



Bundeskriminalamt



# **Police Crime Statistics 2009**

- 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:

Offence	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 has 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.

### **2009: Transition to delivery of individual PCS data sets and introduction of a six-digit key number system at national level**

As of 1 January 2009, all federal states changed over to supplying the data in the form of individual data sets. As a consequence, crime development can be represented at all levels by means of the more differentiated six-digit key numbers. Furthermore, the changeover to individual data sets made it possible for the first time to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level, which means that the suspects who came to notice in several federal states during the reporting period are recorded only once in the federal-level tables. Up to and including 2008, this was only possible at state level as the state-level tables were submitted to the Bundeskriminalamt in an aggregated form. As a result, too many suspects were counted at federal level.

### **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. Substantial 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.

As early as 01 January 2008, the nationwide uniform key number system of the Police Crime Statistics (PCS) was changed, with six digits now replacing the old four-digit system and data being supplied as so-called individually delivered data sets. The transition to the system employing the exchange of individual data sets took place while the former system was kept running. As of 1 January 2009, all federal states changed over to the new supplying method. The tables are compiled at the state criminal police offices and the Bundeskriminalamt according to fixed rules on the basis of the respective individual data sets available. Due to system-specific factors, the values calculated at federal level may slightly differ from the data published in the federal states. Furthermore, the changeover to individual data sets made it possible for the first time to count the "real" number of suspects at federal level, which means that the suspects who came to notice in several federal states during the reporting period are recorded only once in the federal-level tables. Up to and including 2008, this was only possible at state level as the state-level tables were submitted to the Bundeskriminalamt in an aggregated form. As a result, too many suspects were counted at federal level.

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*

##### ➤ Cases that come 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. 517900 (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. 516400 (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\*00) 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. 516200) or with a PIN (key no. 516300).

*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. 893000)*

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

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

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

*Firearm*

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

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

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

#### *Hard drug users*

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

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

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

#### *Kiosk*

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

#### *Loss*

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

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

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

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

#### *Offense rate (OR)*

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

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

*Place of the offense*

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

*Rate of increase (RoI)*

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

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

*Residence unknown*

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

*Robbery involving transports of cash or valuables*

Those cases of robbery involving transports of cash or valuables considered by criminal law to be "assaults on motorists with intent to rob" are also included under key no. 213000.

*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 approach of counting the "real" number of suspects on the level of German states difficulties arise when comparing the pre-1984 figures with the post-1984 figures. The same problem occurs when comparing the pre-2009 figures with the post-2009 figures because of the change to counting the "real" number of suspects not only on the state but on the federal level (see p. 5; 2009: Transition to delivery of individual data sets). 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\*00)

#### **but:**

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

- = 1 case of theft committed under aggravating circumstances (key no. 415\*00)

and

- 1 case of arson (key no. 641000)

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

- = 1 case of dangerous and serious bodily injury (key no. 222000);

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. 010000) 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\*00) to the detriment of the same department store

1 case:

#### **but:**

One 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. 516100 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. 514100 or 514200) is recorded.
- Fraudulent obtaining of services (key no. 515000)  
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. 517900)  
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 511000), 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 516000), 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. 657200) 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. 657300).

• **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. 553100 "use of false payment cards or blank cheques" and 553200 "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 725100 as one case.

- **Bankruptcy offenses**

Independent of the number of victims and the question 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 561000 or 562000. 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 %)	
	2009	2008		2009	2008
<b>Total offenses</b>					
cases recorded	6,054,330	6,114,128	<b>-1.0</b>		
cases cleared up	3,368,879	3,353,473	<b>0.5</b>	55.6	54.8
<b>Offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 725000)</b>	74,241	76,704	<b>-3.2</b>	98.0	97.4
<b>Violent crime - total</b>	208,446	210,885	<b>-1.2</b>	75.3	75.5
<i>including:</i>					
murder and manslaughter	2,277	2,266	<b>0.5</b>	95.7	97.0
rape and aggravated sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	7,314	7,292	<b>0.3</b>	81.6	82.2
robberies	49,317	49,913	<b>-1.2</b>	52.6	52.8
dangerous and serious bodily injury	149,301	151,208	<b>-1.3</b>	82.2	82.3
<i>Many of the cases are slight bodily injuries that are committed by at least two persons acting together.</i>					
<b>Slight bodily injury with intent</b>	369,709	367,291	<b>0.7</b>	90.3	90.0
<b>Theft offenses - total</b>	2,344,646	2,443,280	<b>-4.0</b>	30.1	29.8
<i>including:</i>					
motor vehicle theft	40,375	37,184	<b>8.6</b>	26.7	28.0
theft of bicycles	345,346	358,049	<b>-3.5</b>	10.3	10.5
theft of non-cash means of payment	118,064	113,643	<b>3.9</b>	9.6	9.9
theft from vehicles	252,795	290,323	<b>-12.9</b>	12.2	11.3
shoplifting	394,033	395,722	<b>-0.4</b>	92.7	92.9
theft by burglary of a dwelling	113,800	108,284	<b>5.1</b>	16.9	18.1
pickpocketing	92,571	91,609	<b>1.1</b>	5.6	5.4
<b>Fraud offenses - total</b>	955,804	887,906	<b>7.6</b>	81.3	81.7
<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>	307,533	302,488	<b>1.7</b>	79.5	78.5
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 (combating crime in non-cash payment traffic by using non-police organizational structure).</i>	18,759	21,820	<b>-14.0</b>	44.9	46.1
fraud using unlawfully obtained credit cards <i>see prior comment</i>	8,971	7,940	<b>13.0</b>	41.2	41.6
fraudulent obtaining of services <i>Developments depend for the most part on the checks made by the transport services.</i>	220,746	200,211	<b>10.3</b>	98.6	98.3
account opening and transfer fraud <i>mostly by Internet</i>	20,915	16,039	<b>30.4</b>	69.2	69.2
<b>Breaches of trust</b>	33,744	32,379	<b>4.2</b>	97.7	98.1
<b>Insolvency offenses under the PC</b>	5,152	5,129	<b>0.4</b>	99.7	99.0
<b>Competition or corruption offenses, offenses committed</b>	5,881	6,329	<b>-7.1</b>	79.9	79.5

T1- continuation

Offense	Number		Change (in %)	Clearance rate (in %)	
	2009	2008		2009	2008
<b>Drug offenses - total</b>	235,842	239,951	<b>-1.7</b>	94.4	94.5
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the degree of police and customs activity.</i>					
by type of drug:					
heroin	27,330	28,177	<b>-3.0</b>	95.5	95.0
cocaine	16,838	18,173	<b>-7.3</b>	92.5	93.1
amphetamine/methamphetamine and derivatives (including ecstasy)	33,178	35,302	<b>-6.0</b>	95.3	95.3
cannabis	130,963	132,519	<b>-1.2</b>	94.9	95.0
<b>Environmental crime - total (PC)</b>	14,474	14,999	<b>-3.5</b>	58.2	57.9
<i>including:</i>					
unauthorized handling of dangerous wastes Sect. 326 PC (w/o Subsect. 2)	9,099	9,315	<b>-2.3</b>	57.2	57.7
<i>Control-related offenses - Recorded developments are strongly influenced by the intensity of controls by environmental authorities, etc.</i>					
				% age share	
<b>Suspects *)</b>				2009	2008
suspects - total	2,187,217	2,255,693		<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
male	1,641,590	1,706,089		75.1	75.6
female	545,627	549,604		24.9	24.4
German suspects - total-	1,724,839	1,784,626		78.9	79.1
non-German suspects - total-	462,378	471,067		21.1	20.9
<b>Total suspects by age *)</b>					
suspects - total	2,187,217	2,255,693			
children (<14)	96,627	101,389			
juveniles (14<18)	248,702	265,771			
young adults (18<21)	227,847	237,190			
adults	1,614,041	1,651,343			
<b>No. of German suspects per 100,000 /by age group *)</b>					
suspects - total (excluding children under 8)	2,477	2,560			
children	1,801	1,879			
juveniles (14<18)	6,853	6,973			
young adults (18<21)	7,042	7,362			
adults	2,101	2,160			

\*) The number of suspects recorded in 2009 is not comparable with previous years, as the "real" number of suspects was counted for the first time on a federal and not only on a state level in this year. Therefore, the changes are not indicated.

The number of suspects per 100,000 is only calculated for German nationals, as certain groups of foreign nationals, particularly illegal aliens, tourists/persons in transit, visitors, cross-border commuters and members of the armed forces stationed in Germany, are not included in the population statistics. However, these groups of foreigners are counted in the Police Crime Statistics as non-German suspects.

## 6. Cases that come to police notice

For the Federal Republic of Germany as a whole, in 2009 6,054,330 violations of Federal criminal laws were registered in all, *not counting traffic offenses and offenses against state security*. This represents a 1.0 % 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 2009 is 7,383.

The following overview illustrates changes in population and the overall offense rate since 1993.

T2

Year	Population		Offenses that came to police notice		Total offense rate	Change in % compared to previous year	Comments
	No. of inhabitants as of 01 Jan.	Change in % compared to previous year	No. of cases	Change in % compared to previous year			
1993	80,974,600		6,750,613		8,337		
1994	81,338,100	0.4	6,537,748	-3.2	8,038	-3.6	
1995	81,538,600	0.2	6,668,717	2.0	8,179	1.8	
1996	81,817,500	0.3	6,647,598	-0.3	8,125	-0.7	
1997	82,012,200	0.2	6,586,165	-0.9	8,031	-1.2	
1998	82,057,400	0.1	6,456,996	-2.0	7,869	-2.0	
1999	82,037,000	-0.0	6,302,316	-2.4	7,682	-2.4	
2000	82,163,500	0.2	6,264,723	-0.6	7,625	-0.7	
2001	82,259,500	0.1	6,363,865	1.6	7,736	1.5	
2002	82,440,300	0.2	6,507,394	2.3	7,893	2.0	
2003	82,536,700	0.1	6,572,135	1.0	7,963	0.9	
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	
2008	82,217,800	0.1	6,114,128	2.7	7,436	2.6	1)
2009	82,002,400	-0.3	6,054,330	-1.0	7,383	-0.7	2)

Comments:

1) 7,335 cases recorded in Bavaria could not be included in the federal data pool due to programme-related technical reasons.

2) The figures for Berlin are too high for the year in question, as a technical adjustment of the counting date was made. 9,372 cases are concerned.

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

T4

Key no.	Offense (categories)*)	Recorded cases	Including: attempts		Share 2008
			Number	Share	
010000+	murder and manslaughter	2,277	1,649	72.4	71.1
020000					
111000	rape and sexual coercion - Sect. 177 (2, 3 and 4), Sect. 178 PC	7,314	1,186	16.2	15.4
210000	robbery	49,317	9,852	20.0	19.6
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury**)	149,301	15,730	10.5	10.1
224000	(intentional slight) bodily injury	369,709	13,496	3.7	3.3
230000	offenses against personal freedom	203,048	5,391	2.7	2.5
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances	1,235,880	27,313	2.2	2.2
4***00	theft committed under aggravating circumstances	1,108,766	228,384	20.6	19.8
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	113,800	43,240	38.0	38.2
510000	fraud	955,804	75,954	7.9	6.8
520000	breaches of trust	33,744	0	0.0	0.0
530000	embezzlement	103,095	603	0.6	0.6
540000	document forgery	62,137	1,338	2.2	2.3
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	5,776	2,721	47.1	46.5
620000	obstructing public authority and offenses against public order	131,468	769	0.6	0.5
630000	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice, receiving	25,791	2,546	9.9	9.1
640000	arson and creating a fire hazard	22,443	2,117	9.4	9.5
650000	competition offenses, corruption offenses, offenses committed in office	5,881	128	2.2	2.3
674000	damage to property	775,547	7,701	1.0	1.0
676000	offenses against the environment (PC)	14,474	208	1.4	1.2
710000	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	29,020	280	1.0	0.8
725000	offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.	74,241	2,187	2.9	9.2
726000	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	41,653	236	0.6	0.5
730000	drug offenses	235,842	3,017	1.3	1.1
-----	<b>Total no. of offenses</b>	<b>6,054,330</b>	<b>408,790</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>

\*) The list is not exhaustive.

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

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 (47.1 %, compared to 46.5 % in 2008) was recorded for extortion cases (key no.: 610000). 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 2009: also 20.6 %). However, in the case of theft by burglary in a dwelling, the percentage of attempts has risen from 28.3 % (1993) to 38.0 %, which can probably be attributed to improved home security measures. But it is important to keep in mind that, in the case of attempted theft, the number of unreported crimes is particularly high.

## 7. Case trends and clearing up of offenses or categories of offenses

### Notes:

- Clearance rate (CR)
  - Clearance rates higher than 100 % can be explained in part by the fact that cases from previous years were cleared up during the period under review.
  - High rates of increase can be attributed in part to investigative complexes that include numerous individual cases.
  - If the base number (for the cases recorded in 2008) 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 %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
----- <sup>1)</sup>	<b>Total offenses</b>	<b>6,054,330</b>	<b>6,114,128</b>	<b>-59,798</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>54.8</b>
<b>000000</b>	<b>Offenses against life</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>3,244</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>91.6</b>	<b>92.2</b>
010000	murder (Sect. 211 PC)	703	694	9	1.3	94.6	97.6
011000	robbery attended with murder	49	64	-15	x	85.7	98.4
012000	sexual murder	14	19	-5	x	92.9	110.5
020000	manslaughter and killing another at his own request (Sects. 212, 213, 216 PC)	1,574	1,572	2	0.1	96.2	96.7
030000	homicide by negligence (Sect. 222 PC) (not associated with traffic accidents)	898	882	16	1.8	81.5	79.8
040000	abortion (Sects. 218, 218b, 218c, 219a, 219b PC)	94	96	-2	x	90.4	92.7
<b>100000</b>	<b>Offenses against sexual self-determination</b>	<b>49,084</b>	<b>56,784</b>	<b>-7,700</b>	<b>-13.6</b>	<b>79.7</b>	<b>81.0</b>
110000	with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence (Sects. 174, 174a, 174b, 174c, 177, 178 PC)	14,955	15,188	-233	-1.5	82.6	82.9
111000	rape and sexual coercion (Sects. 177 (2, 3 and 4), 178 PC)	7,314	7,292	22	0.3	81.6	82.2
111100	by sudden attack (individual offender) under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	1,783	2,225	-442	-19.9	67.9	70.9
111200	by sudden attack (group of offenders) (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	193	198	-5	-2.5	32.6	38.4
111300	by a group of offenders (Sect. 177 (2) no. 2 PC)	293	371	-78	-21.0	73.7	71.2
111400	other offenses under Sect. 177 (2) no. 1, (3 and 4) PC	5,042	4,495	547	12.2	88.7	90.6
111500	rape/sexual coercion attended by death (Sect. 178 PC)	3	3	0	x	(100.0)	(100.0)
112000	other types of sexual coercion under Sect. 177 (1 and 5) PC	6,044	6,281	-237	-3.8	80.1	80.3
113000	sexual abuse of persons under offender's care, taking advantage of official status or a confidential relationship (Sects. 174, 174a-c PC)	1,597	1,615	-18	-1.1	96.6	96.3
113100	to the prejudice of children	855	900	-45	-5.0	95.3	94.8

1) The figures recorded in Berlin in 2009 are too high, as a technical adjustment of the counting date was made. 9,372 cases are concerned.

