



Bundeskriminalamt



# **Police Crime Statistics 2006**

- 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 421 key numbers for the 2006 reporting period.

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

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

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

## **Legal basis**

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

## 2. Contents and informational value of the Police Crime Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



### 3. Definitions

#### *Alcohol as an influence during commission of an offense*

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

#### *Case*

##### ➤ Case that comes to police notice

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

##### ➤ Case that is cleared up

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

#### *Cash carrying persons*

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

#### *Clearance rate*

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

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

#### *Communication services*

"Communication services" covers all transmissions of speech/sound, text and images, regardless of the means of transmission. Access authorization can be in the form of a card (a prepaid telephone card, a telephone card used as a credit card, another access authorization card/chip) and/or another means of access (e.g. a password). Such offenses are generally recorded under key no. 5179 (fraud by means of access authorization for communication services). *See also page 13, handling special cases*

#### *Credit card*

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

#### *Daytime burglary of a residence*

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

#### *Debit card*

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

*Drug offenses / type of drug*

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

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

*Economic crimes (key no. 8930)*

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

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

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

*Firearm*

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

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

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

### *Hard drug users*

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

To the extent that persons known as hard drug users consume alternative substances - "exempted preparations" or other medications or substances not covered by the Narcotic Drugs Act - this must also be considered as hard drug use.

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

### *Kiosk*

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

### *Loss*

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

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

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

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

### *Offense rate (OR)*

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

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

*Place of the offense*

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

*Rate of increase (RoI)*

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

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

*Residence unknown*

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

*Robbery involving transports of cash or valuables*

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

*Shoplifting*

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

*Substitute drugs/alternative substances*

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

*Suspects*

- A suspect is everyone who, based on police inquiries and adequate factual evidence, is suspected of having committed an unlawful (criminal) act. This also includes accomplices, instigators and abettors. A suspect who comes to notice in several cases involving the same crime during the period under review is counted only once in the same German state. Before 1983, a new entry was made each time for persons who came to notice several times during the year under review. Because this practice of counting the same person several times, which led to excessively high and structurally distorted figures on suspects, has been replaced by the current approach of counting the "real" number of suspects, difficulties arise when comparing the pre-1984 figures with the post-1984 figures. If, during the period under review, several offenses from different key categories are linked to the same suspect, the suspect is counted separately for each subordinate group but is counted only once in the corresponding superordinate offense category and/or in the total number of offenses. For this reason, adding up the number of suspects listed under the individual offenses or offense categories does not produce the total number of suspects. Furthermore, it should be noted that, when counting the number of suspects for the Police Crime Statistics, grounds for exemption from punishment or lack of criminal liability are not taken into account. For example, the total number includes children under 14 years of age who cannot be held responsible under criminal law. Persons who cannot be convicted because they are deceased, ill, or at large are also included as suspects.

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

#### *Time of the offense*

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

#### *Traffic offenses*

are:

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

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

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

#### *Type of drug*

- see drug offenses

#### *Victims*

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

## 4. Rules for recording cases

### a) *Recording prerequisites*

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

### b) *Basic case recording principles*

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

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

#### ▪ Examples:

1. break-in into a bar - victims: the proprietor, the brewery, the firm that set up the machines there  
= 1 case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances (key no. 415\*)

#### **but:**

break-in into a bar followed by arson to cover the traces

- = 1 case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances (key no. 415\*)  
and  
1 case of arson (key no. 6410)

2. One person is injured by a stab, and his suit is damaged.

- = 1 case of dangerous and serious bodily injury (key no. 2220);  
the property damage is not recorded (because it coincides with the other offense).

3. Five persons are intentionally killed by an explosives offense

- = 1 case of murder (key no. 0100) with 5 victims

### c) *Subsequent acts of the same kind*

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

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

#### ▪ Example:

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

1 case:

#### **but:**

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

= 10 cases (no direct spatial connection)

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

- Examples:

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

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

d) *Penal accumulation of offenses*

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

- Examples:

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

e) *Handling of special cases*

- **Fraud and competition-related offenses**

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

- **Taking of hostages**

If, during hostage-taking as defined in Section 239b of the German Penal Code, several hostages are taken successively, this is recorded as only one case if the perpetrator seized the further victims in direct connection with the first hostage-taking, so that the course of this action continued without interruption. Where the first hostage was taken is the decisive factor in determining the place of the offense.

- **Counterfeiting of currency and official stamps**

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

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

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

- **Bankruptcy offenses**

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

- **Breach of the public peace**

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

- **Drug offenses**

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

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

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

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

- **Copyright Act**

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



## 5. Brief overview of crime trends

T1

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2006	2005		2006	2005
<b>Total offenses</b>					
cases recorded	6,304,223	6,391,715	<b>-1.4</b>		
cases cleared up	3,492,933	3,518,567	<b>-0.7</b>	55.4	55.0
<b>Offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 7250)</b>	101,149	103,935	<b>-2.7</b>	98.7	97.6
<b>Violent crime - total</b>	215,471	212,832	<b>1.2</b>	75.4	75.3
<i>including:</i>					
♦ murder and manslaughter	2,468	2,396	<b>3.0</b>	95.5	95.8
♦ rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	8,118	8,133	<b>-0.2</b>	82.9	83.7
♦ robberies	53,696	54,841	<b>-2.1</b>	51.5	50.9
♦ dangerous and serious bodily injury	150,874	147,122	<b>2.6</b>	83.2	83.5
<i>Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by more than one person acting together</i>					
<b>Slight bodily injury with intent</b>	359,901	347,207	<b>3.7</b>	90.3	90.3
<b>Theft offenses - total</b>	2,601,902	2,727,048	<b>-4.6</b>	29.7	29.5
<i>including:</i>					
♦ motor vehicle theft	42,320	50,361	<b>-16.0</b>	29.2	27.9
<i>The decrease since 1993 is mostly due to the increased use of electronic ignition blocking systems</i>					
♦ theft of bicycles	368,308	391,335	<b>-5.9</b>	10.2	9.6
♦ theft of non-cash means of payment	111,987	113,086	<b>-1.0</b>	10.2	10.1
♦ theft from vehicles	361,759	391,372	<b>-7.6</b>	9.7	9.6
♦ shoplifting	437,896	461,293	<b>-5.1</b>	92.6	93.2
<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)	106,107	109,736	<b>-3.3</b>	19.3	19.6
♦ pickpocketing	100,984	110,552	<b>-8.7</b>	6.2	5.4
<b>Fraud offenses - total</b>	954,277	949,921	<b>0.5</b>	83.8	83.1
<i>including:</i>					
♦ obtaining goods by fraud or fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	327,052	300,722	<b>8.8</b>	81.6	80.2
<i>The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions)</i>					
♦ fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards without PIN	41,561	48,143	<b>-13.7</b>	53.1	48.7
<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	8,932	14,184	<b>-37.0</b>	48.4	52.5
<i>see prior comment</i>					
♦ fraudulent obtaining of services	194,174	192,930	<b>0.6</b>	98.7	98.3
<i>Developments depend for the most part on the checks made by the transport services</i>					
♦ account opening and transfer fraud	13,297	11,130	<b>19.5</b>	74.8	74.0
<i>Mostly by Internet</i>					
<b>Breaches of trust</b>	40,095	48,407	<b>-17.2</b>	98.8	98.7
<b>Insolvency offenses under the PC</b>	6,032	6,704	<b>-10.0</b>	99.6	99.2
<b>Competition or corruption offenses, offenses committed</b>	6,027	5,532	<b>8.9</b>	81.8	81.8

T1- continuation

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2006	2005		2006	2005
<b>Drug offenses - total</b>	255,019	276,740	<b>-7.8</b>	94.7	94.3
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the degree of police and customs activity.</i>					
<u>by type of drug:</u>					
♦ heroin	30,349	32,643	<b>-7.0</b>	94.1	94.5
♦ cocaine	20,217	22,528	<b>-10.3</b>	93.0	91.3
♦ amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	31,503	30,796	<b>2.3</b>	94.5	95.1
♦ cannabis	148,667	166,144	<b>-10.5</b>	95.4	95.4
<b>Environmental crime - total (PC)</b>	17,305	18,376	<b>-5.8</b>	57.9	59.7
<i>including:</i>					
♦ unauthorized handling of dangerous wastes Sect. 326 PC (w/o Subsect. 2)	10,689	11,802	<b>-9.4</b>	57.3	59.0
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the intensity of controls by environmental authorities, etc.</i>					
				% age share	
				2006	2005
<b>Suspects</b>					
suspects - total	2,283,127	2,313,136	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
♦ male	1,733,078	1,764,412	<b>-1.8</b>	75.9	76.3
♦ female	550,049	548,724	<b>0.2</b>	24.1	23.7
♦ German suspects - total-	1,780,090	1,793,563	<b>-0.8</b>	78.0	77.5
♦ non-German suspects - total-	503,037	519,573	<b>-3.2</b>	22.0	22.5
<b>Total suspects by age</b>					
suspects - total	2,283,127	2,313,136	<b>-1.3</b>		
♦ children (<14)	100,487	103,124	<b>-2.6</b>		
<i>The continuing decline is due above all to the drop in shoplifting cases (total figures) by 513 (-1.2%), to 43,710 child suspects (1998: 86.204).</i>					
♦ juveniles (14<18)	278,447	284,450	<b>-2.1</b>		
<i>With regard to drug offenses, there was a decrease of 7.186 (-23.8%), to 22.983 juvenile suspects. With regard to cases of bodily injury (total figures), there was a renewed increase of 1,750 (2.7 %), to 66,980 juvenile suspects.</i>					
♦ young adults (18<21)	241,824	247,450	<b>-2.3</b>		
♦ adults	1,662,369	1,678,112	<b>-0.9</b>		
<b>No. of German suspects per 100,000 /by age group</b>					
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,551	2,570	<b>-0.7</b>		
♦ children	1,819	1,815	<b>0.2</b>		
♦ juveniles (14<18)	6,799	6,744	<b>0.8</b>		
♦ young adults (18<21)	7,618	7,795	<b>-2.3</b>		
♦ adults	2,138	2,155	<b>-0.8</b>		

## 6. Cases that come to police notice

For the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole, in 2006 a total of **6,304,223** violations of Federal criminal laws was registered, *not counting traffic offenses and offenses against state security*. This represents a -1,4 % 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 2006 is 7,647.

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 0)
1960	55,422,900		2,034,239		3,660		
1965	59,040,600		1,789,319		3,031		
1970	61,508,400		2,413,586		3,924		
1971	61,293,700		2,441,413		3,983		after 1971 - the outgoing statistics are recorded
1972	61,673,500	0.6	2,572,530	5.4	4,171	4.7	
1973	61,967,200	0.5	2,559,974	-0.5	4,131	-1.0	
1974	62,040,900	0.1	2,741,728	7.1	4,419	7.0	
1975	61,832,200	-0.3	2,919,390	6.5	4,721	6.8	
1976	61,512,900	-0.5	3,063,271	4.9	4,980	5.5	
1977	61,395,600	-0.2	3,287,642	7.3	5,355	7.5	
1978	61,310,000	-0.1	3,380,516	2.8	5,514	3.0	
1979	61,336,600	0.0	3,533,802	4.5	5,761	4.5	
1980	61,560,700	0.4	3,815,774	8.0	6,198	7.6	
1981	61,665,700	0.2	4,071,873	6.7	6,603	6.5	
1982	61,637,900	-0.0	4,291,975	5.4	6,963	5.5	
1983	61,420,700	-0.4	4,345,107	1.2	7,074	1.6	
1984	61,181,100	-0.4	4,132,783	-4.9	6,755	-4.5	1)
1985	61,015,300	-0.3	4,215,451	2.0	6,909	2.3	
1986	61,047,700	0.1	4,367,124	3.6	7,154	3.5	
1987	61,170,500	0.2	4,444,108	1.8	7,265	1.6	
1988	61,418,000	0.4	4,356,726	-2.0	7,094	-2.4	2)
1989	61,989,800	0.9	4,358,573	0.0	7,031	-0.9	
1990	62,679,000	1.1	4,455,333	2.2	7,108	1.1	3), 4)
1991	65,001,400		4,752,175		7,311		5)
1992	65,765,900	1.2	5,209,060	9.6	7,921	8.3	
1993	80,974,600		6,750,613		8,337		6)
1994	81,338,100	0.4	6,537,748	-3.2	8,038	-3.6	
1995	81,538,600	0.2	6,668,717	2.0	8,179	1.8	
1996	81,817,500	0.3	6,647,598	-0.3	8,125	-0.7	
1997	82,012,200	0.2	6,586,165	-0.9	8,031	-1.2	
1998	82,057,400	0.1	6,456,996	-2.0	7,869	-2.0	
1999	82,037,000	-0.0	6,302,316	-2.4	7,682	-2.4	
2000	82,163,500	0.2	6,264,723	-0.6	7,625	-0.7	
2001	82,259,500	0.1	6,363,865	1.6	7,736	1.5	
2002	82,440,300	0.2	6,507,394	2.3	7,893	2.0	
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	
2006	82,438,000	-0.1	6,304,223	-1.4	7,647	-1.3	

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 2005
			Number	%	
0100+	murder and manslaughter	2,468	1,741	70.5	66.4
0200					
1110	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	8,118	1,360	16.8	15.7
2100	robbery	53,696	10,075	18.8	18.5
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury**)	150,874	12,953	8.6	8.3
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury	359,901	8,616	2.4	2.2
2300	offenses against personal freedom	166,282	4,091	2.5	2.4
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,362,615	26,395	1.9	1.9
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances	1,239,287	221,121	17.8	17.1
5100	fraud	954,277	56,384	5.9	5.8
5200	breaches of trust	40,095	0	0.0	-
5300	embezzlement	103,500	664	0.6	0.7
5400	document forgery	59,239	1,012	1.7	1.7
6200	obstructing public authority and offenses against public order	131,739	493	0.4	0.4
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving, and money laundering	28,964	2,012	6.9	6.6
6400	arson and creating a fire hazard	24,349	1,880	7.7	8.5
6500	competition offenses, corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	6,027	264	4.4	1.8
6710	nonsupport	15,541	0	0.0	-
6730	insult	187,527	0	0.0	-
6740	damage to property	761,117	5,191	0.7	0.6
6760	offenses against the environment (PC)	17,305	160	0.9	1.0
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	43,031	309	0.7	1.0
7250	offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	101,149	6,547	6.5	3.6
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	40,175	155	0.4	0.4
7300	drug offenses	255,019	2,851	1.1	1.1
----	<b>Total no. of offenses</b>	<b>6,304,223</b>	<b>371,688</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>

\*) The list is not complete.

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

In the case of murder and manslaughter offenses, the percentage of attempts is high and, in the case of rape, robbery and theft committed under aggravating circumstances, the percentage of attempts is still relatively high. In addition, a large percentage of attempts (45.1 %, compared to 42.7 % in 2005) 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 2006: also 17.8 %). However, in the case of theft by burglary in a dwelling, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 37.0 %, 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 2005) 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 %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
----	<b>Total offenses</b>	<b>6,304,223</b>	<b>6,391,715</b>	<b>-87,492</b>	<b>-1.4</b>	<b>55.4</b>	<b>55.0</b>
<b>0000</b>	<b>Offenses against life</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>3,549</b>	<b>-97</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>92.3</b>	<b>92.9</b>
0100	murder (Sect. 211 PC)	818	794	24	3.0	95.2	95.8
	including:						
0110	robbery attended with murder	60	49	11	x	80.0	91.8
0120	sexual murder	23	22	1	x	104.3	86.4
0200	manslaughter and killing another at his own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,650	1,602	48	3.0	95.6	95.8
0300	homicide by negligence (Sect. 222 PC) (not associated with traffic accidents)	894	930	-36	-3.9	83.8	84.3
0400	abortion (Sects. 218, 218b, 218c, 219a, 219b PC)	90	223	-133	-59.6	91.1	97.8
<b>1000</b>	<b>Offenses against sexual self-determination</b>	<b>52,231</b>	<b>55,203</b>	<b>-2,972</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>78.6</b>	<b>78.7</b>
1100	with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (Sects. 174, 174a, 174b, 174c, 177, 178 PC) of which:	16,605	16,257	348	2.1	83.0	83.5
1110 <sup>1)</sup>	rape and sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC) of which:	8,118	8,133	-15	-0.2	82.9	83.7
1111	by sudden attack (individual offender) under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	2,469	2,449	20	0.8	72.5	73.5
1112	by sudden attack (group of offenders) (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	238	190	48	25.3	29.8	40.0
1113	by a group of offenders (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	359	306	53	17.3	76.0	79.4
1114	other offenses under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	5,045	5,176	-131	-2.5	90.9	90.4
1115	rape/sexual coercion attended by death (Sect. 178 PC)	4	10	-6	x	(100.0)	90.0
1120	other types of sexual coercion under Sect. 177 (1 and 5) PC	6,828	6,519	309	4.7	79.8	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:	1,659	1,605	54	3.4	97.3	97.6
1131	to the prejudice of children	897	796	101	12.7	96.2	96.9

<sup>1)</sup> 3 cases in 2006 were included in the higher-level category (1110) and not in the subcategories (1111, ...).

