



Bundeskriminalamt



Police Crime Statistics 2007

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

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

Firearm

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

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

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

Hard drug users

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

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

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

Kiosk

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

Loss

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

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

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

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

Offense rate (OR)

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

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

Place of the offense

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

Rate of increase (RoI)

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

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

Residence unknown

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

Robbery involving transports of cash or valuables

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

Shoplifting

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

Substitute drugs/alternative substances

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

Suspects

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

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

Time of the offense

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

Traffic offenses

are:

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

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

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

Type of drug

- see drug offenses

Victims

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

4. Rules for recording cases

a) *Recording prerequisites*

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

b) *Basic case recording principles*

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

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

▪ Examples:

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

but:

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

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

and

- 1 case of arson (key no. 6410)

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

- = 1 case of dangerous and serious bodily injury (key no. 2220);

the property damage is not recorded (because it coincides with the other offense).

3. Five persons are intentionally killed by an explosives offense

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

c) *Subsequent acts of the same kind*

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

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

▪ Example:

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

1 case:

but:

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

= 10 cases (no direct spatial connection)

- Repeated commission of the same unlawful act (without specific victims).
 - Examples:
 - a) An antique dealer has bought stolen art objects over a relatively long period of time
1 case.
 - b) A physician has frequently prescribed narcotics in violation of a prohibition, or an individual has repeatedly distributed pornographic publications
= 1 case, respectively
 - c) A concern pollutes a body of water for a long period of time (Section 324 of the German Penal Code)
1 case:

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

d) *Penal accumulation of offenses*

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

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

e) *Handling of special cases*

• **Fraud and competition-related offenses**

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

• **Taking of hostages**

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

- **Counterfeiting of currency and official stamps**

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

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

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

- **Bankruptcy offenses**

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

- **Breach of the public peace**

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

- **Drug offenses**

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

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

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

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

- **Copyright Act**

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

5. Brief overview of crime trends

T1

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2007	2006		2007	2006
Total offenses					
cases recorded	6,284,661	6,304,223	-0.3		
cases cleared up	3,456,485	3,492,933	-1.0	55.0	55.4
Offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 7250)	88,621	101,149	-12.4	97.7	98.7
Violent crime - total	217,923	215,471	1.1	75.1	75.4
<i>including:</i>					
☐ murder and manslaughter	2,347	2,468	-4.9	96.8	95.5
☐ rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	7,511	8,118	-7.5	82.9	82.9
☐ robberies	52,949	53,696	-1.4	51.5	51.5
☐ dangerous and serious bodily injury <i>Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by more than one person acting together</i>	154,849	150,874	2.6	82.5	83.2
Slight bodily injury with intent	368,434	359,901	2.4	90.1	90.3
Theft offenses - total	2,561,691	2,601,902	-1.5	29.6	29.7
<i>including:</i>					
☐ motor vehicle theft <i>The decrease since 1993 is mostly due to the increased use of electronic ignition blocking systems</i>	39,438	42,320	-6.8	30.3	29.2
☐ theft of bicycles	372,045	368,308	1.0	10.5	10.2
☐ theft of non-cash means of payment	107,847	111,987	-3.7	9.9	10.2
☐ theft from vehicles	350,034	361,759	-3.2	11.0	9.7
☐ shoplifting <i>Developments depend for the most part on surveillance measures by retail dealers</i>	408,377	437,896	-6.7	93.1	92.6
☐ theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	109,128	106,107	2.8	20.0	19.3
☐ pickpocketing	92,146	100,984	-8.8	5.7	6.2
Fraud offenses - total	912,899	954,277	-4.3	83.3	83.8
<i>including:</i>					
☐ obtaining goods by fraud or fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed <i>The increase is mostly due to electronic commerce (Internet-auctions)</i>	292,809	327,052	-10.5	80.6	81.6
☐ fraud using unlawfully obtained debit cards without PIN <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>	28,936	41,561	-30.4	46.1	53.1
☐ fraud using unlawfully obtained credit cards <i>see prior comment</i>	9,271	8,932	3.8	40.4	48.4
☐ fraudulent obtaining of services <i>Developments depend for the most part on the checks made by the transport services</i>	207,194	194,174	6.7	98.6	98.7
☐ account opening and transfer fraud <i>Mostly by Internet</i>	18,116	13,297	36.2	72.5	74.8
Breaches of trust	37,075	40,095	-7.5	98.8	98.8
Insolvency offenses under the PC	5,484	6,032	-9.1	99.5	99.6
Competition or corruption offenses, offenses committed	6,629	6,027	10.0	80.0	81.8

T1- continuation

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2007	2006		2007	2006
Drug offenses - total	248,355	255,019	-2.6	94.7	94.7
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the degree of police and customs activity.</i>					
<u>by type of drug:</u>					
<input type="checkbox"/> heroin	29,738	30,349	-2.0	94.8	94.1
<input type="checkbox"/> cocaine	18,754	20,217	-7.2	93.3	93.0
<input type="checkbox"/> amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	33,482	31,503	6.3	95.1	94.5
<input type="checkbox"/> cannabis	141,391	148,667	-4.9	95.3	95.4
Environmental crime - total (PC)	16,528	17,305	-4.5	58.4	57.9
<i>including:</i>					
<input type="checkbox"/> unauthorized handling of dangerous wastes Sect. 326 PC (w/o Subsect. 2)	10,255	10,689	-4.1	58.1	57.3
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the intensity of controls by environmental authorities, etc.</i>					
				%age share	
Suspects				2007	2006
suspects - total	2,294,883	2,283,127	0.5	100.0	100.0
<input type="checkbox"/> male	1,740,146	1,733,078	0.4	75.8	75.9
<input type="checkbox"/> female	554,738	550,049	0.9	24.2	24.1
<input type="checkbox"/> German suspects - total-	1,804,605	1,780,090	1.4	78.6	78.0
<input type="checkbox"/> non-German suspects - total-	490,278	503,037	-2.5	21.4	22.0
Total suspects by age					
suspects - total	2,294,883	2,283,127	0.5		
<input type="checkbox"/> children (<14)	102,012	100,487	1.5		
<input type="checkbox"/> juveniles (14<18)	277,447	278,447	-0.4		
<input type="checkbox"/> young adults (18<21)	242,878	241,824	0.4		
<input type="checkbox"/> adults	1,672,546	1,662,369	0.6		
No. of German suspects per 100,000 /by age group					
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,586	2,551	1.4		
<input type="checkbox"/> children	1,861	1,819	2.3		
<input type="checkbox"/> juveniles (14<18)	7,029	6,799	3.4		
<input type="checkbox"/> young adults (18<21)	7,519	7,618	-1.3		
<input type="checkbox"/> adults	2,173	2,138	1.6		

6. Cases that come to police notice

For the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole, in 2007 a total of **6,284,661** violations of Federal criminal laws was registered, *not counting traffic offenses and offenses against state security*. This represents a -0,3 % 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 2007 is 7,635.

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		
1960	55,422,900		2,034,239		3,660		until 1970 - in some cases recording of incoming statistics
1965	59,040,600		1,789,319		3,031		0)
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	
2007	82,314,900	-0.1	6,284,661	-0.3	7,635	-0.2	

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 2006
			Number	Share	
0100+	murder and manslaughter	2,347	1,655	70.5	70.5
0200					
1110	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,511	1,117	14.9	16.8
2100	robbery	52,949	10,062	19.0	18.8
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury**)	154,849	13,589	8.8	8.6
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury	368,434	9,832	2.7	2.4
2300	offenses against personal freedom	166,282	4,091	2.5	2.5
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,314,277	26,360	2.0	1.9
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances	1,247,414	230,852	18.5	17.8
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	109,128	41,232	37.8	37.0
5100	fraud	912,899	58,292	-	-
5200	breaches of trust	37,075	0	0.0	0.0
5300	embezzlement	104,351	588	0.6	0.6
5400	document forgery	62,993	1,312	2.1	1.7
6100	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	5,551	2,428	43.7	45.1
6200	obstructing public authority and offenses against public order	128,917	529	0.4	0.4
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving	27,109	2,219	8.2	6.9
6400	arson and creating a fire hazard	24,302	2,064	8.5	7.7
6500	competition offenses, corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	6,629	150	-	-
6740	damage to property	795,799	6,542	0.8	0.7
6760	offenses against the environment (PC)	16,528	146	0.9	0.9
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	49,943	312	0.6	0.7
7250	offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	88,621	8,617	9.7	6.5
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	40,717	163	0.4	0.4
7300	drug offenses	248,355	2,805	1.1	1.1
---	Total no. of offenses	6,284,661	389,283	6.2	5.9

*) The list is not complete.

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

In the case of murder and manslaughter offenses, the percentage of attempts is high and, in the case of rape, robbery and theft committed under aggravating circumstances, the percentage of attempts is still relatively high. In addition, a large percentage of attempts (43.7 %, compared to 45.1 % in 2006) 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 2007: also 18.5 %). However, in the case of theft by burglary in a dwelling, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 37.8 %, 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 2006) 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 %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
----	Total offenses	6,284,661	6,304,223	-19,562	-0.3	55.0	55.4
0000	Offenses against life	3,356	3,452	-96	-2.8	92.1	92.3
0100	murder (Sect. 211 PC)	734	818	-84	-10.3	97.3	95.2
	including:						
0110	robbery attended with murder	63	60	3	x	106.3	80.0
0120	sexual murder	18	23	-5	x	122.2	104.3
0200	manslaughter and killing another at his own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,613	1,650	-37	-2.2	96.5	95.6
0300	homicide by negligence (Sect. 222 PC) (not associated with traffic accidents)	905	894	11	1.2	79.8	83.8
0400	abortion (Sects. 218, 218b, 218c, 219a, 219b PC)	104	90	14	x	93.3	91.1
1000	Offenses against sexual self-determination	56,281	52,231	4,050	7.8	80.3	78.6
1100 ¹⁾	with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (Sects. 174, 174a, 174b, 174c, 177, 178 PC) of which:	15,930	16,605	-675	-4.1	83.3	83.0
1110 ²⁾	rape and sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC) of which:	7,511	8,118	-607	-7.5	82.9	82.9
1111	by sudden attack (individual offender) under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	2,331	2,469	-138	-5.6	73.1	72.5
1112	by sudden attack (group of offenders) (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	215	238	-23	-9.7	32.1	29.8
1113	by a group of offenders (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	297	359	-62	-17.3	70.4	76.0
1114	other offenses under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	4,661	5,045	-384	-7.6	90.9	90.9
1115	rape/sexual coercion attended by death (Sect. 178 PC)	6	4	2	x	(66.7)	100.0
1120	other types of sexual coercion under Sect. 177 (1 and 5) PC	6,806	6,828	-22	-0.3	80.6	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:	1,548	1,659	-111	-6.7	96.6	97.3
1131	to the prejudice of children	828	897	-69	-7.7	95.2	96.2

1) 65 cases in 2007 were not included in the subcategories.

2) 1 case in 2007 (3 cases in 2006) were not included in the subcategories.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
1300	sexual abuse (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b, 179, 182, 183, 183a PC) of which:	23,089	23,127	-38	-0.2	71.9	71.5
1310	sexual abuse of children (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b PC) of which:	12,772	12,765	7	0.1	81.9	81.9
1311	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (1 and 2) PC	6,056	5,905	151	2.6	89.1	89.5
1312	indecent exposure/sexual acts in front of children (Sect. 176 (4) no. 1 PC)	2,370	2,459	-89	-3.6	50.6	50.2
1313	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (4) no. 2 PC	389	288	101	35.1	82.5	81.9
1314	exerting influence on children under Sect. 176 (4) no. 3 and 4 PC	872	903	-31	-3.4	76.6	79.0
1315	consummation of sexual intercourse with a child or other acts under Sect. 176a (2) no. 1 PC	1,243	1,279	-36	-2.8	95.3	96.3
1316	serious sexual abuse of children for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic material (Sect. 176a (3) PC)	103	106	-3	-2.8	89.3	89.6
1317	other types of serious sexual abuse of children under Sect. 176a PC	1,228	1,114	114	10.2	95.0	94.8
1318	sexual abuse of children attended by death (Sect. 176b PC)	1	0	1	x	100.0	0.0
1320	indecent exposure and indecent acts in public (Sects. 183, 183a PC)	8,126	8,291	-165	-2.0	50.7	50.5
1330	sexual abuse of juveniles (Sect. 182 PC)	917	915	2	0.2	95.1	93.8
1340	sexual abuse of persons incapable of resisting (Sect. 179 PC)	1,274	1,156	118	10.2	89.8	90.1
1400	exploiting sexual inclinations Sects. 180, 180a, 181a, 184, 184a, 184b, 184c, 184d, 184e PC including:	17,262	12,499	4,763	38.1	88.7	85.6
1410	encouraging sexual acts of minors or exploiting prostitution (Sects. 180, 180a PC) of which:	244	249	-5	-2.0	88.5	90.8
1411	encouraging sexual acts of minors Sect. 180 PC	186	146	40	27.4	87.6	89.0
1412	exploitation of prostitution (Sect. 180a PC)	58	103	-45	-43.7	91.4	93.2
1420	exploiting another's prostitution (Sect. 181a PC)	360	422	-62	-14.7	93.6	93.1
1430	distribution of pornographic material (products) (Sects. 184, 184a, 184b, 184c PC) including:	15,953	10,964	4,989	45.5	88.2	84.2
1431	to persons under 18 years of age (Sect. 184 (1) subparas 1, 2, 5 PC)	1,463	1,091	372	34.1	90.0	87.8
1432	distribution of child pornography on a commercial/gang-type basis (Sect. 184b (3) PC)	347	124	223	179.8	82.7	62.1
1433	possession/procurement of child pornography (Sect. 184b (2), (4) PC)	8,832	4,545	4,287	94.3	93.1	91.0
1434	distribution of child pornography (Sect. 184b (1) PC)	2,525	2,773	-248	-8.9	75.3	73.0
2000	Acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom	782,244	754,315	27,929	3.7	85.8	86.0
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC) including:	52,949	53,696	-747	-1.4	51.5	51.5

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
2110	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies of which:	552	582	-30	-5	74	61.9
2111	robberies of financial institutions (banks/savings banks)	418	463	-45	-9.7	84.4	67.4
2112	robberies of post offices	58	43	15	x	43.1	41.9
2113	robberies of postal agencies	76	76	0	x	40.8	36.8
2120	other cash points and businesses including:	3,722	4,032	-310	-7.7	44.7	48.8
2121	gambling halls	500	456	44	9.6	43.4	39.9
2122	filling stations	737	832	-95	-11.4	55.1	51.7
2130	transports of cash and valuables of which:	124	139	-15	-10.8	36.3	33.1
2131	cash couriers and cash-department staff	118	135	-17	-12.6	34.7	31.1
2132	special cash-carrying vehicles	6	4	2	x	66.7	100.0
2140	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC) including:	448	419	29	6.9	49.1	52.5
2141	robbing taxicab drivers	230	201	29	14.4	50.4	60.2
2150	robbery following restaurant/bar visit	243	247	-4	-1.6	33.7	34.0
2160	handbag robbery	4,053	4,334	-281	-6.5	30.2	30.1
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places	23,664	23,002	662	2.9	43.5	42.7
2180	robbery committed to obtain narcotics	149	161	-12	-7.5	77.2	79.5
2190	robberies in residences	2,733	2,740	-7	-0.3	74.6	76.6
2200	bodily injury (Sects. 223-227, 229, 231 PC) of which:	547,076	534,337	12,739	2.4	87.9	88.3
2210	bodily injury resulting in death (Sects. 227, 231 PC)	124	171	-47	-27.5	83.9	91.2
2220	dangerous and serious bodily injury (Sects. 224, 226, 231 PC) including:	154,849	150,874	3,975	2.6	82.5	83.2
2221	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	66,793	60,122	6,671	11.1	76.4	76.7
2230	mistreatment of persons under offender's care (Sect. 225 PC) including:	4,578	4,342	236	5.4	97.7	97.7
2231	child abuse	3,373	3,131	242	7.7	98.2	97.8
2240	(intentional slight) bodily injury (Sect. 223 PC)	368,434	359,901	8,533	2.4	90.1	90.3
2250	negligent bodily injury (Sect. 229 PC)	19,091	19,049	42	0.2	86.6	86.8
Ch 2300	offenses against personal freedom (Sects. 232-233a, 234, 235, 236, 238-239b, 240, 241, 316c PC) of which:	182,219	166,282	15,937	9.6	89.3	89.8
2310 ³⁾	kidnapping, child abduction, trafficking in children (Sects. 234-236 PC) of which:	1,825	1,596	229	14.3	95.4	95.8
2311	kidnapping (Sect. 234 PC)	4	18	-14	x	50.0	66.7
Ch 2312	child abduction (under 18 years) (Sect. 235 PC)	1,806	1,549	257	16.6	96.0	96.2
2313	trafficking in children (Sect. 236 PC)	15	5	10	x	40.0	80.0

3) 65 cases in 2007 were not included in the subcategories.