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
130000	sexual abuse (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b, 179, 182, 183, 183a PC)	20,998	22,017	-1,019	-4.6	73.1	72.7
131000	sexual abuse of children (Sects. 176, 176a, 176b PC)	11,319	12,052	-733	-6.1	83.5	82.1
131100	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (1 and 2) PC	5,273	5,683	-410	-7.2	90.1	89.7
131200	indecent exposure/sexual acts in front of children (Sect. 176 (4) no. 1 PC)	2,107	2,304	-197	-8.6	55.5	49.8
131300	sexual acts under Sect. 176 (4) no. 2 PC	358	371	-13	-3.5	87.4	83.8
131400	exerting influence on children under Sect. 176 (4) no. 3 and 4 PC	913	875	38	4.3	80.8	80.3
131500	consummation of sexual intercourse with a child or other acts under Sect. 176a (2) no. 1 PC	926	1,015	-89	-8.8	94.5	95.1
131600	serious sexual abuse of children for the purpose of producing and distributing pornographic material (Sect. 176a (3) PC)	98	81	17	x	88.8	92.6
131700	other types of serious sexual abuse of children under Sect. 176a PC	1,441	1,457	-16	-1.1	93.8	94.1
131800	sexual abuse of children attended by death (Sect. 176b PC)	2	0	2	x	100.0	0.0
132000	indecent exposure and indecent acts in public (Sects. 183, 183a PC)	7,340	7,785	-445	-5.7	52.4	53.1
<b>Ch</b> 133000	sexual abuse of juveniles (Sect. 182 PC)	971	836	135	16.1	90.1	94.0
134000	sexual abuse of persons incapable of resisting (Sect. 179 PC)	1,368	1,344	24	1.8	86.8	88.6
<b>Ch</b> 140000	exploiting sexual inclinations Sects. 180, 180a, 181a, 184, 184a, 184b, 184c, 184d, 184e PC	13,131	19,579	-6,448	-32.9	86.8	89.0
141000	encouraging sexual acts of minors or exploiting prostitution (Sects. 180, 180a PC)	220	184	36	19.6	92.7	91.3
141100	encouraging sexual acts of minors Sect. 180 PC	158	126	32	25.4	91.1	90.5
141200	exploitation of prostitution (Sect. 180a PC)	62	58	4	x	96.8	93.1
142000	exploiting another's prostitution (Sect. 181a PC)	298	282	16	5.7	94.3	87.2
<b>Ch</b> 143000	distribution of pornographic material (products) (Sects. 184, 184a, 184b, 184c PC)	11,597	18,264	-6,667	-36.5	85.6	88.6
143100	to persons under 18 years of age (Sect. 184 (1) subparas 1, 2, 5 PC)	1,427	2,915	-1,488	-51.0	90.0	93.3
143200	distribution of child pornography on a commercial/gang-type basis (Sect. 184b (3) PC)	101	123	-22	-17.9	58.4	55.3
143300	possession/procurement of child pornography (Sect. 184b (2), (4) PC)	3,823	6,707	-2,884	-43.0	93.5	94.2
143400	distribution of child pornography (Sect. 184b (1) PC)	3,145	2,755	390	14.2	76.9	68.5
<b>N</b> 143500	Distribution of juvenile pornography writings (products) with the offender acting on a commercial basis or as a member of a gang pursuant (Sect. 184c (3) PC)	11	x	x	x	81.8	x
<b>N</b> 143600	Possession/procurement of juvenile pornography pursuant (Sect. 184c (2),(4) PC)	186	x	x	x	96.2	x
<b>N</b> 143700	Distribution of juvenile pornography pursuant (Sect. 184c (1) PC)	160	x	x	x	70.6	x
<b>200000</b>	<b>Acts of brutality and offenses against personal freedom</b>	<b>797,218</b>	<b>791,414</b>	<b>5,804</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>85.8</b>
210000	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sects. 249-252, 255, 316a PC)	49,317	49,913	-596	-1.2	52.6	52.8
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices/postal agencies	419	387	32	8.3	66.8	69.3
211100	robberies of financial institutions (banks/savings banks)	326	298	28	9.4	70.6	77.2

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
211200	robberies of post offices	56	48	8	x	58.9	50.0
211300	robberies of postal agencies	37	41	-4	x	45.9	34.1
212000	other cash points and businesses	4,674	3,705	969	26.2	44.0	43.8
212100	gambling halls	1,078	661	417	63.1	38.3	42.1
212200	filling stations	926	835	91	10.9	51.4	47.7
213000	transports of cash and valuables	123	118	5	4.2	37.4	33.9
213100	cash couriers and cash-department staff	121	114	7	6.1	37.2	33.3
213200	special cash-carrying vehicles	2	4	-2	x	50.0	50.0
214000	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC)	417	393	24	6.1	51.3	55.5
214100	robbing taxicab drivers	251	213	38	17.8	53.0	59.6
215000	robbery following restaurant/bar visit	151	186	-35	-18.8	32.5	33.3
216000	handbag robbery	3,776	4,032	-256	-6.3	28.8	28.5
217000	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places	20,622	21,252	-630	-3.0	44.7	44.1
218000	robbery committed to obtain narcotics	135	167	-32	-19.2	81.5	81.4
219000	robberies in residences	2,691	2,642	49	1.9	77.4	78.6
220000	bodily injury (Sects. 223-227, 229, 231 PC)	544,853	543,514	1,339	0.2	87.9	87.7
221000	bodily injury resulting in death (Sects. 227, 231 PC)	93	105	-12	-11.4	88.2	82.9
222000	dangerous and serious bodily injury (Sects. 224, 226, 231 PC)	149,301	151,208	-1,907	-1.3	82.2	82.3
222100	dangerous and serious bodily injury in streets, lanes or public places	71,105	72,904	-1,799	-2.5	75.4	76.1
223000	mistreatment of persons under offender's care (Sect. 225 PC)	4,677	4,567	110	2.4	97.6	97.5
223100	child abuse	3,490	3,426	64	1.9	98.0	97.8
224000	(intentional slight) bodily injury (Sect. 223 PC)	369,709	367,291	2,418	0.7	90.3	90.0
225000	negligent bodily injury (Sect. 229 PC)	21,073	20,343	730	3.6	85.4	86.0
230000	offenses against personal freedom (Sects. 232-233a, 234, 235, 236, 238-239b, 240, 241, 316c PC)	203,048	197,987	5,061	2.6	89.3	88.7
231000	kidnapping, child abduction, trafficking in children (Sects. 234-236 PC)	1,810	1,857	-47	-2.5	96.1	96.4
231100	kidnapping (Sect. 234 PC)	11	6	5	x	54.5	100.0
231200	child abduction (under 18 years) (Sect. 235 PC)	1,781	1,840	-59	-3.2	96.7	96.7
231300	trafficking in children (Sect. 236 PC)	18	11	7	x	55.6	45.5
232000	deprivation of liberty, coercion, threats (Sects. 239, 240, 241 PC)	200,210	195,258	4,952	2.5	89.3	88.6
232100	deprivation of liberty (Sect. 239 PC)	4,971	5,037	-66	-1.3	90.8	89.9
232200	coercion (Sect. 240 PC)	63,492	62,287	1,205	1.9	86.4	86.2
232300	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	103,211	98,661	4,550	4.6	90.9	90.2
232400	Stalking (Sect. 238 PC)	28,536	29,273	-737	-2.5	89.5	88.1
233000	extortionate kidnapping (Sect. 239a PC)	89	71	18	x	84.3	85.9
233100	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of financial institutions, post offices and postal agencies	7	10	-3	x	85.7	120.0
233200	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robbery of other cash points and businesses	5	3	2	x	60.0	33.3
233300	extortionate kidnapping in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
234000	hostage taking (Sect. 239b PC)	55	44	11	x	96.4	86.4
234100	hostage taking in connection with robberies of financial institutions, post offices or postal agencies	3	2	1	x	66.7	100.0
234200	hostage taking in connection with robberies of other cash points and businesses	0	1	-1	x	0.0	0.0
234300	hostage taking in connection with robberies of transports of cash and valuables	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
235000	attacks on air and sea traffic (Sect. 316c PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
236000	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	811	704	107	15.2	88.7	89.6
236100	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (1) PC)	503	444	59	13.3	85.7	87.2
236200	trafficking in human beings to the prejudice of children with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 1 PC)	37	17	20	x	89.2	82.4
236300	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	7	9	-2	x	100.0	100.0
236400	trafficking in human beings on a commercial or gang-type basis with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (3) no. 3 PC)	141	122	19	15.6	98.6	97.5
236500	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 (4) PC)	123	112	11	9.8	88.6	91.1
237000	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 PC)	24	27	-3	x	95.8	81.5
237100	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (1) PC)	18	24	-6	x	94.4	79.2
237200	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
237300	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit man power (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (3) no. 2 PC)	2	0	2	x	100.0	0.0
237400	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)	0	2	-2	x	0.0	100.0
237500	trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit manpower (Sect. 233 (3) with reference to Sect. 232 (4) PC)	4	1	3	x	100.0	100.0
238000	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a PC)	49	26	23	x	89.8	80.8
238100	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (1) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	37	21	16	x	89.2	76.2
238200	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)	6	2	4	x	83.3	100.0
238300	encouraging trafficking in human beings (Sect. 233a (2) PC) in connection with trafficking in human beings with intent to exploit prostitution (Sect. 232 PC)	5	2	3	x	100.0	100.0
238400	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



Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
<b>3***00</b>	<b>Theft without aggravating circumstances (Sects. 242, 247, 248 a-c PC)</b>	<b>1,235,881</b>	<b>1,277,295</b>	<b>-41,414</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>43.3</b>
3**100	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	7,436	8,050	-614	-7.6	66.2	63.9
3**200	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	7,450	8,709	-1,259	-14.5	36.2	34.9
3**300	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	67,246	71,580	-4,334	-6.1	23.9	23.7
3**400	of firearms	359	371	-12	-3.2	47.4	42.6
3**500	of non-cash means of payment	101,392	97,992	3,400	3.5	8.3	8.7
3**600	of official seals and stamps, forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	538	521	17	3.3	26.6	20.5
3**700	of/from coin-operated machines	2,633	2,948	-315	-10.7	26.1	28.6
3**800	of antiques, works of art and religious items	1,169	1,289	-120	-9.3	30.5	23.6
305*00	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	2,266	2,496	-230	-9.2	37.4	33.3
310*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	50,930	54,703	-3,773	-6.9	25.9	24.9
315*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	36,986	38,181	-1,195	-3.1	15.8	15.5
320*00	in/from kiosks	1,091	1,113	-22	-2.0	43.9	43.6
325*00	in/from department stores, sales rooms, self-service stores	417,441	421,733	-4,292	-1.0	87.3	87.5
326*00	shoplifting	382,996	386,039	-3,043	-0.8	92.9	93.1
330*00	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	527	596	-69	-11.6	28.7	27.9
335*00	in/from dwellings	49,550	49,404	146	0.3	54.8	56.4
340*00	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	13,946	13,339	607	4.6	20.8	22.4
345*00	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	10,563	13,344	-2,781	-20.8	15.8	18.5
350*00	in/from motor vehicles	33,698	35,115	-1,417	-4.0	17.2	16.8
371000	of narcotics from pharmacies	30	13	17	x	66.7	46.2
372000	of narcotics from doctors' practices	31	43	-12	x	80.6	72.1
373000	of narcotics from hospitals	175	158	17	10.8	50.9	46.2
374000	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	10	12	-2	x	40.0	33.3
375000	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	169	191	-22	-11.5	80.5	82.7
395000	theft of heavy livestock	265	267	-2	-0.7	26.8	22.5
<b>4***00</b>	<b>Theft committed under aggravating circumstances (Sects. 243-244a PC)</b>	<b>1,108,766</b>	<b>1,165,985</b>	<b>-57,219</b>	<b>-4.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>15.0</b>
4**100	of motor vehicles	32,939	29,134	3,805	13.1	17.7	18.1
4**200	of mopeds and motorcycles	39,868	43,137	-3,269	-7.6	19.5	19.9
4**300	of bicycles	278,101	286,469	-8,368	-2.9	7.0	7.2
4**400	of firearms	601	601	0	0.0	29.0	31.8
4**500	of non-cash means of payment	16,672	15,650	1,022	6.5	17.2	17.4
4**600	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	143	151	-8	-5.3	22.4	31.8
4**700	from/of coin-operated machines	19,088	19,599	-511	-2.6	22.5	20.7
4**800	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	886	976	-90	-9.2	31.0	33.6
405*00	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	1,245	1,436	-191	-13.3	32.8	29.9
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	101,486	107,671	-6,185	-5.7	20.2	20.3
415*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	28,884	28,748	136	0.5	19.9	20.9
420*00	in/from kiosks	7,510	7,429	81	1.1	23.6	24.0
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	48,223	49,365	-1,142	-2.3	38.8	37.0
426*00	shoplifting	11,037	9,683	1,354	14.0	86.6	86.5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
430*00	in/from show windows	2,349	2,722	-373	-13.7	24.4	23.5
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	113,800	108,284	5,516	5.1	16.9	18.1
436*00	daytime burglaries of residences	48,401	42,240	6,161	14.6	16.5	17.6
440*00	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	71,606	70,154	1,452	2.1	9.9	12.5
445*00	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	13,893	17,280	-3,387	-19.6	9.2	11.5
450*00	in/from motor vehicles	219,097	255,208	-36,111	-14.1	11.4	10.5
471000	of narcotics from pharmacies	172	148	24	16.2	46.5	29.1
472000	of narcotics from doctors' practices	127	133	-6	-4.5	31.5	32.3
473000	of narcotics from hospitals	57	57	0	x	31.6	22.8
474000	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	2	1	1	x	0.0	0.0
475000	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	35	39	-4	x	34.3	38.5
495000	theft of heavy livestock	70	84	-14	x	21.4	14.3
<b>****00</b>	<b>Total thefts</b>	<b>2,344,646</b>	<b>2,443,280</b>	<b>-98,634</b>	<b>-4.0</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>29.8</b>
***100	of motor vehicles (including taking without consent)	40,375	37,184	3,191	8.6	26.7	28.0
***200	of mopeds and motorcycles (including taking without consent)	47,318	51,852	-4,534	-8.7	22.1	22.4
***300	of bicycles (including taking without consent)	345,347	358,049	-12,702	-3.5	10.3	10.5
***400	of firearms	960	972	-12	-1.2	35.8	35.9
***500	of non-cash means of payment	118,064	113,643	4,421	3.9	9.6	9.9
***600	of official seals and stamps, of forms for identity documents and motor vehicle documents	681	672	9	1.3	25.7	23.1
***700	of/from coin-operated machines	21,721	22,547	-826	-3.7	22.9	21.8
***800	of antiques, works of art and religious objects	2,055	2,265	-210	-9.3	30.8	27.9
*05*00	in/from banks, savings banks, post offices, and the like	3,511	3,932	-421	-10.7	35.7	32.1
*10*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop, and storage premises	152,416	162,374	-9,958	-6.1	22.1	21.9
*15*00	in/from restaurants, bars, canteens, hotels and boarding houses	65,870	66,929	-1,059	-1.6	17.6	17.8
*20*00	in/from kiosks	8,601	8,542	59	0.7	26.2	26.5
*25*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self- service stores	465,664	471,098	-5,434	-1.2	82.3	82.2
*26*00	shoplifting	394,033	395,722	-1,689	-0.4	92.7	92.9
*30*00	in/from store windows, showcases and display cases	2,876	3,318	-442	-13.3	25.1	24.3
*35*00	in/from dwellings	163,350	157,688	5,662	3.6	28.4	30.1
*40*00	in/from attics, basements, laundry rooms	85,552	83,493	2,059	2.5	11.7	14.1
*45*00	in/from predominantly unoccupied new or unfinished buildings, construction sites and site huts	24,456	30,624	-6,168	-20.1	12.1	14.5
*50*00	in/from motor vehicles	252,795	290,323	-37,528	-12.9	12.2	11.3
*55000	from the exterior of motor vehicles	123,281	127,063	-3,782	-3.0	8.1	8.2
*71000	of narcotics from pharmacies	202	161	41	25.5	49.5	30.4
*72000	of narcotics from doctors' practices	158	176	-18	-10.2	41.1	42.0
*73000	of narcotics from hospitals	232	215	17	7.9	46.1	40.0
*74000	of narcotics from manufacturers and wholesale dealers	12	13	-1	x	33.3	30.8
*75000	of prescription forms to procure narcotics	204	230	-26	-11.3	72.5	75.2
*90*00	pickpocketing	92,571	91,609	962	1.1	5.6	5.4
*95000	theft of heavy livestock	335	351	-16	-4.6	25.7	20.5

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
<b>500000</b>	<b>Fraud-type property offenses and forgery</b>	<b>1,169,463</b>	<b>1,103,637</b>	<b>65,826</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>80.2</b>
510000	fraud (Sects. 263, 263a, 264, 264a, 265, 265a, 265b PC)	955,804	887,906	67,898	7.6	81.3	81.7
511000	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed and obtaining goods by fraud	307,533	302,488	5,045	1.7	79.5	78.5
511100	obtaining motor vehicles by fraud	2,306	2,406	-100	-4.2	94.4	95.1
511200	obtaining other goods by fraud	189,033	187,361	1,672	0.9	72.4	70.2
511300	fraudulent failure to supply goods as agreed	116,194	112,721	3,473	3.1	90.8	92.0
512000	fraud involving land and buildings	493	511	-18	-3.5	96.3	95.1
513000	fraud involving holdings and investments	17,911	5,527	12,384	224.1	99.6	98.5
513100	prospectus fraud (Sect. 264a)	36	278	-242	-87.1	88.9	97.8
513200 <sup>2)</sup>	investment fraud under Sect. 263 PC	16,438	4,929	11,509	233.5	99.7	98.8
513300	fraud involving speculative exchange transactions	10	17	-7	x	60.0	100.0
513400	fraud involving holdings	1,364	185	1,179	637.3	99.2	92.4
513500	security-deposit fraud	48	82	-34	x	89.6	96.3
513600	debt-conversion fraud	15	36	-21	x	100.0	100.0
514000	monetary credit fraud	8,143	7,420	723	9.7	89.5	87.6
514100	credit fraud (Sect. 265b PC)	406	778	-372	-47.8	93.6	95.2
514200	subsidy fraud (Sect. 264 PC)	625	773	-148	-19.1	97.9	98.4
514300	credit fraud (Sect. 263 PC)	6,476	5,206	1,270	24.4	94.3	92.3
514400	fraud involving bills of exchange	617	638	-21	-3.3	28.0	27.4
514500	securities fraud	19	25	-6	x	47.4	76.0
515000 <sup>3)</sup>	fraudulent obtaining of services (Sect.265a PC)	220,746	200,211	20,535	10.3	98.6	98.3
516000	fraud using unlawfully obtained non-cash means of payment	70,918	66,842	4,076	6.1	39.2	43.5
516100	checks	637	762	-125	-16.4	58.9	51.3
516200	debit cards without PIN (direct debiting)	18,759	21,820	-3,061	-14.0	44.9	46.1
516300	debit cards with PIN	23,163	23,689	-526	-2.2	38.5	40.5
516400	credit cards	8,971	7,940	1,031	13.0	41.2	41.6
516500	payment card data	17,072	10,124	6,948	68.6	30.1	41.2
516900	other non-cash means of payment	2,316	2,507	-191	-7.6	54.4	63.1
517000 <sup>4)</sup>	other types of fraud	330,060	303,608	26,452	8.7	79.2	82.0
517100	fraudulent failure to provide service as agreed	31,967	26,281	5,686	21.6	83.8	85.4
517200	obtaining services by fraud	45,423	45,578	-155	-0.3	88.7	89.7
517300	job placement fraud	629	1,122	-493	-43.9	96.8	98.2
517400	fraud to the detriment of insurance companies and insurance abuse (Sects. 263, 265 PC)	4,415	4,775	-360	-7.5	98.8	98.7
517500	computer fraud (Sect. 263a PC) (if not recorded under key nos. 5163 or 5179)	22,963	17,006	5,957	35.0	34.8	37.1
517600	fraud involving commissions	4,068	3,619	449	12.4	87.3	86.3
517700	fraud to the detriment of social security systems and institutions	4,738	5,561	-823	-14.8	99.3	99.3
517800	(other types of) social security fraud (if not recorded under key no. 5177)	16,234	19,107	-2,873	-15.0	99.2	99.3
517900	fraud involving authorization to access communication services	7,205	5,244	1,961	37.4	41.1	50.6
518100	false accounting	6,757	7,710	-953	-12.4	92.4	93.5
518200 <sup>5)</sup>	nonpayment of hotel bill	11,624	9,682	1,942	20.1	95.0	95.3
518300	account opening and transfer fraud	20,915	16,039	4,876	30.4	69.2	69.2
518400 <sup>6)</sup>	nonpayment of pub/restaurant bill	6,394	5,429	965	17.8	89.3	90.7
518800	loan procurement fraud	2,028	1,888	140	7.4	96.9	98.0
518900 <sup>7)</sup>	further types of fraud	144,700	119,748	24,952	20.8	79.2	80.1

2) The increase is mainly due to improved possibilities of data entry using the six-digit key number system.

