



Bundeskriminalamt



Police Crime Statistics 2005

- 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 420 key numbers for the 2005 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

T1

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2005	2004		2005	2004
Total offenses					
cases recorded	6,391,715	6,633,156	-3.6		
cases cleared up	3,518,567	3,596,963	-2.2	55.0	54.2
Offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures	103,935	124,552	-16.6	97.6	98.3
Violent crime - total	212,832	211,172	0.8	75.3	74.9
<i>including:</i>					
♦ murder and manslaughter	2,396	2,480	-3.4	95.8	96.1
♦ rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	8,133	8,831	-7.9	83.7	83.0
♦ robberies	54,841	59,732	-8.2	50.9	50.8
♦ dangerous and serious bodily injury	147,122	139,748	5.3	83.5	84.2
<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	347,207	334,827	3.7	90.3	90.9
Theft offenses - total	2,727,048	2,961,030	-7.9	29.5	29.8
<i>including:</i>					
♦ motor vehicle theft	50,361	58,937	-14.6	27.9	27.0
<i>The decrease since 1993 is mostly due to the increased use of electronic ignition blocking systems</i>					
♦ theft of bicycles	391,335	412,097	-5.0	9.6	9.9
♦ theft of non-cash means of payment	113,086	111,254	1.6	10.1	9.9
♦ theft from vehicles	391,372	439,654	-11.0	9.6	9.3
♦ shoplifting	461,293	509,417	-9.4	93.2	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)	109,736	124,155	-11.6	19.6	19.5
♦ pickpocketing	110,552	119,362	-7.4	5.4	4.9
Fraud offenses - total	949,921	941,859	0.9	83.1	81.4
<i>including:</i>					
♦ obtaining goods by fraud or fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	300,722	269,617	11.5	80.2	77.4
<i>The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions)</i>					
♦ fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards without PIN	48,143	67,591	-28.8	48.7	50.6
<i>The decrease might be due to stricter controls by retailers (requisition of ID's) as well as due to the results of the system KUNO (combatting crime in non-cash payment traffic by using non-police organizational structure)</i>					
♦ fraud using unlawfully obtained credit cards	14,184	17,057	-16.8	52.5	49.7
<i>see prior comment</i>					
♦ fraudulent obtaining of services	192,930	189,121	2.0	98.3	98.2
<i>Developments depend for the most part on the checks made by the transport services</i>					
♦ account opening and transfer fraud	11,130	11,694	-4.8	74.0	70.0
<i>Mostly by Internet</i>					
Breaches of trust	48,407	49,152	-1.5	98.7	98.7
Insolvency offenses under the PC	6,704	6,849	-2.1	99.2	99.3
Competition or corruption offenses, offenses committed	5,532	5,510	0.4	81.8	82.6

TI- continuation

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2005	2004		2005	2004
Drug offenses - total	276,740	283,708	-2.5	94.3	94.9
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the degree of police and customs activity.</i>					
<i>by type of drug:</i>					
♦ heroin	32,643	34,393	-5.1	94.5	94.0
♦ cocaine	22,528	23,483	-4.1	91.3	93.7
♦ amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	30,796	30,310	1.6	95.1	94.9
♦ cannabis	166,144	174,649	-4.9	95.4	95.6
Environmental crime - total (PC)	18,376	21,409	-14.2	59.7	60.5
<i>including:</i>					
♦ unauthorized handling of dangerous wastes Sect. 326 PC (w/o Subsect. 2)	11,802	14,552	-18.9	59.0	60.9
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the intensity of controls by environmental authorities, etc.</i>					
				% age share	
Suspects				2005	2004
suspects - total	2,313,136	2,384,268	-3.0	100.0	100.0
♦ male	1,764,412	1,816,272	-2.9	76.3	76.2
♦ female	548,724	567,996	-3.4	23.7	23.8
♦ German suspects - total-	1,793,563	1,837,283	-2.4	77.5	77.1
♦ non-German suspects - total-	519,573	546,985	-5.0	22.5	22.9
Total suspects by age					
suspects - total	2,313,136	2,384,268	-3.0		
♦ children (<14)	103,124	115,770	-10.9		
<i>The continuing decline is due above all to the drop in shoplifting cases (total figures) by 6,071 (-12,1%), to 44,233 child suspects (1998: 86.204).</i>					
♦ juveniles (14<18)	284,450	297,087	-4.3		
<i>The number of shoplifting cases (total figures) declined by 3,580 (-5.3 %), to 64,399 juvenile suspects. With regard to drug offenses, there was a decrease of 6,460 (-17,6 %), to 30,169 juvenile suspects. With regard to cases of bodily injury (total figures), there was a renewed increase of 1,609 (2.5 %), to 65,230 juvenile suspects.</i>					
♦ young adults (18<21)	247,450	250,534	-1.2		
♦ adults	1,678,112	1,720,877	-2.5		
No. of German suspects per 100,000 /by age group					
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,570	2,634	-2.5		
♦ children	1,815	2,000	-9.2		
♦ juveniles (14<18)	6,744	7,094	-4.9		
♦ young adults (18<21)	7,795	7,921	-1.6		
♦ adults	2,155	2,196	-1.9		

6. Cases that come to police notice

For the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole, in 2005 a total of **6,391,715** violations of Federal criminal laws was registered, *not counting traffic offenses and offenses against state security*. This represents a -3,6 % decrease 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 2005 is 7,747.

The following overview shows changes in population and the overall offense rate since 1971.

Development of recorded offenses

T2

Year	Population		Offenses that came to police notice		Total offense rate	Change in % compared to previous year	Comments
	No. of inhabitants as of 30 June	Change in % compared to previous year	No. of cases	Change in % compared to previous year			
1955	52,363,500		1,575,310		3,018		until 1970 - in some cases recording of incoming statistics o)
1960	55,422,900		2,034,239		3,660		
1965	59,040,600		1,789,319		3,031		
1970	61,508,400		2,413,586		3,924		
1971	61,293,700		2,441,413		3,983		after 1971 - the outgoing statistics are recorded
1972	61,673,500	0.6	2,572,530	5.4	4,171	4.7	
1973	61,967,200	0.5	2,559,974	-0.5	4,131	-1.0	
1974	62,040,900	0.1	2,741,728	7.1	4,419	7.0	
1975	61,832,200	-0.3	2,919,390	6.5	4,721	6.8	
1976	61,512,900	-0.5	3,063,271	4.9	4,980	5.5	
1977	61,395,600	-0.2	3,287,642	7.3	5,355	7.5	
1978	61,310,000	-0.1	3,380,516	2.8	5,514	3.0	
1979	61,336,600	0.0	3,533,802	4.5	5,761	4.5	
1980	61,560,700	0.4	3,815,774	8.0	6,198	7.6	
1981	61,665,700	0.2	4,071,873	6.7	6,603	6.5	
1982	61,637,900	-0.0	4,291,975	5.4	6,963	5.5	
1983	61,420,700	-0.4	4,345,107	1.2	7,074	1.6	
1984	61,181,100	-0.4	4,132,783	-4.9	6,755	-4.5	1)
1985	61,015,300	-0.3	4,215,451	2.0	6,909	2.3	
1986	61,047,700	0.1	4,367,124	3.6	7,154	3.5	
1987	61,170,500	0.2	4,444,108	1.8	7,265	1.6	
1988	61,418,000	0.4	4,356,726	-2.0	7,094	-2.4	2)
1989	61,989,800	0.9	4,358,573	0.0	7,031	-0.9	3), 4)
1990	62,679,000	1.1	4,455,333	2.2	7,108	1.1	5)
1991	65,001,400		4,752,175		7,311		
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	
2005	82,501,000	-0.0	6,391,715	-3.6	7,747	-3.6	

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 2004
			Number	%	
0100+	murder and manslaughter	2,396	1,592	66.4	67.4
0200					
1110	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	8,133	1,275	15.7	15.0
2100	robbery	54,841	10,123	18.5	18.9
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury**)	147,122	12,151	8.3	7.7
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury	347,207	7,792	2.2	2.1
2300	offenses against personal freedom	163,414	3,942	2.4	2.3
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,415,530	26,229	1.9	1.8
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances	1,311,518	224,412	17.1	17.2
5100	fraud	949,921	55,006	5.8	5.3
5200	breaches of trust	48,407	0	-	-
5300	embezzlement	103,933	708	0.7	0.7
5400	document forgery	64,430	1,086	1.7	1.5
6200	obstructing public authority and offenses against public order	126,694	497	0.4	0.3
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving, and money laundering	28,950	1,906	6.6	6.8
6400	arson and creating a fire hazard	24,045	2,037	8.5	8.1
6500	competition offenses, corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	5,532	97	1.8	2.2
6710	nonsupport	18,020	0	-	-
6730	insult	179,721	0	-	-
6740	damage to property	718,405	4,495	0.6	0.6
6760	offenses against the environment (PC)	18,376	178	1.0	0.9
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	43,126	423	1.0	0.9
7250	offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	103,935	3,742	3.6	3.2
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	37,699	153	0.4	0.5
7300	drug offenses	276,740	3,182	1.1	1.2
----	Total no. of offenses	6,391,715	367,609	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 (42.7 %, compared to 42.1 % in 2004) 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 2005: also 17.1 %). However, in the case of theft by burglary in a dwelling, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 36.6 %, which can probably be attributed to improved home security measures. But it is important to keep in mind that, in the case of attempted theft, the number of unreported crimes is particularly high.

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 2004) 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 % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
----	Total offenses	6,391,715	6,633,156	-241,441	-3.6	55.0
0000	Offenses against life	3,549	3,525	24	0.7	92.9
0100	murder (Sect. 211 PC)	794	792	2	0.3	95.8
	including:					
0110	robbery attended with murder	49	56	-7	x	91.8
0120	sexual murder	22	26	-4	x	86.4
0200	manslaughter and killing another at his own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,602	1,688	-86	-5.1	95.8
0300	homicide by negligence (Sect. 222 PC) (not associated with traffic accidents)	930	951	-21	-2.2	84.3
0400	abortion (Sects. 218, 218b, 218c, 219a, 219b PC)	223	94	129	x	97.8
1000	Offenses against sexual self-determination	55,203	57,306	-2,103	-3.7	78.7
1100	with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (Sects. 174, 174a, 174b, 174c, 177, 178 PC) of which:	16,257	17,430	-1,173	-6.7	83.5
1110 ¹⁾	rape and sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC) of which:	8,133	8,831	-698	-7.9	83.7
1111	by sudden attack (individual offender) under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	2,449	2,551	-102	-4.0	73.5
1112	by sudden attack (group of offenders) (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	190	224	-34	-15.2	40.0
1113	by a group of offenders (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	306	335	-29	-8.7	79.4
1114	other offenses under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	5,176	5,711	-535	-9.4	90.4
1115	rape/sexual coercion attended by death (Sect. 178 PC)	10	10	0	x	90.0
1120	other types of sexual coercion under Sect. 177 (1 and 5) PC	6,519	6,792	-273	-4.0	79.8
1130	sexual abuse of persons under offender's care, taking advantage of official status or a confidential relationship (Sects. 174, 174a-c PC) including:	1,605	1,807	-202	-11.2	97.6
1131	to the prejudice of children	796	963	-167	-17.3	96.9

¹⁾ 2 cases in 2005 were included in the higher-level category (1110) and not in the subcategories (1111, ...).

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
1300	sexual abuse (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b, 179, 182, 183, 183a PC)	24,848	26,224	-1,376	-5.2	72.2
	of which:					
1310	sexual abuse of children (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b PC)	13,962	15,255	-1,293	-8.5	81.7
	of which:					
1311	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (1 and 2) PC	6,573	7,894	-1,321	-16.7	89.1
1312	indecent exposure/sexual acts in front of children (Sect. 176 (4) no. 1 PC)	2,659	2,771	-112	-4.0	49.5
1313	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (4) no. 2 PC	284	374	-90	-24.1	84.2
1314	exerting influence on children under Sect. 176 (4) no. 3 and 4 PC	946	1,009	-63	-6.2	75.9
1315	consummation of sexual intercourse with a child or other acts under Sect. 176a (2) no. 1 PC	1,435	1,589	-154	-9.7	96.7
1316	serious sexual abuse of children for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic material (Sect. 176a (3) PC)	138	182	-44	-24.2	84.1
1317	other types of serious sexual abuse of children under Sect. 176a PC	1,185	1,265	-80	-6.3	95.9
1318	sexual abuse of children attended by death (Sect. 176b PC)	0	4	-4	x	-
1320	indecent exposure and indecent acts in public (Sects. 183, 183a PC)	8,764	8,834	-70	-0.8	52.0
1330	sexual abuse of juveniles (Sect. 182 PC)	1,056	1,059	-3	-0.3	95.1
1340	sexual abuse of persons incapable of resisting (Sect. 179 PC)	1,066	1,076	-10	-0.9	90.1
1400	exploiting sexual inclinations Sects. 180, 180a, 180b, 181, 181a, 184, 184a, 184b, 184c, 184d, 184e PC	14,098	13,652	446	3.3	84.9
	including:					
Ch 1410	encouraging sexual acts of minors or exploiting prostitution (Sects. 180, 180a PC)	351	384	-33	-8.6	94.6
	of which:					
1411	encouraging sexual acts of minors Sect. 180 PC	221	190	31	16.3	94.1
1412	exploitation of prostitution (Sect. 180a PC)	130	194	-64	-33.0	95.4
1420	exploiting another's prostitution (Sects. 181 (1) no. 1, 181a PC)	436	476	-40	-8.4	95.6
1430	distribution of pornographic material (products) (Sects. 184, 184a, 184b, 184c PC)	12,035	11,132	903	8.1	83.2
	including:					
1431	to persons under 18 years of age (Sect. 184 (1) subparas 1, 2, 5 PC)	989	1,089	-100	-9.2	90.4
Ch 1432	distribution of child pornography on a commercial/gang-type basis (Sect. 184b (3) PC)	191	154	37	24.0	53.4
1433	possession/procurement of child pornography (Sect. 184b (2), (4) PC)	4,403	4,819	-416	-8.6	90.5
1434	distribution of child pornography (Sect. 184b (1) PC)	3,788	2,422	1,366	56.4	73.4
1440	trafficking in human beings (Sects. 180b, 181 (1) nos. 2, 3 PC)	621	820	-199	-24.3	91.0
	of which:					
1441	trafficking in human beings (Sect. 180b PC)	317	377	-60	-15.9	89.6
1442	aggravated trafficking in human beings (Sect. 181 (1) nos. 2, 3 PC)	304	443	-139	-31.4	92.4