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	Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
			2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
Ch	2320 ⁴⁾	deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats (Sects. 239, 240, 241 PC) of which:	179,449	163,700	x	x	89.3	89.8
	2321	deprivation of liberty (Sect. 239 PC)	5,079	4,929	150	3.0	89.8	90.4
	2322	coercion (Sect. 240 PC)	59,660	57,096	2,564	4.5	87.3	88.0
	2323	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	102,941	101,675	1,266	1.2	90.5	90.7
N	2324 ⁵⁾	Stalking (Sect. 238 PC)	11,401	x	-	-	88.4	x
	2330	extortionate kidnapping (Sect. 239a PC) including:	73	90	-17	x	79.5	77.8
	2331	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of financial institutions, post offices and postal agencies	5	13	-8	x	(40)	69.2
	2332	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of other cash points and businesses	4	5	-1	x	25.0	60.0
	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:	68	53	15	x	92.6	96.2
	2341	hostage taking in connection with robberies of financial institutions, post offices or postal agencies	20	1	19	x	(90)	0.0
	2342	hostage taking in connection with robberies of other cash points and businesses	1	0	1	x	100.0	0.0
	2343	hostage taking in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
	2350	attacks on air and sea traffic (Sect. 316c PC)	2	1	1	x	100.0	100.0
	2360 ⁶⁾	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC) of which:	655	712	x	x	85.2	91.7
	2361 ⁷⁾	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (1) PC)	453	351	x	x	83.0	87.7
	2362	trafficking in human beings to the prejudice of children with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 1 PC)	14	5	9	x	71.4	80.0
	2363	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	2	18	-16	x	50.0	88.9
	2364	trafficking in human beings on a commercial or gang-type basis with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 3 PC)	99	225	-126	-56.0	96.0	99.1
	2365	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (4) PC)	87	113	-26	-23.0	87.4	90.3
	2370	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC) of which:	92	78	14	x	94.6	96.2
	2371	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (1) PC)	52	73	-21	x	92.3	95.9
	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	0	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	2	0	x	100.0	100.0

4) 368 cases in 2007 were not included in the subcategories.

5) Introduction of a new key number in 2007. The key number could not be fully reported.

6) 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.

7) 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.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
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)	36	1	35	x	100.0	100.0
2375	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (4) PC)	2	2	0	x	50.0	100.0
2380	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a PC)	55	52	3	x	94.5	96.2
2381	of which: encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (1) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	45	43	2	x	93.3	95.3
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	2	0	x	100.0	100.0
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)	7	6	1	x	100.0	100.0
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	1	0	x	100.0	100.0
3***	Theft without aggravating circumstances (Sects. 242, 247, 248 a-c PC) in particular:	1,314,277	1,362,615	-48,338	-3.5	43.5	43.6
3**1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	8,397	8,128	269	3.3	65.6	63.6
3**2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	8,078	7,360	718	9.8	36.8	35.9
3**3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	72,361	72,153	208	0.3	23.9	22.6
3**4	of firearms	378	406	-28	-6.9	44.4	45.1
3**5	of non-cash means of payment	92,682	97,335	-4,653	-4.8	8.8	9.1
3**6	of official seals and stamps, forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	849	854	-5	-0.6	16.5	16.2
3**7	of/from coin-operated machines	3,235	3,842	-607	-15.8	25.9	27.9
3**8	of antiques, works of art and religious items	1,294	978	316	32.3	26.5	28.9
305*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	2,276	2,379	-103	-4.3	40.2	37.7
310*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	58,811	63,145	-4,334	-6.9	25.8	25.9
315*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	37,555	41,459	-3,904	-9.4	15.6	15.2
320*	in/from kiosks	1,017	1,133	-116	-10.2	42.6	41.3
325*	in/from department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores	440,805	469,307	-28,502	-6.1	87.6	87.1
	including:						
326*	shoplifting	400,183	428,553	-28,370	-6.6	93.3	92.8
330*	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	674	656	18	2.7	29.1	29.3
335*	in/from dwellings	49,249	51,575	-2,326	-4.5	56.6	56.3
340*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	13,835	14,038	-203	-1.4	21.5	21.9
345*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	13,639	12,392	1,247	10.1	17.1	17.7
350*	in/from motor vehicles	34,760	34,805	-45	-0.1	17.8	17.9
3710	of narcotics from pharmacies	26	22	4	x	42.3	36.4
3720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	28	40	-12	x	64.3	47.5
3730	of narcotics from hospitals	145	149	-4	-2.7	57.2	49.0

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
3740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	20	19	1	x	15.0	26.3
3750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	183	166	17	10.2	78.7	80.7
3950	theft of heavy livestock	280	290	-10	-3.4	22.5	13.8
4***	Theft committed under aggravating circumstances (Sects. 243-244a PC)	1,247,414	1,239,287	8,127	0.7	14.9	14.3
	in particular:						
4**1	of motor vehicles	31,041	34,192	-3,151	-9.2	20.7	21.0
4**2	of mopeds and motorcycles	45,106	40,544	4,562	11.3	20.5	18.6
4**3	of bicycles	299,692	296,155	3,537	1.2	7.3	7.2
4**4	of firearms	586	527	59	11.2	31.4	28.5
4**5	of non-cash means of payment	15,165	14,652	513	3.5	16.5	17.5
4**6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	315	249	66	26.5	18.7	12.0
4**7	from/of coin-operated machines	23,722	21,029	2,693	12.8	18.5	23.2
4**8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	709	728	-19	-2.6	19.9	22.3
405*	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,433	1,445	-12	-0.8	27.5	33.8
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	118,206	117,000	1,206	1.0	21.2	21.0
415*	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	29,041	28,406	635	2.2	21.1	20.7
420*	in/from kiosks	7,440	7,384	56	0.8	23.6	22.2
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores including:	47,675	48,706	-1,031	-2.1	34.5	35.6
426*	shoplifting	8,194	9,343	-1,149	-12.3	83.3	85.1
430*	in/from show windows	2,666	2,747	-81	-2.9	24.2	21.7
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC) including:	109,128	106,107	3,021	2.8	20.0	19.3
436*	daytime burglaries of residences	39,451	38,786	665	1.7	18.6	18.6
440*	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	71,424	71,003	421	0.6	13.4	12.4
445*	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	18,584	16,870	1,714	10.2	10.8	10.0
450*	in/from motor vehicles	315,274	326,954	-11,680	-3.6	10.3	8.8
4710	of narcotics from pharmacies	183	163	20	12.3	31.1	31.3
4720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	115	108	7	6.5	36.5	38.9
4730	of narcotics from hospitals	53	48	5	x	47.2	31.3
4740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	5	7	-2	x	60.0	42.9
4750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	47	38	9	x	46.8	36.8
4950	theft of heavy livestock	77	88	-11	x	22.1	19.3
****	Total thefts	2,561,691	2,601,902	-40,211	-1.5	29.6	29.7
	in particular:						
***1	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	39,438	42,320	-2,882	-6.8	30.3	29.2
***2	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	53,190	47,904	5,286	11.0	23.0	21.3
***3	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	372,045	368,308	3,737	1.0	10.5	10.2
***4	of firearms	964	931	33	3.5	36.5	35.8
***5	of non-cash means of payment	107,847	111,987	-4,140	-3.7	9.9	10.2
***6	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	1,167	1,105	62	5.6	17.1	15.2
***7	of/from coin-operated machines	26,957	24,871	2,086	8.4	19.4	23.9
***8	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	2,003	1,706	297	17.4	24.2	26.1

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
05	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	3,709	3,824	-115	-3.0	35.3	36.2
10	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	177,017	180,145	-3,128	-1.7	22.8	22.7
15	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	66,596	69,865	-3,269	-4.7	18.0	17.4
20	in/from kiosks	8,457	8,517	-60	-0.7	25.9	24.8
25	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores including:	488,480	518,013	-29,533	-5.7	82.4	82.2
26	shoplifting	408,377	437,896	-29,519	-6.7	93.1	92.6
30	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	3,340	3,403	-63	-1.9	25.2	23.2
35	in/from dwellings	158,377	157,682	695	0.4	31.4	31.4
40	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	85,259	85,041	218	0.3	14.8	14.0
45	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	32,223	29,262	2,961	10.1	13.4	13.3
50	in/from motor vehicles	350,034	361,759	-11,725	-3.2	11.0	9.7
*550	from the exterior of motor vehicles	134,866	143,372	-8,506	-5.9	9.4	8.8
*710	of narcotics from pharmacies	209	185	24	13.0	32.5	31.9
*720	of narcotics from doctors' practices	143	148	-5	-3.4	42.0	41.2
*730	of narcotics from hospitals	198	197	1	0.5	54.5	44.7
*740	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	25	26	-1	x	24.0	30.8
*750	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	230	204	26	12.7	72.2	72.5
90	pickpocketing	92,146	100,984	-8,838	-8.8	5.7	6.2
*950	theft of heavy livestock	358	378	-20	-5.3	22.6	15.1
5000	Fraud-type property offenses and forgery	1,131,889	1,171,066	-39,177	-3.3	81.6	82.5
5100	fraud (Sects. 263, 263a, 264, 264a, 265, 265a, 265b PC) of which	912,899	954,277	-41,378	-4.3	83.3	83.8
5110	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud of which	292,809	327,052	-34,243	-10.5	80.6	81.6
5111	obtaining motor vehicles by fraud	2,849	2,768	81	2.9	94.1	94.1
5112	obtaining other goods by fraud	183,365	201,074	-17,709	-8.8	73.3	74.0
5113 ⁸⁾	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	106,595	123,210	-16,615	-13.5	92.9	93.6
5120	fraud involving land and buildings	692	656	36	5.5	96.4	98.0
5130	fraud involving holdings and investments of which	8,047	18,115	-10,068	-55.6	99.2	99.6
5131	prospectus fraud (Sect. 264a)	178	129	49	38.0	95.5	96.1
5132 ⁹⁾	investment fraud under Sect. 263 PC	7,381	17,507	-10,126	-57.8	99.4	99.6
5133	fraud involving speculative exchange translations	17	25	-8	x	88.2	96.0
5134	fraud involving holdings	358	319	39	12.2	99.2	101.3
5135	security-deposit fraud	69	115	-46	-40.0	95.7	89.6
5136	debt-conversion fraud	44	20	24	x	93.2	100.0
5140	monetary credit fraud of which:	6,980	6,257	723	11.6	89.4	90.3
5141	credit fraud (Sect. 265b PC)	550	588	-38	-6.5	90.9	94.4
5142	subsidy fraud (Sect. 264 PC)	847	553	294	53.2	98.6	97.1
5143	credit fraud (Sect. 263 PC)	4,922	4,549	373	8.2	96.0	95.4
5144	fraud involving bills of exchange	632	534	98	18.4	25.5	36.0
5145	securities fraud	29	33	-4	x	72.4	81.8

8) The decrease is due to investigations in 2006 (more than 10,000 cases).

9) 2006: Investigative complex with numerous individual cases.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services (Sect.265a PC)	207,194	194,174	13,020	6.7	98.6	98.7
5160	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment of which:	72,191	85,523	-13,332	-15.6	43.1	48.9
5161	checks	966	1,090	-124	-11.4	52.0	63.5
5162 ¹⁰⁾	debit cards without PIN ⁴⁾ (direct debiting)	28,936	41,561	-12,625	-30.4	46.1	53.1
5163	debit cards with PIN	25,348	27,347	-1,999	-7.3	38.5	40.6
5164	credit cards	9,271	8,932	339	3.8	40.4	48.4
5165	payment card data	4,939	3,646	1,293	35.5	39.7	39.6
5169	other non-cash means of payment	2,731	2,947	-216	-7.3	64.7	73.7
5170 ¹¹⁾	other types of fraud of which:	323,268	321,216	(2,052)	0.6	84.2	85.4
5171	fraudulent failure to provide service as agreed	33,081	28,953	4,128	14.3	90.7	91.4
5172	obtaining services by fraud	46,073	46,580	-507	-1.1	92.1	89.4
5173 ¹²⁾	job placement fraud	1,718	315	1,403	445.4	96.2	94.6
5174	fraud to the detriment of insurance companies and insurance abuse (Sects. 263, 265 PC)	5,625	6,379	-754	-11.8	98.5	98.7
5175	computer fraud (Sect. 263a PC) (if not recorded under key nos. 5163 or 5179)	16,274	16,211	63	0.4	37.2	48.9
5176	fraud involving commissions	2,793	2,630	163	6.2	88.7	97.8
5177	fraud to the detriment of social security systems and institutions	7,569	9,019	-1,450	-16.1	99.5	97.4
5178	(other types of) social security fraud (if not recorded under key no. 5177)	20,266	17,984	2,282	12.7	99.6	98.9
5179	fraud involving authorization to access communication services	5,998	5,822	176	3.0	60.7	57.7
5181	false accounting	8,656	8,427	229	2.7	99.4	98.2
5182 ¹³⁾	nonpayment of hotel bill	9,360	11,263	-1,903	-16.9	95.4	95.3
5183	account opening and transfer fraud	18,116	13,297	4,819	36.2	72.5	74.8
5184 ¹⁴⁾	nonpayment of pub/restaurant bill	5,837	6,393	-556	-8.7	92.7	92.5
5188	loan procurement fraud	2,809	5,530	-2,721	-49.2	96.7	98.4
5189 ¹⁵⁾	further types of fraud	124,288	120,432	3,856	3.2	81.2	82.1
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC) of which:	37,075	40,095	-3,020	-7.5	98.8	98.8
5210	breach of trust (Sect. 266 PC) including:	12,761	10,385	2,376	22.9	98.7	98.4
5211	breach of trust involving investment transactions	295	345	-50	-14.5	92.5	98.8
5220	withholding and embezzlement of wages or salaries (Sect. 266a PC)	20,051	23,458	-3,407	-14.5	99.4	99.9
5230	misuse of check cards and credit cards (Sect. 266b PC)	4,263	6,252	-1,989	-31.8	96.3	95.4
5300	embezzlement (Sects. 246, 247, 248a PC) including:	104,351	103,500	851	0.8	60.1	60.9
5310	motor vehicle misappropriation	7,864	8,518	-654	-7.7	96.2	95.7
5400	document forgery (Sects. 267-271, 273-279, 281 PC) including:	62,993	59,239	3,754	6.3	87.2	88.8
5410	falsification of technical recordings (Sect. 268 PC)	1,983	2,266	-283	-12.5	96.1	96.5
5420	forgery committed to obtain narcotics	1,581	1,313	268	20.4	75.4	75.1
5430	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (Sects. 269, 270 PC)	4,419	2,460	1,959	79.6	39.4	44.9

10) The decrease might be due to rigorous controls by retailers (requisition of ID's) as well as due to the results of the system "KUNO" (i.e. combating crime in non-cash payment traffic by using non-police organizational structure).