3) The increase in PCS case numbers in 2009, key number 515001, non-payment of fare, section 265a of the German Penal Code, is based on changes in the reporting behaviour of the Deutsche Bahn AG.

4) In 2008, a total of 1,299 cases were included solely in the higher-level category '510000'.

5), 6) and 7) 2008: without one federal state. Data entry was carried out using key number 517000.

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
520000	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	33,744	32,379	1,365	4.2	97.7	98.1
521000	breach of trust (Sect. 266 PC)	12,577	11,005	1,572	14.3	98.2	98.2
521100	breach of trust involving investment transactions	465	424	41	9.7	98.1	97.9
522000	withholding and embezzlement of wages or salaries (Sect. 266a PC)	17,233	17,587	-354	-2.0	99.2	99.2
523000	misuse of check cards and credit cards (Sect. 266b PC)	3,934	3,787	147	3.9	90.2	93.0
530000	embezzlement (Sects. 246, 247, 248a PC)	103,095	104,202	-1,107	-1.1	58.0	58.8
531000	motor vehicle misappropriation	8,339	8,067	272	3.4	95.0	95.4
540000	document forgery (Sects. 267-271, 273-279, 281 PC)	62,137	66,461	-4,324	-6.5	86.2	86.6
541000	falsification of technical recordings (Sect. 268 PC)	1,453	1,886	-433	-23.0	94.7	96.0
542000	forgery committed to obtain narcotics	1,536	1,730	-194	-11.2	79.9	74.2
543000	falsification of legally relevant data, deception in legal transactions in connection with data processing (Sects. 269, 270 PC)	6,319	5,716	603	10.5	53.2	41.7
550000	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)	9,531	7,560	1,971	26.1	47.8	53.6
551000	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, including preparatory acts (Sect. 146 except for (1) subpara 3, Sects. 148, 149 PC)	563	1,113	-550	-49.4	100.5	100.1
552000	putting counterfeit money into circulation (Sect. 146 (1) subpara 3, Sect. 147 PC)	2,170	1,786	384	21.5	100.1	101.1
553000	counterfeiting currency and official stamps, counterfeiting guarantee-secured and non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	6,722	4,626	2,096	45.3	25.9	23.7
553100	use of false guarantee-secured or non-guarantee-secured payment cards, checks and bills of exchange (Sects. 152a, 152b PC)	2,633	2,250	383	17.0	32.7	20.1
553200	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)	4,089	2,376	1,713	72.1	21.4	27.1
560000	bankruptcy offenses (Sects. 283, 283a-d PC)	5,152	5,129	23	0.4	99.7	99.0
561000	criminal bankruptcy (Sect. 283 PC)	3,839	3,648	191	5.2	99.6	99.0
562000	especially serious case of bankruptcy (Sect. 283a PC)	13	12	1	x	100.0	100.0
563000	violation of the obligation to keep books (Sect. 283b PC)	1,084	1,239	-155	-12.5	99.8	99.4
564000	preferential treatment for a creditor (Sect. 283c PC)	184	173	11	6.4	100.0	98.8
565000	preferential treatment for a debtor (Sect. 283d PC)	32	57	-25	x	96.9	98.2
<b>600000</b>	<b>Other criminal offenses (PC)</b>	<b>1,287,335</b>	<b>1,301,146</b>	<b>-13,811</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>47.9</b>
610000	extortion (Sect. 253 PC)	5,776	5,185	591	11.4	84.8	84.5
611000	extortion on a sexual basis	90	90	0	x	77.8	78.9
620000	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)	131,468	130,337	1,131	0.9	89.3	89.5
621000	resistance to public authority (Sects. 111, 113, 114, 120, 121 PC)	26,344	28,272	-1,928	-6.8	98.6	98.6

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
622000	trespassing on the premises of another Sects 123, 124 PC	65,568	65,781	-213	-0.3	91.7	91.7
622100	trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 123 PC)	65,462	65,693	-231	-0.4	91.7	91.7
622200	aggravated trespassing on the premises of another (Sect. 124 PC)	106	88	18	x	88.7	92.0
623000	breach of the public peace (Sects. 125, 125a PC)	2,589	2,158	431	20.0	74.5	78.0
624000	feigning commission of a crime (Sect. 145d PC)	12,760	12,744	16	0.1	98.7	98.6
624100	feigning a robbery	1,364	1,373	-9	-0.7	99.4	99.9
624200	feigning a theft	2,164	2,287	-123	-5.4	99.8	99.6
626000	glorification of violence (Sect. 131 PC)	408	661	-253	-38.3	91.4	92.3
626100	material made available to persons under 18 (Sect. 131 (1) no. 3 PC)	90	177	-87	-49.2	98.9	92.1
627000	incitement to hatred and violence against segments of the population (Sect. 130 PC)	3,430	3,354	76	2.3	65.6	65.6
630000	aiding and abetting, obstructing criminal justice (without obstructing criminal justice as a public official), receiving, and money laundering (Sects. 257, 258, 259-261 PC)	25,791	25,520	271	1.1	96.5	97.0
631000	receiving stolen motor vehicles (Sects. 259-260a PC)	1,316	1,409	-93	-6.6	94.8	94.4
631100	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	162	209	-47	-22.5	96.9	92.3
631200	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	39	49	-10	x	94.9	95.9
631300	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	177	117	60	51.3	100.6	87.2
632000	other types of receiving (Sects. 259-260a PC)	15,935	17,293	-1,358	-7.9	96.8	97.3
632100	on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260 (1) no. 1 PC)	1,551	1,981	-430	-21.7	96.8	97.8
632200	gang-type receiving (Sect. 260 (1) no. 2 PC)	131	40	91	x	97.7	100.0
632300	gang-type receiving on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 260a PC)	590	166	424	255.4	100.0	98.8
633000	money laundering, concealment of unlawfully acquired assets (Sect. 261 PC)	4,566	2,582	1,984	76.8	93.8	94.0
640000	arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306d, 306f PC)	22,443	23,182	-739	-3.2	48.8	48.3
641000	(wilful) arson and causing a risk of fire (Sects. 306-306c, 306f (1 and 2) PC)	13,523	13,916	-393	-2.8	34.5	33.4
650000	competition- and corruption-related offenses, offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 298-300, 331-353d, 355, 357 PC)	5,881	6,329	-448	-7.1	79.9	79.5
651000	accepting a benefit, taking a bribe (Sects. 331, 332, 335 PC)	759	1,090	-331	-30.4	91.7	92.6
651100	accepting a benefit (Sect. 331 PC)	438	752	-314	-41.8	93.4	96.4
651200	taking a bribe (Sect. 332 PC)	271	291	-20	-6.9	87.8	81.4
651300	taking a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) subpara 3 PC	46	36	10	x	97.8	100.0
651400	all other especially serious cases of taking bribes under Sect. 335 PC	4	11	-7	x	100.0	100.0
652000	granting a benefit, offering a bribe (Sects. 333, 334, 335 PC)	734	672	62	9.2	95.1	96.0
652100	granting a benefit (Sect. 333 PC)	242	213	29	13.6	94.2	94.8
652200	offering a bribe (Sect. 334 PC)	458	435	23	5.3	95.2	96.3
652300	offering a bribe - on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 335 (2) no. 3 PC)	12	18	-6	x	100.0	100.0
652400	all other especially serious cases of offering a bribe under Sect. 335 PC	22	6	16	x	100.0	100.0

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
655000	other offenses committed in office (Sects. 258a, 339-353d, 355, 357 PC)	3,619	3,913	-294	-7.5	70.7	71.5
655100	bodily injury committed in office (Sect. 340 PC)	2,196	2,314	-118	-5.1	68.4	70.6
655200	breach of official secrecy (Sect. 353b PC)	307	242	65	26.9	67.8	67.4
656000	anti-competitive agreements involving invitations to tender (Sect. 298 PC)	50	42	8	x	94.0	78.6
657000	taking and offering a bribe in business transactions (Sects. 299, 300 PC)	719	612	107	17.5	97.2	88.9
657100	taking and offering a bribe under Sect. 299 PC	663	488	175	35.9	97.1	86.1
657200	on a repetitive and gainful basis or as a member of a gang under Sect. 300 subpara 2 PC	48	63	-15	x	97.9	100.0
657300	-benefit of great magnitude under Sect. 300 (2) subpara 1 PC	8	61	-53	x	100.0	100.0
660000	criminal self-interest (Sects. 284, 285, 287-293, 297 PC)	6,422	6,149	273	4.4	83.9	83.3
661000	games of chance (Sects. 284, 285, 287 PC)	1,368	1,326	42	3.2	95.9	97.1
662000	poaching (Sects. 292, 293 PC)	3,867	3,627	240	6.6	76.1	74.1
662100	game poaching (Sect. 292 PC)	1,048	1,030	18	1.7	33.1	30.5
663000	usury (Sect. 291 PC)	187	230	-43	-18.7	80.7	87.4
670000	all other offenses under the Penal Code (excluding traffic offenses)	1,089,554	1,104,444	-14,890	-1.3	41.7	41.3
671000	violation of obligation to support (Sect. 170 PC)	12,081	13,276	-1,195	-9.0	99.8	99.6
672000	failure to provide proper care or education (Sect. 171 PC)	1,810	1,761	49	2.8	96.7	98.0
673000	insult (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	200,827	193,617	7,210	3.7	89.9	89.9
673100	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	25,845	24,337	1,508	6.2	78.7	77.2
674000	damage to property (Sect.(Sect. 303-305a PC)	775,547	799,179	-23,632	-3.0	25.0	25.3
674100	damage to motor vehicles	274,418	283,547	-9,129	-3.2	19.1	18.9
674200	alteration of data, computer sabotage (Sects. 303a, 303b PC)	2,276	2,207	69	3.1	36.9	27.4
674300	other damage to property committed in streets, lanes or public places	158,939	148,909	10,030	6.7	24.8	26.2
674500	destruction of important equipment (Sect. 305a PC)	452	466	-14	-3.0	48.0	49.8
675000	crimes involving explosives or nuclear radiation (Sects. 307-312 PC)	489	436	53	12.2	54.0	58.9
675100	causing an explosion through nuclear energy (Sect. 307 PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
675200	causing a non-nuclear explosion (Sect. 308 PC)	457	399	58	14.5	51.6	56.6
675300	misuse of ionizing radiation (Sect. 309 PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
675400	preparation of a crime involving explosives or radiation (Sect. 310 PC)	29	33	-4	x	89.7	84.8
675500	release of ionizing radiation (Sect. 311 PC)	3	4	-1	x	66.7	75.0
675600	defective construction of a nuclear facility (Sect. 312 PC)	0	0	0	x	0.0	0.0
676000	offenses against the environment (Sects. 324, 324a, 325-330a PC)	14,474	14,999	-525	-3.5	58.2	57.9
676100	pollution of a body of water (Sect. 324 PC)	3,119	3,291	-172	-5.2	50.6	49.4
676200	air pollution (Sect. 325 PC)	211	188	23	12.2	69.7	72.9
676300	causing noise, vibrations and non-ionizing radiation (Sect. 325a PC)	18	65	-47	x	50.0	21.5
676400	unauthorized handling of dangerous waste (Sect. 326 except (2) PC)	9,099	9,315	-216	-2.3	57.2	57.7

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
676500	unauthorized operation of facilities (Sect. 327 PC)	534	531	3	0.6	96.6	95.9
676600	unauthorized handling of radioactive substances and other hazardous substances and goods (Sect. 328 PC)	145	128	17	13.3	77.9	78.9
676700	endangering areas requiring protection (Sect. 329 PC)	29	31	-2	x	79.3	54.8
676800	illegal transit and export of waste under Sect. 326 (2) PC	128	111	17	15.3	64.8	57.7
676900	causing serious danger by releasing toxic substances (Sect. 330a PC)	56	86	-30	x	50.0	31.4
677000	poisoning endangering the public under Sect. 314 PC	7	8	-1	x	42.9	37.5
678000	data espionage (Sect. 202a, 202b, 202c PC)	11,491	7,727	3,764	48.7	22.4	29.0
679000	Further environment-related offences pursuant to the Penal Code	5	11	-6	x	40.0	45.5
<b>700000</b>	<b>Supplementary criminal legislation</b>	<b>403,314</b>	<b>414,623</b>	<b>-11,309</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>94.1</b>
710000	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the economic sector	29,020	35,079	-6,059	-17.3	91.1	93.6
712000	Offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Act, Comp. Transformation Act	6,864	6,775	89	1.3	99.2	99.1
712100	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sect. 84 Limited Liability Company Act)	4,782	5,945	-1,163	-19.6	99.3	99.2
712200	Obstruction of insolvency proceedings (Sects 130b, 177a Commercial Code)	1,526	302	1,224	405.3	99.4	98.7
713000 <sup>8)</sup>	offenses involving illicit work (Sects. 10, 11 Law on Illicit Work, Sects. 15, 15a Labor Leasing Act) and fraudulent obtaining of social security contributions involving rendering of services or work performances (Sect. 9 Law on Illicit Work )	170	193	-23	-11.9	91.8	92.2
714000	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	475	269	206	76.6	97.5	98.5
715000	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)	11,943	17,979	-6,036	-33.6	87.3	92.9
715100	software piracy (private use, e.g. computer games)	1,351	1,854	-503	-27.1	96.7	91.6
715200	software piracy in the form of repetitive and gainful activity	143	199	-56	-28.1	95.8	95.5
715300	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (1 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	278	243	35	14.4	95.0	94.2
715400	betrayal of trade or business secrets under Sect. 17 (2 and 4) Act Against Unfair Competition	270	165	105	63.6	95.6	93.9
716000	Offenses involving food products (e.g. Food Products and Necessaries Act, Pharmaceutical Preparations Act, Wine Act, Feedstuffs Act, Meat Hygiene Act)	6,523	6,947	-424	-6.1	89.5	90.7
716100	offenses under the Food Products and Necessaries Act	2,474	3,017	-543	-18.0	91.9	94.2
716200	offenses under the Pharmaceutical Preparations Act	3,583	3,376	207	6.1	87.0	86.7
716300	offenses under the Wine Act	311	307	4	1.3	98.4	96.7

8) PCS data entry is incomplete because the suppression of illicit work and illegal employment is carried out by the customs administration authorities - financial control section of the Federal Customs Administration ("Finanzkontrolle Schwarzarbeit"). In general, cases finalised by customs authorities are not entered in the PCS.