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
2000	Acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom	735,632	718,053	17,579	2.4	85.9
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC) including:	54,841	59,732	-4,891	-8.2	50.9
2110 ¹⁾	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies of which:	728	807	-79	-10	64.8
2111	robberies of financial institutions (banks/savings banks)	547	638	-91	-14.3	72.6
2112	robberies of post offices	61	80	-19	x	36.1
2113	robberies of postal agencies	119	89	30	x	42.0
2120	other cash points and businesses including:	4,151	4,694	-543	-11.6	48.5
2121	gambling halls	402	394	8	2.0	47.3
2122	filling stations	949	1,121	-172	-15.3	49.8
2130	transports of cash and valuables of which:	146	147	-1	-0.7	23.3
2131	cash couriers and cash-department staff	141	135	6	4.4	22.7
2132	special cash-carrying vehicles	5	12	-7	x	40.0
2140	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC) including:	493	581	-88	-15.1	51.9
2141	robbing taxicab drivers	233	275	-42	-15.3	52.4
2150	robbery following restaurant/bar visit	276	301	-25	-8.3	33.7
2160	handbag robbery	4,927	5,897	-970	-16.4	28.9
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places	23,178	26,565	-3,387	-12.7	43.2
2180	robbery committed to obtain narcotics	199	219	-20	-9.1	79.4
2190	robberies in residences	2,605	2,866	-261	-9.1	75.0
2200	bodily injury (Sects. 223-227, 229, 231 PC) of which:	517,377	497,365	20,012	4.0	88.4
2210	bodily injury resulting in death (Sects. 227, 231 PC)	173	220	-47	-21.4	89.0
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury (Sects. 224, 226, 231 PC) including:	147,122	139,748	7,374	5.3	83.5
2221	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	58,224	53,874	4,350	8.1	76.7
2230	mistreatment of persons under offender's care (Sect. 225 PC) including:	4,149	4,176	-27	-0.6	97.3
2231	child abuse	2,905	2,916	-11	-0.4	97.6
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury (Sect. 223 PC)	347,207	334,827	12,380	3.7	90.3
2250	negligent bodily injury (Sect. 229 PC)	18,726	18,394	332	1.8	87.6
Ch 2300	offenses against personal freedom (Sects. 232-233a, 234, 235, 236, 239-239b, 240, 241, 316c PC) of which:	163,414	160,956	2,458	1.5	89.9
2310	kidnapping, child abduction, trafficking in children (Sects. 234-236 PC)	1,727	1,830	-103	-5.6	95.1
2320	deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats (Sects. 239, 240, 241 PC) of which:	161,436	158,965	2,471	1.6	89.9
2321	deprivation of liberty (Sect. 239 PC)	4,968	4,739	229	4.8	88.3
2322	coercion (Sect. 240 PC)	56,988	56,465	523	0.9	88.4
2323	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	99,480	97,761	1,719	1.8	90.8

¹⁾ In 2005 one case has not been recorded.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
2330	extortionate kidnapping (Sect. 239a PC)	95	94	1	x	89.5
	including:					
2331	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of financial institutions, post offices and postal agencies	6	7	-1	x	50.0
2332	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of other cash points and businesses	7	8	-1	x	71.4
2333	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	2	-2	x	-
2340	hostage taking (Sect. 239b PC)	69	66	3	x	94.2
	including:					
2341	hostage taking in connection with robberies of financial institutions, post offices or postal agencies	14	9	5	x	85.7
2342	hostage taking in connection with robberies of other cash points and businesses	1	3	-2	x	100.0
2343	hostage taking in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	1	0	1	x	100.0
2350	attacks on air and sea traffic (Sect. 316c PC)	3	1	2	x	0.0
N 2360	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	78	-	-	-	84.6
	of which:					
N 2361	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (1) PC)	46	-	-	-	87.0
N 2362	trafficking in human beings to the prejudice of children with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 1 PC)	2	-	-	-	100.0
N 2363	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	3	-	-	-	66.7
N 2364	trafficking in human beings on a commercial or gang-type basis with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 3 PC)	3	-	-	-	66.7
N 2365	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (4) PC)	24	-	-	-	83.3
N 2370	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC)	3	-	-	-	66.7
	of which:					
N 2371	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (1) PC)	0	-	-	-	-
N 2372	trafficking in human beings to the prejudice of children with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (3) no. 1 PC)	0	-	-	-	-
N 2373	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	0	-	-	-	-
N 2374	trafficking in human beings on a commercial or gang-type basis with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (3) no. 3 PC)	2	-	-	-	50.0
N 2375	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (4) PC)	1	-	-	-	100.0
N 2380	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a PC)	3	-	-	-	66.7
	of which:					
N 2381	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (1) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	3	-	-	-	66.7

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
N 2382	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (1) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC)	0	-	-	-	-
N 2383	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (2) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	0	-	-	-	-
N 2384	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (2) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC)	0	-	-	-	-
3***	Theft without aggravating circumstances (Sects. 242, 247, 248 a-c PC)	1,415,530	1,516,894	-101,364	-6.7	43.9
	in particular:					
3**1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	8,393	8,584	-191	-2.2	63.6
3**2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	7,317	7,497	-180	-2.4	36.4
3**3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	75,449	75,901	-452	-0.6	21.3
3**4	of firearms	375	508	-133	-26.2	39.5
3**5	of non-cash means of payment	98,191	96,147	2,044	2.1	8.9
3**6	of official seals and stamps, forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	759	780	-21	-2.7	20.3
3**7	of/from coin-operated machines	3,254	3,208	46	1.4	31.9
3**8	of antiques, works of art and religious items	1,038	1,071	-33	-3.1	26.6
305*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	2,409	2,211	198	9.0	37.8
310*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	62,374	65,152	-2,778	-4.3	25.7
315*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	41,458	41,069	389	0.9	15.1
320*	in/from kiosks	1,144	1,469	-325	-22.1	42.5
325*	in/from department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores	496,032	550,837	-54,805	-9.9	87.6
	including:					
326*	shoplifting	452,897	501,433	-48,536	-9.7	93.4
330*	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	661	851	-190	-22.3	33.9
335*	in/from dwellings	50,644	51,418	-774	-1.5	56.9
340*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	15,058	15,516	-458	-3.0	21.4
345*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	10,645	10,856	-211	-1.9	18.4
350*	in/from motor vehicles	36,142	38,398	-2,256	-5.9	17.0
3710	of narcotics from pharmacies	18	9	9	x	50.0
3720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	25	45	-20	x	80.0
3730	of narcotics from hospitals	121	99	22	x	52.1
3740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	16	12	4	x	12.5
3750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	201	200	1	0.5	81.1
3950	theft of heavy livestock	316	337	-21	-6.2	25.0
4***	Theft committed under aggravating circumstances (Sects. 243-244a PC)	1,311,518	1,444,136	-132,618	-9.2	13.9
	in particular:					
4**1	of motor vehicles	41,968	50,353	-8,385	-16.7	20.7
4**2	of mopeds and motorcycles	38,773	41,486	-2,713	-6.5	19.2
4**3	of bicycles	315,886	336,196	-20,310	-6.0	6.8
4**4	of firearms	585	683	-98	-14.3	27.5
4**5	of non-cash means of payment	14,895	15,107	-212	-1.4	17.9

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
4**6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	392	406	-14	-3.4	11.2
4**7	from/of coin-operated machines	25,008	23,102	1,906	8.3	18.0
4**8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	792	769	23	3.0	20.5
405*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,407	1,341	66	4.9	36.7
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	119,205	128,328	-9,123	-7.1	20.5
415*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	29,023	30,595	-1,572	-5.1	19.0
420*	in/from kiosks	8,122	8,626	-504	-5.8	20.9
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	48,881	54,705	-5,824	-10.6	34.3
	including:					
426*	shoplifting	8,396	7,984	412	5.2	85.8
430*	in/from show windows	3,002	3,535	-533	-15.1	21.0
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	109,736	124,155	-14,419	-11.6	19.6
	including:					
436*	daytime burglaries of residences	38,556	42,689	-4,133	-9.7	18.0
440*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	73,461	86,103	-12,642	-14.7	13.0
445*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	14,686	17,141	-2,455	-14.3	10.5
450*	in/from motor vehicles	355,230	401,256	-46,026	-11.5	8.8
4710	of narcotics from pharmacies	164	157	7	4.5	38.4
4720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	119	135	-16	-11.9	40.3
4730	of narcotics from hospitals	41	33	8	x	36.6
4740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	3	8	-5	x	33.3
4750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	37	44	-7	x	16.2
4950	theft of heavy livestock	84	97	-13	x	19.0
****	Total thefts	2,727,048	2,961,030	-233,982	-7.9	29.5
	in particular:					
***1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	50,361	58,937	-8,576	-14.6	27.9
***2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	46,090	48,983	-2,893	-5.9	22.0
***3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	391,335	412,097	-20,762	-5.0	9.6
***4	of firearms	958	1,191	-233	-19.6	32.3
***5	of non-cash means of payment	113,086	111,254	1,832	1.6	10.1
***6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	1,153	1,186	-33	-2.8	17.2
***7	of/from coin-operated machines	28,262	26,310	1,952	7.4	19.6
***8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	1,830	1,840	-10	-0.5	23.9
05	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	3,816	3,552	264	7.4	37.4
10	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	181,579	193,480	-11,901	-6.2	22.3
15	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	70,481	71,664	-1,183	-1.7	16.7
20	in/from kiosks	9,266	10,095	-829	-8.2	23.6
25	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	544,913	605,542	-60,629	-10.0	82.8
	including:					
26	shoplifting	461,293	509,417	-48,124	-9.4	93.2
30	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	3,663	4,386	-723	-16.5	23.3
35	in/from dwellings	160,380	175,573	-15,193	-8.7	31.4
40	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	88,519	101,619	-13,100	-12.9	14.4

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
45	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	25,331	27,997	-2,666	-9.5	13.8
50	in/from motor vehicles	391,372	439,654	-48,282	-11.0	9.6
*550	from the exterior of motor vehicles	152,100	161,466	-9,366	-5.8	9.0
*710	of narcotics from pharmacies	182	166	16	9.6	39.6
*720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	144	180	-36	-20.0	47.2
*730	of narcotics from hospitals	162	132	30	22.7	48.1
*740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	19	20	-1	x	15.8
*750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	238	244	-6	-2.5	71.0
90	pickpocketing	110,552	119,362	-8,810	-7.4	5.4
*950	theft of heavy livestock	402	434	-32	-7.4	23.6
5000	Fraud-type property offenses and forgery	1,181,268	1,174,812	6,456	0.5	82.4
5100	fraud (Sects. 263, 263a, 264, 264a, 265, 265a, 265b PC)	949,921	941,859	8,062	0.9	83.1
	of which					
5110 ¹⁾	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud	300,722	269,617	31,105	11.5	80.2
	of which					
5111	obtaining motor vehicles by fraud	3,121	3,116	5	0.2	92.2
5112	obtaining other goods by fraud	202,959	183,960	18,999	10.3	74.3
5113	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	94,642	82,541	12,101	14.7	92.5
5120	fraud involving land and buildings	681	729	-48	-6.6	98.1
5130	fraud involving holdings and investments	10,675	10,194	481	4.7	99.3
	of which					
5131	prospectus fraud (Sect. 264a)	222	228	-6	-2.6	94.1
5132	investment fraud under Sect. 263 PC	6,529	9,274	-2,745	-29.6	99.6
5133	fraud involving speculative exchange translations	245	177	68	38.4	88.2
5134 ²⁾	fraud involving holdings	3,527	367	3,160	861.0	99.9
5135	security-deposit fraud	113	119	-6	-5.0	96.5
5136	debt-conversion fraud	39	29	10	x	82.1
5140	monetary credit fraud	6,789	6,701	88	1.3	90.5
	of which:					
5141	credit fraud (Sect. 265b PC)	898	676	222	32.8	93.8
5142	subsidy fraud (Sect. 264 PC)	628	657	-29	-4.4	99.5
5143	credit fraud (Sect. 263 PC)	4,740	4,846	-106	-2.2	93.6
5144	fraud involving bills of exchange	489	455	34	7.5	42.3
5145	securities fraud	34	67	-33	x	91.2
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services (Sect.265a PC)	192,930	189,121	3,809	2.0	98.3
5160	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	103,706	129,619	-25,913	-20.0	48.1
	of which:					
5161	checks	1,671	2,229	-558	-25.0	67.9
5162 ³⁾	debit cards without PIN ⁴⁾ (direct debiting)	48,143	67,591	-19,448	-28.8	48.7
5163	debit cards with PIN	32,232	36,088	-3,856	-10.7	40.9
5164	credit cards	14,184	17,057	-2,873	-16.8	52.5
5165	payment card data	3,610	3,373	237	7.0	51.0
5169	other non-cash means of payment	3,866	3,281	585	17.8	72.2

¹⁾ 2005: The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions).

²⁾ 2005: A complex investigation with 3.000 individual cases in a federal state.

³⁾ The decrease might be due to stricter controls by retailers (requisition of ID's) as well as due to the results of the system KUNO (combatting crime in non-cash payment traffic by using non-police organizational structure).

⁴⁾ PIN = Personal identification number

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
5170 ¹⁾	other types of fraud	333,131	334,422	(-1,291)	-0.4	87.1
	of which:					
5171	fraudulent failure to provide service as agreed	28,617	32,804	-4,187	-12.8	93.2
5172	obtaining services by fraud	41,648	36,835	4,813	13.1	94.8
5173 ²⁾	job placement fraud	1,151	495	656	132.5	98.6
5174	fraud to the detriment of insurance companies and insurance abuse (Sects. 263, 265 PC)	9,746	11,743	-1,997	-17.0	98.8
5175	computer fraud (Sect. 263a PC) (if not recorded under key nos. 5163 or 5179)	15,875	14,186	1,689	11.9	48.7
5176	fraud involving commissions	3,015	2,235	780	34.9	98.3
5177	fraud to the detriment of social security systems and institutions	7,484	11,883	-4,399	-37.0	95.7
5178	(other types of) social security fraud (if not recorded under key no. 5177)	21,448	19,744	1,704	8.6	99.0
5179	fraud involving authorization to access communication services	5,788	7,357	-1,569	-21.3	64.4
5181	false accounting	9,296	11,401	-2,105	-18.5	96.4
5182 ³⁾	nonpayment of hotel bill	11,387	12,277	-890	-7.2	95.9
5183	account opening and transfer fraud	11,130	11,694	-564	-4.8	74.0
5184 ³⁾	nonpayment of pub/restaurant bill	6,537	6,640	-103	-1.6	92.8
5188 ⁴⁾	loan procurement fraud	3,859	1,289	2,570	199.4	99.3
5189 ⁵⁾	further types of fraud	132,178	124,155	8,023	6.5	83.9
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	48,407	49,152	-745	-1.5	98.7
	of which:					
5210	breach of trust (Sect. 266 PC)	12,032	11,020	1,012	9.2	98.7
	including:					
5211	breach of trust involving investment transactions	545	324	221	68.2	99.4
5220	withholding and embezzlement of wages or salaries (Sect. 266a PC)	26,567	29,347	-2,780	-9.5	99.4
5230	misuse of check cards and credit cards (Sect. 266b PC)	9,808	8,785	1,023	11.6	97.0
5300	embezzlement (Sects. 246, 247, 248a PC)	103,933	103,681	252	0.2	63.0
	including:					
5310	motor vehicle misappropriation	8,854	8,695	159	1.8	95.2
5400	document forgery (Sects. 267-271, 273-279, 281 PC)	64,430	65,511	-1,081	-1.7	90.3
	including:					
5410	falsification of technical recordings (Sect. 268 PC)	2,445	2,707	-262	-9.7	97.5
5420	forgery committed to obtain narcotics	1,261	1,245	16	1.3	71.8
5430	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (Sects. 269, 270 PC)	1,012	570	442	77.5	46.7
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)	7,873	7,760	113	1.5	74.1
	including:					

¹⁾ 2005: 1 287 cases and 2004: 1 456 cases were only recorded in the higher level category (5100).

²⁾ 2005: Investigative complex including numerous individual cases.

³⁾ 2005 and 2004: excluding Bavaria.

⁴⁾ 2005: In one federal state three big investigations with numerous individual cases; 2004: key no. has not been introduced in all federal states.