11) 1 718 cases in 2007 (1 284 cases in 2006) were not included in the subcategories.

12) 2007: Extensive investigation with numerous individual cases.

13) + 14) +15):excluding one federal state

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
5500	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting guarantee-secured and non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 146-149, 151, 152, 152a, 152b PC) including:	9,087	7,923	1,164	14.7	46.8	59.5
5510	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, including preparatory acts (Sect. 146 except for (1) subpara 3, Sects. 148, 149 PC)	1,179	1,608	-429	-26.7	98.0	98.5
5520	putting counterfeit money into circulation (Sect. 146 (1) subpara 3, Sect. 147 PC)	1,906	2,705	-799	-29.5	85.8	67.1
5530	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting guarantee-secured and non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC) of which:	5,927	3,562	2,365	66.4	23.4	35.8
5531	use of false guarantee-secured or non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	3,214	2,659	555	20.9	19.9	38.4
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)	2,713	903	1,810	200.4	27.5	28.2
5600	bankruptcy offenses (Sects. 283, 283a-d PC) of which:	5,484	6,032	-548	-9.1	99.5	99.6
5610	criminal bankruptcy (Sect. 283 PC)	3,797	4,010	-213	-5.3	99.4	99.5
5620	especially serious case of bankruptcy (Sect. 283a PC)	10	86	-76	x	100.0	97.7
5630	violation of the obligation to keep books (Sect. 283b PC)	1,459	1,688	-229	-13.6	99.5	99.8
5640	preferential treatment for a creditor (Sect. 283c PC)	179	188	-9	-4.8	99.4	100.5
5650	preferential treatment for a debtor (Sect. 283d PC)	39	60	-21	x	100.0	96.7
6000	Other criminal offenses (PC)	1,300,574	1,261,560	39,014	3.1	48.5	49.7
6100	extortion (Sect. 253 PC) including:	5,551	5,838	-287	-4.9	84.4	83.4
6110	extortion on a sexual basis	77	75	2	x	87.0	86.7
Ch 6200	resistance to public authority and offenses against public order (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121, 123-127, 129, 130-134, 136, 138, 140, 145, 145a, 145c, 145d PC) including:	128,917	131,739	-2,822	-2.1	89.9	89.1
6210	resistance to public authority (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121 PC)	26,782	26,596	186	0.7	98.7	98.9
6220	trespassing on the premises of another Sects 123, 124 PC of which:	65,845	66,884	-1,039	-1.6	91.9	93.0
6221	trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 123 PC)	65,777	66,814	-1,037	-1.6	91.9	93.0
6222	aggravated trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 124 PC)	68	70	-2	x	85.3	80.0
6230	breach of the public peace (Sects. 125, 125a PC)	1,632	1,918	-286	-14.9	80.8	81.3
6240	feigning commission of a crime (Sect. 145d PC) including:	13,135	13,524	-389	-2.9	98.1	99.0
6241	feigning a robbery	1,394	1,312	82	6.3	98.9	100.1
6242	feigning a theft	1,999	2,119	-120	-5.7	99.3	100.5

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
6260	glorification of violence (Sect. 131 PC) including:	891	705	186	26.4	94.3	92.9
6261	material made available to persons under 18 (Sect. 131 (1) no. 3 PC)	190	234	-44	-18.8	93.7	93.6
6270	incitement to hatred and violence against segments of the population (Sect. 130 PC)	3,168	3,096	72	2.3	71.4	71.3
6300	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving, and money laundering (Sects. 257, 258, 259-261 PC) including:	27,109	28,964	-1,855	-6.4	97.0	97.0
6310	receiving stolen motor vehicles (Sects. 259-260a PC) including:	1,710	1,777	-67	-3.8	96.6	98.4
6311	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	170	401	-231	-57.6	99.4	98.8
6312	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	42	34	8	x	100.0	102.9
6313	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	308	326	-18	-5.5	98.1	99.4
6320	other types of receiving (Sects. 259-260a PC) including:	16,809	19,256	-2,447	-12.7	97.2	97.4
6321	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	1,190	2,016	-826	-41.0	96.1	98.6
6322	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	44	74	-30	x	97.7	98.6
6323	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	198	340	-142	-41.8	97.5	98.8
6330	money laundering, concealment of unlawfully acquired assets (Sect. 261 PC)	3,923	2,997	926	30.9	94.9	91.8
6400	arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306d, 306f PC) including:	24,302	24,349	-47	-0.2	48.1	49.1
6410	(wilful) arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306c, 306f (1 and 2) PC)	13,100	12,381	719	5.8	37.3	37.3
6500	competition- and corruption-related offenses, offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 298-300, 331-353d, 355, 357 PC)	6,629	6,027	602	10.0	80.0	81.8
6510	of which: accepting a benefit, taking a bribe (Sects. 331, 332, 335 PC) of which:	1,343	1,079	264	24.5	93.7	92.7
6511	accepting a benefit (Sect. 331 PC)	976	695	281	40.4	95.3	93.4
6512	taking a bribe (Sect. 332 PC)	250	303	-53	-17.5	85.6	89.1
6513	taking a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) subpara 3 PC	104	69	35	x	97.1	100.0
6514	all other especially serious cases of taking bribes under Sect. 335 PC	13	12	1	x	100.0	100.0
6520	granting a benefit, offering a bribe (Sects. 333, 334, 335 PC) of which:	981	713	268	37.6	96.2	97.1
6521	granting a benefit (Sect. 333 PC)	255	199	56	28.1	93.7	95.5
6522	offering a bribe (Sect. 334 PC)	574	477	97	20.3	96.5	97.5
6523	offering a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) no. 3 PC)	135	34	101	x	99.3	100.0
6524	all other especially serious cases of offering a bribe under Sect. 335 PC	17	3	14	x	100.0	100.0

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
6550	other offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 339-353d, 355, 357 PC) including:	3,829	3,608	221	6.1	69.7	72.9
6551	bodily injury committed in office (Sect. 340 PC)	2,288	2,217	71	3.2	69.8	73.8
6552	breach of official secrecy (Sect. 353b PC)	228	223	5	2.2	64.5	67.3
6560	anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender (Sect. 298 PC)	75	149	-74	-49.7	92.0	95.3
6570	taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sects. 299, 300 PC) of which:	401	478	-77	-16.1	90.8	97.7
6571	taking and offering a bribe under Sect. 299 PC	378	409	-31	-7.6	90.5	97.6
6572	on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 300 subpara 2 PC	9	61	-52	x	100.0	100.0
6573	-benefit of great magnitude under Sect. 300 (2) subpara 1 PC	14	8	6	x	92.9	87.5
6600	criminal self-interest (Sects. 284, 285, 287-293, 297 PC) including:	6,409	6,772	-363	-5.4	85.2	84.7
6610	games of chance (Sects. 284, 285, 287 PC)	1,758	1,968	-210	-10.7	97.8	98.5
6620	poaching (Sects. 292, 293 PC) including:	3,610	3,715	-105	-2.8	75.8	74.0
6621	game poaching (Sect. 292 PC)	972	1,037	-65	-6.3	30.9	31.4
6630	usury (Sect. 291 PC)	179	282	-103	-36.5	87.7	88.7
6700	all other offenses under the Penal Code (excluding traffic offenses) including:	1,101,657	1,057,871	43,786	4.1	41.9	42.9
6710	nonsupport (Sect. 170 PC)	14,058	15,541	-1,483	-9.5	99.9	99.9
6720	failure to provide proper care or education (Sect. 171 PC)	1,777	1,597	180	11.3	96.9	97.2
6730	insult (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC) including:	193,092	187,527	5,565	3.0	90.1	90.5
6731	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	21,694	20,111	1,583	7.9	76.3	75.3
6740	damage to property (Sect.(Sect. 303-305a PC) including:	795,799	761,117	34,682	4.6	25.6	26.4
6741	damage to motor vehicles	287,238	279,934	7,304	2.6	18.8	19.4
6742	alteration of data, computer sabotage (Sects. 303a, 303b PC)	2,660	1,672	988	59.1	24.3	29.0
6743	other damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	139,678	125,910	13,768	10.9	28.2	28.8
6745	destruction of important equipment (Sect. 305a PC)	484	504	-20	-4.0	46.7	51.6

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
6750	crimes involving explosives or nuclear radiation (Sects. 307-312 PC) of which:	427	379	48	12.7	56.0	68.3
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)	413	350	63	18.0	55.4	68.6
6753	misuse of ionizing radiation (Sect. 309 PC)	1	3	-2	x	0.0	0.0
6754 ¹⁶⁾	preparation of a crime involving explosives or radiation (Sect. 310 PC)	13	24	-11	x	76.9	75.0
6755	release of ionizing radiation (Sect. 311 PC)	0	2	-2	x	0.0	50.0
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:	16,528	17,305	-777	-4.5	58.4	57.9
6761	pollution of a body of water (Sect. 324 PC)	3,439	3,791	-352	-9.3	51.1	53.9
6762	air pollution (Sect. 325 PC)	198	195	3	1.5	74.7	79.0
6763	causing noise, vibrations and non-ionizing radiation (Sect. 325a PC)	68	64	4	x	35.3	43.8
6764	unauthorized handling of dangerous waste (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	10,255	10,689	-434	-4.1	58.1	57.3
6765	unauthorized operation of facilities (Sect. 327 PC)	517	551	-34	-6.2	97.1	94.7
6766	unauthorized handling of radioactive substances and other hazardous substances and goods (Sect. 328 PC)	117	140	-23	-16.4	82.1	78.6
6767	endangering areas requiring protection (Sect. 329 PC)	28	24	4	x	60.7	66.7
6768	illegal transit and export of waste under Sect. 326 (2) PC	102	97	5	x	81.4	87.6
6769	causing serious danger by releasing toxic substances (Sect. 330a PC)	165	243	-78	-32.1	20.0	27.2
6770	poisoning endangering the public under Sect. 314 PC	10	8	2	x	40.0	50.0
Ch 6780 ¹⁷⁾	data espionage (Sect. 202a, 202b, 202c PC)	4,829	2,990	1,839	61.5	32.8	43.8
7000	Supplementary criminal legislation	448,626	459,697	-11,071	-2.4	94.7	94.8
7100	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector of which:	49,943	43,031	6,912	16.1	95.1	93.1
7120	Offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Act, Comp. Transformation Act including:	7,802	8,385	-583	-7.0	99.5	99.8
7121	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sect. 84 Limited Liability Company Act)	6,918	7,443	-525	-7.1	99.7	99.8
7122	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sects 130b, 177a Commercial Code)	380	351	29	8.3	98.9	99.4

16) 2006: Five cases were recorded by mistake; the correct number of cases is 19.

17) 2006: The increase is due to cases of spying out the PIN at ATM.

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
7130 ¹⁸⁾	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)	245	309	-64	-20.7	95.9	95.1
7140 ¹⁹⁾	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	266	3,313	-3,047	-92.0	99.6	99.7
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:	32,374	20,943	11,431	54.6	95.1	89.9
7151	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	2,979	1,920	1,059	55.2	93.8	96.7
7152	software piracy in the form of repetitive and gainful activity	437	727	-290	-39.9	95.9	98.3
7153	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (1 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	189	176	13	7.4	94.2	94.9
7154	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (2 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	136	117	19	16.2	97.1	95.7
Ch 7160	Offenses involving food products (e.g. Food Products and Necessaries Act, Pharmaceutical Preparations Act, Wine Act, Feedstuffs Act, Meat Hygiene Act) including:	6,693	6,715	-22	-0.3	89.5	91.1
Ch 7161	offenses under the Food Products and Necessaries Act	3,399	3,403	-4	-0.1	91.8	92.9
7162	offenses under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	2,397	2,316	81	3.5	84.3	86.2
7163	offenses under the Wine Act	387	317	70	22.1	94.1	97.8
7190	other offenses (supplementary legislation) in the economic sector (e.g. Racing Bets and Lotteries Act, Act against Unfair Competition - excluding Sect. 17, Insurance Industry Supervision Act, Economic Offenses Act, Industrial Code) including:	2,563	3,366	-803	-23.9	94.7	94.1
7192	offenses against the Unfair Competition Act - excluding Sect. 17	640	798	-158	-19.8	90.6	88.2
7200	offenses against other supplementary criminal legislation (<i>excluding traffic offenses</i>) including:	142,155	154,505	-12,350	-8.0	96.1	97.0
7210	offenses against Sect. 27 (2) Juveniles Protection Act	304	236	68	28.8	95.4	92.4
7220	offenses against Sect. 27 (1) Juveniles Protection Act	161	160	1	0.6	96.3	91.9
7240	offenses against Sect. 24 of the Passport Act	59	(24)	35	x	100.0	100.0

18) Because illicit work is combated by customs authorities, the PCS registration is rather incomplete. The cases, which are worked on by customs, are normally not recorded in the PCS.

19) 2006: Investigative complex with more than 2,900 individual cases in one state.