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
719000	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)	3,045	2,914	131	4.5	90.3	91.5
719200	offenses against the Unfair Competition Act - <b>excluding</b> Sect. 17	1,206	930	276	29.7	81.6	85.2
720000	offenses against other supplementary criminal legislation ( <i>excluding traffic offenses</i> )	129,725	130,926	-1,201	-0.9	95.4	95.4
721000	offenses against Sect. 27 (2) Juveniles Protection Act	156	202	-46	-22.8	93.6	95.5
722000	offenses against Sect. 27 (1) Juveniles Protection Act	225	206	19	9.2	85.3	85.9
724000	offenses against Sect. 24 of the Passport Act	7	11	-4	x	100.0	90.9
725000	offenses against the Aliens Act and the Asylum Procedures Act	74,241	76,704	-2,463	-3.2	98.0	97.4
725100	illegal entry (border crossing) under the Aliens Act	25,129	25,324	-195	-0.8	99.3	97.8
725200	alien smuggling under Sect. 92a Aliens Act	2,704	2,721	-17	-0.6	65.5	68.6
725300	fraudulently obtaining a residence permit/ temporary suspension of deportation (Sect. 92 (2) no. 2 Aliens Act)	3,592	4,120	-528	-12.8	99.2	99.2
725400	gang-type alien smuggling under Sect. 92b Aliens Act on a repetitive and gainful basis	508	264	244	92.4	95.5	91.3
725500	offenses against Sects. 84 and 85 of the Asylum Procedures Act	3,664	2,590	1,074	41.5	99.8	99.5
725600	gang-type inducement to fraudulent application for asylum on a repetitive and gainful basis (Sect. 84a Asylum Procedures Act)	1	0	1	x	100.0	0.0
725700	illegal stay under the Aliens Act	30,368	30,946	-578	-1.9	99.2	98.7
725800	entry (border crossing) or stay despite the refusal of freedom of movement (Sect. 9 Freedom of Movement Act/E.U.)	165	136	29	21.3	98.2	99.3
725900	other offenses against Aliens Act	8,110	10,603	-2,493	-23.5	99.6	98.9
726000	offenses against the Weapons Act and the War Weapons Control Act	41,653	40,462	1,191	2.9	93.0	94.1
726100	Offences violating the Explosives Act	2,242	1,919	323	16.8	85.6	88.2
726200	offenses against the Weapons Act	38,856	38,077	779	2.0	93.5	94.5
726300	offenses against the War Weapons Control Act	555	466	89	19.1	85.4	85.6
728000	offenses against the Federal (or State) Data Protection Act	823	683	140	20.5	76.4	75.0
730000	Drug offenses - Narcotics Act (unless included under another key no.)	235,842	239,951	-4,109	-1.7	94.4	94.5
731000	general violations under Sect. 29 NCA ( <i>unless these are to be recorded under key no. 7340 ff.</i> )	169,689	169,386	303	0.2	95.3	95.6
731100	involving heroin	20,125	20,490	-365	-1.8	96.6	96.1
731200	involving cocaine	12,316	12,895	-579	-4.5	93.5	94.7
731300	involving LSD	149	221	-72	-32.6	94.0	97.7
731400	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	22,387	22,509	-122	-0.5	95.7	95.7
731500	involving amphetamine/ methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	3,511	4,598	-1,087	-23.6	95.2	95.5
731800	involving cannabis and preparations thereof	102,096	100,651	1,445	1.4	95.5	95.9
731900	involving other drugs	9,105	8,022	1,083	13.5	91.1	91.9



Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
732000	trafficking in, and smuggling of drugs under Sect. 29 NCA	48,253	52,867	-4,614	-8.7	92.0	91.4
732100	in/of heroin	6,598	7,097	-499	-7.0	92.3	91.2
732200	in/of cocaine	3,976	4,781	-805	-16.8	89.7	89.0
732300	in/of LSD	79	80	-1	x	89.9	93.8
732400	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	5,635	6,035	-400	-6.6	93.6	93.8
732500	in/of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	1,342	1,863	-521	-28.0	93.1	93.4
732800	in/of cannabis and preparations thereof	27,823	30,397	-2,574	-8.5	92.4	91.6
732900	in/of other drugs	2,800	2,614	186	7.1	86.0	86.8
733000	illegal importation of drugs under Sect. 30 (1) no. 4 NCA (significant amounts)	2,712	3,038	-326	-10.7	94.3	96.8
733100	of heroin	607	590	17	2.9	96.0	98.8
733200	of cocaine	546	497	49	9.9	88.3	92.0
733300	of LSD	3	4	-1	x	100.0	100.0
733400	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in powder or liquid form	235	247	-12	-4.9	98.7	97.2
733500	of amphetamine/methamphetamine and their derivatives in tablet or capsule form (ecstasy)	68	50	18	x	95.6	98.0
733800	of cannabis and preparations thereof	1,044	1,471	-427	-29.0	96.3	97.8
733900	of other drugs	209	179	30	16.8	90.0	94.4
734000	other violations of the NCA	15,188	14,660	528	3.6	92.3	92.5
734100	illegal cultivation of drugs under Sect. 29 (1) no. 1 NCA	3,361	3,770	-409	-10.8	82.5	85.0
734200	cultivation of/production of/trafficking in drugs as a member of a gang (Sects. 30 (1) no. 1, 30a NCA)	525	479	46	9.6	97.5	94.6
734300	making available funds or other assets (Sect. 29 (1) no. 13 NCA)	42	41	1	x	100.0	95.1
734400	advertising drugs (Sect. 29 (1) no. 8 NCA)	7	12	-5	x	85.7	83.3
734500	dispensing, administering, or making available drugs to minors (Sect. 29a (1) no. 1; where applicable)	1,301	1,330	-29	-2.2	93.1	92.9
734600	negligently causing another's death by handing over, etc. of drugs (Sect. 30 (1) no. 3 NCA)	39	37	2	x	69.2	73.0
734700	illegal prescription and administration by physicians (Sect. 29 (1) no. 6 NCA)	41	54	-13	x	100.0	98.1
734800	trafficking, production of, dispensing, and possession of a significant amount of drugs (Sect. 29a (1) no. 2 NCA)	9,872	8,937	935	10.5	95.3	95.6
740000	offenses against supplementary criminal legislation in the environmental sector (in addition to key no. 7160)	8,727	8,667	60	0.7	66.9	64.5
741000	offenses under the Chemicals Act	674	649	25	3.9	94.8	94.1
742000	offenses under the Protection against Diseases Act and the Epizootic Diseases Act	41	36	5	x	87.8	91.7
743000	offenses under the Nature Conservation Act, Animal Protection Act, Federal Hunting Act, Plant Protection Act	7,507	7,574	-67	-0.9	63.0	61.2

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Recorded cases		Change		CR %	
		2009	2008	Number	in %	2009	2008
<i>Aggregate key numbers</i>							
890000 <sup>9)</sup>	total offenses, excluding offenses against the Aliens Act, the Asylum Procedures Act, and the Freedom of Movement Act/E.U. (key no. 7250)	5,980,089	6,036,828	-56,739	-0.9	55.1	54.3
891000	drug-related crime	238,321	242,649	-4,328	-1.8	94.2	94.2
891100	offenses directly aimed at procuring drugs	2,479	2,698	-219	-8.1	71.0	66.9
892000	violent crime	208,446	210,885	-2,439	-1.2	75.3	75.5
893000 <sup>10)</sup>	economic crime	101,340	84,550	16,790	19.9	91.7	92.5
893100	in fraud cases	61,406	46,808	14,598	31.2	91.3	91.2
893200	insolvency offenses according to the PC and supplementary criminal legislation	11,309	11,186	123	1.1	99.5	99.1
893300	economic crime in the fields of investment, financing, etc.	19,792	7,179	12,613	175.7	99.3	98.1
893400	competition-related offenses	3,982	5,139	-1,157	-22.5	90.3	93.2
893500	economic crime in connection with employment	11,245	10,646	599	5.6	99.2	99.8
893600	fraud and breach of trust in connection with holdings and capital investment	18,313	5,833	12,480	214.0	99.5	98.5
895000 <sup>11)</sup>	trafficking in human beings	884	757	127	16.8	88.9	x
896000	offenses against provisions designed to protect young persons	1,898	3,500	-1,602	-45.8	90.2	92.9
897000	computer crime	74,911	63,642	11,269	17.7	37.5	40.3
898000 <sup>11)</sup>	environmental crime	34,092	34,695	-603	-1.7	68.4	x
898100 <sup>11)</sup>	environmental crimes pursuant to chapter 29 of the German Penal Code	14,474	14,999	-525	-3.5	58.2	x
898200 <sup>11)</sup>	other environment-related crimes pursuant to the German Penal Code	4,368	4,082	286	7.0	73.5	x
898300 <sup>11)</sup>	environmental offences pursuant to supplemental	15,250	15,614	-364	-2.3	76.6	x
899000	street crime	1,435,655	1,490,158	-54,503	-3.7	18.7	18.5

9) See footnote 1, in 2008, this table contained 7,335 additional cases recorded in Bavaria that could not be included in the federal data pool due to programme-related technical reasons.

10) The increase is mainly attributable to complex investigative proceedings with numerous individual cases. In most cases, the offences were in fact committed prior to the reporting year 2009.

11) Due to incomplete deliveries, values were computed manually.

## Aggregate key numbers

List of aggregate key numbers and crime keys included therein:

890000: - - - - -; less 725000

- 891000: 730000, 218000, \*71000, \*72000, \*73000, \*74000, \*75000 and 542000
- 891100: 218000, \*71000, \*72000, \*73000, \*74000, \*75000 and 542000
- 892000: 010000, 020000, 111000, 210000, 221000, 222000, 233000, 234000 and 235000
- 893000: is recorded by using a special designation (see page 6)
- 893100 510000 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 893200: 560000, 712100 and 712200 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 893300: 513000, 514100, 514300, 514400, 514500 and 714000 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 893400: 656000, 715000 and 719200 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 893500: 517300, 517700, 522000 and 713000 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 893600: 513100, 513200, 513300, 513400 and 521100 (only for cases with the special designation econcr=yes)
- 895000: 236000, 237000, 238000
- 896000: 143100, 626100, 721000 and 722000
- 897000: 516300, 517500, 517900, 543000, 674200, 678000, 715100 and 715200
- 898000: 662000, 675000, 676000, 677000, 679000, 716000 and 740000
- 898100: 676000
- 898200: 662000, 675000, 677000 and 679000
- 898300: 716000 and 740000
- 899000: 111100, 111200, 132000, 213000, 214000, 215000, 216000, 217000, 222100, 233300, 234300, \*20\*00, \*30\*00, \*50\*00, \*55000; \*90\*00, \*00100\*), \*00200\*), \*00300\*), \*00700\*), 623000, 674100 and 674300

<sup>9)</sup> This key number (crime scene: the street) is not listed separately in the federal-level tables.

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

T11

City	Population 01.01.2009	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2009	2008	absolute	in %	2009	2008
Aachen	259,269	161	28,917	28,492	425	1.5	11,153	10,999
Augsburg	263,313	147	25,019	23,871	1,148	4.8	9,502	9,077
Bergisch Gladbach	105,901	83	6,282	7,447	-1,165	-15.6	5,932	7,036
Berlin*)	3,431,675	892	496,468	482,765	13,703	2.8	14,467	14,131
Bielefeld	323,615	258	27,074	25,895	1,179	4.6	8,366	7,970
Bochum	378,596	145	34,782	35,820	-1,038	-2.9	9,187	9,388
Bonn**)	317,949	141	41,696	34,425	7,271	21.1	13,114	10,880
Bottrop	117,756	101	9,176	9,960	-784	-7.9	7,792	8,398
Braunschweig	246,012	192	24,408	25,942	-1,534	-5.9	9,921	10,554
Bremen	547,360	325	78,856	80,133	-1,277	-1.6	14,407	14,629
Bremerhaven	114,506	79	14,208	14,570	-362	-2.5	12,408	12,635
Chemnitz	243,880	221	22,567	21,842	725	3.3	9,253	8,917
Cottbus	101,785	164	10,607	11,391	-784	-6.9	10,421	11,080
Darmstadt	142,310	122	12,138	13,524	-1,386	-10.2	8,529	9,511
Dortmund	584,412	280	70,785	71,510	-725	-1.0	12,112	12,184
Dresden	512,234	328	44,205	44,014	191	0.4	8,630	8,672
Duisburg	494,048	233	48,924	49,951	-1,027	-2.1	9,903	10,057
Düsseldorf	584,217	217	79,864	74,396	5,468	7.3	13,670	12,802
Erfurt	203,333	269	19,325	21,732	-2,407	-11.1	9,504	10,709
Erlangen	104,980	77	7,174	7,859	-685	-8.7	6,834	7,510
Essen	579,759	210	55,303	56,979	-1,676	-2.9	9,539	9,788
Frankfurt a.M.	664,838	248	109,100	105,288	3,812	3.6	16,410	15,976
Freiburg i. Br.	219,665	153	24,869	25,690	-821	-3.2	11,321	11,708
Fürth	114,071	63	7,059	7,734	-675	-8.7	6,188	6,776
Gelsenkirchen	262,063	105	25,379	24,612	767	3.1	9,684	9,296
Gera	100,643	152	10,264	10,151	113	1.1	10,198	9,989
Göttingen	121,455	117	13,848	13,761	87	0.6	11,402	11,325
Hagen	192,177	160	16,384	16,561	-177	-1.1	8,525	8,548
Halle (Saale)	233,013	135	27,946	28,773	-827	-2.9	11,993	12,281
Hamburg	1,772,100	755	236,824	236,444	380	0.2	13,364	13,354
Hamm	182,459	226	15,187	15,519	-332	-2.1	8,324	8,477
Hannover	519,619	204	76,526	78,016	-1,490	-1.9	14,727	15,059
Heidelberg	145,642	109	12,001	12,281	-280	-2.3	8,240	8,452
Heilbronn	122,098	100	9,224	8,835	389	4.4	7,555	7,264
Herne	166,924	51	21,483	15,004	6,479	43.2	12,870	8,907
Hildesheim	103,288	92	9,888	9,478	410	4.3	9,573	9,149
Ingolstadt	123,925	133	9,539	9,877	-338	-3.4	7,697	8,026
Jena	103,392	114	8,354	8,168	186	2.3	8,080	7,949
Karlsruhe	290,736	173	25,716	27,042	-1,326	-4.9	8,845	9,360
Kassel	194,168	107	22,594	22,817	-223	-1.0	11,636	11,773
Kiel	237,579	119	30,772	31,900	-1,128	-3.5	12,952	13,465
Koblenz	106,293	105	13,027	14,285	-1,258	-8.8	12,256	13,465
Köln	995,420	405	135,543	138,529	-2,986	-2.2	13,617	13,917
Krefeld	236,333	138	22,985	23,329	-344	-1.5	9,726	9,864
Leipzig	515,469	297	58,104	61,201	-3,097	-5.1	11,272	11,988
Leverkusen	161,322	79	12,391	12,004	387	3.2	7,681	7,440
Lübeck	210,892	214	28,982	28,705	277	1.0	13,743	13,569
Ludwigshafen	163,467	78	19,197	21,064	-1,867	-8.9	11,744	12,861

\*) The figures recorded in Berlin in 2009 are too high, as a technical adjustment of the counting date was made. 9,372 cases are concerned.

\*\*\*) Complex criminal investigation including 7,089 individual cases.

T11

City	Population 01.01.2009	Area in sq km	Total offenses		Change		Offense rate per 100,000 inhabitants	
			2009	2008	absolute	in %	2009	2008
Magdeburg	230,047	201	31,593	30,551	1,042	3.4	13,733	13,275
Mainz	197,623	98	21,657	20,019	1,638	8.2	10,959	10,105
Mannheim	311,342	145	29,902	31,175	-1,273	-4.1	9,604	10,063
Moers	106,645	68	8,897	9,933	-1,036	-10.4	8,343	9,274
Mönchengladbach	258,848	170	22,001	23,514	-1,513	-6.4	8,500	9,043
Mülheim a.d. Ruhr	168,288	91	13,921	13,088	833	6.4	8,272	7,748
München	1,326,807	310	99,760	107,052	-7,292	-6.8	7,519	8,162
Münster	273,875	303	29,441	29,182	259	0.9	10,750	10,691
Neuss	151,254	100	13,886	13,153	733	5.6	9,181	8,685
Nürnberg	503,638	186	43,520	42,672	848	2.0	8,641	8,482
Oberhausen	215,670	77	20,839	21,138	-299	-1.4	9,662	9,736
Offenbach	118,977	45	13,044	13,033	11	0.1	10,963	11,022
Oldenburg	160,279	103	17,373	17,139	234	1.4	10,839	10,741
Osnabrück	163,286	120	18,909	18,111	798	4.4	11,580	11,120
Paderborn	144,811	180	12,843	12,496	347	2.8	8,869	8,667
Pforzheim	119,839	98	9,860	8,824	1,036	11.7	8,228	7,389
Potsdam	152,966	187	16,045	17,050	-1,005	-5.9	10,489	11,304
Recklinghausen	120,059	66	11,988	12,378	-390	-3.2	9,985	10,269
Regensburg	133,525	81	13,250	12,777	473	3.7	9,923	9,643
Remscheid	112,679	75	7,923	7,078	845	11.9	7,031	6,212
Reutlingen	112,176	87	7,411	8,640	-1,229	-14.2	6,607	7,683
Rostock	201,096	181	22,018	21,937	81	0.4	10,949	10,946
Saarbrücken	176,749	167	22,968	24,250	-1,282	-5.3	12,995	13,743
Salzgitter	104,423	224	7,115	7,279	-164	-2.3	6,814	6,911
Siegen	104,419	115	9,651	8,839	812	9.2	9,243	8,414
Solingen	161,779	89	10,819	10,753	66	0.6	6,688	6,614
Stuttgart	600,068	207	60,080	56,388	3,692	6.5	10,012	9,442
Trier	104,640	117	12,469	11,792	677	5.7	11,916	11,351
Ulm	121,648	119	9,526	9,752	-226	-2.3	7,831	8,031
Wiesbaden	276,742	204	25,873	25,438	435	1.7	9,349	9,222
Wolfsburg	120,538	204	9,504	9,574	-70	-0.7	7,885	7,978
Wuppertal	353,308	168	30,926	30,176	750	2.5	8,753	8,466
Würzburg	133,501	88	11,077	11,200	-123	-1.1	8,297	8,283

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 from city to city, that population structure and perpetrator mobility vary and that, when offense rates are calculated, they take only registered inhabitants are taken into account, but **not** commuters, tourists, foreign travelers in transit, members of the foreign armed forces stationed in Germany and other unregistered persons. Figures of all those groups can differ considerably from city to city.