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
1300	sexual abuse (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b, 179, 182, 183, 183a PC) of which:	23,127	24,848	-1,721	-6.9	71.5	72.2
1310	sexual abuse of children (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b PC) of which:	12,765	13,962	-1,197	-8.6	81.9	81.7
1311	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (1 and 2) PC	5,905	6,573	-668	-10.2	89.5	89.1
1312	indecent exposure/sexual acts in front of children (Sect. 176 (4) no. 1 PC)	2,459	2,659	-200	-7.5	50.2	49.5
1313	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (4) no. 2 PC	288	284	4	1.4	81.9	84.2
1314	exerting influence on children under Sect. 176 (4) no. 3 and 4 PC	903	946	-43	-4.5	79.0	75.9
1315	consummation of sexual intercourse with a child or other acts under Sect. 176a (2) no. 1 PC	1,279	1,435	-156	-10.9	96.3	96.7
1316	serious sexual abuse of children for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic material (Sect. 176a (3) PC)	106	138	-32	-23.2	89.6	84.1
1317	other types of serious sexual abuse of children under Sect. 176a PC	1,114	1,185	-71	-6.0	94.8	95.9
1318	sexual abuse of children attended by death (Sect. 176b PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
1320	indecent exposure and indecent acts in public (Sects. 183, 183a PC)	8,291	8,764	-473	-5.4	50.5	52.0
1330	sexual abuse of juveniles (Sect. 182 PC)	915	1,056	-141	-13.4	93.8	95.1
1340	sexual abuse of persons incapable of resisting (Sect. 179 PC)	1,156	1,066	90	8.4	90.1	90.1
<b>Ch</b> 1400	exploiting sexual inclinations Sects. 180, 180a, 181a, 184, 184a, 184b, 184c, 184d, 184e PC including:	12,499	14,098	-1,599	-11.3	85.6	84.9
1410	encouraging sexual acts of minors or exploiting prostitution (Sects. 180, 180a PC) of which:	249	351	-102	-29.1	90.8	94.6
1411	encouraging sexual acts of minors Sect. 180 PC	146	221	-75	-33.9	89.0	94.1
1412	exploitation of prostitution (Sect. 180a PC)	103	130	-27	-20.8	93.2	95.4
<b>Ch</b> 1420	exploiting another's prostitution (Sect. 181a PC)	422	436	-14	-3.2	93.1	95.6
1430	distribution of pornographic material (products) (Sects. 184, 184a, 184b, 184c PC) including:	10,964	12,035	-1,071	-8.9	84.2	83.2
1431	to persons under 18 years of age (Sect. 184 (1) subparas 1, 2, 5 PC)	1,091	989	102	10.3	87.8	90.4
1432	distribution of child pornography on a commercial/gang-type basis (Sect. 184b (3) PC)	124	191	-67	-35.1	62.1	53.4
1433	possession/procurement of child pornography (Sect. 184b (2), (4) PC)	4,545	4,403	142	3.2	91.0	90.5
1434	distribution of child pornography (Sect. 184b (1) PC)	2,773	3,788	-1,015	-26.8	73.0	73.4
<b>2000</b>	<b>Acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom</b>	<b>754,315</b>	<b>735,632</b>	<b>18,683</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>85.9</b>
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC) including:	53,696	54,841	-1,145	-2.1	51.5	50.9

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
2110 <sup>2)</sup>	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies of which:	582	728	-146	-20	62	64.8
2111	robberies of financial institutions (banks/savings banks)	463	547	-84	-15.4	67.4	72.6
2112	robberies of post offices	43	61	-18	x	41.9	36.1
2113	robberies of postal agencies	76	119	-43	-36.1	36.8	42.0
2120	other cash points and businesses including:	4,032	4,151	-119	-2.9	48.8	48.5
2121	gambling halls	456	402	54	13.4	39.9	47.3
2122	filling stations	832	949	-117	-12.3	51.7	49.8
2130	transports of cash and valuables of which:	139	146	-7	-4.8	33.1	23.3
2131	cash couriers and cash-department staff	135	141	-6	-4.3	31.1	22.7
2132	special cash-carrying vehicles	4	5	-1	x	100.0	40.0
2140	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC) including:	419	493	-74	-15.0	52.5	51.9
2141	robbing taxicab drivers	201	233	-32	-13.7	60.2	52.4
2150	robbery following restaurant/bar visit	247	276	-29	-10.5	34.0	33.7
2160	handbag robbery	4,334	4,927	-593	-12.0	30.1	28.9
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places	23,002	23,178	-176	-0.8	42.7	43.2
2180	robbery committed to obtain narcotics	161	199	-38	-19.1	79.5	79.4
2190	robberies in residences	2,740	2,605	135	5.2	76.6	75.0
2200	bodily injury (Sects. 223-227, 229, 231 PC) of which:	534,337	517,377	16,960	3.3	88.3	88.4
2210	bodily injury resulting in death (Sects. 227, 231 PC)	171	173	-2	-1.2	91.2	89.0
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury (Sects. 224, 226, 231 PC) including:	150,874	147,122	3,752	2.6	83.2	83.5
2221	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	60,122	58,224	1,898	3.3	76.7	76.7
2230	mistreatment of persons under offender's care (Sect. 225 PC) including:	4,342	4,149	193	4.7	97.7	97.3
2231	child abuse	3,131	2,905	226	7.8	97.8	97.6
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury (Sect. 223 PC)	359,901	347,207	12,694	3.7	90.3	90.3
2250	negligent bodily injury (Sect. 229 PC)	19,049	18,726	323	1.7	86.8	87.6
2300	offenses against personal freedom (Sects. 232-233a, 234, 235, 236, 239-239b, 240, 241, 316c PC) of which:	166,282	163,414	2,868	1.8	89.8	89.9
<b>Ch</b> 2310 <sup>3)</sup>	kidnapping, child abduction, trafficking in children (Sects. 234-236 PC) of which:	1,596	1,727	-131	-7.6	95.8	95.1
<b>N</b> 2311	kidnapping (Sect. 234 PC)	18	0	18	x	66.7	0.0
<b>N</b> 2312	child abduction (under 18 years) (Sect. 235 PC)	1,549	0	1,549	x	96.2	0.0
<b>N</b> 2313	trafficking in children (Sect. 236 PC)	5	0	5	x	80.0	0.0
2320	deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats (Sects. 239, 240, 241 PC) of which:	163,700	161,436	2,264	1.4	89.8	89.9
2321	deprivation of liberty (Sect. 239 PC)	4,929	4,968	-39	-0.8	90.4	88.3
2322	coercion (Sect. 240 PC)	57,096	56,988	108	0.2	88.0	88.4
2323	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	101,675	99,480	2,195	2.2	90.7	90.8

<sup>2)</sup> In 2005 one case has not been recorded.

<sup>3)</sup> In 2006 24 cases were not include in the subcategories.



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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
2330	extortionate kidnapping (Sect. 239a PC) including:	90	95	-5	x	77.8	89.5
2331	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of financial institutions, post offices and postal agencies	13	6	7	x	(69)	50.0
2332	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of other cash points and businesses	5	7	-2	x	60.0	71.4
2333	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
2340	hostage taking (Sect. 239b PC) including:	53	69	-16	x	96.2	94.2
2341	hostage taking in connection with robberies of financial institutions, post offices or postal agencies	1	14	-13	x	(0)	85.7
2342	hostage taking in connection with robberies of other cash points and businesses	0	1	-1	x	0.0	100.0
2343	hostage taking in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	1	-1	x	0.0	100.0
2350	attacks on air and sea traffic (Sect. 316c PC)	1	3	-2	x	100.0	0.0
* 2360 <sup>4)</sup>	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC) of which:	712	78	x	x	91.7	84.6
* 2361 <sup>5)</sup>	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (1) PC)	351	46	x	x	87.7	87.0
* 2362	trafficking in human beings to the prejudice of children with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 1 PC)	5	2	x	x	80.0	100.0
* 2363	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	18	3	x	x	88.9	66.7
* 2364	trafficking in human beings on a commercial or gang-type basis with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 3 PC)	225	3	x	x	99.1	66.7
* 2365	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (4) PC)	113	24	x	x	90.3	83.3
* 2370	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC) of which:	78	3	x	x	96.2	66.7
* 2371	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (1) PC)	73	0	x	x	95.9	0.0
* 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	0	x	x	0.0	0.0
* 2373	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	2	0	x	x	100.0	0.0
* 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)	1	2	x	x	100.0	50.0
* 2375	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (4) PC)	2	1	x	x	100.0	100.0
* 2380	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a PC) of which:	52	3	x	x	96.2	66.7
* 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)	43	3	x	x	95.3	66.7

<sup>4)</sup> The number of cases for 2006 is too low, as 50 cases were still recorded under key no. 1400 "trafficking in human beings" which was valid only until 2005.

<sup>5)</sup> The number of cases for 2006 is too low, as 34 cases were still recorded under key no. 1441 "trafficking in human beings Sect. 180 PC" which was valid only until 2005.

<sup>\*</sup> The new keys covering "trafficking in human beings" (pursuant to the 37th Criminal Justice Amendment Act of 11 February 2005) have been applied in the German federal states only since the second half of 2005. A comparison to data from 2006 does, therefore, not make sense.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
* 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)	2	0	x	x	100.0	0.0
* 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)	6	0	x	x	100.0	0.0
* 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)	1	0	x	x	100.0	0.0
<b>3***</b>	<b>Theft without aggravating circumstances (Sects. 242, 247, 248 a-c PC)</b> in particular:	<b>1,362,615</b>	<b>1,415,530</b>	<b>-52,915</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>43.9</b>
3**1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	8,128	8,393	-265	-3.2	63.6	63.6
3**2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	7,360	7,317	43	0.6	35.9	36.4
3**3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	72,153	75,449	-3,296	-4.4	22.6	21.3
3**4	of firearms	406	375	31	8.3	45.1	39.5
3**5	of non-cash means of payment	97,335	98,191	-856	-0.9	9.1	8.9
3**6	of official seals and stamps, forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	854	759	95	12.5	16.2	20.3
3**7	of/from coin-operated machines	3,842	3,254	588	18.1	27.9	31.9
3**8	of antiques, works of art and religious items	978	1,038	-60	-5.8	28.9	26.6
305*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	2,379	2,409	-30	-1.2	37.7	37.8
310*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	63,145	62,374	771	1.2	25.9	25.7
315*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	41,459	41,458	1	0.0	15.2	15.1
320*	in/from kiosks	1,133	1,144	-11	-1.0	41.3	42.5
325*	in/from department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores including:	469,307	496,032	-26,725	-5.4	87.1	87.6
326*	shoplifting	428,553	452,897	-24,344	-5.4	92.8	93.4
330*	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	656	661	-5	-0.8	29.3	33.9
335*	in/from dwellings	51,575	50,644	931	1.8	56.3	56.9
340*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	14,038	15,058	-1,020	-6.8	21.9	21.4
345*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	12,392	10,645	1,747	16.4	17.7	18.4
350*	in/from motor vehicles	34,805	36,142	-1,337	-3.7	17.9	17.0
3710	of narcotics from pharmacies	22	18	4	x	36.4	50.0
3720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	40	25	15	x	47.5	80.0
3730	of narcotics from hospitals	149	121	28	23.1	49.0	52.1
3740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	19	16	3	x	26.3	12.5
3750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	166	201	-35	-17.4	80.7	81.1
3950	theft of heavy livestock	290	316	-26	-8.2	13.8	25.0
<b>4***</b>	<b>Theft committed under aggravating circumstances (Sects. 243-244a PC)</b> in particular:	<b>1,239,287</b>	<b>1,311,518</b>	<b>-72,231</b>	<b>-5.5</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.9</b>
4**1	of motor vehicles	34,192	41,968	-7,776	-18.5	21.0	20.7
4**2	of mopeds and motorcycles	40,544	38,773	1,771	4.6	18.6	19.2
4**3	of bicycles	296,155	315,886	-19,731	-6.2	7.2	6.8
4**4	of firearms	527	585	-58	-9.9	28.5	27.5

\*) The new keys covering "trafficking in human beings" (pursuant to the 37th Criminal Justice Amendment Act of 11 February 2005) have been applied in the German federal states only since the second half of 2005. A comparison to data from 2006 does, therefore, not make sense.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
4**5	of non-cash means of payment	14,652	14,895	-243	-1.6	17.5	17.9
4**6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	249	392	-143	-36.5	12.0	11.2
4**7	from/of coin-operated machines	21,029	25,008	-3,979	-15.9	23.2	18.0
4**8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	728	792	-64	-8.1	22.3	20.5
405*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,445	1,407	38	2.7	33.8	36.7
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	117,000	119,205	-2,205	-1.8	21.0	20.5
415*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	28,406	29,023	-617	-2.1	20.7	19.0
420*	in/from kiosks	7,384	8,122	-738	-9.1	22.2	20.9
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	48,706	48,881	-175	-0.4	35.6	34.3
426*	including: shoplifting	9,343	8,396	947	11.3	85.1	85.8
430*	in/from show windows	2,747	3,002	-255	-8.5	21.7	21.0
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	106,107	109,736	-3,629	-3.3	19.3	19.6
436*	including: daytime burglaries of residences	38,786	38,556	230	0.6	18.6	18.0
440*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	71,003	73,461	-2,458	-3.3	12.4	13.0
445*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	16,870	14,686	2,184	14.9	10.0	10.5
450*	in/from motor vehicles	326,954	355,230	-28,276	-8.0	8.8	8.8
4710	of narcotics from pharmacies	163	164	-1	-0.6	31.3	38.4
4720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	108	119	-11	-9.2	38.9	40.3
4730	of narcotics from hospitals	48	41	7	x	31.3	36.6
4740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	7	3	4	x	42.9	33.3
4750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	38	37	1	x	36.8	16.2
4950	theft of heavy livestock	88	84	4	x	19.3	19.0
****	<b>Total thefts</b>	<b>2,601,902</b>	<b>2,727,048</b>	<b>-125,146</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>29.5</b>
***1	in particular: of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	42,320	50,361	-8,041	-16.0	29.2	27.9
***2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	47,904	46,090	1,814	3.9	21.3	22.0
***3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	368,308	391,335	-23,027	-5.9	10.2	9.6
***4	of firearms	931	958	-27	-2.8	35.8	32.3
***5	of non-cash means of payment	111,987	113,086	-1,099	-1.0	10.2	10.1
***6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	1,105	1,153	-48	-4.2	15.2	17.2
***7	of/from coin-operated machines	24,871	28,262	-3,391	-12.0	23.9	19.6
***8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	1,706	1,830	-124	-6.8	26.1	23.9
*05*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	3,824	3,816	8	0.2	36.2	37.4
*10*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	180,145	181,579	-1,434	-0.8	22.7	22.3
*15*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	69,865	70,481	-616	-0.9	17.4	16.7
*20*	in/from kiosks	8,517	9,266	-749	-8.1	24.8	23.6
*25*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	518,013	544,913	-26,900	-4.9	82.2	82.8
*26*	including: shoplifting	437,896	461,293	-23,397	-5.1	92.6	93.2

Note regarding key numbers \*\*\*4 and \*\*\*6:

Due to application-related technical problems, in the statistics for both 2006 and 2005, two cases are missing in the respective higher-level category of key no. \*\*\*4, whereas for key no. \*\*\*6, two cases too many are included in the higher-level category, respectively.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
*30*	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	3 403	3 663	-260	-7,1	23,2	23,3
*35*	in/from dwellings	157 682	160 380	-2 698	-1,7	31,4	31,4
*40*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	85 041	88 519	-3 478	-3,9	14,0	14,4
*45*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	29 262	25 331	3 931	15,5	13,3	13,8
*50*	in/from motor vehicles	361 759	391 372	-29 613	-7,6	9,7	9,6
*550	from the exterior of motor vehicles	143 372	152 100	-8 728	-5,7	8,8	9,0
*710	of narcotics from pharmacies	185	182	3	1,6	31,9	39,6
*720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	148	144	4	2,8	41,2	47,2
*730	of narcotics from hospitals	197	162	35	21,6	44,7	48,1
*740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	26	19	7	x	30,8	15,8
*750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	204	238	-34	-14,3	72,5	71,0
*90*	pickpocketing	100 984	110 552	-9 568	-8,7	6,2	5,4
*950	theft of heavy livestock	378	402	-24	-6,0	15,1	23,6
<b>5000</b>	<b>Fraud-type property offenses and forgery</b>	<b>1 171 066</b>	<b>1 181 268</b>	<b>-10 202</b>	<b>-0,9</b>	<b>82,5</b>	<b>82,4</b>
5100	fraud (Sects. 263, 263a, 264, 264a, 265, 265a, 265b PC)	954 277	949 921	4 356	0,5	83,8	83,1
5110 <sup>6)</sup>	of which fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud	327 052	300 722	26 330	8,8	81,6	80,2
5111	of which obtaining motor vehicles by fraud	2 768	3 121	-353	-11,3	94,1	92,2
5112	obtaining other goods by fraud	201 074	202 959	-1 885	-0,9	74,0	74,3
5113	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	123 210	94 642	28 568	30,2	93,6	92,5
5120	fraud involving land and buildings	656	681	-25	-3,7	98,0	98,1
5130	fraud involving holdings and investments	18 115	10 675	7 440	69,7	99,6	99,3
5131	of which prospectus fraud (Sect. 264a)	129	222	-93	-41,9	96,1	94,1
5132 <sup>7)</sup>	investment fraud under Sect. 263 PC	17 507	6 529	10 978	168,1	99,6	99,6
5133	fraud involving speculative exchange translations	25	245	-220	-89,8	96,0	88,2
5134 <sup>8)</sup>	fraud involving holdings	319	3 527	-3 208	-91,0	101,3	99,9
5135	security-deposit fraud	115	113	2	1,8	89,6	96,5
5136	debt-conversion fraud	20	39	-19	x	100,0	82,1
5140	monetary credit fraud	6 257	6 789	-532	-7,8	90,3	90,5
5141	of which: credit fraud (Sect. 265b PC)	588	898	-310	-34,5	94,4	93,8
5142	subsidy fraud (Sect. 264 PC)	553	628	-75	-11,9	97,1	99,5
5143	credit fraud (Sect. 263 PC)	4 549	4 740	-191	-4,0	95,4	93,6
5144	fraud involving bills of exchange	534	489	45	9,2	36,0	42,3
5145	securities fraud	33	34	-1	x	81,8	91,2
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services (Sect.265a PC)	194 174	192 930	1 244	0,6	98,7	98,3
5160	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	85 523	103 706	-18 183	-17,5	48,9	48,1
5161	of which: checks	1 090	1 671	-581	-34,8	63,5	67,9
5162 <sup>9)</sup>	debit cards without PIN <sup>*)</sup> (direct debiting)	41 561	48 143	-6 582	-13,7	53,1	48,7
5163	debit cards with PIN	27 347	32 232	-4 885	-15,2	40,6	40,9
5164	credit cards	8 932	14 184	-5 252	-37,0	48,4	52,5
5165	payment card data	3 646	3 610	36	1,0	39,6	51,0

<sup>6)</sup> 2006: The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions).