T5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
7250	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act including:	88,621	101,149	-12,528	-12.4	97.7	98.7
7251	illegal entry (border crossing) under the Aliens Act	28,160	26,640	1,520	5.7	98.3	99.0
7252	alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Act	3,143	3,242	-99	-3.1	75.8	77.5
Ch 7253	fraudulently obtaining a residence permit/ temporary suspension of deportation (Sect. 92 (2) no. 2 Aliens Act)	5,253	6,881	-1,628	-23.7	98.8	102.0
7254	gang-type alien smuggling under Sect. 92b Aliens Act on a repetitive and gainful basis	267	330	-63	-19.1	83.5	91.2
7255	offenses against Sects. 84 and 85 of the Asylum Procedures Act	3,507	5,686	-2,179	-38.3	99.8	100.0
7256	gang-type inducement to fraudulent application for asylum on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 84a Asylum Procedures Act)	0	2	-2	x	0.0	100.0
7257	illegal stay under the Aliens Act	35,134	40,680	-5,546	-13.6	98.7	99.4
7258	entry (border crossing) or stay despite the refusal of freedom of movement (Sect. 9 Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.)	97	82	15	x	95.9	100.0
7259	other offenses against Aliens Act	13,060	17,602	-4,542	-25.8	98.3	98.9
7260	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act of which:	40,717	40,175	542	1.3	94.1	94.3
7261	Offences violating the Explosives Act	1,717	1,825	-108	-5.9	88.3	89.6
7262	offenses against the Weapons Act	38,510	37,841	669	1.8	94.4	94.7
7263	offenses against the War Weapons Control Act	490	509	-19	-3.7	90.4	87.4
7280	offenses against the Federal (or State) Data Protection Act	307	414	-107	-25.8	69.1	80.7
7300	Drug offenses - Narcotics Act (unless included under another key no.) of which:	248,355	255,019	-6,664	-2.6	94.7	94.7
7310	general violations under Sect. 29 NCA (<i>unless these are to be recorded under key no. 7340 ff.</i>) of which:	171,496	178,841	-7,345	-4.1	96.0	95.8
7311	involving heroin	20,986	21,422	-436	-2.0	96.2	95.4
7312	involving cocaine	12,932	13,755	-823	-6.0	94.8	94.3
7313	involving LSD	239	221	18	8.1	97.5	95.0
7314	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	20,468	18,329	2,139	11.7	95.9	95.3
7315	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	4,739	4,996	-257	-5.1	95.1	95.5
7318	involving cannabis and preparations thereof	102,931	110,638	-7,707	-7.0	96.5	96.4
7319	involving other drugs	9,201	9,480	-279	-2.9	92.5	92.8
7320	trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under Sect. 29 NCA of which:	60,112	60,914	-802	-1.3	91.5	91.7
7321	in/of heroin	8,088	8,202	-114	-1.4	91.1	90.6
7322	in/of cocaine	5,321	5,849	-528	-9.0	89.3	89.8
7323	in/of LSD	94	110	-16	-14.5	97.9	91.8
7324	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	6,046	5,580	466	8.4	92.5	92.0

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
7325	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	1,791	2,224	-433	-19.5	93.6	93.1
7328	in/of cannabis and preparations thereof	36,324	36,061	263	0.7	91.9	92.4
7329	in/of other drugs	2,448	2,888	-440	-15.2	86.2	88.9
7330	illegal importation of drugs under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (significant amounts)	3,981	3,951	30	0.8	97.1	96.3
	of which:						
7331	of heroin	664	725	-61	-8.4	97.3	97.4
7332	of cocaine	501	613	-112	-18.3	94.2	93.8
7333	of LSD	5	8	-3	x	100.0	100.0
7334	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	359	278	81	29.1	96.7	96.8
7335	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	79	96	-17	x	94.9	99.0
7338	of cannabis and preparations thereof	2,136	1,968	168	8.5	98.2	97.4
7339	of other drugs	237	263	-26	-9.9	94.1	88.6
7340	other violations of the NCA of which:	12,766	11,313	1,453	12.8	92.4	92.5
7341	illegal cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA	3,099	2,838	261	9.2	85.4	84.6
7342	cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA)	464	443	21	4.7	96.3	93.5
7343	making available funds or other assets (Sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA)	49	47	2	x	100.0	100.0
7344	advertising drugs (Sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA)	9	6	3	x	77.8	100.0
7345	dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (Sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable)	1,291	1,450	-159	-11.0	94.3	94.6
7346	negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (Sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA)	42	48	-6	x	81.0	77.1
7347	illegal prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA)	63	102	-39	-38.2	92.1	94.1
7348	trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of a significant amount of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA)	7,749	6,379	1,370	21.5	94.8	95.6
7400	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the environmental sector (in addition to key no. 7160) including:	8,173	7,142	1,031	14.4	66.2	63.5
7410	offenses under the Chemicals Act	468	334	134	40.1	91.0	90.7
7420	offenses under the Protection against Diseases Act and the Epizootic Diseases Act	42	50	-8	x	83.3	66.0
7430	offenses under the Nature Conservation Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	7,325	6,489	836	12.9	64.1	61.6

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Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2007	2006	Number	in %	2007	2006
<i>Aggregate key numbers</i>							
8900 ²⁰⁾	total offenses, excluding offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 7250)	(6195622)	6,203,074	-(7452)	-(0.1)	54.4	54.7
8910	drug-related crime including:	250,895	257,253	-6,358	-2.5	94.5	94.4
8911	offenses directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,540	2,234	306	13.7	67.6	66.2
8920	violent crime	217,923	215,471	2,452	1.1	75.1	75.4
8930	economic crime in particular:	87,934	95,887	-7,953	-8.3	95.1	96.4
8931	in fraud cases	44,417	50,908	-6,491	-12.8	94.7	95.4
8932	insolvency offenses according to the PC and supplementary criminal legislation	12,561	13,549	-988	-7.3	99.6	99.6
8933	economic crime in the fields of investment, financing, etc.	9,845	22,791	-12,946	-56.8	98.6	99.4
8934	competition-related offenses	7,598	6,550	1,048	16.0	95.7	94.6
8935	economic crime in connection with employment	12,651	12,322	329	2.7	99.2	99.9
8936	fraud and breach of trust in connection with holdings and capital investment	8,234	18,324	-10,090	-55.1	99.0	99.6
8960	offenses against provisions designed to protect young persons	2,118	1,721	397	23.1	91.6	89.6
8970	computer crime	62,944	59,149	3,795	6.4	42.3	47.1
8990	street crime	1,568,124	1,557,626	10,498	0.7	18.1	17.3

20) Due to an arithmetical error the number of cases is 418 understated. Correct numbers: 6 195 622 cases, decrease of 7 034 cases (accordingly -0,1%).

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^{*)}, *002^{*)}, *003^{*)}, *007^{*)}, 6230, 6741 and 6743

^{*)} 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

Registrierte Kriminalität in den Städten ab 100 000 Einwohner

T11

City	Population 01.01.2007	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2007	2006	absolute	in %	2007	2006
Aachen	258,770	161	24,659	24,152	507	2.1	9,529	9,354
Augsburg	262,512	147	24,680	25,149	-469	-1.9	9,401	9,574
Bergisch Gladbach	105,587	83	6,404	6,033	371	6.1	6,065	5,704
Berlin	3,404,037	891	496,163	496,797	-634	-0.1	14,576	14,632
Bielefeld	325,846	258	27,045	27,052	-7	-0.0	8,300	8,275
Bochum	383,743	145	37,371	41,855	-4,484	-10.7	9,739	10,854
Bonn	314,299	141	35,316	33,239	2,077	6.2	11,236	10,626
Bottrop	118,975	101	9,209	9,429	-220	-2.3	7,740	7,900
Braunschweig	245,467	192	26,315	26,900	-585	-2.2	10,720	10,967
Bremen	547,934	325	80,327	80,491	-164	-0.2	14,660	14,719
Bremerhaven	116,045	79	15,794	15,015	779	5.2	13,610	12,876
Chemnitz	245,700	221	23,596	25,623	-2,027	-7.9	9,604	10,391
Cottbus	103,837	164	11,937	12,795	-858	-6.7	11,496	12,150
Darmstadt	141,257	122	13,872	13,718	154	1.1	9,820	9,759
Dortmund	587,624	280	65,830	63,724	2,106	3.3	11,203	10,834
Dresden	504,795	328	44,405	46,190	-1,785	-3.9	8,797	9,328
Duisburg	499,111	233	48,247	47,510	737	1.6	9,667	9,472
Düsseldorf	577,505	217	74,456	87,216	-12,760	-14.6	12,893	15,181
Erfurt	202,658	269	21,444	23,057	-1,613	-7.0	10,581	11,367
Erlangen	103,753	77	8,035	7,686	349	4.5	7,744	7,448
Essen	583,198	210	55,628	54,074	1,554	2.9	9,538	9,237
Frankfurt a.M.	652,610	248	107,078	106,769	309	0.3	16,408	16,378
Freiburg i. Br.	217,547	153	25,444	27,877	-2,433	-8.7	11,696	12,908
Fürth	113,627	63	8,517	8,330	187	2.2	7,496	7,344
Gelsenkirchen	266,772	105	23,371	24,774	-1,403	-5.7	8,761	9,241
Gera	102,733	152	9,850	9,818	32	0.3	9,588	9,445
Göttingen	121,581	117	14,072	14,037	35	0.2	11,574	11,517
Hagen	195,671	160	17,378	16,769	609	3.6	8,881	8,515
Halle (Saale)	235,720	135	29,884	31,874	-1,990	-6.2	12,678	13,438
Hamburg	1,754,182	755	237,048	236,547	501	0.2	13,513	13,566
Hamm	183,672	226	16,687	15,049	1,638	10.9	9,085	8,168
Hannover	516,343	204	84,389	83,357	1,032	1.2	16,344	16,163
Heidelberg	144,634	109	12,922	13,741	-819	-6.0	8,934	9,610
Heilbronn	121,384	100	8,866	8,630	236	2.7	7,304	7,096
Herne	169,991	51	17,243	17,231	12	0.1	10,143	10,077
Hildesheim	103,249	92	9,552	9,459	93	1.0	9,251	9,222
Ingolstadt	122,167	133	9,991	9,920	71	0.7	8,178	8,177
Jena	102,494	114	7,927	7,954	-27	-0.3	7,734	7,758
Karlsruhe	286,327	173	27,056	27,640	-584	-2.1	9,449	9,689
Kassel	193,518	107	23,624	25,559	-1,935	-7.6	12,208	13,146
Kiel	235,366	119	29,540	32,097	-2,557	-8.0	12,551	13,691
Koblenz	105,888	105	13,624	15,019	-1,395	-9.3	12,866	14,102
Köln(Cologne)	989,766	405	146,143	137,576	8,567	6.2	14,765	13,991
Krefeld	237,104	138	24,513	24,577	-64	-0.3	10,339	10,339
Leipzig	506,578	298	64,855	60,961	3,894	6.4	12,803	12,128
Leverkusen	161,336	79	12,147	12,780	-633	-5.0	7,529	7,927
Lübeck	211,213	214	29,789	28,825	964	3.3	14,104	13,608
Ludwigshafen	163,560	78	20,540	18,493	2,047	11.1	12,558	11,322

T11

City	Population 01.01.2007	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2007	2006	absolute	in %	2007	2006
Magdeburg	229,826	201	33,654	32,292	1,362	4.2	14,643	14,094
Mainz	196,425	98	21,420	21,233	187	0.9	10,905	10,924
Mannheim	307,914	145	33,347	34,397	-1,050	-3.1	10,830	11,171
Moers	107,180	68	9,956	9,520	436	4.6	9,289	8,852
Mönchengladbach	260,951	170	24,135	24,065	70	0.3	9,249	9,205
Mülheim a.d. Ruhr	169,414	91	13,238	13,231	7	0.1	7,814	7,787
München(Munich)	1,294,608	310	110,677	111,622	-945	-0.8	8,549	8,861
Münster	272,106	303	28,554	27,278	1,276	4.7	10,494	10,071
Neuss	151,626	99	14,044	12,729	1,315	10.3	9,262	8,396
Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	500,855	186	42,870	46,587	-3,717	-8.0	8,559	9,332
Oberhausen	218,181	77	22,758	23,205	-447	-1.9	10,431	10,601
Offenbach	117,564	45	12,172	12,783	-611	-4.8	10,354	10,703
Oldenburg	159,060	103	17,095	16,809	286	1.7	10,748	10,601
Osnabrück	163,020	120	19,585	20,248	-663	-3.3	12,014	12,360
Paderborn	144,258	179	12,594	12,446	148	1.2	8,730	8,657
Pforzheim	119,156	98	9,513	9,940	-427	-4.3	7,984	8,351
Potsdam	148,813	187	17,696	16,386	1,310	8.0	11,891	11,103
Recklinghausen	121,521	66	11,756	12,640	-884	-7.0	9,674	10,375
Regensburg	131,342	81	13,641	13,670	-29	-0.2	10,386	10,527
Remscheid	114,925	75	7,790	6,767	1,023	15.1	6,778	5,840
Reutlingen	112,431	87	7,828	7,681	147	1.9	6,962	6,843
Rostock	199,868	181	24,489	24,136	353	1.5	12,253	12,111
Saarbrücken	177,870	167	22,595	23,952	-1,357	-5.7	12,703	13,387
Salzgitter	106,665	224	7,193	7,296	-103	-1.4	6,744	6,773
Siegen	105,697	115	8,612	11,720	-3,108	-26.5	8,148	11,026
Solingen	162,948	89	11,250	10,018	1,232	12.3	6,904	6,124
Stuttgart	593,923	207	60,154	55,042	5,112	9.3	10,128	9,289
Trier	103,518	117	12,439	12,232	207	1.7	12,016	12,251
Ulm	120,925	119	9,893	10,853	-960	-8.8	8,181	8,997
Wiesbaden	275,562	204	25,010	25,923	-913	-3.5	9,076	9,440
Witten	100,248	72	7,725	7,680	45	0.6	7,706	7,620
Wolfsburg	120,493	204	9,952	9,879	73	0.7	8,259	8,151
Wuppertal	358,330	168	27,946	28,569	-623	-2.2	7,799	7,953
Würzburg	134,913	88	11,350	12,500	-1,150	-9.2	8,413	9,335

Note:

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

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

1) For example, approximately 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.

Robbery recorded for cities with more than 100,000 inhabitants

T116

City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants					City	Recorded cases total	Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003			2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Aachen	340	131	141	153	134	152	Köln(Cologne)	1,908	193	180	170	211	217
Augsburg	146	56	50	58	48	71	Krefeld	205	86	95	116	97	90
Bergisch Gladbach	87	82	76	53	63	60	Leipzig	590	116	99	106	111	107
Berlin	8,027	236	234	233	251	251	Leverkusen	126	78	86	88	91	124
Bielefeld	223	68	86	80	76	95	Lübeck	221	105	125	123	147	140
Bochum	343	89	89	88	90	88	Ludwigshafen	140	86	88	113	93	116
Bonn	441	140	128	125	158	148	Magdeburg	322	140	169	124	133	138
Botrop	100	84	91	67	75	88	Mainz	163	83	87	116	125	92
Braunschweig	219	89	67	83	59	82	Mannheim	212	69	72	83	84	82
Bremen	1,178	215	258	239	271	255	Moers	127	118	133	82	118	72
Bremerhaven	260	224	225	240	253	247	Mönchengladbach	288	110	101	83	91	94
Chemnitz	183	74	88	80	79	86	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	144	85	58	65	66	71
Cottbus	120	116	97	110	105	133	München(Munich)	658	51	62	57	66	72
Darmstadt	113	80	95	89	124	137	Münster	191	70	66	71	73	77
Dortmund	743	126	135	123	140	153	Neuss	117	77	86	101	74	74
Dresden	367	73	63	86	92	100	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	262	52	62	68	79	71
Duisburg	630	126	150	134	147	118	Oberhausen	304	139	117	91	125	140
Düsseldorf	950	165	168	184	209	200	Offenbach	155	132	175	155	211	199
Erfurt	240	118	118	142	158	141	Oldenburg	157	99	101	83	105	134
Erlangen	27	26	23	28	50	51	Osnabrück	189	116	148	176	141	161
Essen	637	109	122	108	99	105	Paderborn	86	60	70	72	64	78
Frankfurt a. M.	1,100	169	159	169	207	226	Pforzheim	78	65	39	40	47	63
Freiburg i. Br.	154	71	65	77	86	102	Potsdam	144	97	109	83	103	124
Fürth	53	47	35	44	53	46	Recklinghausen	154	127	121	95	110	123
Gelsenkirchen	333	125	121	112	118	121	Regensburg	73	56	55	81	60	58
Gera	43	42	58	43	42	48	Remscheid	44	38	42	39	41	65
Göttingen	153	126	75	87	103	98	Reutlingen	43	38	36	49	44	45
Hagen	213	109	105	99	107	99	Rostock	328	164	176	177	223	208
Halle (Saale)	473	201	229	221	202	179	Saarbrücken	213	120	145	118	144	126
Hamburg	3,093	176	193	204	238	256	Salzgitter	58	54	57	54	39	49
Hamm	151	82	76	69	78	83	Schwerin	110	114	163	186	199	232
Hannover	749	145	158	163	185	192	Siegen	59	56	70	74	49	59
Heidelberg	57	39	41	59	50	58	Solingen	120	74	48	77	61	53
Heilbronn	69	57	58	76	64	64	Stuttgart	524	88	69	63	80	79
Herne	152	89	122	115	127	111	Trier	65	63	69	96	89	81
Hildesheim	116	112	103	142	108	125	Ulm	70	58	47	63	67	59
Ingo lstadt	57	47	45	57	46	51	Wiesbaden	285	103	104	97	110	135
Jena	43	42	35	45	31	48	Witten	61	61	48	47	82	50
Karlsruhe	165	58	60	62	81	65	Wolfsburg	143	119	73	98	88	64
Kassel	275	142	124	140	223	156	Wuppertal	362	101	84	98	108	100
Kiel	389	165	143	141	162	141	Würzburg	57	42	48	39	41	43
Koblenz	97	92	69	106	109	100							