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

## 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			
		2009	2008	2007	2006			2009	2008	2007	2006
Aachen	367	142	158	131	141	Koblenz	68	64	74	92	69
Augsburg	144	55	58	56	50	Köln (Cologne)	1,827	184	178	193	180
Bergisch Gladbach	65	61	54	82	76	Krefeld	240	102	113	86	95
Berlin	6,297	183	189	236	234	Leipzig	594	115	107	116	99
Bielefeld	264	82	78	68	86	Leverkusen	158	98	80	78	86
Bochum	341	90	94	89	89	Lübeck	273	129	106	105	125
Bonn	420	132	132	140	128	Ludwigshafen	179	110	85	86	88
Botrop	88	75	75	84	91	Magdeburg	368	160	140	140	169
Braunschweig	200	81	65	89	67	Mainz	144	73	59	83	87
Bremen	968	177	203	215	258	Mannheim	212	68	67	69	72
Bremerhaven	272	238	212	224	225	Moers	91	85	92	118	133
Chemnitz	133	55	79	74	88	Mönchengladbach	273	105	97	110	101
Cottbus	69	68	120	116	97	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	132	78	84	85	58
Darmstadt	158	111	110	80	95	München (Munich)	551	42	45	51	62
Dortmund	803	137	138	126	135	Münster	252	92	80	70	66
Dresden	341	67	69	73	63	Neuss	119	79	77	77	86
Duisburg	524	106	117	126	150	Nürnberg (Nuremberg)	291	58	51	52	62
Düsseldorf	903	155	156	165	168	Oberhausen	171	79	88	139	117
Erfurt	180	89	120	118	118	Offenbach	163	137	162	132	175
Erlangen	25	24	22	26	23	Oldenburg	179	112	80	99	101
Essen	627	108	104	109	122	Osnabrück	176	108	103	116	148
Frankfurt a. M.	1,059	159	140	169	159	Paderborn	113	78	77	60	70
Freiburg i. Br.	166	76	72	71	65	Pforzheim	80	67	42	65	39
Fürth	34	30	42	47	35	Potsdam	102	67	86	97	109
Gelsenkirchen	455	174	153	125	121	Recklinghausen	147	122	110	127	121
Gera	33	33	54	42	58	Regensburg	71	53	36	56	55
Göttingen	100	82	85	126	75	Remscheid	56	50	39	38	42
Hagen	215	112	108	109	105	Reutlingen	49	44	43	38	36
Halle a. d. Saale	346	148	166	201	229	Rostock	268	133	165	164	176
Hamburg	2,971	168	170	176	193	Saarbrücken	237	134	137	120	145
Hamm	147	81	86	82	76	Salzgitter	63	60	69	54	57
Hannover	772	149	128	145	158	Siegen	63	60	54	56	70
Heidelberg	53	36	36	39	41	Solingen	90	56	81	74	48
Heilbronn	85	70	71	57	58	Stuttgart	459	76	86	88	69
Herne	162	97	82	89	122	Trier	64	61	64	63	69
Hildesheim	124	120	142	112	103	Ulm	71	58	67	58	47
Ingolstadt	61	49	50	47	45	Wiesbaden	290	105	109	103	104
Jena	32	31	38	42	35	Witten	80	66	83	119	73
Karlsruhe	195	67	60	58	60	Wolfsburg	379	107	97	101	84
Kassel	298	153	145	142	124	Würzburg	42	31	30	42	48
Kiel	397	167	176	165	143						

## 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			
		2009	2008	2007	2006			2009	2008	2007	2006
Aachen	931	359	375	310	274	Koblenz	194	183	201	228	139
Augsburg	97	37	52	90	59	Köln (Cologne)	3,766	378	334	428	455
Bergisch Gladbach	233	220	309	196	273	Krefeld	689	292	237	188	232
Berlin	9,028	263	241	204	185	Leipzig	1,162	225	176	137	109
Bielefeld	446	138	118	148	139	Leverkusen	360	223	230	255	345
Bochum	1,060	280	275	250	284	Lübeck	433	205	194	227	211
Bonn	1,327	417	312	277	300	Ludwigshafen	237	145	128	109	155
Bottrop	441	375	396	279	297	Magdeburg	362	157	145	151	161
Braunschweig	358	146	133	123	157	Mainz	354	179	117	121	134
Bremen	2,908	531	438	409	366	Mannheim	396	127	145	156	147
Bremerhaven	494	431	414	398	424	Moers	248	233	212	232	195
Chemnitz	107	44	39	40	49	Mönchengladbach	521	201	173	215	246
Cottbus	116	114	98	91	92	Mülheim a. d. Ruhr	782	465	310	294	253
Darmstadt	175	123	104	120	122	München (Munich)	954	72	88	87	106
Dortmund	1,929	330	338	273	308	Münster	503	184	179	174	151
Dresden	245	48	60	62	53	Neuss	375	248	207	185	181
Duisburg	1,536	311	286	285	296	Nürnberg (Nuremberg)	315	63	74	66	87
Düsseldorf	2,254	386	336	285	319	Oberhausen	731	339	251	304	252
Erfurt	162	80	79	155	186	Offenbach	198	166	215	200	357
Erlangen	36	34	33	40	38	Oldenburg	254	158	170	219	138
Essen	2,121	366	298	302	296	Osnabrück	242	148	143	153	186
Frankfurt a. M.	1,732	261	203	229	241	Paderborn	172	119	108	98	136
Freiburg i. Br.	569	259	187	141	128	Pforzheim	153	128	101	81	91
Fürth	61	53	72	71	90	Potsdam	196	128	107	132	109
Gelsenkirchen	804	307	278	231	203	Recklinghausen	321	267	261	335	362
Gera	28	28	26	295	192	Regensburg	99	74	92	91	93
Göttingen	138	114	132	176	177	Remscheid	140	124	147	177	121
Hagen	329	171	182	151	242	Reutlingen	45	40	53	59	42
Halle a. d. Saale	331	142	142	144	153	Rostock	166	83	107	84	93
Hamburg	7,006	395	385	395	339	Saarbrücken	512	290	296	348	252
Hamm	317	174	170	240	208	Salzgitter	111	106	94	110	107
Hannover	1,362	262	224	278	242	Siegen	131	125	133	114	107
Heidelberg	141	97	92	82	83	Solingen	260	161	128	151	153
Heilbronn	55	45	58	45	54	Stuttgart	641	107	97	125	125
Heme	473	283	284	214	283	Trier	189	181	180	148	165
Hildesheim	215	208	160	147	151	Ulm	68	56	60	45	65
Ingo lstadt	115	93	138	102	106	Wiesbaden	433	156	188	186	184
Jena	33	32	33	78	142	Witten	112	93	107	100	92
Karlsruhe	460	158	105	121	106	Wolfsburg	847	240	212	289	225
Kassel	380	196	158	186	141	Würzburg	57	43	59	46	101
Kiel	706	297	297	306	201						

## 9. Victims

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

### Victim classification by age and sex

T17

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Victims Total (100 %)	Sex		Age					
			Male	Female	Chil-	Juve-	Young	Adults		
					dren <14	niles 14<18	adults 18<21	21<60	>60	
010000	murder and manslaughter	completed	706	50.4	49.6	9.6	4.1	3.4	58.4	24.5
+020000		attempted	1,983	69.7	30.3	3.4	5.7	10.2	72.6	8.0
		total	2,689	64.6	35.4	5.1	5.3	8.4	68.9	12.3
110000	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	12,956	7.6	92.4	11.0	25.7	14.8	46.9	1.6
		attempted	2,419	5.0	95.0	5.6	21.8	14.8	55.5	2.3
		total	15,375	7.2	92.8	10.2	25.1	14.8	48.2	1.7
210000	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	44,966	66.8	33.2	5.1	14.2	12.7	58.3	9.7
		attempted	11,064	67.8	32.2	9.5	13.8	11.6	54.6	10.5
		total	56,030	67.0	33.0	6.0	14.1	12.5	57.5	9.9
220000	bodily injury	completed	575,709	64.0	36.0	7.4	12.5	14.2	61.6	4.3
		attempted	34,062	70.2	29.8	4.8	7.1	9.0	72.9	6.2
		total	609,771	64.4	35.6	7.2	12.2	13.9	62.2	4.4
230000	offenses against personal freedom	completed	221,968	51.6	48.4	4.4	6.7	8.3	73.1	7.5
		attempted	5,891	53.7	46.3	7.8	9.2	8.0	67.7	7.2
		total	227,859	51.7	48.3	4.5	6.8	8.3	73.0	7.5

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								
010000 +020000	murder and manslaughter	completed	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8
		attempted	2.4	0.7	3.4	6.9	3.2	0.8
		total	3.3	1.3	4.3	7.7	4.2	1.6
110000	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	15.8	13.8	99.9	65.3	13.7	1.0
		attempted	2.9	1.3	15.8	12.2	3.0	0.3
		total	18.7	15.1	115.8	77.5	16.7	1.2
210000	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	54.8	22.2	191.4	194.2	59.0	20.9
		attempted	13.5	10.2	45.7	43.6	13.6	5.6
		total	68.3	32.4	237.1	237.8	72.6	26.5
220000	bodily injury	completed	702.1	410.4	2,153.6	2,789.0	798.3	118.6
		attempted	41.5	15.9	72.3	104.2	55.9	10.0
		total	743.6	426.4	2,226.0	2,893.2	854.3	128.6
230000	offenses against personal freedom	completed	270.7	93.8	447.9	627.9	365.4	79.1
		attempted	7.2	4.5	16.3	16.1	9.0	2.0
		total	277.9	98.3	464.2	644.0	374.4	81.1

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

T19

Key no.	Offense (categories)		Victims Total (100 %)	Victim-suspect relationship (totals)					
				Related *)	Acquainted	Fellow countryman**)	Passing Relationship	No Relationship	Unclear
				in %					
010000 +020000	murder and manslaughter	completed	706	43.6	22.7	1.7	9.2	11.5	11.3
		attempted	1,983	25.9	22.1	2.3	11.3	27.5	10.9
		total	2,689	30.5	22.2	2.2	10.8	23.3	11.0
110000	offenses against sexual self-determination with use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence	completed	12,956	27.6	33.3	0.4	15.8	16.7	6.2
		attempted	2,419	16.9	22.9	0.2	12.7	36.8	10.5
		total	15,375	25.9	31.7	0.3	15.3	19.9	6.9
210000	robbery, extortion accompanied by violence, and assault on motorists with intent to rob	completed	44,966	2.0	7.5	0.4	8.2	63.4	18.5
		attempted	11,064	2.4	9.6	0.6	9.3	61.0	17.0
		total	56,030	2.1	7.9	0.4	8.4	62.9	18.2
220000	bodily injury	completed	575,709	20.2	20.7	0.7	12.0	35.2	11.3
		attempted	34,062	15.4	17.6	0.6	11.7	43.9	10.8
		total	609,771	19.9	20.5	0.7	12.0	35.7	11.2
230000	offenses against personal freedom	completed	221,968	21.1	22.6	0.8	13.2	29.1	13.2
		attempted	5,891	15.5	21.9	0.8	14.9	33.7	13.3
		total	227,859	21.0	22.5	0.8	13.3	29.2	13.2

1) The closest relationship always has priority.

\*) All relatives in accordance with Section 11 (1) No. 1 of the German Penal Code (therefore includes in-laws, fiancés, divorced partners, foster parents and foster children).

\*\*) Only foreigners of the same nationality (no relatives or acquaintances).

In completed murder and manslaughter cases, two of three offenses involved relatives or close acquaintances. 22.8 % of the victims of murder or manslaughter had no previous relations with the suspect, or these remained unclear. More than every second offense against sexual self-determination that included the use of violence or exploiting a state of dependence was committed by relatives or close acquaintances; 26.8 % 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 three fifth), with the previous relationship remaining unclear in almost one fifth of these cases. On the other hand, in the case of robberies committed in residences, relatives and acquaintance were established as suspects with regard to one of every three victims.



## 10. Recording of losses for individual offenses or for offense categories

T22

Key no.	Offense (categories)	Completed cases*)	Percentage of the loss cases with				Amount of loss in millions of euros
			under 50 euros	50 < 500	500 < 5.000	> 5.000	
210000	robberies,	39,465	29.7	50.6	16.6	3.2	52.8
	including:						
211000	to the prejudice of financial institutions and post offices	310	2.3	6.1	17.7	73.9	9.8
212000	to the prejudice of other cash points and businesses	3,672	5.8	30.7	54.3	9.2	11.8
213000	to the prejudice of cash and valuables transports	106	5.7	1.9	32.1	60.4	1.5
214000	assault on motorists with intent to rob (Sect. 316a PC)	282	20.6	59.2	11.0	9.2	0.8
216000	handbag robbery	3,068	18.1	66.5	14.6	0.8	1.2
217000	other robberies in streets, lanes or public places (excluding handbag robbery)	16,291	28.7	59.3	11.1	1.0	6.8
219000	robberies in residences	2,272	22.1	46.3	26.6	4.9	5.1
3***00	theft without aggravating circumstances, including:	1,208,567	40.0	47.7	11.2	1.1	474.6
	including:						
326*00	shoplifting	375,130	76.8	21.1	2.0	0.1	25.1
4***00	theft committed under aggravating circumstances, including:	880,382	11.2	50.1	32.2	6.5	1,512.1
	including:						
4**100	of motor vehicles	23,684	3.2	3.5	27.6	65.6	344.2
410*00	in/from office, manufacturing, workshop and storage premises	69,370	14.1	32.1	42.0	11.9	210.7
425*00	in/from department stores, salesrooms, self-service stores	31,601	17.3	40.3	33.1	9.3	75.5
435*00	theft by burglary of a dwelling (Sect. 244 (1) no. 3 PC)	70,560	11.0	21.4	46.9	20.7	318.4
450*00	from motor vehicles	176,864	10.4	54.5	32.9	2.1	146.9
510000	fraud, including:	879,408	45.3	32.8	16.1	5.7	2,229.8
	including:						
515000	fraudulent obtaining of services	220,030	94.3	5.5	0.1	0.0	3.6
520000	breaches of trust (Sects. 266, 266a, 266b PC)	33,744	15.9	15.6	44.3	24.2	1,061.4
530000	embezzlement	102,492	26.0	46.9	18.3	8.9	332.0
560000	bankruptcy offenses	4,051	65.0	1.0	5.4	28.6	207.5
712000	offenses under the Stock Corporation Act, Cooperatives Act, Limited Liability Company Act, Commercial Code, Accounting Code	6,864	45.9	0.8	5.7	47.6	1,101.1

\*) Losses are recorded only for completed offenses

Based on the amount of loss, the individual cases are combined to form case groups. In 2009 three quarter 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). 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.

## 11. Suspects

3,368,879 cases were cleared up in 2009, and 2,187,217 suspects were recorded in the Police Crime Statistic.

### Age and sex of suspects

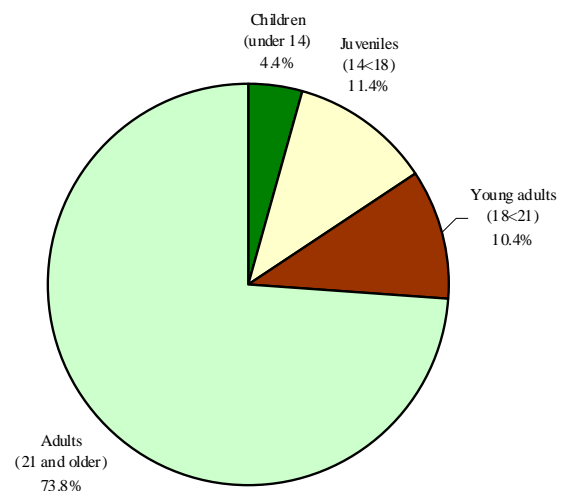
T32

Age group	Suspects					
	Total	Change compared with prev. year (in %)	Distribution %	Male Number %	Female Number %	
<b>Children</b>	<b>96,627</b>	<b>*)</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>69,240 71.7</b>	<b>27,387 28.3</b>	
up to age 6	948		0.0	665 70.1	283 29.9	
6 < 8	3,505		0.2	2,782 79.4	723 20.6	
8 < 10	9,899		0.5	7,943 80.2	1,956 19.8	
10 < 12	22,655		1.0	17,439 77.0	5,216 23.0	
12 < 14	59,620		2.7	40,411 67.8	19,209 32.2	
<b>Juveniles</b>	<b>248,702</b>		<b>11.4</b>	<b>176,345 70.9</b>	<b>72,357 29.1</b>	
14 < 16	113,965		5.2	75,842 66.5	38,123 33.5	
16 < 18	134,737		6.2	100,503 74.6	34,234 25.4	
<b>Young adults (18 &lt; 21)</b>	<b>227,847</b>		<b>10.4</b>	<b>178,059 78.1</b>	<b>49,788 21.9</b>	
<b>Adults</b>	<b>1,614,041</b>		<b>73.8</b>	<b>1,217,946 75.5</b>	<b>396,095 24.5</b>	
21 < 23	138,415		6.3	108,108 78.1	30,307 21.9	
23 < 25	121,167		5.5	94,416 77.9	26,751 22.1	
25 < 30	259,388		11.9	201,260 77.6	58,128 22.4	
30 < 40	387,102		17.7	295,121 76.2	91,981 23.8	
40 < 50	358,301		16.4	267,023 74.5	91,278 25.5	
50 < 60	199,459		9.1	145,916 73.2	53,543 26.8	
60 and older	150,209		6.9	106,102 70.6	44,107 29.4	
<b>Suspects - total</b>	<b>2,187,217</b>		<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,641,590 75.1</b>	<b>545,627 24.9</b>	
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	2,090,590		95.6	1,572,350 75.2	518,240 24.8	

### Suspects by age group in relation of 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 2009	Non-German juveniles 2009
-----	Total offenses	205,775	42,927
730000	drug offenses	14,987	2,130
731800	-involving cannabis and	13,305	1,920
+732800	preparations thereof		
+733800			
*26*00	shoplifting - total	49,364	10,211
4***00	"aggravated" theft	20,456	4,351
232300	threats (Sect. 241 PC)	7,689	1,485
673000	insulting on a sexual basis (Sects. 185-187, 189 PC)	12,845	2,119
674000	damage to property	38,713	3,955
220000	bodily injury	49,702	11,817

Bodily injury continues to account for the largest share of offenses committed by juveniles. Large shares were also recorded for shoplifting.

