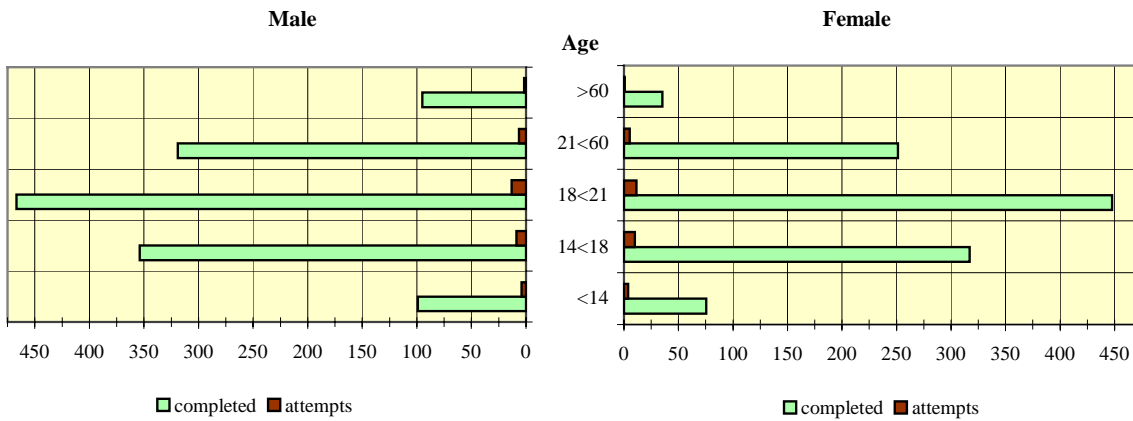
F 13 d

Victim rate*) - bodily injury



F 13 e

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

F 14 a

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter



F 14 b

Offenses against sexual self-determination

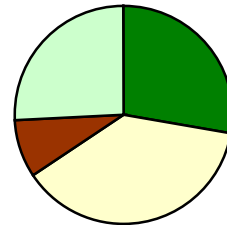
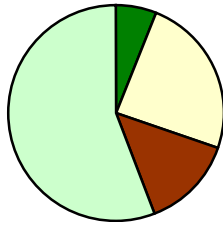
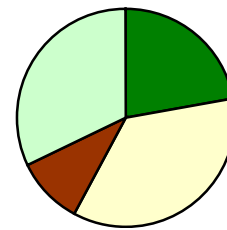
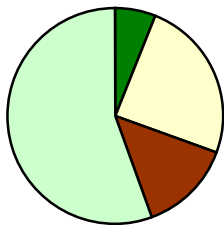


F 14 c

Robbery



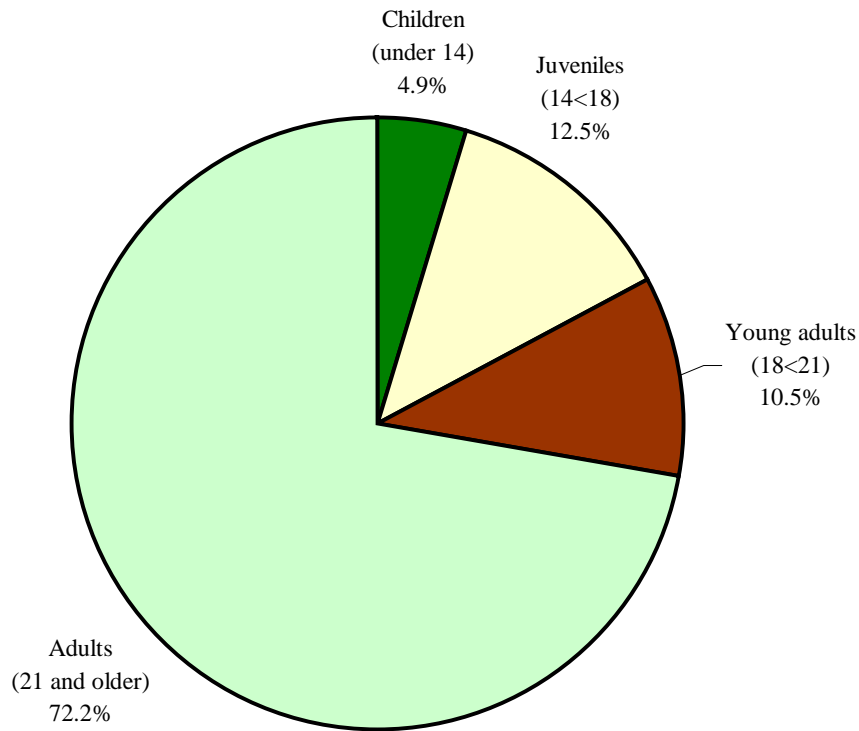
■ relationship □ acquaintance ■ brief relationship □ no relationship or unclarified

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

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

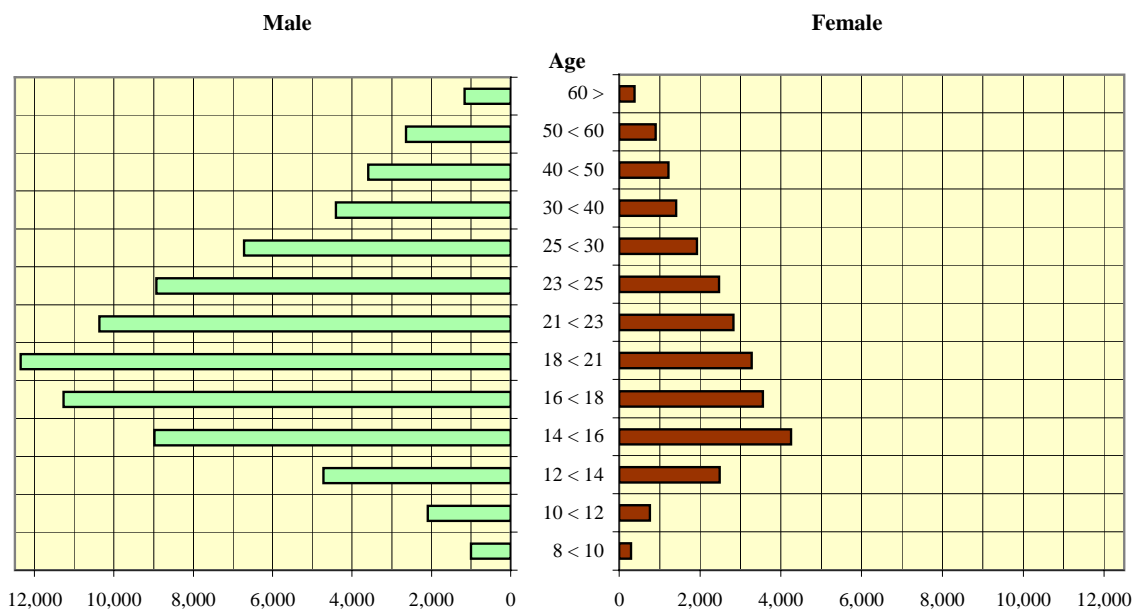
Suspects by age

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)