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				
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003			2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Aachen	802	310	274	384	419	468	Köln(Cologne)	4,235	428	455	442	549	605
Augsburg	237	90	59	83	87	86	Krefeld	445	188	232	253	299	294
Bergisch Gladbach	207	196	273	224	282	312	Leipzig	693	137	109	124	220	185
Berlin	6,933	204	185	179	180	193	Leverkusen	412	255	345	198	255	311
Bielefeld	482	148	139	157	158	159	Lübeck	479	227	211	159	172	218
Bochum	958	250	284	291	255	299	Ludwigshafen	179	109	155	185	144	156
Bonn	871	277	300	327	283	229	Magdeburg	346	151	161	167	147	172
Botrop	332	279	297	286	264	260	Mainz	237	121	134	268	244	156
Braunschweig	302	123	157	140	152	132	Mannheim	480	156	147	220	214	196
Bremen	2,240	409	366	271	303	280	Moers	249	232	195	171	407	233
Bremerhaven	462	398	424	287	398	393	Mönchengladbach	562	215	246	265	259	222
Chemnitz	99	40	49	42	38	84	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	498	294	253	285	366	315
Cottbus	94	91	92	133	119	125	München(Munich)	1,129	87	106	101	95	81
Darmstadt	170	120	122	133	282	187	Münster	473	174	151	173	237	220
Dortmund	1,605	273	308	257	336	312	Neuss	281	185	181	205	179	238
Dresden	311	62	53	63	63	56	Nürnberg(Nuremberg)	330	66	87	100	100	115
Duisburg	1,420	285	296	266	349	267	Oberhausen	664	304	252	230	283	265
Düsseldorf	1,644	285	319	340	384	449	Offenbach	235	200	357	369	379	354
Erfurt	315	155	186	168	265	228	Oldenburg	348	219	138	150	174	194
Erlangen	42	40	38	95	166	81	Osnabrück	249	153	186	240	306	223
Essen	1,764	302	296	302	288	284	Paderborn	142	98	136	104	114	118
Frankfurt a. M.	1,495	229	241	310	457	361	Pforzheim	97	81	91	82	113	75
Freiburg i. Br.	307	141	128	162	186	247	Potsdam	196	132	109	110	135	177
Fürth	81	71	90	88	130	98	Recklinghausen	407	335	362	267	301	274
Gelsenkirchen	617	231	203	268	305	322	Regensburg	120	91	93	58	72	60
Gera	303	295	192	219	183	201	Remscheid	203	177	121	105	155	210
Göttingen	214	176	177	241	215	184	Reutlingen	66	59	42	45	63	43
Hagen	295	151	242	197	214	227	Rostock	168	84	93	107	100	81
Halle (Saale)	340	144	153	127	140	177	Saarbrücken	619	348	252	288	262	226
Hamburg	6,930	395	339	385	425	470	Salzgitter	117	110	107	117	98	88
Hamm	440	240	208	196	306	190	Schwerin	107	111	102	80	70	121
Hannover	1,433	278	242	255	251	313	Siegen	120	114	107	124	87	100
Heidelberg	119	82	83	130	99	89	Solingen	246	151	153	216	180	146
Heilbronn	55	45	54	85	103	70	Stuttgart	742	125	125	48	122	93
Heme	364	214	283	228	214	255	Trier	153	148	165	158	120	117
Hildesheim	152	147	151	136	177	142	Ulm	54	45	65	79	50	71
Ingo lstadt	124	102	106	180	59	68	Wiesbaden	512	186	184	218	187	236
Jena	80	78	142	121	167	223	Witten	176	176	218	235	188	216
Karlsruhe	347	121	106	219	138	152	Wolfsburg	120	100	92	107	119	99
Kassel	360	186	141	188	193	285	Wuppertal	1,036	289	225	307	239	265
Kiel	720	306	201	178	211	198	Würzburg	62	46	101	54	78	65
Koblenz	241	228	139	169	225	176							

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	Chi-	Juve-	Young	Adults		
					dren <14	niles 14<18	adults 18<21	21<60	>60	
0100	murder and manslaughter	completed	757	52.2	47.8	10.6	2.2	3.7	61.2	22.3
+0200		attempted	2,020	69.8	30.2	4.4	4.8	9.6	73.9	7.4
		total	2,777	65.0	35.0	6.0	4.1	8.0	70.4	11.5
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,241	8.8	91.2	10.2	29.6	13.9	45.1	1.2
		attempted	2,276	5.1	94.9	5.3	24.0	14.3	54.2	2.2
		total	16,517	8.3	91.7	9.5	28.8	13.9	46.4	1.4
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	49,339	69.8	30.2	6.0	18.6	12.9	52.7	9.8
		attempted	11,404	68.4	31.6	11.5	17.6	10.6	49.5	10.8
		total	60,743	69.6	30.4	7.1	18.4	12.5	52.1	10.0
2200	bodily injury	completed	581,482	64.9	35.1	7.8	14.1	13.9	59.9	4.2
		attempted	27,012	71.5	28.5	5.2	8.7	9.0	71.0	6.0
		total	608,494	65.2	34.8	7.7	13.9	13.7	60.4	4.3
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	199,661	53.9	46.1	5.0	7.8	8.2	71.8	7.2
		attempted	4,920	54.7	45.3	10.4	9.7	7.1	65.3	7.5
		total	204,581	53.9	46.1	5.1	7.8	8.2	71.7	7.2

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	0.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.8
		attempted	2.5	0.8	2.6	6.6	3.4	0.7
		total	3.4	1.6	3.1	7.5	4.4	1.5
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	17.3	13.7	115.7	67.4	14.4	0.8
		attempted	2.8	1.1	15.0	11.1	2.8	0.2
		total	20.1	14.8	130.7	78.6	17.2	1.1
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	59.9	28.1	251.9	216.8	58.4	23.5
		attempted	13.9	12.4	55.1	41.3	12.7	6.0
		total	73.8	40.5	307.0	258.1	71.0	29.5
2200	bodily injury	completed	706.4	429.1	2,257.2	2,756.9	782.4	119.0
		attempted	32.8	13.3	64.5	83.2	43.1	7.9
		total	739.2	442.4	2,321.8	2,840.1	825.4	126.9
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	242.6	93.3	426.9	559.3	321.9	70.1
		attempted	6.0	4.8	13.1	11.9	7.2	1.8
		total	248.5	98.1	440.1	571.1	329.1	71.9

Victim-suspect-relationship (totals)¹⁾

T19

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Victim-suspect relationship (totals)					
				Related *)	Acquainted	Fellow countryman**)	Passing Relationship	No	Unclear
				in %					
0100 +0200	murder and manslaughter	completed	757	39.9	32.9	1.8	7.4	7.8	10.2
		attempted	2,020	23.4	29.5	2.4	10.6	23.3	10.8
		total	2,777	27.9	30.4	2.2	9.8	19.0	10.6
1100	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	14,241	20.1	42.2	0.2	13.3	18.1	6.1
		attempted	2,276	11.7	29.6	0.3	11.4	38.8	8.2
		total	16,517	18.9	40.5	0.2	13.1	20.9	6.3
2100	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	49,339	1.1	9.3	0.3	7.8	65.0	16.4
		attempted	11,404	1.9	10.5	0.5	8.5	64.5	14.1
		total	60,743	1.3	9.6	0.3	8.0	64.9	16.0
2200	bodily injury	completed	581,482	14.6	27.3	0.6	12.0	34.7	10.8
		attempted	27,012	11.1	21.9	0.4	11.4	44.8	10.2
		total	608,494	14.4	27.1	0.6	12.0	35.1	10.8
2300	offenses against personal freedom	completed	199,661	14.4	29.4	0.7	12.6	30.9	12.1
		attempted	4,920	11.3	28.8	0.4	14.6	32.7	12.2
		total	204,581	14.3	29.4	0.6	12.7	30.9	12.1

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. 18.0 % of the victims of murder or manslaughter had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear. More than every second offense against sexual self-determination that included the use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence was committed by relatives or close acquaintances; 27.2 % 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 (more than two thirds), with the previous relationship remaining unclear in almost one seventh of these cases. On the other hand, in the case of robberies committed in dwellings, relatives and acquaintance 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,	42,887	31.1	51.4	14.6	2.9	50.3
	including:						
2110	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	420	4.3	4.3	19.8	71.7	11.5
2120	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	2,892	9.4	32.2	49.0	9.4	7.7
2130	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	93	4.3	9.7	40.9	45.2	4.1
2140	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC)	331	19.0	59.2	15.1	6.6	0.5
2160	handbag robbery	3,312	18.8	65.5	15.2	0.4	1.1
2170	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	19,199	29.8	58.8	10.7	0.7	7.0
2190	robberies in residences	2,310	21.2	47.3	25.3	6.2	5.3
3***	theft without aggravating circumstances, including:	1,287,917	41.5	47.0	10.4	1.0	522.2
	including:						
326*	shoplifting	393,841	79.2	18.9	1.8	0.1	26.6
4***	theft committed under aggravating circumstances, including:	1,016,562	11.3	52.1	31.4	5.2	1,523.9
	including:						
4**1	of motor vehicles	22,196	5.8	5.4	36.8	52.1	269.4
410*	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	82,732	14.5	31.2	42.3	12.0	256.9
425*	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	31,008	17.5	38.4	34.3	9.8	74.6
435*	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	67,896	13.7	25.1	43.4	17.8	294.6
450*	from motor vehicles	262,870	8.5	54.3	35.4	1.7	215.8
5100	fraud, including:	853,878	45.8	31.9	16.6	5.6	2,219.1
	including:						
5150	fraudulent obtaining of services	206,762	94.5	5.4	0.2	0.0	13.6 *)
5200	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	37,075	13.8	17.1	43.3	25.9	1,366.8
5300	embezzlement	103,763	27.8	46.7	17.2	8.2	303.3
5600	bankruptcy offenses	4,001	63.2	0.9	5.5	30.3	380.5
7120	offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	7,798	40.6	0.5	5.0	53.9	1,608.2

*) Losses are recorded only for completed offenses

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2007 two fifth 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

3,456,485 cases were cleared up in 2007, and 2,294,883 suspects were recorded in this connection. Compared to the previous year, this represents an increase of 11,756 (+0.1 %).

Age and sex of suspects

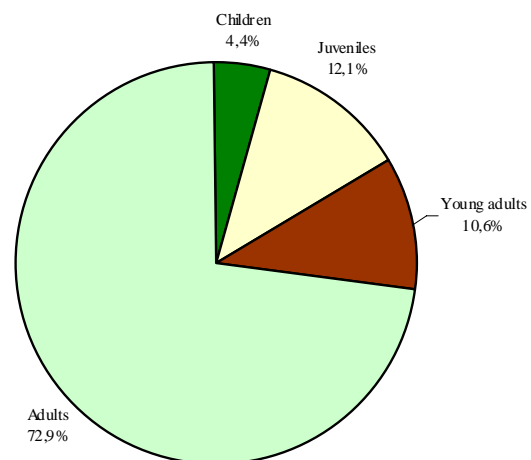
T32

Age group	Suspects						
	Total	Change compared with prev. year (in %)	Distribution %	Male Number	Male %	Female Number	Female %
Children	102,012	1.5	4.4	73,461	72.0	28,551	28.0
up to age 6	1,050	4.6	0.0	800	76.2	250	23.8
6 < 8	3,992	4.6	0.2	3,175	79.5	817	20.5
8 < 10	10,487	-1.0	0.5	8,321	79.3	2,166	20.7
10 < 12	23,889	4.2	1.0	18,444	77.2	5,445	22.8
12 < 14	62,594	0.7	2.7	42,721	68.3	19,873	31.7
Juveniles	277,447	-0.4	12.1	201,180	72.5	76,267	27.5
14 < 16	126,197	-0.4	5.5	86,103	68.2	40,094	31.8
16 < 18	151,250	-0.4	6.6	115,077	76.1	36,173	23.9
Young adults (18 < 21)	242,878	0.4	10.6	192,154	79.1	50,724	20.9
Adults	1,672,546	0.6	72.9	1,273,350	76.1	399,196	23.9
21 < 23	143,250	-1.0	6.2	113,038	78.9	30,212	21.1
23 < 25	128,631	-1.7	5.6	101,492	78.9	27,139	21.1
25 < 30	265,367	0.5	11.6	208,493	78.6	56,874	21.4
30 < 40	417,738	-2.3	18.2	321,796	77.0	95,942	23.0
40 < 50	368,499	2.4	16.1	276,584	75.1	91,915	24.9
50 < 60	199,427	3.9	8.7	146,916	73.7	52,511	26.3
60 and older	149,634	4.1	6.5	105,031	70.2	44,603	29.8
Suspects - total	2,294,883	0.5	100.0	1,740,145	75.8	554,738	24.2
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,192,871	0.5	95.6	1,666,684	76.0	526,187	24.0

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	
		2007	2006	Number	%	2007	2006	Number	%
---	Total offenses	231,419	232,736	-1,317	-0.6	46,028	45,711	317	0.7
7300	drug offenses	16,101	20,456	-4,355	-21.3	2,198	2,527	-329	-13.0
7318	-involving cannabis and	14,056	18,200	-4,144	-22.8	1,959	2,233	-274	-12.3
+7328	preparations thereof								
+7338									
26	shoplifting - total	50,839	54,489	-3,650	-6.7	9,933	10,457	-524	-5.0
4***	"aggravated" theft	25,406	24,602	804	3.3	4,766	4,529	237	5.2
2323	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	8,265	7,348	917	12.5	1,675	1,576	99	6.3
6730	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	13,862	12,628	1,234	9.8	2,199	2,291	-92	-4.0
6740	damage to property	45,476	43,934	1,542	3.5	4,680	4,286	394	9.2
2200	bodily injury	56,381	53,959	2,422	4.5	13,439	13,021	418	3.2

Compared to the previous year, the number of German suspects in the "juveniles" category decreased and non-German suspects increased. Despite a decrease, bodily injury continues to account for the largest share of offenses committed by juveniles. Large shares were also recorded for shoplifting and property damage.