<sup>7)</sup> 2006: A complex investigation with numerous individual cases.

<sup>8)</sup> 2005: A complex investigation with 3.000 individual cases in a federal state.

<sup>9)</sup> 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).

<sup>\*)</sup> PIN = Personal identification number

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
5169	other non-cash means of payment	2,947	3,866	-919	-23.8	73.7	72.2
5170 <sup>10)</sup>	other types of fraud	321,216	333,131	(-11,915)	-3.6	85.4	87.1
	of which:						
5171	fraudulent failure to provide service as agreed	28,953	28,617	336	1.2	91.4	93.2
5172	obtaining services by fraud	46,580	41,648	4,932	11.8	89.4	94.8
5173 <sup>11)</sup>	job placement fraud	315	1,151	-836	-72.6	94.6	98.6
5174	fraud to the detriment of insurance companies and insurance abuse (Sects. 263, 265 PC)	6,379	9,746	-3,367	-34.5	98.7	98.8
5175	computer fraud (Sect. 263a PC) (if not recorded under key nos. 5163 or 5179)	16,211	15,875	336	2.1	48.9	48.7
5176	fraud involving commissions	2,630	3,015	-385	-12.8	97.8	98.3
5177	fraud to the detriment of social security systems and institutions	9,019	7,484	1,535	20.5	97.4	95.7
5178	(other types of) social security fraud (if not recorded under key no. 5177)	17,984	21,448	-3,464	-16.2	98.9	99.0
5179	fraud involving authorization to access communication services	5,822	5,788	34	0.6	57.7	64.4
5181	false accounting	8,427	9,296	-869	-9.3	98.2	96.4
5182 <sup>12)</sup>	nonpayment of hotel bill	11,263	11,387	-124	-1.1	95.3	95.9
5183	account opening and transfer fraud	13,297	11,130	2,167	19.5	74.8	74.0
5184 <sup>13)</sup>	nonpayment of pub/restaurant bill	6,393	6,537	-144	-2.2	92.5	92.8
5188	loan procurement fraud	5,530	3,859	1,671	43.3	98.4	99.3
5189 <sup>14)</sup>	further types of fraud	120,432	132,178	-11,746	-8.9	82.1	83.9
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	40,095	48,407	-8,312	-17.2	98.8	98.7
	of which:						
5210	breach of trust (Sect. 266 PC)	10,385	12,032	-1,647	-13.7	98.4	98.7
	including:						
5211	breach of trust involving investment transactions	345	545	-200	-36.7	98.8	99.4
5220	withholding and embezzlement of wages or salaries (Sect. 266a PC)	23,458	26,567	-3,109	-11.7	99.9	99.4
5230	misuse of check cards and credit cards (Sect. 266b PC)	6,252	9,808	-3,556	-36.3	95.4	97.0
5300	embezzlement (Sects. 246, 247, 248a PC)	103,500	103,933	-433	-0.4	60.9	63.0
	including:						
5310	motor vehicle misappropriation	8,518	8,854	-336	-3.8	95.7	95.2
5400	document forgery (Sects. 267-271, 273-279, 281 PC)	59,239	64,430	-5,191	-8.1	88.8	90.3
	including:						
5410	falsification of technical recordings (Sect. 268 PC)	2,266	2,445	-179	-7.3	96.5	97.5
5420	forgery committed to obtain narcotics	1,313	1,261	52	4.1	75.1	71.8
5430	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (Sects. 269, 270 PC)	2,460	1,012	1,448	143.1	44.9	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)	7,923	7,873	50	0.6	59.5	74.1
	including:						
5510	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, including preparatory acts (Sect. 146 except for (1) subpara 3, Sects. 148, 149 PC)	1,608	2,779	-1,171	-42.1	98.5	95.1

<sup>10)</sup> 2006: 1 284 cases and 2005: 1 287 cases were only recorded in the higher level category (5100).

<sup>11)</sup> 2005: Investigative complex including numerous individual cases.

<sup>12, 13)</sup> 2006 and 2005: excluding Bavaria.

<sup>14)</sup> 2006 und 2005: excluding Bavaria; in Hesse most of the cases were recorded in key no. 5170.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
5520	putting counterfeit money into circulation (Sect. 146 (1) subpara 3 , Sect. 147 PC)	2,705	3,265	-560	-17.2	67.1	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)	3,562	1,765	1,797	101.8	35.8	40.6
5531 <sup>15)</sup>	of which: use of false guarantee-secured or non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	2,659	1,180	1,479	125.3	38.4	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)	903	585	318	54.4	28.2	43.1
5600	bankruptcy offenses (Sects. 283, 283a-d PC)	6,032	6,704	-672	-10.0	99.6	99.2
5610	of which: criminal bankruptcy (Sect. 283 PC)	4,010	4,350	-340	-7.8	99.5	99.6
5620	especially serious case of bankruptcy (Sect. 283a PC)	86	22	64	x	97.7	90.9
5630	violation of the obligation to keep books (Sect. 283b PC)	1,688	2,055	-367	-17.9	99.8	98.4
5640	preferential treatment for a creditor (Sect. 283c PC)	188	229	-41	-17.9	100.5	100.4
5650	preferential treatment for a debtor (Sect. 283d PC)	60	48	12	x	96.7	100.0
<b>6000</b>	<b>Other criminal offenses (PC)</b>	<b>1,261,560</b>	<b>1,207,415</b>	<b>54,145</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>49.7</b>	<b>50.2</b>
6100	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	5,838	5,862	-24	-0.4	83.4	86.0
	including:						
6110	extortion on a sexual basis	75	79	-4	x	86.7	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)	131,739	126,694	5,045	4.0	89.1	90.5
	including:						
6210	resistance to public authority (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121 PC)	26,596	25,664	932	3.6	98.9	98.6
6220 <sup>16)</sup>	trespassing on the premises of another Sects 123, 124 PC	66,884	66,210	674	1.0	93.0	92.9
	of which:						
6221	trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 123 PC)	66,814	66,151	663	1.0	93.0	92.9
6222	aggravated trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 124 PC)	70	58	12	x	80.0	74.1
6230	breach of the public peace (Sects. 125, 125a PC)	1,918	1,705	213	12.5	81.3	77.4
6240	feigning commission of a crime (Sect. 145d PC)	13,524	13,441	83	0.6	99.0	99.1
	including:						
6241	feigning a robbery	1,312	1,359	-47	-3.5	100.1	99.3
6242	feigning a theft	2,119	2,127	-8	-0.4	100.5	100.5
6260	glorification of violence (Sect. 131 PC)	705	329	376	114.3	92.9	85.4
	including:						
6261	material made available to persons under 18 (Sect. 131 (1) no. 3 PC)	234	76	158	x	93.6	89.5
6270	incitement to hatred and violence against segments of the population (Sect. 130 PC)	3,096	2,812	284	10.1	71.3	69.8
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving, and money laundering (Sects. 257, 258, 259-261 PC)	28,964	28,950	14	0.0	97.0	96.6
	including:						

<sup>15)</sup> 2006: Investigative complex including numerous individual cases.

<sup>16)</sup> 1 case in 2005 was included in the higher-level category (6220) and not in the subcategories (6221, ...).

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
6310	receiving stolen motor vehicles (Sects. 259-260a PC)	1,777	1,438	339	23.6	98.4	97.8
	including:						
6311	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	401	257	144	56.0	98.8	98.8
6312	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	34	102	-68	-66.7	102.9	97.1
6313	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	326	237	89	37.6	99.4	96.6
6320	other types of receiving (Sects. 259-260a PC)	19,256	20,340	-1,084	-5.3	97.4	97.9
	including:						
6321	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	2,016	1,721	295	17.1	98.6	98.1
6322	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	74	334	-260	-77.8	98.6	99.4
6323 <sup>17)</sup>	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	340	463	-123	-26.6	98.8	99.8
6330 <sup>18)</sup>	money laundering, concealment of unlawfully acquired assets (Sect. 261 PC)	2,997	2,023	-	x	91.8	80.8
6400	arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306d, 306f PC)	24,349	24,045	304	1.3	49.1	50.0
	including:						
6410	(wilful) arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306c, 306f (1 and 2) PC)	12,381	12,636	-255	-2.0	37.3	37.8
<b>Ch</b> 6500	competition- and corruption-related offenses, offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 298-300, 331-353d, 355, 357 PC)	6,027	5,532	495	8.9	81.8	81.8
	of which:						
<b>Ch</b> 6510	accepting a benefit, taking a bribe (Sects. 331, 332, 335 PC)	1,079	999	80	8.0	92.7	95.2
	of which:						
6511	accepting a benefit (Sect. 331 PC)	695	718	-23	-3.2	93.4	96.2
<b>Ch</b> 6512	taking a bribe (Sect. 332 PC)	303	240	63	26.3	89.1	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	69	12	57	x	100.0	91.7
6514	all other especially serious cases of taking bribes under Sect. 335 PC	12	29	-17	x	100.0	96.6
<b>Ch</b> 6520	granting a benefit, offering a bribe (Sects. 333, 334, 335 PC)	713	808	-95	-11.8	97.1	98.0
	of which:						
6521	granting a benefit (Sect. 333 PC)	199	254	-55	-21.7	95.5	96.9
<b>Ch</b> 6522	offering a bribe (Sect. 334 PC)	477	436	41	9.4	97.5	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	34	102	-68	-66.7	100.0	100.0
6524	all other especially serious cases of offering a bribe under Sect. 335 PC	3	16	-13	x	100.0	100.0
6550	other offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 339-353d, 355, 357 PC)	3,608	3,254	354	10.9	72.9	71.3
	including:						
6551	bodily injury committed in office (Sect. 340 PC)	2,217	2,124	93	4.4	73.8	70.2
6552	breach of official secrecy (Sect. 353b PC)	223	182	41	22.5	67.3	61.0
6560	anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender (Sect. 298 PC)	149	118	31	26.3	95.3	92.4

<sup>17)</sup> 2005: Investigative complex including numerous individual cases.

<sup>18)</sup> In 2005, one of the federal states wrongly recorded 1,221 cases under this key number. Case number in 2005: 802. Increase in 2006: 2,195 cases (273.7 %). All states showed significant rates of increase in this respect with the base number - in most cases - having been less than 100 in 2005.



T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
6570 <sup>19)</sup>	taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sects. 299, 300 PC) of which:	478	353	125	35.4	97.7	99.2
6571	taking and offering a bribe under Sect. 299 PC	409	246	163	66.3	97.6	98.8
6572	on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 300 subpara 2 PC	61	21	40	x	100.0	100.0
6573	-benefit of great magnitude under Sect. 300 (2) subpara 1 PC	8	16	-8	x	87.5	100.0
6600	criminal self-interest (Sects. 284, 285, 287-293, 297 PC) including:	6,772	7,052	-280	-4.0	84.7	84.5
6610	games of chance (Sects. 284, 285, 287 PC)	1,968	1,822	146	8.0	98.5	97.1
6620	poaching (Sects. 292, 293 PC) including:	3,715	4,156	-441	-10.6	74.0	76.1
6621	game poaching (Sect. 292 PC)	1,037	1,131	-94	-8.3	31.4	32.2
6630	usury (Sect. 291 PC)	282	197	85	43.1	88.7	83.2
6700	all other offenses under the Penal Code (excluding traffic offenses) including:	1,057,871	1,009,280	48,591	4.8	42.9	43.2
6710	nonsupport (Sect. 170 PC)	15,541	18,020	-2,479	-13.8	99.9	99.8
6720	failure to provide proper care or education (Sect. 171 PC)	1,597	1,178	419	35.6	97.2	97.5
6730	insult (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC) including:	187,527	179,721	7,806	4.3	90.5	90.4
6731	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	20,111	18,738	1,373	7.3	75.3	74.7
6740	damage to property (Sect.(Sect. 303-305a PC) including:	761,117	718,405	42,712	5.9	26.4	26.2
6741	damage to motor vehicles	279,934	277,508	2,426	0.9	19.4	19.0
6742	alteration of data, computer sabotage (Sects. 303a, 303b PC)	1,672	1,609	63	3.9	29.0	35.9
6743	other damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	125,910	112,965	12,945	11.5	28.8	28.0
6745	destruction of important equipment (Sect. 305a PC)	504	558	-54	-9.7	51.6	46.4
6750	crimes involving explosives or nuclear radiation (Sects. 307-312 PC) of which:	379	378	1	0.3	68.3	61.4
6751	causing an explosion through nuclear energy (Sect. 307 PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
6752	causing a non-nuclear explosion (Sect. 308 PC)	350	346	4	1.2	68.6	61.0
6753	misuse of ionizing radiation (Sect. 309 PC)	3	0	3	x	0.0	0.0
6754 <sup>20)</sup>	preparation of a crime involving explosives or radiation (Sect. 310 PC)	24	32	-8	x	75.0	65.6
6755	release of ionizing radiation (Sect. 311 PC)	2	0	2	x	50.0	0.0
6756	defective construction of a nuclear facility (Sect. 312 PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
6760	offenses against the environment (Sects. 324, <u>324a</u> , 325-330a PC) including:	17,305	18,376	-1,071	-5.8	57.9	59.7
<b>Ch</b> 6761	pollution of a body of water (Sect. 324 PC)	3,791	3,759	32	0.9	53.9	52.4
6762	air pollution (Sect. 325 PC)	195	176	19	10.8	79.0	70.5

<sup>19)</sup> 70 cases in 2005 were included in the higher-level category (6570) and not in the subcategories (6571, ...).

<sup>20)</sup> 2006: Five cases were recorded falsely, the correct number of cases is 19.