### 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 German population statistics. In addition, even the extrapolated figures for the foreign population registered as residents in Germany are highly unreliable, which was confirmed by the last census.

#### German suspects - number of suspects per 100,000

T61

Age group	No. of German suspects			No. of suspects per 100,000*)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
<b>Children 8 years and older</b>	<b>77,375</b>	<b>54,986</b>	<b>22,389</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>2,494</b>	<b>1,070</b>
8 < 10	8,463	6,820	1,643	595	935	237
10 < 12	18,844	14,510	4,334	1,301	1,953	615
12 < 14	50,068	33,656	16,412	3,513	4,599	2,368
<b>Juveniles</b>	<b>205,775</b>	<b>144,622</b>	<b>61,153</b>	<b>6,853</b>	<b>9,391</b>	<b>4,181</b>
14 < 16	95,201	62,646	32,555	6,569	8,416	4,619
16 < 18	110,574	81,976	28,598	7,118	10,302	3,774
<b>Young adults (18&lt;21)</b>	<b>186,896</b>	<b>145,838</b>	<b>41,058</b>	<b>7,042</b>	<b>10,722</b>	<b>3,173</b>
<b>Adults</b>	<b>1,251,078</b>	<b>938,504</b>	<b>312,574</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>3,273</b>	<b>1,013</b>
21 < 23	110,073	85,848	24,225	6,271	9,555	2,827
23 < 25	92,961	72,259	20,702	5,522	8,401	2,515
<i>Young persons</i>	<i>203,034</i>	<i>158,107</i>	<i>44,927</i>	<i>5,905</i>	<i>8,990</i>	<i>2,674</i>
21 < 25						
25 < 30	188,778	146,054	42,724	4,448	6,753	2,053
30 < 40	266,497	200,942	65,555	3,051	4,521	1,528
40 < 50	288,477	213,231	75,246	2,265	3,298	1,200
50 < 60	169,418	124,602	44,816	1,625	2,392	860
60 and older	134,874	95,568	39,306	676	1,107	347
<b>Suspects 8 years and older</b>	<b>1,721,124</b>	<b>1,283,950</b>	<b>437,174</b>	<b>2,477</b>	<b>3,801</b>	<b>1,224</b>
Suspects, excluding children, who cannot be held responsible under criminal law	1,643,749	1,228,964	414,785	2,521	3,892	1,234

\*) Suspects in each age group per 100,000 inhabitants in the same age group ("Children" and "total" **excluding** children under 8; key date: 01.01.2009)

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, and that there is also a demographic effect ascertainable due to long-term decreasing birth rates in Germany.

### Suspects from EU-Member States by nationalities

T75

Suspects from	2009		2008		2007		2006		2005		2004		2003	
	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %	Number	in %
EU-member-states <b>without Germany</b>	137,435	100.0	136,487	100.0	137,633	100.0	123,161	100.0	124,747	100.0	75,065	100.0	73,098	100.0
<i>thereof:</i>														
Poland	30,094	21.9	31,223	22.9	33,291	24.2	35,337	28.3	36,241	29.1	-	-	-	-
Italy	23,661	17.2	24,113	17.7	24,607	17.9	25,224	20.2	26,031	20.9	27,561	36.7	27,561	37.7
Romania	16,979	12.4	16,000	11.7	15,040	10.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	9,173	6.7	9,338	6.8	9,655	7.0	9,907	7.9	10,251	8.2	11,180	14.9	11,283	15.4
France	7,619	5.5	7,500	5.5	7,884	5.7	8,480	6.8	8,557	6.9	8,362	11.1	6,920	9.5
Netherlands	6,904	5.0	6,248	4.6	5,758	4.2	5,773	4.6	5,833	4.7	5,652	7.5	5,772	7.9
Bulgaria	6,372	4.6	4,906	3.6	3,893	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Austria	5,890	4.3	6,265	4.6	6,512	4.7	6,388	5.1	6,309	5.1	6,363	8.5	6,350	8.7
Czech Republic	4,523	3.3	4,685	3.4	4,734	3.4	4,787	3.8	4,632	3.7	-	-	-	-
Portugal	4,411	3.2	4,414	3.2	4,362	3.2	4,264	3.4	4,399	3.5	4,695	6.3	4,434	6.1
United Kingdom	3,646	2.7	3,724	2.7	3,856	2.8	3,911	3.1	3,657	2.9	3,642	4.9	3,610	4.9
Spain	3,332	2.4	3,322	2.4	3,299	2.4	3,460	2.8	3,627	2.9	3,678	4.9	3,490	4.8
Lithuania	2,833	2.1	3,063	2.2	3,557	2.6	3,716	3.0	4,646	3.7	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,685	2.0	2,655	1.9	2,578	1.9	3,562	2.9	2,648	2.1	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,010	1.5	2,016	1.5	2,270	1.6	2,023	1.6	1,725	1.4	-	-	-	-
Belgium	1,684	1.2	1,804	1.3	1,518	1.1	1,428	1.1	1,430	1.1	1,334	1.8	1,234	1.7
Latvia	1,361	1.0	1,025	0.8	927	0.7	875	0.7	973	0.8	-	-	-	-
Denmark	994	0.7	967	0.7	853	0.6	947	0.8	853	0.7	839	1.1	761	1.0
Slovenia	857	0.6	960	0.7	914	0.7	893	0.7	877	0.7	-	-	-	-
Sweden	765	0.6	727	0.5	687	0.5	694	0.6	667	0.5	692	0.9	616	0.8
Luxembourg	509	0.4	532	0.4	493	0.4	427	0.3	375	0.3	410	0.5	394	0.5
Ireland	481	0.3	402	0.3	329	0.2	423	0.3	392	0.3	411	0.5	421	0.6
Estonia	385	0.3	340	0.2	328	0.2	375	0.3	367	0.3	-	-	-	-
Finland	220	0.2	216	0.2	222	0.2	203	0.2	216	0.2	246	0.3	252	0.3
Cyprus	34	0.0	25	0.0	33	0.0	41	0.0	20	0.0	-	-	-	-
Malta	13	0.0	17	0.0	33	0.0	23	0.0	21	0.0	-	-	-	-

Please note: The number of suspects recorded in 2009 is not comparable with previous years as the "real" number of suspects was counted in this year.

### Non-German suspects by nationalities

T71

Nationality	Total 2009	% -share in relation to non-German suspects						
		2009	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
Turkey	102,520	22.2	22.6	22.0	21.4	21.3	21.5	21.4
Poland	30,094	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.7	7.4
Italy	23,661	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Serbia *)	18,586	4.0	(5.0)	(4.1)	(8.1)	(7.8)	(8.2)	(8.5)
Romania	16,979	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.5
Iraq	13,446	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.4
Russian Federation	11,421	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.0
Greece	9,173	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,268	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6
Croatia	7,872	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6
France	7,619	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2
Vietnam	7,353	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7
The Netherlands	6,904	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Lebanon	6,770	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Marocco	6,545	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Bulgaria	6,372	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6
Afghanistan	6,308	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Iran	6,188	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Kosovo *)	6,073	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	5,963	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
Austria	5,890	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
USA	4,942	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Macedonia	4,728	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
Czech Republic	4,523	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
other **)	134,180	29.0	29.5	31.1	27.3	28.2	27.3	27.2
<b>Non-German suspects total number</b>	<b>462,378</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
			(471.067)	(490.278)	(503.032)	(519.573)	(546.985)	(553.750)

\*) In 2009, as far as the nationalities of the suspects are concerned, the PCS contains 5,053 "old cases" referring to Yugoslavia, 3,271 "old cases" referring to Serbia and Montenegro and 1,827 referring to Montenegro.

\*\*) Including unsettled nationalities and stateless suspects.

Please note: The number of suspects recorded in 2009 is not comparable with previous years as the "real" number of suspects was counted in this year.

### Developments regarding non-German suspects

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. 725000)		
	Suspects Total (100 %)	non-German Suspects absolut	in %	Suspects Total (100 %)	non-German Suspects absolut	in %
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
2008	2,255,693	471,067	20.9	2,196,728	414,347	18.9
2009 *)	2,187,217	462,378	21.1	2,133,703	410,518	19.2

Please note: The number of suspects recorded in 2009 is not comparable with previous years as the "real" number of suspects was counted in this year



## **Charts**



Figure 1

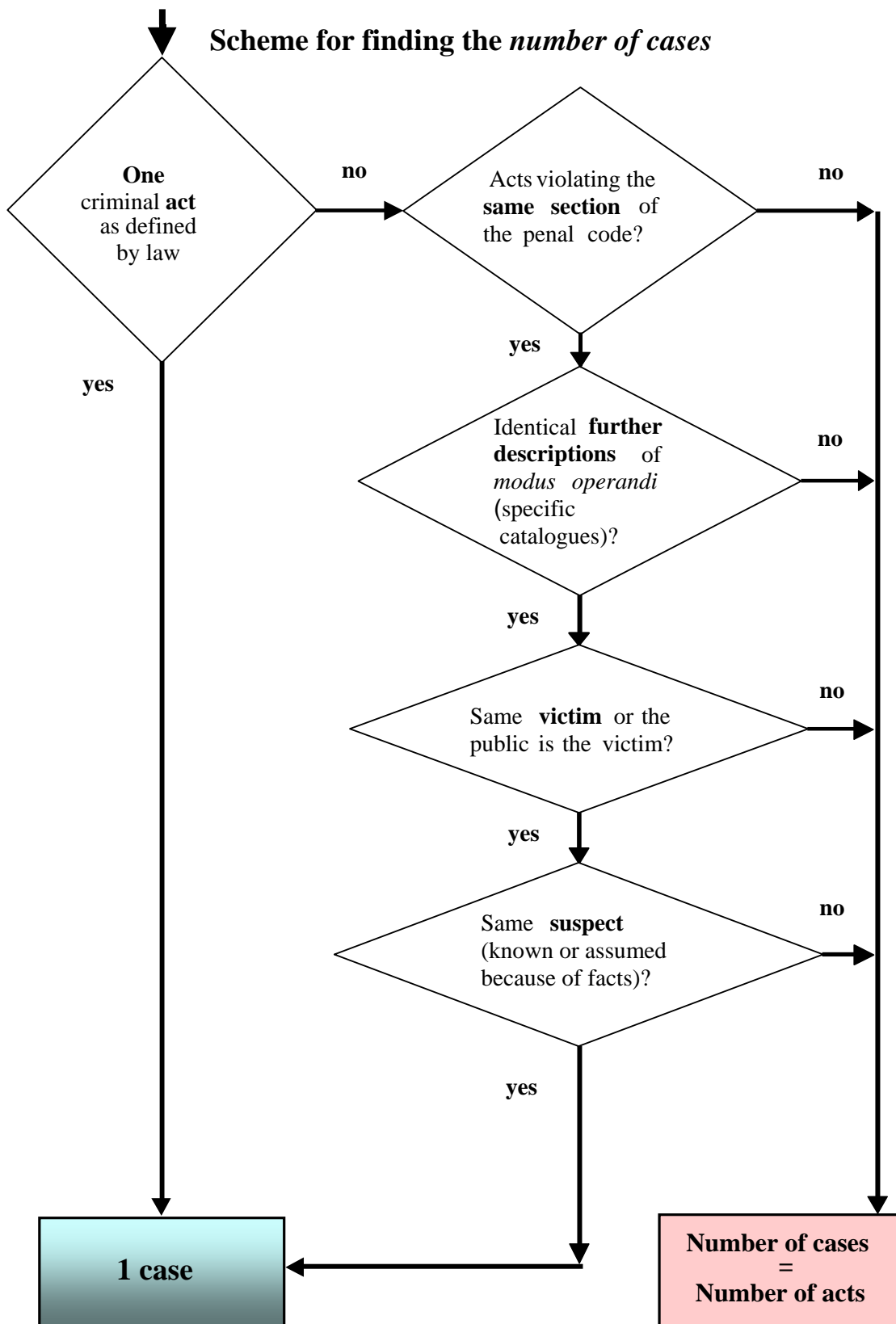


Figure 2

### Total crime

Number of cases

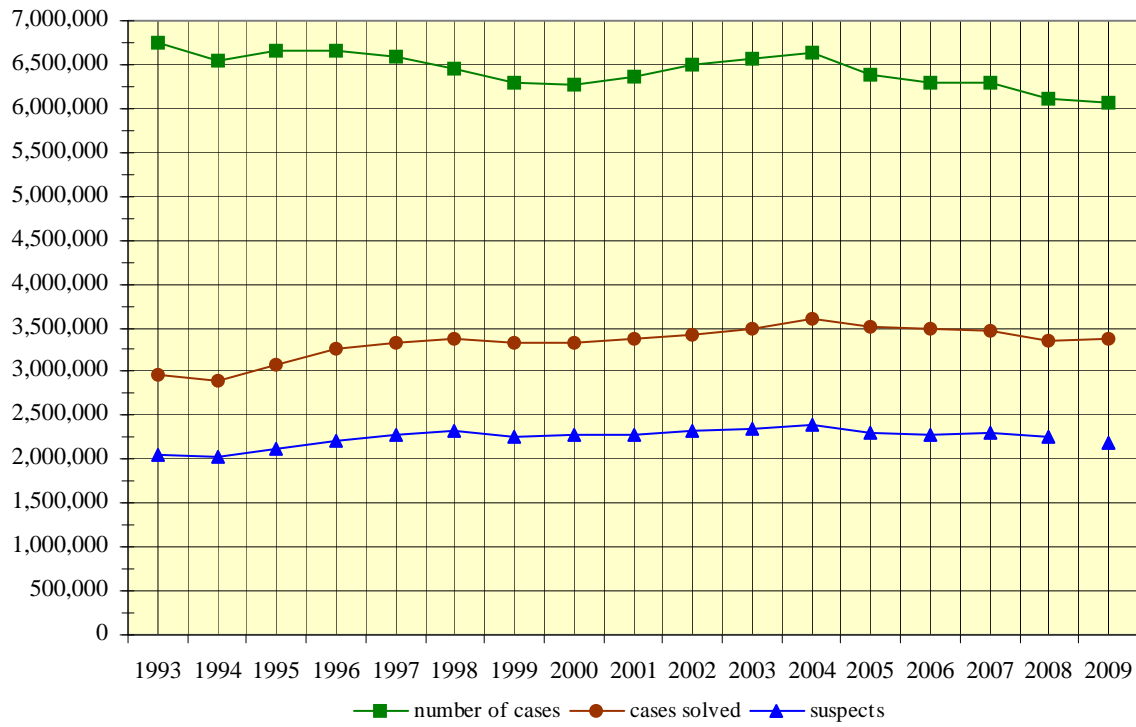


Figure 3

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

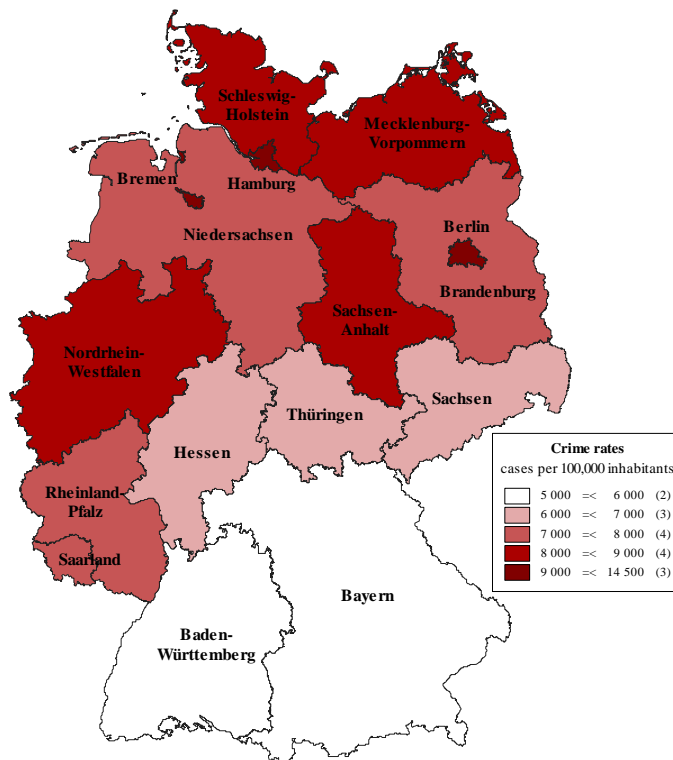
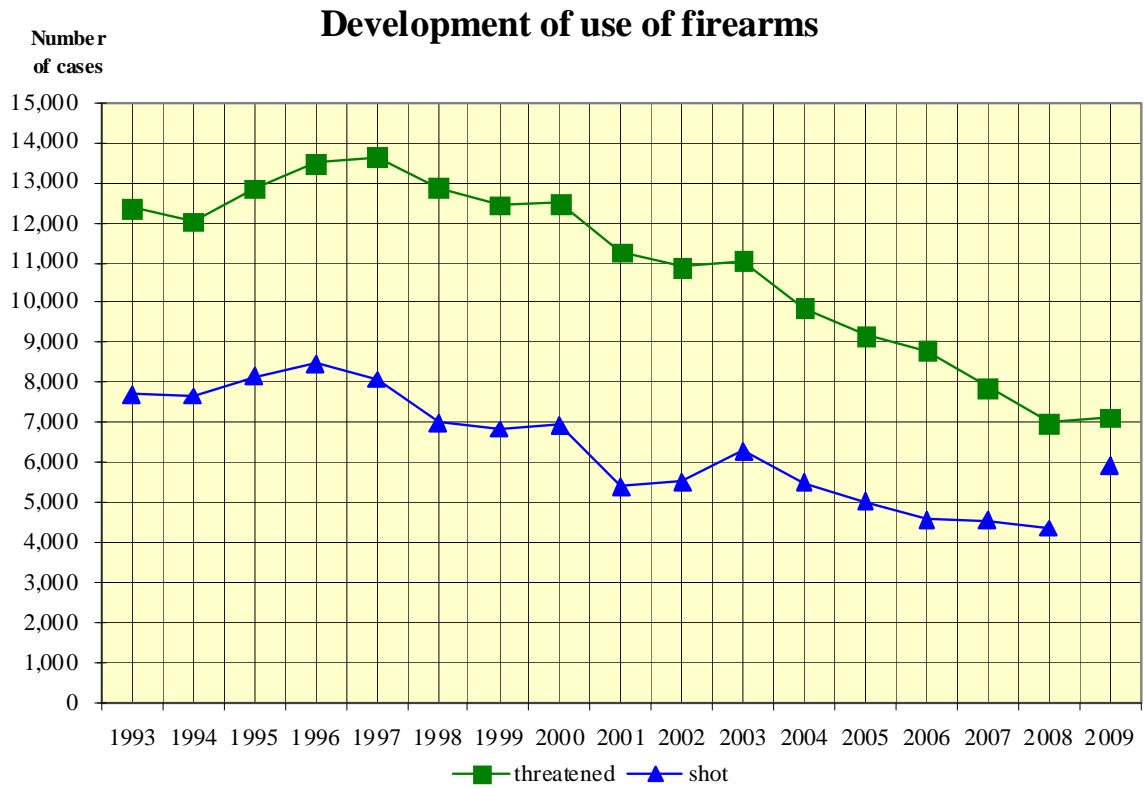


Figure 5



Please note: Due to programme-related technical reasons, it is not possible to compare figures of 2009 with pre-2009 figures.