Number of German suspects per 100,000 inhabitants

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

German suspects - number of suspects per 100,000

T61

Age group	No. of German suspects			No. of suspects per 100,000*)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Children 8 years and older	80,228	57,002	23,226	1,861	2,576	1,107
8 < 10	8,576	6,774	1,802	594	914	256
10 < 12	19,567	15,079	4,488	1,377	2,066	649
12 < 14	52,085	35,149	16,936	3,605	4,736	2,410
Juveniles	231,419	166,689	64,730	7,029	9,876	4,034
14 < 16	105,360	71,129	34,231	6,807	8,966	4,536
16 < 18	126,059	95,560	30,499	7,226	10,683	3,588
Young adults (18<21)	198,778	157,006	41,772	7,519	11,589	3,241
Adults	1,290,047	976,379	313,668	2,173	3,424	1,017
21 < 23	112,636	88,806	23,830	6,700	10,335	2,900
23 < 25	97,624	77,012	20,612	5,703	8,814	2,459
<i>Young persons</i>						
21 < 25	210,260	165,818	44,442	6,197	9,568	2,677
25 < 30	187,469	146,659	40,810	4,536	6,970	2,011
30 < 40	289,453	220,654	68,799	3,020	4,520	1,463
40 < 50	298,468	222,602	75,866	2,369	3,483	1,222
50 < 60	168,998	125,386	43,612	1,699	2,524	876
60 and older	135,399	95,260	40,139	687	1,129	356
Suspects 8 years and older	1,800,472	1,357,076	443,396	2,586	4,019	1,237
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,720,244	1,300,074	420,170	2,634	4,120	1,245

*) Suspects in each age group per 100,000 inhabitants in the same age group ("Children" and "total" **excluding** children under 8; key date: 01.01.2007)

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.

Non-German suspects by nationalities

T71

Nationality	Total 2007	% -share in relation to non-German suspects							
		2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000
Turkey	108,055	22.0	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.4	21.3	20.5	20.4
Poland	33,291	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.5
Serbia and Montenegro *)	30,931	(6.3)	8.1	7.8	8.2	8.5	(9.2)	(10.5)	(13.3)
Italy	24,607	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6
Romania	15,040	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.9
Russian Federation	13,654	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.3
Iraq	12,713	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.0
Greece	9,655	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,910	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Ukraine	8,479	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.1
Croatia	8,384	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Vietnam	8,181	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.4
France	7,884	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Lebanon	7,773	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
Marocco	7,470	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Iran	6,789	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
Austria	6,512	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
The Netherlands	5,758	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
USA	5,610	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Macedonia	5,536	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
China, PR	5,102	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7
Czech Republic	4,734	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
other **)	145,210	29.6	28.4	29.4	28.4	28.5	28.3	28.3	27.8
Non-German suspects total number	490,278	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
			(503,032)	(519,573)	(546,985)	(553,750)	(566,918)	(568,384)	(589,109)

*) Suspects from Serbia and Montenegro; Serbia: 20,331; Montenegro: 1,129; Serbia and Montenegro unspecified: 9,471.

**) Including unsettled nationalities and stateless.

Developments regarding non-German suspectsterritory: 1984-1990 former West German states; 1991-1992 former West German states and Berlin

T65

Year	Recorded cases total			total offenses, excluding offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (since 2005 key no. 7250)		
	Suspects Total (100 %)	non-German Suspects		Suspects Total (100 %)	non-German Suspects	
		absolut	in %		absolut	in %
1984	1,254,213	207,612	16.6	1,209,756	165,705	13.7
1990	1,437,923	383,583	26.7	1,349,912	299,415	22.2
1993	2,051,775	689,920	33.6	1,849,520	492,919	26.7
1994	2,037,729	612,988	30.1	1,848,087	430,075	23.3
1995	2,118,104	603,496	28.5	1,929,344	422,846	21.9
1996	2,213,293	625,585	28.3	2,019,186	440,904	21.8
1997	2,273,560	633,480	27.9	2,081,304	452,503	21.7
1998	2,319,895	628,477	27.1	2,122,307	441,694	20.8
1999	2,263,140	601,221	26.6	2,073,194	422,871	20.4
2000	2,286,372	589,109	25.8	2,106,900	421,517	20.0
2001	2,280,611	568,384	24.9	2,107,284	405,929	19.3
2002	2,326,149	566,918	24.4	2,163,629	415,526	19.2
2003	2,355,161	553,750	23.5	2,212,424	421,372	19.0
2004	2,384,268	546,985	22.9	2,267,920	438,775	19.3
2005 *)	2,313,136	519,573	22.5	2,238,550	448,544	20.0
2006	2,283,127	503,037	22.0	2,204,819	427,911	19.4
2007	2,294,883	490,278	21.4	2,225,139	423,288	19.0

Charts

Figure 1

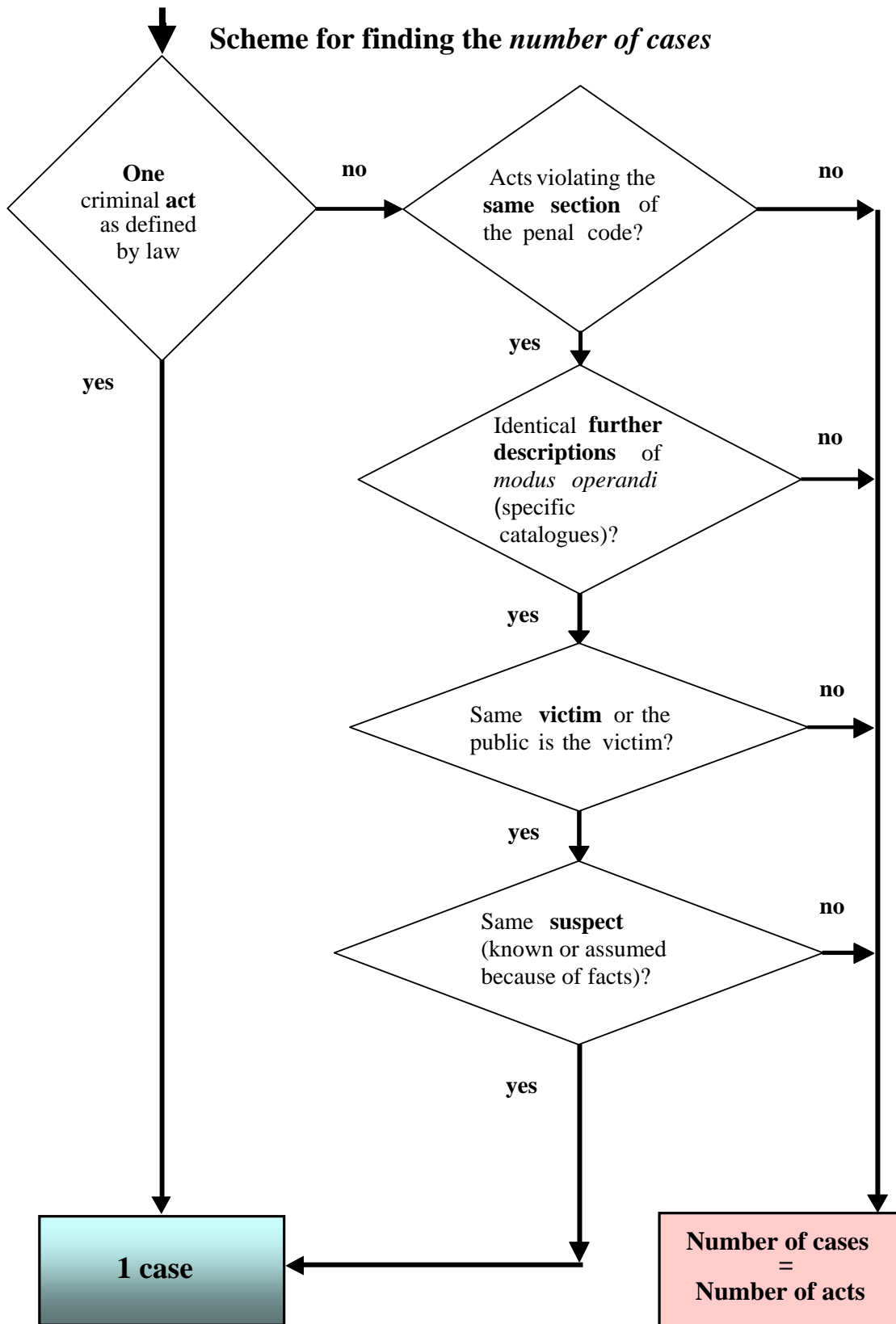


Figure 2

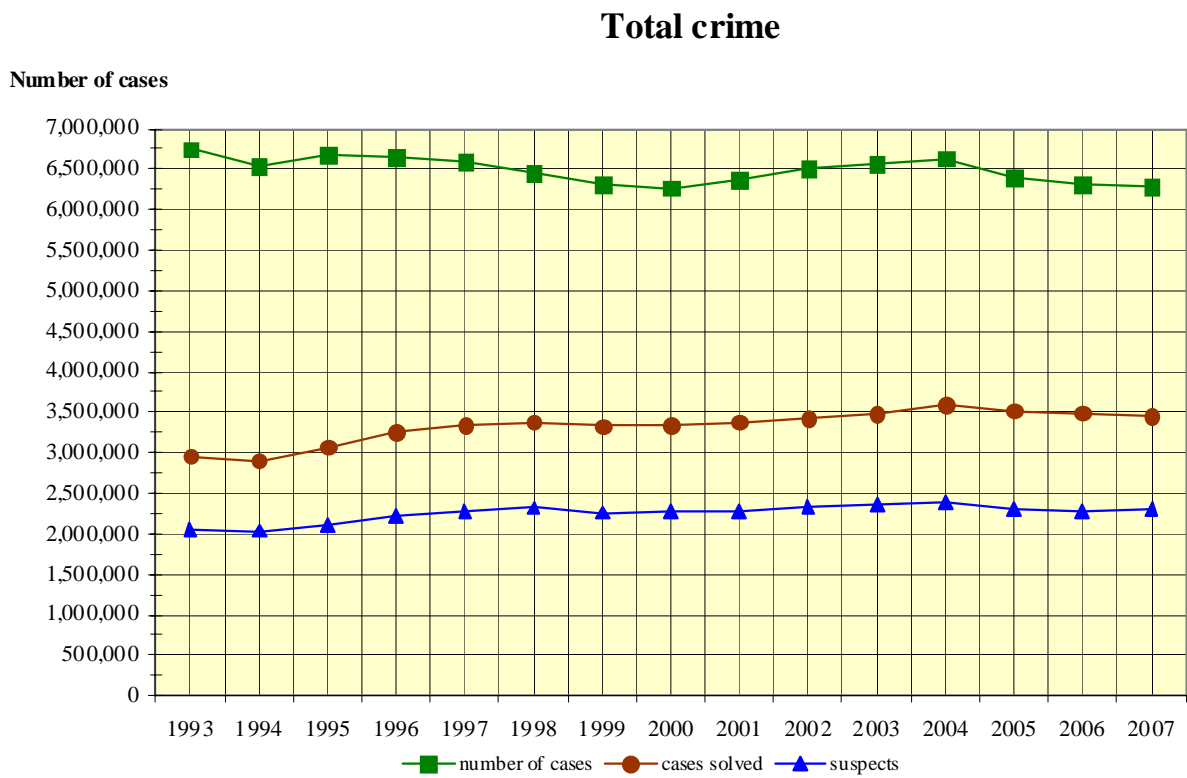


Figure 3

Crime rates in the "Länder" of Germany

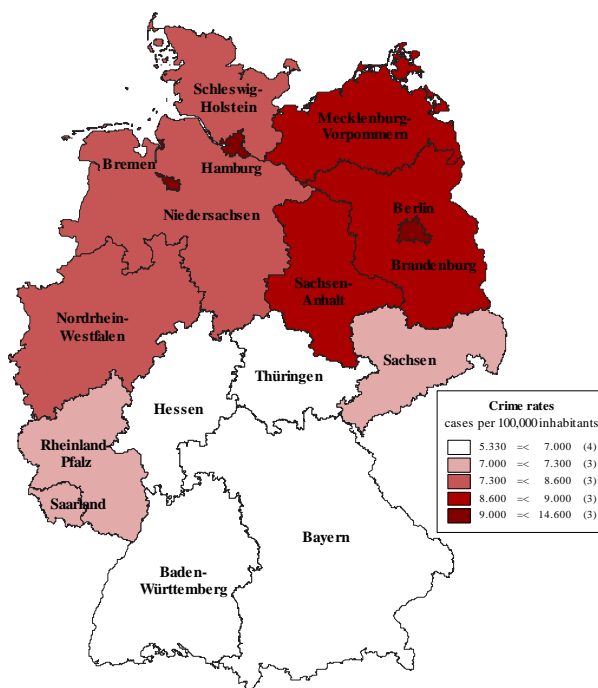
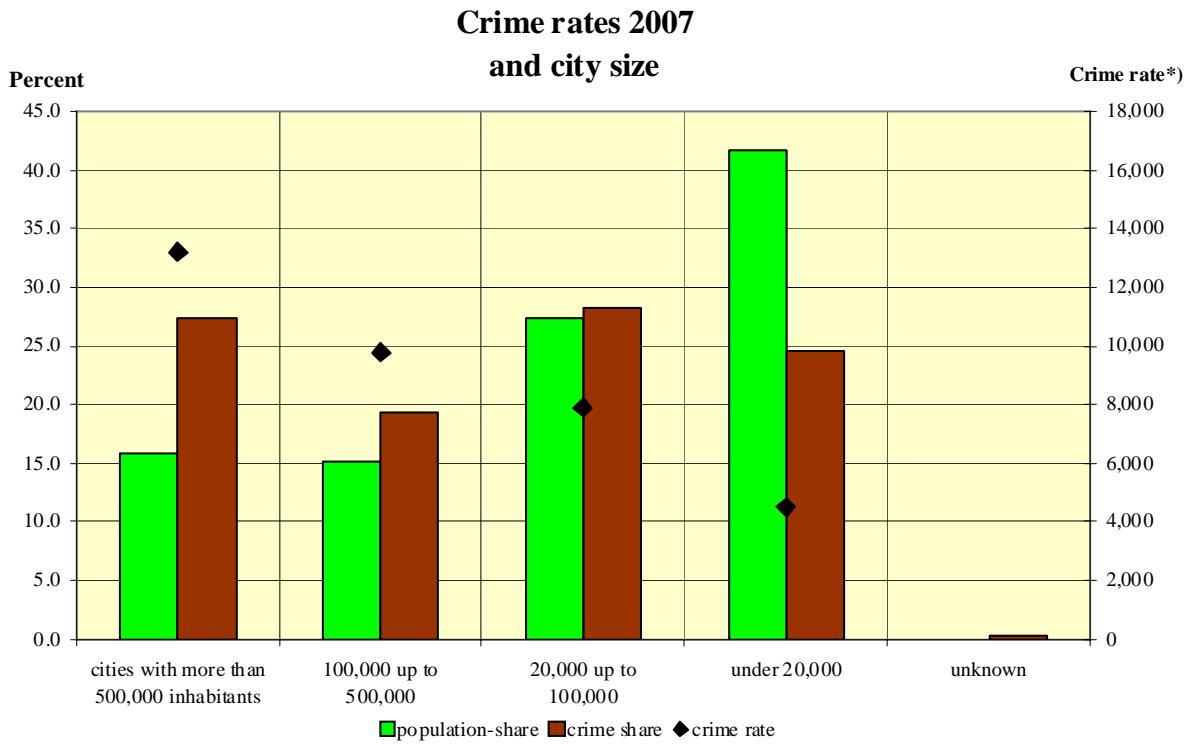