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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
6763	causing noise, vibrations and non-ionizing radiation (Sect. 325a PC)	64	45	19	x	43.8	86.7
6764	unauthorized handling of dangerous waste (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	10,689	11,802	-1,113	-9.4	57.3	59.0
6765	unauthorized operation of facilities (Sect. 327 PC)	551	559	-8	-1.4	94.7	95.7
6766	unauthorized handling of radioactive substances and other hazardous substances and goods (Sect. 328 PC)	140	115	25	21.7	78.6	74.8
6767	endangering areas requiring protection (Sect. 329 PC)	24	15	9	x	66.7	73.3
6768	illegal transit and export of waste under Sect. 326 (2) PC	97	107	-10	-9.3	87.6	72.0
6769	causing serious danger by releasing toxic substances (Sect. 330a PC)	243	50	193	x	27.2	64.0
6770	poisoning endangering the public under Sect. 314 PC	8	10	-2	x	50.0	50.0
6780 <sup>21)</sup>	data espionage (Sect. 202a PC)	2,990	2,366	624	26.4	43.8	42.2
<b>7000</b>	<b>Supplementary criminal legislation</b>	<b>459,697</b>	<b>481,600</b>	<b>-21,903</b>	<b>-4.5</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>94.6</b>
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector of which:	43,031	43,126	-95	-0.2	93.1	95.5
7120	Offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Act, Comp. Transformation Act including:	8,385	9,505	-1,120	-11.8	99.8	99.3
7121	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sect. 84 Limited Liability Company Act)	7,443	8,425	-982	-11.7	99.8	99.3
7122	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sects 130b, 177a Commercial Code)	351	344	7	2.0	99.4	99.1
7130 <sup>22)</sup>	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 )	309	433	-124	-28.6	95.1	95.4
7140 <sup>23)</sup>	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	3,313	324	2,989	922.5	99.7	89.5
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:	20,943	20,065	878	4.4	89.9	94.7
7151	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	1,920	2,667	-747	-28.0	96.7	98.7
7152	software piracy in the form of repetitive and gainful activity	727	637	90	14.1	98.3	96.9
7153	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (1 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	176	183	-7	-3.8	94.9	97.8
7154	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (2 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	117	154	-37	-24.0	95.7	98.1

<sup>21)</sup> 2006: The increase is due to cases of spying out the PIN at ATM.

<sup>22)</sup> 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.

<sup>23)</sup> 2006: Investigative complex with more than 2 900 individual cases in one state.

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	Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
			2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
<b>Ch</b>	7160	Offenses involving food products (e.g. Food Products and Necessaries Act, Pharmaceutical Preparations Act, Wine Act, Feedstuffs Act, Meat Hygiene Act) including:	6,715	8,833	-2,118	-24.0	91.1	93.7
	7161	offenses under the Food Products and Necessaries Act	3,403	3,225	178	5.5	92.9	91.8
	7162	offenses under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	2,316	4,708	-2,392	-50.8	86.2	94.6
	7163	offenses under the Wine Act	317	346	-29	-8.4	97.8	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:	3,366	3,966	-600	-15.1	94.1	95.3
	7192	offenses against the Unfair Competition Act - <b>excluding</b> Sect. 17	798	670	128	19.1	88.2	90.3
	7200	offenses against other supplementary criminal legislation ( <i>excluding traffic offenses</i> ) including:	154,505	154,076	429	0.3	97.0	96.5
	7210	offenses against Sect. 27 (2) Juveniles Protection Act	236	228	8	3.5	92.4	96.1
	7220	offenses against Sect. 27 (1) Juveniles Protection Act	160	171	-11	-6.4	91.9	97.7
	7240	offenses against Sect. 24 of the Passport Act	24	(36)	-12	x	100.0	94.4
	7250 <sup>24)</sup>	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act including:	101,149	103,935	-2,786	-2.7	98.7	97.6
	7251	illegal entry (border crossing) under the Aliens Act	26,640	24,015	2,625	10.9	99.0	97.4
	7252	alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Act	3,242	4,600	-1,358	-29.5	77.5	80.4
	7253	fraudulently obtaining a residence permit/ temporary suspension of deportation (Sect. 92 (2) no. 2 Aliens Act)	6,881	4,925	1,956	39.7	102.0	98.7
	7254	gang-type alien smuggling under Sect. 92b Aliens Act on a repetitive and gainful basis	330	554	-224	-40.4	91.2	93.9
	7255	offenses against Sects. 84 and 85 of the Asylum Procedures Act	5,686	9,425	-3,739	-39.7	100.0	99.3
	7256	gang-type inducement to fraudulent application for asylum on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 84a Asylum Procedures Act)	2	36	-34	x	100.0	91.7
	7257	illegal stay under the Aliens Act	40,680	41,883	-1,203	-2.9	99.4	99.1
	7258	entry (border crossing) or stay despite the refusal of freedom of movement (Sect. 9 Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.)	82	93	-11	x	100.0	98.9
	7259	other offenses against Aliens Act	17,602	18,399	-797	-4.3	98.9	97.9
<b>Ch</b>	7260 <sup>25)</sup>	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act of which:	40,175	37,699	2,476	6.6	94.3	94.7
<b>N</b>	7261	Offences violating the Explosives Act	1,825	0	-	x	89.6	0.0
	7262	offenses against the Weapons Act	37,841	37,023	818	2.2	94.7	94.8
	7263	offenses against the War Weapons Control Act	509	563	-54	-9.6	87.4	86.1
	7280	offenses against the Federal (or State) Data Protection Act	414	211	203	96.2	80.7	65.9

<sup>24)</sup> In 2005 five cases were not recorded in the subcategories.

<sup>25)</sup> 2005: 113 cases were not recorded in the subcategories.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
7300	Drug offenses - Narcotics Act (unless included under another key no.)	255,019	276,740	-21,721	-7.8	94.7	94.3
	of which:						
7310	general violations under Sect. 29 NCA ( <i>unless these are to be recorded under key no. 7340 ff.</i> )	178,841	194,444	-15,603	-8.0	95.8	95.4
	of which:						
7311	involving heroin	21,422	22,592	-1,170	-5.2	95.4	95.8
7312	involving cocaine	13,755	14,728	-973	-6.6	94.3	92.4
7313	involving LSD	221	207	14	6.8	95.0	97.1
7314	involving amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	18,329	15,845	2,484	15.7	95.3	95.8
7315	involving amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	4,996	6,328	-1,332	-21.0	95.5	95.6
7318	involving cannabis and preparations thereof	110,638	124,170	-13,532	-10.9	96.4	96.4
7319	involving other drugs	9,480	10,574	-1,094	-10.3	92.8	86.5
7320	trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under Sect. 29 NCA	60,914	67,320	-6,406	-9.5	91.7	91.3
	of which:						
7321	in/of heroin	8,202	9,321	-1,119	-12.0	90.6	91.2
7322	in/of cocaine	5,849	7,139	-1,290	-18.1	89.8	88.8
7323	in/of LSD	110	122	-12	-9.8	91.8	95.9
7324	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	5,580	5,128	452	8.8	92.0	93.0
7325	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	2,224	3,024	-800	-26.5	93.1	93.2
7328	in/of cannabis and preparations thereof	36,061	39,440	-3,379	-8.6	92.4	92.1
7329	in/of other drugs	2,888	3,146	-258	-8.2	88.9	82.2
7330	illegal importation of drugs under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA	3,951	4,682	-731	-15.6	96.3	97.1
	(significant amounts)						
	of which:						
7331	of heroin	725	730	-5	-0.7	97.4	98.2
7332	of cocaine	613	661	-48	-7.3	93.8	94.1
7333	of LSD	8	11	-3	x	100.0	90.9
7334	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	278	334	-56	-16.8	96.8	96.4
7335	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	96	137	-41	-29.9	99.0	92.0
7338	of cannabis and preparations thereof	1,968	2,534	-566	-22.3	97.4	98.0
7339	of other drugs	263	275	-12	-4.4	88.6	96.7
7340	other violations of the NCA	11,313	10,294	1,019	9.9	92.5	92.2
	of which:						
7341	illegal cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA	2,838	2,534	304	12.0	84.6	82.7
7342	cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA)	443	420	23	5.5	93.5	96.4
7343	making available funds or other assets (Sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA)	47	40	7	x	100.0	97.5
7344	advertising drugs (Sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA)	6	7	-1	x	100.0	85.7
7345	dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (Sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable)	1,450	1,715	-265	-15.5	94.6	94.9

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
7346	negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (Sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA)	48	45	3	x	77.1	88.9
7347	illegal prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA)	102	59	43	x	94.1	100.0
7348	trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of a significant amount of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA)	6,379	5,474	905	16.5	95.6	95.3
7400	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the environmental sector (in addition to key no. 7160)	7,142	7,658	-516	-6.7	63.5	62.0
7410	including: offenses under the Chemicals Act	334	385	-51	-13.2	90.7	90.1
7420	offenses under the Protection against Diseases Act and the Epizootic Diseases Act	50	35	15	x	66.0	71.4
<b>Ch</b> 7430	offenses under the Nature Conservation Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	6,489	7,068	-579	-8.2	61.6	60.6

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2006	2005	Number	in %	2006	2005
<i>Aggregate key numbers</i>							
8900	total offenses, excluding offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 7250)	6,203,074	6,287,780	-84706	-1.3472	54.7	54.3
8910	drug-related crime	257,253	278,950	-21,697	-7.8	94.4	94.1
8911	including:						
26) 8911	offenses directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,234	2,210	24	1.1	66.2	65.8
8920	violent crime	215,471	212,832	2,639	1.2	75.4	75.3
8930	economic crime	95,887	89,224	6,663	7.5	96.4	95.4
	in particular:						
8931	in fraud cases	50,908	43,353	7,555	17.4	95.4	94.1
8932	insolvency offenses according to the PC and supplementary criminal legislation	13,549	15,093	-1,544	-10.2	99.6	99.3
8933	economic crime in the fields of investment, financing, etc.	22,791	12,529	10,262	81.9	99.4	98.5
8934	competition-related offenses	6,550	5,934	616	10.4	94.6	96.8
8935	economic crime in connection with employment	12,322	13,743	-1,421	-10.3	99.9	99.3
8936	fraud and breach of trust in connection with holdings and capital investment	18,324	11,064	7,260	65.6	99.6	99.4
8960	offenses against provisions designed to protect young persons	1,721	1,464	257	17.6	89.6	92.1
8970	computer crime	59,149	62,186	-3,037	-4.9	47.1	48.1
8990	street crime	1,557,626	1,621,978	-64,352	-4.0	17.3	16.4

## Aggregate key number

They include the following crime keys

- 8910: 7300, 2180, \*710, \*720, \*730, \*740, \*750 and 5420
- 8911: 2180, \*710, \*720, \*730, \*740, \*750 and 5420
- 8920: 0100, 0200, 1110, 2100, 2210, 2220, 2330, 2340 and 2350
- 8930: is recorded by using a special designation (see page 6)
  - 8931: 5100 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
  - 8932: 5600, 7121 and 7122 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
  - 8933: 5130, 5141, 5143, 5144, 5145 and 7140 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
  - 8934: 6560, 7150 and 7192 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
  - 8935: 5173, 5177 and 5220 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
  - 8936: 5131, 5132, 5133, 5134 and 5211 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 8960: 1431, 6261, 7210 and 7220
- 8970: 5163, 5175, 5179, 5430, 6742, 6780, 7151 and 7152
- 8990: 1111, 1112, 1320, 2130, 2140, 2150, 2160, 2170, 2221, 2333, 2343, \*20\*, \*30\*, \*50\*, \*550; \*90\*, \*001<sup>\*)</sup>, \*002<sup>\*)</sup>, \*003<sup>\*)</sup>, \*007<sup>\*)</sup>, 6230, 6741 and 6743

<sup>26)</sup> Because of a special key no. of a federalstaff, 5 cases of theft of drugs could not recorded key no. „theft“.

<sup>\*)</sup> 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 01.01.2006	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2006	2005	absolute	in %	2006	2005
Aachen	258,208	161	24,152	25,467	-1,315	-5.2	9,354	9,878
Augsburg	262,676	147	25,149	26,008	-859	-3.3	9,574	9,987
Bergisch Gladbach	105,761	83	6,033	5,682	351	6.2	5,704	5,366
Berlin	3,395,189	892	496,797	509,175	-12,378	-2.4	14,632	15,030
Bielefeld	326,925	258	27,052	26,909	143	0.5	8,275	8,204
Bochum	385,626	145	41,855	50,718	-8,863	-17.5	10,854	13,066
Bonn	312,818	141	33,239	38,009	-4,770	-12.5	10,626	12,185
Bottrop	119,356	101	9,429	10,437	-1,008	-9.7	7,900	8,704
Braunschweig	245,273	192	26,900	28,609	-1,709	-6.0	10,967	11,636
Bremen	546,852	325	80,491	81,701	-1,210	-1.5	14,719	14,965
Bremerhaven	116,615	79	15,015	14,951	64	0.4	12,876	12,748
Chemnitz	246,587	221	25,623	25,683	-60	-0.2	10,391	10,341
Cottbus	105,309	164	12,795	12,190	605	5.0	12,150	11,455
Darmstadt	140,562	122	13,718	14,328	-610	-4.3	9,759	10,229
Dortmund	588,168	280	63,724	65,573	-1,849	-2.8	10,834	11,139
Dresden	495,181	328	46,190	45,161	1,029	2.3	9,328	9,265
Duisburg	501,564	233	47,510	47,577	-67	-0.1	9,472	9,432
Düsseldorf	574,514	217	87,216	80,717	6,499	8.1	15,181	14,095
Erfurt	202,844	269	23,057	24,035	-978	-4.1	11,367	11,872
Erlangen	103,197	77	7,686	8,311	-625	-7.5	7,448	8,102
Essen	585,430	210	54,074	54,825	-751	-1.4	9,237	9,323
Frankfurt a.M.	651,899	248	106,769	113,657	-6,888	-6.1	16,378	17,570
Freiburg i. Br.	215,966	153	27,877	26,823	1,054	3.9	12,908	12,534
Fürth	113,422	63	8,330	8,539	-209	-2.4	7,344	7,590
Gelsenkirchen	268,102	105	24,774	24,208	566	2.3	9,241	8,962
Gera	103,948	152	9,818	10,842	-1,024	-9.4	9,445	10,311
Göttingen	121,884	117	14,037	15,387	-1,350	-8.8	11,517	12,593
Hagen	196,934	160	16,769	17,093	-324	-1.9	8,515	8,599
Halle (Saale)	237,198	135	31,874	30,875	999	3.2	13,438	12,946
Hamburg	1,743,627	755	236,547	244,807	-8,260	-3.4	13,566	14,111
Hamm	184,239	226	15,049	14,920	129	0.9	8,168	8,068
Hannover	515,729	204	83,357	80,936	2,421	3.0	16,163	15,690
Heidelberg	142,993	109	13,741	13,922	-181	-1.3	9,610	9,727
Heilbronn	121,613	100	8,630	9,680	-1,050	-10.8	7,096	7,979
Herne	170,992	51	17,231	20,410	-3,179	-15.6	10,077	11,878
Hildesheim	102,575	92	9,459	10,012	-553	-5.5	9,222	9,726
Ingolstadt	121,314	133	9,920	10,850	-930	-8.6	8,177	9,030
Jena	102,532	114	7,954	8,226	-272	-3.3	7,758	8,030
Karlsruhe	285,263	173	27,640	30,458	-2,818	-9.3	9,689	10,718
Kassel	194,427	107	25,559	25,239	320	1.3	13,146	12,979
Kiel	234,433	118	32,097	33,776	-1,679	-5.0	13,691	14,476
Koblenz	106,501	105	15,019	15,133	-114	-0.8	14,102	14,138
Köln(Cologne)	983,347	405	137,576	131,830	5,746	4.4	13,991	13,595
Krefeld	237,701	138	24,577	27,172	-2,595	-9.6	10,339	11,404
Leipzig	502,651	298	60,961	64,187	-3,226	-5.0	12,128	12,876
Leverkusen	161,227	79	12,780	12,732	48	0.4	7,927	7,879
Lübeck	211,825	214	28,825	26,815	2,010	7.5	13,608	12,656
Ludwigshafen	163,343	78	18,493	18,260	233	1.3	11,322	11,176

T11

City	Population 01.01.2006	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2006	2005	absolute	in %	2006	2005
Magdeburg	229,126	201	32,292	32,031	261	0.8	14,094	14,131
Mainz	194,372	98	21,233	23,057	-1,824	-7.9	10,924	12,392
Mannheim	307,900	145	34,397	33,569	828	2.5	11,171	10,917
Moers	107,547	68	9,520	9,397	123	1.3	8,852	8,707
Mönchengladbach	261,444	170	24,065	24,085	-20	-0.1	9,205	9,194
Mülheim a.d. Ruhr	169,917	91	13,231	13,905	-674	-4.8	7,787	8,164
München(Munich)	1,259,677	310	111,622	108,675	2,947	2.7	8,861	8,700
Münster	270,868	303	27,278	29,057	-1,779	-6.1	10,071	10,760
Neuss	151,610	99	12,729	12,342	387	3.1	8,396	8,126
Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	499,237	186	46,587	44,652	1,935	4.3	9,332	9,015
Oberhausen	218,898	77	23,205	22,774	431	1.9	10,601	10,384
Offenbach	119,430	45	12,783	13,580	-797	-5.9	10,703	11,361
Oldenburg	158,565	103	16,809	19,920	-3,111	-15.6	10,601	12,576
Osnabrück	163,814	120	20,248	20,795	-547	-2.6	12,360	12,642
Paderborn	143,769	179	12,446	12,865	-419	-3.3	8,657	8,998
Pforzheim	119,021	98	9,940	9,734	206	2.1	8,351	8,190
Potsdam	147,583	187	16,386	16,446	-60	-0.4	11,103	11,287
Recklinghausen	121,827	66	12,640	13,667	-1,027	-7.5	10,375	11,145
Regensburg	129,859	81	13,670	12,521	1,149	9.2	10,527	9,712
Remscheid	115,864	75	6,767	7,029	-262	-3.7	5,840	6,017
Reutlingen	112,252	87	7,681	12,398	-4,717	-38.0	6,843	11,047
Rostock	199,288	181	24,136	23,671	465	2.0	12,111	11,895
Saarbrücken	178,914	167	23,952	23,244	708	3.0	13,387	12,894
Salzgitter	107,726	224	7,296	6,658	638	9.6	6,773	6,122
Schwerin *)	96,656	130	16,499	13,629	2,870	21.1	17,070	14,035
Siegen	106,293	115	11,720	10,141	1,579	15.6	11,026	9,500
Solingen	163,581	89	10,018	10,580	-562	-5.3	6,124	6,443
Stuttgart	592,569	207	55,042	54,191	851	1.6	9,289	9,175
Trier	99,843	117	12,232	13,212	-980	-7.4	12,251	13,190
Ulm	120,625	119	10,853	11,773	-920	-7.8	8,997	9,802
Wiesbaden	274,611	204	25,923	26,333	-410	-1.6	9,440	9,608
Witten	100,793	72	7,680	8,200	-520	-6.3	7,620	8,104
Wolfsburg	121,199	204	9,879	10,699	-820	-7.7	8,151	8,759
Wuppertal	359,237	168	28,569	31,355	-2,786	-8.9	7,953	8,684
Würzburg	133,906	88	12,500	12,811	-311	-2.4	9,335	9,593

\*) The increase in Schwerin is due to fraudulent obtaining of services. Stricter controls were responsible for an increase of 1,149 cases.