Figure 6

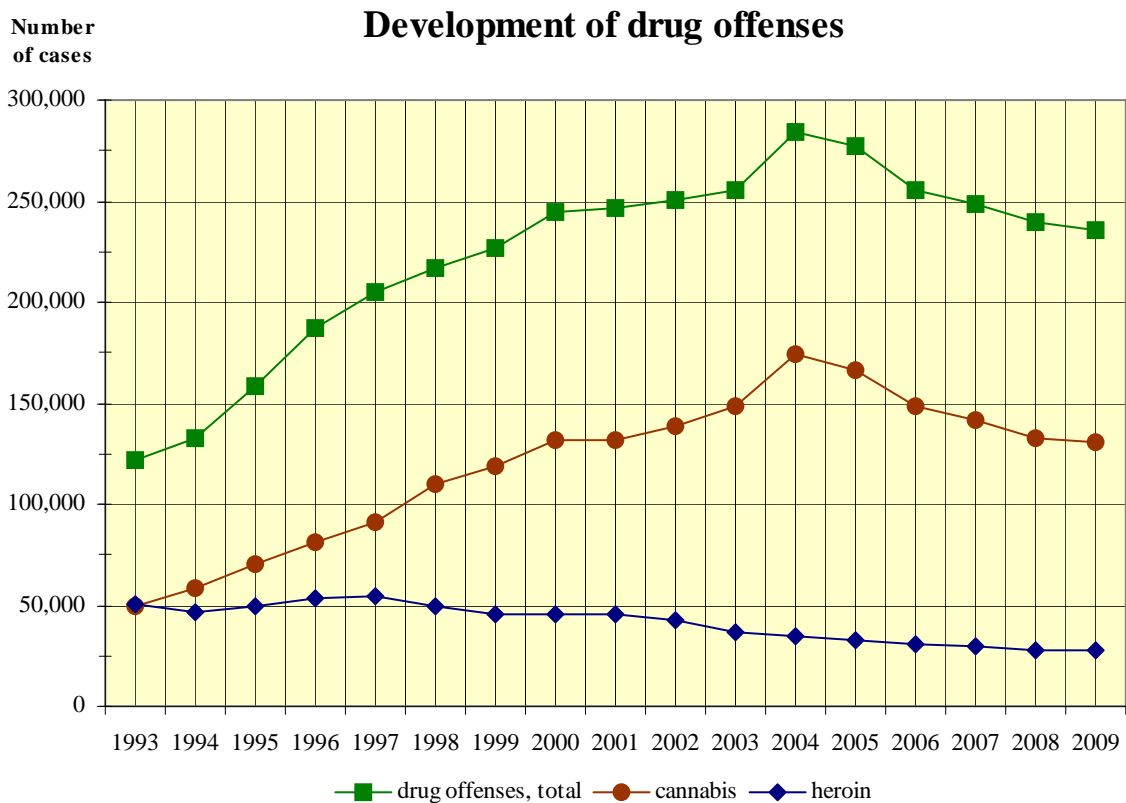


Figure 7

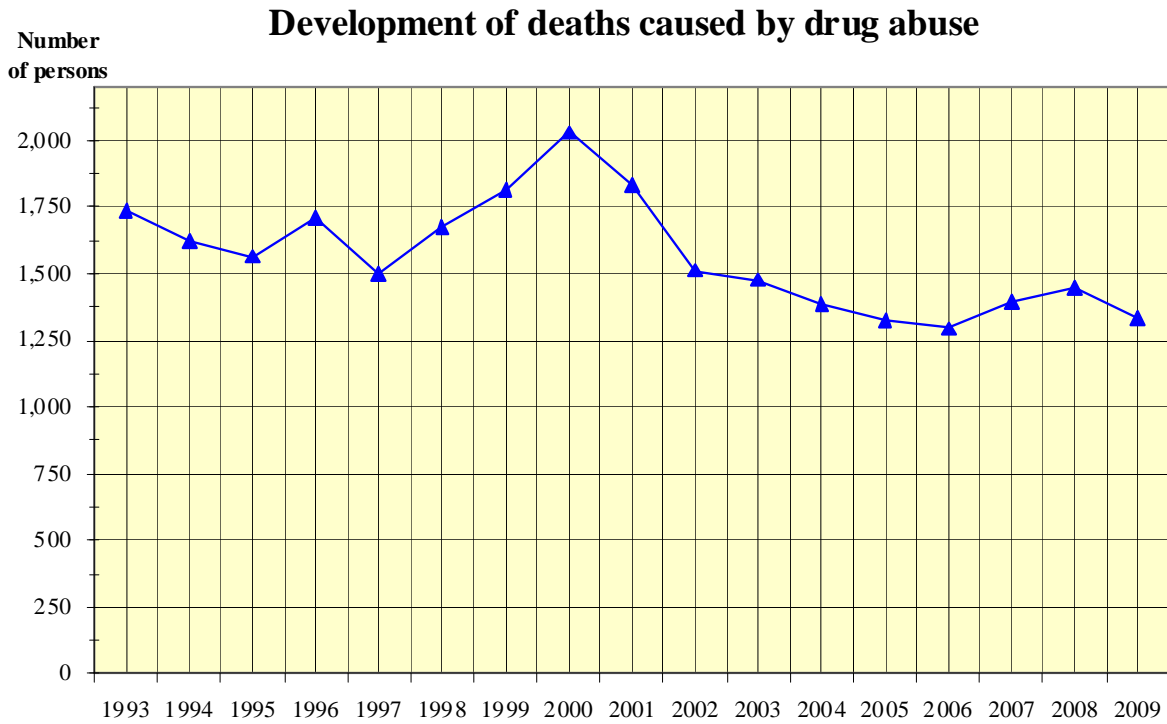


Figure 8

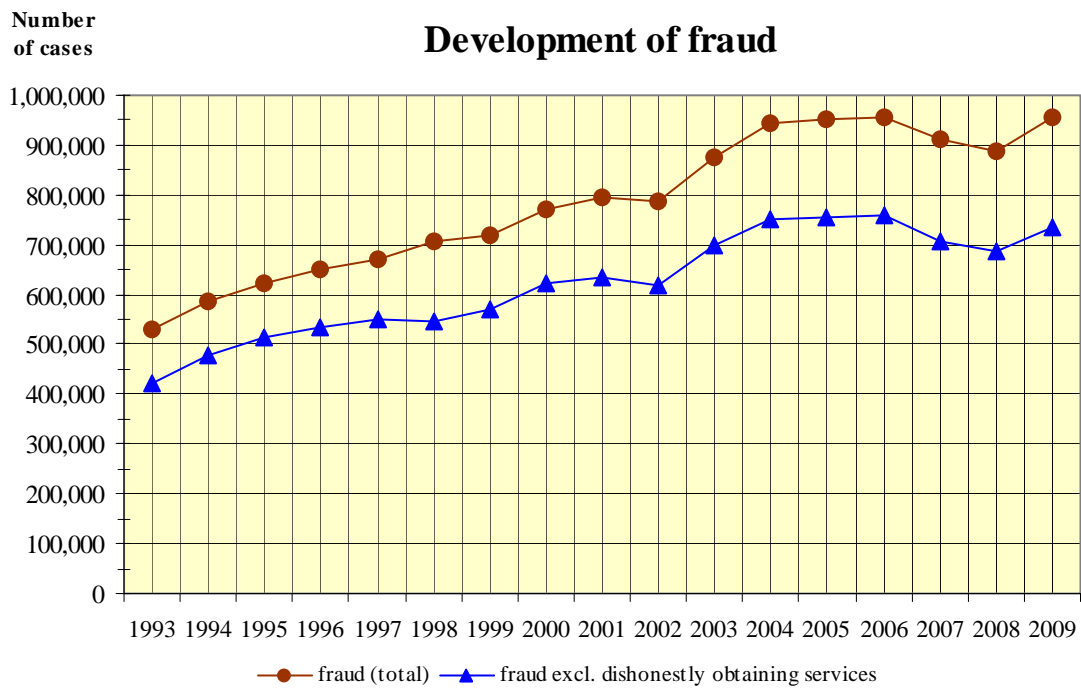


Figure 9

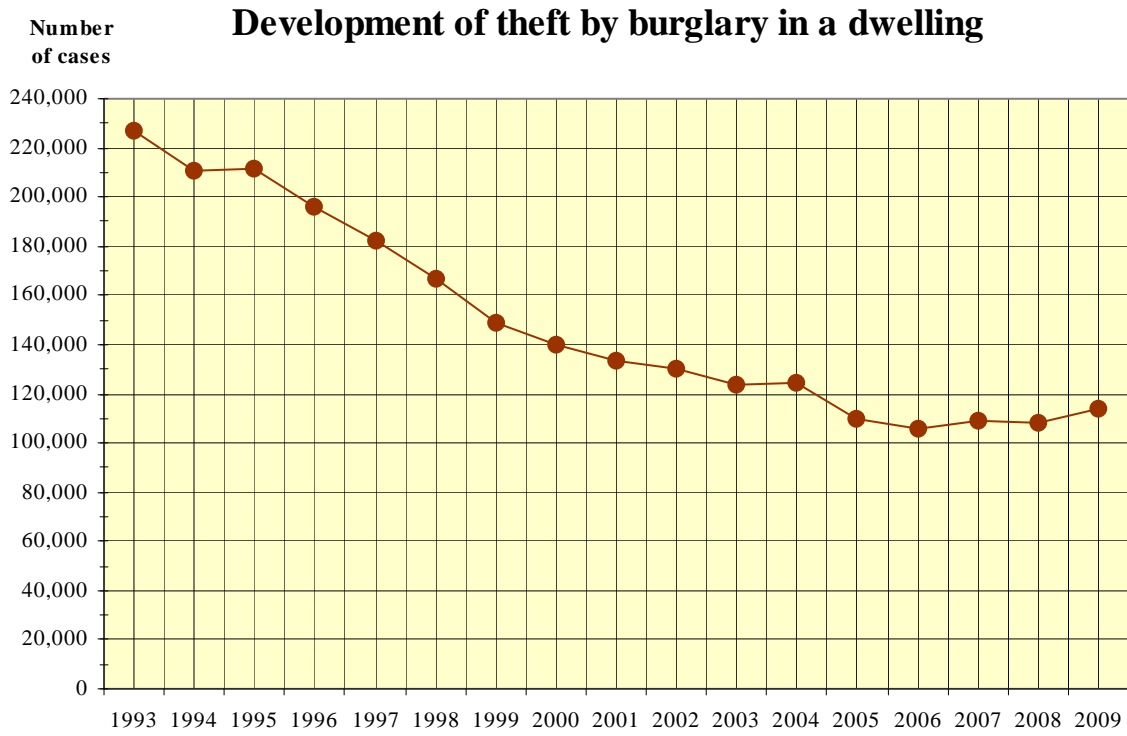


Figure 10

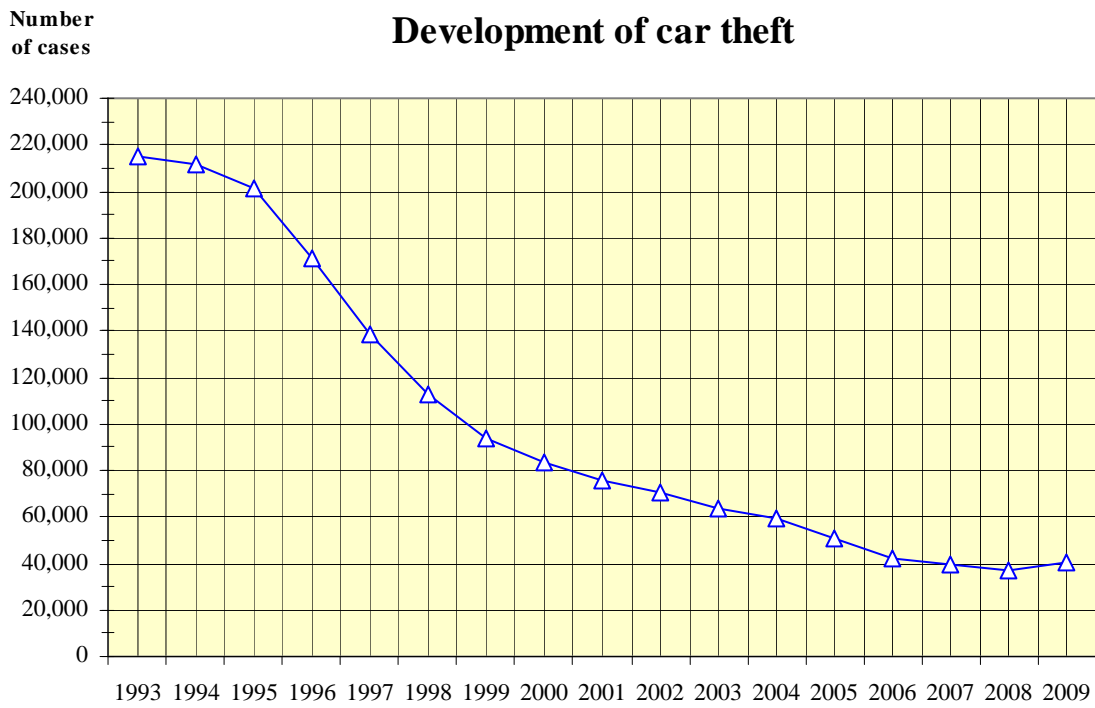


Figure 11

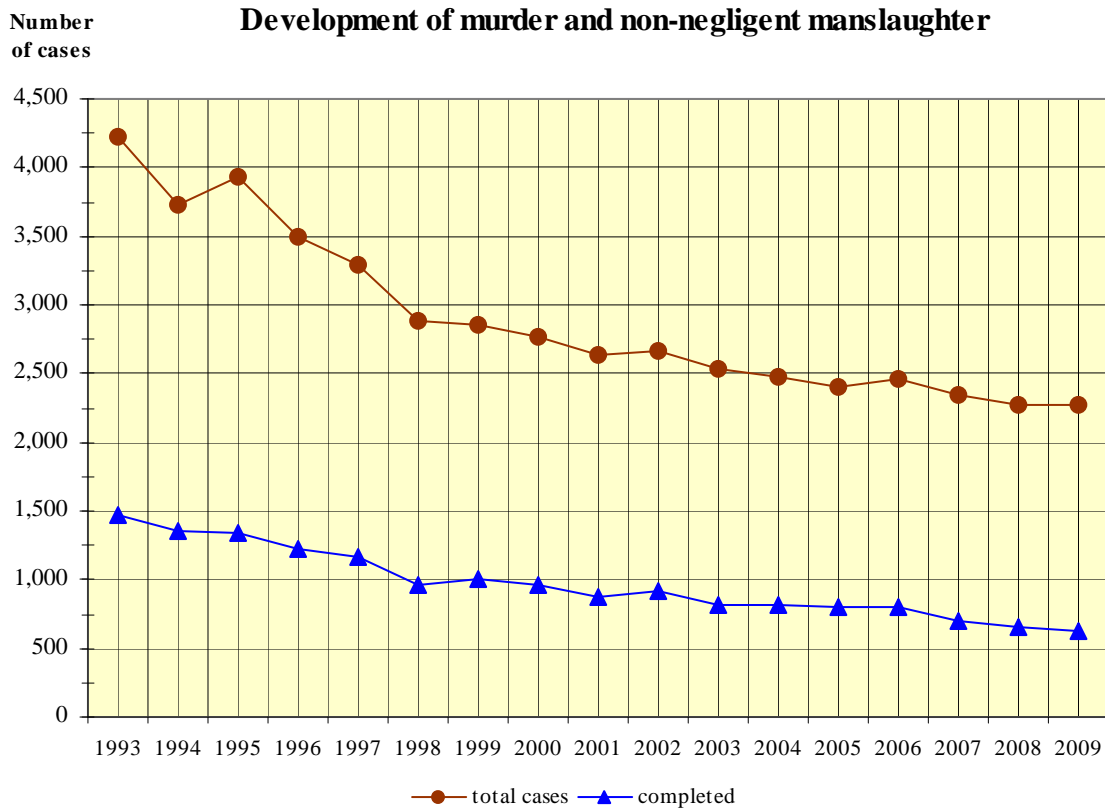
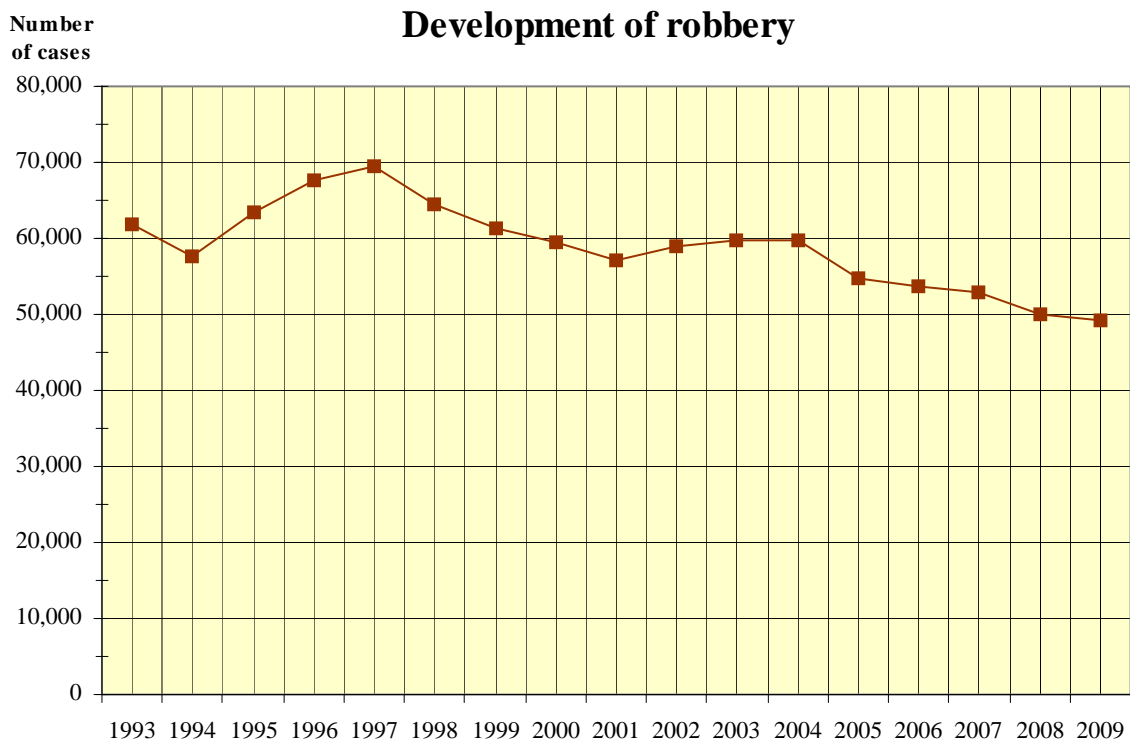
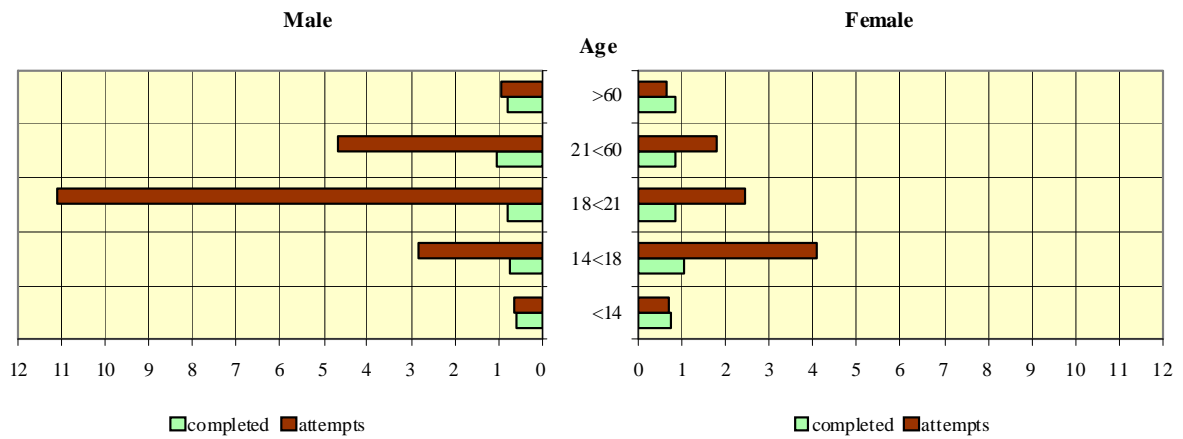


Figure 12

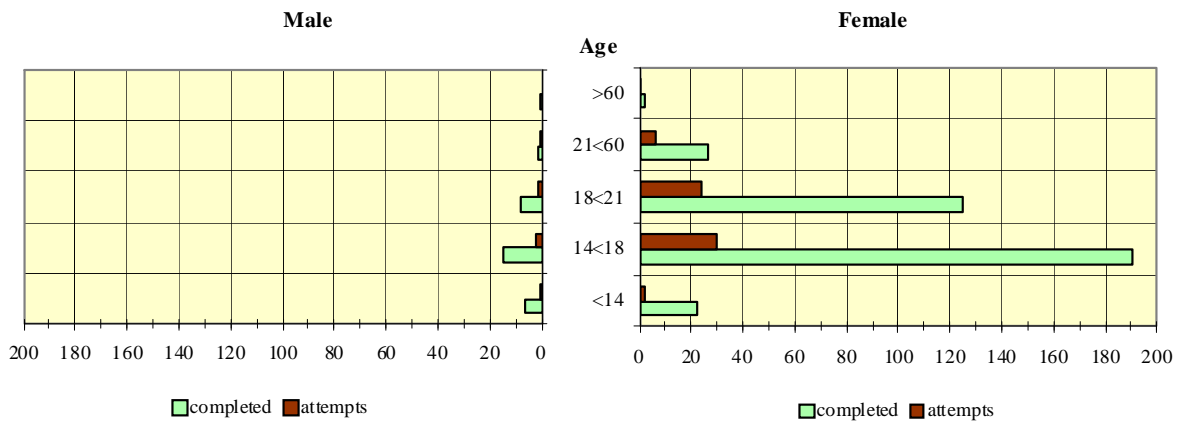


*Figure 13 a-e*  
**F 13 a**



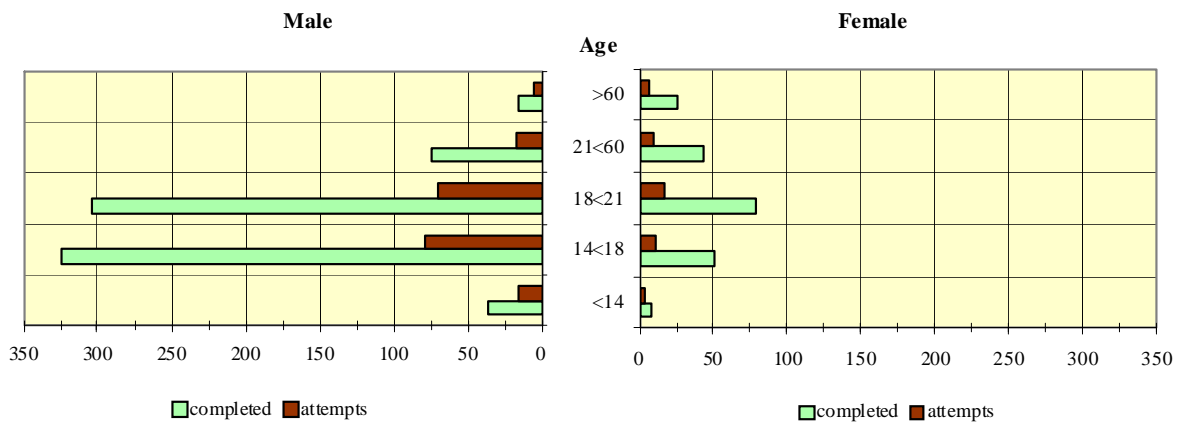
**F 13 b**

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



**F 13 c**

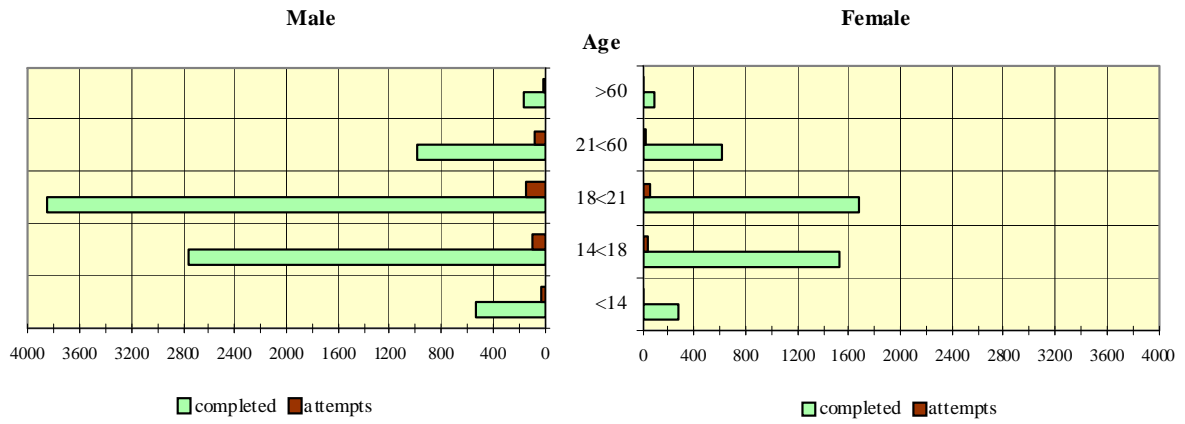
**Victim rate\*) - robbery**



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

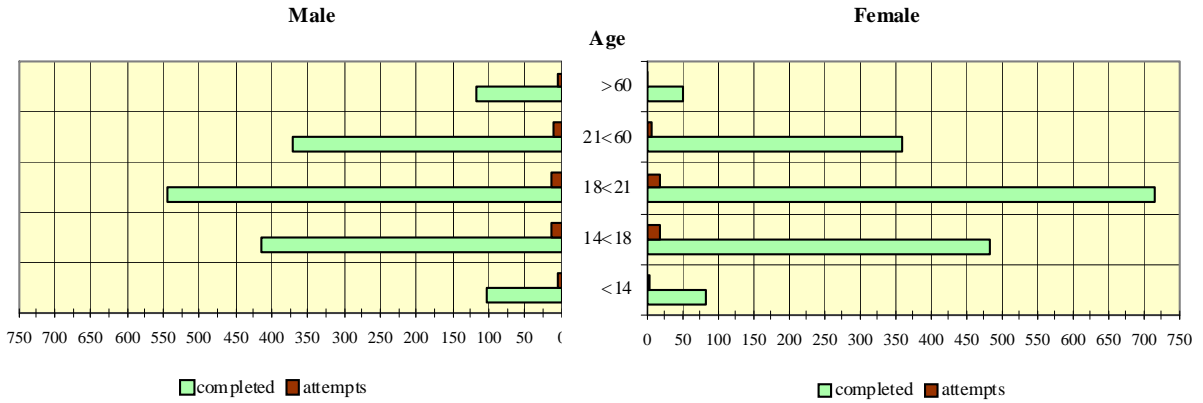
F 13 d

**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.



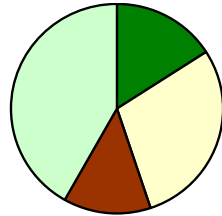
Figure 14 a-e

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