⁵⁾ 2005 and 2004 excluding Bavaria. 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 % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
5510	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, including preparatory acts (Sect. 146 except for (1) subpara 3, Sects. 148, 149 PC)	2,779	2,737	42	1.5	95.1
5520	putting counterfeit money into circulation (Sect. 146 (1) subpara 3, Sect. 147 PC)	3,265	2,350	915	38.9	73.8
5530	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting guarantee-secured and non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	1,765	2,615	-850	-32.5	40.6
5531	of which: use of false guarantee-secured or non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	1,180	1,394	-214	-15.4	39.4
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)	585	1,221	-636	-52.1	43.1
5600	bankruptcy offenses (Sects. 283, 283a-d PC)	6,704	6,849	-145	-2.1	99.2
5610	of which: criminal bankruptcy (Sect. 283 PC)	4,350	4,373	-23	-0.5	99.6
5620	especially serious case of bankruptcy (Sect. 283a PC)	22	28	-6	x	90.9
5630	violation of the obligation to keep books (Sect. 283b PC)	2,055	2,130	-75	-3.5	98.4
5640	preferential treatment for a creditor (Sect. 283c PC)	229	279	-50	-17.9	100.4
5650	preferential treatment for a debtor (Sect. 283d PC)	48	39	9	x	100.0
6000	Other criminal offenses (PC)	1,207,415	1,212,118	-4,703	-0.4	50.2
6100	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	5,862	6,172	-310	-5.0	86.0
6110	including: extortion on a sexual basis	79	74	5	x	86.1
6200	resistance to public authority and offenses against public order (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121, 123-127, 129, 130-134, 136, 138, 140, 143, 145, 145a, 145c, 145d PC)	126,694	126,378	316	0.3	90.5
6210	including: resistance to public authority (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121 PC)	25,664	24,919	745	3.0	98.6
6220 ¹⁾	trespassing on the premises of another Sects 123, 124 PC	66,210	64,843	1,367	2.1	92.9
6221	of which: trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 123 PC)	66,151	64,697	1,454	2.2	92.9
6222	aggravated trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 124 PC)	58	146	-88	-60.3	74.1
6230	breach of the public peace (Sects. 125, 125a PC)	1,705	1,362	343	25.2	77.4
6240	feigning commission of a crime (Sect. 145d PC)	13,441	13,696	-255	-1.9	99.1
6241	including: feigning a robbery	1,359	1,538	-179	-11.6	99.3
6242	feigning a theft	2,127	2,284	-157	-6.9	100.5
6260	glorification of violence (Sect. 131 PC)	329	238	91	38.2	85.4
6261	including: material made available to persons under 18 (Sect. 131 (1) no. 3 PC)	76	37	39	x	89.5
6270	incitement to hatred and violence against segments of the population (Sect. 130 PC)	2,812	2,649	163	6.2	69.8

¹⁾ 1 case in 2005 was included in the higher-level category (6220) and not in the subcategories (6221, ...).

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
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) including:	28,950	28,191	759	2.7	96.6
6310	receiving stolen motor vehicles (Sects. 259-260a PC) including:	1,438	1,714	-276	-16.1	97.8
6311	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	257	347	-90	-25.9	98.8
6312	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	102	35	67	x	97.1
6313	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	237	295	-58	-19.7	96.6
6320	other types of receiving (Sects. 259-260a PC) including:	20,340	20,235	105	0.5	97.9
6321	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	1,721	1,576	145	9.2	98.1
6322	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	334	95	239	x	99.4
6323 ¹⁾	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	463	190	273	143.7	99.8
6330 ²⁾	money laundering, concealment of unlawfully acquired assets (Sect. 261 PC)	2,023	776	-	x	80.8
6400	arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306d, 306f PC) including:	24,045	25,386	-1,341	-5.3	50.0
6410	(wilful) arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306c, 306f (1 and 2) PC)	12,636	13,104	-468	-3.6	37.8
Ch 6500	competition- and corruption-related offenses, offenses committed in office (Sects. 108b, 108e, 258a, 298-300, 331-353d, 355, 357 PC) of which:	5,532	5,510	22	0.4	81.8
Ch 6510	accepting a benefit, taking a bribe (Sects. 108b, 108e, 331, 332, 335 PC) of which:	999	1,056	-57	-5.4	95.2
6511	accepting a benefit (Sect. 331 PC)	718	802	-84	-10.5	96.2
Ch 6512	taking a bribe (Sects. 108b, 108e, 332 PC)	240	242	-2	-0.8	92.1
6513	taking a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) subpara 3 PC	12	4	8	x	91.7
6514	all other especially serious cases of taking bribes under Sect. 335 PC	29	8	21	x	96.6
Ch 6520	granting a benefit, offering a bribe (Sects. 108b, 108e, 333, 334, 335 PC) of which:	808	892	-84	-9.4	98.0
6521	granting a benefit (Sect. 333 PC)	254	462	-208	-45.0	96.9
Ch 6522	offering a bribe (Sects. 108b, 108e, 334 PC)	436	421	15	3.6	98.2
6523	offering a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) no. 3 PC)	102	5	97	x	100.0
6524	all other especially serious cases of offering a bribe under Sect. 335 PC	16	4	12	x	100.0

¹⁾ 2005: Investigative complex including numerous individual cases.

²⁾ 2005: In one federal state 1 221 cases were faultily assigned to this key no; 802 cases were recorded correctly. This corresponds with an increase of 3,4 % or 26 cases.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
6550	other offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 339-353d, 355, 357 PC) including:	3,254	3,085	169	5.5	71.3
6551	bodily injury committed in office (Sect. 340 PC)	2,124	2,113	11	0.5	70.2
6552	breach of official secrecy (Sect. 353b PC)	182	196	-14	-7.1	61.0
6560	anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender (Sect. 298 PC)	118	95	23	x	92.4
6570 ¹⁾	taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sects. 299, 300 PC) of which:	353	382	-29	-7.6	99.2
6571	taking and offering a bribe under Sect. 299 PC	246	340	-94	-27.6	98.8
6572	on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 300 subpara 2 PC	21	10	11	x	100.0
6573	-benefit of great magnitude under Sect. 300 (2) subpara 1 PC	16	32	-16	x	100.0
6600	criminal self-interest (Sects. 284, 285, 287-293, 297 PC) including:	7,052	7,402	-350	-4.7	84.5
6610	games of chance (Sects. 284, 285, 287 PC)	1,822	1,674	148	8.8	97.1
6620	poaching (Sects. 292, 293 PC) including:	4,156	4,453	-297	-6.7	76.1
6621	game poaching (Sect. 292 PC)	1,131	1,124	7	0.6	32.2
6630	usury (Sect. 291 PC)	197	391	-194	-49.6	83.2
6700	all other offenses under the Penal Code (excluding traffic offenses) including:	1,009,280	1,013,079	-3,799	-0.4	43.2
6710	nonsupport (Sect. 170 PC)	18,020	19,976	-1,956	-9.8	99.8
6720	failure to provide proper care or education (Sect. 171 PC)	1,178	1,170	8	0.7	97.5
6730	insult (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC) including:	179,721	174,455	5,266	3.0	90.4
6731	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	18,738	17,480	1,258	7.2	74.7
6740	damage to property (Sect.(Sect. 303-305a PC) including:	718,405	723,087	-4,682	-0.6	26.2
6741	damage to motor vehicles	277,508	277,526	-18	-0.0	19.0
6742 ²⁾	alteration of data, computer sabotage (Sects. 303a, 303b PC)	1,609	3,130	-1,521	-48.6	35.9
6743	other damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	112,965	117,969	-5,004	-4.2	28.0
6745	destruction of important equipment (Sect. 305a PC)	558	568	-10	-1.8	46.4
6750	crimes involving explosives or nuclear radiation (Sects. 307-312 PC) of which:	378	365	13	3.6	61.4
6751	causing an explosion through nuclear energy (Sect. 307 PC)	0	0	0	x	-
6752	causing a non-nuclear explosion (Sect. 308 PC)	346	338	8	2.4	61.0
6753	misuse of ionizing radiation (Sect. 309 PC)	0	2	-2	x	-
6754	preparation of a crime involving explosives or radiation (Sect. 310 PC)	32	22	10	x	65.6

¹⁾ 70 cases in 2005 were included in the higher-level category (6570) and not in the subcategories (6571, ...).

²⁾ 2004: Investigative complex including numerous individual cases.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
6755	release of ionizing radiation (Sect. 311 PC)	0	3	-3	x	-
6756	defective construction of a nuclear facility (Sect. 312 PC)	0	0	0	x	-
6760	offenses against the environment (Sects. 324, 324a, 325-330a PC)	18,376	21,409	-3,033	-14.2	59.7
	including:					
6761	pollution of a body of water (Sect. 324 PC)	3,759	4,051	-292	-7.2	52.4
6762	air pollution (Sect. 325 PC)	176	184	-8	-4.3	70.5
6763	causing noise, vibrations and non-ionizing radiation (Sect. 325a PC)	45	45	0	x	86.7
6764	unauthorized handling of dangerous waste (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	11,802	14,552	-2,750	-18.9	59.0
6765	unauthorized operation of facilities (Sect. 327 PC)	559	662	-103	-15.6	95.7
6766	unauthorized handling of radioactive substances and other hazardous substances and goods (Sect. 328 PC)	115	141	-26	-18.4	74.8
6767	endangering areas requiring protection (Sect. 329 PC)	15	23	-8	x	73.3
6768	illegal transit and export of waste under Sect. 326 (2) PC	107	114	-7	-6.1	72.0
6769	causing serious danger by releasing toxic substances (Sect. 330a PC)	50	46	4	x	64.0
6770	poisoning endangering the public under Sect. 314 PC	10	16	-6	x	50.0
6780 ¹⁾	data espionage (Sect. 202a PC)	2,366	1,743	623	35.7	42.2
7000	Supplementary criminal legislation	481,600	506,312	-24,712	-4.9	94.6
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	43,126	35,646	7,480	21.0	95.5
	of which:					
7120	Offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Act, Comp. Transformation Act	9,505	9,293	212	2.3	99.3
	including:					
7121	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sect. 84 Limited Liability Company Act)	8,425	8,222	203	2.5	99.3
7122	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sects 130b, 177a Commercial Code)	344	286	58	20.3	99.1
Ch 7130 ²⁾	offenses involving illicit work (Sects. 10, 11 Law on Illicit Work, Sects. 15, 15a Labor Leasing Act) and fraudulent obtaining of social security contributions involving rendering of services or work performances (Sect. 9 Law on Illicit Work)	433	1,105	-672	-60.8	95.4
7140	offenses involving the banking industry and the Securities Trading Act, Banking Act, Stock Exchange Act, Securities Deposit Act, Mortgage Banking Act, Sect. 35 Federal Bank Act	324	313	11	3.5	89.5

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

²⁾ Because illicit work and black labour are combatted by customs authorities – financial control, illicit work -, the PCS-registration is very incomplete. The cases, that are processed by customs, are normally not recorded in the PCS.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
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) including:	20,065	12,196	7,869	64.5	94.7
7151	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	2,667	2,782	-115	-4.1	98.7
7152	software piracy in the form of repetitive and gainful activity	637	1,117	-480	-43.0	96.9
Ch 7153	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (1 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	183	140	43	30.7	97.8
Ch 7154	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (2 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	154	127	27	21.3	98.1
Ch 7160	Offenses involving food products (e.g. Food Products and Necessaries Act, Pharmaceutical Preparations Act, Wine Act, Feedstuffs Act, Meat Hygiene Act) including:	8,833	9,290	-457	-4.9	93.7
7161	offenses under the Food Products and Necessaries Act	3,225	3,932	-707	-18.0	91.8
7162	offenses under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	4,708	3,816	892	23.4	94.6
7163	offenses under the Wine Act	346	290	56	19.3	97.4
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:	3,966	3,449	517	15.0	95.3
7192	offenses against the Unfair Competition Act - excluding Sect. 17	670	786	-116	-14.8	90.3
7200	offenses against other supplementary criminal legislation (<i>excluding traffic offenses</i>) including:	154,076	179,033	-24,957	-13.9	96.5
7210	offenses against Sect. 27 (2) Juveniles Protection Act	228	292	-64	-21.9	96.1
7220	offenses against Sect. 27 (1) Juveniles Protection Act	171	137	34	24.8	97.7
7240 ¹⁾	offenses against Sect. 24 of the Passport Act	36	(717)	-	-	94.4
Ch 7250 ²⁾	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act including:	103,935	124,552	-20,617	-16.6	97.6
Ch 7251	illegal entry (border crossing) under the Aliens Act	24,015	30,202	-6,187	-20.5	97.4
Ch 7252	alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Act	4,600	6,131	-1,531	-25.0	80.4
Ch 7253	fraudulently obtaining a residence permit/ temporary suspension of deportation (Sect. 92 (2) no. 2 Aliens Act)	4,925	5,571	-646	-11.6	98.7
Ch 7254	gang-type alien smuggling under Sect. 92b Aliens Act on a repetitive and gainful basis	554	1,046	-492	-47.0	93.9
7255	offenses against Sects. 84 and 85 of the Asylum Procedures Act	9,425	13,056	-3,631	-27.8	99.3
7256	gang-type inducement to fraudulent application for asylum on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 84a Asylum Procedures Act)	36	2	34	x	91.7

¹⁾ 2004: 677 cases were misrecorded by one of the Länder. The correct number of cases was 40 which results in a decrease of 4 cases.

²⁾ 5 cases in 2005 were included in the higher-level category (7250) and not in the subcategories (7251, ...).

T5

	Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
			2005	2004	Number	in %	
Ch	7257	illegal stay under the Aliens Act	41,883	48,296	-6,413	-13.3	99.1
N	7258	entry (border crossing) or stay despite the refusal of freedom of movement (Sect. 9 Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.)	93	-	-	-	98.9
Ch	7259	other offenses against Aliens Act	18,399	20,245	-1,846	-9.1	97.9
	7260 ¹⁾	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	37,699	41,643	-3,944	-9.5	94.7
		of which:					
	7262	offenses against the Weapons Act	37,023	41,031	-4,008	-9.8	94.8
	7263	offenses against the War Weapons Control Act	563	612	-49	-8.0	86.1
	7280	offenses against the Federal (or State) Data Protection Act	211	274	-63	-23.0	65.9
	7300	Drug offenses - Narcotics Act (unless included under another key no.)	276,740	283,708	-6,968	-2.5	94.3
		of which:					
	7310	general violations under Sect. 29 NCA (<i>unless these are to be recorded under key no. 7340 ff.</i>)	194,444	200,378	-5,934	-3.0	95.4
		of which:					
	7311	involving heroin	22,592	23,161	-569	-2.5	95.8
	7312	involving cocaine	14,728	14,660	68	0.5	92.4
	7313	involving LSD	207	207	0	0.0	97.1
	7314	involving amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	15,845	14,039	1,806	12.9	95.8
	7315	involving amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	6,328	7,383	-1,055	-14.3	95.6
	7318	involving cannabis and preparations thereof	124,170	131,587	-7,417	-5.6	96.4
	7319	involving other drugs	10,574	9,341	1,233	13.2	86.5
	7320	trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under Sect. 29 NCA	67,320	70,761	-3,441	-4.9	91.3
		of which:					
	7321	in/of heroin	9,321	10,395	-1,074	-10.3	91.2
	7322	in/of cocaine	7,139	8,142	-1,003	-12.3	88.8
	7323	in/of LSD	122	119	3	2.5	95.9
	7324	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	5,128	4,904	224	4.6	93.0
	7325	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	3,024	3,510	-486	-13.8	93.2
	7328	in/of cannabis and preparations thereof	39,440	40,687	-1,247	-3.1	92.1
	7329	in/of other drugs	3,146	3,004	142	4.7	82.2
	7330	illegal importation of drugs under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA	4,682	4,586	96	2.1	97.1
		(<i>significant amounts</i>)					
		of which:					
	7331	of heroin	730	837	-107	-12.8	98.2
	7332	of cocaine	661	681	-20	-2.9	94.1
	7333	of LSD	11	11	0	x	90.9
	7334	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	334	299	35	11.7	96.4
	7335	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	137	175	-38	-21.7	92.0
	7338	of cannabis and preparations thereof	2,534	2,375	159	6.7	98.0
	7339	of other drugs	275	208	67	32.2	96.7
	7340	other violations of the NCA	10,294	7,983	2,311	28.9	92.2
		of which:					

¹⁾ 113 cases in 2005 were included in the higher-level category (7260) and not in the subcategories (7262, ...).