#### Note:

When comparisons are made, special attention should be paid to the fact that the extent to which crime is reported and the offense structure can differ in these cities, that population structure and perpetrator mobility vary and that, when offense rates are calculated, they take only registered inhabitants into account, but **not** commuters, tourists, foreign travellers in transit, members of the foreign armed forces stationed in Germany and other unregistered persons - all figures that can also differ considerably from city to city<sup>1)</sup>.

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

1) For example, approximately 300,000 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 52.2 million passengers pass through Rhein-Main Airport.

## T116

1716

City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants					City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants				
		2006	2005	2004	2003	2002			2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Aachen	363	141	153	134	152	149	Köln(Cologne)	1,770	180	170	211	217	193
Augsburg	131	50	58	48	71	75	Krefeld	226	95	116	97	90	98
Bergisch Gladbach	80	76	53	63	60	61	Leipzig	499	99	106	111	107	127
Berlin	7,947	234	233	251	251	261	Leverkusen	139	86	88	91	124	60
Bielefeld	280	86	80	76	95	78	Lübeck	265	125	123	147	140	128
Bochum	344	89	88	90	88	80	Ludwigshafen	143	88	113	93	116	92
Bonn	401	128	125	158	148	113	Magdeburg	388	169	124	133	138	151
Bottrop	109	91	67	75	88	95	Mainz	169	87	116	125	92	88
Braunschweig	164	67	83	59	82	80	Mannheim	221	72	83	84	82	94
Bremen	1,411	258	239	271	255	256	Moers	143	133	82	118	72	64
Bremerhaven	262	225	240	253	247	278	Mönchengladbach	264	101	83	91	94	100
Chemnitz	217	88	80	79	86	75	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	98	58	65	66	71	55
Cottbus	102	97	110	105	133	196	München(Munich)	776	62	57	66	72	67
Darmstadt	133	95	89	124	137	143	Münster	178	66	71	73	77	78
Dortmund	795	135	123	140	153	125	Neuss	131	86	101	74	74	78
Dresden	313	63	86	92	100	83	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	311	62	68	79	71	78
Duisburg	750	150	134	147	118	93	Oberhausen	256	117	91	125	140	118
Düsseldorf	967	168	184	209	200	198	Offenbach	209	175	155	211	199	193
Erfurt	239	118	142	158	141	120	Oldenburg	160	101	83	105	134	116
Erlangen	24	23	28	50	51	42	Osnabrück	242	148	176	141	161	144
Essen	712	122	108	99	105	102	Paderborn	101	70	72	64	78	58
Frankfurt a. M.	1,036	159	169	207	226	195	Pforzheim	46	39	40	47	63	59
Freiburg i. Br.	140	65	77	86	102	84	Potsdam	161	109	83	103	124	146
Fürth	40	35	44	53	46	64	Recklinghausen	148	121	95	110	123	112
Gelsenkirchen	325	121	112	118	121	108	Regensburg	71	55	81	60	58	61
Gera	60	58	43	42	48	82	Remscheid	49	42	39	41	65	64
Göttingen	91	75	87	103	98	114	Reutlingen	40	36	49	44	45	64
Hagen	207	105	99	107	99	97	Rostock	351	176	177	223	208	212
Halle (Saale)	542	229	221	202	179	285	Saarbrücken	260	145	118	144	126	126
Hamburg	3,372	193	204	238	256	264	Salzgitter	61	57	54	39	49	60
Hamm	140	76	69	78	83	110	Schwerin	158	163	186	199	232	192
Hannover	814	158	163	185	192	203	Siegen	74	70	74	49	59	64
Heidelberg	58	41	59	50	58	45	Solingen	79	48	77	61	53	42
Heilbronn	70	58	76	64	64	91	Stuttgart	409	69	63	80	79	80
Herne	208	122	115	127	111	105	Trier	69	69	96	89	81	108
Hildesheim	106	103	142	108	125	110	Ulm	57	47	63	67	59	78
Ingolstadt	55	45	57	46	51	57	Wiesbaden	286	104	97	110	135	106
Jena	36	35	45	31	48	43	Witten	48	48	47	82	50	66
Karlsruhe	172	60	62	81	65	68	Wolfsburg	88	73	98	88	64	80
Kassel	241	124	140	223	156	170	Wuppertal	302	84	98	108	100	95
Kiel	336	143	141	162	141	164	Würzburg	64	48	39	41	43	37
Koblenz	73	69	106	109	100	107							



**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				
		2006	2005	2004	2003	2002			2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Aachen	707	274	384	419	468	426	Köln(Cologne)	4,479	455	442	549	605	556
Augsburg	155	59	83	87	86	73	Krefeld	551	232	253	299	294	282
Bergisch Gladbach	289	273	224	282	312	321	Leipzig	550	109	124	220	185	133
Berlin	6,285	185	179	180	193	230	Leverkusen	557	345	198	255	311	264
Bielefeld	453	139	157	158	159	144	Lübeck	446	211	159	172	218	165
Bochum	1,095	284	291	255	299	258	Ludwigshafen	253	155	185	144	156	151
Bonn	939	300	327	283	229	268	Magdeburg	370	161	167	147	172	185
Bottrop	355	297	286	264	260	302	Mainz	260	134	268	244	156	189
Braunschweig	386	157	140	152	132	231	Mannheim	452	147	220	214	196	205
Bremen	2,003	366	271	303	280	311	Moers	210	195	171	407	233	191
Bremerhaven	495	424	287	398	393	278	Mönchengladbach	644	246	265	259	222	248
Chemnitz	120	49	42	38	84	58	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	430	253	285	366	315	291
Cottbus	97	92	133	119	125	140	München(Munich)	1,340	106	101	95	81	92
Darmstadt	171	122	133	282	187	130	Münster	410	151	173	237	220	196
Dortmund	1,810	308	257	336	312	306	Neuss	274	181	205	179	238	325
Dresden	263	53	63	63	56	69	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	435	87	100	100	115	101
Duisburg	1,486	296	266	349	267	280	Oberhausen	552	252	230	283	265	349
Düsseldorf	1,831	319	340	384	449	539	Offenbach	426	357	369	379	354	269
Erfurt	377	186	168	265	228	189	Oldenburg	219	138	150	174	194	262
Erlangen	39	38	95	166	81	82	Osnabrück	305	186	240	306	223	389
Essen	1,730	296	302	288	284	349	Paderborn	196	136	104	114	118	116
Frankfurt a. M.	1,569	241	310	457	361	290	Pforzheim	108	91	82	113	75	80
Freiburg i. Br.	277	128	162	186	247	208	Potsdam	161	109	110	135	177	124
Fürth	102	90	88	130	98	82	Recklinghausen	441	362	267	301	274	348
Gelsenkirchen	543	203	268	305	322	310	Regensburg	121	93	58	72	60	138
Gera	200	192	219	183	201	264	Remscheid	140	121	105	155	210	312
Göttingen	216	177	241	215	184	285	Reutlingen	47	42	45	63	43	40
Hagen	476	242	197	214	227	246	Rostock	185	93	107	100	81	82
Halle (Saale)	363	153	127	140	177	203	Saarbrücken	450	252	288	262	226	227
Hamburg	5,904	339	385	425	470	443	Salzgitter	115	107	117	98	88	145
Hamm	383	208	196	306	190	246	Schwerin	99	102	80	70	121	119
Hannover	1,248	242	255	251	313	428	Siegen	114	107	124	87	100	86
Heidelberg	118	83	130	99	89	90	Solingen	250	153	216	180	146	230
Heilbronn	66	54	85	103	70	125	Stuttgart	742	125	48	122	93	103
Herne	484	283	228	214	255	342	Trier	165	165	158	120	117	108
Hildesheim	155	151	136	177	142	334	Ulm	78	65	79	50	71	56
Ingolstadt	129	106	180	59	68	62	Wiesbaden	504	184	218	187	236	219
Jena	146	142	121	167	223	292	Witten	220	218	235	188	216	254
Karlsruhe	301	106	219	138	152	196	Wolfsburg	111	92	107	119	99	166
Kassel	274	141	188	193	285	229	Wuppertal	808	225	307	239	265	254
Kiel	471	201	178	211	198	200	Würzburg	135	101	54	78	65	54
Koblenz	148	139	169	225	176	163							

## 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  (100 %)	Sex		Age				
				Male	Female	Chil- dren	Juve- niles	Young adults	Adults	
						<14	14<18	18<21	21<60	>60
						in %				
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	808	52.1	47.9	11.4	2.1	5.1	60.3	21.2
		attempted	2,103	67.8	32.2	3.1	4.5	8.9	74.8	8.7
		total	2,911	63.4	36.6	5.4	3.8	7.8	70.8	12.2
1100	offenses against sexual self-deter- mination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,564	8.0	92.0	10.2	29.1	14.9	44.3	1.5
		attempted	2,635	4.9	95.1	5.0	24.8	14.5	54.0	1.6
		total	17,199	7.5	92.5	9.4	28.5	14.8	45.8	1.5
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	50,511	68.9	31.1	6.2	18.5	12.2	53.3	9.7
		attempted	11,381	67.2	32.8	11.6	16.8	10.5	49.3	11.8
		total	61,892	68.6	31.4	7.2	18.2	11.9	52.6	10.1
2200	bodily injury	completed	572,255	64.3	35.7	7.4	13.9	13.5	61.0	4.2
		attempted	25,249	70.9	29.1	5.6	8.8	9.2	70.2	6.1
		total	597,504	64.6	35.4	7.3	13.7	13.3	61.4	4.3
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	185,775	55.8	44.2	5.3	7.7	7.9	71.9	7.2
		attempted	4,525	54.2	45.8	10.3	9.5	7.8	65.7	6.7
		total	190,300	55.7	44.3	5.5	7.8	7.9	71.7	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	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	1.1	0.8
		attempted	2.6	0.6	2.5	6.5	3.5	0.9
		total	3.5	1.5	2.9	8.0	4.6	1.7
1100	offenses against sexual self-deter- mination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	17.7	13.8	112.2	75.7	14.5	1.0
		attempted	3.2	1.2	17.3	13.4	3.2	0.2
		total	20.9	15.0	129.4	89.0	17.7	1.2
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	61.3	29.1	247.3	214.8	60.6	24.0
		attempted	13.8	12.3	50.6	41.6	12.6	6.5
		total	75.1	41.4	297.9	256.4	73.2	30.5
2200	bodily injury	completed	694.2	393.7	2,098.2	2,692.7	784.5	118.4
		attempted	30.6	13.2	58.9	81.3	39.9	7.5
		total	724.8	406.9	2,157.1	2,774.1	824.4	125.8
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	225.4	92.2	379.7	510.7	300.3	64.7
		attempted	5.5	4.3	11.3	12.4	6.7	1.5
		total	230.8	96.6	391.1	523.1	306.9	66.2

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

T19

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Victim-suspect relationship (totals)					
				Related *)	Acquaint- ted	Fellow countryman**)	Passing Relationship	No	Unclear
				in %					
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	808	36.6	29.3	1.1	7.9	10.9	14.1
		attempted	2,103	21.9	29.2	3.0	11.6	24.1	10.2
		total	2,911	26.0	29.3	2.5	10.5	20.4	11.3
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,564	19.6	41.7	0.3	14.0	17.9	6.5
		attempted	2,635	11.2	28.7	0.2	12.2	38.6	9.2
		total	17,199	18.3	39.7	0.3	13.7	21.1	6.9
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	50,511	1.0	9.0	0.3	7.9	65.0	16.8
		attempted	11,381	1.9	10.6	0.8	9.7	62.5	14.4
		total	61,892	1.2	9.3	0.4	8.2	64.6	16.3
2200	bodily injury	completed	572,255	13.9	27.6	0.6	12.1	34.3	11.4
		attempted	25,249	10.9	21.8	0.5	11.5	43.5	11.8
		total	597,504	13.8	27.3	0.6	12.1	34.7	11.4
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	185,775	13.6	28.7	0.7	12.7	31.0	13.2
		attempted	4,525	9.7	28.8	0.5	14.4	33.5	13.1
		total	190,300	13.5	28.7	0.7	12.8	31.1	13.2

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. 25.0 % 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; 24.4 % 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, including:	43,621	30.7	51.3	14.9	3.1	70.7
2110	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	444	2.9	4.1	20.5	72.5	14.4
2120	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	3,234	13.0	31.2	46.0	9.8	14.1
2130	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	109	1.8	3.7	34.9	59.6	8.1
2160	handbag robbery	3,484	18.1	67.3	13.9	0.7	1.2
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	18,735	29.4	58.6	11.1	0.8	8.2
2190	robberies in residences	2,321	21.0	47.0	26.3	5.6	4.4
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances, including:	1,336,219	41.9	46.8	10.3	1.0	502.7
326*	shoplifting	421,843	79.1	19.0	1.8	0.0	26.5
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances, including:	1,018,165	11.1	52.6	31.1	5.2	1,479.5
4**1	of motor vehicles	24,643	5.5	5.6	38.2	50.8	305.7
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	82,648	14.7	30.9	42.1	12.3	250.3
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	32,610	17.8	38.5	33.6	10.2	80.3
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	66,852	13.6	26.4	42.9	17.1	240.0
450*	from motor vehicles	275,456	8.4	55.1	35.0	1.5	210.7
5100	fraud, including:	897,179	43.9	32.4	18.3	5.4	2,493.0
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services	193,763	94.2	5.6	0.2	0.0	3.6
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	40,095	12.5	18.0	42.2	27.3	1,198.7
5300	embezzlement	102,836	26.3	46.9	17.8	9.0	312.7
5600	bankruptcy offenses	4,326	61.7	0.8	4.9	32.7	390.1
7120	offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	8,382	39.7	0.7	5.2	54.4	1,599.7

\*) Losses are recorded only for completed offenses

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2006 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 2.0 billion euros.

## 10. Suspects

3,492,933 cases were cleared up in 2006, and 2,283,127 suspects were recorded in this connection. Compared to the previous year, this represents a decrease of 30,009 (-1.3 %).