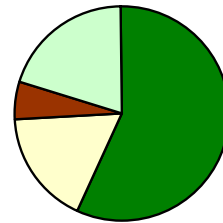
F 14 a

**Murder and non-negligent manslaughter**

Male



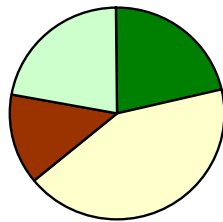
Female



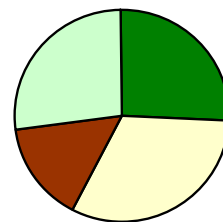
F 14 b

**Offenses against sexual self-determination**

Male



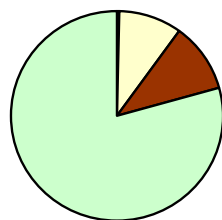
Female



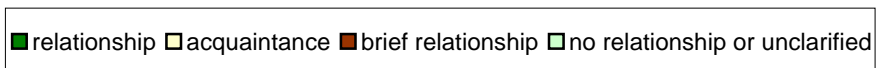
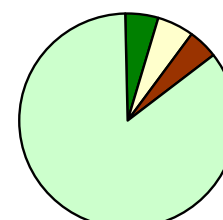
F 14 c

**Robbery**

Male



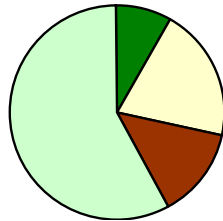
Female



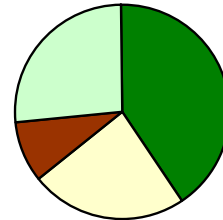
**Bodily injury**

*F 14 d*

*Male*



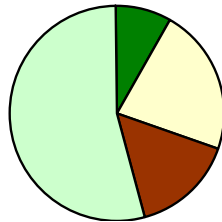
*Female*



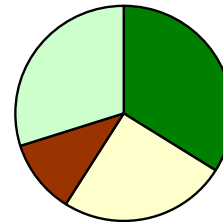
**Offenses against personal freedom**

*F 14 e*

*Male*



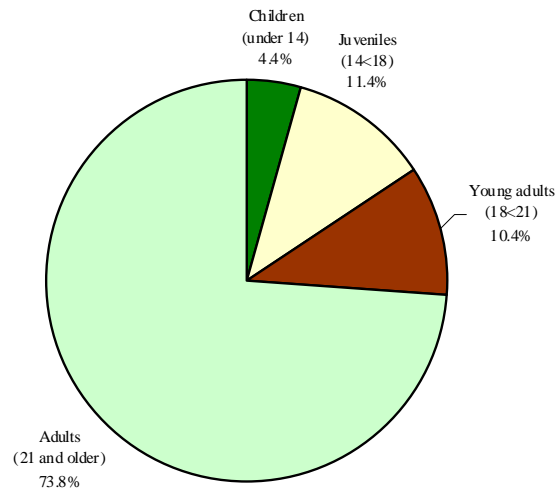
*Female*



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

### Suspects by age

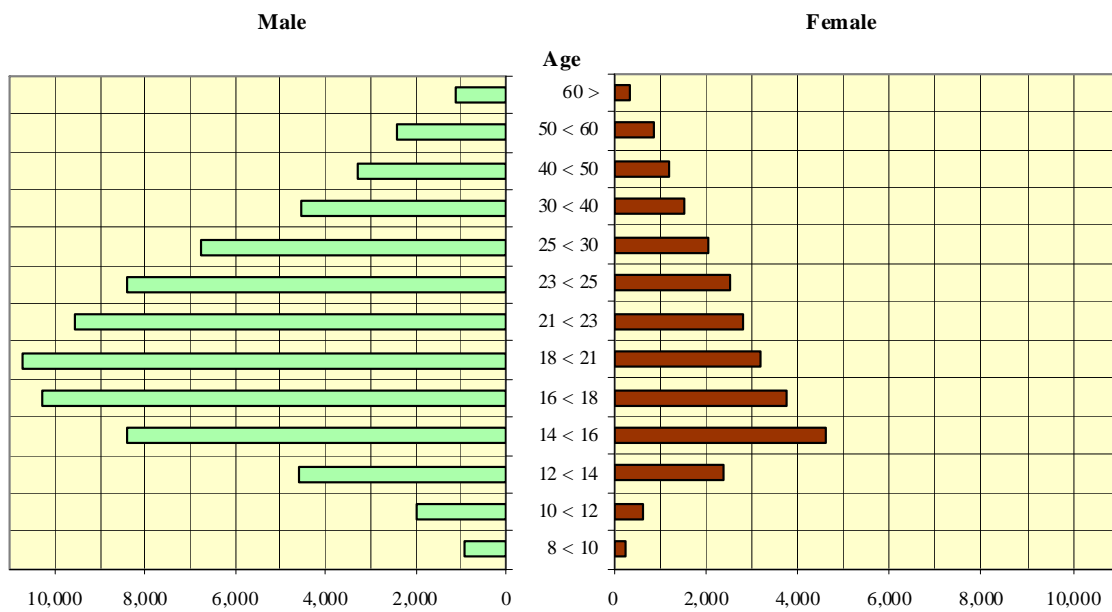
Figure 15



### 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).