Figure 4



*) cases per 100,000 inhabitants

Figure 5



Figure 6

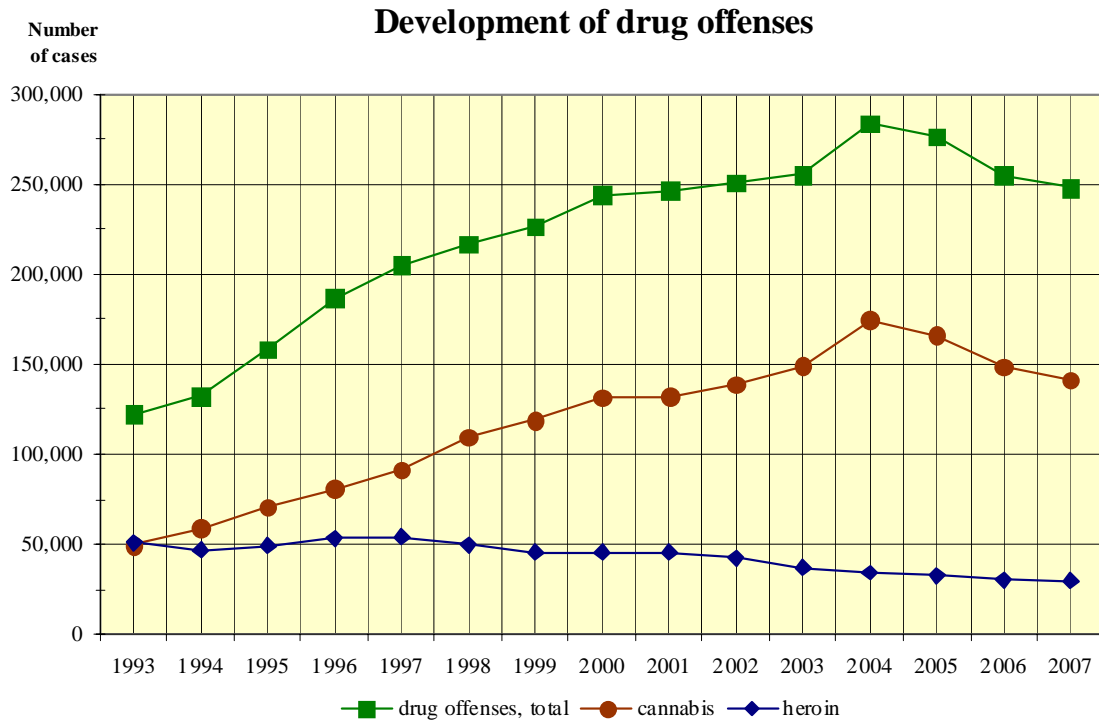


Figure 7

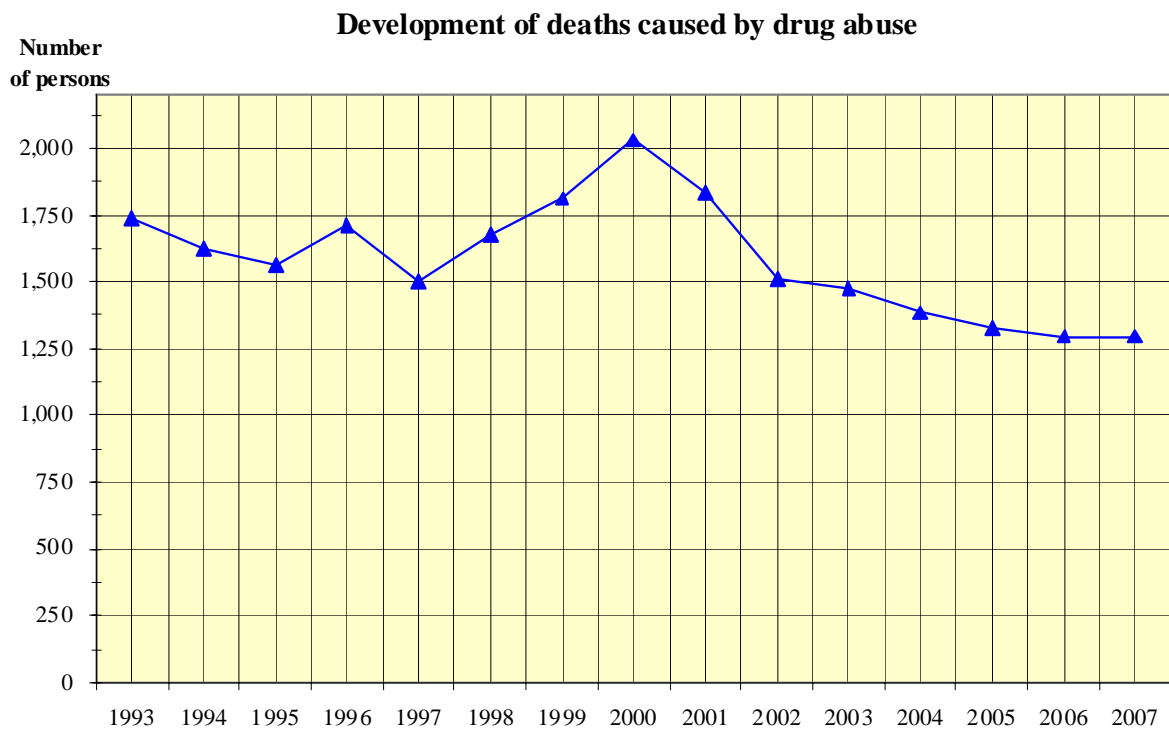


Figure 8

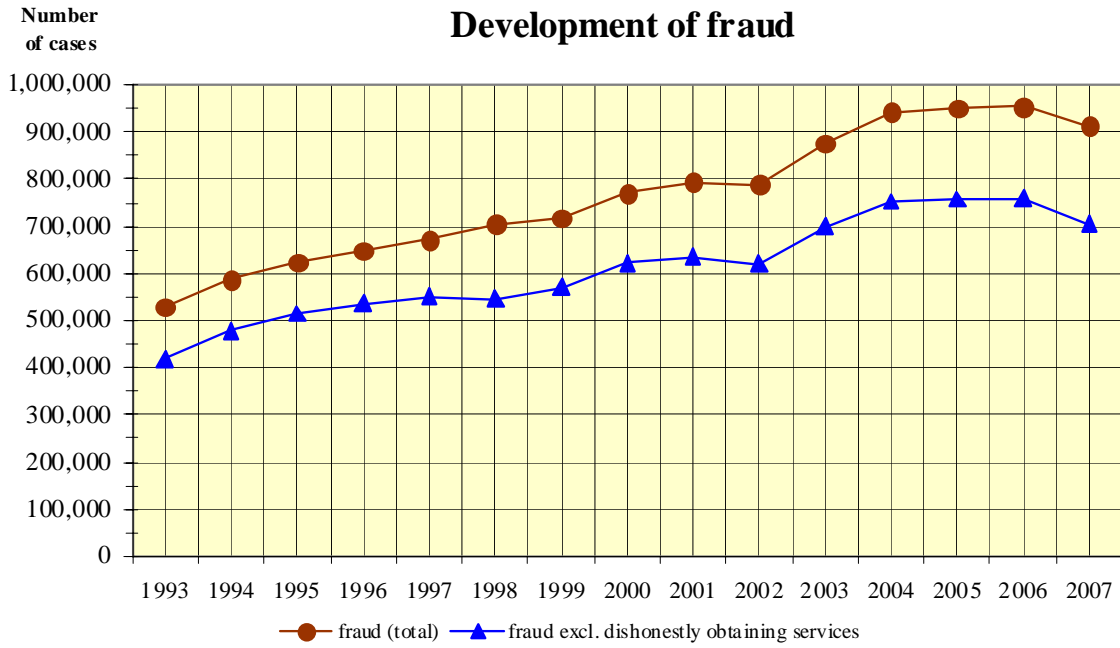


Figure 9

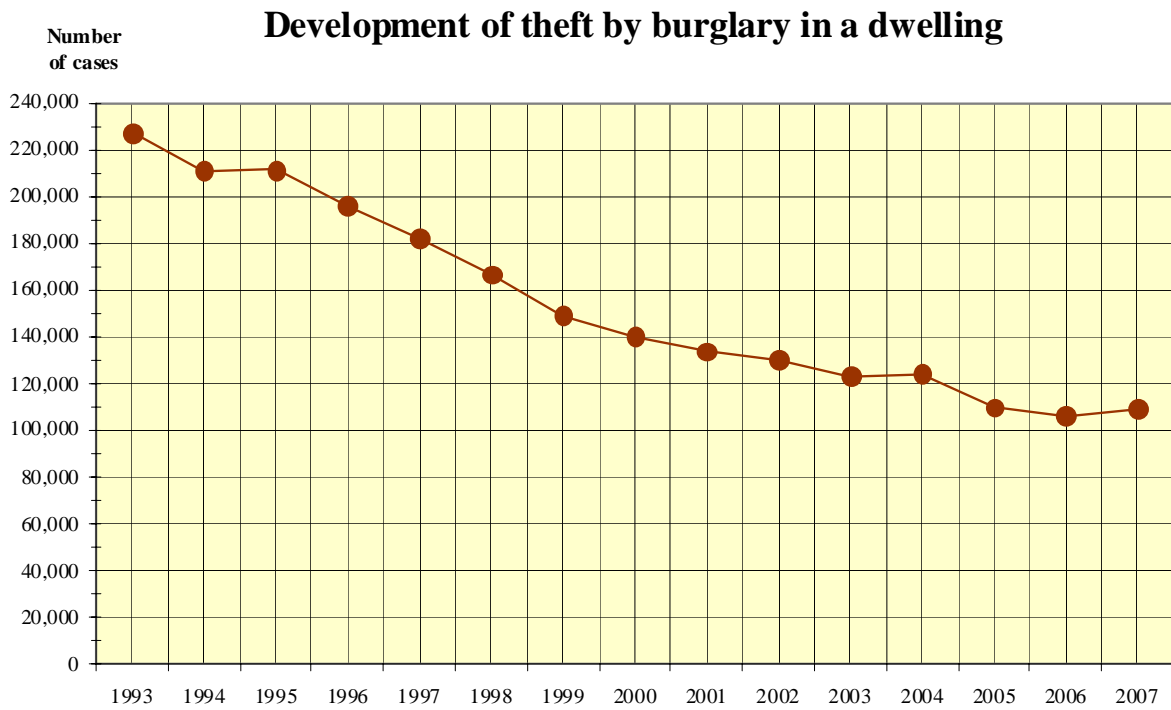


Figure 10

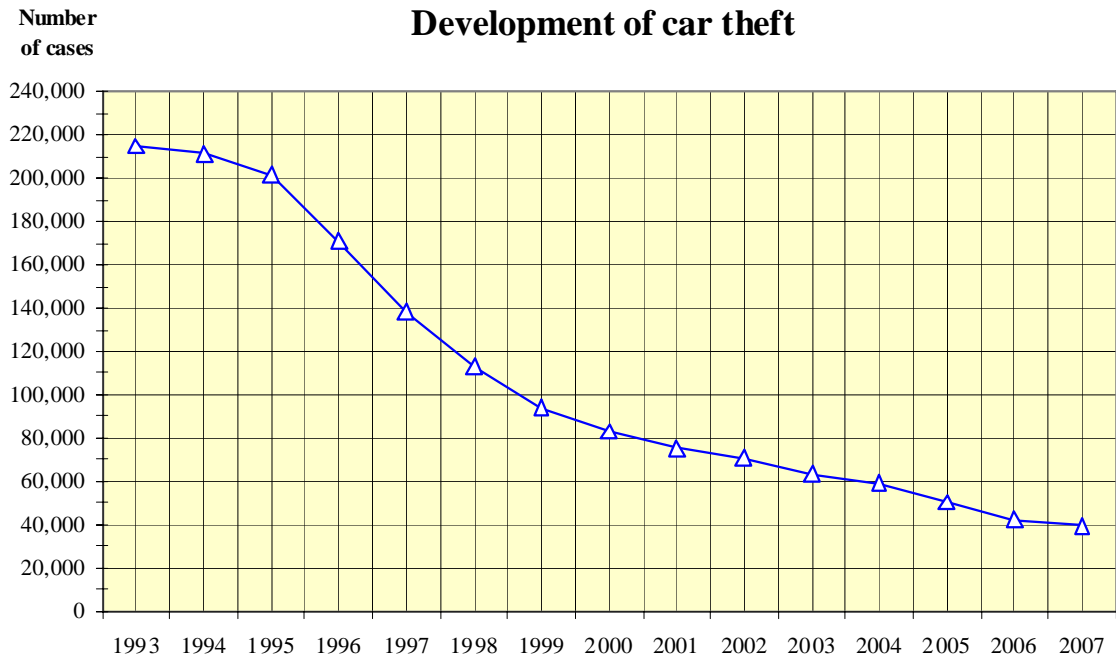


Figure 11

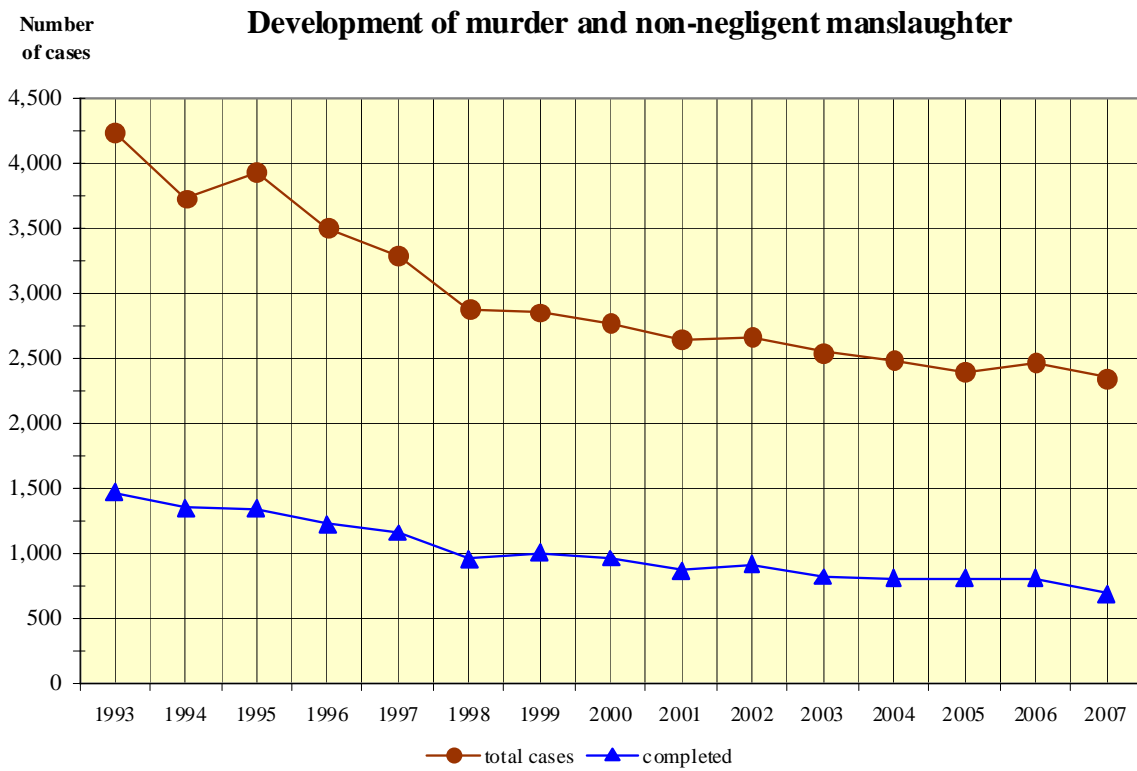


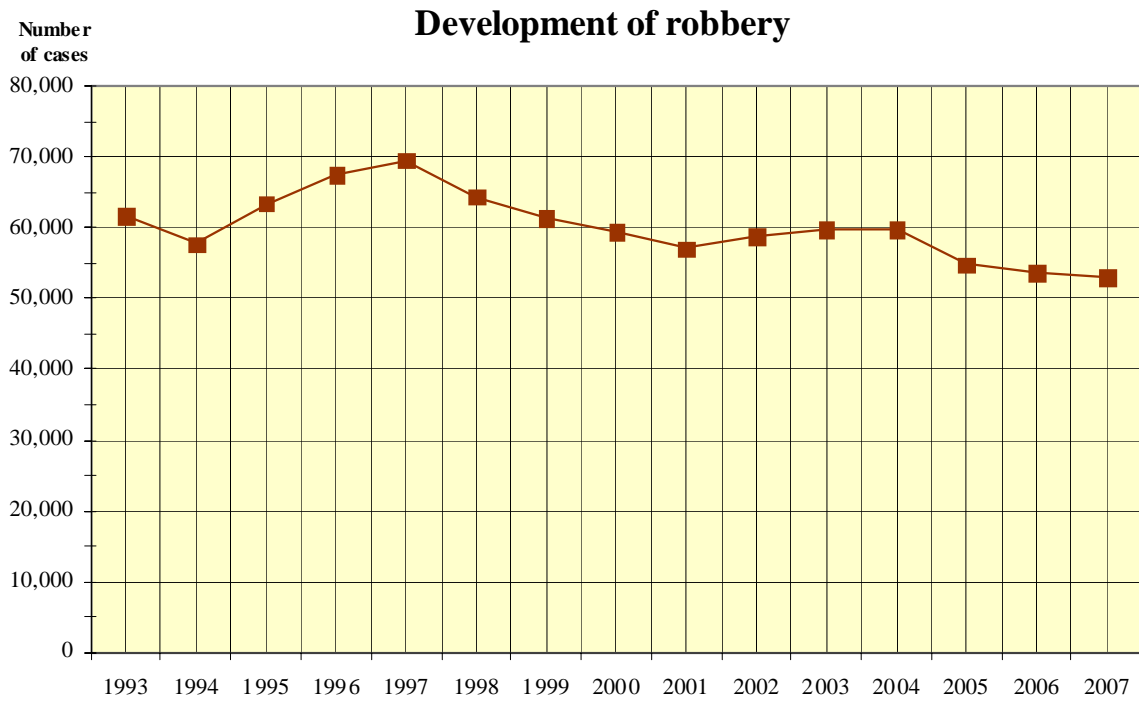
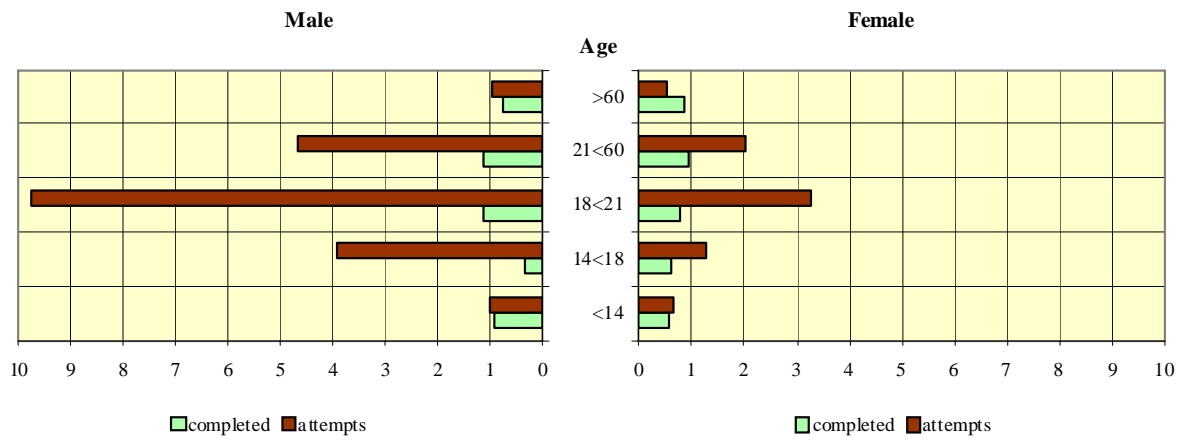
Figure 12

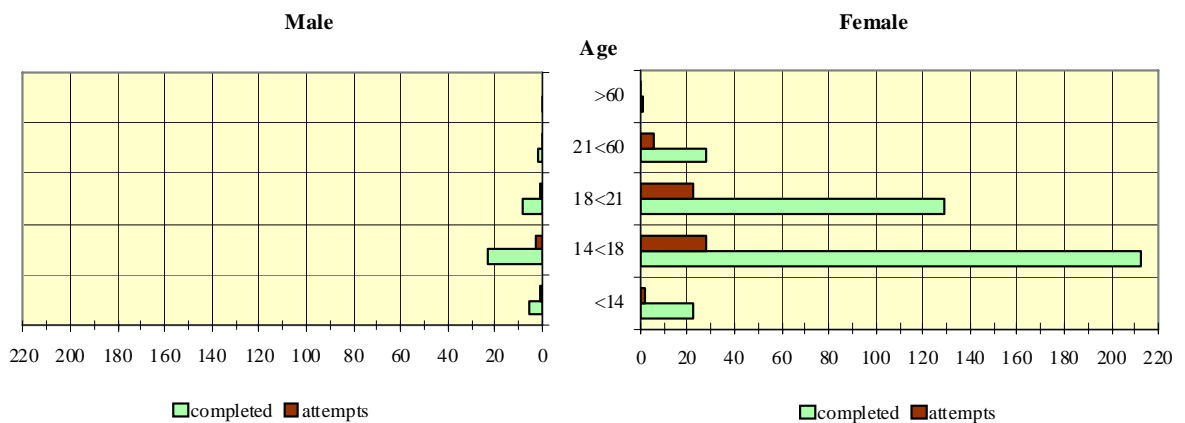
Figure 13 a-e
F 13 a

Victim rate*) - murder and non-negligent manslaughter



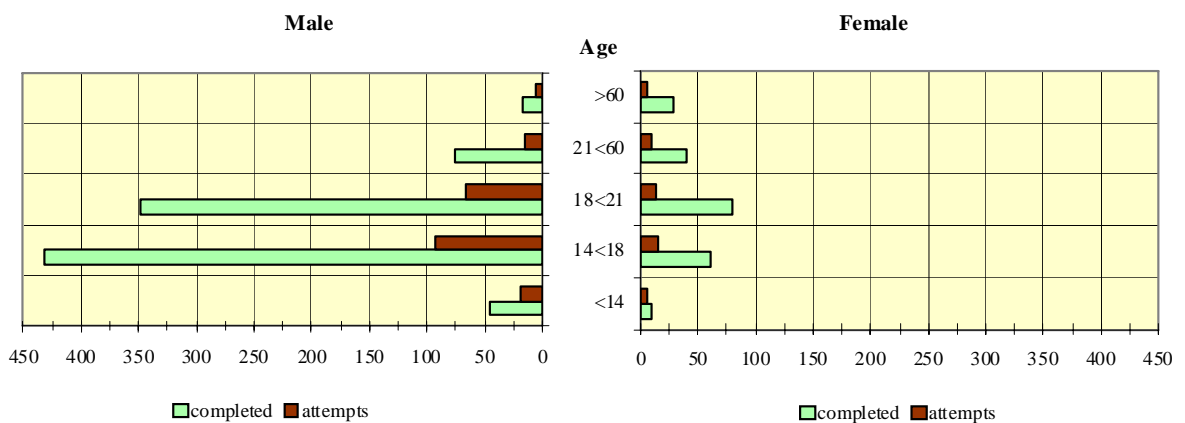
F 13 b

Victim rate*) - sex offenses with violence



F 13 c

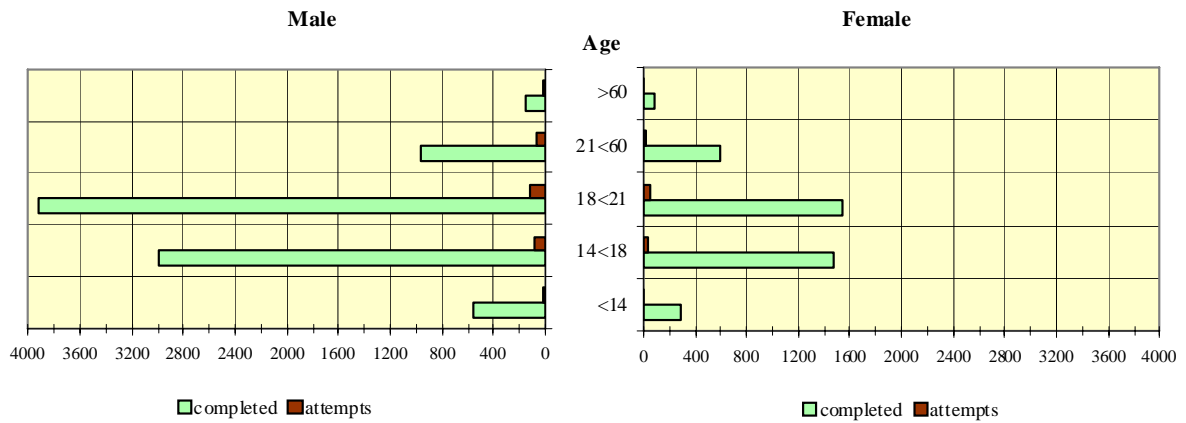
Victim rate*) - robbery