### Age and sex of suspects

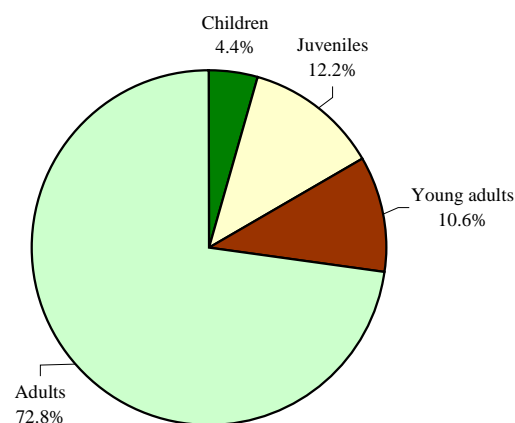
T32

Age group	Suspects					
	Total	Change compared with prev. year (in %)	Distribution %	Male Number %	Female Number %	
<b>Children</b>	<b>100,487</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>71,727 71.4</b>	<b>28,760 28.6</b>	
up to age 6	1,004	-27.0	0.0	777 77.4	227 22.6	
6 < 8	3,817	-4.0	0.2	3,007 78.8	810 21.2	
8 < 10	10,597	-0.8	0.5	8,427 79.5	2,170 20.5	
10 < 12	22,934	-3.4	1.0	17,397 75.9	5,537 24.1	
12 < 14	62,135	-1.9	2.7	42,119 67.8	20,016 32.2	
<b>Juveniles</b>	<b>278,447</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>201,799 72.5</b>	<b>76,648 27.5</b>	
14 < 16	126,661	-2.8	5.5	85,933 67.8	40,728 32.2	
16 < 18	151,786	-1.5	6.6	115,866 76.3	35,920 23.7	
<b>Young adults</b> (18 < 21)	<b>241,824</b>	<b>-2.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>191,627 79.2</b>	<b>50,197 20.8</b>	
<b>Adults</b>	<b>1,662,369</b>	<b>-0.9</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>1,267,925 76.3</b>	<b>394,444 23.7</b>	
21 < 23	144,647	-3.5	6.3	114,398 79.1	30,249 20.9	
23 < 25	130,824	-3.1	5.7	103,242 78.9	27,582 21.1	
25 < 30	263,934	0.4	11.6	207,505 78.6	56,429 21.4	
30 < 40	427,489	-3.5	18.7	329,476 77.1	98,013 22.9	
40 < 50	359,820	1.1	15.8	270,612 75.2	89,208 24.8	
50 < 60	191,923	3.0	8.4	141,882 73.9	50,041 26.1	
60 and older	143,732	-1.0	6.3	100,810 70.1	42,922 29.9	
<b>Suspects - total</b>	<b>2,283,127</b>	<b>-1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,733,078 75.9</b>	<b>550,049 24.1</b>	
Suspects, <b>excluding</b> children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,182,640	-1.2	95.6	1,661,351 76.1	521,289 23.9	

### 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	
		2006	2005	Number	%	2006	2005	Number	%
----	Total offenses	232,736	236,042	-3,306	-1.4	45,711	48,408	-2,697	-5.6
7300	drug offenses	20,456	26,766	-6,310	-23.6	2,527	3,404	-877	-25.8
7318	-involving cannabis and	18,200	24,196	-5,996	-24.8	2,233	2,939	-706	-24.0
+7328	preparations thereof								
+7338									
4***	"aggravated" theft	24,602	25,760	-1,158	-4.5	4,529	4,806	-277	-5.8
2170	-in streets, lanes or public places	4,047	4,242	-195	-4.6	1,882	2,037	-155	-7.6
6200	resistance to public authority and offenses against public order	14,736	13,364	1,372	10.3	2,312	2,291	21	0.9
*26*	shoplifting - total	54,489	53,046	1,443	2.7	10,457	11,352	-895	-7.9
2200	bodily injury	53,959	52,336	1,623	3.1	13,021	12,891	130	1.0
6740	damage to property	43,934	42,193	1,741	4.1	4,286	3,866	420	10.9

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
<b>Children 8 years and older</b>	<b>79,092</b>	<b>55,596</b>	<b>23,496</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>2,491</b>	<b>1,110</b>
8 < 10	8,540	6,801	1,739	588	912	246
10 < 12	18,721	14,151	4,570	1,333	1,962	669
12 < 14	51,831	34,644	17,187	3,475	4,529	2,365
<b>Juveniles</b>	<b>232,736</b>	<b>167,421</b>	<b>65,315</b>	<b>6,799</b>	<b>9,535</b>	<b>3,918</b>
14 < 16	106,625	71,499	35,126	6,401	8,365	4,331
16 < 18	126,111	95,922	30,189	7,176	10,646	3,526
<b>Young adults (18&lt;21)</b>	<b>196,710</b>	<b>155,691</b>	<b>41,019</b>	<b>7,618</b>	<b>11,776</b>	<b>3,256</b>
<b>Adults</b>	<b>1,267,714</b>	<b>961,770</b>	<b>305,944</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>992</b>
21 < 23	112,416	88,860	23,556	6,678	10,329	2,862
23 < 25	97,180	76,633	20,547	5,641	8,730	2,431
<i>Young persons</i>	<i>209,596</i>	<i>165,493</i>	<i>44,103</i>	<i>6,153</i>	<i>9,521</i>	<i>2,644</i>
21 < 25						
25 < 30	180,705	141,547	39,158	4,462	6,866	1,969
30 < 40	295,561	225,797	69,764	2,929	4,391	1,410
40 < 50	289,780	216,977	72,803	2,333	3,444	1,189
50 < 60	161,788	120,478	41,310	1,682	2,509	858
60 and older	130,284	91,478	38,806	661	1,090	343
<b>Suspects 8 years and older</b>	<b>1,776,252</b>	<b>1,340,478</b>	<b>435,774</b>	<b>2,551</b>	<b>3,972</b>	<b>1,214</b>
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,697,160	1,284,882	412,278	2,599	4,077	1,221

\*) 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

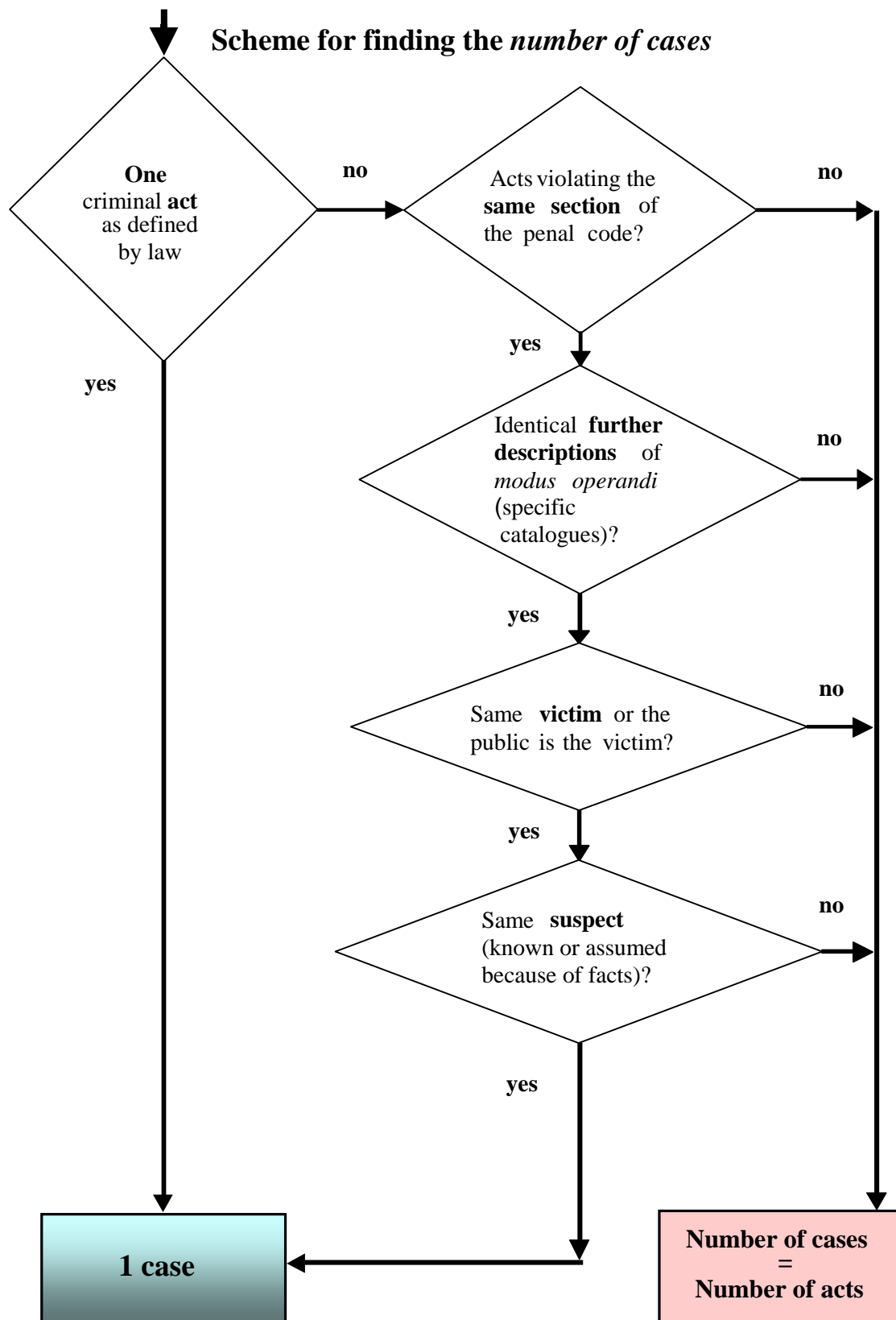


Figure 2

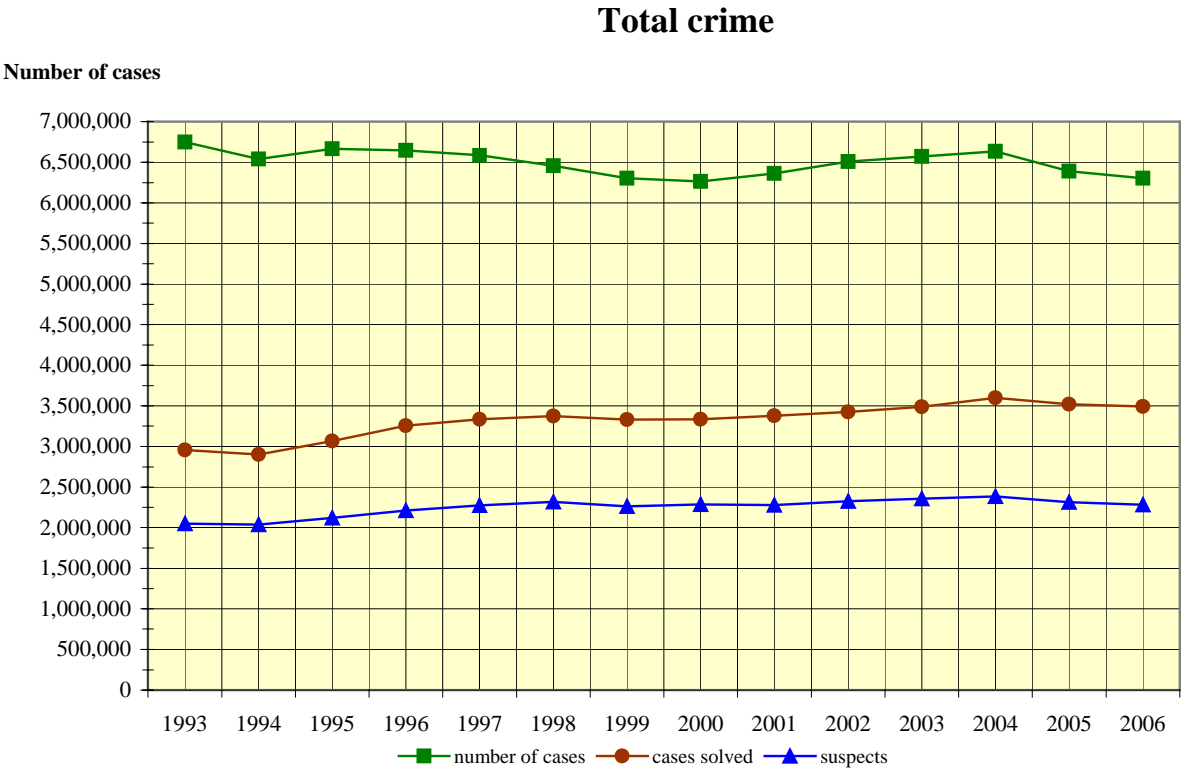


Figure 3

**Crime rates in the "Länder" of Germany**

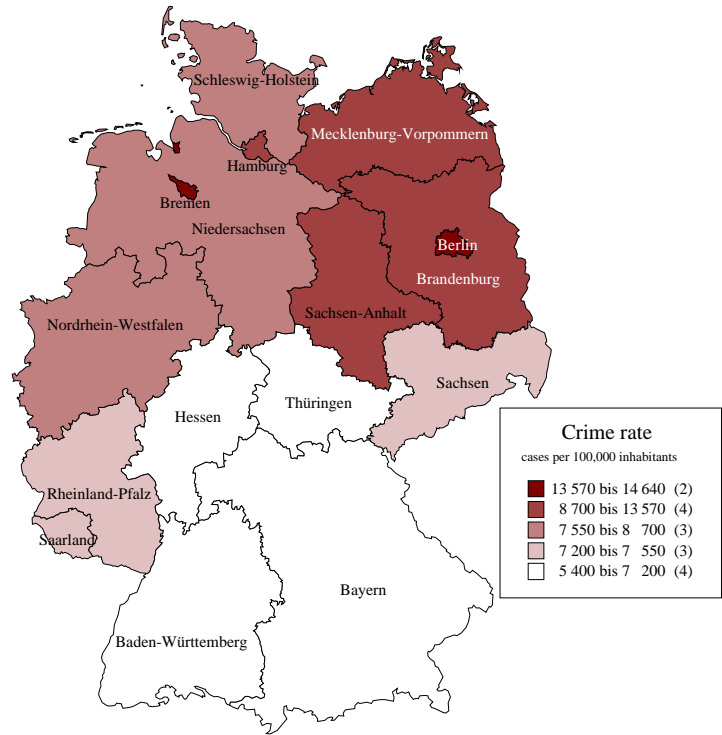
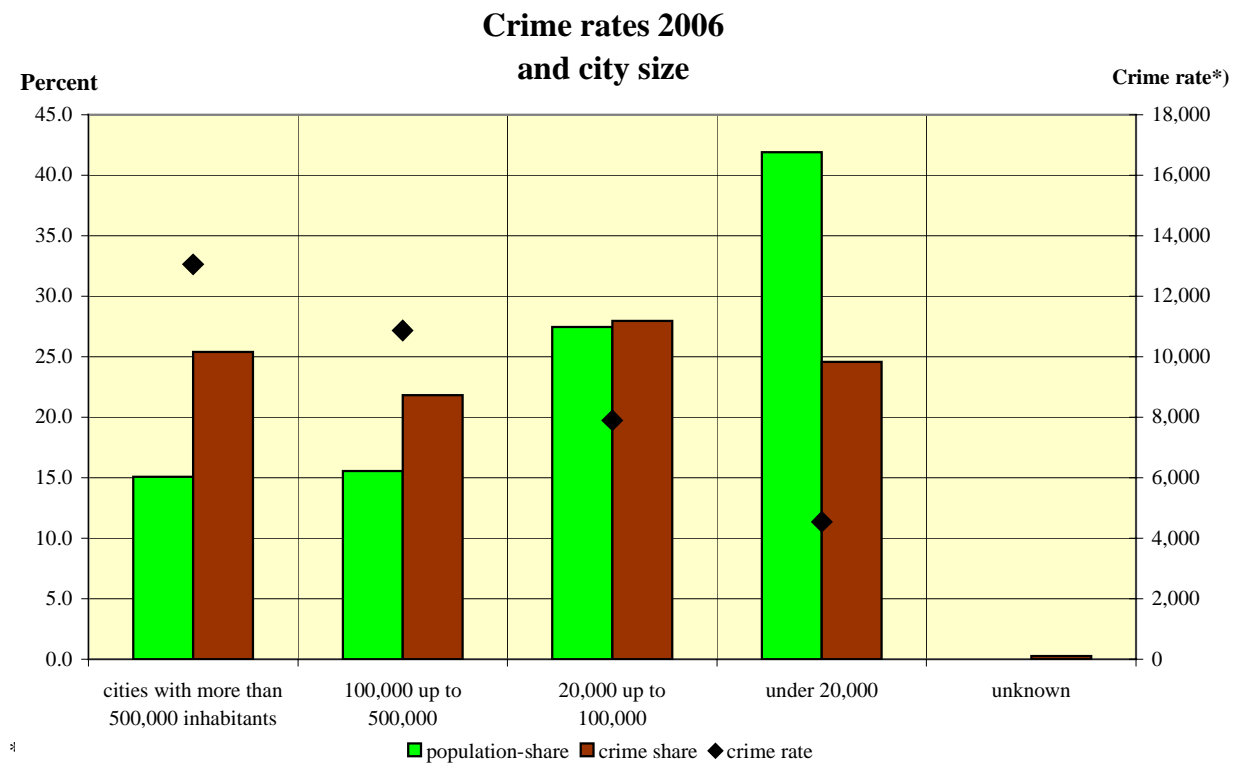