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
7341	illegal cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA	2,534	2,554	-20	-0.8	82.7
7342	cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA)	420	353	67	19.0	96.4
7343	making available funds or other assets (Sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA)	40	60	-20	x	97.5
7344	advertising drugs (Sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA)	7	24	-17	x	85.7
7345	dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (Sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable)	1,715	1,648	67	4.1	94.9
7346	negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (Sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA)	45	58	-13	x	88.9
7347	illegal prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA)	59	136	-77	-56.6	100.0
7348	trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of a significant amount of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA)	5,474	3,150	2,324	73.8	95.3
7400	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the environmental sector (in addition to key no. 7160)	7,658	7,925	-267	-3.4	62.0
	including:					
7410	offenses under the Chemicals Act	385	464	-79	-17.0	90.1
7420	offenses under the Protection against Diseases Act and the Epizootic Diseases Act	35	66	-31	x	71.4
7430	offenses under the Nature Conservation Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	7,068	7,244	-176	-2.4	60.6

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR % 2005
		2005	2004	Number	in %	
<i>Aggregate key numbers</i>						
N 8900	total offenses, excluding offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 7250)	6,287,780	6,508,604	-220824	-3.3928	54.3
8910 ¹⁾	drug-related crime including:	278,950	285,914	-6,964	-2.4	94.1
8911 ¹⁾	offenses directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,210	2,206	4	0.2	65.8
8920	violent crime	212,832	211,172	1,660	0.8	75.3
8930	economic crime	89,224	81,135	8,089	10.0	95.4
	in particular:					
8931	in fraud cases	43,353	37,745	5,608	14.9	94.1
8932	insolvency offenses according to the PC and supplementary criminal legislation	15,093	14,902	191	1.3	99.3
8933	economic crime in the fields of investment, financing, etc.	12,529	12,127	402	3.3	98.5
8934	competition-related offenses	5,934	4,835	1,099	22.7	96.8
8935	economic crime in connection with employment	13,743	14,765	-1,022	-6.9	99.3
8936	fraud and breach of trust in connection with holdings and capital investment	11,064	10,370	694	6.7	99.4
8960	offenses against provisions designed to protect young persons	1,464	1,555	-91	-5.9	92.1
8970	computer crime	62,186	66,973	-4,787	-7.1	48.1
8990	street crime	1,621,978	1,718,141	-96,163	-5.6	16.4

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*, *001²⁾*002²⁾, *003²⁾, *007²⁾, 6230, 6741, 6743, 7151 and 7152

¹⁾ Because of a special key no. of a federalstaff, 5 cases of theft of drugs could not recorded key no. „theft“.

²⁾ This key number (crime scene: the street) is not listed separately in the federal-level tables.

Crime recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants

T11

City	Population 01.01.2005	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2005	2004	absolute	in %	2005	2004
Aachen	257,821	161	25,467	25,182	285	1.1	9,878	9,814
Augsburg	260,407	147	26,008	26,643	-635	-2.4	9,987	10,278
Bergisch Gladbach	105,896	83	5,682	5,776	-94	-1.6	5,366	5,446
Berlin	3,387,828	892	509,175	539,667	-30,492	-5.7	15,030	15,927
Bielefeld	328,012	258	26,909	27,619	-710	-2.6	8,204	8,409
Bochum	388,179	145	50,718	40,217	10,501	26.1	13,066	10,384
Bonn	311,938	141	38,009	36,102	1,907	5.3	12,185	11,606
Bottrop	119,910	101	10,437	9,550	887	9.3	8,704	7,937
Braunschweig	245,872	192	28,609	27,675	934	3.4	11,636	11,292
Bremen	545,932	327	81,701	85,982	-4,281	-5.0	14,965	15,781
Bremerhaven	117,281	78	14,951	15,334	-383	-2.5	12,748	12,965
Chemnitz	248,365	221	25,683	25,968	-285	-1.1	10,341	10,390
Cottbus	106,415	164	12,190	13,642	-1,452	-10.6	11,455	12,684
Darmstadt	140,078	122	14,328	16,471	-2,143	-13.0	10,229	11,790
Dortmund	588,680	280	65,573	68,865	-3,292	-4.8	11,139	11,679
Dresden	487,421	328	45,161	48,933	-3,772	-7.7	9,265	10,118
Duisburg	504,403	233	47,577	53,120	-5,543	-10.4	9,432	10,488
Düsseldorf	572,663	217	80,717	82,922	-2,205	-2.7	14,095	14,484
Erfurt	202,450	269	24,035	28,745	-4,710	-16.4	11,872	14,255
Erlangen	102,578	77	8,311	9,427	-1,116	-11.8	8,102	9,202
Essen	588,084	210	54,825	57,359	-2,534	-4.4	9,323	9,730
Frankfurt a.M.	646,889	248	113,657	118,120	-4,463	-3.8	17,570	18,358
Freiburg i. Br.	213,998	153	26,823	27,538	-715	-2.6	12,534	12,959
Fürth	112,506	63	8,539	8,917	-378	-4.2	7,590	7,969
Gelsenkirchen	270,107	105	24,208	25,176	-968	-3.8	8,962	9,241
Gera	105,153	152	10,842	10,461	381	3.6	10,311	9,835
Göttingen	122,187	117	15,387	14,129	1,258	8.9	12,593	11,498
Hagen	198,780	160	17,093	19,833	-2,740	-13.8	8,599	9,915
Halle (Saale)	238,497	135	30,875	32,404	-1,529	-4.7	12,946	13,495
Hamburg	1,734,830	755	244,807	261,268	-16,461	-6.3	14,111	15,067
Hamm	184,926	226	14,920	15,796	-876	-5.5	8,068	8,540
Hannover	515,841	204	80,936	73,878	7,058	9.6	15,690	14,313
Heidelberg	143,123	109	13,922	14,638	-716	-4.9	9,727	10,239
Heilbronn	121,320	100	9,680	9,697	-17	-0.2	7,979	8,034
Herne	171,831	51	20,410	17,181	3,229	18.8	11,878	9,939
Hildesheim	102,937	93	10,012	10,955	-943	-8.6	9,726	10,611
Ingolstadt	120,157	133	10,850	11,255	-405	-3.6	9,030	9,416
Jena	102,442	114	8,226	8,677	-451	-5.2	8,030	8,454
Karlsruhe	284,163	173	30,458	29,641	817	2.8	10,718	10,489
Kassel	194,464	107	25,239	26,429	-1,190	-4.5	12,979	13,601
Kiel	233,329	118	33,776	37,832	-4,056	-10.7	14,476	16,234
Koblenz	107,039	105	15,133	17,472	-2,339	-13.4	14,138	16,237
Köln(Cologne)	969,709	405	131,830	138,195	-6,365	-4.6	13,595	14,307
Krefeld	238,270	138	27,172	26,398	774	2.9	11,404	11,065
Leipzig	498,491	298	64,187	68,985	-4,798	-7.0	12,876	13,865
Leverkusen	161,601	79	12,732	12,722	10	0.1	7,879	7,875
Lübeck	211,874	214	26,815	29,708	-2,893	-9.7	12,656	13,964
Ludwigshafen	163,383	78	18,260	18,562	-302	-1.6	11,176	11,399

T11

City	Population 01.01.2005	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2005	2004	absolute	in %	2005	2004
Magdeburg	226,675	201	32,031	35,246	-3,215	-9.1	14,131	15,490
Mainz	186,061	98	23,057	21,506	1,551	7.2	12,392	11,592
Mannheim	307,499	145	33,569	37,719	-4,150	-11.0	10,917	12,232
Moers	107,930	68	9,397	10,921	-1,524	-14.0	8,707	10,121
Mönchengladbach	261,966	170	24,085	24,828	-743	-3.0	9,194	9,462
Mülheim a.d. Ruhr	170,327	91	13,905	13,961	-56	-0.4	8,164	8,177
München(Munich)	1,249,176	310	108,675	113,434	-4,759	-4.2	8,700	9,090
Münster	270,038	303	29,057	28,408	649	2.3	10,760	10,538
Neuss	151,875	99	12,342	12,010	332	2.8	8,126	7,899
Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	495,302	186	44,652	46,620	-1,968	-4.2	9,015	9,446
Oberhausen	219,309	77	22,774	22,357	417	1.9	10,384	10,161
Offenbach	119,527	45	13,580	14,907	-1,327	-8.9	11,361	12,505
Oldenburg	158,394	103	19,920	19,875	45	0.2	12,576	12,552
Osnabrück	164,489	120	20,795	20,631	164	0.8	12,642	12,465
Paderborn	142,979	179	12,865	14,409	-1,544	-10.7	8,998	10,161
Pforzheim	118,847	98	9,734	10,394	-660	-6.3	8,190	8,731
Potsdam	145,707	187	16,446	17,568	-1,122	-6.4	11,287	12,118
Recklinghausen	122,627	66	13,667	10,890	2,777	25.5	11,145	8,843
Regensburg	128,917	81	12,521	15,798	-3,277	-20.7	9,712	12,284
Remscheid	116,827	75	7,029	8,417	-1,388	-16.5	6,017	7,150
Reutlingen	112,229	87	12,398	9,868	2,530	25.6	11,047	8,784
Rostock	198,993	181	23,671	28,680	-5,009	-17.5	11,895	14,463
Saarbrücken	180,269	167	23,244	23,182	62	0.3	12,894	12,747
Salzgitter	108,763	224	6,658	6,529	129	2.0	6,122	5,943
Schwerin	97,110	130	13,629	14,036	-407	-2.9	14,035	14,367
Siegen	106,745	115	10,141	8,556	1,585	18.5	9,500	7,939
Solingen	164,205	89	10,580	10,399	181	1.7	6,443	6,320
Stuttgart *)	590,657	207	54,191	62,071	-7,880	-12.7	9,175	10,535
Trier	100,163	117	13,212	15,104	-1,892	-12.5	13,190	15,077
Ulm	120,107	119	11,773	11,493	280	2.4	9,802	9,593
Wiesbaden	274,076	204	26,333	23,604	2,729	11.6	9,608	8,678
Witten	101,181	72	8,200	8,457	-257	-3.0	8,104	8,306
Wolfsburg	122,148	204	10,699	10,355	344	3.3	8,759	8,438
Wuppertal	361,077	168	31,355	29,589	1,766	6.0	8,684	8,171
Würzburg	133,539	88	12,811	14,204	-1,393	-9.8	9,593	10,705

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

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 302,000 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 2.8 million persons attend trade fairs each year and about 51.1 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				
		2005	2004	2003	2002	2001			2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Aachen	394	153	134	152	149	132	Köln(Cologne)	1,652	170	211	217	193	155
Augsburg	151	58	48	71	75	66	Krefeld	276	116	97	90	98	102
Bergisch Gladbach	56	53	63	60	61	44	Leipzig	529	106	111	107	127	117
Berlin	7,878	233	251	251	261	232	Leverkusen	142	88	91	124	60	70
Bielefeld	264	80	76	95	78	79	Lübeck	261	123	147	140	128	150
Bochum	340	88	90	88	80	75	Ludwigshafen	184	113	93	116	92	65
Bonn	389	125	158	148	113	126	Magdeburg	282	124	133	138	151	156
Bottrop	80	67	75	88	95	99	Mainz	216	116	125	92	88	95
Braunschweig	205	83	59	82	80	65	Mannheim	255	83	84	82	94	80
Bremen	1,306	239	271	255	256	257	Moers	88	82	118	72	64	46
Bremerhaven	281	240	253	247	278	317	Mönchengladbach	218	83	91	94	100	95
Chemnitz	199	80	79	86	75	83	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	110	65	66	71	55	72
Cottbus	117	110	105	133	196	171	München(Munich)	710	57	66	72	67	66
Darmstadt	125	89	124	137	143	102	Münster	191	71	73	77	78	79
Dortmund	725	123	140	153	125	113	Neuss	153	101	74	74	78	67
Dresden	419	86	92	100	83	85	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	337	68	79	71	78	68
Duisburg	675	134	147	118	93	83	Oberhausen	200	91	125	140	118	94
Düsseldorf	1,052	184	209	200	198	162	Offenbach	185	155	211	199	193	198
Erfurt	288	142	158	141	120	130	Oldenburg	131	83	105	134	116	114
Erlangen	29	28	50	51	42	42	Osnabrück	290	176	141	161	144	159
Essen	638	108	99	105	102	102	Paderborn	103	72	64	78	58	63
Frankfurt a. M.	1,094	169	207	226	195	193	Pforzheim	47	40	47	63	59	56
Freiburg i. Br.	164	77	86	102	84	112	Potsdam	121	83	103	124	146	129
Fürth	49	44	53	46	64	39	Recklinghausen	116	95	110	123	112	85
Gelsenkirchen	303	112	118	121	108	103	Regensburg	105	81	60	58	61	67
Gera	45	43	42	48	82	67	Remscheid	46	39	41	65	64	70
Göttingen	106	87	103	98	114	103	Reutlingen	55	49	44	45	64	42
Hagen	197	99	107	99	97	69	Rostock	353	177	223	208	212	186
Halle (Saale)	526	221	202	179	285	279	Saarbrücken	213	118	144	126	126	87
Hamburg	3,531	204	238	256	264	308	Salzgitter	59	54	39	49	60	41
Hamm	128	69	78	83	110	79	Schwerin	181	186	199	232	192	216
Hannover	839	163	185	192	203	200	Siegen	79	74	49	59	64	39
Heidelberg	84	59	50	58	45	53	Solingen	127	77	61	53	42	43
Heilbronn	92	76	64	64	91	82	Stuttgart	374	63	80	79	80	83
Herne	198	115	127	111	105	108	Trier (since 2002)	96	96	89	81	108	
Hildesheim	146	142	108	125	110	130	Ulm	76	63	67	59	78	73
Ingolstadt	68	57	46	51	57	90	Wiesbaden	267	97	110	135	106	89
Jena (since 2002)	46	45	31	48	43		Witten	48	47	82	50	66	62
Karlsruhe	177	62	81	65	68	84	Wolfsburg	120	98	88	64	80	76
Kassel	272	140	223	156	170	205	Wuppertal	354	98	108	100	95	98
Kiel	330	141	162	141	164	181	Würzburg	52	39	41	43	37	41
Koblenz	113	106	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				
		2005	2004	2003	2002	2001			2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Aachen	991	384	419	468	426	498	Köln(Cologne)	4,287	442	549	605	556	649
Augsburg	215	83	87	86	73	99	Krefeld	603	253	299	294	282	368
Bergisch Gladbach	237	224	282	312	321	406	Leipzig	619	124	220	185	133	149
Berlin	6,061	179	180	193	230	284	Leverkusen	320	198	255	311	264	238
Bielefeld	515	157	158	159	144	138	Lübeck	336	159	172	218	165	217
Bochum	1,130	291	255	299	258	307	Ludwigshafen	303	185	144	156	151	141
Bonn	1,021	327	283	229	268	343	Magdeburg	378	167	147	172	185	185
Bottrop	343	286	264	260	302	255	Mainz	498	268	244	156	189	240
Braunschweig	343	140	152	132	231	217	Mannheim	678	220	214	196	205	199
Bremen	1,481	271	303	280	311	353	Moers	185	171	407	233	191	208
Bremerhaven	337	287	398	393	278	402	Mönchengladbach	693	265	259	222	248	257
Chemnitz	104	42	38	84	58	66	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	486	285	366	315	291	310
Cottbus	141	133	119	125	140	163	München(Munich)	1,265	101	95	81	92	113
Darmstadt	187	133	282	187	130	208	Münster	466	173	237	220	196	175
Dortmund	1,512	257	336	312	306	283	Neuss	312	205	179	238	325	233
Dresden	307	63	63	56	69	62	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	496	100	100	115	101	98
Duisburg	1,340	266	349	267	280	373	Oberhausen	505	230	283	265	349	348
Düsseldorf	1,947	340	384	449	539	461	Offenbach	441	369	379	354	269	398
Erfurt	340	168	265	228	189	187	Oldenburg	238	150	174	194	262	245
Erlangen	97	95	166	81	82	75	Osnabrück	395	240	306	223	389	375
Essen	1,776	302	288	284	349	382	Paderborn	148	104	114	118	116	108
Frankfurt a. M.	2,006	310	457	361	290	294	Pforzheim	98	82	113	75	80	57
Freiburg i. Br.	346	162	186	247	208	152	Potsdam	160	110	135	177	124	143
Fürth	99	88	130	98	82	138	Recklinghausen	328	267	301	274	348	305
Gelsenkirchen	725	268	305	322	310	287	Regensburg	75	58	72	60	138	80
Gera	230	219	183	201	264	153	Remscheid	123	105	155	210	312	358
Göttingen	295	241	215	184	285	290	Reutlingen	50	45	63	43	40	69
Hagen	391	197	214	227	246	212	Rostock	213	107	100	81	82	121
Halle (Saale)	302	127	140	177	203	190	Saarbrücken	519	288	262	226	227	157
Hamburg	6,683	385	425	470	443	500	Salzgitter	127	117	98	88	145	121
Hamm	363	196	306	190	246	164	Schwerin	78	80	70	121	119	134
Hannover	1,317	255	251	313	428	415	Siegen	132	124	87	100	86	70
Heidelberg	186	130	99	89	90	91	Solingen	354	216	180	146	230	245
Heilbronn	103	85	103	70	125	79	Stuttgart	282	48	122	93	103	111
Herne	391	228	214	255	342	325	Trier (since 2002)	158	158	120	117	108	
Hildesheim	140	136	177	142	334	235	Ulm	95	79	50	71	56	47
Ingolstadt	216	180	59	68	62	86	Wiesbaden	598	218	187	236	219	199
Jena (since 2002)	124	121	167	223	292		Witten	238	235	188	216	254	246
Karlsruhe	622	219	138	152	196	116	Wolfsburg	131	107	119	99	166	115
Kassel	365	188	193	285	229	224	Wuppertal	1,110	307	239	265	254	216
Kiel	415	178	211	198	200	279	Würzburg	72	54	78	65	54	61
Koblenz	181	169	225	176	163	98							