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

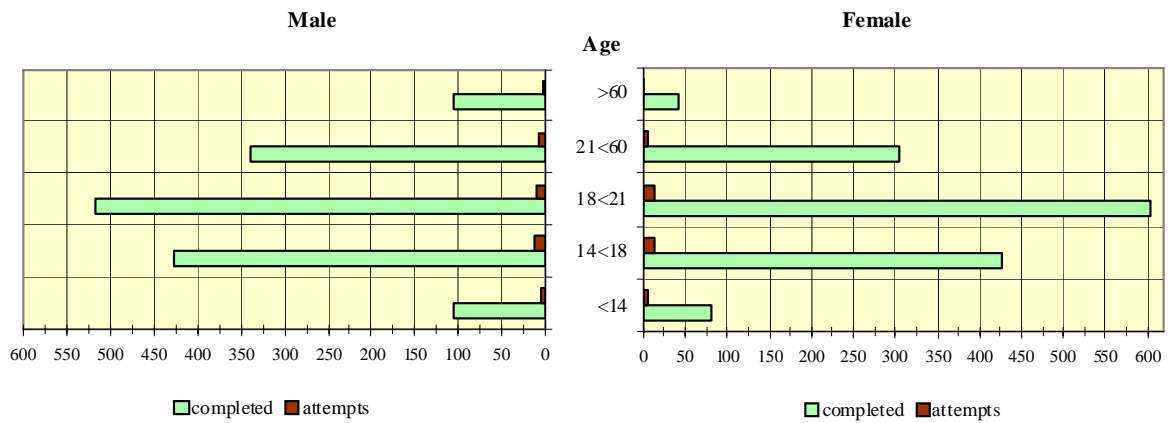
F 13 d

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

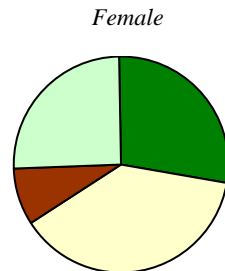
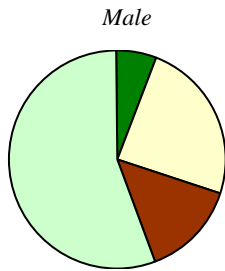
Robbery



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

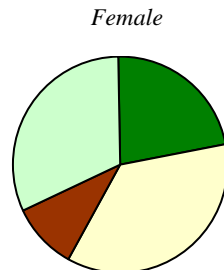
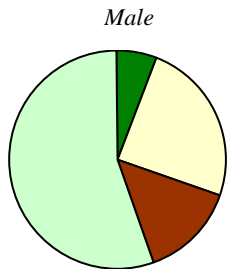
F 14 d

Bodily injury



F 14 e

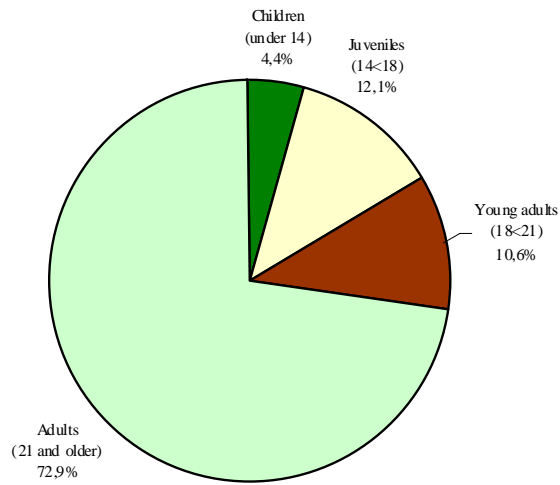
Offenses against personal freedom



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

Suspects by age

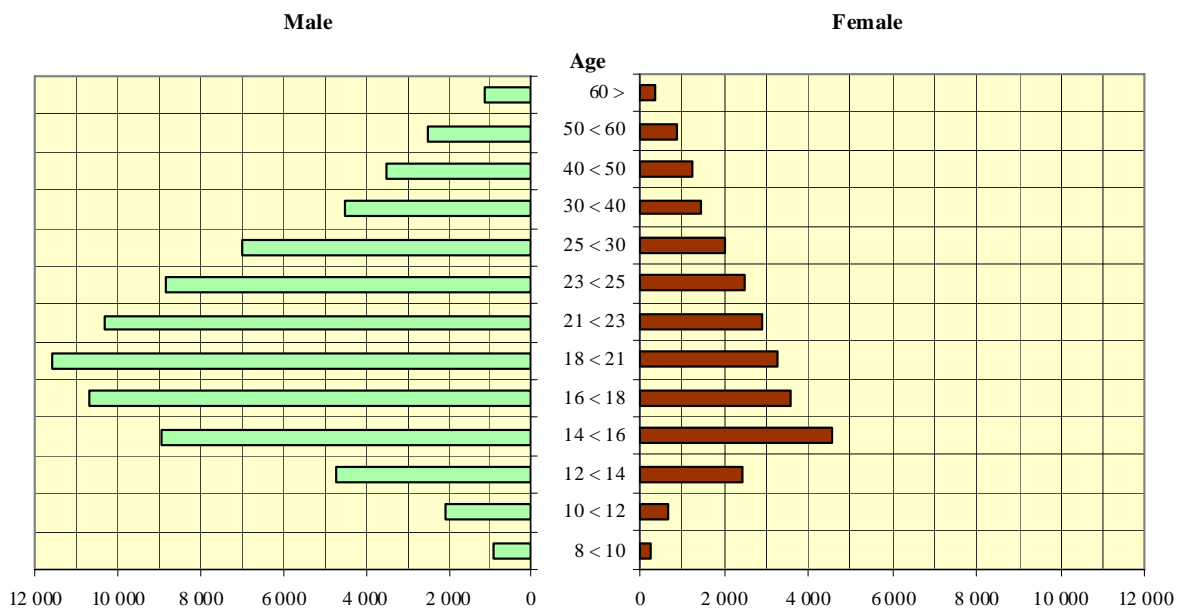
Figure 15



Suspect rate of German citizens

Figure 16

Suspect rate of German citizen



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