Figure 4



\*) cases per 100,000 inhabitants

Figure 5

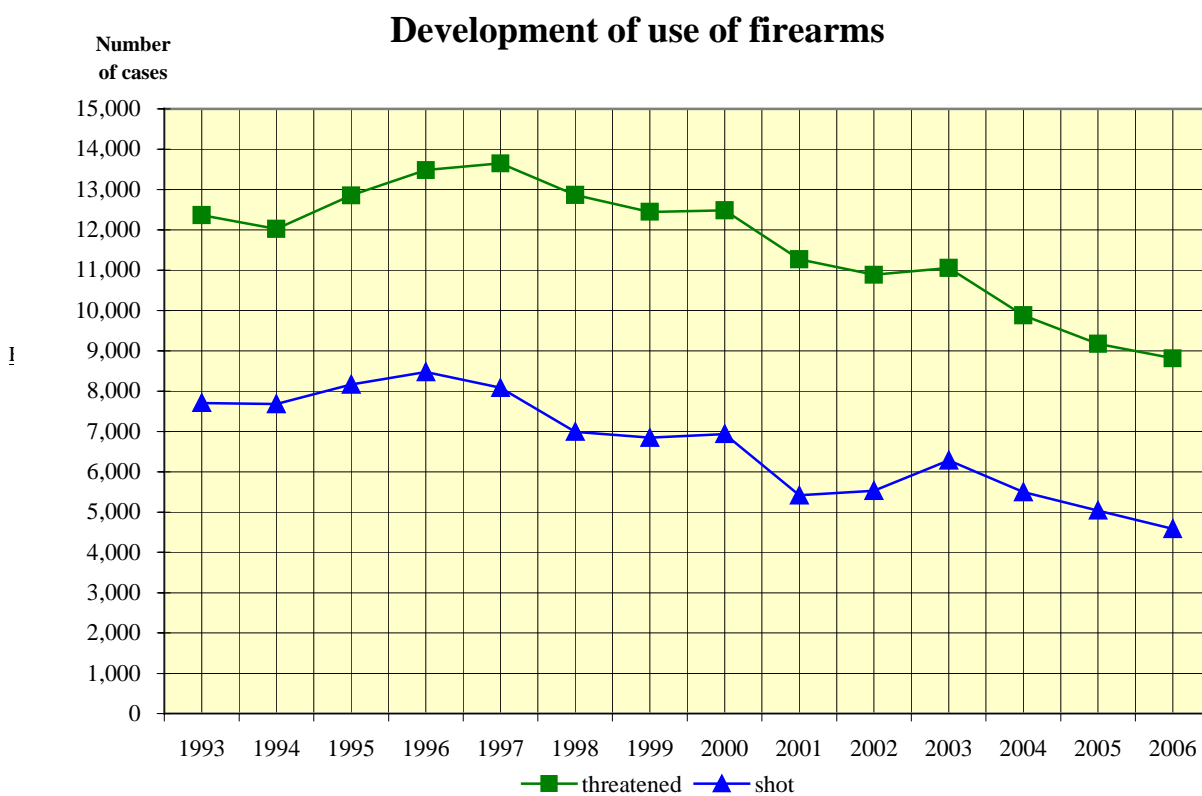


Figure 6

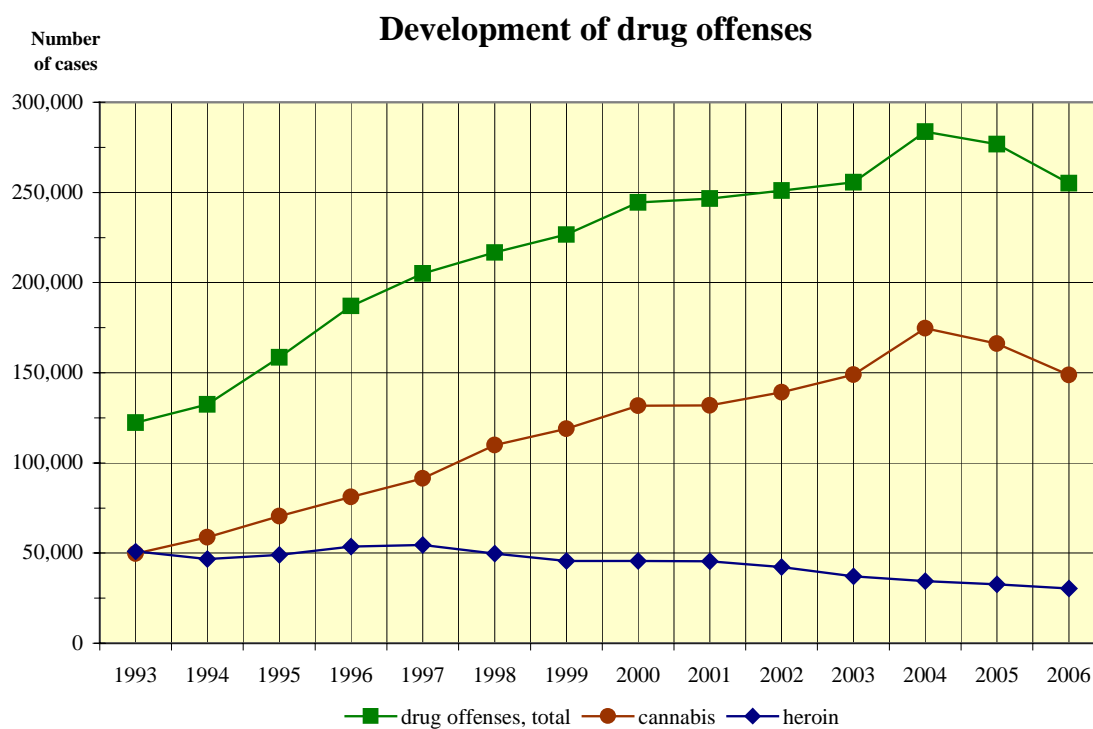
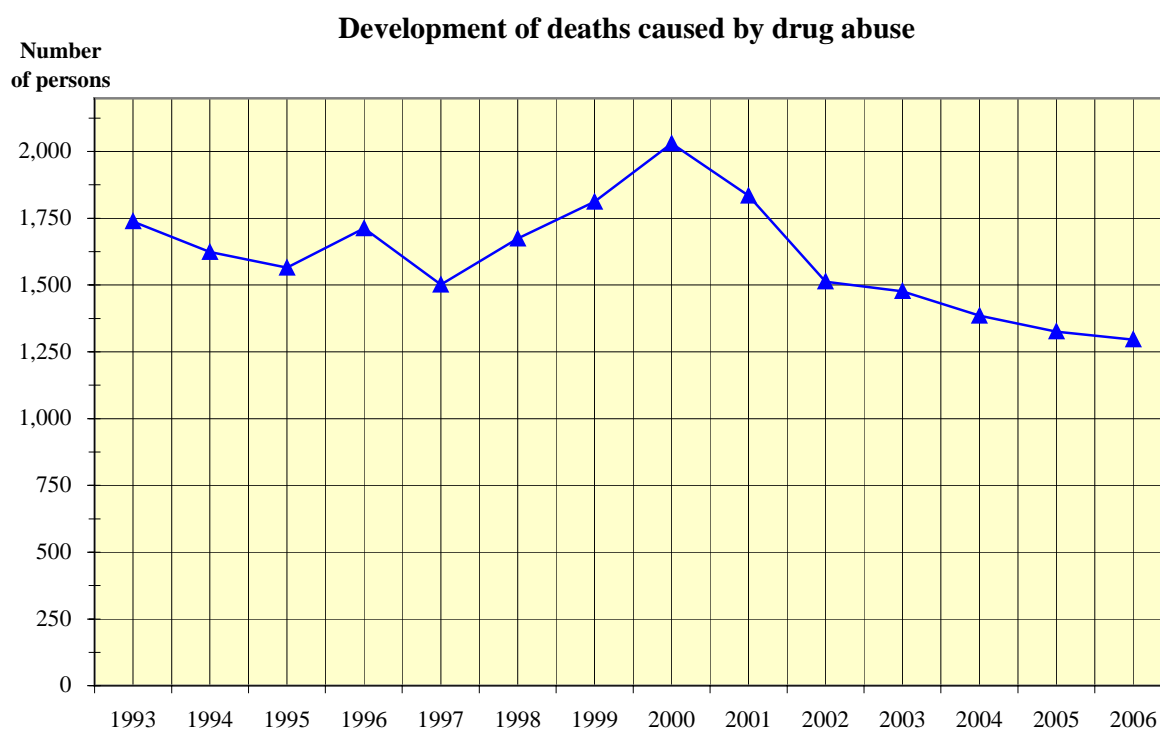


Figure 7



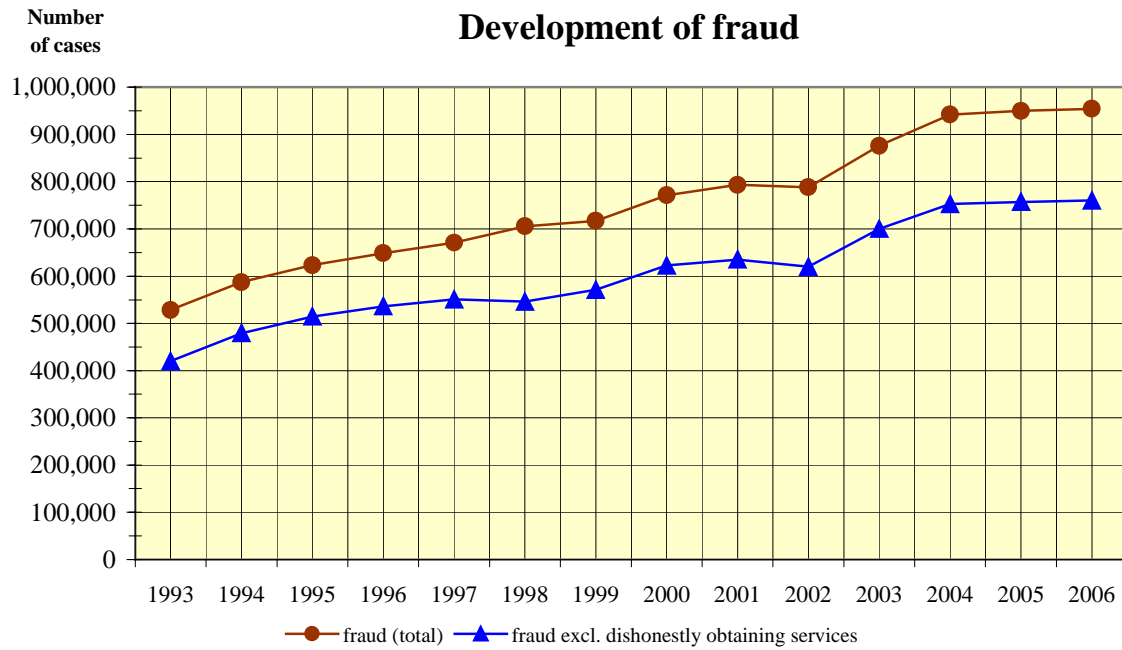
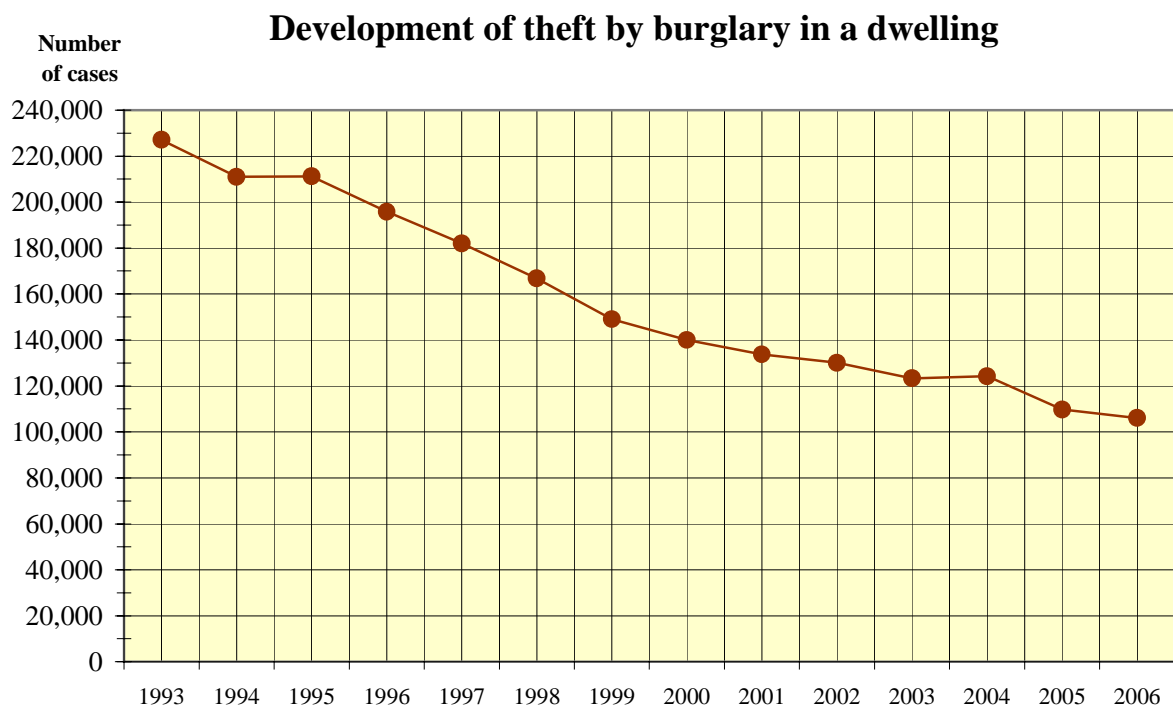
*Figure 8**Figure 9*

Figure 10

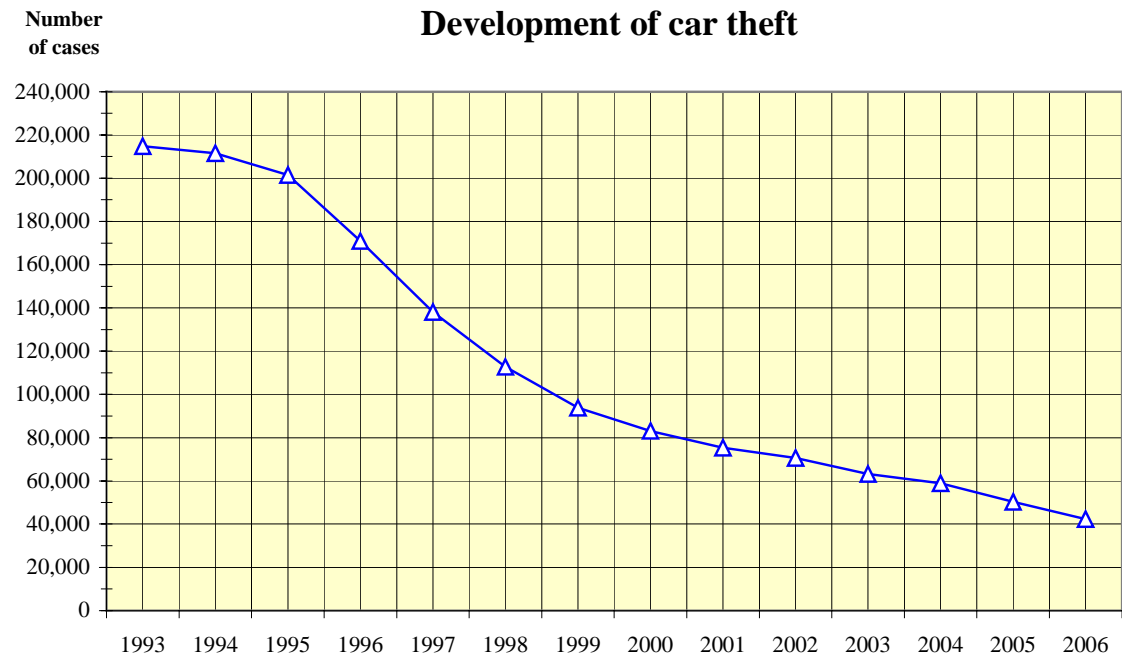
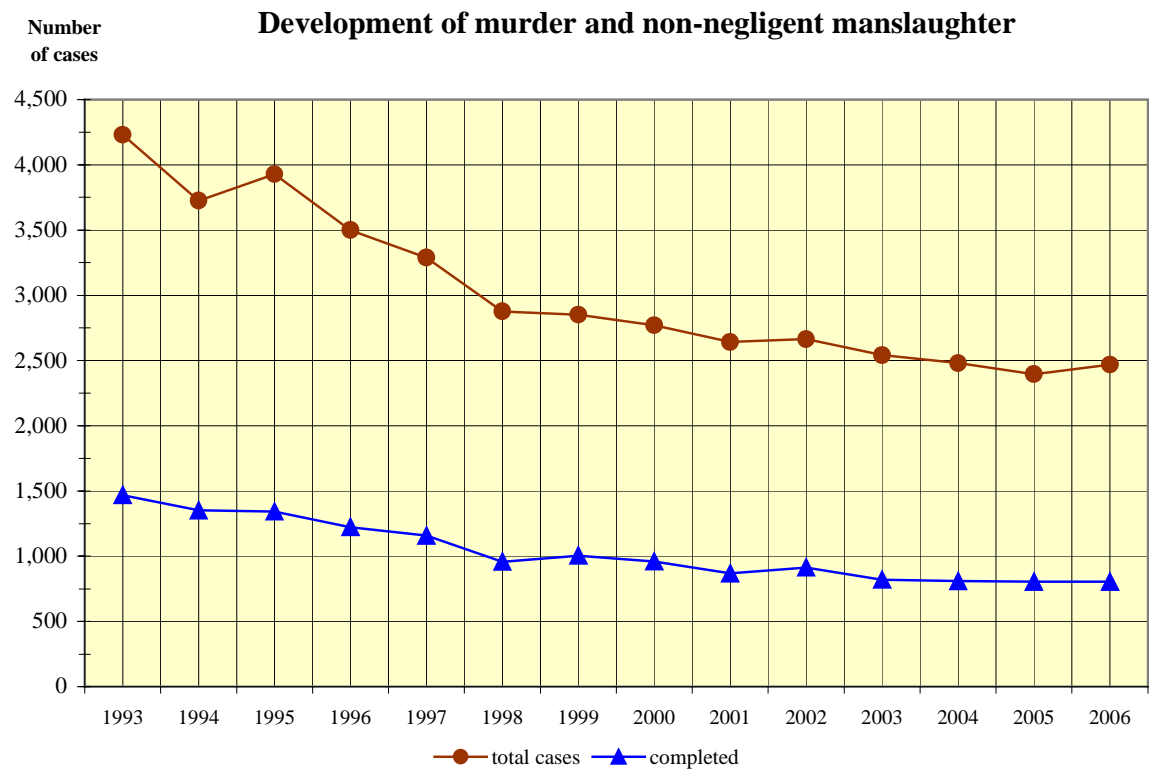
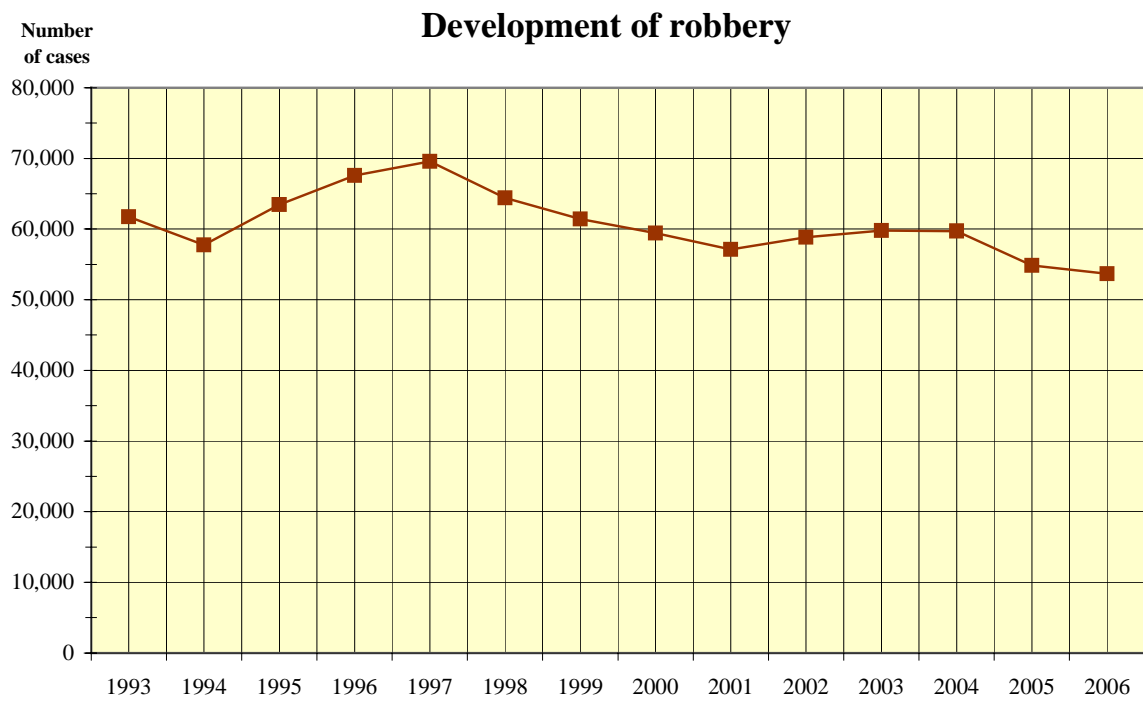