8. Victims

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

Victim classification by age and sex

T17

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Victims Total	Sex		Age					
			Male	Female	Chil-dren	Juve-niles	Young adults	Adults		
			(100 %)		<14	14<18	18<21	21<60	>60	
0100	murder and manslaughter	completed	869	55.0	45.0	9.2	4.1	3.6	60.9	22.2
+0200		attempted	1,854	68.6	31.4	4.0	4.2	7.3	76.4	8.1
		total	2,723	64.2	35.8	5.7	4.2	6.1	71.4	12.6
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,302	7.6	92.4	9.5	31.1	13.7	44.3	1.4
		attempted	2,390	4.8	95.2	3.8	22.3	14.4	57.3	2.2
		total	16,692	7.2	92.8	8.7	29.8	13.8	46.2	1.5
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	50,264	68.2	31.8	6.0	18.8	11.7	52.5	11.0
		attempted	11,142	65.6	34.4	10.9	16.4	9.6	50.3	12.7
		total	61,406	67.7	32.3	6.9	18.3	11.4	52.1	11.3
2200	bodily injury	completed	547,620	64.0	36.0	7.7	13.8	12.9	61.2	4.3
		attempted	22,815	70.8	29.2	6.1	8.5	8.4	70.6	6.4
		total	570,435	64.2	35.8	7.6	13.6	12.7	61.6	4.4
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	177,762	56.5	43.5	5.3	7.6	7.7	72.3	7.1
		attempted	4,301	54.2	45.8	9.6	9.8	7.4	66.5	6.7
		total	182,063	56.5	43.5	5.4	7.7	7.6	72.2	7.1

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	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.9
		attempted	2.2	0.7	2.0	4.8	3.2	0.7
		total	3.3	1.4	2.9	5.9	4.4	1.7
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	17.3	12.4	115.0	69.3	14.3	1.0
		attempted	2.9	0.8	13.8	12.2	3.1	0.3
		total	20.2	13.3	128.8	81.5	17.4	1.2
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	60.9	27.6	243.7	209.1	59.6	26.8
		attempted	13.5	11.1	47.3	38.0	12.7	6.9
		total	74.4	38.7	291.0	247.1	72.3	33.7
2200	bodily injury	completed	663.8	384.8	1,959.7	2,508.6	756.6	115.5
		attempted	27.7	12.7	50.0	68.1	36.4	7.1
		total	691.4	397.5	2,009.7	2,576.7	793.0	122.7
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	215.5	85.8	349.7	482.3	290.3	61.5
		attempted	5.2	3.8	10.9	11.2	6.5	1.4
		total	220.7	89.6	360.5	493.5	296.8	62.9

Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)¹⁾

T19

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Victim-suspect relationship (totals)					
				Related *)	Acquainted	Fellow countryman**)	Passing Relationship	No	Unclear
				in %					
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	869	32.2	31.0	2.2	10.4	11.3	13.0
		attempted	1,854	21.9	31.9	2.9	12.0	21.0	10.2
		total	2,723	25.2	31.6	2.7	11.5	17.9	11.1
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,302	20.2	42.7	0.3	13.9	17.0	5.9
		attempted	2,390	10.7	29.0	0.3	12.9	36.7	10.5
		total	16,692	18.9	40.7	0.3	13.7	19.8	6.6
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	50,264	1.0	9.0	0.3	7.8	65.3	16.6
		attempted	11,142	2.0	11.2	0.5	9.2	62.1	15.0
		total	61,406	1.2	9.4	0.3	8.0	64.7	16.3
2200	bodily injury	completed	547,620	14.0	28.2	0.7	12.1	34.7	10.3
		attempted	22,815	11.0	22.8	0.7	12.2	41.8	11.6
		total	570,435	13.9	27.9	0.7	12.1	35.0	10.4
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	177,762	13.4	28.8	0.8	12.7	32.3	11.9
		attempted	4,301	10.1	29.3	0.6	14.0	34.3	11.8
		total	182,063	13.4	28.8	0.8	12.7	32.4	11.9

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; 26.4 % of the victims had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear. Overall, robberies accounted for the largest share of offenses where no previous relationship was involved (almost two thirds), with the previous relationship remaining unclear in almost two fifths of these cases. On the other hand, in the case of robberies committed in dwellings, relatives were established as suspects with regard to one of every three victims.

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

T22

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Completed cases*)	Percentage of the loss cases with				Amount of loss in millions of euros
			under 50 euros	50 < 500	500 < 5.000	> 5.000	
2100	robberies,	44,716	31.2	51.0	14.5	3.3	61.1
	including:						
2110	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	551	4.5	5.6	16.2	73.7	20.1
2120	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	3,329	13.5	30.9	45.6	10.0	11.1
2130	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	117	5.1	6.0	29.9	59.0	1.6
2160	handbag robbery	4,076	19.9	65.9	13.7	0.5	1.3
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	18,941	29.8	58.3	11.1	0.8	7.9
2190	robberies in residences	2,219	22.4	47.6	23.7	6.3	5.2
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances, including:	1,389,221	42.1	46.9	9.9	1.1	606.7
	including:						
326*	shoplifting	445,966	78.8	19.4	1.8	0.1	30.0
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances, including:	1,087,132	11.5	53.4	29.7	5.4	1,571.6
	including:						
4**1	of motor vehicles	30,439	5.8	5.8	39.8	48.6	337.7
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	85,531	14.6	30.9	41.4	13.1	259.6
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	32,792	17.3	36.7	34.0	12.1	96.1
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	69,543	13.8	26.9	41.8	17.4	251.6
450*	from motor vehicles	301,914	9.0	57.5	31.9	1.5	218.9
5100	fraud, including:	893,531	44.6	32.3	17.4	5.7	2,389.0
	including:						
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services	192,498	94.7	4.9	0.3	0.0	3.4
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	48,406	13.2	21.6	40.1	25.1	948.9
5300	embezzlement	103,225	26.1	46.5	18.0	9.4	351.4
5600	bankruptcy offenses	4,628	61.5	1.2	4.7	32.7	477.5
7120	offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	9,491	41.6	0.8	4.3	53.3	1,933.3

*) Losses are recorded only for completed offenses

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2005 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 2.2 billion euros.

10. Suspects

3,518,567 cases were cleared up in 2005, and 2,313,136 suspects were recorded in this connection. Compared to the previous year, this represents a decrease of 71,132 (-3,0 %).

Age and sex of suspects

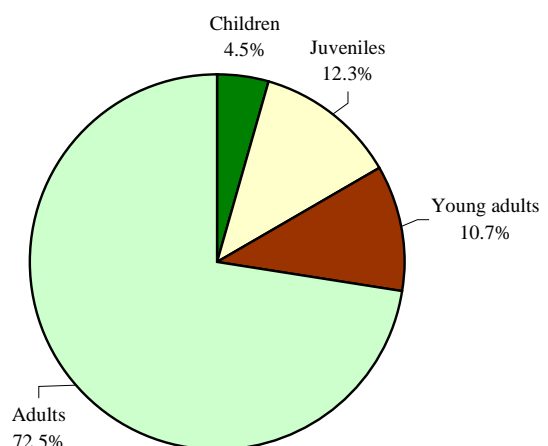
T32

Age group	Suspects						
	Total	Change compared with prev. year (in %)	Distribution %	Male Number	Male %	Female Number	Female %
Children	103,124	-10.9	4.5	73,169	71.0	29,955	29.0
up to age 6	1,376	-6.5	0.1	1,029	74.8	347	25.2
6 < 8	3,977	-9.3	0.2	3,115	78.3	862	21.7
8 < 10	10,685	-7.9	0.5	8,590	80.4	2,095	19.6
10 < 12	23,747	-10.8	1.0	17,881	75.3	5,866	24.7
12 < 14	63,339	-11.7	2.7	42,554	67.2	20,785	32.8
Juveniles	284,450	-4.3	12.3	208,491	73.3	75,959	26.7
14 < 16	130,284	-5.8	5.6	89,710	68.9	40,574	31.1
16 < 18	154,166	-2.9	6.7	118,781	77.0	35,385	23.0
Young adults (18 < 21)	247,450	-1.2	10.7	197,089	79.6	50,361	20.4
Adults	1,678,112	-2.5	72.5	1,285,663	76.6	392,449	23.4
21 < 23	149,900	-2.3	6.5	118,943	79.3	30,957	20.7
23 < 25	134,981	-1.6	5.8	106,671	79.0	28,310	21.0
25 < 30	262,888	-0.6	11.4	207,723	79.0	55,165	21.0
30 < 40	443,061	-5.4	19.2	343,012	77.4	100,049	22.6
40 < 50	355,864	-0.4	15.4	269,135	75.6	86,729	24.4
50 < 60	186,243	-1.4	8.1	138,271	74.2	47,972	25.8
60 and older	145,175	-4.2	6.3	101,908	70.2	43,267	29.8
Suspects - total	2,313,136	-3.0	100.0	1,764,412	76.3	548,724	23.7
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,210,012	-2.6	95.5	1,691,243	76.5	518,769	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	
		2005	2004	Number	%	2005	2004	Number	%
---	Total offenses	236,042	246,679	-10,637	-4.3	48,408	50,408	-2,000	-4.0
26	shoplifting - total	53,046	55,860	-2,814	-5.0	11,352	12,119	-767	-6.3
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances (shoplifting included)	83,191	87,746	-4,555	-5.2	17,007	17,901	-894	-5.0
2100	robbery	7,552	8,232	-680	-8.3	3,288	3,542	-254	-7.2
2170	-in streets, lanes or public places	4,242	4,715	-473	-10.0	2,037	2,224	-187	-8.4
4***	"aggravated" theft	25,760	29,252	-3,492	-11.9	4,806	5,129	-323	-6.3
6740	damage to property	42,193	43,239	-1,046	-2.4	3,866	3,669	197	5.4
7300	drug offenses	26,766	32,564	-5,798	-17.8	3,404	4,065	-661	-16.3
7318	-involving cannabis and preparations thereof	24,196	29,832	-5,636	-18.9	2,939	3,424	-485	-14.2
+7328 +7338									
7262	offenses against the Weapons Act	4,499	5,379	-880	-16.4	939	1,031	-92	-8.9
2200	bodily injury	52,336	51,146	1,190	2.3	12,891	12,475	416	3.3
5100	fraud	23,070	24,245	-1,175	-4.8	7,077	7,350	-273	-3.7
5150	-fraudulent obtaining of services	13,360	14,946	-1,586	-10.6	4,689	5,248	-559	-10.7
5110	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud (Internet-auctions)	2,417	2,069	348	16.8	383	322	61	18.9

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	79,805	55,932	23,873	1,815	2,479	1,115
8 < 10	8,495	6,874	1,621	600	946	235
10 < 12	18,989	14,338	4,651	1,320	1,940	664
12 < 14	52,321	34,720	17,601	3,394	4,394	2,342
Juveniles	236,042	171,686	64,356	6,744	9,557	3,778
14 < 16	109,297	74,411	34,886	6,292	8,351	4,124
16 < 18	126,745	97,275	29,470	7,189	10,744	3,436
Young adults (18<21)	197,651	156,830	40,821	7,795	12,089	3,296
Adults	1,275,876	970,550	305,326	2,155	3,423	990
21 < 23	114,377	90,517	23,860	6,703	10,384	2,859
23 < 25	98,255	77,536	20,719	5,722	8,881	2,455
<i>Young persons</i>	<i>212,632</i>	<i>168,053</i>	<i>44,579</i>	<i>6,211</i>	<i>9,632</i>	<i>2,655</i>
21 < 25						
25 < 30	174,441	136,836	37,605	4,432	6,830	1,946
30 < 40	310,238	237,613	72,625	2,918	4,383	1,393
40 < 50	287,966	216,805	71,161	2,359	3,505	1,182
50 < 60	158,002	118,109	39,893	1,711	2,563	862
60 and older	132,597	93,134	39,463	671	1,110	347
Suspects 8 years and older	1,789,374	1,354,998	434,376	2,570	4,020	1,209
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,709,569	1,299,066	410,503	2,621	4,131	1,215

*) Suspects in each age group per 100,000 inhabitants in the same age group
("Children" and "total" **excluding** children under 8; key date: 01.01.2005)

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

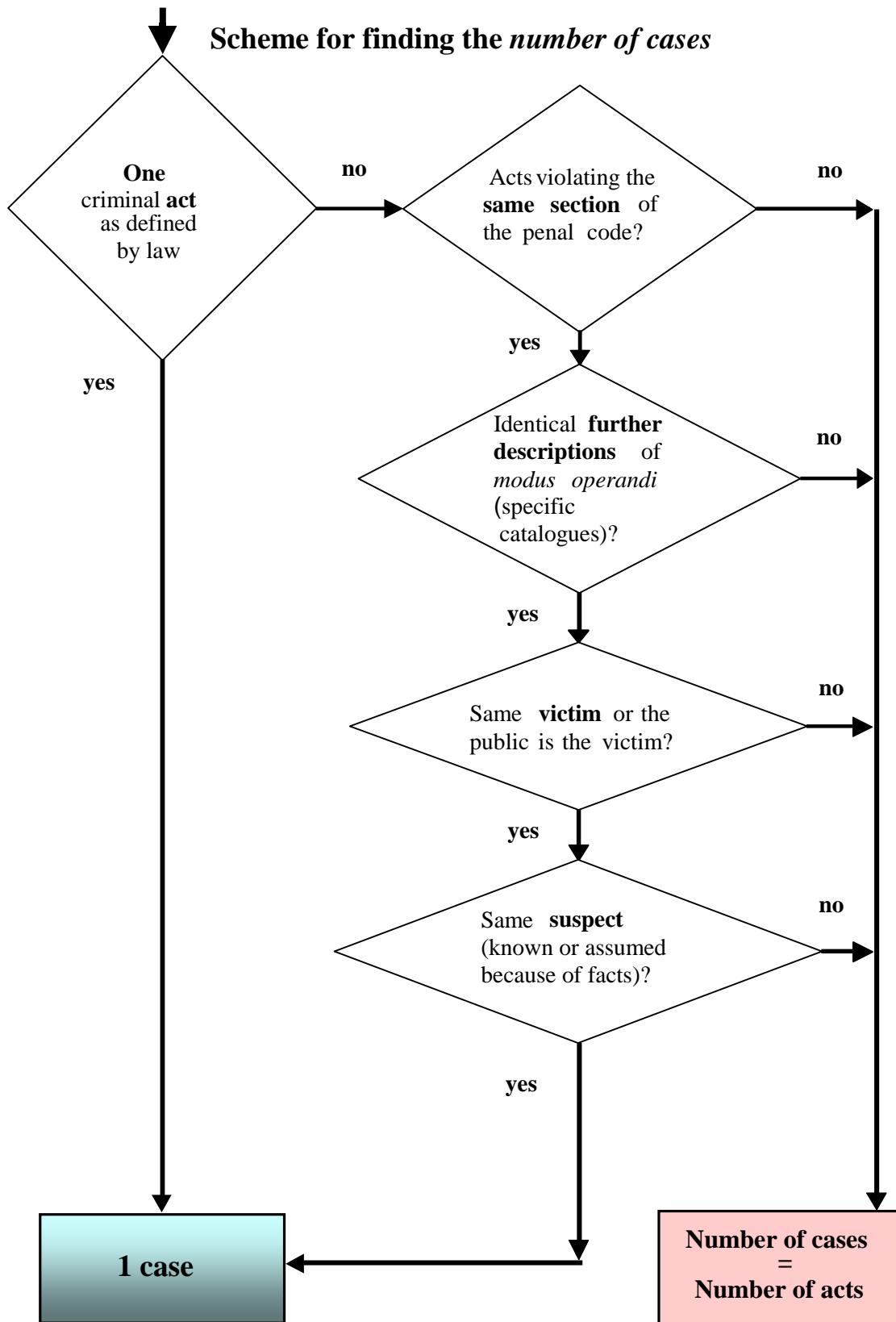


Figure 2

Total crime

Number of cases

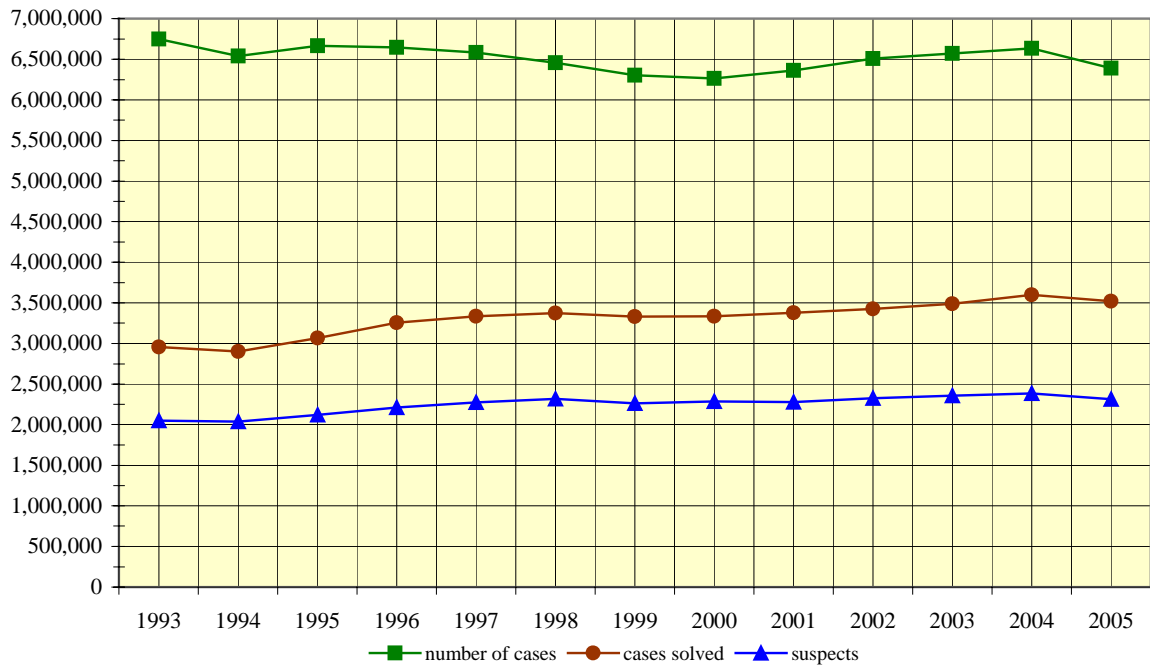


Figure 3

Crime rates in the "Länder" of Germany

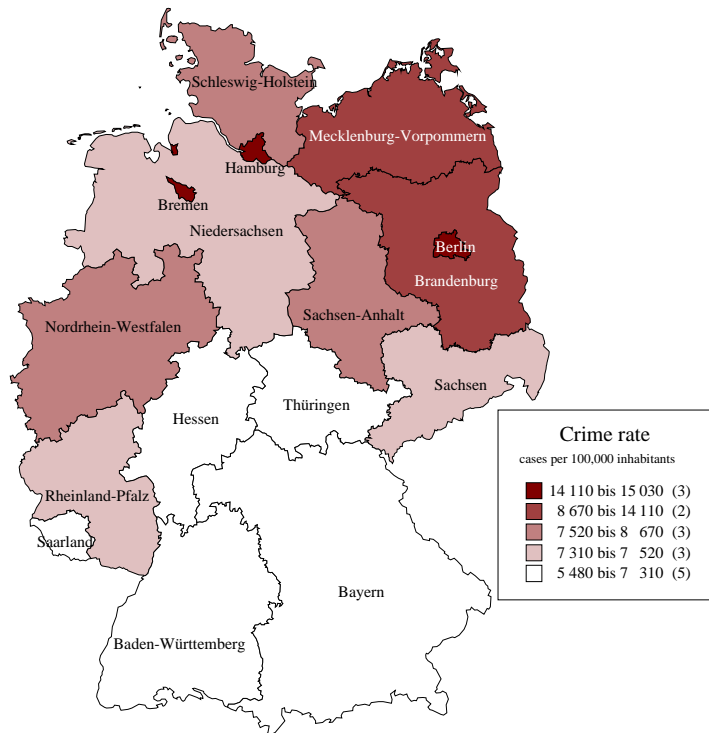


Figure 4

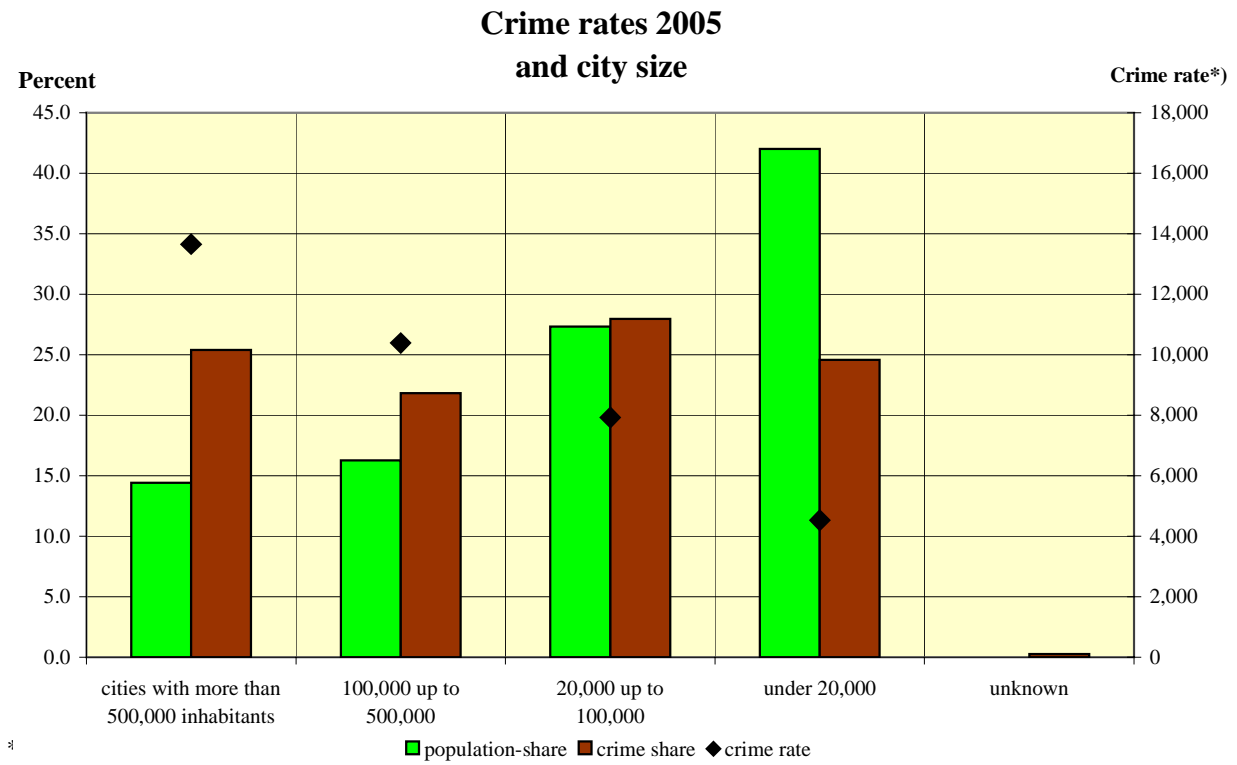


Figure 5

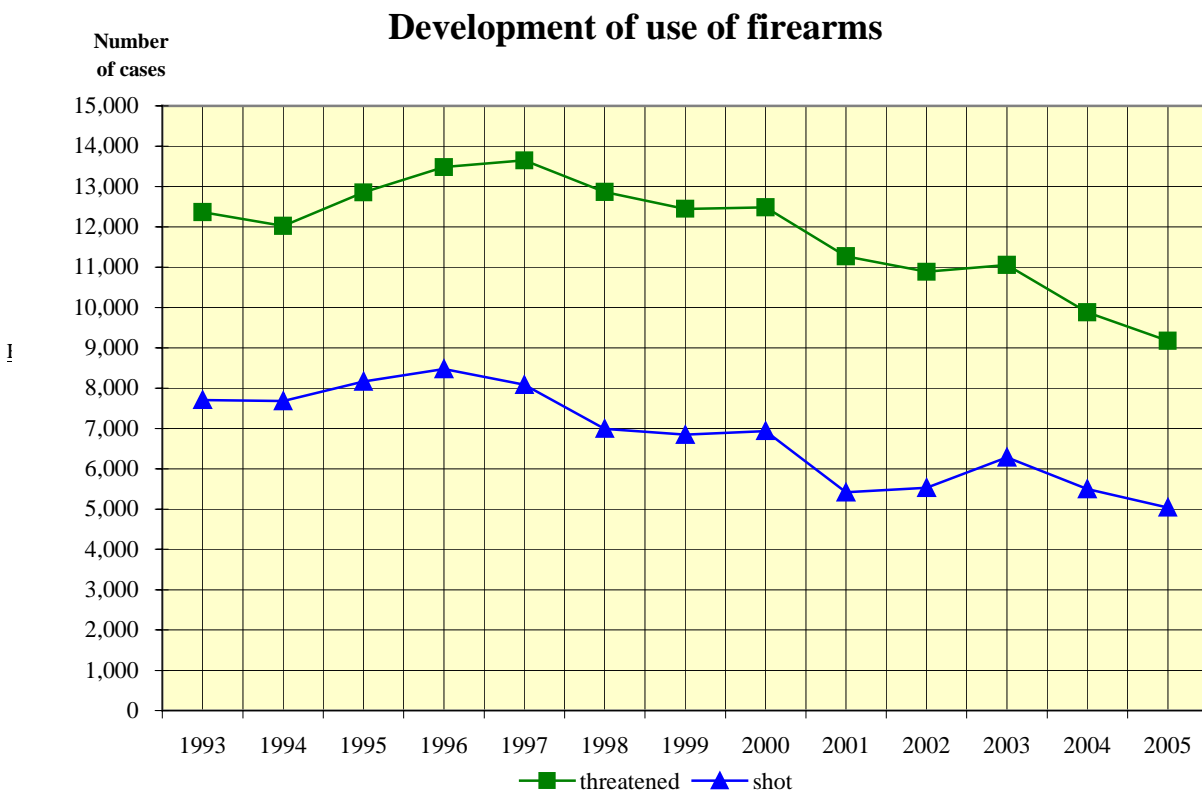


Figure 6

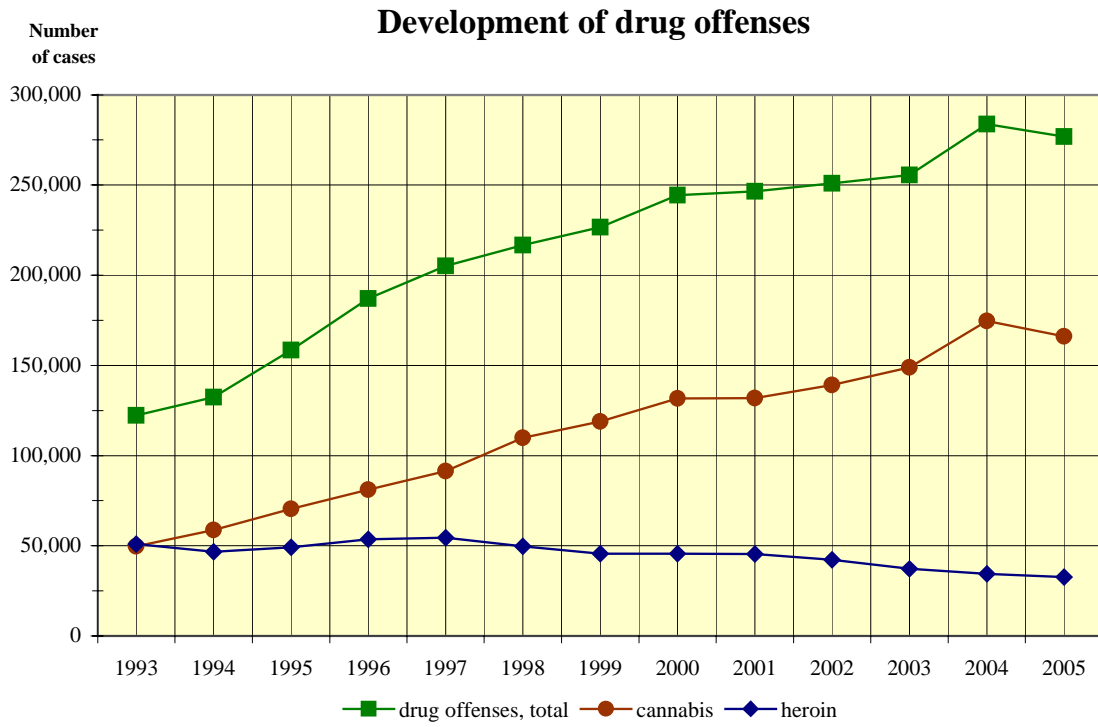


Figure 7

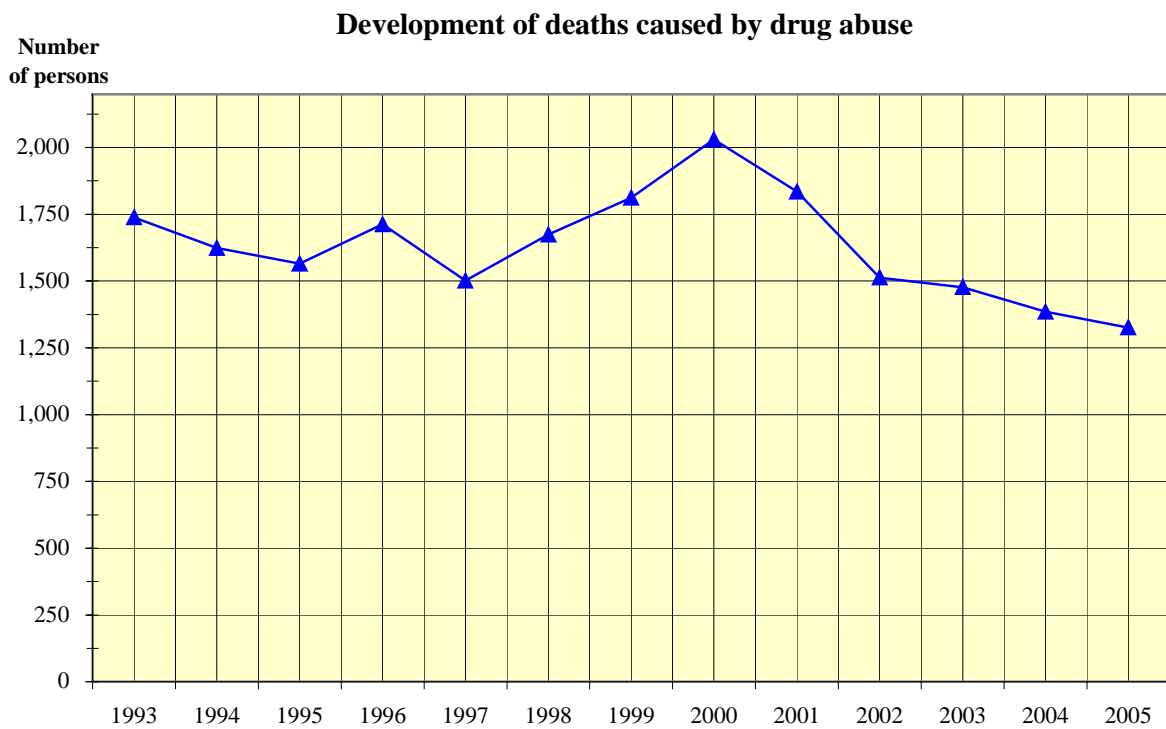


Figure 8