Figure 11

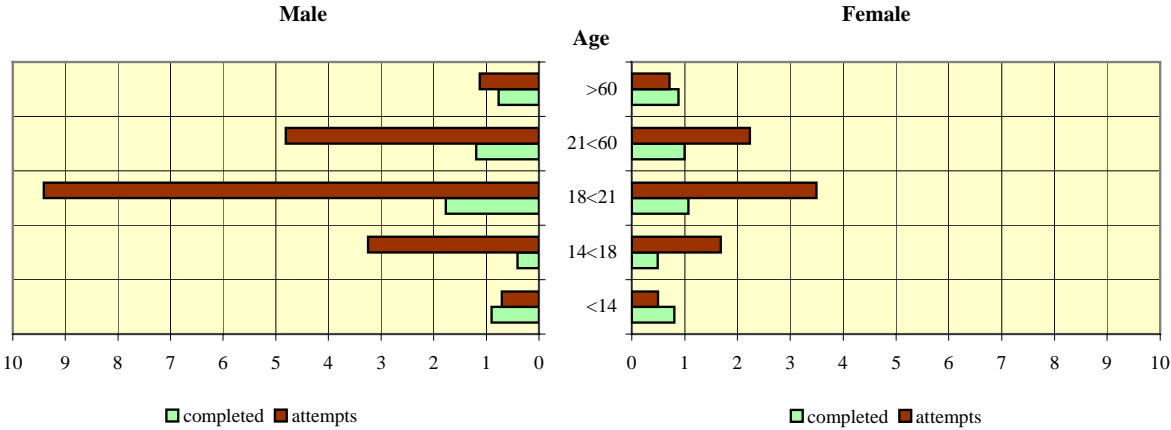


*Figure 12*



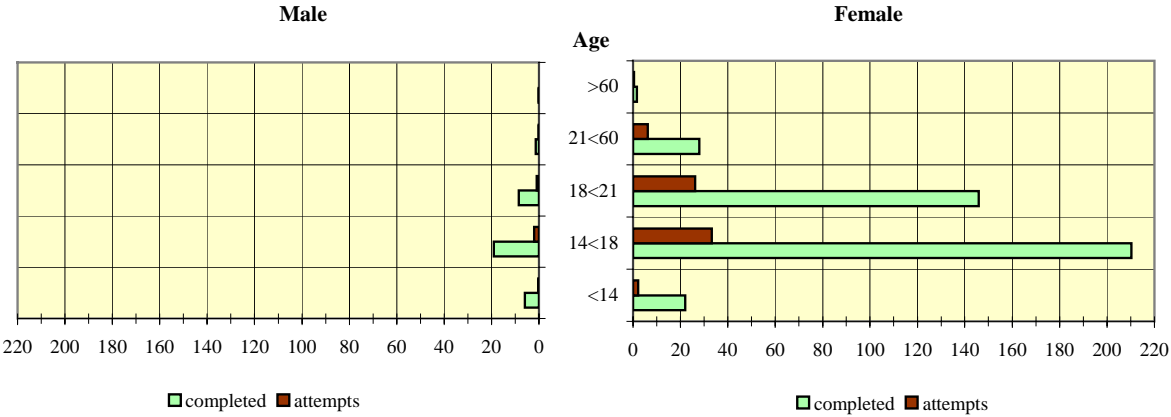
*Figure 13 a-e*  
*F 13 a*

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



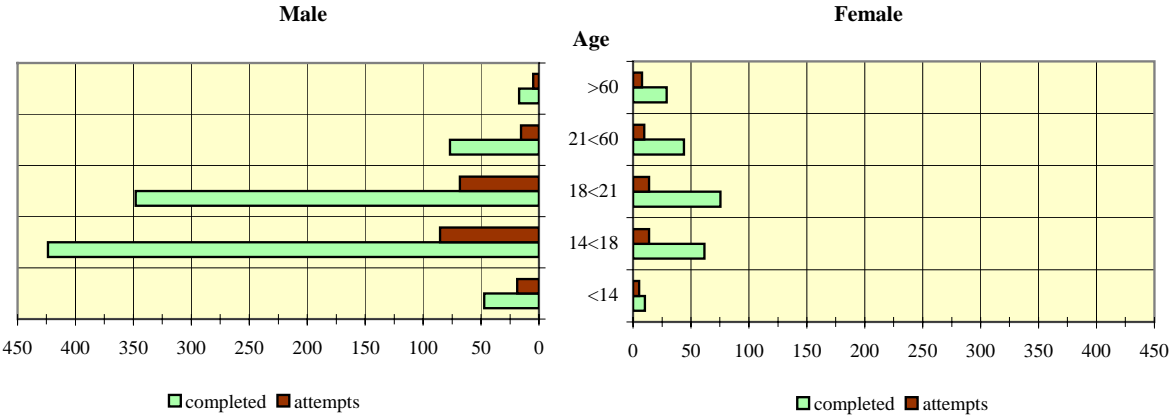
*F 13 b*

**Victim rate\*) - sex offenses with violence**

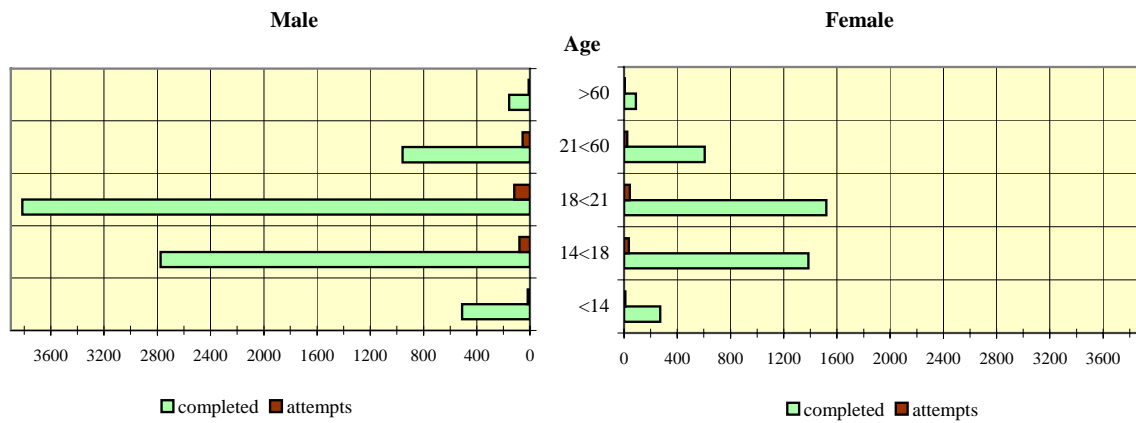
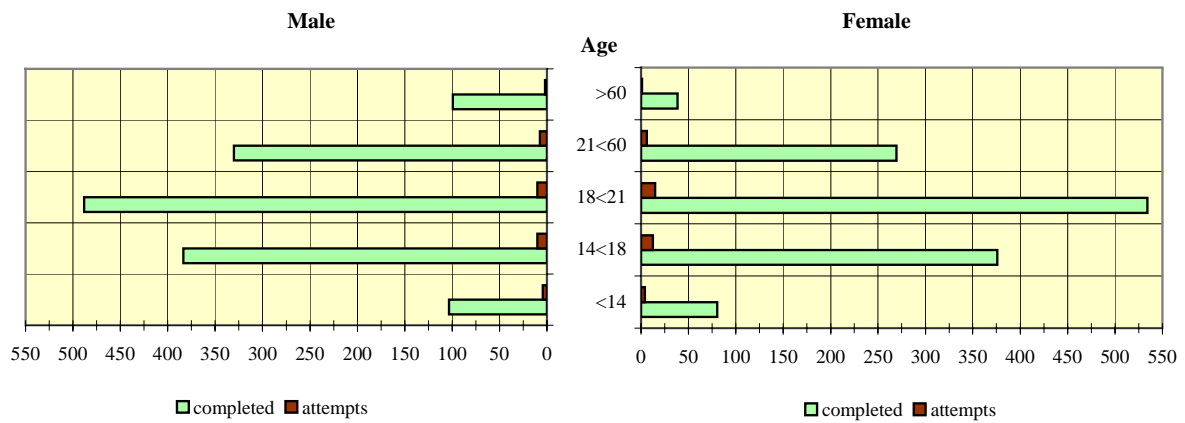


*F 13 c*

**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



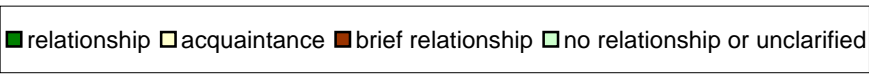
F 14 b

Offenses against sexual self-determination



F 14 c

Robbery



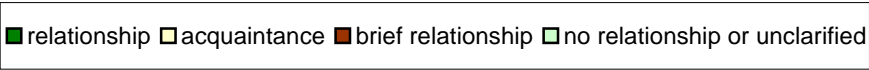
F 14 d

Bodily injury



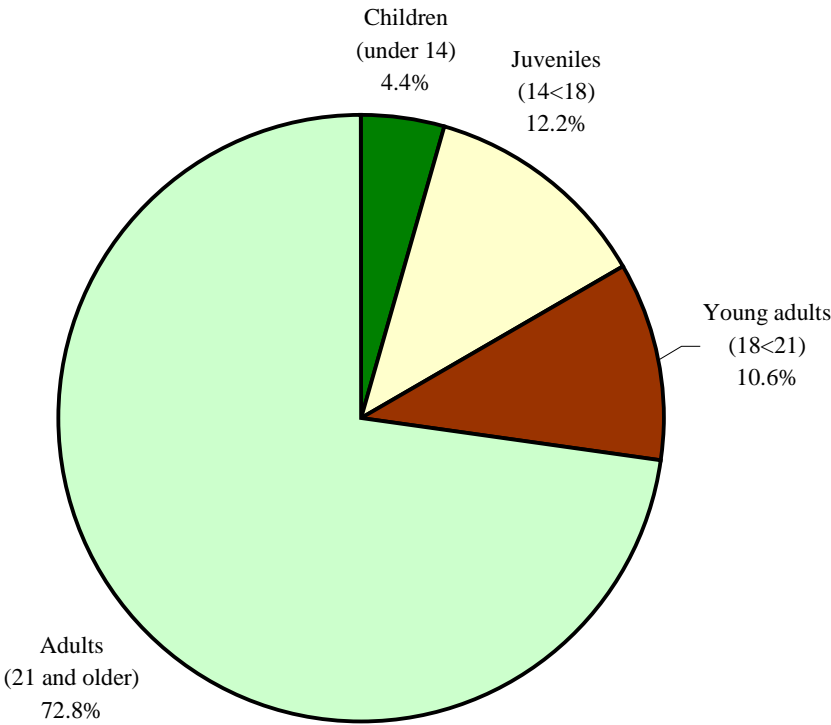
F 14 e

Offenses against personal freedom



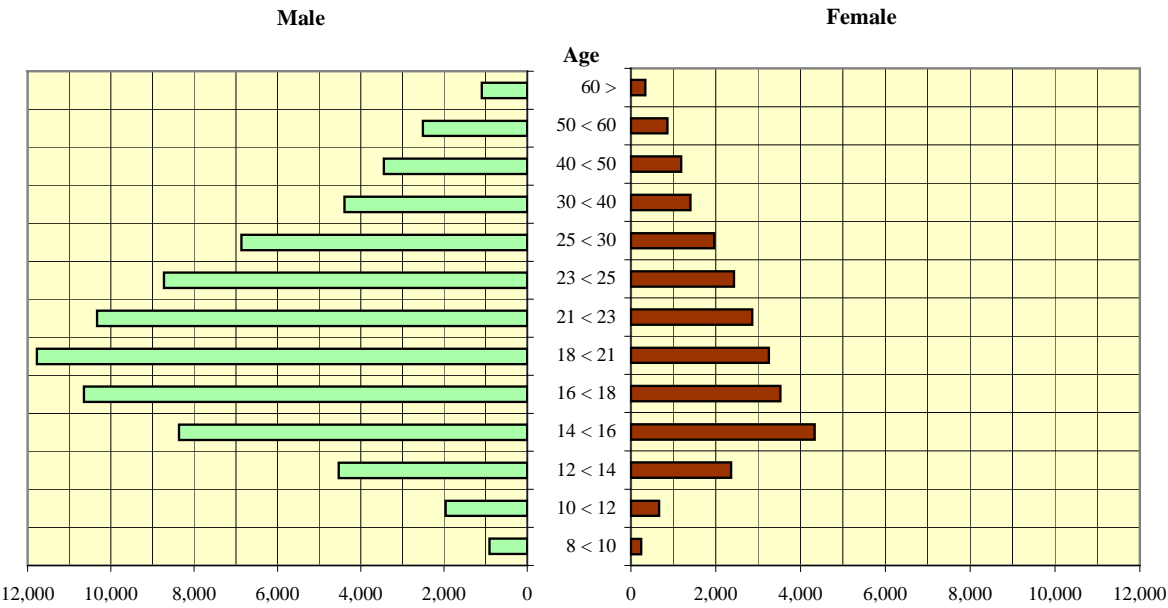
Suspects by age

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)