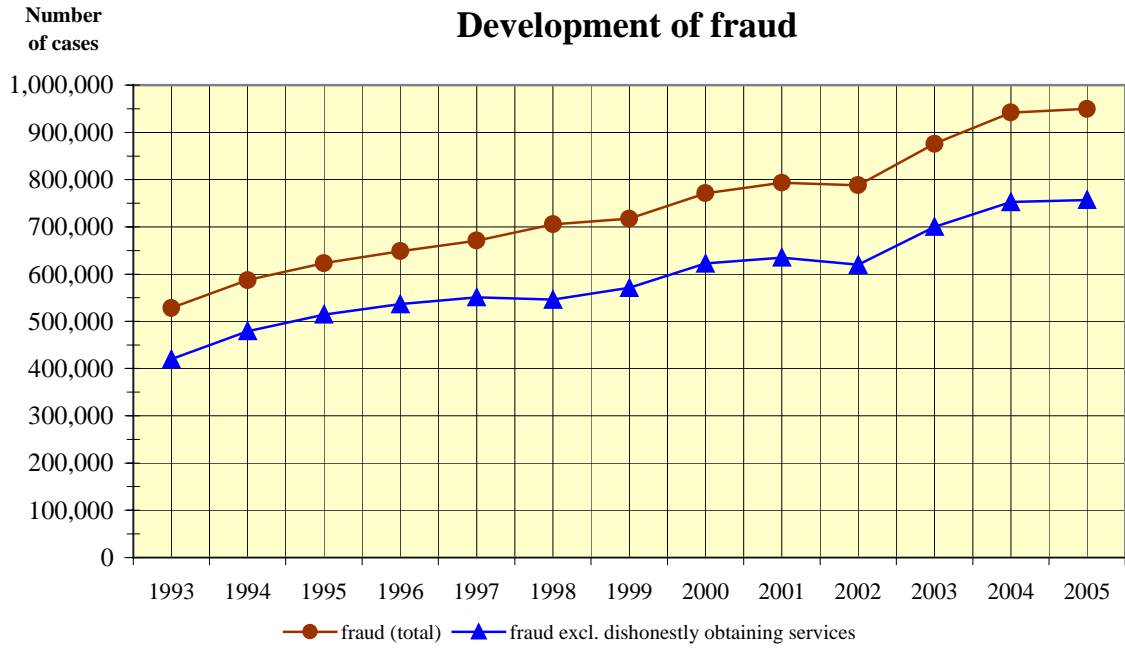


Figure 9

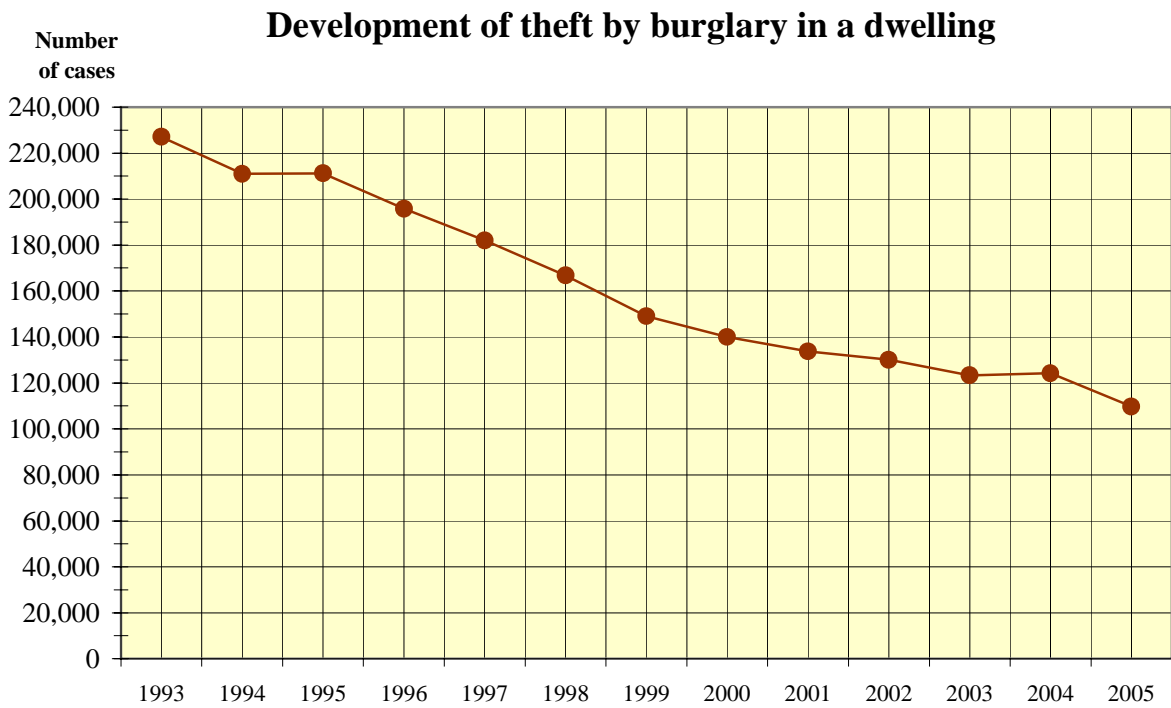


Figure 10

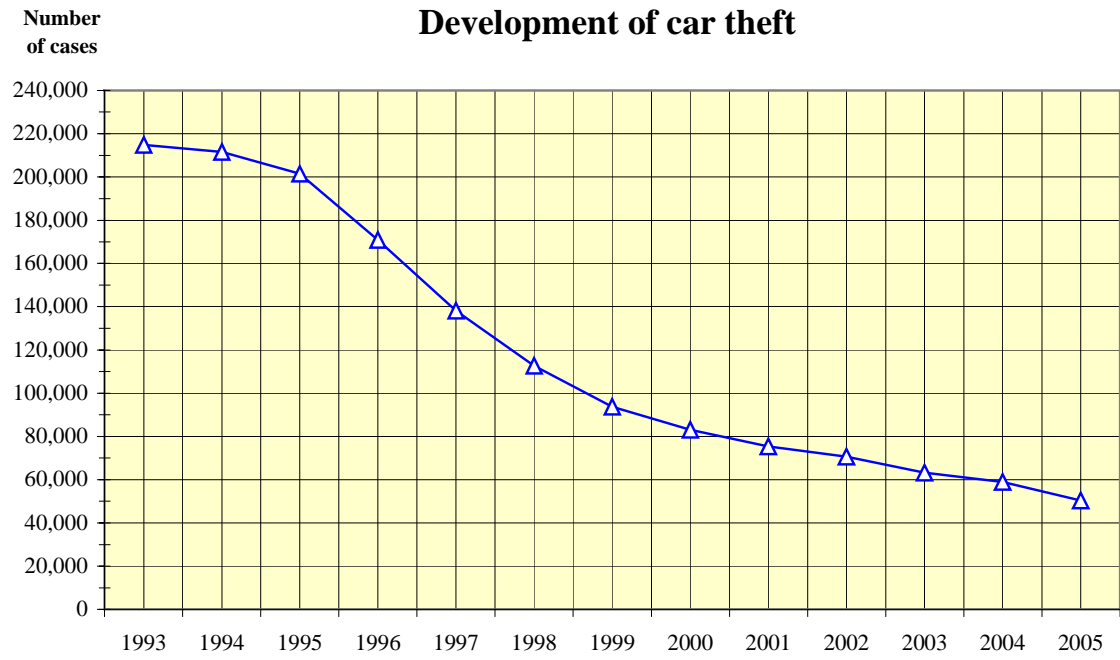


Figure 11

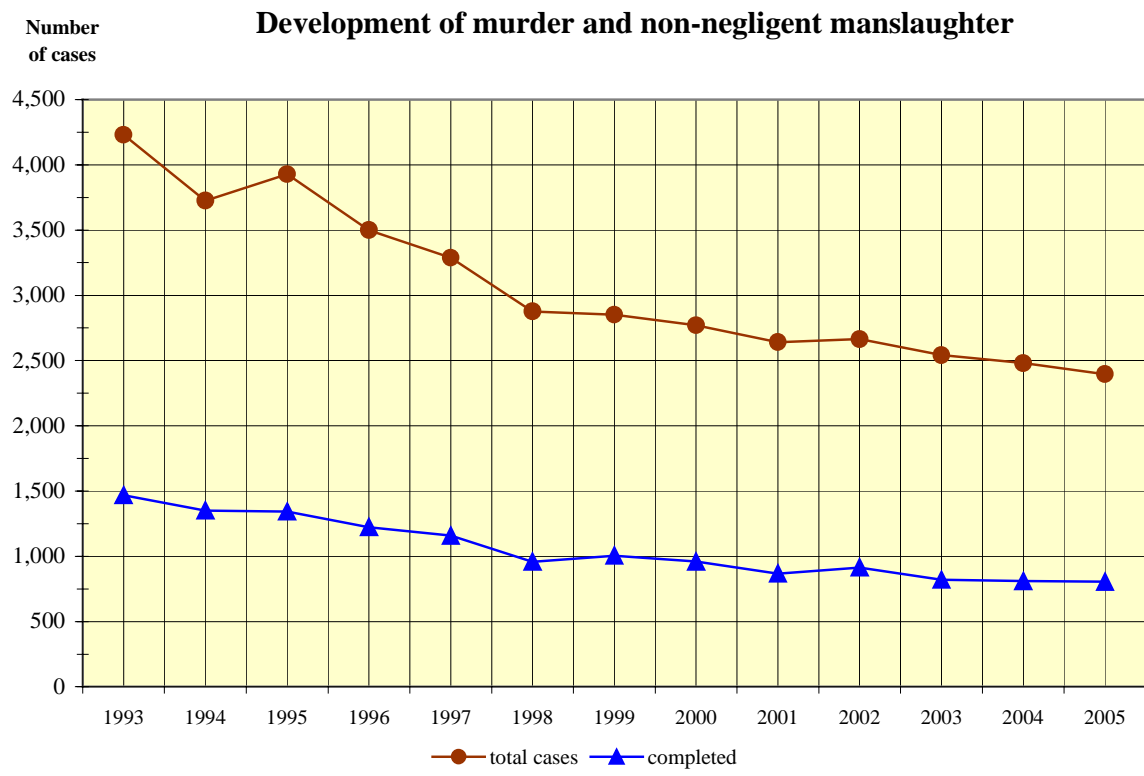


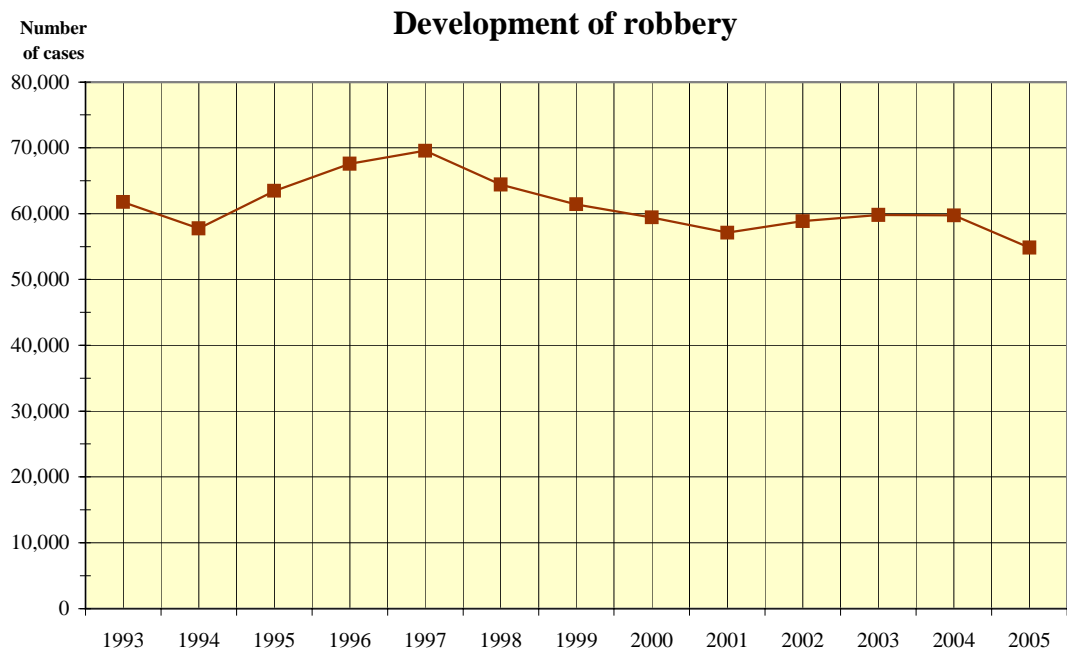
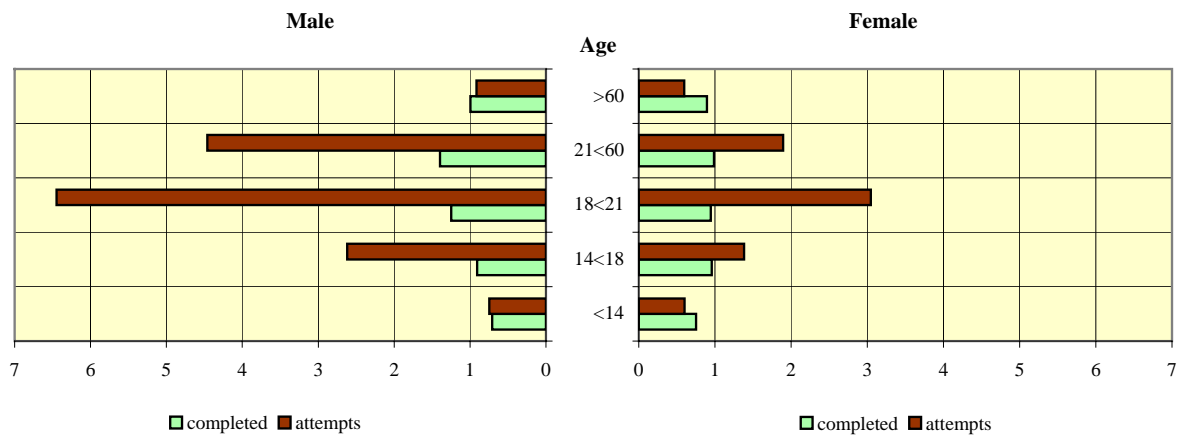
Figure 12

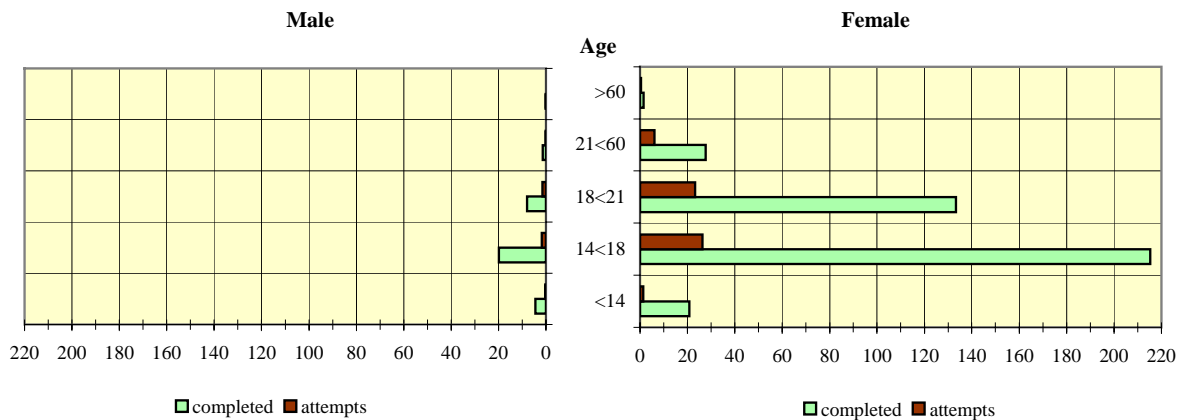
Figure 13 a-e
F 13 a

Victim rate*) - murder and non-negligent manslaughter



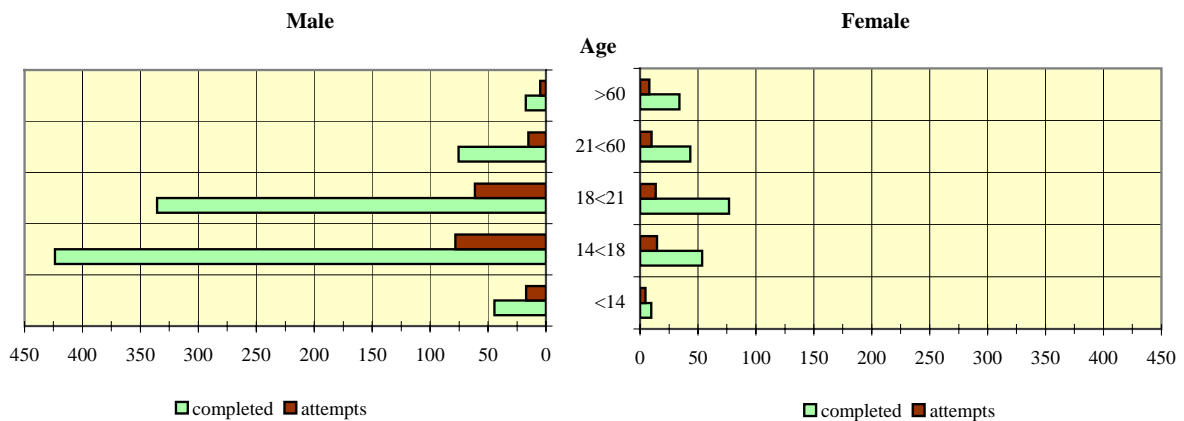
F 13 b

Victim rate*) - sex offenses with violence



F 13 c

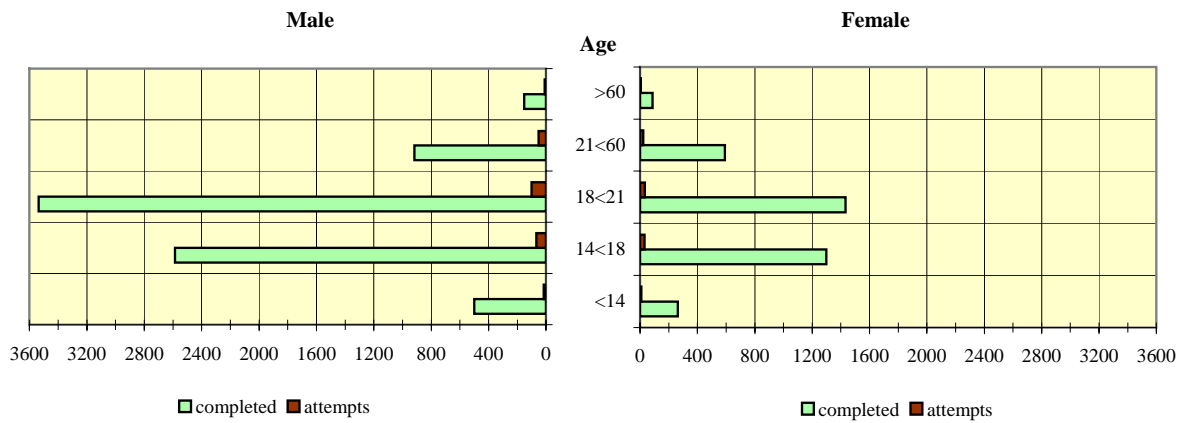
Victim rate*) - robbery



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

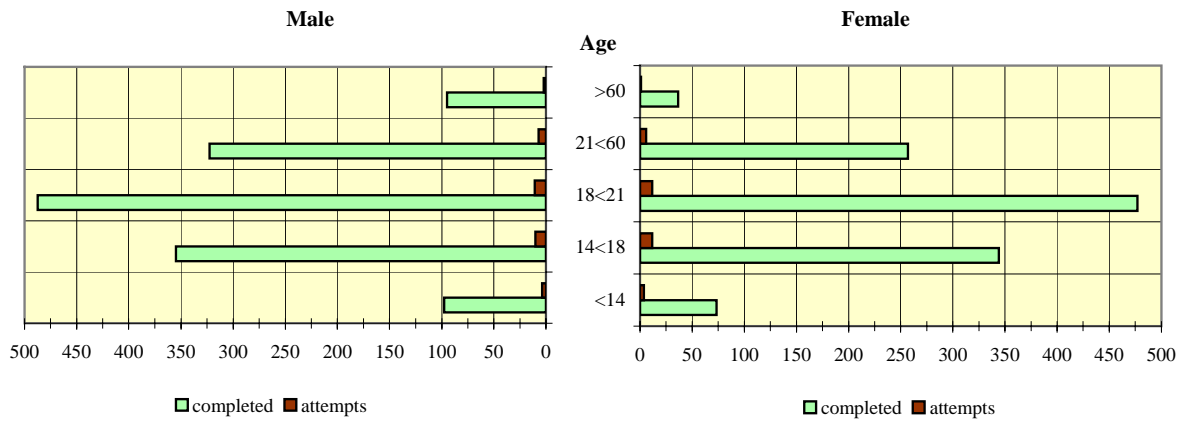
F 13 d

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



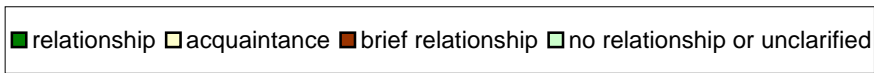
F 14 b

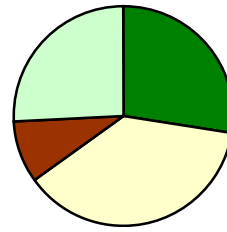
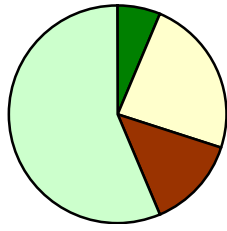
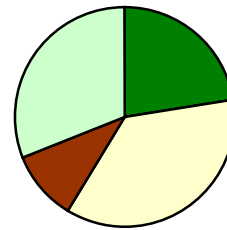
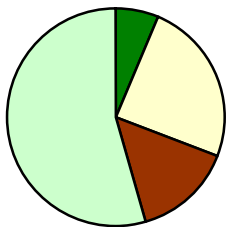
Offenses against sexual self-determination



F 14 c

Robbery

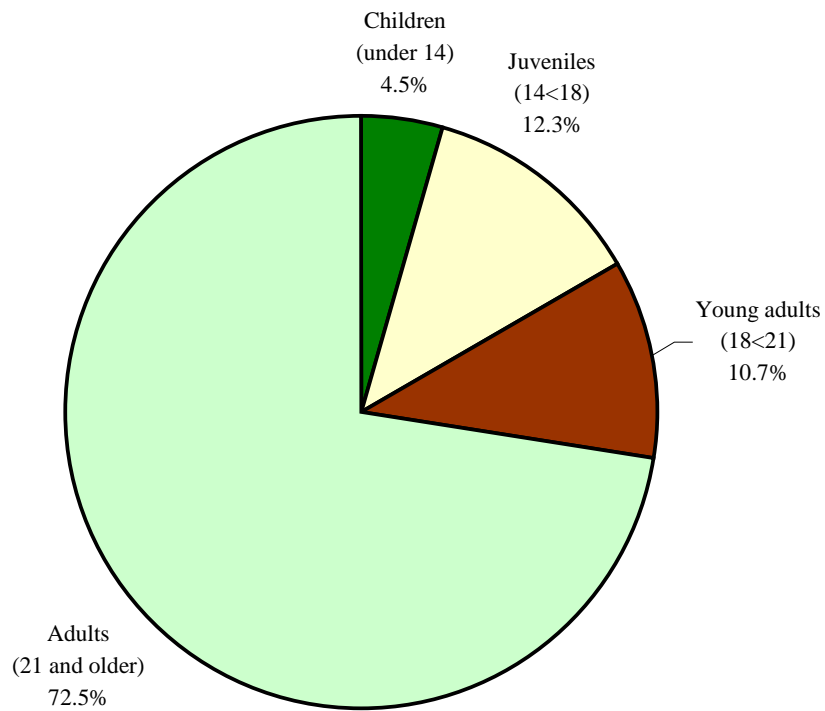


*F 14 d*Bodily injury*F 14 e*Offenses against personal freedom

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

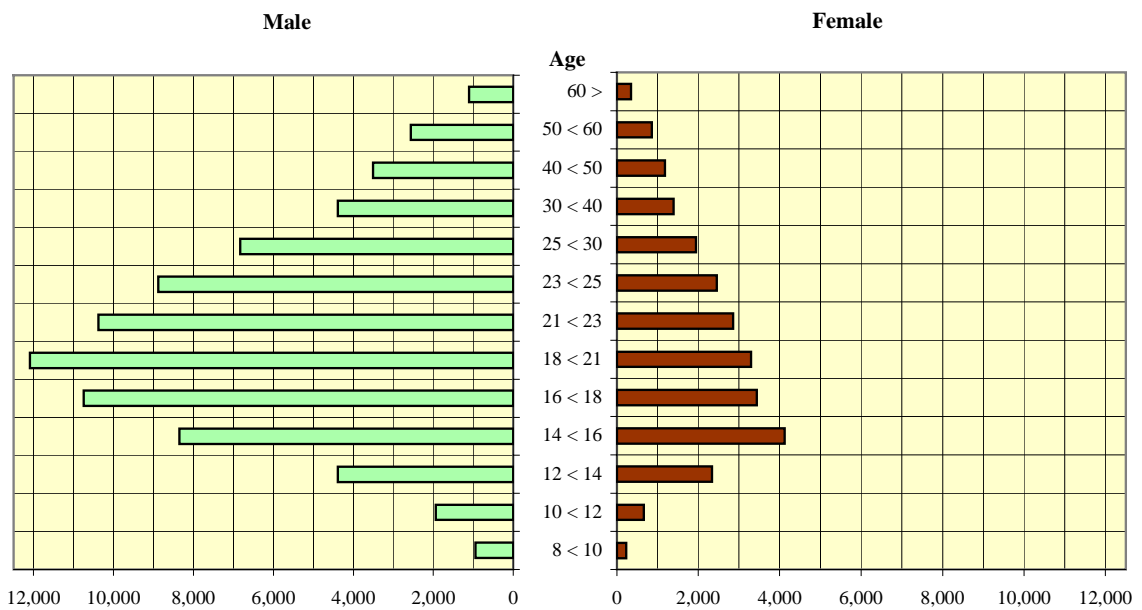
Suspects by age

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)